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Dictionary of Upriver Halkomelem

Brent D. Galloway

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Dictionary of Upriver Halkomelem

Volume I

Dictionary of
Upriver Halkomelem
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Brent D. Galloway

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Introduction

Quick Start

For those who are already oriented to the language and its dialects here is a quick way to get started using this dictionary. The dictionary begins with the Halq'eméylem-to-English section where you can look up words in alphabetical order by Halq'eméylem, the same order as English except that some sounds are written with two or three characters and are treated and alphabetized as single characters. So, **q** will be found before **q'**, **q'** will be found before **qw**, and **qw** will be found before **qw'**. The plain character (for ex. **q**) is always alphabetized before the glottalized version (**q'**), and those sounds made with lips rounded (labialized) are found after the versions not labialized (so **qw** follows **q'**, and **qw'** follows **qw**). (Most entries use ' to show glottalization and glottal stop, but ' is also quite acceptable in the Stó:lō writing system and is usually preferable for clarity in handwritten Halq'eméylem.) So to look things up by Halq'eméylem, follow this order: (**a, ch, ch', e, h, i, k, k', kw, kw', l, lh, m, n, o, o, p, p', q, q', qw, qw', R** (reduplication or doubling), **s, sh, t, t', th, th', tl', ts, ts', u, w, x, xw, x, xw, y, ').**

To look up words by their English translations, look in the English-to-Halq'eméylem section which is the second main section of the book. If you find the Halq'eméylem word you're looking for, to get more information about it (what are its meaningful parts, root, suffixes, prefixes, infixes, example sentences, details of all sorts) then look the word up in the Halq'eméylem-to-English section. If you don't know its root, look it up where you'd normally expect it and you'll find where to find the whole family of words with the same root. Every word is cross-referenced in that way. If you know the word has a prefix (for ex. **s-** or **shxw-** which make nouns from verbs, since 95% of all roots are verbs) you can look it up either under the **s** or **sh** or under the next letter in the word which is usually where the root starts.

In the Halq'eméylem-to-English section the entry with no indent from the margin is root or other headword. Under each root is an entry indented once, a word derived from the root and called a stem. If there is an entry under that which is indented twice, it is derived from the word above it with one fewer indent (i.e. takes that previous word as its stem or starting point and adds something to it—an affix stuck on at the beginning (prefix), inserted inside the root (infix) or stuck on at the end (suffix). Looking down at the words derived from the same root, they are generally arranged going down from simpler to more complex forms (using more affixes) in sets using the same stems. When a word is derived from a stem (always a root plus at least one affix), the meaning of the affix is shown in the entry for the stem, but is not usually repeated in the entries for words derived from that stem. The stems are not otherwise arranged in any fixed order among themselves, except that often they are in alphabetical order or by the suffixes added. So if one stem is derived from a root by adding **<=es>**, the next stem may be one derived from a root by added **<=st>**. This is not always the case, so look through the whole family derived from a particular root if you know from the English index that the word you seek is found under that root. This teaches a lot about how words are formed and about the related meanings behind each word. You will find many interesting and often surprising things; I did myself. (As a reader learns more about forming words, one can soon make up new words for things that are modern technology, etc., which are not known or listed yet in this dictionary! This is a skill all elders and fluent speakers have.)

Rarely a word begins in **s-** or **shxw-** and is followed by a consonant which seems the first letter of the root and yet is not. This is sometimes the case when the root is one beginning in **s-** or **xw-**. For example, **<sqá:la>** *red huckleberry* is derived from **<seq>** *hang under* and **<=á:la>** *container*, since they are harvested by hanging the berry basket container under the clusters of berries and hitting the branch with the cluster on the container so they fall into the basket—a very efficient means of harvesting them. In these kinds of words, the root vowel is dropped and a vowel later in the word normally has or here gets a higher stress or tone (high tone or mid tone). The elders did not tell me this in all cases but showed many other words that work like this, and when one tries to account for every affix and root and their meanings, to make sense of the literal meanings behind the words, one finds examples like this which

don't make sense any other way. The root of *red huckleberry* is not <qél> *bad*, or <qá:l> *steal*, or <qí:l ~ qéy> *put away, save*, or <qó:> *water*, as they contribute meanings that make no sense for <sqá:la> with either <=á:la> *container* or <=á> *living thing* added to finish the word.

It's important that this dictionary have lots of cross-references (entries that are alphabetized by the whole word, for ex. and show which root it has and thus where to find all the detailed information on the word). Cross-references usually just have the word, its meaning, and the root (*see* <tó:l> for ex.). However, in some interesting cases I have included fuller information (the International Phonetic Alphabet spelling and analysis) and sometimes the literal meaning of the word. It takes too much space and time to do this for all cross-references but shows the type of information that can be found under the full entry filed under the word's root.

There are sometimes differences of tones in a given word's pronunciation (and spelling) between one dialect or another or one speaker and another. I have tried to be as accurate and faithful to the elders' pronunciations as possible with these and to show all variants. I have relative pitch myself (and compose classical music) so that plus 37 years of experience should help make the tones accurately reflected by the spelling. The three phonemic tones are sometimes called high-stress, mid-stress, and unstressed, but actually are high tone, mid tone, and low tone (each about a major third apart on a musical scale). These tones can make a difference in meaning between words otherwise spelled exactly the same (for example, <qwá:l> *mosquito* and <qwà:l> *talk, speak*)(with high tone and mid tone respectively). Many examples can be found contrasting between low tone and high or mid tone. Each vowel has its own tone in the word. <pípehò:m> *frog*, has high tone, then low tone, then mid tone (like the U.S. Marine song, "Over Hill, Over Dale" or 5-1-3 in relative musical pitches). (Downriver Halkomelem and Island Halkomelem do not have such phonemic tones so far as is known, they have instead phonemic stress plus some intonation.)

A few words about the English-to-Halq'eméylem section:

1) it is organized by showing the English meaning you want to find. If the word only has that meaning, the entry will show the English, then two colons (:), a few spaces, then the Halq'eméylem word, then if that word is not a root by itself it will be followed by a comes from sign (<) a space and the root the word will be found under in the Halq'eméylem-to-English section. If there is no root shown like this, just look up the word by its own spelling. You can usually do this anyway since all words are cross-referenced.

2) they are in alphabetical order by English, of course, but personal names or place names all begin with capital letters, and if they are spelled the same way as a regular word (like Raven, the name of the character in stories, and raven, the bird), the capitalized name precedes the regular word which is not capitalized.

3) Though this section is an English-to-Halq'eméylem section, you will find a number of terms in another language. These are scientific names which identify the scientific species, genus, and sometimes family or order of a plant or creature. They are mostly Latin terms (a few are Greek terms mixed in), and they are so that one can look up the plant or creature in books or the Internet and get pictures, full details of when plants are ripe, what habits or descriptions are given there, for each plant and animal known to the elders I worked with. Sometimes from the English name alone (for example blueberry or whale) one cannot be sure of the precise plant or creature and all the details. However, with the scientific name identified one can be sure that the exact species or variety of that plant or creature exists in the Stó:lō area and get information exactly about that type or the variety of types the word means.

4) The computer program which I used to create the English-to-Halq'eméylem section is a very good one but created entries only where I inserted a star (*) before the word in my original computer entry of the dictionary. I've added any words I found that were missed (for ex. by my forgetting to add a star before it before I ran the program), but there might be a few I still missed. In such cases the word and meaning will be in the Halq'eméylem-to-English section but that meaning may not be in the English-to-

Halq'eméylem section. If you have a rough idea of the form's Halq'eméylem spelling or root, try looking there to see if a word with that meaning is found there.

Sample entries

This dictionary has a large number of different types of information about each word in the Halq'eméylem-to-English section. The English-to-Halq'eméylem section is mainly an index or finder-list. Later in this introduction is a complete list of all types of information given and all the abbreviations for them, in various tables and charts. For now, I will show you how to read the first three entries under q'.

The first entry is:

<=q'>, da // =q' //, DIR /'on something else, within something else'/, TIB; found in <q'elq'élq't>, //C₁əC₂=q'él=q' //, /'tangled on s-th else, snagged (as a net on a log or branch)'/, <q'elq'élq't>, //C₁əC₂=q'él=q'=t //, /'coil it'/, <xéyq'et>, //xéy=q'=ət //, /'scratch it (to itch it)'/ (compare with <xéy=m=et> grab it).

Angle brackets show forms in the Stólō writing system. To make it easier to find, forms in the Stólō writing system are shown in bold-face type. These are first in every entry, since the speakers and learners of the language will locate them easier. Linguists can use the key (pp.xxxv-xxxvii) to quickly learn the writing system's equivalents to IPA characters and can find the IPA characters given for each word, closely following the word spelled in the writing system. If a hyphen or equals sign precedes a Halq'eméylem form, the form is a suffix, an affix added after the root or after another suffix on the root. The equals sign shows it is derivational, that is, changes the meaning of the word or the word class of the word (for ex. from a verb to a noun); some roots cannot occur as words by themselves and these are sometimes indicated by ending them with an equals sign as well. A hyphen shows the affix is inflectional, so that it allows the word to be used in a sentence (for ex. adds a subject to the verb, makes it plural, etc.). The first entry, given above, is <=q'>, a derivational suffix, written in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) also a // =q' // . Its main semantic area (domain or subdomain) is in DIRECTION and it means *on something else, or within something else*. (Translations are given in italics.) This meaning also belongs in the semantic area or domain of TRANSITIVIZERS, INTRANSITIVIZERS, BENEFACTIVES (TIB), suffixes that show what the verb is acting on or affecting; it isn't actually such a suffix but is closely related semantically, since getting tangled on something else shows an action on something else or affecting something else. When an entry is an affix, typically some examples are given of some words in which it is found; these are shown after the words "as in" in this entry.

The examples are given first in the Stólō writing system used for Upriver Halq'eméylem, then in the IPA used by linguists. The IPA form here shows all the prefixes, infixes and suffixes added to the root, separated by hyphens or equals signs and within double slashes, which linguists use to show morphophonemic transcriptions (versions of the word with the affixes shown divided from the root and from each other). The first example under <=q'> begins with doubling or reduplication, where the first consonant (C₁) and the second consonant (C₂) are copied, separated by a vowel (/ə/, called schwa by linguists and written as <e> in the Stólō writing system) and prefixed to the root. In this case, the root is followed directly by the suffix we have looked up, <=q'>. This example means *tangled on something else, snagged (as a net on a log or branch)*; in linguistics, translations are usually shown within single quotes, as here, but to highlight them, they are also put in italics throughout the dictionary; in certain systematic places the single quotes are omitted. Other examples follow, in the same order. The last one has a form to compare which shows the root without the suffix; by contrasting this we can show clearly what part of the word's meaning belongs to the root and what part to the affixes.

The second entry or root after q' is:

<q'a ~ qa ~ qe>, free root //q'ε ~ qε ~ qə //, CJ ['or'], syntactic analysis: conjunction, attested by AC, example: <lí chòkw te lálems q'a lí stetís? ~ lí chòkw te lálems qa lí stetís?>, //lí cák^w tə léləm-s

q'ɛ/qɛ lí s=tə[=C₁əAí=]s//, /'Is his house far or is it nearby?'/, attested by AC, <tsel má:ythome kw'e tseláqelhelh qe lhulhá.>, //c-əl mɛ:y=T-ámə k'wə əlɛq=əʔ=əʔ qə ʔuʔɛ//, /'I helped you yesterday or the day before yesterday.'/, attested by AC.

This word has several variant pronunciations (~ means “varies with”); it is a free root (can occur as a word by itself without affixes). The IPA spelling follows next with the variants given in the same order. The word belongs to the semantic domain of CONJUNCTIONS (abbreviated CJ) and means *or*. If there are comments about the pronunciation (phonological comments), the word structure (morphological comments), the word order (syntactic analysis), or the meaning (semantic comments SMC or ASM), they follow next, as here. The word is given or attested by Amy Cooper (abbreviations of speaker’s names, and other abbreviations, are listed later in this introduction); then examples in sentences may be given, as here, if available. In the IPA version, full morphological analysis is given, breaking all the words down into their morphemes, whether prefixes, infixes, suffixes, or roots; infixes are shown in square brackets and both preceded and followed by equals signs or hyphens, stuck in the correct place within the root (usually after the first vowel of the root). The speaker or speakers who gave the sentences are identified after the meaning is given.

The third entry or root after **q'** is:

<**q'á:l**>, free root //q'ɛ:l//, EFAM ['believe'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, EB, example: <skw'áy kw'els q'á:l kwes lúwes.>, //s=k'wɛy k'w-əl-s q'ɛ:l k'w-ə-s lúwə-s//, /'I couldn't believe it was you.'/, literally /'it can't be that -I -subordinate nominalizer believe that -subordinate nominalizer is you -it (third person subord. subject)'/, attested by AC, <ówelhtsellh q'á:l.>, //ʔówə=ʔ-c-əl-ʔ q'ɛ:l//, /'I don't/didn't believe.'/, Elder's comment: "there's no word for doubt", attested by EB.

This headword is <**q'á:l**>, a free root whose meaning belongs in the semantic area or semantic domain of EMOTIONS, FEELINGS, ATTITUDES, MOODS (abbreviated EFAM), and it means *believe*. If a root is a bound root (cannot occur as a separate word without added affixes), then it is sometimes hard or impossible to identify its meaning—one must subtract the meanings of the affixes to see what meaning is left, but this must be done for all the words it appears in and a common or shared meaning or set of related meanings found for the root. Here, however, there is no problem. The word is an intransitive verb (that is, doesn't have to have a stated object which it acts upon). It was attested by the Elders Group, Amy Cooper, and Edna Bobb (no dates recorded, or attested on multiple dates). A sentence example follows next, and after its meaning is given, a literal meaning is given which shows the meaning of each morpheme in the order it occurs in each word, separated by a hyphen. This helps to show how native speakers organize the words and their meanings and think about the phrase subconsciously. The first example was given by Amy Cooper, the second example sentence by Edna Bobb, who commented, when asked for the Halq'eméylem word for *doubt*, said there is no single word, so this phrase would be a way to express it.

This root has a number of words derived from it which are shown as indented sub-entries under it. Whenever a word is indented further from the left margin than the word above it, it is derived or inflected from the word above it indented less. Thus:

<**q'á:l**>, free root //q'ɛ:l//, EFAM ['believe'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, EB, example: <skw'áy kw'els q'á:l kwes lúwes.>, //s=k'wɛy k'w-əl-s q'ɛ:l k'w-ə-s lúwə-s//, /'I couldn't believe it was you.'/, literally /'it can't be that -I -subordinate nominalizer believe that -subordinate nominalizer is you -it (third person subord. subject)'/, attested by AC, <ówelhtsellh q'á:l.>, //ʔówə=ʔ-c-əl-ʔ q'ɛ:l//, /'I don't/didn't believe.'/, Elder's comment: "there's no word for doubt", attested by EB.

<**q'áq'el**>, cts //q'ɛ[-C₁ə-]//, EFAM ['believing'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

- <lhéq'él:exw ~ lhq'él:exw ~ lhq'élexw>, ncs //†(ə)=q'ɛ[=Aá=]l=l-əx^w//, EFAM /'know s-th, know s-o'/, (<lh= ~ lh=> use, extract, extract a portion), root <q'á:l> believe, (<=l> non-control transitivizer, accidentally, happen to, manage to, é-ablaut resultative or durative), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: consonant merger, ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, dialects: *Cheh.*, *Tait*, attested by IHTTC, EB, AC, JL, other sources: ES /†əq'əl-əx^w/ know, also <slhéq'el:exw ~ lhéq'el:exw ~ slhéq'elexw>, //s=†ə= 'q'ɛl=l=əx^w ~ †ə= 'q'ɛl=l-əx^w//, (<s=> stative, lh= use, extract, extract a portion), (<= ' (= stress-shift)> derivational), phonology: vowel reduction to schwa-grade in root after stress-shift, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by IHTTC, AC, JL, also <slhéq'awelh ~ slhéq'ewelh>, //s=†ə= 'q'ɛl=wə†//, dialects: *Pilalt (Chilliwack town) and Chill. (Sardis)*, attested by EB, AC; example: <líchxw lhéq'él:exw?>, //lí-c-x^w †ə=q'ɛ[=Aá=]l=l-əx^w//, /'Do you know?, (Do you know it?)'/, attested by AC; found in <lhéq'el:exwtsel.>, //†ə= 'q'ɛl=l-əx^w-c-əl//, /'I know.'/, example: <líchexw slhéq'awelh kw'as ch'eqw'ówelh?>, //lí-c-əx^w s=†ə= 'q'ɛl=əwə† k^w-ɛ-s c'əq^w=ówə†//, /'Do you know how to make a basket?'/, attested by AC, <qe ówétal slhéq'elexw; tsel we xwlálá: el.>, //qə ʔowə= 'tɛ-l s-†ə= 'q'ɛl=l-əx^w; c-əl əw x^wíélé. ʔəl//, /'I didn't know/understand; I just listened.'/, attested by AC, <ówétal slhéq'elexw.>, //ʔowə= 'tɛ-l s-†ə= 'q'ɛl=l-əx^w//, /'I don't know.'/, attested by AC, <ówéta slhéq'el:exwes.>, //ʔowə= 'tɛ s-†ə= 'q'ɛl=l-əx^w-əs//, /'She doesn't know.'/, attested by AC, <tsel slhéq'elexw (kwses spá:th, kws spá:ths).>, //c-əl s=†ə= 'q'ɛl=l-əx^w (k^w-s-əs s=pé-θ, k^w-s s=pá-θ-s)//, /'I know it was a bear.'/, attested by AC, <ówéta slhéq'elexw wetemtámescha kw'es álhtelchet qelát.>, //ʔowə= 'tɛ s=†ə= 'q'ɛl=l-əx^w wə-təm=tém-əs-cɛ k^wə-s ʔi[=Aé=]†=təl-c-ət qəlét//, /'No-one knows when we'll be able to eat again.'/, literally /'nobody knows it when/if- time= is what -it (subjunctive) -will be/future that -subord.cl. eat meal -we again.'/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC, <ówéta slhéq'elexw te skwíxs te "cave".>, //ʔowə= 'tɛ s=†ə= 'q'ɛl=l-əx^w tə s=k'íx^y-s tə "cave"/, /'Nobody knows the cave's name., (Nobody knows the name of the cave.)'/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC, <chel we lhq'élexw westámes kw'e le kwú:tes.>, //c-əl wə †=q'ɛ[=Aá=]l=l-əx^w wə-s=tém-əs k^wə lə k^wú.=T-əs//, /'I know what he took.'/, literally /'non-subord.subj.- I contrastive know it if- is what -it (subjunct. subject) what (the (remote)) third person past he takes it'/, attested by EB, <(chel we, chu) lhq'élexw wetewátes kw'e xt'ástxw tethá.>, //(c-əl wə, c(-əl)-u) †=q'ɛ[=Aá=]l=l-əx^w wə-tə=wét-əs k^wə xt'és=sT-əx^w tə=θé//, /'I know who did it.'/, literally /'I contrastive know it if/when- is who -3subj. that do s-th that'/, attested by EB, <wétal slhéq'ewelh>, //ʔowə= 'tɛ-l s=†ə= 'q'ɛl=wə†//, /'I don't know.'/, dialects: *Pilalt and Chill. (Chilliwack and Sardis)*, attested by EB (5/18/76), <wétal lhq'élexw>, //ʔowə= 'tɛ-l †=q'ə[=Aá=]l=l-əx^w//, /'I don't know.'/, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by EB, <líchxw lhq'él:àx?>, //lí-c-x^w †=q'ɛ[=Aá=]l=l-àx^y//, /'Do you know me?'/, dialects: *Cheh.*, *Tait*, attested by IHTTC, also <líchxw slhéq'el:òx?>, //lí-c-x^w s=†ə= 'q'ɛl=l-àx^y//, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by IHTTC (8/8/77).
- <lhéq'elómet>, ncs //†ə=q'ɛl=l-ámət//, EFAM /'know oneself, be confident'/, (<-ómet> reflexive), phonology: consonant merger, vowel-reduction to schwa-grade of root from stress-shift to affix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77), also <slhéq'el:ó:met>, //s=†ə=q'ɛl=l-á-mət//, also /'understand'/, phonology: consonant merger, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by AC (10/8/71), example: <ówetsel líl slhéq'el:ó:met>, //ʔowə-c-əl lí-l s=†ə=q'ɛl=l-á-mət//, /'I don't understand.'/, attested by AC.
- <q'élmet>, iecs //q'ɛ[=Aá=]l=məT//, EFAM /'believe s-o, trust s-o'/, (<é-ablaut> non-continuative), (<=met> indirect effect control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77, 2/8/78), AC, example: <ówetsellh q'élmethóme.>, //ʔowə-c-əl † q'ɛ[=Aá=]l=məT-ámət//, /'I don't (didn't) believe you.'/, attested by AC.
- <q'áq'elmet>, cts //q'ɛ[-C,ə-]l=məT//, EFAM /'believing s-o'/, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology:

reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78).

<q'elstá:xw>, caus //q'el=sT-ə[=Aé:]=x^w//, durs, EFAM /'fool s-o, deceive s-o, (lie to s-o [SJ])/, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), probably <á:-ablaut on suffix> durative or possibly to dissimilate from <q'elstexw> return it, bring it back, give it back which has root <q'ó:> together or possibly <q'ál> go over/around, go back on oneself, coil, (<-exw> third person object), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Deming, also /'lie to s-o/, attested by SJ (Deming 4/27/78), example: <tse q'elstá:xw.>, //c-əl q'el=sT-ə[=Aé:]=x^w//, /'I fooled him./, attested by EB; found in <q'elstá:xwes.>, //q'el=sT-ə[=Aé:]=x^w-əs//, /'He fooled someone./, attested by EB, example: <q'elstá:xwes qesu q'á:l.>, //q'el=sT-ə[=Aé:]=x^w-əs qə=su q'é:l//, /'He fooled him and he believed./, attested by EB, <q'elstá:xwes á:lhtel te Lawéchten.>, //q'el=sT-ə[=Aé:]=x^w-əs ʔé:ʔtəl tə ləw(=)éc=tən//, /'They fooled Lawéchten., They lied to Lawéchten./, comment: Lawéchten is a Nooksack language proper name; Charlie Lewiston, an Indian doctor from the area of Nooksack, Wash., had that name till his death ca. 1920 (pronounced by non-Indians as Lewiston); the name was formally passed to Brent Galloway by Alice Hunt (AH) and Louisa George (LG) at a naming ceremony 10/9/77 at Chehalis, B.C.), attested by Deming (4/27/78 and 1974-1977 as well); found in <q'elstá:xwesthòx>, //q'el=sT-ə[=Aé:]=x^w=sT-áx^y//, (irregular), comment: in this form =stá:xw is used as part of the root and a second causative =st is added, then the object pronoun suffix -òx me; it is not clear whether this is an error or is required and allowed to maintain the root vowel shifted into =stá:xw; normally the -exw is present only when a third person object is intended (even if it is reanalyzed and considered part of the causative and non-control suffixes, as =stexw and =lexw, as do Suttles and Hukari in other dialects of Halkomelem); but here both the e (though moved) and the xw are retained with the third person object superceded by the -òx second person singular object suffix, phonology: the last vowel has stress downstepped to ` , attested by Deming (4/27/78).

<q'íq'elstá:xw>, cts and dmV //C₁í=q'el=sT-ə[=Aé:]=x^w//, EFAM /'fooling s-o, (fool s-o as a joke, April-fool s-o [Deming])/, attested by Deming (2/7/80), (<R4=> diminutive continuative), phonology: reduplication, metathesis or ablaut plus vowel-reduction, morphological note: causative durative continuative, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), also <q'íq'elstaxw>, //C₁í=q'el=sT-ə[=Aé:]=x^w//, [q'éq'əlstəx^w], also /'fool s-o as a joke, April-fool s-o/, (<R4=> diminutive), morphological note: causative durative diminutive, attested by Deming (2/7/80); found in <q'éyq'elsthome>, //C₁í=q'el=sT-ámə//, /'to April-fool you/, attested by Deming, <q'íq'elsthòm.>, //C₁í=q'el=sT-àm//, /'You're being fooled./, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

So this root has four sub-entries (words derived or inflected from it directly), and the last three of these each have a sub-entry of its own. The four are <q'áq'el> 'believing', <lheq'él:exw ~ lhq'él:exw ~ lhq'élexw> 'know s-th, know s-o' (which has a form derived from it: <lheq'elómet> 'know oneself, be confident'), <q'élmet> 'believe s-o, trust s-o' (which has a form inflected from it: <q'áq'elmet> 'believing s-o'), and <q'elstá:xw> 'fool s-o, deceive s-o, (lie to s-o [SJ])' (which has a form derived from it: <q'íq'elstá:xw> 'fooling s-o, (fool s-o as a joke, April-fool s-o [Deming])').

<q'áq'el> is a continuative stem (cts); later in the introduction there is a list of all such abbreviations and what they stand for. It has infix doubling or reduplication to make it continuative (i.e. adds the -ing, thus believing). The infix consists of a copy of the first consonant of the root (C₁) followed by /ə/ (called schwa by linguists, spelled <e> in the Stó:lō orthography); it is inserted or infixed inside the root, after the first vowel.

<lheq'él:exw ~ lhq'él:exw ~ lhq'élexw> 'know something, know someone' is the next word derived from the root. It has a prefix, <lhe= ~ lh=> 'use, extract, extract a portion', added before the root. And it has two suffixes, <=l> non-control transitivizer, accidentally, happen to, manage to and <-exw> third

person object (the *someone* or *something*) added after the root. A non-control transitivizer means that the subject doesn't have full control over what or who he/she knows, in this case, but the verb can have an object. The root vowel <á> is also changed in this word to <é>: this is called **é-ablaut** and adds the meaning *resultative* or *durative*. *Resultative* shows the meaning emphasizes the result of the action (for ex. *do* + *resultative* becomes *done*). This vowel change could also mean *durative* (continued for a long time or long duration). Putting the meanings of these morphemes together gives a literal meaning something like “happen to or managed to have used or extracted a portion of belief about someone or something” which becomes ‘*know something or someone*’. Halq'eméylem (and this dictionary) is filled with this kind of interesting information, which shows how words were and are made up in the language.

The entry for this word is a complicated one with lots more information about the word. There is consonant merger when the last <l> of the root is combined with the <l> of the suffix; the result is an <ll> which is held for twice as long as a single <l> in the first two variants (shown by <l:l> in the writing system); in the last variant, the second <l> is just dropped. These three variants are found in the Chehalis and Tait dialects, attested by the elders in the Intermediate Halkomelem Teachers Training Class (IHTTC) and by Edna Bobb, Amy Cooper, and Joe Lorenzetto (EB, AC, JL). Another place where one of these variants is attested is in the Elmendorf and Suttles article from 1960; that form is given next in the IPA. There is another variant set of pronunciations in the Chilliwack dialect, <slhéq'el:exw ~ lhéq'el:exw ~ slhéq'elexw>, attested by IHTTC, AC, JL, and another variant set <slhéq'awelh ~ slhéq'ewelh>, //s=ʔə=´q'əl=wəʔ//, subdialects: *Pilalt* (*Chilliwack town*) and *Chill.* (*Sardis*), attested by EB, AC. This last set means *know* but lacks the <-l-exw> suffixes and has instead the suffix <=welh> which is probably <=welh ~ =ulh ~ welh> meaning *already*. One version leaves the root vowel unchanged, the other changes it to <e>, but both shift the high tone to the first syllable, and both sets of variants add a prefix <s-> stative (which means *be in a state of*); the literal meaning of this last variant set is “to be in a state of already extracted or used believing”, thus yielding *to know someone or something*).

The entry continues with a large number of example sentences, each with the Stó:lō orthography first, then the IPA, the meaning, then the person who attested it, and where specified, the dialect or dialects the speakers reported it to be in.

The next entry, <lheq'elómet> '*know oneself, be confident*', is derived from the word just discussed, <lheq'él:exw ~ lhq'él:exw ~ lhq'élexw>, and is a non-control reflexive stem; the suffix <-ómet> is *reflexive, do to oneself*. The meaning *be confident* is developed from “know oneself” and is an alloeme. There are also dialect variants in the entry for the Chilliwack dialect with *stative* <s-> prefixed. There is also the same consonant merger as in the previous word that <lheq'elómet> is derived from, and since the reflexive has a vowel with a high tone (also called high stress in lessons), the root vowel <á> or <é> is changed to low tone <e> (called by linguists here zero grade or schwa). The Chilliwack form is also used to mean '*understand*'. The verb is used as an intransitive verb that can't have a further object. (You can't “be confident the dogs.” for example. If you want to say *know/understand the dogs*, you would use the transitive verb <slhéq'el:exw ~ lhéq'el:exw ~ slhéq'elexw> in the Chilliwack dialect.) There is one example sentence to conclude the entry.

The next entry or stem is <q'élmet>, an *indirect effect control* stem (iecs), meaning '*believe s-o, trust s-o*'. It is derived directly from the root <q'á:l> with a vowel change (<é-ablaut> *non-continuative*) and a suffix (<=met> *indirect effect control transitivizer*). (The reason we know this vowel change has a different meaning than the same vowel change seen in <lheq'él:exw ~ lhq'él:exw ~ lhq'élexw>, is because the next word is <q'áq'elmet> which is *continuative* and keeps the root vowel by contrast.) The suffix meaning *indirect effect control transitive* shows that believing or trusting someone has only an indirect effect on that someone (unlike *chopping carrots* which has a direct effect on the carrots). This word is a transitive verb and was attested by the Elders Group (2/16/77, 2/8/78 [U.S.-style dates]) and by Amy Cooper. A sentence example follows, showing the typical change of <=met> to <=meth> before

certain pronoun suffixes.

The next form <q'áq'elmet> 'believing s-o', derives from the last stem. It is a continuative stem with infixed doubling or reduplication (copies the first consonant of the root, adds <e> and infixes this after the first vowel of the root and before the next root consonant (<l>). It's also a transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78).

The next entry or stem is <q'elstá:xw> *fool s-o, deceive s-o*, a causative stem (caus) and also durative (durs), and according to Susan Jimmy, [SJ], it also can mean *lie to s-o*. It has a suffix, <=st> *causative control transitivizer*, which applied to the root *believe* gives it a literal meaning of "cause someone to believe", thus *fool s-o, deceive s-o*. It probably has <á:-ablaut> *durative* on the suffix <-exw> (*third person object*), thus changing the <e> to <á:>; this vowel change morpheme is the only one that is applied to change vowels in suffixes—the others only change the vowel in the root. There is a possibility that the change is also to dissimilate (make the word different) from <q'elstexw> *return it, bring it back, give it back* which either has root <q'ó:> *together* or possibly <q'ál> *go over/around, go back on oneself, coil*. There are then a number of example sentences (labelled "example") and words (labelled "found in") of this word in use. There is a comment and history in passing of the name <Lawéchten> which is used in one of the sentences (the author was given this name in a formal naming ceremony in Chehalis, B.C. in 1977). This is followed by an odd example that seems to have another causative added onto this word, and some discussion about the form and alternate analyses of the causative suffix as <=stexw> instead of <=st> and my arguments against that. There is also a comment about a tone change in the last vowel of the odd form, that the tone or pitch stress is lowered (downstepped) from high to mid.

The last form in this excerpt from the dictionary is <q'íq'elstá:xw>, a diminutive continuative stem (all diminutive verbs are also continuative, i.e. *doing s-th a little*)(cts and dmv) and means *fooling s-o*, and according to the Deming elders also *fool s-o as a joke, April-fool s-o*. It was attested by the Deming elders on Feb.7, 1980 (2/7/80). It has prefixed reduplication (<R4=> *diminutive continuative*), which is made by copying the first consonant of the root, adding <í> and prefixing this right before the root. The word is derived from <q'elstá:xw>, the stem or entry before it in the dictionary. It keeps the *durative* vowel change on the suffix <á:-ablaut>, so there is a morphological note: *causative durative and diminutive continuative*. The literal meaning is "fooling someone a little for a while".

These sample entries do not show examples of every abbreviation or type of information or type of entry, but give an idea how entries are constructed and what to get out of them. To interpret the rest of the entries check out the abbreviations given later in this introduction. They show best the types of other information that can be found in various entries, and the lists can be used to look up all abbreviations. Sometimes there are entries which have words from related languages. These are given because they are cognates or words that are related to the word in Halq'eméylem and in most cases to cognate words in other sister Salish languages; linguists can follow the sound correspondences within such cognate sets and reconstruct what the word looked like in the parent language, either Proto-Central Salish or Proto-Salish for example—both are ancestors of Halq'eméylem. These cognate words are similar in shape and in meaning and follow regular sound shifts or correspondences between sister languages. They also often help us to see what the meaning of the root is or was in Halq'eméylem and confirm the spelling of the word in Halq'eméylem. For example if Squamish, Lushootseed and Nooksack have q' in the word and the Halq'eméylem speakers have some variation between <q'> and <qw'>, the cognates help to show that the <q'> is probably the correct sound in spelling the word and <qw'> is a recent or older variant.

The English-to-Halq'eméylem portion of this dictionary is much simpler to use. Here is a brief example. This whole portion of the dictionary is in 10-point type instead of 11-point to maintain the original headers provided by the sorting program. The English is on the left, but all the variant meanings of the Halq'eméylem word are also given to show all the alloemes and the range of meaning of each

word, affix or idiom. After these alloemes, the word itself in Stó:lō orthography appears after two colons (:). Where the main entry of the word is under a root, that is shown after a < (comes from) sign.

a

the (distant and out of sight, remote), (definite but distant and out of sight, remote), the (abstract), a (remote, abstract), some, (indefinite):: kw'e.
the (male, present, visible), the (gender or presence and visibility unspecified), a (male, present and visible), a (gender or presence and visibility unspecified):: te.

abandon

leave s-o, leave s-th, go away from s-o/s-th, abandon s-o, leave s-o behind:: áyeles < á:y.

Abies amabilis or Abies grandis

prob. Abies lasiocarpa, if sample is mistaken poss. Abies amabilis or Abies grandis, if term balsam is mistaken poss. a variety of Pseudotsuga menziesii:: q'et'emá:yelhp < q'át'em.

Abies grandis:: t'ó:xw ~ t'óxw ~ t'óxw.

branch of probably Abies grandis:: t'óxwtses < t'ó:xw ~ t'óxw ~ t'óxw.

prob. Abies lasiocarpa, if sample is mistaken poss. Abies amabilis or Abies grandis, if term balsam is mistaken poss. a variety of Pseudotsuga menziesii:: q'et'emá:yelhp < q'át'em.
probably Abies grandis:: t'ó:xw ~ t'óxw ~ t'óxw.

Abies lasiocarpa

prob. Abies lasiocarpa, if sample is mistaken poss. Abies amabilis or Abies grandis, if term balsam is mistaken poss. a variety of Pseudotsuga menziesii:: q'et'emá:yelhp < q'át'em.

able

be alright, be okay, it's alright, it's okay, can, be able, it's enough, be right, be correct, that's right:: iyólem ~ iyó:lem < éy ~ éy:.

aboard

be aboard, be in (a conveyance):: eló:lh < ó:lh.
get in a canoe, get aboard:: ó:lh.
get s-th aboard (a canoe, car, conveyance):: eló:lhstexw < ó:lh.
put s-th/s-o aboard, put it on-board:: ó:lhstexw < ó:lh.

About the language

Halkomelem is an endangered Central Salish language of the Pacific Northwest (B.C. and Washington) with dialects of Upriver, Downriver, and Island Halkomelem (Elmendorf and Suttles 1960 discusses the differences between dialects as do Hill-Tout 1902 and 1904, Duff 1952, and Kava 1972). Each dialect had subdialects, and for Upriver and Island some of these remain. Gerdtz (1977, 1996, 1997, and 1999 for ex.) describes some of the subdialect differences. Island Halkomelem was and is spoken on Vancouver Island from Malahat to Nanoose. Downriver Halkomelem was spoken in the downriver end of the Fraser Valley, from Vancouver to Matsqui; there are still several first language speakers of the Musqueam subdialect in Vancouver, but the last first language speaker of the Matsqui subdialect (a member of the Nooksack tribe, Alice Hunt) passed away June 2004 in Washington. Upriver Halkomelem was and is spoken between Abbotsford and Yale, B.C. and by a few speakers in Whatcom Co., Washington, members of the Nooksack Tribe there.

There are probably less than six fluent elders left who spoke Upriver Halkomelem as their first language; the same is true of Downriver Halkomelem, but the situation is somewhat better for Island

Halkomelem with probably about 50 such speakers left. Fortunately, for all three dialects, English speaking tribal members have been actively trying to learn and revive the language with the help of five or six linguists and the remaining fluent elders, and there are now some moderately fluent speakers of each. A group of about eight students, three or four years ago, finished a three-year language immersion course in Upriver Halkomelem, and there is a similar number of graduates from an earlier three-year sequence of courses given through Simon Fraser University extensions. The Stó:lō Shxweli language department, at the Stó:lō Nation, have given classes from pre-school to adult for 15 to 20 years and for at least 10 years have also used increasingly sophisticated computer lessons which have also been developed (by Dr. Strang Burton); from about 2002 similar work has been done for Upriver Halkomelem by the Nooksack Tribe (coordinated by Catalina Renteria (a graduate of the Simon Fraser University extension program) and now for the Nooksack language by George Adams). Similar efforts have shown good success for Musqueam and Cowichan. The dialects are sufficiently different that separate full grammars have been written for them (Leslie 1979, and Hukari, In preparation for Island or Cowichan; Suttles 2004 for Musqueam (Downriver Halkomelem), and for Upriver Halkomelem (including Chilliwack, Chehalis, Pilaltxw, Sumas, and Tait subdialects) Galloway 1977a and 1993a (for people with linguistic training) and Galloway 1980a (for those without linguistic training). There are also separate dictionaries either done or being completed for each, also based on original fieldwork (Hukari and Peters 1996, and Gerdts, Compton, Edwards, Thorne, & Ulrich 1997), Suttles posthumous, in preparation by Gerdts, and the present work by Galloway).

The Upriver Halkomelem subdialects share certain phonological, morphological, syntactic, and lexical features which allow them to be considered as a unit in contrast to Downriver and Island dialects of Halkomelem. Within the Upriver area are the Chilliwack, Chehalis, Pilaltxw, Sumas, and Tait subdialects. I believe Tait includes speakers native to the following areas: Yale, Hope-Katz, Seabird Island, and Laidlaw-Cheam; Chehalis includes Chehalis and Scowlitz; Chilliwack River includes Chilliwack Landing-Rosedale (Pilaltxw), Sardis-Tzeachten, and Soowahlie-Cultus Lake (Pilaltxw includes Chilliwack Landing-Rosedale and is often considered part of the Chilliwack subdialect).. In the Nooksack-Everson-Deming area of Washington, some members of the Nooksack Tribe speak the Chilliwack River dialect (Sardis-Tzeachten), and some speak a dialect more downriver (Kilgard-Sumas and Matsqui microdialects); these last two microdialects probably form a single subdialect and seem to have some distinctive linguistic features of both Upriver and Downriver dialects. With the establishment of an ethnic curriculum and a writing system, the upriver people now refer to themselves and the downriver people in writing as the Stó:lō and politically all those except the Musqueam as the Stó:lō Nation, though in fact some reserves opt in and out of the Stó:lō Nation politically, and the more downriver groups are not politically part of the Stó:lō Nation. Linguistically, Upriver Halkomelem, Downriver Halkomelem, and Island Halkomelem will refer to the groupings of dialects.

I began work on the language in August 1970 with Mrs. Amy (Lorenzetto) (Commodore) Cooper on the Soowahlie Reserve near Vedder Crossing. I worked with her each summer (or fall) in 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973, funded by the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages at the University of California, Berkeley. My thesis supervisor was Mary Haas. In 1972 I had only a week in the area but met the Stalo Heritage Project's Elders Group (a group of most of the fluent speakers of Upriver Halkomelem who spoke it as a first language) and worked with the group and with some individual elders twice. In 1973, Amy and I worked together from August to December; during that period, on several occasions, I also visited Mrs. Mary Charles of Seabird Island and with Mrs. Cecilia Thomas of Seabird Island (near Agassiz), who was able to tell me a number of stories in Halkomelem. I also met with Mrs. Nancy Phillips of Chehalis (on Harrison River), who was teaching the language in the Chehalis Reserve federally-funded elementary school.

Amy, her husband Albert, and I also made a trip to Yale and visited with Mrs. Margaret Emory of

Yale, who spoke only Halkomelem and Thompson. At the end of the year (Dec. 1973), I gave a speech in Halkomelem at a large spirit dance at Tzeachten; the speech was in honor of chief Richie Malloway, who put on the dance, and it also encouraged the preservation and revival of the language. I constructed the speech in Halq'eméylem, then Amy corrected my grammar in the speech and gave me stylistic pointers. Amy was good to work with--patient, diligent, always willing to work, and always willing to travel with me to visit others. She would even call people up (for ex. Elizabeth Herrling and Joe Lorenzetto) to track down particular words she could not remember. In 1974 I self-funded a short trip and was also hired by the Nooksack Tribe in Deming, Wash. to work with their Halkomelem Workshop, which had about 15 fluent speakers of Upriver Halkomelem and the last fluent speaker of Nooksack.

In 1974 I applied to the newly started Coqualeetza Education Training Centre in Sardis, B.C. to set up a Halkomelem program for them, develop a writing system, classes, train teachers, and train an elder to replace me to head the program. I was hired and moved to Chilliwack in Jan. 1975. Working with both the Elders Group and the Nooksack Tribe's Halkomelem Workshop, as well as a full-time research assistant elder, through daily and weekly field work plus card files from my work with Amy Cooper (which I began in 1970), we amassed a dictionary card file of 15,000 cards of Halkomelem words with example sentences. Through several grants at different times Coqualeetza was able to employ Wilfred Charlie, Mrs. Tillie Gutierrez, Mrs. Edna Bobb, and Mrs. Amelia Douglas to help with language research and file-slipping. Tillie is and Amelia was fluent in the Tait dialect; Edna was fluent in the Chehalis dialect; and Wilfred knew a little of the Chilliwack (Sardis) dialect. Edna and I, especially, worked together from November 1975 to October 1976. As a result, I elicited, transcribed, and analyzed and she file-slipped several thousand Chehalis forms from her, as well as all the forms from the weekly elders' meetings since 1975; we also transcribed a number of songs and stories. Wilfred, Edna, and Amelia also helped me transcribe some tapes of elders' meetings going back to 1972, though many remain to be transcribed (I understand Elizabeth Phillips has since done those). Amelia and I worked together from May to September 1978 and from November 1979 to July 1980, obtaining several thousand Tait forms and transcribing more songs, conversations, and stories. We made a copy of this whole set of file cards before I left the program in the hands of Mrs. Amelia Douglas, one of the graduates of the three Halkomelem Teacher Training courses for elders (Beginning, Intermediate and Advanced, abbreviated as BHTTC, IHTTC, and AHTTC). These courses taught literacy, curriculum development, phonics, grammatical structure, and also were occasions for transcribing a great many new words for the dictionary in the process. Galloway 1979a, 1988b, 2001b, 2002a and 2007a have accounts of this program and the Nooksack program in some detail.

From 1978 to 1982 I worked with Ralph Maud and Marie Weeden to transcribe and annotate all of the 50 tapes Marie's father Oliver Wells had recorded with speakers of Upriver Halkomelem (Maud, Galloway & Weeden 1978-1982), and good portions of the transcripts are published in Maud, Galloway and Weeden 1987. Mrs. Edna Bobb, my elder research assistant during this period, helped me transcribe and translate difficult recorded passages of Halkomelem. Thus, a number of speakers who were already dead when I began my work (Dan Milo, Bob Joe, Albert Louie, Harry Edwards, Mrs. Margaret Jim, and others) have contributed their knowledge to this dictionary; all their recorded words are in this dictionary, as well.

In 1984 I received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to compile an Upriver Halkomelem dictionary and enter data towards a Nooksack language dictionary, learning how to enter and sort the data on computers with Dr. Bob Hsu of the University of Hawaii. Dr. Laurence Thompson and his wife, Terry, as well as Dr. Thom Hess and Vi Hilbert (táq^wšəblu) had been working on similar projects for the Thompson and Lushootseed languages, respectively. I learned the basics and a little programming in Hawaii, with their help, and thanks also to linguists at the University of Washington I was able to get started on the mainframe there. Thanks to Dr. Tim Montler and Pam Cahn, who assisted in the computer programming on the mainland and helped me progress from entering data on a Terak

computer (before p.c.'s) and sorting it on the mainframe, to converting everything to a p.c. and updated programs. Thanks also to Bob Hsu who, having retired to Seattle with his wife Pam Cahn, continued working with me through the final sorts, and formatting programs to convert the results from DOS to WordPerfect 4, then WordPerfect 8, the dictionary reached a stage where it was ready for final proofing and editing. Having gotten a professorship in 1988 at Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (now First Nations University of Canada in Regina, Saskatchewan), complicated matters a bit, leaving less time for editing. In 1991 the English-to-Halkomelem sort was done. As I got to stages where the whole thing was printed out, I made copies available to the Stó:lō Shxweli for use in classes from 1999 on. In summer 2002, the Nooksack Tribe funded recording of the English-to-Halq'eméylem portion with Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, on digital camera. Much editing is required to get those files into shape for a CD. The 2004 edition was the first copy completely printed in WordPerfect. I gave copies of that print-out to the both the Stó:lō Shxweli and the Nooksack language department. Bob Hsu's Lexware program, his cross-referencing program, and formatting program, which he taught me to use and helped me program, debug, and fine-tune for Halq'eméylem, have produced a dictionary I am satisfied with and have allowed me to search for and correct inconsistencies, formatting errors caused by inconsistent data entry, etc. Galloway 1984c, 1985a, 1985b, 1986d, 1987a, 1989c, 1991d, and 1992a describe the use and progress of these programs and my dictionary projects. Thanks also to the Social Sciences and Research Council of Canada for several grants to allow the conversion of all my reel-to-reel and cassette tapes of Halkomelem, Nooksack, Samish, and some of Nakoda to CDs and presentation of these to the Stó:lō Nation Archives, the Nooksack tribe, the Samish tribe, and the First Nations University Indian Languages department, respectively. Thanks also to my research assistants, Mary Wilde, Darren Okemaysim, and Sonja van Eijk, who computerized all the Nooksack data and Sonja who converted all the tapes to CD's, allowing the start of the revival of the Nooksack language and the Samish language.

About the elders

A dictionary of this scope would not have been possible without the wonderful knowledge, help, and good humor of the elders I was able to work with on both sides of the border and the elders who contributed information to earlier linguists before I began my studies (for ex. "Captain John" Sualis of Soowahlie who worked with Charles Hill-Tout ca 1900-1902; Amy Cooper lived with Captain John when she married his son Commodore). Galloway 1980 and 1993 both have photos of most (if not all) of the elders whose knowledge contributed to this dictionary; Maud, Galloway and Weeden 1987 has photos of those elders whom Oliver Wells recorded, whose knowledge also contributed to this dictionary.

What follows are several lists of elders I worked with or transcribed tapes of: 1) alphabetically by last name with their affiliations and Indian names, 2) a compilation, organized by subdialect, of which elders spoke which subdialects of Halq'eméylem, 3) a list alphabetized by abbreviations used for them, abbreviations used (basically their first initial and last initial), and 4) a list of all the sister languages of Halkomelem, classified into branches and showing their dialects and the abbreviations used for their names in this dictionary and in the field of Salishan linguistics in general.

Then follows a brief technical section for those trained in linguistics on how to use the dictionary. After that, follows a list of abbreviations for each different type of information, then a list of syntactic abbreviations used in the syntactic analysis sections of each entry. After that is a section giving a key to convert from the Stó:lō writing system or orthography to the IPA. Finally is a bibliography of the references used (plus a few referred to but not actually seen by me on Downriver and Island Halkomelem).

COQUALEET7A ELDERS GROUP:

INDIAN NAMES (SO FAR AS KNOWN)

Louise Bolan
Tillie Bordon
Danny Charlie

Xwiyéym
Tísele, nickname Sp'éqw'oya from sp'éqw
'proud'

Madeline Charlie
Wilfred Charlie
Mandy Charnley
Amy Cooper
Amelia Douglas
Dolly Felix
Rosaleen George*
Al Gutierrez
Tillie Gutierrez

Temitátkwō, Thompson name
Kwethómet
Tá:wtelót, Katzie name
Óyewòt
Siyamíya, nickname Táneki
Tselxát, a Boothroyd Thompson name
Yamelót
Swolésiya
Xwiyálemot, from xwayólem 'gift one
really makes use of'
Ts'ats'elexwót

Elizabeth Herrling*
Lucy Jackson
Lawrence James
Lizzie Johnson
Flora Julian
Agnes Kelly
Francis Kelly
Philornena Kelly
Ed Leon Sr.

Teméxwtel
Siyámíya

Joe Lorenzetto
Jeanne McIntyre
Teresa Michell
Shirley Norris*
Hank Pennier
Maggie Pennier
Evangeline Pete
Bertha Peters
Mabel Peters
Mary Peters
Susan (Josh) Peters
Albert Phillips
Elizabeth Phillips
Nancy Phillips
Alice Point

Siyámiyò;t
Siyó:mót
Swelímeltxw, name from Soowahlie
Púlemqen, Port Douglas name
Páthiyetel
Selhámiya
Siyámtelòt, Tl'pá'a, Port Douglas name
Tselóyóthelwet
nicknames Swék'ten and Sende
T'esóts', Port Douglas name
Nickname Ta's

Roy Point
Jean Silver
Cecilia Thomas

Kweláxtelot
Málí
Siyámò:t, Th'atísiya

Henry Thomas

Siyámiyatéliyòt
Sí:le Qwet'óselwet
Th'ith'exwemlómét, name from Soowahlie,
her grandmother's name
Siyólewethet
Slóxiya, Ow'elóxwelwet (name of Thunder too),
Ts'símteló:t (daughter of Mt. Cheam)
Chewóteleq

(*joined group after it was no longer called Coqualeetza Elders Group; this group still meets weekly)

STALO HERITAGE PROJECT ELDERS GROUP: (besides most of those already listed)

Peter Bolan	Has 2 names: Xwelíkw'eltel and one other
Mary Charles	Láime', Thompson name
Seraphine Dick	Ts'esqílwet
Adeline Lorenzetto	Ow'et'ósiya, Xéyelwet, Tesyákw'ō (Thompson name)

OTHERS WHO CONTRIBUTED HALKOMELEM AT ELDERS MEETINGS AT SARDIS

Joe Alec	
Andy Alex	
Clara Campbell	
Annie Grace Chapman	
Ben James	
Flossie Joe (dau. of Isaac Joe, Bob Joe's brother)	
Rose Jones	
Stanley Jones	
Delphine Kelly	
Ed Kelly Sr. (Sumas/Matzqui dial.)	
Richie Malloway Sr.	Th'eláchiyatel
Jimmy Peters (Katz subdial.)	
P.D. Peters (Katz subdial.)	
Mary Lou Sepass	
Johnny Williams Sr. (Scowlitz subdial.)	

HALKOMELEM WORKSHOP ELDERS GROUP (NOOKSACK TRIBE)-,

Martha Castillo	Ts'etósiya
George Cline	Lexé:ym (Nooksack name)
Martha Cline	Siyamelhót (Tzeachten name)
Norma Cline	Thxwólemòt (Tzeachten name)
Mamie Cooper	Ts'átsesamíya (Musqueam name)
Esther Fidele	Sthó:nelh (Nooksack name)
Louisa George	Tsishwísalh, Tsisyúyud (Skagit name)
Mabel Hicks	Sló'met (Deroche name)
Alice Hunt	Gyi'xdémqe (a Cape Mudge Kwakwala name), Soyó:lhéwet, Siyáame (name of Agnes James)
Sindick Jimmy	Xá:xwemelh (a Nooksack name)
Susan Jimmy	Chúchowelwet (Yakweakwioose name from Squamish)
Joe Louie	Sákwelti, spelled Sacquilty by him
Ernie Paul	Gwítsideb (Skagit name)
Helen Paul	Tsetósiya (Shxway or Skway name)
Ella Reid	Xó:lelh
Bill Roberts	Snúlhem'qen (Nooksack name)
	lyésemqel (Stó:lō name)
Matilda Sampson	Xwélhiya
Philoniena Solomon	(name not remembered)
Dan Swanaset	Selhámeten (Nooksack name)

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Elizabeth Jane Swanaset	Lísepet
Maria Villanueva	Siyémchesót (Yakwekwioose name)
Clara Williams	lyálh (Soowahlie name)
Ollie (Olive) Williams	Swolesót (Soowahlie name)
Walt Williams	Dedíchbed (Skagit name from "Dutchman")

ELDERS ON WELLS TAPES:

Bob Joe	Xwelxwé:yleq
Dan Milo	Lhó:kw'elàlèxw
Mrs. Margaretta Jim (Mrs. August Jim)	Sqewóthelwet
Edmund Joe Peters (husband of Mary Peters)	
Harry Edwards	
Albert Louie	(wasn't given an Indian name)
John Wallace	
Mrs. Lena Hope	
Mrs. Maggie Emory	

Chilliwack dialect: Mrs. Amy (Mary Amy Lorenzetto) Cooper (1886-1975), Vedder Crossing, Soowahlie Reserve (AC); Mrs. Nancy Phillips, Sardis, late of Chehalis (NP); Lawrence James, Chilliwack Landing (LJ1); Danny Charlie, Sr., Chilliwack Landing (DC); Mrs. Susan Jimmy, Sardis, late of Everson, Washington (SJ1); Mrs. Marie Villanueva, Sardis, late of Everson (MV); Mrs. Mamie Cooper, Sardis, late of Everson (MC); Roy Point, Sardis (RP); Richard Malloway, Sr., Sardis (RM); Mrs. Philomena Solomon, late of Everson (PS1); Dan Milo, Sardis, Scowkale Reserve (DM); Bob Joe, Sardis, Tzeachten Reserve (BJ), Albert Louie, Yeqwyeqwiws Res. (AL), Ben James (some Chill.) (BJ2), Bill Roberts (BR), Esther Fidele (also some Nooksack)(EF), Elizabeth Herrling* (EH), Flossie Joe (FJ), Joe Louie, John Wallace, Soowahlie (JW), Louisa George, (also Skagit & Nooksack)(LG), Martha Cline (MC), Mabel Hicks (MH), Mabel Peters some Chilliwack and Downriver, Olive ("Ollie") Williams (dau. of AC)(OW), Shirley (Julian) Norris, (also Cowichan & some Chehalis) (SN), Wilfred Charlie, some Chilliwack, late of Scowkale, Martha Castillo* (Nooksack Tribe), Francis Kelly of Soowahlie, Tillie Bordon late of Chilliwack (TB).

Chehalis dialect: Ed Leon, Sr., Chehalis (EL); Mrs. Dolly Felix, Scowlitz, late of Chehalis (DF); Hank Pennier, Scowlitz (HP) and wife Mrs. Maggie Pennier, formerly from Chehalis (MP1); Mrs. Lizzie Johnson, late of Seabird Island (LJ2); Mrs. Edna Bobb, Chehalis, late of Seabird Island (EB); Mrs. Teresa Michell, Chehalis, late of Cheam Reserve (TM); Mrs. Philomena Kelly, Deroche (PK), Adeline Lorenzetto, Ohamil (AL), Albert Phillips, Chehalis (AP), Alice Point, Chehalis, Rosaleen George (RG), Seraphine Dick, Scowlitz (SD).

Tait dialect: Mrs. Cecilia Thomas, Cheam, late of Seabird Island (CT); her husband Henry Thomas, Cheam, late of Seabird Island (HT); Mrs. Susan (Josh) Peters, Union Bar, late of Seabird Island (SP); Mrs. Amelia Douglas, American Bar, late of Cheam Reserve #2 (AD); Mrs. Tillie Gutierrez* and husband Al Gutierrez, both of Katz (TG, AG); Mrs. Agnes Kelly, Laidlaw (AK); Joe Lorenzetto, Laidlaw, late of Boston Bar (JL); Mrs. Mary Peters, American Bar, late of Chilliwack (MP2); Mrs. Philomena Seymour, late of Seabird Island (PS2); Mrs. Maggie Emery, Yale (ME); Stanley Jones, Laidlaw, some Tait (SJ2); tapes of Mrs. Margaret Jim, Laidlaw (MJ), Adeline Lorenzetto, Ohamil (AL), Edmund Joe Peters (husband of Mary Peters), Skw'átets (EJP), Elizabeth Phillips* (also some Chehalis) (EP), Harry Edwards, Cheam (HE), Mrs. Lena Hope, Spuzzum (also Thompson, some Tait

(LH), P.D. Peters (Peter D. Peters), Katz (PDP), Rose Jones, Ohamil, some Tait (RJ)

Sumas/Kilgard dialect: Mrs. Jeanne Silver, Kilgard (JS); Peter "Speedy" Bolan (PB); Mrs. Ella (Cline) Reid, Kilgard, late of Everson (ER); Mrs. Alice (Cline) Hunt, Matsqui, of Everson, late of Bellingham (AH), Ed Kelly Sr. (EK), Delphine Kelly (DK).

Downriver Halkomelem dialects: GC George Cline, Matqui (GC), Norma Cline, Matsqui, Alice Hunt some Chilliwack (AH), perhaps Matilda Sampson, also some Lummi, Mandy Charnley, Katzie, Evangeline Pete, some Katzie, some Tait.

All those in the dialect list above but RM, DM, and BJ are or were members of the Coqualeetza Elders Group (more recently the Stó:lō Elders Group) or the Halkomelem Workshop at Deming. All of those listed were or are fluent speakers (except where "some" appears before the dialect), but this is not a complete list of the members of the two groups, nor of all the fluent speakers. It is a list of those from whom I have had specific forms or with whom I have had interviews. MP2 and her sister ME spoke Halkomelem and Thompson but little or no English. MJ spoke only Halkomelem and no English. Only those with asterisks by the names in the list above were still alive in 2008.

Elders' names by abbreviations in dictionary

AC Amy Cooper
AD Amelia Douglas
AG Al Gutierrez
AH Alice Hunt
AK Agnes Kelly
AL Albert Louie*
AL Adeline Lorenzetto
AP Albert Phillips
AP Alice Point*
BJ Bob Joe
BJ2 Ben James
BR Bill Roberts
CT Cecilia Thomas
CW Clara Williams
DC Danny Charlie
DF Dolly Felix
DK Delphine Kelly
DM Dan Milo
DS Dan Swaneset
EB Edna Bobb
EF Esther Fidele
EH Elizabeth Herrling
EJP Edmund Joe Peters (husband of Mary Peters)
EJS Elizabeth Jane Swaneset
EK Ed Kelly Sr.
EL Ed Leon Sr.
EP Ernie Paul*
EP Evangeline Pete*
EP Elizabeth Phillips

ER Ella Reid
FJ Flossie Joe (dau. of Isaac Joe, Bob Joe's brother)
FK Francis Kelly
GC George Cline
HE Harry Edwards
HP Helen Paul*
HP Hank Pennier
HT Henry Thomas
JL Joe Lorenzetto
JL Joe Louie*
JS Jean Silver
JW John Wallace
LB Louise Bolan
LG Louisa George
LH Mrs. Lena Hope
LJ Lizzie Johnson
LJ Lawrence James*
MC Martha Cline
MC Mandy Chamley*
MC Mamie Cooper*
MC Madeline Charlie*
MC Mary Charles*
ME Mrs. Maggie Emory
MH Mabel Hicks
MJ Mrs. Margaretta Jim (Mrs. August Jim)
MP Mabel Peters*
MP Mary Peters*
MP Maggie Pennier
MS Matilda Sampson*
MV Maria Villa nueva
NC Norma Cline*
NP Nancy Phillips
OW Olive ("Ollie") Williams
PB Peter Bolan
PDP P.D. Peters (Peter D. Peters)
PK Philomena Kelly
PS Philomena Solomon*
PS2 Philomena Seymour
RG Rosaleen George
RJ Rose Jones
RM Richie Malloway Sr.
RP Roy Point
SD Seraphine Dick
SJ Susan Jimmy
SJ2 Stanley Jones*
SN Shirley Norris
SP Susan (Josh) Peters
TB Tillie Bordon

TG Tillie Gutierrez
TM Teresa Michell
WC Wilfred Charlie
WW Walt Williams

80 names in this list

*not cited in dictionary by abbreviation but by full name to prevent ambiguity with abbreviations of those cited more often.

Abbreviations of related Salish languages and dialects cited in the dictionary

(where no abbreviation was used in dictionary none is given here)

I Bella Coola Division

1) Bella Coola (BC)

II Central [Coast] Division (Central Salish)

2) Comox (Cx) (Island Comox [ICx], Mainland Comox [MCx])

3) Pentlatch (Pt)

4) Sechelt (Se)

5) Squamish (Sq)

6) Halkomelem (Hk)(3 dialect groups listed below)

a) Upriver Halkomelem (UHk) (Chilliwack [Chill.], Chehalis [Cheh.], Tait)

b) Downriver Halkomelem (DHk)(Musqueam [Ms], Kwantlen, Katzie)

c) Island Halkomelem (IHk)(Nanaimo, Chemainus, Cowichan [Cw])

7) Nooksack (Nk)

8) Northern Straits (Saanich [Sn or Saan], Sooke [So], Songish [Sg], Lummi [Lm], Samish [Sm or Sam][with subdialects Sma Samish-a[Suttles], Smb Samish-b) (Galloway)], Semiahmoo)

9) Southern Straits (SSt) = Clallam or Klallam (Cl)

10) Lushootseed [Puget (Sound) Salish] (Ld) (Northern incl. Skagit, etc., Southern)

11) Twana (Tw)

III Tsamosan [Olympic] Division

12) Quinault (Queets, Quinault)

13) Lower Chehalis

14) Upper Chehalis

15) Cowlitz

IV Oregon Division

16) Tillamook (Tillamook, Siletz)

V Interior Division

A) Northern

17) Lillooet [St'át'imcets] (Lill.)(Upper [Lillooet-Fountain], Lower [Mount Currie-Douglas])

18) Shuswap (Sh) (Western, Eastern)

19) Thompson

B) Southern

20) Colville-Okanagan (Ok) (Northern, Southern)

21) Columbian (Cb)

22) Spokane-Kalispel-Flathead (Spokane, Kalispel, Flathead ["Selish"])

23) Coeur d'Alene (Cd)

How to Use the Dictionary (an introduction for those with linguistic training)

The Quick-Start section in the beginning of this introduction shows how to use the dictionary, how it is set up, and gives some simple and complex examples of entries and how to read and use them. It is written for those wishing to use the dictionary who aren't linguists. A few more details are given here in technical language for linguists.

The Halq'eméylem-to-English section is a root dictionary, with cross-references to show each word and which root it has (where more information is given about that word). All affixes are also given with examples of words in which they occur. I have tried to discover the root of every word, but some resist further analysis (unanalyzed stems). Cognates have assisted with this derivation.

Each headword (or entry) begins with a transcription of the word in the Stó:lō orthography, which I developed in 1975 from slight modifications of the Bouchard orthography. Then the morphological category (abbreviation in table below) come next. IPA transcriptions, morphophonemic (with all affixes segmented), then sometimes phonemic and/or phonetic transcriptions, where notable, follow next. All variant meanings are given (allosemes) and semantic domains and subdomains are given for each in all-caps; these domains and subdomains also provide the semantic environment of allosemes of surrounding words in the sentence or nearby text or conversation, which help speakers and learners to predict which alloseme is most likely for each word. Full information is given about any dialect limitations of forms or variants. The source of each word (the speaker or speakers) is given for each word and example sentence. Most entries have example sentences obtained in linguistic field-work. I have not included any forms I have made up, except for a handful (less than 15) which have been verified by named speakers. Other sources are given for words obtained by earlier linguists from Gibbs (1858-1863) to as late as data from Su Urbanczyk in 2002. Cognates have been found for a huge number of words and are given; many were obtained from the work of Aert Kuipers and others before his published Salish Etymological Dictionary. I have not rechecked all those, but obtained many from other published sources or the linguists themselves by personal correspondence in the 1970's.

There is a wide range of phonological processes, morphological comments, syntactic comments, and semantic comments, the latter including cultural information. The morphological and syntactic categories of each word are given as well. Since the Proto-Central Salish stative prefix /ʔas-/ has become /s-/ in Upriver Halkomelem, and since the nominalizer /s=/ has the same shape, there are a huge number of words beginning with <s> (angle brackets enclose graphemes). I have put them all under their roots but have also cross-referenced them all under the letter <s>. The nominalizer <shxw=> also has many words cross-referenced to the roots where the words are found in more detail. A similar process was followed with all other words with prefixes. Scientific names are given for all flora and fauna (based on earlier work I did and aided by work on other languages by Nancy Turner, Randy Bouchard, Dorothy Kennedy, and others, see References).

There is an extensive English-to-Halkomelem section after the Halkomelem-to-English section just discussed; it is a finder-list or index (some 667 pages or so) for looking up each meaning of each morpheme, affix, word, and idiom. Thus it doesn't have detail on the analysis of the Halkomelem forms except to list what root or stem they may be found under; since they are cross-referenced one can just look up the word directly in the first section of the dictionary to find the root where more information is given.

The Halq'eméylem-to-English section is arranged in alphabetical order by the Stó:lō or Halq'eméylem orthography (**a, ch, ch', e, h, i, k, k', kw, kw', l, lh, m, n, o, ō, p, p', q, q', qw, qw', R** (reduplication), **s, sh, t, t', th, th', tl', ts, ts', u, w, x, xw, x, xw, y, ')**). I have found the articulatory order used in dictionaries by some Dutch linguists to be more difficult to use myself, and it would require additional linguistic training for beginning students of the language who have not yet studied linguistics. Angle brackets (for graphemes) show that an entry or example is in the Halq'eméylem orthography. Square brackets enclose phonetic transcriptions, single slashes enclose phonemic transcriptions, double

slashes enclose segmented morphophonemic transcriptions and allomorphs—all of these are in the International Phonetic Alphabet or IPA. Violin brackets sometimes enclose morphemes. Square brackets with single quotes enclose allosemes, the semantically similar, variant meanings of a morpheme, word, or idiom which are predictable in degree of likelihood from the semantic environment (especially from matching subdomains of the allosemes) of the surrounding words, sentences, or speech event and shared culture and other shared information between speaker and hearer. Slashes with single quotes enclose sememes (shortened summaries or lists of all or the most common meanings of a morpheme, word, or idiom). Each sememe (as in the work of Bloomfield and Nida separately) is the sum total of all the allosemes or variant meanings of a morpheme, word, or idiom. Double slashes plus single quotes enclose morphosememic transcriptions (which show alternations of sememes, much as double slashes alone show alternations of phonemes). These levels and notations are discussed in my work on Three-Dimensional Semantics (for ex. Galloway 1971, 1977a, 1987b, 1989b, c, d, 1992a, 1993a, b, c), more recently called Multidimensional Semantics or Integrated Cognitive Semantics (Galloway 2000b, 2001a).

The types of information included in the Halq'eméylem-to-English portion are included in the following order:

- 1) roots, affixes, or words in the orthography;
- 2) after some affixes come the International Phonetic Alphabet (Americanist) phonemic transcription,
- 3) second in the other entries is the morphemic class (abbreviated) of the head entry (free root, da = derivational affix, ia = inflectional affix, iecs = indirect effect control stem, etc., see below for list with all these);
- 4) the semantic domain or subdomain of the first alloseme (in all caps, abbreviated in most cases, PRON = PRONOUNS, ABDF = ANIMAL BODY DYSFUNCTIONS, SPRD = SPIRIT DANCING, etc., see below for a complete list);
- 5) the alloseme or sememic transcription of the first meaning of the entry;
- 6) sometimes another domain or subdomain name where the alloseme has membership in more than one domain (domain names show the semantic context which makes the alloserne most likely in that context);
- 7) where there are allosemes in different domains the new domain name is next followed by the alloseme;
- 8) a phonetic or phonological comment, if any;
- 9) morphological comment, if any;
- 10) syntactic comment, if any;
- 11) other sources of this word or affix in any dialect of Halkomelem;
- 12) cognates in related languages (with abbreviated language name, IPA transcription, abbreviation of source for this word)
- 13) dialect variants, if any, with initials of the elders or elders groups which attested the entry (for ex., AC = Mrs. Amy Cooper; IHTTC = Intermediate Halq'eméylem Teacher Training Course with ten elders, etc., see lists above);
- 14) examples of the morpheme (in words or sentences) or examples of the word (in phrases or sentences, whenever available, first in the Halq'eméylem orthography, then in the IPA (Americanist) transcription;
- 15) the translation of the word, phrase or sentence;
- 16) the initials of the elder or elder's group that attested the word, phrase, or sentence;.
- 17) after the root entries are complete, next come derivations of the root, with the 16 types of information just listed for roots listed for each derivation, each derivation is indented once from the entry it derives from;
- 18) next come derivations of the previous derivation with information in the same order--if there are no such subderivations then the next derivation from the root or word follows.

The following is a list of abbreviations used for all semantic domains and subdomains and other abbreviations (in all cases these were labels for particular types of information). All abbreviations in all-capital letters are for information in English; most are domain or subdomain names. All abbreviations in

all-small letters have information in Halq'eméylem. A number of these abbreviations have been replaced by the full terms throughout the dictionary. Although this may add a few pages, it makes the dictionary much easier to use; a dictionary where every other term has to be looked up in charts of abbreviations is difficult to use. Since the language is so endangered, I hope it will be used extensively by learners and teachers, so ease of use is crucial if the language is to survive. Even if the dictionary can't be used all the time by learners, it will hopefully serve to document and preserve the large amount of knowledge the elders have passed on here.

Labels used for each different type of information (fields or bands, Band labels)

A	attested by
ABDF	animal body dysfunctions (incl. human)(subdomain)
ABFC	animal body functions (incl. human)(subdomain)
ABI	animal (incl. human) body insults (subdomain)
ACL	acculturated (post-contact) meaning
alt	alternative name
ANA	anatomy
ANAA	anatomy--animal (subdomain)
ANAB	anatomy--bird (subdomain)
ANAF	anatomy--fish (subdomain)
ANAH	anatomy--human (subdomain)
ANAR	anatomy--reptile (subdomain)
ant	antonym
asin	as in (example of affix in a word)
ASM	alloseme
ASP	aspect (subdomain of TIME)
bens	benefactive stem
BLDG	buildings (names, parts, functions, how to make them)(subdomain)
BOT	botanical scientific name (in Latin)
BSK	basketry (types, parts, functions, how to make)(subdomain)
CAN	canoes and other transportation (types, parts, functions, verbs for making, repairing and canoeing [strokes, etc.]) (subdomain)
caus	causative control stem
cdia	see dialect form (fewer dialects have this form or dialects which are not the original source of the main form)
cf	compare with form
cfr	compare with root
cfs	compare with stem
CH	Christianity (subdomain)
chrs	characteristic stem
CJ	conjunctions and logical operators
ck	check Indian form
CK	check English form
CLO	clothing and ornaments (names, parts, functions, how to make, may incl. WV as subsubdomain)(subdomain)
CM	linguist's commentary
cmdf	see main dialect form (this form is found in more dialects or in a dialect which is the original source of the word)

CONV	conversation and speech (domain)
cpds	compound stem
cpvs	comparative stem
CST	change of physical state (inanimate)(domain?)
CSR	constructions other than buildings (names, parts, functions, how to construct them)(subdomain)
ctr	contrast (with following word or words of similar meaning)
cts	continuative stem
D	dialectal limitation
DEM	demonstrative (domain)(prob. subsumed under DIR)
DESC	descriptive words (incl. diminutive)(domain)
df	derived form (root or derivational affix unclear)
di	derivational infix
DIR	directions (general adverbs, prepositions and demonstratives)(domain)
dmn	diminutive nominal
dms	diminutive stem
dmv	diminutive verb
dnom	derived nominal
dp	derivational prefix
drs	derivational suffix
ds	derived stem
durs	durative stem
EB	ethnobotany (common names)(domain of flora)
EFAM	emotions, feelings, attitudes, mental processes, interjections (domain)
ETH	ethnographic information
EZ	ethnozoology (common names)(domain of fauna, incl. man)
FIRE	fire features and functions (domain)
FOLK	folk classification (groupings and hierarchies)
FOOD	food (domain)
FR	borrowed from (lists language name, then ^Indian word^)(^ = cap6)
FRP	possibly borrowed from
frqs	frequentative stem
FSH	fishing (devices, parts, functions, processing the catch, making the devices)(subdomain)
G	gloss (of single-word example)
GA	grammatical analysis
GAM	games (domain)
GC	grammatical comment (incl. morphological categories)
HARV	harvesting (devices, parts and functions, techniques, how to make the devices, processing the harvest)(subdomain)
HAT	human age terms (subdomain)
HHG	household goods (names, parts, functions, how to make)(subdomain, prob. subsubdomain under BLDG)
HUMC	categories of humans (domain)(includes subdomains: HAT, KIN, SOC, N)
HUNT	hunting (devices, parts, functions, techniques, how to make devices, processing the catch) (subdomain)
IC	informant's commentary
IDOC	Indian doctoring (subdomain)
ie	in-context example (phrase or sentence)
iecs	indirect effect control stem

ii	inflectional infix
IL	illustration (to show source)?
incs.	inceptive stem
inss	instrumental stem
ip	inflectional prefix
irg	irregular form(s)
is	inflectional suffix
its	iterative stem
izs	intransitivized stem
KIN	kinterms (subdomain)
LAND	land features and functions (domain)
LIT	(=SMM) literal meaning (triggers sememic notation /' '/)
LO	loanword (probably not needed, FR band will suffice)?
LT	qualities of light (subdomain)
lx	lexical affix (not to replace semological band as main entry)
MC	material culture (domain)(incl. subdomains: BLDG, BSK, CAN, CLO, CSR, FSH, HARV, HHG, HUNT, MUS, TOOL, WV)
mdls	middle voice stem
MED	medical information (techniques, medicines, functions, how to prepare, mainly secular) (subdomain, merges at edge with REL:IDOC)
MOOD	moods: interrog., subjunct., imperative, declarative (domain)
mos	motion stem (in ye-)
mpcl	modal particle
MUS	music (names, parts, functions, devices, techniques, techniques for making the devices and using them)(subdomain)
MYC	myth character name (subsubdomain of N)
N	personal names (inherited, nicknames)(subdomain of HUMC)
nca	numeral classifier affix
ncr	non-control root
ncrs	non-control reflexive stem
ncs	non-control stem
NOG	no gloss
NUM	numerals, their functions, and plurals (domain)
numc	numeral compound ?
numr	numeral root
nums	numeral stem
o	orthography
OS	other sources (gives source ref. and form)
pbf	probable form
PBG	probable gloss
pbr	probable root
PC	phonological comment (incl. phonological processes: backing or fronting (bof), consonant alternation (ca), consonant merger (cmrg), glottalization and deglottalization (gl), labialization and delabialization (lab), metathesis (M), ablaut (A), vowel merger (vmrg), stress-shift (-´- or =´=), lengthening (-:-, =:=), stressed transitivizer (stz), stressed intransitivizer (siz), etc.)
pcr	purposeful control root
pcrs	purposeful control reflexive stem
pcs	purposeful control stem

phm	phonemic transcription
phn	phonetic transcription
pln	plural nominal
PLN	place name (subdomain)
plr	plural root
pls	plural stem
plv	plural verb
pncs	psychological non-control stem
posf	possible form
POSG	possible gloss
posr	possible root
POW	spirits and powers
prcs	Proto-Central Salish
PRON	pronouns (definite, indefinite, etc.)(domain)
prr	perhaps related to root
psal	Proto-Salish
Q	questionable ?
QUAL	qualifiers (general adverbial)(domain)
r	root (bound root form)
rcps	reciprocal stem
rej	rejected form
REL	religion (domain)(incl. subdomains: CH, IDO, POW, SPD)
rfls	reflexive stem
rsls	resultative stem
rf	root form (free root form)
S	source reference
sas	structured activity stem
SCG	Salish cognate
SD	sound (subdomain)
SENS	senses and perceptions (domain)(incl. subdomains: LT, SD, SM, TAST, TCH)
SM	smell (subdomain)
SMC	semantic comment
SME	semantic environment (which conditions allosemes)(=old SMC band)
SMM	morphosememic development (triggers // ' // notation; used only where a combination of sememes (meanings of morphemes or words or phrases) produces a meaning different that the sum of its parts)
SMN	semantic transcription (narrow semantic info., semantic components, triggers semantic notation [' '])(allosemes could be listed here but are usually listed under domains as subentries)
SPRD	spirit dancing (subdomain) (could use SPD)
SQ	posited source
STA	syntactic analysis
SOC	social terms (status, occupational, tribal, national, social transactions, etc.) (subdomain)
STC	syntactic comment
stca	stative causative control stem
stie	stative indirect effect control stem
stnc	stative non-control stem
stpc	stative purposeful control stem
stpn	stative psychological non-control stem

stvi	stative intransitive verb stem
strs	stative resultative ? stem
su	see under stem
syn	synonym
TAST	taste (subdomain)
TCH	touch (subdomain)
TIB	transitivizers, intransitivizers, benefactives (subdomain)
TIME	time periods and tenses (domain)
tlcs	translocational? stem
TN	translation of sentence example
TOOL	tools for making things (names, parts, techniques for making and using)(subdomain)
TVMO	travel and motion (domain)
uf	underlying form (morphophonemic, triggers // // notation)
us	unanalyzable stem
US	usage (sociolinguistic comments, etc.)
UX	unexplained form or problem
UXB	unexplained botanical identification or info.
UXG	unexplained grammatical detail
UXH	historical or comparative notes
UXP	unexplained phonological detail
UXPN	unexplained place name info.
UXQ	adjustments required between files ?
UXZ	unexplained zoological identification or info.
VALJ	value judgements (domain)
vir	intransitive verb root
vis	intransitive verb stem
VOIC	voice (active, middle, reflexive, reciprocal, passive)(subdomain)
WATR	water features and functions
WETH	weather features and functions
WV	weaving (techniques, devices, parts, dyeing, designs, functions) (subsubdomain)
ZOO	scientific zoological name (in Latin)

SYNTACTIC ABBREVIATIONS

adem	adverbial demonstrative
apas	ambiguous past
apcl	adverbial particle
aug	augmentative
avop	active verb object pronoun
avps	past adverbial
cau	causative control (purposeful)
chr	characteristic
cj	conjunction
cptv	completive aspect
cpv	comparative
ct	continuative aspect
dema	demonstrative article
demc	demonstrative conjunction
demp	demonstrative pronoun

dm	diminutive
drv	directive (may only be in Nooksack)?
dst	distributive
dur	durative aspect
frq	frequentative aspect
fut	future tense
hbt	habitual aspect
hpas	historical past tense
icsp	independent clause subject pronoun
iec	indirect effect control
ij	interjection
imp	imperative
inc	inceptive aspect
ind	indirective ?
inom	indefinite nominal
inp	independent nominal pronoun
ins	instrumental (creates words for devices, etc.)(need better label) ?
iopv	independent object of prepositional verb
ipp	independent possessive pronoun
it	iterative aspect
ivp	independent verbal pronoun
mdl	middle voice
ncm	non-control middle ?
nct	non-control transitive
nctv	non-continuative aspect
ndem	nominal demonstrative
nmps	nominal past
nom	nominal
np-a	nominal phrase minus article
npa	nominal phrase with apposition
npas	negative habitual past
npc	nominal phrase with conjoining
npm	nominal phrase with modifier(s)
nps	simple nominal phrase
nqps	negative interrogative past
oc	out-of-control
pasf	past affixed
pass	passive
pcl	particle
pcsa	purposeful control structured activity
pcsi	purposeful control stem inanimate object preferred
per	persistent
pers	persistent stem
pl	plural
pnc	psychological non-control
ppl	participle (=stative)
pres	present tense
prof	professional

psv	possessive
psvf	possessive pronoun affix
qaf	interrogative affix
qpas	interrogative past
rcp	reciprocal
rfl	reflexive
rlcl	relative clause
rpt	repetitive aspect
rsl	resultative
sa	structured activity
sbcl	subordinate clause
scjs	sentence + coordinating conjunction + sentence
scpv	sentence comparative
sij	sentence with interjection
siz	stressed intransitivizer
sjsp	subjunctive subject pronoun
sna	sentence with nominal in apposition
spp	sentence with prepositional phrase
ssjp	sentence with subjunctive phrase
sspv	sentence superlative
st	stative aspect (=ppl)
stz	stressed transitivizer
svpa	sentence with verb phrase in apposition
tlc	translocational ?
vadv	adverbial verb
vaj	adjectival verb
vaux	auxiliary verb
vdem	demonstrative verb
vpad	verb phrase with adverbial verb, adverbial particle, or adverbial demonstrative
vpmd	verb phrase with modal particle
vpn	verb phrase with negative
vppa	verb phrase with past tense
vpq	verb phrase with yes/no interrogative
vpro	pronominal verb, = verbal pronoun
vprp	prepositional verb
vpx	verb phrase with auxiliary
vq	interrogative verb
xpas	auxiliary past

Spelling and orthography

The Key below gives the International Phonetic Alphabet (Americanist) equivalents for each symbol in the Stó:lō orthography. Orthographic symbols which are made up of two or three characters (digraphs and trigraphs resp.) are always pronounced as a single sound, a unit and almost never occur as clusters to two or more sounds. When they do (as in *éts-'ets stutter*), a hyphen separates them. Notice that the writing system is phonemic in almost every case. Only /c/ and /s/ have allophones which are written differently from each other in the Stó:lō orthography.

Key to the Official Orthography of Upriver Halkomelem

<u>Stó:lō</u>	<u>IPA equivalents</u>
<u>Orthography</u>	
<a>	= /ɛ/ [æ] before length or under high or mid tone (<a:, á, à>) with rare exceptions
<a>	= /ɛ/ [ɛ] elsewhere, i.e., under low tone (unmarked) and short (<a>)
<ch>	= /c/ [ç]
<ch'>	= /c'/ [ç']
<e>	= /ə/ [ɪ] between or next to palatal sounds <l, lh, x, y, s, ts, ts'> [l, ʎ, xʎ, y, s, ç, ç']
<e>	= /ə/ [ʊ] between or next to labial(ized) sounds <m,w, kw, kw', qw, qw', xw, xw'> [m,w, kʷ, k'ʷ, qʷ, q'ʷ, xʷ, x'ʷ]
<e>	= /ə/ [ʌ ~ ə] elsewhere
<h>	= /h/ [h]
<i>	= /i/ [i]
<k>	= /k/ [k ~ kʎ] after <s>
<k>	= /k/ [k ^h ~ kʎ ^h] elsewhere (aspirated except after /s/)
<k'>	= /k'/ [k']
<kw>	= /kʷ/ [kʷ] after <s>
<kw>	= /kʷ/ [kʰʷ] elsewhere (aspirated except after /s/)
<kw'>	= /k'ʷ/ [k'ʷ]
<l>	= /l/ [l]
<lh>	= /ʎ/ [ʎ]
<m>	= /m/ [m]
<n>	= /n/ [n]
<o>	= /a/ [a]
<ō>	= /o/ [o]
<p>	= /p/ [p] after <s>
<p>	= /p/ [p ^h] elsewhere (aspirated except after /s/)
<p'>	= /p'/ [p']
<q>	= /q/ [q] after <s>
<q>	= /q/ [q ^h] elsewhere (aspirated except after /s/)
<q'>	= /q'/ [q']
<qw>	= /qʷ/ [qʷ] after <s>
<qw>	= /qʷ/ [qʰʷ] elsewhere (aspirated except after /s/)
<qw'>	= /q'ʷ/ [q'ʷ]
<s>	= /s/ [s] everywhere except before <xw>
<sh>	= /s/ [š] only before <xw> except in a few loan words from French or English
<t>	= /t/ [t] after <s>
<t>	= /t/ [t ^h] elsewhere (aspirated except after /s/)
<t'>	= /t'/ [t']
<th>	= /θ/ [θ]
<th'>	= /θ/ [t ^θ ']
<tl'>	= /ʎ'/ [ʎ']
<ts>	= /c/ [ç]
<ts'>	= /c'/ [ç']
<u>	= /u/ [u]
<w>	= /w/ [w]
<x>	= /xʎ/ [x̣ ~ xʎ]

<xw>	= /x ^w / [x ^w]
<x̣>	= /x̣/ [x̣]
<x̣w>	= /x̣ ^w / [x̣ ^w]
<y>	= /y/ [y]
<ʔ>	= /ʔ/ [ʔ] except after stops (<p, t, k, q> where the mark glottalizes the consonant)
<: >	= /:/ [·] (length, one mora)
<˥ >	= /˥/ [˥] (high tone, usually a pitch 5 whole tones above low tone)
<˩ >	= /˩/ [˩] (mid tone, usually a pitch 3 whole tones above low tone)
no mark on vowel	= / / [˧] (low tone)

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Abbreviations used below

AA = American Anthropologist

AL = Anthropological Linguistics

BCILP = British Columbia Indian Language Project

ICSL = International Conference on Salish Languages (after 1983 International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages)

IJAL = International Journal of American Linguistics

UCPL = University of California Publications in Linguistics

UHWPL = University of Hawaii Working Papers in Linguistics

UMOPL = University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics

UWPA = University of Washington Publications in Anthropology

WCCSL = Working Conference on Central Salish Languages

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Abbreviations for references cited (language or dialect is listed in parentheses)

A78 for Amoss 1978 (Nk)
B74a for Bouchard 1974a (Saan)
B74b for Bouchard 1974b (Cw)
B74c for Bouchard 1974c (Th)
B75prelim for Bouchard 1975 (MCx)
B77 for Bouchard 1977 (Se)
B78 for Bouchard 1978a (Bouchard's corrected Squamish Classified Word List (largely with LM))
B80pc for Beaumont 1980 personal communication (Se)
B83pc for Beaumont 1983 personal communication (Se)
Beaumont 1985 or B85 for Beaumont 1985 (Se)
BG83-84 Samish and Saanich field notes for Galloway 1983-1984 (Sam & Saan)
Boas 1890 Scowlitz ms. field notes in APS library
Boas 1886 Pentlatch field notes (copy in B.C. Provincial Archives, orig. APS lib. Philadelphia)
Boas 1895 (Indianische Sagen ..., 1977 Bertz translation) or Boas 1895 (Bertz 1977 translation)
for Boas (Bouchard & Kennedy) 2002.
Boas 1895 (Bertz)(1980 version), later published as Boas (Bouchard & Kennedy) 2002.
Bouchard 1978b (ICx)
Bouchard and Turner 1976 (Sq)
CDB78 for Charles, Demers, & Bowman 1978
Davis 1970
Davis 1981pc for Davis 1981 personal communication
Demers 1982 p.c. or D82pc for Demers 1982 personal communication
Deming (6/21/79) for a place & date of elicitation by Galloway of Nk terms in Galloway 1974-80
DJ: WS 1955 for Diamond Jenness ed. by Wayne Suttles 1955 (The Faith of a Coast Salish Indian) with
Katzie ethnographic notes by Suttles; Victoria: Anthropology in British Columbia)
Diamond Jenness's field notes on Wm. Sepass (copy in collection of Stó:lō Nation)
Duff 1952
E69 for Efrat 1969 (Sooke)
Elders Group 6/11/75 for the date and source of elicitation by Galloway of Th & UHk terms in
Galloway 1970-2002
ES for Elmendorf and Suttles 1960
Galloway 1974-80 (Nk & UHk field notes)
G82 or G82a or Galloway 1982 for Galloway 1982a (PCS)
G83b or G83 for Galloway 1983b (Nk)(Pron., Transit. & Control)
G84a for Galloway 1984a (Nk)
G84b for Galloway 1984b (Nk also)
G85: field notes for Galloway 1985 ms. field notes (Sam)
G86 or G86a for Galloway 1986a (PCS)
G88a or G88 for Galloway 1988a (PCS)
Galloway 1990 for Galloway 1990a
Galloway, Adams & Renteria 2004a
GC 9/7/77 for the partial speaker (George Cline) & date of elicitation of some Nk terms in
Galloway 1974-80
Gibbs for Gibbs (1859-1863) ms. "Indian Nomenclature" (Smithsonian)(Hk, Nk, and Th place
names)
Gunther 73 for Gunther 1973
H-T 1902 or H-T 02 for Hill-Tout 1902 (UHk)

H-T 1904 or H-T04 for Hill-Tout 1904 (UHk, Cheh. & Scowlitz dials.)
H76 for Hess 1976
Haeberlin (Thompson) 1974
Harris77 for Herbert Harris 1977 (ICx)
JH or JH66 for Jimmy Gene Harris 1966
Johnson 1978 (CJ or Chinook Jargon)
K1980 for Kinkade 1980, 1982, 1983a, 1983b and 1984 (Pentlatch)
K67 for Kuipers 1967 (Sq)
K69 for Kuipers 1969 (Sq)
K74 for Kuipers 1974 (Sh)
KB76 for Kennedy and Bouchard 1976 (Sq)
Kinkade 1981 (Columbian)
LT:GS for Thompson 1967, 1969, 1970. Nooksack language field notes and tapes unpublished, words transcribed from George Swanaset (Nk)
M68 for Mitchell 1968 (Song.)
M87 for Mattina 1987 (Colville-Okanagan)
M86 for Montler 1986 (Saan.)
Nater 1977 (BC)
Newman 1979 for Newman 1977, 1979a, 1979b, and 1980 (Proto-Salish)
NT79 for Nile Thompson 1979
NT82pc for Nile Thompson 1982 personal communication
PA:GS for file cards from Amoss, Pamela T. 1955-1956, 1969-1970. Nooksack language field notes and tapes, unpublished (Nk)
PA61 for Amoss 1961
PA78 for Amoss 1978
place names reference file # for place names files by Reuben Ware (in collection of Stó:lō Nation)
Raffo 1972
S79pc for Suttles p.c. 10/9/79
S82pc or WS82pc for Suttles 1982 personal communication
Suttles 1950 (Nk)
Suttles 1955 (Katzie dial. of Downriver Halkomelem)
Suttles65 for Suttles 1965
Suttles ca1984
Thompson and Thompson71 for Thompson and Thompson 1971 (Clallam)
T72 for Thompson 1972 (Lummi, some Sq)(in Bouchard & Turner 76)
T77 for Timmers 1977 (Se)
Thompson, Turner and Thompson 1973
TTE74 for Thompson, Thompson and Efrat 1974
Turner 1974 (Haida, BC & Lillooet)
Turner and Bouchard: Pemberton Lillooet Ethnobotany (ms.)(1974) for Turner and Bouchard 1974
Turner, Bouchard and Kennedy 1980 (Ok)
Turner and Bell 1971
VH83pc for Vi Hilbert 1983 personal communication (Ld)
W73 for Walker 1973 (Sq)
Wells 1965 for Wells 1965 (1st ed.)
Wells 1966

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary

Halkomelem to English

A

- <**á**>, free root //ʔé ~ ʔé//, TIME ['recent past tense'], phonology: free variation, free variant: <é>, //ʔé//, syntactic comment: subject pronouns are suffixed to this verb to form ambiguous past, example: <**átst álhtel**>, //ʔé-ct ʔéʔtəl//, 'we ate', attested by AC, <**échap mókʷ' álhtel cheláqelh(elh)**>, //ʔé-cɛp mókʷ' ʔéʔtəl cəlÉqəʔ(-əʔ)//, 'you all ate yesterday', <**étsel lhíts**>, //ʔé-cəl ʔíc'//, 'I got cut', <**ét'wólh lám**>, //ʔé-t'wə-wəʔ lém//, 'he must have gone' (grammatical analysis: t'we must, I guess, evidential; -welh already), <**átsel totí:lt**>, //ʔé-cəl tá·[-C₁ə-]l=í·l=T//, 'I used to think', syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb, attested by AC.
- <**-á**>, (/ -é/), MOOD ['interrogative'], phonology: combination of -e interrogative with e at end of preceding morpheme (by regular morphophonemic rule, e-e → á or //ə-ə// → é), vowel merger, syntactic analysis: interrogative affix; found in <**ówáchap lámelep ~ ówáchap lámelep**>, //ʔéwə-ə-c-ɛp lém-əlp//, 'Aren't you folks going?', attested by IHHTC, <**ówálh**>, //ʔéwə-ə-ʔ//, 'didn't he (or she) ?' (syntactic analysis: negative interrogative past), <**ówá:ta**>, //ʔéwə-ə-tɛ//, 'is it none?, is it nobody?, didn't anybody?', <**lewá:, Lópet**>, //ləwə-é, lápəʔ//, 'Is it you, Robert?'
- <**-à**>, // -è//, TIME ['later'], usage: found in the speech of a few older monolinguals as well as that of SP, prob. archaic, phonology: appears as a suffix though not a tense suffix, syntactic comment: semantically similar to the class of adverbial particles and used like them but suffixed unlike them, syntactic analysis: suffixed adverbial particle, dialects: *Tait only so far*, attested by SP, MP, MJ (Mrs. August Jim); found in <**maythométsta**>, //mɛy=T-amé-cət-è//, 'we'll help you later' (grammatical analysis: root -purposeful control transitivizer-2so-1ps-adverbial particle), attested by SP.
- <=**á**:>, da // =é//, QUAL ['overly ?'], MOOD, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**kw'esá**:>, //k'wəs=é//, 'overheated' (contrast <**kw'ó:kw'es**> hot, contrast <**kw'és**=> get burned), perhaps <**selá**:>, //səl=é· (but more likely that is s=hə=lé·)//, 'tight' (contrast possibly <**sí:l**= ~ **sel**> spin).
- <**-a ~ -a'**>, ia & fr // -ɛ(?) ~ ʔɛ//, PRON 'your (sg.), second person sg. possessive pronoun, second person sg. subordinate subject pronoun', syntactic comment: affixed to the word (usu. demonstrative article) which precedes the nominal possessed or verb subordinated, syntactic analysis: possessive pronoun affix, dialects: *Sumas, Tait, and Cheh. speakers seem to prefer -a', Chill. speakers seem to prefer -a*, see dialect form <**-a (Chill.)**>, also <**a**>, //ʔɛ// occurs sentence initial or following li interrogative or li or i verbal auxiliaries or tl'ó that's, and in some other constructions, -a(') occurs elsewhere, also <**-a**>, // -ɛ//, dialects: *Chill.*, example: <**lí a stl'í kw'e tí**>, //lí ʔɛ s=ë'í k'wə tí//, 'do you want some tea?' (grammatical analysis: yes-no question your want some tea), <**ta(') má:l**>, //t-ɛ(?) mé:l//, 'your father', <**tha(') tá:l**>, //è-ɛ(?) tɛ:l//, 'your mother', <**tl'ó a swá**>, //ë'á ʔɛ swé//, 'that's yours', <**skw'áy kw'a(')s kw'étslexw**>, //s=k'w'áy k'w-ɛ(?)-s k'w'éc=l-əx'w//, 'you can't see it', literally 'it's impossible that you see it' (syntactic analysis: nominal.-impossible demonstrative article-possessive pronoun affix-nominal./subord. see-non-control transitive-3o), <**li a sqwá:lewel kwes xwe'ís wáy:eles**>, //li ʔɛ s=qɛ-l=əwəl k'wə-s x'wə=ʔí-s wɛy:əl=əs//, 'Do you think they'll come tomorrow?', literally 'is it your thought that they arrive tomorrow?', attested by AC.

<-a -elep ~ -a' -elep>, (/ε -əl-əp ~ -εʔ -əl-əp/), PRON /'your (pl.), you folks's, second person plural possessive pronoun, second person plural subordinate subject'/, (the <-el> portion is probably the same as the infix <=el=> plural), syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: also used as subordinate subject by possessing a nominalized clause, the -a is suffixed to the first element of the nominal phrase or clause (usually the demonstrative article) and the -elep is suffixed to the next word in the clause or phrase, example: <ta má:elep>, //t-ε mÉ-l-əl-əp//, /'you folks's father'/, <a' stl'íyelep kw'a's lámelep.>, //ʔεʔ s=ë'í-y-əl-əp k'ʷ-εʔ-s lÉ=m-əl-əp//, /'You folks want to go.'/, literally /'(it) is you folks' want that you folks go'/.

<ahíw>, free root //ʔεhíw//, DIR /'(be) upstream, east (in some contexts)'/, semantic environment ['going east for a speaker anywhere on the Fraser River from Vancouver, B.C. to about Laidlaw, B.C., since the river flows east to west on this stretch'], syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, also <ehí(:)w>, //ʔεhí(:)w// in faster speech, example: <lám kw'e ahíw>, //lém k'ʷə ʔεhíw//, /'he's going upstream'/, attested by EB, <lámtsel kw'e ehí:w>, //lém-c-əl k'ʷə ʔεhí:w//, /'I'm going east.'/, attested by EB.

<xwehíwel>, incs //xʷə=əhíw=əl//, DIR ['go upstream'], literally /'get=upstream=go'/, (<xwe=> get, become), (<=el> go, come), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adverb/adverbial verb.

<ák'>, free root //ʔék'//, probably /'cute.'/, EFAM, usage: expression when playing with a baby and the baby is cute, phonology: diminutive fronting (yielding k'), syntactic analysis: interjection, dialects: Tait; unknown whether in other dialects, attested by AD.

<ákwelex>, HUNT ['shooting'], see kwél.

<-ál>, is, //-él//, PRON ['first person singular subjunctive subject'], syntactic comment: can be suffixed to forms prefixed with <we-> when, if or to the first subordinate verb after a negative verb, can also add the when/if meaning even without the we- prefix being present, also <-l>, //-l// after auxiliary verbs ending in i (í, lí, mí, lhí); as in <welámàl>, //wə-lÉ=m-él//, /'if/when I go'/, phonology: downstepping, example: <yó:swe welámàl.>, //yá:swə wə-lÉ=m-él//, /'I might go., I don't know if I could go.'/, <éwetsel lámàl.>, //ʔəwə-c-əl lÉ=m-él//, /'I don't go., I won't go.'/, <chexw maythóx kw'els éwe líyemál.>, //c-əxʷ məy=T-áxʷ k'ʷ-əl-s ʔəwə líy=əm-él//, /'You helped me not to laugh.'/, <éwetsel lí:l lám.>, //ʔəwə-c-əl lí-l lÉ=m//, /'I didn't/don't go.'/.

<=á:l> ds, //É:l//, DESC ['similar to, -like, or part/portion']; found in <xaweqá:l>, ds //xəw(=)əq=É:l//, EB /'yarrow, also parsely fern'/, ['Achillea millefolium, also Cryptogramma crispá'], lit. "carrot like, similar to a carrot", <sxwewál>, df //s=xʷəwél or s=xʷéw=ə[=M2=]l or more likely xʷ[=F=]əw(=)ə=É:l//, EZ ['fox'], ['Vulpes fulva cascadiensis'], most likely lit. "cougar-like, similar to a cougar".

<'ál ~ ál>, bound root, //ʔél(=)əm//, root could mean pole/shaft/length

<s'álem>, dnom //s=ʔéləm//, [sʔéləm], FSH /'spear, shaft (of spear/harpoon/gaff-hook), gaff-hook pole'/, HUNT /'spear, shaft of spear'/, (<s=> nominalizer), probably root <'ál> pole/shaft/length?, possibly <=em> place to have/get, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, (compare with <s'aléts> bottom of a tree, trunk of a tree with same possible root (=lets 'on the bottom')), also <s'álem>, //s=ʔéləm//, [sʔéləm], dialects: Cheh., attested by EL.

<s'aléqs ~ s'eléqs>, dnom //s=ʔél=ə[=´]qs//, MC ['point'], (<s= nominalizer>), probably root <'al> pole/shaft/length?, lx <=eqs> on the nose, on the point, probably <=´=> derivational, phonology: vowel-reduction, stress-shift, geminate consonant (unusual word finally), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (Chill.), example: <s'eléqs: te lháts'tel>, //s=ʔél=əqs-s tə ʔéc'=təl//, [sʔéléqs- tə ʔéc'təl], /'point of a knife'/, attested by DM.

- <**s'álqsel**>, dnom //s=ʔél=qəšə//, [sʔélqəšə], ANA ['tip or point of one's nose'], LAND ['point of land'], semantic environment ['semantic environments determine which alloeme is selected (those with components of ['land'] select the second, those with ['animate'] select the first listed)], (<**s=**> nominalizer), probably root <'ál> pole, shaft, length?, lx <=**qsel**> on the nose, on the point, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**s'aléts**> dnom //s=ʔɛ(1)=léç//, EB ['bottom of a tree, trunk of a tree'], (<**s=**> nominalizer, <=**lets**> on the bottom), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC
- <**s'alétsmel**>, dnom //s=ʔélç=mə//, BLDG ['foundation of a house, bottom of a tree'], EB ['bottom of a tree'], (<**s=** nominalizer>), (<=**mel**> part, portion; prob. also =lets on the bottom), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, also <**alétsmel**>, //ʔélç=mə//, phonology: free variant.
- <**shxw'állhelh**>, dnom //sx^w=ʔél=ʔəʔ//, [šx^wʔélʔəʔ], ANA ['front of the neck'], (<**sxw=**> nominalizer), probably root <'ál> pole/shaft/length, lx <=**lhelh**> (or poss. =**llhelh**)> on the throat, on the front of the neck, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <=**á:lá** ~ =**álá** ~ =**àlà** ~ =**ela**>, da //=**é:lé** ~ =**əɛ**//, SH ['container for, receptacle for'], MC, numc, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**shxwhéyqwala**>, //sx^w=hé=yəq^w=éɛ//, ['firepit'], literally 'container for burning', <**shxwetl'qelá:lá**>, //s=x^wəë'=qəl=é:lé//, ['pillow case, container for pillow, pillow'], literally 'container for rolled thing under head', <**sqelxwá:lá**>, //sqəl^{xw}=é:lé//, ['throat, gullet'], literally 'greedy + container', <**shxwiyamála**>, //s=x^wiy=əm=é:lé//, ['store'], literally 'nominal + sell + container for', <**shxwlamála**>, //sx^wlém=é:lé//, ['bottle'], <**shxwmálaha:lá**>, //sx^w=mélɛ=hé:lé//, ['fishing basket, bait basket'], literally 'nominal + bait + container for', <**lhà:ts'telála**>, //ʔè·c'=təl=é:lé//, ['knife handle'], literally 'cutting + device + container for', <**sp'òtl'emála**>, //s=p'äë'əm=é:lé//, ['(tobacco) pipe'], literally 'smoke + container for', <**sp'otl'emá:látel**>, //s=p'äë'əm=é:lé=təl//, ['smokehole'], <**smòkw'e'á:lá**>, //smok^wə=ʔé:lé//, ['graveyard'] (compare <**smòkw'a**> grave), <**spotelála**>, //spatəl=é:lé//, ['mast'] (compare <**s=pót=(t)el**> sail), <**sts'axtála**>, //sc'ɛx^t=é:lé//, ['knothole'], literally 'branch + container for', <**Sxwá:yehà:là**>, //sx^wé·yə=hè·lè//, ['Squia=a=ala (Chilliwack Indian Reserve #7, a village in pre-contact times also)'] (compare <**xwá:y**> many people perished together), <**səxwe'álá**>, //səx^wə=ʔé:lé//, ['bladder'], literally 'urine + container for', <**kw'él(:)a**>, //k^wél(·)ɛ//, ['stomach'], <**xelwéla**>, //xəlw=é:lé//, ['horn rings for dip nets'] (compare <**xálew**> spoon).
- <**Alámex**>, us //ʔéléməx^y//, PLN ['the whole Agassiz (B.C.) area (JL), Agassiz Mountain (AK), place near Agassiz where Hamersley Hopyards were'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL, AK, possibly other speakers, other sources: Duff 1952 /élémix/, example: <**lámtsel te Alámex kwsetst lhím te hóps.**>, //lém·cəl tə ʔéléməx^y k^wsə·ct ʔím tə háps//, ['I'm going to Alámex so that we (can) pick hops.'], attested by JL.
- <**Alámex Smámelt**>, //ʔéléməx^y s=mé·[=C₁ə=]lt//, PLN ['Agassiz Mountain'], syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by JL, AK.
- <=**ále**>, da //=**élə**//, HUMC ['people'], semantic environment ['with numerals 3-99, kw'í:l'], syntactic comment: obligatory, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**lhq'á:tsále**>, //ʔq'é·c=élə//, ['five people'].
- <**álel**>, chrs //ʔélə//, [ʔélə], EZ ['black-billed magpie'], ['Pica pica'], possibly <=**eC2**> out-of-control, probably old <=**R2**> characteristic in BJ's pronunciation, phonology: old reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Tait + other elders, attested by ME, AD, others, also <**ál'el**>, //ʔél=C₁əC₂//, [ʔélʔə], dialects: Chill., attested by BJ.
- <**alelí'**>, us //ʔéləlíʔ//, EFAM ['yipes., eek.'], usage: said to oneself or to someone else when scared, syntactic analysis: interjection.

<**-àlèm**>, is, // -èlèm or -èl=əm//, PRON ['first person singular patient or object of passive'], VOIC, comment: historically may be connected with **-ál** first person sing. subject, probably <**-em**> passive, phonology: possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: inflectional suffix; found in <**ó:thàlèm**>, //ʔá=T-èlèm//, 'I was called.', <**kw'étslálèm**>, //k'w'óc=l-èlèm//, 'I was seen.', <**éysthàlem**>, //ʔéy=sT-èlèm//, 'I was liked.', example: <**éwe lí s yésthàlèm**>, //ʔéwə lí-s yéè=sT-èlèm//, 'I wasn't told.', syntactic comment: note the third person subordinate subject/agent in lí-s.

<=**á:leq** ~ =**e leq**>, da // =é:ləq ~ =əleq//, WATR ['waves'], SH, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=**e leq**>, // =əleq//; as in <**thithehá:leq**>, //èièəh=é:ləq//, 'waves are getting bigger' (compare <**thithe**> bigger, <**-h**> epenthetic), dialects: *Seabird Island dialect*; found in <**smá:yeleq**>, //smé-y=əleq//, 'wave', root meaning unknown unless sméya bay, <**xetáléqetel**>, //x'ət=élóq(ə)=təl or x'ət=élóq(ə)(l)=təl//, 'sinker line' (compare <**xá:t**> a sinker, lead weight, lead), <**stl'epá:leq**>, //sə'əp=é:ləq//, 'underskirt, underslip', literally 'underwaves'.

<**aleqá:y**>, EZ 'slow-worm ("a slow-moving foot-long snake"), actually a species of blind legless lizard', compare <**álhqey** ~ **álhqay**> snake from which it derives.

<=**áléqel**>, da // =élóqəl//, ANA ['(in) the head'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**xelháléqel**>, //xət=élóqəl//, 'headache', <**tesáléqel**>, //təs=élóqəl//, 'bump one's head', <**smeltáléqel**>, //sməlt=élóqəl//, 'kidneys', root probably <**smált**> stone, literally 'stone in its head'.

<=**áléqep** ~ =**áleqep**>, da // =élóqəp ~ =ələqəp//, SM 'fragrance, smell, odor', SD ['sound'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, phonetic & semantic comment: it seems most likely there has been a recent phonological convergence of two separate morphemes here, perhaps {=(**ál**)**e qep**} 'fragrance, smell, odor' and {=**áleqep**} 'sound' since the former examples (smell) rarely have the next to last <e> with high tone while the latter examples (sound) almost always have the next to last <e> with high tone (<é>), but there has been some phonological and synthesesethic convergence where examples of each have // =**áleqep**//; as in <**eyáleqep** ~ **iyáleqep**>, //ʔey=ələqəp//, 'good smell', <**qéleqep**>, //qəl=əqəp//, 'bad smell', <**selchímáléqep**>, //səlçím=élóqəp//, 'how does it smell?;' (compare <**selchím**> how is it?, how?), <**qelqéyláléqep**>, //qəlqéyl=élóqəp//, 'turn bad in smell' (compare <**qelqéyl**> turn bad), <**simáléqep** ~ **simáleqep**>, //s=(?)əy=əm=élóqəp or s=(?)i(y)=(ə)m=ələqəp//, 'bad stink' (compare <**ey=ém**> strong, with <**s=**> nominal or stative), <**stáléqep**>, //sət=ələqəp//, 'a distant sound', <**sasetáléqep**>, //sɛ[=C₁ə]=t=ələqəp//, 'keep on hearing a distant sound' (compare <**stáléqep**> a distant sound), <**eháléqep**>, //ʔəh=ələqəp//, 'a faint sound carried by the air, sound within earshot or hearing range or distance' (compare <**eh=ó:t**> wrap s-th up), <**thxwáléqep**>, //təx^w=ələqəp//, 'a steady sound that's been stopped for a while' (compare <**théxw**> disappear), <**théxweleqep**>, //tə[-']x^w=ələqəp//, 'sound getting softer', example: <**welóy théxweleqep**>, //wə=láy èə[-']x^w=ələqəp//, 'sound getting softer'; also found in <**chqwáléqep**>, //cq^w=ələqəp//, 'a loud sound', example: <**mí xwe chqwáléqep**>, //mí x^wə cq^w=ələqəp//, 'sound getting louder'; found in <**iyotháléqep**>, //ʔey=aè=ələqəp//, 'sharp sound' (compare <**iyóth**> sharp), <**xwemxwemaléqep**>, //x^wəm=C₁əC₂=ələqəp//, 'talks fast (perhaps also for "fast sounds"?)' (compare <**xwém**> fast, hurry).

<**alétsa**>, free root //ʔəlécə//, DIR ['where (is it)?'], syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, dialects: *Chill., Sumas, Tait, most Cheh.*, other sources: ES /lik^wɛʔəlécə/ (but Musqueam /əñəcə/) where?, also <**létsa**>, //lécə//, attested by EB (of Cheh.), example: <**alétsa ta' lálém?**>, //ʔəlécə tɛʔ lélém//, 'where's your house?', attested by Deming, <**alétsa kw'as lé thiyt?**>, //ʔəlécə k^w-ɛ-s ló èiy=T//, 'where did you make it?', attested by AC, <**létsa kw'asé thiyt?**>, //lécə k^w-ɛ-s-é èiy=T//, 'where did you make it?', attested by EB, <**kwe elétsa?**>, //k^wə ʔəlécə//, 'where is he?', attested by EB, <**chel**

ôlhq'élexw we'ís létsa.>, //cəl ʔəw-ʔ=q'əl=l-əx^w wə-ʔí-s léce//, 'I know where it is.', attested by EB, <í:lhchexw alétsa?>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əx^w ʔélécε//, 'where have you been?/', attested by AC.

<**alétsesxwes**>, caus //ʔélécε=sT-əx^w-əs//, DIR ['wherever he's got it'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer, <-exw> third person object, <-es> third person subject), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD.

<**tel'alétsa**>, ds //təl=ʔélécε ~ təl=ʔəlécε ~ təl=écε//, DIR 'where is he/she/it from?, from where?/', (<tel=> from), phonology: tel'elétsa and tel'étsa are variants at increasing speed, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, also <**tel'écha ~ te'elécha**>, //təl=écε ~ tə=ʔəlécε//, dialects: EB of Cheh., example: <**tel'alétschexw**>, also <**tel'étschexw**> is found in faster speech, //təl=lécε-c-əx^w ~ təl=ʔélécε-c-əx^w//, 'where are you from?/', attested by IHTTC, <**tel'elétsa tútl'ò?**>, //təl=ʔəlécε t=ú=ë'á//, 'where is he from?/', attested by CT, HT, <**chel ôlhq'élexw we'ís te'elécha kwes xwe'í.**>, //cəl ʔow=ʔ=q'əl=l-əx^w wə-ʔí-s tə=ʔəlécε k^w-s-əs x^wə=ʔí//, 'I know where he came (arrived) from.'/ (syntactic analysis: sentence with subjunctive phrase, also with relative indefinite pronoun) attested by EB.

<**álex**>, free root //ʔéləx^y//, HUMC, KIN 'sibling, brother, sister', (semological comment: sex gender is indicated in the demonstrative article or other semantic context external to this word), syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: this word has a limited distribution; more speakers use only forms meaning either *elder sibling* or *younger sibling*, i.e., they must specify the relative age, dialects: Chill., attested by AC, other sources: ES //ʔéləx^y/ sibling, S82pc 'sibling of opposite sex', Salish cognate: Squamish //ʔáyiš/ 'cousin or sibling of opposite sex W73:68, K67:394, also 'brother', dialects: Tait (and poss. Cheh.), example: <**lí: skwetáxw kwtha álex?**>, //lí s-k^wətəx^w k^w-è-ε ʔéləx^y//, 'Is your brother/sister in?/', attested by AC, <**álexs**>, //ʔéləx^y-s//, 'her brother', attested by AC.

<**el'álex**>, pln //C₁əC₂-ʔéləx^y//, HUMC, KIN '(siblings), brothers', (<R3-> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chill., attested by AC.

<**shxw'álex**>, dnom //sx^w=ʔéləx^y//, HUMC, KIN 'sister-in-law, husband's sister, brother's wife, wife's sister (EB)', syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., Chill., attested by EB, AC, other sources: ES //šx^wʔéləx^y/ husband's sister, woman's brother's wife, also <**shxw'áléx**>, //sx^w=ʔéləx^y//, dialects: Tait, attested by CT, also 'wife's sister', attested by EB, example: <**tl'ól shxw'álex**>, //ë'á-l šx^w=ʔéləx^y//, 'That's my sister-in-law.', attested by AC.

<**shxw'el'álex**>, pln //sx^w=C₁əC₂-ʔéləx^y//, HUMC, KIN ['sisters-in-law'], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <**tl'ó: a shxw'el'álex**>, //ë'á-: ʔε šx^w=C₁əC₂-ʔéləx^y//, 'Are those your sisters-in-law?/', attested by AC.

<=**á:ləws**>, da //é·ləws//, EB 'leaf, leaves', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in <**p'elp'álq'emá:ləws**>, //p'əlp'əlq'əm=é·ləws// or //C₁əC₂=p'əlq'əm=é·ləws//, 'poplar, cottonwood, trembling aspen; sparkling leaves', literally 'many=glittering/sparkling=leaf', attested by SP, AD (compare <**p'álq'em**> sparkling), <**xwesá:ləws**>, //x^wəs=é·ləws//, 'fallen leaves' (compare <**xwís=et**> shake leaves or fruit off a tree or bush), attested by SP, AD, <**ch'okw'e'á:ləws**>, //c'ak^wə=ʔé·ləws//, 'skunk cabbage leaf or leaves', attested by SP, AD (compare <**ch'ókwe**> skunk cabbage), <**q'emó:welhpá:ləws**>, //q'əmó·w=əʔp=é·ləws//, 'big-leaf maple tree leaf', attested by SP, AD (compare <**q'emó:w=elhp**> maple tree), <**chewô:welhpá:ləws**>, //cəwó·w=əlp=é·ləws//, 'cottonwood leaf or leaves' (compare <**chewô:w=elhp**> cottonwood tree), <**pipəhomá:ləws**>, //pipəham=é·ləws//, 'plantain', (semological comment: the plant is always translated "frog leaf" by the speakers, never as "plantain" an unfamiliar term).

<**alíliyem ~ elíliyem**>, ABFC ['laughter'], see líyéem ~ leyém.

<=**á:lí:ya**>, da //é·lí·yε//, ANA 'on the ear, in the ear', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational

suffix; found in <kw'qwá:lí:ya>, //k'wq'w=é·lí·yε//, 'hit on the ear with a stick-like object or club', <s=llhellhelp'á:lí:ya>, //s=C₁əC₂=təl=p'w=é·lí·yε//, 'sloppy or flabby ears', <sqwelqwelá:lí:ya>, //s=C₁əC₂=q'wəl=é·lí·yε//, 'hair in the ears', <t'emxá:lí:ya>, //t'əmx'w=é·lí·yε//, 'braid hair', literally 'over the ears or side of head'.

<álíy ~ 'álíy>, VALJ 'more than one is good, good (of many things or people)', see éy ~ éy:.

<aliyólés>, ABFC '(have) quick eyes, (have) peeping-Tom eyes', see éy ~ éy:.

<álmelh>, ds //ʔélm=ət//, KIN ['to baby-sit one's own children'], possibly root related to that in <ó:lmets=t> wait for someone, lx <=ət> child, baby, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by so far Tait: AD, AK.

<á:lmelh>, cts //ʔé[---]lm=ət//, KIN 'baby-sitting, the one baby-sitting, baby-sitter', SOC, (<-:-> continuative), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal after demonstrative article, attested by AD, example: <tseł á:lmelh>, //c-əl ʔé·lmət//, 'I'm baby-sitting.', attested by AD, <tset á:lmelh>, //c-ət ʔé·lmət//, 'We're baby-sitting.', attested by AD, <lichxw á:lmelh?>, //li-c-x'w ʔé·lmət//, 'Are you the one baby-sitting?', attested by AD.

<alqá:ls ~ alqáls>, SOC 'buy (as structured activity), He bought (as structured activity).', see iléq.

<=álqel ~ =élqel>, da //=-éłqel ~ =éłqel or =éł=qel//, ANA ['wool'], WV, ANA ['feather'], possibly <=qel> in the head, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=élqel>, //=-éł(=)qel//; found in <metú:álqel ~ metú:lqel>, //mətú=-ʔéłqel ~ mətú:lqel//, 'sheep wool', root <lemetú: ~ metú:> sheep, <sqwemá:yalqel ~ sqwmá:yalqel>, //sq'(ə)mé·y=éłqel//, 'dog wool', <p'q'élqel>, //p'q'=éłqel//, 'mountain goat', literally 'white wool', <stl'p'álqel>, //sə'p'=éłqel//, 'long feathers', literally 'deep (derivational glottalization as in tail) wool'.

<á:lqem>, mdls //ʔé·lq=əm//, cts, ANAA ['charging (of an angry grizzly for ex.)'], possibly <-:-> continuative, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<i'á:lqem>, mos //ʔi-ʔé·lq=əm (or yi=ʔé·lq=əm)//, mdls, cts, ANAA ['charging (of an angry grizzly for ex.)'], (<i= ~ yi=> in motion, travelling while), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<álq't>, pcs //ʔél(=)q'=T//, HUNT 'scrape hair off it, scrape hide off of it', possibly <=q'> on something else, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

<=á:ls>, da //=-é·ls//, ASP ['structured activity non-continuative'], (semological comment: the activity is usually done for a while, often ceremonial or occupational), syntactic analysis: derivational suffix; found in <yeqwá:ls>, //yəq'w=é·ls//, 'burn at a ritual, perform a burning', <thiyqwá:ls>, //èiy=q'wé=é·ls//, 'dig', <kwxwáls ~ kwxwà-ls>, //k'wáx'-M1=éłs//, 'knock, rap', <thq'á:ls>, //èéq'=M1=é·ls//, 'to spear', <ts'ekwxáls>, //c'ək'w=x=éłs//, 'to fry (as an activity)'.

<=á:ltel>, da //=-é·l(=)təł//, MED ['medicine'], possibly <=tel> device, thing, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <xweqw'ele'á:ltel>, //x'wəq'wəłə=ʔé·ltəł//, 'hangover medicine' (compare probably <xweqw'éle> scouring rush, horsetail fern), <th'el'á:ltel>, //è'əł=ʔé·ltəł//, 'heart medicine, juniper' (compare <th'ále> heart), <syeqwlhá:ltel>, //s=yəq'w=t=é·ltəł//, 'tinder' (compare root <yéq'w> burn).

<=á:ltxw>, da //=-é·l(=)tx'w//, KIN ['wives'], semantic environment ['numeral 2'], possibly <=txw> building, house, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <islá:ltxw>, //ʔisl=é·ltəx'w//, 'man with two wives' and <ts'eláltxw>, ds //c'əł=éłtx'w//, SOC ['steal someone's spouse'], Salish cognate: Musqueam /=-é·ltəx'w/ spouse Suttles ca1984:14.5.15.

<áltha ~ álthe>, free root //ʔélèə ~ ʔélèə//, PRON 'it's me, that's me, I do, I am', dialects: Chill., syntactic analysis: independent verbal pronoun, pronominal verb/verbal pronoun, other sources: ES

/ɛ:l̩ɛ/ I, dialects: *Cheh.*, example: <**álthe qas taléwe**>, //ʔél̩ɛ qɛs tɛl̩wə//, /'It's me and you./, attested by AC, <**álthacha le máyt**>, //ʔél̩ɛ-cɛ lə méy=t//, /'I'll [underlined] go and help [s-o]./, attested by AC.

<**ta'áltha**>, ds //tɛ=ʔél̩ɛ//, PRON /'me, I/, (<**ta**> demonstrative article), syntactic analysis: inp, nominal phrase not needing further article, dialects: *Chill.*, *Tait*, attested by AC, BJ, MJ, EB, also <**ta'álthe**>, //tɛ=ʔél̩ə//, dialects: *Chill.*, *Tait*, *Cheh.*, example: <**lúwe qas ta'áltha**>, //lúwə qɛs tɛ=ʔél̩ɛ//, /'It's you and me./, attested by AC.

<**á'altha**>, ds //C₁é=ʔél̩ɛ//, PRON /'it's me., that's me., I do, I am (1s emphatic)/, (<**R7**> emphatic), phonology: reduplication, phonology: á'altha (slow), á'althe (normal speed), á'elthe (fast), syntactic analysis: independent verbal pronoun, pronominal verb/verbal pronoun, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by AC, example: <**á'althacha**>, //C₁é=ʔél̩ɛ-cɛ//, /'It will be me./, attested by IHTTC.

<**ta'á'altha**>, ds //tɛ=C₁é=ʔél̩ɛ//, PRON /'me myself, I myself (emphatic)/, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: inp, nominal phrase minus article, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by AC, also <**ta'á'altha** (slow), **ta'á'althe** ~ **te'á'althe** (normal)>, //tɛ=C₁é=ʔél̩ɛ, tɛ=C₁é=ʔél̩ə ~ tə=C₁é=ʔél̩ə//, attested by AC, dialects: also attested by EB, *Cheh.*, as <**ta'á'althe**>, //tɛ=C₁é=ʔél̩ə//, example: <**welóy ta'á'altha** ~ **welóy ta'á'althe**>, //wə=láy tɛʔéʔél̩ɛ ~ wə=láy tɛʔéʔél̩ə//, /'just me, (only me)/, attested by AC, <**lúwe qas te'á'altha**>, //lúwə qɛs tɛʔéʔél̩ɛ//, /'It's you and me./, attested by AC.

<**tl'á'altha**>, ds //ɛ'-C₁é=ʔél̩ɛ//, PRON /'me (after prepositional verbs), I (after prepositional verbs)/, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: independent object of prepositional verb, nominal phrase minus article, syntactic comment: only occurs after prepositional verbs, example: <**yeláwel lós telí tl'á'altha**>, //yəl̩w=əl lás tɛ=líɛ'-C₁é=ʔél̩ɛ//, /'He's fatter than me./, syntactic comment: telí from, than is a prepositional verb, <**ístexwchxw ó í tl'á'althe**>, //ʔí=st-əx^w-c-x^w ʔá ʔíɛ'-C₁é=ʔél̩ə//, /'You leave it with me./, attested by EB, literally /'be here=causative-3obj-indep.subj.-2ssubj just be here [with]-me/, syntactic comment: the idiom, ístexw ó í ~ ístexwò (í), means leave it and either the final í be here is functioning as a prepositional verb, with, or the prepositional inflection, tl'=, alone implies the with, <**míchxw stetís tl'a'á'altha**>, //mí-cx^w s=C₁ə=tə[=Aí=]sə'ɛ-C₁é=ʔél̩ɛ//, /'Come close to me./, attested by AC.

<=**á:lts**' ~ **á:lth'ts**>, da //ɛ̄-lc' ~ ɛ̄-l̩c'//, TIME (perhaps) ['month'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, also <=**á:lth'ts**>, //ɛ̄-l̩c'//; found in <**lhqá:lts**>, //ʔq=ɛ̄-lc'//, /'moon/, <**lhxwá:lth'ts**>, //ʔx^w=ɛ̄-l̩c'//, /'third month since/, attested by AK (in IHTTC).

<**alts'elít**>, DIR ['to separate things or objects'], see halts'elí. under root <lats'>

<**álwem**>, mdls //ʔél̩w=əm//, [ʔél̩wəm], TVMO ['to stay at home'], (<=**em**> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: *Tait*, attested by AD, AK, also /'to stay at home alone/, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by SJ, MV.

<=**á:lwes** ~ **élwes**>, da //ɛ̄-lwəs ~ ɛ̄lwəs//, ANA /'in the stomach, on the stomach/, EFAM ['courage (lit. in the stomach)'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, also <=**élwes**>, //ɛ̄lwəs//; found in <**xelhá:lwes**>, //xəʔ=ɛ̄-lwəs//, /'(have a) stomach-ache/, <**th'qw'á:lwestem**>, //è'q^w=ɛ̄-lwəs=t-əm//, /'he was punched in the stomach/, <**qelélwes**>, //qəl=ɛ̄lwəs//, /'cowardly, afraid to try/, <**iyá:lwes**>, //ʔiy=ɛ̄-lwəs//, /'brave/, literally /'good in the stomach/, possibly <**lhéxweláw**>, //ʔéx^w=əláw or ʔéx^w=élə[=M2=]w(s)//, /'ruptured belly-button/, root maybe <**lhéxw**> spit out. Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ə^was/ as in /s-ʔác-g^wəs/ 'waistline' and /ɛ'uc'ə-g^waès-əb/ 'tighten your belt' H76:161.

<**Alwís Lhqéletel**>, npc //ʔél̩wís-s ʔqəl̩ətəl//, PLN /'name of second creek below (here south of) Suka Creek (as of 8/30/77), creek called Alwís's Bow-line/, ASM ['on the CN side (east side) of the Fraser River'], literally /'Alwís's bow-line (line from the bow of a canoe), named after Alwís, a man who tied

his canoe to the mountain above this creek in the great flood; the CN railway has a bridge over it'], source: place name file reference #246, syntactic comment: the proper name Alwís is functioning as an adjectival modifier of the nominal, lhqélelel *bow-line*, in this two-word (binomial) place name, attested by SP, AK, AD.

<=**á:lxw**>, da //=**é·lx^w**//, EB ['leaves'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**temhilá:lxw**>, //təm=hil=**é·lx^w**//, /'autumn, fall'/, compare with <**hí:l=em**> (*to*) fall (tumbling).

<**alxwítse**>, dnom //ʔɛlx^w=íc(=)əɫ//, DIR /'middle (in age or spatial position), between'/, possibly <=**íts(ə)**> *in back*, attested by AC, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, adjective/adjectival verb, also <**alxwítse**>, //ʔɛlx^w=íc(=)əɫ//, attested by AC, example: <**lí te alxwítse**>, //lí tə ʔɛlx^w=íc(=)əɫ//, /'in the middle'/, attested by AC.

<**S'alxwítse**>, dnom //s=ʔɛlx^w=íc(=)əɫ//, PLN /'Camp Slough, Camp River'/, literally /'middle (stream), the center (stream)'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Wells 1966, source: place name file reference #263; Wells 1966; photo list 6/20/78.

<**á:lxem**>, mdls //ʔé·lx=əm//, LANG /'(make) a murmur, to murmur'/, possibly root <**as in ó:l=thet**> *to groan*, possibly <=**x**> *distributive, all around*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<**al'álíy**> (sometimes written <**al'álíy**>), VALJ ['all good'], see *éy ~ éy:*.

<=**álh ~ =áxw ~ =á**>, da //=**é† ~ =éx^w ~ =é**//, TIME /'times, occasions'/, lexical suffix, derivational suffix, semantic environment ['with numerals 1-10, kw'í:l'], phonology: =alh occurs after numbers 3 through 10, <=**áxw**>, //=**éx^w**// occurs after léts'e *one*, <=**á**>, //=**é**// occurs after *two, second*, syntactic comment: obligatory; found in <**lhq'átsesálh**>, //†q'écəs=**é†**//, /'five times'/.

<=**à:lh ~ =elh**>, da, ia //=**è·† ~ =ə†**//, TIME /'late (deceased);, past tense'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix/derivational suffix with nouns, inflectional suffix with verbs; found in <**sí:là:lh**>, //sí·lè·†//, /'late grandparent, deceased grandparent'/ (compare <**sí:le**> *grandparent*, <**mélà:lh**>, //mél=è·†//, /'late or deceased child'/ (compare <**méle**> *child*, <**sí:selà:lh**>, //sí·səl=è·†//, /'late grandmother'/ (compare <**sísele**> used by AC for *grandmother*), <**selsí:là:lh**>, //səlsí·l=è·†//, /'late grandparents'/ (compare <**selsí:le**> *grandparents*), <**shxwemthiyà:lh**>, //sx^wəmèiy=è·†//, /'deceased uncle or aunt or grandparent or someone responsible for you directly or indirectly'/, <**shxwemxwemthiyá:lh**>, //s=C₁əC₂=x^wəmèiy=**é·†**//, /'deceased uncles or aunts or grandparents responsible for someone'/, <**smestiyálh**>, //s=məstiy=**é†**//, /'sibling of deceased parent'/ (compare <**mestíy=exw**> *person*), <**swelmáylh**>, //s=wéləm=ə[=M3=]y† or s=wéləm=**éy†**//, /'child of a dead sibling'/, root <**swálém**> *orphan*, <**lá:telh**>, //lè·t=**ə†**//, /'morning'/, literally /'night + past'/, <**xwelátelh**>, //x^wə=lé[=C₁ə=]t=**ə†**//, /'last night'/ (compare <**xwe=lált**> *evening* from <**lá:t**> *night*), <**welhí:thelh**>, //wə=†í·è=**ə†**//, /'a long time ago'/, root <**lhí:th**> *a long time*, with <=**lh**> *past tense* on verbs).

<=**alha**>, //=**ε†ε**//, MOOD ['command imperative second person plural'], ASM ['ordering the listeners to do something'], semantic environment ['cannot be used with non-control transitives (for ex. in =l) since the actor has no control over doing it), also cannot be used with some intransitive verbs (prepositional, adverbial, interrogative, personal pronoun, demonstrative, and some verbs whose action a subject cannot do on command, thus non-control imperatives such as *kw'étslexwalha *See it*. and *kwél:exwalha *Get/Catch/Find it*. are not allowed (EB, AC, etc.), also this imperative is not allowed with auxiliary verbs like *me ~ mi come to, start to* and *la ~ lám go to, going to* (-tlh *coaxing imperative* is used with them)--however when *mí ~ emí* or *lám* are used as main verbs the command imperative is allowed'], syntactic analysis: is, contrast <=**lhqwe**> *polite imperative*, contrast <=**chexw**> and <=**chap**> *mildly urging imperative*, contrast <=**tlh**> and <=**atlh**> *coaxing imperative*; found in

<miyálha.>, //míy-ε†ε//, /'You folks come.'/, <emétálha.>, //ʔəmót-ε†ε//, /'You folks sit., Sit up, you guys., Sit down, you guys.'/, <meythóxálha.>, //mεy=T-áxʔ-ε†ε//, /'You folks help me., Help me, you folks/you guys.'/

<Alhqá:yem>, dnom //ʔε†qε[=´.]=y=əm//, PLN /'a snake rock in the Fraser River just north of Strawberry Island which had snakes sunning themselves and covering the rock; also the name of the village on Strawberry Island'/, see álhqey ~ álhqay

<álhqey ~ álhqay>, possibly root //ʔé†qəy ~ ʔé†qəy (or poss.) †é[=M1]=q=εy//, [ʔé†qəy ~ ʔé†qəy], EZ ['snake (generic)'], possibly root <lháq> whisper, hiss??., possibly <metathesis type 1> derivational?., possibly <=ay> bark, wood??., syntactic analysis: nominal, other sources: ES /ʔé†qəy/, JH /ʔé†qəy/, H-T <Étlkai> snake (*Coluber Lin. sp.*), example: <lhálheqem te álhqey>, //†é[-C,ə]-qəm tə ʔé†qəy//, /'The snake is hissing.'/, literally /'The snake is whispering.'/

<slálem álhqey>, cpds //s=lé.[=C,ə]=m ʔé†qəy//, EZ /'turtle'/, lit. /'snake with a house, housed snake'/, <s= > stative, <=R1=> resultative, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<sth'íms te álhqey>, cpds //s=è'ím-s tə ʔé†qəy//, EB /'snakeberry', including *False Solomon's seal*, *star-flowered Solomon's seal*, and probably *Twisted-stalk* and *Hooker's fairy bells*/, [respectively *Smilacina racemosa*, *Smilacina stellata*, *Streptopus amplexifolius* (and *Streptopus roseus*), and *Disporum hookerii*], literally /'berry of the snake'/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), trinomial expression.

<sp'áq'ems te álhqey>, npc //s=p'éq'=əm-s tə ʔé†qəy//, EB /'snake's flower', prob. same plant as "snakeberry", q.v./, , MED [‘roots are eye medicine; berries are squashed and put in cloth and in hot water for medicine (SJ,MV, and others in Deming)'], literally /'flower of the snake'/, attested by Deming: SJ, MV, others.

<Alhqá:yem>, dnom //ʔε†qε[=´.]=y=əm//, PLN /'a snake rock in the Fraser River just north of Strawberry Island which had snakes sunning themselves and covering the rock; also the name of the village on Strawberry Island'/, ASM [‘SP and AK saw the snakes on this island; if one passed by very quietly in a canoe then made a loud noise they would all dump into the water at once; Strawberry Island is about two miles north of American Bar Indian Reserve’], (<=´.:=> derivational, continuative?, emphatic?), phonology: stress shift (consonant alternation), ablaut, lengthening, lx <=em> place to have/get, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, AK, source: place name reference #38 and #48; also Wells 1966 (1st ed):25 village #16; and Duff 1952:32, also <I'ahlqá:yem>, //C,í=ʔε†qε[=´.]=y=əm//, literally /'little snake place'/, (<R4= (C1í=)> diminutive), lx <=em> place of, phonology: reduplication, attested by SP, AD, MP, also <Elqá:yem>, //ʔε[=lə=]†qε[=´.]=y=əm//, possibly <=le=> plural, phonology: if not the plural infix with vowel-loss then consonant merger (llh > l) or an error for lh, the change to l is a derivational consonant-shift (consonant alternation), or it may instead be from <aleqá:y>slow-worm ("a slow-moving foot-long snake"), actually a species of blind legless lizard', [‘*Anguis fragilis*’], attested by SP, AD, MP.

<silhqey>, dnom //is[=M1]=é†qəy//, EZ [‘two-headed supernatural snake’], POW, ASM [‘a stl'áleqem creature (with supernatural power), it had characteristics of a duck (could fly and float coiled up in the water) and of a snake; one BJ reported lived in swamps near Chilliwack; Harrison Lake had a huge one, and Pitt Lake had one. A man caught the one in Pitt Lake in a deadfall trap and ground its bones to powder and painted a likeness of it on the rafters of his longhouse at Chilliwack to protect him from enemies; they'd die if they entered, twisting horribly like a snake. A Stó:lô man, brother of an elder living in 1979, saw the one in Harrison Lake and got xó:lís (a sickness from seeing stl'áleqem creatures); he got scales all over his body and died soon thereafter.'], (derivational metathesis of the root/first syllable in <isá:le> two; this seems more

likely than ablaut and nominalizer s= since that would keep the initial glottal stop in the root for *snake*), phonology: metathesis, vowel merger after loss of glottal stop, syntactic analysis: nominal, other sources: Duff 1952, Wells 1970, Maud, Galloway, and Weeden 1987, Galloway 1979.

<**aleqá:y**>, df //ʔɛlɛqɛ·y//, EZ /'slow-worm ("a slow-moving foot-long snake"), actually a species of blind legless lizard/, ['*Anguis fragilis*'], (consonant-shift derivational (lh → l)), phonology: derivational consonant shift (consonant alternation), ASM ['classified as a snake by Halkomelem speakers, as a lizard by zoologists'], Elder's comment: "Someone related or close to you will die soon after you see it unless you throw it over your shoulder and tell it to go to someone else and you name them.", syntactic analysis: nominal, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔlqáyʔ/ 'mythological being poss. identical with /è'ínk'w'u/ (both said to be what the thunderbird feeds on; it moved along by rolling itself sideways along the hills; a person crossing its path would get sick with crippled swollen feet; said to have been eaten by pigs; striking similarity to Squamish word /ʔéʔqayʔ/) K67:336, K69:73, LM believes it to be 'a real creature something like a snake (approx. two feet long, blunt on both ends, capable of digging into hard ground simultaneously with both ends, and propelled itself by rolling sideways along the ground; a /së'álqəm/ creature to the Squamish)' KB76:127.

<**álhtel**>, pcrs //ʔi[=Aé=]ʔ=T-əl//, [ʔéʔtl], FOOD ['eat (a meal)'], literally /'feed each other, eat purposely with each other', Elder's comment: "One can't say álhtel te Bill te s'álhtel *Bill eats the food*. nor álhtel te steqóye te Bill *The wolf ate Bill*. for two reasons: a) one would use lép'exes *he eats it* instead of álhtel here, and b) wolves don't eat people. (EB)", (<**á-ablaut**> derivational), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-el> reciprocal), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, other sources: ES /ʔéʔtəl/, example: <**íchap álhtel?**>, //ʔí-c-ɛp ʔéʔtəl//, /'Did you folks eat?/, attested by Deming: MH, <**míchap álhtel ~ míyalha álhtel**>, //mí-c-ɛp ʔéʔtəl ~ míy-ɛʔɛ ʔéʔtəl//, /'Come eat, you folks./, attested by Deming, <**íchxw welh álhtel?**>, //lí-c-xʷ wəʔ ʔéʔtəl//, /'Have you already eaten?/, attested by EB, <**le álhtel chelá:qelhelh**>, //lə ʔéʔtəl èəlɛqəʔ-əʔ//, /'He ate yesterday./, attested by AC, <**álhtelcetcha wàyèlès**>, //ʔéʔtəl-c-ət-cɛ wèyəl-ès//, /'We'll eat tomorrow./, attested by AC.

<**í:lhtel**>, cts //ʔi[---]ʔtəl//, FOOD ['eating (a meal)'], (<-:-> continuative), phonology: lengthening, attested by AC, MH, example: <**le í:lhtel**>, //lə ʔí:ʔtəl//, /'He's eating./, attested by AC, <**tsel xwel í:lhtel**>, //c-əl xʷəl ʔí:ʔtəl//, /'I'm still eating./, attested by MH.

<**s'álhtel**>, dnom //s=ʔéʔtəl//, ds, FOOD ['food'], ACL ['groceries'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to), syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <**xéytl' s'álhtel ~ xítl' s'álhtel**>, //xéyë' s=ʔéʔtəl ~ xíë' s=ʔéʔtəl//, [xéë' sʔéʔtl], /'cold food/, attested by AC, <**xítl' te s'álhtel**>, //xíë' tɛ sʔéʔtəl//, /'The food is cold./, attested by AC, <**lechxw tsesá:t kws las kwél:em kw s'álhtel?**>, //lɛ-c-xʷ cəsɛ:=T kʷ-s lɛ-s kʷəl=l-əm kʷ s=ʔéʔtəl//, /'Did you send him to get food?/, attested by EB, <**ewálhtsel mí:l alqá:ls kw s'álhtel**>, //ʔəwə-éʔ-c-əl mí-l ʔɛlq-é-ls kʷ s=ʔéʔtəl//, /'I wasn't going to buy groceries (but I did)./, attested by EB, variant <**s'élhtel**> attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 could be a better spelling than <**s'álhtel**> for speakers who have [í] or [é] as the stressed vowel instead of [é].

<**smómeleqʷ spíls s'élhtel sqe'óleqʷ**>, FOOD V8 juice (lit. mixed + planted + food + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**spíls s'élhtel sqe'óleqʷ**>, FOOD vegetable juice (lit. planted + food + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**xwelítelmełh xeyeslótél** (or) **kw'ókʷ'es kwémlexw s'élhtel**>, EB, FOOD ginger (lit. white man style + wild ginger (or) hot + root + food), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**alhteláwtxw**>, dnom //ʔɛʔtəl=éwtxʷ//, BLDG ['restaurant'], ACL, lx <=**áwtxw**> building, house,

syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming.

<á:lhtel>, ds //ʔé·tə//, PRON /'they (known to the speaker), them (known to the speaker)'/, possibly <=t-el> reciprocal, syntactic analysis: nominal demonstrative, example: <ts'its'kwiyóls á:lhtel>, //c'i[=C₁ə=]k^wiy=áls ʔé·tə//, /'They're playing pool.'/, attested by Deming.

<alht'éqw>, NUM ['half'], see t'éqw'.

<=ám ~ =á (or merely =em)>, da //=-ém ~ =é or =əm//, TIB ['using a (?)'], phonology: á may be ablaut from regular e or á + e → á: morphophonemic rule, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=á>, //=-é//; found in <q'ewá ~ q'ewám>, //q'əwə=é ~ q'əwə=ém or q'əwə=əm//, /'using a cane, walk with a cane'/, <sq'ewá>, //s=q'əwə=é//, /'person with a cane'/ (compare <q'éwe> cane, staff), <texwmlámtsel ~ smelámtsel>, //təx^w=məl=ém-cəl ~ s=məl=ém-cəl//, /'I adopt a child'/ (compare <texw=méle> step-child), <th'áyám>, //è'əyε=ém or è'əyə=əm//, /'marry a sibling of deceased spouse'/ (compare <th'áya> sibling of deceased spouse).

<=á:m ~ =ém>, da //=-é·m ~ =ém//, ANA ['strength'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <eyém>, //ʔey=ém//, /'strong'/ (compare <éy> good), <qelá:m>, //qəl=é·m//, /'weak'/ (compare <qél> bad), <xlhém>, //x^t=ém//, /'tired'/ (compare <xélh> (to) hurt, ache).

<á:m (?)>, free root //ʔé·m (?)//, TIB ['give'], compare <ámeq't> bring s-o/s-th back?, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<=á:mél>, da //=-é·məl//, CJ /'part, member, nick-'/, NUM, compare <=ó:mél> part, member, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in <kwekwxá:mél>, //k^wək^wx^y=é·məl//, /'nickname'/ (compare <s=kwíx> a name, literally /'a part name'/).

<ámeq't>, pcs //ʔéməq'=T (or perhaps) ʔém=q'=T//, TVMO ['bring s-o/s-th back'], possibly root <á:m> give, (bring), possibly <=q'> on sth/s-o else, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, example: <ewálhtsel mí:l ámeq't, qetsel(we) th'əxmetò>, //ʔəwə-é^t-c-əl mí-l ʔéməq'=T qə-c-əl(-wə) è'əx^w=mə=T à//, /'I wasn't going to bring him/her back, but I felt sorry for him/her.'/, attested by EB.

<=ámets' ~ =ámeth' ~ =ó:meth' ~ =emeth'>, da //=-éməc' ~ =éməè' ~ =á·məè' ~ =əməè'//, SH /'upright, standing, height, stature, pole'/, ANA, MC, DESC, DIR, semantic environment ['with numeral 2 so far, non-numerals'], phonology: ts' from idiolects which usually replace th' with ts' in most words (EL, TM), syntactic comment: obligatory, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <isálámets'>, //ʔisél=éməc'//, /'two poles standing upright'/, <isálámets'>, //ʔisél=éməc'//, /'two poles standing up'/ (compare <isá:le> two), <xelkw'ámeth'>, //x^yəl^w=éməè'//, /'round (of a pole)'/ (compare <xelkw'=ó:ls> spherical), <sqewá:meth'>, //s=qəwə=é·məè'//, /'side of tree first warmed (by sun)'/, its root <qew> means warmed, <sxá:lts'emeth'>, //s=x^əé·lc'=əməè'//, /'grown twisted (of a tree)'/ (compare <s=> stative, plus <xá:lts'> twist), <eyá:meth' ~ eyá:mets'>, //ʔey=é·məè' ~ ʔey=é·məc'//, /'good figure, good shape, straight (of stick), smooth (of wood, etc.)'/, <tl'eqtó:meth'>, //è'əqt=á·məè'//, /'tall (of a person)'/ (compare <tl'á:qt> long), <ts'í:tl'emeth'>, //c'í-è'=əməè'//, /'short person'/ (compare <ch'í-ch'etl'> short), <xomó:th'iya>, //xam=á·è'=iyə//, /'baby sister of Mt. Cheam'/ (with <=iya> diminutive, literally perhaps /'little standing tears'/), possibly <ch'áléléth'xel>, //c'é(=)l(=)él=éè'=x^yəl//, /'short-legged runt (insulting)'/ (root form unclear unless <ts'á:> on top of, astride).

<-áp ~ -elep>, ia //=-ép ~ -əl-əp//, PRON ['second person plural subjunctive subject'], syntactic comment: can be suffixed to forms prefixed with we- when, if or to the first subordinate verb after a negative verb, can also add the when/if meaning even without the we- prefix being present, also <-p>, //=-p//, phonology: after auxiliary verbs ending in i (í, lí, mí, lhí), also <-elep>, //=-əl-əp//; found in

<welámàp>, //wə-lé=m-ép//, /'if/when you folks go/, phonology: downstepping, example: <éwechap sts'eláxwemáp.>, //ʔəwə-c-εp s=c'əłə[=Aé=]x^w=əm-ép//, /'You're not spirit-dancers./, <éwechap lámàp.>, //ʔəwə-c-εp lé=m-ép//, /'You folks don't/won't go., Don't you folks go./, <éwechap líp t'ílsòx>, //ʔəwə-c-εp lí-p ẽ'í=ləs-áx^y//, /'You folks don't like me./.

<á:pel>, free root //ʔé:pəl//, EZ ['maggot(s)'], MED ['If you put your hands or feet in a fish crawling with maggots and leave them there for a couple of minutes your hands or feet will never get cold; this must be done before you become a woman or a man. (EB)'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ, AC.

<á:p' ~ áp'>, bound root //ʔé:p' ~ ʔép'// wipe.

<á:p'et ~ áp'et>, pcs //ʔé:p'=əT ~ ʔép'=əT//, MC ['wipe s-th/s-o'], CLO, REL, MED, ABDF, ABFC, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, other sources: ES /é:p'ət/, JH /ʔép'ət/, AC reported (10/13/71) this word as a Cowichan dialect form but wasn't a speaker of Cowichan (she used it in an example, <léwe á:p'et.>, //léwə ʔé:p'=əT//, /'You wipe it./, dialects: Cowichan, attested by AC, other Upriver speakers probably use it too since the root is attested with <ap'> as root in derived forms used by some speakers for 'dish towel'.

<shxw'áp'ewí:ls>, dnom //s(=)x^w=ʔép'=əwí:ls//, HHG ['dish-towel'], literally /'dish wiper, thing to wipe dishes/, (<shxw=> nominalizer, something to), lx <=ewí:ls> dishes, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (Aug. 1980), attested by Elders Group, Elder's comment: "some say this rather than shxwiqw'ewí:ls". also <shxwiqw'ewí:ls>, //s(=)x^w=ʔiq^w=əwí:ls//, literally /'dish rubber, thing to rub dishes/, attested by AD (Aug. 1980), example: <íkw'elò te shxw'áp'ewí:ls.>, //í=k^wə=là tə sx^w=ʔép'=əwí:ls//, /'Here's the dish-towel./, attested by AD.

<óp'esem>, mdls //ʔε[=Aá=]p'=əs=əm//, ABFC ['wipe one's face'], PE, (<ó-ablaut> derivational but triggered automatically by suffix), lx <=es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: ó-ablaut on root á triggered automatically by =es suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, also <ep'ósem>, //ʔε[=Aə=]p'=ás=əm//, /'clean one's face /, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<s'ep'ós>, dnom //ʔε[=Aə=]p'=ás=əm//, SPRD /'people without paint on face (non-dancers)/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<áp'eqselem>, dnom //ʔé:p'=əqsel=em//, PE /'handkerchief for nose/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<shxw'óp'estel>, dnom //s(=)x^w=ʔε[=Aá=]p'=əs=təl//, HHG ['large towel'], literally /'device/thing to wipe on the face/, (<shxw=> nominalizer), (<ó-ablaut> derivational but triggered automatically by suffix), lx <=es> on the face, lx <=tel> device to, something to, phonology: ó-ablaut on root á triggered automatically by =es suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<shxwep'életstel ~ shxwp'életstel>, ds //s(=)x^w=(ə)p'=éləc=təl or s(=)x^w=ʔép'=éləc=təl//, [šx^wɔp'əlɪctəl ~ šx^wp'əlɪctəl], HHG ['toilet paper'], PE, literally /'device/thing to wipe on the rump/bottom/, (<shxw=> nominalizer), lx <=élets> on the rump, on the bottom, lx <=tel> device to, something to, phonology: vowel-reduction or vowel-loss in root due to stressed suffix, consonant-loss of first consonant in root after shxw=, or just as likely: root allomorph ep' ~ p' here, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), AD (9/21/78, Aug. 1980), EB (9/21/78), example: <alétsa te shxwep'életstel?>, //ʔéləcə tə sx^w=ʔép'=éləc=təl//, /'Where's the toilet paper?/, attested by AD (Aug. 1980).

<ep'ó:yethel? or epó:yethel?>, df //ʔép'=á:yèl? or ʔəp'=á:yèl?//, EZ ['butterfly (medium- and small-sized)'], ['Papilio spp.'], possibly root <áp'> wipe, possibly <=ó:y(e)thel> on the lips, phonology:

possible deglottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: H-T <apai'EsEl> (circumflex over first a) *butterfly (Papilio)(medium- and small-sized)*, comment: Papilio includes primarily swallowtail butterflies in the Stó:lô area.

<=á:q ~ =aq ~ =eq>, da // =é·q ~ =εq ~ =εq//, ANA /'on the penis, in the penis, on the genitals, on the male'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <qwéyleq (or better) qwíleq>, //q^wíl=εq//, /'pubic hair'/, <thá:q>, //è=é·q//, /'big penis'/, <weth'áqt> /'tease s-o's penis'/, <thekw'áqt> /'pull s-o's penis'/, <xwíqweqt> /'press & rub his penis, massage s-o's penis'/, <th'óth'eqweqtes> /'she was sucking his penis, <iyéseq>, //iyé's=εq//, /'dear male friend, (male pal, male chum, buddy)'/, contrast <iyé's> dear female friend.

<áq'>, free root //ʔéq'//, EFAM /'yechh., (expression of disgust used by some elders on seeing or smelling something disgusting)'/, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AD.

<áq'elh>, us //ʔéq'(=)ε†//, ABDF ['choke on bone or s-th solid'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, <áq'elh>, [ʔéq'Λ†], 'choked on a bone', attested by (EH,RG) 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 3)[BG: probably past tense translation by context, not resultative].

<á:q'elh>, cts //ʔé[=y=]q'(=)ε†//[ʔéyq'Λ†], ABDF 'always choking on food', attested by (EH,RG) 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 3) [BG: probably <=:> continuative, the always is probably not always required in the translation].

<Aseláw>, us //ʔεsəlɛw//, PLN /'Esilao villacage, Siwash Creek village'/, ASM ['area just north of mouth of Siwash Creek into the Fraser River; the pre-contact village area was at the base of the hill; on top of the hill was a graveyard (AD, AK); the hill is across the Fraser (on east bank) from the village of Eayem. Long ago a big gathering was held here with a t'etl'áxel feast for a wedding; that night an old man heard a rumble of a slide and warned everyone. But the newlyweds didn't hear the warning. Everyone else woke and dashed across the creek in the dark, but the newlyweds were buried in the slide. Every year after that, they had wá:ls *scramble-giving* for them; these were eventually stopped years ago. (SP, AK)'], syntactic analysis: nominal, source: place name file #136; Wells 1st ed.:25, village #28.

<Aseláw Smált>, cpds //ʔεsəlɛw s=mɛlt//, PLN /'mountain above Esilao, Siwash Creek Mountain'/, literally /'Esilao mountain'/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by AD, AK, source: place name file #138.

<Aseláw Stótéló>, cpds //ʔεsəlɛw s=tá[=C₁ε=]l=εw//, PLN /'Siwash Creek, on the CN (east) side of the Fraser River'/, literally /'Esilao creek'/, (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by AD, AK, source: place name file #137, also <Aseláw Stó:lô>, //ʔεsəlɛw s=tá.l=εw//, attested by AD, AK.

<áshxw>, free root //ʔésx^w//, EZ ['hair seal'], ['Phoca vitulina richardi'], ASM ['hair seals came up the Fraser and Harrison Rivers even to Harrison Lake where I saw several of them in 1977; they were hunted by the Chehalis people with special spears or harpoons'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME, AK, BJ, others, other sources: ES /ʔé·sx^w/, JH /ʔé·sx^w/, H-T <ácuH> (umlaut over a) (hair) seal (*Phoca vitulina*), contrast <skwló ~ sqwló> seal fat (EL of Cheh.), also <á:shxw>, //ʔé·sx^w//, attested by AC, example: <slós te áshxw> (Tait: CT), //s=lás-s tə ʔésx^w//, /'fat of the seal, the seal's fat'/, attested by CT.

<Áshxwetel>, dnom //ʔésx^w=(ə)təl//, PLN ['name of a seal-shaped rock formerly on the Harrison or Chehalis River'], ASM ['a seal hunter and seal on the Chehalis or Harrison River were both turned to stone by Xá:ls, the Transformer, in one story; the seal rock was removed from its location for safety about 1977-early 1978 by a Chehalis resident and at last report rested on the lawn of Bill Phillips'], lx <=tel> something for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Cheh.: DF, others,

source: place name file #73.

<Áshxwetel>, dnom //ʔésx^w=(ə)təl2//, PLN /'name of a seal bay on Harrison River just before Pretty's house going to Chehalis; lots of seals were there sometimes'/, lx <=tel> something for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by prob. DF, poss. others.

<ate>, free root //ʔetə//, QUAL ['right (in the sense of exactly or just)'], syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, Elder's comment: "an old word", attested by AD, EB, example: <ate íkw'elò>, //ʔetə ʔí=k^wə=là//, /'It's right here.'/, attested by AD, EB.

<-atilha>, ia // -ətɬə//, MOOD ['coaxing imperative plural'], syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: used mainly with auxiliary verbs, contrast <-lhqwe> polite imperative, contrast <-chexw> and <-chap> mildly urging imperative, contrast <-lha> and <-alha> command imperative; found in <héyatilha>, //háy-ətɬə//, /'Let's (coaxing several persons)'/, <xwématilha>, //x^wém-ətɬə//, /'Hurry up, you folks (coaxing).'/.

<áthelets>, dnom //ʔéè=(ə)ləc1//, [ʔéèlɬc], DIR /'the bottom (of a waterfall, body of water, basket, anything)'/, (semological comment: functions as member of several semantic domains: WATR, LAND, WETH, MC (+ each subdomain), EB, ANA, as well as DIR), possibly root <áth> edge?, lx <=lets> on the bottom, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <shxw'áthelets>, //sx^w=ʔéè=ələc//.

<shxw'étselts>, //sx^w=ʔé[=Aá]=c=(ə)ləc//, [ʃx^wʔícɬc], LAND ['base of mountain or something high'], EB ['base of a tree'], phonology: é-ablaut derivational, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, historical/comparative detail: note EB's use of /c/ for /è/ here; this may be influence from the Thompson language in which she is also fluent, compare <áthelets> the bottom.

<Áthelets>, dnom //ʔéè=(ə)ləc2//, PLN ['Atchelitz village and now Chilliwack Indian reserve #8'], ASM ['the village was at the junction of Chilliwack River and Atchelitz Creek; the chief in the 1890's was a man named Swoyús'], literally /'bottom (of Chilliwack Mountain)'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: place name file #81; also Hill-Tout 1902.

<Áthelets>, dnom //ʔéè=(ə)ləc3//, PLN /'Atchelitz Creek, an old Chilliwack River channel'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1966 (1st ed.).

<Áthelets>, dnom //ʔéè=(ə)ləc4//, PLN /'Othello, (B.C.), a village on the Coquihalla River, on the west side across from the most northwest point above the mouth of Nicolum Creek, up nine miles from Hope on the Kettle Valley Railroad'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Tait, attested by LJ2.

<átheqel>, dnom //ʔéè(=)əqəl//, DIR ['front'], possibly root <áth> edge, possibly <=eqel> on the front of the neck, on the throat?, syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <lí kw'e átheqel>, //lí k^wə ʔéè(=)əqəl//, /'in front of (s-o or s-th, in canoe or anywhere), at the front'/, <lí kw'el átheqel>, //lí k^wə-l ʔéè(=)əqəl//, /'in front of me, at my front'/, attested by EB.

<áth'el>, us //ʔéè'əl//, QUAL ['be really'], possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, example: <áth'elchxw xwém>, //ʔéè'əl-c-x^w x^wém//, /'You're really fast.'/, attested by EB, <áth'elchxw óyém>, //ʔéè'əl-c-x^w ʔáy=əm//, /'You're really slow.'/, attested by EB.

<átl'q>, bound root //ʔéè'q outside//.

<s'átl'q>, ds //s=ʔéè'q//, DIR ['the outside'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, also <shxw'átl'q>, //sx^w=ʔéè'q//, attested by EB, example: <lí kw'e s'átl'q qe ówe ís chók>, //lí k^wə s=ʔéè'q qə ʔówe ʔí-s cák//, /'It's outside but not far.'/, literally /'it's at the (remote) outside but is not aux-it is far'/, syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb demonstrative article(remote) nominal-adverb/adverbial verb conjunction vneg auxiliary verb-3subjunctive subject pronoun adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, <xwémxel li te s'átl'q>, //x^wém=x'əl li tə s=ʔéè'q//, /'It's

raining hard outside.' (lx <=**xel**> *precipitation*, literally /'it's fast=precipitation at the(present + visible) outside/), attested by Deming, <**lá kw'e shxw'átl'q**>, //lɛ k'wə sɔx'w=ʔɛɛ'q//, /'go outside/, attested by EB.

<**átl'qel**>, incs //ʔɛɛ'q=əl//, DIR ['get outside'], (<=**el** ~ =**íl**> *go, come, become, get*), attested by AC, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, <kwekwíl kws atl'qel>, [k'wɔk'wíl k'wɔs æɔ'qəl], 'He's sneaking out', attested by (EH, RG, SN 7/16/99 (SU transcription, tape 1)

<**atl'qílt**>, pcs //ʔɛɛ'q=íl=T//, DIR ['bring s-th/s-o outside (purposely), put s-o/s-th out(side)'], (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, ASM ['take it out (outside/outside of a container)'] (attested by RG & EH 4/9/99 Ling332), ASM ['kick s-o out']; found in <**atl'qílt'hóxes**>, //ʔɛɛ'q=íl=T-ax'-əs//, /'He kicked me out./, ASM ['outside=get-purposely-me-he/she/it/they'], <**atl'qílt'hò:m**>, //ʔɛɛ'q=íl=T-à·m//, /'You got kicked out./, ASM ['outside=get-purposely-2spassive'], ASM ['reveal s-th'], example: <**atl'qílt ta' sqwá:lewel**>, //ʔɛɛ'q=íl=T t-ɛʔ s=q'ɛ·l=əwə//, /'Reveal your thoughts./, syntactic comment: one form of imperative is: transitive verb demonstrative article-2posspron nominal, <alhqílt>, (BG: should be <**atl'qílt**>), [ɛʔqéylt^h] (BG: should be [ɛʔ'qéylt^h]), 'put s.o. out', attested by (EH, RG, SN 7/16/99 (SU transcription, tape 1), <la tsel cha alhqílt> (BG: should be <**la tsel cha atl'qílt**>), [lɛ číl čæ ɛʔqéylt^h] (BG: should be [lɛčílčæ ɛɛ'qéylt^h]), 'I'm putting him out' [BG: not actually continuative, actually future tentative], attested by (EH, RG, SN 7/16/99 (SU transcription, tape 1), <**atl'qílt s'álhtel**> //ʔɛɛ'q=íl=T s=ʔɛʔtəl//, /'take-out food'/, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<**atl'qeláwtxw**>, dnom //ʔɛɛ'q=əl=éwtx'w//, BLDG /'outhouse, toilet, bathroom'/, literally /'outside=go=house'/, lx <=**áwtxw**> *house, building*, syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <**líchxw welh lám kw'e atl'qeláwtxw?**>, //li-c-x'w wəʔ lɛ=m k'wə ʔɛɛ'q=əl=éwtx'w//, /'Did you already go to the outhouse?'/, attested by AD.

<**s'átl'qmel**>, dnom //s=ʔɛɛ'q=məl//, BLDG ['the outside part of a house'], lx <=**mel**> *part of, member*, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**átl'qt**>, pcs //ʔɛɛ'q=T//, DIR ['take it outside (outside of a building or car)'], (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <**láchxw átl'qt**>, //lɛ-c-x'w ʔɛɛ'q=T//, /'Go take it outside./, attested by EB.

<**átl'qel**>, DIR ['get outside'], see átl'q.

<**atl'qeláwtxw**>, BLDG /'outhouse, toilet, bathroom'/, see átl'q.

<**atl'qílt**>, DIR ['bring s-th/s-o outside (purposely)'], see átl'q.

<**átl'qt**>, DIR ['take it outside (outside of a building or car)'], see átl'q.

<**áts**>, bound root //ʔɛc//, ABFC /'hear'/

<**átsele**>, free root or stem //ʔɛc(=)ə//, EFAM /'gee., good grief., well. (said when surprised), goodness., gee whiz./, phonology: The stressed vowel is subject to emphatic lengthening with : and :: as in **á:tsele** and **á::tsele**. Most speakers have an unusual [ɛ̃] here, even when lengthened; JL has [æ̃] when lengthened., syntactic analysis: interjection, example: <**átsele méle.**>, //ʔɛcələ mələ//, /'Goodness, child., Gee whiz, child./, syntactic comment: notice the vocative where the nominal is not preceded by an article. An interesting possible etymology might relate this word to the root in <**átslexw**> /'hear about it, (hear about s-o)'/, with lx <=**ele**> /'lack of'/, thus expressing surprise through "lack of hearing about s-th/s-o" or less likely with lx <=**éla**> /'on the side of the head, on the temples, around the ear, on the cheek'/. Salish cognates: Lushootseed /ʔəèədá/, Nooksack /æèəná/ *oh my what a pity, alas, gee whiz* (PAC715, 717).

<**átslexw**>, ncs //ʔɛc=l-əx'w//, LANG /'hear about it, (hear about s-o)'/, syntactic analysis: transitive

verb, attested by Deming.

<éts-'ets>, chrs //ʔé̄c=C₁əC₂//, LANG ['to stutter'], ABDF, (<=R2> characteristic or iterative), perhaps <áts>, bound root //ʔé̄c//, ABFC /'hear/, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Elder's comment: "AC said it has this form because you can't stutter just once" (compare probably <áts=l-exw> *hear about s-th/s-o*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ʔé̄ʔə̄/ *stutter*, *stammer* H76:655, Sechelt /ʔá̄ʔə̄/ *to stutter* T77:34, B77:93 Squamish /ʔəs-ʔé̄-ʔə̄/ *stuttering* W73:257, K67:387, see <áts>).

<s'éts-'ets>, chrs //s=ʔé̄c=C₁əC₂//, [sʔí̄cʔí̄c (normal speed), sʔé̄cʔé̄c (hyper-slow speed)], LANG /'stuttering, to stutter', (<s=> stative), possibly root <áts> *hear* as in <átslexw> *hear about it*, (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, compare <átslexw> *hear about it*, example: <s'éts-'ets swíyεqε>, //s=ʔé̄c=ʔə̄c s=wíyεqε//, /'stuttering man', attested by AC.

<atse>, free root or stem //ʔε(=)cε//, TIME /'next, again', QUAL, grammatical analysis: possibly contains -cha ~ -tsa *future*, grammatical comment: usually appears followed by ew ~ ôw *contrastive, emphasis*, attested by IHTTC, AC, syntactic analysis: adverbial particle, also <ásche>, //ʔé̄scε or ʔé̄s-cε//, dialects: EB, example: <stámcha skw'exós kw'e atse ôw me pélekʷ?>, //s=tém-cε s=k'w'əx'w=ás k'w'ə ʔεcε ʔəw mə péləkw'//, /'What is the next moon to appear?/, attested by IHTTC, <atsa ew lám>, //ʔεcε ʔəw lé̄=m//, /'(Yes,) he's going too [next?]/, attested by AC.

<a'áchwelh>, cpds //ʔε[=R9]=cε=wʔ or ʔε=ʔé̄c=əwʔ//, TIME /'until, unless', CJ, possibly <R8= or =R9> derivational, possibly root <atsa ~ ache> *next, again*, possibly <-cha> *future tense*, possibly <-(e)wɫh ~ welh> *already*, possibly root <a'á> *oh-oh*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: conjunction, example: <ôwechexw lámexwcha xwa siyólexwe a'áchwelh xáp'kw'tem ta' sth'eth'elòm>, //ʔəwə-c-x^w lé̄m-əx^w x^wε s=iyáləx^wə ʔεʔé̄cəwʔxép'k'w'(-)t(-)əm t-εʔ s=C₁ə-è'[-əl-]ám//, /'You're not going to get (become) old until (unless) your bones are aching./, usage: This is a saying of the old people, a proverb. (AD), grammatical analysis: vneg-independent clause subject pronoun-2s auxiliary verb-2ssjsp particle (stat=)adjective/adjectival verb conjunction adjective/adjectival verb(-pc?)-middle voice demonstrative article-2spsvp (nominal=)dim-root[-pl-]root, ASM ['are not-(subject)-you going to-you(subjunct. subj.) become old until(-fut-contr-past/already) are aching (the)-your little-many-bone'].

<átsele>, free root or stem //ʔé̄c(=)ələ//, EFAM /'gee., good grief., well. (said when surprised), goodness., gee whiz./, see áts.

<átslexw>, ncs //ʔé̄c=l-əx^w//, LANG /'hear about it, (hear about s-o)/, see áts.

<=á:w ~ =í:w ~ =ew ~ =ú:w>, da // =é̄:w ~ =í:w ~ =əw ~ =ú:w//, ANA /'on the body, on top of itself/, DIR, comment: rare variant of =í:ws ~ =ews *on the body*, predictable before =et *purposeful control transitivizer*, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, <q'álq'elp'í:w>, //q'él=C₁əC₂=p'í:w(s)//, /'inchworm'/; found in <sq'elá:w>, //s=q'él=ə[=M2=]w(s) or s=q'əl=é̄:w//, /'coiled (and ready to strike, for ex. a snake)/, <sq'elq'elá:w>, //s=C₁əC₂=q'əl=é̄:w or s=q'əl=C₁əC₂=é̄:w//, /'coiling (of a snake)(ready to strike)/ (compare <q'elq'él=q'í=t> *coil it*, <q'elq'él=q'> *tangled on s-th else*, and <q'elq'él=p'> *tangled on itself*), <qwemchíwet>, //q^wəm=c(ə)s=íw(s)=əT//, /'hug s-o around', <qwsá:wíyel>, //q^wəs=é̄:w=iyəl or q^wəs=M1=əw(s)=iyəl or q^wé̄·s=ə[=M2=]w(s)=iyəl//, /'set a net and drift with it', <q'ewú:w>, //q'əwə=ú:w//, SPRD /'new spirit dancer's cane (compare <q'ewe> 'cane')/.

<á:we>, free root //ʔé̄:wə//, EZ [s'eagull (generic)], syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chill., Tait, also <slíłôwya>, //s=líłəwyaε//, dialects: Cheh., also <qw'elíteq>, //q^wəlítəq//, dialects: Chill., Katzie.

<áwélh ~ (-)àwèlh ~ (-)òwèlh>, //ʔé̄wəʔ ~ ʔé̄wəʔ ~ -èwəʔ ~ -àwəʔ//, MOOD [polite imperative], syntactic analysis: is ~ particle, dialects: Cheh., Tait, also <(-)òwèlh>, //(-)àwəʔ//, dialects: Chill.;

found in Chill. <hóyòwèlh>, Cheh. + Tait <hóyàwèlh ~ hóy àwèlh>, //Chill. háy-àwèh, Cheh. + Tait háy-èwèh ~ háy ʔèwèh, root probably <hóy> *it's finished*, LANG, /'goodbye (said to one staying), (stay well, well done)/, Chill. <lámòwèlh>, Cheh. + Tait <lámàwèlh ~ lám àwèlh>, Chill.

//lémàwèh, Cheh. + Tait //lémèwèh ~ lém ʔèwèh, root <lám> *go*, LANG, /'goodbye (said to one leaving), (go well)/, example: Cheh. + Tait <á'á àwèlh>, Chill. <á'á òwèlh>, Cheh. + Tait //ʔéʔé ʔèwèh, Chill. //ʔéʔé ʔàwèh, root <á'a> *yes*, LANG, /'You're welcome., Yes, thanks./, semantic environment ['said in answer to a person who just said "Look after yourself." while leaving (for ex. Thehíhetchxw. or xólmethetchxw.)'], dialects: *Cheh., Tait, Chill.*, attested by EB, AD, AC, also <le áwèlh>, //lè ʔéwèh, attested by NP (usu. Chill., but knows some Cheh. as here), <ò'òwèlh>, //ʔóʔàwèh, LANG, /'I'm listening/, root <ò> *oh* or root something like *I'm listening* or root as also in <ò siyám>, said while a prominent speaker is doing public speaking, <siyám> *respected person, leader, chief, boss*, attested by AC, usage: Said periodically by those listening to a story, to show they're attentive; most dialects also use i'ó:y for this too., <lí'áwèlh>, //lí-ʔèwèh, LANG, /'Yes of course./, root <lí> *it is there, it is, yes*, attested by EB, AD.

<á:wkw'>, free root //ʔé-wk'w//, HHG [*belongings (AC)*], CLO [*clothes*], syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <l swá á:wkw'>, //l swé ʔé-wk'w//, /'That belongs to me./, literally /'It's my own belonging./, attested by AC, <iyóqthetchxw ta' á:wkw'>, //ʔiyáq=èə-t-c-x'w t-əʔ ʔé-wk'w//, /'Change your clothes./, attested by EB, <lemlémetchxw mékw' yel á:wkw'>, //C₁əC₂-lém=əT-c-x'w mək'w yə-l ʔé-wk'w//, /'Fold all my clothes./.

<shxw'awkw'ála>, dnom //sx'w=ʔəwk'w'=éle//, HHG [*clothes basket*], CLO, BSK, (<shxw=> *nominalizer, something for*), lx <=ála> *container of*, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<awkw'áwtxw>, dnom //ʔəwk'w'=éwtx'w//, BLDG [*clothes store*], CLO, lx <=áwtxw> *building for*, syntactic analysis: nominal, contrast <ith'emáwtxw> *clothes store*.

<á:wkw'mal>, dnom //ʔé-wk'w'=məl//, TOOL [*tool case*], lx <=mal> *part, portion*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<áwkw'emála>, dnom //ʔéwk'w'=əməlé//, HHG [*suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothing container, clothes bag, trunk (for clothes), etc.*], CLO, (<=em> *place to have/get*), lx <=ála> *container of*, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <shxw'áwkw'emála>, //sx'w=ʔéwk'w'=əməlé//, HHG [*suitcase*], also <shxw'á:wkw'emála ~ shxw'á:wkw'álá>, //sx'w=ʔé-wk'w'=əməlé ~ sx'w=ʔé-wk'w'=éle//, HHG [*clothes container, suitcase, clothes case*], attested by EB.

<awkw'áwtxw>, BLDG [*clothes store*], see á:wkw'.

<áwkw'emála>, HHG [*suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothing container, clothes bag, trunk (for clothes), etc.*], see á:wkw'.

<á:wkw'mal>, TOOL [*tool case*], see á:wkw'.

<=á:wtxw ~ =áwtxw ~ =ewtxw ~ =(á)ltxw ~ =(el)txw>, da //é(·)w(=)tx'w ~ =əw(=)tx'w ~ =(é)l(=)tx'w ~ =(ə)l(=)tx'w//, BLDG [*building, house*], semantic environment ['with numerals 2-5, kw'í:l, non-numerals oblig. for single owner'], possibly <=á:w> *on the body* possibly here *over people*, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, found in <lhq'átsesá:wtxw>, //ʔq'écəs=é-wtx'w//, /'five houses or buildings (belonging to one person)/, <xwelmexwáwtxw>, //x'wəlməx'w'=éwtx'w//, /'smokehouse, longhouse/, literally /'Indian house/, <atl'qelá:wtxw>, //ʔə'qəl=é-wtx'w//, /'outhouse, bathroom/, literally /'outside house/, <lámá:wtxw>, //lém=é-wtx'w//, /'bar, pub, liquor store/, comment: *lám* *liquor* from English "rum", <chálhteláwtxw>, //c'əhtəl=éwtx'w//, /'smoke-house, dried fish house/, literally /'dried fish house/, <íltexwáwtxw>, //íltəx'w'=éwtx'w//, /'plank house/, literally /'plank house/, <tsaháyelháwtxw>, //cəhəyət=éwtx'w//, /'church building/, literally /'prayer house/.

<**tále'áwtxw**>, //télə=éwtx^w//, /'bank'/, literally /'money house'/, comment: **tále** money is Chinook Jargon from English "dollar", <**siláwtxw**>, //sil=éwtx^w//, /'tent'/, literally /'cloth house'/, comment: **síl** cloth is Chinook Jargon from English "sail", <**slexwelhá:wtxw**>, //sləx^wə́=é·wtx^w//, /'canoe shed'/, <**siyólhá:wtxw**>, //siyá́=é·wtx^w//, /'woodshed'/, <**sokw'emáwtxw**>, //sak^wəm=éwtx^w//, /'bark house'/, <**qw'eyíléxáwtxw**>, //q^wəyíléx^y=éwtx^w//, /'dance hall'/, <**smílhá'áwtxw**>, //smí́=éwtx^w//, /'spirit dancing house'/, <**wá:cháwtxw**>, //wé·c=éwtx^w//, /'out-house (for solid waste)'/, <**mekw'emáwtxw**>, //mək^wəm=éwtx^w//, /'second-hand store'/, root <**mék'w'em**> use second-hand, <**ítetá:wtxw**>, //ítət=é·wtx^w//, /'hotel, bedroom'/, <**spepílwáwtxw**>, //spəpíl=éwtx^w//, /'root cellar (covered with earth, separate from house, kept potatoes, apples, etc.)'/, <**thí:yáwtxwem**>, //éi·y=éwtx^w=əm//, /'build a house'/, literally /'make + house + middle voice'/, <**lá:ts'áwtxw**>, //lé·c'=éwtx^w//, /'next-door, different house'/, <**lá:ts'awtxwem**>, //lé·c'=əwtx^w=əm//, /'visit'/, <**tslháltxw**>, //ć=éltx^w//, /'upper portion of pit house or any house'/, <**s'í:ltexw**>, //sʔí·ltəx^w//, /'cedar planks on roof or side of house'/, <**Swelímeltxw**>, //swəlím=əltx^w//, /'(Indian name of Ed Leon Sr. of Chehalis)'/, <**qiq'áwtxw**>, //qíq'=éwtx^w//, /'jail'/.

<**áwth**>, bound root //ʔéwè hurry, haste//.

<**s'ówth**>, strs //s=ʔə[=Aá=]wè//, ABFC ['be in a hurry'], (<**s**> stative), (<**ó-ablaut**> on root <**á**> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (1/18/79), also <**s'ówts**>, //s=ʔə[=Aá=]wc//, phonology: possible Nooksack or Lushootseed influence, dialects: *Deming* (some speakers), attested by Deming (1/18/79), Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔawʔíc/ fast as also in /nəx^w-s-awʔíc-i/ rush work, fast work W73:97, K67:310, example: <**s'ówthtsel.**>, //s=ʔéwè-c-ə//, /'I'm in a hurry.'/, attested by Deming, also <**s'ówttsel.**>, //s=ʔə[=Aá=]wc-c-ə//, attested by Deming (some speakers).

<**ówthet**>, pcrs //ʔə[=Aá=]wè=T-ə//, ABFC /'to hurry, hurry up, move fast'/, (<**ó-ablaut**> on root <**á**> resultative), (<**=t**> purposeful control transitivizer), (<**-et**> reflexive), phonology: ablaut, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, NP (6/4/80), EB or Deming or IHTTC (fall 1977), example: <**ówthetchap kw'as í:lhtelep.**>, //ʔə[=Aá=]wè=T-ə-t-c-əp k^w-ə-s ʔə[=Aí=]́=tə-ə//, /'Hurry up and eat (folks).'/, literally /'hurry =purposely -oneself -you folks that -you -subord. are eating a meal =with each other -you plural'/, attested by NP, <**tu ówthetilha.**>, //tu ʔə[=Aá=]wè=T-ə-t-ə//, /'Move a little faster.'/, attested by EB or Deming or IHTTC (fall 1977).

<**axelés**>, us //ʔəx^yəlés or ʔəx^y(=)əl=əs//, DIR /'front, in front of'/, possibly <**=el**> go, come, get, become, possibly <**=es**> on the face, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb?.

<**axeləsmel**>, dnom //ʔəx^yələs=mə//, BLDG ['front of a house'], lx <**=mel**> part, portion, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**áxw**>, free root //ʔəx^w//, FOOD ['give me s-th (to eat)'], SOC, usage: slang or shortcut for axwesthóx, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, syntactic comment: transitive verb in spite of the dropping of the transitivizer, attested by AHTTC (2/15/80), MH (2/8/79), example: <**mítlh éxw.**>, //mí-tʔ ʔəx^w//, /'Give me some.'/, literally /'come -mildly urging imperative 2s give (me) food'/, attested by MH, <**mítlh áxw kópi.**>, //mí-tʔ ʔəx^w kápi//, /'Give me coffee.'/, syntactic comment: dropping of tie article here may be English influence, (irregular), attested by MH.

<**áxwe ~ s'áxwe**>, stvi //ʔəx^w(=)ə ~ s=ʔəx^w(=)ə//, FOOD ['(food) given'], SOC, (<**s**> stative), possibly <**=e**> meaning uncertain if not living thing, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (3/6/79), also <**s'áxwem?**>, //s=ʔəx^w=əm//, Elder's comment: "may be the same as áxwe and s'áxwe", attested by AD, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔəx^waʔ-t/ give to, hand to (tr.) (obj. destinee).

<**á:xwem**>, cts //ʔé[---]x^w=əm//, FOOD ['giving (food)'], SOC, (<**-:-**> continuative), (<**=em**> intransitivizer), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB,

example: <tl'emes á:xwem.>, //ě' é m-əs ʔé[---]x^w=əm//, /'That's what he gave.'/, literally /'it's that come to -he dependent (be) giving'/, attested by EB.

<s'áxwem>, df //s=ʔéx^w=əm//, FOOD ['(food) given'], SOC, (<s=> nominalizer or stative), (intransitivizer or resultative or passive??), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal?, attested by AD, example: <qéx tel s'áxwem.>, //qéx təl s=ʔéx^w=əm//, /'I was given a lot of food.'/, attested by AD.

<áxwest>, df //ʔéx^w=əs=T//, pcs, SOC /'give an equal share or amount to s-o, give (food?) to s-o, share with s-o'/, FOOD, possibly <es> money, dollars?, (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (SJ, MC, MV, LG) (3/15/79), Elders Group (3/72), example: <ówéta shxwíls kws axwesthóxs.>, //ʔəwə= 'tə s(=)x^w=lí-s k^w-s ʔəx^w(=)ə(=)sT-áx^y-s//, /'It's free., (What (food) he gives me is (costs) nothing there.'/, literally /'what's there is nothing that he gives me (food)'/, attested by Deming (SJ, MC, MV, LG), <lhíxw áxwest kw'e mókw'ewátes>, //ʔí-x^w ʔéx^w=əs=T k^w'ə mok^w'=wét=əs//, /'when you give everyone equal amounts or equal share'/, attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<óxwest>, df //ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T//, SOC /'give it to s-o, give to s-o', (<ó-ablaut> on root <é> derivational), lx <es> probably money, (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ó-ablaut on root á automatic with =es suffix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/15/72, 1/19/77, 3/14/79), IHTTC, EB, AD, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), also <ó:xwest>, //ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T//, attested by AC, BJ (5/64); found in <ó:xwesthóxes. ~ óxwesthóxes.>, //ʔə[=Aá(·)=]x^w=əs=T-ax^y-əs//, /'He gave it to me.'/, attested by AC, example: <óxwesthométsel.>, //ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T-ámə-c-əl//, /'I give it to you.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <I stlí kw'els óxwesthómè.>, //l s=ě' í k^w'ə-l-s ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T-ámə//, /'I want to give you (this)'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72); found in <oxwestólxwes.>, //ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T-á[=l=]x^w-əs//, /'He gave us (lots of people) something.'/, ASM ['us here is lots of people, i.e. has plural infix'], attested by IHTTC (8/8/77), comment: comparison of -ólxw us (many) and -óxw us (few) from the next example (and a few others) with cognates shows that the =l= element is may be the plural affix, but this has not been clear before since -óxw was used very rarely and perhaps only by a few elders, the next generation of elders (1990's) use -óxw in preference & rarely use -ólxw at all now, Salish cognate: Songish /-əl-x^w/, Coeur d'Alene and Shuswap /-el/, Columbian /-al/, Thompson /-ey/, etc. first person plural object in the neutral object paradigm Newman 1979:300ff, <oxwestólxwes.>, //ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T-áx^w-əs//, /'He gave us (maybe a couple of people) something.'/, ASM ['us here is not pluralized (perhaps us exclusive)'], attested by IHTTC (8/8/77), example: <ó(:)xwest mókw'>, //ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T mók^w//, /'give it to all (of them)'/, attested by AC; found in <ó:xwestlha.>, //ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T-ʔə//, /'Give it to him!'/, attested by AC, example: <óxwestchexw telí tl'elhlímelh.>, //ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T-c-əx^w təlí ẽ'ə=ʔlíməʔ//, /'Give it to him from ts.'/, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), also <óxwestbhexw xwelá tl'elhlímelh.>, //ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=T-c-əx^w x^wə=lé ẽ'ə=ʔlíməʔ//, usage: idiom, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <óxwestchexw xwelá tl'á'altha.>, //ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T-c-əx^w x^wə=lé ẽ'ə=(?)éʔlèè//, /'Give it to him from me.'/, attested by EB (3/1/76), <óxwest kw'e mékw'ewátes>, //ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T k^w'ə mək^w'=wét=əs//, /'give it to everybody'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <le óxwestes.>, //lə ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T-əs//, /'He gives it to s-o.'/, attested by AC, <óxwestlha te lepót.>, //ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T-ʔə tə ləpát//, /'Give him the cup.'/, attested by AD, <óxwest ta syó:ys.>, //ʔə[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T t-ə s=yá:ys//, /'Turn in (to s-o) your work., Give (s-o) your work.'/, SCH, ECON, MC, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79).

<óxw>, ds //ʔə[=Aá=]x^w//, SOC /'give it to me', usage: slang or short form (clipped form) for oxwesthóx, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AHTTC (2/15/80).

<ó:xwest>, cts //ʔε[=Aá=][---]x^w=əs=T//, SOC ['giving it to s-o'], (<-:-> continuative), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (8/11/70), example: <le ó:xwestes.>, //lə ʔε[=Aá=][---]x^w=əs=T-əs//, 'He is giving it (to s-o).', attested by AC.

<áxwet>, pcs //ʔéx^w=əT//, FOOD ['share food with s-o'], SOC, ASM ['give s-o food, bring s-o food, pass food to s-o'], ASM ['serve s-o (food)'] (RG & EH 4/10/99 Ling332), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, compare <áxwem> share, give, and compare <óxwest> give it to s-o which seems to show o-ablaut derivation, or o-ablaut conditioned by derivational suffix =es, attested by AD, DC, Ben James, EB, Salish cognate: Squamish root in /ʔéx^waʔ-t/ give to, hand to (tr.) (obj. destinee) and /ʔix^w-n/ give, make a present of (tr.) W73:117, K67:388, K69:96, example: <axwethóxchexw; echulh me kw'à:y.>, //ʔéx^w=əT-áx^y-c-əx^w; ʔə-c-əl-uʔ mə k^wəʔəp//, 'Give me some food; I'm hungry.', literally 'you give me food; ambiguous past -I -already become hungry', attested by AD, <axwethóxchexw kw'e qwe'óp.>, //ʔéx^w=əT-áx^y-c-əx^w k^wə q^wəʔəp//, 'Give me an apple.', attested by DC, Ben James, AD, <axwethóxchexw tel sq'éyle.>, //ʔéx^w=əT-áx^y-c-əx^w tə-l s=q'ílə//, 'Give me my wind dried salmon.', literally 'you give me food the -my dried fish/dried meat', attested by AD, <axwethóxchexw kw' tí, ówe slits'es.>, //ʔéx^w=əT-áx^y-c-əx^w k^wə tí, ʔówə s=lə[=Aí=]c[']-əs//, 'Give me some tea, not full.', attested by EB, <áxwethòmè> //ʔéx^w=əT-àmə//, 'serve you (food)', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), *<áxwetha te lepót>. Give him the cup. rejected by AD, comment: rejected because of semantic co-occurrence restrictions, áxwet is giving food and a cup is not food, <metlh áxwet te seplí:l>, //mə-tʔ ʔéx^w=əT tə seplí:l//, 'Pass the bread (please).', (<-tlh> polite imperative), attested by Deming: MH, <metlh áxwethòx te th'áles te músmes>, //mə-tʔ ʔéx^w=əT-àx^y tə è'élə-s tə mú=C₁əC₂//, 'Please give me the heart of the cow.', grammatical analysis: auxiliary verb-polimp2s r-pc-lsoj demonstrative article nominal-3possessive demonstrative article r=characteristic, attested by AC, <tset me áxwet ta sqwéqwemey te sth'ò:m>, //c-əl mə ʔéx^w=əT t-ε s=C₁í[-Aé-]-q^wəmÉy tə s=è'à-m//, 'I brought up a bone for your dogs.', literally 'I came to bring food to them the-your (sg) little-pl.-dog the bone', grammatical analysis: isb-lssb auxiliary verb r-pc demonstrative article-2spsv nominal=dim[-pl-]-r demonstrative article nominal-r, syntactic comment: preposed pronoun ambiguous past tense, syntactic analysis of sentence: subjpron + auxiliary verb + transitive verb + dirobj np + indirobj np, attested by AC, <tset áxwet mékw' ta sqwéqwemey te sth'ò:m>, //c-ət ʔéx^w=əT mək^w t-ε s=C₁í[-Aé-]-q^wəmÉy tə s=è'à-m//, 'We gave all your dogs a bone.', syntactic comment: vadj mékw' all precedes the article of its np, attested by AC, <lhí:xw e(l) kwthels áxwet>, //ʔí-x^w ʔə(1) k^wè-əl-s ʔéx^w=əT//, 'I just gave him three (items of food).', ASM ['it's three just that(near but not visible)-I-nom give food-to him'], attested by AC.

<áxwe ~ s'áxwe>, FOOD ['(food) given'], see áxw.

<á:xwem>, FOOD ['giving (food)'], see áxw.

<áxwest>, SOC 'give an equal share or amount to s-o, give (food?) to s-o, share with s-o', see áxw.

<áxwet>, FOOD ['share food with s-o, give s-o food, bring s-o food, pass food to s-o'], see áxw.

<axwíl>, us //ʔéx^w(=)íl//, VALJ 'small (AC, BJ), little (AC), a little bit (Deming: EF, MC, Cheh.: EB)', semantic environment ['a little bit used if someone is going to pour a drink for ex. (AD); little used in contexts the opposite of big (AD)'], Elder's comment: "some use axwíl for less but it's not really proper (AD); yeláwel axwíl could work for less but is a poor substitute (AD)", possibly <=íl> inceptive, go, come, get, become, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: some speakers contrast <axwíl> small, little with <emémel ~ emímel> a little bit (AC for ex.); some speakers maintain the contrast but reverse the meanings (EB for ex.); some speakers use <axwíl> with both meanings (AD for ex.), other sources: ES /ʔémí-məl/ small (Cw, Ms /ʔəx^wín?/), JH /ʔéx^wí-l/, example:

<tu axwíl è kw'a's óxwesthòx>, //t=əw ʔɛxʷíl ʔə kʷ-εʔ-s ʔáxʷəs=T-àxʷ//, 'You gave me too little.', attested by AD, <l stl'í kw'els qwà:l kw'e axwí:l ðl>, //l s=ë'í kʷə-l-s qʷè-l kʷə ʔɛxʷí-l ʔàl//, 'I would like to say just a few words.', attested by Deming, <axwíl tsqwáy>, //ʔɛxʷíl c=qʷéy//, 'a little yellow, a little green', ASM [P1 through V1 on Berlin and Kay color chart], compare <tsqwá:y> yellow, green, attested by TM.

<í:'axwì:l ~ í:'axwí:l>, dms //C₁í=ʔɛxʷí[=]=l//, VALJ 'small (smaller than axwíl), little', DESC, (<R4=> diminutive), (<=:=> emphatic), phonology: reduplication, phonology: lengthening, optional downstepping, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by AC, example: <í:'axwì:l mestíyéxw>, //C₁í=ʔɛxʷí-l mestíyéxʷ//, 'small person', attested by AC, <í:'axwí:l mí:meqw>, //C₁í=ʔɛxʷí-l C₁í=má-qʷ//, phonology: doubling prefix with i= attracts stress normally; found in mí:meqw where á: → e also, 'tiny bird', attested by AC, <í:'axwíl smá:lt>, //C₁í=ʔɛxʷíl s=mé-lt//, 'little rock', attested by AC, also <a'axwíl ~ a'axwí:l>, //C₁ε=ʔɛxʷíl ~ C₁ε=ʔɛxʷí[=]=l//, dialects: *Cheh.*: EB; *Tait*: CT, <a'axwí:l tel sts'áletstel telí ta' swá>, //C₁ε=ʔɛxʷí-l tə-l s=c'é=ləc=təl təlí t-εʔ s=wé//, 'My chair is smaller than yours.', <a'axwíl o>, //C₁ε=ʔɛxʷíl ʔà//, 'just a few (for ex. of berries, but not of people)', attested by EB.

<a'axwíleqel>, dnom //C₁ε=ʔɛxʷíl=əqəl//, HHG ['small container'], (<R8=> diminutive), lx <=eqel> container lx <[from] throat>, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT.

<a'axwíyelhp>, dnom //C₁ε=ʔɛxʷíl=əʔp//, EB ['small tree'], (<R8=> diminutive), lx <=elhp> tree, plant, phonology: reduplication, phonology: consonant-shift (consonant alternation, l → y stem-finally before =elhp), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT.

<áx ~ yáx>, free root //ʔéx ~ yéx//, EFAM ['(bad)'], usage: said to a child (crawling age) to teach him something is bad; baby talk, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AD.

<áxe>, free root //ʔéxə//, EZ ['Canada goose'], ['*Branta canadensis*'], ASM ['goose that comes just before winter'], syntactic analysis: nominal, Salish cognate: Squamish //ʔéx/ 'wild goose, Canada goose' W73:122, K67:389, K69:93, Lushootseed //ʔəxá// 'snowgoose' H76:662.

<Áxetel>, dnom //ʔéxə=təl//, PLN 'a goose-shaped rock near Hamisley Mt. and near Hooknose Mountain or *Lhílhkw'elqs*, west of Agassiz, B.C.', ASM ['the half of the top of the rock with the goose on it was blasted off for a quarry there; the goose can't be seen now; the rock was close by Harry Bouchard's place (AK, AP)'], lx <=tel> device, thing, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK, also <S'áxetel>, //s=ʔéxə=t(ə?)=xʷəl//, PLN 'where B.C. Hopyard used to be at Agassiz, (probably the same place as Áxetel)', lx <=xel> foot, attested by AK, prob. LJ2 (of Tait), source: place name file reference #198.

<=áxel ~ =exel>, da //éxəl ~ =əxəl//, BLDG ['end or side of a house (inside/outside)'], DIR, SH ['angular or perpendicular extension'], comment: prob. source of =eláxel arm, wing, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=exel>, //əxəl//; found in <stiytáxel>, //s=tiyt=éxəl//, 'upper (upriver) end of house (inside or out)' (root <tiyt> upriver), <sewqw'áxel ~ sôwqw'áxel>, //s=əwqʷ=éxəl//, 'lower (downriver) end of house (inside or out)' (root <wôqw'> drift downriver, drown), <chuchuwáxel or chewchewáxel>, //cucuw=éxəl or cəw=C₁əC₂=éxəl//, 'front end of house (inside or out)', root <cúcuw> away from shore, towards the middle of the river, in front, <stselkwáxel>, //s=cəlkʷ=éxəl//, 'back end of house (inside or out)', root <chó:lekw (kw ~ qw)> toward the woods, away from the river, in the backwoods, <chelkwáxelmel>, //cəlkʷ=éxəl=məl//, 'behind or back of a house', <q'eléxel>, //q'əl=éxəl//, 'fence', <st'elt'eláxel>, //s=t'əlt'əl=éxəl//, 'a square', <sélt's'exel>, //səlc'=əxəl//, 'to circle around the outside of a house', root <səlc'> go around in a circle.

- <**áx̣elq̣el**>, dnom //ʔi[=Aé=]x̣=əlq̣əl or ʔi[=Aé=]x̣=əlq̣əl//, [ʔéx̣əlq̣əl], HUNT /'buckskin, rawhide, tanned buckskin'/, root <**ix̣**> scrape off, (<**á-ablaut**> of root <**í**> resultative), lx <=**elq̣el**> wool, feathers, phonology: derivational ablaut AÉ if root /ʔix̣/, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**Áx̣etel**>, PLN /'a goose-shaped rock near Hamisley Mt. and near Hooknose Mountain or Lhílhw'elqs, west of Agassiz, B.C./, see áx̣e.
- <**áx̣eth**>, free root //ʔéx̣ə̀ð//, TVMO ['lie down'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BHTTC, EB, LJ2, CT, HT, example: <**lhéq' me sélts'tem tel sx̣óyes lhíl áx̣eth**>, //ʔéq' mə sélc'=təm tə-l s-x̣áy(=)əs ʔí-l ʔéx̣ə̀ð//, /'Sometimes my head spins when I lay down./, attested by LJ2 (of Tait), <**áx̣eth í ta' s'éqwelets**>, //ʔéx̣ə̀ð ʔí t-εʔ s=ʔéq'ə̀=ləc//, /'Lie down on your back./, attested by EB, <**áx̣eth lí tel éqwelets**>, //ʔéx̣ə̀ð lí tə-l ʔéq'ə̀=ləc//, /'lie on my back'/, attested by CT, HT.
- <**á:x̣eth**>, cts //ʔé[---]x̣ə̀ð//, TVMO ['lying down'], (<-:-> continuative), phonology: length infixing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, BHTTC.
- <**i'ax̣íth**>, dmv //C₁í=ʔéx̣ə̀ð[=Aí=]è//, TVMO ['little baby lying down'], (<**R4**=> diminutive), (<**í-ablaut**> diminutive), phonology: diminutive reduplication and ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.
- <**shxw'áx̣eth**>, dnom //sx̣=ʔéx̣ə̀ð//, HHG ['bed'], literally /'what one lies down on'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, DM, AC, other elders, also <**shxw'á:x̣eth**>, //sx̣=ʔé[---]x̣ə̀ð//, literally /'what one is lying down on'/, attested by NP.
- <**shxw'álex̣eth'**>, pln //sx̣=ʔé[-lə-]x̣ə̀ð//, HHG ['beds'], phonology: consonant alternation (th' /è' / in my notes is probably in error for th /è/, as is also **shxwáx̣eth'** /sx̣'éx̣ə̀ð' / [šwáx̣ə̀tə'] bed in my early notes from a DM tape; but these may also be a legitimate derivational glottalization), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (5/5/78).
- <**á:y**>, free root //ʔé.y//, TVMO ['keep on going'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ʔáy' / 'change' H76:652, example: <**qe tl'o sésuw á:y qa lís te kw'íl "hour" kwses á:y yi qwóqwel**>, //qə ẽ'a s-ʔə-s-əw ʔé[=-=]y qə líy-ə-s tə k'w'íl "hour" k'w-s-əs ʔé.y yi q'w[=-Aa-C₁ə-]l//, /'Then it went on, I don't know how many hours the talking/speakers went on./, literally /'and then it went on and is it the how many hours that it went on the (pl.) talking/speakers'/, (semological comment: qwóqwel means *talking*, but dema <yi> usually has components +human and +plural, thus yi qwóqwel probably means *the speakers* (and is attested elsewhere with this meaning) though it was translated by AC as *the talking*), grammatical analysis: (conjunction) (demonstrative verb) (nominal-auxiliary verb-3sj-contr) (intransitive verb[-emph-]) (conjunction) (aux-interrogative affix-3subordinate subject pronoun) (demonstrative article) (interrogative verb) (nominal) (demonstrative conjunction-nominal-3possessive pronoun affix(=3depsj)) (intransitive verb) (demonstrative article(plhum)) (intransitive verb[-ctv-ctv]), attested by AC, <**chexw xwel á:y**>, //c-əx'w x'wəl ʔé.y//, /'You're still going./, attested by EB, <**ô áy el te sqwóqwels**>, //ʔo ʔéy ʔəl tə s-q'w[=-AáC₁ə-]l-s//, /'He's talking without making any sense; he keeps on talking (in spite of the fact no one is listening)./, literally /'his talking really just keeps on going'/ Salish cognate: Nooksack //ʔáy// continuative (Galloway 1997).
- <**i'ó:y**>, dmv //C₁í=ʔé[=Aá=].y//, LANG ['keep on a little'], ASM ['a murmur that you're still awake listening to a bedtime story'], (<**R4**=> diminutive), (<**ó-ablaut**> derivational), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, AD, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔiʔáy ~ yaʔáy ~ yəh/ '(interjection expressing interest, used by listeners to a story) I see; well, well; indeed.' K67:381.
- <**á:yel**>, incs //ʔé.y=əl//, TVMO /'get away, leave, (perhaps just) away'/, lx <=**el**> go, come, get, become, syntactic comment: usually attested preceded by auxiliary verb <**la**> go or <**me**> come,

syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, example: <tl'ésu la á:yel>, //ě'ě=s-əw lə ʔé:y=əl//, 'So he went away', attested by EB, <tsele me á:yel>, //c-əl mə ʔé:y=əl//, 'I left.', attested by EB, <latsel á:yel>, //lɛ-c-əl ʔé:y=əl//, 'I'm going to leave.', (semological comment: here la functions as a future auxiliary), attested by EB, <lalh á:yel xwém ~ xwém lalh á:yel>, //lɛ-ʔ ʔé:y=əlx^wóm ~x^wóm lɛ-ʔ é:y=əl//, 'Go away quickly.', grammatical comment: -lh imperative 2s is an allomorph of -lha and appears only with auxiliaries, attested by AC, <latset mékw' áyel tl'ekwtset t'át'iyeq>, //lɛ-c-ət mək^w ʔé:y=əl ẽ'ə=k^w-c-ət t'é[-C₁ə-]yəq[']//, 'We all left because we were mad.', attested by Deming (MC, others).

<áyeles>, pncc //ʔéy=ələs//, TVMO 'leave s-o, leave s-th, go away from s-o/s-th, abandon s-o, leave s-o behind', ASM, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, example: <áyeles te héyeq>, //ʔéy=ələs tə h́é=yəq^w//, 'go away from the fire', attested by EF, <tsele (me) áyeles te s'álhtel>, //c-əl lə (mə) ʔéy=ələs tə s=ʔéʔtəl//, 'I left the food.', attested by CT, HT, <môkw'ewát le áyeles>, //mək^w=əwét lə ʔéy=ələs//, 'Everyone left (him alone).', attested by EB, <le á:yelesóxes álhtel>, //lə ʔé:y=ələs-áx^y-əs ʔé(·)ʔtəl//, 'They left me.', grammatical comment: rare example of non-third person psychological non-control inflection, attested by EB, <látsel áyelesóme>, //lɛ-c-əl ʔéy=ələs-ámə//, 'I'm going to leave you.', grammatical comment: rare example of non-third person psychological non-control inflection, <le áyelesem>, //lə ʔéy=ələs-əm//, 'They left him., They abandoned him.', (<-em> passive), also <le á:yelesém>, //lə ʔé:y=əlés-əm//, attested by EB, also <le áyelésem>, //lə ʔéy=əlés-əm//, attested by LG, <le áyelésem tethá>, //lə ʔéy=ələs-əm tə-èé//, 'That's left behind.', attested by Deming: LG.

<á:ystexw>, caus //ʔé:y=sT-əx^w//, TVMO 'chase s-o, chase s-th, chasing s-o/s-th', syntactic analysis: transitive verb, example: <tló: tethá, la á:ystexw(es) tel sqwemá:y>, //ě'á-ə tə-èé lə ʔé:y=sT-əx^w(-əs) t-əl s=q^wəm=é:y//, 'Is that the one that was chasing my dog?', syntactic comment: due to lack of a demonstrative article to form a relative clause in Halkomelem, this may be two sentences in apposition *Is that the one? He was chasing my dog.*, attested by AC, <á:ystexwes te músmes>, //ʔé:y=sT-əx^w-əs tə mús=C₁əC₂//, 'He's chasing the cow.', attested by IHTTC, for ex. NP, ASM ['chase s-o to have sex'], ABFC, semantic environment ['often used when the participants are husband and wife (NP); probably also used for other people or for animate beings of the opposite sex'], usage: double entendre, attested by IHTTC, <á:ysthòx>, //ʔé:y=sT-àx^y//, 'chase me (in normal sense), chase me (sexually, to try to get me to have sex)', attested by IHTTC, <á:ystexwes the stó:les>, //ʔé:y=sT-əx^w-əs èə s=tá:ləs-s//, 'He's chasing after his wife (sexually).', attested by NP has heard this lots..

<eyát>, pcs //ʔéy-M1=T or ʔéy=ə[=M2=T//, TVMO 'go after s-th/s-o, chase s-o/s-th (not stopping or slowing till it's caught)', possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuative, possibly metathesis type 2 derivational, (<=t ~ =et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, possible stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, example: <eyátes>, //ʔéy=ə[=M2=T-əs//, 'He went after it/s-o., It chased it (not stopping or slowing till it was caught).', attested by IHTTC.

<iy'iyátes>, pls //C₁əC₂-ʔéy=ə[=M2=T-əs//, if, TVMO ['He's chasing them/it repeatedly.'], (<R3-> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<s'i'á:ytses>, pls //s=C₁əC₂=ʔé:y=cəs//, ABFC ['he's holding s-th in each hand'], (<s=> stative), (<R3=> plural), da //s=tses in the hand//, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<=á:y ~ =ey ~ =iy>, da //s=é:y ~ =əy ~ =iy//, EB 'bark, wood, plant', ANA 'wool, fur', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <pqwá:y>, //p(ə)q^w=é:y//, 'rotten wood', root <péq> split, broken, busted, <pqwá:ythet>, //p(ə)q^w=é:y=èə//, 'wood decays' (compare <póqwthet> get mouldy, decayed), <qwlhá:y>, //q^wʔ=é:y//, 'driftwood', root <qwélh> fall in water, tip over in canoe, <xepá:y ~ xpá:y>, //x(ə)p=é:y//, 'red cedar wood', <slewíy>, //s=ləw=íy//,

'inner cedar bark', root <lew> *inside or into an opening*, <lhqw'á:y>, //ʔq'w=é:y//, *'cedar bark skirt or cedar bark mat (or peeled bark)'* (compare <lhqw'ót> *peel any bark*), <slá:y>, //s=lé:y//, *'Douglas fir bark'*, <lá:yelhp>, //lé:y=əʔp//, *'Douglas fir tree'*, <ts'sá:y>, //c's=é:y//, *'fir log or wood'*, <th'á:xey>, //è'é·x=əy//, *'bleached grass for basketry designs'* (compare <th'á:x=et> *scald it*), <q'et'emá:yelhp>, //q'ət'əm=é:y=əʔp//, *'balsam, larch'* (compare <q'áq'et'em> *sweet-tasting* (showing the root (the tree has sweet sap on outside of bark)), <sékw'emiy>, //sék'wəm=iy//, *'birch'*, <qwéqwelhiy>, //q'əq'wəʔ=iy//, *'lots of little pieces of driftwood'*.

<=á:yel ~ =iyel ~ =ú:yel>, da //é:y=əl ~ =iy(=)əl ~ =ú:yəl//, FSH *'net, trap'*, HUNT *'trap, net'*, possibly <=á:y ~ =iy> *bark, wool*, possibly <=el> *go, come, get, become*, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, //ú:y(=)əl or =əw=iy=əl//; found in <míliyel>, //míl=iyəl//, *'set a net'*, <semláliyel>, //səmlél=iyəl//, *'a set net, stationary net'* (compare <seml=óth(=)el> *riverbank*), <mesíyeltel>, //məs=íyəl=təl//, *'anchor (probably for nets)'*, <qwsá:yel>, //q'w=s=é:yəl//, *'throw a net out'* (compare <qwés> *fall overboard, fall in the water*), <qwsá:wiyel>, //q'w=s=é:w=iyəl//, *'set a net and drift with it'*, (semological comment: the =é·w may mean *on the body/on top of itself*), <qwáseliyel>, //q'w=és=əl=iyəl//, *'drifting a net in different places'* (with <=el=> probably plural), <qwesú:yel>, //q'w=əs=ú:yəl//, *'drop net into water'*, <istéyiyel>, //ʔis=téyt=iyəl//, *'group of canoes travelling upstream (moving to fish drying camp)'* (compare <tíyt> *upriver*), <pathú:yel>, //pəè=ú:yəl//, *'bear trap'* (compare <s=pá:th> *bear*), <kw'echú:yel>, //k'w=əc=ú:yəl//, *'check a trap or net (for animal or fish [or bird])'*.

<á:yel>, TVMO *'get away, leave, (perhaps just) away'*, see á:y.

<áyeles>, TVMO *'leave s-o, leave s-th, go away from s-o/s-th, abandon s-o, leave s-o behind'*, see á:y.

<á:yelexwlexw>, ABFC *'save s-o, (EB) bring s-o back to life'*, see áylexw ~ áyelexw.

<á:yelexwstexw>, ABFC [*'keep s-o/s-th alive'*], see áylexw ~ áyelexw.

<á:yelexwt>, ABFC *'revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?'*, see áylexw ~ áyelexw.

<=áyiws ~ =éyiws ~ =áyews>, da //é:y=iws//, CLO [*'pants'*], semantic environment [*'with numeral 5 so far, non-numerals'*], (<=áy> *covering, bark, wool*), (<=iws> *on the body*), syntactic comment: optional, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <lhq'atsesáyiws>, //ʔq'əcəs=éyiws//, *'five pairs of pants'*, <seqí:ws or sqí:ws or sqéyiws>, //s(ə)q=í-ws or sq=éyiws (or even) s=həq=éy=əws//, *'pants'*, possibly root <heq=> *underneath* (compare with <eqilem> *crawl/go underneath* and <Híqelem> (a placename that means *go underneath*)(probably with vowel metathesis), <siseqí:ws or siseqéyiws>, //sisəq=í-ws or sisəq=éyiws//, *'short pants'*, <heqí(y)wsem>, //həq=íyəws=əm//, *'put on one's pants'* (prob. also with root <heq=> *underneath*), <tl'it'epłà-yiws>, //è'íə'əp=l=è-yiws//, *'man's underpants'* (with root <tl'ép> *down, deep under-*, prefixed reduplication *diminutive*, <=l=> possibly plural), <lhosemáyiws>, //ʔas=əm=éyiws//, *'pants sliding down'* (compare <lhósem> *slide down (of clothes)*).

<Á:yiya>, us //ʔé:y(=)iyə//, N [*'Mack (EB's great grandfather)'*], SPRD also [*'the words of Mack's spirit song'*], ASM [*'Mack was a "good" Indian doctor; he was called this name because á:yiya were the words of his spirit song'*], lx <=iya> *personal name ending*, fits the end of this name but may be coincidental according to EB's account of the name's origin as words to the owner's spirit song, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<áylexw ~ áyelexw>, df //ʔé:y(=)əl=(1)əx^w ~ ʔé:y(=)ləx^w//, ABFC *'be alive, be living, be in good health, be healthy, be well'*, possibly literally *'manage/happen to keep on going or manage/happen to be good'*, possibly root <á:y> *keep on going*, possibly root <éy> *be good*, possibly <=el> *go, come, get*,

become, comment: poss. contains a crystallized partial-control transitivizer =lexw which has lost its transitivity but kept the partial control component, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also <á:yelexw>, //ʔé·yələxʷ//, attested by BJ, EB, TM, some others, also <á:yelxw>, //ʔé·[-ʔ-]yələxʷ//, dialects: *Matsqui*, attested by AH, example: <lí xwel áyelexw>, //lí xʷəl ʔéyələxʷ//, 'Is he still alive?'/, attested by AC, <skw'áy kw'es áyelexws>, //s=kʷéy kʷə-s ʔéyələxʷ-s//, 'He can never be well.'/, attested by AC, <me á:yelexw ~ me á:yelxw>, //mə ʔé·yələxʷ ~ mə ʔé·yləxʷ//, ASM ['come alive, come back to life, get better (from sickness), get well, revive'], usage: used in slang as well as serious sentences, <me á:yelxw te spoleqwith'a>, //mə ʔé·yləxʷ tə s=paləqʷ(=)íð'ɛ//, 'The corpse came back to life.'/, attested by EB, <lí me áyelexw>, //lí mə ʔéyələxʷ//, 'Did he get well?'/, attested by AC, <lichxw wélh me á:yelexw>, //lí-c-xʷ wəʔ mə ʔé·yələxʷ//, 'Are you better from your sickness?'/, <li á:'yelxw ta' shxwewáí>, //li ʔé·ʔyələxʷ t-ɛʔ sxʷ=(ə)wélí//, 'Are your parents still living?'/, dialects: *Matsqui*, attested by AH.

<á:yelexwlexw>, ncs //ʔé·yələxʷ=l-əxʷ//, ABFC 'save s-o, (EB) bring s-o back to life', syntactic analysis: transitive verb, example: <me á:yelexwlexw>, //mə ʔé·yələxʷ=l-əxʷ//, 'save s-o, (EB) bring s-o back to life'; found in <á:yelexwlòmè>, //ʔé·yələxʷ=l-àmè//, <2soj>, no translation given but probably *save you, bring you back to life*.

<á:yelexwstexw>, caus //ʔé·yələxʷ=sT-əxʷ//, ABFC ['keep s-o/s-th alive'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, example: <tset me á:yelexwstexw>, //c-ət mə ʔé·yələxʷ=sT-əxʷ//, 'We kept him alive.'/, attested by EB, <me á:yelexwstem>, //mə ʔé·yələxʷ=sT-əm//, (<-em> passive), 'He was kept alive.'/, <stl'ítset kws me á:yelexwstexwtset te sqwá:ltset>, //s=ě'í-c-ət kʷ-s mə ʔé·yələxʷ=sT-əxʷ-c-ət tə s=qʷé-l-cət//, 'We want to keep our language alive.'/, literally 'it is our want that come/start to we cause it to be alive the our language', attested by EB.

<á:yelexwt>, pcs //ʔé·yələxʷ=T//, ABFC 'revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?'/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <á:yelexwthòmè>, //ʔé·yələxʷ=T-àmè//, 'heal you', source: Elders 3/15/72, example: <me á:yelexwtəm>, //mə ʔé·yələxʷ=T-əm//, (<-em> passive), 'He was brought back to life.'/, attested by EB.

<=á(:)ylh ~ =á(:)lh ~ =elh (~ =iyhl ~ =ó:llh ?)>, da //=é(·)yʔ, =é(·)ʔ, =éʔ//, HHG 'bed, (child, young)', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, compare with <=iyhl ~ =ó:llh> *child, young*; found in <thiyá:lhem>, //èiy=é·ʔ=əm//, 'make a bed or place to sleep or lay or rest', compare with <thiy> *make, fix*, <chewélhem>, //cəw=éʔ=əm//, 'spawning' (compare <cháchew> *beach*), <tl'xwá:ylhem>, //ě'xʷ=é·yʔ=əm//, 'sit on eggs' (compare <tl'éxw> *cover over*), <sqelá:lh>, //s=qəl=é·ʔ//, 'diaper' (compare <qél> *bad; dirty*, which is used as euphemism for *dung*), *feces*.

<á:ystexw>, TVMO 'chase s-o, chase s-th, chasing s-o/s-th', see á:y.

<á:yt ~ é:yt>, free root //ʔé·yt//, [ʔá·yt ~ ʔé·yt], EZ ['ling-cod'], ['*Ophiodon elongatus*'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, compare? <eyát> *go after s-th/s-o, chase s-o/s-th (not stopping or slowing tillit's caught)* which is quite similar in form, (perhaps because a) it is a voracious predator, and b) it spawns in mid-winter under the ice in a writhing ball about 2 ft. in diameter made up of 10 or 12 individuals)

<á:yx>, free root //ʔé·yɣ//, EZ ['crab'], ['probably the tribe *Brachyura* (a tribe is intermediate between a family and a suborder)'], possible root <á:y> *keep on going* + lx <=x> *all over*, Salish cognate: the Squamish cognate <óy'x> (ʔáy'x/) is identified by Kennedy and Bouchard 1976 as *Dungeness crab, Cancer magister*, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, others, other sources: JH ʔé·yəx/ *crab*, WS (pc) may also be *crayfish*.

- <**á'a**>, us possibly //C₁é[=]=ʔɛ//, CJ ['yes'], possibly <**R7**=> *emphatic*, probably <=:=> *emphatic*, possibly root <**á**> *yes* as in Cheh. <**li á** or **li'á**> *yes*; RM of Chill. comment: Chill. dialect also uses lí (AC) and lhéq' (RM) as answer *yes* to yes-no questions), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AC, BJ, AD, others, also <**á'a**>, //C₁é=ʔɛ//, attested by NP, AC, some at Deming, example: <**á'á'àwèlh** ~ **á'á'àwèlh**>, //ʔéʔéʔèwəʔ ~ ʔéʔé ʔèwəʔ//, LANG ['You're welcome.'], semantic environment ['said in reply to Yálh lixw kw'a'as hò:y *Thank you.*'], (<(-)àwèlh> *polite imperative*), dialects: *Tait, Cheh.*, also <**á'a'òwèlh.**>, //ʔéʔɛ-ʔàwəʔ// ['Yes (*certainly*).'], dialects: *Chill.*, attested by AD, semantic environment ['said in reply to Qw'óqw'elex *Excuse me.* or in reply after someone has just said xólhmethetchxw *Look after yourself.*'], attested by AD, Salish cognate: Nooksack //ʔ é.ʔɛ// *yes* (NKF1.202).
- <**a'á**>, us //ʔɛʔé or C₁ɛ=ʔé or C₁é=ʔɛ-´//, EFAM ['oh-oh.'], possibly <**R8**=> *derivational*, possibly <**R7**=> *emphatic*, possibly root <**á**> *yes*, possibly <-´-> *derivational*, phonology: reduplication, possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: interjection, example: <**a'á te swék'**>, //ʔɛʔé tə s=wék'//, ['Oh-oh, [here comes] the dandy.'], attested by Deming.
- <**a'áchwèlh**>, cpds //ʔɛ[=R9=]cɛ=wəʔ or ʔɛ=ʔé=cə=wəʔ//, TIME ['until, unless'], CJ, possibly <**R8**= or =**R9**> *derivational*, possibly root <**atsa** ~ **ache**> *next, again*, possibly <(-)chwèlh ~ **wèlh**> *already*, possibly root <**a'á**> *oh-oh*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: conjunction, example: <**òwechexw lámexwcha xwa siyólexwe a'áchwèlh xáp'kw'tem ta' sth'eth'elòm**>, //ʔəwə-c-x^w lém-əx^w x^wɛ s=iyáləx^wə ʔɛʔécəwəʔxəp'k^w(-)(-)əmə t-ɛʔ s=C₁ə-è'[-ə]-jəm//, ['You're not going to get (become) old until (unless) your bones are aching.'], usage: This is a saying of the old people, a proverb. (AD), grammatical analysis: vneg-independent clause subject pronoun-2s auxiliary verb-2ssjsp particle (stat=)adjective/adjectival verb conjunction adjective/adjectival verb(-pc?)-middle voice demonstrative article-2spsvp (nominal=)dim-root[-pl-]root, ASM ['are not-(subject)-you going to-you(subjunct. subj.) become old until(-fut-contr-past/already) are aching (the)-your little-many-bone']., see *atsa* ~ *ache* or *a'á*.
- <**á'altha**>, PRON ['it's me., that's me., I do, I am (1s emphatic)'], see *áltha* ~ *álthe*.
- <**a'axwíleqel**>, HHG ['small container'], see *axwíl*.
- <**a'axwíyelhp**>, EB ['small tree'], see *axwíl*.
- <**á'iy** ~ **'á'iy**>, VALJ ['cute little one'], see *éy* ~ *éy:*.

CH

<ch>, comment: The Stó:lô orthography uses both <ch> ([è]) and <ts> ([c]), for two allophones of a single Halkomelem phoneme, /c/. This has the advantage of showing phonetic preferences of the speakers which are difficult to predict purely from environments; in linguistic terms [è] and [c] are evolving from a state of free variation to conditioned variation (or vice versa)(see Galloway 1993:18-20 for a statement of the environments, dialects, and idiolects conditioning these two sounds). As it happens, few cases of initial <ts> [c] occur except when it is a prefix. Therefore if a reader is looking up a word spelled or sounded with an initial <ts>, he should be sure to check under ch as well, as more speakers may pronounce it with <ch>.

<ch=>, da //c=//, SENS, LT /'stative (with color terms), have/get (elsewhere)/, phonology: since most roots begin with a consonant and there is a phonemic rule that /c/ → [c] <ts> between word boundary and a consonant, this suffix is only rarely found as [è] <ch>, see main dialect form <ts=>.

<-cha>, //-cɛ//, [-èæ ~ -èɛ ~ -cɛ], TIME ['future tense'], ASM ['not immediate future but after a while; immediate future is expressed by the present non-continuative'], syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: this suffix follows all others in a verb; it is word-final; found in <p'ékwha>, //p'ók^w-cɛ//, /'it will float/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, <tl'ócha>, //è'á-cɛ//, /'that will be, it will be (him/her/them/that)/, syntactic analysis: demonstrative verb, conjunction, <selchí:mcha>, //səlčí-m-cɛ//, /'how shall it be?, how should it be?/, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, example: <lhwélepcha lám>, //ʔw=əl=əp-cɛ lɛ=m//, /'It will be you folks that go./, syntactic analysis: pronominal verb/verbal pronoun, attested by AC, <skw'áytsa kw'els málqles>, //s=k^wéy-cɛ k^w-əl-s mɛlq=ləs//, /'I'll never forget him/her/it/them./, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase minus article, literally /'it's impossible that I forget him/her/it/them/, <lítsa sp'ap'ákwa>, //lí-cɛ s=C₁ɛ=p'ók=[AÉ=]k^w//, /'Will it float?/, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, stvi, <líy-e-tsa lám>, //lí(y)-ə-cɛ lɛ=m//, /'Will he go?/, grammatical analysis: interrogative verb-interrogative affix-future tense auxiliary verb=itz, <éwetsa me kw'étslálémèt>, //ʔəwə-cɛ mə k^wéc=l-ələm-ət//, /'I won't be seen., Nobody will see me./, grammatical analysis: vneg-future tense auxiliary verb r=non-control transitive-1spass-passive sbor to neg, <wátsa lamál yewá:>, //ʔəwə-ə-cɛ lɛ=m-él yəwé.//, /'Will you take me along?, Can I go along?, (Won't you take me along?)/, grammatical analysis: vneg-interrogative affix-future tense auxiliary verb=itz-1ssbj adverb/adverbial verb; found in <sta'ástexwescha>, //s=tɛʔé=sT-əx^w-əs-cɛ//, /'They will follow him., They will do like him./, grammatical analysis: stative=intransitive verb=causative-3object pronoun-3sj-future tense, <el'éliyamethométselcha>, //C₁əC₂-ʔəliyə=məT-ámə-c-əl-cɛ//, /'I'll dream about you (repeatedly)/, phonology: stress-shift on object pronoun due to suffixation with subject, grammatical analysis: pl-intransitive verb=indirect effect control-2soj-independent clause subject pronoun-1ssj-future tense, <lhíts'elhtsthométselcha>, //ʔíc'-əʔc=T-ámə-c-əl-cɛ//, /'I'll cut it off for you./, grammatical analysis: r-ben-pc-2soj-independent clause subject pronoun-1ssj-future tense, <malqí:wsemtselcha>, //mɛlq=í-ws=əm-c-əl-cɛ//, /'I'll faint./, grammatical analysis: r=lexical suffix=middle voice-independent clause subject pronoun-1ssj-future tense, <xéywethò:mcha>, //xíw-əT-à-m-cɛ//, /'You'll be warned., Someone will warn you./, grammatical analysis: r-pc-2spass-future tense, example: <líchxw slhéq'el:exw welámescha>, //lí-c-əx^w s=ʔéq'əl=l-əx^w wə-lém-əs-cɛ//, /'Do you know if he'll go?/, grammatical analysis: interrogative verb-independent clause subject pronoun-2ssj stative?=r-nc-3object pronoun sb-auxiliary verb=itz-3subordinate subject pronoun-future tense.

<chácha>, us //cécɛ//, EFAM ['be tender (in emotions)'], phonology: perhaps an old characteristic reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: *Tait only*, attested by TG, some

where he is going today'], attested by AD, EB, AC, others; found in <**xwchókwelchexw**>, //x^w=cák^w=əl-c-əx^w//, 'Where are you travelling?, Where are you going?/', attested by EB, also <**xwchó:kwelchexw**>, example: <**echxw ye xwchókwel**>, //ʔə-c-x^w yə x^w=cák^w=əl//, 'Where are you headed for?/', attested by EB, <**echxw yálh xwchókwel ~ échxw kw'e úlh xwchókwel**>, //ʔə-c-x^w yéʔ x^w=cák^w=əl ~ ʔə-c-x^w k^wə ʔúʔ x^w=cák^w=əl//, 'Where are you going now (this time)?/', attested by EB, <**li xwechókwel**>, //li x^w(ə)=cák^w=əl//, 'Where is he going?/', attested by AC.

<**chó:lqem**>, mdls //cĕ[=Aa=]-l=q=əm or cá(·)=əl=(ə)q=əm//, TVMO 'follow, follow along after (the one ahead knows)!', possibly <**ó(-)ablaut**> derivational, possibly <=q> meaning uncertain, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, inceptive, possibly <=eleq> occupational, (<=em> middle voice or intransitivizer), phonology: derivational ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /éáy-aq-m/ follow, pursue (intr.) has -aq as a formative suffix with no clear meaning (Kuipers 1967:133); the cognate confirms the connection of the above root with that in xwchà:l /x^w=cĕ:l/ where is s-o going? because Squamish /a/ corresponds to Halkomelem /ɛ/ and /ɛ/ is attested in the Halkomelem root; the Squamish /y/ here corresponds to Halkomelem /l/ (as do a number of Squamish /y/'s, see Galloway 1982:59-64); also cf. Squamish /éáy-n/ follow, pursue, chase (transitive) with Halkomelem chó:lt /èá-l-t/ follow s-o/s-th below, where Squamish -n and Upriver Halkomelem =T are both purposeful control transitivity markers. Halkomelem now has derivational ablaut of the vowel from /ɛ/ to /a/; historically that may be influence or borrowing from neighboring languages such as Nooksack, Squamish, Lushootseed, or Thompson, which didn't undergo the historical sound shift from PCS *a to /e/ or /ɛ/ as did Halkomelem and Straits., example: <**me chó:lqem**>, //mə cá:lqəm//, 'come along after (the person followed is aware of it)!', attested by EB, <**latsel chó:lqem.**>, //lɛ-c-əl cá:l=q=əm//, also <**lamtsel chó:lqem.**>, //lé=m-c-əl cá:lq=əm//, 'I'll go follow., I'm going to follow.', attested by IHTTC, also <**látselcha choléqem.**>, //lé-c-əl-cĕ cal[-é-]q=əm//, (<=é-> continuative), phonology: stress-shift, infix, attested by EB.

<**chelchó:lqem**>, pls //C₁əC₂=cĕ[=Aa=]-l=q=əm//, TVMO ['lots following'], (semological comment: note that pluralizing a verb automatically makes it continuative in most cases), (<**R3**=> plural), (<**ó-ablaut**> continuative or derivational), phonology: reduplication, attested by IHTTC.

<**chichelóqtel**>, pcs //C₁í=cá=lə[=M2=]q=T-əl//, dms, TVMO ['walking single-file'], (<**R4**= (here **chi**)> diminutive), lx <=eleq> occupational, lx <=metathesis2> (switches preceding two vowels) continuative, (<-t> purposeful control transitivity marker, <-el> reflexive), phonology: reduplication, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb-reflexive, literally 'following after each other purposely', attested by IHTTC.

<**chó:lt**>, pcs //cĕ[=Aa=]-l=T or cá(·)=əl=T//, TVMO 'follow s-th/s-o (on foot, in a car, or on a horse, for ex.), follow behind s-o', (<=t> purposeful control transitivity marker), syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <**chó:lthóxes**>, //cá:l=T-áx^y-əs//, 'he's following me (on foot or in a car)(continuative prob. wrong here)', attested by Elders 3/15/72, 'he followed me', attested by IHTTC, example: <**lechxw chó:lt**>, //lə-c-x^w cá:l-t//, 'You follow something (on foot or horse)', attested by EB.

<**chochí:lt**>, cts //cĕ[=Aa=]-[C₁ə]-l-í-l-t//, TVMO ['go following s-o'], (<**R1**-> continuative aspect), (<-í:l> inceptive, go, come, get, become), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, phonology: when -í:l is suffixed to a form ending in ...el, the el drops, to be replaced by the -í:l, syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

<**chichelót**>, cts //C₁í=cá(=)l-ə[=M2=]T//, pcs, dms, TVMO 'running after s-o, running after s-th', (<**R4**=> diminutive), phonology: metathesis, reduplication, stress-shift, syntactic analysis:

- transitive verb, attested by IHTTC; found in <**chichelóthóxes**>, //C₁í=cá(=)l-ə[=M2=]T-áx^y-əs//, /'He was running after me./, attested by IHTTC, <**chichelótel**>, //C₁í=cá(=)l-ə[=M2=]T-əl//, /'running after each other./, (<-et> purposeful control transitivizer).
- <**chél:exw**>, ncs //cĕ·[=Aĕ=]l=l-əx^w//, /'catch up with someone./, prob. <=Aĕ= > resultative, <=l > non-control transitivizer, <-exw > 3rd person object, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), found in <**chél:òmè**>, //cĕ·[=Aĕ=]l=l-àmè//, /catch up with you/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)
- <**chó:leqw**>, us //possibly cá·(=)l=əq^w//, DIR /'in the backwoods, toward the woods, away from the river, in the bush./, literally possibly /'get (a distance) behind a river mouth./, lx possibly <=el > go, come, get, lx possibly <=eqw > on top of the head (mouth of a river), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, RP, SP, AK, AC, BHTTC, also <**chóleqw**>, attested by SP, AK, AC, example: <**le yéqw kw'e tsóleqw**>, //lə yéq^w k^w'ə cáləq^w//, /'The backwoods are burnt./.
- <**chóleqwmel**>, ds //cá(=)l=əq^w=məl//, DIR /'part away from the river, side away from the river./, LAND, WATR, lx <=mel > location, part, location around a house, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL, others, example: <**chóleqwmels te xwoxwelálhp**>, //cá(=)l=əq^w=məl-s//, /'away from the river from Xwoxwelálhp (a village just below Yale Creek)/, literally /'the away-from-the-river-side of Xwoxwelálhp/, (<-s > psyf3), attested by SP, AK, <**esesu xóxcha the'ít tethá lí te chóleqwmels**>, //lə-s-əs-əw xá[-C₁ə-]cĕ èə'ít tə-èè lí tə cá(=)l=əq^w=məl-s//, /'It's really a little lake there on the side away from the river./, attested by JL.
- <**telchó:leqwtel**>, ds //təl=cá(=)l=əq^w=təl//, DIR /'from away from the river./, semantic environment ['where EL's people came from, from away from the Harrison River and back toward Chehalis Lake'], (<tel= > from), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EL.
- <**tselqwáxel**>, ds //cá(=)l=əq^w=éxəl//, DIR /'(in) back of a house./, BLDG, literally /'away-from-the-river end of a house./, lx <=áxel > end of a house (inside or outside), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb.
- <**stselqwáxel**>, dnom //s=cá(=)l=əq^w=éxəl//, BLDG /'back end of a house (inside or outside), back part of a house./, (<s= > nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, others, example: <**stselqwáxels te lálem**>, //s=cá(=)l=əq^w=éxəl-s tə léləm//, /'back of the house./.
- <**tselqwáxelmel**>, ds //cá(=)l=əq^w=éxəl=məl//, DIR /'in back of a house, behind a house./, BLDG, lx <=mel > location around a house, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb.
- <**Chelqwílh ~ Chelqwéylh**>, df //ca(=)l=əq^w=wə[=Aí=]† or ca(=)l=əq^w=í† ~ ca(=)l=əq^w=éy†//, PLN /'an area up the mountainside from Xwoxwelálhp (Yale)/, ASM /'there was a village there with lots of pit-houses, lots of pits from them are still there, the place name refers to the whole area--not just the village./, literally /'up the mountainside from./, possibly <=welh > canoe, possibly <í-ablaut on suffix e > durative, possibly <=ílh ~ =éylh > offspring or possibly <=elh > past, syntactic analysis: nominal, adverb/adverbial verb, attested by SP, AK, other source: place names file reference #142.
- <**stselqwóthel**>, dnom //s=cá(=)l=əq^w=áèəl//, DIR (maybe) /'the backwoods side./, lx <=óthel > in the mouth, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders 9/7/77.
- <**stselqwá:ls**>, ds //s=cá(=)l=əq^w=é·ls//, REL (possibly) /'clean out brush from a graveyard or the ceremony of graveyard cleaning./, Elder's comment: "something to do with a graveyard", literally /'do a structured activity in the backwoods./, lx <=á:ls > do as a structured activity, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb or nominal, attested by EB.
- <**chaléwt**>, pcs //cəlĕw=T//, MC /'turn s-th/s-o over, flip it over (of fish for ex.), turn it inside out./, ASM, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, also <**chelówt**>, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /dzal-/ 'reverse the side of, turn over/around, go over/around some obstruction' as in /dzál-qs/ 'go around a point',

- /dzál-q-əd/ 'turn it over' (-q 'bottom), /s-dzél-è'/ (Skagit dial.) 'year, turning of the seasons' H76:212-213 (if so cf UHk syilólem *year* perhaps a doublet; found in <chélówtlha>, //cəlów=T-†ε ~ cəlów=T-†ε//, /'Turn it inside out./, (<-t> purposeful control transitivizer, <-lha> imperative sg.), attested by EB, <chélówtes>, also <chéléwtes>, //cəlów=T-əs ~ cəlów=T-əs//, /'He turns s-th inside out./, attested by EB, <chelút> [BG: to be faithful to the phonetic transcription this should be spelled <chélówt>], [èlót], 'turn s.t. inside out', attested by (EH, RG, SN) 8/13/99 (SU transcription, tape 5), there is more properly a <w> before the final t also, see the stative form below which requires a <w>.
- <chelchelút> [or better, <chelchelówt>], plv [èlèlót], 'turning lots of things inside out', attested by (EH, RG, SN) 8/13/99 (SU transcription, tape 5)
- <*chálút>, [*èlót], '*turning s.t. inside out', rejected by EH, RG, SN 8/13/99 (SU transcription, tape 5)
- <Cháchelut> [or better, <Cháchelówt>], [èàèlót], *Elixabeth Herrling's (EH's) grandfather's brother's name*, attested by (EH, RG, SN) 8/13/99 (SU transcription, tape 5) - not a regular word referring to 'turning s.t. inside out'.
- <schelá:w>, stvi //s=céló[-M2-]w//, MC ['be turned inside out'], (<s=> stative aspect), (**metathesis and lengthening** resultative or durative), phonology: metathesis and lengthening, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, example: <schelá:w te swétas>, //s=cəlê-w//, /'Her sweater is turned inside out./, attested by EB.
- <cháléx>, dnom //céléx//, ANA ['hand'], attested by AC, BJ, others, syntactic analysis: nominal, other sources: ES /céléx/, H-T <tcáliH> (umlaut over a), also <chálex>, //céléx//, attested by AC. others, <le kwelá:tes li te s'eyí:ws chálex>, //lə kʷəl-é-T-əs li tə s=ʔəy=i-ws céléx-s//, /'He's holding it in his right hand./, attested by AC.
- <chelcháléx>, pls //C₁əC₂-céléx//, ANA ['hands'], (<R3-> plural), syntactic analysis: nominal, phonology: reduplication, attested by BHTTC.
- <chéchelex>, dms //C₁í=Aó-céléx//, pls, EB /'Prince's pine, pipsessewa/, ['Chimaphila umbellata'], literally /'many little hands/, ASM ['the plant is named "many little hands" because the leaves are shaped like fingers, usually joined together with a short stem, resembling hands sticking out of the ground.'], MED ['The whole plant can be steeped for tea which is tasty and is also a medicine.'], (<R4=> diminutive), (<-Aó-> plural of diminutive), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, attested by TG.
- <chá:lmel>, dnom //cél-lməl//, SOC ['Chinese person'], borrowed from English *Chinaman*, prob. through Chinook Jargon, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, AC, also <cháchelmel>, //cél[=C₁ə=]lməl//, (<=R1=> diminutive or derivational or plural), phonology: reduplication, attested by Ed Kelly Sr. (Sumas or Matsqui dialect).
- <tsálmalqel ~ chálmalqel>, dnom //célml=qəl//, LANG ['Chinese language'], lx <=qel> language, in the throat, attested by AC, <chálmelqel>, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)
- <chólmeleh tl'álhem>, FOOD *soy sauce* (lit. Chinese style + salt), (attested by RG, EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG, EH 6/26/00).
- <chálmalqel>, dnom //célml=qəl//, LANG ['Chinese language'], see chá:lmel
- <chá:lq>, cts //cél[-Aé-]lq//, TVMO ['falling'], see chélq ~ tsélq.
- <chálh>, free root //cél†//, ABDF ['it aches of arthritis'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming: including SJ (Chill./Pil.), others.
- <cháchelh>, cts //cél[-C₁ə-]†//, ABDF ['it's aching of arthritis'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming: incl. SJ, others.

<**chálhtel**>, df //cíʔ=ʔéʔtəʔ//, FSH ['hang fish (especially salmon) for drying'], see chílh

<**chá:lhtel**>, cts //probably cíʔ=ʔé[---] ʔtəʔ//, FSH ['smoking salmon, (hanging fish up to smoke)'], see chílh

<**chalhteláwtxw**>, dnom //cíʔ=ʔéʔtəʔ=éwtxʷ//, BLDG ['fish smokehouse'], see chílh

<**chám**>, bound root //cém pack, carry with strap//.

<**chámem**>, mdls //cém=əm//, TVMO ['pack on one's back, carry on one's back'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb; found in <**chámemlha**>, //cém=əm-ʔɛ//, 'Pack some., Pack a bit.', attested by EB, example: <**me chámem**>, //mə cém=əm//, 'He packed it on his back.', attested by EB, <**xw'ít kw'as éwelh ô chámem**>, //xʷʔít kʷ-ɛ-s ʔəwə-ʔ ʔəw cém=əm//, 'Why don't you pack?/', attested by EB.

<**chmà:m**>, cts //cém-M1·̀=əm (or cém=ə[-M1·̀-]m)//, TVMO ['carrying on one's back, packing on one's back'], (<-M̄:→ continuative), phonology: metathesis plus lengthening and stress-shift continuative aspect, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also <**chmá:m ~ chemá:m**>, attested by EB.

<**iychmà:m ~ iytsmà:m**>, mos //ʔi(y)=cém-M1·̀=əm//, TVMO ['travelling by and packing on his back (might be said of a passer-by)'], semantic environment ['might be said of a passer-by or others'], lx <**ye= ~ yi= ~ i(y)=**> travelling while, moving while, going along doing an action, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb (and adverb/adverbial verb).

<**chmaméleqʷ**>, cts //cém-M1=əm=éləqʷ//, TVMO ['carry[ing] a packstrap around the head'], lx <=**eleqʷ**> on the top of the head, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**chámət**>, pcs //cém-əT//, [ɛ́əmət], TVMO ['carry s-th on one's back, pack s-th on one's back'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, also <**chémat**>, //cém=əT//, attested by EB; found in <**chámətla**>, //cém-əT-ʔɛ//, 'Pack it.', attested by EB, example: <**tsel chámət**>, //c-əl cém-əT//, 'I pack it (for ex. a child) on my back.', attested by EB, <**le chámətes**>, //lə cém-əT-əs//, 'He packed it on his back.', attested by EB, <**chémet**>, [éímIt], 'carry on back', attested by (EH, RG) 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 3), <**chámət**>, //cém-əT// 'to pack it', attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)(BG transcription)

<**chmá:t**>, cts //cém-M1'·-əT//, TVMO ['carrying s-th/s-o on one's back, packing it on one's back'], (<-M1':→ continuative), also <**chemá:t**>, attested by EB, example: <**tsel chmá:t**>, //c-əl cém-M1'·-əT//, 'I was packing it on my back.', attested by EB, <**chemá:tes te mímeles**>, //cém-M1'·-əT-əs tə C,í=mələ-s//, 'She's carrying her child on her back., He's packing his child.', attested by EB, <**chmá:tes te á:wkʷ's**>, //cém-M1'·-əT-əs tə ʔé·wkʷ-s//, 'He's packing his baggage or belongings.', attested by EB, <**chemát**>, [čímæt], 'packing on back', attested by (EH, RG) 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 3) (a different continuative was cited in the previous session, <**chechémet**>, [ɛ̀ləímIt], 'packing it', attested by (EH, RG 7/23/99) (SU transcription, tape 2), but <**chemát**> given the next time may have been a correction, along with several other corrections)

<**chím ~ chí:m**>, ds //cém=í·m//, TVMO ['to pack'], lx <=**í:m**> repeatedly, phonology: consonant alternation, vmrg: when =í:m is suffixed to a stem ending in m, the stem m is dropped and the stem vowel merges with the suffix's í: (yielding í:), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC and RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).

<**schí:m**>, dnom //s=cém=í·m//, TVMO ['a pack'], phonology: since a pack is something used repeatedly the suffix =í·m repeatedly seem quite plausible here; the alternative would require a derivation with í-*ablaut*, /s=cé[=Aí·=]m/, which seems less likely, attested by IHTTC, example:

<**xet'éla tel schí:m**>, //x'ət' (=)éle tə-l s=cém=í:m//, /'My pack is slack or loose (the straps are loose).'/, attested by IH TTC.

<**chámátel**>, dnom //cémε=təl//, [èémætəl], TVMO /'tumlíne, packstrap'/, MC, lx <=**tel**> something for, device for, phonology: note the appearance of two full (non-schwa) vowels in the root with this suffix (including the less common stressed [é] and the rare unstressed [æ]); this may indicate that the other instances of this root should be reanalyzed with /cémε/ and merely stress-shift, not metathesis; with schí:m pack, however, the root allomorph lacks the final vowel or the m would not drop before =í:m, dialects: used by some Upriver speakers and by Katzie Downriver speakers; other Upriver speakers use q'síyeltel (see under q'), syntactic analysis: nominal, also <**tsématel**>, [címætəl], dialects: DM.

<**chámátel**>, dnom //cémε=təl//, [èémætəl], TVMO /'tumlíne, packstrap'/, see chám

<**chá:mel**>, free root //cém-məl//, SOC ['German person'], borrowed from English *German*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BH TTC.

<**chámet**>, pcs //cém-əT//, [èémət], TVMO /'carry s-th on one's back, pack s-th on one's back'/, see chám

<**-chap**>, is, //c-εp//, PRON /'you folks (subj. of independent verb phrase), you (pl.) (subj. of independent verb phrase), you people (subj. of independent verb phrase)'/, syntactic analysis: is, example: <'éwechap lamáp hélem tel slhxwélhcha.>, //ʔéwə-c-εp ləm-ép h́é-ləm tə-l s=ʔxʷ=éʔcε//, /'Don't you people go to my spit.'/ (a pun made by Paul Webster's wife on the place name Th'qwélhcha, a little lake in back of Paul Webster's house on Hicks Road), attested by LJ (Tait).

<**chaplí**>, free root //cεplí//, SOC ['Japanese person'], borrowed from English *Japanese*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BH TTC.

<**chá:xw**>, free root //cé·xʷ//, SOC /'wife (not respectful), the "old lady", "squaw", mistress'/, KIN, syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: informal term, slangy, not respectful, attested by AC, other sources: JH /cé·xʷ/ wife, Salish cognate: Squamish /èuáš/ 'wife' W73:289, K67:317, Lushootseed (Northern) /èəgʷáš/ 'wife', (Southern) /èəgʷəš/ 'wife' H76:92, Twana /èuʔwáš ~ /èúwáš/ 'wife' NT79 & NT82, also <**cháxw** ~ **chá:xw**>, //céxʷ ~ cé·xʷ//, attested by AC, example: <**thel chá:xw**>, //èə-l cé·xʷ//, /'my wife, my woman, my squaw'/, attested by AC.

<**scháchexw**>, stvi //s=cé·[-C₁ə-]xʷ//, SOC ['got married to a wife'], (<s=> stative), (<-R1-> (here <-che->) probably continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, AD, JS, others, example: <éwe ís scháchexw>, //ʔéwə ʔí-s s=cé·[-C₁ə-]xʷ//, /'He's got no wife (got wife).'/, attested by JS.

<**scháchxwelmel**>, ds //s=cé·[-C₁ə-]xʷ=əlməl//, SOC /'want to get a wife, He wants to get a wife.'/, lx <=**elmel**> in the mind, want to, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<**chxwélmel**>, ds //cé·xʷ=əlməl//, SOC /'want a wife, He wants a wife.'/, lx <=**élmel**> in the mind, want, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, example: <xélxólqemoles te chítmexw lhís chxwélmel>, //C₁əC₂-xálq=əm=áləs tə cítməxʷ ʔi-s cé·xʷ=əlməl//, /'The owl rolls his eyes when he wants a wife.'/, usage: a saying or proverb.

<**schéxwmet**>, iecs //s=cé[=Aé=]xʷ=məT//, SOC /'to propose to someone'/, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD.

<**tscháxw**>, ds //c-céxʷ//, KIN /'get a wife'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Nooksack /èèwáš/ 'wife' PA61.

<**chéchelex**>, dms //C₁í=Aé-céíléxʷ//, pls, EB /'Prince's pine, pipsessewa'/, ['Chimaphila umbellata'], literally /'many little hands'/, see cháléx

possibly <**Chéchem**>, ds possibly //cə́[=C₁ə=]m//, PLN ['Mt. MacFarlane Creek'], phonology: reduplication, source: Wells 1966.

<**chechíxw**>, rsls //C₁ə=cíxʷ//, ABDF ['(be) swollen'], see =chíxw ~ chxw=

<**Chechíxem**> possibly, ds probably //C₁ə=cíxʷ=əm//, PLN ['Depot Creek (off upper Chilliwack River)'], see chíxem

<**chek chek chek**>, cpds //cək cək cək//, [èík èík èík], EZ ['(calling a chicken)'], borrowed from English *chick chick chick*, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by DC.

<**chéke chéke chéke chéke**>, cpds //cəkə cəkə cəkə cəkə//, [èíkə èíkə èíkə èíkə (in high notes)], EZ ['(this cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] warns you of bad news)'], ASM ['one name for the Steller's jay means sacred fortune-teller; another cry, q'éy q'éy q'éy, predicts good news'], syntactic analysis: interjection.

<**chékel**>, free root //cəkəl ~ cəkəls//, [èíkʷɪl ~ èíkʷɪls], EZ ['chicken'], borrowed from English *chicken*, syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <**sqwóqwiyel te chékels**>, //s=qʷɛ[=AáC₁ə=]y=əl tə cəkəls//, /'The chicken is tan., The chicken is yellow.'/, attested by Deming, esp. SJ, <**sqw'él:em chékel**>, FOOD *roast chicken* (lit. roasted/barbecued + chicken), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00), <**sxéles te chékel**>, ANAB, FOOD *chicken drumstick* (lit. leg of + the + chicken), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**chèkelélets**>, dnom //cəkəl=éləc//, ABFC ['chicken dung'], lx <=élets> on the bottom, rump, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, AK.

<**chelichkelsó:llh**>, dms //C₁í[-əl-]-cəkəls=á·lʰ//, pls, EZ ['baby chicks'], (<**R4**=> diminutive), (<**-el-**> plural), lx <=ó:llh>, phonology: the plural is infix into the reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**chèkelélets**>, dnom //cəkəl=éləc//, ABFC ['chicken dung'], see chékel

<**chekwílem**>, mdlS //cákʷ=íl-əm//, incs, TVMO ['go far away'], see chó:kw

<**chelà:l**>, us //cəlè:l//, EFAM /'what a lot., it's sure a lot'/, NUM, DESC, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb and possibly interjection, attested by EB from LJ (Tait), example: <**chelà:l yexw ye me xwe'í**>, //cəlè:l yəxʷ yə mə xʷə=ʔí//, /'A lot of people came.'/, attested by EB.

<**chelà:lqwlha**>, ds //cəlè:l=qʷʰɛ//, EFAM /'it's sure a lot'/, NUM, DESC, lx <=qwlha> intensifier, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb and possibly interjection, attested by EB, example: <**chelà:lqwlha te sxélchas**>, //cəlè:l=qʷʰɛ tə s-xʷélcɛ-s//, /'He sure caught a lot.'/, literally /'it's sure a lot the nom-catch-his'/, attested by EB, <**chelà:lqwlha kwa te slhíms**>, //cəlè:l=qʷʰɛ kʷɛ tə s-ʰím-s//, /'He was going to pick a lot.'/, literally /'it's sure a lot anyway the nom-pick-his'/, attested by EB.

<**cheláqelh**>, ds //cəlÉq(=)əʰ//, TIME /'yesterday, it was yesterday'/, possibly root <**chó:l**> as in <**chó:lq=em**> follow along after and <**chó:l=t**> follow behind s-o, possibly <=elh> perhaps a reduced form of <=elhlàt> day as in <**sxáxelhlàt**> Sunday ("sacred day") and <**yiláwelhlàt**> Monday ("day after") or perhaps the past tense affix <=elh> now used derivationally, syntactic analysis: probably adverb/adverbial verb, intransitive verb, also <**chelá:qelh**>, //cəlÉ.q(=)əʰ//, usage: citation form, also <**tseláqelh**>, //cəlÉq(=)əʰ//, usage: less common, example: <**stámelh swàyèl kw'e cheláqelhelh**>, //s=tém-əʰ s=wèy=əl kʷə cəlÉqəʰ-əʰ//, /'What day was yesterday?'/, literally /'nom=what?-past nom=be day=come the remote/abstract yesterday-past'/, usage: Answer: example, Yiláwelh(1)àt.

Monday., attested by IHTTC, <yeláwél xítl' tlówayèl telí kw'e cheláqelh(elh)>, //yəléw=əl xíë' təlá=wèy=əl təlí k'wə cəlÉqə́t(=ə́t)//, /'Today is colder than yesterday./, literally /'it goes past cold this day from/than the remote yesterday./, <himqáxel kw'e tseláqelhelh>, //hi=məqé=x'əl k'wə cəlÉqə́t-ə́t//, /'It rained and snowed together yesterday./, literally /'pl?=fallen snow=precipitation the abstract yesterday-past/, attested by Deming, <tsel mí kw'e lò kw cheláqelhelh qe ówechxw íxw xwe'í>, //c-əl mí k'wə lə k'w cəlÉqə́t-ə́t qə ʔéwə-c-x'w ʔí-x'w x'wə=ʔí//, /'I came here yesterday and you weren't here (hadn't arrived)./, literally /'icsp-1ssj come the remote here the near yesterday-past and did not-icsp-2ssj here(aux)-2ssbsj get=here./, attested by EB, <ilh xét'esthò:m kw' cheláqelhelh kw'a's ówe xet'áxw tethá>, //ʔi-ʔ xət'ə=sT-à-m k'w cəlÉqə́t-ə́t k'w-εʔ-s ʔéwə xət'ə-x'w tə=èé//, /'You were told yesterday not to do that./, literally /'be here (aux)-past say=caus-2sojpass the abstract yesterday-past that-your sg-nom not do like that-2ssbsj the=that./, attested by IHTTC, <ílhtsel li kwe tseláqelh>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl lí k'wə cəlÉqə́t//, /'I was there yesterday./, literally /'be here-past-icsp-1ssj on/in the near yesterday./, attested by AC, <tsel má:ythòme kw'e tseláqelhelh qa lhulhá>, //c-əl mē·y=T-àmə k'wə cəlÉqə́t-ə́t qə ʔ(=)əwʔ(-)è//, /'I helped you yesterday or the day before yesterday./, literally /'icsp-1ssj help=purposely-2soj the abstract yesterday-past or ?(=already)(-later?)./, attested by AC, <léts'e swáyeł iwá:lmels kw' cheláqelhelh>, //léc'ə s=wéy(=)əl ʔiwé·l(=)məls k'w cəlÉqə́t-ə́t//, /'(It's) one day before yesterday./, literally /'it's one day before the abstract/remote yesterday-past/, attested by DM, also <yewálmels kw'e tseláqelh(elh)>, //yəwéł=məl-s k'wə cəlÉq(=)ə́t(-ə́t)//, also /'the day before yesterday./, attested by AC, literally /'before the yesterday./.

<chelcháléx>, pls //C₁əC₂-céléxʔ//, ANA ['hands'], see cháléx

<Chelchálíth>?, dnom //possibly C₁əC₂-célíthè//, PLN ['Elk Creek falls on west side of Elk Mountain'], literally /'water falling or rolling (according to Wells)/, compare with root <chéłq> fall (of water and other things) compare with root and its continuative, <chá:lq> falling, (<R3-> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, source: Wells 1965:13, Wells 1966 map,

<chelchéłq>, plv [èlèlèlq] EH, [çlçlçlq] RG, 'fall all over the place', see chéłq ~ tséłq

<chelchelút> [or better, <chelchelówt>], plv [èlèlèlót], 'turning lots of things inside out', see chaléwt

<chelchó:lqem>, pls //C₁əC₂=cél[=Aa=]·l=q=əm//, TVMO ['lots following'], see chá:l or chó:l

<chelichkelsó:llh>, dms //C₁í[-əl-]-cékəls=á·lʔ//, pls, EZ ['baby chicks'], see chékel

<chéłq ~ tséłq>, free root //célq//, TVMO /'to fall (of a person, waterfall, etc.), stumble/, ASM, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, other sources: ES /c'ólq/ fall, example: <le tséłq>, //lə cólq//, /'He fell in (caught his foot and fell)./, attested by AC, <chelq>, [èlq] EH, [çlq] RG, 'fall over; trip accidentally', attested by (EH, RG 7/30/99)(SU transcription, tape 4).

<chá:lq>, cts //cél[-Aε-]lq//, TVMO ['falling'], (<-Aa-> continuative aspect), phonology: continuative ablaut and lengthening, attested by BJ, example: <chá:lq qó:>, //cél·lq qá·//, /'falling water, waterfall/, WATR, attested by BJ, also <qó: me chá:lq>, attested by BJ, syntactic comment: syntax probably in error.

<Tsólqthet te Skwówech>, pcs //cél[-Aε-][Aá]lq=Tət tə s=k'áw(=)əc//, PLN ['Rainbow Falls on the east side of Harrison Lake'], literally /'the sturgeon fell (or dropped himself)/, ASM ['so named after Indians found a sturgeon at the foot of Rainbow Falls; they said it fell from the lake at the top; EL thought it must have gotten stuck there feeding after a high-water time.'], <-Aá-> resultative changed automatically to <Aó> by following <=thet> purposeful control reflexive or become, get), phonology: ablaut, grammatical comment: tsólqthet not attested so far as a regular reflexive form, not attested outside of this placename so far, dialects: Cheh., attested by EL.

- <**chelchélq**>, plv [èlèíq] EH, [çlçíq] RG, 'fall all over the place', attested by (EH, RG 7/30/99)(SU transcription, tape 4)
- <**tselqó:mé**>, dnom //cəlq=á·mḗ//, EB ['blackcap berry'], ['*Rubus leucodermis*'], MED ['leaf tea is medicine for stomach ache'], ASM ['the berries are out in early July but often not ripe till late summer; the berries are eaten fresh; young sprouts are peeled and eaten raw in spring (see <stháthqi>')], literally 'fall-berry (perhaps because they come off easily)', lx <=ó:mé> berry, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**tselqó:má:lhþ**>, dnom //cəlq=á·mḗ=ε·þp//, EB ['blackcap plant'], lx <=á:lhþ> tree, plant, phonology: the suffix =elhþ takes the form =á:lhþ after stems ending in a vowel (or stays =elhþ and e + e combine to become a: in vowel merger processes, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**chelqó:mé ~ tselqó:mé**>, dnom //cəlq=á·mḗ//, EB ['blackcap berry'], ['*Rubus leucodermis*'], see chélq ~ tsélq
- <**chelqó:má:lhþ ~ tselqó:má:lhþ**>, dnom //cəlq=á·mḗ=ε·þp//, EB ['blackcap plant'], see chélq ~ tsélq
- <**Chelqwílh ~ Chelqwéylh**>, df //ca(=)l=əq^w=wə[=Aí=]þ or ca(=)l=əq^w=íþ ~ ca(=)l=əq^w=éyþ//, PLN ['an area up the mountainside from *Xwoxwélálhþ* (Yale)'], see chá:l or chó:l
- <**chélhmel**>, ds //cí[=Aḗ=]þ=mə//, BLDG ['on top of the house'], see chílh
- <**chelhó:lemelh**>, dnom //cíþ=á·ləməþ//, ANA 'upper circle over the eye, (probably) upper eyelid', see chílh
- <**chélhqel**>, ds //cí[=Aḗ=]þ=qə//, ANA ['(have a) high voice'], see chílh
- <**chelhqí:l ~ chelhqéyl**>, ds //cíþ=qəl=í·l or cíþ=qə[=Aí=]l//, ANA 'roof of the mouth, inside of upper lip, palate', see chílh
- <**chélhta**>, us //cḗþtε//, SOC ['borrow'], root <**chá:l ~ chó:l**> //cḗ:l ~ cá:l or cá:=əl or cε[=Aá=]=əl follow behind, go a distance//, possibly root <**chó:(:)**> as in <**chó:kw ~ chókw**> far, distant, plus <=el> go, come, get, become, inceptive, plus devoicing to <lh>, lx <=ta> thing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also <**chélhte**>, //cḗþtə//, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /èul'-/ 'borrow, lend items other than money' Bates, Hess & Hilbert 1994:293, attested by EB; found in <**chélhtatsel**>, //cḗþtε-c-ə//, 'I borrow.', <**chélhte**>, [ḗłþtλ], 'borrow', attested by (EH, RG) 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 3).
- <**chókwelhhta** (or **chókwelhhta**)>, cts //cá[-k^wə-]þ=tε//, SOC ['borrowing'], root <**chélhta**> lend, let s-o borrow with <-R1-> reduplication *continuative* except with <**kw**> replacing the <**ch**> (consonant ablaut (-Akw-) or replacement--this is attested in Musqueam, and Upriver also since when <x> is reduplicated in <-R1-> it is sometimes done with <xw> replacing the <x> (also consonant ablaut)), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC; found in <**chókwelhhtatsel**>, //cák^wəþtε-c-ə//, 'I'm borrowing.'.
- <**chélhtat ~ chélhtet**>, pcs //cḗþt=ε=T ~ cḗþt=ə=T//, SOC 'lend it to s-o, let s-o borrow it', syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <**chelhtethóme**>, //cḗþt=ə=T-ámə//, 'let you borrow something', attested by EB, <**chélhtathóx**>, //cḗþt=ε=T-áx^y//, 'lend me something', attested by AC, example: <**chelhtethóx ta' lháts'tel**>, //cḗþt=ə=T-áx^y t-ε? þḗc'=tə//, 'Let me borrow your knife.', syntactic comment: a second person imperative ending is not necessary when the second person possessive ta' tells who is being addressed, attested by EB.
- <**schókwelelh**>, str //s=cá[-k^wə-]l=əþ//, SOC ['be borrowed'], (<s=> stative), root <**chélhta**> lend, let s-o borrow with <-R1-> reduplication *continuative* except with <**kw**> replacing the <**ch**> (consonant ablaut (-Akw-), final consonant in root revoices before <=elh> *resultative* probably

either a rare survival from PCS or borrowed with the form from another Salish language, lx <=**ta**> *thing* appears to be clipped or dropped, the root of this word may be related (or identical) to that in **chó(:)=kw** *be far away, distant*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, example: <**tl'ól schókwelelh**>, //è'á-l s=cák^w=əl=əʔ//, '*That's what I borrowed.*', attested by EB, <**schókwelelh ò te skwí:xs**>, //s=cák^w=əl=əʔ ʔà tə s=k^wí·x^y-s//, '*He's borrowed his name.*', attested by EB.

<**chélhtat ~ chélhtet**>, pcs //cəʔ=tε=T ~ cəʔ=tə=T//, SOC '*lend it to s-o, let s-o borrow it*', see **chélhta** <**chemlexw ~ chemléxw**>, ncs //cá[=Aə]=m=l-əx^w ~ cá(=)m=l-ə[=']x^w//, SOC '*elope with s-o or meet up with s-o*', TVMO, KIN, literally possibly '*manage to get s-o away from the river*', see **chó:m**

<**chémq ~ tsémq**>, us //cəmq//, [èmq ~ címq], WETH '*stop blowing (of the wind)*', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: *Cheh.* (*Chill.* uses **líqwel** *get calm*), example: <**lí le chémq ~ lí le tsémq**>, //lí lə cəmq//, '*Is the wind stopped?*', <**chémq te speháls**>, //cəmq tə s=pəh=él//, '*The wind has stopped.*', dialects: *Cheh.* (*Chill.* uses **Líqwel te speháls** *The wind has stopped.*), syntactic analysis: historical past tense, <**le chémq te spehá:ls**>, //lə cəmq tə s=pəh=é·ls//, '*The wind stopped.*', (semological comment: note the contrast in past tenses in the last two examples: the ambiguous past with <**le**> seems here to indicate a more sudden action than the historical past without <**le**> in the next-to-last example), syntactic analysis: ambiguous past.

<**chew ~ cháv**>, bound root //cəw ~ cəw//, LAND '*beach, shore*'.

<**cháchew ~ cháchu**>, dnom //cə[=C₁ə]=w or C₁ə=cəw//, LAND '*beach, shore*', (<=**R1**> (may be an old) *stative*) or more likely <**R7**> *augmentative*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <**tsá:tsô**>, //cəcəw//, dialects: *Chill.*: AC, other sources: ES /cə·cəw/, JH /cə·cu/.

<**chúchu ~ chówchuw ~ chéwchew**>, ds //cəw=C₁əC₂//, LAND '*away from the shore, toward the river*', WATR, (<=**R2**> *characteristic*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, example: <**lámset kwe chúchu**>, //lám=c-əʔ k^wə cəw=C₁əC₂//, '*We'll go down to the river (near but out of sight).*', <**lám kwe chúchu [qesésu] lhó:s**>, //lám k^wə cəw=C₁əC₂ [qə-s-əs-əw] ʔá·s//, '*He's going to the river to drift-net.*'.

<**Chuchuwálets**>, dnom //cəw=C₁əC₂=éləc (or possibly? C₁əC₂=cəwé=ləc)//, PLN '*Fraser River (way out at the end), mouth of the Fraser River*', phonology: reduplication, attested by *Cheh.*, other source: place name file reference #107, also <**Chôchô'álets**>, //cəwcəwʔéləc//, [èøøʔələc], dialects: *Sumas*.

<**chuchuwáxel**>, dnom //cəw=C₁əC₂=éxə//, BLDG '*front end of a house (inside or outside)*', literally '*side of a house/building toward the river*', lx <=**áxel**> *side (of a building, a square, or a river)*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**chuchuwó:ythel**>, ds //cəw=C₁əC₂=á·yèə//, WATR '*out in the middle of the river*', literally '*toward the river from the lip/edge*', lx <=**ó:ythel**> *on the lip, on the jaw*, phonology: reduplication, attested by BHTTC.

<**chewélhem ~ tsewélhem ~ tsówélhem**>, mdls //cəw=ə[-']-ə-m//, cts, ABFC '*to spawn*', literally '*to beach one's offspring*', lx <=**elh**> *offspring, child*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: *Deming* (report meaning as *be spawning*), example: <**chewélhem te sth'óqwi**>, //cəw=ə[-']-ə-m//, '*The fish are spawning.*', attested by *Deming*, also <**thewélhem**>, //èəw=əʔ-ə-m//, ABFC '*to spawn*', dialects: AD, also <**thówélhem**>, //èəw-əʔ-ə-m//, ABFC '*a fish that's going to spawn*', dialects: *IHTTC*, phonology: the form given here can be analyzed in two ways: AD and the *IHTTC* speakers here have a weak-grade root with the derivational suffix required to take the stress or there is inflection for the non-continuative form here by stress-shift (less likely). The stress-shift patterns for aspect are reversed from those of the *Deming* speakers for this word. Another difference between dialects/speakers is that AD and *IHTTC* speakers reporting

this form have a th /è/ where Deming speakers have ch /c/. The Squamish cognate is /ʔa-è-éáwam/ *to spawn*. Halkomelem ch /c/ corresponds to Squamish /è/ and Halkomelem th /è/ corresponds to Squamish /c/. Unless the Squamish root /éáwam/ had an initial /c/ which assimilated to the preceding /è/ prefix, it seems like the Halkomelem form with ch corresponds to the Squamish form., syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, <**chowlh tu thewélhem kw'e sth'elóth'qwi**>, //cɛ-əwʔ tu èəw=éʔ-əm k'wə s=è'[-ə1-]á[-C₁ə-]q^wi//, /'Soon the fishes will spawn.'/, grammatical analysis: future tense-already really beach=offspring-one's own(middle voice) the (remote) nominal-fish[-pl.-][[-pl./dim.?-], attested by AD.

<**théwelhem**>, cts //cə[- ˘]w=əʔ-əm//, ABFC ['*spawning (in action when you see them)*'], grammatical comment: AD was specific that this was a continuative form; she was correcting a word list entry where it was listed as non-continuative; at the same time she also said that thewélhem should be listed as *spawn (non-continuative)*, attested by AD, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also <**thówelhem**>, //èə[- ˘]w=əʔ-əm//, ABFC ['*spawning*'], attested by IHTTC.

<**chewô:lhþ**>, dnom //c[=əC₂=]éw=(ə)ʔp//, EB ['*black cottonwood tree*'], ['*Populus balsamifera trichocarpa*'], ASM ['the sweet cambium, **sxá**:meth or ts'its'emá:welh, was scraped or licked off of the peeled bark and eaten fresh; the cotton from the catkins was gathered and mixed with dog and goat wool to whiten it and make it go further'], literally /'many shores tree or little shore tree (so named since it grows mainly on the shores of rivers or lakes)'/, (<=**R6**= (**here =ew**)> either *plural* or *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, other sources: ES /cəw-éw-ʔp/, JH /cəwú-ʔp/, H-T <tcEwólþ> all *cottonwood*.

<**Chewô:lhþ**>, dnom //cəw=éw=ʔp//, PLN ['*Cottonwood Beach (in the southern quarter of Harrison Lake)*'], ASM ['located north of Eagle Falls (Walian Creek) and south of Lhó:leqwet'], literally /'cottonwood tree, so called because there are lots of cottonwoods here'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, other source: place name file reference #117.

<**Lexwchéwólþ**>, dnom //lɛx^w=cəw=éw=ʔp//, PLN /'village between Yale Creek and Mary Ann Creek on the CP side (west bank of the Fraser R.) where lots of cottonwoods grow/grew (near Yale, B.C.)'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, AK, other sources: ES èiwiʔp.

<**Chowéthel**>, dnom //cəw=á[=M2˘]=jèə1//, PLN /'village at what's now Katz Reserve, Katz Landing'/, literally /'beach at the mouth (of a creek)'/, ASM ['so called because at the mouth of a little creek there a sand bar extends way out (perhaps half a mile) into the Fraser R. in low water'], (semological comment: the English name Katz (Landing) is said to be from the fact that riverboats landed here and that a cat of one ferry once jumped off here), (<=**óthel**> *in the mouth*), (<**metathesis**> *place name* (used to separate it from chewóthel which would be a word meaning *beach at the mouth of a river*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by PDP, SP, others, other source: place name file reference #22; Wells 1965.

<**chichewós**>, dms //C₁í=cəw=ás//, LAND /'sit facing a river and watch it, sit on a riverbank and sunbathe'/, WATR, ASM ['sunbathing is not required according to AD'], (<**R4**= (**here chi**)> *diminutive*), lx <=**ós**> *on the face*, attested by IHTTC, AD, also <**ch'ich'ewós**>, df //C₁í=c[=G=]əw=ás//, cts, ABFC ['*sunning oneself*'], , phonology: reduplication, attested by IHTTC (8/4/77).

<**chichewóthel**>, dms //C₁í=cəw=áèə1//, LAND ['a little below the mouth of a creek or slough'], WATR, (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), (<=**óthel**> *at the mouth*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal (?) or intransitive verb (?).

(probably) <**Scháchewxel ~ Cháchewxel**>, dnom //s=céçəw=xʔə1 ~ céçəw=xʔə1//, PLN ['a village of the Pilalt people'], syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965, Wells 1966, H-T <tsátcu_Hil>

(umlaut on a), literally probably /'beach at the foot or beach trail/, source: Wells 1966
<s'CH.AH-choo-k ihl> , literally /'a going down/,

(possibly) <**Chuwít:l**>, dnom (possibly) //cəw=təl=í:l//, PLN ['another village of the Pilalt people'],
(possibly <=tel> something for, device for, <=í:l> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis:
nominal, source: Wells 1965, Wells 1966, H-T <tcu_tíl>.

(possibly) <**Schewíts**>, dnom (possibly) //s=cəw=íc//, PLN ['Lindeman Lake or Post Lake'], lx
(possibly) <=íts> in/on the back, phonology: ch could also be ch', ts could also be ts' or th', syntactic
analysis: nominal, source: place names file reference #261; Wells 1965 <s'ch-WEETZ>, PLN
'Lindeman Creek below Chilliwack Lake, on the north side of Chilliwack River', source: Wells
1965 <s'ch-WEETZ>.

<**chewélhem ~ tsewélhem ~ tsówélhem**>, mdls //cəw=ə[- ʔ]-əm//, cts, ABFC ['to spawn'], literally /'to
beach one's offspring/, see chew ~ cháw

<**chewót**>, bound root or stem //cəwát//, root meaning unknown

<**schewót**>, stvi //s=cəwát//, DESC /'smart, know how, good at it/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,
also <**sthewót**>, [səwát], dialects: idiolectal for EB only; found in <**schewótchexw**>, //s=cəwát-c-
əxʷ//, /'You're smart./, example: <**ts'áts'el ô sthewót**>, //c'ə[=C₁ə=]l ʔəw səwát//, /'(he's/she's)
very smart./, attested by EB, <**líchxw schewót**>, //lí-c-xʷ s=cəwát//, /'Are you good at it?/, attested
by AC, <**líchxw schewót kw'as t'ít'ets'em**>, //lí-c-xʷ s=cəwát k'ʷ-ε-s t'í[-C₁ə-]c'ʷ=əm//, /'Do you
know how to swim?/, attested by Deming: MC, SJ, MV, LG (all Chill.), <**ôwetsel il schewót kw'els
t'í:ts'em**>, //ʔəwə-c-əl ʔí-l s=cəwát k'ʷə-l-s t'í-c'ʷ=əm//, /'I don't know how to swim./, attested by
Deming: MC, SJ, MV, LG, <**stsewót kw's kwél:éxs**>, //s=cəwá[=]=t k'ʷ-s k'ʷəl=əxʷ-s//, /'He
knows how to shoot./, attested by AC, <**schewót kw'es st'ít'elems**>, //s=cəwát k'ʷə-s s-t'í[-C₁ə-
]l=əm-s//, /'He's good at singing./, attested by AC, <**schewót kw'es qw'eyílexs**>, //s=cəwát k'ʷə-s
q'ʷəy(=)íl=əxʷ-s//, /'He's good at dancing./, <**stsewót kwthel mál kw'es kwel:éxs lhlá:mes
há:we**>, //s=cəwá[=]=t k'ʷ=əθ-l mél k'ʷə-s k'ʷəl=əxʷ-s ʔ-lé-m-əs hÉ-wə//, /'My father knows how to
shoot when he goes hunting./, literally /'stative=know[=emphasis=] near + visible-my father that-
nom hold (weapon)=upright-he (i.e. shoots-he) when-go-he (sbsj) hunt./, attested by AC,

<**schéchwòt**>, dms //s=C₁í[-Aé-]-cəwát//, DESC ['little smart one'], (<s=> stative), (<**R4**=>
diminutive), (<**é-ablaut**> plural?), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested
by BHTTC.

<**schewétmet**>, iecs //s=cəwá[=Aé=]t=məT//, DESC ['be good at s-th'], (<=met> indirect effect
control transitivizer, do with an indirect effect on s-o/s-th), syntactic analysis: transitive verb,
example: <**schewétmet te syó:ys**>, //s=cəwá[=Aé=]t=məT tə s=yá:ys(-s)//, /'He's good at his
work., He's good at that work./.

<**schechwétiyethel**>, stvi //s=cə[=C₁ə=]wá[=Aə=]t=iyəèə//, LANG ['fluent (at speaking)'], (<s=>
stative), (<=R1= (here =che=)> continuative with stative, derivational ablaut (here =é=)(further
meaning unknown)), lx <=iyethel> in the jaw, in speaking, phonology: reduplication, syntactic
analysis: participle, stvi, attested by AD.

<**chewólhp**>, dnom //c[=əC₂=]əw=(ə)ʔp//, EB ['black cottonwood tree'], ['Populus balsamifera
trichocarpa'], see chew ~ cháw

<**Chewólhp**>, dnom //cəw=əw=ʔp//, PLN ['Cottonwood Beach (in the southern quarter of Harrison
Lake)'], see chew ~ cháw

<**chexw ~ chxw**>, is, //c-əxʷ ~ c-xʷ//, PRON /'you (sg.) (subject of an independent clause), second
peron sg./, (<-ch> subject of an independent clause), phonology: <-chxw> is used in more rapid
pronunciation, syntactic analysis: is, example: <**ôwechxw swiyeqáxw, qe xixpó:mchexw**>, //ʔəwə-c-

x^w s=wíyəqə-éx^w, qə C₁í=x^yá·p[-M1-]=əm-c-əx^w//, /'You're not a man, but you're whistling (with pursed lips).'/, phonology: methathesis, reduplication, syntactic analysis: vneg-independent clause subject pronoun-2ssj nominal=root-2ssbsj conjunction dim-root[-ctv-]=middle voice-independent clause subject pronoun-2ssj, literally /'are not-subj.-you sg. be a man-you sg. but dim.-whistle-contin.=middle voice (to oneself)-subj.-you sg.'/, usage: This is a proverb or saying to a young girl around puberty to stop her from whistling., attested by MV.

<chexw>, bound root, meaning unknown

<schéxwem>, dnom //s=céx^w=əm//, WETH ['west wind'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ, numerous other elders, WETH /'south wind, warm wind'/, attested by Deming.

<chéxtemet>, [ɛ́λxtAmAt], 'ask for s.t.', attested by (EH,RG 7/23/99) (SU transcription, tape 2);

<*cháhextemet>, [ɛ́æ̀ɛλxtAmAt], *'asking for s.t.' rejected by EH,RG 7/23/99 (SU transcription, tape 2)

<chémkw'>, ctv //c=hé-m ək^w//, MC /'finding things'/, see mékw'.

<chichelóqtel>, pcrs //C₁í=cá=lə[=M2=]q=T-əl//, dms, TVMO ['walking single-file'], see chá:l or chó:l

<chichelót>, cts //C₁í=cá(=)l-ə[=M2=]T//, pcs, dms, TVMO /'running after s-o, running after s-th'/, see chá:l or chó:l

<chíhelh>, cts //cí[=C₁ə=]†//, DESC /'be above, be high, top, up above, way high'/, see chílh

<Chíhelh Siyá:m ~ Chíhelh Siyám>, npc //cí[=C₁ə=]† siyé·m ~ cí[=C₁ə=]† siyé·m//, CH /'God, the Lord'/, REL, literally /'high respected leader, respected leader above, chief (way) above, chief up high'/, see chílh

<chíhelh téméxw>, npc //cí[=C₁ə=]† téméx^w//, CH ['heaven'], literally /'high land, land way above'/, see chílh

<chichewós>, dms //C₁í=cəw=ás//, LAND /'sit facing a river and watch it, sit on a riverbank and sunbathe'/, see chew ~ cháv

<chichewóthel>, dms //C₁í=cəw=áèə//, LAND ['a little below the mouth of a creek or slough'], see chew ~ cháv

<chíhexem>, mdls //cí[=C₁ə=]x=əm//, SENS, TAST /'bitter, rancid'/, see chíxem

<chíkmel>, us //cíkməl//, LAND /'iron (the metal), silver'/, borrowed from Chinook Jargon *chickamin* iron, silver, metal of all kinds, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, also <chí:kmal>, //cí·kməl//, attested by BJ, /'iron (the metal)'/, example: <chíkmel tále>, //cíkməl tɛ́lə//, /'silver money'/, literally /'iron money, silver money'/, <kw'óqwet te chíkmel>, //k^wáq^w=əT tɛ́ cíkməl//, /'use a telephone, to phone'/, literally /'club the iron'/, (semological comment: idiom (morphosememic shifts)).

<chílh>, bound root //cí†//, DESC /'high, upper, above'/.

<schí:lh>, dnom //s=cí·†//, SOC ['first-born'], KIN, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC.

<chíhelh>, cts //cí[=C₁ə=]†//, DESC /'be above, be high, top, up above, way high'/, (<=R1=> continuative in a derivational use), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, example: <chíhelh smá:lt>, //cí[=C₁ə=]† s=mé·lt//, /'high mountain'/, attested by AC, <le xwe chíhelh te qó:>, //lə x^wə cí[=C₁ə=]† tɛ́ qá·//, /'The water is high.'/, attested by CT, <kw'e chíhelh>, //k^wə cí[=C₁ə=]†//, /'the sky'/, literally /'the (remote, distant, abstract) above'/, dialects: EB; others use swàyèl day also for sky.

- <**Chíchelh Siyá:m ~ Chíchelh Siyám**>, npc //cí[=C₁ə=]† siyé·m ~ cí[=C₁ə=]† siyéḿ//, CH /'God, the Lord'/, REL, literally /'high respected leader, respected leader above, chief (way) above, chief up high'/.
- <**swáyels te Chíchelh Siyám**>, npc //s=wéyəl-s tə cí[=C₁ə=]† siyéḿ//, CH ['Christmas day'], TIME, literally /'the day of the Lord'/.
- <**lúwe ts'ít te Chíchelh Siyám**>, npc //léwə c'í=T tə cí[=C₁ə=]† siyéḿ//, CH /'It's you to thank the Lord, (Please say grace)'/, syntactic analysis: sentence with verb phrase in apposition, attested by Deming.
- <**chíchelh téméxw**>, npc //cí[=C₁ə=]† téméx^w//, CH ['heaven'], literally /'high land, land way above'/, attested by EB, AC, NP, Deming.
- <**schelhá:liya**>, dnom //s=cə†=é·liyε//, ANA ['top of the ear'], lx <=**á:liya**> on the ear, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.
- <**tslháltxw**>, dnom //cí†=éltx^w//, BLDG /'upper part or top of a house, upper part or top of a pit-house'/, lx <=**áltxw**> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**chílheqw**>, ds //cí†=əq^w//, ANA [(have) bushy and uncombed hair, "bed hair"], literally /'high hair'/, lx <=**eqw**> on top of the head, (in the) hair, syntactic analysis: probably adjective/adjectival verb, intransitive verb, example: <**chílheqw st'á kw'e xeyímelets**>, //cí†=əq^w s=t'é k^wə xəy(=)ím=ələc//, /'(he/she has) messy hair like floating tree roots'/.
- <**tslhítselexel**>, dnom //cí†=ícəl=x'əl//, ANA ['top of the foot'], lx <=**ítse**> on the back, lx <=**xel**> on the foot, on the leg, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**chlhíth'a**>, dnom //cí†=íē'ε//, CLO /'upper clothing, clothing on upper half of the body'/, lx <=**íth'a**> clothing, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <**chelhíth'a**>.
- <**chélhmel**>, ds //cí[=Aé=]†=məl//, BLDG ['on top of the house'], (<**é-ablaut**> derivational), lx <=**mel**> part of a house, portion of a house, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, possibly also nominal.
- <**chelhó:lemelh**>, dnom //cí†=á·ləmə†//, ANA /'upper circle over the eye, (probably) upper eyelid'/, lx <=**ó:lemelh**> on the eyelid?, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.
- <**schelhó:les**>, dnom //s=cí†=á·ləs//, ANA /'upper circle over the eye, (probably) upper eyelid'/, lx <=**ó:les**> on the eye, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.
- <**schelhóyethel**>, dnom //s=cí†=áyəèəl//, ANA ['upper lip'], lx <=**óyethel**> on the lip, on the jaw or mouth, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other source: ES /sc†á-yèəl/, JH /sc†áyèəl/, H-T <stlEtláitsEl>.
- <**chélhqel**>, ds //cí[=Aé=]†=qəl//, ANA [(have a) high voice'], LANG, (<**é-ablaut**> derivational), lx <=**qel**> in the throat, in the voice, in the inside of the mouth, language, syntactic analysis: probably intransitive verb, possibly nominal, attested by IHTTC.
- <**chelhqí:l ~ chelhqéyl**>, ds //cí†=qəl=í·l or cí†=qəl[=Aí=]//, ANA /'roof of the mouth, inside of upper lip, palate'/, lx <=**qel**> in the inside of the mouth, in the throat, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC: Chill., IHTTC, also <**chélhqel**>, //cə†qəl//, attested by BHTTC: Tait.
- <**stselhsó:lwelh**>, ds //s=cí†=s=á·lwə†//, DIR /'over, in the air over, above'/, (prob. <s=> stative), lx <=**s**> uncertain, <=**ó:lwelh**> side, -ward, syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by EB.
- <**chálhtel**>, df //cí†=ʔé†təl//, FSH ['hang fish (especially salmon) for drying'], FOOD, (most likely a blend-word with <**chílh**> be high and <**álhtel**> eat a meal, food), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by RP, EB.

- <**chalhteláwtxw**>, dnom //cíʔ=ʔéʔtəl=éwtxʷ//, BLDG ['fish smokehouse'], FSH, lx <=áwtxw> building, house, syntactic analysis: nominal; found in <**chalhteláwtxws**>, //cɛʔtəl'éwtxʷ-s//, /'his smokehouse'/, ASM ['an outbuilding with tall walls in which raw specially-trimmed fish is hung over racks over a smoking fire to smoke-cure the fish'].
- <**chá:lhtel**>, cts //probably cíʔ=ʔɛ[-] ʔtəl//, FSH /'smoking salmon, (hanging fish up to smoke)'/, FOOD, (probably <-:-> continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <**schá:lhtel** ~ **stsá:lhtel**>, dnom //probably s=cíʔ=ʔɛ[-] ʔtəl//, FSH ['dried fish'], FOOD, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM, other source: ES /scéʔtəl/, example: <**lí qéx ta stsá:lhtel**>, //lí qéx t-ɛ s=céʔtəl//, /'Do you have a lot of dried fish?'/, attested by AC.
- <**temchálhtel**>, ds //təm=cíʔ=ʔéʔtəl//, [tɪmèʔéʔtəl], TIME /'time to dry fish, first of July (at Yale), October (at Chehalis)'/, FSH, FOOD, ASM ['first of July'], semantic environment ['at Yale: TIME, FSH, FOOD'], ASM ['October'], semantic environment ['at Chehalis: TIME, FSH, FOOD'], (<tem=> time for, season to), syntactic analysis: probably nominal.
- <**chachí:lhtel** ~ **chachíyelhtel**>, pls possibly //C₁ɛ-cíʔ=ʔɛ[-Aí-]ʔtəl//, FSH ['hanging lots of fish to dry'], (possibly <**R8**-> plural, possibly <**í:-ablaut**> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by RP, EB, also <**chaché:yelhtel**>, //cɛc'é.yəʔtəl ~ cɛc'íʔtəl//, FSH ['fish ready for drying'], syntactic analysis: possibly nominal, probably intransitive verb, attested by DM.
- <**chílheqw**>, ds //cíʔ=əqʷ//, ANA ['(have) bushy and uncombed hair, "bed hair"'], literally /'high hair'/, see chílh
- <**chím** ~ **chí:m**>, ds //cém=í-m//, TVMO ['to pack'], see chám
- <**chí:s** (or) **tl'éxw ts'íyxw sqemó**>, nom., np, FOOD cheese (lit. cheese or hard + dry + milk), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**chítmexw**>, ds possibly //cít=məxʷ//, EZ /'horned owl, great horned owl'/, ['*Bubo virginianus occidentalis*, *Bubo virginianus saturatus*, and perhaps other *Bubo virginianus* subspecies; possibly also the following other horned owls found in the area: long-eared owl *Asio otus* and spotted owl *Strix occidentalis*'], ASM ['owls cover one's mouth if they catch one person in the woods; owls can predict the future'], PLAY ['name of a cat's-cradle pattern (lit. horned owl)'], ASM, lx possibly <=mexw> person, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <**chí:tmexw** ~ **chítmexw**>, attested by AC, IHTTC, other source: ES, JH /cí-tməxʷ/.
- <**Chítmexw**>, ds //cít(=)məxʷ//, PLN /'horned owl-shaped rock (beside Spá:th, a bear-shaped rock) up on a cliff on the south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in Harrison Lake'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL.
- <**chiwt**>, possible bound root or stem //ciw(=)t//, meaning unknown
- <**schiwátalh**>, dnom //s=ciwt=éʔ//, KIN /'child's spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, (man's) sister's husband'/, lx <=álh> child, offspring, syntactic analysis: nominal, KIN /'son-in-law, daughter-in-law'/, attested by AC, KIN /'sister's husband, daughter's husband'/, other source: ES /scut'éʔ/ child's spouse, man's sister's husband; H-T <tsútatl>(macron over u) sister's husband.
- <**schí:wetálh**>, pls //s=ci[- ʔ-]wt=éʔ//, KIN /'sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, children's spouses'/, (<- ʔ:-> plural), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.
- <=**chíxw** ~ **chxw**=>, bound root //cixʷ ~ cxʷ=//, ABDF ['to swell (of a body part)'].
- <**chxwélqsel**>, ds //cxʷ=əlqsel//, ABDF ['(have a) swollen nose'], lx <=elqsel> on the nose, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

- <**schxwó:les**>, stvi //s=cx^w=á-ləs//, ABDF /'(be) swollen on the eye, (have a) swollen eye'/, lx <=**ó:les**> on the eye, around the eye, on the eyelid, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.
- <**chechíxw**>, rsls //C₁ə=cíx^w//, ABDF /'(be) swollen', (<**R5**> plus <**í-ablaut**> of root <**é**> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.
- <**chxwétem**>, ds //cx^w=ét=əm (or) cx^wét=təm//, ABDF /'be swollen, swelled up (EB), swelling (AC)/, ASM, semantic environment ['infected sore, bloated dead animal unbled, balloon, perhaps others (all given by AC)], (possibly <=**et**> purposeful control transitivity + stress-shift resultative + <=**em**> intransitivizer (or) <=**tem**> participial), syntactic analysis: participle, attested by AC, EB, JL, NP, Deming, other source: ES /cx^wétəm/ swell, example: <**chxwétem te s'ó:thes**>, //cx^wétəm tə s=ʔá-è=əs//, /'The face is swollen./, attested by Deming, JL, NP.
- <**chíxem**>, bound root //cíx=əm//, SENS, TAST /'bitter, rancid'/, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /èixəm/ rancid Bates, Hess & Hilbert 1994:66.
- <**chíhexem**>, mdls //cí[=C₁ə=]x=əm//, SENS, TAST /'bitter, rancid'/, ASM ['bitter'], semantic environment ['of dried fish or anything'], ASM ['rancid'], semantic environment ['of butter or other oily things'], (<=**R1**> continuative, participial), (<=**em**> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: Vaj, attested by BH TTC.
- <**chxí:mthet**>, incs //cíx[=M1]=əm=èət//, SENS, TAST /'got rancid, got bitter'/, (<=**metathesis type 1**> (switches preceding consonant and vowel) completive, <=**em**> middle voice, <=**thet**> get, become, inceptive, phonology: metathesis, vowel merger (íe /íə/ → í: /í:/), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.
- <**Chechíxem**> possibly, ds probably //C₁ə=cíx=əm//, PLN ['Depot Creek (off upper Chilliwack River)'], (probably <**R5**> (here <**che**>) possibly continuative, diminutive, plural or diminutive plural, <=**em**> possibly place of or =em intransitivizer or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, source: Wells 1966,
- <**chí:ya**>, bound root //cí-yə//, meaning unknown
- <**schí:ya**>, dnom //s=cí-yə//, EB ['wild strawberry'], ACL ['domestic strawberry'], ['Fragaria vesca, Fragaria virginiana'], ASM ['berries ripen in May and June; leaf tea is good'], MED ['plant is used for diarrhea medicine'], (<**s**> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ, many others, other source: ES /scí-yə/, example: <**schíya sqe'óleq^w**>, FOOD strawberry juice (lit. strawberry + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**schí:yà:lhp**>, dnom //s=cí-yə=əʔp//, EB /'strawberry vine, strawberry plant, strawberry patch'/, lx <=**elhp**> plant, tree, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chill., Cheh., Tait, attested by AC, IHTTC, also <**chí:yà:lhp**>, dialects: Tait: SP, perhaps others, example: <**ílhtsel lí kwthe schí:yà:lhp**>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl lí k^w-è-ə s=cí-yə=əʔp//, /'I was at the strawberry patch./.
- <**schíyeláxel**>, ds //s=cí-yə=əléxəl//, ANAH ['strawberry birthmark on the arm'], ASM ['so named because of the strawberry color of the mark'], lx <=**eláxel**> on the arm, syntactic analysis: nominal or possibly stvi, attested by NP.
- <**xwchí:yò:m**>, dnom //x^w=chí-yə=əm//, PLN /'Cheam Island (my name for an island in the Fraser River across from Cheam Indian Reserve #2), Cheam village, Cheam Indian Reserve #1'/, ASM ['the island I'm calling Cheam Island is unnamed on the maps; LJ pointed it out upstream from the Agassiz-Rosedale bridge; it was the first place to be named for the strawberries and was full of wild strawberries many years ago; the island was planted with trees to be harvested some years ago; there may be some strawberries left; it is now a small and long island more like a gravel bar with some trees on it; the village got its name from the island; then the Indian Reserve got its name from the village; Mt. Cheam was named in English after the village but actually in Halkomelem has an

entirely different name, Lhílheqey.'], lx <**xw**> *always*, lx <=**em**> *place where, (place) to get*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Tait: LJ, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, other source: place name reference file #60, also <**Shxwchí:yò:m**>, //s=x^w=cí·yε=əm//, literally /'place to pick strawberries'/, attested by SP, also <**Lexwchí:yò:m**>, //ləx^w=cí·yε=əm//, literally /'where wild strawberries grow'/, lx <**lexw**> *always*, lx <**a free variant with xw**>, attested by Pilalt: HE, ASM ['Cheam village was originally not up on the hill where Cheam I.R. #1 is now; Harry Edwards' (HE's) parents were the first to move up there and were there when the missionaries came (ca 1860)'], also <**Chí:yò:m**>, //cí·yε=əm//, literally /'wild strawberry patch'/, attested by DM.

<**chiyólh**>, [čiyáʔ], 'go out and get wood', *see* yolh.

<**chí**>, us //cíʔ//, EZ /'something scary, monster'/, usage: slang, phonology: final glottal stop is unusual for these dialects, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, also <**schichí**>, //s=C₁í=cíʔ//, (<**s**> *nominalizer*), lx possibly <**R4**> *diminutive*, phonology: reduplication, attested by BHTTC, example: <**Don't go out there, the schichí' will get you.**>, usage: one elder used this with her children or grandchildren (who don't speak Halkomelem); code-switching, also <**schí**>, //s=cíʔ//, (<**s**> *nominalizer*), attested by Deming.

<**chlíhí'a**>, dnom //cíʔ=íê'ε//, CLO /'upper clothing, clothing on upper half of the body'/, *see* chílh

<**chmà:m**>, cts //cém-M1·̀=əm (or cém=ə[-M1·̀-]m)//, TVMO /'carrying on one's back, packing on one's back'/, *see* chám

<**chmaméleqw**>, cts //cém-M1=əm=éʔəq^w//, TVMO /'carry[ing] a packstrap around the head'/, *see* chám

<**chmá:t**>, cts //cém-M1'·̀-əT//, TVMO /'carrying s-th/s-o on one's back, packing it on one's back'/, *see* chám

<**chmékw**>, //c=mék^w//, MC /'find'/, *see* mékw'.

<**chóchekw**>, cpvs possibly //cá[=C₁ə=]k^w//, DIR [/'(being far?)'/], *see* chó:kw

<**chochí:lt**>, cts //cé[=Aa=][-C₁ə-]·̀l-í·̀l-t//, TVMO /'go following s-o'/, *see* chá:l or chó:l

<**chochkwó:les**>, dnom //cá[=C₁ə=]k^w=á·̀ləs//, EB /'goatsbeard', ['*Aruncus sylvestre*']/, *see* chó:kw

<**chó:kw**>, free root //cá·̀k^w//, DIR /'far, be far away, far off, way in the distance'/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, BJ, AC, others, other source: ES, JH /cá·̀k^w/, also <**chókw**>, //cák^w//, attested by AC, EB, others, example: <**lí: chókw**>, //lí-ə cák^w//, phonology: by a regular morphophonemic rule a stressed full vowel + schwa (here *interrogative, yes/no question* suffix -e /-ə/) → the full vowel + length, /'Is it far?'/, attested by AC, <**lí te chókw**>, //lí tə cák^w//, /'It's far away., It's there (distant)'/, attested by AC, EB, usage: this would be the answer to the question in the example just previous, <**lí(:) chòkw te lálems qa (~ q'a) lí: stetís**>, //lí-ə cák^w tə léləm-s qε (~ q'ε) lí-ə s=C₁ə=té[=Aí=]s//, /'Is his house far or is it nearby?'/, phonology: sentence-stress changes the stress from <**chókw**> to <**chòkw**> after stressed interrogative <**lí(:)**>; length on <**lí**> is dropped in allegro speech; in slow pronunciations by AC <**lí**> is attested as <**líye**>, showing the <-e> *yes/no question* suffix.

<**chóchekw**>, cpvs possibly //cá[=C₁ə=]k^w//, DIR [/'(being far?)'/], possibly <=**R1**> *continuative*, phonology: reduplication, example: <**ley xwchóchekw ~ ley kw'e chóchekw**>, possibly //lé x^w=cá[=C₁ə=]k^w ~ lé k^wə cá[=C₁ə=]k^w//, Elder's comment: "speakers are unsure about the form of this sentence", /'It's going farther.'/.

<**chochkwó:les**>, dnom //cá[=C₁ə=]k^w=á·̀ləs//, EB /'goatsbeard', ['*Aruncus sylvestre*']/, ASM /'a plant with white blooms in June which can be seen from far away, thus its name, literally *farther*

- in the eyes or far away in the eyes'], MED ['used as eye medicine'], (<=R1=> continuative), lx <=ó:les> in the eyes, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, AD.
- <telchókw>, ds //təl=cák^w//, DIR ['from far away'], lx <tel=> from, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by BHTTC.
- <chekwílem>, mdls //cák^w=íl-əm//, incs, TVMO ['go far away'], DIR, lx <=íl> go, come, get, become, inceptive, (<-em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, example: <éwechexw we'ol chekwílem>, //ʔéwə-c-əx^w wə-ʔal cək^w=íl-əm//, 'Don't go too far (away).', literally 'don't-you contrast-just/too far=go-oneself'.
- <xwetskwí:lem>, incs //x^wə=cák^w=í-l-əm//, TVMO ['(go) far away'], DIR, lx <xwe=> go, come, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.
- <chokwí:lt>, pcs //cák^w=í-l=T//, TVMO ['follow behind s-o, trail s-o'], DIR, lx <=í:l> go, come, get, become, (<-t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, also <chokwú:lt>, //cák^w=í[-Aú-]-l=T//, dialects: Chill., Tait: Peters and Lorenzetto families on Peters Reserve or Squatits Reserve (Skw'átets), attested by AC, JL, MJ; found in <chokwí:lthóxes>, //cák^w=í-l=T-áx^y-əs//, 'He followed me.', also <chokwú:lthóxes>, //cák^w=í[-Aú-]-l=T-áx^y-əs//, dialects: Chill., Tait: Peters and Lorenzetto families at Skw'átets, attested by IHTTC.
- <chokwú:lt>, cts //cák^w=í[-Aú-]-l=T//, TVMO ['following s-o'], DIR, (<ú-ablaut> continuative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, dialects: Chill., Tait: Peters and Lorenzetto families at Skw'átets; found in <chokwú:ltes>, //cák^w=í[-Aú-]-l=T-əs//, 'He was following it', attested by AC, <chokwú:lthóxes>, //cák^w=í[-Aú-]-l=T-áx^y-əs//, 'He's following me.', attested by Elders 3/15/72 (prob. JL), <chokwú:lthòme>, //cák^w=í[-Aú-]-l=T-àmə//, 'chasing after me (following me, trailing me)'.
- <chokweléqem>, ds //cák^w=əl=éleq=əm//, HUNT ['tracking an animal'], DIR, lx <=el> go, come, get, become, inceptive, lx <=eleq> occupational, lx <=em> middle voice or intransitivizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, TVMO ['follow after, coming behind (the one ahead knows)'], attested by EB.
- <chokweléqem>, ds //cák^w=əl=éleq=əm//, HUNT ['tracking an animal'], see chó:kw
- <chókwellhta (or chókwellhta)>, cts //cá[-k^wə-]†=tɛ//, SOC ['borrowing'], root <chélhta> lend, let s-o borrow with <-R1-> reduplication continuative except with <kw> replacing the <ch> (consonant ablaut (-Akw-) or replacement--this is attested in Musqueam, and Upriver also since when <x> is reduplicated in <-R1-> it is sometimes done with <xw> replacing the <x> (also consonant ablaut)), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC; found in <chókwellhtatsel>, //cák^wə†tɛ-c-ə//, 'I'm borrowing.', see chélhta.
- <chokwí:lt>, pcs //cák^w=í-l=T//, TVMO ['follow behind s-o, trail s-o'], see chó:kw
- <chokwú:lt>, cts //cák^w=í[-Aú-]-l=T//, TVMO ['following s-o'], see chó:kw
- <chó:leq>, us //possibly cá-(=ə)l=əq^w//, DIR 'in the backwoods, toward the woods, away from the river, in the bush', see chá:l or chó:l
- <chóleqwmel>, ds //cá(=)l=əq^w=mə//, DIR 'part away from the river, side away from the river', see chá:l or chó:l
- <choléxwem>, mdls //caléx^w=əm//, ABFC ['bleed'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also <tsoléxwem>, //caléx^w=əm//, attested by RP, also <choléxwem>, //caléx^w=əm//, attested by AC.

- <**chó:lxwem**>, cts //ca[-'·-]lǎx^w=əm//, ABFC ['bleeding'], (<**stress-shift and lengthening**> *continuative*), phonology: stress-shift, lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also <**tsó:lxwem**>, //cá[-'·-]lǎx^w=əm//, attested by RP, others.
- <**scholéxwem**>, dnom //s=calǎx^w=əm//, ANA ['blood'], ABFC, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, example: <**qéx scholéxwem**>, //qǎx s=calǎx^w=əm//, 'a lot of blood', attested by AC.
- <**chólmelelh tl'álhem**>, FOOD *soy sauce* (lit. Chinese style + salt), see chá:lmel
- <**chó:lqem**>, mdls //cǎ[=Aa=]·l=q=əm or cá(·)=əl=(ələ)q=əm//, TVMO 'follow, follow along after (the one ahead knows)', see chá:l ~ chó:l.
- <**chó:lt**>, pcs //cǎ[=Aa=]·l=T or cá(·)=əl=T//, TVMO 'follow s-th/s-o (on foot, in a car, or on a horse, for ex.), follow behind s-o', see chá:l ~ chó:l.
- <**chó:lxwem**>, cts //ca[-'·-]lǎx^w=əm//, ABFC ['bleeding'], see choléxwem
- <**chó:m**>, iza possibly //cá=əm or cá=əm//, DIR ['go away from the river'], WATR, LAND, TVMO, (possibly <=**em**> *intransitivizer*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, also <**chóm**>, attested by BHTTC.
- <**chémlexw ~ chemléxw**>, ncs //cá[=Aǎ=]m=l-əx^w ~ cá(=)m=l-ə[='=]x^w//, SOC ['elope with s-o or meet up with s-o'], TVMO, KIN, literally possibly 'manage to get s-o away from the river', (<**é-ablaut** or **stress-shift**> *derivational*), (<=**l**> *non-control transitivizer, happen to, accidentally, manage to*), (<=**exw**> *3oj (3rd person object)*), phonology: ablaut or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, example: <**le chemléxwes**>, //lǎ cá(=)m=l-ə[='=]x^w-əs//, 'He met up with her.'/.
- <**chó:mtel**>, pcrs //cá(=)m=T=əl//, KIN 'elope, run away together', TVMO, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*, <=**el**> *reflexive*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb=reflexive, (semological comment: the reflexive here appears derivational rather than inflectional as the meaning is more than just 'get each other away from the river'; the elopement implication is present perhaps because most dwellings or villages were located on a river), literally 'get each other away from the river purposely', example: <**le chemléxwes the q'ém:mi qesu le chó:mtel**>, //lǎ cá(=)m=l-ə[='=]x^w-əs èə q'ém:mi qə-s-əw lǎ cá(=)m=T=əl//, 'He met up with the (adolescent virgin) girl and they eloped (or ran away together).'/.
- <**xwchém:és**>, ds //x^w=cá[=Aǎ=](=)m[·]=əs//, TVMO ['they met'], (<**xw=>** (meaning uncertain here, perhaps *go, come, get, become*) but often found with suffix <=**es**>), (<**é-ablaut**> *derivational*), (<=:> (meaning uncertain here), <=**es**> *face, on the face*, perhaps here *face-to-face*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <**xwchém:est**>, pcs //x^w=cá[=Aǎ=]m[·]=əs=T//, TVMO ['meet s-o'], (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /ǎém?-us/ 'meet, come together, double' and /ǎə-ǎm?-ús-n/ 'meet (transitive)' (no meaning is suggested for the Squamish -ús on this word) (W73, K67), example: <**le xwchém:estes te stó:les**>, //lǎ x^wcǎm-əs=T-əs tǎ=tá-lǎs-s//, 'He met his wife.'/, attested by EB, *<**xwchém:és tútl'o te stó:les**> rejected.<**chóxw**>, us //cáx^w// (or possibly // cá=x^w//? with root as in //cá·m, cá·k^w//, etc.)//, TVMO ['go down to the river'], WATR, lx possibly <=**xw**>, unattested elsewhere; it would have to have a meaning of *negative* which seems unlikely, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.
- <**chó:mtel**>, pcrs //cá(=)m=T=əl//, KIN 'elope, run away together', see chó:m
- <**Chowéthel**>, dnom //cəw=á[=M2'=]ǎəl//, PLN 'village at what's now Katz Reserve, Katz Landing', literally 'beach at the mouth (of a creek)', see chew ~ cháv

- <**chówxel**>, dnom //cáx^w=x^yəł//, CLO /'cloth or warm material to wrap around the foot, stockings'/, ASM ['stockings'], ACL, semantic environment ['post-contact times, acculturated dress'], lx <=**xel**> on the leg, on the foot, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**chó:ythet**>, incs //cá-y=èəł//, WETH /'get quiet (of wind), stop (of wind)'/, semantic environment ['wind'], lx <=**thet**> become, get, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD,
- <**chô:wqwela**>, dnom //có-wq^w=əłə//, EZ ['Canada lynx'], Elder's comment: "a big white cat about a foot and a half long that is found on the highest mountains", ['*Lynx canadensis canadensis*'], lx probably <=**ela**> on the side of the head, by the ears (since they have a tuft of hair there), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Jimmy Peters of Katz Reserve, also <**thô:qwela**>, //èó-q^w=əłə//, attested by JL.
- <**chqwáléqep**>, ds //cq^w=éléqəp//, SENS, SD /'be loud in sound, a loud sound (?)/', lx <=**áléqep**> sound, in sound, syntactic analysis: probably adjective/adjectival verb, example: <**mí xwe chqwáléqep**>, //mí x^wə cq^w=éléqəp//, /'sound getting louder'/.
- <**chth'éylem**>, incs //cè'=íl=əm//, mdls, FSH /'spearing sqwéxem (silver spring salmon) in clear water after waiting for them', (<=**íl**> come, go, get, become, inceptive, <=**em**> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EL.
- <**Chth'éylem**>, dnom //cè'=íl=əm//, PLN ['a point or bald hill on Harrison River where people waited to spear silver spring salmon'], phonology: zero derivation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL,
- <**chúchu ~ chówchuw ~ chéwchew**>, ds //cəw=C₁əC₂//, LAND /'away from the shore, toward the river'/, see chew ~ cháv
- <**Chuchuwálets**>, dnom //cəw=C₁əC₂=éləc (or possibly? C₁əC₂=cəwé=ləc)//, PLN /'Fraser River (way out at the end), mouth of the Fraser River'/, see chew ~ cháv
- <**chuchuwáxel**>, dnom //cəw=C₁əC₂=éxəł//, BLDG ['front end of a house (inside or outside)'], see chew ~ cháv
- <**chuchuwó:ythel**>, ds //cəw=C₁əC₂=á-yèəł//, WATR /'out in the middle of the river'/, see chew ~ cháv
- <**Chuwí:l**>, PLN ['another village of the Pilalt people'], see cháchew ~ cháchu.
- <**chxílche**>, [čx^yílèʌ], 'catch a fish', see xélcha.
- <**chxólcho**>, [èx^yálča], 'always catching fish', see xélcha.
- <**chxw= ~ =chíxw**>, bound root //cíx^w ~ cx^w//, ABDF /'to swell (of a body part)'/, see chíxw.
- <**-chxw ~ -chexw**>, //c-x^w ~ -c-x^w//, PRON /'you (sg.) (subject of an independent clause), second person sg.'/, see -chexw.
- <**chxwélmel**>, ds //cə-x^w=élməł//, SOC /'want a wife, He wants a wife.'/, see cháv.
- <**chxwélqsel**>, ds //cx^w=éłqsel//, ABDF /'(have a) swollen nose'/, see chíxw
- <**chxwétem**>, ds //cx^w=ét=əm (or) cx^wé=təm//, ABDF /'be swollen, swelled up (EB), swelling (AC)'/, see chíxw.
- <**chxí:mthet**>, incs //cíx[=M1]=əm=è(=)əł//, SENS, TAST /'got rancid, got bitter'/, see chíx

CH'

<ch'>, comment: The Stó:lô orthography uses both ch' ([è']) and ts' ([c']), for two allophones of a single

Upriver Halkomelem phoneme, /c'/. ts' occurs more frequently in initial position than ch', so for most forms look under ts' first. Those forms which have a frequent variant in ch' will also be found here. In Musqueam and Cowichan dialects of Halkomelem Wayne Suttles informs me that both /c/ and /è/ must be set up as phonemes (Suttles 1982 p.c.), contrary to Elmendorf and Suttles 1960; he did not mention both /c'/ and /è'/ being required. Kava 1969 and Jones 1976 both give /c/ and /è/, but Kava has only /c'/ while Jones sets up both /c'/ and /è'/ (the latter in only one root)., comment: Leslie 1979 has a very brief section on Cowichan phonology with four phonemes here, /c, è, c', è'/ but derives this analysis from Jones 1976 and Hukari 1977. None of these sources, however, contains a tabulation of the environments in which the four sounds [c, è, c', è'] occur. Galloway 1977 & 1993 do have such a tabulation and show that for Upriver Halkomelem [c] and [è] are allophones of /c/ and [c'] and [è'] are allophones of /c'/ all predictable in part from the environments in which they occur and in part in free variation.

<ch'á: ~ ts'á:>, bound root //c'É· on top of//, several derivations from this root are only attested with ts' pronunciations, all are listed under ts'; those given here show frequent ch' attestations.

<ch'alech'á (~ ts'alets'á)>, plv //C₁ε[=lθ]=c'É//, TVMO ['they came on (top of)'], (<R8=> resultative), (<=le=> plural), phonology: reduplication, infix plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <ch'alech'á te stiqíw.>, //C₁ε[=lθ]=c'É tθ s=tiqíw//, 'They came on a horse.', attested by AC (8/28/70).

<xwch'alech'á:ls>, sas //x^w=C₁ε[=lθ]=c'É=éls//, FOOD ['put on the stove (water/food)'], HHG, literally '(towards) many things put on top of in a structured activity', <xw=> towards, (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: reduplication, infix plural, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<shxwch'ech'áls>, dnom //s(=)x^w=C₁εC₂=c'É=éls//, sas, cts, HHG ['shelf'], literally 'something for putting on top of in a structured activity', (<shxw=> something for), (<R2=> continuative), lx <=els> structured activity continuative nominal/tool, phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), AD (8/80), example: <lí te shxwch'ech'áls.>, //lí tθ sx^w=C₁εC₂=c'É=éls//, 'It's on the shelf.', attested by AD.

<sts'á:ltexw>, ds //s=c'É=éltθx^w//, BLDG 'top of roof, roof planks', literally 'something to put/go on top of the building', (<s=> nominalizer, something to), lx <=áltexw ~ =áwtexw> building, house, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/17/75).

<ts'ech'ó:lwelh>, ds //C₁θ=c'É=á·lwθ+//, HHG ['(being/put) on the top shelf'], BLDG, literally '(being/put) on the top side', (<R2=> continuative or resultative), lx <=ó:lwelh> side, phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB (12/18/75).

<ts'ílem>, mdls //c'É=íl=θm//, TVMO ['get on top of something'], literally 'go/come/get oneself on top', (<=íl> go, come, get, become), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/2/76), example: <ts'ílem te stiqíw.>, //c'É=íl=θm tθ s=tiqíw//, 'mount a horse', attested by EB, <ts'ílemchxw í te sch'áletstel.>, //c'É=íl=θm-c-x^w ʔí tθ s=c'É=lθc=tθl//, 'You get on top of the chair.', attested by EB.

- <**ts'ílém**>, cts //c'ɛ=í=ə[- ́-]m//, TVMO /'mounting a horse, mounting a person'/, (<- ́-> continuative), phonology: vowel merger, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/5/80).
- <**ch'áletstel ~ sch'á(:)letstel ~ shxwch'áletstel**>, dnom //c'ɛ=ləc=təl ~ s=c'ɛ(·)=ləc=təl ~ sx^w=c'ɛ=ləc=təl//, HHG /'chair, bench, seat, something to sit on'/, literally /'device to put the rump on top of ~ something to put the rump on top of device ~ something that put the rump on top of device'/, (<s=> something to, nominalizer), (<shxw=> something for/that, nominalizer), lx <=lets> rump, bottom, (semological comment: here the body part is the subject/object and not locative), lx <=tel> device to, thing to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (1023/71, 12/8/71), AD and NP (1/23/80), TG (Elders Group 3/1/72), Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/7/76), EB (4/2/76, 2/11/76), IHTTC (9/15/77), example: <emét li te sts'áletstel>, /ʔəmót li tə s=c'ɛ=ləc=təl//, /'sit down on the chair'/, attested by AC, <lí tí te sts'áletstel.>, /lí tí tə s=c'ɛ=ləc=təl//, /'The chair is over there.'/, attested by AC, <emétlha lam te shxwch'áletstel.>, /ʔəmót-ʔɛ lɛ=m tə sx^w=c'ɛ=ləc=təl//, /'Go sit in the chair.'/, attested by IHTTC.
- <**ch'álechem**>, mdls //c'ɛ=ləc=əm//, ABFC /'find a seat, have a seat, sit down'/, SOC, usage: more polite than <emét>, lx <=lets ~ =lech> rump, bottom, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/26/75), Deming (12/15/77), example: <ch'álechemchap.>, //c'ɛ=ləc=əm-c-ɛp//, /'You folks have a seat.'/, attested by Deming.
- <**xwch'áletsem**>, mdls //x^w=c'ɛ=ləc=əm//, ABFC /'have a seat'/, SOC, (<xw=> towards, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).
- <**Ts'a'í:les**>, ds //c'ɛʔ=í:ləs//, PLN /'Chehalis village on Harrison River, the Heart Rock for which Chehalis, B.C. was named (at the mouth of Chehalis River)'/, ASM ['the Heart Rock was about 14 ft. around, was shaped like a heart, was supported by a great root probably a willow (possibly a cottonwood) with lots of solid earth and grasses, it went up and down with the river's rise and fall (beating like a heart), the wash from the logging tugs washed it out about 4 or 5 years ago [i.e. 1973-1974], it was probably a little upstream [north][on Harrison River] from the Chehalis River mouth and close to the village, Ed Leon knew the location, his son Rudy knows it also (EL with Ken McRae, November 1978)'], literally /'on top on the chest'/, (semological comment: the word and place name is not related at all to Chehalis, Washington, that is in another language and has a totally different meaning), lx <=í:les> on the chest, phonology: glottal stop final in root or epenthetic, such glottal stops vary rarely with h in the speech of some of the oldest elders and so it is possible that an alternate old pronunciation was accurately reflected in the English spelling Chehalis, such a pronunciation also might have had the older historical features of **ch'** instead of **ts'** and <éy> [éy] allophone of /i/ after [h], thus ***Ch'ahéyles** /è'ɛh=í:ləs/ [è'ɛhÉylɪs], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL with Ken McRae (11/78), AC (1973 for the form), also some say it means instead literally /'over the top (when canoeing)'/, ASM ['so named after the place of rough water past Chehalis on the way to Harrison Lake'], attested by John Williams of Scowlitz (1/29/79), also /'Chehalis River'/, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):14.
- <**sts'áts'elstexw**>, caus //s=c'ɛ[=C₁ə]=əl=sT-əx^w//, TVMO /'carry it carefully, handle it with care'/, ABFC, literally /'make/cause it to be going/coming on top'/, (<s=> stative), probably root <ts'á> on top, (<=R1=> continuative or derivational), possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/9/77).
- <**ch'álechem**>, mdls //c'ɛ=ləc=əm//, ABFC /'find a seat, have a seat, sit down'/, see ch'á: ~ ts'á:.
- <**ch'alech'á (~ ts'alets'á)**>, plv //C₁ɛ[=lə]=c'ɛ//, TVMO /'they came on (top of)'/, see ch'á: ~ ts'á:.

<ch'áléléth'xel> ~ <ts'eléletl'xel>, df //c' [=əl=]i[=Aé=lə=]ë' =x'əł//, BPI ['has short legs'], see ch'í:tl' ~ ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

<ch'áletstel ~ sch'á(:)letstel ~ shxwch'áletstel>, dnom //c' é=ləc=təl ~ s=c' é(·)=ləc=təl ~ sx^w=c' é=ləc=təl//, HHG /'chair, bench, seat, something to sit on'/, see ch'á: ~ ts'á:.

<ch'ám ~ ts'ám ~ ts'émet>, bound root //c' ém ~ c' ém// bite

<ch'ámet ~ ts'ámet ~ ts'émet>, pcs //c' ém=əT ~ c' ém=əT//, [c' émət ~ c' émət], ABFC /'put s-th between the teeth, put it in one's mouth, bite on s-th (not into it)'/, possibly related to th'ám chew, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (8/15/70, 9/30/71), EB (3/22/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /è' émʔ/ bite (itr.)(dog, fish, fly, etc.) and /è' émʔ-t/ bite (tr.) W73:38, K67:319, perhaps not Shuswap /c' m-em/ and /c' m-nt-es/ and /s-c' m-st-es/ to bite and suck blood (of mosquito, sand fly, etc.) K74:177, nor Shuswap root /k' em/ surface in many body parts K74 (but the latter may be cognate with Upriver Halkomelem /c' əmx' á-yèł/ jaw, contrast <th'ám> chew.

<ch'mát>, cts //c' ém=M1=T//, ABFC ['biting on s-th'], (<metathesis type 1> continuative (irregular)), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78).

<ch'emá:ls>, sas //c' əm=é:ls//, dnom, ABFC ['a thing that bites'], (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative nominal), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<ch'ech'émeles>, cts //C₁ ə=c' ém=əls//, sas, dnom, ABFC /'a biter (animal, fish, etc.), a thing that is (always) biting'/, (<R5=> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative nominal), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), example: <ch'ech'émeles te sqwemáy.>, //C₁ ə=c' ém=əls//, /'The dog is a biter.'/, attested by IHTTC.

<ch'ámet ~ ts'ámet ~ ts'émet>, pcs //c' ém=əT ~ c' ém=əT//, [c' émət ~ c' émət], ABFC /'put s-th between the teeth, put it in one's mouth, bite on s-th (not into it)'/, see ch'ám ~ ts'ám ~ ts'émet.

<ch'átxwels ~ ts'átxwels>, df //c' ét(=)x^w=əls//, sas, ABFC /'(mice) chewing (a wall, box, etc.)'/, possibly root <ts'á:(t)> chew (s-th), possibly <=xw> round/lump-like?, (<=els> structured activity continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76), Salish cognate: possibly Squamish /è' ít-inʔ/ gnaw W73:117, K69:68, possibly Lushootseed /è' ít'-id/ chewed it up, destroyed it as would an insect H76:118, Sechelt /c' əʔ-át/ chew [s-th] T77:26.

<ts'á:txwels>, dnom //c' é-t=x^w=əls//, sas, EZ /'a big rat (prob. the introduced Norway rat, probably native species of large vole which may include any or all of the following that are found in the area: creeping vole, long-tail vole, mountain heather vole, boreal redback vole), possibly also the introduced roof rat'/, [prob. the introduced Rattus norvegicus, native species possibly including any/all of these four: Microtus oregoni serpens, Microtus longicaudus macrurus, Phenacomys intermedius oramontis, and Clethrionomys gapperi cascadiensis, possibly also the introduced Rattus rattus'], literally /'something chewing (as a structured activity like a mouse on a wall or box)'/, (<=els> structured activity continuative nominal), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<ch'á:tl'em ~ ts'á:tl'em ~ ts'átl'em>, ABFC /'jumping, hopping'/, see ts'átl'em ~ ts'átl'em.

<ch'áwq'em>, df //c' éw(=)q' =əmə//, SD ['sizzling'], FOOD, semantic environment ['of grease in a frying pan or in roasting meat'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=q'> on something else?, (<=em> have/get/intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<ch'áxw ~ ts'áxw>, bound root //c' éx^w quiet/silent (after noise)//.

- <ts'áxws>, if //c'Éx^w-s//, LANG ['everyone got quiet'], SD, (<-s> third person possessive/subordinate), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).
- <sts'áxw>, stvi //s=c'Éx^w//, LANG ['quiet or silent (after noise) (used of people), (be/have) a lull in conversation'], SD, (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (12/7/79).
- <sts'áts'exw ~ sch'ách'exw>, strs //s=c'É[=C₁Θ=]x^w//, LANG ['(be) silent, quiet, keep quiet'], SD, (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (12/9/79), EB (12/18/75), Elders Group (3/3/76); found in <sch'ách'exwchexwo.>, //s=c'É[=C₁Θ=]x^w-c-Θx^w-a//, 'You keep quiet.', attested by Elders Group.
- <ch'áxwel ~ ts'áxwel>, incs //c'Éx^w=Θ//, LANG ['shut up, (go or get or become quiet)'], SD, (<=el> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, usage: not polite, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75), EB (5/3/76); found in <ch'áxwellha.>, //c'Éx^w=Θ-l-†É//, 'Shut up.', attested by Elders Group, *<ts'áxwellha ta' thóthel.> rejected by EB.
- <ch'exweló:ythel ~ ts'exweló:ythel>, ds //c'Éx^w=Θ-l=á-yèΘ// or c'É[=AΘ=]x^w=Θ-l=á-yèΘ//, LANG ['stop talking, shut up (the lips or jaw)'], literally 'go/get silent on the lips/jaw', possibly <e-ablaut> derivational/resultative/durative, lx <=ó:ythel> on the jaw, on the lips, phonology: vowel-reduction or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group; found in <ch'exweló:ythellha.>, //c'Éx^w=Θ-l=á-yèΘ-l-†É//, 'Stop talking.', attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), example: <skw'áy kw'es ts'exweló:ythels.>, //s=k^wÉy k^w-Θs c'Éx^w=Θ-l=á-yèΘ-l-s//, '(He/She/They) can't shut up.', attested by Elders Group (2/25/75); found in <ch'exweló:ythelalha.>, //c'Éx^w=Θ-l=á-yèΘ-l-É†É//, 'Stop talking you guys., Stop talking you folks.', attested by IHTTC.
- <ch'exwí:lt>, pcs //c'Éx^w=í-l=T//, KIN ['hush a baby from crying, (hush s-o (a baby) from crying)'], LANG, (<=el ~ =í:l> go, come, get, become), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).
- <ts'exwí:lthet>, pcrs //c'Éx^w=í-l=T-Θt//, LANG ['one gets silent'], literally 'hush oneself, get oneself quiet', (<-et> reflexive), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).
- <ts'xwó:ythel>, ds //c'(É)x^w=á-yèΘ//, LANG ['silence the mouth, keep the mouth quiet'], literally 'quiet the jaw/lips', lx <=ó:ythel> (on the) jaw, lips, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76); found in <ts'xwó:ythellha.>, //c'(É)x^w=á-yèΘ-l-†É//, 'Silence your mouth., Keep your mouth quiet.', *<ts'xwó:ythellha ta' thóthel.> rejected by EB.
- <ch'áxwel ~ ts'áxwel>, incs //c'Éx^w=Θ//, LANG ['shut up, (go or get or become quiet)'], see ch'áxw ~ ts'áxw.
- <ch'áyxwt>, cts //c'i[-AÉ-]yx^w=T//, HARV ['drying s-th'], see ch'íyxw ~ ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw.
- <ch'ech'émels>, cts //C₁Θ=c'Ém=Θls//, sas, dnom, ABFC ['a biter (animal, fish, etc.), a thing that is (always) biting'], see ch'ám ~ ts'ám ~ ts'ém.
- <ch'ékwx ~ ts'ékwx>, pcs //c'Ék^w(=)x=T//
- <ts'ékwx>, pcs //c'Ék^w(=)x=T//, FOOD ['fry s-th'], possibly <=x> distributive, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, Salish cognate: Squamish /èθk^wx-án/ fry (tr.) beside /èθk^wx-ím?/ fry (act. itr.) W73:109, K67:316, Songish dial. of NSt /è^wk^wÉxt/ to fry (tr.) M68:39, also <ts'éqwxwt>, //c'Éq^wx=T//, comment: probably mistranscribed for ts'ékwx; attested by AC (9/18/71), EB (12/15/75), example: <ts'eqwxwt te stsél:ém>, //c'Éq^wx=T tΘ s=c'Él-Θm//, 'fry the liver', comment: ts'eqwxwt prob. mistranscribed, attested by AC; found in

- <ts'ékwx̄tchexw. ~ ts'ékwx̄tlha.>, //c'ók̄x̄=T-c-əx̄ ~ c'ók̄x̄=T-ʔε//, /'Fry it./, attested by EB (3/1/76).
- <ts'ákwx̄t>, cts //c'ə[-AÉ-]k̄(=)x̄=T//, FOOD ['(be) frying s-th'], (<á-**ablaut**> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76), example: <íhtsel ts'ákwx̄t.>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl c'ə[-AÉ-]k̄x̄=T//, /'I was frying it./, attested by EB, <ts'ákwx̄tes te chékel.>, //c'ə[-AÉ-]k̄x̄=T-əs tə cók̄əl//, [c'ək̄x̄tɪs tə èík̄ɪl], /'She's frying the chicken./, attested by EB (3/1/76).
- <sts'ákwx̄ ~ sch'ákwx̄>, strs //s=c'ə[=AÉ=]k̄x̄//, FOOD ['(already) fried'], (<s=> stative), (<á-**ablaut**> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77), AD (12/19/78), also <sch'ékwx̄>, //s=c'ók̄x̄//, attested by Danny Charlie Sr. (12/19/78), <sch'ákwx̄ seplíl.>, //s=c'ə[=AÉ=]k̄x̄ səplíl//, /'fried bread/, attested by AD, also <sch'ékwx̄ seplíl.>, //s=c'ók̄x̄ səplíl//, attested by DC.
- <ts'ekwx̄á:ls ~ ts'ekwx̄áls>, sas //c'ók̄x̄=é:ls//, FOOD ['to fry (as a structured activity)'], (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76, 5/3/76), example: <íhtsel ts'ekwx̄áls te seplíl:l.>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl c'ók̄x̄=é:ls tə səplíl:l//, /'I fried bread./, attested by EB; found in <ts'ekwx̄á:lslha.>, //c'ók̄x̄=é:ls-ʔε//, /'Fry some./, ASM ['meaning do the work for awhile'], attested by EB, example: <ts'ekwx̄á:lslha kw seplíl:l. ~ ts'ekwx̄álschexw kw seplíl:l.>, //c'ók̄x̄=é:ls-ʔε k̄w səplíl:l ~ c'ók̄x̄=é:ls-c-əx̄ k̄w səplíl:l//, /'Fry some bread./, attested by EB (3/1/76, 5/3/76).
- <ts'ákwx̄els>, cts //c'ə[-AÉ-]k̄x̄=əls//, sas, FOOD ['frying'], (<á-**ablaut**> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76 corrects 12/15/75), example: <íhtsel ts'ákwx̄els te seplíl:l.>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl c'ə[-AÉ-]k̄x̄=əls tə səplíl:l//, /'I was frying bread./, attested by EB (5/3/76).
- <ts'ákwx̄els>, dnom //c'ə[=AÉ=]k̄x̄=əls//, FOOD ['frying pan'], TOOL, HHG, (<á-**ablaut**> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative nominal), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming Elders at Ft. Langley, B.C. museum (3/9/78), also <sch'ákwx̄els>, //s=c'ə[=AÉ=]k̄x̄=əls//, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), AD (8/80), example: <alétsa te sch'ákwx̄els?>, //ʔélécε tə s=c'ə[=AÉ=]k̄x̄=əls//, /'Where's the frying pan?/, attested by AD.
- <ts'ékwx̄elhtst>, bens //c'ók̄x̄-əʔc=T//, pcs, FOOD ['fry it for s-o'], (<-elhts> benefactive), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76), also <ts'ékwx̄elht>, //c'ók̄x̄=əʔc=T//, attested by EB (3/1/76); found in <ts'ekwx̄elhtsthó:x>, //c'ók̄x̄-əʔc=T-áx̄//, /'fry it for me/, attested by Elders Group, example: <ts'ekwx̄elhtsthó:xchexw.>, //c'ók̄x̄-əʔc=T-áx̄-c-əx̄//, /'Fry it for me./, attested by EB.
- <ch'el ~ ts'el>, bound root //c'əl turn, turn around//, the **ts'** pronunciation prevails in all but a few derivations from this root, so most will be found under **ts'**; it may be that since the words for *Chilliwack* and the **Ch'élexwoqwem** language (see below under <ts'éléxw>) have the **ch'** pronunciation quite frequently,, this is probably a conservative retention from influence of the Nooksack and **Ch'élexwoqwem** languages, precisely most adjacent to the Chilliwack area (the latter had a village on Cultus Lake and the former had villages on Chilliwack Lake and the upper parts of that river. Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /è'əlp/ *twist, turn, sprain* [perhaps with /=p/ on itself as in Upriver Halkomelem /=p'/ on itself but with loss of glottalization] as in Lushootseed /ʔəs-è'əlp/ *it's turned*, /è'əlp-əd/ *turn it, twist it*, /è'əlp-ús-əd/ *turn the head (of a horse when riding)* H76:110-111.
- <ts'eláltxw>, ds //c'əl=éltxw//, SOC ['steal someone's spouse'], literally /'turn/turn around the spouse/home/, lx <=áltxw> *spouse, home*, comment: this use contrasts with that of =áwtxw *house, building*, clearly a related suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (4/26/79).

- <**ts'ólesem ~ ts'ólésem**>, mdls //c'ə[=Aá=]l=əs=əm ~ c'ə[=Aá=]l=ə[= '=]s=əm//, ABFC /'turn one's face, (turn one's body away [IHTTC])/, DIR, probably <**ó-ablaut**> derivational, lx <=es> on the face, possibly <= '=> derivational, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: probable ablaut, possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EF (9/21/78), also /'turn one's body away/, attested by IHTTC (9/16/77), example: <**ts'ólésem, ts'ólésem telúwe q'ámi. I stl'í kw'els kw'atsethóme. Pshaw, it's only my cousin.**>, //c'ə[=Aá=]l=əs=əm, c'ə[=Aá=]l=əs=əm, tɛ=lúwə q'émíy. I s=ë'í k'w'-əl-s k'w'ɛc=əT-ámə.//, /'Turn your face, turn your face, you, girl. I want to see you. Pshaw, it's only my cousin./, usage: love song, attested by EF (9/21/78).
- <**ts'ó:lexeth'**>, df //c'ə[=Aá=]l=ləxəè' or c'ə[=Aá=](l)=éləxəè'//, ABFC /'roll over in bed, turn over in bed/, DIR, (<**ó-ablaut**> derivational), lx <=(a)lexeth'> (in) bed, phonology: possible vowel-loss in suffix and consonant merger (l+l→:l), or possible consonant-loss in root and vowel merger, (semological comment: the non-body-part suffix here seems clearly locative and has the =el= ~ =ál= like many body-part suffixes, could this indicate that the =el= ~ =ál= element was originally locative? and then that meaning element spread to the other body part suffixes by analogy even when =el/=ál= was not added?), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (Elders Group 3/5/80), also <**ch'ó:lexeth'**>, //c'ə[=Aá=]l=ləxəè'//, attested by H-T (Elders Group 3/5/80).
- <**ts'elqéytl** or **ts'elqí:lt**>, pcs //c'əl=q=í:l=T//, DIR /'turn s-th around/, possibly <=q ~ =q'> (on) something else, (<=í:l> go, come, get, become), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: allomorph or deglottalization of =q', syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (4/17/80).
- <**ts'elqéylém**>, mdls //c'əl=q=í:l=əm//, DIR /'turn (oneself) around, make a U-turn/, TVMO, literally /'turn oneself around (on) something else/, lx <=q ~ =q'> (on) something else, (<=í:l> go, come, get, become), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: syllable-loss, updrifting, allomorph or deglottalization of =q', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (4/17/80), example: <**ts'elqéylém ta' (wákel, stiqíw, kyó, péki).**>, //c'əl=q=í:l=əm t-ɛ? (wékəl, s=tiqíw, k'á, péki)//, /'Turn your (wagon, horse, car, buggy) around./, attested by Deming (4/17/80).
- <**sts'élqes**>, ds //s=c'əl=q=əs or s=c'əl=q'=D=əs//, HUNT ['whirled slingshot'], ASM ['whirled from one end'], literally /'something to turn around something else on the face (or) something round to turn around something else/, (<s=> nominalizer, something to), lx <=q ~ =q'> (on) something else, lx <=es> on the face, round object, phonology: allomorph or deglottalization of =q', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (7/27/78), also <**ts'élqes**>, //c'əl=q=əs or c'=[D=]jəl=q=əs//, comment: ts probably mistranscribed for ts', phonology: possible deglottalization, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), also <**th'élqos**>, //è'ə=q=as//, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).
- <**ts'á:lq'em**>, cts //c'ə[-Aé-]=q'=əm//, TVMO /'spinning (while hanging), (twirling)/, DIR, literally /'go/come/get turning around on something else (or) turning itself around on something else/, (<**á:-ablaut**> continuative), lx <=q'> on something else, (<=em> go/come/get/become or middle voice), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/13/76).
- <**ts'élexw**>, df //c'əl=əx'//, TVMO /'turn back into a quiet slough from the river, be going into a slough from the river/, CAN, DIR, possibly <=exw> round, around, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75), also <**ts'élexw**>, //c'əl=əx'//, also /'(a fish) going into a quieter stream/, attested by Elders Group (7/20/77), example: <**ts'élexw te sthóqwi.**>, //c'əl=əx' tə s=èáq'i//, /'The fish is going into a slough from the river./, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75), <**chélexw**>, [èálɔx'w] EH, [çálɔx'w] RG, 'go upstream', attested by (EH, RG 7/23/99) (SU transcription, tape 2) [BG: initial consonant should be glottalized].
- <**sts'élexw**>, dnom //s=c'əl=əx'//, WATR /'slough, backwater, ((also) eddy [AC])/, literally /'something to go into quieter water/, (<s=> nominalizer, something to), syntactic analysis:

nominal, attested by EB (6/14/78), also <sts'elèxw>, //s=c'élèx^w//, also /'eddy, backwater'/, attested by AC (9/1/71).

<Sts'elxwíq̄w ~ Ts'elxwíq̄w ~ Ts'elxwéyeq̄w>, ds //s=c'əl=(ə)x^w=íq̄^w ~ c'əl=(ə)x^w=íq̄^w//, PLN ['Chilliwack River'], SOCT ['Chilliwack Indian people'], ASM ['there are traditions that these people lived on the Chilliwack River from Chilliwack Lake to Soowahlie (the headquarters) and spoke a language closer to the Nooksack language than to Halkomelem, a language DM called ch'élèxwoq̄wem (Wells tapes, new transcript p.), sometime about the 1790's they began to mix with and adopt Upriver Halkomelem, a few placenames only survived (Th'ewáí, St'ep't'óp, Stútélô) and these are discussed in Galloway 1985c'], literally /'slough/backwater/quieter water at the top of the head (or) something to go into slough/quieter water from the river at the top of the head'/, (semological comment: perhaps so named because of the many (named) sloughs at the mouth of (top of the head of) the Chilliwack river where it formerly hit the Fraser River), lx <=íq̄w> on the top of the head, phonology: vowel-loss, phonology: this name is the source of the modern names of Chilliwack, B.C. and the former municipality of Chilliwack nearby, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/4/70, 10/31/73), Elders Group (7/20/77), other sources: JH /c'íl^wí·q̄^w/ slough, Chilliwack, place names reference file #79, also <Ch'elxwíq̄w ~ Ch'elxwí:q̄w ~ Ch'elxwéyeq̄w>, //c'əl=x^w=í(·)q̄^w//, (semological comment: Wells glosses it as *Chilliwack River* and says it literally means *going back upstream, a backwater*, but on the same page also gives it as the names for Dolly Varden Creek as well as Chilliwack Creek (= Chilliwack River), later he also says it was the name for a village below Centre Creek, an old village destroyed by a slide), attested by Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13, 19.

<Ch'élèxwoq̄wem ~ ch'élèxwoq̄wem>, ds //c'əl=əx^w=aq̄^w=əm or c'əl=əx^w=i[=Aa=]q̄^w=əm//, LANG /'the old Chilliwack language, ([also prob.] to speak the old Chilliwack language'/, SOCT, (semological comment: this language was either midway between Halkomelem and Nooksack languages or was a dialect of lhéchelesem, the Nooksack language), possibly <=íq̄w ~ =aq̄w ~ =eq̄w> on top of the head, possibly <o-ablaut> derivational, (<=em> intransitivizer/have/get, speak), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, (also prob. intransitive verb), attested by DM (Wells tapes, new transcripts p.),

<sts'elxwíwel>, ds //s=c'əl=(ə)x^w=íwəl//, ANA /'insides (animal or human or other?), (internal organs, guts, etc.), (stomach [inside] [DM])'/, ASM ['(includes the guts, stomach, heart, liver, etc.)'], literally /'backwater/slough in the insides'/, lx <=íwel> in the insides, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/11/71), Deming (esp. SJ 5/3/79), other sources: ES /šc'əl^wíwəl/ guts, also /'stomach [inside]'/, attested by DM (12/4/64), example: <tsqwá:y te sts'elxwíwels te st'élém.>, //c=q̄^wé·y tə s=c'əl=əx^w=íwəl-s tə s=t'əl=əm//, /'The inside/inner cherry bark is green.'/, attested by Deming (esp. SJ).

<ts'elxwí:wsem>, mdls //c'əl=(ə)x^w=í·ws=əm//, ABFC ['relieved (in one's body)'], literally /'turn into quieter water on (in?) one's body'/, lx <=í:w> on the body, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

<Ch'élèxwoq̄wem ~ ch'élèxwoq̄wem>, ds //c'əl=əx^w=aq̄^w=əm or c'əl=əx^w=i[=Aa=]q̄^w=əm//, LANG /'the old Chilliwack language, ([also prob.] to speak the old Chilliwack language'/, see ch'el ~ ts'el.

<Ch'elxwíq̄w ~ Ch'elxwí:q̄w ~ Ch'elxwéyeq̄w> ~ <Sts'elxwíq̄w ~ Ts'elxwíq̄w ~ Ts'elxwéyeq̄w>, ds //s=c'əl=(ə)x^w=íq̄^w ~ c'əl=(ə)x^w=íq̄^w//, PLN ['Chilliwack River'], SOCT ['Chilliwack Indian people'], see ch'el ~ ts'el.

<ch'emá:ls>, sas //c'əm=é·ls//, dnom, ABFC ['a thing that bites'], see ch'am ~ ts'am ~ ts'ém.

- <**ch'éqw' ~ ts'éqw'**>, probable root //c'əq'w'// *poke, pierce*, see under ts' for all derivations from this root; only those with frequent ch' pronunciation are listed here
- <**sts'éqw' ~ sch'éqw'**>, dnom //s=c'əq'w'//, BSK [*fine cedar root weaving, fine cedar root work*'], literally [*something that got pierced/poked*'], (semological comment: prob. so named because one uses an awl to poke holes in the roots in the basket as one weaves, and the roots are poked through each other in places), (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75, 3/24/76), example: <**sts'éqw' syó:ys**>, //s=c'əq'w' s=yá:ys//, [*fine cedar root work (only roots used)*'], attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).
- <**ts'eqw'ô:welh ~ ts'eqw'ôwelh ~ ch'eqw'ôwelh**>, ds //c'əq'w'=ó·wəʔ ~ c'əq'w'=ówəʔ//, BSK [*to weave a cedar root basket*'], literally [*pierce/poke into vessel/canoe/?basket*'], lx <=**ô:welh ~ =ôwelh ~ =ewelh**> *canoe, vessel, basket?*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75), AC (8/13/70), <**ch'qwôwelh**>, [č'q'ówóʔ], [*make a cedar basket*'], attested by (EH,RG) 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 3), also <**ts'qw'ôwelh ~ ts'qw'ôwélh ~ th'qw'ôwelh**>, //c'əq'w'=ówəʔ ~ è'əq'w'=ówəʔ//, attested by EB (IHTTC 9/2/77, 12/19/75), example: <**líchexw slhéq'alexw kw'as ch'eqw'ôwelh?**>, //lí-c-əx'w s=ʔə=q'əl=l-əx'w k'w-ε-s c'əq'w'=ówəʔ//, [*Do you know how to make a basket?*'], literally [*do you have knowledge of it that you weave a basket*'], attested by AC, <**yalhòlse ts'qw'ôwélh.**>, //yεʔ=à-l-s-ə c'əq'w'=ówəʔ//, [*I started to make a basket.*'], attested by EB (12/19/75), <**yálho'ó kw'a'sé ts'qw'ôwelh.**>, //yélʔ=a à k'w-εʔ-s-ə c'əq'w'=ówəʔ//, [*You just start to make a basket.*'], attested by EB (12/19/75), <**qá:ysò le ts'eqw'ôwélh.**>, //qé:ys-à lə c'əq'w'=ówəʔ//, [*He just now made a basket.*'], attested by EB (12/19/75), <**totí:ltes te syó:ys te ts'qw'ô:welhs.**>, //ta[-C₁ə-]l=í:l=T-əs tə s=yá:ys-s tə c'əq'w'=ó·wəʔ-s//, [*He/She is learning basketwork.*'], literally [*he/she is learning s-th the work -of the his/her make a basket*'], attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), also <**totí:ltes kws thíytes te ts'qw'ô:welh.**>, //ta[-C₁ə-]l=í:l=T-əs k'w-s éíy=T-s tə c'əq'w'=ó·wəʔ//, attested by EB (Elders Group 3/16/77).
- <**th'éqw'ôwelh ~ ch'éqw'ôwelh**>, cts //è'ə[-']q'w'=owəʔ ~ c'ə[-']q'w'=əwəʔ//, BSK [*making a basket, (weaving a cedar root basket)*'], (<'-'> *continuative*), phonology: stress-shift, <**ch'éqw'ôwelh**>, [č'áq'owóʔ], [*always making cedar baskets*] (BG: *always* here is probably optional, overemphasizing the plain *continuative*), attested by (EH,RG) 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 3), EB's pronunciation is probably also erroneous or idiolectal shift to **th'** by EB here based on her knowledge of Thompson as well as Halq'emeylem, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (IHTTC 9/27/77).
- <**sch'eqw'ôwelh**>, dnom //s=c'əq'w'=ówəʔ//, BSK [*basket-weaving*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/17/71), example: <**hókwixtsel li tel sch'eqw'ôwelh.**>, //hákw=əx^y-c-əl li t-əl s=c'əq'w'=ówəʔ//, [*I'm using it on my basket-weaving.*'], attested by AC.
- <**ch'éqw'ôwelh ~ th'éqw'ôwelh**>, cts //è'ə[-']q'w'=owəʔ ~ c'ə[-']q'w'=əwəʔ//, BSK [*making a basket, (weaving a cedar root basket)*'], see ch'éqw' ~ ts'éqw'.
- <**ch'eqw'ôwelh ~ ts'eqw'ô:welh ~ ts'eqw'ôwelh**>, ds //c'əq'w'=ó·wəʔ ~ c'əq'w'=ówəʔ//, BSK [*to weave a cedar root basket*'], see ch'éqw' ~ ts'éqw'.
- <**ch'étem**>, [è'ítɪm], [*crawling*'], attested by (EH,RG) 7/30/99 (SU transcription, tape 4), variant of <**ts'átem**>, see ch'tá:m ~ <ts'tá:m.
- <**ch'exweló:ythel ~ ts'exweló:ythel**>, ds //c'əx^w=əl=á:yèəl or c'ə[=Aə=]x^w=əl=á:yèəl//, LANG [*stop talking, shut up (the lips or jaw)*'], literally [*go/get silent on the lips/jaw*'], see ch'áxw ~ ts'áxw.
- <**ch'exwélhchat**>, ds //c'əx^w=éʔcε=T//, WATR [*add some water [to s-th]*'], see ts'xwót (or *ch'xwót).

- <**ch'exwí:lt**>, pcs //c'ɛx^w=í.l=T//, KIN /'hush a baby from crying, (hush s-o (a baby) from crying)/, see ch'áxw ~ ts'áxw.
- <**ch'ich'ewós**>, df //c'í[-C₁ə-]w=ás//, cts, ABFC ['sunning oneself'], a variant of <**chichewós**>, dms //C₁í=cəw=ás//, LAND /'sit facing a river and watch it, sit on a riverbank and sunbathe'/, see root <**chew** ~ **cháv**>, bound root //cəw ~ cəw//, LAND /'beach, shore'/, <**R4**= (here **chi**=)> prob. continuative diminutive, lx <=**ós**> on the face, phonology: reduplication, glottalization, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/4/77), comment: translation omitted in original notes.
- <**ch'í:t** ~ **ts'ít**>, pcs //c'íy=T//, SOC /'greet s-o, thank s-o'/, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vocalization, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76, 7/21/76), Elder's comment: "the root may be ts'á on top of especially considering ts'itoléstexw pile it up (EB (4/23/76))", comment: EB may be right or the two roots may be unconnected, Salish cognate: Sechelt /è'íy-it/ to thank T77:35, B85:296, also <**th'ít**>, //è'íy=T or è'í[=-]y=T//, also /'praise s-o (with words), thank s-o'/, attested by EB (4/23/76), also <**th'ít** ~ **ch'ít**>, //è'íy=T ~ c'íy=T//, attested by Deming (4/20/78), example: <**ch'í:t te syúwel**>, //c'íy=T tə s=yéw=ə//, SPRD, /'thank a spirit song, ((also) thank a spirit power)/, ASM ['done before you sing it'], attested by Elders Group (7/21/76), <**lúwe ts'ít te Chíchelh Siyám**>, //lúwə c'íy=T tə cí[=C₁ə=]‡ s=iy=ém//, /'It's you to thank the Lord./, attested by Deming (12/15/77), <**ts'ítchxw ta' siyáye**>, //c'íy=T-c-əx^w t-ɛ? s=yéyə//, /'Thank your friend./, attested by AD (12/17/79), <**ts'í:tchexw ta' siyáye**>, //c'í[=-]y=T-c-əx^w t-ɛ? s=yéyə//, /'Really thank your friend./, attested by AD (12/17/79), <**tsel th'í:thòmè**>, //c-əl è'íy=T-ámə//, /'I praised you (with words), I thanked you./, attested by EB; found in <**ch'ítolétsel** ~ **th'ítolétsel**>, //c'íy=T-álə-c-əl ~ è'íy=T-álə-c-əl//, /'I thank you folks., I thank you all very much., I praise you folks./, attested by Deming (12/15/77, 4/20/78), example: <**ch'íthométset lám kw's mōkw'stám**>, //c'íy=T-amə-c-ət lé=m k^w-s mok^w=s=tém//, /'We thank you for everything./, usage: blessing a meeting, attested by AD (1/17/80).
- <**xwth'í:t**>, df //x^w=è'íy=T//, SOC /'thank s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, a ceremony, being a witness)/, REL, ASM ['one thanks a witness with a token wrapped in a colored scarf, the token is often a quarter'], (<**xw**=> towards), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, usage: it is an insult to translate this word as pay s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, etc.), attested by EB (4/23/76); found in <**xwth'í:tes**>, //x^w=è'íy=T-əs//, /'He thanked him (for a cure, pall-bearing, etc.)/, attested by EB, <**xwth'í:thóxes**>, //x^w=è'íy=T-áx^y-əs//, /'He thanked me (for a cure, pall-bearing, a ceremony)./, attested by EB, example: <**á:xwesthoxes te tále tl'óles shxwth'í:thóxes**>, //ʔé·x^wəs=T-áx^y-əs tə télə è'á lə-s sx^w=è'íy=T-áx^y-əs//, /'He gave me money, that's how he thanked me. (give it to s-o)/, attested by EB; found in <**shxwth'í:tèmè**>, //sx^w=è'íy=T-əm-ət//, /'They thanked someone (for a cure, pall-bearing, being a witness)./, attested by EB.
- <**ts'itoléstexw**>, df //c'íy=tálə=sT-əx^w//, caus, SOC /'pile it up (blankets, rocks, anything)/, possibly <=**tólé**> meaning unknown, (<=**st**> causative control transitivizer), (<**-exw**> third person object), Elder's comment: "derived from ts'á on top", syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/23/76).
- <**ch'í:tl'** ~ **ts'í:tl'** ~ **ts'ítl'**>, bound root //c'í-ë' ~ c'íë' short//, most derivations from this root have ts' pronunciation (see under ts' for all derivations); the two below do not, in the speech of AC
- <**ch'í:tl'emeth'**>, ds //c'í-ë'=əmèè'//, BPI /'short person, short (in stature)/, DESC, lx <=**emeth'**> in height, stature, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by AC (11/11/71).
- <**ts'í:ts'tlemeth'**>, dmv //c'í[=C₁ə=]ë'=əmèè'//, BPI /'short (of a person), shorty/, DESC, ABFC ['call of a little bird (chickadee?)'], Elder's comment: "probably call of the chickadee (AD)",

(<=R1=> *diminutive or resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by EB (12/1/75), IHTTC (8/23/77), AD (IHTTC 8/23/77).

<ts'eléletl'xel>, df //c' [=əl=]j[=Aé=lə=]ë' =x'əl//, BPI [*has short legs*'], possibly <=el=> *plural*, possibly <é-ablaut> *durative or derivational*, possibly <=le=> *plural*, phonology: double infix plural?, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (9/18/78), also <ch'áléléth'xel>, //c' élóléè' =x'əl//, also /'short-legged runt'/, Elder's comment: "a swear-word", attested by AC (11/11/71).

<ch'í:tl'emeth>, ds //c' í-ë' =əmèè'//, BPI [*short person, short (in stature)*']/, see ch'í:tl' ~ ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

<ch'iyáq ~ ts'iyáq>, us //c' iyéq//

<sts'iyáq>, dnom //s=c' iyéq//, FSH [*fish trap, weir*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/25/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /è'íáq/ *salmon weir* W73:286, K67:322, also /'trapping animals'/, attested by AC (8/28/70).

<Sch'iyáq>, dnom //s=c' iyéq//, PLN [*creek with its mouth on the south side of Chilliwack River and above the mouth of Middle Creek*'], (semological comment: Wells says it means *place of fish weir*), syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13.

<ch'iyáqtel>, ds //c' iyéq=təl//, FSH [*salmon weir, fish trap*']/, root <ch'iyáq> *to trap fish*, lx <=tel> *device to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<Ch'iyáqtel>, dnom //c' iyéq=təl//, PLN [*Tzeachten, a (recent) settlement on the upper reaches of the lower Chilliwack River, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #13 near Sardis*']/, literally /'device to trap fish'/, (semological comment: Wells says it means *place of the fish weir*), lx <=tel> *device to, something to*, phonology: the in the Anglicized spelling of the name either reflects the pronunciation at first recording by whites (Gibbs) in which case the sound change of Downriver /n/ to Upriver /l/ was not complete consonant alternation 1858, or it reflects a recording of this name by Downriver speakers to Gibbs about the same time, none of the Elders from the 1890's to the present pronounce it with /n/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), DM (12/4/64), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19, Wells 1966, H-T <TciáktEl>, source: place names reference file #181.

<ch'iyáqtel>, ds //c' iyéq=təl//, FSH [*salmon weir, fish trap*']/, see ch'iyáq ~ ts'iyáq.

<Ch'iyáqtel>, dnom //c' iyéq=təl//, PLN [*Tzeachten, a (recent) settlement on the upper reaches of the lower Chilliwack River, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #13 near Sardis*']/, literally /'device to trap fish'/, see ch'iyáq ~ ts'iyáq.

<ch'íywx ~ ts'íywx ~ ts'éywx>, free root //c' íywx ~ c' éywx//, DESC [*be dry, get dry, to dry*']/, possibly <í-ablaut or é-ablaut> *resultative*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BHTTC (10/76), EB (12/1/75, 2/6/76), Deming (1/31/80), Salish cognate: Squamish root /è'í? ~ è'ay?/ *dry out, wither* K69:68 as in /è'í?x'w/ *dry* K67:322, K69:68 and /è'áy?-i/ *dry out (ab. living things), die (ab. tree)* K69:68, all W73:86, example: <lulh ts'éywx.>, //lə=u† c' éywx//, /'It's dry.'/, literally /'past -already is dry'/, attested by AC, <ts'íywx tel thóthel.>, //c' íywx t-əl è=áèəl//, /'My mouth is dry.'/, attested by Deming, <lulh le ts'íywx te stó:lô.>, //lə=u† lə c' íywx tə s=tá-l=əw//, /'The river is getting dry.'/, literally /'past -already past 3rd person subject get dry the river'/, attested by EB.

<ts'áywx>, cts //c' i[-Aé-]yxw//, DESC [*drying*'], (<á-ablaut> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (1/31/80), other sources: ES and JH /c' é·yxw/ *dry*.

<shxwch'á:yxwels>, dnom //sxw=c' i[=Aé=]yxw=əls//, sas, FSH [*fish-drying rack*']/, literally /'something for drying fish as a structured activity continuative'/, (<shxw=> *something for*),

(<=els> *structured activity continuative nominal*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript new p. 187).

<sch'á:yxw>, str //s=c'i[=AÉ=]yxw//, DESC ['(be) dried'], FOOD, (<s=> *stative*), (<á:-ablaut> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript new p.191), example: <sch'á:yxw (swí:wa, sth'í:m)>, //s=c'i[=AÉ=]yxw (s=wí-wε, s=è'í-m)//, /'dried (eulachons, berries)/, attested by DM.

<sch'á:yxwels>, dnom //s=c'i[=AÉ=]yxw=əls//, sas, FOOD ['dried meat'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<ó:-ablaut> *resultative*), (<=els> *structured activity continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript new p.190).

<ts'íyxt ~ ts'éyxt>, pcs //c'íyxw=T ~ c'éyxw=T//, FSH ['dry s-th'], HUNT, HARV /'spread them out to dry (berries, bulrushes, etc.)/, MC, (<t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (10/1/71, 10/13/71), EB (4/28/76), example: <éwechexw ts'íyxtexw.>, //lθwθ-c-əxw c'íyxw=T-əxw//, /'Don't dry it./, attested by AC, <lachxw ch'éyxt te qwe'óp.>, //lε-c-xw c'éyxw=T tθ q'əʔáp//, /'You go dry the apple./, attested by AC, <léwe ts'éyxt ta s'óthes.>, //lθwθ c'éyxw=T t-ε s=ʔáè=əs//, /'You dry your face./, attested by AC, <th'exwót q'e éwechxw ts'éyxtexw.>, //è'əxw=át q'ə ʔéwθ-c-xw c'éyxw=T-əxw//, /'Wash it but don't dry it./, attested by AC.

<ch'áyxwt>, cts //c'i[-AÉ-]yxw=T//, HARV ['drying s-th'], HUNT, FSH, MC, (<á:-ablaut> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70, 10/13/71); found in <ch'áyxwtes.>, //c'i[-AÉ-]yxw=T-əs//, /'He/She is drying it (clothes, fruit, dishes, etc.)/, attested by AC, example: <tseł ts'áyxwt.>, //c-əl c'i[-AÉ-]yxw=T//, /'I'm drying it./, attested by AC (8/24/70).

<ch'íyxweqel>, ds //c'íyxw=əqəl//, ABDF ['dry in the throat'], lx <=eqel> *in the throat*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (1/31/80).

<ts'íyxweqthàlèm>, df //c'íyxw=əq(əl)=T-èlèm//, if, ABDF ['my throat is dry'], literally /'my throat was dried out (on purpose)/, possibly <t> *purposeful control transitivizer*, (<-àlèm> *first person singular passive*), phonology: syllable-loss predictable, syntactic analysis: transitive verb - passive, attested by EB (12/19/75), example: <me ts'íyxweqthàlèm, tsel me lhqó:le.>, //mθ c'íyxw=əq(əl)=T-èlèm, c-əl mθ †=qá-lə//, /'My throat is dry, I'm thirsty./, attested by EB.

<ch'íyxwíwel>, ds //c'íyxw=íwəl//, ABDF ['really constipated'], literally /'dry in the rectum, dry in the insides/, lx <=íwel> *in the rectum, in the insides, in the bottom*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL (3/31/78).

<ch'íyxweqel>, ds //c'íyxw=əqəl//, ABDF ['dry in the throat'], see ch'íyxw ~ ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw.

<ch'íyxwíwel>, ds //c'íyxw=íwəl//, ABDF ['really constipated'], see ch'íyxw ~ ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw.

<ch'mát>, cts //c'ém=M1=T//, ABFC ['biting on s-th'], see ch'am ~ ts'am ~ ts'ém.

<ch'ó:kw'e ~ ts'ó:kw'e ~ ts'ó:kw'a>, possibly root //c'á·k'wə ~ c'á·k'wε or c'á·k'w=ε//, EZ ['skunk cabbage'], ['Lysichitum americanum'], ASM ['leaves used to wrap food for cooking and as waxed paper'], MED ['roots used for spring tonic (AC), leaf put on head for antidote for baldness, roots used as medicine for rheumatism (wash limbs in it) (EF), leaves are medicine for swelling and arthritis and put on the chest for emphysema (EF)'], possibly <a ~ =e> *living thing*, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, EF (Deming 9/21/78), other sources: ES /c'ák'wə/ *skunk cabbage*, JH /c'á·k'wə/ *skunk cabbage*, Salish cognate: Northern Lushootseed /è'ú(?)k'w/ *skunk cabbage* H76:119, Squamish /è'úk'wə/ *skunk cabbage* W73:237, K67:321, K69:68, also <ts'ókw'elets>, //c'ák'w=ələc//, lx <=elets> *on the bottom*, attested by Deming (4/12/79).

<**Ts'okw'á:m ~ Lexwts'okw'á:m ~ Lexwch'okw'á:m**>, ds //c'ak'w(=)ε=əm ~ ləxw=c'ak'w(=)ε=əm//, PLN /'village at Five-Mile Creek (five miles above Yale), (village about half a mile above mouth of Sawmill Creek [SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77)], Five-Mile Creek, Saddle Rock [Halkomelem Instructors Association 10/26/77], area of skunk cabbages right across the Fraser River from Five-Mile Creek, a low area at the swampy south end of Q'alelíktel [AK (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79)], area along the banks of Five-Mile Creek, the original area is a quarter mile north from SLAHEECH CEMETERY No. 3 (marked by sign and white picket fence of west side of highway) and a quarter mile west [Albert Phillips (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79)]//, lx <=em> place to have/get, lx <lexw=> always, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25, other source: place names reference file #133,.

<**ch'ó:lh ~ ts'ó:lh**>, bound root or stem //c'á·ʔ or /c'á·ʔ//, meaning unknown but possibly composed of <**ch'á:** ~ **ts'á:**>, bound root //c'é· on top of// + <=lh>, da //=-ʔ//, MC ['(material for)'] (in the general sense not the cloth sense), thus poss. lit. 'material for on top of (plants)'.
 <**sch'ó:lha ~ sts'ó:lha ~ sts'ólha**>, df //s=c'á·ʔ(=)ε ~ s=c'á·ʔ(=)ε//, EB ['leaf'], LT ['leaf-green'], ASM

['the following color terms are used by AK before sts'ólha to specify shades of the color: tsxwíkw', xwíxwekw'el, tsqw'ixw, tsqwáy, sqwóqwiyeł, st'ít'lesel'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning possibly *material for on top of (plants)*, possibly <=a> living thing, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), EB (2/16/76), Elders Group (5/16/79), other sources: ES /sc'á·ʔa/ (Cw /sc'á·ʔεʔ/, Ms /sc'á·ʔaʔ/) leaf, Salish cognate: Squamish /sè'ú·ʔaʔ/ leaf (of any tree) W73:158, K67:288, Lushootseed /s-è'ú·ʔəyʔ/ leaf (in general) H76:119, see charts by Rob MacLaury, example: <**ts'ats'í:ts'etl' sts'ó:lha xwá:lá:lh**>, //C₁ε=c'í·é' [=C₁ə=]é' s=c'é·ʔε x^wé·le=é·ʔp//, EB, /'short leaf willow, short-leaf willow, Sitka willow/, /'Salix sitchensis/ (compare with <xwá:lá:lh> short-leaf willow, Sitka willow), attested by AC (11/26/71), <**tl'áqt sts'ó:lha xwá:lá:lh**>, //é'éqt s=c'á·ʔεx^wé·le=é·ʔp//, EB, /'long leaf willow, Pacific willow/, /'Salix lasiandra/ (compare with <xéłts'epelhp> Pacific willow, long-leaf willow), attested by AC (11/26/71), <**tsqwá:y te hilálxw sch'ó:lha**>, //c=q'é·y tə hil=álx^w s=c'á·ʔε//, /'The Fall leaves are yellow./, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79), <**tsqwá:y te sts'ólha**>, //c=q'é·y tə s=c'á·ʔε//, /'The leaf is green./, attested by Deming (5/3/79, SJ esp.).

<**ts'tá:m**>, ds //c'ét=M1=əm//, ABFC ['crawl'], (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: metathesis, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/11/75), AC (8/6/70), <**ch'tá:m**>, [è^htáym] EH, [t^otáym] RG, 'crawl', attested by (EH, RG 7/30/99)(SU transcription, tape 4), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt /è'təŋ/ crawl (beside /è'əŋ/ crawling) G86a:93, Cowichan dial. of Halkomelem /c'tém/ crawl B74b:59, possibly Squamish /è'ít-n/ bring close (tr.) W73:61, K67:321, also <**ts'tám**>, //c'ét=M1=(ə)m//, attested by Deming (3/16/78), example: <**lulh ts'tá:m tel mímele**>, //lə=uf c'ét=M1=əm t-əl C₁í=məłε//, /'My baby is already crawling./, literally /'my little child has already crawled./, attested by EB.

<**ts'átem**>, cts //c'ét=əm//, [c'étəm], ABFC ['crawling'], (lack of metathesis here means *continuative*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/6/70), EB (12/11/75), Deming (3/16/78), IHTTC (7/28/77), <**ch'étem**>, [è'ítIm], 'crawling', attested by (EH, RG 7/30/99)(SU transcription, tape 4), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt /è'əŋ/ crawling G86a:93, also <**ts'étem ~ ch'étem**>, //c'ét=əm//, attested by NP (9/30/75), example: <**ts'átem stim:ót**>, //c'ét=əm stim=mót//, CAN, /'train/, literally /'crawling steamboat/, attested by IHTTC (7/28/77), also <**ts'étem stim:ót ~ ch'étem stim:ót**>, //c'ét=əm stim=mót//, attested by NP (9/30/75).

<**ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'é**>, mdls //c'éë'-M1=m ~ c'éë'-M1=m or c'éë'=ə[-']m//, [c'è'ém ~ c'è'əm], ABFC /'jump, hop (once)/, TVMO, (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (<=em> middle voice),

phonology: metathesis, vowel-loss or vowel merger, most derivations from this root have **ts'** pronunciation, all are found under **ts'**; syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/7/70), Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/15/72), EB (12/12/75), JL (5/5/75), <**ch'tl'ém**>, [č'ł'ɪm] EH, [ç'ł'ɪm] RG, 'jump', attested by RG,EH 8/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 6), example: <**le ts'tl'ám**>, //lə c'ěë'=M1=m//, 'He jumped.', attested by AC, JL.

<**ch'á:tl'em ~ ts'á:tl'em ~ ts'átl'em**>, cts //c'ě[---]ě'=əm//, ABFC /'jumping, hopping/, TVMO, (<-:-**and lack of metathesis**> *continuative*), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/7/70), Elders Group (3/15/72), JL (5/5/75), example: <**le ts'átl'em**>, //lə c'ěë'=əm//, 'He's jumping.', attested by AC, <**ch'ech'etl'ím**>, [č'ɪè'ɪł'ím] EH, [ç'ɪç'ɪł'ím] RG, 'jumping', attested by RG,EH 8/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 6).

<**ts'xwót**> (*<**ch'xwót**>), pcs //c'x'á=T or c'áx'=M1=T or c'x'=áT//, TIB /'add some, add it, (do it again [AD])/, possibly <**metathesis type 1**> *non-continuative*, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivity*), phonology: metathesis or allomorph of suffix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /è'x'w-úd/ *add it to something* H76:696, Squamish root /è'ix'w ~ è'əx'w/ *increase* as in /è'x'w-ut/ *increase (tr.)* W73:149, K67:319,320, K69:68, also /'do it again/, attested by AD (11/19/79).

<**ch'exwélhchat**>, ds //c'əx'=é†cε=T//, WATR ['add some water [to s-th]'], TIB, FOOD, lx <=élhcha> *water, unclear liquid*, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/17/77).

E

<é>, free root //ʔé//, MOOD ['is that okay? (interrogative tag-question)'], phonology: related to <-e> *interrogative* by addition of glottal stop /ʔ/ at beginning (not written word-initially in the orthography) so that it can occur as an independent word in a position where <-e> cannot; may be a separate morpheme also however as the meaning is slightly more than just interrogative, syntactic analysis: interrogative particle, tag-question, used at end of sentence to ask if it's okay, syntactic comment: occurs in position similar to <étlh> *isn't it?*, tag-question, attested by AD, dialects: *maybe only Tait*.

<-e>, // -ə//, MOOD ['interrogative, yes/no question'], phonology: occurs often after *li*, yielding *lí*: ~ *líye*, syntactic analysis: interrogative suffix, syntactic comment: occurs after the first word in a sentence and before the subject pronoun suffix and non-subordinate suffix -*ts* ~ -*ch*, example: <lámechexw>, //lé-m-ə-c-əxw//, 'Are you (sg.) going?'/, attested by AC, <lámetsel>, //lé-m-ə-c-əl//, 'Am I going?'/, attested by AC, <láme á:lhtel>, //lé-m-ə ʔé.ʔtəl//, 'Are they going?'/, attested by AC, <lhéq'e t'ít'ets'em>, //ʔéq'-ə t'í[-C,ə-]c'=əm//, 'Does he swim?'/, literally 'is he sometimes swimming?'/, (<-R1-> *continuative*), (semological comment: *lhéq'* *sometimes*), <lí: chókwa>, //lí-ə cákw//, 'Is it far?'/, attested by AC.

<=e ~ =a>, da //ə ~ =ɛ//, EZ ['living thing'], syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, as in <swíyeqe ~ swí:qe>, //s=wí-q=ə//, 'man, male', <sqáqele>, //s=qéqəl=ə or s=C₁é=qəl=ə//, 'baby', <mél:e ~ mél:a>, //mél=ə ~ mól=ɛ//, '(someone's) child', <syéw:e ~ syúw:e>, //s=yéw=ə//, 'fortune-teller, seer', comment: possibly also as in <shxwéwe> *cougar*, <(s)t'ít'ele> *fawn*, <stqóye ~ stqóye> *wolf*, <áxe> *Canada goose*, <smôqw'e> *great blue heron*, <á:we> *seagull*, <sxwôxwtha ~ sxwôxwtsa> (beside *Katie* <sxwéthxweth>) *sparrow*, <swí:we> *eulachon, oolichen*, <s'óxwe> *clam*, <xwexwá:ye> *big fly, blowfly*, <yó:le> *cow parsnip*, <t'emó:sa> *western dock, wild rhubarb, domestic rhubarb*, <th'ékwa> *mountain fern with wide top, probably spiny wood fern*, <welékwsa> *poison fern that grows in swampy places, probably water hemlock, poison hemlock*, <t'áqa> *salal berry*, <elíle> *salmonberry*, <ts'ókwe> *skunk cabbage*, <sts'ó:lha> *leaf*.

<eháléqep>, SD ['(made) a faint sound carried by the air, sound within hearing distance, sound within earshot'], see *ehó*.

<ehó>, bound root //ʔəhá//, MC ['wrap up'].

<ehó:t>, pcs //ʔəhá=ʔ//, MC ['wrap s-th up (a present, etc.)'], SOC ['wrap s-th up (a baby, etc.)'], ASM, (<=T> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: length seems to be conditioned here by the transitivizer rather than being part of the transitivizer or aspect, it probably corresponds to a root final glottal stop in *Musqueam*, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders meeting.

<s'ehó>, stvi //s=ʔəhá//, MC ['wrapped up'], syntactic analysis: participle, attested by Deming.

<s'i'hó>, dmvi //s=C₁í=ʔəhá//, EFAM ['wrapped up (in stupidity)'], (<s=> *stative*), (<R4=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: participle, example: <s'i'hó ta' sxéyes>, //s=C₁í=ʔəhá t-ɛʔ s=xéy=əs//, 'Your head is wrapped up (in stupidity)'/.

<eháléqep>, ds //ʔəhá=éléqəp//, SD ['(made) a faint sound carried by the air, sound within hearing distance, sound within earshot'], lit. "a wrapped up sound", SENS, (<=áléqep> *sound*), phonology: vowel combination, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb probably, poss. nominal, also <eháleqep>, //ʔəhá=éləqəp//, SD ['a sound heard starting up again in the distance'], attested by AD.

- <**s'ehólets**>, dnom //s=ʔəhá=ləc//, CLO ['pocket'], literally /'wrapped up on the bottom'/, lx <=**lets**> *on the bottom*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by RJ (Rose Jones), example: <**epóles qas te isóles i ta' s'ehólets tl'esu sóles**>, //ʔápə[=M2=]l=əs qəs tə ʔisÉ[=Aá=]lə=əs ʔi t-ɛʔ s=ʔəhá=ləc ẽ'a-s=əw sí[=Aá=]l=əs//, /'Ten dollars and two dollars in your pocket and you're drunk./, phonology: metathesis, ablaut (triggered by =es dollars), stress-shifting, vowel combination, usage: a rhyme (not traditional), attested by RJ.
- <**sxwehóthes**>, dnom //s(=)x^w=əhá=aèəs//, CLO ['a veil'], literally /'something wrapped on the face'/, lx <=**óthes**> an unusually full form of *on the face* lx <=**es**> is the more usual form) (also found in the independent word, <**s'óthes**> *face*, phonology: TG's idiolect consistently has [sx^w] where other speakers have [šx^w]; also in this citation the initial glottal stop of the root has been dropped, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG.
- <**ehó:les**>, ds //ʔəhá(=)əs//, DIR /'facing towards, facing me (sic?)'/, probably lx <=**es**> *face*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?.
- <**ehó:t**>, MC /'wrap s-th up (a present, etc.)'/, see ehó.
- <**ehó:yt**>, pcs //ʔəhá:y=T//, SOC ['cheat s-o (in slahal for ex.)'], PLAY, (<=**T**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, also <**ehóyt**>, attested by Deming; found in <**ehóythóxes**>, //ʔəháy=T-áxy-əs//, /'he cheated me'/, attested by Deming.
- <**ihóyt**>, cts //ʔə[-Aí-]háy=T//, SOC ['cheating s-o'], (<**i-ablaut**> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming; found in <**ihóytes**>, //ʔə[-Aí-]háy=T-əs//, /'he's cheating someone'/, attested by Deming.
- <=**ekw** ~ =**íkw**>, possibly //ə^w ~ =í^w//, possibly /'(perhap) round'/, SH, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, also <=**íkw**>; found in <**th'íkwekw**>, //è'ík^w=ə^w//, /'blue elderberry'/, literally (perhaps) /'round prickle (referring to taste)'/, <**th'eth'emíkw**>, //C₁ə=è'am=ík^w//, /'little tiny beads'/, literally (perhaps) /'many little round bones'/.
- <**ékwiyeqw**>, df //ʔək^w(=)iyəq^w//, KIN /'great great grandparent; great great grandchild; sibling/cousin of great great grand-parent/-child'/, ASM, lx possibly <=**iyeqw**> (perhaps related to <=**iqw** ~ =**eqw**> *on the head, hair*); found in the words for *great grandparent/child*, *great great great grandparent/-child*, and *great great great great grandparent/-child*, perhaps since each of the parent alloemes is at the head of at least 4 generations of descendants, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <**ékwiyeqw**>, KIN /'great great great grandparent/-child; sibling/cousin of great great great grandparent/-child'/, dialects: a smaller number of speakers use the word with this meaning and use è'əp'ayəq^w ~ è'əp'iyəq^w for *great great grandparent/-child*, etc., attested by AC, some others incl. Hill-Tout's teacher, Captain John Suwalis (whom AC lived with when married to his son, Commodore), other sources: ES /ʔək^wəyəq^w/ *great great grandparent, great great grandchild*; H-T <ô'kwiuk> (macron over the i) *great great great grandparent, great great great grandchild*.
- <**ekw'ólem**>, DIR /'lose (s-th, an object, etc.)'/, see íkw' ~ í:kw'.
- <=**el**>, da //ə//, QUAL ['-ish'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, (semological comment: this semantic element may be signalled by reduplication in the examples; then <=**el**> would have to be *verbal* or from <=**í:l** ~ =**el**> *go*); found in <**tsqw'íqw'exwel**>, //c=q'íq'əx^w=ə//, /'brownish-black'/ (compare <**ts=qw'íxw**> *brown*), <**sq'íq'exel**>, //s=q'íq'əx=ə//, /'getting blackish'/, <**qeyqeyxeló**>, //qəyqəy^x=əl=á//, /'shadow'/ (compare <**ts'=q'éyx**> *black*), <**sqwóqweyel**>, //s=q'áq^wiy=ə//, /'yellowish'/ (compare <**qwóy=el**> *get yellow, be yellow*, has <=**el**> from <=**í:l**> *got, come get* and <**a-ablaut**> from <**ts=qwá:y**> *color yellow*), <**stítethel**>, //stítəè=ə//, /'puny'/ (compare <**stí:th**> *thin, skinny*).

<-el ~ -l ~ l>, is // -əl ~ -l ~ l// ([-ə] ~ -l ~ -ɔl ~ -l ~ l), PRON /'my, first person singular possessive pronoun, first person subordinate subject/, phonology: appears as syllabic l at sentence beginning before nominal verbs such as stl'í: want, syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: also used as subordinate subject by possessing a nominalized clause, also <-l>, // -l//, example: <thel tà:l>, //èə-l tÈ-l//, /'my mother/, also <l>, //l//, [syllabic l], <l stl'í: kw'els lám.>, //l s=è'í. k'w-əl-s lÉ=m//, /'I want to go./, literally /'(it) is my want that I go (or) is my want the (abstract)-my-nominal go (or) my go(ing) is my want'./

<=el ~ =a(:)l ~ =o(:)l>, da // =əl, =ε(:)l =a(:)l//, possibly /'locative, on the/, DIR, comment: one-fourth of all the lexical suffixes begin with <=el, =a(:)l =o(:)l>, including: <=áléqel, =élmél, =ó:les, =á:lí:ya, =(e)lqs(el), =él:es (~ =elís), =eláxél, =á:lwes ~ =élwes, =(e)lets, =álq<el ~ =elqel, =elsá, =elwet, =á:ltexw, =(a)ltxw ~ =(el)txw (~ =á:wtxw), =ó:lkwlh, =elep ~ =í:lep (etc.) ~ =ép (etc.), =(el)tsep, =áléqep, =álews, =á:ltel, =eló:t, =elácha, =elálexw, =eleq (male name and one who), =eletsá:ls, =ó:lwelh, =á:lts' ~ =elts', =á:leq ~ =eleq, and =ó:llh>. Some of the initial vowel + l elements show signs of being optional. It seems like the vowel plus l may have been a grammatical marker of some kind whose meaning can no longer be recovered. Semantically it could have meant *locative, on* and then been extended by analogy without the meaning surviving., syntactic analysis: lexical suffix.

<=éla>, da // =éle//, ANA /'on the side of the head, on the temples, around the ear, on the cheek/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <th'iyaméla>, //è'iyεm=éle//, /'side of the head, temples/, <sxelpéla>, //s=xəl=p=éle//, /'sideburns/, <tl'alqtéle>, //è'elqt=éle//, /'deer' (root <tl'áqt> long, with <-l-> infix plural).

<=elácha>, da // =əlécε//, N ['male name'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <Q'ewq'ewelácha>, //q'əwq'əw=əlécε//, /'male loon of Kawkawa Lake in a story/, <T'ixwelátsa>, //t'ixw=əlécε//, /'Indian name of second oldest Wealick brother/, <Th'eláchiyetel>, //è'əléc=iyətəl//, /'Indian name of Richard Malloway Sr. (of Sardis)/, <Láxélača>, //lÉx=əlécε//, /'Indian name of Jimmie Swíweles'.

<=elálexw ~ =elálèxw>, da // =əléləxw ~ =əlèlèxw//, N ['male name'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <Siyomelálexw>, //siyam=əléləxw//, /'Indian name of Charlie Siyomelálexw, (said to mean) head of the house, superior of the house/, <Lhó:kw'elálèxw>, //ʔá.k'w=əlèlèxw//, /'Indian name of Dan Milo's great grandfather' (root <lhó:kw'> (to) fly, the man was said to have arrived one day in the village by flying there.

<=eláxél>, da // =əlÉxəl//, ANA /'on the arm, in the arm, on or in the wing/, (semological comment: prob. source of <=áxél> side (of a house, a square, a river)), syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <kw'qweláxél>, //k'w'q'w=əlÉxəl//, /'hit on the arm (with a stick-like object)/, <shxw'iláxél>, //sxw=ʔi=lÉxəl//, /'armpit/, <sth'emxweláxél>, //s=è'əm=xw=əlÉxəl//, /'elbow/, literally /'bone--lump-like--in arm/, <lhets'eláxél>, //ʔəc'=əlÉxəl//, /'cut one's arm/, <lekweláxél>, //lək'w=əlÉxəl//, /'break an arm/, <skw'elyáxél>, //sk'w'əly=Éxəl or sk'w=əlyÉxəl//, /'bat/, <p'íp'eth'eláxél>, //p'íp'əè'=əlÉxəl//, /'bat/, literally /'squeezing arm/, <Spotpeteláxél>, //s=pat=C₁əC₂=əlÉxəl//, /'thunder-wind (wind that precedes a thunderstorm)/, (semological comment: thunder is thought of as a bird--the thunderbird, shxwexwó:s), probably <s=> nominal, probably root <pó:t> blow, probably <=R2> iterative, possibly <=áxél> end or side of a house (inside or outside).

<=élcsep ~ =éltsep>, da // =élcəp//, FIRE ['firewood'], HARV, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <th'iqw'éltsep>, //è'iq'w=élcəp//, /'split (fire)wood' (compare <th'iqw'=et> punch s-o or s-th), <yéqwelchep>, //yéq'w=əlcəp//, /'make a fire, burn wood' (root <yéqw> burn), <sí:lchepel>, //sí:lčəp=təl//, attested by DM, /'a firedrill' (root <sel=> spin),

<qw'á:ycheþ>, //q'wé:y=cəp//, 'cinders, real fine powdery ashes (light, soft dust-like)' (compare <qw'á:y=t> burning pitch onto a canoe).

<=éleq>, da // =éləq or =ə[= '=]l=əq//, SOC 'one who, -er, one who does as an occupation', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <í:weséleq>, //í·wəs=éləq//, 'a guide' (compare <í:wes=t> guide s-o, teach s-o, show s-o), <lhálhewéleq>, //tə+əw=éləq//, 'a healer, an Indian doctor or medicine man at work' (compare <lhálhew> working or curing (of an Indian doctor on a patient)), <skwukwelstéleq>, //sk'uk'wəl(=)st=éləq//, 'school teacher' (root <skwú:l> school), perhaps <slets'éleq>, //sləc'=éləq//, 'spouse's sibling's spouse ~ step-sibling' (root <láts' ~ lets'=> different).

<=eleq>, da // =ələq or =əl=əq//, N ['male name'], comment: poss. related to <=eleq> one who does as an occupation, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, possibly <=eq> male, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <Xéyteleq>, //x'éyt=ələq//, 'Indian name of an old man from Kilgard (a strong warrior and Indian dancer, in a battle he once punched through a man's chest)' (compare <xéyléx> war, fight war and <xéy=t=em> growl (of a person)).

<=eles ~ =les>, da //=(ə)ləs//, TIB ['psychological non-control transitivizer'], syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, also <=les>, //ləs//, also <=es>, //əs//; found in <málqeles>, //mélq=ələs//, 'forget s-o/s-th', example: <skw'á:y kw'els málqelesóme>, //s=k'wé:y k'w-əl-s mélq=ələs-ámə//, 'I'll never forget you.'; found in <hákw'eles>, //hék'w=ələs//, 'remember s-o/s-th', <hákw'elesóxes>, //hék'w=ələs-áx'-əs//, 'He remembered me.', <tl'í:lsóxes>, //t'í:ləs-áx'-əs//, 'He/She loves me., He/She likes me.', <á:yelesóxes>, //t'í:ləs-áx'-əs//, 'He left me. (leave s-o)', <á:yeleses>, //t'í:ləs-əs//, 'He/She/It/They went away from s-o/s-th. (go away from s-o/s-th)', <pétemesóxes>, //pətəm=(l)əs-áx'-əs//, 'He asked for me. (ask for s-o)'.

<=eletsá:ls, =elesà:ls>, da // =ələc'é·ls, =ələs'è·ls//, EB 'plants, grass', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in <lhéts'eletsá:ls>, //t'éc'=ələc'é·ls//, '(to) cut hay' (root <lhíts'> (to) cut), <lhá:lteletsá:ls>, //t'él·lt=ələc'é·ls//, 'spraying water on the garden' (compare <lhó:lt> (to) spray and <lhélt=es=t> splash/spray/flip s-o with water in the face), <spópexwelá:ls>, //Chwk. s=pá[=C₁ə=]x'w=əls'é·ls//, 'spray-gun (for plants)' (compare <póxw=et> blow spray on patient (done by Indian doctor)), dialects: Chill., also <shxwpópexwelsà:ls>, //sx'w=pá[=C₁ə=]x'w=əls'é·ls//, dialects: Tait.

<=elétsel ~ =átsel>, da // =əlécəl ~ =écəl//, ANA ['on the testicles'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, Salish cognate: Musqueam /-ələcən ~ -éləcən ~ -écən/ testicles (Suttles ca 1985: 14.5.68), Lushootseed /báèəd/ testicles and /=álaèəd/ testicles H76:692, 689; found in <ma'elétstem>, //mɛʔ=əléc(əl)=T-əm//, 'castrated, he was castrated', attested by DF (on Banff trip 8/30/78), <mátsel>, //mécəl or m=écəl//, 'testicle'.

<=élets ~ =lets>, da // =éləc ~ =ləc//, ANA 'on the rump, on the bottom, on the buttock(s)', DIR ['on the bottom (of anything)'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=lets>, //ləc//; found in <kw'qwélets>, //k'wq'w=éləc//, 'hit on the rump (with club or stick)', <skw'íylets>, //s=k'wíy=ləc//, 'lame; to limp', literally 'nominal climb rump', <lheq'láts>, //t'əq'=léc or t'éq'=lə[=M2=]c//, 'hip, hind leg', literally 'wide of rump', <ó:qwelets ~ éqwelets ~ ôqwelets>, //t'á·q'w=ələc ~ t'éq'w=ələc ~ t'óq'w=ələc//, 'back', literally 'comes out above rump', <kw'esélets>, //k'wɛ[=Aə]=s=éləc//, 'burned on the rump', <slhél:ets ~ slhl:ets>, //s=t'əl=ləc//, 'ass, butt, rump', (semological comment: translated with less refined terms ass, butt to reflect the same shock value this word has for many elders as the two English words), root <lhél> folded over, <stl'ep'élets>, //s=ě'əp'=éləc//, 'tail', literally 'deep in rump', <sch'á:letstel ~ sch'áletstel ~ sts'á:letstel>, //s=c'é(-)=ləc=təl//, 'chair, bench', literally 'nominal on top of rump (subject) device > "device the rump is on top of"', <yáqeletsem>, //y'éq=ələc=əm//, 'change one's seat, change one's chair', literally 'change rump one's (middle voice)', <shxw'áthelets>, //sx'w=ʔéè=ələc//, 'bottom of

anything', <**tl'epláts**>, //è'əp=léc or è'əp=lə[=Aé=]c//, 'bottom of creek', <**sq'epláts**>, //s=q'əp=léc or s=q'əp=lə[=Aé=]c//, 'bush bunched up tight at bottom, thick crowded tight underbrush', <**skwélets**>, //sk^w=óləc (or sk^wól(1)=ləc)//, 'coiled bottom of basket before the sides are on', <**spà:thélets**>, //spè-è=óləc//, 'bear dung', <**chèkelélets**>, //cəkəl=óləc//, 'chicken dung, chicken shit', <**Th'émexwats**>, //è'éməx^w=ləc//, 'tail of Seabird Island'.

<**elíá:lhp** ~ **elíà:lhp**>, EB ['salmonberry plant'], see **elíle**.

<**elíle**>, us //ʔəlílə//, EB ['salmonberry (the berry itself)'], ['*Rubus spectabilis*'], (semological comment: both the golden and the ruby form are eaten fresh, usually the first berry out; the sweet tender shoots are peeled in early spring and eaten raw as one kind of stháthqiy (also see under stháthqiy)), syntactic analysis: nominal, also <**alíle**>, //ʔəlílə//, phonology: at slow speed, attested by AC, also <**alífé** ~ **elíá**>, //ʔəlífé ~ ʔəlífé//, phonology: at slow speed, attested by BJ, other sources: ES /əlí-lè/, H-T <ele'la> (macron over second e), example: <**elíle stháthqiy** ~ **alíle stháthqiy**>, //ʔəlílə s=èèq=iy ~ ʔəlílə s=èèq=iy//, 'salmonberry sprouts, salmonberry shoots', attested by AC, <**yewál qw'él sth'í:m te elíle**>, //yewél q^wél s=è'í-m tə ʔəlílə//, 'The salmonberry is the first ripe berry.', attested by EB.

<**elíá:lhp** ~ **elíà:lhp**>, dnom //ʔəlílə=ə+p//, EB ['salmonberry plant'], lx <=**elhp**> tree, plant, phonology: vowel-merger, length and stress addition, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <**alíà:lhp**>, //ʔəlílè-+p//, attested by AC.

<**tem'elíle**>, dnom //təm=ʔəlílə//, TIME 'salmonberry time, (usually) May', (semological comment: usually in May when the first salmonberries get ripe; used more generally for the Stó:lô month/moon that begins after the first sliver of moon appearing after a "burnt-out" or dark moon [English new moon]), syntactic analysis: nominal, other sources: Diamond Jenness's field notes on Wm. Sepass (Chill.) tem'elí:le April-May, berry moon.

<**lí:latses**>, dnom //(ʔə)lí-lə=cəs//, BSK ['little berry basket'], ASM ['tied around waist in front when harvesting, made in same design and shape as the big berry basket, when full the little basket is dumped into the big berry basket'], HARV, (morphosememic development: //salmonberries in the hand → little berry basket//), (<=**tses**> in the hand), phonology: syllable-loss, compensatory vowel lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Tait (compare (Chill.) <**skw'álhem**> little berry basket).

<=**elís** ~ =**él:es**> /əlís ~ =él.əs//, da, ANA ['(on the) tooth, teeth; on the buttons'], ASM the last meaning or alloseme ['on the buttons'] since buttons were made out of teeth sometimes in precontact times, syntactic analysis: derivational affix, lexical suffix, found in <**silís**> //s=ʔəy=əlís//, '(have) sharp teeth, (have) fangs', literally 'be good teeth', (<=**s**> stative, root <**éy**> be good, lx <=**elís**> (on the) teeth), <**yél:és**> //y=él.és or yél.és//, 'tooth', <**slheqwél:es**> //sʔəq^w=él.əs//, 'gums' (lit. "flesh on the teeth"), <**xaxelts'elísem**> //xəxəl=c' =əlís=əm//, 'grinding one's teeth', <**spexelís**> //s=pəx=əlís//, '(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can't be quite buttoned)', semantic environment ['of pants, shirt, etc.'], literally 'be spread apart on the buttons'.

<**elíyá**>, df //ʔəlí(=?=í)yé//, REL 'to dream, have a vision', possibly <=**íya**> diminutive?, poss. same root as in <shxweli> soul, spirit of a living person, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders (March 1972, tape 33), also <**èliyà**>, //ʔəliyə//, attested by EB, also <**ó:liya**>, //ʔá-liyə//, REL ['have a vision before you become an experienced spirit dancer (a sts'eláxwem)'], attested by AL (March 1972), <**elíyá**> REL 'to dream, have a vision; prophet', attested by BJ 12/5/64, also <**el'elíya**>, //C₁əC₂=ʔəlíyə//, REL 'to dream, dreaming', literally 'have visions (plural)', (<**R3**> plural), phonology: reduplication, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Squamish root ʔəlí/ to dream does not occur alone, see Squamish /ʔl-ʔəlí/ to dream, ʔəlí-nit/ and /ʔl-ʔəlí-nit/ both dream about (tr.), and /s-

ʔéli/ *dream, vision, guardian spirit* W73:84, K67:302, 336, 388, Salish cognate: Nooksack /s-ʔéliyə/ *a dream, vision* A78:77.

<el'éliyà>, cts //C₁əC₂-ʔəliyə//, REL ['dreaming'], literally /'have visions (plural)'/, (<R3-> continuative from R3= plural), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders (Mar. 1972, tape 33), EB 12/15/75, also <el'éliya ~ el'éliya>, //C₁əC₂-ʔéliyə ~ C₁əC₂-ʔéliyə//, REL /'dream, dreaming'/, attested by AC, also <él'eliya>, //ʔəl[-C₁əC₂-]iyə//, REL ['dreaming'], attested by Elders (Mar. 1972, tape 33), Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔl-ʔéli/ *to dream*, example: <tselel'él(i)ya>, //cəl ʔəlʔəl(i)yə//, /'I dreamed.'/, attested by AC.

<el'éliyemet>, iecs //C₁əC₂-ʔéliyə=məT//, REL ['dreaming about s-o/s-th'], (<=met> indirect effect control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC; found in <el'éliyemethométselcha>, //C₁əC₂-ʔéliyə=məT-amə[-c-əl-cə//, [ʔəlʔəliyəməəmécilèæ], /'I'll be dreaming about you.'/, attested by AC.

<s'éliyá>, dnom //s=ʔéliyé//, REL /'spirit dream, vision, (any) dream'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, BJ, JL (Elders Mar. 1972), also <s'el'éliya>, //s=C₁əC₂=ʔéliyə//, REL /'a dream'/, literally /'multiple visions'/, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Nooksack /s-ʔéliyə/ *a dream, vision* A78:77; Squamish /s-ʔéli/ *dream, vision, guardian spirit* W73:84, K67:302 ?Samish /səlí/ *soul* G86:81 (compare <shxwelí> *life spirit, soul*), example: <l s'éliyá>, //l (or ʔl) s=ʔéliyé//, /'my spirit dream'/, attested by JL (Elders Mar. 1972).

<éliyels>, free root //ʔéliyels//, EB, FOOD ['domestic onion'], ['*Alium cepa*'], syntactic analysis: nominal, (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00), borrowed from English /ʔən(i)yənz/ *onions*, (semological comment: introduced by Caucasians, bulb eaten cooked or raw; the meaning can be singular though the term is borrowed from the English plural form), syntactic analysis: nominal, see also <éniyels>

<séyem éliyels>, EB, FOOD *garlic* (lit. strong + [domestic] onion), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<elíliyem te híyqw.>, FIRE ['the fire is laughing'], see yéqw.

<=élmél>, da //=élmél//, EFAM ['in the mind'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, as in <télmél>, //t=élmél//, /'the mind'/, <héyetélmél>, //həyət=élmél//, /'nauseated'/, literally /'vomiting in the mind'/, <t'ekw'élmél>, //t'ək^w=élmél//, /'home-sick'/, literally /'go home in the mind'/.

<eló:lh>, TVMO /'be aboard, be in (a conveyance)'/, see ó:lh.

<eló:lhstexw>, TVMO /'get s-th aboard (a canoe, car, conveyance)'/, see ó:lh.

<=eló:t ~ =eló:t>, da //=-əl=à-t ~ =əl=á-t//, N ['female name'], possibly <=el> come, go, get, become?, (<=ò:t> female name), syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <Q'ewq'eweló:t>, //q'əw=C₁əC₂=əl(=)á-t//, /'name of female loon in a story'/ (compare <q'ow=el> *howl* and <q'ewq'ew=el(=)ácha> *name of the male loon in a story* and <Q'éwq'ewe> *Kawkawa Lake* where they lived and gave name to the lake), <qewástelòt>, //qəwéstələt//, /'kind of deer (probably female)'/, <Ts'símtelòt>, //c'sím=t(=)əl(=)àt//, /'name of one of Mt. Cheam's sisters, also a name of Mrs. Celia Thomas'/ (compare <ts'sím=t> *grow s-th*), <Siyámtelòt>, //siyémtələt//, /'Indian name of Teresa Michell and Mrs. Shirley Leon'/ (compare <siyám> *leader, chief*), <Th'tístelot>, //è'tístələt//, /'Indian name of Mary Andrew (Susan Peter's deceased sister, wife of David Andrew of American Bar)'/, <Kweláxtelot>, //k^wəléx^y=tələt//, /'Indian name of Mabel Peters'/ (compare <kwelxóme> *fine snow that drifts in windows or doors*); all examples but the first probably are better analyzed with =tel (gloss uncertain here) + =ó(:)t or =ot> female name.

<Elqá:yem>, PLN /'a snake rock in the Fraser River just north of Strawberry Island which had snakes sunning themselves and covering the rock; also the name of the village on Strawberry Island'/, see <Alhqá:yem> under álhqey ~ álhqay.

<=els>, da // =əls//, ASP /'structured activity continuative, structured activity continuative nominal or tool or person'/, MC /'device, tool, thing for doing something [as a structured activity]/, person doing something [as structured activity]'/, comment: used mostly with continuative forms of the verb, related to =á:ls ~ =els structured activity intransitivizer, (semological comment: the activity is usually done for a while, often ceremonial or occupational), syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <héyeqwels>, //hɛ́-yəqʷ = əls//, /'burning at a ritual, performing a burning'/, <thóyqwels>, //èi[-Aá-]y=qʷɛ = əls//, /'dig'/, <kwókwexwels>, //kʷá[-C₁ə-]xʷ = əls//, /'knocking, rapping'/, <thá:q'els>, //èé·qʷ = əls//, /'spearing'/, <ts'ákwxels>, //c'ékʷ = x = əls//, /'frying (as an activity)'/, <lhílhets'els ~ slhílhets'els ~ shxwlhílhets'els>, //ʔí[-C₁ə-]c' = əls ~ s=ʔí[-C₁ə-]c' = əls ~ sxʷ = ʔí[-C₁ə-]c' = əls//, /'a saw'/ (compare <lhíts'=et> cut it), <xíxepels>, //x'í[-C₁ə-]p = əls//, /'a plane (tool)'/ (compare <xí:p=et> carve s-th, plane it), <t'et'émels>, //C₁ə=t'ém = əls//, /'a chisel'/ (root <t'em=> to chip or chop with sharp tool), <st'et'émels>, //s=C₁ə=t'ém = əls//, /'an adze, (prob.) D-adze'/, <qíqeq'els>, //qí[-C₁ə-]q' = əls//, /'policeman'/ (root <qíq'> apprehend), <híyeqwels ~ héyeqwels>, //hɛ́-yəqʷ = əls ~ hɛ́-yəqʷ = əls//, /'one who burns at a burning ceremony'/ (compare <híyeqw ~ héyeqw> burning), <sch'ó:qw'els ~ sts'ó:qw'els>, //sc'á·qʷ = əls//, /'a fork (utensil)'/ (root <ts'éqw'> poke, spear, pierce), <shxwth'ámqels>, //s=xʷéè'ə[-M2=]m(=)q = əls//, /'scissors'/, <sqweqwá:ls>, //s=C₁ə=qʷé· = əls or s=C₁ə=qʷé· = é·ls//, /'a borer (tool for making holes)'/ (compare <sqweqwá:> hole + <=els ~ =á:ls>), <swá:ls>, //s=wé·l = əls//, /'scramble-giving, scramble'/ (compare <wá:l=x> throw it upwards and <swél=tel> net).

<=elwet ~ =élwet>, da // =əlwət ~ =əlwət//, CLO /'garment, clothing'/, semantic environment ['with numerals 2-5, non-numerals'], N ['female name (garment)'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <lhq'átsesélwet>, //ʔq'écəs = əlwət//, /'five garments'/, <th'éxwelwetem>, //è'əxʷ = əlwət = əm//, /'wash(ing) ones clothes'/ (root <th'éxw> wash), <shxwth'éxwelwetem>, //sxʷ = è'əxʷ = əlwət = əm//, /'washtub, washing machine'/, <shxwótqwelwetem>, //s=xʷátqʷ = əlwət = əm//, /'washboard'/ (compare <xwótqw=em> rumble), <tl'ítl'epílwèt>, //è'íè'əp = l = əlwət//, /'men's underclothes'/ (compare diminutive <R4=> plus <tl'ép> deep, under- plus probably <=le=> plural), <yáqelwétem>, //yɛ́q = əlwət = əm//, /'change clothes'/ (root <yáq> change plus <=em> middle voice), also appears as a numeral classifier affix and may appear as a woman's personal name suffix, both q.v., <Olóxwelwet>, //ʔaláxʷ = əlwət//, /'sister of Mt. Cheam'/, <T'elíxwelwet>, //t'əlíxʷ = əlwət//, /'Indian name of Isabel (Mrs. Jimmy Church), now Indian name of Darlene Gutierrez (daughter of Tillie and Al Gutierrez)'/, <Qw'otóselwet>, //qʷ'atás = əlwət//, /'Indian name of Mary Anne (of Chehalis), now Indian name of Jennie Peters (daughter of Nancy Phillips)'/, <Pelóqw'elwet>, //pəláqʷ = əlwət//, /'Indian name of Annie, wife of Charlie Siyomeláléxw.'/.

<el'álex>, KIN /'brothers, (siblings)'/, see álex.

<el'èlìyà>, REL ['dreaming'], see élíyá.

<el'éliyemet>, REL ['dreaming about s-o/s-th'], see élíyá.

<=elh>, da // =əʔ//, MOOD /'according to the ways of the, in the way of the'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <shxwelméxwelh>, //s=xʷəlmə[= ']xʷ = əʔ//, /'according to the ways of the Indian, in the way of the Indian, in the Indian way'/, <shxwelítemelh>, //s=xʷəlítəm = əʔ//, /'in the white man's way, according to the ways of the white man'/.

- <=**elh**>, da //=**əʔ**//, WV /'weaving, mat'/ as in <**wól=á:lh**> *bulrush/tule mat*, and <**swôqw'elh**>, df //s=wóq'w=**əʔ**//, WV /'woven goat-wool blanket, (twilled weave (JL))/' possibly lit. /'downriver weaving'.
- <**elhápt**>, df //ʔə(=)ʔéɸ=T or ʔəʔ(=)éɸ=T//, pcs, ABFC ['*slip it out*'], semantic environment ['of penis from vagina (in the only example I have)'], Elder's comment: "what a woman will tell a man if she doesn't want to get pregnant", possibly <=**e**> unknown meaning (not likely *continuative*), <=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL (7/20/79) (compare <**xwlhép**> *slip off* and <**xwelhxwélhepxel**> *slip with both feet* and <**xwlhépelets**> *sat down (with plop), (slip of on rump)*, if these are related they would have to have been reanalyzed and <**xw**> would have to be an error for <**xw=>** *become, get*), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /ʔup/ *be out of reach, be away from the edge, be way off* (corresponding with Halkomelem /ʔap/ with =AÉ= needed to explain) and Squamish /ʔúp-n/ *put away (tr.)* and /ʔúp-cut/ *move away* K67:329-330.
- <=**elhcha**>, da //=**əʔcɛ**//, WATR /'unclear liquid, water, juice', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**lhéxwélhcha**>, //ʔəx'w=**əʔcɛ**//, /'(to) spit', <**lhéxwelhcha**>, //ʔəx'w=**əʔcɛ**//, /'spitting', <**slhéxwelhcha**>, //s=ʔəx'w=**əʔcɛ**//, /'spit, saliva' (compare <**lh(e)xw=ó:t**> (to) spit), <**th'eqwélhcha**>, //è'əq'w=**əʔcɛ**//, /'mudpuddle, dirty pond' (root meaning unclear), <**qó:lhcha**>, //qá'=**əʔcɛ**//, /'juicy' (root <**qó:**> water), <**Swí:lhcha**>, //s=wí'ʔcɛ//, /'Cultus Lake'.
- <=**elhlát ~ =lhát**>, da //=**əʔ=léɸ ~ =ʔéɸ**//, TIME ['*day of the week*'], possibly <=**elh**> *times* or *past*, possibly <=**lát**> *night*, literally /'past night', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=**lhát**>, //=**ʔéɸ**//; found in <**Sxexelhlát ~ Sxexelhát**>, //sxəx=**əʔ=léɸ**//, /'Sunday', literally /'sacred + day of the week', <**Yilá:welhlát ~ Yelá:welhát**>, //yilé'w=**əʔ=léɸ**//, /'Monday', literally /'passed or after + day of the week', Salish cognate: Musqueam /=**əʔnéɸ**/ *day*.
- <=**élhelh ~ =lhelh ~ poss. =elhleh**>, da //=**əʔəʔ ~ =ʔəʔ ~ =əʔləɸ**//, ANA /*in the windpipe, throat*, found in <**t'eqw'élhelh**>, ds //t'əq'w=**əʔəʔ**//, ABDF /'pass out, faint', literally /'break (flexible obj.)/run out of breath/cut off in the windpipe', (compare cognate Nooksack //t'k'w=**əʔniʔ**// *faint* (PA: SJ), and <**shxwehóméllhelh**>, df //sx'w=q'əh'é=áméɸ=**ʔəʔ** or s=x'wəh=áméɸ=**ʔəʔ**//, ANA ['*adam's apple*'], literally perhaps /'something that goes through a tunnel/hole part of in the windpipe/throat' (root *xwehó*).
- <=**elhót**>, da //=**əʔ=át**//, N ['*female name*'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**Xwóylhot**>, //x'wáyʔat//, /'Indian name of Amy Cooper's mother's mother', <**Ólmelhót ~ Élmelhó:t**>, //ʔálm=**əʔ=át** ~ ʔélmə=**ʔà·t**//, /'Indian name of Amy Cooper's father's mother and of Amy's granny Lorenzetto's oldest twin', <**Kwoxwilhót**>, //k'wax'w=**iʔ=át**//, /'Indian name of Miss Susanna Jim from Katz, grandmother of Mrs. Duncan (Dorothy) Wealick' (perhaps from root <**kwoxw**> *knock, rap* + <=**iyh**> *child, offspring* + =ot *female name*)—this raises the possibility that the <elh ~ ilh> part of the affix is the morpheme {=iyh ~ =elh} *child, offspring*.
- <=**elhp**>, da //=**əʔp**//, EB /'tree, plant', semantic environment ['with numerals 1-5, kw'í:l, non-numerals'], phonology: e + e rule predicts =á:lhɸ allomorph, comment: very productive, over 50 examples found so far, syntactic comment: obligatory with numerals for single owner, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=**á:lhɸ**>, //=**é·ʔp**//, phonology: this form is not an allomorph but just the result of a final root vowel combining with =elhp by regular phonological rules; found in <**lhq'atsesálhɸ**>, //ʔq'əcəs=**éʔp**//, /'five trees (belonging to one person)', <**xé:yth'elhp ~ xéyth'elhp**>, //x'é(·)yè'=**əʔp**//, /'alder tree' (root <**xé(:)yth'**> *unripe*), <**qwe'ó:pelhp**>, //q'wəʔá'p=**əʔp**//, /'(crab)apple tree' (root <**qwe'óp**> (crab)apple),

<skw'ó:lmexwelhp>, //sk'w'ó:lməx^w=əʔp//, 'blackberry vine (or bush)'/ (compare <skw'ó:l=mexw> blackberry), (semological comment: if a plant has fruit, the =elhp can be dropped to obtain the word for the fruit), <tsełqó:má:łhp>, //cəłq=á-mə=əʔp//, 'blackcap bush'/ (compare <tsełq=ó:me> blackcap), <mats'íyelhp>, //mɛc'əl=əʔp//, 'black hawthorne tree'/ (root <máts'el> black haw berry, phonology: el → íy before =elhp), <xpá:yelhp ~ xpáyelhp>, //xɔpɛ(·)y=əʔp//, 'red cedar tree'/ (compare <xpá:y> red cedar bark and wood), <qá:lqelhp>, //qɛ:lq=əʔp//, 'wild rose bush'/ (root <qá:lq> rose hip), <chewô:welhp>, //cəwó-w=əʔp//, 'cottonwood tree', <t'á:ts'elhp>, //t'ɛ-c'=əʔp//, 'pink spirea', (semological comment: so named because it is used for t'á:ts' crosspieces for drying fish), <ts'qw'élhp>, //c'q'w=əʔp//, 'spruce tree' (root <ts'éqw'> poke, pierce, stab), <elílâ:łhp>, //ʔəlílə=əʔp//, 'salmonberry plant' (root <elíle> salmonberry), <th'estíyelhp>, //t'əs=təl=əʔp//, 'poplar tree' (compare <th'és=tel> metal nail, phonology: el → íy before =elhp), <sthá:łhp>, //s=è=é·ʔp//, 'big tree' (root <th ~ thí= > big).

<=elhsxá ~ =elsxá>, da //əʔ=sx'ɛ ~ əłsx'ɛ//, NUM 'times ten, -ty (multiple of ten)', semantic environment ['with numerals 3-9'], TIME ['first time'], semantic environment ['snow'], possibly <=elh> times, syntactic comment: obligatory, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <łhèxwelsxá> //ʔi[=Aə]=x^w=əłsx'ɛ// (attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), MC (9/5/73)) ~ <łhèxwelsxá>, //ʔi[=Aə]=x^w=əʔs'ɛ// (attested by DM (12/4/64), CT (9/5/73), others) thirty, <łhéqu'etselsxá>, //t'əq'əc=əłsx'ɛ//, 'fifty', <yíqelsxáy>, //yíq=əłsx'ɛ=y//, 'first snow of winter' (root <yíq> to fall (of snow)).

<-em>, is //əʔm//, PRON ['third person patient or object of passive'] (or that could be seen as zero /-Ø/), VOIC ['passive'], syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: there is no first person plural passive form, the active form is used instead with a third person subject and first person plural object (<ó:tólxwes> we were called, he/she/it/they called us), but there are passive forms for all other person & number combinations, a passive conjugation; found in <ó:tem.>, //ʔá=T-əʔm//, 'He/She/It was called., They were called.', <kw'étslem.>, //k'w'əc=l-əʔm//, 'He/She/It was seen., They were seen.', <skwetáxwstem.>, //s=k'w'ətɛx^w=sT-əʔm//, 'They were brought inside. (bring s-o inside)', example: <éwe lís yéthestem.>, //ʔəwə lís yə̀ə=sT-əʔm//, 'He/She wasn't told., They weren't told. (tell s-o)', syntactic comment: note the third person subordinate subject/agent in lís.

<-em>, is //əʔm//, PRON ['intransitive'], VOIC ['antipassive'], syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: this works well as an intransitivizer when there is no object np, when there is an object np following it has the alloeme antipassive which means that while there is an object, the focus is on the action instead—it is the opposite of a passive in that there is no transitivizer but there is an object np; there is no antipassive conjugation; found in <ixem>, izz //ʔix=əʔm//, SOC ['get credit'], (<=em> have, get, intransitivizer), <íweltàlem>, ds //ʔíwəl=tə[=Aə]=l=əʔm//, HUNT ['set a snare trap'], lx <=tel> device, thing for, (<à-ablaut> derivational, <=em> intransitivizer), <kwókwxwem>, izz //k'w'á[-C₁ə-]x^w=əʔm//, ABFC 'knocking, rapping (in the distance), tapping', (<-R1-> continuative), (<=em> intransitivizer), <kwél:em ~ kwélem> //k'w'əl=l=əʔm// 'get, fetch'; example: <łámtłh kwélem te siyólh>, //łə=m-tʔ k'w'əl=l=əʔm tə si=yáʔ//, 'Go fetch some wood.', phonology: si= allomorph of s= before roots beginning in y, (<-tlh> coaxing imperative, 2nd person sing.), attested by EB, <łalh kwélem kw'e sth'óqwi>, //łɛ-t k'w'əl=l=əʔm k'w'ə s=əáq'w'i//, 'Go get some fish.', (<-lh> ordering imperative), phonology: -lh allomorph of -lha after auxiliary verbs such as mi and la, attested by MH, <łachxw tsesá:t kws las (kwél:em, qó:m) kw qó:>, //łɛ-c-x^w cəs=é·=T k'w'-s łɛ-s (k'w'əl=l=əʔm, qá=m) k'w' qá//, 'Send him to (get, pack) water.'.

<-em>, is //əʔm// or <=em>, //əʔm//, VOIC ['middle voice'], PRON, syntactic analysis: is or ds, semantic comment: the middle voice expresses an action or process done by an agent to part of himself (as in scratch one's nose) or an action or process done as a natural force without human instigation, in the

former context it seems more like a required inflection, in the latter context it seems more derivational; there is no middle voice conjugation; found in <chewélhem ~ tsewélhem ~ tsôwélhem>, mdls //cêw=ə[- ʔ-]əm//, cts, ABFC ['to spawn'], literally /'to beach one's offspring/, lx <=elh> offspring, child, (<-em> middle voice), <chekwílem>, mdls //cák^w=íl-əm//, incs, TVMO ['go far away'], DIR, lx <=íl> go, come, get, become, inceptive, (<-em> middle voice), <kwelkwímelésem>, plv //C₁ə=əl=k^wím=əl=és=əm//, cts, ABDF /'one's face is red, one is blushing/, (<R5=> continuative), (<=el=> plural), (<=el> sort of, -ish, <=es> on the face, <=em> middle voice), <kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem>, mdls //k^wátx^w=əm ~ k^wátx^w=əm//, SD /'to rumble, to roar/, semantic environment [especially of water, also of thunder, earthquake, rockslide, etc.], (<=em> middle voice), <kwíythesem>, mdls //k^wíyè=əs=əm//, ABFC ['shake one's head side to side (as in saying no)'], LANG, lx <=es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), <qweloythí:lem>, //q^wəl=ayè=í-l=əm//, /'making music; March moon/ (compare root <qwà:l ~ qwel> talk, speak and <=ó:ythel> in the lips or jaw and <=em> middle voice), <imexósem>, mdls //ʔim=əx^y=ás=əm//, TVMO /'go for a walk, take a stroll, stroll/, lx <=ós> face, (<=em> middle voice), literally /'walk one's face (or walk oneself in a circle, walk oneself around)/, <íqw'esem>, mdls //ʔíq^w=əs=əm//, ABFC ['wipe one's face'], MC, CLO, PE, REL, MED, lx <=es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice).

<=em>, //əəm//, PLN ['place to get or have or gather or find'], phonology: often attracts stress to the preceding vowel, grammatical comment: probably developed from <-em> intransitivizer in the context of place-names; found in <Alhqá:yem>, //ʔéʔqə[=Aé=]y=əm//, phonology: ablaut, stress shift, /'snake island north of Strawberry Island in the Fraser River/, <Íyem>, //ʔíy=əm//, /'Eayem, a village site and fishing place above (upriver of) Yale, B.C./, <Lkwóxwethem>, //l=k^wóx^wèè=əm//, /'Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake/, <(Lexw)popeleqwith'á:m>, //(ləx^w)pa[=C₁ə=]ləq^w=îè'ε=əm//, phonology: vowel-merger, stress shift, /'rocky place between two CPR tunnels above and about half a mile east of Haig/, <Qíwexem>, //qíwəx=əm//, /'steelhead fishing spot at CPR tunnel near mouth of Hogg Slough/, <Qíwéxem>, //qíwə[=']x=əm//, phonology: stress shift, /'Sakwi Creek, about 1/3 mi. above Weaver Creek fish hatchery/, <Skwiyó:m>, //s-k^wíyà=əm//, phonology: stress shift, /'place of Joe and Louie Punch just east of Lakahahmen (Nicomen) band reserve #10 now known as Skweam (Joe Punch's father was known as Skweam)/, <Temélhem>, //təmə[=']t=əm//, phonology: stress shift, /'a spring-water stream south of Skowkale/, <T'ít'xelhcò:m>, //C₁í-t'əx=əʔcε=Aà=əm//, phonology: ablaut, stress shift, /'Yale Creek where it divides/, <(Lexw)thíthesem>, //(ləx^w)èí[=C₁ə=]á-ls=əm//, phonology: vowel-merger, /'place of big stones at Ruby Creek or on mountain above it/, <(Lexw)tl'átl'ekw'em>, //(ləx^w)è'é[-C₁ə-]k^w=əm//, /'Klaklacum, peaked waves place at Union Bar Indian Reserve #12 of the same name/, <(Lexw)ts'okw'á:m>, //(ləx^w)c'ak^w'ε[=']=əm//, phonology: stress shift, /'village above Five-Mile Creek near where skunk cabbages grew/, <(Lexw)wexésesem>, //(ləx^w)wəxés=əm//, /'Bill Bristol Island/, <Lexwchíyò:m>, //ləx^w=cí-yε=Aà=əm//, phonology: ablaut, stress shift, /'village at Cheam Indian Reserve #1/, <Xwth'kw'éem>, //x^w=è'ík^w=ə[=']m//, phonology: stress shift, vowel-loss, /'small spring-water creek near American Bar/.

<=em>, da //əəm//, CJ [(nominalizer)], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in <kw'qwém>, //k^wq^w=əm//, /'small hatchet, small axe/ (compare <kw'ó-qw'=et> club s-th or s-o, hit s-th (or s-o) with stick-like object), <tsqwá:yem>, //c=q^wé-y=əm//, /'lemon extract/, literally /'color + yellow + whatever =em means/, <ts'q'éyxem>, //c^ʔ=q^wéyx=əm//, /'vanilla extract/ (compare <ts'=q'éyx> black + <=əm//, <s=yelyelísem>, //s=yəl=C₁əC₂=(ə)ís=əm//, /'icicle/, <yelyelísem>, //C₁əC₂=yəlís=əm//, /'many icicles/ (compare <yélés> and <=elís> tooth, teeth), <q'elsyáqem>, //q^ʔəls=yéq=əm//, /'snowdrift/, literally /'twisting + snow + ?/, <qeyqeyxeló:sem>, //qεyqεyχ=əlá=ás=əm//, /'ray of sun from between clouds/ (compare <qeyqeyx=eló> shadow +

<=ós> on the face + <=em>), possibly <xwéylem ~ xwí:lem>, //x^wí:l=əm//, /'rope, thread, string', and a few others.

, possible bound root, meaning unclear unless related to <emét> sit.

<s'émqsel>, stvi //s=ʔəm=qsəl//, LANG ['nasal-sounding'], lx <=qsel> in the nose, syntactic analysis: participle, attested by BHTTC.<emémel>, DESC /'small (in quantity), a little', see emímel ~ amí:mel.

<emémel>, DESC /'small (in quantity), a little', see emímel ~ amí:mel.

<emémeles>, DESC ['tiny round things'], see emímel ~ amí:mel.

<emét>, probably root //ʔəmét from ʔamét//, ABFC /'sit, sit down, sit up, arise (from lying or sitting), get up (from lying down, from bed or chair)', see omét.

<emí: ~ emí>, TVMO ['come'], see mí ~ mé ~ me.

<emíls>, TVMO /'come near s-o, (come to s-o)', see mí ~ mé ~ me.

<emímel ~ amí:mel>, dmn //ʔəmíməl ~ ʔəmí-məl, prob. ʔə(=)[C₁í=]məl//, DESC /'a little bit, small bit, a few', (<R4=> diminutive probably, added (since it is a prefix only) before the initial <e> /ʔə/ was added (historically); <e> /ʔə/ is perhaps attested elsewhere as a prefix but with uncertain meaning), phonology: the pronunciation amí:mel by AC is probably slow or careful speech, with initial "a" /ɛ/ being a slow variant occasionally for "e" /ə/ and "í:" /í-/ being a slow variant of "í" /í/ in diminutive reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal probably, possibly adjective/adjectival verb or adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC, EB, example: <Did they give you a lot? No, just amí:mel.>, /'Did they give you a lot? No, just a small bit./, usage: code-switching, attested by AC, <axwethóxchxw kw' emímel>, //ʔɛx^w=əT-áxy-c-x^w k'w ʔəmíməl//, /'Give me a few., Give me a little bit (milk or raisins, for ex., from a couple to half full)', attested by EB.

<emémel>, dmv //ʔəméməl, prob. ʔə(=)[C₁í=][=Aé=]məl//, DESC /'small (in quantity), a little', (<é- ablaut> here may well be plural as is normal with diminutive reduplication and as is hinted at by the glosses), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, AD, EB, example: <emémelò kw'a's thíyt>, //ʔəméməl-à k'w-ɛʔ-s èíy=T//, /'(You only made/fixed a little.)/, attested by AD, <ówe lís u óle qéx emémelò>, //ʔówə lís ʔu ʔálə qéx ʔəméməl-à//, /'(It's not very much, just a little.)/, literally /'is not aux(there)-3sb contrast very much a little-just/, attested by AD, ASM ['little, small'], attested by EB, (semological comment: other speakers use axwíl in this way; EB uses axwíl for a little bit (as in emémel skw'ò:lmexw a little blackberries, a few blackberries)); found in <emémel kó>, //ʔəméməl kyá//, /'small car, little car/, attested by EB, <emémel stl'ít'eqelh>, //ʔəméməl s=è'í=è'əq=əʔ//, /'small child/, attested by EB, ASM ['a bunch of little ones'], attested by Deming: EF, MC.

<emémeles>, plv //ʔə(=)[C₁í=][=Aé=]məl=əs//, DESC ['tiny round things'], literally /'(?=)diminutive=plural=small=round thing', lx <=es> round thing, fruit, rock, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD, example: <emémeles smelmá:lt>, //ʔəméməl=əs s=C₁əC₂-mé·lt//, /'tiny rocks', attested by AD.

<=emòt>, da //ə̀m=àt//, N ['female name'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; may well be merely two affixes, <=em> or <=em> plus <=òt> female name, found in <Xwiyálemot>, //x^wiyél=əmat//, /'Indian name of Tillie Gutierrez', <Siyámót>, //siyé̀m=át//, /'Indian name of Susan Peters', <Siyó:mót>, //siyá-m=át//, /'Indian name of Philomena Kelly', <Ts'ekwihólemot>, //c'ək^wʔál=əmat//, /'Indian name of Mary (of Tzeachten, wife of Casimir of Chehalis, great grandmother of Nancy Phillips of Chehalis)'/.

<em'í:meth>, KIN ['grandchildren'], see í:meth.

<éniyels>, free root //ʔéniyəls//, EB ['domestic onion'], ['*Alium cepa*'], borrowed from English /ʔéniyənz/ *onions*, (semological comment: introduced by Caucasians, bulb eaten cooked or raw; the meaning can be singular though the term is borrowed from the English plural form), syntactic analysis: nominal.

<=ep ~ =ép ~ =lep ~ =í:lep> da // =əp ~ =əp ~ =ləp//, LAND /'ground, earth, dirt, on the ground', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <sqel:ép ~ sqél:ep>, ds //s=qəl=ləp//, LAND /'a lot of dirt, weeds, nuisance, something that's no good, garbage, trash', literally /'something bad/dirty on the ground', perhaps <sqoyép>, df //s(=)qay(=)əp//, EZ /'unidentified animal with marks on its face, perhaps badger or wolverine', see under main allomorph =ílép.

<epále>, NUM ['ten people'], see ó:pel.

<epálemets'>, NUM /'ten ropes, ten threads, ten sticks, ten poles', see ó:pel.

<epálôwes>, NUM ['ten paddles'], see ó:pel.

<epálôws>, NUM ['ten leaves'], see ó:pel.

<epálôws>, NUM ['ten birds'], see ó:pel.

<epóles>, NUM /'ten dollars, (ten Indian blankets [Boas])', see ó:pel.

<epóléstel>, TIME /'(first lunar month beginning in) July, (tenth month)', see ó:pel.

<epoléstexw>, NUM ['cost ten dollars'], see ó:pel.

<=épsem>, da // =əpsəm//, ANA /'on the back of the head, back of the neck', LAND ['neck of land'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <tépsem>, //t=əpsəm//, /'back of head and back of neck', <temélhépsem>, //təmélh=əpsəm//, /'red-headed woodpecker', literally /'red ochre/Indian paint fungus on back of head and neck', <tl'éqtepsəm>, //t'él'ε[=Aé]=qt=əpsəm//, /'long neck', <qwe'íqwepsəm>, //q'wə'íq'w=əpsəm//, /'scrawny neck, thin neck', <thehápsəm>, //t'eh=əpsəm//, /'big neck', <lekwépsəm>, //lək'w=əpsəm//, /'break one's neck'.

<=eqel>, da // =əqəl//, ANA /'in the throat, in the esophagus, in the voice', LAND ['throat of a cliff or mountain'], LANG ['language'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <ch'í:yxweqel ~ ts'í:yxweqel>, //c'í.yx'w=əqəl//, /'dry in the throat', <kw'éseqel>, //k'w'ε[=Aé]=s=əqəl//, /'burned in the mouth and throat', <smélq'w ~ smélq'weqel>, //smélq'w ~ smélq'w=əqəl//, /'uvula', <sthí:qel>, //s=èí=əqəl//, /'loud (voice)', literally /'big in throat', <xwiyétheqel>, //x'wə=yéè=əqəl//, /'interpret, repeat what is said', <xwéytheqel>, //x'wə=yé[-M2-]è=əqəl//, /'interpreting', <xweyétheqethòx>, //x'wə=yéè=əqəl=T-àx'//, /'interpret for me', phonology: 1 → zero here before //T//, <xwetíyéqel>, //x'wə=tíy=əqəl//, /'to answer, reply, answer back' (compare <xwtíy=tse> fight back), <xwtélqethóx>, //x'wə=tél=əqəl=T-àx'//, /'repeat after me', <xwelméxwqel>, //x'wəlméx'w=qəl//, /'Indian language', <xwelítémqel>, //x'wəlítəm=qəl//, /'white man's language, English', <chálmalqel>, //c'élmél=qəl//, /'Chinese language', <shxwmáth'elqel>, //s=x'w=méè'əl=qəl//, /'liar', <máth'elqéylem>, //m'éè'əl=qel=íl=əm//, /'to tell a lie', probably root <máth'el> be proud, comment: the last five examples may show suffix =qel language possibly from =qel in the head instead of from =eqel in the throat, but in loud we see loss of the first <e> and in interpret and answer we see the =eqel suffix referring to language. Further figurative extension of =eqel can be seen in kw'íy=eqel climb a hill or mountain (if this is not =qel in the head used figuratively) and (s)q'w'el=éqel cliff, vertical rock face.

<=eqel>, da // =əqəl//, MC ['container(s)'], semantic environment ['with numeral 5 so far, non-numerals, oblig.?'], (semological comment: possibly related to? =eqel in the throat), syntactic

analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <lhq'átseql>, //ʔq'éc=əqəl//, 'five containers (like baskets, etc.)', <i'axwíleqel>, //ʔiʔɛx'íl=əqəl// (compare Tait and Cheh. <a'axwíleqel>, 'small container'), <mímeleqel>, //míməl=əqəl//, 'small container' (compare <emímel> a little bit), <mémeleqel>, //mi[=Aá=]məl=əqəl//, 'small containers', phonology: e-ablaut plural of i in diminutive reduplication is regular, <t'iléqel>, //t'il=éqəl//, 'salmon after spawning when its eggs are loose', literally 'lonely + container'.

<eqéylem ~ yeqílem>, mdls //yəq=íl=əm~ ʔəq=íl=əm//, incs, TVMO 'crawl underneath, (go underneath)', see yeqílem ~ eqéylem.

<=eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs>, da //əqs ~ =éqs(=)əl ~ =él(=)qs(=)əl ~ =əl(=)qs//, ANA 'on the nose, in the nose', SH 'point or tip of a long object (pole, tree, knife, candle, land)', LAND ['point of geog. features like island or mountain or land'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <lhts'élqel>, //ʔc' =élqsəl//, 'cut on the tip of the nose', <méqsel>, //m=éqsəl//, 'nose', <Lhí:lhkw'elqs>, //ʔí-[=C₁ə=]k' =əlqs//, 'hook-nose (of people/creatures), Hooknose (the name of a mountain near Agassiz)', <xéyp'eqsel>, //xíy=p' =əqsəl//, 'scraped on the nose', <shxweqw'eléqstel>, //s=x'əq' =əléqs=təl//, 'nose-ring', <sth'émqsel>, //sè'ém=qsəl//, 'bridge of nose', <smétóqsel ~ smétéqsel>, //smétá=qsəl or smét=éqsəl//, 'snot', <s'éleqs ~ s'álqsel>, //sʔél=əqs ~ sʔé=əqsəl//, 'point of a knife', <témkweqsel>, //témk' =əqsəl//, 'blunt (of poles)', <yéqweqsi:ltsel>, //yéq' =əqs=í-ls=cəl//, 'I'm lighting the light (candle, lantern, etc.)', literally 'burn point go, come or device I (subject)', <xépqst>, //x'əp=qs=t//, 'sharpen a point', <éxqst>, //ʔéx=qs=t//, 'strike it (of a match)', literally 'scratch on the point 3rd person object', also <=éqsel>, //éqs(=)əl//, also <=elqsel>, //əl(=)qs(=)əl//, also <=elqs>, //əl(=)qs//.

<éq'eq'esem>, chrs //ʔéq' =C₁əC₂=əs=əm//, its //ʔ//, EZ ['turkey vulture'], ['Cathartes aura'], Elder's comment: "the name means "moving its head"", literally 'moving=characteristically=face=middle voice, or characteristically moving its own face', (<=R2> characteristic), lx <=es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, rare case of glottalized consonant followed by glottal stop, attested by EL, JL.

<=eqw ~ =(e)leqw ~ =íqw ~ =ó:qw>, da //əq' ~ =(ə)ləq' ~ =íq' ~ =á:q'//, ANA 'on top of the head, on the hair', WATR ['head of a river'], KIN ['head of descendants'], EZ ['fish (=heads)'], semantic environment ['with numerals 2-9, non-numerals'], (semological comment: optional?), phonology: =eqw occurs after iC(C), syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <kw'qwélqwt>, //k'qw' =ələq' =t//, 'hit s-o on top of the head (with a club or stick-like object)', <yethéleqw>, //yè=ələq'//, 'pointed head', literally 'sharp/good edge on top of the head', <sqwóteleqw>, //s=q'át=ələq'//, 'crown of head', <st'émleqw>, //s=t'ém=ləq'//, 'scalp, top of head', <xéymleqwt ~ xíymleqwt>, //x'ém=ləq' =t//, 'grab s-o by the hair', <tskwí:meqw>, //c=k'í-m=əq'//, 'red-headed, red hair', <yó:seqw>, //yá-s=əq'//, 'hat', <chílheqw>, //cíʔ=əq'//, 'bushy and uncombed hair', literally 'high on top of the head/hair', <tl'xwíqwtel>, //è'x' =íq' =təl//, 'kerchief', literally 'cover on top of head device', <lhíts'eqwem>, //ʔíc' =əq' =əm//, 'get one's hair cut', <xwthó:qw>, //x' =è=á:q'//, 'big head', <thítheqw>, //èíè=əq'//, 'big heads', <sts'ó:meqw>, //s=c'á-m=əq'//, 'great grandparent/-child', <ékwiyeqw>, //ʔók'iy=əq'//, 'great grandparent/-child', <th'ep'eyeqw ~ th'ep'oyeqw>, //è'əp'əy=əq'//, 'great grandparent/-child', <tómiyeqw>, //támíy=əq'//, 'great grandparent/-child', <lhq'atsesíqw>, //ʔq'écəs=íq'//, 'five fish', also <=eleqw>, //ələq'//, also <=íqw>, //íq'//, also <=ó:qw>, //á:q'//.

<eqw'ewílt>, HHG 'dry them (dishes), dry s-th (dish)', see íqw'.

<=es>, ia //əs//, PRON ['third person subject (of transitive verbs)'], syntactic analysis: is; found in <kw'átsetes.>, //k'ə[=Aé=]c=əT-əs//, 'He/She/It/They look at s-o.', <kw'étslexwes.>, //k'əc=l-

əx^w-əs//, /'He/She/It/They see s-o./, <imexsthóxes.>, //ʔim=əx^y=sT-áx^y-əs//, /'He made me walk./, <léwexes.>, //ləw=əx^y-əs//, /'He put it in./, <th'íwélmetes.>, //è'='íwəl=məT-əs//, /'He/She is fed up with s-o./, <tí'í:lsóxes.>, //è'í=ləs-áx^y-əs//, /'He/She loves me./.

- <-es>, ia // -əs//, PRON ['third person subjunctive subject'], syntactic comment: can be suffixed to forms prefixed with we- *when, if* or to the first subordinate verb after a negative verb, can also add the *when/if* meaning even without the we- prefix being present, also <-s>, // -s//, phonology: after auxiliary verbs ending in i (í, lí, mí, lhí); found in <welámes>, //wə-lé=m-əs//, /'if/when he/she/it goes, if/when they go/, example: <yó:swe weskw'áyes kw'els lám.>, //yá.swə wə-s=k^wéy-əs k^w-əl-s lé=m//, /'It might be impossible for me to go., I don't know if I could go., I don't know if it's impossible for me to go./, <éwe (kw'es) lámes.>, //ʔəwə k^wə-s lé=m-əs//, /'He/She/It doesn't/won't/don't go., They don't/won't go./, <éwe sts'eláxwemes.>, //ʔəwə s=c'ələ=[Aé=]x^w=əm-əs//, /'He/She is not a spirit-dancer., They're not spirit-dancers./, <éwe lís lám.>, //ʔəwə lí-s lé=m//, /'He/She/It didn't/doesn't go., They don't/didn't go./.
- <esáp'>, possibly root //ʔəsəp' or ʔəsə[-Aé=]p'//, cts //ʔ//, LANG ['ending a story (citation gloss) ~ it's ended(?)'], see esəp'.
- <esép'>, possibly root //ʔəsəp' or ʔəsə[-Aé=]p'//, rsls //ʔ//, LANG ['end a story (citation gloss) ~ is ended (of a story) (in context)'], possibly <é-*ablaut*> resultative, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, participle?, attested by AD, example: <esép' tel sɣwôxwiyám>, //ʔəsəp' t-əl s=x^wəx^wiyém//, /'My story is ended./, attested by AD.
- <esáp'>, prob. rsls and cts //ʔəsəp' or ʔəsə[-Aé=]p'//, cts //ʔ//, LANG ['ending a story (citation gloss) ~ it's ended(?)'], possibly <á-*ablaut*> continuative or resultative depending on which gloss is correct, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, participle?, attested by AD.
- <ésqthet>, pcrs //ʔəsq=T-ət//, ABFC ['grunt'], semantic environment ['when lifting something (for ex.)'], (<-*thet*> *purposeful control reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <ésta>, us //ʔəstə//, ASP probably /'start to (no citation gloss, just in context)/, syntactic analysis: mpcl?, attested by Deming, example: <ésta welh lhémexw>, //ʔəstə wəʔ ʔəməx^w//, /'It's started to rain./, literally /'start to? already rain./, attested by Deming.
- <ésh>, free root //ʔəš//, [ʔíš], LANG ['You're kidding.'], usage: slang popular at hop-picking about the 1940's, possibly borrowed from English perhaps itself from Yiddish (see "ish-ka-bibble", etc. of the same era), syntactic analysis: particle.
- <-èt>, ia // -ət//, MOOD ['subjunctive of passive'], VOIC (probably also) ['subordinate or dependent (with passive)'], syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: added to passive words that follow (are subordinated to) negatives or skw'á(:)y kw'es (*impossible/can't*) or subjunctive we- *when, if*, since there is no first person plural passive (-tólxw-es /-tóx^w-əs/ the active form *he/she/they [did s-th to] us* is used instead) -èt is not added to the active form (skw'áy kw'es maytólxwes. *We can't be helped., They can't help us.*), example: <skw'áy kw'es máythàlè mèt.>, //s=k^wéy k^wə-s méy=T-èləm-ət//, /'I can't be helped./, <skw'áy kw'es máythò mèt.>, //s=k^wéy k^wə-s méy=T-à-m-ət//, /'You can't be helped./, <skw'áy kw'es máytè mèt.>, //s=k^wéy k^wə-s méy=T-əm-ət//, /'He/She/It/They can't be helped./, <skw'áy kw'es máytòlè mèt.>, //s=k^wéy k^wə-s méy=T-àləm-ət//, /'You folks can't be helped./, <skw'áy kw'es (kw'étslàlè mèt., kw'étslò: mèt., kw'étslè mèt., kw'etlòlxwes., kw'étslòlè mèt.)>, //s=k^wéy k^wə-s (k^wéç=l-èləm-ət, k^wéç=l-à-m-ət, k^wéç=l-əm-ət, k^wéç=l-álx^w-əs, k^wéç=l-àləm-ət)//, /'(I, you, he/she/it/they, we, you folks) can't be seen./, <skw'áy kw'es (qwélstàlè mèt., qwélstò: mèt., qwélstè mèt., qwélstòlxwes., qwélstòlè mèt.)>, //s=k^wéy k^wə-s (q^wéç=[Aé=]l=sT-èləm-ət, q^wéç=[Aé=]l=sT-à-m-ət, q^wéç=[Aé=]l=sT-əm-ət, q^wéç=l-álx^w-əs, q^wéç=[Aé=]l=sT-àləm-ət)//, /'(I, you, he/she/it/they, we, you folks) can't be spoken

to. (speak to s-o)!, <ewéta skwíyextèmèt.>, //ʔəwə= ʔtə s=kʷíy=x=T-əm-ət//, /'Nothing could be done.'/, <ewétalh slheq'él:èmèt te skwíxs.>, //ʔəwə= ʔtə=ɛʔ s=ʔə=q'ɛ[=Aé=]l=l-əm-ət tə s=kʷɛ[=Aí=]xʷ-s//, /'Nobody knows his name.'/, <wiyóth kws wetsésetémet kws láms xó:kw'em.>, //wə=yáè kʷ-s wə-cəs=əT-əm-ət kʷ-s lé=m-s xʷá.kʷ=əm//, /'He was always told to go bathe.'/, literally /'(it) is always that if he was told that he go bathe himself/, <skw'áy kw'es xwlálá-ms tútl'ò kws las xíxewetèmèt welámes th'xwó-sem.>, //s=kʷ'ɛy kʷ'ə-s xʷlélé=əm-s tə=w=è'á kʷ-s xí[-C₁ə-]w=əT-əm-ət wə-lém-əs è'xʷ=á:s=əm//, /'He wouldn't listen to being warned not to go wash his face.'/

<-et>, ia //ət//, PRON [first person plural subjunctive subject], syntactic comment: can be suffixed to forms prefixed with we- when, if or to the first subordinate verb after a negative verb, can also add the when/if meaning even without the we- prefix being present, also <-t>, //t//, phonology: after auxiliary verbs ending in i (í, lí, mí, lhí); found in <welámet>, //wə-lé=m-ət//, /'if/when we go/, example: <éwetset sts'eláxwemet.>, //ʔəwə-c-ət s=c'əle[=Aé=]xʷ=əm-ət//, /'We're not spirit-dancers.'/, <éwetset lámét.>, //ʔəwə-c-ət lé=m-ət//, /'We don't go., We won't go./, <chexw maytólxw kw's éwetst líyemet.>, //c-əxʷ mɛy=T-álxʷ kʷ-s ʔəwə-c-ət líy=əm-ət//, /'You helped us not to laugh.'/, <éwetset lí:t lám.>, //ʔəwə-c-ət lí-t lé=m//, /'We didn't/don't go.'/

<=et or -et>, ia or da //ət// or //ət//, PRON [reflexive], phonology: triggers o-ablaut of root a, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix or possibly is; found in <q'óythet>, //q'áy=T=ət//, /'kill oneself/, <qelqelí:lthet>, //C₁əC₂=qəl=í:l=T=ət//, /'go get oneself dirty/, <xéltst'het>, //x'él=c'=T=ət//, /'turn over, turn around/, literally /'turn around purposely oneself/, <xó:lhmethet>, //xʷá.ʔ=məT=ət//, /'take care of oneself/, <xehó:methet>, //C₁ə-xɛ[=Aá=](·)m=məT=ət or C₁ə-xɛ[=Aá=].m=əT=ət//, /'cry for oneself/, <kw'qweméthet>, //kʷ'əqʷ=Ml=məT=ət or kʷ'qʷ=mə[=]=T=ət//, /'drop oneself into a seat angrily, throw oneself on the ground or floor in a tantrum, throw a tantrum'/.

<étlh>, ds //ʔə(-)tʔ//, LANG /'tag-question, isn't it? (often pronounced like "in it"), ain't it?, right?/, possibly root <e> //ə/ interrogative, (probably <-tlh> coaxing imperative), attested by EB, RM, AD, example: <lám tútl'o, étlh>, //lé=m t=ú=è'a, ʔə-tʔ//, /'He went, didn't he?, He left, right?, He left, ain't it/i'n' it?/, usage: one answer to this is <á'a> yes (but not <lí> he did), attested by AD, <xwá:lq chexw lám, étlh>, //xʷ'élq c-əxʷ lé=m, ʔə-tʔ//, /'You almost went, didn't you?/, attested by EB, <éwe ís lám, étlh>, //ʔəwə ʔí-s lé=m, ʔə-tʔ//, /'He didn't leave, did he?/, usage: the answer to this is <éwe> no (<á'a> yes is not acceptable), attested by AD, <éwechxw íxw lám, étlh>, //ʔəwə-c-xʷ ʔí-xʷ lé=m, ʔə-tʔ//, /'You didn't go, did you?, You didn't go, ain't it/i'n' it?/, usage: the answer to this is éwe no (neither lí (I) did nor á'a yes are acceptable), attested by AD, <ewéte kw stámes láme tl'éltl'elmet, étlh>, //ʔəwə=ɛtə kʷ s=tém=əs lémə è'əl=C₁əC₂=məT, ʔə-tʔ//, /'You never get used to it, do you?/, attested by EB.

<=étmel ?>, da //ət=məl//, ANA [fin], possibly <=mel> part, portion, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <q'étmel>, //q'ətməl or q'ət=məl//, /'fin, neck fin/, <th'étmel>, //è'ətməl or è'ət=məl//, /'belly fin, (ventral fin)/, however the affix is questionable if the two examples have roots that include the <et> (for ex. <q'et> meaning uncertain unless rattling sound, scraping sound perhaps as made when taken out of water and thrown on deck or ground; and <th'át>chew s-th (see root th'a)).

<etqwt>, pcs //ʔətqʷ=T//, SOC [caress s-o], ABFC, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<ótqwt>, cts //ʔə[-Aá-]tqʷ=T//, SOC [caressing s-o], ABFC, (<ó-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<ét'et'>, DESC /'(be) stretchy, (be) elastic'/, see ót'.

<=eth ?>, da //ə̀ə̀//, DESC ['(stripes)'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <skwímeth>, //s=k'ím=ə̀ə̀//, /'little round-mouthed sucker-fish (many have red stripes)'/ (compare <ts=kwí:m> red color), <sxá:meth ~ ts'its'emá:welh>, //s=x'ê-m=ə̀ə̀ ~ c'ic'əm=ê-wə̀+//, /'cottonwood sap' (root perhaps xà:m crying or stem sáx=em bitter as the sweet sap turns bitter if left out in the air for a while).

<eth'íwsem>, CLO ['put on a dress'], see íth'a.

<éts-'ets>, chrs //ʔ́ə̀c=C₁ə̀C₂//, LANG ['to stutter'], ABDF, (<=R2> characteristic or iterative), perhaps <áts>, bound root //ʔ́ə̀c//, ABFC /'hear'/, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Elder's comment: "AC said it has this form because you can't stutter just once" (compare probably <áts=l-exw> hear about s-th/s-o, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ʔ́ə̀ə̀ʔ́ə̀/ stutter, stammer H76:655, Sechelt /ʔ́áə̀ʔ́ə̀/ to stutter T77:34, B77:93 Squamish /ʔ́ə̀s-ʔ́ə̀ə̀-ʔ́ə̀ə̀/ stuttering W73:257, K67:387, see <áts>.

<s'éts-'ets>, chrs //s=ʔ́ə̀c=C₁ə̀C₂//, [sʔ́icʔ́ic (normal speed), sʔ́écʔ́éc (hyper-slow speed)], LANG /'stuttering, to stutter'/, (<s=> stative), possibly root <áts> as in <átslexw> hear about it, (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <s'éts-'ets swíyeqe>, //s=ʔ́ə̀c=ʔ́ə̀c s=wíyə̀qə̀//, /'stuttering man'/, attested by AC.

<Ets'its'a or Eth'íth'a or Ets'íth'a>, possibly root //ʔ́ə̀c' or ʔ́ə̀ə̀'//, PLN /'Ford Creek, (=Foley Creek?)'/, lx <=îə̀'ε> clothes, blankets probably, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1966 uht-ZEET-zah,

<éw>, free root //ʔ́ə̀w//, DESC ['too heavy to lift'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, particle?, attested by BHTTC.

<ew>, free root //ʔ́ə̀w//, TIME ['again'], syntactic analysis: mpcl, attested by EB, example: <áscha ew me xw'í látselcha yesq'ó>, //ʔ́é-s-cə ʔ́ə̀w mə x'w'ə̀=ʔ́í lə̀-c-ə̀l-cə yə̀=ʔ́á'á//, /'If he comes again, I'll go along.'/, attested by EB, <atselcha ew mi xw'í:lsòmə>, //ʔ́é-c-ə̀l-cə ʔ́ə̀w mi x'w'ə̀=ʔ́í=ls-àmə̀//, /'I'll come and see you again.'/, comment: note pncc (psychological non-control stem) xwe=í:ls, attested by EB, also <atselcha ew me xw'í:lmethome>, //ʔ́é-c-ə̀l-cə ʔ́ə̀w mə x'w'ə̀=ʔ́í=ə̀l=mə̀T-amə̀//, /'I'll come and see you again.'/, comment: note iecs (indirect effect control stem) xwe=í:el=met, with inceptive =el, attested by EB.

<ewá:lh ~ wá:lh>, CJ /'wasn't?, weren't?, didn't?'/, see éwe ~ ôwe.

<ewá ~ ôwá ~ wá>, CJ /'isn't?, aren't?, don't?, doesn't?, (be not?)'/, see éwe ~ ôwe.

<ewás>, CJ /'unless he, if he doesn't'/, see éwe ~ ôwe.

<éwe ~ ôwe>, free root //ʔ́ə̀wə̀ ~ ʔ́ówə̀//, CJ /'no, not be, be not'/, ASM, LANG ['say no'], semantic environment ['subject pronoun and no other verb in sentence (at most li interrogative), conversation where opinions are being polled'], syntactic analysis: vneg, dialects: Chill. speakers (for ex. AC, BJ, NP, MV) and Deming speakers (for ex. MH, MC) seem to have ôwe as a more frequent variant than speakers further from the Nooksack area, i.e. Tait and Cheh. speakers (for ex. AD, LJ, CT, SP, AK, and EB); this may be influence from Nooksack /o/; some speakers (for ex. BJ and AC) occasionally even have ówe ʔ́áwə̀/ as a variant (which would correspond with Nooksack /o/), attested by AC, BJ, NP, MV, MH, MC, AD, LJ, CT, SP, AK, EB, others; found in <éwechexw>, //ʔ́ə̀wə̀-c-ə̀x'w'//, /'Don't.'/, grammatical analysis: vneg-nonsubord.sj.-2ssj = vneg-mild imperative, attested by AC, also <uwchxw>, //ʔ́uw-c-x'w'//, /'Don't.'/, usage: short for éwechxw, attested by EB, AD, example: <éwe lís qéx>, //ʔ́ə̀wə̀ lís-s qéx//, /'There are not many.'/, attested by AC, <ôwe lís the'í:t, sta'á

- kw'e sxwôxwiyám**>, //ŋówə lí-s èəŋí-t, s=t-εŋé k'wə s=x^wox^wiyém//, /'It's not true, (it's) like a fable./, attested by AC, <**axwethóxchxw kw' tí, ôwe slíts'es; ôwéhxw lets'étexw**>, //ŋεx^w=əT-áxy-c-əx^w k'w tí, ŋówə s=líc'-əs; ŋowə-c-x^w ləc'-əT-əx^w//, /'Give me some tea, not full; don't fill it./, attested by EB, <**lámelhtsel qe tsel ôwe o**>, //lé=m-ət-c-əl qə c-əl ŋówə ŋa//, /'I was going but I'm not now./, <**ôwe lames**>, //ŋówə lé=m-əs//, /'He's not going., He won't go./, attested by Deming: MC, <**éwe ís xwélalà:m**>, //ŋəwə ŋí-s x^w[-ə-]lélè-m//, /'He's not listening./, attested by EB, <**ôwechap lámáp ~ ôwechap lámélép**>, //ŋówə-c-εp lé=m-ép ~ ŋówə-c-εp lé=m-əlép//, /'Don't you folks go./, attested by IHTTC, <**ôwechap halemáp ~ ôwechap halemélep**>, //ŋówə-c-εp hε-lə=m-ép ~ ŋówə-c-εp hε-lə=m-əlép//, /'Don't you folks go (be going)./, attested by IHTTC, <"**éwechap lámáp hélem tel slhxwélhcha**.">, //ŋəwə-c-εp lε=m-ép h́-lə=m t-əl s=tx^w=ətçε//, /'Don't you people go to my spit."/, usage: reporting what Paul Webster's wife said, a pun, playing on the word spit, slhxwélhcha, and the placename where Paul Webster lived, Th'qw'élhcha., attested by Tait: LJ, <"**ôwechxw swiyeqáxw, qe xixpó:mchexw**">, //ŋówə-c-x^w s=wiyeqə-éx^w, qə C₁í-xyá:pə[-M2]-m-c-əx^w//, /'You're not a man, but you're whistling."/, phonology: methathesis, usage: a saying to a young girl around puberty, to stop her from whistling, attested by Deming: MV, <**tl'o éwe í tí kwíxelexwt te thá**>, //ë'a ŋəwə ŋí tí k'wíxyə=l-əx^w-ət tə èé//, /'We didn't have a name for that (right here)./, attested by CT, HT, <**éwe stl'íses meytóxwes welámet súwq'tòlè**>, //ŋəwə s=ë'í-s-əs mεy=T-áx^w-əs wə-lé=m-ət súwq'=T-àlè//, /'He doesn't want to help us (when we) find you folks./, dialects: Tait, attested by SP, AK, AD, also <**éwe stl'íses kws meytóxwes welámet súwq'tòlè**>, //ŋəwə s=ë'í-s-əs k^w-s mεy=T-áx^w-əs wə-lé-m-ət súwq'=T-àlè//, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB, also <**ewe stl'ís kw'es meytólxws welámet sówq'tòlè**>, //ŋəwə s=ë'í-s k'wə-s mεy=T-álx^w-s wə-lé=m-ət sówq'=T-àlè//, dialects: Chill., attested by NP, ASM ['say no'], <**chap ôwe ~ lichap ôwe**>, //c-εp ŋówə ~ li-c-εp ŋówə//, /'Do you folks say no?'/, attested by IHTTC.
- <**ewá ~ ôwá ~ wá**>, //ŋəwə-ə ~ ŋowə-ə ~ wé//, CJ /'isn't?, aren't?, don't?, doesn't?, (be not?)'/, phonology: vowel-merger, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: vneg-interrog., example: <**ôwáchap lámélep ~ ôwáchap lámélep**>, //ŋow-é-c-εp lé=m-ə()ləp//, /'Aren't you folks going?'/, *<**ôwáchap halemélep**> rejected by IHTTC, <**ôwáchxw lámexw**>, //ŋow-é-c-x^w lé=m-əx^w//, /'Will you go?'/, literally /'Aren't you going?'/, attested by Deming: MC (Chill.), <**ôwáchxw t'ílemexw**>, //ŋow-é-c-x^w t'íl=əm-əx^w//, /'Will you sing?'/, literally /'Is it not you sing?'/, attested by Deming: MC, <**wátsa lamál yewá**>, //w-é-cε lε=m-él yə=wé//, /'Will you take me along?, Can I go along?'/, literally /'will it not be I go along?'/, syntactic analysis: vneg-interrog-future tense go=izs-subjunc lssb (travelling by=)along, attested by AC.
- <**ewás**>, //ŋəwə-əs//, CJ /'unless he, if he doesn't'/, phonology: vowel-merger, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: vneg-subjunctive3s, example: <**mícha xwe'í ewás lís málqelexwes**>, //mí-cε x^wə=ŋí ŋəw-és lí-s mélqə=l-əx^w-əs//, /'He's coming unless he forgets./.
- <**éwelh**>, //ŋəwə-ɬ//, CJ /'never, not ever'/, syntactic analysis: vneg-past, example: <**éwelhtsel lám**>, //ŋəwə-ɬ-c-əl lè=m//, /'I never go./, attested by EB, also possibly <**éwetsellh lám**>, //ŋəwə-c-əl-ɬ lè=m//, *<**ewetsellh í:l lám**> rejected by EB, <**éwelhtsel lám ye mímelha**>, //ŋəwə-ɬ-c-əl lé=m yə mí[-C₁ə]-ɬε//, /'I never go to spirit dances./, attested by EB, <**éwelh xà:m ~ ôwelh xà:m**>, //ŋəwə-ɬxè-m ~ ŋówə-ɬxè-m//, /'He never cries (cry)./, attested by EB, (irregular)éwe'lh xà:m, //ŋəwə-ɬxè-m//, /'He never cried./, attested by AD, <**éwelh xwlalà:m**>, //ŋəwə-ɬ x^wlélè-m//, /'He never listens./, attested by EB, <**éwelhtsel xwlalà:m**>, //ŋəwə-ɬ-c-əl x^wlélè-m//, /'I never listen./, attested by EB, <**éwelh t'ílemesthò:m té syùwèls**>, //ŋəwə-ɬ t'íl=əm=sT-à-m tə s=yèwəl-s//, /'He never sang you his spirit song./, syntactic analysis: vneg-past sing=izs-causative-passive2s demonstrative article nominal=spirit song-his, attested by AD, <**mókw'tset éwelh teló:met welí:xw xwe'í:t**>, //mók'w-c-ət ŋəwə-ɬ təl=l-á-mət wə-lí-x^w x^wəŋí-t//, /'We don't understand what you're saying./,

literally /'all -we don't -past learn =happen/manage to -oneself when/if- (there) -you subjunctive what is someone saying?/, attested by AC.

<ewá:lh ~ wá:lh>, //ŋəwə-ə-ʔ//, CJ /'wasn't?, weren't?, didn't?/, ASM, TIME /' weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?, does s-o ever?, never used to, not going to (but did anyway) [perhaps in the sense of *never usually do X but did this time*]?, syntactic analysis: vneg-interrogative affix-past affixed (vneg-interrog.-past), example: <ewá:lhchexw lhì:m>, //ŋəw-é-ʔ-c-əx^w ʔí:m//, /'Weren't you going to pick (fruit/leaves)?/, attested by EB, ASM [' weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?], <ewá:lhchxw kwáxw stl'ítl'qelh>, //ŋəw-é-ʔ-c-x^w k^wé-x^w s=C₁í=ë^ʔəq=əʔ//, /'Weren't you ever a child?/, syntactic comment: shows subjunctive subject pronoun2s -xw attached to kwá anyway which is a mpcl, attested by EB, ASM ['does s-o ever?'], <ewá:lh me kw'átsethò:m>, //ŋəw-é-ʔ mə k^wé=c=əT-à:m//, /'Does he ever come to see you?/, syntactic analysis: vneg-interrogative affix-past affixed auxiliary verb see-purposeful control transitivizer-passive2s, attested by EB, (irregular)ewá:lh xà:m, //ŋəw-é-ʔ-ʔxè:m//, /'Does he ever cry?/, attested by AD, also <ewá:lh xà:m>, //ŋəw-é-ʔ-ʔxè:m//, attested by EB, <walh me xélh kw'a' sqwálewel lhíxw me p'élh>, //ŋəw-é-ʔ mə xéʔ k^wé-ʔ s=q^wél=əwəl ʔí-x^w mə p'éʔ//, /'Do you ever feel sorry when you sober up?/, attested by Elders Meeting, ASM ['never used to'], <ewá:lh qó:qe>, //ŋəw-é-ʔ qá=C₁ə//, /'He never used to drink./, attested by EB, <ewá:lhtsel xwlalà:m>, //ŋəw-é-ʔ-c-əl x^wlélè:m//, /'I never used to listen., I never listened./, attested by EB, <ewá:lh xà:m>, //ŋəw-é-ʔ-ʔxè:m//, /'He never cried (cry)./, ASM ['not going to (but did anyway), [perhaps in the sense of: *never usually do X but did this time*]], <ewá:lhtsel lámàl>, //ŋəw-é-ʔ-c-əl lè=m-èl//, /'I wasn't going to go (but went anyway)., [perhaps: *I never go (but went anyway).*]], attested by EB, <ewá:lhtsel mí:l alqá:ls kws s'álhtel>, //ŋəw-é-ʔ-c-əl mí-l ʔəlq=é:ls k^w-s s=ʔéʔtəl//, /'I wasn't going to buy groceries (but I did)./, attested by EB, <ewá:lhtsel í:l lám>, //ŋəw-é-ʔ-c-əl ʔí-l lè:m//, /'I wasn't going to go (but I did)./, attested by EB, also <ewá:lhtsel lí:l lám>, attested by EB, also <ewá:lhtsel lámàl>, attested by EB, (semological comment: all three alternatives are in free variation, except that the forms with vaux lí:-l (root lí: *be there*) may imply going further to pick than the forms with vaux í:-l (root í: *be here*)), syntactic analysis: -l and -àl are alternative forms of 1s subordinate subjunctive subject; the former is used with auxiliary verb's ending in i, the latter is used with the subordinated verb itself (see Galloway 1977, 1980, etc.).

<ôwestexw ~ éwestexw>, caus //ŋówə=sT-əx^w ~ ʔéwə=sT-əx^w//, LANG /'deny it; say no; tell s-o to say no/, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, ASM ['deny it'], attested by Elders Meetings 6/16/76, 3/29/78; found in <ôwestexwlha>, //ŋówə=sT-əx^w-ʔə//, /'Deny it./, example: <lúw xwel ôwestexw>, //lə-əw xwəl ʔówə=sT-əx^w//, /'He's still denying someone./, ASM ['say no'], <tsel wel ôwestexw>, //c-əl wəl ʔówə=sT-əx^w//, /'I really say no./, ASM ['tell s-o to say no to s-o'], Elder's comment: "this is correcting the translations *deny it* and *say no* given earlier", attested by AD 10/9/79.

<ewéta>, cpds //ŋéwə=M2=tə//, CJ /'there's none, there's nothing, there's nobody, there's no, be none, be nothing, be nobody/, phonology: metathesis or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: vneg, syntactic comment: occupies first position in sentence nearly all the time, even when functioning as a subject or object (in the English translation); also it precedes main verbs directly in sentences though often serving as a subject or object of that verb in English translation; it may be that it originated as *te éwe that which is no* (which doesn't seem to occur itself now), but shifted the article and stress when it compounded--thus when it precedes a nominal no article is required and it can serve as a subject or object but occurs in sentence-initial position (since the verbal part is now in front), ASM ['there's none, be none'], <la ôwéte tl'oqá:ys>, //lɛ ʔowéte tə=la=qé:ys//, /'Now (there's) no more./, attested by ME, ASM ['there's nothing, is nothing'], example: <ewéta kw'e kw'étslexwes te swíyεqε>, //ŋəwéte k^wwə k^wwéc=l-əx^w-əs tə s=wíyεqε//, /'The man saw (see) nothing., The man didn't see anything./, attested by EB, also <ewéta kw'étslexwes te swíyεqε>, //ŋəwéte k^wwéc=l-

- əx^w-əs tə s=wíyəqə//, attested by EB, <ôwéta kw totí:ltá:l>, //ŕowéte k^w ta[=C₁ə=]l=í-l=T-é-l//, 'I've got nothing to think about.', syntactic analysis: vneg demonstrative article understand[=?]=go/come/get-purposeful control transitivizer-sbdsj lssb, attested by Deming, <ôwéta shxwlís kws axwesthóxes>, //ŕowéte sx^w=lí-s k^w-s ʔəx^wə=sT-áxy-əs//, 'There's nothing that he has to give me., It's free.', attested by Deming, <ewéta kwstám il kw'étslexw>, //ŕəwéte k^w=s=tém ʔí-l k'wéc=l-əx^w//, 'I saw (see) nothing.', attested by Elders Meeting, <ewéta kwstáms slí:w>, //ŕəwéte k^w=s=tém-s s=lí-w//, 'There's nothing in(side) it.', attested by EB, <ôwéta stáms s'áhtels>, //ŕowéte s=tém-s s=ʔé†təl-s//, 'He/She didn't have anything to eat.', attested by Deming, ASM ['there's nobody, be nobody']; found in <ôwéta>, //ŕəwéte//, 'There's nobody.', semantic environment ['example in reply to a question meaning Is your grandfather in?'], attested by AC, example: <ewéta mé xwe'í>, //ŕəwéte mé x^wə=ʔí//, 'Nobody came.', attested by EB, <ewéte kwstámes láme tl'éltl'elmet, etlh>, //ŕəwéte k^w=s=tém-əs lé=m-ə ẽ'əl=C₁əC₂=məT, ʔə-t†//, 'You never get used to it, do you?/', literally 'Nobody ever gets used to it, does one?/', attested by EB, <ewéta kw'étslexw te swíyeqe>, //ŕəwéte k'wéc=l-əx^w tə s=wíyəqə//, 'Nobody saw (see) the man., Nothing saw the man.', attested by EB, <ewéta tewát kw'étslexwes te swíyeqe>, //ŕəwéte tə=wét k'wéc=l-əx^w-əs tə s=wíyəqə//, 'The man saw nobody.', syntactic comment: tewát is *who*, tewátes is *somebody*, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, <ewéte tewátes>, //ŕəwéte tə=wét=əs//, 'nobody', attested by EB, <ewéta tewát il kw'étslexw>, //ŕəwéte tə=wét ʔí-l k'wéc=l-əx^w//, 'I saw nobody.', attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, also <ewéta tewát líl kw'étslexw>, //ŕəwéte tə=wét lí-l k'wéc=l-əx^w//, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, <ewéte kw'ewát q'óq'ey>, //ŕəwéte k'wə=wét q'á[=C₁ə=]y//, 'There's nobody sick.', attested by JL.
- <wá:ta>, //ŕəwə[-ə]=tə//, CJ 'is there none?, isn't there any?/', phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: vneg[-interrogative affix-], syntactic comment: contains interrogative affix -e merging with the root vowel before the =ta suffix, example: <wá:ta á sméyéth>, //wé-te ʔé sméyəè//, 'Have you got any meat?/', literally 'Is there none, your meat?/', syntactic comment: this is a common type of construction in AC's speech, attested by AC.
- <ôwethelh>, ds //ŕówə=è-ə† or ʔówə-è-ə†//, CJ 'never did, he/she/they never did', possibly <=th> which seems to here mean *ever* or *time* ("it was not ever", "there was no time that"), (<-elh> *past tense*), syntactic analysis: vneg, attested by EB, AD, example: <ôwethelhtsel>, //ŕówə=è-ə†-c-əl//, 'I never did.', attested by EB, AD.
- <xwewá>, ds //x^w=ʔəwə=Aé//, CJ 'not yet be, be not yet', (<á-ablaut> *derivational*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: vneg, Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wəwʔáx^w/ (*be*) not yet (*the case*) K67:349, Songish /x^wəwʔéʔ/ (*be*) not yet) M68; Sechelt and Pentlatch /x^wá/ (*be*) not, no and Mainland Comox /x^wáʔ/ no show that the stressed vowel may be inherited from the plain negative root (G82:23), example: <xwewáchxw í:xw q'e'íl:ém>, //x^w=ʔəwé-c-x^w ʔí-x^w q'əʔíl-ém//, 'You're not old yet.', phonology: hyperslow pronunciation adds length in two places, attested by AC, <xwewátsel il áhtel>, //x^w=ʔəwé-c-əl ʔí-l ʔé†təl//, 'I haven't eaten yet.', attested by Deming: MH, <xwewá ís me t'ók'w' thel tál>, //x^w=ʔəwé ʔí-s mə t'ák'w è-əl təl//, 'My mother hasn't come home yet.', attested by EB, AD, <xwewá ís slíts'>, //x^w=ʔəwé ʔí-s s=líc'//, 'It's not yet full (fill).', attested by AD, <xwewá lís xà:m>, //x^w=ʔəwé lí-sxè-m//, 'He hasn't cried (cry) yet.', attested by AD, <ts'áts'el tsqwá:y, (xw)ewás lép'ex.>, //c'é[=C₁ə=]l c=q'é·y (x^w=)ʔəwə-és lép'=əxy//, 'It's very green, one doesn't eat it (yet).', attested by Deming (esp. SJ 5/3/79).
- <xwewá:>, //x^w=ʔəwə=Aé-ə//, CJ 'isn't s-o yet?, isn't it yet?, hasn't s-o yet?/', phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: vneg-interrogative affix, example: <xwewá: ís me t'ók'w' thel tál>, //x^w=əwé-ə ʔí-s mə t'ák'w è-əl təl//, 'Hasn't my mother come home yet?/', attested by EB, AD, <xwewá lís xà:m>, //x^w=əwé-ə lí-sxè-m//, 'Hasn't he cried yet?, He hasn't cried yet.', phonology: for AD here length on xwewá: to show interrogative is optional, attested by AD,

<**xwewá ta' swáqeth**>, //x^w=əwé(-ə) t-εʔ s=wéq=əè//, 'You haven't got a husband yet?/', literally 'your husband is not yet?, (or perhaps instead) your husband is not yet./, phonology: if there is an interrogative here, its reflex (length here on xwewá:) is optionally deleted here; another interpretation is that the sentence is only a rhetorical question, not literally a question meant to be answered, and thus has no interrogative -e affix, attested by DC, BJ, AD, <**xwewá ta' swíyeqe**>, //x^w=əwé(-ə) t-εʔ s=wíyəqə//, 'You haven't got a man yet?/', attested by DC, BJ, AD, <**xwewá is me qw'él te sth'í:m?**>, //xw=əwé(-ə) ʔi-s mə q'wél tə s=è'í:m//, 'Is the fruit ripened yet?/', literally 'is not yet? here -it become ripe the berry/', attested by AC (11/19/71).

<**eweltí:l**>, df //ʔəw=əl=T-ə[=Aí:=]l or ʔəw=əl=T-əl=í:l or ʔəw=əl=t[=Aí:=]əl//, PLAY 'to race (on foot), a race (any kind)'/, literally possibly 'go hurry each other purposely for a long time', possibly root <ʔəw> hurry, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, possibly <=t> purposeful control transitivity, possibly <=el> reciprocal, possibly <=í:l> go, come, get, become, possibly <í:-ablaut> durative, phonology: vowel loss in root, consonant merger in root, possible ablaut or syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal (compare root in <ów=thet> to hurry, be in a hurry), attested by EB (4/27/76, 3/1/76), also <óttí:l>, //ʔəw=tə[=Aí:=]l//, also 'race (any kind/horse/foot/etc.)', attested by NP (10/10/75), example: <**eweltí:lchelcha**>, //ʔəw=əl=T-ə[=í:=]l-c-əl-cε//, 'I'll race./, attested by EB (4/27/76), possible variant pronunciation: <əweltí:l>, [əwɛltíj], 'any kind of racing', attested by (EH, RG, SN 7/16/99 (SU transcription, tape 1) and <ilh əweltí:l>, [iɬ əwɛltíj], 'He raced', attested by (EH, RG, SN 7/16/99 (SU transcription, tape 1).

<óweltí:l>, cts //ʔə[-Aá-]w=əl=T-ə[=í:=]l//, PLAY 'racing, (a race (on foot/canoe/horse) (Elders Group))', (<ó-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also 'a race (on foot/canoe/horse)'/, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), example: <látsel óweltí:l>, //lɛ-c-əl ʔə[-Aá-]w=əl=T-ə[=í:=]l//, 'I'm going to be racing., I'll be racing./, attested by EB, also 'I'm going to race./, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), <óweltí:l tútl'ò>, [əwɛltí:l túɬ'ə], 'He was racing', attested by (EH, RG, SN 7/16/99 (SU transcription, tape 1).

<sweltí:l>, dnom //s=ʔəw=əl=T-ə[=Aí:=]l//, PLAY ['a race'], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: vowel-loss in root, consonant merger (ʔw → w), possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (4/27/76), example: <hík sweltí:l>, //hík^w s=ʔəw=əl=T-ə[=Aí:=]l//, '(It's) a big race./, attested by EB.

<éwelh>, CJ 'never, not ever', see éwe ~ ówe.

<ewéta>, CJ 'there's none, there's nothing, there's nobody, there's no, be none, be nothing, be nobody', see éwe ~ ówe.

<ewéta shxwlistexw>, EFAM 'not care about s-o, have no use for s-o, be impassive', see shxwlí.

<ewétò shxwlí>, EFAM 'useless, no special use, ordinary', see shxwlí.

<=ewí:ls>, da //əwí:ls or əw=í:ls//, HHG ['dishes'], possibly <=í:ls> tool, device, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <th'exw(e)wí:ls>, //è'əx^w=(-ə)wí:ls//, 'wash dishes' (root <th'éxw> wash), <shxwth'oxwewí:ls (or shxwth'exwewí:ls)>, //sx^w=è'əx^w=əwí:ls (a probably sic for ə)//, 'sink, dishpan', <xwe'iqw'ewí:ls>, //x^wə=ʔíq^w=əwí:ls//, 'drying dishes' (compare <iqw'=es=em> wipe one's face).

<=ewíts ~ =íts ~ =ích ~ =ech>, da //əw(=)íc ~ =íc ~ =əc//, ANA ['on the back'], DIR ['on the back of something'], possibly <=ew> on the body, those allomorphs without <=ew> also have extended alloemes/meanings DIR ['on the surface, on top'] (fuller discussion see under <=í:tse ~ =etsel>, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=ewích>, //əw(=)íc//, also <=í:tse>.

//í·cəl//, also <=etsel>, //əcəl//; found in <kw'qwewíts>, //k'wq'w=əwíc//, 'hit on the back (with stick-like object)', <xekw'ólesewíts ~ xekw'óles>, //xək'w=áləs=əwíc ~ xək'w=áləs//, 'backbone', <lekewíts>, //lək'w=əwíc//, 'break the spine or back; have a hunchback', <kw'etsewítsem>, //k'wəc=əwíc=əm//, dialects: Tait, 'look back', <sxep'í:tseł>, //sxəp'í·cəl//, 'chipmunk', literally 'scratch or scrape on back', <sxxep'í:tseł>, //s=xəxəp'í·cəl//, 'chipmunk with multiple stripes on his back', <sqwómàtsel>, //sq'ám=ècəl//, 'hunchback, lump on the back', root <q'em> lump, possibly <tslhítsełxel>, //cʰ=ícəl=xʷəl//, 'top of the foot', literally 'upper back/surface/top of foot', <pálétst>, df //pél(=)əc=T or péł=ə[= '=]c=T//, 'skim it off' (root meaning unknown but <=ets> on the surface/top), <q'áwetsel>, //q'əw=əcəl//, 'dorsal fin (long fin on back of fish)', literally perhaps 'turn in river on back', <láts'ewets>, //léc'=əwəc//, 'one hundred, hundred', root <láts'> different, also see <=í:tseł ~ =etsel>.

<ewól>, bound root //ʔəwál//, PLAY 'play (games, etc.)'.

<ewólem>, mdls //ʔəwál=əm//, PLAY 'play (games, etc.)', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Deming, also <ewó:lem>, //ʔəwá:l=əm//, attested by AC, other sources: ES //ʔəwá:ləm/, example: <lámalha ewólem e>, //lé=m-əʔə ʔəwál=əm ʔə//, 'Go play (you guys)!', syntactic comment: imperative2p, attested by Deming.

<iwólem ~ í:wólem>, cts //ʔə[-Ai(·)-]wál=əm//, PLAY ['playing'], (<i-ablaut ~ í:-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <wiyóth kw'es í:wólems te stá:xwelh, t'ít'elem kw'es í:wólems>, //wiyáè k'w-əs ʔə[-Aí-]wál=əm-s tə s=té·x'w=əʔ, t'í[-C,ə-]l=əm k'w-əs ʔə[-Aí-]wál=əm-s//, 'The children are playing all the time, singing as they're playing.', attested by AC.

<sewólem>, dnom //s=ʔəwál=əm//, PLAY ['a game'], phonology: loss of the root glottal stop after s= nominalizer is irregular, (irregular), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<sewsewólem>, pln //C₁əC₂=səwál=əm//, PLAY ['games'], (<R3=> plural), phonology: the reduplication even of the nominalizer is very irregular, showing that EB considers the initial /s/ part of the root now, (irregular), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<lexsewólem>, ds //ləx'w=s=ʔəwál=əm//, EFAM ['playful'], PLAY, lx <lexw=> always, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group 2/16/76.

<ewólemstexw>, caus //ʔəwál=əm=sT-əx'w//, PLAY ['play with s-o'], (<=em> middle voice, <=st> causative control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming.

<eywéyłaq or iwíłaq>, ds //ʔə[-Ai-]wál=í(·)l=əq//, cts, incs, PLAY ['play-dancing'], (<i-ablaut> continuative), (<=í(:)l> come, go, get, become, <=aq> male? or more likely <=éleq> as an occupation), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by EB after LJ.

<iwá:ltse>, ds //ʔə[-Ai-]wa[=Aé·=]l=cəs//, PLAY ['cat's-cradle'], ASM ['game of making designs in string strung between one's hands; the designs or patterns include: the flea (t'ót'elhem), the whirlpool in the Fraser (Hémq'eleq), the owl (chítmexw), diamonds (either one, two, four, eight or sixteen diamonds), and slip-away (cut fingers, cut neck)'], (<i-ablaut> continuative), (<á:-ablaut> derivational), lx <=tse> on the hand, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal?, attested by IHTTC 9/14/77, also <siwá:ltse>, //s=ʔiwé·lcəs//, attested by NP has also heard this form.

<ewólemstexw>, PLAY ['play with s-o'], see ewólem.

<=ewòt>, da //əw=ət//, N ['female name'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <Óyewot>, //ʔáy=əwat//, 'baby sister of Mt. Cheam, also Indian name of Amy Cooper.'.

<=ex>, da //əx'w//, TIB ['purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred'], syntactic analysis: derivational suffix; found in <léwexes>, //léw=əx'w-əs//, 'He put it in.', <léwexem>.

//léw=əxʷ=əm//, /'It was put in./, <lép'ex>, //lép'=əxʷ//, /'eat s-th/, <tá:lx>, //t'é:l=xʷ//, /'track s-th/s-o/, <kwá:lx>, //kʷ'é:l=xʷ//, /'hide s-th (an object, not a person)/, <tl'pì:lx>, //t'əp=í:l=xʷ//, /'bring s-th down (from upper shelf or upstairs)/, <wá:lxes.>, //w'é:l=xʷ-əs//, /'He threw it (upwards). (throw s-th upwards)/, <hó:kwexes.>, //há:kʷ=əxʷ-əs//, /'He used it. (use s-th)/, <xwálxes.>, //xʷ'é:l=xʷ-əs//, /'He lifted it. (lift s-th)/, <máx>, //m'é=xʷ//, /'take it off (from s-th it is attached to)/, <xwemáx>, //xʷə=m'é=xʷ//, /'open s-th (a door for ex.)/, <memáx>, //C₁ə=m'é=xʷ//, /'to separate/split up people fighting/, <témex>, //t'ém=əxʷ//, /'desire s-th, wish for s-th/, <t'ámex>, //t'ém=əxʷ//, /'braid it/.

<=ex>, da //əxʷ//, SH /'upright, erect/, DIR, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <ímex>, //íim=əxʷ//, /'walk/ (compare <í(:)m=et> step on s-th, literally /'step upright/), <lhexéyléx or better lhexíléx>, //t'əx=íl=éxʷ//, /'stand up/ (root <lhex=> stiff plus <=í:l> go, come get and <=éx> upright), <xwexwíléx>, //C₁ə=xʷíy=əl=éxʷ//, /'get up with quick motion/ (compare <R5=> resultative and <xwiy> rise, climb + <=el> go, come, get + <=éx>, <qw'eyíléx>, //qʷəy=íl=éxʷ//, /'dance/, <kwéléxt>, //kʷ'él=éxʷ=t//, /'shoot s-th/ (root <kwel=> hold in hand), <wá:lx>, //w'é:l=xʷ//, /'throw upward/ (compare <s=wá:ls> a scramble, scramble-giving (gifts are thrown upward towards a crowd and they scramble for them)), <t'áméx>, //t'ém=əxʷ//, /'to braid' (root unclear).

<éxel>, possibly root //t'əxʷəl//, [ʔíxʷíl], CAN /'to paddle, paddling a canoe (in rough water)/, possibly <=el> come, go, get, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BJ, Elders Group, EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔísun/ make strokes, to paddle and /ʔíʔsun/ (making strokes, paddling) W73:256, K67:398, also <éyxel>, //t'əyxʷəl//, attested by Elders Group; found in <éxellha>, //t'əxʷəl-t'ə//, /'Paddle (in rough water)./, example: <li éxel?>, //li t'əxʷəl//, /'Did he paddle?/, attested by AC, <latsel éxel>, //lɛ-c-əl t'əxʷəl//, /'I'm going to paddle./, attested by AC, <éwelh éxel>, //t'əwə-t' t'əxʷəl//, /'He didn't paddle./, attested by AC (text), <lóy kwsu xwéms kw'as éxel>, //láy kʷ-s-u xʷəm-s kʷ-ɛ-s t'əxʷəl//, /'You have to paddle fast./, literally /'it's only fast that you paddle/, syntactic comment: note adverb/adverbial verb as main verb, attested by EB, *<tsel éxel te (sléxwelh, t'l'elá:y, q'xwô:welh)> rejected, /'I paddled a (canoe, shovel-nose canoe, big-bowed canoe)/, rejected by EB.

<í:xel>, cts //t'ə[-Aí-]xʷəl//, CAN [ʔ'paddling'], (<í:-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, also <íxel>, //t'ə[-Aí-]xʷəl//, also /'paddling a canoe (in smooth water)/, attested by Elders Group 3/26/75.

<=exw>, ia //əxʷ//, PRON /'him, her, it, them, third person object/, syntactic analysis: is; found in <qelstexwtse>, //q'él=sT-əxʷ-cəl//, /'I don't like it/him/her/them. (dislike s-o/s-th)/, <kw'étslexwes.>, //kʷ'éc=l-əxʷ-əs//, /'He/She/It/They see s-o./.

<=exw>, ia //əxʷ//, PRON [ʔ'second person singular subjunctive subject'], syntactic comment: can be suffixed to forms prefixed with we- when, if or to the first subordinate verb after a negative verb, can also add the when/if meaning even without the we- prefix being present, also <=xw>, //xʷ//, phonology: after auxiliary verbs ending in i (í, lí, mí, lhí); found in <welámexw>, //wə-lé=m-əxʷ//, /'if/when you go/, example: <éwechexw sts'eláxwemexw.>, //t'əwə-c-əxʷ s=c'ələ[=Aé=]xʷ=əm-əxʷ//, /'You're not a spirit-dancer./, <éwechexw lámexw.>, //t'əwə-c-əxʷ lé=m-əxʷ//, /'You don't/won't go./, <éwechexw íxw lám.>, //t'əwə-c-əxʷ ʔí-xʷ lé=m//, /'You didn't/don't go., Don't go./.

<éxw>, free root //t'əxʷ//, SM [ʔ'(said when something smells bad)], EFAM, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AHTTC.

<exwá:ls>, sas //t'əxʷ=é:ls//, ABFC [ʔ'scratch around'], (<=á:ls> as a structured activity (non-continuative)), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**ixwels**>, cts //ʔə[-Aí-]x^w=əls//, sas, ABFC ['scratching around'], (<=els> as a structured activity (continuative)), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<=**éxwthelh**>, da //=**éx^wèəʔ**//, ANA ['on the tongue'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, possibly <=**exw**> lump, round, around, possibly <=**thelh**> in the mouth, possibly final devoicing of <ɫ> to <ɬ> derivational or possibly diachronic, phonology: possible devoicing; found in <**téxwthelh**>, //t**éx^w**=x^wèəʔ or t=**éx^wèəʔ**//, 'tongue', <**sxàmeléxwthelh**>, //s=xèmə=əl=**éx^wèəʔ**//, 'wild tiger lily', literally 'nominal bitter on the tongue'.

<**éx**>, free root //ʔ**éx**//, EFAM ['(said when you are disgusted)'], syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AHTTC: AD, NP.

<**éxímels**>, SOC ['to put on credit ??'], see íxem.

<**éxímstexw**>, SOC ['lend s-o money'], see íxem.

<**éxímt**>, SOC ['lend money to s-o, [give s-o credit]'], see íxem.

<**éxó:ythelem**>, HHG ['shave (the face)'], see íx.

<**éxqst**>, FIRE ['strike s-th pointed (esp. a match)'], see íx.

<**éxwtel**>, HHG ['broom'], see íxw.

<**éy ~ éy**>:, free root //ʔ**éy** ~ ʔ**éy**//, VALJ 'be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture, other things?)', EFAM, SOC, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, other sources: ES //ʔ**éy**/, JH //ʔ**í**/, ASM ['be good, good'], example: <**é:ychexw swíyεqe**>, //ʔ**é**-y-c-əx^w s=wíyεqə//, 'You're a good man.', attested by AC, <**éy slháli**>, //ʔ**éy** s=ʔéli//, 'She's a good woman.', attested by AC, <**éytsel**>, //ʔ**éy**-c-ə//, 'I'm good.', attested by Deming, <**éy swáyèl**>, //ʔ**éy** s=wèy=ə//, 'Good day.', usage: a greeting, attested by Deming, <**éy kw'els kw'etslòmè**>, //ʔ**éy** k'w-əl-s k'wəc=l-àmə//, 'It's good to see you.', attested by RP, EB, <**ts'áts'eltsel xwoyíwel tel sqwálewel kw'els me xwe'í sq'ó talhlúwep, éy l sí:yáye**>, //c'él[=C₁ə=]l-c-əl x^w=ε[=a=]y=íwəl t-əl s=q^wél=əwəl k'w-əl-s mə x^wə=ʔí s=q'á tε=ʔ=lúwə=p, ʔ**éy** l sí[=·]y**éy**ə//, 'I'm very happy to come here at this gathering my good friends.', attested by Deming, syntactic comment: the possessive /l/ my follows the adjective /éy/ good, and occurs alone with no article in the vocative use here, <**éy xwlá(m) tl'eléwe te tselqómé**>, //ʔ**éy** x^w=lél(m) è'ə-lówə tə cəlq=ámə//, 'Blackcaps are good for you.', attested by EB, <**éy xwlá(m) tl'eléwe te st'élmexw**>, //ʔ**éy** x^w=lél(m) è'ə-lówə tə s=t'ól məx^w//, 'The medicine is good for you.', <**le xwe éy**>, //lə x^wə ʔ**éy**//, 'It was good., He's/She's satisfied (of sex or many other things).', semantic environment ['sex, other things also'], attested by JL, ASM ['may it be good'], <**éy ta' sleq'áleq'el**>, //ʔ**éy** t-εʔ s=lə(=)q'élə=C₁əC₂(?)//, 'May your travelling be good.', attested by EB, ASM ['good feelings, glad, happy'], <**éy kw'el sqwá:lewel**>, //ʔ**éy** k'w-əl s=q^wè-l=əwəl//, 'I have good feelings., I have good thoughts., I'm glad., I'm happy. I'm grateful., I'm thankful.', also <**éy tel sqwálewel**>, //ʔ**éy** t-əl s=q^wél=əwəl//, <**thá:ytes te éy sqwálewel**>, //èí[=AÉ=]y=T-əs tə ʔ**éy** s=q^wè-l=əwəl//, 'It's making good feelings.', attested by EB, <**éy tel sqwálewel kw'etslólé môkw' í(kw'elò)**>, //ʔ**éy** t-əl s=q^wél=əwəl [k'w-əl-s] k'wəc=l-álə mók'w ʔí(=k'wə=là)//, 'I'm glad to see you all here.', attested by Deming, <**éy t'we kw'el sqwálewel we'emís**>, //ʔ**éy** t'wə k'w-əl s=q^wél=əwəl wə-ʔəmí-s//, 'I'll be glad if he comes', ASM ['better'], <**éy telí tl'á'altha**>, //ʔ**éy** təlíé'-C₁é-ʔélèε//, 'He's better than me.', literally 'He's good from (obj. of prep.-)me.', <**le xwá éy**>, //lə x^wé ʔ**éy**//, 'It got better.', <**yeláwél éy**>, //yəlélw=əl ʔ**éy**//, 'It's better., He's/She's better.', <**yeláwél éy telí tl'á'altha**>, //yəlélw=əl ʔ**éy** təlíé'-C₁é-ʔélèε//, '(It's/He's/She's) better than me.', <**Tl'ó yeláwél éy**>, //è'á yəlélw=əl ʔ**éy**//, 'That's the best., That's better.', <**éy, tl'ó yewál éy**>

- st'élmexw; welí kw'e li te éqwelets te thqát éwe líš eyém**>, //ʔéy, ë'á yəwél ʔéy s=t'əlməx^w; wə-lí k'wə li tə ʔəq'ə=ləc tə èqét ʔəwə lí-s ʔéy=əm//, /'It's good; it's the best medicine; if it's on the back (side away from the rising sun) of the tree it's not as strong./, attested by CT, <éy t'wa>, //ʔéy t'wə//, also <éy t'we>, (morphosememic development: //it would be better, it would be good, it ought to be, it should be, it needs to be//), literally /'it's good evidently, it's good I guess, it must be good/, <éy t'we kw'as th'exwəwils tloqá:ys>, //ʔéy t'wə k'w-ε-s è'əx^w=əwils tla=qé:ys//, /'You better wash the dishes now./, attested by AD, <éy t'we kws p'áth'etemet>, //ʔéy t'wə k^w-s p'èè'=əT-əm-ət//, /'It better be sewed., It needs to be sewed./, attested by AD, <éy t'wa kw'els lám>, //ʔéy t'wə k'w-əl-s lém//, /'I should go./, literally /'it should be that I go/, ASM ['let it be'], <éy kw'ómkw'emcha telí s'ólh sqwálewel xwlam kw'e ít totí:lt tlówàyə̀l>, //ʔéy k'wám=C₁əC₂-cə təlí s=ʔáʔ s=q'él=əwəwəl x^w=lε-m k'wə ʔí-t ta[-C₁ə-]l=í-l=T tlá=wèy=əl//, /'Let our thoughts be strong toward what we are studying today./, attested by AD, <éy kws hákw'eleschet te s'í:wes te siyolexwálh>, //ʔéy k^w-s hék'w=ələs-c-ət tə s=ʔí-wəs-s tə s=iyáləx^wə-əʔ//, /'Let us remember the teaching of the elders past./, phonology: vowel merger, consonant merger, attested by AD, <éy kws ste'ás>, //ʔéy k^w-s s=t=əʔé-s//, /'Amen./, (morphosememic development: //Amen//), literally /'let it be like that/, attested by AD, NP, Deming, ASM ['well'], <li éy ta' s'ítet>, //li ʔéy t-εʔ s-ʔítət//, /'Did you sleep well?/, literally /'Was it good your sleep/, attested by Fish Camp 1978, also <líchxw we'ítet kw'e éy>, //li-c-x^w wə-ʔítət k'wə ʔéy//, attested by Fish Camp 1978, ASM ['nice, well-behaved, good'], <éy ta sqwà:y>, //ʔé[-y] t-ε s=q'əm=é-y//, /'You've got a nice dog./, literally /'it's very good your dog, your dog is very good/, phonology: stress shift (high to mid in sentence intonation), attested by AC, <éychap mámele>, //ʔéy-c-εp C₁é-mə̀lə̀//, /'You are good children./, semantic environment ['(said to someone's children)'], attested by AD, ASM ['polite'], <éy ~ ts'áts'el éy>, //ʔéy ~ c'éc'əl ʔéy//, /'polite, good, very good/, literally /'good ~ very good/, attested by Deming, ASM ['is popular'], <éy mestíyexw; mekw'ewát t'l'íls>, //ʔéy məstíyəx^w; mək'w=əwét è'í=ls//, /'He's popular., He's a good person; everyone likes him./, ASM ['is clean, good'], <éy te lálems>, //ʔéy tə léləm-s//, /'Her house is clean./, attested by AC, ASM ['virgin'], <Éy Máli>, //ʔéy méli//, /'Virgin Mary/, attested by EB, /'the Hail Mary/, ASM, semantic environment ['Catholic prayer, words to a Catholic prayer'], attested by EB, ASM ['comfortable'], semantic environment ['furniture, perhaps other environments'], <welá:wel éy>, //wə=yəlɛ·w=əl ʔéy//, /'it's comfortable/, ASM ['fine'], <ò éy>, //ʔow ʔéy//, /'it's fine, he's/she's fine/, attested by BJ (Ben James), ASM ['it would be good'], <éyelh>, //ʔéy-əʔ//, /'it would be good/, (<-elh>), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb-past affixed, <éyelh lílelh welám>, //ʔéy-əʔ lí-l-əʔ wə-lém//, /'It would be good if I went./, syntactic comment: note 1s subordinate subjunctive here followed by the past tense, both on the auxiliary; note too the subjunctive prefix we- if, when on the verb following the aux and the subjunctive subject marker; also note that both the main verb éy and the adjacent auxiliary lí-l are inflected with past tense markers -elh; all three structures seem a little unusual.
- <í'iy>, dm̄v //C₁í=ʔéy//, VALJ /'cute, a little one is good, good (of s-th little)'/, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC, IHTTC.
- <é'iy ~ á'iy>, dmpv //C₁í[-Aé]-ʔéy ~ C₁é-ʔéy//, VALJ /'good (of little ones), cute (of many of them)'/, (<é-ablaut of R4=> plural of diminutive), phonology: stress shift, ablaut, reduplication, vowel change (éy → unstressed iy), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb-diminutive-pl, attested by IHTTC.
- <í'istexw>, caus //C₁í=ʔéy=sT-əx^w//, EFAM /'find it funny'/, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC.
- <á'iy ~ 'á'iy>, dmn //ʔé[-C₁ə]=y or C₁é=ʔéy//, VALJ /'cute little one'/, probably <-R1-> diminutive, possibly <R7=> diminutive, phonology: reduplication, vowel-raising (ey > iy), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.

- <**álíy** ~ **'álíy**>, plv //ʔ[-əɪ-]éy//, VALJ ['more than one is good, good (of many things or people)'], (<-el-> plural), phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb-pl, attested by IHTTC.
- <**'al'álíy**>, plv //C₁əC₂-ʔ[-əɪ-]éy//, VALJ ['all good'], (irregular)double plural?, (<R3-> plural), (<-el-> plural), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb-pl-pl?, attested by IHTTC.
- <**shxw'éy**>, dnom //sx^w=ʔéy//, VALJ ['what s-o/s-th is good for'], syntactic analysis: nominal, relative clause, example: <**mekw'stám shxw'éys**>, //mək'w=stém sx^w=ʔéy-s//, ['(It's) good for everything.'/], attested by EB, <**ôwéte shxw'éys**>, //ʔowə= 'tə sx^w=ʔéy-s//, ['(It's) good for nothing., He's good for nothing.'/], attested by EB, Elders, <**ewétal shxw'éy**>, //ʔəwə= 'tə-l sx^w=ʔéy//, ['I'm good for nothing.'/], <**lóy kws shxw'íys kws qwíqwelats**>, //láy k^w-s sx^w=ʔéy-s k^w-s C₁í=q^wè-l=lə[=M2=]c//, ['All he's good for is calling s-o down (call s-o down, gossip)'], literally 'is only that he what he's good for that he is calling down/gossiping', phonology: reduplication, metathesis, attested by EB.
- <**siyachís**>, dnom //s=ʔéy=εcə[=Aí=]s//, ANAH ['right arm'], lx <=(a)chís> arm from lx <=tses> hand plus í-ablaut, phonology: ablaut, stress shift, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**eyáleqep** ~ **iyáleqep**>, ds //ʔéy=éləqəp//, SM ['have a fragrance, have a good smell, smell good'], lx <=áləqep> smell, in smell, phonology: vowel shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders 3/15/72, Deming, also <**eyáleqep**>, //ʔéy=éləqəp//, attested by NP, example: <**eyáleqep te sp'á:q'em**>, //ʔéy=éləqəp tə s=p' é-q' əm//, ['The flower smells good.'/].
- <**iyáleqepthet**>, incs //ʔéy=éləqəp=èə//, SM ['starting to smell good'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.
- <**iyálewes**>, ds //ʔéy=éləwəs//, EFAM ['(be) brave'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.
- <**iyálewet**>, pcs //ʔéy=éləwə(s)=T//, EFAM ['do s-th oneself'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**léwecha o iyálewet**>, //ləwə-cə ʔa ʔéy=éləwə(s)=T//, ['You'll do it (yourself)'], attested by AC, <**lhímèlhcha o iyálewet**>, //ʔlíməʔ-cə ʔa ʔéy=éləwə(s)=T//, ['We'll do it ourselves'], attested by AC, <**lhwélepcha o iyálewet**>, //ʔwələp-cə ʔa ʔéy=éləwə(s)=T//, ['You people will do it yourselves'], attested by AC.
- <**iyálewethet**>, incs //ʔéy=éləwə(s)=T=ə//, EFAM ['try to do something (no matter what, anyway)'], phonology: consonant loss, vowel shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by EB, AD, also <**iyólewethet**>, //ʔéy=é[=Aá=]ləwə(s)=T=ə//, phonology: ablaut automatic before <=thet>, consonant loss, vowel shift, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by EB, AD, also <**iyólwéthet**>, //ʔéy=é[=Aá=]lwə[= ']=T=ə//, phonology: ablaut, consonant loss, stress shift, vowel shift, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by NP, example: <**laxxw iyólwéthet**>, //lə-c-x^w ʔéy=élwé=èə//, ['You're going to try it (anyway, no matter what)'], (semological comment: see also *independent*), attested by NP.
- <**eyámeth'**>, ds //ʔéy=éməè'//, DESC ['smooth (of pole, stick, or wood)'], semantic environment ['pole, stick, wood, stature'], ANAH ['good figure, good shape'], VALJ, semantic environment ['human'], lx <=ámeth'> pole, stick, upright, stature, height, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC, Elders Meeting, example: <**eyámeth' siyó:lh**>, //ʔéy=éməè' s=yá.ʔ//, ['smooth wood'], ASM ['good figure, good shape'], also <**eyámets'**>, //ʔéy=éməc'//, attested by EL or TM, phonology: these speakers (from Chehalis) often show <ts'> /c'/ where all other Upriver speakers attested have <th'> /è' /--consonant shift.
- <**iyá:q**>, df //ʔéy=é-q or ʔəy=é-q//, KIN ['girl's younger brother (pet name)'], root <éy ~ iy> good, possibly <=á:q> male; penis, phonology: éy → iy unstressed often, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

- <i'éyel>, dmv //C₁i=ʔéy=əl//, incs, ABFC 'recover, be better', (<R4=> diminutive), (<=el> go, come, get, become), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <tsel i'éyel>, //c-əl ʔi=ʔéy=əl//, 'I'm recovered.', attested by EB, <tsel ma i'éyel>, //c-əl mɛ ʔi=ʔéy=əl//, 'I got better.' (compare <me> get, become, inceptive), attested by EB, <líchxw me tu i'éyel>, //li-c-x^w mə tu ʔi=ʔéy=əl//, 'Are you getting better?'/, also <líchxw welh me tu á:yelew>, //li-c-x^w wəʔ mə tu ʔé-y=əl=əw (w sic for x^w?//, usage: less preferred than líchxw me tu i'éyel.
- <á'áyal> (BG: better spelled <éy'éyel> or <á'éyel> or <í'éyel>), [éʔéyel], 'got better; recovered', attested by RG,EH 8/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 6), [BG: if the initial vowel is <á>, this could be a *resultative* form, if it is <éy> it could be *resultative*, *characteristic*, or *plural*, if it is <í> then this form may be a *non-continuative* just translated in a past tense manner due to context].
- <i'éyelstexw>, caus //C₁i=ʔéy=əl=sT-əx^w//, IDOC ['make s-o well'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<=exw> third person object), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <mí i'éyelstem te shxw'álám>, //mí ʔi=ʔéy=əl=sT-əm tə sx^wlém//, 'The Indian doctor made him/her well.', literally 'get/become he/she was caused to be well (by) the Indian doctor', syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb transitive verb-passive demonstrative article nominal (agent of passive), attested by EB.
- <éyeles>, pncs //ʔéy=ələs//, EFAM ['agree'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb or adjective/ adjectival verb, example: <l éyeles sqwálewel>, //l ʔéy=ələs s=q^wè-l=əwəl//, 'I agree with you.', literally 'my agree(ing) thoughts/feelings', (morphosememic development: //I agree with you//).
- <éyelew>, incs //ʔéy=əl=əw//, EFAM ['oh my gosh.'], (<=ew> contrastive), syntactic analysis: interjection.
- <eyeləw'welh>, df //ʔéy=əl=əw=['=]w=əʔ//, EFAM ['for goodness sakes.'], (<=welh> meaning unknown unless related to <=exwelh> tongue), phonology: stress shift, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by EB, AD, example: <eyeləw'welh te qél>, //ʔéy=əl=əw=əʔ tə qél//, 'For goodness sakes., the bad person.', attested by EB, AD.
- <xw'í'álh>, df //x^w=ʔéy=ʔéʔ//, LANG ['talk quietly'], literally perhaps 'be good in the manner of the voice [head or become good in the voice]', possibly <xw=> pertaining to the head, possibly <xw(e)=> become, get, possibly <=elh ~ ='álh> according to, in the manner of, possibly <='álh> in voice, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders 12/15/76.
- <shxw'í'álh>, stvi //s=x^w=ʔéy=ʔéʔ//, LANG 'soft voice, have a soft voice', ABFC, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders 12/15/76.
- <shxw'éyelh>, stvi //s=x^w=ʔéy=əʔ//, ABFC 'be in clear voice, be in good voice, be in good health, healthy', VALJ, (<=s=> stative), possibly <xw=> pertaining to the head, possibly <xw(e)=> get, become, lx <=elh ~ ='álh> according to, in the manner of or in voice?, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, ASM ['be in clear voice, be in good voice'], <atsel shxw'éyelh tel qwóqwel>, //ʔɛ-c-əl s=x^w=ʔéy=əʔ t-əl q^wè-[-Aá-C₁ə-]l//, 'My voice is clear.', literally 'my talking is in good/clear voice', phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic comment: ambiguous past, attested by JL, ASM ['be in good health, be healthy'], dialects: NP, JL ('hardly used'), never heard by EB, <lí u shxw'éyelh el líye>, //lí ʔu s=x^w=ʔéy=əʔ ʔəl lí-ə//, 'How's his health?', semantic environment ['asking after your child's health (for ex.)'], dialects: NP, ASM ['somebody that's healthy'], dialects: Cheh., attested by NP.
- <ey'éyelh>, plv //C₁əC₂=ʔéy=əʔ//, LANG ['talking good'], VALJ, (<R3=> plural), lx <=elh ~ ='álh> according to, in the manner of or in voice?, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by HT.
- <shxw'iy'éyelh>, stvi //s=x^w=C₁əC₂=ʔéy=əʔ//, LANG ['be in clear voice'], VALJ, (<=s=> stative),

possibly <**xw**> relating to the face or head, (<**R3**> plural), lx <=**elh** ~ ='**alh**> according to, in the manner of or in voice?, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL, example: <**atsel shxwiw'eyelh tel qwóqwel**>, //ʔɛ-c-əl s=x^w=C₁əC₂=ʔɛy=əʔ t-əl q^wá[-q^wə-]//, /'My voice is clear./, chrs //s=xw=C₁əC₂=ʔɛy=elh//, phonology: vowel shift (ey → iy), attested by JL, <**xwey'eyelhs yé qweqwà:l**>, //x^w=C₁əC₂=ʔɛy=əʔ-s yé C₁ə=q^wè:l//, /'He's talking good./, attested by JL.

<**eyelhómex**>, ds //ʔɛy=əʔ=áməxy//, DESC ['good-looking'], VALJ, lx <=**elh**> meaning uncertain unless in health lx as above, <=**ómex**> in appearance, in looks, -looking, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: Deming, attested by EF.

<**eyém ~ iyém**>, ds //ʔɛy=ém ~ ʔiy=ém//, DESC ['be strong'], VALJ, semantic environment ['of persons, animates, sickness, medicine, health, words, stick (but not of table)'], literally /'good in strength'/, lx <=**ém**> in strength, phonology: optional vowel shift, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BJ, EB, ME, Elders Group, CT, JL, NP, example: <**olew eyém**>, //ʔal=əw ʔɛy=ém//, /'(It's) too strong'/, semantic environment ['of medicine or strength of a person or thing'], <**eyém sq'óq'ey**>, //ʔɛy=ém s=q^wá[-C₁ə=y]//, /'(It's a) real bad sickness./, literally /'it's a strong sickness'/, attested by ME, <**eyém sqwà:l**>, //ʔɛy=ém s=q^wè:l//, /'(They're) strong words'/, ASM ['used by a chief or high councillor when he talked to his people, good words that were respected'], <**éy, t'ó yewál éy st'élmexw; welí kw'e lí te éqwelets te thqát éwe lí s eyém**>, //ʔéy, è'á yəwél ʔéy s=t'ól məx^w; wə-lí k'wə lí tə ʔéq^wə=ləc tə èqét ʔəwə lí-s ʔɛy=ém//, /'It's good, it's the best medicine; if it's on the back of the tree (side away from the rising sun) it's not as strong./, MED ['be strong'], attested by CT, <**əwe ís eyém**>, //ʔówə ʔí-s ʔɛy=ém//, /'He/she/it is not strong., He/she/it is weak./, attested by EB, <**atsu eyém**>, //ʔɛ-c-əl-əw ʔɛy=ém//, /'I'm healthy., I'm strong., My health is good./, grammatical comment: in the speech of JL, TM and EB -el first person sg. subject is sometimes dropped before -ew contrastive, -el dropping, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by JL, TM, also <**áchu eyémò**>, //ʔé-c-əl-əw ʔɛy=ém-à//, attested by JL, <**tse u eyém ò**>, //c-əl ʔu ʔɛy=ém ʔà//, attested by EB, <**su mékw' tsu eyémò**>, //s-əw mék'w c-əl-əw ʔɛy=ém-à//, /'(So they are all strong/healthy.)'/, attested by JL, also <**su mékw'ò kwsu eyémes**>, //s-əw mék'w-à k^w-s-əw ʔɛy=ém-əs//, attested by JL, <**eyém u ól**>, //ʔɛy=ém ʔu ʔál//, /'strongest'/, attested by NP.

<**eyémstexw**>, caus //ʔɛy=ém=sT-əx^w//, IDOC /'make it strong, make him/her/them strong'/, VALJ, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group, example: <**əwechxw eyémstexw**>, //ʔówə-c-x^w ʔɛy=ém=sT-əx^w//, /'Don't make it strong./, syntactic comment: irregular negative construction in that it lacks the 2s subjunctive pronoun either on a auxiliary verb or on eyémstexw, syntactic analysis: imperative, negative, <**eyémstexw ta sqwálewel**>, //ʔɛy=ém=sT-əx^w tɛ s=q^wè:l-əwəl//, /'Make your mind strong., Make your feelings strong./, syntactic comment: imperative (though no imperative nor 2s subject pronoun inflections are present) due to the 2s possessive pronoun on the object np.

<**xwe'eyem ~ xw'eyem**>, incs //x^wə=ʔɛ[= '=]y=ém//, WATR /'be clear (of water), be smooth (AC)'/, semantic environment ['water'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, JL, AC, Deming, example: <**xwe'eyem te stóló**>, //x^wə=ʔɛy=ém tə s=tá.ləw//, /'The river is clear., The river is smooth./, attested by AC,

<**Xwe'eyem**>, dnom /x^wə=ʔɛy=ém//, PLN /'Deming (Wash.), South Fork of Nooksack River and village nearest Deming'/, probably borrowed from Nooksack nox^wʔíyəm ~ x^wʔíyəm South Fork of Nooksack River and village at its mouth near modern village of Deming; now used for Deming, <**li te Xwe'eyem**>, //li tə x^wə=ʔɛy=ém//, /'at Deming'/, attested by Deming.

- <**séyem**>, stvi //s=ʔɛy=é[=M2=]m//, DESC ['be strong'], found in <**séyem éliyels**>, EB, FOOD *garlic* (lit. strong + [domestic] onion), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**simáléqep**>, stvi //s=ʔɛy=ém=éléqəp, siméléqəp//, SM /'strong smell, bad stink, smell that can't be located'/, (<s=> prob. stative), lx <=ém> *in strength*, lx <=áléqep> *smell*, phonology: consonant-loss (glottal stop), vowel-loss (é), syntactic analysis: stvi, attested by Elders Group, AC, also <**simáleqep**>, //s=ʔɛy=ém=éləqəp//, /'bad stink'/, attested by AC.
- <**simíwél**>, stvi //s=ʔɛy=ém=íwól//, EFAM /'strong feelings, mad all the time but won't fight'/, (semological comment: ['one is scared of such a person']), syntactic analysis: stvi.
- <**siyá:m**>, dnom, probably //s=iy=é·m//, SOC /'chief, leader, respected person, boss, rich, dear'/, VALJ, probably literally "nominal/someone/something that=is strong", (<s=> nominalizer), root <éy ~ iy> *good*, probably lx <=ém ~ =á:m> *in strength*, compare <ey=ém ~ iy=ém> *strong*, and <qel=á:m> *weak*, syntactic analysis: nominal. See main entry under letter s, for much more information and derived forms from <**siyá:m**>.
- <**Íyem ~ Íyémm**>, dnom //ʔíy=əm ~ ʔíy=ém//, PLN /'Eayem, a village site and fishing place above (upriver of) Yale, B.C.'/, ASM ['located 3 miles north of Yale and two miles south of Five-Mile Creek, on the west side of the Fraser River; site now marked by a sign off the highway calling it Eayem and giving some details, toward the end of the road is access to the Fraser River where a smooth potholed rock shore may show where the Stó:lô fished (and still fish) and made fish oil in the holes; the name is said to mean "lucky place to catch fish"'], literally /'good place'/, lx <=em> *place*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, AD, AK.
- <**xw'éyeqel**>, ds //x^w=ʔɛy=əqəl//, ABFC ['(have) a clear voice'], LANG, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, poss. adjective/adjectival verb.
- <**iyés**>, dnom //ʔɛy=és//, SOC /'ma'am, female friend, chum (female), little girl'/, phonology: vowel shift (unstressed ey → iy), syntactic analysis: nominal, ASM ['ma'am'], semantic environment ['used with a female adult stranger as polite term of address'], usage: polite, example: <éy swàyèl, iyés>, //ʔɛy s=wèy=əl, ʔiy=és//, /'Good day, ma'am.'/, attested by Deming, ASM ['female friend'], semantic environment ['used with or of a friend'], <láw iyés>, //léw ʔɛy=és//, /'Hello friend (to a female)., Hi chum (girl).'/, attested by AC, NP, ASM ['little girl'], semantic environment ['used with a female child stranger as polite term of address'], <éy swàyèl, iyés>, //ʔɛy s=wèy=əl, ʔiy=és//, /'Good day, little girl.'/, attested by Deming.
- <**iyéseq**>, dnom //ʔɛy=és=əq//, SOC /'sir, male friend, chum (male), sonny'/, lx <=əq> *male*, LANG, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, Elders Group, AC, NP, ASM ['sir'], semantic environment ['used with an adult male stranger as a polite form of address'], usage: polite, example: <éy swàyèl, iyéseq>, //ʔɛy s=wèy=əl, ʔiy=és=əq//, /'Good day, sir.'/, attested by Deming, ASM ['male friend'], semantic environment ['used with or of a male friend'], <láw iyéseq>, //léw ʔiy=és=əq//, /'Hello friend (to a male).'/, attested by AC, ASM ['(male) chum'], semantic environment ['used with or of a male friend'], <láw iyéseq>, //léw ʔiy=és=əq//, /'Hi chum (to a boy).'/, attested by NP, <éy swàyèl, iyéseq>, //ʔɛy s=wèy=əl, ʔiy=és=əq//, /'Good day, chum (to a male).'/, attested by Deming, ASM ['sonny'], semantic environment ['used with a young boy stranger as a polite form of address'], <éy swàyèl, iyéseq>, //ʔɛy s=wèy=əl, ʔiy=és=əq//, /'Good day, sonny.'/, attested by Deming.
- <**íyes ~ éyes**>, ds //ʔíy=əs ~ ʔɛy=əs//, SOC /'be fun, have (lots of) fun, have amusement, having lots of fun, be pleasant'/, VALJ, EFAM, lx <=es ~ =ó:s> probably *cyclic period, time period*, literally /'be good time, have good time'/, syntactic analysis: vii, poss. also adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, AC, ASM ['be fun'], <íyes te'ílé>, //ʔíy=əs tə=ʔí=ílé//, /'This is fun.'/, attested by EB, ASM ['have fun'], example: <éyes te stá:xwelh>, //ʔɛy=əs tə s=té·x^w=əʔ//, /'The kids had a lot

- of fun.', attested by AC, <eyéschxwò ta' xáws syó:ys>, //ʔéy=əs-c-xʷ-à t-εʔ xéws s=yá:ys//, 'Have fun in your new work.', phonology: stress shift perhaps due to suffixing of -à, attested by EB, <eyéstset>, //ʔéy=əs-c-ət//, 'We have fun.', phonology: stress shift unexplained, attested by EB, <tset éyes>, //c-ət ʔéy=əs//, 'We had fun.', syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by EB, ASM ['having lots of fun'], <áth'elchet we'éyes kwsu mékw'tset>, //ʔéè'əl-c-ət wə-ʔéy=əs kʷ-s-əw mék'w-c-ət//, 'Everybody is really having lots of fun., We are all really having lots of fun.', attested by Elders Group.
- <í:yó:sem>, cts //ʔí[---]y=á:s=əm//, mdls, SOC ['having fun'], VALJ, EFAM, ds <=em> middle voice, phonology: length infixing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <í:yó:semset>, //ʔí-y=á:s=əm-c-ət//, 'We're having fun.', attested by EB.
- <eyéstem>, stpc //ʔéy=əs=təm or ʔéy=əs=Təm or ʔéy=əs=T-əm//, SOC 'he was fun, he was enjoyed, they enjoyed him', VALJ, EFAM, phonology: stress shift unexplained, syntactic analysis: participle or passive?, attested by EB.
- <í'eyó:stem>, plv //ʔíy[=C₁əC₂]=á:s=təm//, chrs, SOC 'having lots of fun, it's a lot of fun', VALJ, EFAM, (<=R2> plural or characteristic), phonology: reduplication, attested by EB, example: <í'eyó:stem kw'e la imexósem>, //ʔíy-ʔəy=á:s=təm k'wə lə ʔim=əxy=ás=əm//, 'It's a lot of fun to go for a walk.', attested by EB.
- <eyó:sthet ~ iyóstheth>, pcrs //ʔéy=á:s=T-ət ~ ʔiy=ás=T-ət//, SOC 'a whole bunch having fun; having lots of fun, having a good time', VALJ, EFAM, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.
- <iyésqel>, ds //ʔéy=əs=qəl//, ABFC ['(have a) pleasant voice'], LANG, VALJ, lx <=qel> in the throat; voice; language, phonology: stress shift probably triggered by second affix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.
- <éystexw ~ éy:stexw>, caus //ʔéy=sT-əxʷ ~ ʔéy=sT-əxʷ//, SOC 'like s-o [his/her personality], like s-th [its taste, its idea], be interested in s-th/s-o, enjoy s-o sexually', VALJ, EFAM, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, ASM ['be interested in s-th/s-o'], <éy:stexwes>, //ʔéy=sT-əxʷ-əs//, 'he is interested in it, he was interested in it', ASM ['like it [its idea/concept; its taste]'], example: <tset éystexw>, //c-əl ʔéy=sT-əxʷ//, 'I like it', semantic environment ['also used to express agreement with someone's idea or statement'], Elder's comment: ""also used for 'I agree with you'", lit. I like it", <tset éystexw te skw'ólmexw>, //c-əl ʔéy=sT-əxʷ tə s=k'wólməxʷ//, 'I like blackberries.', attested by NP, <éystexwtsel te halq'eméylem sqwéltel>, //ʔéy=sT-əxʷ-c-əl tə hε=ləq'él[=Aə]=məl=í:l=əm s=q'è[=Aə']=l=təl//, 'I like the Halkomelem language.', phonology: vowel shift, ablaut, el-loss, attested by AC, ASM ['like s-o [his/her personality]'], <éystexwes>, //ʔéy=sT-əxʷ-əs//, 'he/she/it/they like him/her/them', attested by AC, ASM ['enjoy s-o sexually'], <éysthòx>, //ʔéy=sT-àxy//, 'like me [my personality]; like me [my taste]; enjoy me sexually', attested by IHTTC 9/9/77.
- <éystelómet ~ éy:stelómet>, //ʔéy=sT-əlámət//, SOC 'pretending to be good, want to be accepted', EFAM, VALJ, (<=elómet> reflexive of causative), phonology: the second (e) is epenthetic if it needs to be written at all, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, refl, attested by Elders Group.
- <éyetses>, ds //ʔéy=əcəs//, DESC ['clean hands'], VALJ, ANAH, lx <=(e)tses> on the hands, in the hands, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.
- <eyétses>, ds //ʔéy=ə[´]=cəs//, DESC 'clean [in everything: clothes, house, person, etc.], clean in one's person and what one owns', VALJ, (morphosememic development: 'clean hands → clean in one's person and what one owns'), phonology: stress shift, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.
- <lexw'éy>, ds //ləxʷ=ʔéy//, SOC ['generous'], VALJ, EFAM, lx <lexw=> always, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

- <**xw'éywelh** ~ **xwe'éywelh** ~ **xwe'éy:welh**>, ds //x^w=ʔéy=wəʔ ~ x^wə=ʔéy=wəʔ ~ x^wə=ʔéy=wəʔ//, EFAM /'good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured'/, SOC, VALJ, lx <=**welh**> *canoe, vessel, container* or lx <=**ó:lwelh**> *side, -ward*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, also <**shxw'éywelh**>, //s=x^w=ʔéy=wəʔ//, attested by Elders Group 4/6/77, also <**lexwe'éywelh** ~ **xwe'éywelh**>, //ləx^w=ʔéy=wəʔ ~ x^w=ʔéy=wəʔ//, lx <**lexw**= ~ **xw**=> *always*, attested by Elders Group 2/16/77.
- <**iyfilem**>, incs //ʔéy=íł=ə̃m//, mdls, WETH /'clear up (of weather), turn fine (after a hard storm)'/, VALJ, semantic environment ['of weather, for ex. after a hard storm'], literally /'get/become good on its own'/, lx <=**íł** ~ **=í:l**> *get, become, go, come*, (<=**em**> *middle voice, on its own*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <**Lexw'á:yí:les**>, ds //ləx^w=ʔé[=:]y=í:l=əs//, PLN ['a bay on west side of Harrison Lake'], ASM ['above Qwélés and below Lkwóxwethem, this bay has a shore which is all sandy in low water; Indians always came here to swim after berry-picking, etc.'], Elder's comment: "the name means "always a pleasant place" from *éyes fun, pleasant*", literally /'always get/become a good time'/, lx <**lexw**=> *always*, lx <=**í:l**> *get, become, go, come*, lx <=**es**> *time, cycle*, phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL 6/27/78,
- <**s'eyí:ws**>, dnom //s=ʔéy=í·ws//, ANAH ['right side'], DIR, lx <**s**=> *nominal*, lx <=**í:ws**> *on the body, on the skin, on the covering*, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, EB, other sources: ES /sʔéy·íus/ *right (side)*, H-T <c'ye'wus> (macron over e) *right hand*, example: <**lámchxw ta' s'eyí:ws**>, //lé=m-c-x^w t-ɛʔ s=ʔéy=í·ws//, /'You go to your right., Go to your right.'/, attested by EB, <**s'eyí:ws í:lwelh**>, //s=ʔéy=í·ws ʔí·lwəʔ//, /'right side of the body'/, <**le kwelá:tes li te s'eyí:ws chálexs**>, //lə k^wəl=é·T-əs li tə s=ʔéy=í·ws cələxy-s//, /'He's holding it in his right hand.'/, attested by AC.
- <**s'eyí:wtses**>, dnom //s=ʔéy=í·ws=cəs//, ANAH ['right hand'], phonology: consonant merger (s-ts → ts), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, also <**s'eyiwatses**>, //s=ʔéy=í·ws=ɛcəs//, usage: not used often, attested by Elders Group, example: <**tl'ó te s'eyí:wtses**>, //é'á tə s=ʔéy=í·ws=cəs-s//, /'It's his right hand.'/, phonology: consonant merger or loss (s-ts → ts, and s-s → s), attested by AC.
- <**s'iyłáxel**>, dnom //s=ʔéy=əlɛxəl//, ANAH ['right arm'], lx <=**eláxel**> *arm, on the arm*, phonology: vowel shift (unstressed ey to iy), vowel loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, also <**shxw'iláxel**>, //sx^w=ʔéy=əlɛxəl//, lx <**shxw**=> *nominalizer*, attested by DM.
- <**silís**>, stvi //s=ʔéy=əlís//, ANA /'(have) sharp teeth, (have) fangs'/, literally /'be good on the teeth'/, (<**s**=> *stative*), root <**éy**> *be good*, lx <=**elís**> *on the teeth*, phonology: vowel shift, vowel loss, consonant loss ('dropped'), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, example: <**silís tel sqwemá:y**>, //s=i·lís t-əl s=q^wəm=é·y//, /'My dog has sharp teeth.'/.
- <**Selísi**>, dnom //s=i[=Aə]= (ə)lís=iy//, PLN /'Mt. Slesse; village at mouth of Slesse Creek onto Chilliwack R.'/, probably borrowed from Nooksack or Chilliwokwum *senísiy Mt. Slesse* (Boundary Survey records by Gibbs and others show variation of the l with n; n and =iy *place* both reflect Nooksack (or Chilliwokwum) rather than Halkomelem (see Galloway and Richardson 1983 and Galloway 1985a), (<**e-ablaut**> *derivational*), phonology: ablaut, Elder's comment: "the name means "fang"", other sources: Wells 1965:13: the name means "fangs, teeth", source: place names file reference #225, attested by AC.
- <**Selísi (Stótelô)**>, dnom //s=i[=Aə]= (ə)lís=iy//, PLN ['Slesse Creek'], source: Wells 1965:13,
- <**i'é:ymet**>, iecs //C₁əC₂=ʔéy=məʔT or C₁əC₂=ʔé[=:]y=məʔT//, EFAM /'getting to like somebody'/, SOC, (<**R3**=> *continuative or plural*), phonology: reduplication, poss. length-infixing, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

- <ô éy ~ ôw'éy>, ds //ŋow ʔéy ~ ʔow=ʔéy//, ABFC [*fine (in health)*], VALJ, (morphosememic development from literally /'really be good'/, (<ô ~ ôw= ~ =ew ~ ew= ~ we=> *contrastive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BJ (Ben James).
- <éy òl ~ éyòl ~ éyò>, ds //ʔéy ʔàl ~ ʔéyàl ~ ʔéyà//, VALJ /'be alright, be well, be fine, be okay'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb particle ~ intransitive verb.
- <we'éy òl ~ we'éyòl ~ we'éyò ~ u éyò ~ u'éyò>, ds //wə=ʔéy ʔàl ~ wə=ʔéy=àl ~ wəʔéyà ~ ʔu ʔéyà ~ ʔu=ʔéyà//, ABFC /'be fine (in health), be alright (in health), be well'/, VALJ, phonology: òl just, simply tends to combine phonetically with the previous word; we= ~ ew ~ u ~ ô *contrastive* usually combines phonetically with either the previous word or the following word, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb or intransitive verb particle, example: <líchxw we'éy òl>, //li-c-x^w wə=ʔéy ʔàl//, /'How are you?, Are you well?/, literally /'Are you fine?, Are you well?, Are you alright?/, usage: the answer is usually: lí (*I*) am., but may also be: éy òl or éyò or tsel tu éyò (see below), dialects: *Chill.*, attested by AC, NP, Deming, also <líchxw we'éyòl>, dialects: *Deming*, also <líchxw we'éyò>, Elder's comment: "I think people also used this for *Will you be alright? (like when they are about to be doing something dangerous)*", attested by AD, also <líchxw u éyò>, attested by JL, also <líchxw éyòl>, dialects: *Deming: OW (Olive Williams, AC's daughter)*, also <íchxw éyòl>, dialects: *Deming: MH*, <lichxw we'éy el qwóqwel kw'es me kwetxwílem (te xwelítém, kwtha siyáya)?>, //li-c-x^w wə=ʔéy ʔəl q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə]l k'w-əs mə k^wət(ɛ)x^w=íl=əm (tə x^wəlítəm, k^w=è-ɛ s(i)=yɛ(=)yɛ)//, /'Were you still talking when your friend came in?/, attested by AC, <tsel we'éy òl>, //c-əl wə=ʔéy ʔàl//, /'I'm alright., I'm well./, attested by AC, also <éy òl ~ éyò>, attested by Deming, also <tsel tu éyò>, root <tu> *very, really*, attested by Deming, also <chu tu éyò>, phonology: chu is a collapse in rapid speech of chel=ew heard in the speech of some Chehalis and Tait speakers (EB, TM, JL), attested by TM, also <tu éyò>, attested by NP, also <áchu tu éyò>, phonology: collapse in rapid speech of achelew //ʔɛ-c-əl=əw//, attested by TM, JL, also <tsu tu éyò ~ chu tu éyò>, attested by JL, also <áchu éyò>, attested by JL, <líchap we'éy òl ~ líchap we'éyò>, //lí-c-ɛp wə=ʔéy ʔàl ~ lí-c-ɛp wə=ʔéyà//, /'Are you folks well?/, usage: one answer is: lí. á'a. *We are. Yes.*, attested by IHTTC, <áchxw u éyò>, //ʔɛ-c-x^w ʔu ʔéy=à//, /'You are fine./, attested by JL, <ew tu éyò á:lhtel>, //ʔəw tu ʔéy=à ʔé.ʔtəl//, /'They are well./, attested by TM, <we'ixw u éyò>, //wə-ʔi-x^w ʔu ʔéy=à//, /'if you are fine./, attested by EB, <ôwetsel íl tu éyò>, //ʔówə-c-əl ʔí-l tu ʔéyà//, /'I don't feel very well./, attested by NP, also <ôwetsel tu éy>, attested by JS, <ôwetsel welól ol éy>, //ʔówə-c-əl wə=lá-l ʔàl ʔéy//, /'I'm not very well./, attested by Deming, <líchxw kwo tuw éyò talówe>, //li-c-x^w k^wɛ tuw ʔéy=à tɛ=lówə//, [líɛx^{w4} k^{wh}ə² t^huw² ʔéy⁵à² t^hɛ² ló³wə³], /'(How are you really anyway?)/, attested by AC, <éyò kw'a sqwálewel ~ éyò ta sqwálewel>, //ʔéy=à k'w-ɛ s=q^wɛ·l=əwəl ~ ʔéy=à t-ɛ s=q^wɛ·l=əwəl//, /'Be brave., Don't take it so hard./, EFAM, (morphosememic development: /'Be brave., Don't take it so hard./), literally /'may your feelings /thoughts /emotions be well'/, attested by AD, EB 9/22/78; Elders Group 4/6/77, <tu éychxwò kwá>, //tu ʔéy-c-x^w-à k^wɛ//, /'Have courage./, EFAM, (morphosememic development: /'Have courage./), literally /'you be very good anyway./, attested by Elders Group 4/6/77, <tu éychxw òl>, //tu ʔéy-c-x^w ʔàl//, /'Go gently., Go slowly./, EFAM, (morphosememic development: /'Go gently., Go slowly./), literally /'you be very good./, attested by AC.
- <tu s'éy ~ u s'éyò>, stvi //tu s=ʔéy ~ ʔu s=ʔéyà//, EFAM [*be careful*], (morphosememic development from literally /'be in a state of being very good'/, syntactic analysis: particle intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <tu s'éychxw>, //tu s=ʔéy-c-əx^w//, /'You be careful./, attested by EB, <tu s'éytsel>, //tu s=ʔéy-c-əl//, /'I'm careful./, attested by EB, <chelu s'éyò>, //c-əl=əw s=ʔéy=à//, /'I was careful./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by EB.

<**iyólem** ~ **iyó:lem**>, ɪz //ʔɛy=à[=´·=]l=əm//, VALJ /'be alright, be okay, it's alright, it's okay, can, be able, it's enough, be right, be correct, that's right'/, phonology: stress shift, lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BJ, ASM ['be alright, be okay, it's alright, it's okay'], example: <**le iyó:lem**>, //lə ʔiy=á:l=əm//, /'It's alright., It's okay., It's right.'/, attested by AC, <**li iyó:lem**>, //li#ʔiy=á:l=əm//, /'Is it alright?, Is it okay?, Is it right?'/, attested by AC, <**lí iyó:lem**>, //lí##ʔiy=á:l=əm//, /'Yes. It's alright.'/, usage: answer to the previous question, attested by AC, <**tu iyó:lem**>, //tu ʔiy=á:l=əm//, /'It's alright.'/, <**lí iyólem kw'els kwú:t ò**>, //lí ʔiy=ál=əm k'w-əl-s k'w-ú=T ʔà//, /'Is it alright if I (just) take it?'/, attested by Elders Group, <**luw iyó:lem** ~ **lew iyó:lem**>, //lə=w ʔiy=á:l=əm//, /'It's alright, yes.'/, attested by BJ, <**luw iyó:lem kw'es kw'étslexw**>, //lə=w ʔiy=á:l=əm k'w-əs k'wéc=l-əx^w//, /'It's alright to see it.'/, attested by AC, ASM ['can, be able'], <**luw iyólem**>, //lə=w ʔiy=ál=əm//, /'I am able., I can.'/, literally /'it's alright ("I" is not present)'/, semantic environment ['in answer to a question'], attested by Elders Group 3/1/72, <**luw iyó:lem kw'es kw'étslexwtset**>, //lə=w ʔiy=á:l=əm k'w-əs k'wéc=l-əx^w-c-ət//, /'We can see it., It's alright, we can see it.'/, attested by AC, <**luw iyó:lem kw'es kw'étslexwelep**>, //lə=w ʔiy=á:l=əm k'w-əs k'wéc=l-əx^w-ələp//, /'(It's alright) you can all see it.'/, attested by AC, <**luw iyó:lem kw'es kw'étslexws**>, //lə=w ʔiy=á:l=əm k'w-əs k'wéc=l-əx^w-s//, /'(It's alright) he can see it.'/, <**luw iyó:lem kw'es kw'étslexws á:lhtel**>, //lə=w ʔiy=á:l=əm k'w-əs k'wéc=l-əx^w-s ʔé-ʔtəl//, /'(It's alright) they can see it.'/, <**í:lh iyó:lem kw'es álhhtels**>, //ʔí-ʔ ʔiy=á:l=əm k'w-əs ʔé-ʔtəl-s//, /'He could have eaten.'/, literally /'it was alright that he eat (a meal)'/, attested by AC, <**í:lh iyó:lem kw'els álhhtel**>, //ʔí-ʔ ʔiy=á:l=əm k'w-əl-s ʔé-ʔtəl//, /'I could have eaten.'/, attested by AC, <**í:lh iyó:lem kw'as álhhtel**>, //ʔí-ʔ ʔiy=á:l=əm k'w-ɛ-s ʔé-ʔtəl//, /'You could have eaten.'/, attested by AC, <**í:lh iyó:lem kw'(e)s álhhteltset**>, //ʔí-ʔ ʔiy=á:l=əm k'w(ə)-s ʔé-ʔtəl-c-ət//, /'We could have eaten.'/, ASM ['be enough'], <**welh iyó:lem**>, //wəʔ ʔiy=á:l=əm//, /'enough'/, literally /'it's already alright'/, attested by EB, also <**luh iyólem**>, attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972), <**welh iyó:lem kw'e mékw'ewátes**>, //wəʔ ʔiy=á:l=əm k'wə mək'w=əwét=əs//, /'(There's) enough for everybody.'/, attested by EB, <**xwôwá ís iyó:lem te s'álhtel**>, //x^wə=(ʔ)ówə-Aé ʔí-s ʔiy=á:l=əm tə s=ʔé-ʔtəl//, /'It's not enough to eat.'/, literally /'the food (meal) is not yet alright/enough'/, attested by EB, ASM ['be right, be correct'], <**echxw we'iyó:lem**>, //ʔə-c-x^w wə=ʔiy=á:l=əm//, /'You're right.'/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, <**ôwé lís iyó:lem**>, //ʔówə lí-s ʔiy=á:l=əm//, /'He's not right., It's not alright.'/, <**iyólem kw'els sqwálewel**>, //ʔiy=ál=əm k'w-əl-s s=q^wè-l=əwəl//, /'My mind is in the right place., My mind is alright., I agree.'/, attested by DF, <**íxwô iyólem**>, //ʔí-x^w=əw ʔiy=ál=əm//, /'Is it right?, if it's right'/, literally /'If you are right.'/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-2ssjsp=contrastive intransitive verb, attested by AHTTC, <**texwô'iyó:lem**>, //təx^w=əw ʔiy=á:l=əm//, /'it fits'/, (morphosememic development: /'it fits'/), literally /'later =really alright/correct/okay'/, attested by EB.

<**iyó:lemstexw**>, caus //ʔiy=á:l=əm=sT-əx^w//, EFAM ['obey s-o'], SOC, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT, example: <**iyó:lemstxwes**>, //ʔiy=á:l=əm=sT-əx^w-əs//, /'he obeys him'/, phonology: vowel-loss in faster speech, attested by CT.

<**iyálewet** ~ **eyálewet**>, pcs //ʔiy=à[=Aé=]l=əw=əT ~ ʔəy=à[=Aé=]l=əw=əT//, TIB /'do it, do it oneself, manage'/, SOC, REL, EFAM, FOOD, MED, TVMO, (<**á-ablaut**> derivational), <=**ew**> contrastive, phonology: stress shift, ablaut, vowel reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**álthecha ò iyálewet**>, //ʔélè-cə ʔà ʔiy=él=əw=əT//, /'I'll do it myself., I'll manage.'/, literally /'it will be me just/only to do it'/, phonology: i ~ e, attested by AC, <**tl'ócha tethá ò iyálewet**>, //è'á-cə tə=èé ʔà ʔiy=él=əw=əT//, /'He will do it himself.'/, literally /'it will be that one (male) just/only to do it'/, phonology: i ~ e, attested by AC, <**tl'óchasu tl'ós e thútl'o eyálewet**>, //è'á-cə-s-əw è'á-s ʔà è=éw=è'a ʔəy=él=əw=əT//, /'She will do it herself., She's the

one to do it herself./, literally /'thus it will be contrastive that it is just her to do it/, attested by AC, <tl'ócha yethá o iyálewet>, //ě'á-cε yə=ěé ʔà ʔiy=él=əw=əT//, /'They will do it themselves., They're the ones to do it themselves./, literally /'it will be those (people) just/only to do it/, attested by AC.

<iyólewéthet>, pcrs //ʔiy=à[=´=]l=əw=əT-əT//, FOOD /'manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the best one can/, TVMO, SOC, EFAM, VALJ, phonology: stress shift, stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: reflexive verb, attested by AHTTC: NP, AD, ASM [do the best one can], <lámtsel iyólewéthet>, //lé=m-c-əl ʔiy=ál=əw=əT-əT//, /'I'm going to do the best I can./, attested by AD, ASM [try to be independent], <lámchexw iyól(e)wéthet>, //lé=m-c-əx^w ʔiy=ál=əw=əT-əT//, /'Go try to be independent./, attested by NP.

<óyó:lwethet>, cts //ʔi[Aá=y=à[=´=]l=əw=əT-əT//, SOC /'be totally independent, doing the best one can/, FOOD, TVMO, EFAM, VALJ, (<ó-ablaut> durative?, stress & length infix continuative), phonology: ablaut, stress shift, lengthening, vowel loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP, ASM [be totally independent], <tseł óyó:lwethet>, //c-əl ʔáy=á-l=əw=əT-əT//, /'I'm totally independent./, attested by NP, ASM [doing the best one can], <oliyólwéthet>, //ʔá[-lə-]y=ál=əw=əT-əT//, /'doing the best they can/, plv, attested by AD.

<eyólés ~ eyó:les>, ds //ʔεy=álés ~ ʔεy=á-ləs//, ABFC /'(have) good eyes, (have) good sight, soft on the eyes, easy on the eyes/, VALJ, LT [yellow?], lx <=ólés ~ =ó:les> in the eyes, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, poss. adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, DM, Deming, ASM [yellow?], <eyó:les syátl'qels>, //ʔεy=á-ləs s=yěë'=q=əls//, /'yellow paint/, dialects: DM 12/4/64.

<aliyólés>, plv //ʔε[-lə-]y=álés//, ABFC /'(have) quick eyes, (have) peeping-Tom eyes/, VALJ, (morphosememic development from literally /'be good in the eyes/, (<-le-> plural), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, poss. adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<xw'elyó:les>, plv //x^w=ʔε[-lə-]y=á-ləs//, ABFC ['(have) good sight], VALJ, (morphosememic development from literally /'become/get good in the eyes/), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, poss. adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming.

<ey'ó:les>, ds //ʔεy=ʔá-ləs//, DESC [smooth (of wood)], VALJ, (morphosememic development from literally /'good on the eye/, semantic environment [wood], lx <='ó:les > prob. on the eye but possibly another affix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<iyó:mex ~ iyóméx ~ iyómex>, ds //ʔiy=á-məxy ~ ʔiy=áməxy ~ ʔiy=áməxy//, VALJ /'good-looking, beautiful, pretty, handsome, looks good/, DESC, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BJ, Elders Group, EB, NP, also <eyó:mex ~ eyó:méx>, //ʔεy=á-məxy ~ ʔεy=á-məxy//, attested by BJ, example: <iyómex slháli>, //ʔεy=áməxy s=ʔéli//, /'beautiful woman/, attested by AC, also <iyóméx slháli>, //ʔiy=áməxy s=ʔéli//, attested by EB, <iyómex swíqe>, //ʔiy=áməxy s=wíqə//, /'handsome man/, attested by AC, <iyóméx thqá:t>, //ʔiy=áməxy èqé.t//, /'beautiful tree/, attested by EB, <iyómex u ól>, //ʔiy=áməxy ʔu ʔàl//, /'She's the prettiest./, literally /'(he's/she's) good-looking contrastive just/, attested by NP, <yeláwel iyómex q'á:mi>, //yələw=əl ʔiy=áməxy q'é.mi//, /'the prettiest girl/, <iyómex telí kwsu môkw'tset>, //ʔiy=áməxy təlí k^w-s=əw mók'w-c-əT//, /'She's the prettiest of all of us./, <é:yòmèx swíyeqe>, //ʔε[=´=]y=áməxy//, /'(very) handsome man/, (<=´:=> very, intensive), phonology: lengthening, stress shifts, attested by EB, ASM [looks good], <st'á kw'u éyòmèx te skúks>, //s=t=εʔé k'w-əw ʔεy=áməxy tə s=kúk-s//, /'Her cooking looks good./, phonology: s=t=a'á → s=t='á → st'á in rapid speech, attested by EB.

- <eyó:th ~ iyóth>, ds //ʔɛy=á·è ~ ʔiy=âè//, DESC /'be sharp, have a sharp edge'/, VALJ, lx <=ó:th> edge, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, AC, DM, other sources: ES /ʔɛyá·è/ (MsCw /ʔayáʔè/), JH /ʔí.yaè/, example: <eyó:th tel lhá:ts'tel>, //ʔɛy=á·è t-əl ʔɛ·c' =təl//, /'My knife is sharp.'/, attested by AC, <stá:més t'we eyó:th xíp'et kw'el óqwelets>, //s=tɛ·m=és t'wə ʔɛy=á·è xíp'=əT k'w-əl ʔáq'ə=ləc//, /'Something sharp (must have) scraped /scratched my back.'/, attested by AC, <es'iyó:ths te lhá:ts'tel>, //ʔəs=ʔiy=á·è-s tə ʔɛ·c' =təl//, /'the sharp edge of a knife'/, attested by DM 12/4/64.
- <eyotháléqep>, ds //ʔɛy=âè=éléqəp//, SD /'be a sharp sound, have a sharp sound, make a sharp sound'/, lx <=áléqep> sound, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.
- <yethéleqw>, ds //(ʔɛ)y=á[=ə]=è=éleqʷ//, ABDF /'(have a) pointed head'/, BPI, lx <=éleqʷ> on top of the head, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.
- <s'ó:ytheqʷ>, dnom //s=ʔ(ɛ)y=á.[=M2]=è=əqʷ//, EB /'wild red raspberry, domestic red raspberry'/, lx <=ó:th> edge, lx <=eqʷ> on top of the head, phonology: metathesis, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, ASM ['wild red raspberry'], ['*Rubus idaeus malanolasius*'], semantic environment ['rare but eaten when found'], ACL, ASM ['domestic red raspberry'], ['*Rubus idaeus var. strigosus*'], <s'óytheqʷ sqe'óleqʷ>, FOOD raspberry juice (lit. raspberry + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <s'ó:ytheqʷwelhp>, dnom //s=ʔ(ɛ)y=á.[=M2]=è=əqʷ=əʔp//, EB /'wild red raspberry plant, domestic red raspberry plant'/, lx <=ó:th> edge, lx <=eqʷ> on top of the head, lx <=elhp> plant, tree, phonology: metathesis, (stress shift), vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, SP, also <ó:ytheqʷwelhp>, //ʔ(ɛ)y=á.[=M2]=è=əqʷ=əʔp//, attested by IHTTC.
- <xwiyótheqel>, ds //xʷ=ʔiy=âè=əqəl//, MUS /'(have a) high pitch (voice or melody), (have a) sharp voice'/, SD, ABFC, LANG, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.
- <Iy'óythel>, df //ʔiy=ʔá.yèəl or C₁əC₂=ʔ(ɛ)y=á.[=M2]=è=əl//, PLN /'a place on Chilliwack River, a little above Anderson Flat and Allison's (between Tamih Creek and Slesse Creek), a village at deep water between Tamih Creek and Slesse Creek'/, ASM ['a trail to this place in 1978 was at top of hill near two signs: on the river side the sign said, "SLIDE AREA 60 km/h", on the cliff side the sign said, "END SLIDE AREA"; there are good fishing rocks at the end of the trail'], lx poss.
- <=ó:ythel> (on the) lips, jaw (with root for good) or <R3=> characteristic or plural plus lx <=el> get, go, come, become (with stem for sharp), phonology: possibly reduplication and metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, literally /'good lips /chin /jaw or characteristically get sharp or getting sharp many times'/, attested by Duff:1952:38, source: place name reference file #232; photos + location 6/19/78 notes, other sources: Wells 1965:19 says it means "rock wall to rock wall".
- <éyqʷlhə>, ds //ʔéy=qʷʔɛ//, DESC /'beautiful.'/, EFAM, lx <=qʷlhə> really., emphatically., syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, interjection, attested by EB 1/19/76.
- <eyáléqep ~ iyáléqep>, SM /'have a fragrance, have a good smell, smell good'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <eyámeth>, DESC /'smooth (of pole, stick, or wood)'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <eyát>, TVMO /'go after s-th/s-o, chase s-o/s-th (not stopping or slowing tillit's caught)'/, see á:y.
- <eyeles>, EFAM possibly ['agree'], see éy ~ éy:.
- <eyelew>, EFAM ['oh my gosh.'], see éy ~ éy:.
- <eyeléwthelh>, EFAM ['for goodness sakes.'], see éy ~ éy:.
- <eyelhómex>, DESC /'good-looking'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <eyém ~ iyém>, DESC /'be strong'/, see éy ~ éy:.

- <eyémstexw>, IDOC /'make it strong, make him/her/them strong'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <eyéstem>, SOC /'he was fun, he was enjoyed, they enjoyed him'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <éyetses>, DESC ['clean hands'], see éy ~ éy:.
- <eyétses>, DESC /'clean [in everything: clothes, house, person, etc.], clean in one's person and what one owns'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <=éylém ~ =ílém>, da // =ílém ~ =íl=əm//, N ['male name'], possibly <=íl> come, go, get, become, possibly <=ém> strength or <=em> have, get or <=em> middle voice, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=ílém>, // =íl=əm//; found in <Yexwéylém> (or better) <Yexwílém>, //yəx^w=éylém//, /'Indian name of the third from oldest original Wealick brother' (root <yəxw> untied), <Qeypílém> (or better) <Qipílém>, //qəyp=ílém//, /'Indian name of August Billie'.
- <eyólés ~ eyó:les>, ABFC /'(have) good eyes, (have) good sight, soft on the eyes, easy on the eyes'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <éy òl ~ éyòl ~ éyò>, VALJ /'be alright, be well, be fine, be okay'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <=(e)yó:lhe>, da //=(ə)y(=)á·ʔə//, ANA ['on the stomach or ventral surface of a body'], possibly <=ey> covering, bark??. syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <qeyqep'(e)yó:lhe>, //qəyqəp'=(ə)yá·ʔə//, /'lay on one's stomach'/, comment: this suffix is fairly rare, root <qep'> cover, (semological comment: the gloss should probably be continuative).
- <eyó:sthet ~ iyósthet>, SOC /'a whole bunch having fun; having lots of fun, having a good time'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <eyó:th ~ iyóth>, DESC /'be sharp, have a sharp edge'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <eyotháléqep>, SD /'be a sharp sound, have a sharp sound, make a sharp sound'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <éyqwlha>, DESC ['beautiful.'], see éy ~ éy:.
- <éystelómet ~ éy:stelómet>, SOC /'pretending to be good, want to be accepted'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <éystexw ~ éy:stexw>, SOC /'like s-o [his/her personality], like s-th [its taste, its idea], be interested in s-th/s-o, enjoy s-o sexually'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <eywéylaq or iwílaq>, PLAY ['play-dancing'], see ewólem.
- <ey'éyelh>, LANG ['talking good'], see éy ~ éy:.
- <ey'ó:les>, DESC ['smooth (of wood)'], see éy ~ éy:.
- <é'iy ~ á'iy>, VALJ /'good (of little ones), cute (of many of them)'/, see éy ~ éy:.

H

<há- ~ hé->, ia //héh- ~ héh-//, ASP /'continuative, resultative/, NUM ['plural (rare)'], phonology: predictable allomorphy before a limited set of roots: héh- → héh- /_y, l in certain roots and → héh- /_m, w in certain roots; this morpheme cannot be used with most roots to express *continuative* as can reduplication -doubling infix #1 with e- (see examples like yíyəq *snowing*, léləc'ə̀wtx^wəm *visiting*, məmíyət *helping s-o* and wíwəqəš *yawning*)., syntactic analysis: ip; found in <héyēqw>, //héh^w ~ héhəq^w//, /'burning, fire/(root <yéq^w> burn), <héyet>, //héhəyət//, /'vomiting/(root <yá:t> to vomit), <hé(:)ytht>, //héh(:)yètt//, /'talking about s-o/(compare <yétht> talk about s-o), <hé(:)ythest>, //héh(:)yèəst//, /'telling it/(compare <yéthest> tell it), <hé:yó:t>, //héh·yá·t//, /'warning s-o/(root <yó:t> warn s-o), <héyq'es>, //héh^wq'əs//, /'filing/(compare <yéq'es> file (abrasively)), <héythet>, //héhəyètt//, /'backing up/(compare <yóthet> back up), <hálp'ex>, //héhlp'əx^w//, /'eating/(compare <lép'ex> eat), <hálxeywa>, //héhlxeywə//, /'spearing fish by torchlight/(compare <lexéywa> spear fish by torchlight), <hálts'elí>, //héhlc'əlí(y)//, /'by themselves/(root <léts'e> one, compare <lólets'e> one person; alone):, <hálqem>, //héhlqəm//, /'diving/(compare <léqem> dive), <hálkw>, //héhlk^w//, /'pocket knife; being broken/(root <lékw> broken (of bone or stick)), <hálxeywa>, //héhlxeywə//, /'torchlighting, spearing fish by torchlight, etc./(compare <lexéywa> to torchlight, spear fish from canoe by torchlight, lantern or firelight, pitlamp for fish), <hámq'et>, //héhmq'ət//, /'swallowing/(compare <méq'et> to swallow), <hámex>, //héhməx^w//, /'taking it off (a button, example)/(compare <máx> take it off), <héwts'etl>, //héhwc'ə̀ə^w//, /'falling/(compare <wets'etl> fall, drop (intransitive)), <héwqw>, //héhwq^w//, /'floating downstream/(root <wôqw> drown, float downstream), <hewth'át>, //héhwè'tət//, /'teasing s-o/(compare <weth'át> tease s-o), <hewts'á:>, //héhwc'ə̀^w//, /'getting to the summit of a mountain/(compare <wets'á:> get to the summit of a mountain), <héwqw'elem>, //héhwq^wələm//, /'drifting downstream/(compare <wôqw'éylem> drift downstream).

<hahà:y>, CAN ['making a canoe'], see hà:y.

<haheláwt>, EZ ['a few little rats'], see há:wt.

<hahíkwthet>, DESC /'rising, getting big', see híkw.

<hák'w'eles>, pncs //héhk^w'=ələs//, EFAM /'remember s-o, remember s-th/, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Deming, example: <tseł me hák'w'eles>, //c-əl mə héhk^w'=ələs//, /'I just remembered./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by EB, <tseł hák'w'eles kwstámés>, //c-əl héhk^w'=ələs k^w'=s-tém=əs//, /'I remembered something./, syntactic comment: ambiguous past, indef. nominal. obj., attested by EB, <éy kws hák'w'eleschet te s'í:wes te siyolexwáhl>, //ʔéy k^w-s héhk^w'=ələs-c-ət tə s-ʔí-wəs-s tə s=yálex^wə-éʔ//, /'Let us remember the teaching of the elders past./, syntactic comment: imperative-1p, attested by AD, <líyechexw hák'w'eles>, //lí-(y)ə-c-əx^w héhk^w'=ələs//, /'Do you remember?/, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming, also <líyechexw wehák'w'eles>, //lí-(y)ə-c-əx^w wə-héhk^w'=ələs//, dialects: Matsqui, attested by Deming, (<we-> prob suddenly), <líyechexw hák'w'elesóx>, //lí-(y)ə-c-əx^w héhk^w'=ələs-áx^w//, /'Do you remember me?/, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming, also <líyechexw hák'w'elesómx>, //lí-(y)ə-c-əx^w héhk^w'=ələs-ám^w//, dialects: Matsqui, attested by Deming, <tseł xwel hák'w'elesóme>, //c-əl x^wəl héhk^w'=ələs-ámə//, /'I (still) remember you./, usage: answer to the previous example question, attested by Deming; found in <hák'w'elesométsel>, //héhk^w'=ələs-amə-ʔ-c-əl//, /'I remember you./, attested by Deming, <hák'w'elesólx>, //héhk^w'=ələs-álx^w//, /'remember us/, attested by Deming, <hák'w'elesóle>, //héhk^w'=ələs-álə//, /'remember you folks/, attested by Deming, example: <hák'w'eleses kwthá>,

//hék^w=ələs-əs k^w-èé//, /'he remembered it'/, attested by EB; found in <hákw'elesem>, //hék^w=ələs-əm//, /'they remembered him, he was remembered'/, syntactic analysis: pncs-passive, attested by EB, <hákw'elesemcha>, //hék^w=ələs-əm-cə//, /'he'll (future) be remembered'/, attested by EB, <me xwpósem te hákw'elesem>, /mə x^wp=ós=əm tə hék^w=ələs=əm/, /'come show a picture of those remembered'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<há:kw'eles>, cts //hék[---]k^w=ələs//, EFAM /'remembering s-o, remembering s-th'/, phonology: length infix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <xw'ít kw'a'as ôwelh há:kw'eles>, //x^wʔít k^w-εʔ(ε)-s ʔówə-† hék[---]k^w=ələs//, /'Why don't you remember?'/, syntactic comment: interrogative verb, attested by EB.

<há:kw'elem ?>, df //hék·k^wələm ?//, possibly /'remember'/, attested by EB, possibly /'something like a hiccough ?'/, attested by AD.

<há:kw'eles>, EFAM /'remembering s-o, remembering s-th'/, see hákw'eles.

<hálém>, TVMO /'be on one's way, be going'/, see la.

<halemélmel>, EFAM ['feel like going'], see la.

<halíyches>, CAN /'all the equipment for making a canoe, canoe-making equipment'/, see hà:y.

<hálíytel>, CAN /'adze with handle for canoe-making, elbow-adze'/, see hà:y.

<háلكw>, PE ['pocket knife'], see lékw.

<háلكweletsem>, ABDF ['limp in the hip'], see lékw.

<hálma'á:ls>, ABFC ['kicking'], see lemá'.

<hálpetsel>, TVMO /'riding with someone, (riding along)'/, see lépets.

<hálp'ex>, ABFC ['eating s-th (short of a meal)'], see lép'ex.

<hálpqem>, ABFC ['diving'], see lépqem.

<hálpqem>, SOCT ['a diver'], see lépqem.

<Halq'eméylem>, LANG /'Halkomelem language, to speak Halkomelem'/, see Leq'á:mél.

<halts'elíthet>, DIR ['a group separating themselves from another group'], see láts'.

<hálxeywa ~ hálxíwa>, FSH ['spearing fish by torchlight'], see lexyéywa ~ lexíwa.

<hà:m>, possibly root //hè·m//, TIME /'finished, over'/, possibly <a-**ablaut**> resultative or durative, possibly <=**em**> intransitivizer, phonology: possible vowel merger, possible ablaut, comment: connection with hóy *finish, end* would require very irregular loss of its final root consonant and so is unlikely, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, usage: sometimes used at the end of a story, Salish cognate: Squamish /hámʔ/ *come home, be covered* W73:69, K67:374, example: <le hà:m.>, //lə hə·m//, /'It's over., It's finished (of a story).'/, (semological comment: perhaps; found in Squamish, *It's covered.* as in English at the end of a narrative, "Well, that covers it.").

<hámelet>, ABFC ['placing s-th (prob. in water)'], see mí:l ~ míl.

<hámet>, pcs //hém-ə=T//, MC /'nail s-th, hammer s-th'/, borrowed from English /hémr/, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<hámax>, MC ['taking s-th off'], see má ~ má'.

<hásem>, mdls //hés=əm//, ABFC ['to sneeze'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /hásəb/ *sneeze* H76:178, Sechelt /hásam/ *to sneeze* T77:33, also <hás:em>, //hés:=əm//, attested by AC.

<**háshuw**>, possibly root //hěšuw//, ABFC ['to sneeze'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, possibly root <**hás-**> as in <**hásem**> *to sneeze*, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔéšʉ-n/ *to sneeze* K67:388, <**la háshuw**>, //lɛ hěšuw//, /'he sneezed'/, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC.

<**háwe**>, free root //hěwə//, HUNT ['to hunt'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**latsel háwe kw'e tl'alqtéle**>, //lɛ-c-əl hěwə k'wə ɛ̃'ɛ[=l=]qt=ólə//, /'I'm going to hunt deer.'/, syntactic comment: auxiliary verb, demonstrative article, attested by AC, also /'to hunt, hunting'/, attested by AD, <**le háwe álhtel**>, //lə hěwə ʔéʔtəl//, /'They're gone out hunting.'/, syntactic comment: ambiguous past, attested by AD, <**háwe te tl'alqtéle**>, //hěwə təɛ'ɛ[=l=]qt=ólə//, /'The deer is hunting.'/, attested by AD, <**háwe te sméyeth**>, //hěwə tə s=méyè//, /'The animal is hunting.'/, attested by AD.

<**há:we**>, cts //hě[---]wə//, HUNT ['hunting'], phonology: length infixing, (<-:-> *continuative aspect*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, example: <**la há:we**>, //lɛ hě[---]wə//, /'He's gone hunting.'/, attested by AC, <**latst há:we**>, //lɛ-c-ət hě[---]wə//, /'Let's go hunting.'/, phonology: vowel lengthening, syntactic comment: imperative, attested by AC, <**lhlá:mes há:we**>, //ʔ-lé·=m-əs hě[---]wə//, /'when he goes hunting'/, (<**lh-** ~ **lhi (vaux)**> *when* + subjunctive), (<-es> *3s subjunctive subject*), attested by AC, <**ílh la há:we**>, //í-ʔ-lɛ hě[---]wə//, /'He went hunting.'/ (go past), attested by AC, <**la há:we kw'e spá:th**>, //lɛ hě[---]wə k'wə s=pé·è//, /'He went hunting for bear.'/ (go past), syntactic comment: intransitive verb with oblique object, attested by AC, also /'to hunt, hunting'/, attested by JL, EB, <**le há:we ~ la há:we**>, //lə hě·wə ~ lɛ hě·wə//, /'go hunt'/, attested by EB, also /'to hunt'/, attested by JL, <**lítsel welh hó:y kw'els há:we**>, //lí-c-əl wəʔ há·y k'w-əl-s hě·wə//, /'Yes, I have finished my hunting.'/, literally /'yes (to answer yes/no question)-I already have finish remote-my-nominal hunting'/, attested by EB, <**líhtsel há:we**>, //lí-ʔ-c-əl hě·wə//, /'I've been hunting.'/, syntactic comment: auxiliary verb-past affixed, attested by EB.

<**lexws-há:wa**>, dnom //lɛx^w=s=hě·wə//, HUNT /'a person that always hunts, hunter'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, literally /'always=nominal=hunt(ing)'/, <s-h> shows each is pronounced /sh/, in contrast to <sh> which shows a single pronounced sound /ʃ/.

<**há:we**>, HUNT ['hunting'], see háwe.

<**há:wt**>, free root //hě·wt//, EZ /'rat, vole (short-tailed mouse), may include any or all of the following which occur in this area: *creeping vole, long-tail vole, mountain heather vole, boreal redback vole, Norway rat (intro.)*, and perhaps *roof rat*, also includes *bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat)* which has its own name below', [may include any or all of the following which occur in this area: *creeping vole Microtus oregoni serpens, long-tail vole Microtus longicaudus macrurus, mountain heather vole Phenacomys intermedius oramontis, boreal redback vole Clethrionomys gapperi cascadenis, Norway rat (intro.) Rattus norvegicus, and perhaps roof rat Rattus rattus, also includes bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat) Neotoma cinerea occidentalis* which has its own name below'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1972, 1975, 1976), AC, other sources: ES /hěwt/, JH /hě·wət/ both *rat*.

<**qélqel há:wt**>, dnom //qél=C₁əC₂ hě·wt//, EZ /'packrat, i.e. bushy-tailed wood rat'/, ['*Neotoma cinerea occidentalis*'], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group 2/11/76.

<**hiháwt**>, dmn //C₁í=hěwt//, EZ /'small rat, small vole'/, phonology: reduplication, phonology: length loss, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**haheláwt**>, dmpn //C₁ɛ=h[-əl-]éwt//, EZ /'a few little rats'/, phonology: reduplication, phonology: length loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, syntactic comment: note change of reduplication type *diminutive* before adding plural infix.

- <**hà:y**>, free root //hè·y//, CAN /'make a canoe, making a canoe/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, example: <**ihtsel hà:y**>, //ʔi-ʔ-c-əl hè·y//, /'I made a canoe./, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-past affixed-non-subordinate subject marker-subject pronoun intransitive verb, <**tsel xwel hà:y**>, //c-əl x^wəl hè·y//, /'I'm still canoe-making./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, non-subordinate subject marker-subject pronoun adverb/adverbial verb intransitive verb.
- <**s-há:y**>, dnom //s=hè[=́=]·y//, CAN /'canoe-work, canoe-making/, phonology: stress shift, orthographic hyphen here is to separate graphemes s anan h from the grapheme sh, it does not mean inflection rather than derivation in this case, syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <**tel s=há:y**>, //t-əl s=hè·y//, /'my canoe-work/.
- <**hahà:y**>, cts //C,ɛ-hè·y//, CAN ['making a canoe'], (<**R8**> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <**halíyches**>, pln //hè·[=lə=́]y=cəs//, CAN /'all the equipment for making a canoe, canoe-making equipment/, phonology: stress shift, length loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.
- <**halíytel**>, pln //hè·[=́lə=́]y=təl//, CAN /'adze with handle for canoe-making, elbow-adze/, lx <=le=> plural, lx <=tel> device for, literally /'device for making many canoes/, phonology: stress shift, length loss, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**Shxwhá:y**>, dnom //sx^w=hè[=́=]·y//, PLN /'village at outlet of old Chilliwack River on Fraser River, now known as Skway reserve (Chilliwack Indian Reserve #5)/, literally /'place to make canoes/, phonology: stress shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "this is the true pronunciation and meaning, but Shxwá:y is the most common pronunciation and was even common amongst the old people who taught many of today's elders, for ex. amongst grandparents of NP, DF, and CT", attested by LJ (Lawrence James), source: place name reference file #84, 7/20/77, other sources: Wells 1965:19, also <**Shxwá:y**>, //sx^w·é·y//, attested by NP, DF, CT, AC, BJ.
- <**hék'elh ~ hékw'elh**>, free root //hék'əʔ ~ hék'wəʔ//, [hík'əʔ ~ hík'wəʔ], ABFC /'to hiccough, hiccup/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Elder's comment: "hékw'elh is less common", attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, IHTTC, also <**hék'alh**>, //hék'əʔ//, [hík'əʔ], attested by EB.
- <**héleméstem**>, EFAM ['he's gone (mentally)'], see la.
- <**hélmethet**>, IDOC ['jumping up and down or bouncing up and down (of an Indian doctor training)'], see lá:m.
- <**hel-hílem**>, TVMO ['rolling down'], see híl.
- <**hemhémethew**>, FSH ['a group making (fish) oil'], see mótheqw or methew.
- <**Hemhémethew**>, PLN ['flat rocks (bedrock) with holes at Hill's Bar where they used to make smótheqw (prepared fish oil) from sockeye heads'], see mótheqw or methew.
- <**hemó:**>, free root //həmá://, EZ /'pigeon, dove, including band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, and possibly passenger pigeon, also (introduced) domestic pigeon, rock dove/, ['including *Columba fasciata*, *Zenaidura macroura*, possibly *Ectopistes migratorius*, also *Columbia livia* (introduced)'], (semological comment: a passenger pigeon was killed at Chilliwack June 29, 1859 for ex. and in 1917 was in the U.S. National Museum (Brooks 1917)), syntactic analysis: nominal, comment: this word has been widely diffused in the Northwest Coast between unrelated languages and language families in pre-contact times but seems reconstructable for Proto-Salish (see Seaburg 1985), attested by Elders Group 3/1/72, 6/4/75, AC, also <**homó:**>, //hamá://, [hamá:], attested by Elders Group 2/18/76, [hamó:], attested by BJ 12/5/64, other sources: ES /həmá:/, JH /həmá:/, H-T <hama> (macrons over both vowels) (his gloss: pigeon *Columba fasciata*), example: <**qéx te hemó:**>, //qéx tə həmə://, /'(There are) a lot of pigeons./, attested by AC.

<Hémq'eleq>, PLN ['large whirlpool in the Fraser River just above Hill's Bar and near the west (CPR) side'], see méq'.

<hémq'et>, ABFC ['swallowing s-th'], see méq'.

<héwqw'elem ~ hówqw'elem>, DIR ['(going) downstream, drift downstream, (drifting downstream)'], see wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

<hewth'át>, SOC ['teasing s-o'], see weth'át.

<hewth'eláq>, SOC ['teasing'], see weth'át.

<hewts'á:>, DIR ['getting to the summit of a mountain'], see ts'á:.

<héy>, free root //hóy ~ híy//, LANG /'let's, (coaxing)'/, MOOD, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb, attested by EB, SJ, EF; found in <héytlh>, //hóy-tł//, /'let's (coaxing one person, imperative 1p exclusive)'/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-imperative(1p excl. coaxing), attested by EB, example: <héytlh lám>, //hóy-tł lém=//, /'Let's go (coaxing one person).'/, (<-tlh> coaxing imperative, mildly urging imperative), attested by EB; found in <héyatlh>, //hóy-εtłε//, /'let's (coaxing a group, imperative 1p inclusive)'/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-imperative(1p incl. coaxing), attested by EB, <héylha>, //hóy-łε//, /'let's (demanding one person, imperative 2s)'/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-imperative(2s demanding), attested by EB, SJ, EF, example: <héylha lám>, //hóy-łε lém=//, /'Let's go (demanding).'/, (<-lha> demanding imperative, strong imperative), attested by Deming: SJ, EF, <héylha t'ó:kw'>, //hóy-łε t'á-k'w'//, /'Let's go home.'/, attested by Deming: EF; found in <héyalha>, //hóy-εłε//, /'let's (demanding a group, imperative 2p)'/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-imperative(2p demanding), attested by EB.

<híqwt>, pcs //híy=q^w=T//, LANG /'coax s-o, persuade s-o, invite s-o (on trip, hunt, etc.)'/, SOC, (<=qw> (meaning uncertain)), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, Salish cognate: Musqueam /hóyqwt/ recruit s-o Suttles ca1984: ch.7 [p.90], contrast <yákw'(e)met> hire s-o, also <hí:qwt> (or better, <híyqwt>), //hí-q^w=T (or híyq^w=T)//, ASM ['coax s-o'], <híqwtlha>, //híy=q^w=T-łε//, /'Coax him.'/, (<-lha> imperative), ASM ['persuade s-o'], <híqwthóxes>, //híy=q^w=è-áx^y-əs//, /'He persuaded me., He coaxed me.'/.

<hóyeqwt>, cts //hi[-Aá-]y=q^w=T//, LANG ['coaxing s-o'], SOC, syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <hóyeqwthóxes>, //hi[-Aá-]y=q^w=è-áx^y-əs//, /'He's coaxing me.'/, <hóyeqwthòm>, //hi[-Aá-]y=q^w=è-àm//, /'They're coaxing you.'/, (<-òm> passive, 2s obj.).

<híqwelhtel>, bens //híy=q^w=əł(c)=T-əl//, rcps, LANG /'(coaxing to go,) Let's go.'/, literally /'coax for each other'/, (<=elh(ts)> benefactive), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-el> reciprocal), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by LJ (Tait) as reported by EB, also /'hiring(?)'/, Elder's comment: "unsure of translation", attested by EB and AD (2/15/78).

<hóyqwelhtel>, cts //hi[-Aá-]y=q^w-əł(c)-təl//, rcps, LANG /'coaxing to go, let's go'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<hóyeqwels>, sas //hi[-Aá-]y=q^w=əls//, cts, LANG ['coaxing (as a structured activity)'], SOC, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<héyeq'et ~ héyq'et>, MC ['filing s-th'], see yéq'.

<héyeqw>, FIRE ['be burning'], see yéqw.

<héyeqw>, FIRE /'fire, ((also) flame [EB, Elders Group]'/, see yéqw.

<heyeqwá:la>, FIRE ['fireplace'], see yéqw.

<héyetélmel>, ABDF ['nauseated'], see yá:t.

<héyethet ~ héythet>, TVMO ['backing up'], see yóthet.

<hé:yó:t>, LANG ['warning s-o'], see yó:t ~ yót.

<héyót>, LANG ['warned s-o'], see yó:t ~ yót.

<héyq'es>, MC ['filing'], see yéq'.

<heywí:leqw>, REL /'a category of religious songs including **sxwó:yxwey** songs and burning songs, a burning song'/, see yéw: ~ yéw.

<hiháwt>, EZ /'small rat, small vole'/, see há:wt.

<híheltu>, SOC /'a small Hindu, a small East Indian'/, see híltu.

<híhòkwexes>, CLO ['he (a small child) is wearing it.'], see hókwex.

<hík>, free root //hík^w//, DESC /'be big, be large, be high (of floodwater), rise (of floodwater)'/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, CT, EB, other sources: ES /hí:k^w/, ASM ['be big, be large'], example: <hík^w thqá:t>, //hík^w èqé·t//, /'big tree'/, attested by AC, <hík^w tel sts'áletstel telí ta' swá>, //hík^w t-əl s=c'É=ləc=təl təlí t-ε? s=wé//, /'My chair is bigger than yours.'/, attested by Elders Group 2/5/75, ASM ['be high, rise'], semantic environment ['of floodwater'], <hík^w te qó>:, //hík^w tə qá://, /'The water is high.'/, attested by CT, also /'The water rises.'/, attested by EB, <wulh me hík^w te qó>, //wəʔ mə hík^w tə qá//, /'The water is starting to rise.'/, literally /'the water has already become big'/, attested by EB.

<hí:kw ~ hí::kw>, augs //hí[=-:]k^w ~ hí[=:::]k^w//, DESC /'be very big; be great, be important'/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BJ, EB, ASM ['be very big'], example: <hí:kw te stóló>, //hí[=-:]k^w tə s=tálo//, /'The river is very big.'/, attested by AC, <hí:kw mestiyèxw>, //hí[=-:]k^w məstiyèx^w//, /'big person'/, attested by AC, <kwélhtu hí:kw>, //k^wéʔt=əw hí[=-:]k^w//, /'It's very big.'/, attested by EB, ASM ['be great, be important'], <hí:kw siyá:m>, //hí[=-:]k^w s=iy=é·m//, /'great chief'/, attested by BJ.

<hík^wthet>, incs //hík^w=èət//, DESC /'get big, rise (of floodwater)'/, (<=thet> get, become, inceptive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <esésu me hík^wthet te qó:s>, //ʔə-sé-s-əw mə hík^w=èət tə qá·s//, /'And then its water got big.'/, attested by AC, <tés; me hík^wthet te qó>, //tés; mə hík^w=èət tə qá//, /'It got near; the water got big and rose/came up.'/, attested by AC.

<hahík^wthet>, cts //C₁ε-hík^w=èət//, DESC /'rising, getting big'/, (<R3- (C1ε-)> continuative or possibly <ha> //hε-// continuative usually found only before sonorants), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT, example: <le qém:el kwes mi xwe hahík^wthet te qó>:, //lə qém·=əl k^w-s-əs mi x^wə C₁ε-hík^w=èət tə qá//, /'The tide comes in and the water rises.'/, literally /'the tide comes/came in when it came to become getting big the water'/, attested by CT.

<Hík^w Tl'itsás>, cpds //hík^w ẽ'cés//, PLN ['Long Island (in Harrison Lake)'], literally /'big island'/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by EL 9/27/77, source: place name file reference #314.

<Hík^w Sméya>, cpds //hík^w s=méyε//, PLN ['largest deepest bay on Harrison River (between Victor McDonald's place and Morris Mt.)'], ASM ['located on east side of river upriver from Morris Mt. and below Dixon Point'], literally /'big bay'/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by EL 6/27/78,

<hí:kw ~ hí::kw>, DESC /'be very big; be great, be important'/, see hík^w.

<Hík^w Sméya>, PLN ['largest deepest bay on Harrison River (between Victor McDonald's place and Morris Mt.)'], see hík^w.

<híkwthet>, DESC /'get big, rise (of floodwater)'/, see híkw.

<Híkw Tl'tsás>, PLN ['Long Island (in Harrison Lake)'], see híkw.

<híl>, bound root //híl roll, fall and roll//.

<hílém>, ds //híl=ém//, TVMO ['fall and roll'], semantic environment ['off roof, down hill, etc.'], (<=ém> intransitivizer), possibly <=em> middle with unusual stress shift, phonology: stressed intransitivizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group Mar. 1972, AC, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <le hílém>, //lə híl=ém//, /'He fell down./, attested by AC, <me hílém>, //mə híl=ém//, /'fall from a height'/, literally /'come to fall (and roll)'/, attested by EB, <chókw te shxwłís kw'es hílém qesu lékw te sxéles>, //cák^w tə sx^w=lí=s k^w-əs híl=ém qə-s=əw ɬək^w tə s=xələ-s//, /'He fell from a long ways and broke (break) his leg./, literally /'where he was at was far when he fell and so broke his leg/foot'/, attested by EB.

<hel-hílém>, its //C₁əC₂=híl=ém//, TVMO ['rolling down'], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, comment: l-h spelling in orthography needed rarely to show [lh] rather than [ɬ], attested by EB.

<hí:lt>, pcs //hí[=-]=l=T//, TVMO /'roll s-o over, roll s-th over'/, (<=:=> derivational?, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, Salish cognate: Squamish /híl-it/ roll (tr.)(e.g. a tree) W73:218, K67:375.

<hí:lthet>, pcrs //hí[=-]=l=T-ət//, TVMO ['roll oneself (over and over usually)'], phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/5/80.

<temhílálxw>, ds //təm=hil=élx^w//, TIME /'autumn, fall (season)'/, literally /'time of falling and rolling leaves'/, lx <tem=> time of, time for, possibly <=álews> leaf, phonology: =álews here possibly with loss of s and devoicing of w, syntactic analysis: nominal?, attested by AC, Elders Group 3/12/75, other sources: ES /təmʔilélx^w/, Cowichan and Musqueam /həylénx^w/ autumn, also <hílálxw>, //hil=élx^w//, attested by AC, Elders Group (5/16/79), also <tem'ilálxw>, //təm=ʔil=élx^w//, attested by Elders Group 3/1/72, example: <tsqwá:y te hílálxw sch'ó:lha>, //c-q^wé:y tə hil=élx^w s=c'á.ɬε//, /'The fall leaves are yellow./, attested by Elders 5/16/79.

<hílékw>, free root //hílək^w//, TVMO ['get ready'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AD, BHTTC; found in <hílékwchap>, //hílək^w-c-εp//, /'You folks get ready., You folks get ready./, attested by BHTTC, example: <ulh iyólem kws hílékwchet kws látset t'ó:kw>, //ʔuwɬ ʔiy=ál=əm k^w-s hílək^w-c-ət k^w-s lé-c-ət t'á.k^w//, /'It's time we got ready to go home./, literally /'it's already okay that we get ready that we go homeward'/, attested by EB.

<hí:lek^w ~ hílek^w>, cts //hi[- ˘-]lək^w ~ hi[- ˘-]lək^w//, [héylək^w ~ hílək^w ~ hílək^w], TVMO ['getting ready to go'], (<- ˘:- ~ - ˘-> continuative?), phonology: stress shift?, lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, contrast Downriver Halkomelem (Katzie dialect) <hí:lek^w> glad Elders Group 3/15/72, example: <líchap hílek^w>, //lí-c-εp hílək^w//, /'Are you folks ready?'/, literally /'are you folks getting ready?'/, attested by AD.

<s-hí:lek^w ~ s-hílek^w>, stvi //s=hi[- ˘-]lək^w ~ s=hi[- ˘-]lək^w//, TVMO ['be ready'], syntactic analysis: stvi, phonology: stress shift?, lengthening, syntactic comment: stives are usually built on a continuative stem; example: <líchap welh s-hí:lek^w>, //lí-c-εp wəɬ s=hi[- ˘-]lək^w//, /'Are you folks ready?'/, attested by BHTTC, <líchxw xwel s-hílek^w>, //lí-c-x^w x^wəl s=hi[- ˘-]lək^w//, /'Are you still ready?'/, attested by EB.

<hí:lek^w ~ hílek^w>, TVMO ['getting ready to go'], see hílékw.

<hílém>, TVMO ['fall and roll'], see híl.

<hí:lt>, TVMO /'roll s-o over, roll s-th over'/, see híl.

<**híltu**>, free root //híltu//, SOC /'a Hindu, an East Indian'/, borrowed from English /híndu/ *Hindu*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, example: <**híltu te môm̄xwoya**>, //híltu tə móm̄x^wayɛ//, /'The belly button is an East Indian.'/, usage: one line of a humorous song, ASM ['so said in the song due to the similarity of the convolutions in a navel or belly button and in a turban'], attested by BHTTC.

<**híheltu**>, dmn //C₁í=hiltu ~ hí[=C₁ə=]ltu//, SOC /'a small Hindu, a small East Indian'/, (<**R4**=> diminutive or <=**R1**=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, example: <**híheltu te mímxwoya**>, //C₁í=hiltu tə C₁í=móm̄x^wayɛ//, /'A little belly button is (like) a little Hindu.'/, usage: a line of a humorous song, ASM ['comparing the convolutions of a belly button and a turban'], attested by BHTTC.

<**hí:lthet**>, TVMO ['roll oneself (over and over usually)'], see híl.

<**Híqelem**>, PLN /'creek and bay on Harrison River just below the old native Chehalis Cemetery, on the east side of Harrison River'/, see yeqílem ~ eqéylem.

<**híqwelhtel**>, LANG /'(coaxing to go,) Let's go.'/, see héy.

<**híqwt**>, LANG /'coax s-o, persuade s-o, invite s-o (on trip, hunt, etc.)'/, see héy.

<**hí:tel ~ hí:ytel**>, SOC /'weapon (arrow, club, etc.), something used to defend oneself'/, see iyó:tel.

<**híth**>, free root //híê//, TIME /'a long time, it's a long time'/, possibly related to <**yóth**>, bound root //yáê// *always*, perhaps by <he=> continuative, resultative (/hə[=']=yáê//), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, example: <**híth kw'as kwelát**>, //híê k^w-ɛ-s k^wəl=ét//, /'You'll have it a long time.'/, phonology: stressed transitivizer, attested by CT, HT, <**áth'elchu w(e)híth kw'as hókwex**>, //ʔéê'əl-cɛ-uw híê k^w-ɛ-s hák^w=əx^y//, /'You'll use it a [very] long time.'/, literally /'it's very-fut.-contrast a long time that-you-nom use=it'/, phonology: vowel merger, attested by CT, HT, <**kws híthscha kw'as hókwex**>, //k^w-s híê-s-cɛ k^w-ɛ-s hák^w=əx^y//, /'that you'll use it a long time'/, attested by CT, HT, <**welh híth kwses míq**>, //wəʔ híê k^w-s-əs míq^ʔ//, /'He was underwater a long time.'/, literally /'it's already a long time that-nom-he is underwater'/, attested by EB, <**welh híth ye me q'ép**>, //wəʔ híê yə mə q'ép//, /'The gathering lasted a long time.'/, literally /'it's already a long time the pl. anim. come/become/start to gather'/, attested by EB, <**welhíth kw'es kwelát**>, //wəʔ=íê k^w-əs k^wəl=ét//, /'He'll have it a long time (shoes, clothes, etc.)'/, phonology: consonant merger of lh + h → lh, more common than the lack of merger here, attested by CT, HT, <**ôwe híthes**>, //ʔówə híê-əs//, /'soon, not long'/, (<**-es**> subjunctive 3s *sjsp*), attested by EB, <**míchxw q'ó:lthet kw'atsetólxw ôwe híthes**>, //mí-c-x^w q'á-l=T-ət k^wɛc=əT-álx^w ʔówə híê-əs//, /'Come back and see us soon.'/, literally /'come-you (imperative) return=oneself see-us not it is long time'/, grammatical analysis: auxiliary verb-independent clause subject pronoun-2s intransitive verb=pcr intransitive verb=pc-1pobj vneg adverb/adverbial verb-3subjunctive subject pronoun, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-imperative transitive verb-refl. transitive verb-lpobj vneg adverb/adverbial verb-3subjunctive subject pronoun, syntactic comment: note that the negative vp is functioning here syntactically like a single-word adverb/adverbial verb, postposed without any connecting demonstrative article, attested by EB.

<**welhíth**>, cpds //wəʔ=híê//, [wəʔíê], TIME /'a long time ago'/, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB.

<**welhíthelh**>, cpds //wəʔ=íê-əʔ//, (<**-elh**> *past tense*), TIME /'a long time ago'/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb; found in <**kw'ulhíthelh**>, //k^wə-wəʔ=íê-əʔ//, /'a long time'/, phonology: word boundary has been lost here between the article and the adverb, syntactic analysis: demonstrative article adverb/adverbial verb → np, attested by EB, also <**kw'ólhíthelh**>, //k^wə-wəʔ=íê-əʔ//, [k^wəʔíêəʔ], attested by AC, others, also <**kw'e lhíthelh**>, //k^w-wəʔ=íê-əʔ//, [k^wə

†=íè-ə†], also /'long ago', phonology: word boundary has shifted position here phonetically, obscuring welh, attested by CT, HT.

<welhí:thelh>, augs //wə†=í[=]=è-ə†//, TIME ['a long time ago'], (<:=> augmentative), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC.

<hiyeq'á:l>, SOCT /'a filer, someone that's filing (with a file)'/, see yéq'.

<hiyeqwels>, REL /'the one who burns [at a burning ceremony], (ritualist at a burning)'/, see yéqw.

<hiyeqwt>, FIRE ['burning s-th'], see yéqw.

<hiyeqwttem siyólh>, FIRE ['firewood'], see yéqw.

<hiyexwet>, SH ['unlacing it'], see yíxw.

<hiyqwelchep>, FIRE /'making the fire, building the fire, (stoking a fire)'/, see yéqw.

<hí:ywes>, REL ['predicting the future'], see yéw: ~ yéw.

<hókwex>, pcis //hákw=əxʷ//, MC /'use it, wear it, put it on'/, REL, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, Salish cognate: Squamish /xʷúkʷ ~ xʷókʷ/ be used and causative /xʷókʷ-s/ use (tr.) K67:348, ASM ['use it'], example: <lalh hókwex>, //lɛ-† hákw=əxʷ//, /'Go use it.'/, attested by AC, <hókwexes te stl'eqéwtel>, //hákw=əxʷ-əs tə s=ë'əqəw=təl//, /'He used the awl.'/, attested by AC, <le hókwexes theł tã:l te xwéylem kwes p'ówí:tes tel s'í:th'em>, //lə hákw=əxʷ-əs èə-l tē-l tə xʷíyləm kʷ-s-əs p'ówíy-t-əs t-əl s=ʔí-è'=əm//, /'My mother used the thread to patch up my dress.'/, attested by AC, <hókwextsel li tel scheqw'ô:welh>, //hákw=əxʷ-c-əl li t-əl s=cəqʷ=ó-wə†//, /'I'm using it on my basket-weaving.'/, attested by AC, <quesu mí hókwex te shxwch'óqw'els>, //qə-s-u mí hákw=əxʷ tə sxʷ=c'áqʷ=əls//, /'and use a fork.'/, attested by CT, HT, <qéx te shxwhókwextset>, //qəx tə sxʷ-hákw=əxʷ-c-ət//, /'We'll use it in many ways.'/, semantic environment ['using plants for medicine'], literally /'are many the our uses for it'/, attested by TM (or DF or NP), ASM ['put it on'], semantic environment ['clothes, shoes'], <hókwexchexw ta' s'íth'em>, //hákw=əxʷ-c-əxʷ t-εʔ s=ʔíè'=əm//, /'Put on your clothes.'/, syntactic comment: polite imperative with 2s subj. pronoun, attested by AD, <hókwexchxw ta' hólem swéta>, //hákw=əxʷ-c-xʷ t-εʔ háləm swétε//, /'Put on your warm sweater.'/, attested by AD, <hókwexchxw ta' hólem kopú>, //hákw=əxʷ-c-xʷ t-εʔ háləm kapú//, /'Put on your warm coat.'/, attested by AD, <hókwexlha ta' kopú>, //hákw=əxʷ-†ε t-εʔ kapú//, /'Put on your coat.'/, syntactic comment: command imperative with -lha, attested by EB, <hókwex ta' (sqélxel, slewíws, kopú, seqí:ws, swéta, stl'epíwel)>, //hákw=əxʷ t-εʔ (s=qél=xʷəl, s=ləw=íws, kapú, səq=í-ws, swétε, s=ë'əp=íwəl)//, /'Put on your (moccasins, dress, coat, pants, sweater, shirt)'/, syntactic comment: imperative marked only by 2s possessive pronoun modifying object, attested by AD, <líchexw hókwex ta' qwlhíxel>, //lí-c-əxʷ hákw=əxʷ t-εʔ qʷ†í=xʷəl//, /'Did you put on your shoes?'/, attested by AD, <hókwextsel tel stókel>, //hákw=əxʷ-c-əl t-əl stákəl//, /'I put on my socks.'/, attested by AD, ASM ['wearing it']; found in <hókwexes>, //hákw=əxʷ-əs//, /'He's wearing it., He put it on.'/, attested by AD, example: <ílh hókwexes>, //ʔí† hákw=əxʷ-əs//, /'He wore it.'/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AD.

<híhókwexes>, dmv //C₁í=hákw=əxʷ-əs//, if, CLO ['he (a small child) is wearing it.'], (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD.

<hó:kwt>, df //há-kʷt//, SD ['make a high hooting call (maybe only of spirits)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?.

<hólem>, df //hál=əm//, CLO ['warm (of clothing)'], DESC, semantic environment ['clothing'], possibly <=em> middle voice?, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD, example: <hókwexchxw ta' hólem (swéta, kopú)>, //hákw=əxʷ-c-xʷ t-εʔ hál=əm (swétε, kapú)//, /'Put on your warm (sweater, coat)'/, attested by AD.

<**hómkw**>, probable root or stem //hám(=)k^w//, root meaning unknown

<**s-hómkw**>, stvi //s=hámk^w//, WETH /'sultry, humid/, (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis:

adjective/adjectival verb, comment: this is one of the few words requiring a hyphen in the Stó:lô writing system to show that both s and h are pronounced separately (as in English "misheard"), not together as a digraph for a single sound ([ʃ]) as it usually is (as in English "mush"), attested by IHTTC.

<**s-hómkwstem**>, stca //s=hámk^w=sT=əm//, SOC ['(someone) standing in the middle of a crowd'],

(<s=> stative), probably <=st> causative, probably <=em> middle voice, or possibly <=em> intransitivizer, or <=tem ~ =em> participial, possibly root as in <s-hómkw> sultry, humid??. syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, comment: another rare word requiring a hyphen in the Stó:lô writing system to show s and h are pronounced separately (not as in English "mush"), attested by IHTTC.

<**homiyósem**>, ABFC ['drink without using hands'], see homò:y.

<**homò:y**>, probably root //hamà:y//, EZ ['shrimp'], ['suborder *Natantia*, probably *Crago* and other genera, especially *Crago vulgaris*, *Pandalus danae* were identified by AD from a photo as the kind AD's parents got dried from the Chinese and called by this name'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, AD, also <**hómò:y**>, //hámà:y//.

<**homiyósem**>, df //hamiy=ás=əm//, ABFC ['drink without using hands'], literally /'shrimp in one's face/, lx <=ós> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**hóps**>, free root //háps//, EB ['domestic hops'], [*Humulus lupulus*], borrowed from English /háps/ hops, ASM ['introduced and cultivated in large fields in the Sardis and Agassiz areas; Indians from all over the northwest came to the fields as pickers each summer, socializing, singing, gambling, etc. in their off-hours ca 1920's to 1950's'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal.

<**hóqw**>, bound root //háq^w smell//.

<**hóqwem**>, mdlS //háq^w=əm//, SM /'it smells, give off a smell, smell bad/, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, example: <ts'áts'elô hóqwem>, //c'éc'əl-ow háq^w=əm//, /'real strong smell/.

<**s-hóqwem**>, dnom //s=háq^w=əm//, SM ['a smell'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, Elders, example: <ewéta s-hóqwems>, //ʔəwə= ̣=tɛ s=háq^w=əm-s//, /'It has no smell./.

<**hó:qwem**>, cts //há[---]q^w=əm//, SM /'giving off a smell, to smell/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**hóqwels**>, sas //háq^w=əls//, SM /'smelling, sniffing (of an animal like a dog, etc.)/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<**hóqwlexw ~ héqwlexw**>, ncs //háq^w=l-əx^w ~ hēq^w=l-əx^w//, SM ['happen to smell s-th'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by NP, AC, example: <tsel héqwlexw ~ tsel háqwlexw>, //c-əl hēq^w=l-əx^w ~ c-əl háq^w=l-əx^w//, /'I smelled it./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC, <tsel héqwlexw te sp'ó:tl'ems te swíyeqe>, //c-əl hēq^w=l-əx^w tə s=p'á.ē'=əm-s tə s=wíyəqə//, /'I smelled the man's smoke./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC, <étsel héqwlexw te skú:ks>, //ʔé-c-əl hēq^w=l-əx^w tə s=kú.k-s//, /'I smelled her cooking./, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AC, <tsel héqwlexw te s'áhtels; le qwó:lstes>, //c-əl hēq^w=l-əx^w tə s=ʔé†təl-s lə q^wá:ls=T-əs//, /'I smelled her food boiling./, literally /'I smelled her meal; it was boiling./, syntactic analysis: sentence with verb phrase in apposition, attested by AC, <achxw héqwlexw>, //ʔə-ə-c-x^w hēq^w=l-əx^w//, /'Did you smell it?/, syntactic analysis: interrogative affix, auxiliary past, attested by AC.

<**hó:qwlexw**>, cts //há[---]q^w=l-əx^w//, SM ['smelling s-th'], (<-:-> *continuative aspect*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**ílhtsel hó:qwlexw**>, //ʔíʔ-c-əl há[---]q^w=l-əx^w//, 'I was smelling something.', syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AC, <**ilh há:qwlexwes te sp'ó:tl'em**>, //ʔíʔ há[---]q^w=l-əx^w-əs tə s=p'á-ë'=əm//, 'He was smelling the smoke.', syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AC.

<**hóqwet**>, pcs //háq^w=əT//, SM ['smell s-th on purpose'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by NP, AC, example: <**hóqwet te sp'á:q'em**>, //háq^w=əT tə s=p'əq'=əm//, 'smell the flower', attested by AC.

<**hó:qwet**>, cts //há[---]q^w=əT//, SM ['smelling s-th'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**hó:qwetes**>, //há[---]q^w=əT-əs//, 'She's smelling [s-th].', attested by AC, <**hó:qwetes te sp'á:q'em**>, //há[---]q^w=əT-əs tə s=p'əq'=əm//, 'She's smelling the flower.', attested by AC.

<**hóqwels**>, SM ['smelling, sniffing (of an animal like a dog, etc.)'], see **hóqw**.

<**hóqwem**>, SM ['it smells, give off a smell, smell bad'], see **hóqw**.

<**hó:qwem**>, SM ['giving off a smell, to smell'], see **hóqw**.

<**hóqwet**>, SM ['smell s-th on purpose'], see **hóqw**.

<**hó:qwet**>, SM ['smelling s-th'], see **hóqw**.

<**hóqwlexw ~ héqwlexw**>, SM ['happen to smell s-th'], see **hóqw**.

<**hó:qwlexw**>, SM ['smelling s-th'], see **hóqw**.

<**hóts**>, free root //hác//, PLAY ['hearts (in cards)'], semantic environment ['card games'], borrowed from English /há(r)ts/ *hearts*, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**hótl**>, bound root //háë'// probably *blunt*.

<**s-hótl'eqw**>, dnom //s=háë'=əq^w//, HUNT ['blunt-headed arrow'], PLAY, ASM ['the head is made of cloth or hide, etc.; the shaft may be feathered or not'], lx <=**eqw**> *on the head*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming.

<**hóxwethílem**>, mdls //háx^w=əèəl=íl=əm//, incs, ABFC ['to sigh, breathe out whew'], lx <=**ethel**> *in the mouth, in the lips*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: =íl as usual replaces preceding el, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy**>, free root //hà:y ~ há:y ~ háy//, ASP ['finish, stop, quit, get done, be finished, have enough, be done, be ready'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb, ASM ['finish'], example: <**islá tel hóy**>, //ʔisélə[=M2] t-əl háy//, 'I finished two things.', literally 'it's two things the-my finish', (irregular)k^w-əl-s háy would be more expected here with the remote demonstrative k^w and -s nominalizer always used to subordinate and nominalize a verb phrase, attested by IHTTC, <**stám te hó:y**>, //s=tém tə há:y//, 'What did you get done? (sarcastically)', usage: sarcastic, attested by Deming evening class 5/18/78, ASM ['stop']; found in <**hóylha**>, //háy-ʔɛ//, 'Stop. (for ex. filling a cup), Stop it.', syntactic analysis: command imperative, attested by AC, IHTTC, <**hóyálha**>, //háy-ɛʔɛ//, 'Stop it you guys.', syntactic analysis: pl command imperative, (semological comment: the command imperative here seems to encourage the less polite translation *you guys* instead of the more usual *2p you folks*; it also allows the use of *stop it* which is more forceful than *stop*), attested by IHTTC, example: <**le hóy kw'es qwóqwels**>, //lə háy k^w-s q^w-[-Aá-C₁ə-]-s//, 'They stopped talking.', syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC, ASM ['quit'], <**hóylha**>, //háy-ʔɛ//, 'Quit it.', syntactic analysis: command imperative, (semological comment: command imperative allows *quit it* which is more forceful than *quit*), attested by Elders, ASM ['be

finished'], <lé hò:y>, //lḗ hà-y//, /'It's finished./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by Elders 3/15/72, also <lé hó:y ~ le hó:y>, //lḗ há-y ~ lḗ há-y//, attested by BJ, also <le hò:y>, //lḗ hà-y//, attested by EB, AD, <lí hó:y>, //lí há-y//, /'Is it finished?/, attested by BG checked with AD, <líchxw hó:y ta' sq'óq'ey>, //lí-c-x^w há-y t-ε? s=q'á[=C₁ḗ=]y//, /'Are you finished your sickness?, Are you finished coming?, Are you finished climaxing?/, attested by JL, <kws wetl'e hó:y te skw'ókw'es>, //k^w-s wḗ-ḗ'a há-y tḗ s=k^wε[=Aa=C₁ḗ=]s//, /'that's when the hot [weather] is finished, autumn/, attested by DM 12/4/64, ASM ['have enough'], <chel hó:y>, //c-ḗl há-y//, /'I've had enough./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC, <iyó:lem kw'els hò:y>, //iy=á:l=ḗm k^w-ḗl-s hà-y//, /'I've had enough., I'm finished./, literally /'it's alright that I'm finished./, attested by Elders Mar. 1972, ASM ['be done'], <stám te hó:y>, //s=tḗm tḗ há-y//, /'What did you get done?/, usage: sarcastic, literally /'What is it that's finished (present and visible)?/, (semological comment: note effective use of te *the (present and visible)*), (irregular)one would expect -s preceding hó:y to nominalize, attested by Deming (evening class), ASM ['be ready'], <téxwcha kws hó:y te s'álhteltset>, //tḗx^w-cε k^w-s há-y tḗ s=ʔḗtḗl-c-ḗt//, /'Our food will soon be ready./, attested by Deming (prompted), <xwewá is hó:y te s'álhtel>, //x^w=ḗwḗ=ḗ ʔi-s há-y tḗ s=ʔḗtḗl//, /'The food is not yet ready./, attested by Deming; found in <ihó:y>, //ʔi=há-y//, /'finished, ready/, attested by EB.

<yálh yuw kw'a's hò:y>, df //yéʔ yuw k^w-εʔ-s hà-y//, LANG /'I thank you (deeply), I thank you (deeply)., Thank you./, literally /'(only now/only then)(praise for beauty)(that-you-nom are done/finished./, (morphosememic development), ASM ['deep thanks, not used for ex. after food is passed'], attested by AC, also see <yuw> praising something beautiful, examples: <yálh yuxw kw'a's hò:y>, //yéʔ yux^w k^w-εʔ-s hà-y//, attested by AD, Elder's comment: "this is a better spelling than yálh lixw kw'a's hò:y", also <yálh yuw kw'a's hò:y>, //yéʔ yuw k^w-εʔ-s hà-y//, attested by AC, Deming, also <kw'a's hò:y>, //k^w-εʔ-s hà-y//, attested by Annie Grace Chapman, Elder's comment: "this is a shortcut for yálh yuxw kw'a's hò:y", example: <yalh yuw kwa'as hó:yelep>, //yéʔ yuw k^w-εʔ-s há-y-ḗlḗp//, /'Thank you folks./, attested by Deming, <yálh yuw kw'a's hó:yelep, mámele>, //yéʔ yuw k^w-εʔ-s há-y-ḗlḗp C₁ḗ-mḗlḗ//, /'Thank you, children./, attested by BG checked with AD, <welóy kw'els ch'ítòle qetl'olsu thét, "yálh yuw kw'as hóyelép.">, //wḗ=láy k^w-ḗl-s c'í=T-àlḗ qḗ-ḗ'a-l-su ètḗ yéʔ yuw k^w-ε-s há-y-ḗlḗp//, /'just that I praise you folks and so I said, "I thank you all."/, attested by AC, Salish cognate:Nooksack <yalh qémalh ashó:y or yalh qwómalh ashó:y> GA

<yiláwel kw'a's hò:y>, df //yilḗw=ḗl k^w-εʔ-s hà-y//, LANG /'thank you very much, Thank you very much./, attested by Annie Grace Chapman, also <yiláwél kw'a's hò:y>, //yilḗw=ḗl k^w-εʔ-s hà-y//, attested by Annie Grace Chapman.

<hóyòwèlh>, df //há-y=à=wḗt//, LANG /'goodbye, Goodbye./, usage: said by the person leaving to the person staying, literally /'it's just already finished./, dialects: *Chill*., *Deming*, see main dialect form <hóyàwèlh>, attested by AC, Deming, example: <hóyòwèlh, tátel>, //há-y=à=wḗt tḗ[=C₁ḗ=]l//, /'Goodbye, Mom./, phonology: reduplication, attested by BG checked with AD.

<hóyàwèlh>, df //há-y=ḗwḗt//, LANG /'goodbye, Goodbye./, usage: said by the person leaving to the person staying, dialects: *Tait and Cheh*., see dialect form <hóyòwèlh>, attested by EB, Elders Group, AD.

<ílhulhòy>, df //ʔí-ʔ-uʔ-hà-y//, TIME ['the last time'], phonology: ílh welh hò:y but pronounced as one word using the following phonological processes: loss of word boundaries, schwa-deletion (e-deletion), vocalization of w to u, consonant merger of h with lh (loss of h), literally /'it was already finished./, grammatical analysis: auxiliary verb-past affixed-particle-intransitive verb, syntactic analysis: verb phrase with modal particle, attested by BHTTC, example: <ílhulhòy kw'étslòmè>, //ʔí-ʔ-uʔ-hà-y k^wḗc=l-àmḗ//, /'the last time I saw you/, (irregular)there is no 1s subj. pronoun present, attested by BHTTC.

- <**hóystexw**>, caus //háy=sT=əxw//, /'make s-th/s-o finish, cause it to finish/, <=st> causative, <-exw> 3rd person object, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), example: SPRD <**le hóystexw tel sxwexwá**>, REL, ABFC //lə háy=sT=əxw təl s=C₁ə-x^wé//, /I broke my fast/ (lit. "past - cause to finish it - my - starving"), phonology: rare exception (or error) to phonemic rule /s/ → [š]/_x^w, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)
- <**hó:ythel**>, ds //há·y=(ə)èəl//, FOOD /'finish eating, be done eating/, lx <=(e)thel ~ =ó:thel> on the mouth, in the mouth, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, MH (Deming), AD, example: <**líchap hó:ythel**>, //lí-c-εp há·y=èəl//, /'Are you folks done eating?/, attested by MH (Deming), AD, <**étsel hó:ythel**>, //ʔé-c-əl há·y=èəl//, [ʔícl há·yè], /'I'm finished eating./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC, <**átset hó:ythel**>, //ʔé-c-ət há·y=èəl//, /'We've had enough (food)./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC.
- <**hà:m**>, possibly free root //hè·m// or possible stem //há[=AÉ=]·y=m//, TIME /'finished, over/, possibly <a-**ablaut**> resultative or durative, possibly <=em> intransitivizer, phonology: possible vowel merger, possible ablaut, comment: connection with *hóy finish, end* would require very irregular loss of its final root consonant and so is unlikely phonologically but is semantically quite plausible, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, usage: sometimes used at the end of a story, Salish cognate: Squamish /hámʔ/ *come home, be covered* W73:69, K67:374, example: <**le hà:m**>, //lə hè·m//, /'It's over., It's finished (of a story)./, (semological comment: perhaps; found in Squamish, *It's covered* as in English at the end of a narrative, "Well, that covers it.").
- <**hóyàwèlh**>, LANG /'goodbye, Goodbye./, see hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.
- <**hóyqwels**>, LANG ['coaxing (as a structured activity)'], see héy.
- <**hóyqwt**>, LANG ['coaxing s-o'], see héy.
- <**hóyiws**>, bound stem //háy=iws// root meaning uncertain
- <**s-hóyiws**>, dnom //s=háy=iws//, SPRD /'spirit-dancing costume, wool hat for spirit-dancer (Deming)/, (<s=) nominalizer), poss. root <**hóy**> *finish, stop, quit, get done, be finished, have enough, be done, be ready*, perhaps relating to the dancer's rebirth on becoming a dancer, lx <=iws> on the body, on the skin, phonology: one of the few words requiring a hyphen in the Stó:lô writing system to show that s and h are here pronounced separately as in English "misheard" and not together as in English "mush", syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders, CLO /'dancer's uniform, (any) coordinated outfit/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332) example: SPRD <**s-hó:yiws te xawsólkwlh**>, //s=há·y=iws-s təxəws=álk^wʔ//, /'whole costume of a new spirit-dancer/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders 11/26/75, also /'wool hat for spirit-dancer/, attested by Deming, SPRD <**s-hóyiws máqel**>, //s=háy=iws-s mé=qəl//, /'hair hat for experienced spirit-dancer/, lit. "it's costume - hair" or "hair of the costume", syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Deming, see *hóyiws*.
- <**hóyòwèlh**>, LANG /'goodbye, Goodbye./, see hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.
- <**hóyqwelhtel**>, LANG /'coaxing to go, let's go/, see héy.
- <**hó:ythel**>, FOOD /'finish eating, be done eating/, see hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.
- <**hó'í**>, df //há=ʔiʔ//, EFAM ['(expression of amazement)'] root <**í**>, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AD.
- <**hó:liya**>, dnom //hó·l=iyε//, EZ /'humpback salmon, pink salmon, humpy/, ['*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*'], ASM ['return to spawning area in Fraser tributaries in September every two years, larger run every four years, called "humpy" years or jokingly called "Indian leap year"'], syntactic analysis: nominal,

dialects: *Chill.*, other sources: ES /həw·ləyɛ/, H-T <hô'lia> *humpback salmon* (*Oncorhynchus Gorbusca*), also <**húliya** ~ **hú:liya**>, //húl=iyɛ ~ hú·l=iyɛ//, dialects: *Tait, Cheh.*.

<**húheliya**>, dmn //hú[=C₁ə=]l=iyɛ//, EZ ['small-sized humpback salmon'], ['*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*'], (<=R1=> *diminutive*), root *see* hô:liya *humpback salmon*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<**húheliya**>, dmn //hú[=C₁ə=]l=iyɛ//, EZ ['small-sized humpback salmon'], ['*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*'], *see* hô:liya .

I

- <í>, free root //í//, DIR /'here, be here, be in (i.e. here)/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb; example: <luw í>, //lə-uw í//, /'He's here./, phonology: vowel merger, grammatical analysis: 3ambiguous past-contrastive be here, attested by EB, <líchap ole í>, //lí-c-εp ʔalə í//, /'You folks are here, eh?/, attested by RP, EB, <li í thel tàl>, //li í è-əl təl//, /'Is my mother in?/, attested by AC.
- <te í ~ te'í>, dnom //tə í//, DIR ['this (speaker is not holding it but is close enough to touch it)], syntactic analysis: demonstrative article adverb/adverbial verb → demonstrative pronoun, np, attested by FJ (Flossie Joe, dau. of Isaac Joe, Bob Joe's brother), AD, also <te í>, //tə í//, attested by BJ 12/5/64; example: <stám te'í>, //s=təm tə í//, /'What's this (the speaker is not holding it but is close enough to touch it)?/, attested by AD, also <stam te'í>, //s=təm tə í//, also /'What's this?/, attested by FJ.
- <te'íle ~ te'í:le>, dnom //tə í=lə ~ tə í:lə//, DIR /'this (speaker is holding it), this one, this thing here/, syntactic analysis: demonstrative article adverb/adverbial verb-adverb/adverbial verb, np; example: <stám te'íle>, //s=təm tə í=lə//, /'What's this (the speaker is holding it)?/, attested by AD, also /'What's this?/, attested by FJ, RP, EB, <tí'ó: te'í:le>, //ě'á· tə í=lə//, /'It's this one., That's this one./, attested by AC, other sources: ES /ě'atiʔilɛ/ this (it's this one), <tewát te'í:le>, //tə=wét tə í=lə//, /'Who owns this?/, attested by AC, <l stí'í: te'í:le>, //l=s=ě'í· tə í=lə//, /'This is the one I want./, attested by AC, <tí'ó te'í:le sakweláx le q'éylexw te mó:qw>, //ě'á tə í:lə sɛ=k'əłə[=Aɛ]=x' lə q'ó[=Aɛ]=y=l-əx'w tə má-q'w//, /'This is the gun that killed the bird./, attested by AC, <máqel te'í:le>, //mɛ=qəl tə í=lə//, /'This is hair (can be used if holding one's own hair)./, attested by AD, <th'emxweláxel te'íle>, //ě'əm=x'w=əlɛxəl tə í=lə//, /'This is an elbow./, syntactic comment: when naming a number of body parts like this the s= nominalizer is left off; the s= is present when the body part is possessed (inalienable possession); the following body parts work this way: (s=)th'emxweláxel elbow, Cheh. (s=)th'emeláxel arm bone, point of elbow, (s=)qep'ó:lthetel knee, (sh-)xw'ílámàlà ~ (sh-)xw'ílámálá shoulder, and perhaps others, attested by IHTTC.
- <ye'íle>, dnom //yə í=lə//, DIR ['these'], syntactic analysis: pl.demonstrative article adverb/adverbial verb=adverb/adverbial verb, attested by FJ; example: <stám ye'íle>, //s=təm yə í=lə//, /'What are these?/, attested by FJ.
- <íkw'elò ~ íkw'eló ~ íkw'elo>, ds //í=k'w'ə=là ~ í=k'w'ə=lá ~ í=k'w'ə=la//, DIR /'here, be here', syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, BJ, AC, Deming, Elders; example: <tseł íkw'elò>, //c-əl í=k'w'ə=là//, /'I'm here./, attested by EB, <òwéta slhéq'elexw kw'e sq'épscha kw'e í:kw'elo>, //ʔowə= 'tɛ s=təq'ə=l-əx'w k'w'ə s=q'əp-s-cɛ k'w'ə í=k'w'ə=la//, /'I didn't know there was a gathering here./, attested by AC, <sth'áth'elh te íkw'elò>, //s=ě'ɛ[=C₁ə]=tə í=k'w'ə=là//, /'It's cool here./, <éy tel sqwálewel kw'etslólə mók'w' íkw'elò>, //ʔéy t-əl s=q'ɛl=əwəl k'w'əc=l-álə mók'w' í=k'w'ə=là//, /'I'm glad to see you (pl.) all here./, attested by Deming, also <éy tel sqwálewel kw'etslólə mók'w' í>, //ʔéy t-əl s=q'ɛl=əwəl k'w'əc=l-álə mók'w' í//, (semological comment: this shows that í and íkw'elò are largely synonymous), attested by Deming.
- <í ò>, ds //í ʔà ~ í -à//, DIR /'stay here, stay, remain at a place', phonology: ʔà just, simply here, as elsewhere, often becomes a suffix -a, losing its glottal stop, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb particle; example: <íchxwò>, //í-c-x'w-à//, /'Stay here./, syntactic analysis: imperative, literally /'you are just here, you be just here./, also /'You stay., You remain at a place./, attested by EB,

<lámtsel t'ók'w' qe chelew í ò>, //lé=m-c-əl t'á·k'w' qə c-əl-əw ʔí ʔà//, /'I was going home but instead I stayed.'/, (semological comment: note -ew contrastive is here beautifully translated by *instead*).

<í ò kw'eló>, ds //ʔí ʔà k'w'ə=lá//, DIR /'stay right here, staying right here'/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb particle demonstrative article=adverb/adverbial verb/particle → verb phrase with adverbial (verb/particle/demonstrative); example: <íchxwò kw'eló>, //ʔí-c-x'w'-à k'w'ə=lá//, /'Stay right here.'/, syntactic analysis: imperative, <ítsel o kw'eló>, //ʔí-c-əl ʔa k'w'ə=lá//, /'I'm staying right here.'/

<ístexw ó>, caus //ʔí=sT-əx'w' ʔá//, DIR /'leave this here, leave s-th here'/, TVMO, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; example: <ístexwchelcha ó>, //ʔí=sT-əx'w'-c-əl-cə ʔá//, /'I'm going to leave this here.'/, attested by EB.

<íchelstexw>, df //ʔí=cəl=sT-əx'w'//, DIR /'leave s-th here'/, TVMO, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; example: <íchelstexwtselcha o te s'álhtel>, //ʔí=cəl=sT-əx'w'-c-əl-cə ʔa tə s=ʔé†təl//, /'I'm going to leave the food.'/, attested by EB.

<xwe'í>, incs //x'w'ə=ʔí//, TVMO /'arrive, arriving, come here, have come, get here, get back, come in (in a race)'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, ASM ['arrive'], ASM ['come in (in a race)'], <yelhyó:qwt kwes xwe'í>, //yə=†iyá-q'w't k'w'-əs x'w'ə=ʔí//, /'He arrived last., He came in last (in a race)'/, attested by EB, ASM ['get here']; example: <wexwe'í:s>, //wə-x'w'ə=ʔí-əs//, /'when he gets here'/, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: when/if-intransitive verb-3subordinate subject pronoun, attested by AC, <yálhòlse me xwe'í>, //yé†-à-l-s mə x'w'ə=ʔí//, /'I just got here.'/, attested by EB, also <yalhólsú xwe'í>, //yé†-à-l-s-əw x'w'ə=ʔí//, attested by EB, <me txwém xwe'í>, //mə tx'w'ə=x'w'əm x'w'ə=ʔí//, /'got here early'/, <lulh xwe'í te (swíwe, sth'óqwi, kwóxweth)>, //lə-u† x'w'ə=ʔí tə (s=wíwə, s=è'áq'w'i, k'w'óx'w'=əè)//, /'The (eulachons, fish, cohoes) are running., The (eulachons, fish, cohoes) have gotten here/arrived.'/, attested by AC, ASM ['get back'], <yalhtsel xwe'í>, //yé†-c-əl x'w'ə=ʔí//, /'I got back.'/, ASM ['come here, come (here)'], <ts'áts'eltsel xwoyíwel tel sqwálewel kw'els me xwe'í sq'ó talhlúwep, (ey l sí:yáye, l sí:yáye sí:yám)>, //c'éc'əl-c-əl x'w'-ε[=Aa]=y=íwəl t-əl s=q'él=əwəl k'w'-əl-s mə x'w'ə=ʔí s=q'á tε=†=lówə=p, (ʔéy l sí[-'·-]yéyə, l sí[-'·-]yéyə s=i[-'·-]yém)//, /'I'm very happy to come here gathering with you folks, my (good friends, dear (pl.) friends (pl.)'/, phonology: length and stress infixing plural in example sentence, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb-non-subordinate subject marker-1s adjective/adjectival verb demonstrative article-possessive pronoun affix 1s nominal demonstrative conjunction-1s-nominal auxiliary verb intransitive verb preposition/prepositional verb independent object of prepositional verb2p, (adjective/adjectival verb possessive pronoun affix 1s nominal-pl, possessive pronoun affix-1s adjective/adjectival verb-pl nominal-pl), usage: public-speaking, formal longhouse style, attested by Deming, <le xwe'í ta skw'á:lho>, //lə x'w'ə=ʔí t-ε s=k'w'í[-Aé-]†əw//, /'Your in-laws (pl.) have come.'/, phonology: ablaut, attested by AC, <áscha ew me xw'í látselcha yesq'ó>, //ʔé-s-cə ʔəw mə x'w'ə=ʔí lé-c-əl-cə yə-s-q'á//, /'If he comes again, I'll go along.'/, attested by EB (compare <atse> next), <xwe'í te sqwélqwel>, //x'w'ə=ʔí tə s=q'ε[=Aə]= ʔ=C₁əC₂//, /'News has come., to report news, to bring news'/, attested by EB, <lí a sqwá:lewel kwes xwe'í:s wéy:eles>, //lí ʔε s=q'è·l=əwəl k'w'-s x'w'ə=ʔí·s wéy·=əl=əs//, /'Do you think they'll come tomorrow?'/, attested by AC.

<xwe'ílmèt>, ncrs //x'w'ə=ʔí=l-àmət//, TVMO /'manage to get here'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BH TTC, RP, EB; example: <líchap xwe'ílomet>, //lí-c-εp x'w'ə=ʔí=l-amət//, /'Have you folks all got here?'/, attested by RP, EB.

<xw'í:lmēt>, iecs //x'w'ə=ʔí=íl=məT//, incs, TVMO /'reach s-o here'/, (<=íl> come, go, inceptive, <=mēt> indirect effect control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <xw'í:lmethome>, //x'w'ə=ʔí=íl=məT-amət//, /'reach you here'/, attested by EB; example:

<atselcha ew me xw'í:lmethome>, //ʔɛ-c-əl-cɛ ʔəw mə xʷ=ʔí=íł=məT-amə//, 'I'll come and see you again.(sic), I'll come reach you here again.', attested by EB.

<xw'í:ls>, pncs //xʷ=ʔí=ələs//, TVMO ['manage to get to s-o here'], (<=les> psychological non-control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; example: <atselcha ew mi xw'í:lsòmè>, //ʔɛ-c-əl-cɛ ʔəw mi xʷ=ʔí=ələs-àmə//, 'I'll come and see you again.(sic), I'll manage to come get to you here again.', syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-non-subordinate subject marker-1s-future tense contrastive auxiliary verb transitive verb=pncs-object pronoun2s, attested by EB.

<xwe'í:lstexw>, caus //xʷə=ʔí=íł=sT-əxʷ//, incs, TVMO ['bring s-o/s-th here'], (<=íł> come, go, get, become, inceptive, <=st> causative control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <xwe'í:lsthóxes>, //xʷə=ʔí=íł=sT-áxʷ-əs//, 'He brought me here.', attested by EB, <xwe'í:lsthàlèm>, //xʷə=ʔí=íł=sT-èlèm//, 'I was brought here.', grammatical analysis: incs=caus-passive1s, syntactic comment: passive, attested by EB.

<í>, free root //ʔí//, DIR ['with'], syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, syntactic comment: like most prepositional verbs when preceding independent pronouns this one takes the tl'e- prefixed pronoun set, attested by EB; example: <í tl'léwe>, //ʔí ẽ'-ləwə//, 'with you', attested by EB, <ístexwchelcha ó í (kw'e tewátes, tútl'ò, tl'eléwe)>, //ʔí=sT-əxʷ-c-əl-cɛ ʔà ʔí (kʷə tə=wét=əs, t=ú=ẽ'á, ẽ'ə-ləwə)//, 'I'll leave it (with somebody, with him, with you).', attested by EB, <ístexwchxw ó í (tl'á'althe, tl'elhlímelh)>, //ʔí=sT-əxʷ-c-xʷ ʔà ʔí (ẽ'-C₁é=ʔélèə, ẽ'ə-łíməł)//, 'You leave it (with me, with us).', attested by EB, <ístexwchel ó í tl'elhléwep>, //ʔí=sT-əxʷ-c-əl ʔà ʔí ẽ'ə-ł=łəwə=p//, 'I leave it with you folks.', attested by EB.

<í>, free root //ʔí//, DIR ['on'], syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by EB; example: <sq'óq'ey te pús í kw'e xálh>, //s=q'á[=C₁ə=]y tə pús ʔí kʷə xʷéł//, 'There's a dead cat on the road.', attested by EB.

<í>, free root //ʔí//, CJ ['yes/no question'], syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by AD, MH (Deming), AHTTC; example: <í hó:y>, //ʔí há-y//, 'Is it finished?', attested by AD, <íchxw álhtel>, //ʔí-c-xʷ ʔéłtəl//, 'Did you eat?', attested by MH (Deming); found in <íxw>, //ʔí-xʷ//, 'Do you?', attested by AHTTC.

<í>, free root //ʔí//, CJ ['(auxiliary verb), ([may also imply] here)'], syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb, syntactic comment: found in three places: as auxiliary verb (vaux) after negative verbs (vneg); as auxiliary verb carrying the subject person marker of a subordinate clause whose object corefers to the subject of the main clause; and as auxiliary verb carrying the past tense suffix -lh; examples of each type are listed below as examples of three alloemes (though some exx. may not differ in translation but more in function), semantic environment ['negative verbs']; example: <éwe is wel ól éy>, //ʔéwə ʔí-s wəl ʔál ʔéy//, 'He's not very good.', phonology: <í-s> loses stress here due to an optional rule of sentence stress, attested by Deming, <éwe ís xwélalà:m>, //ʔéwə ʔí-s xʷə[=´=]lélé[=̀=]m//, 'He's not listening.', attested by EB, <tl'ó; éwe ít í kwíxlexwt te thá>, //ẽ'á; ʔéwə ʔí-t ʔí kʷíxʷ=ł-əxʷ-t tə èé//, 'We didn't have a name for that.', attested by CT, HT, <xwewátsel í:l xwá siyó:lexwe>, //xʷ=əwə=é-c-əl ʔí-l xʷé s=yá:ləxʷə//, 'I'm not old yet., I haven't become old yet.', attested by AC, <xwewáchap í:p xwá siyó:lexwe>, //xʷ=əwə=é-c-əp ʔí-p xʷé s=yá:ləxʷə//, 'You folks are not old yet.', attested by AC, <xwewátst í:t xwá siyó:lexwe>, //xʷ=əwə=é-c-t ʔí-t xʷé s=yá:ləxʷə//, 'We're not old yet.', attested by AC, <xwewá ís xwá siyó:lexwe>, //xʷ=əwə=é ʔí-s xʷé s=yá:ləxʷə//, 'He's not old yet.', attested by AC, <xwewáchxw íxw xwá siyó:lexwe>, //xʷ=əwə=é-c-xʷ ʔí-xʷ xʷé s=yá:ləxʷə//, 'You're not old yet.', attested by AC, <xwewáchxw í:xw toteló:met>, //xʷ=əwə=é ʔí-xʷ ta[=C₁ə=]l=á-məł//, 'You don't understand yet.', attested by AC, <ewálhtsel íł stl'ítl'eqelh>, //ʔəwə-éł-c-əl ʔí-l s=ẽ'íẽ'əq=əł//, 'I wasn't a child.', attested by AC, semantic environment ['subject

of subordinate verb whose object corefers to main verb subject', <tewát kw'e íxw tháyelhtset te swéltel>, //tə=wét k'wə ʔí-xʷ èi[=Aé=]y-əʔc-əʔ tə s=wól=təl//, 'Who are you making the fish net for?/', syntactic analysis: object of subordinate verb corefers to subject of main verb, attested by AC, <stám te í:xw thá:yt>, //s=tém tə ʔí-xʷ èi[=Aé=]y=T//, 'What are you making?/', syntactic analysis: object of subordinate verb corefers to subject of main verb, attested by AC, semantic environment ['past tense + existential']; found in <ílh ~ í:lh>, //ʔí-ʔ ~ ʔí-ʔ//, 'he was, she was, it was, they were!/', attested by AC; example: <ílh éy>, //ʔí-ʔ ʔéy//, 'It was good./', attested by AC, <í:lh lí>, //ʔí-ʔ lí//, 'He was there./', attested by AC, <í:lh lí te thá>, //ʔí-ʔ lí tə èé//, 'He was there (pointing)./', attested by AC, <í:lhtsel lí>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl lí//, 'I was there./', attested by AC, <í:lhchap lí tálhwélep>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əp lí tē=ʔwóləp//, 'You people were there./', attested by AC, <í:lh lí yethá.>, //ʔí-ʔ lí yə=èé//, 'They were there./', attested by AC, <í:lh íkw'eló kw'e cheláqelhelh>, //ʔí-ʔ ʔi=k'wə=là k'wə cəl'éq=əʔ=əʔ//, 'He was here yesterday./', attested by AC, <í:lh í:kw'elo li kw'the Christmas>, //ʔí-ʔ ʔí=k'wə=là li k'wə=èə krísməs//, 'He was here on Christmas./', attested by AC.

<í ~ í->, da //í ~ í-// (meaning uncertain); example: <tl'ó; éwe ítí kwíxelexwt te thá>, //ě'á; ʔéwə ʔí-t-í k'wíxʷ=l-əxʷ-t tə èé//, '(That); we didn't have a name for that./', attested by CT, HT, <ewe isí kw'étslexwes tl' Bill>, //ʔéwə ʔís-i k'w'éc=l-əxʷ-əsə' Bill//, 'Bill didn't see it ./', attested by EB.

<íchelstexw>, DIR ['leave s-th here'], see í.

<íhóyt>, SOC ['cheating s-o'], see ehó:yt.

<íkw' ~ í:kw'>, free root //ʔíkw' ~ ʔí:k'w//, DIR 'become lost, get lost!', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb; example: <le íkw'>, //lə ʔíkw'//, 'It got lost./', attested by AC, <skw'áycha kw'es í:kw's>, //s=k'w'éy-cə k'w-əs ʔí:k'w-s//, 'It will never get lost./', attested by AC.

<s'í:kw'>, stvi //s=ʔí:k'w//, DIR 'lost and presumed dead, perished!', SOC, ABDF, (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB; example: <le s'í:kw' te lólets'e>, //lə s=ʔí:k'w tə C₁á=ləc'ə//, 'One person was lost./', attested by EB, <s'í:kw' ye kw'í:làs>, //s=ʔí:k'w yə k'w'í-l=èš//, 'Several persons were lost., Several people were lost./', grammatical analysis: stative-intransitive verb demonstrative article(pl.human) interrogative verb=person classifier, attested by EB.

<s'ekw'í:kw'>, plv //s=C₁əC₂-ʔí:k'w//, ABDF ['to perish (of a lot of people)'], SOC, (<s=> stative), (<R3> plural subject), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<ókw'elexw>, ncs //ʔi[=Aá=]k'w=əl-əxʷ//, DIR ['lose s-th'], SOC, (<ó-ablaut> derivational), (<=(e)l> non-control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<ekw'ólem>, izz //ʔi[=Aá=]k'w=ə[=M2=]l=əm//, DIR 'lose (s-th, an object, etc.)', (<ó-ablaut> derivation, metathesis derivation), (<=em> intransitivizer, perhaps middle voice?), phonology: since there is no suffix =əl attested elsewhere the ó must be metathesized from the ó added by ablaut; both vowels and =l non-control transitivizer are attested in their original positions in ókw'elexw, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, syntactic comment: here at last is an example of an intransitive verb, transitivized with a non-control transitivizer, then intransitivized again; it is intransitive morphologically in that it lacks the -exw third person object; syntactically and semantically it is or can be transitive with an np object, attested by Elders Group 3/16/77; example: <tsel ekw'ólem tel lepót>, //c-əl ʔi[=Aá=]k'w=ə[=M2=]l=əm//, [cɪl ʔək'w'áləm tʰɪl ləp'átʰ], 'I lost my cup./', attested by Elders Group 3/16/77.

<íkw'et>, pcs //ʔíkw'w=əT//, DIR 'throw s-th away, discard s-th, throw s-o away, discard s-o', MC, SOC, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AH, Elders Group, ASM ['throw s-th away, discard s-th'], <íkw'et te sqélep>, //ʔíkw'w=əT tə s=qəl=əp//, 'throw away the garbage!', attested by AH, ASM ['throw someone away, discard someone']; example: <íkw'etem>, //ʔíkw'w=əT-əm//, 'He

was thrown away./, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb=pcs-passive, attested by Elders Group, <le íkw'etòlèm>, //lə ʔíkʷ=əT-ələm//, /'They threw you folks away., You folks were thrown away./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past intransitive verb=pcs-passive2p, attested by Elders Group.

<íkw'eló ~ íkw'elo>, DIR /'here, this place'/, see 16.

<íkw'elò ~ íkw'eló ~ íkw'elo>, DIR /'here, be here'/, see 1.

<íkw'et>, DIR /'throw s-th away, discard s-th, throw s-o away, discard s-o'/, see íkw' ~ í:kw'.

<=í:l ~ =fl ~ =el>, da //í:l ~ =fl ~ =el//, ASP /'go, come, get, become'/, CST, phonology: conditions preceding =əl → zero, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=el>, // =əl//; found in <xets'í:lem>, //x'əc' =í:l=əm//, /'(go) through the woods'/ (compare <s=xí:xets'> woods), <kwetxwí:lem>, //k'ət'x' =í:l=əm//, /'come inside, go inside'/ (compare <s=kwetáxw> inside (a house)), <tl'pí:l>, //t'p =í:l//, /'descend'/ (compare root <tl'ép> down, deep) <q'axí:lt>, //q'á=x'əl =í:l=T//, /'go with, come with, be partner with s-o'/ (compare <s=q'ó:=xel> partner), <sq'eq'ó:>, //s=C₁ə=q'á//, /'together with'/, <sqemí:l>, //sqəm =í:l//, /'inside a pit house'/ (compare <sqémél> pit house), <thetí:l>, //t'et =í:l//, /'gone dark'/ (compare root <thá:t> darkness), <kwí:mel>, //k'í:m =əl//, /'go red, get red'/ (compare <ts=kwí:m> red), <qwá:yel>, //q'é-y =əl//, /'go yellow (or green), get yellow'/ (compare <ts=qwá:y> yellow, green), <p'eq'éyl (or better) p'eq'í:l>, //p'əq' =í:l//, /'go white, get white'/ (compare root <p'éq'> white), <q'éyxel (or better) q'íxel>, //q'íx =əl//, /'go black, get black'/ (compare <ts=q'éyx> black), <meth'í:l>, //m'è =í:l//, /'go blue, get blue'/ (compare <ts=méth'> blue), <meth'í:lt>, //m'è =í:l=t//, /'make it blue, dye it, color it (any color)'/, <lewí:lem>, //l'əw =í:l=əm//, /'go into an opening'/, <iyí:lem>, //íy =í:l=əm//, /'clear up, turn fine'/ (root <?ey> good), <syeqwí:l>, //s=yəq' =í:l//, /'lamp, lantern'/, <yíyewqwí:l>, //yíyəq' =í:l//, /'small light, candle'/, literally /'thing that comes/goes burning'/, <q'esí:ltel>, //q'əs =í:l=təl//, /'tumpline'/, literally /'a device that goes tied'/ (compare <q'éyset> tie s-th), possibly <qeliythí:lem>, //qəl =iyè =í:l=əm//, /'say bad words, swear, curse'/, <qweloynthí:lem>, //q'əl =ayè =í:l=əm//, /'making music; March moon'/ (compare root <qwà:l ~ qwel> talk, speak and <=ó:ythel> in the lips or jaw and <=em> middle voice).

<flám>, probably root //ʔíləm//, ABFC ['carry on one's shoulder'], possibly <=m> middle voice, grammatical comment: if present, =m would have to be an old crystallized middle since a transitivizer can be suffixed to it, as can a lexical suffix (see below); in present-day Halkomelem the middle =em is word-final (unless =met indirectly affecting control transitivizer is analyzed as an old middle + =et purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<í:lá:mt>, pcs //í:l-é-m=T//, ABFC ['carry s-th on one's shoulder'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

<xw'ílámálá ~ xw'ílámàlà>, dnom //x' =ʔíləm =élé ~ x' =ʔíləm =èlè//, ANA /'shoulder (name of body part, unpossessed)'/, lx <xw=> (meaning unclear: towards the face?), lx <=álá ~ =àlà> container for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<shxw'ílámálá ~ shxw'ílámàlà>, dnom //s=x' =ʔíləm =élé ~ s=x' =ʔíləm =èlè//, ANA /'shoulder (especially the top), shoulder (someone's, possessed)'/, HARV ['yoke'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, IHTTC, also <shxw'í:lá:má:lá:>, attested by DM (12/4/64), Elders Group 7/27/75.

<xw'ílamôwelh>, ds //x' =ʔíləm =ówəʔ//, CAN /'carry a canoe on one's shoulders, to portage'/, lx <xw=> (meaning unclear), lx <=ôwelh> canoe, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<Shxw'ílamôwelh>, dnom //s=x' =ʔíləm =ówəʔ//, PLN /'rocky place across from and just above Emory Creek, on east/CN side of Fraser River'/, ASM ['across the Fraser above Frank Malloway's drying rack; this was a portage place since in high-water time (like early summer) the river is too

rough to pass here'], also at this place are two or three people turned to stone in the rocks that can still be seen lying on their sides; they got hit with logs in the back and this is was given by AK as a reason why the place is called by its name, because xwelemôwelh or xwlemôwelh means *get hit on the back* [I wonder if she meant xw(e)lemôwech since =ôwech is *on the back*], we visited this magical place on the raft trip down the Fraser 8/30/77 with AK, SP, AD, AP, myself, and the hired raft man; AK had me reach up into a crevice to check for her fish-knife from where she had put it when butchering fish here 30 years before, and I felt it and pulled it out, somewhat rusted, a knife in the form of a half-circle with a wooden haft on the radius, it was made from a filed down circular saw blade but in the style of an old-time Stó:lô fish-knife., (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, source: place name reference file #11.

<xwelemôwelh ~ xwlemôwelh>, ds //x^wələm=ówə† ~ x^wləm=ówə†//, possibly /'get hit on the back/, comment: perhaps mistranscribed for <xwelemôwech ~ xwlemôwech>, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AK, (or possibly SP) 8/30/77, see ló:m ~ lóm.

<í:lá:mt>, ABFC [*carry s-th on one's shoulder*], see ílám.

<iláq>, possibly root //í:léq//, CAN /'stern of canoe, stern-man among paddlers/, syntactic analysis: nominal, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /í:láq/ *stern, back seat of a car* H76:666 and its ultimate root /laq/ *last, behind* H76:265-266 as in /ʔu-yáyus èəd ʔal ti làq s-†uk^wəlb/ *I worked last month.*, /ad-†əq-bíd/ *behind you*, and /ʔəs-láq-il/ *late*.

<í:láxəl>, bound stem //í:léxəl or ʔí:l=əléxəl or ʔí:lé=éxəl// probably root <i(:)l> *surface*, automatic syllable deletion.

<shxw'í:láxəl>, dnom //s=x^w=ʔí:l=éxəl or s=x^w=ʔí:l=éxəl or s=x^w=ʔí:lé=éxəl//, ANA [*armpit*], (<s=> *nominalizer*), lx <xw=> (*meaning unclear*), lx <=(e)láxəl> *on the arm*, root <í or íl or ílá>, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<í:lchəl>, free root //í:lchəl//, CAN /'engine, motor/, MC, ACL, borrowed from English "engine", syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Chilliwack Landing*.

<=í:lép ~ =í:lép ~ =éylép ~ =elep ~ =áp ~ =íp ~ =ép>, da //í:l=ép ~ =í:lép ~ =él=ép ~ =ép ~ =íp ~ =ép//, LAND /'dirt, ground/, possibly <=íl ~ =əl>, (semological comment: =ep and =ap are cognate with forms meaning *on the rump* in other Salish languages, though that meaning has been taken over by =elets in Upriver Halkomelem and =ep, =ap, =í:lép now clearly has the meaning of *dirt, ground*, there still are perhaps a few cases of survival of that meaning in Upriver Halkomelem), phonology: allomorphy seems to be =éylép and =áp after postvelars, the other allomorphs elsewhere, =í:lép after CV^ˈCV^ˈC and other stressed roots, =elep after a stressed syllable, but two of the 16 examples don't fit this pattern, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=éylép>, //í:l=ép//, also <=elep>, //él=ép//, also <=áp>, //ép//, also <=íp>, //íp//, also <=ép>, //ép//; found in <leq'éylép>, //ləq'=í:lép//, /'level ground/ (compare root <léq'> *level*), <tl'xwéylép>, //ě'x^w=í:lép//, /'hard ground/ (compare root <tl'éxw> *hard*), <lhéxéyléptel>, //†əx=í:lép=təl//, /'floor/, comment: this is an alternate analysis to that given in lexical prefixes under the prefix lh= (compare <lhéx=ówélh=tel> *thwarts, crosspieces of a canoe* and <lháx=xé=tel> *rug* and <lhéx=í:l=éx> *stand up*), <syíts'emílep>, //syíc'əm=ílép//, /'sand bar/ (compare <syíts'em> *sand*), <sqótemílep>, //sqátəm=ílép//, /'hill/, root meaning unknown, <tewálehí:lép>, //təwélə(=)h=í:lép//, /'sloping ground/ (compare <tewále> *sloping*), <xéyxep'í:lép ~ xíxep'í:lép>, //xí[=C,ə=]p'=í:lép//, /'a rake'/ (compare <xéy=p'=et> *scratch or scrape s-th and leave a mark*), <thóyxwí:leptes>, //éáyx^w=í:lép=t-əs//, /'he was softening the ground (this was done to some places to insure a good growth of wild vegetables)/ (compare <thóyqwels> *digging*), <ts'esémelep>, //c'isə[= '=]m=əlép//, /'weeds/ (compare <ts'ísem> *grow*) literally /'growing dirt/, <shxwtl'éxelep>, //sx^w=ě'éx^y=əlép//, /'a plow/ (compare root <tl'éx> *rip or break apart*), <sqwelíp>, //s=q^wíl=əl[=M2=]p//, /'(black) beard moss,

black moss bread!', literally /'nom. + hair + dirt'/, (semological comment: this moss is cooked underground and becomes a sweet licorice-tasting loaf), <tl'asíp>, //ě'ɛs=íp//, /'licorice fern'/, (semological comment: the roots are edible and grow in dirt-like accumulations on the bark of maple trees), root meaning unknown, <sq'exáp>, //s=q'əx=ép//, /'stump (of tree)'/, <Sqwá:p>, //s=q'wé=(é)p//, /'hole with water at (foot of?) Mt. Cheam on the side away from the Fraser River, lake or waterhole on Mt. Cheam'/ (compare <s=qwá:> hole, <sthíyép ~ sthiyáp>, //sèiy=ép ~ sèiy=ép//, /'loincloth'/, literally /'nom. + éiy make, fix? + dirt or on the rump'/, <sqelép ~ sqélép>, //s=qəl=ép or s=qəl=ép//, /'garbage'/ (compare root <qél> bad, dirty).

<iléq>, bound root //ʔilóq buy//.

<iléqet>, pcs //ʔilóq=əT//, SOC ['buy s-th'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer) (compare root possibly <iláq> stern of canoe, stern-man because some trade goods were exchanged in early days from boats and canoes), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group; found in <iléqtes>, //ʔilóq=T-əs//, /'He bought it.'/, attested by EB; example: <tsel iléqet te seplí:l>, //c-əl ʔilóq=əT tə seplí:l//, /'I bought the bread.'/, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past.

<iléqelhtst>, bens //ʔilóq=ə†c=T//, SOC ['buy it for s-o'], (<=elhts> benefactive, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <iléqelhtsthó:x>, //ʔilóq=ə†c=T-á·xʔ//, /'buy it for me'/, attested by Elders Group, <iléqelhtchexw>, //ʔilóq=ə†c=T-c-əxʔ//, /'You buy it for him.'/, phonology: the ts in =elhts has been dropped here (irregular assimilation), attested by EB, *<iléqelhtchexw> rejected, *<ileqelhtchexw> rejected, <iléqelhtthó:xchexw>, //ʔilóq=ə†c=T-á·xʔ-c-əxʔ//, /'You buy it for me., You buy it for me.'/, phonology: the ts in =elhts has been dropped here (irregular assimilation), attested by EB.

<alqá:ls ~ alqáls>, sas //ʔi[=Aɛ]=lɔq=é·ls ~ ʔi[=Aɛ]=lɔq=éls//, SOC /'buy (as structured activity), He bought (as structured activity).'/, possibly <a-ablaut> derivational? or merely vowel-reduction, (<=á:ls> structured activity intransitivizer), phonology: length apparently can be dropped here by EB in faster speech, ablaut or vowel-reduction with shift of stress, (semological comment: this intransitivizer is actually neutral in transitivity; it allows the presence or absence of third person objects syntactically and semantically), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB; example: <tsel alqáls te seplí:l>, //c-əl ʔilq=éls tə seplí:l//, /'I bought the bread (as a structured activity).'/, attested by EB, <ewá:lhtsel mí:l alqá:ls>, //ʔəwə-ə†-c-əl mí·l ʔilq=é·ls//, /'I wasn't going to buy (but did).'/, phonology: vowel merger, grammatical analysis: vneg-past affixed-non-subordinate subject marker-lssj auxiliary verb-subjunctive subject pronounls intransitive verb=structured activity, syntactic comment: shows subjunctive pronoun attached to mí: come, coming to, (semological comment: shows implication), attested by EB, Elder's comment: "possibly okay", <ewá:lhtsel mí:l alqá:ls kw s'álhtel>, //ʔəwə-ə†-c-əl mí·l ʔilq=é·ls kw s=ʔé†təl//, /'I wasn't going to buy groceries)but I did).'/, phonology: vowel merger, grammatical analysis: vneg-past affixed-nrs-ls vatx-subjunctive subject pronounls intransitive verb=structured activity demonstrative article nominal, syntactic comment: shows subjunctive pronoun attached to mí: come, coming to, (semological comment: shows implication), attested by EB.

<ileqels>, cts //ʔi[=´]=lɔq=əls//, SOC /'buying (as structured activity), He's buying (it) [as structured activity].'/, (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: it also could be said that =els is not continuative but that =á:ls just automatically becomes =els when it loses stress (here due to continuative stress-insertion), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB; example: <ileqels te stámes>, //ʔi[=´]=lɔq=əls tə s=tɛm=əs//, /'He's/She's] buying something.'/, syntactic comment: note indefinite nominal, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb[=continuative aspect]=structured activity demonstrative article indefinite nominal, attested by EB.

<ileqels>, SOC /'buying (as structured activity), He's buying (it) [as structured activity].'/, see iléq.

<iléqelhtst>, SOC ['buy it for s-o'], see iléq.

<iléqet>, SOC ['buy s-th'], see iléq.

<=í:les>, da //í-ləs//, ANA /'on the chest, in the chest'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <kw'qwí:les>, //k'wq'w=í-ləs//, /'hit on the chest (with a stick-like object)'/, <s'í:les>, //sʔí-ləs//, /'(human) chest'/, <t'kwí:lés>, //t'ók'w=M1=í-ləs//, /'choke on food'/, <t'ékweles>, //t'ók'w=iləs//, /'choking on food'/, literally /'t'ók'w mired'/, <t'lhí:léstel ~ st'lhí:léstel>, //(s)=t'ε†=í-ləs=təl//, /'collarbone'/, root <t'alh> (go) across, span, <qwemth'í:les>, //q'wəm=è'í-ləs//, /'big breasts; name of Mt. Ogilby near Hope'/, root <qwem> large lump, <slheqwí:les>, //s=†iq'w=í-ləs//, /'breast'/, root <slhíq'w> flesh.
<s'í:les ~ s'í:lés>, dnom //s=ʔ=í-ləs ~ s=ʔ=í-ləs//, ANA ['chest (human or animal thorax)'], (<s= > nominalizer), lx <=í:les> (on the) chest, root <'> (empty root to form nominals from lexical affixes) or the affix may have derived instead from the nominal here, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM, MH, LJ (Tait), other sources: ES /sʔí-ləs/ chest (animal or human thorax), JH /sʔí-ləs/, H-T <se'lis> (macron over e); example: <th'exwót tel s'í:lés>, //è'əx'w=áT t-əl s=ʔ=í-ləs//, /'wash my chest'/, attested by AC, <xélh tel s'í:les>, //x'ə† t-əl s=ʔ=í-ləs//, /'I have heartburn.'/, literally /'I hurt in my chest.'/, attested by MH (Deming), <xélh tel s'íles lhíl kw'à:y>, //x'ə† t-əl s=ʔ=í-ləs †i-l k'w'è-y//, /'My chest hurts when I get hungry.'/, syntactic comment: note auxiliary lhí when which takes subjunctive subject pronoun, attested by LJ (Tait).

<ilólets'e ~ hilólets'e>, SOC ['alone'], see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<=í:ls>, da //í-ls or =ə[=Aí:=]ls//, MC /'device, tool'/, possibly <=els> structured activity continuative device/person for, possibly <í:-ablaut on e in suffix> durative, phonology: possible ablaut, phonology: replaces preceding el, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix (compare <=els>; found in <sxó:xwí:ls>, //s=x'á.[=C₁ə-W]l=í-ls//, /'a borer or auger'/ (compare <xó:l= > to bore), phonology: this root is one of a small group beginning in x that reduplicate with labialization (shown here as [-W] in the analysis, so doubling infix #1 with e is xwe rather than xe (the e of the reduplicated syllable and the final l are replaced with the í:ls of the suffix later), <yéqweqsí:ltsel>, //yéq'w=əqs=í-ls-cəl//, /'I'm lighting the light'/, literally /'burn + pointed object, nose + device? + I (subj.)'/.

<í:ltexw>, stem //ʔí-l(=)təx'w or ʔí-(=)ltəx'w//, house surface

<s'í:ltexw>, dnom //s=ʔí-l(=)təx'w or s=ʔí-(=)ltəx'w//, BLDG /'thick plank for side of house, thick shake for longhouse roof, covering over hole in roof of pit-house'/, may contain <=eltexw> house on a root <i(:)l> surface, (semological comment: made of cedar in pre-contact days, might be 10 feet or longer, fastened horizontally to posts before contact, later nailed vertically; pre-contact roof planks were sometimes made a little differently from wall planks in that they were sometimes made in a shallow u-shape and overlapped (bottom layer u's up, top layer u's down) for drainage; sometimes flat planks were overlapped as on non-Indian roofs; some were put on with no overlap (roof plank info. from AD); when a family or village moved they could unlash the planks from walls and roof, and carry them via canoe to their new (or old) house site where the posts were erected or were already up from before; this word does not refer to non-Indian style lumber (see leplós board)), syntactic analysis: nominal, other sources: ES /sí-ltəx'w/ (Cw, Ms /sʔíltəx'w/) plank, also <shxw'í:ltexw ~ s'í:ltexw>, attested by DM 12/4/64, Salish cognate: Nooksack /sʔil-éltəx'w/ plank (compare Nooksack /sʔil-ínwəs/ chest (anatomy), surface of chest.

<s'iltexwáwtexw ~ ltexwáwtexw>, dnom //s=ʔiltəx'w=éwtəx'w ~ ʔiltəx'w=éwtəx'w//, BLDG ['plank house'], lx <=áwtexw> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<s'iltexwím>, dnom //s=ʔiltəx'w=ím//, BLDG ['plank building'], lx <=ím> repeatedly, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**í:lwelh**>, df //ʔí:lwəʔ//, ANA ['side (of the body)'], root <i(:)l> *surface*, lx <=**ó:lwelh**> *side of the body*, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal.

<**s'í:lwelh**>, dnom //s=ʔí:lwəʔ//, ANA ['one side of the body (probably someone's)'], (<**s**=> *nominalizer* (probably *inalienable possession* also here)), syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Tait*.

<**í:lwelh**>, df //ʔí:lwəʔ//, EB '*short unidentified plant, about 3 ft. tall with red berries like a short mountain ash, the berries are bitter but the plant is used as medicine, possibly red baneberry*', ['*Actaea rubra* if red baneberry is correct identification'], (semological comment: probably named after the homophonous word for *side (of the body)*, especially if this medicine is used for pain or illness of the side), syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by SP, or perhaps AK or AD.

<**í:lhtel**>, FOOD ['*eating (a meal)*'], see *álhtel*.

<**ílhulhòy**>, TIME ['*the last time*'], see *hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy*.

<=**í:m**>, da //í:m//, ASP ['*repeatedly*'], TIME, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**ts'áts'etl'í:m**>, //c'éc'əë'=í:m//, '*jumping up and down, jumping along*' (compare <**ts'á:tl'em**> *jumping*), <**tàtí:m**>, //t'ètí:m//, '*hollering more than once*' (compare root <**tá:m**> *holler, yell*), <**shxwtatí:m**>, //sx^w=t'etí:m//, '*telephone*', <**t'áts'exelí:m**>, //t'éc'=əxəl=í:m//, '*mistake in splitting roots (for basketry) by making them uneven*' (compare root <**t'áts'**> *split stick for stretching salmon to dry*), <**xwtyí:m**>, //x^w=tyí=m//, '*eddy water (where one sets nets)*' (compare root <**tyí**> *upriver*), <**xwelkw'í:m**>, //x^wəlk^w=í:m//, '*an eddy*' (compare <**xwélkw'**> *to eddy*), <**slets'í:mél**>, //s=ləc'=í:m=əl//, '*a comb*', <**stl'eqtí:m ~ stl'eqtí:ms**>, //s=ě'əqt=í:m(s) length// (compare root <**tl'á:qt**> *long*), <**xts'í:mthet**>, //xts'=í:m=thet//, '*(smell oneself) always smell bad*' (compare <**xixets'=em**> *stinking*).

<**ím**>, bound root //ʔím *step*//.

<**ímex ~ (rare) ímex**>, //ʔím=əx^y ~ (rare) ʔíməx^y//, TVMO ['*walk*'], ABFC, lx <=**ex**> *upright*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, other sources: ES /i-míx^y/ (but Ms /ímix^y/, Cw /ímiš^y/, JH /ʔíməx/), attested by AC, Deming, Elders Group; found in <**íméxlha**>, //ʔím=ə[=]=x^y-ʔə//, '*Walk*', phonology: stress-shift conditioned by -lha following, usage: said to a child for ex., attested by AC; example: <**skw'á:y kw'es ímexs; q'óq'eyxel**>, //s=k^wé-y k^w-əs ʔím=əx^y-s; q'á[=C₁ə=y=x^yəl//, '*He can't walk; he's lame*', attested by AC, <**ímex te (q'alq'elp'í:w, ts'ayíyex, slhets'ímels te pítxel, sth'ékw')**>, //ʔím=əx^y tə (q'əl[=q'əl=]p'=í-w, c'əyíyəx, s=ʔəc'=ím=əls tə pít=x^yəl, s=ě'ək^w)//, '*The (inchworm, lizard, centipede, worm) walks*', attested by Deming, <**ímex á:yel**>, //ʔím=əx^y ʔé:y=əl//, '*walk away*', <**ta'á:'altha qas talúwe, látst ímex**>, //tə=C₁é=ʔélèə qəs tə=ləwə, lə=c-t ʔím=əx^y//, [3t^h5ʔə, ʔél2èə 3q^həs 3tə4lú4wə 5lét 3ʔí3mIx^y], phonology: intonation transcribed, '*Let's you and I go for a walk*', syntactic analysis: conjoined pronouns, imperative lp, attested by AC, <**qéx te ímex mestíyexw**>, //qéx tə ʔím=əx^y məstíyəx^w//, '*(There's) lots of people walking*', attested by Ed and Delphine Kelly, phonology: í:mex would be expected for *walking* here.

<**í:mex**>, cts //ʔí[---]m=əx^y//, TVMO ['*walking*'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB; example: <**lí: welh í:mex**>, //lí=ə wəʔ ʔí[---]m=əx^y//, '*Is he (already) walking?*', attested by AC, <**í:mex te mestíyexw**>, //ʔí[---]m=əx^y tə məstíyəx^w//, '*A person is walking*', attested by AC, <**í:mex; qéx te mestíyexw ~ qéx te mestíyexw; í:mex**>, //ʔí[---]m=əx^y, qéx tə məstíyəx^w ~ qéx tə məstíyəx^w, ʔí[---]m=əx^y//, '*A lot of people are walking*', attested by AC.

<**ye'í:mex**>, mos //yə=ʔí[---]m=əx^y//, TVMO '*coming by foot, travelling by walking, already walking, travelling on foot*', (<**ye**=> *travel(ling) by means of*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB; example: <**tsel ye'í:mex**>, //c-əl yə=ʔí[---]m=əx^y//, '*I travelled by foot*', attested by EB.

- <**s'ímex**>, dnom //s=ʔím=əxʷ//, ABFC /'gait, a walk'/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, (semological comment: note minimal contrast with shxw'ímex), attested by Elders Group 5/3/78; example: <**xwáyq' esem s'ímex**>, //xʷéyqʷ=ə́s=ə́m s=ʔím=əxʷ//, /'a wobbly walk'/.
- <**shxw'ímex**>, dnom //s=xʷ=ʔím=əxʷ or sxʷ=ʔím=əxʷ//, TVMO /'what one walks on (trail, board sidewalk, cement sidewalk, etc.)'/, MC, ACL /'board sidewalk, cement sidewalk'/, (<s=> nominalizer, xw= (from the minimal contrast several glosses are possible; since s= nominalizes, the gloss for xw= need not be nominalizing necessarily) used for and man-made are both possible), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, NP.
- <**ímexósem**>, mdls //ʔím=əxʷ=ás=ə́m//, TVMO /'go for a walk, take a stroll, stroll'/, lx <=ós> face, (<=em> middle voice), literally /'walk one's face (or walk oneself in a circle, walk oneself around)'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, NP, AD; example: <**latst ímexósem**>, //lɛ-c-t ʔím=əxʷ=ás=ə́m//, /'We're going to go for a walk.'/, attested by EB.
- <**ts'lhímexóstel**>, rcps //cʰ=ʔím=əxʷ=ás=T-əl//, SOC /'go with each other (romantically), go for a walk with each other (romantically)'/, TVMO, literally /'going for a walk close to/next to each other'/, lx <ts'lh=> probably close to, next to, (<=tel> purposeful control reciprocal), syntactic analysis: nominal, transitive verb??; example: <**tl'ó yewá:lelh ts'lhímexóstels**>, //ě'á yəwɛ-l-əʔ cʰ=ím=əxʷ=ás=T-əl-s//, /'That's the first one he was going with (romantically)'/, literally /'that's the one was first/before his going for a walk close to each other'/, grammatical analysis: demonstrative verb adverb/adverbial verb-pasx rcps-possessive pronoun affix3, attested by MV, <**le'ówelh láts' te ts'lhímexóstels**>, //lə-ʔáwəʔ léc' tə cʰ=ʔím=əxʷ=ás=T-əl-s//, /'He went (romantically) with a different girl., He went (to walk) (romantically) with a different girl.'/, attested by MV.
- <**ímet**>, pcs //ʔím=əT//, ABFC /'step on s-th, step on it'/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT, HT, AC, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332); found in <**ímetlha**>, //ʔím=əT-ʔɛ//, /'Step on it.'/, attested by AC; example: <**le ímet kw'es le tl'pí:lx**>, //lə ʔím=əT kʷ-əs lə ɛ'p=í:l=xʷ//, /'He stepped on it to press it down.'/, attested by CT, HT.
- <**ómeléxw**>, ncs //ʔi[=Aá=]m=l-əxʷ//, ABFC ['step on it accidentally'], (<o-ablaut> derivational), (<=l-exw> non-control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, epenthesis (e inserted between resonants m and l), syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <**ómeléxwes**>, //ʔi[=Aa=]m=l-əxʷ-əs//, /'He stepped on it (accidentally)'/, attested by Elders Group at Fish Camp 7/11/78.
- <=**ímeltxw**>, da //ím=əl(=)txʷ//, N /'male name, (prob.) repeatedly gets wives/houses'/, possibly <=ím> repeatedly, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, possibly <=eltxw> wives, houses, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=eltxw>, //ə́l(=)txʷ//, also /'male name, (prob.) wives, houses'/; found in <**Swelímeltxw**>, //swəlím=ə́ltxʷ//, /'Indian name of Ed Leon Sr. (of Chehalis, B.C.)'/.
- <**ímet**>, ABFC /'step on s-th, step on it'/, see ím.
- <**í:meth**>, free root //ʔí-mə̀//, KIN /'grandchild, grandchild of sibling, grandchild of cousin (esp. in the old days)'/, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, other sources: ES /ʔí-mə̀/ grandchild, attested by AC, BJ, Elders Group.
- <**em'í:meth**>, pln //C₁əC₂-ʔí-mə̀//, KIN ['grandchildren'], (<R3-> plural (many)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal; found in <**em'í:meths**>, //ʔəm-ʔí-mə̀-ə́s//, /'his grandchildren'/, attested by AC.
- <**ímex ~ (rare) ímex**>, TVMO ['walk'], see ím.
- <**í:mex**>, TVMO ['walking'], see ím.

- <**imexósem**>, TVMO /'go for a walk, take a stroll, stroll'/, see ím.
- <**í ò**>, DIR /'stay here, stay, remain at a place'/, see í.
- <**í ò kw'eló**>, DIR /'stay right here, staying right here'/, see í.
- <**í:pel**>, free root //ʔí·pəl//, CLO ['apron'], ACL, borrowed from English /éprən/ *apron*, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <=**íqw** ~ =**eqw** ~ =(e)**leqw** ~ =**ó:qw**>, da //=**íq**^w ~ =**əq**^w ~ =(ə)**ləq**^w ~ =á·q^w//, ANA /'on top of the head, on the hair'/, WATR ['head of a river'], KIN ['head of descendants'], EZ ['fish (=heads)'], semantic environment ['with numerals 2-9, non-numerals'], see <=**eqw**>.
- <**íqw**'>, bound root //ʔíq^w rub//.
- <**íqw'em**>, mdls //ʔíq^w=əm//, MC /'get rubbed off, to smudge (a line), to smear, to fade (of material)'/, CLO, DESC, PE, HHG, SCH, MED, REL, TCH, ABFC, (<=**em**> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group; example: <**le íqw'em**>, //lə ʔíq^w=əm//, /'It smeared., etc.'/.
- <**íqw'et**>, pcs //ʔíq^w=əT//, MC /'rub s-th off, wipe s-th'/, CLO, FIRE, PLAY, DESC, PE, HHG, SCH, REL, MED, TCH, ABFC, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, AC.
- <**íqw'ethet**>, pcs //ʔíq^w=əT-ət//, ABFC ['wipe oneself off'], MC, CLO, FIRE, REL, MED, PE, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**shxw'íqw'els**>, sas //s=x^w=ʔíq^w=əls//, SCH ['eraser (for pencil or blackboard)'], ACL, (<**s**=> nominalizer, xw= used for or man-made), lx <=**els**> structured activity, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.
- <**íqw'esem**>, mdls //ʔíq^w=əs=əm//, ABFC ['wipe one's face'], MC, CLO, PE, REL, MED, lx <=**es**> on the face, (<=**em**> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.
- <**shxwíqw'estel**>, dnom //s=x^w=ʔíq^w=əs=təl//, HHG ['face-cloth'], PE, (<**s**=> nominalizer, xw= used for, man-made), lx <=**es**> on the face, lx <=**tel**> something for, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AD; example: <**alétsa te shxwíqw'estel**>, //ʔəlɛ́cɛ tə s=x^w=ʔíq^w=əs=təl//, /'Where's the face-cloth?'/, attested by AD.
- <**íqw'wí:ls**>, //ʔíq^w=(ə)wí·ls//, HHG /'dry dishes, wipe off dishes'/, FOOD, lx <=**(e)wí:ls**> dishes, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by MH (Deming), also <**eqw'ewíls**>, //ʔíq^w=(ə)wí·ls//, phonology: vowel-reduction (i → e before stressed suffix), attested by AD, <**eqw'ewílschap**>, //ʔíq^w=əwí·ls-c-ɛp//, /'You folks dry the dishes.'/, syntactic analysis: imperative2p, attested by AD; example: <**metlh íqw'wí:ls**>, //mə=tʰ ʔíq^w=wí·ls//, /'Come dry dishes.'/, (<**tlh**> mildly urging imperative, coaxing imperative), attested by MH.
- <**xwe'í:qw'wí:ls** ~ **xwe'íyewq'wí:ls**>, cts //x^wə=ʔí[---]q^w=(ə)wí·ls//, HHG ['drying dishes'], FOOD, (<:-> continuative aspect), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Musqueam /ʔíʔq^wət/ *wiping it* shows cognate continuative Suttles ca1984:ch.7 [p.37].
- <**eqw'ewílt**>, pcs //ʔíq^w=əwíls=T//, HHG /'dry them (dishes), dry s-th (dish)'/, FOOD, phonology: vowel-reduction due to stress-shift, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD; example: <**eqw'ewíltchexw te lethlóthel**>, //ʔíq^w=əwíls=T-c-əx^w tə C₁əC₂=láèəl//, /'Dry the plates.'/, syntactic analysis: imperative2s, attested by AD.
- <**shxwíqw'ewí:ls**>, dnom //s=x^w=ʔíq^w=əwí·ls//, HHG ['dish towel'], (<**s**=> nominalizer, xw= used for, man-made), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <**shxw'áp'ewí:ls**>, //s=x^w=ʔɛp^w=əwí·ls//, attested by Elders Group 6/1/77, Elder's comment: "some say this"; example: <**íkw'elò te shxwíqw'ewí:ls** ~ **íkw'elò te shxw'áp'ewí:ls**>, //ʔí=k^wə=là tə

- s=x^w=ʔiq^w=əwí·ls ~ ʔí=k^wə=là tə s=x^w=ʔép^w=əwí·ls//, /'Here's the dish towel./, attested by AD.
 <ó:leq^w>, plv //ʔi[-Aá·-][-lə-]q^w//, MC ['a lot got rubbed off], CLO, DESC, FIRE, LAND, WATR, PLAY, REL, MED, ABFC, ABDF, (<ó:-ablaut> plural, <-le-> plural), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group; example: <le ó:leq^w>, //lə ʔ-á·[-lə-]q^w//, /'It rubbed off [a lot of it]./, attested by Elders Group 12/10/75.
- <íq^w'em>, MC /'get rubbed off, to smudge (a line), to smear, to fade (of material)/, see íq^w'.
- <íq^w'esem>, ABFC ['wipe one's face'], see íq^w'.
- <íq^w'et>, MC /'rub s-th off, wipe s-th/, see íq^w'.
- <íq^w'ethet>, ABFC ['wipe oneself off'], see íq^w'.
- <íq^w'wí:ls>, HHG /'dry dishes, wipe off dishes/, see íq^w'.
- <isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la>, free root //ʔisé·lə ~ ʔisélə ~ ʔisé·lə//, NUM ['two'], syntactic analysis: num, adjective/adjectival verb, other sources: ES /isé·la/; example: <isále spáth>, //ʔisélə s=péð//, /'two bears/, attested by AC, <isále sásq'ets>, //ʔisélə sésq'əc//, /'two sasquatches/, attested by HT, AK, also <yáysele sásq'ets>, attested by other Elders, <isále stl'ítl'leqem>, //ʔisélə s=C₁í·è'éləqəm//, /'two little supernatural creatures, two stl'áleqems/, attested by Elders Group, also <yáysele stl'ítl'leqem>, attested by some use, <tsel thíyt kw'e isále>, //c-əl èíy=T k^wə ʔisélə//, /'I made two./, attested by AC, <isále te sléxwelhs; xwe'í:lxwes>, //ʔisélə tə s=léx^wəʔ-s; x^wə=ʔí·=l-əx^w-əs//, /'He has two canoes; he managed to bring them./, attested by AC, <ó:pel qas kwe isá:le>, //ʔá·pəl qəs k^wə ʔisé·lə//, /'twelve/, attested by AC, also <ó:pel qas kwe isá:le>, //ʔá·pəl qəs k^wə ʔisé·lə//, attested by BJ, also <ó:pel qas te isá:la>, //ʔá·pəl qəs tə ʔisé·lə//, attested by CT 9/5/73, <ts'kw'éx qas kwe isále>, //c'=k^wəx^y qəs k^wə ʔisélə//, /'twenty-two/, attested by AC, also <ts'kw'éx qas te isá:la>, //c'=k^wəx^y qəs tə ʔisé·lə//, attested by CT 9/5/73, <láts'ewets qas kwe isále>, //léc'=əwəc qəs kwə isélə//, /'one hundred and two/, attested by AC, <isále mít>, //ʔisélə mít//, /'twenty cents/, literally /'two dimes/, attested by AC, <xwel isá:le>, //x^wəl ʔisé·lə//, /'There's only two., There's just two., [There's still two.]/, attested by EB, <isále tel s'íth'em>, //ʔisélə t-əl s=ʔé'ə=m//, /'I have two clothes., I have two blankets., I have two garments./, attested by Elders Group.
- <isáles>, dnom //ʔisélə=s//, TIME /'two o'clock, two hours/, NUM, lx <=s> o'clock, hours, cyclic periods, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC; example: <wetéses te isáles>, //wə-tés-əs tə ʔisélə=s//, /'when it gets to two o'clock, when it's two o'clock/, syntactic analysis: when-intransitive verb-subjunctive subject pronoun3 demonstrative article num=o'clock, attested by AC, <wetéses te s'ó:pels qas kwe isále>, //wə-tés-əs tə s=ʔá·pəl=s qəs k^wə ʔisélə//, /'when it gets to twelve o'clock/, literally /'when it gets to/reaches the ten=o'clock and the two/, syntactic comment: note that in *eleven o'clock* and *twelve o'clock* (compound numerals) only the first part of the numeral needs to be inflected for *o'clock*, attested by AC.
- <islá>, dnom //ʔisélə[=M2]//, NUM ['two things'], (<metathesis> things), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC; example: <islá tel sxélcha>, //ʔisélə=M2 t-əl s=x^yəlcə//, /'I caught two things./, literally /'is two things my catch/, attested by IHTTC, <islá tel hóy>, //ʔisélə=M2 t-əl háy//, /'I finished two things./, literally /'is two things what-I finish(ed)/, attested by IHTTC.
- <islálews>, dnom //ʔisl=éləws//, EB ['two leaves'], NUM, lx <=álews> leaf, phonology: ʔisélə[=M2]=éləws is less likely (metathesis required here by lexically-determined morphophonemic rule) than just an allomorph, //ʔisl//, produced historically by 1) loss of root stress (variable stress valence) to the stressed suffix (strong stress valence), 2) subsequent vowel-loss in normal-to-rapid speech; more examples below, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, Elder's comment: "may be correct".

- <**islá:ltexw**>, dnom //ʔisl=é·ltəx^w//, SOC ['man with two wives'], NUM, lx <=**á:ltexw**> man with multiple wives may be related to <=**á:wtxw**> house, phonology: strong-stress-valenced suffix attracts stress from variable-stress-valenced root and root allomorph then loses its last two vowels, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 7/27/75.
- <**isá:lhp** ~ **s'isá:lhp**>, dnom //ʔisÉ·=əʔp ~ s=ʔisÉ·=əʔp//, EB ['two trees'], NUM, lx <=**elhp**> tree, phonology: loss of final root syllable is allomorphic rule here which probably developed from *isá:l=lhp through consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 3/19/75; example: <**tseł xáq'et tel isá:lhp**>, //c-əl x'Éq'=əʔT t-əl ʔisÉ·=əʔp//, 'I felled my two trees.', attested by Elders Group 3/19/75,
- <**isálámeth**>, dnom //ʔisÉlə=éməè'//, MC ['two ropes, two threads, two sticks, two poles, two poles standing up'], NUM, lx <=**ámeth**> pole, stick, pole standing, rope, thread, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, also <**isálámets**>, //ʔisÉlə=éməc'//, attested by some elders in the Elders Group 2/5/75.
- <**islá:wes**>, dnom //ʔisl=é·wəs//, CAN ['two paddles; two paddlers'], NUM, lx <=**á:wes** ~ **əwəs**> canoe paddles, paddlers, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**islá:wtxw**>, dnom //ʔisl=é·wtx^w//, BLDG ['two houses'], NUM, lx <=**á:wtxw**> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**isláyiws**>, dnom //ʔisl=éyiws//, CLO ['two pants'], NUM, lx <=**áyiws**> pants from <=**áy**> bark, wool, covering + lx <=**íws**> on the body, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.
- <**Isléleqw**>, dnom //ʔisl=éləq^w//, PLN ['Isolillock Mountain (this spelling on topographic map)'], ASM ['this mountain is by Silver Creek on the C.N. side of the Fraser R., can be seen from Hope and above'], literally 'double-headed', ANA, NUM, lx <=**éleqw**> on top of the head, head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by MP, AD, SP, source: place name file reference #32, also called <**Tl'ítl'xeleqw**>, //C₁í=ě'əx^y=ələq^w//, attested by AK, ME, others, see latter name for more traditions about the mountain.
- <**islélwet**>, dnom //ʔisl=əlwət//, CLO ['two garments, two (items of) clothes'], NUM, lx <=**élwet**> clothing, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**isáleqel**>, dnom //ʔisÉlə=əqəl//, MC ['two containers'], NUM, HHG, lx <=**eqel**> containers, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.
- <**iselíqw**>, dnom //ʔisələ[=M2]=íq^w//, FSH ['two fish'], EZ, NUM, lx <=**íqw**> fish; on top of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.
- <**iselíws**>, dnom //ʔisələ=íws//, EZ ['two birds'], NUM, lx <=**íws**> bird; on the body, on the skin, on the covering, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders 3/29/77, also <**islíws**>, //ʔisl=íws//, attested by TM.
- <**isálemó:t**>, dnom //ʔisÉlə=má·t//, NUM ['two kinds'], lx <=**mó:t**> kinds, piles of things, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders 7/27/75, also <**isálemò:t**>, //ʔisÉlə=mà·t//, also 'two kinds', attested by IHTTC 7/28/77.
- <**isòls**>? possibly, dnom //ʔis=àls//, EB ['two fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant)'], NUM, lx <=**ó:ls**> fruit, rocks, spherical things, phonology: the root allomorph is not a very common one, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD unsure.
- <**islóqw**>, dnom //ʔisl=áq^w or ʔis=láq^w//, EZ ['two birds'], NUM, lx <=**áqw**> ?bird elsewhere ~ <=**íqw**> on top of head, hair, head of river, head of descendants, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 1/30/80.
- <**isó:les**>, dnom //ʔisÉ[=Aá(·)]=lə=əs//, MC ['two dollars, [Boas] two Indian blankets'], NUM, lx <=**es**> face, dollar, phonology: this suffix (but not <=**es**> hours, o'clock) triggers ablaut of a to o

(/ɛ/ to /a/), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, also /'two Indian blankets, two dollars'/, source: Boas 1890 ["Sk'au'lits (Scowlitz dialect) = Lower Fraser" word list, field notes; APS Library]; example: <ílhchel xethós te isó:les>, //ʔi-ʔ-c-əl xə̀è=ás tə ʔisɛ[=Aá=]lə=əs//, /'I bet (past tense) two dollars.'/, attested by EB, <epóles qas te isóles i ta' s'ehólets tl'esu sóles>, //ʔápə[=M2=]l=əs qəs tə ʔisɛ[=Aá=]lə=əs ʔi t-ɛʔ s=ʔəhá=ləc ɛ' a-s=əw sí[=Aá=]l=əs//, /'Ten dollars and two dollars in your pocket and you're drunk.'/ (a kind of rhyming joke), phonology: metathesis, ablaut (triggered by =es dollars), stress-shifting, vowel combination, usage: a rhyme (not traditional), attested by RJ, <epóles qas kwe isále>, //ʔápə[=M2=]l=əs qəs k"ə ʔisɛlə//, /'twelve dollars'/, attested by AC.

<islówelh ? or isówelh ?>, possibly //ʔisl=ówəʔ or ʔis=ówəʔ//, CAN /'two canoes, two boats'/, lx <=ówelh> canoe, boat, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD unsure.

<yáysele ~ yéysele>, dnom //ʔi=ʔisɛ[=M2=]lə//, [yáyselə ~ yéyselə], HUMC ['two people'], EZ ['two supernatural creatures'], NUM, lx <metathesis and irregular type of reduplication> people (classifier), phonology: /yéyselə/ < //i=ɛ=isələ// (with the second /i/ probably epenthetic and the first /ə/ by vowel-reduction from an unstressed /i/ metathesized to that position), thus probably < //i=ɛsilə// < //ʔi=ʔisɛ[=M2=]lə// (with consonant-loss of both glottal stops and an unusual reduplication type, C1V1= (R11), which could be called doubling prefix #1 with same vowel= but is not attested elsewhere); when both glottal stops were lost both /i/'s became /y/'s; the reduplication type is not attested elsewhere, but neither is doubling prefix with ó=, the reduplication type for lólets'e /lá=ləc'ə/ 'one person', in the same set of classified numerals) thus from //R11=ʔisɛ[=M2=]lə//, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, NP, EB, Deming, ASM ['two people']; found in <yéyseletset>, //yéyselə-c-ət//, /'two of us'/, attested by AC, ASM ['two supernatural creatures']; example: <yéysele sásq'ets>, //yéyselə sésq'əc (or C.ɛ=səq'əc)//, /'two sasquatches'/, attested by NP, EB, <yáysele te sásq'ets>, //yéyselə tə sésq'əc//, /'There's two sasquatches.'/, attested by Deming, <yáysele shxwexwós>, //yéyselə s=x"əx"=ás//, /'two Thunderbirds'/, attested by Elders Group 1/30/80, <yáysele te stl'áləqem>, //yéyselə tə s=ɛ'éləqəm//, /'There's two stl'áləqems (supernatural creatures).'/, attested by Deming, <yáysele s'ó:lməxw (?)>, //yéyselə s=ʔá:l=məx"//, /'two black water babies'/, attested by Elders Group 1/30/80, <yáysele te th'ówxeye>, //yéyselə tə è'ówəx=eyə//, /'There are two cannibal ogresses.'/, attested by Elders Group 1/30/80, contrast <isále te sílhqey>, //ʔisɛlə tə síʔqəy//, /'There's two double-headed snakes.'/, attested by Deming.

<sílhqey>, cpds //ʔis[=M1=](ʔɛ)ʔqəy//, EZ ['supernatural double-headed snake'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming.

<isálámeth'>, MC /'two ropes, two threads, two sticks, two poles, two poles standing up'/, see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<isálemó:t>, NUM ['two kinds'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<isáleqel>, MC ['two containers'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<isáles>, TIME /'two o'clock, two hours'/, see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<isá:lhp ~ s'isá:lhp>, EB ['two trees'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<iselíqw>, FSH ['two fish'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<iselíws>, EZ ['two birds'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<islá>, NUM ['two things'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<islálews>, EB ['two leaves'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

- <islá:ltexw>, SOC ['man with two wives'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
- <islá:wes>, CAN /'two paddles; two paddlers'/, see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
- <islá:wtxw>, BLDG ['two houses'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
- <isláyiws>, CLO ['two pants'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
- <Isléleqw>, PLN ['Isolillock Mountain (this spelling on topographic map)'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
- <islélwet>, CLO /'two garments, two (items of) clothes'/, see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
- <islóqw>, EZ ['two birds'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
- <islôwelh> ? or <isôwelh > ?, CAN /'two canoes, two boats'/, see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
- <isó:les>, MC /'two dollars, [Boas] two Indian blankets'/, see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
- <isòls > ?, EB ['two fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant)'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
- <ístexw ó>, DIR /'leave this here, leave s-th here'/, see í.
- <ítet>, free root //ʔítət//, ABFC /'sleep, go to sleep, asleep'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BJ, AD, EB, AH, other sources: ES /ʔí·tət/, JH /ʔítət/, ASM ['sleep']; example: <éwelh ítet>, //ʔówə=ʔ ʔítət//, /'He never sleeps.'/, attested by EB, <éwelhtsel ítet>, //ʔówə=ʔ-c-əl ʔítət//, /'I never sleep.'/, attested by EB, <tsele we'ólwe ítet>, //c-əl wə=ʔál=wə ʔítət//, /'I overslept., I slept too much.'/, attested by EB, <li éy ta' s'ítet>, //li ʔéy t-ɛʔ s-ʔítət//, /'Did you sleep well?'/, attested by Elders at Fish Camp, also <lichxw we'ítet kw'e éy>, //li-c-xʷ wə=ʔítət k'wə ʔéy//, attested by Elders at Fish Camp, also <í uw'éy el s'ítet >, //ʔi ʔəw=éy ʔəl s-ʔítət//, attested by AH, ASM ['go to sleep'], <lámtselcha ítet welámescha tu lhóp>, //lɛ=m-c-əl-cɛ ʔítət wə-lɛ=m-əs-cɛ tu ʔáp//, /'I'm going to go to sleep later in the night.'/, literally /'I am going to go to sleep when it is going to be a little later in the night.'/, attested by AD, ASM ['asleep'], <welh tu ítet>, //wəʔ tu ʔítət//, /'nearly asleep'/, literally /'already a little asleep'/, attested by EB.
- <í:tet>, cts //ʔí[---]tət//, ABFC /'sleeping, asleep'/, (<-:-> continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, other sources: JH /ʔí·tət/ sleeping vs. /ʔítət/ to sleep, ASM ['asleep']; example: <la í:tet>, //lɛ ʔí[---]tət//, /'He's asleep.'/, attested by AC, ASM ['sleeping'], <t'wa í:tet, th'íth'eplexw>, //t'wə ʔí[---]tət, C₁í=è'əp=l-əxʷ//, /'He must be sleeping, his eyes are closed., He must be sleeping, he's closed his eyes.'/, literally /'it must be he's sleeping, closed them (his eyes) a little'/, attested by EB.
- <lexwshxw'í:tet>, dnom //lɛxʷ=s=xʷ=ʔí[---]tət//, ABFC ['sleepy-head'], EFAM, (<lexw=> always, s= nominalizer, xw= one who), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.
- <ítetem>, stvi //ʔítət=təm//, ABFC ['sleepy'], <=tem> stative, phonology: consonant deletion of same consonant (/t=t// → /t/), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, AD, others, also <í:tetem>, //ʔí[---]tət=(t)əm//, attested by EK, DK (the Kellys); example: <tsele xwel ítetem>, //c-əl xʷəl ʔítət=təm//, /'I'm still sleepy.'/, attested by AD.
- <ítetlómət>, ncrs //ʔítət=l-ámət//, ABFC ['fall asleep'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb; example: <lich(e)xw ítetlómət>, //lí-c-(ə)xʷ ʔítət=l-ámət//, /'Did you fall asleep?'/.
- <ítetáwtxw>, dnom //ʔítət=éwtxʷ//, BLDG /'bedroom, hotel'/, lx <=áwtxw> building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, HT, EB, Deming.
- <ítey>, possible bound root //ʔítey//, meaning unknown
- <s'íteyí:les>, stvi //s=ʔítey=í-ləs//, BSK ['carry a packstrap around the shoulders and across the chest at the collarbone'], CLO, FSH, HARV, HUNT, SOC, TVMO, (<s=> stative), lx <=í:les> on the chest, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<íth'a>, bound root //ʔíè'ε clothing//.

<=íth'a>, //íè'ε//, lx <, CLO /'clothing, material', WV, HHG, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, also <=íth'e>, //íè'ə//; found in <papíth'a>, //C₁é(=)pε=íè'ε//, /'flannelette, velvet, woolly material, soft material', root <pápa> woolly, phonology: reduplication, attested by IHTTC, <lhewíth'a>, //tεw=íè'ε//, [təwíè'ε], /'be naked', phonology: the vowel change /ε/ → /ə/ is a result of the morphophonemic rule that changes vowels in weak-grade or medium-grade roots or affixes to /ə/ in the presence of a stronger-grade root or affix within the word; less likely is the possibility that the vowel change is derivational ablaut, [=Aə=], root <lhá:w> abandon, escape from, run away from, attested by AC, EB, <lhuwth'ám>, //t_uw=íè'ε= 'əəm//, /'take off clothes, (undress)', phonology: stress shift, also /u/ from /əw/, attested by EB (compare root <lhaw> abandon, escape from, run away from); found also in <Kw'eqwálíth'à ~ Kw'òqwálíth'a>, //k'w'əq'w=éł=íè'ε (ə ~ o)//, /'Coqualeetza (a place in present day Sardis, B.C.)', literally /'club + ? + clothes; at least two different stories account for the origin of this placename from club', <lhôwíth'e ~ lhewíth'à>, //(AC) t_{ow}=íè'ə ~ (DM) t_{ow}=íè'ε//, /'naked', <lhôwth'ám>, //t_{ow}=è'ε=m//, /'to undress', <íth'em>, //ʔíè'əm//, /'get dressed', <s'íth'em>, //s=ʔíè'əm//, /'clothes, clothing', <spoleqwíth'à>, //spaləq'w=íè'ε//, /'corpse, ghost', literally /'(probably clothing of the spirit)', <sqeló:líth'a>, //s=qəl[=Aá=ł=]íè'ε//, /'west wind', literally possibly /'something that dirties clothes'.

<íth'em>, mdls //ʔíè'ε=əm//, [ʔíè'əm], CLO /'to dress, get dressed', (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also <í:th'em>, //ʔí:è'əm//, attested by AC; found in <íth'emchexw>, //ʔíè'ε=əm-c-əx//, /'Get dressed.', attested by AD.

<íth'emáwtxw>, dnom //ʔíè'ε=əm=éwtx'w//, BLDG /'clothes store, clothing store', CLO, lx <=áwtxw> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<s'íth'em>, dnom //s=ʔíè'ε=əm//, //sʔíè'əm//, CLO /'clothes, clothing (esp. Indian clothing, men's or women's), something to wear, dress, gown', literally /'something to clothe oneself', (<s=> nominalizer, something to), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, Elders Group, also <s'í:th'em ~ s'íth'em>, //s=ʔí:è'ε=əm ~ s=ʔíè'ε=əm//, attested by AC, ES, other sources: ES /sʔí:è'əm/; example: <ewá:ta s'íth'em>, //ʔəwə=ə[= '=]=tε ʔε s=ʔíè'əm//, /'Have you got anything to wear?'/, literally /'Is there none, your something to wear/clothes?'/, attested by AC.

<s'oth'ó:mes>, dnom //s=ʔi[=Aa=]è'ε[=Aá=]m=əs or s=ʔi[=Aa=]è'ε=m=á.[=M2=]s//, CLO ['big shawl'], ASM ['made of woven wool before the White man came'], literally /'something to wear/clothing on the face', possibly <o-ablaut> derivational, possibly <metathesis> derivational, lx <=es ~ =ó:s> on the face, phonology: possible double ablaut (the second perhaps automatically triggered by =əs ~ =ó:s on the face as is attested in many other places), or ablaut on V1 plus possible metathesis between V2 and V3, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <s'ath'ó:mes>, //s=ʔi[=Aε=]è'ε[=Aá=]m=əs or s=ʔíè'ε[=M2=]=əm=á.[=M2=]s//, phonology: phonologically very complex with double ablaut, double metathesis or double assimilation; it is possible that a principle of vowel-preservation is behind metathesis and examples like this, that is, "preserve" the root and/or affix vowels by trading them to show derivation rather than by changing them with no trace of the original vowels which help show the semantic connection; thus here one could imagine that the second vowel <a> /ε/ was moved to first position, and the suffix vowel was moved to second position, attested by Elders Meeting 11/26/75, also <s'oth'ómes> attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), contrast <sxwehóthes> veil (TG 4/23/75).

<s'oth'ó:môsem>, mdls //s=ʔi[=Aa=]è'ε[=Aá=]m=əws=əm or s=ʔi[=Aa=]è'ε[=Aá=]m=ə[=Aó=]s=əm//, CLO ['put on a shawl'], possibly <ô-ablaut> derivational? (unlikely), probably <o-ablaut and ó:ablaut> derivational, lx <=ews ~ =ôws> on

the body, phonology: one unlikely derivation of this word has the suffix =es *on the face* retained here with a third ablaut added; the other possibility is that the suffix for *face* is replaced by the one for *body* for the implication of a *body-shawl* here rather than a head-shawl, double ablaut retained from s'oth'ó:mes, syntactic comment: note that there are two layers of middle voice here; the earliest was applied to made the words *get dressed* and *clothing* from which the word for *shawl* was created; then *shawl* was inflected with another middle voice to yield *put on a shawl*, attested by Elders Meeting 1/21/76.

<eth'íwsem>, mdls //ʔíè'ε=θ[=M2=]ws=θm//, CLO ['put on a dress'], lx <=ews> *on the body*, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<(=)l=íth'e>, //(=)l=íè'θ//, WV ['processed fiber'], ASM ['from dog or goat wool; fluff from fireweed and cottonwood might be added'], (semological comment: this word or suffix seems to apply to processed fiber since =álqel refers to *raw wool*), CLO, HHG, ANAA, (semological comment: =el is sometimes proven to be a *pluralizer* in Upriver Halkomelem lexical suffixes and it may serve that function here too), syntactic analysis: derivational suffix or nominal??; found in <qweqwemaylíth'e>, //C₁í[-Aθ-]=q^wθm=εy=l=íè'ε//, 'dog wool fiber', ASM ['sometimes mixed with cedar fiber or perhaps nettle fiber to make it soft and warm for clothes'], (<R4=> *diminutive*), (<e-ablaut on R4> *plural of diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, attested by AD.

<íth'em>, CLO 'to dress, get dressed', see íth'a.

<íth'emáwtxw>, BLDG 'clothes store, clothing store', see íth'a.

<=í(:)tsel> da //í(·)cəl//, ANA *on the back, on the surface, on the top*, clearly related to <=ewíts ~ =íts ~ =ích ~ =ech>, da //θw(=)íc ~ =íc ~ =əc//, ANA ['on the back'], DIR ['on the back of something'] (first allomorph possibly has <=ew> *on the body*), see that main entry under allomorph <=ewíts> where <=í(:)tsel> and <=etsel> are reported as allomorphs (however without <=ew> *body* and with a probable add <=el>, <=í(:)tsel> and <=etsel> may have the broader alloemes *on the surface, on the top* (see examples here), syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <sxep'í:tsel>, //sxəp'í:cəl//, 'chipmunk', literally 'scratch or scrape on back', <sxexep'í:tsel>, //s-xəxəp'í:cəl//, 'chipmunk with multiple stripes on his back', <sqwómàtsel>, //sq^wám=ècəl//, 'hunchback, lump on the back', root <q^wem> *lump*, possibly <tslhítselfel>, //c[†]=ícəl=x'əl//, 'top of the foot', literally 'upper back/surface/top of foot', <q'áwetsel>, //q'əw=əcəl//, 'dorsal fin (long fin on back of fish)', literally perhaps 'turn in river on back/surface/top', <qw'es=í:tsel> *swallow (bird) lit. go in the water on the surface?* referring to its flight skimming surfaces)(cf. also Suttles ca1984:14.5.67 where Musqueam /=ícən ~ =əcən/ is given this range of meanings, *surface, top, back* with convincing examples

<í:ts'el>, incs //ʔí·c'əθ//, SOC ['temporarily lazy'], DESC, (<=el> *inceptive, get, become, go, come*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group; example: <tsel í:ts'el>, //c-əθ ʔí·c'əθ//, 'I'm lazy.', usage: , semantic environment ['if someone comes by to ask you to go with him you can answer this'], attested by Elders Group.

<lexws'í:ts'el>, dnom //ləx^w=s=ʔí·c'əθ//, SOC ['person who is always lazy'], (<lexw=> *always, s= nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, also <lexws'ú:met>, //ləx^w=s=ʔa[=Aú=]mət//, attested by EB (compare <lexws'ú:met>).

<=í:wa ~ =í:wá: ~ =el=áwa>, da //í·wε ~ =í·wé: ~ =əl=éwε//, MC possibly 'cord, rope', ANA, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <thelí:wá:xel>, //èəlí·wé:·x'əl//, 'snowshoes', literally 'cover/pad under rope/cord on the foot', possibly root <thél> ?*cover under/pad under*, lx <=xel> *on the foot*, <xixweláwa>, //x'í[=C₁ə=W=]ə=əl=éwε//, 'fish air bladder' (possible root <xíwe> *urinate*), possibly <=R1= plus labialization> *continuative*.

<íwá:ltse>, PLAY ['cat's-cradle'], see ewólem.

<=í:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel>, da //í:wəl ~ =íwəl ~ =əwəl//, ANA 'in the rump, in the anus, in the rectum, in the bottom; on the insides, inside parts, core, inside the head', EB ['inside or core of a plant or fruit (or canoe or anything)'], CAN ['inside/core of a canoe'], DIR ['inside/core of anything'], (semological comment: =í:wel ~ =íwel may refer mainly to rump/anus--=ewel to the more general inside of anything--check this in examples), syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=ewel>, //əwəl//; found in <ch'iyxwí:wel ~ ts'iyxwí:wel>, //c'iyx^w=í:wəl//, 'constipated', literally 'dry in the rump', <xaxekw'í:wel>, //xəxək^w=í:wəl//, 'constipated', literally 'wedged tight in the rump', <t'ekwí:wel>, //t'ək^w=í:wəl//, 'constipated', literally 'mired in the rump', <(s)ts'ep(x)í:wel>, //(s)c'əp(x)=í:wəl//, 'dirty asshole', (semological comment: this translation by several elders captures the shocking tone of the word), usage: crude, <sq'eyxí:wel>, //sq'ix=í:wəl//, 'black asshole', (semological comment: these last two translations by several elders capture the shock-value of the word), usage: crude, <th'qw'í:wel>, //è'q^w=í:wəl//, 'open sores in rump, hemorrhoids', <st'elmexwí:wel>, //st'əlməx^w=í:wəl//, 'love medicine, (aphrodisiac)', literally 'medicine for genitals', <sts'elxwí:wel>, //s=c'ələx^w=í:wəl//, 'insides (all the organs inside an animate being)', <méth'elhqìwèl>, //mèh'ə^t=q=í:wəl//, 'woodtick', literally 'pus closable container inside', phonology: dowstepping, updrifting,(perhaps) <t'emewí:lt>, //t'əm=əwí:l=t//, 'chop the inside of it out', (perhaps) <xepewí:lt>, //x'əp=əwí:l=t//, 'plane it out inside', <sth'emíwél>, //sè'əm=í:wəl//, 'core, pith, seed, nut, center (of rock or anything)', <sqwa'í:wel>, //sq^wε=í:wəl//, 'hollow', literally 'hole on inside', <sqwehí:wel>, //sq^wəh=í:wəl//, 'tunnel, hole, hollow', <(s)tl'epí:wel ~ tl'pí:wel>, //(s)j'ə(ə)p=í:wəl//, 'shirt, undershirt, bra', literally 'below or deep on inside', <simíwél>, //s=(?)iy=(ə)m=í:wəl//, 'strong feelings or mad all the time but won't fight', literally 'strong on insides', <lhek'w'í:wel>, //l'ək^w=í:wəl//, 'be surprised', literally 'fly on insides', <xwoyí:wel>, //x^way=í:wəl//, 'happy, happy inside', <sqwálewel>, //sq^wəl=əwəl//, 'thoughts, feelings', literally 'talk or speech on insides'.

<íwel>, bound root //íwəl//.

<íweltàlem>, ds //íwəl=tə[=Aè=]l=əm//, HUNT ['set a snare trap'], lx <=tel> device, thing for, (<à-
ablaut> derivational, <=em> intransitivizer), phonology: ablaut, downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<s'eweltá:l>, dnom //s=í[=Aə=]wəl=tə[=Aè=]l//, HUNT 'snare, snare trap', (<e-
ablaut> derivational), (<s=> nominalizer), (<=tel> device, thing for), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 3/15/78, also <íweltàlt>, //íwəl=təl=t//, HUNT ['spring snare trap'], (semological comment: no derivational affix =t is known elsewhere; it may be that the suffix is -t purposeful control transitivizer and that the translation of íweltàlt should be set it (snare trap), set a snare), attested by Elders Group 10/20/76, also <íweltà:lt>, //íwəl=tél:l=t//, HUNT 'snare, deadfall', (semological comment: see comment on íweltàlt above), attested by Elders Group 11/26/75, also <weltá:lt>, //wəl=tə[=Aè=]l=t or better wél:l=tə[=M2=]l=t//, HUNT ['spring snare'] (compare root <wá:l=x> lift it which shows the possible root of this word, phonology: if wá:l= lift is the root, then the form is better analyzed derivationally with metathesis, as /wél:l=tə[=M2=]l=t/; the initial í, if not a prefix (ye= travelling by), otherwise is part of the root; attested by Deming 4/13/78, also <t'í:tse>, //t'í:c(=)əl//, HUNT ['spring snare'], attested by Deming (compare root <t'í:tse>).

<íweltàlem>, HUNT ['set a snare trap'], see íwel.

<íwes>, free root //íwəs//, SOC 'teach how to do something, teach, guide, direct, show', LANG, DIR, SCH, SENS, TVMO, ABFC, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate:

Lushootseed /ʔúg^wus/ *teach, give directions, show, demonstrate* H76:680.

- <í:wes>, cts //ʔi[---] ʔwəs//, SOC /'directing, training, teaching, guiding'/, MC, (<-:-> *continuative*), phonology: length-infixing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <s'í:wes>, dnom //s=ʔi[---] ʔwəs//, SOC /'training, teaching, upbringing'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AD; example: <ewéta s'í:wes ta mámele>, //ʔəwə= ʔtə s=ʔi[---] ʔwəs t-ε C₁é-mələ//, /'Your children have no training.'/, attested by Elders Group, <éy kws hákw'eleschet te s'í:wes te siyolexwálh>, //ʔéy k^w-s hék^w=ələs-c-ət tə s=ʔi[---] ʔwəs tə siyálex^wə=ət//, /'Let us remember the teachings of the elders past.'/, phonology: vowel merger, lengthening, syntactic comment: note the nominal past, attested by AD.
- <í:wesà:ls>, sas //ʔi[---] ʔwəs=è:ls//, TVMO ['a guide'], HUNT, HARV, FSH, CAN, lx <=:ls> *structured activity (non-continuative)*, phonology: length after the i here as *continuative* is unusual since the suffix, =à:ls, usually has the form =els in the continuative and =á:ls in the non-continuative aspect, syntactic analysis: nominal with zero derivation (but preceded by a demonstrative article), attested by Elders Group 3/15/72.
- <íwest>, pcs //ʔiwəs=T//, SOC /'advise s-o, teach s-o, show s-o'/, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC; example: <íwesthox ta sqwéltel>, //ʔiwəs=T-ax^t t-ε s=q^wε[=Aé=]l=təl//, /'Teach me your language.'/, syntactic comment: imperative subject is implied by the 2s possessive pronoun and therefore can be omitted as a verb inflection, attested by AC; found in <iwesthométsel>, //ʔiwəs=T-ámə-c-əl//, /'I advise you.'/, phonology: stress-shift automatically conditioned by following subject suffix, attested by Elders Group, <iwesthométselcha>, //ʔiwəs=T-ámə-c-əl-cε//, /'I will advise you.'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <í:west>, cts //ʔi[---] ʔwəs=T//, MC /'showing s-o (how to do it), teaching s-o, advising s-o, guiding s-o, directing s-o'/, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group 11/9/77, 12/7/77, 3/15/72; example: <tsel xwel í:west>, //c-əl x^wəl ʔi[---] ʔwəs=T//, /'I'm still teaching him.'/, attested by Elders 11/9/77.
- <iwestéleq>, dnom //ʔiwəs=T=éleq//, SOC /'teacher'/, lx <=:éleq> one who, attested by Elders Group, BHHTC, AC
- <iwesáwtxw>, dnom //ʔiwəs=éwtx^w//, BLDG ['schoolhouse'], lx <=:áwtxw> *building, house*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, also <iwes-háltxw>, //ʔiwəs=héltx^w//, phonology: epenthetic /h/, and /l/ instead of /w/ are two unusual features of this variant of the suffix =áwtxw, attested by Deming (SJ, LG both present).
- <s'iwesá:ylhem>, dnom //s=ʔiwəs=é:y[†]=əm//, SOC /'teachings for children, what is taught to one's children'/, MC, (<s=> *nominalizer*), lx <=:á:ylh> *children*, (<=:em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <í:wesè:ylhem>, //ʔi[---] ʔwəs=é:y[†]=əm//, phonology: once pronounced í:wesà:ylhem, syntactic comment: without the s= nominalizer this pronunciation would be relativized instead by the preceding demonstrative article, attested by Deming (SJ, MC, MV, LG) 3/15/79; example: <skw'á:y te s'iwesá:ylhem>, //s=k^wé:y tə s=ʔiwəs=é:y[†]=əm//, /'teachings for children that are wrong'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <í:weséleq>, ds //ʔi[---] ʔwəs=éleq//, MC ['guiding'], SOC, (<-:-> *continuative*), lx <=:éleq> *as an occupation*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72.
- <í:wes>, SOC /'directing, training, teaching, guiding'/, see íwes.
- <í:wesà:ls>, TVMO ['a guide'], see íwes.
- <iwesáwtxw>, BLDG ['schoolhouse'], see íwes.
- <í:weséleq>, MC ['guiding'], see íwes.
- <íwest>, SOC /'advise s-o, teach s-o, show s-o'/, see íwes.

- <**í:west**>, MC /'showing s-o (how to do it), teaching s-o, advising s-o, guiding s-o, directing s-o'/, see íwes.
- <**iwestéleq**>, SOC /'teacher'/, see íwes
- <**iwólem ~ í:wólem**>, PLAY ['playing'], see ewólem.
- <**Iwówes**>, df //ʔiwáwəs//, PLN /'village at Union Bar, now also Hope Indian Reserve #5 (#15 in Duff 1952), Ay-wa-wis'/, ASM ['located about 2 mi. above Hope on the east side of the Fraser River'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, PDP (Katz class), source: placenames reference file #14, other sources: Wells 1965:25.
- <**=í:ws ~ =ews**>, da //í·ws ~ =əws//, ANA /'on the body, on the skin, on the covering'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**lhq'í:ws**>, //ʔq'í·ws//, /'half the body'/, <**slexwí:ws**>, //sləx^w=í·w//, /'(living) body'/, <**kw'sí:ws**>, //k^ws=í·ws//, /'singe hairs off skin'/, <**qetí:wsem**>, //qət=í·ws=əm//, /'take a sweatbath'/, literally /'steam/warm one's body'/, <**qw'emí:ws**>, //q^wəm=í·ws//, /'plucked (of a bird)'/, <**qw'eméwst ~ qw'emôwst**>, //q^wəm=əws=t//, /'pluck it (of a bird)'/, <**séqw'emí:ws**>, //səq^wəm=í·ws//, /'cedar bark skirt'/, root <**síqw'em**> peel cedar bark, <**seqí:ws ~ sqí:ws**>, //səq=í·ws ~ sq=í·ws//, /'pants'/, <**slewí:ws**>, //sləw=í·ws//, /'(woman's) dress'/, literally (probably) /'opening on the body/covering'/, <**p'elyí:ws**>, //p'əly=í·ws//, /'bark of tree'/, <**Yeqwyeqwí:ws**>, //yəq^wyəq^w=í·ws//, /'Yakweakwioose (a village near Sardis)'/, literally /'covering (of grass) burnt out repeatedly'/, <**s-hóyews**>, //s=háy=əws//, /'spirit-dancing costume'/, literally perhaps /'final covering ' / from <**hóy**> finish'/'.
- <**í:wth'elàq**>, SOC /'a teaser, somebody that teases to get one's goat'/, see weth'át.
- <**í:xel**>, CAN ['padding'], see éxel.
- <**íxwels**>, ABFC ['scratching around'], see exwá:ls.
- <**íx**>, free root //ʔíx//, ABFC /'scratch, get scratched, scrape, get scraped'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AHTTC, EB; example: <**íx te chálexs te Málí**>, //ʔíx tə cəléx^s-s tə mēlí//, /'Mary scraped her arm., [Mary's lower arm got scraped.]'/, attested by EB.
- <**íxet**>, pcs //ʔíx=əT//, MC /'scrape it (of hide or anything), scrape s-o, erase it'/, ABFC, BSK, FSH, HARV, HHG, HUNT, SCH, TCH, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, AHTTC, ASM ['erase it'], semantic environment ['writing implements, blackboard, paper, etc.'], attested by AHTTC.
- <**í:xet**>, cts //ʔí[--]x=əT//, MC ['scraping it'], semantic environment ['like a pot one is scrubbing, etc.'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.
- <**exó:ythelém**>, mdls //ʔíx=á·yèəl=əm or ʔi[=Aə=]x=á·yèəl=əm//, HHG ['shave (the face)'], possibly <**e-ablaut**> derivational, lx <=**ó:ythel**> on the jaw, chin, lip, (<=**em**> middle voice), phonology: the initial e probably shows a weaker vowel grade in the root than in the suffix, thus automatically changing root full i /i/ to e /ə/; less likely but possible is ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <**exó:ythem**>, //ʔíx=á·yèəl=əm//, (irregular)loss of el /ə/ is not expected, attested by EB, *<**exó:ythem tutl'o te s'óthes**> rejected, /'He shaved his face.'/, attested by EB, also <**exó:ythilém ~ exó:ythílém**>, //ʔəx=á·yèəl=íl=əm//, also /'shave, shave oneself'/, (<=**il**> go, come, get, <=**em**> middle voice), attested by EB, Elder's comment: "correct this to **exó:ythem**".
- <**íxiyethilém**>, mdls //ʔíx=əyèèəl=íl=əm//, HHG ['shaving'], phonology: stress-shift changes suffix vowels to e /ə/, =íl causes preceding el to drop automatically, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL at Fish Camp 7/20/79.
- <**éxqst**>, pcs //ʔi[=Aə=]x=qs=T//, FIRE /'strike s-th pointed (esp. a match)'/, (<**é-ablaut**> derivational), lx <=**qs**> on the point, on the nose, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer),

phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT, HT; example: <éxqst te máches qesu yéqwt kw'e sísq' or kw'estámés>, //ʔéx=qs=T tə méçəθs qə-su yéq^w=T k^wə C₁í=sq' or [English] k^wə=s=tém=és//, /'strike the match and light the kindling or something'/, attested by CT, HT.

<íxem>, iza //ʔíx=əm//, SOC ['get credit'], (<=em> have, get, intransitivizer), possibly root <íx> scrape, scratch??. syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: Chill., Pilalt, attested by RM; example: <látsel íxem>, //lé-c-əl ʔíx=əm//, /'I'm going to get credit.'/, attested by RM.

<exímels>, sas //ʔíx=ə[=M2=]m=əls//, SOC ['to put on credit ??'], (<metathesis type 2> derivational), (<=em> intransitivizer, <=els> as a structured activity (continuative aspect)), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<exímt>, pcs //ʔíx=ə[=M2=]m=T//, SOC /'lend money to s-o, [give s-o credit]'/, (<metathesis type 2> derivational), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, dialects: Chill. (Sardis), attested by RM; example: <melh exímthòx>, //mə=ʔ ʔəxím=T-àx^y//, /'Lend me money.'/, (<-lh> imperative 2s polite after me come, <-òx> 1st person singular object), dialects: Chill. (Sardis), attested by RM.

<exímstexw>, caus //ʔíx=ə[=M2=]m=sT-əx^w//, //ʔəxímstəx^w//, SOC ['lend s-o money'], (<metathesis type 2> derivational), (<=st> causative control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; example: <exímsthoxes>, //ʔíx=ə[=M2=]m=sT-ax^y-əs//, [ʔəx émsèax^yIs], /'He lent me money.'/, attested by EB.

<íxet>, MC /'scrape it (of hide or anything), scrape s-o, erase it'/, see íx.

<í:xet>, MC ['scraping it'], see íx.

<íxiyethílem>, HHG ['shaving'], see íx.

<íxw>, bound root //ʔíx^w//.

<íxwet>, pcs //ʔíx^w=əT//, BLDG ['sweep it'], FIRE, MC, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, M.H.; example: <íxwet te lálem>, //ʔíx^w=əT tə léləm//, /'sweep the house'/, attested by AC, <íxwet ta' sqel:ép>, //ʔíx^w=əT t-εʔ s=qəl=lép//, /'Sweep up your trash.'/, syntactic comment: 2s imperative sj implied by possessive pronoun affix used to modify the nominal object, thus no imperative inflection is required at all, attested by MH.

<íxwethet>, rfls //ʔíx^w=əT=ət//, //ʔíx^wəèət//, BLDG /'to sweep up, the sweep-up (last spirit dance of season in a given longhouse)'/, FIRE, SPRD, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by RM, ASM ['the sweep-up (last spirit dance of season in a given longhouse)'], semantic environment ['spirit-dancing, winter gatherings'], ASM ['another name for the same spirit dance is yekw'ólhem "breaking the canoe (since the winter travelling is over)'], attested by RM.

<s'íxw>, stvi //s=ʔíx^w//, BLDG ['be swept'], FIRE, MC, DESC, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AHTTC; example: <li wulh s'íxw>, //li wu=lh s=ʔíx^w//, /'Is it swept?'/, attested by AHTTC.

<éxwtel>, dnom //ʔi[=Aə=] ́x^w=təl//, HHG ['broom'], (<e-ablaut> derivational), lx <=tel> device, thing for, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, other sources: ES /ʔéx^wtəl//.

<íxwet>, BLDG ['sweep it'], see íxw.

<íxwethet>, BLDG /'to sweep up, the sweep-up (last spirit dance of season in a given longhouse)'/, see íxw.

<=iya ~ =óya>, da //iyε ~ =áyε//, EFAM ['affectionate diminutive'], DESC, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=óya>, // =áyε//; found in <iyésiya or tá'iyā>, //ʔiyés=iyε or táʔ=iyε//, /'darling, dear (mother to little girl)'/ (compare <iyés> dear female friend and <tó'> dear

mother), <Sqayéxiya>, //sqɛyɛ́x=iyɛ//, 'pet name of Mink', <wíthiya ~ wéthweth>, //wíè=iyɛ ~ wêè=C₁əC₂//, 'snipe', <t'ámiya>, //t'ém=iyɛ//, 'little winter wren', <t'ámiya>, //t'ém=iyɛ//, 'hermaphrodite baby', phonology: homophonous with wren, <q'oyátl'iya>, //q'ayéè'=iyɛ//, 'snail', <sth'ímiya>, //sè'ím=iyɛ//, 'small (landlocked) coho salmon', comment: said to hatch from berry that drops in lake (compare <sth'í:m> berry and <=iya> diminutive), possibly <hó:liya ~ hú:liya>, possibly //hó:l=iyɛ (o ~ u)//, 'humpback salmon', possibly <swetíya ~ swet'íya>, //swət=íyɛ (t ~ t')//, 'porcupine', <siyámiam>, //siyémíyɛm//, dialects: CT (é ~ AC'sé here), 'pregnant', comment: possibly /siyém/ leader, chief + /=iyɛ/ little + /=-ɛm/ carry, use, <St'ít'exeya>, //s=C₁í=t'əx=əyɛ//, 'Ruby Creek (near Seabird Island)' (compare <st'éx> fork in s-th), <Xomó:th'iya>, //xam=á-è'=iyɛ//, 'youngest sister of Mt. Cheam' (compare <xà:m> weep, cry + <=ó:meth'> standing, height + <=iya>) (semological comment: so called because lots of creeks run together from her because she cries since she can't see the Fraser River), <Slóxiya>, //sláx=iyɛ//, 'Indian name of Celia Thomas', <Xwemítsiya>, //x^wəmíc=iyɛ//, 'Indian name of Lucy, mother or other close relative of Celia Thomas', <Swolésiya>, //swalə́s=iyɛ//, 'Indian name of Al Gutierrez and his great grandfather Bill Swolésiya', <Selhámiya>, //sə́t'ém=íyɛ//, 'Indian name of Jeanne McIntire (of Seabird)', <sisemóye>, //sisəm=áyə//, 'bee' (compare possibly <sí(:)sem> feel creepy, fear s-th behind, <sxó:ya>, //s(=)x^y=á-yɛ//, 'co-wife, female rival of wife' (compare <s=> nominalizer + <x=> genitals and compare <=ó:ya> little), <sxoyá:seq>, //s=x^y=ayé·=s(=)əq//, 'ex-wife's husband, wife's ex-husband, male rival of husband' (compare <=eq> or perhaps here <=seq> male)..

<iyáleqepthet>, SM ['starting to smell good'], see éy ~ éy:.

<iyálewes>, EFAM ['(be) brave'], see éy ~ éy:.

<iyálewet>, EFAM ['do s-th oneself'], see éy ~ éy:.

<iyálewet ~ eyálewet>, TIB 'do it, do it oneself', see éy ~ éy:.

<iyálewethet>, EFAM 'try to do something (no matter what, anyway)', see éy ~ éy:.

<iyá:q>, ds //ʔiy(=)é·q//, KIN ['girl's younger brother (pet name)'], usage: pet name, possibly root <ey> good, possibly <=á:q> male, possibly root <qá:q> as in <sqá:q> younger sibling (compare <kyá:ky> younger sister (pet name)), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders 1/7/76.

<iyá:q>, free root //ʔiyé·q//, CST ['change'], EFAM, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also <yá:q>, //yé·q//, phonology: this rare variant probably occurs with lora of the initial vowel /i/ in rapid speech, yielding an initial /ʔy/ which must simplify to /y/; vowel-loss, consonant merger, attested by Elders Group 1/26/77, ASM ['change s-th (mental/emotional)'], semantic environment ['emotions, feelings, attitudes'], <yá:q tel sqwálewel>, //yé·q tə-l s=q^wél=əwə//, 'change my mind,)my mind changed', attested by Elders Group 1/26/77.

<iyá:qt ~ iyáqt>, pcs //ʔiyé·q=T ~ ʔiyéq=T//, CST 'change s-th (purposely), change s-o, transform s-o/s-th, trade s-th, replace s-th', EFAM, SOC, MC, CLO, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Deming, EB, AD, ASM ['change s-o/s-th (into something else), transform s-o/s-th'], semantic environment ['myth character, Transformer, magic, religion'], <iyá:qtes te shxwlá:m te spó:l tl'ésu mé xwe swíyeqe>, //ʔiyé·q=T-əs tə s=x^wlé·m tə s=pá-l ɛ'ə-su mé x^wə s=wíyəqə//, 'The Indian doctor changed a crow into a man.', attested by EB, ASM ['change s-th (physically), replace'], semantic environment ['material culture, two or more physical objects']; example: <iyáqtchexw ta' s'íth'em>, //ʔiyéq=T-c-əx^w t-ɛʔ s=ʔíè'ə=m//, 'Change your clothes.', syntactic comment: imperative with independent clause subject pronoun, attested by AD, <iyáqt te sqelálhs te sqáqe>, //ʔiyéq=T tə s=qəl=éʔ-s tə s=qéqələ//, 'change the baby's diaper', attested by AD, <skw'áye kw'els iyáqt tel tále>, //s=k^wéy-ə k^wə-l-s ʔiyéq=T tə-l tələ//, 'Can't I change my money?', attested by Deming, <l stl'í kw'els iyáqt tel tále>, //l s=ë'í k^wə-l-s ʔiyéq=T tə-l tələ//, 'I

want to change my money.'/, attested by Deming, <iyáqtes te sqwà:ls>, //ʔiyéq=t-əs tə s=qʷè:l-s//, 'He changed the subject.'/, literally 'he changed his words'/, attested by Elders 3/3/76.

<iyóqthet>, rfls //ʔiyɛ[=Aa=] ʔq=T=ət//, [ʔiyáqèət], CST 'change oneself (purposely), change oneself into something else, change s-th on oneself', MC, SOC, (<o-ablaut> derivational), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, ASM ['change into s-th else'], <iyóqthet te skwówech esu xwe mestíyexw>, //ʔiyáq=è=ət tə s=kʷáwəc ʔə-su xʷə məstíyəxʷ//, 'The sturgeon changed into a person.'/, literally 'he changed himself purposely the sturgeon and so became person'/, attested by EB, ASM ['change s-th on oneself'], <iyóqthet chexw ta' á:kwkʷ>, //ʔiyáq=è=ət-c-əxʷ t-ɛʔ ʔé:wkʷʷ//, 'Change your clothes.'/, literally 'you change on yourself your belongings'/, attested by EB.

<íyēqthet>, rfls //ʔi[= ʔ=]yɛq=T=ət//, [ʔiyəqèət], CST 'get out of the way, get off the way, dodge'/, (<stress-shift> derivational), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB; example: <le íyēqthet>, //lə ʔi[= ʔ=]yɛq=T=ət//, 'He got out of the way., He got off the way.'/, attested by EB, ABFC.

<iyáqestexw>, caus //ʔiyéqə=sT-əxʷ//, SOC ['trade with s-o'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <iyáqesthómè>, //ʔiyéqə=sT-àmə//, [ʔiyáqəsèàmə], 'trade (with) you'/, literally 'cause you to trade/exchange'./.

<iyáqelhtst>, bens //ʔiyéq=əʔc=T//, SOC ['trade with s-o'], (<=elhts> benefactive, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <yáqelhtstes>, //yéq=əʔc=T-əs//, 'He traded with her.'/, attested by EB, <yáqelhtsthòxes>, //yéq=əʔc=T-àxʷ-əs//, [yáqəʔcèàxʷɪs], 'He traded with me.'/, attested by EB.

<iyóqelhtsthet>, bens //ʔiyɛ[=Aa=] ʔq=əʔc=T=ət//, rfls, [ʔiyáqəʔcèət], SOC ['change it (money) for s-o'], (<o-ablaut> derivational), phonology: ablaut; found in <iyóqelhtsthetes>, //ʔiyáq=əʔc=è=ət-əs//, 'He changed it for her (money only).'/, attested by EB.

<siyóqelhtsthet>, dnom //s=ʔiyɛ[=Aa=] ʔq=əʔc=T=ət//, [siyáqəʔcèət], SOC ['change (money)'], literally 'what one changes for oneself'/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB; example: <wá:ta' siyóqelhtsthet>, //ʔəwə-ə-tə-ɛʔ s=ʔiyɛ[=Aa=] ʔq=əʔc=T=ət//, [wá:təʔ siyáqəʔcèət], 'Have you got any change?'/, literally 'is it none? your what one changes for oneself'/, attested by EB.

<iyáqest>, pcs //ʔiyéq=əs=T//, SOC ['change it (of money)'], lx <=es> money, dollars, round things, blankets, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming; example: <skw'áye kw'els iyáqest>, //s=kʷ'əy-ə kʷ'əl-s ʔiyéy=əs=T//, 'Can't I change my money?'/, attested by Deming.

<xwe'iyáqepem>, mdls //xʷə=ʔiyéq=əp=əm//, LANG ['to joke'], literally 'get changed on one's (bottom?)'/, (<xwe=> inceptive, become, get), lx <=ep> on the bottom(?), dirt(?), (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/6/79), also <xwe'í:yá:qepem>, //xʷə=ʔi:yé:q=əp=əm//, attested by JL (5/5/75); example: <le xwe'í:yá:qepem>, //lə xʷə=ʔi:yé:q=əp=əm//, 'He (or she) joked.'/, attested by JL, Salish cognate: Cowichan /xʷiy'éqəpəm/ to joke B74b:66, Saanich /xʷiy'éqəè/ to joke (-əè on the back) B74a:66, but not Sechelt /ʔiyal-uc-ím/, /ʔiyál-uc-əm/ to joke T77:29, B77:79.

<iyáqelhtst>, SOC ['trade with s-o'], see iyá:q.

<iyáqest>, SOC ['change it (of money)'], see iyá:q.

<iyáqestexw>, SOC ['trade with s-o'], see iyá:q.

<iyá:qt ~ iyáqt>, CST 'change s-th (purposely), change s-o, transform s-o/s-th, trade s-th, replace s-th'/, see iyá:q.

- <iyçmà:m ~ iytsmà:m>, TVMO ['travelling by and packing on his back (might be said of a passer-by)'], see çám.
- <Íyem ~ Íyém>, PLN /'Eayem, a village site and fishing place above (upriver of) Yale, B.C./, see éy ~ éy:.
- <íyeqthet>, CST /'get out of the way, get off the way, dodge'/, see iyá:q.
- <iyés>, SOC /'ma'am, female friend, chum (female), little girl'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <íyes ~ éyes>, SOC /'be fun, have (lots of) fun, have amusement, having lots of fun, be pleasant'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <iyéseq>, SOC /'sir, male friend, chum (male), sonny'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <iyésqel>, ABFC ['(have a) pleasant voice'], see éy ~ éy:.
- <=iyetel>, da //iyɛ=təl//, N ['male name'], possibly <=iya> affectionate diminutive, possibly <=tel> device, thing, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <Olóxwiyetel>, //ʔaláx^w=iyətəl//, /'male name version of Olóxw=elwet'/, <Xemóth'iyetel>, //xəməáè'=iyətəl//, /'male version of Indian name Xomóth'iya'/, <Saláq'oyetel>, //səlɛ́q'=ayətəl//, /'Indian name of David (Matilda David's husband)'/, <Th'eláchiyetel>, //è'əlɛ́c=iyətəl//, /'Indian name of Richard Malloway Sr. (prominent chief in Sardis in 1960's and earlier)'/.
- <iyílem>, WETH /'clear up (of weather), turn fine (after a hard storm)'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <iyólem ~ iyó:lem>, VALJ /'be alright, be okay, it's alright, it's okay, can, be able, it's enough, be right, be correct, that's right'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <iyó:lemstexw>, EFAM ['obey s-o'], see éy ~ éy:.
- <iyólewéthet>, FOOD /'manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the best one can'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <iyó:mex ~ iyóméx ~ iyómex>, VALJ /'good-looking, beautiful, pretty, handsome, looks good'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <iyóqelhtsthet>, SOC ['change it (money) for s-o'], see iyá:q.
- <iyóqthet>, CST /'change oneself (purposely), change oneself into something else, change s-th on oneself'/, see iyá:q.
- <=iyó:s>, da //iy(=)á:s//, SH ['(in a) circle'], possibly <=iy> covering, bark, possibly <=ó:s> (on a) round object, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <q'eyq'elts'iyósem spehá:ls>, //q'ɛyq'əlc'=iyás=əm spəhɛ́·ls//, /'whirlwind'/ (compare <spehá:ls> wind), <siselts'iyósem>, //sisəlc'=iyás=əm//, /'turn around in a circle'/ (compare <sísel-> spinning and <=(el)ts'> around, over, turning and <=iyó:s> in a circle, and <=em> middle voice), <xéylxeliyó:sem>, //xɛ́ylxəl=iyá:s=əm//, /'it is written (in the sky) (as striped clouds)'/.
- <íyó:sem>, SOC ['having fun'], see éy ~ éy:.
- <iyó:tel>, df //ʔi=yá=təl//, rcps, SOC ['to fight'], possibly <i= ~ yi=> in motion, travelling along or possibly epenthetic, possibly root <yó:> warn possibly root as in <yó:=t> warn s-o, (<=tel> reciprocal), contrast <siyá:ye> friend, <yáyetel> they've made (make) friends, <yóyatel> they're making friends, phonology: i perhaps to make pronunciation easier (epenthetic); this can be seen from its absence in other occurrences of the same root (ó:ytel, etc.) and from my transcriptions of AC's pronunciations of iyó:tel sometimes with a phonetic superscript [i], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, AC, other sources: ES /ʔəyá:təl/; example: <le iyó:tel

qetl'os'ésu xá:m>, //lə ʔiyá=təl qə-ě'a-s-ʔə-s-əwχé:m//, /'They had a fight and she cried./, attested by AC.

<**ó:ytel**>, cts //ʔiyá[-M2-]=təl//, SOC ['fighting'], (<**metathesis type 2**> *continuative*), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, AC; example: <**qéx yi ó:ytel**>, //qəχ yi ʔá-ytəl//, /'There's a lot of them fighting., (There's) many people fighting./, attested by AC, also <**qéx mestíyexw ó:ytel**>, //qəχ məstíyəχ^w ʔá-y=təl//, /'a lot of people fighting./, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with apposition, also /'fight./, attested by EB.

<**hí:tel ~ hí:ytel**>, dnom //hə=iy(á)=təl or hə=á-y=təl//, SOC /'weapon (arrow, club, etc.), something used to defend oneself/, literally perhaps /'device/thing for warning/, (<**hé=>** *continuative*), possibly root <**yó(:)**> warn possibly root as in <**hé:yó:t**> *warning s-o*, (<**=tel**> *device, thing for*), phonology: vowel merger, consonant-loss, vowel-loss, grammatical comment: =tel *reciprocal* is dropped and =tel *device, thing for* is added also nominalizing the word, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**iyóthet**>, df //ʔiyá=èət//, CST /'start, started/, (<**=thet**> *inceptive, get, become* (probably not =thet *reflexive*)), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AD; example: <**íkw'elò kw'a's iyóthet**>, //ʔí=k^wə=là k^w-εʔ-s ʔiyá=èət//, /'Start here./, literally /'it's here that you start./, attested by AD, <**uwlh iyóthet ye mímelha**>, //wəʔ ʔiyá=èət yə mí[-C₁ə-]†ε//, [ʔu(w)† ʔiyáèət yI mímə†æ], /'They started spirit-dancing already., They started spirit-dancing again./, literally /'already they start the (human plural) spirit-dancing./, attested by EB.

<**iy'eyòm**>, TIME [(be) *slower*'], see óyém.

<**iy'eyómthet**>, TIME [*delay oneself*'], see óyém.

<**iy'iyátes**>, TVMO [*He's chasing them/it repeatedly.*'], see á:y.

<**Iy'óythel**>, PLN /'a place on Chilliwack River, a little above Anderson Flat and Allison's (between Tamihi Creek and Slesse Creek), a village at deep water between Tamihi Creek and Slesse Creek'/, see éy ~ éy:.

<**í ~ i'**>, free root //ʔíʔ//, EFAM /'close to danger., danger., stop./, syntactic analysis: interjection, usage: slang, semantic environment [*used with alarm; example if someone is close to a cliff-edge*'], attested by BHTTC.

<**í':lqem**>, ANAA [*charging (of an angry grizzly for ex.)*'], see á:lqem.

<**I'alhqá:yem**>, PLN /'a snake rock in the Fraser River just north of Strawberry Island which had snakes sunning themselves and covering the rock; also the name of the village on Strawberry Island'/, literally /'little snake place'/, see Alhqá:yem under álhqey ~ álhqay.

<**í':axwì:l ~ í':axwí:l**>, VALJ /'small (smaller than axwíl), little'/, see axwíl.

<**i'axíth**>, TVMO [*little baby lying down*'], see áxeth.

<**i'éyel**>, ABFC /'recover, be better'/, see éy ~ éy:.

<**i'éyelstexw**>, IDOC [*make s-o well*'], see éy ~ éy:.

<**i'é:yemet**>, EFAM [*getting to like somebody*'], see éy ~ éy:.

<**i'eyó:stem**>, SOC /'having lots of fun, it's a lot of fun'/, see éy ~ éy:.

<**i'istexw**>, EFAM [*find it funny*'], see éy ~ éy:.

<**i'iy**>, VALJ /'cute, a little one is good, good (of s-th little)'/, see éy ~ éy:.

<**i'ó:lthet ò**>, ABFC [*keeps on groaning*'], see ó:lthet.

<**i'ó:y**>, LANG (probably) [*'keep on a little'*], *see* á:y.

<**i'oyóm** or **i'eyóm**>, TVMO [*'to walk slow'*], *see* óyé*m*.

K

<k>, phonology: The sound k is found mainly in borrowings from English, French, Chinook Jargon, and other Indian languages; it is also found in some words which normally have q in the same position in the word but have undergone a process of sound symbolism to produce diminutives or pet names.

Where borrowings are found, the source word and source language will be listed, where known; where sound symbolism is identified that will be shown. The sound k often is palatalized ([kʲ]), and the most consistently palatalized are sometimes spelled with ky in the orthography..

<ká:k ~ kyá:ky>, KIN ['younger sibling (pet name)'], see sqá:q.

<kalipóli>, free root //kɛlipóli//, PLN ['California'], borrowed from English /kælɪfórnyə/ *California*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, source: place names file reference #191a.

<kálti>, free root //kɛlti//, FOOD ['candy'], borrowed from English <candy>/kændi/ or Chinook Jargon <kánti> /kánti/ *candy* (Johnson 1978:285), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EK,DK.

<kápech>, free root //kɛpɛc//, [kápɛtɛ], EB ['cabbage'], ['*Brassica oleracea*'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon /kápac/ *cabbage* (Johnson 1978:284), syntactic analysis: nominal.

<mémeles kápech>, EB, FOOD *brussel sprouts* (lit. many little children of + cabbage), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<p'éq' sp'áq'em kápech>, EB, FOOD *cauliflower* (lit. white + flower + cabbage), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<tsqwá:y p'áp'eq'em kápech>, EB, FOOD *broccoli* (lit. green + flowering/flowered + cabbage), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<ká(t) ~ ke'át>, df //kɛ(t) ~ k(=)əʔɛ(=)t//, TIME ['wait, be later'], possibly <=e'á> comparative, possibly <fronting> diminutive, phonology: possible fronting, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, Deming, AH; found in <káchxwò>, //kɛ-c-xʷ=à//, 'Wait a while.', possibly root <qa> /qɛ/ and, syntactic analysis: imperative, attested by EB, example: <ke'áts el>, //k(=)əʔɛ(=)t-s ʔəl or k(=)əʔɛ(=)c ʔəl//, 'Wait a bit.', attested by Deming 1/18/79.

<keke'át>, ds //C₁ə=kəʔɛt//, TIME ['a little later (??)'], (<reduplication> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AH (Deming 2/8/79).

<katkasyéthem>, us //kɛtkɛsyéðəm//, [kætəkæsyíðəm], CH ['catechism'], borrowed from French catéchisme /katešism/ *catechism*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal?, attested by IHTTC, also <katesíth'em>, //kɛtɛsîð'əm//, attested by EB.

<Káthlek>, free root //kɛ̀lɛ̀lɛ̀k//, CH ['Catholic'], borrowed from English /ká̀lɛ̀lɛ̀k/ *Catholic*, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb.

<Kateseló:y>, df //kɛcɛslá:y or kɛt=cɛs=əl=ɛ[=Aá=]y or q[=K=]ɛt=cɛs=əl=ɛ[=Aá=]y//, PLN ['Kateseslie, a spring-water stream east of Coqualeetza, part of the Kw'eqwá:líth'a [property or stream?] that went through Sardis and came out to the Cottonwood Corner'], possibly root <kát> wait, be later or possibly root <qát> cook or heat with steam, put on a poultice, possibly <fronting> diminutive, possibly <=tses> on the hand, possibly <=el> get, become, come, go, possibly <=á(:)y> bark, covering, possibly <ó(:)-ablaut> on <á> in suffix resultative, phonology: possible fronting, possible ó(:)-ablaut on á in suffix, possible vowel-loss in suffix before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (1/8/62)(new p.5 of transcripts), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13.

- <**káwpôy**>, free root //kɛ́wɔy//, SOC ['cowboy'], borrowed from English /kɛ́wbɔy/ *cowboy*, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb.
- <**kawpôyóweq(w)**>, dnom //kɛwɔy=áwəq(w)//, CLO ['cowboy hat'], lx <=óweqw> *hat* (incl. <=eqw> *on the top of the head, on the hair*), contrast <yóseqw> *hat*, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), Salish cognate: Musqueam /=áw'əqʷ/ *hat* Suttles ca1984:14.5.86.
- <**kéchel**>, free root //kécəɬ//, [kíɛɬ], BLDG ['kitchen'], borrowed from English /kíɛən/ *kitchen*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: <alétsa te kéchel>, //ʔɛ́lɛ́cɛ tə kécəɬ//, /'Where's the kitchen?'/, attested by AD.
- <**keke'át**>, TIME ['a little later (??)'], see **ká(t)** ~ **ke'át**.
- <**kelchóch ~ kyelchóch**>, ds //kəl=các ~ k'əl=coc//, SOC /'Englishman, English, Canadian, Canada, Anglican'/, CH, borrowed from Chinook Jargon /kin cóc/ *English, Scotch, Irish, Canadian* (Johnson 1978:311-312), syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, Deming 3/15/79 (SJ, MC, MV, LG), ASM ['English, Englishman'], semantic environment ['in Canada'], ASM ['Canada, Canadian'], semantic environment ['speaker living in the United States'], <telí kw'e Kelchóch>, //təlí k'w'ə kəl=các//, /'from Canada'/, attested by Deming 3/15/79 (SJ, MC, MV, LG), ASM ['Anglican'], semantic environment ['religion'], <Kyelchóch ts'ahéyelh>, //k'əl=các c'ɛ́hɛ́yəʔ//, /'Anglican church (institution)'/, also compare <Kíl Chóch>, ds //kíl cóc//, N ['King George'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon /kin cóc/ *King George*.
- <**kelchochéleqw**>, ds //kəl=cac=éləqʷ//, ANAH /'part the hair on the right side (left side as people look at you), have the hair parted on the right side'/, lx <=éleqw> *hair, top of the head*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**kemí'**>, possible root //kə́mí(?)//, meaning unknown
- <**skemí'ia**>, dnom //s=kə́míʔ=iyɛ//, EZ /'a white-headed duck, [could be bufflehead, snow goose, emperor goose, poss. oldsquaw, or hooded merganser, other duck-like birds with white heads do not occur in the Stó:lô area and the emperor goose would be only an occasional visitor]'/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<=ia> *diminutive*), (possibly <fronting>, i.e., **q** → **k** *diminutive*), phonology: possibly fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: JH:DM.
- <**ke'át ~ ká(t)**>, df //kɛ́(t) ~ k(=)əʔɛ́(=)t//, TIME /'wait, be later'/, possibly <=e'á> *comparative*, possibly <fronting> *diminutive*, phonology: possible fronting, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, Deming, AH; found in <káchxwò>, //kɛ́-c-xʷ=à//, /'Wait a while.'/, possibly root <qa> /qɛ/ *and*, syntactic analysis: imperative, attested by EB, example: <ke'áts el>, //k(=)əʔɛ́(=)t-s ʔəl or k(=)əʔɛ́(=)c ʔəl//, /'Wait a bit.'/, attested by Deming 1/18/79.
- <**keke'át**>, ds //C₁ə=kəʔɛ́t//, TIME ['a little later (??)'], (<reduplication> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AH (Deming 2/8/79).
- <**kíks**>, free root //kíks//, FOOD ['cake'], borrowed from English /kéyks/ *cakes*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also /'cakes'/, attested by EB, <t'át'ets'em qwíqwòyèls kíks seplíl>, FOOD *lemon cake* (lit. lemon (itself from sour little yellowish fruit) + cake + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00), <xáweq kíks seplíl>, FOOD *carrot cake* (lit. carrot + cake + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**Kíl Chóch**>, ds //kíl cóc//, N ['King George'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon /kin cóc/ *King George*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.
- <**Kíl Ítewet**>, ds //kíl ʔítəwət//, N ['King Edward'], borrowed from back-formation from Chinook Jargon /kin cóc/ *King George* with Ítewet *Edward*, the common name, from British English /ʔédwəd/

Edward, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<**klekleklék**> perhaps, df //klək=klək=klək// [klək=klək=klək], SD ['glug glug glug'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, prob. borrowed from English, attested by Elders Group.

<**klép**>, free root //klép//, PLAY ['club (in cards)'], semantic environment ['cards'], borrowed from English [klAb] *club*, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**kópi**>, free root //kápi ~ kʷápi//, FOOD ['coffee'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon <kau'py>/kópi/ *coffee* or English /kófi/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, Elders Group, AD, example: <**éy te kópitset**>, //ʔéy tə kápi-c-ət//, 'We have good coffee, Our coffee is good.', attested by Deming.

<**kópi'álá**>, dnom //kápi=éíé//, HHG ['coffee-pot'], FOOD, lx <=**álá**> *container of*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, example: <**alétsa te kópi'álá**>, //ʔélécə tə kápi=éíé//, 'Where is the coffee-pot?', attested by AD.

<**kopú**>, free root //kapú//, CLO ['coat'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon <kapo> /kapó/ *coat* itself from French <capote> *hooded cloak*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, AC.

<**kúkumels**>, EB /'cucumber'/, see **kwúkwemels**.

<**kú:l**>, free root //kú:l//, LAND ['gold'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon <gold>/kól/ *gold* or English /góld/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 5/28/75, Deming, also <**kô:l**>, //kó:l//, attested by Elders Group 3/72, example: <**atsel kwéléxw te kô:l**>, //ʔe-c-əl kʷél=ləxʷ tə kó:l//, 'I discovered gold.', attested by Elders Group 3/72, <**tsel thexláxw te kô:l**>, //c-əl èəx=lə[=Aé=]xʷ//, 'I discovered gold.', attested by Elders Group 3/15/72.

<**Kúshen**>, free root //kúšən//, PLN ['Goshen'], ASM ['name of a small town near Deming, Wash. in Nooksack territory'], borrowed from English /góšən/ *Goshen*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, example: <**li te Kúshen Xálh**>, //li tə kúšən xʷéʔ//, 'on Goshen Road', attested by Deming.

<**kyá:ky ~ ká:k**>, KIN ['younger sibling (pet name)'], see sqá:q.

<**kyal:ám**>, free root //kʷəl-ém//, [kʷəl-ém], CH /'fasting for Lent, prob. also *Lent*/, borrowed from French **carême** *Lent*, Elder's comment: "all Catholic people over 21 used to have to abstain from meals for Lent; now they just fast one hour before", syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group 1/30/80.

<**kyépe**>=, bound root //kʷépə=//, borrowed from possibly Thompson or Lillooet, Salish cognate: Shuswap /kʷep/ *sick* (Kuipers 1974:205).

<**kyépetses**>, df //kʷépə=cəs//, [kʷépɪcɪs], ABDF ['in-grown finger-nail'], lx <=**tses**> *on the hand*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<**kyépexel**>, df //kʷépə=xʷél//, [kʷépəxɪl], ABDF ['in-grown toe-nail'], lx <=**xel**> *on the foot*, borrowed from possibly Thompson or Lillooet, Salish cognate: Shuswap /kʷep=xʷén/ *to have a sore leg* (Kuipers 1974:205), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<**kyépetses**>, ABDF ['in-grown finger-nail'], see **kyépe**=.

<**kyépexel**>, ABDF ['in-grown toe-nail'], see **kyépe**=.

<**kyó**>, free root //kʷá ~ kʷá://, CAN /'car, automobile'/, borrowed from English /kár/ *car*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group, example: <**xwá:lq i tós te kyó**>, //xʷé:lq yi-tás tə kʷá//, 'He almost got hit by a car.', literally 'he almost got hit by something moving the car', attested by EB, <**sle'ó:lwelhs te kyó**>, //s=ləʔ=á:lwəʔ-s tə kʷá//, 'It's on the other side of the car.', attested by EB, <**tsel sle'ólwelh te kyó**>, //c-əl s=ləʔ=álwəʔ tə kʷá//, 'I'm on the other side of the car.'.

<**kyóxàlh**> or better <**kyó xàlh**>, cpds //kyá=xʷèʔ// or better //kyá xʷèʔ//, CAN ['*railroad*'], literally /'car road'/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group 3/2/77, *also see* xálh ~ xá:lh.

K'

<k'>, phonology: The sound k' /k'/ is found in borrowings from Interior Salish Indian languages (Thompson, perhaps Lillooet and Okanagan) and perhaps in words with *diminutive* fronting of q' /q'/ → k' /k'/. As with the sound k, these origins will be indicated in each entry, where known. Unlike k, k' is not palatalized often with a glide, i.e. [kʷ]; it is more often velar or palatal and less often palatalized.

<k'áxwe>, possible bound root or stem //k'Éxʷ(=)ə// from Thompson language, the borrowed word may have been borrowed with or without the s= nominalizer, research into older records of UHk is needed (Boas, Hill-Tout, etc. have not been checked yet)

<sk'ak'áxwe>, df //s=C₁É=k'Éxʷə//, EB [*dried saskatoon berries*'], [*Amelanchier alnifolia*'], ASM [*ripe in July, the best ones are found north of Hope, B.C.; fresh berries are eaten and have a separate name; the dried berries are obtained in cakes or sheets from the Thompson and other Interior Salish Indians; saskatoons can be mixed with bulbs of the s_xameléxw_{thel}h tiger lily and kw'épan [k'ʷÓpɛn] (a Thompson word, a white root, like a sweet potato in taste) and then either with sugar or with fish eggs*'], borrowed from Thompson /s=k'Éx=əm/ *dried berries* (Thompson /x/ is velar and corresponds to Upriver Halkomelem velar /xʷ/ in this word), (<R8=> *diminutive* or *resultative* or *derivational*), possibly <=e ~ =a>, da //ə ~ =ɛ//, EZ [*living thing*'], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Deming (M.H.), AC, DM 12/4/64; unclear whether borrowed with the reduplication and s= nominalizer from Thompson or borrowed as the root <k'axwe> or stem <k'axw> and then these were added from UHk.

<k'ák'elha>, df //k'É[=C₁ə]=†ɛ//, EZ [*pill-bug*'], [*class Crustacea, order Isopoda, Armadillidium vulgare*'], semantic environment [*sowbug that rolls up [therefore a pill-bug, since they and not true sowbugs, roll up], found in damp areas and on bacon and dried fish, black and grey striped bug with lots of legs, real tiny bug found with decayed meat, oval-shaped bug smaller than a lady-bug*'], possibly <=R1=> *diminutive* or *continuative* or *resultative*, possibly <=a> *living thing*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<k'ámets ~ k'ámeth>, possible bound root //k'Éməc ~ k'Éməè//, the borrowed word may have been borrowed with or without the s= nominalizer, research into older records of UHk is needed (Boas, Hill-Tout, etc. have not been checked yet)

<sk'ámets ~ sk'ámeth>, dnom //s=k'Éməc ~ s=k'Éməè//, EB [*blue camas, yellow dog-tooth violet = yellow avalanche lily*'], [*resp. Camassia leichtlinii and Camassia quamash, Erythronium grandiflorum*'], semantic environment [*wild sweet potatoes, obtained in trade, don't grow here; camas, like sweet potatoes with little sausage-shaped potatoes on root; dried bulbs of both camas and avalanche lily were obtained in trade probably both from the Interior and the Coast Indian peoples*'], borrowed from Thompson /sk'ém'ec/ *dog-tooth violet, blue camas, white easter lily, Indian potato*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <sk'ámeth'>, //sk'Éməè//, attested by Deming, may have been borrowed with or without the s= nominalizer of Thompson.

KW

<**kw**>, free root //k^w//, DEM /'the (remote, not visible, abstract), some (indefinite)'/, phonology: may be a rapid speech alternant of kwe, syntactic analysis: demonstrative article, dialects: *EB uses both kw and kw'e, while AC prefers kw'e and only very rarely (if ever) uses kw.* attested by EB, also /'some (indefinite)'/, example: <**la há:we kw (s'álhtel, stámés).**>, //lɛ hɛ·wə k^w (s=ʔɛʔtəɫ, s=tɛm=ós)//, /'He went hunting for (some food, something)'/, attested by EB, contrast <**la há:we kw'e spá:th**>, //lɛ hɛ·wə k^wə s=pɛ·è//, /'He went hunting for bear.'/, attested by AC, contrast <**l stl'í kw'e qó:**>, //l s=ë'í k^wə qá·//, /'I want some water.'/, attested by AC, others, also /'the (remote, abstract, not visible, distant)'/, <**kw (spelwálh, cheláqelh(elh))**>, //k^w (s=pəl(=)w=ɛʔ, cəlɛq=əʔ(=əʔ))//, /'last year, yesterday'/, attested by EB, contrast <**kw'e (spelwálh, cheláqelh(elh))**>, //k^wə (s=pəl(=)w=ɛʔ, cəlɛq=əʔ(=əʔ))//, /'last year, yesterday'/'.

<**kws ...-s ~ kwses ~ kw'es ...-s**>, if //k^w-s ...-s ~ k^w-s-əs ~ k^w-əs ...-s//, CJ /'that he, that she, that it, that they'/, (the first <-s (-es after kw')> nominalizes following phrase, the second -s ~ -es third person subordinate subject), phonology: kws ...-s, kwses, and kw'es ...-s are in free variation for most speakers, syntactic analysis: demonstrative conjunction, sbsp (possessive pronoun affix), syntactic comment: used to attach (conjoin) subordinate phrases or subordinate sentences with third person subjects to main verbs; the -s closest to kw (or kw') is the nominalizer, since ...-s is attached to the first word in the su subordinate phrase or sentence in the same position as a third person possessive pronoun and since possessive pronouns are used in the same way to show first and second person subordinate subjects; syntactic comment: with first or second person subjects only kw'e (not kw) can be used to attach subordinate phrases or sentences with first or second person subjects to main verbs (example, **kw'-el-s** that I, **kw'-a(')-s** that you (sg.), **kw'-s ...-tset** that we, and **kw'-a(')-s ...-elep** that you folks; syntactic comment: often an adverb or adjective is focussed upon by being made the main verb and the rest of the phrase or sentence is subordinated; -u contrastive can also be attached at the end of any of these conjunctions, as in kwsu ...-s, kwsesu, kw'esu ...-s, kw'elsu, kw'a(')su, etc.; (-u is often not translated in English directly, more by tone of voice and implication; see under -u), attested by Elders Group, AC, EB, others, example: <**tsel slhéq'elewx kwses spá:th**>, //c-əl s=ʔəq'əɫəx^w k^w-s-əs s=pɛ·è//, /'I know (that) it was a bear.'/, attested by AC, also <**tsel slhéq'elewx kws spá:th**>, //c-əl s=ʔəq'əɫəx^w k^w-s s=pɛ·è-s//, attested by AC, <**laxwx tsesá:t kws las kwél:em kw s'álhtel**>, //lɛ-c-x^w cəs=ɛ·T k^w-s lɛ-s k^wəl=l-əm k^w s=ʔɛʔtəɫ//, /'Send him to get food.'/, literally /'go-you send-him that go-he get some food'/, attested by EB, <**xwém (kwses, kw'els, kw'as) me áyelexw**>, //x^wəm (k^w-s-əs, k^w-əl-s, k^w-ɛ-s) mə ʔɛyələx^w//, /'(He, She, It, They; I; you (sg.)) got well fast.'/, attested by AC, <**skw'á:y kw'els q'á:l kw'es léwes**>, //s=k^wɛ·y k^w-əl-s q'ɛ·l k^w-əs ləwə-s//, /'I couldn't believe it was you.'/, literally /'it can't be that I believe that is you-it'/, (semological comment: note the semantic focus), syntactic comment: note the second person pronominal verb/verbal pronoun with third person subject, attested by AC, <**wiyóth kwsu qéls te sqwálewels te lólets'e**>, //wiyáè k^w-s-u qəl-s tə s=q^wɛl=əwəl-s tə C₁á=ləc'ə//, /'a pessimist, a person whose thoughts are always bad'/, literally /'it's always that the thoughts of the one person are bad'/, attested by Elders Group, <**wiyóth kwsu éys te sqwálewels te lólets'e**>, //wiyáè k^w-s-u ʔɛy-s tə s=q^wɛl=əwəl-s tə C₁á=ləc'ə//, /'an optimist, a person whose thoughts are always good'/, attested by Elders Group.

<**kwe**>, ds //k^w=ə or k^wə//, DEM /'the (present, not visible, gender unspecified), the (remote, abstract)'/, poss. lx <=e> living thing, syntactic analysis: demonstrative article, example: <**li kwe í skwetáxw tha sísele**>, //li k^wə ʔí s-k^wətɛx^w (k^w)əə-ɛ sí[=C₁ə=]lə//, /'Is your grandmother in?, Is

your granny in?’, (<=R1=> affectionate diminutive), phonology: length-loss happens automatically before =doubling infix #1 with e= reduplication, attested by AC.

<**kwse**>, ds //k^w=sə//, DEM /'the (female, near but not visible), (female, near but not in sight) (translated by gender specific words in English, like aunt, etc.)'/, phonology: in fast speech kw is sometimes dropped (consonant-loss), leaving se /sə/, syntactic analysis: demonstrative article, attested by AC, CT, others, example: <**tseł kw'étslexw kwsa (sí:sele, stó:les, shxwemlí:kw, stí:wel)**>, //c-əł k^wétslexw k^w=s=ε (sí=[C₁ə=]lə, s=tá-ləs, s=x^wəmlí-k^w, s=tí-wəł)//, /'I saw (see, past) your (grandmother, wife, aunt, niece)'/, attested by AC, <**kwsel sí:selà:lh**>, //k^w=s=əł sí=[C₁ə=]lə-é(·)ł//, /'my deceased grandmother, my late grandmother'/, attested by CT, <**líye skwetáxw se Mary**>, //lí-ə s=k^wətéx^w sə mériy//, /'Is Mary inside?'/, attested by AC, <**lí í: sel tà:l**>, //lí ʔí- sə-l tē-l//, /'Is my mother here?'/, attested by AC.

<**kwsú:tl'ò**>, cpds //k^w=s=ú-ə'ə//, PRON ['that's her (absent)'], DEM, (<=s> (female near but not visible), <=ú:> contrastive, <(=)fló' that's), syntactic analysis: inp, attested by AC, others.

<**kwsú:tl'ò:lh**>, ds //k^w=s=ú-ə'ə-əł//, PRON ['that was her (deceased)'], DEM, (<-elh> past tense, deceased), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: inp, nominal past, attested by AC, others.

<**kwthe**>, ds //k^w=əə//, DEM /'the (male or gender unspecified, near but not in sight)'/, phonology: in fast speech kw is lost after xw and perhaps other labialized consonants, syntactic analysis: demonstrative article, attested by AC, EB, Elders Group, others, example: <**li í skwetáxw kwtha (màl, sí:le)**>, //li ʔí s-k^wətéx^w k^wəə-ε (mèl, sí-lə)//, /'Is your (father, grandfather) in?'/, literally /'is he? here inside the (male or gender unspecified near but not visible) (father, grandfather)'/, phonology: vowel merger, attested by AC, <**li í skwetáxw (tha selsí:le, kwthá í:méth, ta am'í:méth)**>, //li ʔí s-k^wətéx^w (k^wəə-ε C₁əC₂-sí-lə, k^wəə-ε ʔí-məè, tə-ε C₁əC₂-ʔí-méth)//, /'Are your (grandparents, grandchild, grandchildren) in?'/, ASM ['the grandparents and grandchild are near but not visible; the grandchildren are either present and visible or unspecified as to presence and visibility'], phonology: the first article, tha, shows consonant-loss in fast speech, the stress on the second article, kwthá, shows iterative aspect is hyper-slow speech since articles are not so stressed at normal speeds; all the articles show vmerg of e with -a (possessive pronoun suffix) → a, attested by AC, <**me stetís kwthe yewál**>, //mə s=C₁ə=tís k^wəə yəwél//, /'He came close to the first., (He was next to the first.)'/, attested by AC, <**li í tl'eláxw kwtha màl**>, //li ʔí ə'əléx^w k^wəə-ε mèl//, /'Is your father in (home)'/, usage: less formal than li í skwetáxw kwtha màl, attested by AC, <**etset tl'élexw li te shxwlís kwtha màl**>, //ʔə-c-ət ə'ələx^w li tə s(=)x^w=lí-s k^wəə-ε mèl//, /'We stopped at the place your father is at.'/, literally /'We stopped at the where he is your father'/, attested by AC, <**kwthel mà:l ~ kwthel màl ~ kwthel mál**>, //k^wə-əł mē-l (mē-l ~ mèl ~ mēl)//, [k^wéíłl mə̀l], /'my father'/, phonology: articles often get higher pitch than normal high stress, this is a fact of phrase- or sentence intonation and so is not written in the writing system or phonemically, attested by AC, <**lí: skwetáxw kwtha álex**>, //lí- s-k^wətéx^w k^wəə-ε ʔéləx^w//, /'Is your brother/sister in?, Is your sibling in?'/, phonology: length here may reflect vowel merger of li-e, attested by AC, contrast <**skwetáxw te lálem**>, //s=k^wətéx^w tə léləm//, /'in the house'/, attested by AC, also <**skwetáxw li te lálem**>, //s-k^wətéx^w li tə léləm//, /'inside the house'/, literally /'inside in the house'/, attested by EB, contrast <**líye skwetáxw se Mary**>, //lí-ə s-k^wətéx^w k^w=sə Mary//, /'Is Mary home?'/, literally /'Is she there? inside the (female near but not visible) Mary'/, semantic environment ['the speaker is near to Mary's residence'], (<-e> interrogative (yes/no question) (optional after sentence-initial li, as in examples below)), phonology: consonant-loss; se is short for kwse *the (female near but not visible)*; iterative aspect loses the kw here after xw (and perhaps after other labialized consonants) in rapid speech, attested by AC, <**lichxw we'éy el qwóqwel kw'es me kwetxwílem kwtha siyáya**>, //li-c-x^w wə=ʔéy ʔəl q^wε[-AáC₁ə-]l k^w-əs mə k^wət^w=íl=əm k^w=ə=ε si=yéyε//, /'Were you still talking when

your friend came in?’, attested by AC, contrast <li skwetáxw tha (màl, sí:le)>, //li s-k^wətéx^w k^w=èə-ε (mèl, sí:lə)//, /‘Is your (father, grandfather) in?’/, semantic environment [‘the speaker is outside the building’], phonology: consonant-loss; <tha>/èə-ε/ is short for <kwtha>/k^wè-ε/ *the (male or gender unspecified near but not visible)*; iterative aspect loses the kw here after xw (+ other labialized consonants?) in rapid speech; the article <tha>/èə-ε/ here cannot be from <the>/èə/ *the (female present and visible or presence and visibility unspecified)* because the nominals are male (for ex. *father*) and not visible; vowel merger is also present here (<ea> → <a>, /əε/ → /ε/), attested by AC, contrast <liye skwetáxw kw’e John>, //lí-ə s-k^wətéx^w k^wə ján//, /‘Is John home?’/, literally /‘is there - interrogative (yes/no) inside the (distant, remote) John’/, semantic environment [‘speaker is distant from John’s home’], phonology: vowel merger, attested by AC.

<kwthú:tl’ò>, cpds //k^w=è=ú.=ë`à//, PRON /‘that’s him (absent), that’s her (absent), it’s him (absent), it’s her (absent)’/, DEM, (<=th> (male, near not visible or gender and visibility unspecified), <=ú:> contrastive, <(=)tl’ó> that’s), phonology: down-drift or down-stepping, syntactic analysis: inp, demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC, others.

<kwthú:tl’òlem>, pls //k^w=è=ú.=ë`à=lə=m//, PRON /‘that’s them (absent, not present)’/, DEM, (<=le=> plural, <=m> meaning unclear), syntactic analysis: inp, demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC.

<kwthú:tl’òlèmh>, ds //k^w=è=ú.=ë`à=lə=m=ə†//, PRON /‘that was them (deceased)’/, DEM, (<=elh> past tense, deceased), syntactic analysis: inp, demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC.

<kwethá ~ kwe thá>, ds //k^wə=èé ~ k^wə èé//, DEM /‘him (there, near but not visible), that one’/, syntactic analysis: nominal demonstrative, attested by AC, others, example: <tló: kwethá>, //é`á k^wəèé//, /‘It IS him., It’s him (right out there, barely visible).’/, semantic environment [‘said for ex. after someone says “Oh, it’s not him.”’], attested by AC.

<kwá>, free root //k^wé//, MOOD /‘anyway, ever, (new information as in NStraits)’/, syntactic analysis: mpcl, attested by EB, others, Salish cognate: probably Musqueam /k^wə/ *consequential (then)* Suttles ca1984: 15.1.17, Saanich dial. of NSt /k^wə?/ *postclitic informative, [perhaps] new information* Montler 1986, Samish dial. of NSt /k^wə?/ (same meaning as in Saanich) Galloway 1990:59-60, example: <ewálhchxw kwáxw stl’itl’qelh>, //ʔəwə-ə†-c-x^w k^wé-x^w s=C₁í=ë`əq=ə†//, /‘Weren’t you ever a child?’/, attested by EB, <tsele kwá welh lám>, //c-əl k^wé wə† lə=m//, /‘I began to go.’/, literally /‘I anyway already go’/, attested by EB.

<kwá:>, bound root //k^wé=//.

<kwá:t ~ kwát>, pcs //k^wé:=T ~ k^wé=T//, ABFC /‘let go of s-th/s-o, drop s-th, set s-o free, turn s-o/s-th loose, let it go, release it’/, SOC, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <tsele kwá:t>, //c-əl lə k^wé:=T//, /‘I set him free., [I turned him loose.]’/, attested by EB, <lachxw kwát te stamést’wo>, //lε-c-x^w k^wé=T tə s=təm=és-t’wa//, /‘Let go of something.’/, literally /‘you’re going to. let go of it whatever it must be’/, phonology: <t’wo> *evidently, must be, I guess* is usually pronounced <t’wa> by most speakers; the <o> /a/ here may be Thompson influence since Thompson /a/ (<o>) corresponds to Halkomelem <a>/ε/ historically in a number of words, attested by EB (who was also fluent in Thompson), <le kwá:tem>, //lə k^wé:=T-əm//, /‘He got turned loose., He was set free.’/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, passive, attested by EB, <òwechxw lámexw temkwát>, //ʔówə-c-x^w lə=m-əx^w təm=k^wé=T//, /‘Don’t let him go yet.’/, attested by EB 6/24/76 correcting, also *Don’t go yet., Hold on.*, attested by Elders Group 6/16/76.

<kwó:thet>, pcrs //k^wε[=Aa=]´:=T-ət//, ABFC /‘to gallop’/, literally /‘set oneself free, loose oneself’/, (<o-ablaut> derivational), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

- <**kwekwó:thet**>, cts //C₁ə-k^wε[=Aa=]´=T-əθ//, [k^wθk^wá-èəθ], ABFC ['galloping'], (<**R5**-> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, also <**kwekwóthet**>, //C₁ə-k^wε[=Aa=]´=T-əθ//, example: <**kwekwóthet te stiquíw**>, //k^wək^wáèəθ tə s=tiquíw//, 'The horse is galloping.', attested by EB.
- <**kwikwe'át**>, dmv //C₁í=k^w[=əʔ=]á=T//, [k^wík^wəʔæt], SOC 'leave s-o alone, stop pestering s-o', (<**R4**-> *diminutive*), (<=**e'**(**á**)=> *comparative* or this may be merely a phonological alternative to á: (preserving ' for : and metathesizing)), (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: reduplication, example: <**skw'áy kws tu kwikwe'átes te sqiqáqs**>, //s=k^wéy k^w-s tu C₁í=k^wəʔé=T-əs tə s=C₁í=qéq-s//, 'He never stops pestering his little brother., He never leaves his little brother alone.', literally 'it can't be that he really he stops pestering him/he leaves him alone the male his little younger sibling/', attested by AD, EB.
- <**skwekwó:tel**>, rcps //s-C₁ə=k^wε[=Aa=]´=T=əθ//, stpc, [sk^wθk^wá-təθ], KIN ['separated in marriage'], SOC, (<**s**-> *stative*), (<**R5**-> *completive?*), (<**o-ablaut**> *derivational*), (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*, <=**e**> *reciprocal*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also <**skwekwótel**>, //s-C₁ə=k^wε[=Aa=]´=T=əθ//, attested by EB.
- <**kwò:lxw**>, ncs //k^wε[=Aá=]-ləx^w//, ABFC 'drop s-th (accidentally), let s-o go', (<**ò-ablaut**> *derivational*), (<=**lexw**> *non-control transitivizer*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, also <**kwólxw**>, //k^wε=Aá=ləx^w//, attested by EB; found in <**kwólxwes**>, //k^wε=Aá=ləx^w-əs//, [k^wálx^wəs], 'He dropped it.', attested by EB, <**kwólòmè**>, //k^wε=Aá=l-àmè//, 'let me go', attested by DF, also <**kwáloxw**>, //k^wé=l-àmè//, attested by EB.
- <**kwólòmèt**>, ncrs //k^wε=Aá=l-àmè//, TVMO 'escape (from slavery for ex.), get out (from being snowed in or snagged in river for ex.)', ASM ['may be used for people other than the speaker in contrast to kwáloxw which may be used by the speaker escaping himself/herself'], Elder's comment: "probably used for others [than oneself] (AD)", semantic environment ['previously trapped by the physical or social environment: snowed in, snagged in a river in one's canoe, as a slave, etc.'], (<**ó-ablaut**> *derivational*), (<=**l**> allomorph of <=**lexw**> *non-control transitivizer*, <=**òmèt**> *reflexive*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, Elders Group 3/72, example: <**kwólòmèt á:lhtel**>, //k^wε=Aá=l-àmè ʔé-ʔtəθ//, 'They escaped.', attested by AD, Elder's comment: "she has heard this used"; found in <**qwó:lómet**> or probably mistranscribed for <**kwó:lómet**>, //q^wá-lámət or k^wε=Aá=l-àmè//, 'make it through the winter', attested by Elders 2/19/75.
- <**kwáloxw**>, ncrs //k^wé=l-àmè//, TVMO 'escape, get out', ASM ['may be used by the speaker about him/herself, in contrast to kwólòmèt which may be used about people other than the speaker'], Elder's comment: "probably used for oneself", semantic environment ['previously trapped by physical or social environment: snowed in, snagged in the river in one's canoe, as a slave, etc.'], (<=**l**> allomorph of <=**lexw**> *non-control transitivizer*, <=**òmèt**> *reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.
- <**kwetl'éthet**>, incs //k^wé=Aə=è´=éèəθ//, [k^wəè´éèəθ], ABFC 'start to struggle, start to flip around to escape (fish esp.)', (<**e-ablaut**> *derivational*, <=**tl**> meaning unknown (stem-extender?), <=**éthet**> *inceptive, start to*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**kwótl'thet**>, cts //k^wε[-Aa-]´=è´=èəθ//, ABFC 'flipping around (of fish), struggling (of anything alive trying to get free)', FSH, HUNT, (<**o-ablaut**> *continuative*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**kwetl'kwótl'thetôws**>, plv //C₁əC₂=k^wε[-Aa-]´=è´=èəθ=əws//, [k^wəè´k^wáè´éèəθs], WATR ['water jumping (as it goes over a rough bottom in a river)'], (<**R3**-> *plural or frequentative* or

iterative), (<o-**ablaut**> continuative), (<=tl'> meaning unclear, <=t> purposeful control transitivity, <=et> reflexive, <=ôws> on the skin, on the covering), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, attested by SP, AK, AD (all on raft trip).

<**Kwetl'kwótl'thetôws**>, ds //C₁əC₂=k^wɛ[-Aa-]´=ë´=T=ət=əws//, PLN ['a stretch of water in the Fraser River on the C.N. side by Strawberry Island'], phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK, SP, AD, IHTTC, source: place names file reference #248.

<**kwíkwexel**>, bound stem //C₁í=k^wɛ=x^yəl or C₁í=k^wɛ=Aə=x^yəl//, meaning uncertain

<**skwíkwexel**>, dnom //s=C₁í=k^wɛ=x^yəl or s=C₁í=k^wɛ=Aə=x^yəl//, EZ ['baby sockeye salmon'], ['*Oncorhynchus nerka*'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), possibly root <**kwá**> let go, lx <=xel> on the foot, foot, tail (of fish), possibly <e-**ablaut**> derivational, phonology: either a shift to schwa-grade in the root due to the stressed prefix, or derivational ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<**temkwíkwexel**>, dnom //təm=C₁í=k^wɛ=x^yəl or təm=C₁í=k^wɛ=Aə=x^yəl//, TIME /'time of the baby sockeye's coming, early spring (usually April), April moon'/, EZ, literally /'time the little one gets free (his) tail'/, Elder's comment: "means "time when the baby sockeye free their feet"", (<tem=> time of, season of, R4= diminutive), lx <=xel> foot, tail (of fish), possibly <e-**ablaut**> derivational, phonology: either a shift to schwa-grade in the root due to the stressed prefix, or derivational ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group 3/12/75.

<**kwáchem ~ kwátsem**>, mdls //k^wɛc=əm//, ABFC /'to scream, holler (of a spirit-dancer)'/, SD, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**skwátsem ~ skwáchem**>, dnom //s=k^wɛc=əm//, ABFC ['a scream'], SD, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group.

<**kwekwchám**>, cts //C₁ə-k^wɛc=ə[-M2-]m//, [k^wɔk^wɛám], ABFC /'screaming, crying (of a baby)'/, SD, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also <**kwekwchá:m**>, //C₁ə-k^wɛc=ə[-M2-]m//, [k^wɔk^wɛám], phonology: reduplication, metathesis, lengthening, attested by EB, example: <**kwekwchá:m kwá**>, //k^wək^wcé-m k^wɛ//, /'Serves her right she's screaming now., [She's screaming anyway.]'/, semantic environment [used when someone has done something the speaker dislikes and is getting his/her come-uppance'], usage: , attested by EB.

<**kwíkwekwchá:m**>, dmvs //C₁í=C₁ə-k^wɛc=ə[-M-]m//, cts, [k^wík^wɔk^wɛám], ABFC /'squealing (like a pig for ex.)'/, (<R4=> diminutive), (<R5=> continuative), (<metathesis type 2 plus lengthening> continuative), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: double reduplication, metathesis, lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, usage: appears in a children's song featuring diminutive reduplication, but presumably also occurs elsewhere in normal speech.

<**kwechmí:l ~ kwetsmí:l**> dnom //k^wɛc=əm=í:l//, /'stick holding deer hooves'/, prob. <=í:l ~ =íl ~ =el>, go, come, get, become (thus perhaps lit. "(thing to) come/go/get holler of a spirit-dancer") or poss. <=mel> location around a house, part or <=ó:mél> member, part, portion with <=Aí:> derivational, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**kwà:l**>, free root //k^wɛ:l//, SOC /'to hide, hide oneself'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, EB.

<**kwekwí:l ~ kwokwí:l**>, cts //C₁ə-k^wɛ[-Aí-]l ~ C₁á-k^wɛ[-Aí-]l//, [k^wɔk^wí:l ~ k^wɔk^wí:l], SOC /'hiding, hiding oneself'/, (<R5- or R10-> continuative), (<í-**ablaut**> durative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, EB; found in <**kwekwí:ltsel**>, //C₁ə-k^wɛ[-Aí-]l-c-əl//, /'I'm hiding.'/, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, also

- <**kwékwi:l**>, //C₁é-k^wε[-Ai-] ^·l//, [k^wók^wì·l], attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, example: <**tse**l **kwékwi:l**>, //c-əl k^wók^wì·l//, /'I'm hiding.'/, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, also <**kwókwi:l**>, //C₁á-k^wε[-Ai-] ^·l//, [k^wók^wì·l], attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, <**atsel kwókwi:l**>, //ʔε-c-əl k^wák^wì·l//, /'I'm hiding.'/, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72.
- <**kwokwílàlà**>, dnom //C₁á-k^wε[-Ai-] 'l=èlè//, SOC /'hiding place, refuge, hide-out'/, (<**R10**-> *continuative*), (<**i-ablaut**> *durative*), lx <=**àlà**> *container of*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group at Fish Camp 8/2/77.
- <**Skwokwílàla**>, dnom //s=r-k^wε[-Aa-] 'l=éle//, PLN ['several places where there were pit-houses in which to hide from enemy raids (place to hide)'], ASM ['three refuges were above Yale Creek, one was around Chilliwack Mountain, one was on Seabird Island, among those remembered'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group at Fish Camp 8/2/77, source: place names file reference #143.
- <**kwekwí:lh**>, df //C₁ə-k^wε[-Aí-]·l=ʔ ?//, SOC /'someone's hiding, (a child is hiding ?)'/, possibly <=(**iy**)lh> *child*, phonology: possible vowel loss and l + lh →lh or possibly just irregular devoicing (and spirantization) of /l/, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 2/26/75.
- <**shxkwál**>, dnom //s(=)x^w=k^wél//, SOC ['a hiding'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.
- <**kwà:lx**>, pcis //k^wé·l=x^y//, SOC /'hide an object, hide s-th'/, (<=**x**> *purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), JL (Tait), also <**kwá:lx**>, //k^wé·l=x^y//, attested by EB, Deming, example: <**tse**l **kwá:lx**>, //c-əl k^wé·l=x^y//, /'I hide an object.'/, attested by EB; found in <**kwá:lxes**>, //k^wé·l=x^y-əs//, /'He hides an object.'/, attested by EB, Elders Group 3/15/72, example: <**tse**l **kwá:lx tel shxwtále'ále**>, //c-əl k^wé·l=x^y tə-l s(=)x^w=télə=ʔélə//, /'I hid my moneybag (purse, wallet, etc.).'/, attested by EB; found in <**kwá:lxlha**>, //k^wé·l=x^y-ʔε//, /'Hide it.'/, syntactic analysis: imperative, attested by EB, example: <**kwá:lxlha tel tála**>, //k^wé·l=x^y-ʔε tə-l télə//, /'Hide my money.'/, attested by EB, <**kwá:lxchexw ta' méqsel**>, //k^wé·l=x^y-c-əx^w t-εʔ móqsəl//, /'Hide your nose (polite imperative)'/, attested by Deming, <**atsel kwà:lx**>, //ʔε-c-əl k^wé·l=x^y//, /'I hide an object'/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72.
- <**kwokwí:lx**>, cts //C₁á-k^wε[-Aí-]·l=x^y//, //k^wak^wí·lx^y//, SOC /'hiding an object'/, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72.
- <**kwókwelx**>, rsls //k^wε[=Aá=][-C₁ə-]l=x^y or C₁á-k^wε[=Aə=]l=x^y//, cts, //k^wák^wəlx^y//, SOC /'hiding an object real well'/, (<**ó-ablaut**> *resultative*), (<**R1**-> *continuative*), (<**R10**-> *continuative*), (<**e-ablaut**> *resultative*), possibly vice versa, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, EB, example: <**kwókwelxes te sqá:ls**>, //k^wák^wəl=x^y-əs tə s-qé·l-s//, /'He's hiding what he stole (steal)'/, attested by EB.
- <**kwá:lxelht**>, bens //k^wé·l=x^y=əʔ(c)=T//, SOC /'hide it for s-o'/, (<=**x**> *purposeful control transitive inanimate object preferred*, <=**elh(ts)**> *benefactive*, <=t> *purposeful control transivitizer*), phonology: the ts /c/, usually found in the benefactive suffix has been dropped in this form (probably to simplify pronunciation), grammatical comment: <=t> must be used, besides <=x>, so that a person, rather than an inanimate object, can be the beneficiary indirect object, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group 3/24/76; found in <**kwá:lxelthóme**>, //k^wé·l=x^y=əʔ(c)=T-ámə//, [k^wé·lx^yɪʔèámə], /'hide it for you'/, attested by EB 3/1/76, example: <**kwá:lxelthométsel**>, //k^wé·l=x^y=əʔ(c)=T-amé-c-əl//, [k^wé·lx^yɪʔèámécɪ], /'I hide it for you.'/, attested by Elders Group 3/24/76, <**kwá:lxelthóxlha**>, //k^wé·l=x^y=əʔ(c)=T-áx^y-ʔε//, [k^wé·lx^yɪʔèáx^yʔæ], /'Hide it for me.'/, syntactic analysis: imperative.
- <**skwálepəl**>, dnom //s=k^wél=əp(=)əl//, SOC /'something hidden away'/, (<=**s**=> *nominalizer*), lx <=**ep**>

in the dirt or at the bottom, lx <=el> *inceptive, get, become*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <skwá:lpel>, //s=kʷé·l=p=əl//, attested by EB; found in <skwá:lpels>, //s=kʷé·l=p=əl-s//, /'something he hid (hide) away/, attested by EB.

<Skwálepel>, dnom //s=kʷé·l=p=əl//, PLN ['Skwellepil Creek'], ASM ['flows into Chehalis Lake'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Elder's comment: "this name is spelled Skwellepil Creek on maps, and the pronunciation and meaning *something hidden away* seem likely, though no one remembers it being used for sure with this creek", source: place names file reference #237.

<kwáléws ~ kwálóws>, ds //kʷé·l=éws ~ kʷé·l=óws//, SOC ['to murder'], literally /'hide the body/, lx <=óws ~ -ews> *body*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<skwálóws>, strs //s-kʷé·l=óws//, SOC ['got murdered'], (<s-> *stative*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, participle, attested by IHTTC.

<kwókwelóws ~ kwókwelews>, rsls //C₁á-kʷé[=Aə=]l=éws or C₁á=kʷé[-Aə-]l=éws//, cts, SOC /'murdering, murderer (of more than one)/, (<R10-> *continuative* and <e-ablaut> *resultative* or possibly <R10=> *resultative* and <e-ablaut> *continuative*, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<kwelkwálóws ~ kwelkwáléws>, its //C₁əC₂=kʷé·l=óws//, SOC ['to murder'], literally /'hide many bodies or hide bodies repeatedly/, (<R3=> *iterative* or *frequentative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<kwelkwálówst ~ kwelkwáléwst>, pcs //C₁əC₂=kʷé·l=óws=T//, SOC ['murder s-o'], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <kwelkwáléwstem>, //C₁əC₂=kʷé·l=óws=T-əm//, /'s-o was murdered/, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by EB.

<kwáléws ~ kwálóws>, SOC ['to murder'], see kwà:l.

<kwálòmèt>, TVMO /'escape, get out/, see kwá:.

<kwà:lx>, SOC /'hide an object, hide s-th/, see kwà:l.

<kwá:lxelht>, SOC /'hide it for s-o/, see kwà:l.

<kwá:m ~ kwám>, bound root //kʷé·m ~ kʷém round//.

<skwá:m ~ skwám>, dnom //s=kʷé·m ~ s=kʷém//, BSK /'storage basket (for oil, fruit, clothes), burial basket for twins, round basket (any size, smaller at top), clay jug (to store oil or fruit)/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, TG, ASM ['jug or basket to store oil or fruit'], attested by Elders Group 2/25/76, ASM ['round storage basket (any size, smaller at top)'], attested by Elders Group 3/26/80, ASM ['storage basket'], attested by TG, ASM ['round basket, clothes basket, burial basket for twins'], attested by AC.

<kwamó:ythel>, ds //kʷém=á·yèəl//, ANA /'have a round mouth/, lx <=ó:ythel> *mouth, jaw, lips, chin*, semantic environment /'used for ex. to describe sucker fish/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: *Yale*, attested by Elders Group, also <kwemó:ythel>, //kʷəm=á·yèəl//, dialects: *Chehalis*, phonology: a /ɛ/ → e /ə/ here since the suffix apparently has a stronger grade of vowel than the root in Chehalis, so the root loses stress and its vowel becomes schwa; in the Yale subdialect (Tait dialect), the root loses stress but the vowel isn't changed; other dialects are not attested yet with this word, attested by Elders Group.

<kwamó:ythel>, ANA /'have a round mouth/, see kwá:m ~ kwám.

<kwá:t ~ kwát>, ABFC /'let go of s-th/s-o, drop s-th, set s-o free, turn s-o/s-th loose/, see kwá:.

<Kwátexw>, us //kʷétəxʷ or possibly kʷəté[=M2=]xʷ//, PLN ['creek that runs into Yale Creek about two miles up (above the mouth of Yale Creek into the Fraser River)'], ASM ['it is behind the mountain

called Tl'at'l'eq'xélém', possibly root <kwetáxw> *inside a house or enclosure*, possibly <metathesis type 2> *derivational*, phonology: metathesis?, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK at Fish Camp 8/2/77, Elders Group 9/13/77, source: place names file reference #155.

<kwá:y>, free root //kʷé·y//, EZ /'bluejay, Steller's jay'/, ['Cyanocitta stelleri paralia and Cyanocitta stelleri annectens'], ASM [also known as xaxesyúwes *sacred fortune-teller*, this bird predicts good news when it cries "q'ey, q'ey, q'ey" [q'ey q'ey q'ey] and bad news when it cries "chéke, chéke, chéke, chéke" [èíkə èíkə èíkə èíkə] in high notes; AC says its cry sounds like its name, loud and 4 or 5 times; AD says it tells you you'll have good luck fishing when it calls by making a "xwesh xwesh" [xʷíʃ xʷíʃ] sound like sharpening a knife'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ, Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/4/75, 2/18/76), AD 5/1/79, other sources: ES /kʷé·y/ (˘ over the vowel, meaning rising tone).

<kwe>, DEM /'the (present, not visible, gender unspecified), the (remote, abstract)'/, see kw.

<kwekwchám>, ABFC /'screaming, crying (of a baby)'/, see kwátsem ~ kwáchem.

<kwekweshú'ò:llh>, EZ ['piglet'], see kweshú.

<kwekwí:l ~ kwokwí:l>, SOC /'hiding, hiding oneself'/, see kwà:l.

<kwekwí:ltel>, PLAY ['play-fighting'], see kwél.

<kwekwí:lh>, SOC /'someone's hiding, (a child is hiding ?)'/, see kwà:l.

<kwekwó:thet>, ABFC ['galloping'], see kwá:.

<kwekwxá:mel>, N ['nickname'], see kwí:x ~ kwíx.

<kwél>, bound root //kʷéł//, meaning unknown

<skwél>, dnom //s=kʷéł//, [skʷéł], WATR /'waterfall, falls'/, LAND, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 5/28/75.

<skwíkwel>, dmn //s=C₁í=kʷéł//, WATR ['small waterfall'], LAND, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 5/28/75, for other words for *waterfall* see under stem <chéłq> *fall*, see under stem <wets'étl'> *fall*.

<kwél>, bound root //kʷéł *grasp, hold*//.

<kwelát>, durs //kʷéł=ə[=Aé=]T//, pcs, ABFC /'hold s-th (in one's grasp), holding s-th (in one's grasp), have s-th, grasp s-th'/, SOC, (semological comment: apparently this form can be used for both continuative and non-continuative aspects (see examples below)), (<=Aá> *durative or continuative*, <=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), also ABFC /'hold it, carry s-o'/, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, AD, AC, EB, JL, Deming, other sources: ES /kʷéłé·t/, also <kwelá:t>, //kʷéł=ə[=Aé·=]T//, attested by AC, JL, example: <le kwelá:tes li te s'eyí:ws chálexs>, //lə kʷéł=ə[=Aé·=]T-əs li tə s=ʔeyí·ws c'éłəxʷ-s//, /'He's holding it in his right hand.'/, attested by AC, <kwelátes te smált>, //kʷéł=ə[=Aé=]T-əs tə s=méłt//, /'He's holding a rock.'/, attested by AC, <mí kwelátes te mímeles>, //mí kʷéł=ə[=Aé=]T-əs tə C₁í=məłə-s//, /'She brought her baby.'/, literally /'(he/she) came he/she held it the little child (baby)'/, attested by EB, <ílh a kwelátes>, //ʔí=ʔ ʔé kʷéł=ə[=Aé=]T-əs//, /'He held it (before), He had it.'/, attested by AD, <lé xwel kwelátes>, //lé xʷéł kʷéł=ə[=Aé=]T-əs//, /'He's still holding it.'/, attested by AD, <kwelátes te stámést'wa>, //kʷéł=ə[=Aé=]T-əs tə s=tém=és-t'wə//, /'He's holding something [evidently].'/, attested by EB, <kwelátchexw ta' méqsel>, //kʷéł=ə[=Aé=]T-c-əxʷ t-εʔ méqsel//, /'Hold your nose.'/, attested by Deming, <kwelá:tchxwò>, //kʷéł=ə[=Aé·=]T-c-xʷ-à//, /'[You just] hold an object.'/, attested by JL (Tait), <tsel kwelát te sqwélqwel>, //c-əł kʷéł=ə[=Aé=]T tə s=qʷé·[=Aé=]=C₁əC₂//, /'I've got

news./, attested by AD.

<**kwikwelát**>, dmv //C₁í=k^wəl=ə[=Aé=]T//, ABFC [*'someone small is holding (holds) it'*], SOC, (<**R4**> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD; found in <**kwikwelátes**>, //C₁í=k^wəl=ə[=Aé=]T-əs//, *'He (small child) is holding it.'*, attested by AD.

<**kweláhlhtst**>, bens //k^wəl=ə[=Aé=]†c=T//, SOC [*'owe s-o'*], literally *'hold for s-o'*, ds //Aá durative, <=**elhts**> benefactive, <=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer//, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group; found in <**kweláhlhtsthóxes**>, //k^wəl=ə[=Aé=]†c=T-áx^y-əs//, [k^wílæ†cèáx^yts], *'He owes me.'*, attested by Deming, also <**kweláhlhchethóxes**>, //k^wəl=ə[=Aé=]†c=əT-áx^y-əs//, attested by Elders Group 6/7/78.

<**skweláhlhchiyelh**>, df //s=k^wəl=ə[=Aé=]†c=iyə†//, SOC [*'what he owes'*], (<**s**> nominalizer), possibly <**s**> nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, example: <**qéx te skweláhlhchiyelh**>, //qéx tə s=k^wəl=é=é†c=iyə†//, *'He owes lots.'*, literally *'it's lots the what he owes'*, attested by Deming.

<**kwelátelhtst**>, bens //k^wəl=ə[=Aé=]=T=ə†c=T//, ABFC *'hold it for s-o'*, morphological comment: this form contrasts with the benefactive above in both form and meaning, it has both purposeful control transitivizer and benefactive with transitivizer so that both objects are expressed, it contrasts semantically with the previous benefactive since it does not mean *owe s-o*, it is important since it shows how two forms can be developed to express and contrast the literal and figurative meanings, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), found in <**kwelátelhtsthòxchexw**>, //k^wəl=ə[=Aé=]=T=ə†c=T-áx^y-cəx^w//, *'hold it for me'*, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<**kwelà:ls**>, sas //k^wəl=é-ls//, ABFC *'hang on (grab and hang on)'*, <=**á:ls**> structured activity non-continuative, phonology: downstepping, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<**kwélexw ~ kwél:exw**>, ncs //k^wəl=ləx^w//, ABDF *'get s-th, catch s-th, have s-th, find s-th'*, FSH, HARV, HUNT, KIN, MC, MED, REL, SOC, (<=**lexw**> non-control transitivizer), phonology: stress-shift to next vowel when -es *third person subject* is added, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC, AD, BJ2 (Ben James), DC, ASM [*'catch s-th'*], example: <**kwélexwes te sth'épeq**>, //k^wəl=ləx^w-əs tə s=è'əp=əq//, *'He caught a skunk.'*, attested by EB, <**kwélexwes te pó:l**>, //k^wəl=ləx^w-əs tə pá:l//, *'He caught the ball.'*, attested by EB, <**kwélexwes te (sth'ólhem, stó:qw'em)**>, //k^wəl=ləx^w-əs tə (s=è'át=əm, s=tá-q^w=əm)//, *'He caught a (cold, cough).'*, attested by EB, ASM [*'get s-th'*], also <**kwó:lexwes**>, attested by AC, <**qethosésu kwó:lexwes te sthóqwi lhis me p'ékw li te qó:**>, //qə=è'a-s-é-s-u k^wál=ləx^w-əs tə s=èáq^wi ʔi-s mə p'ékw li tə qá://, *'And so they got fish when they surfaced on the water.'*, usage: text, attested by AC, ASM [*'have s-th'*], <**líw iyólem kw'els kwélexw kw'e qwe'óp**>, //lí-w ʔiy=ál=əm k^wə-l-s k^wəl=ləx^w k^wə q^wəʔáp//, *'Can I have an apple?'*, literally *'is it? (contrastive) alright that I have/get some apple'*, attested by AD, DC, BJ2, <**stám kw'es sth'óqwi i kwélexw?**>, //s=tém k^w-əs s=è'áq^wi ʔi k^wəl=ləx^w//, *'What kind of fish do you have?'*, attested by EB (12/15/75), ASM [*'find s-th'*], <**tsel kwélexw thél s'ekw'ò:lèm**>, //c-əl k^wəl=ləx^w èé-l s-ʔi[=Aà=]k^w=í[=M2=]l=əm//, [cɪl k^wəlɪx^w èɪl sʔək^wà-lèm], *'I found what I lost (nearby but not visible).'*, phonology: thél shows consonant merger in the faster speech of EB of kwthe to the; also shown here are sentence stress-shifts where the article gets high-stress (one note higher than normal high-stress) and the following nominal gets its stress down-shifted to mid-stress at sentence end, grammatical comment: *s-* nominalizer is inflectional here because the verb is only incorporated into a relative clause, not permanently derived as an independent nominal word, attested by EB, also <**tsel kwélexw tel s'íkw'**>, //c-əl k^wəl=ləx^w tə-l s-ʔík^w//, attested by EB, *<**kwélexwlha**> *Find it*. rejected, semantic environment [*'non-control verbs*

are seldom allowed with imperatives, one rarely orders someone to do something he has no control over completing'].

<**kwél:em ~ kwélem**>, iza //k^wél=l=əm//, TVMO /'get, fetch'/, (<=l> allomorph of <=lexw> *non-control transitivizer*, <=em> *intransitive (action-focused), antipassive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb? or better: antipassive verb, syntactic comment: such intransitive or antipassive verbs can have NP objects but the focus is upon the action rather than the object, (semological comment: focus upon the action rather than upon the object (if any)), attested by EB, MH, example: <**lámtilh kwélem te siyólh**>, //lé=m-t† k^wél=l=əm tə si=yá†//, /'Go fetch some wood.'/, phonology: si= allomorph of s= before roots beginning in y, (<-tilh> *coaxing imperative, 2nd person sing.*), attested by EB, <**lalh kwélem kw'e sth'óqwi**>, //lé-t k^wél=l=əm k^wə s=èáq^wi//, /'Go get some fish.'/, (<-lh> *ordering imperative*), phonology: -lh allomorph of -lha after auxiliary verbs such as mi and la, attested by MH, <**laxxw tsesá:t kws las (kwél:em, qó:m) kw qó:>**>, //lé-c-x^w cəs=é=† k^w-s lé-s (k^wél=l=əm, qá=†) k^w qá//, /'Send him to (get, pack) water.'/, (<-ch-xw> *second person non-subordinate subject used as mildly urging imperative*), (<=á:> *durative, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer, <=l> non-control transitivizer, <=em> intransitivizer (action-focused)*), attested by EB.

<**kwélest**>, pcs //k^wél=əs=†//, HUNT /'catch an animal, get an animal'/, possibly <=es> *on the face*, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming.

<**kwéltsestel**>, dnom //k^wél=cəs=təl or k^wél=†=M2=cəs=təl//, HHG ['pot-holder'], literally /'holding in the hand device'/, lx <=tses> *in the hand*, lx <=tel> *device, thing for*, phonology: metathesis?, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<**kwelétses**>, ds //k^wél=cəs or k^wél=é=cəs//, SOC ['shake hands'], lx <=(é)tses> *on the hand*, possibly <=é> *derivational?* or it may be the stressed part of the suffix (<=étses>), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72.

<**kwelátses**>, ds //k^wél=†=[Aé=]cəs//, ABFC ['holding a hand'], SOC, (<=Aá> *durative or continuative*), lx <=etses> *hand* (alloseme of *on the hand*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, compare with <**kwelétses**> *shake hands*.

<**kwelátsest**>, pcs //k^wél=†=[Aé=]cəs=†//, ABFC ['holding the hand of s-o'], SOC, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72; found in <**kwelátsesthòmè**>, //k^wél=é=cəs=†-àmè//, [k^wílácIsèàmè], /'holding your hand'/, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, example: <**kwelátsesthóxes**>, //k^wél=é=cəs=†-áx^y-əs//, /'He's holding my hand.'/, attested by Elders Group 6/7/78.

<**kweltssà:ls**>, sas //k^wél=cəs=è-ls//, SOC ['shaking hands'], (<=á:ls ~ =à:ls> *structured activity (non-continuative)*), ASM ['the -ing translation reflects the structured activity morpheme not a continuative stem, i.e. it was a structured activity, perhaps done with a number of people but is not continuing at present'], phonology: vowel loss of e in =tses due to speed of speech, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**kwéletsesà:ls**>, cts //k^wél=†=M2=cəs=è-ls//, SOC ['shaking a lot of hands'], (<=metathesis type 2> *continuative*), (<=à:ls> *structured activity*), ASM ['the structured activity morpheme rather than a plural morpheme is shown here by the translation: a lot of'], lx <=tses> *hand*, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<**kwelétsest**>, pcs //k^wél=cəs=†//, SOC ['shake hands with s-o'], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, AD, also

<**kweléchest**>, //k^wél=cəs=†//, [k^wíléè†st ~ k^wílíè†st], attested by EB; found in

<**kwelétsesthòmè**>, //k^wél=cəs=†-àmè//, /'shake your hand'/, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72,

- example: <tsel kwelétsest>, //c-əl k^wəlḗ=cəs=T//, /'I shook his hand./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, <kwelétsestlha>, //k^wəlḗ=cəs=T-ʔε//, /'Shake his hand./, syntactic analysis: imperative, attested by AD, <kwelétsestlha ta' siyáye>, //k^wəlḗ=cəs=T-ʔε t-εʔ si=yéyḗ//, /'Shake hands with your friend./, syntactic analysis: imperative, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72.
- <kwelétsest>, cts //k^wəlḗ-M2=cəs=T//, SOC /'shaking the hand of s-o, shaking his hand'/, (<metathesis type 2> continuative), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, example: <kwelétsesthóxes>, //k^wəlḗ=M2=cəs=T-áx^y-əs//, [k^wʷílɪcɪsḗáx^yɪs], /'He was shaking my hand./, attested by AD.
- <kwú:ls>, pncc //k^wə[=Aú=]l=ls//, ABFC ['hang onto s-o'], root <kwél> grasp, (<ú-ablaut> derivational), (<=l(e)s> psychological non-control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, consonant change (l-l → :l), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <kwú:lsóxes>, //k^wə[=Aú=]l=ls-áx^y-əs//, [k^wʷú:lsáx^yɪs], /'He hangs onto me./, attested by Elders Group.
- <kwelót:l>, rcps //k^wəl=tá:l//, PLAY ['to wrestle'], SOC, ABFC, root <kwél> grasp, (<=tó:l> reciprocal), phonology: allomorphy: weak-grade root with strong-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, others.
- <kwú:ltel>, cts //k^wə[-Aú-]l=təl or k^wə[=Aú=]l=təl//, PLAY /'wrestling, fighting'/, SOC, ABFC, root <kwel> grasp, (<ú-ablaut> continuative or derivational), (<=tel> reciprocal or reciprocal (continuative grade)), phonology: weak-grade suffix may indicate continuative as in =els structured activity (continuative) ~ =á:ls structured activity (non-continuative), ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB.
- <kwikweltò:l ~ kwí:kweltò:l>, cts //C₁í-k^wəl=tá:l//, PLAY ['wrestling'], SOC, ABFC, (<R4> continuative), phonology: down-drifting or down-stepping shifts high-stress to mid-stress here; strong-grade suffix and strong-grade prefix, weak-grade root, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, BJ, also <kwikweltó:l>, //C₁í-kwəl=tá:l//, attested by EB, example: <tset kwikweltó:l>, //c-ət C₁í-kwəl=tá:l//, /'We wrestled./, attested by EB.
- <kwekwí:ltel>, dmvc //C₁í=k^wə[=M2=]l=təl//, cts, PLAY ['play-fighting'], SOC, ABFC, (<R4=> diminutive), (<metathesis type 2> derivational or continuative?), (<weak-grade suffix tel> continuative?), phonology: metathesis, weak-grade suffix continuative, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <skwélemel>, dnom //s=k^wəl=əməl or s=k^wəlḗ=M2=əməl//, HHG ['handle of a spoon'], literally /'nominal hold/grasp part'/, lx <=emel> part, member, (<metathesis> continuative?), phonology: metathesis?, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <skwélets>, dnom //s=k^wəl=ləc or s=k^wəlḗ=M2=ləc//, BSK ['coiled bottom of a basket before the sides are on'], literally /'something holding the bottom'/, lx <=lets> (on the) bottom, (<metathesis> continuative?), phonology: metathesis?, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <kwelósel>, dnom //k^wəl=ás=əl//, CAN /'driver (of car, wagon, etc.)'/, TVMO, literally /'grasp (by reins) = (on) the face = come/go'/, lx <=ós> (on the) face, possibly <=el> come, go, get, become, (<zero derivation> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <ôwéta kwelósels>, //ʔowə= ʔε k^wəl=ás=əl-s//, /'She has no driver./, literally /'it is none her driver'/.
- <kweléx ~ kwel:éx>, ds //k^wəl=éx^y ~ k^wəl=éx^y//, HUNT /'to shoot, shoot (with bow and arrow)'/, SOC, ACL /'shoot (gun, etc.)'/, literally /'grasp upright'/, lx <=ex or =éx> upright, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, Salish cognate: Musqueam /k^wélləx^y/ shoot Suttles ca1984: ch.7 [p.96], also <kwélex>, //k^wəl=əx^y//, attested by EB, example: <stsôwó:t kw's

kweléxs>, //s=cəwá:t kʷ-s kʷəl=éxʷ-s//, /'He knows how to shoot./, attested by AC, <**stsôwó:t kwthel mál kw'es kweléxs lhlá:mes há:we**>, //s=cəwá:t kʷəð-l mél kʷə-s kʷəl=éxʷ-s †ə-lé:=m-əs h́é-wə//, /'My (near but not visible) father knows how to shoot when he goes hunting./, syntactic comment: subjunctive with lhe, attested by AC.

<**ákwelex**>, cts //ʔé-kʷəl=əxʷ//, HUNT ['shooting'], (irregular)<á->//ʔé-// *continuative*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70), Salish cognate: Musqueam /ʔéʔkʷəl'ləxʷ/ *be shooting* Suttles ca1984: ch.7 [p.96].

<**sakweláx ~ sekweláx**>, dnom //s=ε=kʷəl=ə[=Aε=]´xʷ ~ s=é=kʷəl=ə[=M3=]xʷ//, HUNT /'arrow, gun/, ACL ['gun'], (<s=> *nominalizer*, <á=> *continuative* here derivational), (<a=ablaut or metathesis type 3> *derivational*), phonology: ablaut, metathesis type 3 (switches first and third vowels), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, BJ, also <**sékweláx**>, //s=é=kʷəl=ə[=M3´]=xʷ//, attested by Elders Group, also <**sékwelàx**>, //s=é=kʷəl=ə[=M3´]=xʷ//, attested by JL and grandmother MJ (Mrs. August Jim)--Elders Group 10/27/76, also <**sikweláx**>, //s=ε=Ai=kʷəl=ə[=Aε=]´xʷ//, phonology: double ablaut, metathesis type 3, attested by EB, also <**síkwelax**>, //s=ε[=Ai=]´kʷəl=ə[=Aε=]xʷ//, phonology: double ablaut, attested by BH TTC, comparative note: the unusual phonological form of the word may be show influence of one of the four Chinook Jargon words for *gun*, i.e. <sak-wá-la ~ suck-w ~ shuckwalála ~ sookwalash>, from such variant spellings it appears that the Halkomelem word could possibly even have been the source of the Chinook Jargon just as easily as vice versa, especially since the stem in UHk means to *shoot an arrow (or a gun)* and may be lit. /'hold upright/, example: <**sékweláxs te téxwets**>, //sókʷəlèxʷ-s tə t́éxʷəc//, /'arrow of a bow/, attested by JL and grandmother MJ--Elders Group 10/27/76, <**tl'e te'í:le sakweláx, le q'ýlexw te mó:qw**>, //é'ə tə=ʔí=lə s=ε=kʷəl=éxʷ, lə q'ýy=ləxʷ tə má-qʷ//, /'This is the gun that killed the bird./, attested by AC, <**méstexw ta sakweláx qe tl'olsuw kweléxt te mó:qw**>, //ḿé=sTəxʷ t-εʔ s=ε=kʷəl=éxʷ qə é'a-l-s-uw kʷəl=éxʷ=T tə má-qʷ//, /'Give (lend) me your gun and I will shoot the bird./, literally /'come=causative s-th (bring it, fetch it) your gun and then I shoot it the bird/, syntactic comment: imperative by implication (when nominal. obj. is possessed by 2s possessive pronoun affix, and no subj. pronoun is present, 2s imperative is assumed by default), attested by AC.

<**kweléxt**>, pcs //kʷəl=éxʷ=T//, HUNT ['shoot s-th/s-o'], SOC, ABFC ['sting s-o/s-th'], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, other sources: ES /kʷəléxʷt/, also <**kwélext**>, //kʷəl=əxʷ=T//, attested by CT, HT, ASM ['shoot s-o/s-th'], example: <**táwet te tl'elqtéle kw'es le kwélext te (tl'elqtéle, sméyéth)**>, //téw=əT t́é'ε[=əl=]qt=éle kʷə-s lə kʷəl=əxʷ=T tə (é'ε[=əl=]qt=éle, s=méyéth)//, /'light up the deer to shoot the (deer, animal)/, attested by CT, HT, <**tsel kweléxt te mó:qw**>, //c-əl kʷəl=éxʷ=T tə má-qʷ//, /'I shot the bird./, attested by AC, <**le kweléxtes te mó:qw**>, //lə kʷəl=éxʷ=T-əs tə má-qʷ//, /'He shot the bird./, attested by AC, ASM ['sting s-o/s-th'], <**kweléxthóxes te sisemóye**>, //kʷəl=éxʷ=T-áxʷ-əs tə C₁i=səməyə//, /'The bee stung me./, attested by Elders Group 4/2/75.

<**Kwelá:lxw**>, df //kʷəl=əxʷ=é:lxʷ//, PLN ['Mount Baker'], poss. lx <=á:lxw> *leaves*, (compare with <**hilá:lxw**> *autumn* (root <**hil**=> *fall, drop and roll* and <=á:lxw> *leaves*), borrowed from Nooksack /kʷəlš=æn/ *Mt. Baker, the slopes clear of underbrush where they hunted*, literally means *shooting place* (Suttles 1950: Nooksack field notes from George Swanaset interview 4/26/50)(UHk cognate of the Nooksack root is <**kweléx ~ kwel:éx**> *shoot*, the suffix could be a rare UHk cognate to Nooksack /əæn/ *place* or just using one that sounds similar), phonology: the final xw may have been added by analogy with the suffix on hilá:lxw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 4/16/75, source: place names file reference #123 and #318.

<**kweléqelh**>, df //kʷəl=éqəʔ//, SOC ['distribute'], possibly root <**kwelé**=> *grasp, hold (in hand)*, probably <=elhts> *benefactive*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/72,

Adaline Lorenzetto 3/72, Salish cognate: possibly Lushootseed /k^wəlq/ *other things?* (Hess 1976:247), example: <lat^selcha kwel^éqel^h>, //lɛ-c-əl-cɛ k^wəlóq=əʔ//, /'I will distribute'/, attested by Elders Group 3/72, source: Stalo Heritage Proj. tape 33.

<kwel^éqel^h(t)st>, pcs //k^wəlóq=əʔc=T//, bens, SOC ['distribute to s-o'], (<=el^ht> *benefactive*, <=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: the t in =el^ht is not heard on the tape, perhaps not pronounced as a consonant-shift due to speed or dialect differences, perhaps pronounced but merely not heard on the tape or mistranscribed by me, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/72; found in <kwel^éqel^hsthò^mè>, //k^wəlóq=əʔc=T-àmə//, /'distribute to you'/, attested by Elders Group 3/72, <kw[']els kwel^éqel^hstò^lè>, //k^wə-l-s k^wəlóq=əʔc=T-àlè//, /'that I distribute to you folks'/, attested by AL (in Elders Group 3/72).

<kwel^álhst>, SOC ['owe s-o'], see kwél.

<kwel^{át}>, ABFC /'hold s-th (in one's grasp), holding s-th (in one's grasp), have s-th, grasp s-th'/, see kwél.

<kwel^{át}ses>, ABFC ['holding a hand'], see kwél.

<kwel^{át}sest>, ABFC ['holding the hand of s-o'], see kwél.

<kweles^éqel>, df //k^wələ̀s=əlqəl//, ANA [(have) fine hair'], lx <=élqel> *wool, hair*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by BHTTC, Salish cognate: same root perhaps in Squamish /k^wəl(=)məx^w(=)us/ *fine-work basket?* (Kuipers 1967:341).

<kwél:em ~ kwélem>, TVMO /'get, fetch'/, see kwél.

<kwel^éqel^h>, SOC ['distribute'], see kwel *grasp, hold (in hand)*,

<kwel^éqel^h(t)st>, SOC ['distribute to s-o'], see kwel.

<kwélest>, HUNT /'catch an animal, get an animal'/, see kwél.

<kwel^étses>, SOC ['shake hands'], see kwél.

<kwéletsésà:ls>, SOC ['shaking a lot of hands'], see kwél.

<kwéletsest>, SOC /'shaking the hand of s-o, shaking his hand'/, see kwél.

<kwel^étsest>, SOC ['shake hands with s-o'], see kwél.

<kwel^éx ~ kwel:éx>, HUNT /'to shoot, shoot (with bow and arrow)'/, see kwél.

<kwel^éxt>, HUNT ['shoot s-th/s-o'], see kwél.

<kwélexw ~ kwél:exw>, ABDF /'get s-th, catch s-th, have s-th, find s-th'/, see kwél.

<kwelkwálôws ~ kwelkwáléws>, SOC ['to murder'], see kwà:l.

<kwelkwálôwst ~ kwelkwáléwst>, SOC ['murder s-o'], see kwà:l.

<kwelkwelqéylém>, LAND ['caves'], see kwelqéylém ~ kwelqílém.

<Kwelkwelqéylém>, PLN ['name of the first mountain northwest of Xó:letsa Smá:lt (Xó:letsa Smá:lt a mountain with Frozen Lake as one of several lakes on it)'], see kwelqéylém ~ kwelqílém.

<kwelkwímelésem>, ABDF /'one's face is red, one is blushing'/, see kwí:m.

<kwelósel>, CAN /'driver (of car, wagon, etc.)'/, see kwél.

<kwelqéylém ~ kwelqílém>, df //k^wəl(=)q(ə̀l)=íl=əm//, incs, LAND ['cave'], literally perhaps? /'place to have/get hold on the head (or) go holding one's head ??'/, possibly root <kwel=> *hold, grasp*, possibly <=qel> (*on the*) *head*, (<=íl> *go, come, get, become, inceptive*), possibly <=em> *place to have/get or*

middle voice, phonology: consonant-loss and vowel merger of *el* before *=l*, syntactic analysis: nominal, intransitive verb?.

<**kwelkwelqéylém**>, df //C₁əC₂=k^wəl(=)q(ə)l=íł=é̃m//, LAND ['caves'], ASM ['there's a lot of them near Kw'íkwi'yále (the pools on the Coquihalla River that gave that river its name)], (<**R3**=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal?.

<**Kwelkwelqéylém**>, df //C₁əC₂=k^wəl(=)q(ə)l=íł=é̃m//, PLN ['name of the first mountain northwest of Xó:letsa Smá:lt (Xó:letsa Smá:lt a mountain with Frozen Lake as one of several lakes on it)'], literally /'caves'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: place names file reference #156, attested by SP and AK 8/2/77 at Fish Camp.

<**kweltó:l**>, PLAY ['to wrestle'], see kwél.

<**kwéltsestel**>, HHG ['pot-holder'], see kwél.

<**kweltssà:ls**>, SOC ['shaking hands'], see kwél.

<**Kwelxá:lxw**>, PLN ['Mount Baker'], see kwél.

<**kwém**>, free root //k^wé̃m or k^wa[=Aə=]´m//, SD /'to thud (dull, outside)'/, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /k^wumʔ, k^wəmʔ/ to thump; to rise; protuberance, lump as in /k^wé̃m-iʔn/ to thump (Kuipers 1967), example: <**le kwém**>, //lə k^wé̃m//, /'It thuds (dull, outside sound), (It thudded.)'/, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past.

<**kwómkwem**>, cts //k^wám=C₁əC₂ or k^wə[=Aa=]´m=C₁əC₂//, chrs //ʔ//, its //ʔ//, frqs //ʔ//, plv //ʔ//, SD ['thudding (of footsteps or horses hooves on ground)'], semantic environment ['footsteps or horses hooves on ground'], possibly <=**R2**> continuative or characteristic or possibly iterative or frequentative, possibly <**o-ablaut**> derivational, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<**kwémléxw ~ kwemléxw ~ kwémlexw ~ kwèmlèxw**>, us //k^wé̃mléx^w ~ k^wəmléx^w ~ k^wé̃mléx^w ~ k^wəmléx^w//, [k^wó̃mléx^w ~ k^wmléx^w ~ k^wó̃mléx^w ~ k^wé̃mléx^w ~ k^wm'léx^w ~ k^wó̃mléx^w], EB ['root'], possibly root <**kwám ~ kwem**> round, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ, EB, other sources: ES /k^wəmléx^w/, H-T 1902 <kwo'mloq> prob. [k^wó̃mléx^w], example: <**kwèmlèxws te theqát**>, //k^wəmléx^w-s tə èəqét//, /'root of a tree, tree root'/, attested by AC, <**kwémlexws te xepáy**>, //k^wé̃mléx^w-s tə xəp=é̃y//, /'(red) cedar root, root of a red cedar'/, attested by AC, <**xí:pet te kwemléxw**>, //x'í-p=ə̃T tə k^wəmléx^w//, /'peel the root'/, attested by AC, also <**xí:pet te kwémlexw**>, //x'í-p=ə̃T tə k^wé̃mléx^w//, /'peel roots, straighten unevenly split roots'/, attested by EB, <**seq'át te kwémlexw**>, //səq'=é̃T tə k^wé̃mléx^w//, /'split a root'/, attested by EB.

<**xwelítemelh xeyeslótél** (or) **kw'ókw'es kwémlexw s'élhtel**>, EB, FOOD ginger (lit. white man style + wild ginger (or) hot + root + food), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**kweq'tál**>, df //k^wəq'tél or k^wəq'tə[=Aé=]l or k^wé̃q'tə[=M2=]l//, ANA ['shoulder-blade'], (<=**tel**> device, thing for or =tel reciprocal), (<**á-ablaut** or **metathesis type 2**> derivational), phonology: possible ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ, also <**kwokwéq'tel**>, //k^wə[=Aa=C₁ə]´q'təl or C₁á=k^wé̃q'təl//, [k^wak^wé̃q'təl], phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, attested by Elders Group, also <**kwewq'tá:l**>, //k^wəq'té̃-l or k^wəq'tə[=Aé=]lor k^wé̃-q'tə[=M2=]l//, attested by Deming.

<**kwesúyexel**>, df //k^wəs(=)úy(=)ə̃xə̃l//, LAND ['valley'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ, MV, comment: this word may be a borrowing from Nooksack, since SJ and MV gave a word with a similar affix in two versions, súyexel ~ sóyexel edge of the sky, and Nooksack ú corresponds to Halkomelem ó/á/; the cases of Upriver Halkomelem ú /ú/ that are not in borrowed words usually

are found before w, seldom before y.

<**kweshú**>, free root //k^wəšú//, EZ ['domestic pig'], ['Genus *Sus*, introduced'], borrowed from Hudson's Bay Co. French <**cochon**> //košš// pig or Chinook Jargon /kúšu ~ kóšo/ hog, pork, ham, bacon (Johnson 1978:385) (possibly pronounced /kušú ~ košó/ in Chinook Jargon?), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, etc., also <**kweshú**>, //k^wəšú//, attested by AC, example: <**ló:s te kweshú**>, //lá:s tə k^wəšú//, 'The pig is fat.', attested by AC.

<**kwíkweshú**>, dnm //C₁í=k^wəšú//, EZ ['little pig'], (<**R4**=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, example: <**qí:qel te kwíkweshú**>, //C₁í=qəl tə C₁í=k^wəšú//, 'The little pig is naughty.', usage: in the Híltu Song, a fun song sung to "Jimmy Crack Corn", attested by BHTTC, <**ts'áts'ets'tl'ím te kwíkweshú**>, //C₁é=C₁ə=c'ě'ě=m=ím tə C₁í=k^wəšú//, 'The little pig is hopping.', (<**R7**=> continuative or emphatic, R5= diminutive), (<=m> middle voice, <=ím> iterative, repeatedly, repetitive), phonology: double reduplication, consonant-loss of m before =ím, and vowel merger, usage: in the Híltu Song, attested by BHTTC.

<**kwekweshú'ò:llh**>, dnom //C₁ə=k^wəšú=ʔà:lʰ//, EZ ['piglet'], (<**R5**=> diminutive), (<=ò:llh> offspring), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT.

<**kwetáxw**>, bound root //k^wətéx^w inside//.

<**skwetáxw**>, stvi //s-k^wətéx^w//, [sk^wətéx^w ~ sk^wətéx^w], BLDG 'be inside a house, be inside an enclosure', DIR, (<s-> stative), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group, IHTTC, AC, EB, example: <**skwetáxw te lálém**>, //s-k^wətéx^w tə léləm//, 'in the house', attested by AC, also <**skwetáxw li te lálém**>, //s-k^wətéx^w li tə léləm//, 'inside the house', literally 'inside in the house', attested by EB, <**líye skwetáxw se Mary**>, //lí-ə s-k^wətéx^w sə Mary//, 'Is Mary home?', literally 'Is she there? inside the (female near but not visible) Mary', semantic environment ['the speaker is near to Mary's residence'], (<-e> interrogative (yes/no question) (optional after sentence-initial li; found in examples below)), phonology: consonant-loss; se is short for kwse the (female near but not visible); iterative aspect loses the kw here after xw (and perhaps after other labialized consonants) in rapid speech, attested by AC, <**li skwetáxw tha (màl, sí:le)**>, //li s-k^wətéx^w è-ε (mèl, sí:lə)//, 'Is your (father, grandfather) in?', semantic environment ['the speaker is outside the building'], phonology: consonant-loss; <tha> //èə-ε// is short for <kwtha>/k^wè-ε/ the (male or gender unspecified near but not visible); it loses the kw here after xw (+ other labialized consonants?) in rapid speech; the article <tha> //èə-ε// here cannot be from <the> /èə/ the (female present and visible or presence and visibility unspecified) because the nominals are male (for ex. father) and not visible; vowel merger is also present here (<ea> → <a>, /əε/ → /ε/), attested by AC, <**líye skwetáxw kw'e John**>, //lí-ə s-k^wətéx^w k^wə ʔán//, 'Is John home?', literally 'is there - interrogative (yes/no) inside the (distant, remote) John', semantic environment ['speaker is distant from John's home'], phonology: vowel merger, attested by AC. ˇ

<**skwetáxwstexw**>, caus //s=k^wətéx^w=sTəx^w//, BLDG ['leave s-o/s-th inside'], TVMO, DIR, (<=stexw> causative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example:

<**skwetáxwstem**>, //s=k^wətéx^w=sTəx^w-əm//, 'They were left inside.', syntactic analysis: passive, attested by IHTTC.

<**skwetóxwes**>, stvi //s=k^wəté[=Aá=]x^w=əs//, SPRD 'mask covering the face', <=es> face, lit. 'face is inside', phonological comment <=Aó> automatically <a> → <ó> when word has suffix <=es> face, semantic comment: the only mask in Stó:lô area was <**sxwó:yxwey**>, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**skwetóxwes sqw'eyilex**>, cpds //s=k^wəté[=Aá=]x^w=əs s=q^wəy=íl=əx^w//, SPRD 'mask dance', semantic comment: the only mask in Stó:lô area was <**sxwó:yxwey**>, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

- <**kwetáxwt**>, pcs //k^wətéx^w=T//, BLDG /'bring s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), take s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure), admit s-o (into a house/enclosure), let s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), put s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure)', DIR, TVMO, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group, EB, ASM ['bring s-o/s-th in (to a house or enclosure)'], <**kwetáxwtem**>, //k^wtéx^w=T-əm//, /'Someone was brought in.', phonology: vowel-loss in rapid speech, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by IHTTC, ASM ['let s-o/s-th in (to a house or enclosure)'], <**kwetáxwt te sqwemá:y**>, //k^wtéx^w=T tə s=q^wəm=é·y//, /'let the dog in', phonology: vowel-loss in rapid speech, syntactic comment: no subject given in this phrase, attested by EB, ASM ['put s-o/s-th inside (a house or enclosure)'], example: <**kwetáxwt lí te kyó**>, //k^wtéx^w=T lí tə k'á//, /'put it inside the car', phonology: vowel-loss in rapid speech, syntactic analysis: no subject given in this phrase, attested by EB, <**lámth kwetáxwt**>, //lé=m-t[†] k^wtéx^w=T//, /'Go put it inside the house (coaxing).', phonology: vowel-loss in rapid speech, syntactic analysis: coaxing imperative, attested by EB.
- <**kwétexwt**>, cts //k^wə[-']tél[-Aə-]x^w or k^wətél[-M2Aə-]x^w//, BLDG /'admitting s-o/s-th, letting s-o/s-th in, bringing s-o/s-th inside', (<stress-shift and e-ablaut> continuative or <metathesis and e-ablaut> continuative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, NP.
- <**kwetáxwstexw**>, caus //k^wətéx^w=sTəx^w//, BLDG ['keep s-o/s-th inside'], (<=stexw> causative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: <**kwetáxwstem**>, //k^wətéx^w=sTəx^w=əm//, /'They were kept inside', syntactic analysis: passive, attested by IHTTC.
- <**kwtxwéltsep ~ kwetxwéltsep**>, ds //k^wtx^w=élcəp ~ k^wəttx^w=élcəp//, FIRE /'bring in firewood, bring wood in', lx <=éltsep> firewood, phonology: note the vowel-loss in the root due to its ambivalent stress grade (variable stress grade) before the strong stress grade suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group, AHTTC.
- <**kwetxwí:lem**>, mdls //k^wəttx^w=í:l=əm//, BLDG /'go in (a house/enclosure), come in, come inside, enter a house or enclosure', DIR, TVMO, (<=í:l> come, go, get, become, <=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, AC, also <**kwetxwílélem**>, //k^wəttx^w=íl=əm//, attested by EB, also <**kwetxwílem**>, //k^wəttx^w=íl=əm//, attested by Elders Group, example: <**qesu la kwetxwí:lem yutl'ólem; xét'esexwes ye xwelítem "cave"**>, //qə=s=u lə k^wəttx^w=í:l=əm y=u=ë'á=lə=m; xət'ə=sTəx^w-əs yə x^wəlítəm "cave"//, /'And so they went inside; White people call it "cave".'/, attested by AC, usage: from the Story of the Flood, <**mís tl'ó kwetxwílélem te sqwemá:y**>, //mí-s ë'á k^wəttx^w=íl=əm tə s=q^wəm=é·y//, /'let the dog come in', attested by EB, <**lichxw we'éy el qwóqwel kw'es me kwetxwílem (te xwelítem, kwtha siyáya)?**>, //li-c-x^w wə-?éy ?əl q^wè[-AáC₁ə-]l k^w-əs mə k^wəttx^w=íl=əm (tə x^wəlítəm, k^w=è=ε si=yéyε)//, /'Were you still talking when (the white man came in, your friend came in)?', attested by AC.
- <**kwetexwí:lem**>, cts //k^wətél[-Aə-]x^w=í:l=əm//, BLDG /'(more than one) entering a house, going in (of a whole bunch)', DIR, TVMO, (<e-ablaut> continuative, plural subject), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, AD, Elders Group, also <**kwetexwílem**>, //k^wətél[-Aə-]x^w=íl=əm//, attested by Elders Group, AD.
- <**skwetxwewílh**>, dnom //s=k^wəttx^w=əwí†//, MC ['the inside (of a container)'], semantic environment ['a canoe, a house, a can, a purse, etc.'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<=ewílh> container), phonology: vowel-loss, ambivalent stress grade root loses stress and vowel before a strong stress grade suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Tait*, attested by IHTTC.
- <**skwetxwó:lwelh**>, dnom //s=k^wəttx^w=á:lwə†//, BLDG /'inner lining, inner side', DIR, MC, (<s=> nominalizer), (<=ó:lwelh> side, surface), phonology: vowel-loss and stress-shift of ambivalent stress grade root before a strong stress grade suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Chill.*, *Cheh.*, *Tait*, attested by IHTTC, example: <**skwetxwó:lwelhs te kopú**>, //s=k^wəttx^w=á:lwə†-s tə kapú//, /'the inside of a coat, the lining of a coat', attested by IHTTC, <**skwetxólwelh t'ómel**>.

//s=k^wət^w=álwəʔ t'áməl//, /'inside wall', dialects: *Chill.*, *Cheh.*, attested by IHTTC, also <skwetxwó:lwelh t'ó:mel>, //s=k^wət^w=á·lwəʔ t'á·məl//, also /'carved post inside longhouse', attested by DM 12/4/64.

<skwetxwós>, dnom //s=k^wət^w=ás//, BLDG ['ceiling'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<ó:s> on the face), syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <skwetxwós te lálem>, //s=k^wət^w=ás-s tə léləm//, /'ceiling of a house', phonology: consonant merger, vowel-loss and stress-shift of root before strong stress grade suffix.

<Skwétéxwqel>, dnom //s=k^wtɛ[=Aə=] x^w=qəl//, PLN /'point on west side of Harrison River on which or across from which Sxwó:yxwey is located (the rock formation resembling a sxwó:yxwey mask); the first point on Harrison River after it leaves Harrison Lake', literally /'inside on the head', (<s=> nominalizer), (<e-ablaut> derivational), (<=qel> on the head, at the head or source of a river), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL 6/27/78.

<kwétxwt>, df //k^wət^w=T//, pcs, FOOD ['take someone's food or clothes'], CLO, SOC, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<kwetáxwstexw>, BLDG ['keep s-o/s-th inside'], see kwetáxw.

<kwetáxwt>, BLDG /'bring s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), take s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure), admit s-o (into a house/enclosure), let s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), put s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure)', see kwetáxw.

<kwetexwí:lem>, BLDG /'(more than one) entering a house, going in (of a whole bunch)', see kwetáxw.

<kwétexwt>, BLDG /'admitting s-o/s-th, letting s-o/s-th in, bringing s-o/s-th inside', see kwetáxw.

<kwetxwí:lem>, BLDG /'go in (a house/enclosure), come in, come inside, enter a house or enclosure', see kwetáxw.

<kwétxwt>, SD ['to rattle s-th inside'], see kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.

<kwétxwt>, df //k^wət^w=T//, pcs, FOOD ['take someone's food or clothes'], see kwetáxw.

<kwéth>, bound root //k^wé//, meaning unknown

<skwéthqsel>, df //s-k^wé=qsəl//, stvi, BPI [(have) a big nose'], (<s-> stative or nominalizer, probably both are attested, resp. by 'have a big nose' and 'big nose'), lx <=qsel> on the nose, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by SJ, contrast <sméqsel> have a big nose, example: <ô taléwe skwéthqsel>, //ʔo tɛ=íwə s-k^wé=qsəl//, /'Oh you big nose.', usage: body part insult, attested by SJ.

<kwéthá ~ kwe thá>, DEM /'him (there, near but not visible), that one', see kw.

<kwéth'>, bound root //k^wé//, meaning unknown

<skwéth' ~ skwéth'kwéth'>, dnom //s=k^wé ~ s=k^wé=C₁əC₂//, EZ /'willow grouse, ruffed grouse', ['Bonasa umbellus sabini'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R2> characteristic or frequentative or iterative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ, others from *Cheh.*, dialects: *apparently Chill.*, *Cheh.*, other sources: ES /sk^wé'k^waè'/ (CwMs /sk^wé//), JH:DM /sk^wé//, Salish cognate: Squamish /sk^wé'c'/ willow grouse, also <sqwéth' ~ sqwéth'qwéth'>, //s=q^wé ~ s=q^wé=C₁əC₂//, phonology: reduplication, attested by BJ, others mainly Tait speakers, dialects: *largely Tait.*

<th'íth'kwimelálews>, df //è'i[=C₁ə=]k^w=əm=ím=əl=éləws or C₁í=k^wè'=M2=ím=əl=éləws//, [è'iè'k^wimələléws], EB ['big-leaved avens'], ['Geum macrophyllum'], probably root

<th'íth'ekwem> have an allergic reaction (esp. to bark powder of fir or cedar), possibly root

<kwéth'> willow grouse, ruffed grouse, possibly <=ím> repeatedly, possibly <=el> get, inceptive

or pluralizes suffix or connective, possibly <=álews> leaf, Elder's comment: "means grouse leaf because the willow grouse eats it", phonology: if derived from kwéth', a very complex set of phonological changes are required: metathesis of consonants then reduplication with the switched consonant (not attested elsewhere for the language), plus three suffixes; if derived from th'íth'ekwem (for which I have no evidence but the close resemblance of the words; the derivation from grouse would have to be a folk etymology) only the normal replacement of preceding em by the suffix =ím repeatedly plus two suffixes is required, MED ['part of the plant is rubbed on as a numbing medicine'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ, contrast <xwókw'eltel> big-leaved avens, literally "thing for getting numb, numbing medicine".

<kwetl'éthet>, ABFC ['start to struggle, start to flip around to escape (fish esp.)'], see kwá:.

<kwetl'kwótl'thetôws>, WATR ['water jumping (as it goes over a rough bottom in a river)'], see kwá:.

<Kwetl'kwótl'thetôws>, PLN ['a stretch of water in the Fraser River on the C.N. side by Strawberry Island'], see kwá:.

<kwexáls>, N ['naming'], see kwí:x ~ kwíx.

<kwéyl>, free root //k^wéyl//, EZ ['mountain quail, possibly also California quail'], ['Oreortyx pictus, possibly also Lophortyx californicus'], ASM ['introduced by non-Indians'], borrowed from English /k^wéyl/ quail, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<kwíkwekwchá:m>, ABFC ['squealing (like a pig for ex.)'], see kwátsem ~ kwáchem.

<kwikwelát>, ABFC ['someone small is holding (holds) it'], see kwél.

<kwíkweltò:l ~ kwí:kweltò:l>, PLAY ['wrestling'], see kwél.

<kwíkwemel>, LT ['it's getting red'], see kwí:m.

<kwíkweshú>, EZ ['little pig'], see kweshú.

<Kwíkwetl'em>, df //k^wík^wəë' =əm, possibly C₁í=k^wəë' =əm//, PLN ['Coquitlam'], SOC ['Coquitlam Indian people'], literally 'stinking (of fish slime), smelly fish slime', ASM ['the people were called this according to Duff because the tribe sold themselves to a neighboring tribe as slaves when they were starving one winter and were covered with fish slime working for their masters during salmon season; Boas gives more of the early background (I have normalized his transcriptions here): the Kwíkwetl'em of Choníchen (a village?), he says, "are descendants of slaves of Tl'pelqílen (prob. Tl'pelqílen), chief of the Kwantlen, who established a fishing station at the site of the Kwíkwetl'em village, and ordered part of his slaves to live at this place. Five generations ago, when wars were raging on this part of the coast, they became free, and continue to occupy their old village. They are, however, not considered as equals of the other tribes, and never owned any land....Their present chief is named T'élq'es."'], phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, intransitive verb? also, attested by Elders Group, DF, EL, BJ 12/5/64, Elder's comment: "EL recalled that in the Kwantlen dialect of Downriver Halkomelem the word meant *stinking*", source: place name reference file #106, other sources: Duff 1952:27, Boas 1895:455.

<kwikwe'át>, SOC ['leave s-o alone, stop pestering s-o'], see kwá:.

<kwí:l>, free root //k^wí:l//, SOC ['queen'], borrowed from English /k^wíyn/ queen, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <kwíl>, //k^wíl//, attested by EB.

<Kwíl Mektóliya>, cpds //k^wíl məktóliyɛ//, [k^wíl miktóliyɛ], N ['Queen Victoria'], borrowed from English /k^wíyn vɪktóriyə/ Queen Victoria, attested by EB.

<Kwíl Mektóliya>, N ['Queen Victoria'], see kwí:l.

<**kwí:m**>, bound root //k^wí·m//, comment: using derived forms of the root as a modifier of other color terms the following combinations were given by AK: kwíkwemel qálq, and skwíkwemel qálq.

<**tskwí:m**>, stvi //c=k^wí·m//, LT [*'be red, red, reddish-brown, copper-colored'*], ASM [*'squares circled on the color chart of Berlin and Kay (1969) (rows top to bottom = B-I, columns left to right = 1-40, side column of white to black = 0); individual speakers circled the following squares for tskwí:m, AK: E2, E3, E4, F3, F4; EL: F3, F4; TG (with RP after mentioning "red"): E1 (lower rt. diagonal), E2, E3, E4, E5, E6 (left half), F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6 (left half), G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5 (upper left diagonal); NP: F1, G1, H1; Evangeline Pete (Downriver Halkomelem): G4 LJ (Pilalt): E2'*], semantic environment [*'cow, cranberry, red-flowering currant, red elderberry, fish eggs, fox, red huckleberry, raspberry, rose, salmonberry, sky, strawberry, thimbleberry, clothes, crabapple, apple, rotten bark, red ochre (iron oxide soil and paint), red cedar, potato, flower, (copper) money (penny), mountain, paint, sugar, fur/animal hair, bear, human hair, eyes'*], ASM [*'the following color terms are used by AK before tskwím to specify shades of the color: tsxwíkw', tsq'íx, tsqw'íxw, qw'íqw'exwel, stl'ít'esel'*], (<**ts=**> *stative with color terms*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, AC, BJ, DM, EL, NP, EP (Downriver Halkomelem), LJ (Pilalt), TG, SJ, AK (1987), TG (1987), EB (1987), NP (1987), AH (1987), other sources: ES /ck^wí·m/, JH /ck^wí·m/, chart by Rob MacLaury, also <**tskwím**>, //c=k^wím//, attested by AK, TG, example: <**tskwí:m te (músmes, qwemchó:ls, qwelíyes, sth'íweq', qéléx, sxewál, sqá:le, s'ó:ytheqw, qá:lq, elíle, swáyél, schí:ya, t'qwém, qwe'óp, pqwá:y, témelh, xpá:y, sqáwth, sp'áq'em)**>, //c=k^wí·m tə (músməs, q^wəmc=á·ls, q^wəlíyəs, s=è'íwəq', qəlélx, s=xəwél, s=qél·lə, s=ʔəy=á·[=M2]=]è=əq^w, qél·lq, ʔəlílə, s=wáyél, s=cí·yε, t'q'ém, q^wəʔáp, pq^w=é·y, téməʔ, xp=é·y, s=qélwè, s=p'éq'=əm//, [*'The (cow, cranberry, red-flowering currant, red elderberry, fish eggs, fox, red huckleberry, raspberry, rose, salmonberry, sky ~ day, strawberry, thimbleberry, crabapple ~ apple, rotten bark, red ochre soil or paint (iron oxide), red cedar, potato (domestic or wild varieties), flower) is red.'*], attested by Elders Group, TG, SJ, NP, <**tskwí:m siyáth'qels**>, //c=k^wí·m si=yéè'q=əls//, [*'red paint'*], attested by DM 12/4/64, <**lemlémetchxw mékw' ye tskwí:m l á:wkw'**>, //C₁əC₂=lém=əT-c-x^w mək^w yə c=k^wí·m l ʔé·wk^w//, [*'Fold all my red clothes.'*], attested by Elders Group, <**tskwí:m tále**>, //c=k^wí·m tələ//, [*'penny'*], literally [*'red money'*], attested by Elders Group, <**léts'e tskwí:m tále**>, //léc'ə c=k^wí·m tələ//, [*'one penny'*], <**isále tskwí:m tále**>, //ʔisélə c=k^wí·m tələ//, [*'two pennies'*], attested by Elders Group, <**tskwí:m shúkwe**>, //c=k^wí·m šúk^wə//, [*'brown sugar'*],

<**tskwí:m**>, ds //c=k^wí[=·=]m//, LT [*'[be especially red]'*], (semological comment: especially characteristic shades of red and, perhaps occasionally, surprise at a newly=glimpsed shade), (<**ts=**> *have, get, stative with colors*), (<·=·=> (*emphatic, especially*)), phonology: emphatic lengthening, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**tskwí:m**>, ds //c=k^wí[=·::=]m//, LT [*'[be extra specially red]'*], (<**ts=**> *have, get, stative with colors*), (<·::=·=> (*very emphatic, really*)), (semological comment: especially characteristic shades of red and, perhaps occasionally, surprise at a newly=glimpsed shade), phonology: emphatic lengthening, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**Tskwím Smált**>, cpds //c=k^wím s=mélt//, PLN [*'third mountain behind Xó:letsa and northwest of Th'emth'ómels'*], ASM [*'northwest of Yale, B.C.'*], literally [*'red mountain'*], (<**s=**> *nominalizer*, ts= *stative of color terms*), syntactic analysis: nominal phrase minus article, attested by SP, AK 8/2/77, source: place names file reference #159.

<**tskwíkwem**>, cts //c=k^wí[=C₁ə=]m//, LT [*'[being red]'*], (<**ts=**> *have, get, stative with colors*), (<·=R1=> *continuative*), ASM [*'it can be a darker shade or if preceded by tu it can be a lighter*

shade of red'], ASM ['tskwímel is further from the focus of tskwím than tskwíkwem is, and tskwíkwemel is usually furthest of all from the focus (literally it means something like "going/coming/getting to have red")'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by TG, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<tskwékwelim>, dmpv //c=C₁é=k^w[=əl=]ím//, LT ['lots of little red'], (<ts=> stative, color term, R5' = diminutive, little), (<=el=> plural), phonology: reduplication, infix plural, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by ME, example: <tskwékwelim yutl'étl'elòm>, //c=C₁é=k^w[=əl=]ím y=u=C₁é=ë`álə[=M2=]m//, [ck^wók^wəlim yuë`éë`əlám], /'(There were) lots of little red ones./, attested by ME.

<skwekwelím shxw'ólewù>, EB, FOOD radishes (lit. little red ones + turnip), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<tskwímelqel>, ds //c=k^wím=əlqəl//, ANAA /'have reddish-brown fur, have reddish-brown animal hair'/, LT, lx <=elqel> fur, animal hair, wool, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by ME, example: <tskwímelqel spá:th>, //c=k^wím=əlqəl s=pé`è//, EZ ['brown bear'], /'Ursus americanus altifrontalis, Ursus americanus cinnamomum', syntactic analysis: nominal phrase minus article, attested by ME 11/21/72, also <tskwím spá:th>, //c=k^wím spé`è//,

<tskwí:meqw>, ds //c=k^wí·m=əq^w//, ANAH /'have red hair, have reddish-brown hair'/, lx <=eqw> hair, on the hair, on top of the head, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP.

<tskwímó:les>, ds //c=k^wím=á·ləs//, ANA /'have red eyes', lx <=ó:les> on the eyes, in the eyes, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<kwí:mel>, incs //k^wí·m=əl//, LT /'got red, became red, gone red', (<=el> go, come, get, become, inceptive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <kwí:mel te s'ó:thes>, //k^wí·m=əl tə s=ʔá`è=əs-s//, /'His face got red., The face is getting red (like blushing).', phonology: consonant merger, attested by AC, <lulh kwí:mel te swáyel>, //lə=wʔ k^wí·m=əl tə s=wéyəl//, /'The sky is turning red./, attested by AC.

<tskwímel>, incs //c=k^wím=əl//, LT ['be get/go/become red'], ASM ['tskwímel is further from the focus of tskwím than tskwíkwem is, and tskwíkwemel is usually furthest of all from the focus (literally it means something like "going/coming/getting to have red")'], (<ts=> have, get, stative with colors), (<=el ~ =íl> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by TG, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<kwíkwemel>, cts //k^wí[-C₁ə-]m=əl//, LT ['it's getting red'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, AD, NP (also 1987), see charts by Rob MacLaury, also /'reddish', ASM ['on Berlin and Kay color chart (1969) NP circled for this color: E37, E38, E39, E40'], attested by NP, example: <stowlh ley kwíkwemel>, //sta=wʔ lə-yə k^wí[-C₁ə-]m=əl//, /'already turning red', attested by AD.

<tskwíkwemel>, stvi //c=k^wí[-C₁ə-]m=əl//, incs, LT ['reddish'], ASM ['on Berlin and Kay color chart (1969), EL circled for this color: D1, D2, and E6, E7'], ASM ['tskwímel is further from the focus of tskwím than tskwíkwem is, and tskwíkwemel is usually furthest of all from the focus (literally it means something like "going/coming/getting to have red")'], (<ts=> have, get, stative with colors), lx <=el> come, go, get, become, -ish, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EL, TG (1987), EB (1987), NP (1987), AH (1987), see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<skwíkwemel>, cts //s=k^wí[-C₁ə-]m=əl//, incs, stvi, LT /'be getting red, be going red', (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> continuative), (<=el ~ =íl> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AH, NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<skwekwíkwemel>, dmv //s=C₁ə=k^wí[-C₁ə-]m=əl//, cts, stvi, incs, LT /'be getting/going a little

red'], ASM ['the very very lightest reds (actually more white tinged with pink, but not named as varieties of p'éq' or qálq)'], (<s=> *stative*), (<R5=> *diminutive*), (<=R1=> *continuative*), (<=el ~ =íl> *go, come, get, become*), phonology: double reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<tskwewíkwemel>, dmv //c=C₁ə=k^wí=[C₁ə=]m=əl//, cts, incs, LT ['*be getting/going a little red*'], ASM ['the very very lightest reds (actually more white tinged with pink, but not named as varieties of p'éq' or qálq)'], (<ts=> *have, get, stative with colors*), (<R5=> *diminutive*), (<=R1=> *continuative*), (<=el ~ =íl> *go, come, get, become*), phonology: double reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<tskwimómex>, ds //c=k^wím=áməx^y//, LT ['*looks red, red-looking*'], (<ts=> *have, get, stative with colors*), (<=ómex> *looks, -looking, in color*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<kwelkwímelésem>, plv //C₁ə=əl=k^wím=əl=és=əm//, cts, ABDF ['*one's face is red, one is blushing*'], (<R5=> *continuative*), (<=el=> *plural*), (<=el> *sort of, -ish*), (<=es> *on the face*), (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/1/72.

<skwímeth>, dnom //s=k^wím=əè//, EZ ['*little roundmouth suckerfish, probably longnose sucker*'], ASM ['eulachon-sized, many with red stripes'], ['probably *Catostomus catostomus*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), lx <=eth> *edge or on the mouth*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, JL, also <skwímeth>, //s=k^wə=[Aí=]m=əè//, literally perhaps alternatively /round mouth thing/, attested by Elders Group.

<kwí:mel>, LT ['*got red, became red, gone red*'], see kwí:m.

<kwí:x ~ kwíx>, bound root //k^wí·x^y ~ k^wíx^y name//.

<skwí:x ~ skwíx>, dnom //s=k^wí·x^y ~ s=k^wíx^y//, N ['*personal name*'], ASM ['personal names often have lexical suffixes (name endings) which mean something or may have meant something in addition to telling that the name is a name or a male name or a female name; these endings also can be changed to give a person of the opposite sex from the former owner the same name but with a slightly different sound or marked to show their gender; nicknames are given more freely, often in childhood, and can be used throughout a person's life, whether they are bestowed a formal name in a naming ceremony or not'], LANG ['*name or word for s-th, what s-th/s-o is called/named*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ, EB, others, other sources: ES /sk^wí·x^y/, ASM ['personal name'], example: <tewát (ta' ~ kw'a') skwíx>, //tə=wét (t-ε? ~ k^w-ε?) s=k^wíx^y//, ['*What is your name?*'], literally /'who is it? your name'/, attested by EB, <tewát kw'a schókwelhta skwí:x>, //tə=wét k^w-ε s=cák^w=ə†tε s=k^wí·x^y//, ['*What's your nickname?*'], literally /'who is it? your borrowed name'/, attested by EB, <Sqeláw tel schókwelhta skwí:x>, //s=qəlÉw tə-l s=cák^w=ə†tε s=k^wí·x^y//, ['*Sqeláw is my nickname.*'], attested by EB, ASM ['name (word for something)'], <stám te skwí:xs te'í:le>, //s=tém tə s=k^wí·x^y-s tə=ʔí·lə//, ['*What is the name of this? What's the word for this?*'].

<kwexáls>, sas //k^wíx^y=éls → k^wəx^yéls//, [k^wíx^yáls], N ['*naming*'], SOC, SCH ['*reading*'], (<=áls> *structured activity (non-continuative)*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<kwíxet>, pcs //k^wíx^y=əT//, N ['*name s-o (in a ceremony)*'], SOC, naming ceremonies are very formal, usually done in a longhouse, esp. in winter spirit-dancing season for dancers; the name is usually one held by an elder in the same extended family, but can also be one held by someone not related but close and lacking a descendant to give it to for any reason; often the name is of someone who has been deceased for several years at least; the person to be named should be similar in character to the person who had the name; the naming ceremony involves wrapping the person to be named in

a blanket and standing him or her on a blanket during the ceremony;, witnesses are called from representative areas to learn the name, watch the ceremony and spread the word of the naming and the name; then a spokesperson for the person bestowing the name tells the history of the name and its owner(s); then the witnesses each get up and speak to the newly named person, lecturing him to keep himself worthy of the name and to respect the name and the culture; others file by each witness as he/she speaks and give him a token to thank him;., LANG ['call s-o's name'], SCH ['read it'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, BHTTC, Deming, ASM ['name s-o (in a ceremony)'], <kwíxetem>, //k'íx^y=əT-əmə//, 'He is named (in a ceremony)., He'll be named./', syntactic analysis: passive, attested by EB, ASM ['call someone's name'], example: <lítsel kwíxet kw'e mekw'ewát>, //lí=c-əl k'íx^y=əT k'wə mək^w(ə)=wét//, 'Did I name everybody?, Did I call everybody's name?'/, attested by Deming, <tewát kw'e kwíkwexetem>, //tə=wét k'wə k'í[-C₁ə=] x^y=əT-əmə//, N 'Who are they naming?'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), <tewát kw'e kwíxetem>, //tə=wét k'wə k'íx^y=əT-əmə//, N 'Who was named?'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<skwíkwexetem>, dnom //s=k'í[-C₁ə=]x^y=əT-əmə//, pass., cts, SPRD 'a naming ceremony', <s=> nominalizer, <-R1-> continuative aspect, <-em> passive, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<kwíxelexw ~ kwéxwelexw>, ncs //k'íx^y(ə)=ləx^w ~ k'í[-Aə=] x^y(ə)=ləx^w//, N 'get s-o's name, manage to get s-o's name', SOC, LANG 'manage to say s-o's name, have a name for s-th', (<=lexw> non-control transitivizer), phonology: <e> /ə/ (epenthetic) is often added between a consonant and a following <l> or <m> (<e> (schwa) makes it easier to shift the tongue from <x> to <l> here), possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, CT, HT, ASM ['have a name for s-th'], <tl'o éwe í tí kwíxelexw tethá>, //ě'a ʔəwə ʔí-t-í k'íx^yə=ləx^w tə=ěé//, 'We didn't have a name for that./', attested by CT, HT.

<kwekwxá:mel>, dnom //k'í[-AəC₁ə=]x^y=é.məl//, [k'wək^wx^yá.məl], N ['nickname'], SOC, LANG, (<e-ablaut and =R1=> derivational), lx <=á:mel> part, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <éy te kwekwxwá:mels>, //ʔéy tə k'í[-AəC₁ə=]x^y=é.məl-s//, 'He had a good nickname./', literally 'It is good the his nickname./

<kwxô:mexw>, df //s=k'íx^y=ó.məx^w//, PLN 'place-name, name of a place', N, (<s=> nominalizer), probably <=ó:(=)mexw> people, place of people, phonology: vowel-loss, the root loses its vowel (zero-grade) before the strong-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, JL (Tait), example: <st'á kw te skwxô:mexws tá'a shxwlí>, //s=t' é k'w tə s=k'x^y=ó.məx^w-s t-éʔə s(=)x^w=lí//, 'It's like the place-name of where you come from./', phonology: consonant merger, glottalization and vowel-loss can be seen in stative'á /s=t' é/ to be similar, like which varies with ste'á /s=t-əʔé/ (=e'á comparative), attested by JL (Tait), <te skwxô:mexws tel shxwlí tl'esu Skw'átets>, //tə s=k'x^y=ó.məx^w-s tə-l s(=)x^w=lí ě'ə=s-u s=k'w'ét=əc//, 'The name of the place I'm from is Skw'átets./', literally 'the place-name of my where from so that is Skw'átets./', attested by JL (Tait), also <kwxô:mexw>, //k'íx^y=ó.(=)məx^w//, attested by JL, <kwxô:mexws ta' shxwlí>, //k'x^y=ó.məx^w-s t-əʔ s(=)x^w=lí//, 'name of the place where you come from', attested by JL.

<kwíxelexw ~ kwéxwelexw>, N 'get s-o's name, manage to get s-o's name', see kwí:x ~ kwíx.

<kwíxet>, N ['name s-o (in a ceremony)'], see kwí:x ~ kwíx.

<kwiy=>, bound root, ABFC 'move', with continuative <kwóy=> 'moving', perhaps as in <kwíythesem> 'shake one's head side to side (as in saying no)', <kwóythesem> 'shaking one's head side to side (as in saying no)', <kwíyx> 'to move', <kwó:yxthet ~ kwó:yexthet ~ kwó:yxethet>, 'moving, moving oneself/itself', <skwóye or Skwóye> 'Douglas squirrel, possibly a character name, i.e. Squirrel', <kwóyethet> 'to duck'.

<kwiyáxqel>, //k'wíyáx^y=qəl//, also 'moose, rack of horns', ANAA ['rack of horns'], attested by AL

(Elders Group 3/1/72), Salish cognate: Thompson (Lytton dial.) /lax^wáyaxkn/ *moose* B74c:8 (vs. Lytton dial. /sq^wáy'axkn/ *horn, antler* B74c:22, also <**kwíyáxchel**>, /k^wíyÉx^y=cəł//, also /'moose, rack of horns/, ANAA ['*rack of horns*'], attested by SP (Elders Group 3/1/72), see **xwíyáxkel**.

- <**kwíyó:s**>, us //k^wíyá·s//, KIN /'uncle, aunt'/, possibly <=ó:s> on the face, syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: sometimes used in speeches instead of the normal word, shxwemlí:kw, attested by AC.
- <**kwíythesem**>, mdls //k^wíyè=əs=əm//, ABFC ['shake one's head side to side (as in saying no)'], LANG, lx <=es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), possibly root <**kwíy**> as in <**kwíy**> move, possibly root <**kwóy**> moving, possibly <=thes> face instead of usual <=ó:s ~ =es>, see **s'ó:thes**> face), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**kwóythesem**>, cts //k^wi[=Aa=] 'yè=əs=əm//, ABFC ['shaking one's head side to side (as in saying no)'], LANG, (<a-**ablaut**> continuative aspect), lx <=es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**kwíy**>, df //k^wíy(=)x//, TVMO ['to move'], possibly <=x> distributive, around, possibly root <**kwíy**> move?, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.
- <**kwíyxt**>, pcs //k^wíy(=)x=T//, TVMO ['move s-th'], semantic environment ['the eyebrows for ex.'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivity), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD.
- <**kwíyxt**>, pcrs //k^wíy(=)x=T-ət//, TVMO /'move, move itself, move oneself/, ABFC, LAND, EB, WATR, WETH, (<=et> reflexive after =t ~ =th purposeful control transitivity), phonology: =t //T// has allomorphs =th /è/ before -et reflexive, -óx first person object, and -óme second person sg. obj., and allomorph =t elsewhere, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, also <**qwíyxt**>, //q^wíy(=)x=T-ət//, attested by AC, etc., compare with <**qwíyxt**>, example: <**lí kwíyxt**>, //lí k^wíy(=)x=T-ət//, /'Did he move?/, attested by AD.
- <**kwó:yxt**> ~ <**kwó:yxt**> ~ <**kwó:yxt**>, cts //k^wi[-Aá-]y(=)x=T-ət ~ k^wi[-Aá-]y(=)əx=T-ət ~ k^wi[-Aá-]y(=)əT-ət//, [k^wá·y^xèət ~ k^wá·y^xèət ~ k^wá·y^xèət], TVMO /'moving, moving oneself/itself/, ABFC, (<ó:-**ablaut**> continuative), possibly <=(e)x> derivational?, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, example: <**lí kwó:yxt**>, //lí k^wá·y^xè-ət//, /'Is he moving?/, attested by AD.
- <**skwó:yxt**> ~ <**skwó:yxt**>, dnom //s-k^wi[-Aá-]y(=)əx=T-ət ~ s-k^wi[-Aá-]y(=)x=T-ət//, [sk^wá·y^xèət ~ sk^wá·y^xèət], TVMO ['a doing'], (<s> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.

<**kwíyxt**>, TVMO ['move s-th'], see **kwíy**.

<**kwíyxt**>, TVMO /'move, move itself, move oneself/, see **kwíy**.

<**kwló** ~ <**qwló**>, bound root //k^wlá ~ q^wlá//, meaning unknown

<**skwló** ~ <**sqwló**>, df //s=k^wlá ~ s=q^wlá//, ANAA ['seal fat'], (<s> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL.

<**Skwló** ~ <**Sqwló**>, dnom //s=k^wlá ~ s=q^wlá//, PLN ['a rock along Harrison River which looks like layers of seal fat all along its bottom'], ASM ['located above (upstream from) Th'éqwela ~ Ts'éqwela and below (downstream from) Híkw Sméya; the seal fat layers are usually underwater in June (as they were when we visited the site by boat 6/27/78)'], phonology: probably zero-derivation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL,

<**kwókwelóws** ~ <**kwókwelws**>, SOC /'murdering, murderer (of more than one)'/, see kwà:l.

<**kwókwelx**>, SOC ['hiding an object real well'], see kwà:l.

<**kwókwexwels**>, ABFC /'knocking, rapping'/, see kwoxw.

- <**kwókwexwem**>, ABFC /'knocking, rapping (in the distance), tapping'/, see kwoxw.
- <**kwókwexwet**>, ABFC ['knocking on s-th'], see kwoxw.
- <**kwókwexwetsesem**>, ABFC ['knocking with one's hand'], see kwoxw.
- <**kwókwílàlà**>, SOC /'hiding place, refuge, hide-out'/, see kwà:l.
- <**kwókwí:lx**>, SOC ['hiding an object'], see kwà:l.
- <**Kwókwxwemels**>, PLN ['village or area on north side of Suka Creek (which is on the east side of the Fraser River)'], see kwoxw.
- <**kwól ~ kwó:l**>, free root //k^wál ~ k^wá:l//, ABFC ['to be born'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/1/72, 4/16/75, contrast <**tsméle**> *having a child, giving birth*, example: <**luh lhq'átses syilólem kwseslh kwó:l**>, //lə=wʰ tɬ q'écəs s=yiláləm k^w-s-əs-t k^wá:l//, /'It's his (or her) fifth birthday./, literally /'it has already become five years since his past be born'/, attested by Elders Group 4/16/75, <**xwoyíwel tel sqwálewel kw'es le tés te ílh a skwól**>, //x^w=ɛ[=Aa=]y=íwəl tə-l s=q'él=əwəl k^w-əs lə tés tə ʔí-t ʔɛ s-k^wá:l//, /'I'm happy that it has reached your birthday., Happy Birthday to you./, literally /'is happy my thoughts, feelings that it it did reach the past your birth'/, usage: used to sing the "Happy Birthday to You" song, attested by NP (and now taught to the Elders Group and to students), <**tsel t'í:lemet xwoxweyíwel te ílh á skwól**>, //c-əl t'í:l=əm=əT x^w=ɛ[=Aa=-C₁ə-]y=íwəl tə ʔí-t ʔɛ s-k^wá:l//, /'I sang (sing it to s-o) "Happy Birthday to You" to someone./, attested by EB approved this sentence constructed by a staff class member, Elder's comment: "one must say whose birthday it is [by inflecting t'í:lemet]".
- <**kwól**>, free root //k^wál//, EB ['corn'], ['Zea mais'], ASM ['introduced by non-Indians (Hudson's Bay Co.), and since grown by some Stó:ló people, past and present'], borrowed from English /kórnr ~ kó:n/ *corn*, perhaps through Chinook Jargon, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.
- <**p'əq' q'áq'et'em kwó:l**>, EB, FOOD *white sweet corn* (lit. white + sweet + corn), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**Kwó:le**>, free root //k^wá:lə//, PLN ['Cottonwood Corner'], ASM ['a corner in Sardis, B.C.'], ASM ['this name goes back to the 1890's at least but occurs only after white settlement in the area, so after 1858'], borrowed from English /kórnr ~ kó:nə/ *Corner*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DF 6/9/77.
- <**kwólòmèt**>, TVMO /'escape (from slavery for ex.), get out (from being snowed in or snagged in river for ex.)'/, see kwá:.
- <**kwò:lxw**>, ABFC /'drop s-th (accidentally), let s-o go'/, see kwá:.
- <**kwómexw**>, us //k^wáməx^w//, EZ /'salmon after spawning, with no more eggs'/, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**kwómkwem**>, SD ['thudding (of footsteps or horses hooves on ground)'], see kwém.
- <**kwósel**>, us //k^wásəl//, WETH ['star'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others, other sources: ES /k^wásəl/, also <**kwó:sel**>, //k^wá:səl//, attested by BJ.
- <**kwótawi ~ kwótewi**>, us //k^wátəwi ~ k^wátəwi//, EZ /'eel, Pacific lamprey, western brook lamprey'/, ['*Entosphenus tridentatus*, *Lampetra richardsoni*'], syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**kwóte**>, free root //k^wátə//, SOC ['quarter (coin)'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon <**quarter, kwata**> /kwáta/ *quarter* Johnson 1978:391, Thomas 1970:79, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**kwótxwem**>, SD /'roaring (of falls, for ex.), rumbling (of falls, thunder, quake, rockslide, etc.)'/, see kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.

- <**kwótxwem** ~ **kwótxwem**>, mdls //k^wátx^w=əm ~ k^wátx^w=əm//, SD /'to rumble, to roar'/, semantic environment ['especially of water, also of thunder, earthquake, rockslide, etc.'], (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, AD, also <**kwó:txwem**>, //k^wátx^w=əm//, attested by Elders Group, also <**kwótxwem**>, //k^wátx^w=əm//, SD ['make a banging sound'], semantic environment ['of waterfalls, of hammering or banging'], attested by EB, also <**kwótxwem**>, //k^wátx^w=əm//, also /'be roaring'/, semantic environment ['example of water'], attested by AD, example: <**kwótxwem te stó:lô**>, //k^wátx^w=əm tə s=tá:lô//, /'The river is roaring.'/, attested by AD.
- <**Kwótxwem Stó:lô**>, cpds //k^wátx^w=əm s=tá:lô//, PLN /'Eagle Falls" on the west side of Harrison Lake, probably Walian Creek falls'/, ASM ['a waterfall where lots of eagles gather'], literally /'rumbling river'/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb nominal, attested by EL, source: place names file reference #119.
- <**kwótxwem**>, cts //k^wát[-ə-]x^w=əm//, SD /'roaring (of falls, for ex.), rumbling (of falls, thunder, quake, rockslide, etc.)'/, (<e-infix> continuative), phonology: vowel infix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb.
- <**kwétxwt**>, pcs //k^wa[=Aə=] 'tx^w=T//, SD /'to rattle s-th inside'/, (<e-ablaut> derivational), phonology: ablaut, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC.
- <**Kwótxwem Stó:lô**>, PLN /'Eagle Falls" on the west side of Harrison Lake, probably Walian Creek falls'/, see kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.
- <**kwó:thet**>, ABFC /'to gallop'/, see kwá:.
- <**kwótl'thet**>, ABFC /'flipping around (of fish), struggling (of anything alive trying to get free)'/, see kwá:.
- <**kwoxw**>, bound root //k^wax^w knock, rap//.
- <**kwxwà:ls**>, sas //k^wax^w=é·ls//, ABFC /'knock (once), rap'/, BLDG, HARV, (<=à:ls> structured activity (non-continuative)), phonology: vowel-loss, zero-grade root due to strong-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, JL (Tait), also <**kwxwá:ls**>, //k^wax^w=éls//, attested by Elders Group 10/27/76.
- <**kwókwexwels**>, cts //k^wá[-C₁ə-]x^w=əls//, ABFC /'knocking, rapping'/, BLDG, HARV, (<-R1-> continuative), (<=els> structured activity (continuative)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also <**kwó:kwexwels**>, //k^wá[-C₁ə-]x^w=əls//, attested by JL, also <**kwokwxwá:ls**>, //k^wá[-C₁ə-]x^w=é·ls//, also /'knocking (like on a door)'/, (irregular) <-R1-> continuative but <=á:ls> structured activity (non-continuative)), attested by EB.
- <**kwókwexwem**>, iza //k^wá[-C₁ə-]x^w=əm//, ABFC /'knocking, rapping (in the distance), tapping'/, (<-R1-> continuative), (<=em> intransitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <**kwóxwet**>, pcs //k^wáx^w=əT//, ABFC /'knock on s-th'/, BLDG, MC, *beat a drum rejected, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, example: <**kwóxwet te q'éwet**>, //k^wáx^w=əT tə q'éwət//, /'beat a drum'/, attested by EB.
- <**kwókwexwet**>, cts //k^wá[-C₁ə-]x^w=əT//, ABFC /'knocking on s-th'/, BLDG, MC, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <**kwókwexwet te q'éwet**>, //k^wá[-C₁ə-]x^w=əT tə q'éwət//, attested by EB.
- <**kwókwexwetsesem**>, mdls //k^wá[-C₁ə-]x^w=əcəs=əm//, cts, ABFC /'knocking with one's hand'/, (<-R1-> continuative), lx <=etses> on the hand, with the hand, (<=em> middle voice), phonology:

reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**kwxwó:mels**>, sas //k^wax^w=á·mə=əls//, EB /'shiny black mountain huckleberry, also called a mountain blueberry by the speakers/, ['*Vaccinium membranaceum*'], ASM ['several varieties are known to the Stó:lô people: sour, or sweet; round, pear-shaped, or flatter [BH TTC]; tall, or shorter [AC]; they are picked at Hemlock Valley (summits of logged off sections especially) (above Chehalis) and many other spots (esp. logged-off areas nowadays); one harvesting technique was to rap or knock the branch and the berries would fall off--thus the name; shiny, deep-purple to black, glossy berries, real juicy, found high up in the mountains, right up on the mountain top; some describe them as wine-colored; ripe in August or early fall'], literally /'knock berry structured activity continuative/, lx <=ó:me> berry, (<=els> structured activity (continuative), sometimes used as nominalizer as here), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group 3/1/72, also <**kwxwó:méls**>, //k^wax^w=á·mə=əls//, attested by BJ, also <**kwxwó:móls**>, //k^wax^w=á·má=əls//, attested by AC, also <**kwxwóméls**>, //k^wax^w=ámə=əls//, attested by TM, BH TTC, Elders Group, also <**kwxwómels**>, //k^wax^w=ámə=əls//, attested by Elders Group, Deming, EL.

<**Kwókwxwemels**>, pln //k^wəx^w=á[=M2=]mə=əls//, PLN ['village or area on north side of Suka Creek (which is on the east side of the Fraser River)], literally /'lots of black huckleberries/, (<metathesis type 2> plural), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, AK, source: place names file reference #149.

<**kwóxwemal ~ kwóxwmal**>, df //k^wáx^w=(ə)məl or k^w[=D=]áx^w=məl//, IDOC ['hand rattle of Indian doctor or shaman'], SPRD ['deer hoof rattle of spirit-dancer (stick with deer hoof rattles tied onto it)'], ASM ['made with deer hooves inside a leather bulb tied onto a stick'], also /'deer hooves/' (attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), possibly root <**kwóxw**> knock, rap or possibly root <**kw'óxwmal ~ kwóxwemal**> hoof, phonology: <=D=> deglottalization if derived from kw'óxwmal, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group 4/5/78 and 3/21/79.

<**kwóxwemal ~ kwóxwmal**>, IDOC ['hand rattle of Indian doctor or shaman'], see kwoxw.

<**kwóxwet**>, ABFC ['knock on s-th'], see kwoxw.

<**kwóye**>, bound root or stem //k^wáy(=)ə//, root meaning uncertain but perhaps <**kwiy**>=>, bound root, ABFC /'move/, with continuative <**kwóy**>=> /'moving/, plus <=e ~ =a> 'living thing'.

<**skwóye** or **Skwóye**>, df //s=k^wáyə//, EZ /'Douglas squirrel, possibly a character name, i.e. Squirrel', ['*Tamiasciurus douglasi mollipilosus*'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Meeting 2/11/76.

<**kwóyethet**>, pcrs //k^wi[=Aá=]y=əT=ət//, /'to duck/, probable root <**kwiy**>=> 'move', with <=Aó=> continuative (as in <**kwóy**>=> 'moving'), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<**kwóythesem**>, ABFC ['shaking one's head side to side (as in saying no)'], see kwíythesem.

<**kwó:yxthet ~ kwó:yexthet ~ kwó:yxethet**>, TVMO /'moving, moving oneself/itself/, see kwíyx.

<**Kwókwá'átem** ?>, us //k^wok^wεʔéltəm ?//, PLN ['a tributary of Atchelitz Creek'], source: Wells 1965:13 <koh-kwah-AHL-tuhm>; said to mean place where a brave found his bride, comment: if Wells' gloss has any validity the root could be kwà:l to hide and thus Kwekwà:ltem /R5=k^wè·l=T=əm/ or /R5=k^wè·l=təm/ could be place where she was hidden with R5= resultative or continuative, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer and <=em> place of or <=tem> stative participle, phonology: reduplication,

<**Kwókwélem** ?>, us //k^wók^wələm ?//, PLN ['Post Creek'], source: Wells 1966 <KOHK-oh-lum>, comment: if kw is right in both positions the root could be kwól gold if gold was found in historic

times, or kwà:l *to hide* if something was hidden here or if some Indian people hid here, or kwel=*grasp, hold* as in kwelá:t *grasp it, hold it* or kwél(:)em *get, fetch*, or the root in skwél *waterfall*, etc., etc.; =em could be *place of* or *middle* or *intransitive*; the reduplication could be of several types (infixing or prefixed with ablaut or stress shift) and could mean *continuative, plural, diminutive*, etc., or just *derivational*, Carlson, McHalsie & Perrier 2001:142 has "you think somebody is talking back there, but it's your own voice (echo)" but I have only found <wélwelàm ~ wélwelà:m> *to echo, echoing* and <Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwôxwe'áqel> *Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island*, literally /'imitating a voice/ from <xwexwe'á> *copy, imitate*. However, in light of the 2001 work above, most likely the root is kwà:l *to hide* as I speculated and the place name <Kwókwelem> (as the Stó:lô atlas (the 2001 work above) has it, meaning *place to get hidden* with <=em> *place to have/get*).

<kwôxweth>, us //kʷóxʷə̀//, EZ /'coho salmon, silver salmon/, ['*Oncorhynchus kisutch*'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, AC, Elders Group 3/1/72, other sources: ES, JH /kʷóxʷə̀/, H-T02 <kô'kwats>, also <kwôxweth>, //kʷóxʷə̀//, attested by AC, BJ, also <kwéxweth>, //kʷéxʷə̀//, attested by AD.

<temkwôxweth>, dnom //təm=kʷóxʷə̀//, TIME /'coho salmon time, August to September/, (<tem=> *time for, season for*), syntactic analysis: nominal, source: DJ:WS of Sardis.

<Lkwôxwethem>, dnom //l=kʷóxʷə̀=əm//, PLN ['*Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake*'], ASM [a coho spawning ground], literally /'coho salmon place/, (<l= poss. ~ lexw=> *always*), lx <=em> *place of*, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by EL, Salish cognate: Squamish /n- ~ nəxʷ-/ (n- before consonants proper, i.e. not before vowels or semivowels w, y) (*prefix referring to location on, in, at, over (a surface), by way of; (in some body part words which are surfaces of others); (with root /ʔin-/ meaning 'one body part; the other body part'); nomina agentis (one who does X); in body part descriptions (incl. body part insults); (other uses too)* K67:310, 113-116.

<kwôxwethel>, dnom //kʷóxʷə̀=təl//, FSH ['coho net'], lx <=tel> *device, thing for*, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<kwôxwethel>, FSH ['coho net'], see kwôxweth.

<kwse>, DEM /'the (female, near but not visible), (female, near but not in sight) (translated by gender specific words in English, like aunt, etc.)/, see kw.

<kws ...-s ~ kwses ~ kw'es ...-s>, CJ /'that he, that she, that it, that they/, see kw.

<kwsú:tl'ò>, PRON [that's her (absent)], see kw.

<kwsú:tl'ò>, PRON /'that's her (absent), she (absent)/, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<kwsú:tl'ò:lh>, PRON [that was her (deceased)], see kw.

<kwsú:tl'ò:lh>, PRON /'that was her (deceased), she (deceased)/, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<kwtxwéltsep ~ kwetxwéltsep>, FIRE /'bring in firewood, bring wood in/, see kwetáxw.

<kwthá>, free root //kʷə̀é//, MC [a pile], LAND, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL, NP, Deming (Fish Camp 7/19/79).

<kwthát>, pcs //kʷə̀é=T//, MC [pile it], LAND, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL, NP, Deming (Fish Camp 7/19/79).

<skwthá>, stvi //s=kʷə̀é//, MC [piled up], LAND, (<s=> *stative*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL, NP, Deming (Fish Camp 7/19/79), example: <ô li kwethew skwthá>, //ʔo li kʷətʰ=əw s=kʷə̀é//, /'Oh look at how it's piled., Oh there's lots of piles./, attested by JL, NP, Deming (Fish Camp 7/19/79).

<**kwthát**>, MC [*'pile it'*], see kwthá.

<**kwthe**>, DEM [*'the (male or gender unspecified, near but not in sight)'*], see kw.

<(kw)the **tátí:m**>, SOC [*'the messenger'*], see tà:m.

<**kwthú:tl'ò**>, PRON [*'that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him (absent), it's her (absent)'*], see kw.

<**kwthú:tl'ò**>, PRON [*'that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent)'*], see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<**kwthú:tl'òlem**>, PRON [*'that's them (absent, not present)'*], see kw.

<**kwthú:tl'òlem**>, PRON [*'that's them (absent, not present), they (absent)'*], see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<**kwthú:tl'ò:lèməlh**>, PRON [*'that was them (deceased), they (deceased)'*], see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<**kwthú:tl'òlèməlh**>, PRON [*'that was them (deceased)'*], see kw.

<**kwúkw**>, free root //k^wúk^w//, FOOD [*'to cook, cooking'*], borrowed from Chinook Jargon <**cook**> /kúk/ *cook* itself < English /kók/ *cook* (Johnson 1978:295), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also <**kú:k**>, //kú:k//, attested by EB, AC, example: <**le kú:k kw cheláqelhelh**>, //lə kú:k k^w cəlɛq=əʔ=əʔ//, [*'She cooked yesterday.'*], syntactic analysis: ambiguous past3 intransitive verb demonstrative article adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB.

<**skwúkw**>, dnom //s=k^wúk^w//, FOOD [*'cooking, (cooking) food'*], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by MH, also <**skú:k**>, //s=kú:k//, attested by AC, example: <**etsel hó:qwlexw te skú:ks**>, //ʔə-c-əl há-q^w=ləx^w tə s=kú:k-s//, [*'(I smelled her cooking.)'*], syntactic analysis: auxiliary past1s transitive verb demonstrative article nominal-possessive3, attested by AC, also <**skúk**>, //s=kúk//, attested by EB, <**qp'á:qet ta' skúk**>, //qp'^w=é-q=əʔ t-ɛʔ s=kúk//, [*'Put a lid on your cooking.'*], attested by EB, <**yéq^w ta' skwúkw**>, //yəq^w t-ɛʔ s=k^wúk^w//, [*'Your cooking is burning.'*], attested by MH (Deming).

<**kwukwáwt^w**>, dnom //k^wuk^w=éwt^w//, BLDG [*'cookhouse, kitchen'*], FOOD, lx <=**áwt^w**> *building, room*, phonology: variable-grade root, strong-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, CT, HT, EB, AD, example: <**alétsa te kwukwáwt^w**>, //ʔeləcə tə k^wuk^w=éwt^w//, [*'Where is the kitchen?, Where's the cookhouse.'*], attested by AD.

<**kwukwáwt^w**>, BLDG [*'cookhouse, kitchen'*], see kwúkw.

<**kwúkwemels**>, free root //k^wúk^wəməls//, EB [*'cucumber'*], [*'Cucumis sativus'*], ACL [*'introduced by non-Indians'*], FOOD [*'pickle'*], ACL, borrowed from probably English /kyúkəmbɹz/ *cucumbers* or possibly an unattested Chinook Jargon word in turn from English /kyúkəmbɹz/, grammatical comment: could easily be reanalyzed as fitting Halkomelem patterns, i.e., k^wú[=R1]=m=əls with =əls *thing for* used in some derived nominals, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL, NP, Deming (all at Fish Camp 7/19/79).

<**sth'íth'eqw kúkumels** or **sth'íth'eqw kwúkwemels**>, FOOD *relish* (lit. chopped + cucumber), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**t'át'ets'em kúkumels** or **t'át'ets'em kwúkwemels**>, FOOD *pickles* (lit. sour + cucumber), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**ts'áyxw kúkumels** or **ts'íyxw kwúkwemels**>, EB, FOOD *zucchini* (lit. dried + cucumber), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**kwúkwewels**>, df //k^wú[=C₁ə]=w=əls//, EB possibly [*'high-bush cranberry, more likely squashberry'*], [*'possibly Viburnum opulus, more likely Viburnum edule'*], ASM [*'sour edible berries found in a high bush in round bunches, used as medicine, sample from Chehalis village identified as high-bush cranberry or squashberry'*], (<=R1=> meaning uncertain here), lx <=**els**> *device, tool, thing for or*

structured activity (non-continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Tait*, attested by CT, HT, also <**kwúkwels**>, //k^wúk^wəls//, dialects: *Chill.*, *Cheh.*, attested by AC, NP, Elders Group, <**kwúkwewels sqe'óleq**w (or better: **qwemchó:ls sqe'óleq**w)>, FOOD *cranberry juice* (lit. highbush cranberry + fruit juice (or better:) bog cranberry + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**kwúkwstú:p**>, HHG /'pot-bellied stove, cook-stove/, see stú:p.

<**kwú:l**>, bound root //k^wú·l//, reanalyzed from free root //sk^wú·l//, SCH ['school'], see **skwú:l**.

<**kwú:ls**>, ABFC ['hang onto s-o'], see kwél.

<**kwú:ltel**>, PLAY /'wrestling, fighting/, see kwél.

<**kwú:t**>, pcs //k^wú·=T//, SOC /'take s-th, accept s-th, get s-th, fetch s-th, pick s-th up/, MC, possibly root <**kwél**> *grab, grasp, hold??*, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, EB, ASM ['catch it, grab it'] (RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)), example: <**lí iyólem kw'els kwú:t ò**>, //lí ʔəy=ál=əm k^w'əl-s k^wú·=T ʔà//, /'Is it alright if I (just) take it?/, attested by Elders Group, <**kwú:t (te, ta) sqwemá:y**>, //k^wú·=T (tə, t-ɛ) s=q^wəm=é·y//, /'take (the, your) dog/, attested by AC, <**kwútes telí te kw'óxwe**>, //k^wú·=T-əs təlí tə k^w'áx^wə//, /'He took it from the box./, attested by EB, <**kwútes telí (tl'á'altha, tl'elôwe)**>, //k^wú·=T-əs təlí (ë'-C₁é=?ɛlèɛ, ë'ə-lówə)//, /'He took it from (me, you (sg.))./, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by Elders Group, <**chel we lhqélexw westámes kw'e le kwú:tes**>, //c-əl wə ʔ=q'əl=ləx^w wə=s=tém=əs k^w'ə lə k^wú·=T-əs//, /'I know what he took./, attested by EB, <**kwútes te lepál tl'esu kw'oqwethóxes**>, //k^wú·=T-əs tə ləpél ë'ə=s=u k^w'aq^w=əT-áx^y-əs//, /'He took the shovel and hit me./, attested by Elders Group, ASM ['get s-th, fetch s-th'], <**le kwú:tes**>, //lə k^wú·=T-əs//, /'He got it., He fetched it./, attested by AC, ASM ['pick s-th up'], <**kwútes te smált qesesu lomethóxes**>, //k^wú·=T-əs tə s=mélt qə-s-əs-u lam=əT-áx^y-əs//, /'He picked up the rock and threw it at me (throw it at s-o)./, attested by AC.

KW'

<=kw' ~ =ekw'>, possibly //k'w ~ =ək'w//, perhaps /'round, around in circles'/, SH, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, also <=ekw'>, // =ək'w//; found in <tl'ámkw'em>, //ë'ə[=AÉ=]m=k'w=əm//, /'(have) sound of popping small round things'/, <xwélek'w'>, //x'él=ək'w//, /'to wrap'/ (compare root in <xwél=p'> to fan or <xwà:l=x> lift s-th), <xwélkw'>, //x'él=k'w//, /'to eddy'/, <xep'kw'á:ls>, //xəp'k'w=é:ls//, /'chew with a crunch'/, <xep'ék'w'>, //xəp'ə[= '=]k'w//, /'make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.)'/, <xet'kw'á:ls>, //xət'k'w=é:ls//, /'carve wood, whittle'/, <xéykw'et>, //xəy=k'w=əT//, /'chew s-th hard (apple, pill, etc.)'/.

<kw'á:lem>, mds //k'w'él=l=əm//, FOOD ['serve oneself (mainly soup and liquids)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, BHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /k'wan-ʔán?/ to ladle (tr.) W73:156, K69:77.

<kw'áles>, ABDF /'both burned, (many got burned)'/, see kw'ás.

<kw'alqéy'ls>, sas //k'w'í=lq=ə[=M2=]ls or k'w=ələq=íls or k'w'él=ləq=íls//, FSH ['hanging a net'], possibly root <kw'i(y)> climb, possibly <=aleq> net, wave, (<=els> structured activity continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: <kw'alqéy'ls te swéltel>, //k'w'əlqíls tə s=wél=təl//, /'hanging a net'/, attested by EB.

<kw'álx> or <s(i)kw'álx>, possible root or stem //k'w'él(=)x// or //sik'w=él(=)x//, meaning unclear but in the second possible etymology the root is <síkw'>, //sík'w//, ['get skinned'] with vowel loss before <=á:l> similar to, -like, or part/portion and <=x> distributive, all around with the idea of the white feathers "skinned off like" or "skinned off part/portion" or "similar to skinned off" (metaphorically that they are not there leaving the brown head feathers).

<skw'álx>, df //s=k'w'él(=)x// or more likely //sik'w=él(=)x//, EZ ['immature bald eagle'], ASM ['before the head feathers turn white, age one to three years'], ['Haliaeetus leucocephalus'], possibly <s=> nominalizer) or <síkw'>, //sík'w//, ['get skinned'], possibly <=x> distributive, all around, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 2/13/80, 3/15/78, also <skw'álx>, attested by Elders Group 2/18/76, also <skw'á:l'x>, attested by Elders Group 6/4/75, also <sqw'á:l'x>, attested by Elders Group 3/1/72, also <skw'álx ~ sqw'álx>, also /'golden eagle'/.

<kw'á:l'xw> or <sekw'á:l'xw>, possible root or stem //k'w'él=l=x'w or sík'w=él(=)x'w//, meaning unclear, though perhaps for the second etymology root <sekw'> as in <sekw'emiy>, /'birch, western white birch'/ from <síkw'>, free root //sík'w//, ['get skinned'], see síkw', plus <=á:l'xw> leaves or <=altxw> house.

<Skw'á:l'xw>, df //s=k'w'él·l'x'w//, PLN ['a little bay or eddy on Harrison River about two miles downriver from Chehalis'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 9/7/77, other sources: H-T04:315 skwa^ltuq (macron over u, ^ over the a) a camp about two miles below Chehalis village in a sunny bay, abandoned before 1904 but marked by an old logging camp of the early white settlers, said to mean literally sheltered (the latter points to a form Skwált'xw perhaps (root <kw'á:l> hide, <=altxw> house).

<kw'á:lhém>, df //k'w'ə[=AÉ=]†=əm//, BSK ['little berry basket'], ASM ['tied around the waist in front, when full dumped into larger berry basket on ground, made of same design and shape as big berry basket (i.e. with two sides trapezoidal, tapering at bottom)'], HARV, probably root <kw'élh> spill (into), (<a-ablaut> derivational), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chilliwack, also <lí:latses>, dialects: Tait.

<**kw'aq**> bound root //k'w'Éq// *lie on one's back*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /k'w'Éq/ *lie on back, fall on back* H76:256

<**kw'aqálém**>, mdls //k'w'Éq=i[=AÉ=]l=əm//, incs, ABFC [*'lie down on one's back*], (<=íl> *go, get, become, come*, <=em> *middle voice*), phonology: i → a ablaut derivational, updrifting of stress on final syllable, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC; found in <**kw'aqálémha**>, /'Lie down on your back./, attested by IHTTC, contrast <**kw'e'íyeqel** ~ **kw'e'íqel**>, //k'w'əʔí=qəl//, ABFC /'lie on one's back, on his back/ from root <**kw'e'í** ~ **kw'í** ~ **kw'í**>, //k'w'əʔí ~ k'w'ʔí ~ k'w'í//, ABFC /'lie? with surface facing up, sticking up, on the side? or edge?/ + <=qel> *head*.

<**skw'okw'qá:q** ~ **skw'okw'qáq** ~ **skw'òkw'qáq**>, dnom //s=k'w'ak'w'qÉ·q ~ s=k'w'ak'w'qÉq ~ sk'w'ək'w'qÉq, probably s=k'w'É[=AaC₁ə=]q=V1'C2//, EZ [*'American*], [*'Turdus migratorius caurinus*], ASM [*'migrates south in winter unlike the varied thrush (sxwík')*], (<s=> *nominalizer*), probably root <**kw'aq**> *lie on one's back*, possibly <**o-ablaut plus =R1=>** *continuative or derivational*, possibly <=áq> *on the penis, male* or possibly an otherwise very rare =V1C2 reduplication perhaps cognate with *out-of-control* in other languages, phonology: possible ablaut, possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ, EL, Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/18/76, 6/4/75, 3/19/75), other sources: ES /sk'w'qÉq/ *robin, varied thrush*, H-T s'kukòkác (macron over the u) *robin (Merula migratoria)*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-k'w'q-áq/ *robin* (derived from root /k'w'Éq/ *be split (ab. tree)(for ex. of a branch hanging from a tree)* W73:218, K67:294, Lushootseed /s-k'w'əqíq/ *robin* (< root /k'w'Éq/ *fall/lie on back* so named because it tilts its head back when singing) H76:256, example: <**qweloythí:lem te skw'okw'qáq**>, //q'w'əl=ayè(ə)l=əm tə s=k'w'ak'w'qÉq//, /'Robins are singing (making music)./, attested by Elders Group.

<**kw'aqálém**>, ABFC [*'lie down on one's back*], see kw'e'í ~ kw'í ~ kw'í.

<**kw'ás**>, free root //k'w'És//, ABDF [*'get burned (of human or creature)*], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, JL, example: <**le kw'ás**>, //lə k'w'És//, /'He got burnt., She got burnt./, attested by AC, <**chexw kw'ás**>, //c-əx'w k'w'És//, /'You got burnt./, attested by AC, <**tsel kw'ás**>, //c-əl k'w'És//, /'I got burned./, attested by EB, <**kw'ás te téxwthelh**>, //k'w'És tə tɛx'wəʔ//, /'The tongue got burned./, attested by EB.

<**kw'áles**>, plv //k'w'É[-lə-]s//, ABDF [*'both burned, (many got burned)*], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL.

<**kw'ásem**>, iza //k'w'És=əm//, FOOD [*'to toast by a fire (of smoke-cured fish, dried fish), get toasted by fire (of smoke-dried fish)*], ASM [*'often done before eating the fish, done till the skin gets toasted, the toasted skin is eaten too, also warms it and brings out the flavor and oil to make it moister*], (<=em> *intransitivizer*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, AK.

<**kw'áset**>, pcs //k'w'És=əT//, FOOD [*'toast it by a fire (of smoked fish)*], (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming.

<**kw'ósthet**>, incs //k'w'É[=Aá=]s=èəʔ//, WETH [*'get warm (of weather)*], (<=thet> *inceptive, get, become*), phonology: =thet triggers o-ablaut of most root a-vowels, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Deming, also <**kw'ó:sthet**>, //k'w'É[=Aá=]s=èəʔ//, attested by EB, example: <**me kw'ó:sthet**>, //mə k'w'á:s=èəʔ//, WETH [*'summer*], literally /'It starts to get warm./, attested by EB, <**kw'ósthet te swáyel**>, //k'w'á:s=èəʔ tə s=wéy=əl//, /'The weather has gotten warm., The weather has gotten warmer./, attested by EB, <(le, ulh) kw'ósthet te swáyel>, //(lə, ʔuʔ) k'w'ás=èəʔ tə s=wéy=əl//, /'The day is getting warm./, literally /'the day (it past tense, already) got warm./, attested by Deming.

<**kw'ók'w'es**>, stvi //k'w'É[=Aá(=)C₁ə=]s//, DESC [*'be hot, be warm*], WETH, TCH, (<**ó-ablaut** and/or **reduplication type 1**> *stative*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC, BJ, RP, Deming, DM, Elders Group, other sources: ES /k'w'á-k'w'əs/ *warm*

(as in *warm day*), example: <**kw'okw'es qó:**>, //k'wák'wəs qá://, /'It's hot water.'/, attested by EB, <**kw'okw'es swáyel**>, //k'wák'wəs s=wéy=əl//, /'It's hot weather.'/, attested by EB, <**kw'okw'es speháls**>, //k'wák'wəs s=pəh=él//, /'It's a warm wind., It's a hot wind.'/, attested by AC, <**ts'áts'el kw'okw'es telowáyel**>, //c'éc'əl k'wák'wəs təla=wéy=əl//, /'It's really hot today.'/, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by EB, RP, also <**ts'áts'el ô kw'okw'es telowáyel**>, //c'éc'əl ʔow k'wák'wəs təla=wéy=əl//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by EB, RP, <**kw'okw'es te swáyel**>, //k'wák'wəs tə s=wéy=əl//, /'The day is hot.'/, attested by Deming, <**ôwe ís ólew(e) kw'okw'es**>, //ʔówə ʔí-s ʔál-əw k'wák'wəs//, /'It's lukewarm.'/, literally /'It's not too hot.'/, attested by EB, <**ôwe olésu kw'okw'es te qó:**>, //ʔówə ʔal-ə-s-u k'wák'wəs tə qá://, /'The water is not too hot., It's just lukewarm water.'/, attested by EB.

<**xwelítemelh xeyeslótel** (or **kw'okw'es kwémlexw s'élhtel**>, EB, FOOD *ginger* (lit. white man style + wild ginger (or) hot + root + food), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**skw'okw'es**>, dnom //s=k'wɛ[=AáC₁ə=]s or s-k'wɛ[=AáC₁ə=]s//, WETH ['heat'], syntactic analysis: may be an inflected rather than derived nominal, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, attested by DM, example: <**kwes we tl'e hó:y te skw'okw'es**>, //k'wə-s wə ɛ' a há-y tə s-k'wák'wəs//, /'(which is when the heat is finished)'/, semantic environment ['when asked for the word for autumn, fall'], attested by DM 12/4/64.

<**temkw'okw'es**>, ds //təm=k'wɛ[=Aá=]s//, TIME ['summer'], WETH, literally /'time for hot, hot season'/, (<**tem**=> *time for, season, time*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, also <**temkw'ó:kw'es**>, //təm=k'wɛ[=Aá(=)C₁ə=]s//, phonology: reduplication, attested by DM, Elders Group, also <**temkw'ólekw'es**>, //təm=k'wɛ[=Aá=lə=C₁ə=]s//, (<**le**-> *plural*), literally /'time for many heats, hot seasons, hot times'/, attested by Elders Group 3/12/75.

<**kw'esélets**>, //k'wɛ[=Aə=]s=ələc//, TCH /'hot on the rump, hot seat'/, ABDF ['burned on the rump'], lx <=**élets**> *on the rump*, (<**e**-ablaut> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SP, AK.

<**kw'síws**>, //k'wɛs=íws//, HUNT ['singe the hairs off skin'], ABDF, lx <=**íws**> *on the skin*, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**kw'esó:ythel**>, //k'wɛ[=Aə=]s=á'yèl//, ABDF ['burned on the lips'], lx <=**ó:ythel**> *on the lip(s), in the jaw, on the jaw or chin*, (<**e**-ablaut> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also /'burn one's tongue or mouth (poss. this gloss is an error for *burned on the lips or jaw or chin*)'/, attested by EB.

<**kw'ésqel**>, //k'wɛ[=Aə=]s=qəl//, ABDF ['burned in the throat'], lx <=**eqel**> *in the throat*, (<**é**-ablaut> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, also /'burned on the mouth, (or perhaps better: *burned in the throat, burned in the mouth*)'/, attested by Elders Group.

<**kw'éstses**>, //k'wɛ[=Aə=]s=cəs//, ABDF /'burned on the finger or hand, burnt the hand, a hand got burnt'/, (<**é**-ablaut> *resultative*), lx <=**tses**> *on the hand, on the finger(s)*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, AC.

<**kw'éssel**>, //k'wɛ[=Aə=]s=x'əl//, ABDF ['burned on the foot'], (<**é**-ablaut> *resultative*), lx <> *on the foot, on the leg below thigh*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, JL.

<**kw'síts**>, dnom //k'wɛs(=)íc//, EZ /'rainbow trout, prob. also *coastal cutthroat trout*/, ['*Salmo gairdneri*, prob. also *Salmo clarki clarki*'], possibly root <**kw'ɛs**> *burn*, possibly <=**íc**> *on the back*, since it has red stripes on its back, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 7/9/75, JL

5/8/79, other sources: ES /k'w'sí-c/ *cutthroat trout*, JH /k'w'sí-c/ *cutthroat trout*, H-T k-ôse'tc (macron over e also) *trout (Salmo sp.)*, also <**kwesích**>, //k'w'əsíc//, also /'trout salmon, small spring salmon [sic?]/, attested by Elders Group 3/1/72, also <**qw'esíts ~ qw'esí:ts**>, //q'w'əsíc ~ q'w'əsí-c//, also /'trout/, attested by BJ 12/5/64 p.304.

<**kw'ásem**>, FOOD /'to toast by a fire (of smoke-cured fish, dried fish), get toasted by fire (of smoke-dried fish)/, see kw'ás.

<**kw'áset**>, FOOD ['toast it by a fire (of smoked fish)'], see kw'ás.

<**kw'át**> bound root, //k'w'ət//, WATR *trickling*

<**kw'átem**>, df //k'w'ət=əm//, WATR /'trickling, dribbling, water bubbling up in a river, add water to a container, water running under/, (<=em> intransitivizer or middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 9/7/77, Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed /k'w'ád-ad- dip it out, also <**kw'át'em**>, //k'w'ət'=əm//, also /'trickling, dribbling/, attested by IHTTC, also /'trickling (of water)/, attested by SP (in Elders Group 7/13/77), also <**sqwátem**>, //s=q'w'ət=əm//, also /'trickling, running under/, attested by LJ (in Elders Group 7/13/77), example: <**sqwátem te qó:**>, //s=q'w'ət=əm tə qá://, /'Water (of a river) is trickling (or running) under the tree./.

<**kw'tómés**>, ds //k'w'ε[=Aá=]t=ə[=M2=]m=əs or k'w'ət=əm=á[=M2=]s//, WATR /'(rain or sweat) trickling down one's face/, root <**kw'át**> *trickling*. lx <=es ~ =ós> on the face, (<metathesis type 2> derivational), phonology: metathesis, perhaps ablaut a → o triggered by =es ~ =ós on the face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 9/7/77.

<**Skw'átets**>, dnom //s=k'w'ət=əc//, PLN /'Squatits village on east bank of Fraser river across from the north end of Seabird Island, Peters Indian Reserves #1, 1a, and 2 on site of Squatits village/, literally /'trickling water in the back/, ASM ['named after trickling water because trees grew on roots here above ground and water trickled under the trees in seasons when waterfalls were going'], root <**kw'át**> *trickling*. lx <=ets ~ =íts> on the back, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by LJ and JL (History tape 4/7/78), IHTTC (AK, others), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):24, 25, also <**Sqwátets**>, //s=q'w'ət=əc//, Elder's comment: "more modern pronunciation", example: <**esesu e Th'qwélhcha te lí te Skw'átets**>, //ʔə-s-əs-y=u ʔə è'q'w=əʔcε tə lí tə s=k'w'ət=əc//, /'and it's just Th'qwélhcha that's [the bay] at Skw'átets/, attested by JL (History tape #34, 4/7/78).

<**kw'át'el**>, probably root //k'w'ət'əl//, EZ /'mouse, probably includes at least: *white-footed deer mouse, cascade deer mouse*, and the post-contact *house mouse*, respectively/, ['*Peromyscus maniculatus, Peromyscus oreas, and Mus musculus domesticus*'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group 3/1/72, other sources: JH /k'w'ət-el/ *mouse*, also <**kw'á:t'el**>, //k'w'ət'əl//, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<**kw'elókw't'el**>, ds //k'w'[-əl-]ε[=AáC₁ə=]t'əl//, EZ ['a few mice'], (<-el-> infix plural), (<á-ablaut and R1> diminutive), phonology: infixed plural, ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**kw'áth'eletsem**>, MC ['wobbling on its bottom'], see kw'eth'ém.

<**kw'át'l**>, free root //k'w'ət'əl//, ABFC /'have intercourse, fuck/, usage: a "bad word", taboo-word on par with English fuck, with same shock value, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Salish cognate: Squamish /k'w'át' / *futuere* [Latin for 'to have intercourse'] W73:110, K69:77, Lushootseed /k'w'át' / as in /ləcu-k'w'át' / *copulating* (Lushootseed /ləcu-/ is *continuative*), a less refined term than Lushootseed /qədəb/ H76:252; found in <**kw'át'l'ha**>, //k'w'ət'əl-ʔε//, /'Fuck., Have intercourse./, (<-lha> imperative, 2s).

<**kw'át'l'et**>, pcs //k'w'ət'əl=əT//, ABFC /'have intercourse with s-o, fuck s-o/, usage: a taboo-word, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, Salish cognate in part: Squamish /k'w'át' -an/ *futuere* (tr.) ['to have intercourse (tr.)'] W73:110, K69:77.

<**kw'okw'etl'élmel**>, cts //k'wε[=AaC,ə]=j̄'='élmə//, ABFC ['thinking about having intercourse'], literally /'having intercourse in the mind/, lx <=**élmel**> *in the mind, thinking about*, (<**o-ablaut and R1**> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<**kw'átl'et**>, ABFC /'have intercourse with s-o, fuck s-o/, see kw'átl'.

<**kw'áts ~ kw'éts**>, bound root //k'w'éc ~ k'w'éc// see.

<**skw'áts**>, dnom //s=k'w'éc//, ABFC /'eyesight, sight/, LT, (<**s=**> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, example: <**stselá:l te skw'áts**>, //s=cəlé:l tə s=k'w'éc//, /'Her eyes are fading., [Her eyesight is fading.]/, attested by AC.

<**kw'átset**>, pcs //k'w'éc=əT//, ABFC /'look at s-th/s-o, examine s-o/s-th/, MED ['examine s-o (like a doctor)'], SOC /'come to see s-o/s-th, visit s-o/, SCH ['read it (see well enough to read it)'], (<**=et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, Deming, SJ, EB, other sources: JH /k'w'éc=əT/ *to look, watch, see s-th*; found in <**kw'átsetlha**>, //k'w'éc=əT-ʔə//, /'Look at it./, (<**-lha**> *imperative 2s*), attested by AC, <**kw'átsethòx**>, //k'w'éc=əT-áxʔ//, [k'w'écəèàxʔ], /'look at me, examine me, come see me/, <**kw'átsethòmè**>, //k'w'éc=əT-ámə//, [k'w'écəèàmə], /'come to see you, come see you, look at you (like a doctor), examine you/, example: <**míchxw q'ó:lthet kw'átsetólxw ówe híthes**>, //mí-c-xw q'á=l=T-ət k'w'éc=əT-álxw ʔówə híè=əs//, /'Come back and see us soon./, syntactic analysis: lack of conjunctions like kw'as or qésu seems unusual, attested by EB, <**milh kw'átsethò:m wàyèlès**>, //mi-ʔ k'w'éc=əT-à-m wèy=əl=əs//, /'Come and seem me tomorrow./, attested by Deming, <**ewá:lh me kw'átsethò:m**>, //ʔəwə-əʔ (or ʔəwə-é-ʔ) mə k'w'éc=əT-à-m//, /'Does he ever come to see you?/, attested by EB, <(s)kw'áy kw'els kw'átset te pípe>, //(s)k'w'éy k'w'ə-l-s k'w'éc=əT tə pípə//, /'I can't read the paper., I can't see the paper./, attested by SJ (Deming).

<**kw'ók'w'etset**>, cts //k'wε[-AáC,ə]-c=əT//, ABFC ['looking at s-th/s-o'], SOC ['seeing s-o (i.e. visiting s-o)'], (<**ó-ablaut and R1**> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, BJ, AC, example: <**líchxw wekw'ák'w'etset**>, //lí-c-xw wə-k'wε[-AáC,ə]-c=əT//, [líçxw wək'w'ók'w'écɪt], /'Are you looking at it?/, attested by BJ 5/64.

<**kw'étslexw**>, ncs //k'wε[=Aé]=c=l-əxʔ//, [k'w'úcləxʔ ~ k'w'éccləxʔ], ABFC /'see s-o/s-th, catch sight of s-th/s-o/, LT, (<**é-ablaut**> *derivational or non-continuative*), comment: Suttles ca1984 shows such a vowel change as *perfective* in Musqueam (another name for what I'm calling here non-continuative) for a group of TAT roots including root /k'w'éc/, (<**=lexw**> or <**=l**> *non-control transitivizer*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, BJ, AD, EB, LJ (Tait), Elders Group, BHTTC, IHTTC, Deming, other sources: ES /k'w'écələxʔ/ *see*, example: <**me kw'étslexw**>, //mə k'w'éc=l-əxʔ//, /'to catch sight of s-th/, attested by EB, <**tsel kw'étslexw te spá:th tl'ésu lé me théxw**>, //c-əl k'w'éc=l-əxʔ tə s=pé-è ɛ'és-s-u lə mə èəxʔ//, /'I caught sight of a bear and it disappeared./, attested by EB, <(tsel, í:lhtsel) kw'étslexw>, //(c-əl, ʔí-ʔ-c-əl) k'w'éc=l-əxʔ//, /'I saw it., I saw him., I saw her., I saw them./, attested by BHTTC, Elders resp., <**tsel (kw'étslòmè, kw'étslòlè, kw'étslòlé talhwèlèp)**>, //c-əl (k'w'éc=l-ámə, k'w'éc=l-álə, k'w'éc=l-álə tɛ=ʔwóləp)//, /'I saw (you, you folks, you folks (crowd, the gang).)/, attested by AC, <**líchxw (kw'étslòx, kw'étslòlxw, kw'étslexw, kw'étslexw yithá, kw'étslexw yi í:mex)**>, //lí-c-xw (k'w'éc=l-áxʔ, k'w'éc=l-álxʔ, k'w'éc=l-əxʔ, k'w'éc=l-əxʔ yi-è-é, k'w'éc=l-əxʔ yi ʔí[---]m=əxʔ)//, /'Did you (see me, see us, see it/him/her/them, see them, see them walking)?/, attested by AC, <**lí(:)tsel kw'étslòmè li té sq'èp**>, //lí(-)c-əl k'w'éc=l-ámə lí tə s=q'èp//, [líɪl k'w'úcləmè li tí sq'èp], /'Did I see you in the crowd?, Did I see you at the gathering?/, attested by AC, <**lí tsel kw'étslòlè li té sq'èp**>, //lí-c-əl k'w'éc=l-álə lí tə s=q'èp//, /'Did I see you people at the gathering?/, attested by AC, <**le kw'étslexwes**>, //lə k'w'éc=l-əxʔ-əs//, /'He saw it., He can see it., (He, She, They, It) saw (him, her, it, them)./, attested by AC, <**étsel kw'étslexw**>, //ʔé-c-əl k'w'éc=l-əxʔ//, [ʔéɪl k'w'úcləxʔ], /'I can

see it., [I could see it., I saw it.]/, attested by AC, <tsel kw'éts(e)lexw te (qéx sthó:qwi, tl'alqtéle)>, //c-əl k'w'éc=l-əx^w tə (qéx s=èá-q^wi, ɛ'a[=l=]qt=élə)//, /'I saw (a lot of fish, a deer).'/, attested by AC, <kw'étslexwes thú:tl'ò>, //k'w'éc=l-əx^w-əs è=ú·=è'á//, /'She saw it!/, */'He saw her./' rejected, syntactic comment: shows this independent pronoun functions only as subject or shows that it is taken as subject even in syntactic object position when the verb has both 3rd person subject and 3rd person object, attested by IHTTC, *<kw'étslexwes thú:tlò tú:tlò> rejected, //k'w'éc=l-əx^w-əs è=ú·=è'á t=ú·=è'á//, /'She saw him./, syntactic comment: rejected as "broken" Halkomelem showing either that two independent pronouns are not tolerated syntactically adjacent or that both would have to be subject pronouns, attested by IHTTC, <tsel kw'etslòmè qe Bob>, //c-əl k'w'éc=l-ámə qə báb//, /'I saw you and Bob./, syntactic comment: shows conjoining of pronoun affix and a nominal as object by embedding, attested by LJ (one of the most fluent Tait speakers)(Elders Meeting 7/5/78), *<kw'étslexwlha> rejected, //k'w'éc=l-əx^w-tə//, /'See it./, Elder's comment: "This can't be said because kw'étslexw is not done on purpose.", syntactic comment: shows imperative and non-control transitives are semantically incompatible and not allowed together, attested by EB, <éwechel í kw'étslexw>, //ʔəwə-c-əl ʔí-l k'w'éc=l-əx^w//, /'I didn't see it./, syntactic comment: subjunctive subject pronoun on auxiliary verb after vneg, attested by AD, <eweche'átlh kw'étslexw>, //ʔəwə-c-əl-é(t) k'w'éc=l-əx^w//, /'I haven't seen them./, phonology: shows Tait dialect allows dropping of l from -tsel, attested by AD, <skw'áy kw'es kw'étslexw te theqát>, //s=k'w'áy k'w'ə-s k'w'éc=l-əx^w tə èəqét//, /'They couldn't see the trees./, usage: from the Story of the Flood, attested by AC, <skw'áy kw'as kw'étslexw ikw'eló; st'át'el; lí kw'e sle'ó:lwelh te lálém>, //s=k'w'áy k'w'ə-s k'w'éc=l-əx^w ʔi=k'w'ə=lá; s=t'é[=C₁ə=]; lí k'w'ə s=ləʔé=álwəʔ tə léləm//, /'You can't see it; it's not showing; it's on the other side of the house./, attested by EB, <mekw'ewát kw'étslexwes te swíyeqe>, //mək'w'əwét k'w'éc=l-əx^w-əs tə s=wíyəqə//, /'The man saw everyone., The man caught a glimpse of everyone (implying he saw each in a state of undress or the like).'/, attested by EB, (semological comment: this alloeme is not obligatory, but is common; I used some sentences verbally and in lessons with kw'étslexw and found that it caused elders to chuckle; they advised I avoid it in the semantic environment /'one person sees another person (esp. of the opposite sex)/' in lessons unless wanting to allow the ambiguity of ['X saw Y'] and ['X saw Y undressed']; this is perhaps stronger than the same ambiguity that might be present in English /'John caught a glimpse of Mary'/).

<kw'ók'w'etslexw>, cts //k'w'ε[-AáC₁ə-]c=l-əx^w//, [k'w'ák'w'əcləx^w], ABFC ['seeing s-o'], (<ó-**ablaut and R1**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<kw'étskw'ets>, chrs //k'w'ε[=Aá=]c=C₁əC₂//, [k'w'úck'w'əc ~ k'w'éc'w'əc], SOC ['expect'], literally /'characteristically looking'/, ds //C₁əC₂ *characteristic*//, phonology: é-**ablaut** automatic before =doubling suffix with e, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972).

<kw'étskw'etsmet>, iecs //k'w'ε[=Aá=]c=C₁əC₂=məT//, SOC ['expect s-o'], ds //C₁əC₂ *characteristic*, <=met> *indirect effect control transitivizer*//, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972, 1/7/76), also <kw'ók'w'etsmet>, //k'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=]c=məT//, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, attested by EB, example: <etsel kw'étskw'etsmet>, //ʔə-c-əl k'w'ε[=Aá=]c=C₁əC₂=məT//, [ʔicɪl k'w'úck'w'əcmət], /'I expect someone./, attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972).

<Kw'okw'echíwel>, df //k'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=]c=íwə//, [k'w'ak'w'əèíwə], PLN /'Wahleach Bluff, a lookout mountain with rock sticking out over a bluff, also the lookout point on Agassiz Mountain', ASM ['Wahleach Bluff divides Ruby Cr. and Wahleach; a ladder goes up the rock and major electric power lines cross the Fraser River there above Ruby Cr.; the Agassiz Mountain lookout is a

different bluff which is also used as a modern fire lookout today'], literally /'looking out (for s-o), looking (with binoculars)'/, probably <**o-ablaut** (or underlying **ó-ablaut**) and **R1**> *derivational* or *continuative*, lx <=**íwel**> *on the inside*, phonology: stress valence of the suffix here is stronger than that of the infix, ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (History tape #34 4/7/78, also 8/30/77), IHTTC.

<**kw'ótsest**>, pcs //k'wε[=Aá=]c=əs=T//, [k'wácɪst], ABFC /'stare at someone's face, look at s-o's face, stare at s-o, look at s-o'/, SOC, lx <=**es**> *on the face*, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: ó-ablaut on root a triggered by =es, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also <**xwkw'ótsest**>, //xw=k'wε[=Aá=]c=əs=T//, (<**xw**> (*meaning unclear, often used with =ós ~ =es 'on the face'*)), attested by IHTTC, example: <**xwkw'ótsesthòmè**>, //xw=k'wε[=Aá=]c=əs=T-ámə//, [x'w'k'wácɪsèàmə], /'stare at you'/, phonology: downshifting, <**kw'otsesthóx**>, //k'wε[=Aá=]c=əs=T-áx//, [k'w'acɪsèáx], /'stare at me, look at me'/, attested by Elders Group 5/26/76.

<**xwkw'ókwtsest**>, cts //xw=k'wε[=Aá=][-C₁ə-]c=əs=T//, ABFC /'staring at s-o'/, (<**-R1-**> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC; found in <**xwkw'ókwtsesthòmè**>, //xw=k'wε[=Aá=][-C₁ə-]c=əs=T-ámə//, [x'w'k'w'ák'w'əcɪsèàmə], /'staring at you'/, phonology: downshifting, attested by IHTTC.

<**kw'okw'etsíls**>, sas //k'wε[=Aa=][-C₁ə-]c=íls//, cts, [k'w'ak'w'əcɪls ~ k'w'ək'w'əcɪls], ABFC /'staring'/, (<**o-ablaut**> *derivational*), (<**-R1-**> *continuative aspect*), (<=**íls**> (irregular for =els) > *structured activity continuative*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<**kw'echó:sem**>, mdls //k'wεc=á:s=əm//, [k'w'əèá:səm], ABFC /'look at one's face'/, lx <=**ó:s**> *on the face, in the face*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: stress-valence of lexical suffix here stronger than that of root, destressing of /ε/ converts it here to /ə/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<**skw'ikw'echó:sem**>, dmn //s=C₁í=k'wεc=á:s=əm//, HHG /'mirror, (probably *small mirror*)'/, literally /'something little to see one's face'/, (<**s**> *nominalizer*, R4= *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<**skw'echó:stel**>, dnom //s=k'wεc=á:s=təl//, BLDG ['window'], HHG ['mirror'], literally /'device to see face, thing to see in the face'/, (<**s**> *nominalizer*), lx <=**ó:s**> (*in the*) *face*, lx <=**tel**> *device, thing to*, phonology: stress-valence of first suffix stronger than that of root, causing /ε/ to become /ə/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <**skw'echóstel**>, //s=k'wεc=á:s=təl//, attested by IHTTC, example: <**lhxeyléxlha stetís te skw'echóstel**>, //†x=íl=éx^y-†ε s=C₁ə=tís tə s=k'wεc=ás=təl//, /'Stand near the window.'/, attested by IHTTC.

<**skw'echó:steló:les**>, dnom //s=k'wεc=á:s=təl=á:ləs//, CLO ['eyeglasses'], literally /'window(s) on the eyes, mirror(s) on the eyes, device on the eyes for seeing faces'/, (<=**ó:les**> *on the eyes*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 7/9/75.

<**kw'echú:yel**>, ds //k'wεc=ú:yəl//, [k'w'əèú:yɪl], FSH /'check a net or trap (for fish)'/, HUNT /'check a net or trap (for animal)'/, lx <=**ú:yel**> *net*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, also <**kw'echó:yel**>, //k'wεc=ó:yəl//, [k'w'əèó:yɪl], /'check fish nets'/, dialects: *Upriver Halkomelem dialects [Nicomen]*, attested by PK (at Fish Camp 7/11/78), also <**kw'echá:yel**>, //k'wεc=é:yəl//, /'check fish nets'/, dialects: *Matsqui*, attested by PK (at Fish Camp 7/11/78).

<**kw'ókwtsexel**>, cts //k'wε[=Aá=][-C₁ə-]c=x'əl//, [k'w'ák'w'əcx'ɪl], HUNT /'tracking, following prints'/, literally /'examining foot(prints)'/, (<**ó-ablaut**> *derivational*), (<**-R1-**> *continuative*), lx <=**xel**> *on the foot, footprints*, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**kw'átset**>, ABFC /'look at s-th/s-o, examine s-o/s-th'/, see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

<kw'áx ~ kw'x ~ kw'xá>, bound root //k'w'Éxʷ ~ k'w'xʷ ~ k'w'xʷÉ// *count*.

<kw'xá:m>, ɪzʷ //k'w'Éxʷ[-M1-==əm//, NUM ['count'], (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (intransitive), phonology: metathesis, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, other sources: ES /k'w'xʷÉ·m/ *count*, JH /k'w'xé·m/ *to count*, Salish cognate: Squamish /k'w'š-ímʔ/ *count (act.-itr.)*, k'w'š-át *count (tr.)* W73:68, K69:76, also <kw'xám>, //k'w'Éxʷ[-M1-=(ə)m//, attested by Deming (3/16/78), also /'counting'/, phonology: perhaps in error as continuative as stressed intransitivizer is usually non-continuative, attested by EB (5/4/76); found in <kw'xá:mchexw>, //k'w'Éxʷ[-M1-==əm-c-əxʷ//, /'Count./, (<chexw> mild imperative 2s), attested by AC, example: <léwe kw'xá:m>, //l'éwə k'w'Éxʷ[-M1-==əm//, [l'ówə k'w'xʷá·m], /'You count./, attested by AC, ASM ['different speakers count on their fingers in different ways:'], ASM [1) left hand up, each finger touched with index finger of opposite hand, little finger one to thumb five, right hand down thumb six to little finger ten; 2) another way is both hands down, bend each finger down at its middle joint keeping the rest of the finger and hand held horizontal, left little finger one to thumb five, right thumb six to little finger ten'], attested by AD, ASM ['(left-handed): one = touch left little finger to left thumb, etc., five = hold out left thumb, six = touch right index finger to right thumb, ten = hold out right thumb'], attested by TM, ASM ['left hand facing person counting, one = touch little finger with right index, then fold down, etc., five = thumb, six = right thumb touched with index of hand facing away'], attested by NP, ASM ['right first, palms outward, fingers bent down, index finger raised = one, second finger raised also = two, third finger raised also = three, little finger also = four, thumb spread = five, thumb of left spread = six, seven = index left, ten = little finger'], attested by TG, ASM ['right first, hands horizontal like playing piano, little finger taps down = one, thumb taps = five, left thumb taps = six, little finger left = ten'], attested by PK, ASM ['right first, thumb holding fingers bent, little finger up = one, thumb out = five, bend fingers and repeat, little finger up right = six, etc.'], attested by Flossie Joe, ASM ['palms outward, right first, fingers held by thumb, little finger raised = one, five = thumb, six = left thumb, etc.'], attested by EB, ASM ['start with left (sic right?), fingers spread, one = fold down little finger, five = fold thumb, six = thumb of right (sic left?), seven = fold down index, etc.'], attested by Flora Julian (sister of NP), living at Matsqui, ASM ['one through five on hand facing person counting, six through ten on right hand facing away, right index points to left first, one = to index left, four = to little finger, five = to thumb left, six = to right thumb (with left index), seven = to right index, ten = to little finger right'], dialects: *Matsqui (Deming elders group)*, attested by GC (brother of AH), ASM ['(right-handed): hands facing person counting, touch right index to left hand first, one = to thumb, two = index, five = little, six = touch left index to right thumb, seven = to right index, etc.'], dialects: *Matsqui (Deming elders group)*, attested by AH, ASM ['hands face away from person counting, bend fingers down, little finger right hand = one, right thumb = five, left thumb = six, etc.'], dialects: *Katzie*, attested by EP, Salish cognate: Lillooet (Port Douglas dialect)(Wally Henry, young fluent speaker): right hand first, hand points up and is brought down with index finger pointing at hearer = one, arm is raised again at elbow to point up then brought down to point at hearer again with index and first finger = two, etc., thumb and whole hand points (hand held vertical with thumb on top and finger directly underneath) = five, six = index of left points, ten = thumb and whole hand brought down, Salish cognate: Thompson (Madeline Charlie): right hand faces away and left faces toward person counting, bend fingers down, right index finger = one, little finger right = four, left index = five, left little finger = eight, left thumb = nine, right thumb = ten, Salish cognate: Lushootseed (Skagit dialect)(LG)(right-handed): touch right index to left hand first, one = to left thumb, two = to left index, five = to left little, six = touch left index to right little finger, ten = to right thumb, Skagit numbers /də̀'úʔ/ [də̀'óʔ ~ də̀'úʔ] *one*, /sáʔíʔ/ *two*, /ʔíxʷ/ *three*, /bú·s/ [bú·s ~ bó·s] *four*, /c'ə́láə/ [c'ə́láəc] *five*, /yə́láə/ [yə́láəc] *six* (/yə́láəi/ *other hand*), /c'úkʷs/ *seven*, /tqáəi/ *eight*, /x'ə́l/ *nine*, /ʔúʔub/ *ten*, Salish cognate: Squamish (Louise Bolan)(left-handed): hands face away from person counting, right hand

folds little finger down = one, right thumb = five, left thumb = six.

<**kw'áxem**>, cts //k'w'Éx^y=əm//, NUM ['counting'], (<**lack of metathesis type 1**> *continuative*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<**skw'exá:m**>, dnom //s=k'w'Éx^y=M1=əm//, NUM ['number'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, also <**ts'kw'Éx**>, //c'-k'w'Éx^y//, comment: ts' may be error for ts; the form may be confusion with ts'kw'Éx *twenty*, attested by AC, example: <**skw'í:l te ts'kw'Éxs ta qwlhí:xel**>, //s=k'w'í:l tə c'w'Éx^y-s t-ε q'w'Éx^y=x^yəł//, /'What is the number of your shoe?/, literally /'is how many of a cycle the number of the your shoe?/, attested by AC.

<**mekw'stám skw'xám ~ mekw'stám skw'áxem**>, cpds //mƏk'w=s=tÉm s=k'w'Éx^y=M1=əm ~ mƏk'w=s=tÉm s=k'w'Éx^y=əm//, NUM //math, mathematics//, morphosememic development (SMM), semantic comment: from lit. "everything (in) numbers", attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**kw'xát**>, pcs //k'w'Éx^y[-M1-]=T//, NUM /'count them, count s-th/, (<**metathesis type 1**> *non-continuative*), (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, AC, Elders Group; found in <**kw'exátlha**>, //k'w'Éx^y[-M1-]=T-ɬε//, /'Count it./, attested by AC, example: <**l stl'í: kw'els kw'exá:t tel sth'í:m**>, /l s=é'í k'w'ə-l-s k'w'Éx^y[-M1-]=T t-əł s=é'í-m//, /'I want to count my berries./, attested by AC, <**kw'xát á:lhtel**>, //k'w'Éx^y[-M1-]=T ʔÉ-ɬtəł//, /'count them/, attested by Elders Group, <**kw'xátes te staliqiw**>, //k'w'Éx^y[-M1-]=T-əs tə s=t[-əł-]iqiw//, /'He counts horses./, attested by EB.

<**kw'áxt**>, cts //k'w'Éx^y=T//, NUM /'counting them, counting s-th/, (<**lack of metathesis type 1**> *continuative*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, also <**kw'íxat**>, //k'w'ε[-Aí-]x^y=əT//, attested by EB, example: <**kw'íxates te staliqiw**>, //k'w'ε[-Aí-]x^y=əT-əs tə s=t[-əł-]iqiw//, /'He's counting horses./, attested by EB, <**kw'áxtes te táles**>, //k'w'Éx^y=T-əs tə tÉłə-s//, /'He's counting his money./, attested by AC.

<**skw'ekw'íx**>, strs //s=C₁ə=k'w'ε[=Aí=]x^y//, NUM ['be counted'], (<s=> *stative*, <R5=> *resultative*), (<**í-ablaut**> *derivational* or *stative*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL (Joe Lorenzetto), example: <**lulh skw'ekw'íx**>, //lə=wɬ s=C₁ə=k'w'ε[=Aí=]x^y//, /'(They're) already counted./, attested by JL.

<**ts'kw'Éx**>, possibly root //c'k'w'Éx^y or c[=G=]k'w'ε[=Aé=]x^y//, [c'k'w'íx^y], NUM ['twenty'], probably root <**kw'Éx**> *count*, possibly <ts=> *have, get*, possibly <=G= (glottalization)> *derivational*, possibly <**é-ablaut**> *derivational*, phonology: possible glottalization, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: num, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, DM, BJ, CT, others, other sources: ES /c'k'w'Éx^y/, JH /c'k'w'Éx/, also <**tskw'Éx ~ ts'kw'Éx**>, //ck'w'Éx^y ~ c'k'w'Éx^y//, attested by AC; found in <**ts'kw'Éxtset**>, //c'k'w'Éx^y-c-ət//, /'We're twenty., There's twenty of us./, attested by AC, example: <**ts'kw'Éx qas kw'e léts'e**>, //c'k'w'Éx^y qəs k'w'ə lÉc'əł//, /'twenty-one/, attested by AC, BJ, also <**ts'kw'Éx qas te léts'e**>, //c'k'w'Éx^y qəs tə lÉc'əł//, attested by CT 9/5/73.

<**ts'ekw'xále**>, ds //c'k'w'ə[=M1=]x^y=Éłə//, NUM ['twenty people'], lx <=ále> *people*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <**ts'kw'Éx mestiyexw**>, //c'k'w'Éx^y məstiyəx^w//, attested by AC.

<**ts'kw'exáleqel**>, ds //c'k'w'əx^y=Éłəqəł//, NUM ['twenty containers'], lx <=áleqel> *containers*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.

<**ts'kw'xó:s**>, ds //c'k'w'x^y=á.s//, NUM ['twenty dollars'], lx <=ó:s> *on the face, round thing, dollar*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <**ts'ekw'xó:s**>, //c'k'w'ə[=M1=]x^y=á.s//, attested by AC (11/30/71).

<**skw'exó:s ~ skw'xó:s**>, dnom //s=k'w'əx^y=á.s ~ s=k'w'x^y=á.s//, WETH ['moon'], semantic environment ['used when pointing or describing'], TIME ['month'], semantic environment ['used when counting'],

(<s=> nominalizer), probably root <kw'ax> count, also see under that root, lx <=ó:s> on the face, round thing, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), BJ (12/5/64, 5/64), EB, Elders Group, IHTTC, NP, other sources: JH /sk'wáxá:s/ ~ /ʔqé-lc' / moon, (semological comment: many interesting morphosememic shifts can be seen in the expressions for the phases of the moon below), ASM ['moon'], example: <lulh xelo:kw' te skw'exó:s>, //lθ=uʔ x'ólá.k'w tθ s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s//, /'The moon is full./, literally /'the moon past already is circular./, attested by AC, <selíts' te skw'exó:s>, //s=(ə)lθ[=Aí=]c' tθ s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s//, /'It's full moon, The moon is full./, ASM ['about the middle of the Stó:lô month'], attested by Elders Group 3/12/75, <léts' skw'exó:s ~ slíts' skw'exó:s>, //lθc' s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s ~ s=lθ[=Aí=]c' s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s//, /'full moon/, attested by IHTTC, <léts'e(s) skw'xó:s>, //lθc' θ(s) s=k'w'x'ý=á:s//, /'first quarter of the moon, new moon; one month/, ASM ['this is the beginning of the Stó:lô month'], attested by DM 12/5/65, <xáws te skw'exó:s>, //x'Éws tθ s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s//, /'It's first quarter moon./, literally /'The moon is new./, (semological comment: this differs from the English "new moon" which is all dark; a drawing of this moon shows it as a crescent with horns facing left), attested by Elders Group 3/12/75, <me pélekw te xáws skw'exó:s>, //mθ pélekw' tθx'Éws s=k'w'əx'ý=ás//, /'The new sliver of moon has appeared., The new crescent moon has appeared./, literally /'the new moon has come to appear, come up on the horizon, come out from behind something./, attested by IHTTC, <lhséq' skw'xó:s>, //ʔ=séq' s=k'w'x'ý=á:s//, /'a half-moon/, attested by DM 12/4/64, <yuwál lhséq' te skw'exó:s>, //yuwél ʔ=séq' tθ s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s//, /'It's the first half-moon./, literally /'The moon is first half./, ASM ['a drawing of this moon shows the right half visible'], attested by Elders Group, <lhséq' te skw'exó:s>, //ʔ=séq' tθ s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s//, /'second half-moon, The moon is in second half., The moon is half./, literally /'The moon is half./, ASM ['a drawing of this moon shows the left half visible, the expression is said to be the only way to refer to the second half-moon in contrast to the expression for the first half-moon, but it can also be used for any half-moon'], attested by Elders Group, <th'éx te skw'exó:s>, //è'əx tθ s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s//, /'It's a new moon (dark)./, literally /'The moon is burnt out./, attested by Elders Group, <th'éth'ex te skw'exó:s>, //è'ə[-C₁ə-]x tθ s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s//, /'It's the last quarter moon./, literally /'The moon is burning out./, attested by Elders Group 3/12/75, <kw'e'ós skw'exó:s>, //k'w'əʔ=ás s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s//, /'It's a quarter moon with horns up./, literally /'it's a face-up moon/, attested by IHTTC, <kw'élh skw'exó:s>, //k'w'əʔ s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s//, /'It's a quarter moon with horns down (straight down or down left or down right)./, literally /'it's a spilled moon/, attested by IHTTC, <lhékw'qsel te skw'exó:s>, //ʔ'ók'w=qsel tθ s=k'w'əx'ý=ás//, /'The moon is in the day-time sky (when the sun is out too)./, literally /'The moon tripped., The moon hooked its nose./, attested by IHTTC, <stámcha skw'exós kw'e atse ôw me pélekw>, //s=tém-cε s=k'w'əx'ý=ás k'w'ə ʔεcε ʔəw mθ pélekw'//, /'What is the next moon to appear?/, literally /'what will be the moon that next comes to appear/, attested by IHTTC, <lálems te skw'exó:s>, //léləm-s tθ s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s//, /'halo around the moon/, literally /'the house of the moon/, attested by Elders Group, <q'elóts'eqw(em te skw'exó:s)>, //q'əlác' =əq' (=əm tθ s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s//, /'(the moon has a) halo/, literally /'(the moon has a) rainshelter/, attested by Elders Group, ASM ['month'], ASM ['each month began with the first sliver of moon after the burnt out moon; Old Louie from Skw'átets (grandfather of Mrs. Steven Kelly, Agnes Kelly's grandmother) could tell time by the sun with a stick sun-dial or without; he also had knotted rags to tell days and months; he was first cousin to Joe Lorenzetto's grandmother (Fish Camp 7/19/78)], <kw'í:l skw'xó:s>, //k'w'í:l s=k'w'x'ý=á:s//, /'how many months/, semantic environment ['how many months (old) is that child?'], attested by AC, <stám te skw'exó:s>, //s=tém tθ s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s//, /'What month is it?, What moon is it?/, (semological comment: a typical answer might be: Tem'elíe (May, salmonberry time)), attested by IHTTC (Calendar Lesson), <kw'e les hó:ys te skw'xó:s>, //k'w'ə lε-s há-y-s tθ s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s//, /'the last day of the month/, literally /'what has-gone finished of the month/, attested by EB, <skw'exó:s sq'óq'ey>, //s=k'w'əx'ý=á:s s=q'ó[-C₁ə=]y//, /'menstruation/, ABDF, literally /'moon sickness/,

attested by NP.

<**kw'áxem**>, NUM ['counting'], see kw'áx.

<**kw'áxt**>, NUM /'counting them, counting s-th'/, see kw'áx.

<**kw'á:y ~ kw'áy**>, bound root //k'w'É-y ~ k'w'Éy//, EFAM /'impossible, can't be'/, VALJ ['wrong'], MOOD, CJ, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, rarely a free form, Salish cognate: Squamish /k'w'áy/ *be impossible, wrong* W73:294, K67:346, K69:77; found in <**kw'á:ya ~ kw'á:ye**>, //k'w'É-yÉ ~ k'w'É-yØ//, /'is it impossible, can't?, can?'/, (<-a ~ -e> interrogative, yes/no question), attested by AC, example: <**kw'á:ya kw'as kw'Étslexw**>, //k'w'É-y-É k'w'-É-s k'w'Éc=l-Øx'w//, /'Can you see it?'/, attested by AC, <**kw'É:ye kw'as kw'ÉtslexwÉlep**>, //k'w'É-y-Ø k'w'-É-s k'w'Éc=l-Øx'w-ÉlØp//, /'Can you all see it?'/, attested by AC.

<**skw'á:y**>, stvi //s=k'w'É-y//, EFAM /'it is impossible, it can't be, it never is'/, VALJ ['be wrong'], MOOD, CJ, (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, also <**skw'áy**>, //s=k'w'Éy//, attested by EB, Deming, IHTTC (SP, NP, AD, AK, DC, EB), BHTTC, Elders Group, ASM ['it can't be'], example: <**skw'á:y kw'els kw'Étslexw**>, //s=k'w'É-y k'w'-Øl-s k'w'Éc=l-Øx'w//, /'I can't see it.'/, literally /'it can't be that I see it, my seeing it can't be'/, attested by AC, <**skw'á:y kw'els q'á:l kw'es lúwes**>, //s=k'w'É-y k'w'-Øl-s q'É-l k'w'-Øs lÉwØ-s//, /'I couldn't believe it was you.'/, literally /'it can't be that I believe that it is you (present ~ recent past tense)'/, syntactic comment: note the 2nd person pronominal verb with 3rd person subject suffix -s, attested by AC, <**skw'á:y kw'as (kw'Étslexw, kw'ÉtslexwÉlep, lám, mÓkw'elep lám)**>, //s=k'w'É-y k'w'-É-s (k'w'Éc=l-Øx'w, k'w'Éc=l-Øx'w-ÉlØp, lÉ=m, mÓk'w'-ØlØp lÉ=m)//, /'You can't (see it, all see it, go, all go)'/, attested by AC, <**skw'á:y kw'es (kw'Étslexwtset, kw'Étslexws, kw'Étslexws á:lhtel)**>, //s=k'w'É-y k'w'Ø-s (k'w'Éc=l-Øx'w-c-Øt, k'w'Éc=l-Øx'w-s, k'w'Éc=l-Øx'w-s ʔÉ-tØl)//, /'We can't see it., He/She can't see it., They can't see it. (resp.)'/, literally /'it can't be that (we see it, he/she/they see it, they see it)'/, attested by AC, <**skw'á:ye kw'els iyáqest**>, //s=k'w'Éy-Ø k'w'-Øl-s ʔiyÉq=Øs=T//, /'Can't I change my money (change money)?'/, attested by Deming, <**skw'áy kw'as qwéles**>, //s=k'w'Éy k'w'-É-s q'ÉlØs(?)//, /'a secret, something you can't talk about'/, (irregular <qwéles> talk about), attested by EB, ASM ['it is impossible'], <**yó:swe weskw'áyes kw'els lám**>, //yá-swØ wØ-s=k'w'Éy-Øs k'w'-Øl-s lÉ=m//, /'Maybe it's impossible for me to go.'/, attested by IHTTC: SP, NP, AD, AK, DC, also <**yó:swe skw'áyes kw'els lám**>, //yá-swØ s=k'w'Éy-Øs k'w'-Øl-s lÉ=m//, attested by IHTTC: EB, also AD, AK, DC, ASM ['it never is'], <**skw'áy kws léps**>, //s=k'w'Éy k'w'-s lØp-s//, /'He never learns his lesson.'/, attested by BHTTC, <**skw'áy kw'els su éyo**>, //s=k'w'Éy k'w'-Øl-s s-u ʔÉy=à//, /'I'm never good.'/, <**skw'áy kws tu kwikwe'átes te sqiqáqs**>, //s=k'w'Éy k'w'-s tu C₁í=k'w'ØʔÉ=T-Øs tØ s=C₁í=qÉq-s//, /'He never stops pestering his little brother., He never leaves (leave alone) his little brother alone.'/, literally /'it never is that he a little bit stops pestering his little brother'/, attested by EB, AD, ASM ['be wrong'], <**skw'á:y te s'iwesá:yllhem**>, //s=k'w'É-y tØ s=ʔiwØs=É-yʔ=Øm//, /'teachings for children that are wrong, (The teachings for children are wrong.)'/, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), <**echxw skw'á:y**>, //ʔØ-c-x'w s=k'w'É-y//, /'You're wrong.'/, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), <**tu skw'á:y**>, //tu s=k'w'É-y//, /'a little bit wrong, not well upstairs (in the mind)'/, attested by Elders Group (1/16/80).

<**kw'á:y**>, free root //k'w'É-y//, ABFC ['get hungry'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (Mar. 1972), LJ, also <**kw'á:y**>, //k'w'É-y//, attested by Deming, LJ, Elders Group (6/28/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /k'w'áyʔ/ *be hungry* and /k'w'ák'w'áyʔ/ *be very hungry* W73:146, K67:346, Lushootseed /k'y-ú-c-Øb/ *starved* H76:240, and Samish /k'w'Éy'k'w'iy'/ *be hungry* G86:91, example: <**Étsulh kw'á:y**>, //ʔÉ-c-(Ø)-uʔ k'w'É-y//, /'I'm hungry.'/, phonology: a few speakers drop the el in -tsel I (non-subordinate subject) in certain environments, largely before -u or -ulh, attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972), <**Éwelhtsel kw'á:y**>, //ʔÉwØ-ʔ-c-Øl k'w'É-y//, /'I'm never hungry.'/, attested

by EB; found in <wekw'á:yàl>, //wə-k'w'ε-y-èl//, /'if I get hungry'/, attested by Elders (6/28/78), example: <xélh tel s'íles lhíl kw'á:y>, //x'ə́t tə-l s=ʔíləs ʔi-l k'w'ε-y//, /'My chest hurts when I get hungry'/, attested by LJ (Elders Group 6/28/78), <le qelámthet tel th'ále lhíl ólew le kw'á:y>, //lə qəl=ém=èət tə-l è'élə ʔí-l ʔál=əw lə k'w'ε-y//, /'My heart gets weak when I get too hungry.'/, attested by LJ (Elders Group 6/28/78); found in <kw'á:ytsel>, //k'w'ε-y-c-əl//, /'I'm getting hungry.'/, attested by Deming.

<kw'ók'w'iy>, stvi //k'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=y]//, ABFC ['be hungry'], FOOD, (<ó-**ablaut** and **-R1**> *stative*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Deming, AC, MH, AD, Elders (Mar. 1972), also <kw'ó:kw'iy>, //k'w'ε[=Aá-C₁ə=y]//, attested by JL; found in <kw'ók'w'iytsel>, //k'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=y]-c-əl//, [k'w'ák'w'iyɕɪ], /'I'm hungry.'/, attested by MH, AD, example: <tsekw'ók'w'iy>, //c-əl k'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=y]//, /'I'm hungry.'/, attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972), <latsullh kw'ók'w'iy>, //lɛ-c-əl-uʔ k'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=y]//, /'I am hungry.'/, literally /'I have already become hungry.'/, attested by Deming, <wiyóhtsel kw'ók'w'iy>, //wə-yâê-c-əl k'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=y]//, /'I'm always hungry., I'm hungry all the time.'/, attested by Deming, <ówetsel kw'ók'w'iy>, //ʔəwə-c-əl k'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=y]//, /'I wasn't hungry.'/, attested by EB, <éwe íhtsel kw'ók'w'iy kw' cheláqelhelh>, //ʔəwə ʔi-ʔ-c-əl k'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=y] k'w' cəlɛqəʔ-əʔ//, /'I wasn't hungry yesterday.'/, attested by EB, <éwelhtsel kw'ók'w'iy>, //ʔəwə-ʔ-c-əl k'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=y]//, /'I'm never hungry.'/, attested by EB.

<temkw'á:y>, ds //təm=k'w'ε-y//, TIME /'hungry time (about mid-April to mid-May), famine (Elders 3/72)'/, FOOD, ASM ['time when people run out of stored food and can't get any fresh; all the spá:lkw (vegetable food, camas) and sq'éyle (dried meat) is gone, no fish running; all the lazy people have to bum food; only the sxwúxwe (ambitious) have enough'], lx <tem=> *time for, season for*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal, attested by IHTTC, also /'famine'/, attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972), comment: this translation may be too strong (see note above), compare <temxwá> *famine, starving time* with root <xwá> *starve*.

<kw'e>, free root //k'w'ə//, DEM /'the (distant and out of sight, remote), (definite but distant and out of sight, remote), the (abstract), a (remote, abstract), some, (indefinite)'/, CJ ['that (abstract subordinating conjunction)'], TIME /'when (simultaneous subordinating conjunction), as'/, syntactic analysis: demonstrative article, demonstrative conjunction, attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, AD, EB, etc., also <kw' ~ kw>, //k'w' ~ k'w'//, attested by EB, ASM ['the (distant and out of sight, remote)'], <li kw'e North>, //li k'w'ə North//, /'in the North'/, attested by AC, ASM ['(definite but remote or distant and out of sight)'], semantic environment ['proper name'], <liye skwetáxw kw'e John>, //lí-ə s=k'w'ətɛxw k'w'ə John//, /'Is John home?'/, literally /'is there yes/no question the/definite (distant and out of sight, remote) John'/, attested by AC, ASM ['(the)(abstract)'], <chap álhtel kw'e cheláqelhelh>, //c-ɛp ʔɛʔtəl k'w'ə cəlɛq=əʔ(-əʔ)//, /'You (plural) ate yesterday.'/, attested by AC, ASM ['(indefinite)'], <lóy sqwálewels tl' Máli kw'e qó:>, //láy s=qwél=əwəl-sə' méli k'w'ə qá-//, /'Mary is only thinking of water.'/, literally /'water (indefinite) is the only thought of Mary'/, syntactic comment: lóy is only adverb/adverbial verb modifies sqwálewel-s *her/his thought* and together form the main verb phrase with adverbial (verb/particle/demonstrative) of the sentence, *is her only thought*; the nominal phrase immediately following a 3rd person possessed form (here sqwálewel-s) is its possessor, thus *is Mary's only thought*; words closer to the beginning of the sentence are foregrounded, thus *only* and then *thought* are foregrounded or emphasized; *water* is syntactically the subject but is not syntactically foregrounded and so occurs at the end of the sentence in the speaker's translation rather than at the beginning where it would be emphasized in English, attested by EB, ASM ['some'], example: <kw' sepli:l ~ kw sepli:l>, //k'w' səpli:l ~ k'w' səpli:l//, /'some bread'/, attested by EB, <axwethóxchxw kw' tí>, //ʔɛxw=əT-áx-y-c-xw k'w' tí//, /'Give me some tea.'/, attested by EB, ASM ['that (abstract coordinating conjunction)'], <t'áyeq' kw'els ólmetsel>, //t'əyəq' k'w'ə-l-s

ʔálməc-əl//, /'mad that I have to wait'/, attested by Elders Group, ASM ['when (simultaneous coordinating conjunction)'], <íłhtsel le qíq' kw'els e só:les>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl lə qí=q' k'wə-l-s ʔə sá:ləs//, /'I went to (go to) jail when I was drunk.'/, attested by Elders Group, <líchxw we'éy el qwóqwel kw'es me kwetxwílem kwtha siyáya>, //lí-c-x' wə-ʔéy ʔəl q'wɛ[=AáC₁ə=]l k'wə-s mə k'wətɛx'w=íl=əm k'w=è-ɛ si=yéyɛ//, /'Were you still talking when your friend came in?'/, attested by AC.

<kw'é>, free root //k'w'ə//, EFAM /'Look., See.'/, semantic environment ['used when showing something to someone'], phonology: has rising tone when used this way, probable clipped form from root kw'éts look, see, syntactic analysis: interjection, syntactic comment: used as a sentence all by itself, attested by AD.

<kw'è>, df //k'w'ə= ` or k'w'ə-ə//, EFAM /'Really. (said in doubt)'/, semantic environment ['used when doubting someone'], (<= `> emphasis or <-è> interrogative, yes/no question), phonology: mid-pitch stress is not a normal part of either the emphasis suffix nor the interrogative suffix; it may be derivational or may be a sentence stress feature; (if the interrogative suffix is correctly analyzed here it is violating the usual rule of vowel merger which makes e + e → a: and the phonotactic rule that e can only be lengthened by <=:> emphasis (schwa-lengthening)), syntactic analysis: interjection, syntactic comment: used as a sentence by itself, attested by AD.

<kw'echó:sem>, ABFC /'look at one's face'/, see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

<kw'echú:yel>, FSH /'check a net or trap (for fish)'/, see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

<kw'ekw'élh>, WATR /'be flowing'/, see kw'élh.

<kw'ekw'ém>, ABFC /'growing up'/, see kw'ém.

<kw'ekw'e'íqw ~ kw'ekw'íqw>, ABFC /'facing up, head sticking up'/, see kw'e'í ~ kw'í ~ kw'í.

<Kw'ekw'e'í:qw ~ Kw'ekw'e'íqw ~ Kw'ekw'í:qw>, PLN /'Kilgard village on Upper Sumas River'/, see kw'e'í ~ kw'í ~ kw'í.

<kw'ekw'í>, TVMO /'climbing, rising'/, see kw'í ~ kw'íy.

<kw'ekw'íxwxel>, CLO /'gumboots, rubber boots'/, see kw'íxw.

<kw'ekw'íythet>, REL /'training'/, see kw'í ~ kw'íy.

<kw'ekw'qwá:lth'átel>, HHG /'stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater, rug-beater'/, see kw'óqw.

<kw'ekw'xwós>, WETH /'hailing (weather)'/, see kw'xwós.

<kw'él>, possible bound root //k'w'əl//, meaning uncertain but prob. *turn, twist*

<skw'elkw'élxel>, df //s=C₁əC₂=k'w'əl=x'ə//, WETH /'whirlwind'/, (<s=> nominalizer, R3= plural or characteristic), (<=xel> precipitation; on the foot), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Deming, compare <q'eyq'elts'iyósem spehá:ls> *whirlwind*.

<kw'él:a ~ kw'éla>, probably root //k'w'əl-ɛ ~ k'w'əlɛ//, ANA /'belly, stomach'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, Elders Group, DM, other sources: ES /k'w'əl-ɛ/ *belly* vs. ES /spəx'w ~ sməq'təl/ *stomach*, H-T<kóéla> *stomach*, Elder's comment: "stomach (inside and outside)(of animal, bird, human, etc.)", attested by AC, contrast <spəxw> *animal tripe (stomach, upper and lower), bowel*, Elder's comment: "some call it that", attested by AC, example: <hí:kw te kw'él:es te músmesò:llh>, //hí-k'w tə k'w'əl-ɛ-s tə músməs=á:l'ł//, /'The calf's belly is big.'/, attested by AC.

<skw'él:a>, ds //s=k'w'əl-ɛ//, BPI /'have a big belly, big-bellied person'/, (<s=> stative ~ s= nominalizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal, example: <chxw xwe'ít telúwe skw'él:a>, //c-x'w x'wə'ít tɛ=ləwə s=k'w'əl-ɛ//, /'What are you doing, you big-belly?'/, attested by

Elders Group.

<**kw'elálh**>, NUM ['how many times'], see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

<**kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw**>, probably root //k'w'elôw ~ k'w'elôw//, ANA /'skin, hide (with/without hair or fur), pelt, sinew/, HUNT, SPRD ['dog-hair blanket dancing apron (DM 12/4/64)'], MC, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, DM, CT, HT, other sources: ES /k'w'elôw-/ skin (hide), H-T kw'elô skin (human) and kw'elô's tE smíyEts (macron over i) skin of an animal, also <**kw'elô:w**>, //k'w'elô.w//, attested by BJ 12/5/64, also /'dog-hair blanket dancing apron/, attested by DM 12/4/64, example: <**kw'elôws te sméyeth**>, //k'w'elôw-s tE s=méyè//, /'the animal's hide, the skin of an animal/, attested by AC, CT, HT, <**hókwex kw'e lháts'tel kw'es máx te kw'eléws te sméyeth**>, //hákw'=əx' k'w'ə ʔi[=Aé=]c'=təl k'w'ə-s mē=x' tE k'w'elôw-s tE s=méyè//, /'use a knife to take off the skin of an animal/, attested by CT, HT, <**p'áth'et te kw'eléws te sméyeth li te st'elákw' siyólh**>, //p'èè'=əT tE k'w'elôw-s tE s=méyè lí tE s=t'elék'w' si=yáʔ//, /'sew the hide of an animal on a circular frame/, attested by HT, <**kw'elô: sp'áp'eth**>, //k'w'elô(·)w s=pé[=C,ə=]è//, /'sinew thread/, attested by DM 12/4/64.

<**kw'elôwáxel**>, ds //k'w'elôw=éxəl//, ANA ['skin of the arm'], lx <=**áxel**> on the arm, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**kw'elôwépssem**>, ds //k'w'elôw=əpsəm//, ANA ['skin of the nape of the neck'], lx <=**épssem**> on the back of the neck, on the back of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**kw'elôweq̄w**>, ds //k'w'elôw=əq̄w//, ANA /'skin of the head, scalp/, lx <=**eq̄w**> on top of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <**kw'éléwôq̄w**>, //k'w'ə[= '=]ləw=əq̄w//, attested by IHTTC; found in <**skw'éléwôq̄ws**>, //s-k'w'éləw=əq̄w-s//, /'his scalp/, (<**s**-> inalienable possession), (<**-s**> third person possessive), attested by IHTTC.

<**kw'elôwíles**>, ds //k'w'elôw=íləs//, ANA ['skin of the chest'], lx <=**íles**> on the chest, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**kw'elôwíts**>, ds //k'w'elôw=íc//, ANA ['skin of the back'], lx <=**íts ~ ewíts**> on the back, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**kw'elôwlhelh**>, ds //k'w'elôw=ʔəʔ//, ANA ['skin of the throat'], lx <=**lhelh**> on the throat, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**kw'elôwó:ythel**>, ds //k'w'elôw=á.yèəl//, ANA /'skin of the mouth, (prob. also skin of the chin or jaw or lips)/, lx <=**ó:ythel**> on the chin, on the jaw, on the lips, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**kw'elókw'exwóles**>, MC ['be box-shaped'], see kw'óxwe.

<**kw'elókw't'el**>, EZ ['a few mice'], see kw'át'el.

<**kw'elôwáxel**>, ANA ['skin of the arm'], see kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.

<**kw'elôwépssem**>, ANA ['skin of the nape of the neck'], see kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.

<**kw'elôweq̄w**>, ANA /'skin of the head, scalp/, see kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.

<**kw'elôwíles**>, ANA ['skin of the chest'], see kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.

<**kw'elôwíts**>, ANA ['skin of the back'], see kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.

<**kw'elôwlhelh**>, ANA ['skin of the throat'], see kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.

<**kw'elôwó:ythel**>, ANA /'skin of the mouth, (prob. also skin of the chin or jaw or lips)/, see kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.

<**kw'elq̄wál**>, TCH /'clubbing many times, hitting many times/, see kw'óq̄w.

<**kw'élwelh**>, df //k'w'él=(é)lwəʔ or k'w'=élwəʔ//, ABFC ['step over something'], possibly <=**élwelh**> on the side, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<**Lexwskw'owôwelh**>, dnom //ləx^w=s=k'w'aw(=)ówəʔ//, PLN /'slough just east of T'ít'emt'ámex (which is at the railway tunnel north of Ruby Creek), slough near Sq'ewá:lxw and just east of Silhíxw (which is creek from Hick's Lake)/, lx <**lexw=s**> something that's always, possibly <=**ôwelh**> canoe, vessel, Elder's comment: "actually derives from kw'élwelh step over something", syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, source: place names reference file #200 and #252, also

<**Kw'elewôwelh**>, comment: perhaps in error, recorded later from memory, attested by AK.

<**kw'élwés**>, probable stem //k'w'élwés//, root meaning unclear

<**skw'élwés**>, df //s=k'w'élwés//, KIN /'child's spouse's parent, child's spouse's sibling, child's in-laws'/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /sk'w'élwés/ relative's spouse's relative, H-T skwóluis (macron over u) sibling's spouse's relations.

<**skw'ekw'ílwes**>, pln //s=C₁ə-k'w'ə[-Aí-]lwəs//, KIN ['children's in-laws'], (semological comment: note that it is the connecting relation that is pluralized here), (<R5-> plural), (<í-ablaut> (an unusual type) perhaps also plural here), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<**kw'ely**>, possible root or stem //k'w'ely//, meaning unclear

<**skw'elyáxel**>, dnom //s=k'w'ely=éxəʔ//, EZ ['bat'], ['order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae'], EZ /'may include any or all of the following (all of which occur in the area): western big-eared bat, big brown bat, silver-haired bat, hoary bat, California myotis, long-eared myotis, little brown myotis, long-legged myotis, Yuma myotis, and possibly the keen myotis, respectively'/, ['Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni'], ASM [it is said if a bat urinates on your head you will die, so if bats are around, cover your head; a bat is classed as a type of bird by some of the most fluent speakers; other fluent speakers say that a bat is a different creature than a sméyeth (animal) or mímeqw (little bird)], (<s=> nominalizer), <=**áxel**> arm, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., Tait, attested by Elders Group, compare <p'ip'eth'eláxel> bat (**Chill. dialect**), other sources: JH /sk'w'ilé.χəʔ/ bat, H-T petspasElákEl (macron over e, umlaut over the á) bat (*Vespertilio subulatus*).

<**skw'íkw'elyáxel**>, dnm //s=C₁í=k'w'ely=éxəʔ//, EZ ['young bat'], (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**kw'élh**>, free root //k'w'élh//, MC /'tip over, spill (of liquid or solid), spilled, spill accidentally'/, semantic environment ['liquid, solid, container'], HHG, FOOD, WATR ['flow'], CAN /'tip over, capsizel/, semantic environment ['canoe'], WETH ['tip (from horizontal or vertical)'], semantic environment ['crescent moon, moon less than full'], phonology: AC's pronunciation, [k'w'élh] could show an underlying /ɛ/ vowel; thus too perhaps the vowel in /k'w'élh/ pour it out, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP, AD, Deming, EB, AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /k'w'élh/ spill (itr.) W73:245, K67:344, Lushootseed /k'w'élh/ spill, pour H76:255, example: <**kw'élh te seplíl**>, //k'w'élh tə səplíl//, /'The flour spilled./, literally /'the bread spilled./, attested by AC, <**le kw'élh te qó:**>, //lə k'w'élh tə qá://, /'The water spilled./, attested by AC, <**kw'élh te sth'í:ms; q'pétlha**>, //k'w'élh tə s=è'í-m-s; q'p=éT-ʔə//, /'His berries spilled; gather them./, attested by EB, <**kw'élh te skw'exó:s**>, //k'w'élh tə s=k'w'əx'á-s//, /'The horns of the crescent or less-than-full moon are tipped./, literally /'The moon is spilled., The moon is tipped./.

<**kw'ekw'élh**>, cts //C₁ə-k'w'élh//, WATR ['be flowing'], semantic environment ['liquid'], (<R5->

continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, AC, also <kw'ék'w'elh>, //k'w'é[-C₁ə-]†//, attested by AC, example: <le kw'ek'w'elh te qó:>, //lə C₁ə-k'w'é† tə qá://, 'The water is flowing.', attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, <li me kw'ék'w'elh te stó:lô li te shxwlísalh>, //li me k'w'é[-C₁ə-]† tə s=tá·low lí tə sx^w=lí-s-ə†//, 'Is the river coming (flowing) through the old riverbed?', literally 'is it start flowing the river in the place where it was long past', attested by AC.

<kw'lhát>, pcs //k'w'ə†=éT or k'w'é†=M1=T//, MC 'pour s-th out, pour out s-th, spill it', semantic environment ['liquid, solid if comprised of many particles or round objects'], HHG, WATR, FOOD, CAN, (<=át> or **metathesis type 1** and <-t> *purposeful control transitive*), phonology: possibly metathesis type 1, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, also <kw'lhá:t>, also 'spill it, turn it on its side', //k'w'ə†=é·T//, attested by Deming, also <kw'elhát>, //k'w'ə†=éT or k'w'é†=ə[=M2=]T//, phonology: possible metathesis type 2, attested by AC, example: <kw'elhát te qó:>, //k'w'ə†=éT tə qá://, 'spill the water', attested by AC.

<kw'lhó:s>, ds //k'w'ə†=á·s//, WATR ['spill (on the face?)'], (<=ó:s> *on the face*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<kw'lhó:st>, pcs //k'w'ə†=á·s=T//, WATR ['pour water on s-th to keep it damp'], semantic environment ['for ex. like on salmon under a sack in the hot weather'], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming.

<skw'álhem>, dnom //s=k'w'é†=əm or s=k'w'ə[=Aé=]†=əm//, BSK ['little berry basket'], ASM ['tied around waist in front, made to same design and shape as the big berry basket, used for dumping handfuls then emptying into large basket on ground'], literally 'something spilled into', HARV, (<s=> *nominalizer*), possibly <á-**ablaut**> *derivational*, (<=em> *intransitivizer*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by Elders Group, compare <lí:latses> *little berry basket (Tait dial.)*.

<kw'elhwát>, PRON 'who else?, who (of several)?, (anybody else (AC))', see wát.

<kw'ém>, free root //k'w'ém//, ABFC ['grow up'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT.

<kw'ek'w'ém>, cts //C₁ə-k'w'ém//, ABFC ['growing up'], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT.

<kw'eqw= ~ kw'qw= ~ kw'oqw>, TCH 'hit with a stick-like object, clubbed', see free root kw'oqw.

<Kw'eqwálíth'a>, PLN 'Coqualeetza stream esp. where it joins Luckakuck Creek, later Coqualeetza (residential school, then hospital, then Indian cultural centre and Education Training Centre)', see kw'óqw.

<kw'eqwelá:xel>, TCH ['hit on the arm'], see kw'óqw.

<kw'eqwíwét>, SOC ['spank s-o'], see kw'óqw.

<kw'eqwxel>, TCH 'hit on the leg, [hit on the foot]', see kw'óqw.

<kw'és>, possible root //k'w'és//, root meaning unclear

<skw'éstel>, df //s=k'w'és=təl//, CAN 'homemade anchor, kilik, calik, (killick)', ASM ['made by sharpening the ends of two hazelnut sticks or axe handles, tying them crossways (like an X), weaving a rock into the center with rope or wire, and fastening short hazelnut whips about an inch thick onto each of the pointed ends of the crossed sticks, see illustration'], FSH, probably <s=> *nominalizer*, lx <=tel> *device, something for*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, reproduce drawing from card.

<kw'esélets>, TCH 'hot on the rump, hot seat', see kw'ás.

- <**kw'esó:ythel**>, ABDF ['burned on the lips'], see kw'ás.
- <**kw'ésqel**>, ABDF ['burned in the throat'], see kw'ás.
- <**kw'éstses**>, ABDF ['burned on the finger or hand, burnt the hand, a hand got burnt'], see kw'ás.
- <**kw'éssel**>, ABDF ['burned on the foot'], see kw'ás.
- <**kw'étxwt**>, pcs //k'w'étxw=T//, MC ['loosen it (of a knot)'], semantic environment ['knotted fibre'], WV, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC, IHTTC.
- <**kw'ethí:lt** (possible error for **kw'eth'í:lt**)>, pcs //k'w'èè=í:l=T (or) k'w'èè'=í:l=T//, incs, MC ['turn s-th right-side up'], probably root <**kw'eth'**> *tip, turn over*, (<=í:l> *go, get, become, come*, <=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming 4/17/80.
- <**kw'eth'elíqwem**>, PLAY ['do a somersault'], see kw'eth'ém.
- <**kw'eth'ém**>, mdls //k'w'èè'=ém//, MC ['to tip (of canoe, etc.)'], semantic environment ['canoe, things normally upright'], CAN, WATR, LAND, (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: root has weak-grade stress-valence, suffix has ambivalent-grade stress-valence, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**kw'éth'em**>, ds //k'w'è[=']=è'=ém//, CAN ['tippy (of a canoe)'], (<=']=> *continuative or derivational*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, perhaps just intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**kw'eth'elíqwem**>, mdls //k'w'èè'=èl=íq'=ém//, PLAY ['do a somersault'], ABFC, literally /'go/get/become tipped or turned over on top of one's head/, probably <=el> *go, come, get, become*, lx <=íq> or <=elíq> *on top of the head*, (<=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**kw'eth'kw'eth'elíqwem**>, plv //C₁èC₂=k'w'èè'=èl=íq'=ém//, PLAY ['doing somersaults, tumbling (like a gymnast)'], semantic environment ['play, gymnast (latter environment conditions the 'characteristic' alloeme of the reduplication)'], (<R3=> *plural ~ characteristic*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**kw'áth'eletsem**>, mdls //k'w'è[=Aé]=è'=èlèc=ém//, MC ['wobbling on its bottom'], ABFC, (<á-*ablaut*> *continuative or derivational*), lx <=elets> *on the bottom*, (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**kw'eth'elíqwem**>, mdls //k'w'èè'=èl=íq'=ém//, PLAY ['do a somersault'], see kw'eth'ém.
- <**kw'éth'em**>, CAN ['tippy (of a canoe)'], see kw'eth'ém.
- <**kw'eth'kw'eth'elíqwem**>, PLAY ['doing somersaults, tumbling (like a gymnast)'], see kw'eth'ém.
- <**kw'étskw'ets**>, SOC ['expect'], see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
- <**kw'étskw'etsmet**>, SOC ['expect s-o'], see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
- <**kw'étslexw**>, ABFC ['see s-o/s-th, catch sight of s-th/s-o'], see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
- <**kw'éts'eles**>, ANAH ['(have a) part in the hair, to part (hair)'], see kw'íts'.
- <**kw'éts'elesem**>, ABFC ['to part one's hair'], see kw'íts'.
- <**kw'éts'tel**>, FSH ['fish butchering knife'], see kw'íts'.
- <**kw'ewátes**>, PRON ['something'], see wát.
- <**kw'éxalhàlem ~ kw'exelhálém**>, df //k'w'èx'yè=éèl=ém ~ k'w'èx'yè=éèl=ém//, ABFC ['panting'], possibly root <**kw'exá**> *count*, lx <=lhèlh ~ =lhál ~ =lhàl> *in the throat*, (<=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í**>, free root //k'w'əʔí ~ k'w'ʔí ~ k'w'í//, ABFC /'lie? with surface facing up, sticking up, on the side? or edge?/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, example: <**í kw'í te thíthqet**>, //ʔí k'w'í tə C₁í-èəqet//, /'on the (side? or edge?) of the little tree/, attested by AD.

<**kw'e'íyeqel ~ kw'e'íqel**>, df //k'w'əʔí=qəl or k'w'əʔíq=əl//, ABFC /'lie on one's back, on his back/, lx <=qel> head or lx <=el> go, come, get, possibly <metathesis type 2> derivational, phonology: possibly metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, CT, HT, EB, contrast <**kw'aqálém**> lie on ones back under root <**kw'aq**>.

<**kw'e'í:qel**>, cts //k'w'əʔí[---]=qəl or k'w'əʔí[---]q=əl//, ABFC ['lying on one's back'], (<-:-> continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**kw'ekw'e'íqw ~ kw'ekw'íqw**>, cts //k'w'ə[-C₁ə-]ʔí=əq^w or k'w'ə[-C₁ə-]ʔí=íq^w or C₁ə-k'w'əʔí=əq^w//, ABFC /'facing up, head sticking up/, possibly <R5- or -R1-> continuative, lx <=eqw ~ =íqw> on top of the head, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, DF, Elders Group.

<**Kw'ekw'e'í:qw ~ Kw'ekw'e'íqw ~ Kw'ekw'í:qw**>, ds //k'w'ə[-C₁ə-]ʔí=əq^w or k'w'ə[-C₁ə-]ʔí=íq^w or C₁ə-k'w'əʔí=əq^w//, PLN ['Kilgard village on Upper Sumas River'], ASM ['originally the village on north side of Vedder Mt. above Sumas Prairie'], phonology: reduplication, attested by DF, IHTTC, Elders Group, literally /'facing up/, Elder's comment: "so called because you go over a hump of hill and slide down the other side face up", attested by DF, literally /'fish heads sticking up/, attested by IHTTC, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19 <kaw-kwi-UHK>, source: place names reference file #92.

<**kw'e'ós**>, ds //k'w'əʔí=ás//, ABFC ['face up'], lx <=ós> on the face, face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: <**kw'e'ós skw'exó:s**>, //k'w'əʔí=ás s=k'w'əx'á=s//, /'quarter moon with horns up/, attested by IHTTC.

<**kw'e'í:qel**>, ABFC ['lying on one's back'], see kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.

<**kw'e'íyeqel ~ kw'e'íqel**>, ABFC /'lie on one's back, on his back/, see kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.

<**kw'e'ós**>, ABFC ['face up'], see kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.

<**kw'íkw'ets**>, FSH ['butchering'], see kw'íts'.

<**kw'íkw'ets**>, FSH ['sides of butchered salmon with knife marks in them'], see kw'íts'.

<**kw'íkw'ets'els**>, HUNT ['cleaning or butchering a fish or animal'], see kw'íts'.

<**kw'íkw'exwelhp**>, EB /'"jack pine", lodgepole pine/, see kw'íxw.

<**Kw'íkw'exwelhp**>, PLN /'next mountain above (north/upriver from) Títxwemqsel (Wilson's Point or Grouse Point), possibly Elbow Lake mountain [north of Harrison Mills, on west side of the Harrison River], Willoughby's Point [opposite Lhá:lt, but does this mean across Harrison R. as I first thought and show on the topographic map "Harrison Lake 92H/5" where I have pencilled in all Chehalis place names) or does it mean on the opposite, i.e. south end of the same bay where Lhá:lt starts, i.e. both on the west side of Harrison R. as are Títxwemqsel and Elbow Lake mountain?]/, see kw'íxw.

<**Kw'íkw'iyá:la**>, PLN ['Coquihalla River'], see kw'íy.

<**kw'íkw'xwòs**>, WETH ['hail when it comes in sheets'], see kw'xwós.

<**kw'í:l ~ kw'íl**>, free root //k'w'í:l ~ k'w'íl//, NUM ['are how many?'], syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by AC, EB, BJ, Elders Group, BHTTC, IHTTC; found in <**kw'í:lchap**>, //k'w'í:l-c-əp//, /'How many of you?, How many of you are there?/, attested by AC, also <**kw'í:lchap talhwélép**>, //k'w'í:l-c-əp tɛ=ʔwélép//, attested by AC, example: <**kw'í:l (swáyel, sthóqwi, músmes)**>, //k'w'í:l

(s=wéyəl, s=èàq^wi, músməs)//, /'How many (days, fish, cows/cattle)?/, attested by AC, <kw'íl yé sléxwelh>, //k^wíl yə s=ləx^wəʔ//, /'How many canoes?/, *<kw'íłōwelh, kw'ílewelh> rejected by EB, <kw'íl yé lalələm>, //k^wíl yə C₁ε-lələm//, /'How many houses?/, *<kw'íłáwtxw> rejected by EB, also <kw'íl í te lələm>, //k^wíl ʔí tə lələm//, attested by Elders Group, also <kw'íl te lələm>, //k^wíl tə lələm//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group, also <kw'íłtxw>, //k^wíl=łtx^w//, dialects: *Tait*, attested by Elders Group, *<kw'íłélwet> rejected, /'How many clothes?/, Elder's comment: "never heard", attested by EB, *<kw'íłmó:t> rejected, /'How many piles?, How many kinds?/, Elder's comment: "never heard", attested by EB, <łulh kw'íl syilólém>, //l=uʔ k^wíl s=yilál=əm//, /'How old is he?, How many years is he?/, attested by AC, <achxw welh kw'íl máqa>, //ʔε-c-x^w wəʔ k^wíl méqε//, /'How old are you?/, literally /'you were already how many snow(s)?/, Elder's comment: "better than achxw welh kw'íl syilólém", attested by BHTTC, also <achxw welh kw'íl syilólém>, //ʔε-c-x^w wəʔ k^wíl s=yilál=əm//, Elder's comment: "okay", attested by BHTTC, also <achxw welh kw'íl má:qa>, //ʔε-c-x^w wəʔ k^wí-l mé:qε//, semantic environment ['a typical answer might be: t^xém má:qa six snows'], attested by IHTTC, <welh kw'íl syilólém kw'ás yóyes>, //wəʔ k^wíl s=yilál=əm k^w-ε-s yáy[-ə-]s//, /'How many years have you been working?/, attested by BHTTC.

<kw'íłà>, ds //k^wíl=élə → k^wíl=è//, NUM ['how many people?'], lx <=ále ~ =à > *people*, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by EB, also <kw'í:lá>, //k^wí:l=él//, attested by BJ 5/64, also <kw'íłà>, //k^wíl=ε//, attested by Deming, example: <kw'íłà yé me xwé'í>, //k^wíl=è yə mə x^wə=ʔí//, /'How many people came?/, literally /'the (plural, human) ones who come to arrive/come here are how many people?/, phonology: sentence-stress on the demonstrative article yé, attested by EB, <kw'íłà ye xwéłmexw xwé'í>, //k^wíl=ε yə x^wólmx^w x^wə=ʔí//, /'How many people got here?/, literally /'the (plural, human) Indian, person who get here are how many people?/, attested by EB.

<kw'í:łàs ~ kw'íłàs>, ds //k^wí:l=és ~ k^wíl=és//, NUM /'several (people, animals) (exact number unknown)/, (<=ás> *subjunctive*, 3p used to derive indefinite nominals), phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: indefinite nominal, attested by EB, example: <kw'íłàs t'we té músməs>, //k^wíl=és t'wə tə músməs//, /'There must be several cows./, phonology: sentence-stress on the demonstrative article té, attested by EB.

<kw'í:les ~ kw'íles>, ds //k^wí:l=əs ~ k^wíl=əs//, NUM ['be how much money?'], lx <=es> *on the face, round thing, dollar*, phonology: length present here in slow speech, optional at normal or fast speech, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by BJ, Elders Group, also <kw'ílés>, //k^wíl=əs//, phonology: updrifting or tone-harmony, attested by EB, example: <kw'ílés tá' tále>, //k^wíl=əs t-εʔ t'éłə//, /'How much is your money?, How much money do you have?/, phonology: updrifting or tone-harmony (ta' is normally never stressed; it has low pitch), attested by EB, <kw'í:les ta' tá:le>, //k^wí:l=əs t-εʔ t'é:lə//, /'How much money do you have?/, attested by Elders Group.

<kw'íłōwelh>, ds //k^wíl=ówəʔ//, NUM ['be how many canoes?'], lx <=ówelh> *canoe, vessel*, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by Elders Group, but never heard by EB before.

<kw'íłōwes>, ds //k^wíl=ówəs//, NUM ['how many paddles?'], lx <=ówes> *canoe paddle*, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by Elders Group.

<skw'í:ls>, ds //s=k^wí:l=s//, NUM /'be what hour?, be what time?/, lx <s...=s> *hour, o'clock*, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by EB, AC, example: <tés te skw'í:ls>, //təs tə s=k^wí:l=s//, /'What time is it? (approach, get up to, get near)/, attested by EB, AC.

<skw'íles>, ds //s=k^wíl=əs//, NUM ['be what day?'], lx <s...=es> *day, cyclic period*, phonology: circumfix, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by BJ, example: <e le skw'íles tlowáyel>, //ʔə lə s=k^wíl=əs tla=wéyəl//, /'What day is this? (today, this day)/, attested by BJ 5/64.

- <**kw'elálh**>, ds //k'wíl=éʔ//, NUM ['how many times'], lx <=**álh**> *times, occasions*, phonology: i → e after loss of root stress to strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by EB, example: <**kw'elálh (kw'elsé, kw'a'asé) là:m**>, //k'wíl=éʔ (k'w'ə-l-s-é, k'w'-εʔε-s-é) lè·=m//, /'How many times did (I, you) go?/, phonology: downstepping, syntactic comment: Cheh. dialect -é supposedly *past tense* here, attested by EB, <**kw'elálh (kwsét, kwsélep, kwsés) là:m**>, //k'wíl=éʔ (k'w-s-é-t, k'w-s-é-ləp, k'w-s-é-s) lè·=m//, /'How many times did (we, you folks, he) go?/, syntactic comment: unusual place for subordinating pronoun (normally 3, 1p, 2p persons follow the verb), Cheh. dialect -é *past tense* here, attested by EB.
- <**kw'í:là:lhp ~ kw'ílà:lhp**>, ds //k'w'í:l=é·ʔp ~ k'w'íl=é·ʔp//, NUM ['how many trees'], lx <=**á:lhp ~ =álhp ~ =elhp**> *tree, plant*, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by EB, example: <**kw'í:là:lhp ye theqthéqet íkw'elò**>, //k'w'í:l=é·ʔp yə C₁əC₂-èə[- ']qəʔ ʔí=k'w'ə=là//, /'How many trees are there [here]?/, literally /'the (plural, human) trees here are how many trees?/, attested by EB.
- <**kw'ílà**>, NUM ['how many people?'], see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.
- <**kw'í:là:lhp ~ kw'ílà:lhp**>, NUM ['how many trees?'], see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.
- <**kw'í:làs ~ kw'ílàs**>, NUM /'several (people, animals) (exact number unknown)/, see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.
- <**kw'í:les ~ kw'íles**>, NUM ['be how much money?'], see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.
- <**kw'ilôwelh**>, NUM ['be how many canoes?'], see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.
- <**kw'ilôwes**>, NUM ['how many paddles?'], see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.
- <**kw'ilhew**>, probable root or stem //k'w'íʔəw// /'mother-in-law, father-in-law, spouse's parent, parent-in-law/, not attested as free form but may exist when not inalienably possessed
- <**skw'ilhew**>, df //s=k'w'íʔəw//, KIN /'mother-in-law, father-in-law, spouse's parent, parent-in-law/, probably <s=> *nominalizer*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, CT, other sources: ES /sk'w'íʔəw/ *spouse's parent, wife's brother*.
- <**skw'álhew**>, pln //s=k'w'í[-Aé-]ʔəw//, KIN /'in-laws (?), parents-in-law, spouse's parents/, (<**á-ablaut**> *plural*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, example: <**le xwe'í: ta skw'álhew**>, //lə x'w'ə=ʔí· t-ε s=k'w'í[-Aé-]ʔəw//, /'Your in-laws have come. (arrive, past tense)/, attested by AC.
- <**kw'íqel**>, EB [to sprout (from root)], see kw'í ~ kw'íy.
- <**kw'í:tsel**>, df //k'w'í·cə//, EZ ['grizzly bear'], ['*Ursus arctos horribilis*'], ASM ['grizzlies are said to be xáxe (sacred, taboo) because they are hard to kill--they must be shot in the ear; they can't climb trees, but they are not eaten because they sometimes eat people; in the grizzly's own language, which you can speak to him and he'll understand) the male grizzly's proper name is Syeqwímetxw, and the female's is Syeqwímetelòt (from yéqw burnt); if they are called by these names they will understand'], possible root <**qw'á:y**>, bound root //q'w'é·y *scorch, blacken near fire*// if fronted and vowel dropped, possibly <=**ítsel**> *on the back*, (a lit. meaning of *scorched on the back* would fit the grizzled/gray-tipped fur on the back), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, HT, DF, DM, also /'small grizzly bear/, attested by DF, also <**kw'í:chel**>, //k'w'í·cə//, attested by BJ (12/5/64, 5/64), also <**kw'íchel**>, //k'w'ícə//, attested by Elders Group 3/1/72.
- <**kw'íts'**>, root, perhaps bound //k'w'íc' *butcher, cut open and process*//, semantic environment ['fish, animal'].
- <**kw'íkw'ets'**>, cts //k'w'í[-C₁ə-]c'//, FSH ['butchering'], HUNT, (<**R1**-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Elder's comment: "possibly the same word is used

for skinning", attested by EB.

<**kw'íkw'ets'**>, rsls //k'wí[=C₁ə=]c'//, FSH ['sides of butchered salmon with knife marks in them'], (<=R1=> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM 12/4/64, example: <**kw'íkw'ets' te sxéwe**>, //k'wí[-C₁ə-]c' tə s=χéwə//, 'backbone of fish (with meat left on)', attested by DM 12/4/64.

<**kw'íts'et**>, pcs //k'wíc'=əT//, HUNT 'cut open and butcher it, clean it (of fish or animal)', ASM ['take out the guts, etc., take the skin off where appropriate'], FSH, semantic environment ['animal or fish that is dead'], (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB, CT, HT.

<**kw'íkw'ets'els**>, sas //k'wí[-C₁ə-]c'=əls//, cts, HUNT ['cleaning or butchering a fish or animal'], FSH, (<=R1-> *continuative*), (<=els> *structured activity continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**kw'éts'tel**>, dnom //k'wí[=Aé=]c'=təl//, FSH ['fish butchering knife'], ASM ['on our raft trip to get place names and photograph sites, Agnes Kelly had me reach into a crevice at Shxw'ílamôwelh to find her old fish knife she had left there years before; it was still there and had an old design, a thin, sharpened half-circle of metal (old circular saw-blade) mounted on a wooden haft); when rotated while cutting, this produced very efficient scoring and slicing of salmon; the pre-contact style behind this style of knife was probably a sharpened (chipped) semicircular stone mounted in a wooden haft'], (<é-*ablaut*> *derivational*), (<=tel> *device, thing for*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<**kw'éts'eles**>, ds //k'wí[=Aé=]c'=əl=əs//, ANAH 'have a part in the hair, to part (hair)', probably root <**kw'íts'**> *cut and open and process, butcher*, (<é-*ablaut*> *derivational*), (<=el> *get, become*), lx <=es> *on the face*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AK in IHTTC, MH in Deming, also <**skw'éts'eles**>, //s=k'wí[=Aé=]c'=əl=əs//, also 'a part in the hair', attested by SP in IHTTC, also <**kw'éts'eleqw**>, //k'wí[=Aé=]c'=ələq'//, lx <=eleqw> *on top of the head, in the hair*, attested by AK in IHTTC.

<**kw'éts'elesem**>, df //k'wí[=Aé=]c'=əl=əs=əm//, mdls, ABFC ['to part one's hair'], (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**skw'íts'òlès**>, stvi //s=k'wíc'=ələs//, ANAH 'cross-eyed, prob. also *cock-eyed*', probably root <**kw'íts'**> *butchered, cut open*, (<s=> *stative*), lx <=òlès> *in the eye(s)*, phonology: downdrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AH, LG.

<**kw'íts'et**>, HUNT 'cut open and butcher it, clean it (of fish or animal)', see kw'íts'.

<**kw'íxw**>, free root //k'wíx'w//, EB 'pitch, sap, gum, chewing gum', ASM ['some kinds of sap, esp. spruce, were chewed like chewing gum; SJ tells a wonderful story of Mink and Miss Pitch (who is called <the Kw'íxw> /èə k'wíx'w/ in the story, *the (female) Pitch*)], syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, Elders Group, other sources: ES /k'wíx'w/ *pitch*, H-T kwe'E_q (macron over e) *gum, pitch*.

<**kw'íxwelhp**>, ds //k'wíx'w=ə†p//, EB 'pitchwood (esp. fir, pine, spruce)', ASM ['burns with hotter flame, often preferred for fires, also used to burn pitch onto canoe hulls for waterproofing'], lx <=elhp> *tree, plant*, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**kw'íkw'exwelhp**>, dmn //k'wí[=C₁ə=]x'w=ə†p//, EB 'jack pine, lodgepole pine', ['*Pinus contorta*'], (<=R1=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL.

<**Kw'íkw'exwelhp**>, dmn //k'wí[=C₁ə=]x'w=ə†p//, PLN 'next mountain above (north/upriver from) *Títxwemqsel* (Wilson's Point or Grouse Point), possibly *Elbow Lake mountain* [north of Harrison Mills, on west side of the Harrison River], *Willoughby's Point* [opposite *Lhá:lt*, but

does this mean across Harrison R. as I first thought and show on the topographic map "Harrison Lake 92H/5" where I have pencilled in all Chehalis place names) or does it mean on the opposite, i.e. south end of the same bay where Lhá:It starts, i.e. both on the west side of Harrison R. as are Títxwemqsel and Elbow Lake mountain?]/, Elder's comment: "the mountain was called Kw'íkw'exwelhp because jack pines used to grow there long ago", syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77 with NP, EB; 3/1/78 tape), source: place names file reference #310.

<**kw'ekw'íxwxel**>, ds //C₁ə=k'w'íxw=x'əl//, CLO /'gumboots, rubber boots'/, (<**R5**=> derivational), lx <=**xel**> on the foot, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun.

<**kw'íxwelhp**>, EB /'pitchwood (esp. fir, pine, spruce)'/, see kw'íxw.

<**kw'íy ~ kw'í**>, free root //k'w'íy ~ k'w'í//, TVMO /'climb, get up a vertical surface'/, ABFC, LAND, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC and RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), also /'climb a tree'/, attested by EB, ASM ['get up a vertical surface'], <**skw'áy kw'els la kw'í**>, //s=k'w'éy k'w'ə-l-s lə k'w'í//, /'I can't get up (vertical surface).'/, attested by AC, ASM ['climb'], <**lah kw'í**>, //lə-ʔ k'w'í//, /'Go on, climb.'/, attested by AC.

<**kw'ekw'í**>, df //C₁ə-k'w'í//, TVMO /'climbing, rising'/, (<**R5**-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, HT, example: <**mi kw'ekw'íy te qó**>, //mi C₁ə-k'w'íy tə qá//, /'spring tide has come., The water has started rising /climbing.'/, Elder's comment: "some say this", attested by HT.

<**sh(xw)kw'ekw'í**>, dnom //sxw=C₁ə-k'w'í//, BLDG ['main rafters of longhouse'], ASM ['poles going across the top of a longhouse'], (<**shxw**=> nominalizer, R5= continuative or resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<**kw'ekw'íythet**>, pcrs //C₁ə-k'w'íy=T-ət//, cts, REL ['training'], literally /'purposely climbing oneself, purposely raising oneself'/, ASM ['done by a combination of fasting, exercise, religious rituals, morning baths in the river, abstinence, and spirit-seeking; done to train to be an Indian doctor or shaman, a ritualist, a seer, a spirit-dancer, a crewman in canoe races (a puller), a skilled slahal gambler, a skilled hunter or fisherman'], IDOC, SPRD, HUNT, FSH, PLAY, (<**R5**-> continuative), (<=**thet**> purposeful control transitivizer plus reflexive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<**kw'íyeqel**>, //k'w'íy=əqəl//, TVMO /'climb a mountain, climb a hill, go up a mountain or hill'/, LAND, semantic environment ['vertical or sloped rock, hill or mountain'], lx <=**eqel**> on the throat, on a cliff, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC and RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <**lámtsel kw'íyeqel(t) te smált**>, //lɛ=m-c-əl k'w'íy=əqəl(=T) tə s=mɛlt//, /'I'm going to climb up the mountain (or rock).'/, attested by AC, <**latsel kw'íyeqel la(m) te smált; latsel háwe kw'e tlaqtéle**>, //lɛ-c-əl k'w'íy=əqəl lɛ(=m) tə s=mɛlt; lɛ-c-əl hɛwə k'w'əë'ɛ[=l=]qt=ələ//, /'I'm going up the mountain to hunt deer.'/, literally /'I'm going to go up on the mountain; I'm going to hunt some deer.'/, attested by AC.

<**kw'íqel**>, probably //k'w'í=qəl//, EB /'to sprout (from root)'/, probably <=**qel**> on the head, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, source: H-T kwákEl (macron over a) to sprout (from root).

<**kw'íyles ~ kw'éyles**>, df //k'w'íy=əl=əs ~ k'w'áy=əl=əs//, TIME /'(be) Spring, [cyclic period] when everything comes up'/, probably root <**k'w'íy**> climb, rise, get up, probably <=**el**> become, get, come, go, probably <=**es**> cyclic period, season, month, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, attested by AC.

<**temkw'éyles**>, df //təm=k'w'áy=əl=əs//, TIME /'(be) Spring, [time or season] when everything comes up'/, (<**tem**=> time for, season for), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, attested by DM, also <**temkw'éylés**>, //təm=k'w'íy=əl=əs//, phonology: updrifting, attested by AC.

- <**skw'í:lets**>, stvi //s=k'wíy=ləc//, ABDF /'be lame (in hip, esp. from birth)/, literally /'be raised/climbing in the bottom/hip/, (<s=> stative), lx <=lets> on the bottom, on the rump, in the hip, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC.
- <**Skw'iykw'íylets**>, ds //s=C₁əC₂=k'wíy=ləc//, PLN ['village at the confluence of Sweltzer and Soowahlie creeks with Chilliwack River'], literally /something that climbs/rises many times on the bottom/, (<s=> nominalizer, R3= plural, iterative), lx <=lets> on the bottom, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965:19, Wells 1966 <skwee-KWIY-lehts>, source: place names file reference #269.
- <**skw'íytel**>, ds //s=k'wíy=tə//, HHG /'ladder, notched cedar pole ladder, rope ladder (pre-contact or later), modern ladder/, ASM ['notched cedar pole ladder'], semantic environment ['pit-house, keekwillie house, winter house'], ACL ['modern ladder'], semantic environment ['post-contact times'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=tel> device, thing for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, AC, DM.
- <**kw'íy**>, bound root /'stingy, refuse//.
- <**kw'íyà:m**>, iza //k'wíy=ɛ̃.m//, EFAM /'stingy of food, refuse (somebody something)/, (<=à:m> intransitivizer), phonology: stressed intransitivizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <**kw'íyat**>, pcs //k'wíy=ɛT//, EFAM ['refuse s-o something'], (<=at> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <**kw'íyates**>, //k'wíy=ɛT-ə̃s//, /'He refuses s-o something./, attested by EB.
- <**skw'íkw'iy ~ skw'íkw'i**>, chrs //s=k'wíy=C₁əC₂//, stvi, EFAM ['be stingy'], (<s=> stative), (<=R2> characteristic or iterative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: <ô telúwe skw'íkw'iy>, //ʔo tɛ=ləwə s=k'wíy=C₁əC₂//, /'Oh, you're stingy./, attested by Elders Group.
- <**Kw'íkw'iyá:la**>, dnom //k'wíy=C₁əC₂=ɛ̃.lə//, PLN ['Coquihalla River'], literally /'stingy container, stingy place/, ASM ['so named because Indians would go to a deep pool named Skw'é̃xweq or Skw'ə̃xwáq in the Coquihalla River to spear q'ó̃xel (suckerfish) which were plentiful in the pool; but when they thrust their spears in, black-haired, 2-foot tall, dark-skinned water-pygmy (called s'ó:lmexw) would grab the spears and hold onto them and so they were stingy with the fish; the pygmies left the pool after white people started to come around; the pool is located at the first wooden bridge over the Coquihalla (near Hope) that has the sign "To Union Bar"], Reuben Ware was taken to the pool by some of the elders in about 1977 and took photographs of it for Coqualeetza's place names photo collection; there were two other pools farther up the Coquihalla where these water-pygmy or water-babies lived; the pool Skw'é̃xweq (place name #204) is just where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River; it may also have been called Skw'íkw'xweq by Susan Peters (or that may have been a different place); water-babies in Chilliwack Lake were also seen by a man living in the 1970's (contemporary of AC) and told about in a story in Halkomelem by Seraphine Dick on a Stalo Heritage Project tape, lx <=á:la ~ =álé> container lx <(rarely, as here,> place), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, source: place names reference file #19, also <**Kw'íkw'iyá:lé**>, //k'wíy=C₁əC₂=álé//, attested by SP, also <**Kw'íkw'iy'álé**>, //k'wíy=C₁əC₂=ʔélé//, [k'wíkw'íʔélé], phonology: variant ='álé ~ =hále appear when the root is felt by the speaker to end in a vowel; it reflects the pronunciation given to Gibbs when he first spelled Coquihalla with an <h>, attested by P.D. Peters.
- <**kw'íyat**>, EFAM ['refuse s-o something'], see kw'íy.
- <**kw'íyeqel**>, TVMO /'climb a mountain, climb a hill, go up a mountain or hill/, see kw'í ~ kw'íy.

- <kw'lhát>, MC /'pour s-th out, pour out s-th, spill it'/, see kw'élh.
- <kw'lhó:s>, WATR ['spill (on the face?)/], see kw'élh.
- <kw'lhó:st>, WATR ['pour water on s-th to keep it damp'], see kw'élh.
- <Kw'okw'echíwel>, PLN /'Wahleach Bluff, a lookout mountain with rock sticking out over a bluff, also the lookout point on Agassiz Mountain'/, see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
- <kw'ókw'elem>, cts //k'w'ák[-C₁ə-]l=əm or possibly k'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=]†=əm with voicing of † to l//, izations, WATR ['pouring a liquid'], (<=em> intransitivizer), (<-R1-> continuative), probably root <kw'élh> spill, pour, phonology: reduplication, probably ablaut, possibly consonant change but probably the l is just an error for lh, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.
- <kw'ókw'eleqw>, df //k'w'ák'w'ələq^w, possibly k'w'ák[=C₁ə=]l=əq^w//, EFAM ['be curious'], possibly <=R1=> resultative or continuative, possibly <=eqw ~ =eleqw> on top of the head, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 5/19/76.
- <kw'ókw'eqwet>, TCH /'beating s-o/s-th with a stick, hitting s-o/s-th with a stick, clubbing it'/, see kw'óqw.
- <kw'ókw'es>, DESC /'be hot, be warm'/, see kw'ás.
- <kw'okw'etl'élmel>, ABFC ['thinking about having intercourse'], see kw'átl'.
- <kw'ókw'etset>, ABFC ['looking at s-th/s-o'], see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
- <kw'okw'etsíls>, ABFC ['staring'], see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
- <kw'ókw'etslexw>, ABFC ['seeing s-o'], see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
- <kw'ókw'etsxel>, HUNT /'tracking, following prints'/, see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
- <kw'ókw'iy>, ABFC ['be hungry'], see kw'à:y.
- <kw'ókw'qwôwsà:ls>, HUMC ['a whipper'], see kw'óqw.
- <kw'ó:lexw>, free root //k'w'ák·ləx^w//, EZ /'dog salmon, chum salmon', ['Oncorhynchus keta'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Deming (Chill. speakers), Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/12/75), other sources: ES /k'w'ák·ləx^w/ dog (chum) salmon, H-T kw'álôq dog salmon (Oncorhynchus Keta), also <kw'ó'lexw>, //k'w'ák'ləx^w//, dialects: Sumas, attested by Deming.
- <temkw'ó:lexw>, ds //təm=k'w'ák·ləx^w//, TIME /'September to October, dog salmon time'/, ASM ['each month begins roughly on the first quarter moon after the black (or new) moon, but must coincide generally with the time it names as well'], lx <tem=> time, time for, season, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, other sources: Diamond Jenness (Suttles ed.) WS 1955 (Faith of a Coast Salish Indian & Kitzie ethnographic notes)
- <kw'olexwáwtxw>, dnom //k'w'aləx^w=éwtx^w//, FSH /'smokehouse, house for smoking fish'/, ASM ['about 30 ft. by 30 ft. would make a good one'], BLDG, literally /'dog salmon house (because dog salmon are one of the best kinds of salmon to smoke)'/, lx <=áwtxw> building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.
- <kw'olexwáwtxw>, FSH /'smokehouse, house for smoking fish'/, see kw'ó:lexw.
- <kw'ómkw'em>, chrs //k'w'ám=C₁əC₂//, DESC ['be strong (of animates or inanimates)'], semantic environment ['people, boat, table, etc.'], (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, EB, Elders Group, AD, example: <yeláwel kw'ómkw'em swíyeqe>, //yəlélw=əl k'w'ám=C₁əC₂ s=wíyəqə//, /'(He's the) strongest man.'/, literally

/(he is) past,beyond strong man/, syntactic comment: superlative, attested by Elders Group, <éy kw'ómkw'emcha telí s'ólh sqwálewel xwlam kw'e ít totí:lt tlówàyéèl>, //ʔéy k'ám=C₁əC₂-cə telí sʔáʔ s=q'əl=əwəl x'wɛ=m k'wə ʔi-t ta[-C₁ə-]l=í.l=T təlá=wəyəl//, /'Let our thoughts be strong toward what we are studying today./, literally /'it's good it will be strong from our thought toward what subjunctive subject we here are studying this day/, attested by AD.

<kw'óq̄w ~ kw'eq̄w= ~ kw'q̄w=>, free root //k'áq̄w//, TCH /'hit with a stick-like object, clubbed/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL, EB, example: <kw'óq̄w (ta' t'álów, te óq̄welets, te cháléx, te sq'pó:lthtel)>, //k'áq̄w (t-əʔ t'élów, tə ʔáq̄w=ləc, tə cəlóxʔ, tə s=q'p=á.lè'=təl)//, /'hit (with a stick-like object) on (your arm, the back, the hand, the kneecap)/, attested by JL, <kw'óq̄w te méqsels>, //k'áq̄w tə mósəl-s//, /'hit on his nose/, attested by EB, <le kw'óq̄w i te sqw'éméls>, //lə k'áq̄w ʔi tə s=q'əm=əls//, /'something hit one's forehead/, literally /'it past hit on the forehead/, attested by JL, <kw'óq̄w lí te yél:és>, //k'áq̄w lí tə yəl:és//, /'hit on the teeth/, attested by EB.

<kw'óq̄wet>, pcs //k'áq̄w=əT//, TCH /'beat s-o/s-th with a stick, hit s-o/s-th with a stick, hit s-th (on purpose), hit s-o intentionally/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC, BHTTC, Elders Group, IHTTC; found in <kw'eq̄wethóxes>, //k'wəq̄w=əT-áxʔ-əs//, /'He hit me intentionally./, attested by AC, example: <kw'óq̄wethóxes te lepà:l>, //k'wəq̄w=əT-áxʔ-əs tə lepè:l//, /'He hit me with a shovel./, attested by BHTTC, <kw'óq̄wethóxes te q'éwe>, //k'wəq̄w=əT-áxʔ-əs tə q'əwə//, /'He hit me with a cane./, attested by Elders Group, <kw'óq̄wetes te swáq̄eths thú:tlò>, //k'wəq̄w=əT-əs tə s=wéq̄=əè-s è=ú.=ë'á//, /'She hit her husband (with a stick)./, attested by IHTTC, <kw'útes te lepál tl'esu kw'óq̄wethóxes>, //k'ú=T-əs tə lepəl è'ə=s=u k'wəq̄w=əT-áxʔ-əs//, /'He took the shovel and hit me./, attested by Elders Group; found in <kw'óq̄wetem>, //k'wəq̄w=əT-əm//, /'He got hit., He got spanked./, attested by EB.

<kw'ók̄w'eq̄wet>, cts //k'á[-C₁ə-]q̄w=əT//, TCH /'beating s-o/s-th with a stick, hitting s-o/s-th with a stick, clubbing it/, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, BHTTC, IHTTC; found in <kw'ók̄w'eq̄wetes>, //k'á[-C₁ə-]q̄w=əT-əs//, /'He is clubbing or hitting someone with a stick-like object/, attested by IHTTC, EB.

<kw'óq̄wlexw>, ncs //k'áq̄w=ləxʔ//, TCH /'hit s-o unintentionally, hit s-o accidentally/, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC; found in <kw'eq̄wláxes>, //k'wəq̄w=l-áxʔ-əs//, /'He hit me unintentionally./, phonology: root allomorph //k'wəq̄w ~ k'wəq̄w// before stressed affixes, weak stress valence ~ zero grade, attested by AC, <kw'éq̄wlòmè>, //k'wəq̄w=l-ámə//, /'hit you accidentally/, phonology: downstepping, upstepping, high stress irregular on this root allomorph (/k'wəq̄w// expected unstressed), attested by AC.

<kw'elq̄wál>, plv //k'wə[-lə-]q̄w=él(s)//, TCH /'clubbing many times, hitting many times/, (<-le-> plural), (irregular) =ál for =áls structured activity, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Elder's comment: "(unsure)", attested by TM.

<Kw'eq̄wálíth'a>, df //k'wəq̄w=él=íè'ə//, PLN /'Coqualeetza stream esp. where it joins Luckakuck Creek, later Coqualeetza (residential school, then hospital, then Indian cultural centre and Education Training Centre)/, there are several versions of why the stream was so-named; the most plausible is that it was used for washing clothes and blankets, which were beaten with sticks in the process; another version is told in Hill-Tout 1902 as a wonderful long story, involving a famine, men discovering fish in Coqualeetza stream and deciding to eat them on the spot and not bring home any for their wives and families, a little boy sneaking home to tell his mother and the wives approaching en masse beating their husbands' blankets in anger;, as the wives approach one man throws paint on several men one-by-one and they change into different birds and fly away, finally he throws the remaining paint on the rest and they change and fly away; they then proceed to another adventure;, the third version says the stream was called Kw'eq̄wálíth'a because the fish were so numerous in it

that they could be clubbed and tossed into the boat; EL and Wilfred Tommy went with their grandfather and pitch-forked fish here, all kinds: coho, sockeye, even steelhead; they spawned on Hulbert's place and there were a few small Indian houses or sheds there; Lawrence James said many people from all over the Fraser Valley went there in the Fall to catch fish; this version is supported by the root kw'eqw *to club* but not by the suffix =íth'a *clothes not fish*, possibly <=ál> *plural affix?*, lx <=íth'a> *clothes, blankets used for clothing*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, EL (in Chill. dialect), source: place names reference file #89, also <Skw'ék'qwòs>, //s=k'w'á[-C₁ə-]q^w=ás//, phonology: downstepping, reduplication, literally /'place for clubbing (salmon) in the face'/, (semological comment: this name supports the clubbing fish etymology but is only reported by EL and no-one else), dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by EL.

<kw'q'wá:lí:ya>, ds //k'w'q^w=é·lí·yε//, TCH /'hit on the ear, hit on the temple (side of the head)'/, lx <=á:lí:ya> *on the ear, on the temple (side of the head)*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL.

<kw'ekw'q'wá:lth'átel>, dnom //k'w'ə[-C₁ə-]q^w=é·l=iè'ε= ' =tə//, [k'w'ək'w'q'w'á·lè'átɪ], HHG /'stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater, rug-beater'/, (<-R1-> *continuative*), (<=á:l(s)> *structured activity*), lx <=íth'a> *clothes, blanket*, lx <=tel> *ôdevice for, thing for*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape), IHTTC.

<kw'oq'wchí:ws>, ds //k'w'aq^w=c(ə)s=i·ws//, REL /'to whip all over the body with cedar boughs'/, TCH, lx <=tses ~ =ches> *on the hand, hand, bough of tree*, lx <=i:ws> *on the body*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<kw'eqwelá:xel>, ds //k'w'əq^w=əlé·xəl//, TCH /'hit on the arm'/, lx <=elá:xel> *on the arm, wing*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL.

<kw'q'wéleq'w>, ds //k'w'q^w=éleq^w//, TCH /'hit on the top of the head'/, lx <=éleq'w> *on top of the head*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<kw'q'wéleq'wt>, pcs //k'w'q^w=éleq^w=T//, TCH /'hit s-o on the head, club him on the head'/, (<-t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL, Elders Group.

<kw'q'wélets>, ds //k'w'q^w=éleq^w//, TCH /'hit on the behind (with a stick-like object)'/, lx <=élets> *on the bottom, on the rump*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL.

<kw'óq'wéletstel ~ kw'óq'wletstel>, dnom //k'w'áq^w=əleq^w=tə//, TOOL /'big axe, double-bladed heavy axe'/, literally /'device to hit with stick-like object on the bottom (i.e. to cleave through to the bottom?)'/, lx <=elets> *on the bottom*, lx <=tel> *device for, thing for*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/26/75).

<kw'q'wém>, dnom //k'w'q^w=əm//, [k'w'q'w'ém ~ k'w'q'w'm], TOOL /'little hatchet, little axe'/, phonology: this could be analyzed as a vowelless word, (<=em> *nominalizer?* prob. from -em *intransitivizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/26/75), also <kw'q'wéb>, also /'axe'/, //k'w'q^w=əb//, [k'w'q'w'əb ~ k'w'q'w'b], phonology: DM, JL and his grandmother Mrs. August Jim all have /m/ with an allophone [b] with half-closure of the velum; it sounds somewhat like the speaker has a cold; upriver dialects have no /n/ and thus these speakers would have no [d] allophone; half-nasal [b] has been reported for some other B.C. Salish languages by Boas, Davis, and Kinkade; JH worked almost exclusively with DM and therefore reported [b] /b/ beside [m] /m/, attested by DM (12/4/64), also <skw'q'wém>, also /'axe'/, //s=k'w'q^w=ém//, attested by BJ (5/64).

<kw'q'weméthet>, pcrs //k'w'q^w=əm=éT-ət//, EFAM /'drop oneself into a seat, throw oneself on the floor or ground in a tantrum, throw a tantrum'/, literally /'(uncertain, perhaps) axe oneself, club oneself, club s-th with oneself'/, (<=éthet> *purposeful control transitivizer with reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

- <**kw'qwémést(exw?)**>, df //k'wq^w=é^m=é^s=T or k'wq^w=é^m=é^sT-əx^w//, SOC ['knock s-o down'], probably <=es> on the face, and <=t> purposeful control transitivizer, possibly <=stexw> causative control transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, comment: only the form with 2s obj. has been obtained, which could be accounted for by either the purposeful control suffix or the causative suffix, example: <xwém kw'els kw'qwémésthòmè>, //x'ém k'wə-l-s k'wq^w=é^m=é^s(=)T-ámə//, /'I can knock you down fast./, phonology: upshifting, downstepping, Elder's comment: "(unsure)", attested by Elders Group.
- <**kw'qwépsem**>, ds //k'wq^w=épsəm//, TCH /'clubbed on the back of the neck, clubbed on the back of the head'/, lx <=épsem> on the back of the neck, on the back of the head, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.
- <**kw'óqwestel**>, dnom //k'wáq^w=əs=təl or k'wəq^w=á[=M2=]s=təl//, SOC /'war club, club for any purpose/, FSH ['salmon club'], HUNT, ASM ['a short club'], lx <=es> on the face, lx <=tel> device for, thing for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group, DM, also <**kw'ó:qwestel**>, also /'club (for any purpose)'/, //k'wəq^w=á[=M2=]s=təl//, phonology: metathesis since the root is not attested elsewhere with length but the suffix is often attested with length, attested by Elders Group.
- <**kw'qwewíts**>, ds //k'wq^w=əwíc//, TCH ['hit on the back'], lx <=ewíts> on the back, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL.
- <**kw'qwí:les**>, ds //k'wq^w=í:ləs//, TCH ['hit on the chest'], lx <=í:les> on the chest, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL.
- <**kw'eqwíwét**>, pcs //k'wəq^w=íwél=T//, SOC ['spank s-o'], TCH, lx <=íwél> on the inside, in the rectum, in the bowels, on the rump; in the mind, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD.
- <**kw'qwí:ws**>, ds //k'wq^w=í:ws//, TCH ['club on the body'], lx <=í:ws> on the body, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.
- <**kw'ókw'qwôwsà:ls**>, sas //k'wá[=C,ə=]q^w=əws=è:ls//, HUMC ['a whipper'], SOC, ASM ['a man who whipped boys in keekwillie houses (pit-houses) every morning (to get them running outside to bathe) and knew how to not hurt them bad'], (<=R1=> derivational, perhaps habitual), lx <=ôws ~ =ews ~ =í:ws> on the body, (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), possibly root <qw'óqw> //q'wáq^w// whip rather than <kw'óqw> //k'wáq^w// hit with stick-like object since there is some evidence in other words for this slight distinction and since cognates in other Salish languages show /k'wəq^w ~ q'wəq^w/ roots, phonology: reduplication, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "(uncertain)", attested by BHTTC.
- <**kw'oqwiyó:ls**>, ds //k'wəq^w=iyá:ls//, PLAY ['lacrosse'], lx <=iyó:ls ~ =ó:ls> round object, fruit, rock, ball, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group, also <**kw'okw'qwiyóls**>, //k'wə[=C,ə=]q^w=iyá:ls//, phonology: reduplication, attested by MC, MV, LG (Deming 3/15/79), ASM ['lacrosse sounds similar to the game of knobbies, in which spools or rocks are tied with string and players throw and catch them with notched vine maple sticks; the name for knobbies was not remembered'], attested by Deming (7/27/78).
- <**kw'qwó:les ~ kw'qwóles**>, ds //k'wq^w=á:ləs ~ k'wq^w=áləs//, TCH ['hit in the eye (on the eyelid)'], lx <=ó:les ~ =óles> in the eye, on the eyelid, in appearance, in color, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL.
- <**kw'qwó:ythel**>, ds //k'wq^w=á:yèl//, TCH /'hit on the mouth, [hit on the chin, hit on the lip, hit on the jaw]'/, lx <=ó:ythel> on the chin, on the lip, on the jaw, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <**kw'óqwtse**>, dnom //k'wáq^w=cəs//, EB ['red huckleberry'], ['Vaccinium parvifolium'], literally

/'clubbed on the hand'/, ASM ['so named because they can be gathered by doing this over a berry basket'], lx <=tses> *on the hand*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /sk'wəq'wə's/ *red huckleberry* W73:145, K67:294, K69:59, also <skw'óqwtse>, //s=k'wəq'wə-cəs//, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <skw'éqwtse>, //s=k'wəq'wə-cəs//, attested by SJ, AH, also <sqále>, //sqélə//, attested by Elders Group, AC, others.

<kw'éqwxel>, ds //k'wəq'wə=x'ə//, TCH /'hit on the leg, [hit on the foot]'/, lx <=xel> *on the leg, on the foot*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<kw'oqwhí:ws>, REL ['to whip all over the body with cedar boughs'], see kw'óqw.

<kw'óqweletstel ~ kw'óqwtletstel>, TOOL /'big axe, double-bladed heavy axe'/, see kw'óqw.

<kw'óqwestel>, SOC /'war club, club for any purpose'/, see kw'óqw.

<kw'óqwet>, TCH /'beat s-o/s-th with a stick, hit s-o/s-th with a stick, hit s-th (on purpose), hit s-o intentionally'/, see kw'óqw.

<kw'oqwiyo:ls>, PLAY ['lacrosse'], see kw'óqw.

<kw'óqwlexw>, TCH /'hit s-o unintentionally, hit s-o accidentally'/, see kw'óqw.

<kw'óqwtel>, SOC ['a whip'], see kw'óqw.

<kw'óqwtse>, EB ['red huckleberry'], see kw'óqw.

<kw'ósthet>, WETH ['get warm (of weather)'], see kw'ás.

<kw'ótl'kwa>, probably root //k'wəáë'k'wə//, WATR /'sea, ocean, salt water'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by EB, Deming, other sources: ES /k'wəáë'k'wə/, H-T k-wátkwa (macron over á), Salish cognate: Squamish /k'wəúë'k'wə/ *salt water* W73:283, K67:346, also <kw'ótl'kwe>, //k'wəáë'k'wə//, attested by AC, example: <ówelh le thétt yutl'ólem wetlós:te kw'ótl'kwe kwes me híkwthet te qó:>, //l'ówə-ɬ lə éətt yə-u=ë'á-lə-m wə-ë'á-əs tə k'wəáë'k'wə k'wə-s-əs mə híkw=èətt tə qá://, /'They didn't say if it was (if that is) salt water when the water got big.'/, usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC.

<kw'ótses>, ABFC /'stare at someone's face, look at s-o's face, stare at s-o, look at s-o'/, see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

<kw'ó:wes ~ kw'ówes>, probable bound root or stem //k'wəá-wəs ~ k'wəáwəs//, meaning uncertain.

<skw'ó:wes ~ skw'ówes>, dnom //s=k'wəá-wəs ~ s=k'wəáwəs//, HHG /'pail, bucket, kettle (BJ, Gibbs)'/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, other sources: ES /sk'wəá-wəs/ *bucket*, also /'kettle'/, attested by BJ, Gibbs, example: <stám kw'es lí:w í te skw'ó:wes>, //s=tém k'wə-s lí-w ʔí tə s=k'wəá-wəs//, /'What's in the pail? (inside)'/, attested by EB, <sqweqwá tel skw'ówes>, //s=C₁ə=q'é tə-l s=k'wəáwəs//, /'hole in my pail'/, attested by AC.

<skw'ékw'ewes>, dmn //s=k'wəa[=AéC₁ə=]wəs//, [sk'wəók'wəwəs], HHG ['small pot'], (<é-ablaut and =R1=> diminutive), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<kw'óxwe>, free root //k'wəáx'wə//, HHG /'box, trunk, grave box (old-style, not buried), coffin, casket'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, BJ, also <kw'ó:xwe>, //k'wəá-x'wə//, attested by BJ, EB, example: <qéx te kw'óxwe>, //qéx tə k'wəáx'wə//, /'a lot of boxes'/, attested by AC, <qp'á:qet te kw'ó:xwe>, //qp'é-q=əT tə k'wəá-x'wə//, /'close the box'/, attested by EB.

<skw'ókw'exwe>, stvi //s=k'wəá[=C₁ə=]x'wə//, MC /'It's boxed., It's in a box.'/, (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> stative or resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<kw'elókw'exwóles>, plv //k'wə[=ə]=á[=C₁ə=]x'wə=áləs//, stvi, [k'wəólák'wəx'wəáls], MC ['be box-

shaped'], literally /'be boxes in appearance, look like boxes'/, (<=el=> plural, <=R1=> resultative), lx <=óles> on the eye, in the eye, in appearance, look like, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<kw'óxwemel>, df //k'w'áx^wə=mə//, ANAA /'hoof, esp. deer hoof (off deer or attached to stick as rattle)'/, literally perhaps /'box portion of the body'/, lx <=mel> part, portion of the body, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group.

<kw'óxwemel>, ANAA /'hoof, esp. deer hoof (off deer or attached to stick as rattle)'/, see kw'óxwe.

<kw'ó:yxwem>, mdls //k'w'á·y^xə=əm//, ABFC ['growling (of one's stomach)'], (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<kw'ô wiyóth(cha) ò ~ kw'ô hélémcha ò>, TIME ['forever'], see wiyóth.

<kw'ô:la ~ kw'ú:la>, free root //k'w'ó·lə ~ k'w'ú·lə//, FOOD ['stink-eggs'], FSH, ASM ['salmon eggs buried in cheese-cloth or burlap sack and left to ripen for several months, has the consistency of cheese and a strong smell, eaten as a delicacy'], syntactic analysis: nominal, noun.

<kw'ôle'álá>, dnom //k'w'ólə=ʔélé//, BSK /'stink-egg basket, stink salmon egg basket'/, FOOD, FSH, lx <=álá> container, container of, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76).

<kw'ôle'álá>, BSK /'stink-egg basket, stink salmon egg basket'/, see kw'ô:la ~ kw'ú:la.

<kw'ô:l ~ qw'ô:l or kw'ô:w ~ qw'ô:w>, possible root //k'w'ó·l or k'w'ów// or //q'w'ó·l or q'w'ów//, root meaning uncertain unless <qw'él> ripe.

<skw'ô:lmexw ~ sqw'ô:lmexw>, df //s=k'w'ó·l(=)mexw or s=k'w'ów=lməx^w//, EB /'blackberry (fruit), before contact, only wild trailing blackberry, (now also) evergreen blackberry, (now also) Himalaya blackberry'/, ['before contact, only *Rubus ursinus*, now also *Rubus laciniatus*, and *Rubus procerus*'], ASM ['the berries of the trailing variety are ready as early as July, those of the evergreen somewhat later, those of the Himalaya in late August and even later'], MED ['a tea made from boiled roots is diarrhea medicine, a tea from the leaves is medicine for stomach ache'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning uncertain, possibly <=mexw> people or possibly <=lmexw> medicine?? or on the breast??, perhaps related to root in <kw'ew=ítsel> grizzly bear (where <=ítsel> may be on the back), phonology: labialization is sometimes less noticeable before ô here almost sk'ô:lmexw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /sk'w'ów·lməx^w/ (CwMs /sk'w'í·lməx^w/) blackberries, H-T <skólmoq> blackberry (trailing) (*Rubus* sp.), also <sqw'ô:lmexw>, //s=q'w'ów=lməx^w//, attested by BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), example: <sqw'ô:lmexw sqe'óleqw>, FOOD blackberry juice (lit. blackberry + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<skw'ô:lmexwelhp>, ds //s=k'w'ó·lməx^w=əʔp//, EB /'blackberry vine, blackberry bush'/, [*Rubus ursinus*, *Rubus laciniatus*, *Rubus procerus*'], lx <=elhp> plant, tree, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group.

<shxwelméxwelh skw'ô:lmexwelhp>, ds //s=x'əl=mə[= '=]x^w=əʔ s=k'w'ó·lməx^w=əʔp//, EB ['trailing blackberry vine'], [*Rubus ursinus*'], literally /'Indian kind of blackberry'/, ASM ['this was the pre-contact blackberry in the area'], (<s=> stative), lx <=elh> style, kind of, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase.

<xwelítémelh skw'ô:lmexwelhp>, ds //x'əlítəm=əʔ s=k'w'ó·lməx^w=əʔp//, EB /'Himalaya blackberry bush, evergreen blackberry bush'/, [*Rubus procerus*, *Rubus laciniatus*'], literally /'White-man kind of blackberry'/, ASM ['both introduced by non-Indians'], lx <=elh> kind of, style, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase.

<**kw'ôwiyékw ~ kw'ôyékw**>, df //k'owiyékw ~ k'oyékw//, [k'owiyók' ~ k'oyók'], FSH /'small fish-hook (for trout, etc.), trolling hook/, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), DM (12/4/64), BJ (5/64), other sources: ES /k'ôwyékw/ *trolling hook*, Salish cognate: Samish /k'úyək'/ *fish hook* G86:85, Sechelt /k'úyuk'/ *fish hook* T77:19, also <**kw'ôwiyekw ~ kw'ôyekw**>, //k'ôwiyək' ~ k'ôyək'//, attested by Deming (3/25/76).

<**kw'péxw**>, probably root //k'péx'w//, SD /'[make a bang, make a sudden hard thump sound]'/, ASM ['sharp sound of something dropped, sudden sound that happens when something falls (not a dull sound, has echo to it from ground)'], semantic environment ['marble dropped on floor, kidnapped children dropped from the basket of the Basket Ogress, Th'ôw̄xeya'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, also /'make a bang'/, attested by EB, Elders Group (Mar. 1972), also /'to thump'/, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76), example: <**le wets'étl' qésu le kw'péxw**>, //lə wə=c'əé' qə=s=u lə k'péx'w//, /'It fell (fall suddenly) and made a bang (past tense).'/, attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972).

<**kw'qwá:lí:ya**>, TCH /'hit on the ear, hit on the temple (side of the head)'/, see kw'óqw.

<**kw'qwéleqw**>, TCH /'hit on the top of the head'/, see kw'óqw.

<**kw'qwéleqwt**>, TCH /'hit s-o on the head, club him on the head'/, see kw'óqw.

<**kw'qwélets**>, TCH /'hit on the behind (with a stick-like object)'/, see kw'óqw.

<**kw'qwém**>, TOOL /'little hatchet, little axe'/, see kw'óqw.

<**kw'qwémést(exw?)**>, SOC /'knock s-o down'/, see kw'óqw.

<**kw'qweméthet**>, EFAM /'drop oneself into a seat, throw oneself on the floor or ground in a tantrum, throw a tantrum'/, see kw'óqw.

<**kw'qwépsem**>, TCH /'clubbed on the back of the neck, clubbed on the back of the head'/, see kw'óqw.

<**kw'qwewíts**>, TCH /'hit on the back'/, see kw'óqw.

<**kw'qwí:les**>, TCH /'hit on the chest'/, see kw'óqw.

<**kw'qwí:ws**>, TCH /'club on the body'/, see kw'óqw.

<**kw'qwó:les ~ kw'qwóles**>, TCH /'hit in the eye (on the eyelid)'/, see kw'óqw.

<**kw'qwó:ythel**>, TCH /'hit on the mouth, [hit on the chin, hit on the lip, hit on the jaw]'/, see kw'óqw.

<**kw'síts**>, dnom //k'w(=)íc//, EZ /'rainbow trout, prob. also coastal cutthroat trout'/, ['*Salmo gairdneri*, prob. also *Salmo clarki clarki*'], possibly root <**k'wés**> *burn*, possibly <=**íc**> *on the back*, since it has red stripes on its back, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 7/9/75, JL 5/8/79, other sources: ES /k'w'sí-c/ *cutthroat trout*, JH /k'w'sí-c/ *cutthroat trout*, H-T k-ôse'tc (macron over e also) *trout (Salmo sp.)*, also <**kwesích**>, //k'w'əsíc//, also /'trout salmon, small spring salmon [sic?]/', attested by Elders Group 3/1/72, also <**qw'esíts ~ qw'esí:ts**>, //q'w'əsíc ~ q'w'əsí:c//, also /'trout'/, attested by BJ 12/5/64 p.304, see also under <kw'as>

<**kw'síws**>, HUNT /'sing the hairs off skin'/, see kw'ás.

<**kw'sí:ws**>, df //k'w's=í-ws//, ABDF /'have measles'/, possibly root <**kw'as**> *burned, hot*, probably <=**í:ws**> *on the body, on the skin*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb prob., attested by Deming.

<**kw'tómés**>, WATR /'rain or sweat trickling down one's face'/, see kw'átem.

<**kw'ú:tl'ò:lh**>, PRON /'that was him (deceased), he (deceased)'/, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<**kw'xá:m**>, NUM /'count'/, see kw'áx.

<kw'xát>, NUM /'count them, count s-th/, see kw'áx.

<kw'xwós>, df //k'x^w=ás//, WETH ['to hail (weather)'], lx <=ós> on the face, round thing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<kw'ekw'xwós>, cts //C₁ə-k'x^w=ás//, WETH ['hailing (weather)'], (<R5-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB 3/11/76.

<skw'ekw'xwós>, dnom //s=C₁ə-k'x^w=ás//, WETH ['the hail'], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), also

<kw'ekw'xwós>, //C₁ə=k'x^w=ás//, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, EB.

<kw'íkw'xwòs>, dmn //C₁í=k'x^w=ás//, WETH ['hail when it comes in sheets'], literally /'little hail/, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, perhaps intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72.

L

<1 ~ -1 ~ -el>, free root //l ~ -l ~ -əl//, [l (syllabic) ~ -l ~ -l ~ -əl ~ -əl], PRON ['my'], phonology: l occurs sentence initial, -l occurs after stressed vowel or (in fast speech) after a consonant, and -el occurs in slower speech after a consonant, -l occurs after alveolars or palatals, -əl occurs after labialized consonants, -əl occurs in free variation in those locations and occurs elsewhere, syntactic analysis: possessive pronoun affix, syntactic comment: occurs before a head nominal or suffixed to the word immediately before it, even between an adjective and the nominal it modifies, more often found suffixed to the demonstrative article before the nominal, attested by Deming, Elders Group, AC, others, also <n ~ -n>, //n ~ -n//, dialects: *Matsqui*, attested by AH, example: <siyám l siyáye>, //s=iy=ém l si=yéyə//, /'my dear friends'/, attested by Deming, <ts'áts'eltsel xwoyíwel tel sqwálewel kw'els me xwe'í sq'ó talhlúwep (éy l sí:yáye, l sí:yáye sí:yám)>, //c'éc'əl-c-əl x^w=ε[=Aa=]y=íwəl tə-l s=q'él=əwəl k^wə-l-s mə x^wə=ʔí s=q'á tε=tlúwəp (ʔéy l si[= ']=yéyə, l si[= ']=yéyə s=i[= ']=y=ém)//, /'I'm very happy to come here at this gathering (my good friends, my dear friends).'/, attested by Deming, <talhwélep l siyáye>, //tε=tlúwəp l si=yéyə//, /'you people my friends'/, attested by Deming, <lemlémetchxw mékw' ye tskwí:m l á:wkw'>, //C₁əC₂-lém=əT-c-x^w mək^w yə c=k'í-m l ʔé·wk^w//, /'Fold all my red clothes.'/, literally /'mild imperative fold them many all the (plural, human?) red my belongings.'/, syntactic comment: note that mékw' all precedes the article, that the article which is normally only human plural is used with inanimate objects, that the pronoun occurs between the adjective tskwí:m *be red* and the nominal á:wkw' *belongings*, attested by Elders Group, <lemlémetchxw mékw' yel á:wkw'>, //C₁əC₂-lém=əT-c-x^w mək^w yə-l ʔé·wk^w//, /'Fold all my clothes.'/, attested by Elders Group, <l stl'í>, //l s=é'í//, /'I want, my want'/, <n stl'í ten yóseqw>, //n s=é'í tə-n yás=əq//, /'I want my hat.'/, dialects: *Matsqui*, attested by AH.

<=l>, da //l//, TIB /'non-control transitivizer, accidentally, happen to, manage to do to s-o/s-th'/, comment: this suffix could also be shown as <=lexw> (/ləx^w/), cognate with Musqueam and Cowichan dialects /nəx^w/ (as in work of Suttles, Hukari, etc.), however -exw can just as well be segmented as *third person object* here and from <=stexw> (/sT-əx^w/, leaving //sT// *causative control transitivizer*), besides setting up object suffixes for all persons this also eliminates the need for a rule deleting the <exw> in all other persons (though such a rule may be historically motivated, it is synchronically uneconomical and unmotivated), syntactic analysis: derivational suffix; found in <kw'étslexwtsel.>, //k^wéts=l-əx^w-c-əl//, /'I see him/her/it/them.'/, <héqwlòxes.>, //hék^w=l-áx^y-əs//, /'It smelled me.'/, <kw'etslólétsel.>, //k^wéc=l-álə-c-əl//, /'I see you folks.'/, example: <líchxw slhéq'el:àx?>, //lí-c-x^w s=tlé=q'él=láx^y//, /'Do you know me?'/ and many more elsewhere in this work.

<la>, free root //lε//, TVMO /'go, go to, going, going to, (go somewhere else to do the action), going to (in future)'/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb, preposition/prepositional verb, syntactic comment: like another auxiliary, mi (come), la uses a special imperative -lh (see examples below), rather than -lha, attested by AC, EB, ASM ['go'], <lí welh la áyel>, //lí wəʔ lε ʔéy=əl//, /'Has he gone away?'/, attested by AC, example: <latst álhtel>, //lε-c-t ʔéʔtəl//, /'Let's go and eat.'/, attested by AC, <lalh (átl'qel, kwetxwílem, t'ó:kw', tl'epíl lám te qó:, áyel, áyeles te qó:, má:yt)>, //lε-ʔ (ʔé'q=əl, k^wətεx^w=íl=əm, t'á·k^w, é'əp=íl lε=m tə qá·, ʔéy=əl, ʔéy=əl=əs tə qá·, mē·y=T)//, /'Go (outside, inside, home, down to the water, away, away from the water, and help him). (imperative)'/, attested by AC, contrast <lámthl tl'epíl lám te qó:>, //lε=m-tʔ é'əp=íl lε=m tə qá·//, /'Go down to the water.'/, attested by AC, <lí welás mílha>, //lí wə-lé-s míʔε//, /'Is it when they go spirit-dance?'/, attested by AC, ASM ['go to'], <le kwetxwílem te spá:th la te láléms>, //lε kwətεx^w=íl=əm tə s=pé·è lε tə

lélém-s//, /'The bear goes into his den./, literally /'past 3rdperson get oneself inside the bear go in the his house/, syntactic comment: la functions as preposition/prepositional verb here, attested by EB, <la kwe sle'óthels te xó:t̥sa>, //lɛ kʷə s=ləʔɛ=áè=əl-s tə ɣá:cɛ//, /'He went across the lake./, literally /'(he) go to the (remote) nominal=across=edge=get-of the lake/, *<sle'óthels te stó:lô> across the river rejected by EB, syntactic comment: la is preposition/prepositional verb here, <íhtsel la q'íq kw'els e só:les.>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl lɛ q'íq kʷə-l-s ʔə sá:l=əs//, /'I went to jail when I was drunk./, literally /'I past go to get apprehended when/that I just be drunk/, attested by Elders Group, ASM ['going'], <latsel (xwehíwel, xwewqw'éyem)>, //lɛ-c-əl (xʷə=híw=əl, xʷə=wqʷ=íl=əm)//, /'I'm going (upstream, downstream)/, attested by AC, <latsel t'ó:kw' (wets'ímeles te Christmas, t'ókwsesó:kw' kwthel tále)>, //lɛ-c-əl t'á-kʷ (wə-c'ím=əl-əs tə krísməs, ɛ'a=kʷ-s-əs ʔó-kʷ kʷ=è-əl télə)//, /'I'm going home ((when it is) near Christmas, because my money ran out (run out))/, attested by AC, <la xwehíwel yithá>, //lɛ xʷə=híw=əl yi=èé//, /'They (those people) are going upstream./, attested by AC, ASM ['going to (displacement and/or future)(immediate future is unmarked, like present tense)'], <latsel (xwóyeqwem, lá:ts'ewtxwem)>, //lɛ-c-əl (xʷáy=əqʷ=əm, lé-c'=əwtxʷ=əm)//, /'I'm going to (wash my head, drop in [visit])/, attested by AC, contrast <lámtsel lá:ts'ewtxwem>, //lé=m-c-əl lé-c'=əwtxʷ=əm//, /'I'm going to drop in./, attested by AC, <lachxw xwehíwel>, //lɛ-c-xʷ xʷə=híw=əl//, /'You're going upstream./, literally /'you are going to go upstream./, attested by AC, ASM ['going to (future), will go and (do s-th)'], <latsel t'ókʷ wáy:élés>, //lɛ-c-əl t'ákʷ wéy.əl=és//, /'I'll go home tomorrow./, attested by AC, <(latsel, lámtsel) máythòme>, //lɛ-c-əl, lé=m-c-əl) méy=T-ámə//, /'I'll go and help you./, attested by AC.

<ley ~ lay>, df //lɛ=y <lɛ + yə-//, TVMO /'go travelling by way of, go via/, (<ye-> travelling by way of), phonology: the prefix combines phonologically with the preposed auxiliary and is no longer phonetically prefixed, syntactic comment: auxiliary verb, attested by Elders Group, others, example: <ley lhe'á kw'e Sq'éwlets ~ lay lhe'á kw'e Sq'éwlets>, //lɛ=y ʔəʔé kʷə s=q'əw=ləc//, /'He went via Scowlitz./, literally /'he went travelling by way of through Scowlitz./.

<lám>, mdls //lé=m//, TVMO /'go, go to, going, going to, go(ing) to (in future), be gone/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb, intransitive verb, preposition/prepositional verb, syntactic comment: a preposition/prepositional verb requires a following nominal phrase as its object and can be added right after another verb phrase without any subordinating conjunction, attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, etc., ASM ['go'], example: <tsel lám.>, //c-əl lé=m//, /'I went./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC, <tsel lám tseláqelhelh.>, //c-əl lé=m cəléq=əʔ=əʔ//, /'I went yesterday./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC, <tsel lám kw'e látelh.>, //c-əl lé=m kʷə lét=əl//, /'I went early this morning./, attested by EB, <lhíl lám>, //ʔí-l lé=m//, /'when I go/, attested by Elders Group, <lhíl ulh lám t'ókʷ>, //ʔí-l ʔu=wʔ lé=m t'ákʷ//, /'it's time for me to go home., when I'm going home (already)/, attested by Elders Group, <ewá:lhtsel (l)í:l lám>, //ʔəwə=éʔ-c-əl lí-l (~ ʔí-l) lé=m//, /'I wasn't going to go (but did)/, Elder's comment: "possibly", attested by EB, <lámtselcha látelh(es) wáyélés>, //lé=m-c-əl-cɛ lét=əʔ(-əs) wéy.əl-és//, /'I'll go early tomorrow morning. (will, early morning)/, literally /'I will go (when it) is night=past tense tomorrow/, attested by EB, <éy kws lámset>, //ʔéy kʷ-s lé=m-c-əʔ//, /'Let's go./, literally /'it's good that-nominalizer our-go(ing)/, attested by JL, <lámalha ewólem e>, //lé=m-ɛʔɛ ʔəwál=əm ʔə//, /'Go play (you guys). (imperative 2p)/, attested by Deming, ASM ['go to'], <étset lám te sqw'eyílex>, //ʔé-c-əʔ lé=m tə s=qʷəy=íl=əxʷ//, /'We went to the dance./, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AC, <xwemxálemilha la(m) te steqtál>, //xʷəm=xʷ[=Aé=]l=əm-ʔɛ lɛ(=m) tə s=təq=tə[=Aé=]l (or s=təqé=tə[=M2=]l)//, /'Run to the door./, literally /'run. go to the door/, attested by IHTTC, <lám kw'e sle'óthels te (xó:t̥sa, stó:lô)>, //lé=m kʷə s=ləʔáèl-s tə (ɣá:cɛ, s=tá:l=əw)//, /'He went across the (lake, river)/, literally /'he went to the other side of the (lake, river)/, attested by EB, <lám kw'e láts'ewtxw>, //lé=m kʷə léc'=əwtxʷ//, /'go to another

room', attested by Elders Group, <emétlha lam te shxwch'áletstel>, //ʔəmét-ʔε lε=m tə s=xʷ=c'é=ləc=təl//, 'Go sit in the chair.', attested by IHTTC, <lámchexw te theqthéqet qetl'ó:su (tés, xwél:ls) te theqát>, //lÉ=m-c-əxʷ tə C₁əC₂=èə[=´=]qεt qə=ë'á=s=uw (tés, xʷə=lí-ls) tə èəqét//, 'Go through the thicket and get to the tree.', attested by AC, ASM ['going'], <(lámtsel, lámtsel) xwehíwel>, //(lÉ=m-c-əl, lÉ=m-c-ət) xʷə=híw=əl//, '(I'm, we're) going upstream.', attested by AC, <lámtsel tlówayèl>, //lÉ=m-c-əl tlá=wèyèl//, 'I'm going today.', attested by AC, <lámcha>, //lÉ=m-cε//, 'They're going. (they)', (<-cha> future tense), attested by AC, ASM ['going to'], <lámtsel te (lamá:wtxw, shxwiymá:le, sq'ép)>, //lÉ=m-c-əl tə (lεm=é-wtxʷ, s=xʷəyəm=é-lə, s=q'əp)//, 'I'm going to (the beer parlor, the store, a gathering).', attested by AC, <lámtsel kwthe chí:yà:lh>, //lÉ=m-c-əl kʷèə cí:yε=éʔp//, 'I'm going to the strawberry patch.', phonology: vowel merger, downstepping, attested by AC, <lámtsel te sqw'eyílex>, //lÉ=m-c-ət tə s=qʷəy=íl=əxʷ//, 'We're going to the dance.', attested by AC, <lámtsel te Alámex kwsetst lhím te hóps>, //lÉ=m-c-ət tə ʔéléməxʷ kʷ-sə-c-t ʔím tə háps//, 'We're going to Agassiz area to pick hops.', attested by JL, ASM ['go(ing) to (in future)'], <lámtsel wéy:eles>, //lÉ=m-c-əl wéy-əl=əs//, 'I'll go tomorrow.', *<tsel lám wáy:eles> rejected by AC, ASM ['be gone'], <le lám>, //lə lÉ=m//, 'He is gone., She is gone., It is gone., They are gone.', attested by AC; found in <lámechexw>, //lÉ=m-ə-c-əxʷ//, 'Are you going?', syntactic comment: interrogative affix, attested by Elders Group, AC, NP, example: <lámechexw t'ó:kw'>, //lÉ=m-ə-c-əxʷ t'á:kʷ//, 'Are you going home?', attested by NP, <lámechexw (kw'e táwn, xwehíwel)?>, //lÉ=m-ə-c-əxʷ (kʷ'ə téwn, xʷə=híw=əl)//, 'Are you going (to town, upstream)?', <lámechap>, //lÉ=m-ə-c-εp//, 'Are you (pl.) going (present, immediate future)?', attested by IHTTC, AC, <lámechapcha>, //lÉ=m-ə-c-εp-cε//, 'Are you (pl.) going (future)?', attested by IHTTC, <lámechap (môkw' lám, xwehíwel)?>, //lÉ=m-ə-c-εp (mókʷ lÉ=m, xʷə=híw=əl)//, 'Are you (all going to go, going upstream)?', attested by AC; found in <lámàwèlh>, //lÉ=m-éwəʔ//, 'Goodbye (to person leaving).', dialects: Tait, Cheh., attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB, also <lámòwèlh>, //lÉ=m-à=wəʔ//, dialects: Chill, Pilalt, Deming, literally 'just go already, go just already', attested by EB, Deming, AC, example: <lámòwèlh, mámele>, //lÉ=m-àwəʔ C₁é-mələ//, 'Goodbye, children (to them leaving).', syntactic comment: nominal phrase minus article *vocative*, dialects: Chill, attested by AD, <lámelhtsel qe tsel ówe o.>, //lÉ=m-əʔ-c-əl qə c-əl ʔówə ʔa//, 'I was going but I'm not now.', syntactic comment: past affixed, attested by Elders Group, <éwe stl'ís kw'es meytólxws welámet séwq'tòlè>, //ʔəwə s=ë'í-s kʷ'ə-s mεy=T-álxʷ-s wə-lÉ=m-ət séwq'=T-álə//, 'He doesn't want to help us (when we) go find (search for) you folks.', phonology: downstepping, updrifting, syntactic comment: verb phrase with negative, nominal phrase minus article, auxiliary verb, sentence with subjunctive phrase, dialects: Chill, attested by NP (in IHTTC), also <éwe stl'íses kws meytóxwes welámet súwq'tòlè>, //ʔəwə s=ë'í-s-əs kʷ-s mεy=T-áxʷ-əs wə-lÉ=m-ət súwq'=T-álə//, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB (in IHTTC), also <éwe stl'íses meytóxwes welámet súwq'tòlè>, //ʔəwə s=ë'í-s-əs mεy=T-áxʷ-əs wə-lÉ=m-ət súwq'=T-álə//, dialects: Tait, attested by SP, AK, AD (in IHTTC), <yóswe welámá:l>, //yáswə wə-lÉ=m-é:l//, 'I might go.', attested by AC, <temtámcha welámexw t'ó:kw'>, //təm=tém-cε wə-lÉ=m-əxʷ t'á:kʷ//, 'When are you going home?', literally 'what time will it be when you are going home', attested by AC, <t'íótsasew qw'eyílex qa t'ílem tel siyáya welámet mílha>, //ë'á-cε-s-uw qʷ'əy=íl=əxʷ qε t'íl=əm t-əl si=yéyε wə-lÉ=m-ət míʔε//, 'My friends will sing and dance when we go to the spirit-dance.', attested by AC, <òwetsel lámá:l t'ó:kw'>, //ʔówə-c-əl lÉ=m-é:l t'á:kʷ//, 'I'm not going home.', attested by Elders Group, <òwechxw lámexw temkwát>, //ʔówə-c-xʷ lÉ=m-əxʷ təm=kʷ'é=T//, 'Don't go yet.', attested by Elders Group, also 'Don't let him go yet.', attested by EB, <òwe lámes>, //ʔówə lÉ=m-əs//, 'He's not going., He won't go.', attested by MC, <èwechap lamáp hélem tel slhxwélhcha>, //ʔəwə-c-εp lε=m-ép hÉ-lεm tə-l s=ʔxʷ=éʔcε//, 'Don't you people go to my spit.', usage: pun on place name Th'qwélhcha, a stagnant

lake or ponds at the downriver end of Squatits (Peters) Reserve, attested by LJ (Tait), <ôwáchxw lámexw>, //ŋowə-é-c-x^w lɛ̃=m-əx^w//, /'Will you go?/, literally /'won't you? go!/, attested by MC, <ôwáchap lámelep ~ ôwáchap lámélep>, //ŋowə-é-c-ɛp lɛ̃=m-éləp//, /'Aren't you folks going?/, attested by IHTTC, <ewá:lhtsel (lámàl ~ í:l lām ~ lí:l lām)>, //ŋəwə-é-ɬ-c-əl (lɛ̃=m-él ~ ʔí-l lɛ̃=m ~ lí-l lɛ̃=m)//, /'I wasn't going to go (but did)./, syntactic comment: verb phrase with negative, sentence with subjunctive phrase, verb phrase with auxiliary, attested by EB, <ôwe chókwes kw'el shxwlà:m.>, //ŋówə cák^w-əs k^wə-l sx^w-lɛ̃-m//, /'I'm not going far./, attested by Elders Group.

<shxwlàm>, dnom //sx^w=lɛ̃=m//, TVMO ['place to go to'], (<shxw=> nominalizer), phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.

<hálém>, cts //hə̃=lɛ̃[=M2]=m or hɛ̃=lɛ̃[=Aə̃]=m//, TVMO /'be on one's way, be going/, (<hé- ~ há-> continuative), (<metathesis (or é-ablaut)> derivational), phonology: metathesis (or ablaut), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, EB, Elders Group, example: <le q'ep'lóxes wiyóthe kwsu hálém̄s ye mímelha>, //lə q'əp'=l-áx^y-əs wi=yáè-ə k^w-s-u hə̃=lɛ̃[=M2]=m-s yə mí[-C,ə-]ɬɛ̃//, /'He got me addicted to always going to spirit-dances. (get s-o addicted, get s-o hooked on), He got me hooked on always going to spirit-dances./, literally /'past 3rd person subject he gets me addicted to always-just consequently be going to the (plural, human?) spirit-dancing (continuative)/, attested by EB, <ôwechxw halémexw>, //ŋówə-c-x^w hɛ̃-lɛ̃[=M2]=m-əx^w//, /'Don't go./, literally /'don't you be going/, attested by IHTTC, <ôwechap halemélep ~ ôwechap halemáp>, //ŋówə-c-ɛp hɛ̃ləm-éləp ~ ʔówə-c-ɛp hɛ̃ləm-éləp//, /'Don't you folks go./, literally /'don't you folks be going/, contrast <ôwechap lámáp> Don't you folks go., attested by IHTTC, *<ôwáchap halemélep> rejected, contrast <ôwáchap lámélep>, //ŋowə-é-c-ɛp lɛ̃=m-éləp//, /'Aren't you folks going?/, syntactic analysis: verb phrase with negative with interrogative affix, attested by IHTTC, <kw'ô hálémcha ò>, //k^w'əw hɛ̃lém-cɛ ʔà//, /'forever/, literally /'what (remote) will just be going on/, attested by Elders Group, also <kw'ô wiyóth(cha) ò>, //k^w'əw wi=yáè-cɛ ʔà//, literally /'what will just be always/, attested by Elders Group.

<halemélmel>, ds //hə̃=lɛ̃[=M2]=m-élməl//, EFAM ['feel like going'], TVMO, lx <=élmel> in the mind, feel like, thinking about, phonology: metathesis, suffix has strong stress-valence, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: <líchap halemélmel>, //lí-c-ɛp hɛ̃ləm=élməl//, /'Do you folks feel like going?/, attested by IHTTC.

<héleméstem>, caus //hə̃=lɛ̃m=ə[=']sT-əm//, EFAM ['he's gone (mentally)'], literally /'he's been caused to be on his way, he's been caused to be going/, (<=(é)st> causative), (<-em> passive), phonology: presumably the penultimate stress is derivational, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb or participle?, attested by Elders Group.

<shxwélem ~ shxwélém>, dnom //sx^w=hə̃=lɛ̃m ~ sx^w=hə̃=lɛ̃[=Aə̃]=m//, TVMO /'wandering, where someone goes/, (<shxw=> nominalizer), phonology: possible ablaut, optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, others, example: <qéx ta' shxwélem>, //qə̃x t-ɛʔ sx^w=hə̃=lɛ̃m//, /'You're wandering a lot./, literally /'your wandering is a lot/, attested by EB, <lécha kw'a' shxwélém>, //lɛ̃lɛ̃cɛ k^w'-ɛʔ sx^w=hə̃=lɛ̃m//, /'Where are you wandering to?/, attested by EB, <ôwe mékw'es a shxwélém>, //ŋówə mək^w'=əs ʔɛ sx^w=hə̃=lɛ̃m//, /'Don't go all over., Don't be all over in your wandering./, literally /'is not every(where) your wandering/, attested by EB, <mekw'o shxwélems>, //mək^w'-à sx^w=hə̃=lɛ̃m-s//, /'a wanderer, goes all over/, attested by EB.

<lámtselh>, ds //lɛ̃=m-cə̃(s)=ə̃ɬ//, LANG ['signal with the hand to go (or that you can go)'], TVMO, lx <=tses> in the hand, lx <=elh> according to, in the ways/fashion/style/manner of, phonology: consonant-loss of s in =tses is irregular but happens in a few other cases, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<**xwelá ~ xwelám ~ xwlá ~ xwlám**>, incs //x^wə=lé ~ x^wə=lé=m//, DIR /'toward, towards, for'/, (<**xwe**=> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by EB, BH TTC, Elders Group, AD, example: <**xwlám te máqa**>, //x^w=lé=m tə méqε//, /'through (towards) the (fallen) snow'/, attested by EB, <**éy xwlá(m) tl'eléwe te st'élmexw.**>, //ʔéy x^w=lé(=m) ɛ̃'ə=léwə s=t'élməx^w//, /'The medicine is good for you.'/, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by EB, <**éy xwlá(m) tl'eléwe te tselqómé**>, //ʔéy x^w=lé(=m) ɛ̃'ə=léwə tə cə̀lq=ámə̃//, /'Blackcaps (blackcap berries) are good for you.'/, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by EB, <**qél xwlá(m) tl'eléwe**>, //qél x^w=lé(=m) ɛ̃'ə=léwə//, /'It's bad for you.'/, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by EB, <**le thék'w xwlá te s'em'oméla**>, //lə ɛ̃k^w x^w=lé tə s=C₁əC₂-ʔámélε//, /'She was pulled towards the Thompsons (Thompson Indians)., She was influenced by the Thompsons.'/, attested by BH TTC, <**éy kw'ómkw'emcha telí s'ólh sqwálewel xwlám kw'e ít totí:lt tlówayèl.**>, //ʔéy k^wám=C₁əC₂-cε təlí sʔáʔ s=q^wél=əwə̀l x^w=lé=m k^wə ʔí-t ta[-C₁ə-]l-i:l=T tlá=wèyə̀l//, /'Let our thoughts be strong toward what we are studying today.'/, attested by AD, <**le xwelá te Agassiz.**>, //lə x^wə=lé tə Agassiz//, /'He got to Agassiz., (He went toward Agassiz.)'/, semantic environment ['like two people travelling together, and one maybe changes his mind and goes as far as Agassiz while his partner keeps on going to his (maybe original) destination'], attested by Elders Group (incl. NP), <**óxwestchexw xwelá tl'elhlímelh**>, //ʔáx^wəs=T-c-əx^w x^wə=lé ɛ̃'ə=hlímə̃ʔ//, /'Give it to him from us.'/, literally /you (imperative 2s) give it to him towards us (towards our credit)'/, syntactic comment: iovp, attested by Elders Group, <**ch'íthométset (xw)lám kw'e môkw'stám**>, //c'í=T-amé-c-ə̀t (x^w=)lé=m k^wə mok^w=s=tém//, /'We thank you for everything.'/, attested by AD.

<**lá ~ lá: ~ lah**>, bound root //lé or léh//, DESC //tight, put away'//

<**slá ~ selá ~ slá:**>, strs //s=lé ~ s(ə)=lé ~ s=lé//, DESC /'be tight, be secured tightly; be tucked away, put away so well you can't find it, be solid'/, root <**lá:**> tight, put away, (<**s**=> stative), possibly <**he-**> resultative, comment: possible since resultatives are often like continuatives in form except often have the stative s- as well); other forms with such stative resultatives in s-(h)e- are found only on roots beginning in l or m so far, and he- 'continuative' occurs only before l, m, y, and w, phonology: h-loss would be expected after s-, syntactic analysis: participle, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, AD, AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /yáʔ/ tight, shut, tied tightly and /yáʔ-n/ put on tightly, hold tightly, tie tightly W73:268, K67:381, 382, Musqueam /səl' éʔ/ 'put away' (resultative) beside /léʔ-xʔ/ 'put it away' Suttles ca1984:7-164, example: <**q'éyset kw'es selá ~ selá kw'es q'éyset**>, //q'ís=ə̀T k^wə-s s=lé ~ sə̀lé k^wə-s q'ís=ə̀T//, /'tie it tightly'/, syntactic comment: the sentence-initial position probably indicates semantic focus, attested by AC, <**éwe ís selá**>, //ʔéwə ʔí-s s=lé//, /'It's not tight.'/, attested by EB.

<**slálets**>, ds //s=lé=lə̀c//, DESC ['firmly planted in ground (can't be pulled out)'], LAND, EB, lx <=**lets**> on the bottom, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IH TTC.

<**Lohíts ~ Lahíts ~ Lahích ~ Slahích**>, df //la=híc ~ lé=híc ~ s=lé=híc//, PLN ['Five-Mile Creek'], ASM ['five miles above (upriver from, here north of) Yale, the creek is easy to locate; the Indian name can also be found on a sign, "Slaheech Yale Native Ancient Cemetery No. 3", by a little white picket fence around the cemetery, down a bank in the bush on the west side of the main highway from Yale north; the cemetery is located below the first bay above Íyém and above Aseláw (Esilao) and Aseláw Stótelô; we visited it 4/30/79 on a place names field trip to Five Mile Creek, which is said to be about the furthest north Stó:lô territory goes'], probably root <**lé:**> tight or probably even stem <**s=lé:**> be tight, lx <=**ích**> ~ (after vowel) =hích or =ích on the back, phonology: given with o (/a/) by Duff but pronounced after prompting with an <a> /ε/ as the first vowel, <ts ~ ch> here vary freely, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK, AD, source: place names reference file

#135, other sources: Duff 1952:30 /lahíc/.

<**laxel**>, dnom //lɛ=xʷəl or lɛxʷ=əl//, FSH ['fishing platform'], ASM ['plank and pole platform built extended out over eddy water from bank to stand on in dip-netting or other fishing from land for salmon'], Duff 1952:cover of 1973 printing, root <**lá:**> *tight, put away, secure tightly*, lx <=**xel**> *on the foot or =el> get, become, go, come*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 3/26/75, 2/11/76).

<**lakwí:l**>, free root //lɛkʷwí:l//, REL /'a cross, grave cross, gravestone, cross one hangs up'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, Salish cognate: Squamish /lɛkʷín/ *cross* borrowed from French *le coin*? W73:71, K67:336, Musqueam Halkomelem /lɛkwín/ *cross* S79pc (Suttles p.c. 10/9/79), borrowed from Chinook Jargon <**la qhuen**> for *cross* Johnson 1978:297 (that form from Good 1880, the more usual CJ form is <**la clo-a**> from French <**la croix**>/lakʷwá/ *the cross*); probably as Kuipers suggests from French <**le coin**> *corner, nook, quoin (exterior angle of a building), cornerstone, wedge*, also <**lak-wíl**>, //lɛkwíl//, attested by AD 10/9/79, also <**lakw'wí:l**>, //lɛkʷwí:l//, attested by EB.

<**lilakw'wí:l**>, dmn //C₁í=lɛkʷwí:l//, REL ['small cross'], (<**R4**>= diminutive), phonology: downstepping, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<**lá:la**>, df //lɛ:lɛ//, EFAM /'oh for goodness sakes., well. (in surprise)'/, phonology: probable reduplication, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AD, EB, Salish cognate: possibly Squamish /na/ *there you are*. (interjection used when handing something over)(prob. related to /naʔ/ *be there*), K67:312, possibly Lushootseed /dáʔdaʔ/ *that which gives emotional support, satisfaction; that which is important to someone* H76:127, also <**lála**>, //lɛ:lɛ//, attested by Deming.

<**lalàlèm**>, BLDG ['houses'], see lá:lém.

<**lálàt**>, TIME ['getting dark'], see lá:t.

<**lá lów** (or) **lá:lów**>, LANG /'say, Honey; hello, Honey; hello, Husband; hello, Wife'/, see lów.

<**lálekw'em**>, df //lɛ[=C₁ə=]kʷ=əm//, FOOD /'not cooked enough (of fish), [undercooked]'/, semantic environment ['fish'], (<=**R1**>= perhaps *stative* or *continuative*), (<=**em**> *middle voice* or *intransitivizer*), root meaning unknown, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**lá:lém**>, df //lɛ:[=C₁ə=]m//, BLDG /'house, home, den, lodge, hive'/, (<=**R1**>= derivational), phonology: reduplication, phonology: this is not the most common pronunciation but the other pronunciations can be derived more easily from it than vice versa, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by BJ (5/64), other sources: ES /lɛ:lém/ (CwMs /lɛlémʔ/), JH /lɛ:lém/, Salish cognate: Squamish /námʔ/ *house* W73:145, K67:336, also <**lálém**>, //lɛlém//, attested by DM 12/4/64, EB, Elders Group (3/15/72), also <**lálelem** ~ (once) **lá:lém**>, //lɛ[=C₁ə=]m ~ lɛ:[=C₁ə=]m//, attested by AC, Elders Group, example: <**qéx te lá:lém** ~ **qéx te lálelem**>, //qéx tɛ lɛ:lém ~ qéx tɛ lɛlém//, /'There's a lot of houses., There's a group of houses.'/, attested by AC, <**lulh q'e'í:lem ta lálelem**>, //lɛ=wʔ q'əʔí:l=əm t-ɛ lɛlém//, /'Your house is (already) ancient.'/, attested by AC, <(hí:kw, t'l'áqt) **lálèm**>, //(hí:kʷ, ɛ'áqt) lɛlém//, /'It's a (big, long) house.'/, phonology: downstepping, attested by DM (12/4/64), <**lálems te sisemóye**>, //lɛlém-s tɛ sisəmáye//, /'beehive, hive of the bee'/, literally /'house of the bee'/, attested by Elders Group, <**lálems te sqelá:w**>, //lɛlém-s tɛ s=qəlɛ:w//, /'the beaver's lodge'/, attested by Elders Group, <**láléms te spá:th**>, //lɛlém-s tɛ s=pɛ:ð//, /'the bear's den, the bear's house'/, attested by EB, <**lálems te skw'exó:s**>, //lɛlém-s tɛ s=kʷəxʷ=á:s//, /'halo around the moon'/, literally /'the house of the moon'/.

<**lalàlèm**>, pln //l[-əl-]ɛlèm//, BLDG ['houses'], (<=**el**>= plural), phonology: downshifting, syntactic

analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<**lilem**>, dmn //C₁í=lēm//, BLDG /'little house, cabin (say 12 ft. x 10 ft. or less), small home, storage house (small shed-like house, enclosed with door), outhouse (slang), toilet (slang)'/, (<**R4**=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/15/72, 6/1/77).

<**slálem áhqey**>, cpds //s=lé·[=C₁ə=]m ʔé†qəy//, EZ /'turtle'//, lit. /'snake with a house, housed snake'/, <**s**=> stative, <=**R1**=> resultative, semantic comment: this takes the verbal root <lá:m> (prob. meaning *to house*) and forms a *stative resultative* on it (strs) to show that the *turtle* is a *snake that is housed* or a *snake with a house*, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<làlets'éwtxwem>, SOC ['be visiting'], see láts'.

<**lale'úlem**>, mdls //lélə(=)ʔúl=əm//, EFAM /'generalize, reminisce'/, possibly <**R8**= or =**R1**=> uncertain form and function, <=(?)éw(ə)l> on the inside, in the mind, (<=**em**> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, phonology: the /ú/ is unusual and since the form was obtained at Deming could be Nooksack influence (or a Nooksack form) though identified by both speakers as Halkomelem, comment: EF was one of the last partial speakers of Nooksack, MV is the daughter of the last fluent speaker of Nooksack (though very fluent in Halkomelem and not a speaker of Nooksack), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EF, MV (both at Deming 4/27/78), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /lələʔúləb/ *recite the history of a people* H76:271.

<**lálwes**>, possibly root //lélwəs//, BLDG /'platform (in house, etc.), bed platform, platform in bottom of canoe, flooring (the planks)'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), SP (Elders Group 3/72), AD, LG, other sources: ES /lélwəs/ (CwMs /lé-lʔwəs/) *bed platform*, Salish cognate: Squamish /yáyʔwas/ *bed platform* K67:382, also <lál'wes>, //lélʔwəs//, /'platform, bed'/, dialect: *Matsqui* attested by AH, example: <kw'íles ta' lál'wes>, //k'wíl=əs t-εʔ lélʔwəs//, /'How much (money) is your bed?'/, attested by AH, <qelés te (lálwes, lhxeyleptel)>, //qəl=és tə (lélwəs, †x=íl=ép=təl)//, /'The floor is dirty.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<lám>, TVMO /'go, go to, going, going to, go(ing) to (in future), be gone'/, see la.

<lám>, free root //lém//, FOOD /'liquor, rum'/, borrowed from Chinook Jargon /lém/ *alcohol, rum, whiskey, spirits* Johnson 1978:256, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun.

<**lamáwtxw**>, ds //lém=éwtx^w//, BLDG /'liquor store, beer parlor (AC)'/, lx <=**áwtxw**> *building, house*, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group, EB, also <**lamá:wtxw**>, //lém=é·wtx^w//, also /'beer parlor'/, attested by AC.

<**shxwlamá:lá**>, ds //sx^w=lém=é·lé//, HHG ['bottle'], literally /'something that is a container of liquor'/, (<**shxw**=> *nominalizer, something that is*), lx <=**á:lá ~ =ále**> *container of*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, HT, also <**shxwlamále**>, //sx^w=lém=é·lə//, attested by Elders Group, example: <**tsméth' shxwlamá:lá**>, //c=móè' sx^w=lém=é·lé//, /'It's a blue bottle.'/, attested by CT, HT.

<**lamélwelh**>, df //lém=əlwə†//, EZ ['canvas-back duck'], ['*Aythya valisineria*'], probably root <**lam**> *rum* from the brown rum color on the sides of their wings, <=**élwelh**> *on the side (of the body)*, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75), also <**lemélwélh**>, //lém=əlwə†//, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76).

<lá:m>, bound root //lé·m//, possibly same as root that means *go* (since Indian doctors/shamans go repeatedly to the spirit world to communicate with spirits) or poss. *function as shaman*

<**slá:m**>, df //s=lé·m//, IDOC ['spirit power of an Indian doctor or shaman'], ASM ['example, thunderbird; the Indian doctor's power takes the longest quest, is often the most dangerous of spirits,

like stl'áleqem (supernatural creature) spirits, and may require sleeping in graveyards, etc. during the quest'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-náʔm/ *power possessed by the medicine man* perhaps from root /náʔ/ *name* W73:203, K67:287, K69:57, also <slám>, //s=lém//, attested by EB, example: <te sláms>, //tə s=lém-s//, /'his (Indian doctor's) power'/, attested by EB.

<shxwlá:m>, df //sx^w=lé·m//, IDOC /'Indian doctor, shaman, medicine man, Indian doctor's spirit power (Elders Group 11/19/75)'/, (<shxw=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ, AD, EB, other sources: ES /šx^wlé·m/ *shaman, shaman's spirit power*, Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt /šnéʔem/, (VU) /šx^wnéʔem/ *shaman, Indian doctor, medicine man* G86:81, also PCS cognate set 112 in G82:25 incl.: Musqueam /sx^wnéʔem/, Nooksack /šx^wnáʔəm/, Sechelt possibly /sx^wənam/ *monster*, Pentlatch /sx^wnáʔəm/, Lushootseed /dx^w-dáʔəb/, Lummi /šx^wəném/, Saanich /šnéʔem/, Songish /šnéʔəm/, also <shxwlá:m>, //sx^w=lé·m//, attested by AC, Elders Group, also /'Indian doctor, Indian doctor's spirit power'/, attested by Elders Group (11/19/75), example: <iyá:qtes te shxwlá:m te spó:l tl'ésu mé xwe swíyεqε>, //ʔiyé·q=T-əs tə sx^w=lé·m tə s=pá-l ɛ'ə-s-u mé x^wə s=wíyεqε//, /'The Indian doctor changed a crow into a man.'/, attested by EB, <mí i'eyelstem te shxwlá:m>, //mí C₁əC₂=ʔéy=əl=sT-əm tə sx^w=lé·m//, /'The Indian doctor made him/her well (make s-o well)'/, attested by EB.

<lemóthet>, pcrs //lé=m[=M2]Aá=T-ət or ləméʔAá=T-ət//, IDOC ['jump up and down (of Indian doctor training)'], perhaps root <lemá'> *kick* with <ó-ablaut> automatic on root before <=thet>, (or more likely <lám:m> (root in *shaman* and in *shaman's spirit power*, meaning uncertain but may be *go* [since Indian doctors travel to the spirit world], with <metathesis type 2> and then <ó-ablaut> automatic on root before <=thet>, <=th-et> *purposeful control transitivizer with reflexive*), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<hélmethet>, cts //hə-ləmε=T-ət//, IDOC ['jumping up and down or bouncing up and down (of an Indian doctor training)'], (<hé-> continuative before resonants (l, m, w, y)), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<shxwlemóthetále>, dnom //sx^w=ləmε=Aá=T-ət=élə//, IDOC ['place of training to become an Indian doctor (pit made from repeated jumping every year on the same spot)'], (<shxw=> nominalizer), lx <=ále> *container of*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<lamáwtxw>, BLDG /'liquor store, beer parlor (AC)'/, see lám.

<lamá'íwét>, ABFC /'kick s-o in the behind, kick s-o in the rump'/, see lemá'.

<lamélwelh>, df //ləm(=)élwəʔ//, EZ ['canvas-back duck'], ['Aythya valisineria'], probably root <lám> *rum* from the rum color on the sides of their wings, <=élwelh> *on the side (of the body)*, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75), also <lemélwélh>, //ləm=élwəʔ//, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76).

<lámtselh>, LANG /'signal with the hand to go (or that you can go)'/, see la.

<láqleqem>, EZ /'goldeneye duck (probably both the common goldeneye duck and the Barrow goldeneye duck), (a kind of diving duck [Elders Group])'/, see léqem.

<Lasisélhp?>, df //lɛsiséʔp?//, [lɛsisíʔp?], PLN /'Ford Lake (sic Foley Lake), Ford Creek (sic Foley Creek) on north side of Chilliwack River below Post Creek'/, possibly <le= ~ lexw=> *always*, lx <=elhp> *tree*, comment: close stems with this suffix are síts'elhp /síc'=əʔp/ *vine maple* and thítelhp /èí=Rl=əʔp/ *bigger tree(s)*; these would yield literal meaning for the place name of *always vine maples* or *always bigger tree(s)*; the correction of the English name is based on close comparisons of

Wells' maps and descriptions locating the place with topographic maps, phonology: the spelling given so far are transliterations of Oliver Wells' transcriptions, but in light of his other transcriptions may be off slightly; the =elhp on the end however is clearly correct and is the suffix for tree; the name is not found so far on the Wells tapes and may be from either Boundary Survey records or the Billy Sepass map, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965:11,13, Wells 1966 also; place names reference file #260.

<lá:t>, probably free form, root //get dark//.

<slá:t ~ slát>, dnom //s=lét ~ s=lét//, TIME ['night'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM, BJ, other sources: ES /slé:t/, JH /slé:t/, example: <téxw slát ~ texwslát>, //təx^w s=lét ~ təx^w=s=lét//, /'midnight'/, literally /'later night'/, attested by AC.

<lálàt>, cts //C₁é-lét//, TIME ['getting dark'], (<R7-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72), example: <welh lálàt>, //wəʔ C₁é-lét//, /'evening'/, literally /'already getting dark'/, attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<xwelált>, incs //x^wə=C₁é-lét or x^wə=lé[-C₁ə-]t//, TIME ['become evening, evening'], literally /'become getting dark'/, (<xwe=> become, get), phonology: perhaps vowel-loss, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <tlo xwelált>, //tlá x^wə=lét//, /'tonight, this evening'/, attested by EB, <kw'e xwelált>, //k^wə x^wə=lét//, /'yesterday evening, last night'/, literally /'the (remote) evening'/, attested by EB, <xwelá'elt s'álhtel>, //x^wə=lét=C₁ə=t s=ʔéʔ=tə//, /'evening meal'/, dialects: Matsqui, attested by AH; found in <xweláltel>, //x^wə=lét-əʔ//, /'last night'/, syntactic analysis: nominal past, attested by Elders Group, RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<lá:telh>, ds //lé:t=əʔ//, TIME /'be early morning, early morning'/, ASM ['from maybe 5 or 5:30 a.m. to 8 a.m.'], literally /'it was dark, dark=past tense'/, (<=elh> past tense), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, syntactic comment: past tense is usually inflectional, but here is derivational, attested by DM (12/4/64), BJ (5/64), also <látel>, //lé:t=əʔ//, attested by EB, example: <éwe olésu látel>, //ʔəwə ʔalé-s-u lé:t=əʔ//, /'not early morning (i.e. 9:00 a.m. or later)'/, literally /'it's not too (contrastive) early morning'/, attested by EB, <tseł lám kw'e látel>, //c-əl lé=m k^wə lé:t=əʔ//, /'I went early this morning.'/, attested by EB, <éy látel>, //ʔéy lé:t=əʔ//, /'Good morning.'/, usage: not used much before the white came, attested by Deming, <látel wáyélés>, //lé:t=əʔ wéyélés//, /'tomorrow morning, early tomorrow'/, attested by EB, <lámtselcha látelhes wáyélés>, //lé=m-c-əl-cə lé:t=əʔ-əs wéyél=és//, /'I'll go early tomorrow morning.'/, literally /'I will go when it is early morning tomorrow'/, attested by EB, <látel s'álhtel>, //lé:t=əʔ s=ʔéʔ=tə//, /'morning meal, breakfast'/, literally /'early morning food, meal'/, attested by Deming.

<lá:telh>, TIME /'be early morning, early morning'/, see lá:t.

<látém>, possibly root //létém//, SD ['(make) a blast or boom (and the earth shakes afterward)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76).

<láts>, free root //léc//, TIME ['sometimes'], phonology: ts maybe error for ts', syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC, example: láts kw'e(s) slhális, láts kw'e(s) swíyeqes kw' qwà:l, //léc k^wə s=ʔéli-s, léc k^wə swíyəqə-s k^w q^wé:l//, /'Sometimes it's a woman, sometimes it's a man that spoke.'/, attested by AC.

<láts'>, free root //léc'//, DESC ['different'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by MV, Deming, Salish cognate: Squamish /náè'/ different, several, some; go wrong W73:78, K67:313, K69:65, also <lá:ts'>, //lé:c'//, attested by AC, example: <láts' tel stl'í>, //léc' t-əl s=é'í//, /'I want

something different./, attested by Deming, <le'ówelh láts' te ts'lhimexóstels>, //ləʔε=Aá=(l)wəʔ léc' tə c'ʔ=im=əxʔ=ás=T-əl-s//, /'He went with a different girl., He went (to walk) with a different girl./, literally /'be across be different the his take a walk next to each other./, attested by MV.

<selá:ts'>, strs //s=hə=lé·c'//, DESC ['be different'], (<s=> stative), (<he=> resultative), phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC.

<selélets'>, plv //s=hə=lé[=Aó=][l-ə-]c'//, [sílíléc'], DESC ['two different things'], literally /'nominal/stative-plural-different./, (<s=> stative or nominalizer), (<é-ablaut> derivational), (<le-> plural), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by AC.

<lets'emót>, ds //lé[=Aə=]c'=mát//, DESC ['a different kind'], (<e-ablaut> derivational), lx <=mót> kind, pile, phonology: ablaut and epenthetic e before resonant yields a form that is homophonous with lets'emót //léc'ə=mát// one kind, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by ME (11/21/72).

<xwléts'eqel>, ds //x^w=lé[=Aó=]c'=əqəl//, LANG ['different language'], (<xw=> always), (<e-ablaut> derivational), lx <=eqel> language, in speech, in the throat, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, intransitive verb?.

<láts'ewtxw>, ds //léc'=əwtx^w//, BLDG /'another room, different room./, lx <=áwtxw ~ =á:wtxw ~ =ewtxw> building, house, room, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Deming, example: <lám kw'e láts'ewtxw>, //lé=m k^wə léc'=əwtxw//, /'go to another room, he/she goes to another room./, attested by Elders Group, <láts'ewtxw te sqwáléwéls.>, //léc'=əwtx^w tə s=q^wél=əwəl-s//, /'His mind is somewhere else./, literally /'his mind is (in) a different room./, phonology: updrifting probably as a word-final sentence-intonation variable (most updrifting and downdrifting seems to happen on sentence final words), attested by Deming.

<lá:ts'ewtxwem>, mdls //lé·c'=əwtxw=əm//, SOC /'visit, be on a short visit./, BLDG, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <ílhtsel

lá:ts'ewtxwem>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl lé·c'=əwtx^w=əm//, /'I went on a short visit./, attested by AC, <mettsel

lá:ts'ewtxwem>, //mə-c-əl lé·c'=əwtx^w=əm//, /'I'm coming to visit (a short visit)., I'm coming on a short visit./, attested by AC.

<làlets'ewtxwem>, cts //lé[-C₁ə-]c'=ə[-']wtx^w=əm//, SOC ['be visiting'], (<-R1-> continuative, <- ' -> continuative or derivational), phonology: reduplication, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <ílhtsel làlets'ewtxwem>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl lé[-C₁ə-]c'=əwtx^w=əm//, /'I've been visiting./, attested by AC.

<lets'ó:méx>, cts //lé[-C₁ə-]c'=á·məx^w//, DESC ['look different'], possibly <-R1-> continuative, lx <=ó:méx> in appearance, -looking, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<lets'ô:mexw>, ds //léc'=ó·məx^w//, SOC /'different person, stranger./, DESC, lx <=ô:mexw ~ =mexw> person, phonology: vowel-shift (a → e) due to stress-shift, ambi-valenced root and strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, AC (9/29/71, 11/10/71 text), other sources: ES /ləc'əwməx^w/ people, tribe (lit. one people), also <xwléts'ô:mexw>, //x^w=léc'=ó·məx^w//, attested by AC, example: <lets'ô:mexw lí te thá, lets'ô:mexw lí kw'e thá>, //ləc'=ó·məx^w lí tə èë, ləc'=ó·məx^w lí k^wə èë//, /'There were different Indians from here, different Indians from there., There was one tribe from here, one tribe from there./, comment: the second translation (one tribe) interprets the ambiguity of the form with another form with root léts'e one, attested by AC (11/10/71 text).

<lets'ô:lmexw>, pln //léc'=ó·[-l-]məx^w//, SOC /'different tribe, different people, strangers./, (<-l-> plural), (semological comment: note the infix pluralizing the suffix), syntactic analysis: nominal,

attested by AC, BHTTC, also <lets'élmexw>, //lɛc' =é[-l-]mɛxʷ//, attested by BHTTC.

<lets'ów(e)yelh ~ slets'óweyelh>, dnom //lɛc' =éw=(ə)yəʔ or lɛc' =óyəʔ ~ s=lɛc' =éw=əyəʔ or s=lɛc' =óyəʔ//, KIN /'half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister'/, possibly <=ów> uncertain, probably not a separate affix, lx <=ó:llh ~ =ó:ylyh ~ =elhy ~ =(e)yelh> child, offspring, young, phonology: <=óweyelh> maybe Nooksack-influence, Salish cognate: Nooksack /=ólʔ (~ =óyʔ)/ child, offspring, young, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /slɛc'ówəyəʔ/ half-sibling; found in <slets'óweyelh(s?)>, //s=lɛc' =óyəʔ(-s)//, /'his half-sibling'/, (semological comment: could show inalienable possession use of s= nominalizer), attested by AC.

<slets'éleq>, dnom //s=lɛc' =éleq//, KIN /'brother-in-law's wife, (spouse's sibling's spouse), (step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister [AC])'/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=éleq> /'occupational'/ or /'plural'/ plus lx /'male'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, other sources: ES /slɛc'éléq/ spouse's sibling's spouse, also <slets'él:eq>, also /'step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister'/, //s=lɛc' =él:əq//, attested by AC.

<lets'ló:ts'tel>, plv //C₁əC₂=lé[=Aá=]-c'=T-ə//, rcps, LT [(many) different colors'], (<R3=> plural), (<ó-ablaut> derivational), (<=tel> reciprocal), phonology: reduplication, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<lá:ts'ewets ~ láts'ewets>, ds //lé·c' =əwəc ~ léc' =əwəc//, NUM /'hundred, one hundred'/, literally /'different on the back'/, lx <=ewets> on the back, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BJ, CT, Mary Charles, Elders Group, other sources: ES /lé·c'əwəc/, example: <láts'ewets qas kwe léts'e>, //lé·c' =əwəc qɛ=s kʷə léc'ə//, /'one hundred and one'/, attested by AC, also <láts'ewets qas te léts'e>, //léc' =əwəc qɛ=s tə léc'ə//, attested by BJ 12/5/64, (<isále, lhíxw, x̣e'ó:thel, lhq'átses) láts'ewets>, //(ʔisélə, ʔíxʷ, x̣əʔá·èə, ʔq'é=cəs) léc' =əwəc//, /'(two, three, four, five) hundred'/, attested by AC, <ópel kws láts'ewets>, //ʔápəl kʷ-s léc' =əwəc//, /'one thousand'/, literally /'ten that is a hundred'/, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), <lá:ts'ewets mestiyexw>, //lé·c' =əwəc məstiyəxʷ//, /'one hundred people'/, attested by AC,

<halts'elí>, df //hɛ=lɛc' =əlí or hɛ=lɛc' =əəl=í//, DIR /'get separated (by distance), be by themselves, be separate'/, SOC, (<>), <ha=> resultative, probably root <láts'> be different with metathesis derivational, possibly <=el> come, go, get, become, possibly <=í> meaning unknown unless durative, phonology: epenthesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, dialects: Chill., Cheh., attested by AC, Elders Group, also <alts'elí>, //hɛ=lɛc' =əl=í or lɛ[=M1=]c' =əl=í//, phonology: consonant-change (h > '), possible epenthesis, possible metathesis, dialects: Tait, attested by Elders Group.

<alts'elít>, pcs //hɛ=lɛc' =əl=í=T or lɛ[=M1=]c' =əl=ə[=Aí=]T//, DIR /'to separate things or objects'/, possibly root <léts'e> one, probably root <láts'> be different with metathesis derivational, í-ablaut or <=í> perhaps durative, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible ablaut, possible metathesis, possible epenthesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB and AD (7/31/78), Elder's comment: "correction from <halts'elít>", Salish cognate: Saanich /nəè'əlíʔt/ to separate objects B74a:74, probably analyzable as root /nèè'/ different, /=əl/ go, come, get, become, inceptive, /=əʔ/ purposeful control transitivizer, /=Aíʔ=/ resultative, for the latter suffix compare Musqueam /=Aí= ~ =Aé= on affix schwas durative (Suttles ca1984), also <halts'elít>, //lɛ[=M1=]c' =əl=í=T//, attested by EB (3/30/78), sometimes AD (12/17/79), also <thelts'elít>, //èəlc' =əl=í=T//, attested by AD (12/17/79).

<lets'elíthet>, pcrs //lɛc' =əl=í=T-ə//, DIR /'separate oneself from a group, separate oneself (from others)'/, SOC, (<-et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (1/8/80), also <alts'elíthet>, //lɛ[=M1=]c' =əl=í=T-ə//, Elder's comment: "corrected from halts'elíthet", attested by EB and AD (7/31/78), AD (12/17/79).

- <**halts'elíthet**>, plv //hɛ-lɛ[=M1=]c'='əl=í=T-ət//, DIR ['a group separating themselves from another group'], SOC, possibly <**ha**=> plural, phonology: matathesis, epenthesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (1/8/80), also /'to separate'/, attested by Elders Group (11/12/75); found in <**halts'elíthetlha.**>, //hɛ-lɛ[=M1=]c'='əl=í=T-ət-ʔɛ//, /'Separate yourselves.'/, attested by Elders Group (9/7/77).
- <**lá:ts'ewets ~ láts'ewets**>, NUM /'hundred, one hundred'/, see láts'.
- <**láts'ewtxw**>, BLDG /'another room, different room'/, see láts'.
- <**lá:ts'ewtxwem**>, SOC /'visit, be on a short visit'/, see láts'.
- <**láv**>, free root //léw//, [láv], LANG /'say. (said to get someone's attention), (term of reference for spouse used with friends), hello'/, KIN, SOC, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AC, EB, AD, Elders Group, Deming, ASM ['say. (said to get someone's attention)'], semantic environment ['used between husband and wife by either spouse to get their attention'], attested by HP, EB and used by EB's grandparents and great grandparents in this way, ASM ['Honey (term of address to one's spouse), Husband, Wife'], semantic environment ['can be used in talking to one's spouse'], attested by Deming, AD, example: <(tel, ta) láv>, //(tə-l, t-ɛʔ) léw//, /'(my, your) spouse'/, attested by AD, <**Líhtsel yóyes, law.**>, //lí-ʔ-c-əl yáy[-ə]-s, lɛw//, /'I was working, Honey.'/, ASM ['hello'], semantic environment ['greeting'], usage: , ACL ['now just sort of adopted as greeting like the English phrase'], attested by AD, <**láv iyés.**>, //léw ʔiy=és//, /'Hello Mam., Hello (my)(female) friend.'/, attested by Elders Group, <**láv iyéseq.**>, //léw ʔiy=és=əq//, /'Hello Mister., Hello (my)(male) friend.'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <**lá láv** (or) **lá:láv**>, df //lé léw (or) C₁é=léw (or) lé[=C₁é(-)=]w//, LANG /'say, Honey, hello, Honey, hello, Husband, hello, Wife'/, possibly <**R7**= or =**R9**=> emphasis?, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: interjection + nominal, or just interjection, attested by Deming, Elders Group, example: <**lá láv, alétsa te háme**>, //lé léw, ʔelócɛ tə hémə//, /'Say, Honey, where's the hammer?'/, attested by Deming, <**lí tí te háme, lá láv.**>, //lí tí tə hémə, lé léw//, /'The hammer is over there, Honey.'/, attested by Deming, <**lá láv, líchxw alétsa**>, //lé léw, lí-c-x^w ʔelócɛ//, /'Hello, Honey, where were you?'/, attested by Deming, <**lá láv.**>, //lé léw//, /'Hello, Husband., Hello, Wife.'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <**lávwa**>, plv //léw=ɛ//, LANG ['hello (to a whole group)'], SOC, semantic environment ['used example when one comes in late; everyone just answers láv'], (<=**a**> plural not attested elsewhere), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb < interjection, attested by HT, AD.
- <**lávwa**>, LANG ['hello (to a whole group)'], see láv.
- <**Lawéchten**>, nom ///, N ['Charlie Lewiston, an Indian doctor from the area of Nooksack, Wash., had that name till his death ca. 1920 (pronounced by non-Indians as Lewiston); the name was formally passed to Brent Galloway by Alice Hunt (AH) and Louisa George (LG) at a naming ceremony 10/9/77 at Chehalis, B.C.'], SMC ['Charlie Lewiston was an Indian doctor who did only good curing, when he came to a gathering, he could make his cane fly to people and they knew he would give them a coin if they tied up his horse or horses; in the late 1970's or early 1980's while documenting Nooksack place names with elders and Allan Richardson, the author visited his tombstone where he is buried with his wife and took a photo of the stones, still well tended'], attested by Deming (4/27/78 and as early as 1974), the root meaning is uncertain, there may be Nooksack suffix <=**ich** ~ =**ech**> on the back and certainly the word ends in Nooksack <=**ten** ~ =**tan**> male name ending.
- <**lávél**>, dnom //lé=x'əl or léx'='əl//, FSH ['fishing platform'], ASM ['plank and pole platform built extended out over eddy water from bank to stand on in dip-netting or other fishing from land for

salmon'], see root <lá ~ lá: ~ lah> *tight, put away, secure tightly*.

<láxet>, pcs //lĕx=əT//, LT ['give s-o light'], (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

<láxetem>, iza //lĕx=əT=əm//, LT ['going out(side) with a light'], TVMO, possibly <=em> *intransitivizer*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, example: <laxw láxetem.>, //lĕ-c-x^w lĕx=əT=əm//, 'You're going out with a light.', attested by Elders Group.

<sláxet>, dnom //s=lĕx=əT//, LT ['any kind of light that one carries, torch (made from pitch), lantern, lamp, flashlight'], HHG, (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ, MV, Elders Group.

<láxetem>, LT ['going out(side) with a light'], see láxet.

<Lá:xewey>, df //lĕ·x(=)əw=əy//, PLN ['Lackaway village, Lackaway Creek'], ASM ['village between Sumas River and Chilliwack Mountain; creek from Atchelitz Creek to Wilson's Creek'], (<=ey> *place or covering, bark*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/64), source: place names reference file #78, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19, Wells 1966, also <Láxewey>, //lĕxəw=əy//, attested by AC (1973), Elders Group (7/13/77).

<lá:y>, bound root //lĕ·y fir//.

<lá:yelhp>, dnom //lĕ·y=ə†p//, EB ['Douglas fir'], ['Pseudotsuga menziesii'], ASM ['used for firewood, especially the bark and pitchwood from rotten trees, pitch burned onto canoes for caulking, trees also used for poles, ordinary fir now used for lumber'], lx <=elhp> *tree*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, other sources: ES /lá·yə†p/ (and CwMs /lĕ·y?ə†p/) *Douglas fir*.

<slá:y>, dnom //s=lĕ·y//, EB ['fir bark'], ASM ['slivers from the bark can be painful in the eyes and some people are allergic to them on the skin'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /slá·y/, example: <slá:ys te lá:yelhp>, //s=lĕ·y-s tə lĕ·y=ə†p//, 'bark of the Douglas fir', attested by AC, <xí:pet te slá:y>, //x'í·p=əT tə s=lĕ·y//, 'peel the bark of a fir tree', attested by AC.

<lá:yelhp>, EB ['Douglas fir'], see lá:y.

<lá:yem ~ láyem>, ABFC ['laughing'], see líyém ~ leyém.

<le>, free root //lə//, TIME ['recent past third person subject'], PRON, syntactic analysis: mpcl, attested by AC, Elders Group, others, example: <le álhtel chelá:qelhelh.>, //lə ?é†=təl cəlĕ·q=ə†-ə†//, 'He ate yesterday. (eat)', attested by AC, <le álhtel.>, //lə ?é†=təl//, 'They ate.', attested by AC, <le éy.>, //lə ?éy//, 'They were good.', attested by AC, also <li éy>, //li ?éy//, dialects: *Tait*, attested by AC.

<lulh>, (//lə=u† < lə=wə†//), TIME ['he/she/it was (already), they were (already)'], cpds //welh be already//, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: mpcl, attested by Elders Group, AC, most others, example: <lulh lhís kw'es me p'óp'etl'em>, //lə=u† †í-s k'wə-s mə p'á[-C₁ə-]ĕ'ə=əm//, 'It was smoking quite a while ago.', literally 'it was already past when it becomes smoking', attested by Elders Group.

<=le= ~ =el=>, da //lə= ~ =əl=//, NUM ['plural'], (semological comment: pluralizes nominals or agents or patients of verbs but not actions (Galloway 77:309)), phonology: <=le=> occurs after root vowel 1, <=el=> after root consonant 1, but the occurrence of these allomorphs is not predictable, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, also <=el=>, //əl=//; found in <ó:leqpw>, //ʔi[Aá=lə=]q'w//, 'a lot rubbed off', root <íqw> *rub*, <th'elíth'eplexw>, //C₁í[=əl=]=è'əp=l-əx'w//, 'lots of eyes being closed; Japanese wineberries' (compare <th'íth'eplexw> *one eye being closed, closing one's eye*),

<lhóleqwet>, //tá[=lə=]qʷ=əT//, 'wetting many things' (compare <lhóqwet> *wet s-th* and <lhéqʷ> *wet*), <lháleqʷet>, //tʰé[=lə=]qʷ=əT//, 'put down several objects' (compare <lháqʷet> *lay/put s-th down, put down one object*), <qʷá(:)lemi>, //qʷé[=lə=]mi//, 'adolescent girls' (compare <qʷá:mi(y)> *adolescent girl*), <sqelá:q>, //s=q[=əl=]é·q//, 'younger siblings' (compare <sqá:q> *younger sibling*), <shxwemlá:lekʷ>, //s(=)xʷəm=li[=Aé·=lə=]kʷ//, 'parent's siblings' (compare <shxwemlí:kw> *parent's sibling, uncle, aunt*), <sts'ólemeqʷ>, //s=cʰá[=lə=]m(=)əqʷ//, 'great grandparents, great grandchildren', attested by AC (compare <sts'ó:meqʷ> *great grandparent, great grandchild*), also <sts'eló:meqʷ ~ sts'ets'eló:meqʷ>, //s=cʰ[=əl=]á·m(=)əqʷ//, dialects: *Tait*, <th'elí:p'oyeqʷ>, //tʰé[=əl=]í·pʰay(=)əqʷ//, 'great great grandparents/-children' (compare <th'ép'oyeqʷ> *great great grandparent/-child*), <skw'álelhô ~ skw'á:lhô>, //s(=)kʷʰi[=Aé·=lə=]təw ~ s(=)kʷʰi[=Aé·=]təw//, 'in-laws' (compare <skw'ílhô> or better <skw'ílhew> *in-law*), <sqelá:qele>, //s=q[=əl=]é·q=ələ or s=C₁é[=əl=]qəl=ə//, 'babies' (compare <sqá:qele> *baby*), <chá:lexw(s)>, //cʰé[=lə=]xʷ(-s)//, 'wives' (compare <chá:xw> *wife*), <swá:leqeth>, //s=wé[=lə=]q=əè or s=wi[=Aé·=lə=]q=əè//, 'husbands' (compare <swá:qeth> *husband*), <slélextses>, //s=lé[=lə=]x=cəs//, 'fingers' (compare <sléxxtses> *finger*), <slélexxel>, //s=lé[=lə=]x=xʰəl//, 'toes' (compare <sléxxel> *toe*), <steliqíw>, //s=t[=əl=]iqíw//, 'horses' (compare <stiqíw> *horse*), <stelqóye>, //s=t[=əl=]q(=)áyə//, 'wolves' (compare <stqóye> *wolf*), <tl'áleqtxel>, //tʰé[=lə=]qt=xʰəl//, 'long legs, long legged' (compare root <tl'áqt> *long*), <tl'áleqtxel q'ésq'esetsel> *daddy long legs, harvestman spider, long-legged spider*, <tl'áleqtxel qwá:l> *crane-fly, leatherjacket, long-legged mosquito*, <tl'elqtéle>, //tʰé[=lə=]qt=ələc//, 'deer', literally 'long ears', <tl'elqtélets>, //tʰé[=lə=]qt=ələc//, 'pheasant', literally 'long tail', <q'eq'elá:mi>, //C₁ə=qʰ[=əl=]é·mi//, 'little girls' (compare <q'áq'emi> *little girl*), <sts'emts'ó:lemeqʷ>, //s=C₁əC₂=cʰá[=lə=]m(=)əqʷ//, 'eldest great grandchildren' (compare <sts'emts'ó:meqʷ> *eldest great grandchild*), <chelíchkelsó:llh>, //C₁í[=əl=]cəkəls=á·lʰ//, 'baby chicks' (*<chíchkelsó:llh> unattested *baby chick(en)*: compare root <chékels> *chicken*), <haheláwt or heheláwt>, //C₁ə=h[=əl=]éwt or C₁ə=h[=əl=]éwt//, 'a few little rats' (compare <híháwt> *little rat* and root <há:wt> *rat*), <telíleqsel>, //C₁í[=əl=](ta)l=əqsəl//, 'baby ducks' (compare <teléqsel> *duck, mallard*).

<=le or =ele>, da //lə or =ələ//, SOC 'lack, need', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <tsqó:le ~ lhqó:le>, //c=qá=lə ~ tʰ=qá=lə//, 'thirsty' (compare <ts=> *have* and <lh=> *use a portion of*, root <qó:> *water*), comment: this seems to be the only example of =le, but it is a clear one.

<lehà:l>, free root //ləhè:l//, PLAY 'play slahal, play the bone-game', the game is a gambling game in which two teams compete at guessing the distribution of four hidden hand-held bones, two marked and two plain; initial guesses can determine who starts by holding and who by guessing; team members sit in a line facing the opposite team, many of the holding team drumming and singing special slahal songs some with spiritual power; two people mix the bones behind their backs then hold one in each hand; one the guess is made the holders slowly bring out their hands and open them palm up to show the bones; the marked bone is called the lady and the plain bone is called the man (or vice versa?);, if the opposite team guesser guesses the correct hand of each bone (he only gets one guess for the set) the bones are passed to the guessers to hold and the guessing is reversed; if only two bones are guessed right, the guessers pay the hidens a tally stick (?but receive two of the bones); if no bones are guessed right the guessers pay the hidens a tally stick; there is also a larger "kick stick" that is held as the final stick; sticks are laid or stuck in the dirt in front of the team that has them; bets are made before each guess by holding up money--if someone catches your eye and holds up the same amount you have bet; bets can also be made on the final outcome; bone-games can take all night with the bones changing hands many times; psychology, singing, spirit power, intimidation, skill, and rarely cheating when revealing the bones are all attested; nowadays these games are usually held at the

summer canoe-races and big money can change hands;, guessing gestures in the Stó:lô area include tapping one's chest to indicate you are now going to guess, palms down moving one index finger in an arching motion pointing downward (both marked bones on inside hands), palm down pointing at the bones with thumb and index finger extended at right angles (both marked bones on outside hands), right hand held palm facing guesser's left and index finger pointing left (both marked bones on guesser's left), and right hand palm up fingers curled thumb thrust pointing right (both marked bones on guesser's right), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, borrowed from Chinook Jargon /lahál/ *hand game, gambling game* < Chinook Proper according to Gibbs 1863 (Johnson 1978:137), attested by Deming, Salish cognate: Sechelt /l̥hál/ *slahal game* T77:15, Samish /l̥hél'/ *the bone game, slahal game* and /l̥hél'e/ *playing slahal (gambling)* G86:81.

<**sléhà:l**>, dnom //s=l̥hè:l//, PLAY /'the slahal game, the bone-game, (slahal sticks, gambling sticks [BJ])/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, other sources: ES /sl̥hè:l/ *hand game*, also <**sléhá:l**>, //s=l̥hè:l//, also /'gambling sticks, slahal sticks/, attested by BJ 12/5/64, also <**sléhál**>, //s=l̥hél//, also /'guessing game (with guessing sticks)/, attested by AC.

<**lilehà:l**>, dmv //C₁í=l̥hè:l//, PLAY /'starting to play slahal, (to gamble [Elders Group 3/15/72])/, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, Elders Group (3/28/79), also /'to gamble/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), Elder's comment: "loons do this underneath", attested by Elders Group (3/28/79), example: <**tsel lilehà:l**>, //c-əl C₁í=l̥hè:l//, /'I gamble/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<**lekaléstel**>, df //l̥kəl̥éstəl//, CH ['communion'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon <**la-ka-lis-ti**> *Eucharist* Johnson 1978:312, itself < French <'eucharistie>, syntactic analysis: nominal probably, possibly intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77).

<**lekelít ~ xwleklít**>, HHG ['lock it with a key'], see leklí ~ lekelí.

<**leklí ~ lekelí**>, free root //l̥klí//, HHG ['key'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon <**la klee, le klee**> *key* Johnson 1978:351, itself < French <**la clef**> *key*, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**lekelít ~ xwleklít**>, pcs //l̥kəlí=T ~ x^w=l̥klí=T//, HHG ['lock it with a key'], (<xw=> derivational), (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <**lekelíthò:m**>, //l̥kəlí=T-à·m//, /'You are locked in./, syntactic analysis: passive 2s, <**lekelítòlèm**>, //l̥kəlí=T-àlèm//, /'You are all locked in [with a key]./, syntactic analysis: passive 2p.

<**lekyó:lta**>, free root //l̥k^yá·ltɛ ~ lik^yá·ltɛ (bound)//, PLAY /'cards, playing cards (noun), (one person playing cards (solitaire) [EB])/, ASM ['types of cards include: tó:yamel *diamond, diamonds*, klép *club, clubs*, spít *spade, spades*, hós *heart, hearts*, pékcha *face card*'], borrowed from French <**la carte**> or more likely <**les cartes**>, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group, also /'one person playing cards (solitaire)/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by EB, example: <**alétse thel lekyó:lta**>, //ʔel̥éce k^w=è-əl l̥k^yá·ltɛ//, /'Where's my playing cards?/, attested by EB.

<**lilekyó:lta**>, pln //li[=C₁ə=]k^yá·ltɛ//, PLAY /'a bunch playing cards/, comment: root * <**likyó:lta**> is possible from French (esp. from <**les cartes**>), this form is not attested so far by itself as a variant of <**lekyó:lta**> but seems likely since the alternative is to have <**li**> as <R4=> plural when <R4=> is never attested anywhere else as a plural but only as a *diminutive*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**lilekó:ltel**>, pcs //li[-C₁ə-]ká·lt(=T)=əl//, /'playing cards [verb]/, syntactic analysis: continuative aspect, reciprocal, attested by Elders Group.

<**lék'** or **léq'**>, possible bound root //l̥k' or l̥q'// meaning unclear, possibly *proud*, connection with <**léq'**> *level, even, flat* seems unlikely

- <**slék'**>, dnom //s=lók' or s=lók' [=K=]//, EFAM ['nickname for someone who is proud'], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: could have fronting q' → k' diminutive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (compare <**swék'**> *show-off, dandy*) or could be clipping of <**slek'iyáp**>, df //s=lək' (=iy (=)ép//, EZ ['coyote'].
- <**lek'iyáp ~ k'iyáp**>, bound stem //(lə)k' (=iy (=)ép//, root meaning unclear, first alternate could have root <**léq'**> *level, even, flat*, possibly <=iy> *covering, (tree) bark* possibly <=áp ~ =ep> *on the rump* ("flat covering on the rump"?) or could be related to or the same root <**lék'** or **léq'**> possibly meaning *proud*
- <**slek'iyáp**>, df //s=lək' (=iy (=)ép//, EZ ['coyote'], ['*Canis latrans lestes*'], ASM ['one can sound like lots; it makes sounds for protection from other animals; it can t'l'áwéls (*bark*) and q'áw (*howl*) like a wolf or a dog can'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <=iy> *covering, (tree) bark*, possibly <=áp ~ =ep> *on the rump*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG, AG, PS, JL, probably borrowed from Thompson /snk'y'ép/ *coyote* Thompson and Thompson 1980:58, also <**slek'eyáp**>, //s=lək'əyép//, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape), AK (11/21/72 tape), AC, DM, also <**snek'iyáp**>, //s=nək'iyép//, attested by Lawrence James, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), also <**sk'ek'iyáp**>, //s=C₁ə=k'iy (=)ép or s=k'ə [=C₁ə =]y (=)ép//, phonology: reduplication, attested by NP, AG, DF, MP (Cheh.), AC, DM, also <**k'ek'iyáp**>, //C₁ə=k'iy (=)ép or k'ə [=C₁ə =]y (=)ép//, phonology: reduplication, attested by HT.
- <**lilk'eyáp**>, dnm //C₁í=lək'əy (=)ép//, EZ ['little coyote'], (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape).
- <**lékw**>, free root //lók'w//, ABDF ['*break (of a stick-like object)*'], EB, HHG, PE, semantic environment ['bone, stick, flora, fauna, pocket knife'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <**lékw te léwəxs.**>, //lók'w tə ləwəx-s//, /'He broke his rib., His rib broke./, attested by EB, <**me lékw (te hálkw)**>, //mə lək'w (tə hək'w)//, /'(The pocket knife) gets broken./, attested by CT.
- <**lékwlekw**>, plv //lók'w=C₁əC₂//, ABDF ['*all broken up (of sticks or bones, of the bones of a person who got in an accident)*'], semantic environment ['sticks, bones, bones of person who got in an accident'], (<=R2> characteristic or iterative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <**hálkw**>, rsls or cts //hək'w//, PE ['*pocket knife*'], (semological comment: lit. "*broken (of stick-like object)*" so called because it *gets broken* to put it in one's pocket), (<há=> resultative; continuative here used derivationally), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT.
- <**lekwát**>, durs //lək'w=ə [=Aé=]T//, pcs, MC ['*break s-th (stick-like)*'], EB, (<á-ablaut> durative), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut or stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BJ (5/64).
- <**lekwlá:xw**>, ncs //lək'w=lə [=Aé=]x'w//, ABDF ['*break s-th (stick-like) (accidentally)*'], MC, EB, (<á-:ablaut> durative), (<=lexw> non-control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut or stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**tsel lekwlá:xw tel (lheq'láts, sxél:e).**>, //c-əl lək'w=lé:x'w tə-l (təq' =léc, s=xél-ə)//, /'I broke my (hip, foot or leg)./, attested by AC.
- <**selí:kw**>, strs //s=hə=lə [=Aí=]k'w//, ABDF ['*be broken (of stick-like object)*'], MC, EB, (<s=> stative), (<he= ~ ha=> resultative), (<í-:ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, consonant merger (s + h > s), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**selí:kw te (t'álôws, sxél:es).**>, //s=lə [=Aí=]k'w tə (t'élow-s, s=xél-ə-s)//, /'Her (arm, leg) is broken./, attested by AC.
- <**lekwátses**>, durs //lək'w=ə [=Aé=]cəs//, ABDF ['*she broke her hand, he broke his hand*'], literally /'a bone got broken on the hand/, (<á-:ablaut> durative), lx <=etses> *on the hand*, phonology: ablaut,

syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<**selkwá:tses**>, rsls //s=hɛ=lk^w=ə[=Aé·=]cəs//, durs, ABDF /'her hand is broken, his hand is broken'/, (<**s**=> stative), (<**he**= ~ **ha**=> resultative), (<**á**:-ablaut> durative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<**lekwátssá:ls**>, sas //lək^w=ə[=Aá=]cəs=é·ls//, HARV ['break off branches of berries'], ASM ['in the past this was often done to take as a treat to elders that couldn't travel to the berrying ground; some people harvest certain berries this way'], lx <=**etses**> on the hand, on the bough of a tree, (<=**á:ls**> as a structured activity), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**lekweláxel**>, ds //lək^w=əléxə//, ABDF ['break an arm'], lx <=**eláxel**> on the arm, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**lekwépsem**>, ds //lək^w=əpsəm//, ABDF ['break one's neck'], lx <=**épssem**> on the neck, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**lekewíts**>, ds //lək^w=əwíc//, ABDF /'break one's spine, break one's back, have a humpback/hunchback'/, lx <=**ewíts**> on the back, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**slékwlets** ~ **slékwlets**>, stvi //s=lə[=´=]k^w=ələc//, ABDF /'be lame (esp. if deformed), be a cripple, to limp, have a limp'/, (<**s**=> stative), (<=´=> derivational), lx <=**elets**> on the rump, on the hip, on the bottom, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), AC, example: <**tsel slékwlets.**>, //c-əl s=lék^w=ləc//, /'I limp./, <**slékwlets tel siyáye.**>, //s=lék^w=ləc tə-l si=yéyə//, /'My friend limps./, attested by EB.

<**hálkweletsem**>, cts //hɛ-lk^w=ələc=əm//, ABDF ['limp in the hip'], literally /'breaking in one's hip/rump'/, (<**há**-> continuative), lx <=**elets**> on the rump, on the bottom, on the hip, (<=**em**> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<**lekwxá:l** ~ **lekwxál**>, durs //lək^w=xʷə[=Aé(·)=]//, ABDF /'break a leg, (have/get) a broken leg'/, lx <=**xel**> on the leg, on the foot, (<**á**(:)-ablaut> durative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, also <**lekwxà:l**>, //lək^w=xʷə[=A`·=]//, attested by EB, example: <**xwómxelem qetl'osésu lhekwxel qetl'osésu (wets'étl', tséłq) qetl'osésu lekwxál.**>, //xʷə[=Aá=]m=xʷəl=əm qə=ě'a=s-əs-əw ʰék^w=xʷəl qə=ě'a=s-əs-əw (wə=c'ě, cól=q) qə=ě'a=s-əs-əw lək^w=xʷə[=Aé=]//, /'He was running and he tripped and fell and broke his leg./, attested by AC.

<**lekwát**>, MC ['break s-th (stick-like)'], see lékw.

<**lekwátsses**>, ABDF /'she broke her hand, he broke his hand'/, see lékw.

<**lekwátssá:ls**>, HARV ['break off branches of berries'], see lékw.

<**lekweláxel**>, ABDF ['break an arm'], see lékw.

<**lekwépsem**>, ABDF ['break one's neck'], see lékw.

<**lekewíts**>, ABDF /'break one's spine, break one's back, have a humpback/hunchback'/, see lékw.

<**lekwlá:xw**>, ABDF ['break s-th (stick-like) (accidentally)'], see lékw.

<**lékwlekw**>, ABDF /'all broken up (of sticks or bones, of the bones of a person who got in an accident)'/, see lékw.

<**lekwxá:l** ~ **lekwxál**>, ABDF /'break a leg, (have/get) a broken leg'/, see lékw.

<**leléts'** ~ **laléts'**>, df //ləléc' ~ lələc'//, ANA /'gall-bladder, gall, bile, have bile trouble, be jaundiced,

bilious'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, intransitive verb, attested by AC, contrast <mešel> *animal and bird gall-bladder* or poss. *fish gall-bladder* and <meleqw> *fish gall-bladder, fish heart*.

<lelts'ó:méx>, DESC ['look different'], see láts'.

<lemá:t>, ABFC ['kick s-th/s-o'], see lemá'.

<lemá'>, bound root //ləmɛʔ kick//.

<lema'á:ls>, sas //ləmɛʔ=é·ls//, ABFC ['kick'], (<=á:ls> *structured activity*), phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<hálma'á:ls>, cts //héh-ləmɛʔ=é·ls//, ABFC ['kicking'], (<há-> *continuative*), phonology: downstepping, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<lemá:t>, pcs //ləmɛʔ=T//, ABFC ['kick s-th/s-o'], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: unusually good example of glottal stop becoming length before consonant (' → : or /ʔ/ → /·/ before consonant), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL and RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <le lémates>, //lə lémɛ=T-əs//, 'He kicked somebody.', phonology: irregular stress-shift, attested by JL.

<lemlemá:t>, its //C₁əC₂=ləmɛʔ=T//, ABFC ['kick s-th around'], (<R3=> *iterative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <lemlemá:tes te qwlhí:xels.>, //C₁əC₂=ləmɛʔ=T-əs tə q^wʔ=í·=x^yəl-s//, 'He kicked his shoes around.', attested by EB.

<lamá'íwét>, pcs //ləmɛʔ=íwə(1)=T//, ABFC ['kick s-o in the behind, kick s-o in the rump'], lx <=íwel> *in the insides, in the rectum, in the rump*, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: consonant-loss (of l before =t), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL.

<lemóthet>, pcers //lé=m[=M2]Aá=T-ət or ləmɛʔAá=T-ət//, IDOC ['jump up and down (of Indian doctor training)'], probably root <lemá'> kick with <ó-ablaut> automatic on root before <=thet>, (or possibly <lá:m> (root in *shaman* and in *shaman's spirit power*, meaning uncertain but may be go [since Indian doctors travel to the spirit world], with <metathesis type 2> and then <ó-ablaut> automatic on root before <=thet>, <=th-et> *purposeful control transitivizer with reflexive*), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<hélmethet>, cts //héh-ləmɛʔ=T-ət//, IDOC ['jumping up and down or bouncing up and down (of an Indian doctor training)'], (<hé-> *continuative* before resonants (l, m, w, y)), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<shxwlemóthetále>, dnom //sx^w=ləmɛʔ=Aá=T-ət=éle//, IDOC ['place of training to become an Indian doctor (pit made from repeated jumping every year on the same spot)'], (<shxw=> *nominalizer*), lx <=ále> *container of*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<lema'á:ls>, ABFC ['kick'], see lemá'.

<lémet>, pcs //lém=əT//, MC ['fold s-th (once)'], (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group.

<lemlémet>, plv //C₁əC₂-lém=əT//, MC ['folding lots of things, fold s-th several times or many times'], (<R3-> *plural action, plural objects*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, example: <lemlémetchxw mékw' yel á:wk'>., //C₁əC₂-lém=əT-c-x^w mək^w yə-l ʔé·wk^w//, 'Fold all my clothes.', literally [“you fold lots of things all the (plural human?) belongings”], attested by Elders Group, <lemlémetchxw mékw' ye tskwí:m l á:wk'>., //C₁əC₂-lém=əT-c-x^w mək^w yə c=k^wí·m l ʔé·wk^w//, 'Fold all my red clothes.', literally [“you fold lots of things all the (plural human?) red my belongings”], attested by Elders Group,

<lemlémetchxw mékw' tel th'xwelwétem.>, //C₁əC₂-lém=əT-c-x^w mék^w tə-l è'x^w=əlwət=əm//, /'Fold all my laundry.'/, literally ["you fold (mild imperative) all that (is) my wash one's clothes"], attested by EB.

<Lém:i ~ Lexwlém:i>, ds //lém·i ~ ləx^w=lém·i//, PLN ['Lummi Reserve'], HUMC /'Lummi (person, people)'/, lx <lexw=> always (or esp. in placenames outside Stó:lô territory: *place of*), lx if not borrowed from Lummi dialect of N. Straits, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Lummi dial. of N. Straits /nəx^w=lém=i/ Lummi people from /x^w=lóləm=əs ~ nəx^w=lóləm=əs/ name of a village crowded with houses, said to mean lit. they faced each other, to be at right angles referring to the crowded houses CDB78:63; poss. Salish cognates in Nooksack or Musqueam /nəx^w= ~ x^w=/ always, /léləm/ house, /=iy/ place.

<lemlémá:t>, ABFC ['kick s-th around'], see leamá'.

<lemlémet>, MC /'folding lots of things, fold s-th several times or many times'/, see lémet.

<lemóthet>, IDOC ['jump up and down (of Indian doctor training)'], see lá:m & leamá'.

<lép>, free root //lép//, SOC /'learn a lesson, give up'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, example: <skw'áy kws léps>, //s=k^wéy k^w-s ləp-s//, /'He never learns his lesson.'/, attested by BHTTC.

<lepét>, pcs //ləp=əT//, SOC /'beat up s-o as a lesson till he learns or gives up, teach s-o a lesson'/, (<=ét> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: weak-stress-valenced root and stressed transitivizer or stress-ambivalent suffix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<lepál>, free root //ləpél//, TOOL ['shovel'], HHG, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, EB, Elders Group, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <lapelle> spade, itself from French <la pelle> shovel, scoop, contrast <shxwoweth'ílep> shovel (lit. ["s-th for prying the dirt"]), also <lepà:l>, //ləpè:l//, attested by BHTTC, example: <slé'ó:lwelhs te kyó te lepál.>, //s=ləʔé=Aá=əlwəʔ-s tə k'á tə ləpél//, /'The shovel is on the other side of the car.'/, attested by EB, <kwútes te lepál tl'esu kw'oqwehóxes.>, //k'ú=T-əs tə ləpél è'ə=s=u k^waq^w=əT-áx^y-əs//, /'He took the shovel and hit me. (take s-th)'/, attested by Elders Group, <kw'oqwehóxes te lepà:l.>, //k^waq^w=əT-áx^y-əs tə ləpè:l//, /'He hit me with a shovel.'/, syntactic comment: oblique simple nominal phrase with no oblique case /ʔə/, attested by BHTTC.

<lepét>, SOC /'beat up s-o as a lesson till he learns or gives up, teach s-o a lesson'/, see lép.

<lépets>, free root //lépəc//, TVMO ['send'], SOC, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, IHTTC, example: <tselepets>, //c-əl ləpəc//, /'I sent'/.

<slépets>, dnom //s=lépəc//, TVMO ['something sent'], SOC, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, example: <tl'émes slépets.>, //è'ə=m-əs s=ləpəc//, /'This is what he sent.'/, attested by EB.

<lépetst>, pcs //lépəc=T//, TVMO ['send s-th'], SOC, */'send s-o'/ rejected, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AD, AC, example: <tselepets tha tá:l te sthóqwi.>, //c-əl ləpəc=T è-ε tē:l tə s=əáq^wi//, /'I sent your mother the salmon.'/, attested by AC.

<lépetsel>, incs //lépəc=əl//, TVMO /'to ride [along], hook a ride, get a ride, send oneself'/, (<=el ~ =íl> come, go, get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, AC, example: <tselepetsel.>, //c-əl ləpəc=əl//, /'I sent myself, I hooked a ride.'/, attested by AC, <latsel lépetsel.>, //lɛ-c-əl ləpəc=əl//, /'(I'm going to get a ride.)'/, attested by AC.

<hálpetsel>, cts //hél-ləpəc=əl//, TVMO /'riding with someone, (riding along)'/, (<há->

continuative), phonology: vowel-loss of weak-valence root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<lépetse>, TVMO /'to ride [along], hook a ride, get a ride, send oneself/, see lépets.

<lépetst>, TVMO ['send s-th'], see lépets.

<leplít>, free root //lɛplít//, CH /'priest, minister/, SOCT, attested by AH, Elders Group, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <le plate ~ le prate> priest Johnson 1978:391 itself from French <le prêtre> priest, example: <shíka leplít>, //šíkɛ lɛplít//, /'Shaker minister/, attested by AH, <leplít te Bill.>, //lɛplít tɛ Bill//, /'Bill is a priest./, syntactic comment: nominal as existential verb in sentence-initial position, attested by Elders Group.

<lepílitòs>, free root //lɛpílitàs//, CH ['punish'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), borrowed from French <la pénitence>/lapenitã s/ penitence, repentance; penance (perhaps not through Chinook Jargon as it is not listed in Johnson 1978 a compilation of all known Chinook Jargon dictionaries.

<lepót>, free root //lɛpát//, HHG ['cup'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, AD, others, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <le pot> pot itself from French Canadian <le pot>(/lɛ pát/) Johnson 1978:389, example: <lí te shxwlathíle te lepót.>, //lí tɛ sxʷ=lá[=Aɛ=]ɛəl=élí tɛ lɛpát//, /'The cup is in the cupboard./, phonology: ablaut, consonant-loss (el before =V'1... suffix), =álé → =ílé unexplained, attested by AD.

<lep'ex>, pcis //lɛp'ɛxʷ//, ABFC ['eat s-th (short of a social meal)'], FOOD, ASM ['animals only eat this way, people can eat this way too'], (<=ex> purposeful control inanimate object preferred), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, Deming, SJ, MV, example: <lichxw lep'ex te tl'álhem?>, //lí-c-xʷ lɛp'ɛxʷ tɛ ɛ'ɛtɛm//, /'Did you eat the salt?/, attested by AC, <ts'áts'el tsqwá:y, (xw)ewás lep'ex.>, //c'ɛ[=C,ɛ=]l c=qʷɛ-y, (xʷ=əwə=ɛ-s or) ?əwə-əs lɛp'ɛxʷ//, /'It's very green, one doesn't eat it (yet)./, attested by Deming, SJ esp., <le lep'exes te spáth tel qwe'óp.>, //lɛ lɛp'ɛxʷ-əs tɛ s=pɛɛ tɛ-l qʷəʔáp//, /'The bear ate my apple./, attested by AC, <mekw'ewát lep'exes te xeytl'áls.>, //mɛkʷ=əwɛt lɛp'ɛxʷ-əs tɛ x̣iɛ'élis//, /'The grizzly ate everybody./, attested by Elders Group, <"ítetlha, uwlh emí the Th'ô:ẉxeya, lep'exómecha.">, //ʔítɛt-tɛ, ʔuwɫ ʔemí ɛə ɛ'ó-ẉx=iyɛ, lɛp'ɛxʷ-ámɛ-cɛ//, /'Sleep or the Th'ô:ẉxeya (Cannibal Ogress) will come eat you./, attested by Deming (SJ or MV), MV's grandmother said this to her.

<hálp'ex>, cts //hɛ-lp'ɛxʷ//, ABFC ['eating s-th (short of a meal)'], (<há-> continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, NP, Elders Group (3/72), example: <lichxw hálp'ex te tl'álhem?>, //lí-c-xʷ hɛ-lp'ɛxʷ tɛ ɛ'ɛtɛm//, /'Are you eating salt?/, attested by AC, <tseł éystexw kw'els le hálp'ex.>, //c-əl ʔɛy=sT-əxʷ kʷə-l-s lɛ hɛ-lp'ɛxʷ//, /'I like eating it./, attested by NP, <lulh hálp'exes tloqá:ys.>, //lɛ=uɫ hɛ-lp'ɛxʷ-əs tla=qɛ-yɛs//, /'He's eating it now./, attested by Elders Group (3/72), <xexekw'íwelchapcha hálp'exexw te elíle.>, //x̣ɛ[=C,ɛ=]kʷ=íwəl-c-ɛp-cɛ hɛ-lp'ɛxʷ-əxʷ tɛ ʔəlílɛ//, /'You'll get constipated if you eat salmonberries./, literally /'you'll be getting constipated if you're eating salmonberries./, syntactic comment: subjunctive subject pronoun, usage: words to a berry-picking song, attested by EF.

<leqàlèm>, ABFC /'dive (already in water), go underwater, sink oneself down/, see léqem.

<léqem>, mdlis //lɛq=əm//, ABFC /'dive, dive in/, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (3/72), AC, also <léq:em>, //lɛq=əm//, attested by AC, example: <àtsel léqem.>, //ʔɛ-c-əl lɛq=əm//, /'I dove in./, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AC, <lewésłha léq:em.>, //lɛwɛ-ʔs-tɛ lɛq=əm//, /'YOU dive in./, literally /'let it be you to dive in./, phonology: stress-shift on inflected independent verbal pronoun, syntactic comment: independent

verbal pronoun with 3rd person subject and imperative, attested by AC.

- <**leqàlè̄m**>, incs //ləq=i[=Aé]=l=əm//, durs, [ləqàlè̄m], ABFC /'dive (already in water), go underwater, sink oneself down'/, (<**à-ablaut on suffix**> durative), probably <=í:l ~ =íl ~ =el> go, come, get, become, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: updrifting on final syllable, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <**leqà:lè̄m**>, //ləq=i[=Aè]=l=əm//, also /'dive'/, attested by AC.
- <**hálqem**>, cts //hé-lq=əm//, ABFC ['diving'], (<**há-**> continuative), phonology: vowel-loss due to stress shift from strong-valenced prefix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72).
- <**hálqem**>, dnom //hé-lq=əm//, SOCT ['a diver'], FSH, ASM ['in the old days a man would dive to fix méthelh (dogbane) nets when people were fishing for sturgeon'], possibly <**zero-derivation**> nominalizer or perhaps the form is merely the continuative as above but nominalized (actually relativized) by following a demonstrative article, i.e. <**te hálqem**> the one who is diving, syntactic analysis: nominal? or intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**leqléqem**>, chrs //C₁əC₂=léq=əm//, SOCT ['a diver'], (<**R3**> characteristic, occupational), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal by zero-derivation?, attested by Elders Group (3/72).
- <**láqléqem**>, dnom //lə[=Aé]=q=ləq=əm//, EZ /'goldeneye duck (probably both the common goldeneye duck and the Barrow goldeneye duck), (a kind of diving duck [Elders Group])'/, ['probably *Bucephala clangula* and *Bucephala islandica*'], (<**á-ablaut**> derivational), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, also /'a kind of diving duck'/, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76).
- <**Leqémél**>, PLN ['Harrison Bay'], see qém:el.
- <**leqléqem**>, SOCT ['a diver'], see léqem.
- <**léq'**>, free root //léq'//, DESC ['level'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by SP, AD, Elders Group, DESC /'level, flat'/, attested by SP, AD, example: <**léq' te sqwálewel**>, //léq' tə s=q^wél=əwəl//, /'think alike'/, (morphosememic development: literally /'thoughts/feelings are level/even'/, an orientational metaphor), EFAM, attested by Elders Group.
- <**leq'éylep ~ leq'ílep**>, ds //ləq'=ílep//, LAND /'level ground, flat (of ground)'/, lx <=ílep> ground, earth, phonology: <**éy**> [é] expresses the allophone of /i/ after /q/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal?, attested by CT, EB, also <**leq'éylép**>, //ləq'=ílep//, [ləq'élép], attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).
- <**slíq'**>, str //s=lə[=Aí]=q'//, DESC ['to be even'], semantic environment ['in a race, of a group of things in size, of two glasses of liquid, etc.'], (<**s**> stative), (<**í-ablaut**> perhaps resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, comment: the case for resultative is not strong semantically here but phonologically **í-ablaut** and **á-ablaut** on roots with an e-vowel (root /ə/ → /í/ or /é/), esp. in statives are common and called resultives in Saanich as well (Montler 1986:131-132),
- <**leq'éltsest**>, df //ləq'él=cəs=T//, pcs, SOC ['turn the tables on s-o'], literally /'get even in the hand purposely with someone'/ (orientational metaphor), lx <=tses> in the hand, (<=el> come, go, get, become, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: irregular stress-shift or avoidance of usual stressed allomorph (=íl) of =el, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <**leq'á:lh**>, df //ləq'=é.ʔ//, DESC ['be in the way'], DIR, semantic environment ['of a tree fallen, a person, etc.'], VALJ ['right (correct)'] (orientational metaphor), lx <=á:lh> gloss uncertain,

perhaps related to <=elh> *aocording to, in the manner of*, comment: the suffix may be cognate with durative in Northern Straits, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, Deming, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ləq'áʔ-/ as in /ʔu=ləq'áʔ=il èəð/ *I'm correct.* and /ʔəs=ləq'áʔ=il=bi-c/ *You are in my way.* Hess 1976:274, also <leq'álh>, //ləq'áʔ=éʔ//, attested by EB, example: <xwe leq'á:lh>, //xʷə ləq'áʔ=éʔ//, *'get in the way'*, attested by AC, <tset xwe leq'á:lh kwses lhékw'xel qetl'osesu kw'eqwólóxes.>, //c-əl xʷə ləq'áʔ=éʔ kʷ-s-əs ʔók'ʷ=xʷəl qə=ě'a-s-əs-u kʷ'eqʷ=l-áxʷ-əs//, *'I got in the way and he tripped and he hit me unintentionally.'*, attested by AC, ASM [*'right (correct)'*], <welí'ál leq'á:lh>, //wə-lí-ʔél ləq'áʔ=éʔ//, *'if I am right'*, literally *'if I am in the way'*, attested by AC.

<leq'áleq'el (~ leq'áleqel (rare))>, df //ləq'éləq'əl (~ ləq'éləqəl (rare))//, TVMO *'travel (to a destination), be on a journey'*, probably root <ləq'> *level, flat* + <=á:leq ~ =leq> *waves* + <=el> *come, go, get* (thus lit. “come/go on flat waves”), or less likely <le-> *always* + <q'ó:l> *return* + <=R2> *characteristic or iterative?*, phonology: reduplication, phonology: plain q may be in error but more likely some pronunciations kept it and others assimilated the glottalization from the root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, also <leq'á:lqel> //ləq'él[---]lqəl//, *'to travel'*, morphological comment: note that the aspect is reversed from that of the other speakers, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332) and <lətsel leq'áleqel>, ///, *'I'm going travelling.'*, morphological comment: note that the aspect is reversed from that of the other speakers, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), example: <skw'áy kws las leq'áleqel.>, //s=kʷ'áy kʷ-s lə-s ləq'éləqəl//, *'He can't travel.'*, attested by AC, <ówe lámes híth kws las leq'áleq'el>, //ʔówə lə=m-əs híə kʷ-s lə-s ləq'éləqəl//, *'He's not going to be long on his travels.'*, attested by EB, <ilhtsel leq'áleq'el.>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl ləq'éləq'əl//, *'I was on a journey.'*, attested by AC, <skw'áy kws las leq'áleqel; sí:simetes te sqwétxem.>, //s=kʷ'áy kʷ-s lə-s ləq'éləqəl; sí=C₁əC₂=məT-əs tə s=qʷət=xʷəm//, *'He can't travel; he's afraid of the fog.'*, attested by AC, <éy ta' sleq'áleq'el.>, //ʔéy t-əʔ s-ləq'éləq'əl//, *'May your travelling be good.'*, syntactic comment: imperative 3rd person, attested by EB.

<leq'á:l(e)q'el ~ leq'á:lqel>, cts //ləq'él[---]ləq'əl ~ ləq'él[---]lqəl//, TVMO *'travelling (without a destination), going out'*, (<-:-> *continuative*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, also <leq'á:lqel> //ləq'él[---]lqəl//, *'to travel'*, morphological comment: note that the aspect is reversed from that of the other speakers, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332) and <lətsel leq'áleqel>, ///, *'I'm going travelling.'*, morphological comment: note that the aspect is reversed from that of the other speakers, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), example: <í:lhtsel la leq'álq'el.>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl lə ləq'élq'əl//, *'I went travelling.'*, attested by AC, <í:lhtsel leq'á:lq'el.>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl ləq'él[---]ləq'əl//, *'I've been travelling.'*, attested by AC, <lámtsel leq'á:lq'el.>, //lə=m-c-əl ləq'él[---]ləq'əl//, *'I'm going out., I'm going travelling (as you're leaving).'*, attested by AC, <látsel leq'á:lq'el.>, //lə-c-əl ləq'él[---]ləq'əl//, *'I'm going (in future) travelling.'*, attested by AC, <latsel leq'á:lq'el way:eles.>, //lə-c-əl ləq'él[---]ləq'əl wəy-əl=əs//, *'I'm going travelling tomorrow.'*, attested by AC.

<lá:leqel>, plv //lél[-lə]q=əl//, cts, TVMO [*'lots of people visiting (one another)'*], (<le-> *plural*), possibly <-:-> *continuative*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<leq'á:l(e)q'el ~ leq'á:lqel>, TVMO *'travelling (without a destination), going out'*, see leq'áleq'el (~ leq'áleqel (rare)).

<leq'á:lh>, DESC [*'be in the way'*], see léq'.

<Leq'á:mél>, df //ləq'áʔ=mél or ləq'áʔ=[M2]=m=əl//, PLN *'Nicomen Island (in the Fraser River near Deroche), also a specific place on northeast end of Nicomen Island where lots of people used to*

gather [now Sumas Indian Reserve #10]?, possibly root <léq'> *level, flat*, probably <=á:mél ~ =emél> *part, portion (of body esp.)*, possibly <metathesis> derivational, possibly <=el> *go, come*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, (semological comment: the first root and suffix would have a literal meaning like "level/flat part/portion", source: place names reference file #67 and #114, Salish cognate: Northern Straits /ləq'wəŋən/ *Songhees, a Songish village in what is now Victoria, B.C.* BG83-84 Samish and Saanich field notes, also <Leq'ámel>, //ləq' =éməll/, attested by EB.

<Halq'eméylem>, ds //hɛ=lq'=ɛm(ə)l=í:l=əm//, LANG /'Halkomelem language, to speak Halkomelem/, SOC, literally /'going to Nicomen Island, getting to Nicomen Island, (possibly) going to the visiting (place), or going to the level place/, (<há=> continuative before resonants (rarely plural)), (<=í:l ~ =el ~ (rarely) =éyl> *come, go, get, become*), possibly <=em> middle voice or possibly <=em> intransitivizer, phonology: loss of el before =í:l, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal, attested by AC, Deming, TM, EB, LG, Salish cognate: Northern Straits /ləq'wəŋ=ín=əŋ/ *the Northern Straits language from /ləq'wəŋən/ Songhees, a Songish village in Victoria* BG83-84 Samish and Saanich field notes, ASM ['Halkomelem language'], example: <lichxw qwóqwel te Halq'eméylem.>, //li-c-x'w q'wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l tə hɛ=lq'=əm=í:l=əm//, /'Are you (speaking Halkomelem?, Do you speak Halkomelem?/, attested by Deming, <toteló:mettsel te Halq'eméylem.>, //ta[-C₁ə-]l=l-á-mət-c-əl tə hɛ=lq'=əm=í:l=əm//, /'I understand Halkomelem./, attested by Deming, <lichxw toteló:met te Halq'eméylem?>, //li-c-x'w ta[-C₁ə-]l=l-á-mət tə hɛ=lq'=əm=í:l=əm//, /'Do you understand Halkomelem?/, attested by Deming, <éystexwtset te Halq'eméylem sqwəltel.>, //ɣy=sT-əx'w-c-əl tə hɛ=lq'=əm=í:l=əm s=q'wɛ[=Aá=]l=təl//, /'I like the Halkomelem language./, attested by AC, <étsel totí:lt te Halq'eméylem sqwàl tl'olsu xaxé:ylt.>, //ə-c-əl ta[-C₁ə-]l=í:l=T tə hɛ=lq'=əm=í:l=əm s=q'wɛ-ɛ-ə-l-s-u C₁ɛ-xí:l=T//, /'I'm learning the Halkomelem language/speech and I'm writing it./, attested by AC, ASM ['to speak Halkomelem'], <stsewót kw'es halq'eméylems.>, //s=cəwát k'wə-s hɛ=lq'=əm=í:l=əm-s//, /'He/She knows Halkomelem./, literally /'he/she/they know how to that he/she/they talk Halkomelem (or that-nominalizer speak Halkomelem -his/her/their)/, attested by AC, <olsu halq'eméylem; tl'olsu thet "hoy siyáye.">, //a-l-s-u hɛ=lq'=əm=í:l=əm ɛ'a-l-s-u ɛət "hay si=yéyɛ"/, /'So I spoke Halkomelem; and so I said, "Hi friends."/, attested by AC, <lichxw halq'eméylem?>, //li-c-x'w hɛ=lq'=əm=í:l=əm//, /'Do you speak Halkomelem?/, attested by LG (in Deming Elders Group), <halq'eméylemtset.>, //hɛ=lq'=əm=í:l=əm-c-əl//, /'I speak Halkomelem./, attested by Deming, TM, EB, also <tset halq'eméylem.>, //c-əl hɛ=lq'=əm=í:l=əm//, attested by TM, EB, *<tset qwà:l te Halq'eméylem.> rejected by TM, EB, <ówetsel welol ol éy kw'els halq'eméylem.>, //ówə-c-əl wəl-a-l ʔal ʔéy k'wə-l-s hɛ=lq'=əm=í:l=əm//, /'I'm not very good at speaking Halkomelem./, attested by Deming.

<leq'éltses>, SOC ['turn the tables on s-o'], see léq'.

<leq'éylep ~ leq'ílep>, LAND /'level ground, flat (of ground)/, see léq'.

<léqw>, possibly root //léq'w// or perhaps //li[=Aə=]q'w//, ABFC ['fall asleep'], possibly <é-ablaut> derivational or resultative applied to root <liqw> //líq'w// *slacken*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, example: <lí léqw?>, //lí léq'w//, /'Did he fall asleep?/, attested by BHTTC.

<léqwem>, mdls //léq'w=əm//, WETH ['getting warmer'], TCH, (<=em> middle voice or perhaps <=em> intransitivizer, verbalizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /néq'w-n/ *warm near fire* and /nəq'w-šn-ámʔ/ *warm one's feet* W73:281, K69:65, example: <léqwem te swayel.>, //léq'w=əm tə s=wèyèl//, /'The day is getting warmer./.

- <líqwem>, rsls //lə[=Aí=]q^w=əm//, WETH ['got warm'], TCH, (<í-ablaut> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <leqw'ímôws>, df //ləq^w=ím=óws//, DESC /'limber, supple, bend easily (of a person)'/, lx <=í:m ~ =ím> *repeatedly*, lx <=ôws ~ =ews> *in the body, in the skin*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.
- <lesák>, free root //ləsék//, HHG ['sack'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <le sac> *sack, pocket* Johnson 1978:263, itself from French <le sac> *sack, bag, pouch*, example: <léts'e lesák spólqw' seplí:l>, //ləc'ə ləsék s=pá[=lə=]q^w səplí:l//, /'a sack of flour'/, literally /'one sack powdered bread'/, attested by Deming.
- <lesák swéltel>, FSH /'bag net, sack net'/, see swéltel.
- <lésleseqw>, DESC ['greasy-headed'], see ló:s ~ lós.
- <lesúpli>, free root //ləsúpli//, CH ['prayer beads'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JS, also <losúpli>, //lasúpli//, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76), borrowed from French <le chapelet> *lesser rosary (of 55 beads), string of beads* or French <le suppliant> *a supplicant, a prayer (person)*.
- <letám>, free root //lətém//, HHG /'table, desk'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <la table, la-tem> *table* Johnson 1973:432 itself from French <la table> *table*, ASM ['desk'], semantic environment ['school, writing'], example: <skwúl letám>, //s=k^wúl lətém//, /'school desk'/, ASM ['table'], <tl'álxchxw te sxelxéyles te letám.>, //ě'él=x^y-c-x^w tə s=C₁əC₂-xə[=Aí=]lə-s tə lətém//, /'Put the legs (back) on the table. (put s-th on, fasten s-th)'/.
- <letqw'estem>, df //lət=q^w=əs=T=əm// or lə[=Aé=]t=q^w=əs=təm//, ABFC ['nodding (falling asleep)'], root meaning uncertain unless <lá:t> *get dark*, lx <=qw' ~ =eqw'> *around in circles*, lx <=es> *on the face, face (obj.)*, or possibly <=st> *causative control transitive* and <-em> *middle voice* or possibly <=tem> *participial, stative*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.
- <léthló:thel>, HHG ['plates'], see ló:thel.
- <léth'ilets>, df //ləè' (=i(y)=)ləc//, EZ /'tall gray mountain blueberry, probably Alaska blueberry'/, ['*Vaccinium alaskaense*'], ASM ['berries tart with grayish dust on them; the word is said by some speakers to be used for both the berries and the plant'] ['the leaves are shiny on top with "whiskers" on the bottom'], root meaning unknown (unless possibly a doublet with <láts'> *different* or <lets'> *fill* or related to <=líth'e> *processed fiber*), lx <=lets> *on the bottom*, possibly <=á:y ~ =ey ~ =i(y)> *bark, plant, wood, covering, wool*, if the first root doublet is correct that would give lit. "different covering/wool on the bottom [of the leaves]", syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, TM, also <léth'elets>, //ləè' =ələc//, attested by EL, AC, Elders Group (3/1/72), other sources: H-T <lítcelEtc> (macron over e) *blueberry (Vaccinium sp.)*, Duff (1952) [IcayIc] *blue huckleberry (of lower elevations)*, Salish cognate: Lillooet (Pemberton dial.) /ləc'iyəc/ *Alaska blueberry (V. alaskaense)* Turner and Bouchard: Pemberton Lillooet Ethnobotany (ms.)(1974), example: <sth'íms te léth'ilets>, //s=è'ím-s tə ləè' (=i)=ləc//, /'berry of the tall mountain blueberry (Alaska blueberry)'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <léts'>, free root //ləc'//, [líc'], MC /'fill (of container)'/, EB, LAND, WATR, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, AHTTC, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ləè' / *full (container)* and /ləè'-í/ *it's filling up* (H76), example: <le léts'>, //lə ləc'//, /'It's filled.'/, <lulh léts' te skw'ówes te qó:>, //lə=uf ləc' tə s=k^wáwəs tə qá://, /'The bucket is full of water.'/, literally /'the bucket already filled with water'/, attested by AC.
- <lets'ét>, pcs //ləc' =éT//, MC /'fill s-th (with liquid or solid), fill it up'/, (<=ét> *purposeful control*

transitivizer), phonology: stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC, Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits /lèè'ét/ (VU) *fill s-th* and (VU) /s=léc'=əʔ/ ~ (LD) /s=léè'=ʔ/ *it is full* G86:74, Squamish /yîê'-it/ *fill (tr.)* W73:99, K67:383, example: <**lets'ét te skw'ówes te sqáwth**>, //léc'=əT tə s=k'wáwəs tə s=qéwè//, /'fill the bucket with potatoes', syntactic comment: note oblique nominal phrase with no special marking, only position further from the verb phrase than the object nominal phrase, attested by AC.

<**lets'éthet**>, pcrs //léc'=əT-əʔ//, ABFC /'fill oneself, fill oneself up/, (<-et> *reflexive*), phonology: stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group.

<**me lets'léts'**>, df //mə C₁əC₂=léc'//, WATR ['high tide'], literally /'come fill repeatedly/completely/, (<R3=> *iterative or complete or plural*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT.

<**selíts' ~ slíts'**>, strs //s=hə=lə=[Aí=]c' ~ s=lə=[Aí=]c'//, MC ['be full'], WATR, LAND, ABFC, (<s=> *stative*), (<he=> *resultative*), (<í-ablaut> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, AC, other sources: ES /səlí-c'/ *full*, example: <**ólew slíts'**>, //ʔál=əw s=lə=[Aí=]c'//, /'too full', attested by EB, <**lulh selíts' te skw'ówes te sqáwth.**>, //lə-uʔ s=hə=lə=[Aí=]c' tə s=k'wáwəs tə s=qéwè//, /'The bucket is full of potatoes.', attested by AC, <**selíts' te skw'ówes.**>, //s=hə=lə=[Aí=]c' tə s=k'wáwəs//, /'The pail is full.', attested by AC, <**axwethóchxw kw' tí, ówe slíts'es, ówechxw lets'étexw.**>, //ʔəx'=əT-áx'-c-x'w k'wə tí, ʔówə s=lə=[Aí=]c'-əs, ʔówə-c-x'w léc'=əT-əx'//, /'Give me some tea, not full, don't fill it.', syntactic comment: vneg, subjunctive subject pronoun, sentence with verb phrase in apposition, attested by EB.

<**léts'a ~ léts'e**>, free root //léc'ε ~ léc'ə//, NUM ['one'], phonology: léts'a in slow and normal speed speech, léts'e at normal or faster speeds, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, CT (9/5/73), NP (12/6/73), BJ (5/64), EB, DM (12/4/64), BHTTC, Elders Group, SP, AD, other sources: ES /léc'ə/, JH /léc'e/, example: <**tset áxwet ta sqwmáy te léts'e sth'ò:m.**>, //c-əʔ ʔéx'=əT t-ε s=q'əm=éy tə léc'ə s=è'á-m//, /'We gave your dog one bone.', syntactic analysis: verb phrase with both direct object np and indirect object np, attested by AC, <**tl'ose kw'e léts'e a' stl'í.**>, //è'a-s-ə k'wə léc'ə ʔεʔ s=è'í//, /'(that's) any one you want', attested by EB, <**máx kw'e léts'e**>, //mÉ=x' k'wə léc'ə//, /'take one off (take s-th off)', attested by Elders Group, <**ópel qas te léts'a**>, //ʔápəl qε-s tə léc'ε//, /'eleven', literally /'ten and the (present or unspecified location) one', attested by DM, CT, also <**ópel qas kw'e léts'e**>, //ʔápəl qε-s k'wə léc'ə//, literally /'ten and the (remote) one', attested by BJ, AC, <**wetéses te s'ópels qas kw'e léts'e**>, //wə-tés-əs tə s=ʔápəl=s qε-s k'wə léc'ə//, /'when it gets to eleven o'clock', grammatical comment: the hour affix (s=...=s *circumfix*) need only be applied to the first numeral of a compound numeral in AC's speech, attested by AC, <**léts'e slà:t**>, //léc'ə s=lè-t//, /'one night', attested by AC, <**léts'e (máqa, syilólem)**>, //léc'ə (mÉqε, s=yil-óləm)//, /'one (snow, year), one year', attested by Elders Group, (semological comment: fish can be counted with the plain numeral also), attested by BHTTC, <**léts'e léxwtel**>, //léc'ə lóx'=tə//, /'one blanket', attested by AC, <**lets'ó te spópiys**>, //léc'ε-à tə s=pó[-C₁ə-]y-s//, /'(It has) one bend., (It has) one crook.', literally /'is one-just the its bend', attested by AC.

<**lets'álews**>, ds //léc'ə=éləws//, NUM ['one leaf'], HARV, lx <=álews> *leaf*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by SP, AD.

<**lets'ámeth**>, ds //léc'ε=éməè'//, NUM /'one rope, one thread, one stick, one pole', MC, HARV, lx <=ámeth> *long thin object, rope, thread, stick, pole*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD.

<**lets'á:wes**>, ds //léc'ε=é·wəs//, NUM /'one paddle, one paddler', CAN, PLAY, lx <=á:wes ~ =ówes> *paddle*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb,

attested by Elders Group.

- <**lets'áxw**>, ds //lɛc'ɛ=ɛx^w//, NUM /'once, one time'/, TIME, lx <=**áxw**> (only after <**léts'a**>) ~ =**á** (only after <**them**=> allomorph of <**isále**>) ~ =**álh** (elsewhere) > *time(s)*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /də̀ə'áx^w/ *once* H76:130, also <**lets'á:xw** ~ **lets'áxw**>, //lɛc'ɛ=ɛ·x^w ~ lɛc'ɛ=ɛx^w//, attested by AC, example: <**lets'áxw kw'else qw'eyíléx.**>, //lɛc'ɛ=ɛx^w k'^wə-l-s-ə q'^wəy=íl=éx^y//, /'I danced once./, attested by EB, <**lets'áxwe ses yóyes.**>, //lɛc'ɛ=ɛx^w-ə s-əs yáyəs//, /'He only (just) worked once./, literally /'it's just once that he works'/, attested by AC, <(te, kw'e) lech'áxw>, //(tə, k'^wə) lɛc'ɛ=ɛx^w//, /'at one time, once'/, attested by AD.
- <**lets'áyíws**>, ds //lɛc'ɛ=éy=iws//, NUM ['one pair of pants'], CLO, lx <=**áyíws**> *pants*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD.
- <**sléts'elhp**>, ds //s=lɛc'=ət^p//, NUM ['one tree'], EB, HARV, lx <=**elhp** ~ =**álhp**> *tree, plant*, phonology: vowel-loss probably rather than vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <**lets'emó:t**>, ds //lɛc'ə=má:t//, NUM /'one kind, one pile'/, DESC, lx <=**mó:t**> *kind, pile*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal, attested by Elders Group, IHTTC, also <**lets'emót**>, //lɛc'ə=mát//, attested by ME.
- <**léts'eqel**>, ds //lɛc'=əqəl//, NUM ['one container'], MC, lx <=**eqel**> *container; throat, language*, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, vnom, attested by AD.
- <**léts'es**>, ds //lɛc'=əs//, NUM /'one dollar, one Indian blanket (Boas)'/, SH ['one round object'], TIME ['one cyclic period'], DESC, SOC, lx <=**es**> *on the face; Indian blanket (in counting wealth) ~ (post-contact) dollar(s)*, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, other sources: Boas Scowlitz field notes (ca 1886)(APS Library ms.) <le'tces> (double underline under each e) *one Indian blanket, one dollar*, comment: some examples follow which are questionable only because the following word begins with an "s" (which could be the only "s" heard or which could have combined phonetically (consonant merger) with the suffix final "s", example: <**tsel áxwet mékw' ta sqwéqwemiy léts'es sth'ó:m.**>, //c-əl ʔɛx^w=əT mék'^w t-ɛ s=C₁í=Aé=q'^wəməy (k'^wə) lɛc'əs s=è'á·m//, /'I gave (give) all your dogs one bone./, attested by AC, <**léts'e(s) hiló:lém**>, //lɛc'ə(s) hilá-lém//, /'one year, a whole year'/, attested by DM (12/4/64), also <**lets'e(s) s(y)iló:lém**>, //lɛc'ə(s) s=yilá-lém//, attested by AC, <**léts'e(s) skw'xó:s**>, //lɛc'ə(s) s=k'^wx^y=á·s//, /'one moon, one month, first quarter of moon, the new moon'/, attested by DM (12/4/64), <**léts'e(s) sxéytl'**>, //lɛc'ə(s) s=xíē'//, /'one winter'/, literally /'one nominalizer-cold'/, attested by AC.
- <**lets'íws**>, ds //lɛc'ɛ=íws//, NUM ['one bird'], HUNT, lx <=**íws**> *bird (body); body, skin*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <**lets'òls** ~ **léts'òls**>, ds //lɛc'ɛ=àls//, NUM ['one fruit (as it grows singly on a plant)'], HARV, EB, lx <=**ò:ls** ~ =**òls**> *fruit, spherical objects, rocks*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD.
- <**lets'ôwelh**>, ds //lɛc'ɛ=ówəʔ//, NUM /'one canoe, one boat'/, CAN, lx <=**ôwelh**> *canoe, boat*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD.
- <**lóléts'e**>, ds //C₁á=lɛc'ə//, NUM /'one person, be alone'/, SOC, lx <**R10**=> *person* (only with this morpheme), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: num, nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, also <**lóléts'a** ~ **lóléts'e**>, //C₁á=lɛc'ɛ ~ C₁á=lɛc'ə//, attested by AC, ASM ['one person'], example: <**lóléts'e** (~ **lóléts'a**) (swíyeqe, slháli)>, //lá=lɛc'ə (~ lá=lɛc'ɛ)

(s=wíyəqə, s=ʰéli)//, /'one (man, woman)'/, attested by AC, <lólets'e xwélməxw>, //lá=ləc'ə x^wéi=məx^w//, /'one Indian'/, attested by Elders Group, <ópəl qas kw'e lólets'e>, //ʔápəl qa-s k^wə lá=ləc'ə//, /'eleven people, (There are) eleven people.'/, attested by AC, <lólets'etsel.>, //lá=ləc'ə-c-ə//, /'I'm one (person).'/, attested by AC, <le s'í:kw' te lólets'e.>, //lə s=ʔi.k^w tə lá=ləc'ə//, /'One person was lost.'/, attested by EB, <wiyóth kwsu éys te sqwálewels te lólets'e.>, //wə=yáè k^w-s-u ʔéy-s tə s=q^wéi=əwəl-s tə lá=ləc'ə//, /'an optimist, a person whose thoughts are always good, a person who is always happy'/, literally /'it's always so-that it's good the thoughts of the one person'/, syntactic comment: very interesting example of a complete sentence in Halkomelem which translates as an incomplete sentence (an np) in English, attested by Elders Group, <wiyóth kwsu qéls te sqwálewels te lólets'e.>, //wə=yáè k^w-s-u qél-s tə s=q^wéi=əwəl-s tə lá=ləc'ə//, /'a pessimist, a person whose thoughts are always bad'/, attested by Elders Group, ASM ['be alone'], <wiyóth we lólets'a e>, //wə=yòè wə lá=ləc'ə ʔə//, /'(he/she is) always alone'/, literally /'is always contrastive is alone just'/, attested by AC.

<ilólets'e ~ hilólets'e>, df //ʔi=C₁á=ləc'ə ~ hi=C₁á=ləc'ə//, SOC ['alone'], possibly <i= ~ hi=> continuative? (~ há- ~ hé-) or (~ yi=> travelling along by, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, num?, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/19/75), example: <ilólets'e o>, //ʔi=C₁á=ləc'ə ʔà//, /'just alone'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<ta'elólets'e>, df //tə=ʔi=C₁á=ləc'ə or tə ʔi=lá=ləc'ə//, NUM ['each (person)'], (<ta=> (as in <ta='áltha> me) nominalizer or <te> the as nominalizer), syntactic comment: could be a prefixed form or a np, attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<lets'álews>, NUM ['one leaf'], see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<lets'ámeth>, NUM /'one rope, one thread, one stick, one pole'/, see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<lets'á:wes>, NUM /'one paddle, one paddler'/, see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<lets'áxw>, NUM /'once, one time'/, see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<lets'áyiws>, NUM ['one pair of pants'], see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<lets'elíthet>, DIR /'separate oneself from a group, separate oneself (from others)'/, see halts'elí.

<lets'emó:t>, NUM /'one kind, one pile'/, see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<lets'emót>, DESC ['a different kind'], see láts'.

<léts'eqel>, NUM ['one container'], see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<léts'es>, NUM /'one dollar, one Indian blanket (Boas)'/, see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<lets'ét>, MC /'fill s-th (with liquid or solid), fill it up'/, see léts'.

<lets'éthet>, ABFC /'fill oneself, fill oneself up'/, see léts'.

<lets'íws>, NUM ['one bird'], see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<lets'ló:ts'tel>, LT [(many) different colors'], see láts'.

<lets'òls ~ léts'òls>, NUM ['one fruit (as it grows singly on a plant)'], see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<lets'ò:lməxw>, SOC /'different tribe, different people, strangers'/, see láts'.

<lets'ò:məxw>, SOC /'different person, stranger'/, see láts'.

<lets'ówelh>, NUM /'one canoe, one boat'/, see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<lets'ów(e)yelh ~ slets'óweyelh>, KIN /'half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister'/, see láts'.

<léw>, bound root //lḗw inside a hollow object//.

<léwex>, pcis //lḗw=əxʸ//, DIR /'put it in (and leave it), stick it into s-th hollow'/, MC, ABFC, EB, LAND, (<=ex> purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, CT, HT, and RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <léwex li te kw'óxwe>, //lḗw=əxʸ li tḗ k'w'áx'ə//, /'put it in a box'/, attested by EB, <léwex te (pípe, mail)>, //lḗw=əxʸ tḗ (pípə, mail)//, /'put in the mail'/, attested by Elders Group, <léwexes kwstámes li te shxwótkwewel.>, //lḗw=əxʸ-əs k'w=s=tém=əs li tḗ s=x'átk'w=əwəl//, /'He sticks something into something hollow.'/, attested by CT, HT, <léwexes te chálexs li te shxwótkwewel.>, //lḗw=əxʸ-əs tḗ cḗləxʸ-s li tḗ s=x'átk'w=əwəl//, /'He stuck his hand into something hollow.'/, attested by CT, HT.

<slíw>, stvi //s=lḗ[=Aí=]w//, str, DIR /'be inside (a hollow object), be in (a hollow object)'/, (<s=> stative), (<í-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, also <slí:w>, //s=lḗ[=Aí=]w//, attested by EB, example: <slí:w í te kw'óxwe.>, //s=lḗ[=Aí=]w ʔí tḗ k'w'áx'ə//, /'It's in the box.'/, attested by EB, <tsel slíw te kw'óxwe.>, //c-əl s=lḗ[=Aí=]w tḗ k'w'áx'ə//, /'I'm inside a box.'/, attested by Elders Group, <ḡwéta kw'e slíw ta' sxéyes.>, //ḡowə= 'tḗ k'w'ə s=lḗ[=Aí=]w t-ɛʔ s=x'éyəs//, /'There's nothing inside your head.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<sléwí>, dnom //s=lḗ[=Aí=]w=ə[=M2=]y or s=líw=ə[=M2=]y or s=ləw=i[= ']=y//, EB ['inner cedar bark'], literally /'inside bark'/, ASM ['used for diapers, etc., also made into strings usually, for shirts, and other things'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=á:y ~ =ey> bark, wool, covering, (<í-ablaut> durative or resultative), phonology: ablaut, metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <sléw:í>, //s=líw=ə[=M2=]y//, phonology: updrifting, consonant lengthening sometimes phonetic between high-stressed vowels, attested by Elders Group.

<sléwíws>, df //s=ləw=íws ~ s=ləwí=íws//, CLO /'a dress, woman's dress'/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=í:ws ~ =íws ~ =ews> body, possibly root <lew=> put inside an opening (possibly lit. /'something with (an opening) for the body to be put inside'//) or from stem <sléwí> inner cedar bark (which pre-contact clothing was often made of) + <=í:ws ~ =íws ~ =ews> on the body, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<sléwómet ~ lewómet>, df //s=ləw(=)ámət ~ ləw(=)ámət//, CLO ['dancing costume'], SPRD, REL, ASM ['whole costume from head to toe, includes those for spirit dancing, sḡwó:yḡwey dance or any other'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <lew> inside a hollow, possibly <=omet> reflexive, oneself, (semological comment: if this etymology is right, the costume reflects the spirit that is inside the person, as we know it is supposed to from reports of dancers & ceremonialists), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<Te Lewómet>, df //tḗ ləwámət//, WETH ['The Milky Way'], literally (probably) /'The Costume'/, (semological comment: some spirit-dancing costumes had mother of pearl shells attached which shone in the firelight, somewhat like stars in the dark) syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, source: Wells (1965, 2nd ed.):38 <tel-uh-WA-meht> [but the semantic comment is mine only] , I think also in H-T,

<lewálh>, probably root //lḗwḗt//, EFAM /'be surprised, astonished'/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD, Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/15/72, 3/3/76), example: <lewálh tútlo.>, //lḗwḗt t=ú=ě'a//, /'He was surprised.'/, attested by AD.

<lewáhlhexw>, ncs //lḗwḗt=l-əx'//, EFAM ['(happen to) surprise s-o'], (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <lewáhlhòx>, //lḗwḗt=l-áx'//, /'I'm surprised'/, literally /'surprised me'/, phonology: downstepping,

example: <ts'áts'el welewáhlhòxes.>, //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l wə-ləwéʔ=l-áx^y-əs//, /'I'm really surprised./, literally /'very/really contrastive-it/he/she/they happened to surprise me'.

<lewáhlmet>, iecs //ləwéʔ=məT//, EFAM ['be surprised by s-th/s-o'], (<=met> indirect effect control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, example: <ts'áts'eltselelewáhlmet.>, //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l-c-əl ləwéʔ=məT//, /'I was really surprised./, literally /'I am very/really surprised by it/him/her/them'/, attested by AD, <lewáhlmetes te skwóyxtkets.>, //ləwéʔ=məT-əs ʔə s-k'áyx=T-ət-s//, /'He was surprised by what he is doing./, literally /'he is surprised by it the his doings'/, syntactic analysis: relative clause obj. of transitive verb, attested by AD.

<lewáhlhexw>, EFAM ['(happen to) surprise s-o'], see lewáhl.

<lewáhlmet>, EFAM ['be surprised by s-th/s-o'], see lewáhl.

<léwe>, free root //léwə//, [lʷə ~ ləwə], PRON /'it's you, you are the one. you (focus or emphasis)/, syntactic analysis: vpron, attested by IHTTC, Deming, AC, AD, example: <léwe ó:le.>, //léwə ʔá:lə//, /'Oh, it's you. (said in surprise)/, attested by IHTTC, <léwe ts'ít te Chíchelh Siyám.>, //léwə c'íy=T tə cí[=C₁ə=]ʔ s=iy=éim//, /'It's you to thank the Lord./, literally /'it's you thank him the high leader'/, attested by Deming, <léwecha o iyálewet.>, //léwə-cə ʔa ʔiy=éləw=əT//, /'You'll do it yourself./, attested by AC, <skw'áy kw'els q'á:l kw'es léwes.>, //s=k'w'áy k'w'ə-l-s q'é:l k'w'ə-s léwə-s//, /'I couldn't believe it was you./, syntactic comment: 2nd person vpron with 3rd person subject, attested by AC; found in <lewá:>, //ləwə-ə or ləwə-é//, /'Is it you?'/, attested by AC, example: <lewá: Edie?>, //ləwə-é· Edie?//, /'Is it you Edie?'/, attested by AC, <luwá óle?>, //ləwə-é ʔálə//, /'Is that you?'/, attested by AD.

<taléwe>, ds //tə=ləwə//, PRON ['you (sg.)'], (<ta=> nominalizer from the demonstrative article te), syntactic analysis: inp, attested by AC, other sources: ES /tələwə/, also <taléwé ~ tal:éwé>, //tə=ləwə ~ tɛ=l-əwə//, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), example: <(ta)léwe qas ta'á'altha>, //tə=ləwə qə-s tɛ=C₁é=ʔəlè//, /'(it's) you and me'/, attested by AC, <welóy tál:èwe.>, //wə=láy tɛ=l-əwə//, /'It's just you./, phonology: updrifting, downstepping, attested by AC; found in <taléwecha>, //tə=ləwə-cə//, /'it will be you/, attested by IHTTC, example: <chexw ó:met tal:éwe.>, //c-əx^w ʔə[=Aá:]mət tɛ=l-əwə//, /'You're sitting down./, attested by AC.

<tí'eléwe ~ tí'léwe>, ds //é'ə=ləwə ~ é'ə=ləwə//, PRON ['you (sg.) (object of preposition)'], (<tí'e= ~ tí'=> the (human, near/remote) sometimes used as a catch all preposition plus article), syntactic analysis: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by AC, EB, others, example: <stetís tí'(e)léwe.>, //s=C₁ə=tís é'(ə)=ləwə//, /'She is close to you./, attested by AC, <(éy, qél) xwlá(m) tí'eléwe.>, //(ʔéy, qél) x^w=lé(-m) é'ə=ləwə//, /'It's (good, bad) for you./, semantic environment ['speaking of a kind of food, or medicine, or anything'], attested by EB, comment: attested with both xwlá and xwlám towards (no difference in meaning), <éy xwlá(m) tí'eléwe te st'élmexw.>, //ʔéy x^wlé(-m) é'ə=ləwə tə s=t'élməx^w//, /'The medicine is good for you./, attested by EB, <kwútes telí tí'léwe.>, //k'ú=T-əs təlíé'=ləwə//, /'He took it from you. (take s-th)/, attested by EB, <ístexwchelcha ó í teléwe (or tí'léwe)>, //í=sT-əx^w-c-əl-cə ʔà ʔí tə=ləwə (or é'ə=ləwə)//, /'I'm going to leave this here with you./, attested by EB.

<léwex>, DIR /'put it in (and leave it), stick it into s-th hollow'/, see léw.

<lewéx ~ lówéx>, free root //ləwéx ~ lówéx//, ANA /'rib, ribs'/, possibly root <lew=> put inside a hole, possibly <=x> distributive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others, other sources: ES /ləwéx/, H-T <lúwEq> (macron over u), example: <th'exwót ta lówéx.>, //è'əx^w=át t-é lówéx//, /'Wash your ribs./, syntactic comment: imperative due to lack of subject pronoun but presence of 2s possessive pronoun, attested by AC.

<léwlets ~ lówlets>, df //lḗwłəc ~ lówłəc//, SOC /'repay, pay a debt'/, possibly root <léw=> put inside something hollow, possibly <=lets> in the bottom, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, IHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /nḗwʔ-n-aè-t/ pay (a person)(tr.) W73:195, K67:311.

<Lewóxwemey or Lewóxwemey>, df //lḗ(=)wáxʷ=əm=əy ~ lḗ(=)wáxʷ=əm=əy//, PLN ['mountain behind (west of) Tkwóthel near Yale (on the CPR side)'], ASM ['Tkwóthel is the mountain with a natural tunnel above the highway at Yale, just south of Popelehó:ys (Yale Mt.); the CPR (Canadian Pacific Railroad) side of the Fraser River is the north side from roughly Vancouver east to about Seabird Island where the river turns north and the side is better called the west side; across the Fraser is often called the CN or CNR side (Canadian National Railroad); these describe where each national railroad system has its tracks'], possibly <le= ~ lexw= ~ xw=> always, possibly <=em> middle voice or intransitivizer or place, possibly <=ey> may be cognate with Nooksack <=iy ~ =ey> place, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (esp. SP, AD, AK)(9/13/77), source: place names reference file #249.

<lex>, bound root //lḗxʷ lie on its side//.

<lexét>, pcs //lḗxʷ=ét//, DIR /'turn it on its side, lay it on its side'/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: Squamish /nḗš-n/ put s-th on its side (tr.) K69:64.

<slíx>, str //s=lḗ[=Aí=]xʷ//, DIR ['lying on its side'], (<s=> stative), (<í-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming.

<lexósem>, mdls //lḗxʷ=ás=əm//, ABFC /'put one's head to one side, lay on one side of the head'/, lx <=ós> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<lexét>, DIR /'turn it on its side, lay it on its side'/, see lex.

<lexósem>, ABFC /'put one's head to one side, lay on one side of the head'/, see lex.

<lexw= ~ xw= ~ (rarely) le=>, da //lḗxʷ= ~ xʷ= ~ (rarely) lḗ=//, TIME ['always'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <lexw'éy ~ xw'éywelh>, //lḗxʷ=ʔéy ~ xʷ=ʔéy=wəʔ//, /'generous, always good'/, <lexwqélwelh>, //lḗxʷ=qḗʔ=wəʔ//, /'cranky, crabby, dirty-minded'/ (root <qél> bad; dirty), <lexwmálqewelh>, //lḗxʷ=mélq=əwəʔ//, /'forgetful; passed out (if drunk)'/, <lexwslhám>, //lḗxʷ=s=ʔém//, /'always choking on liquid'/, also <lexwshxwlhám>, //lḗxʷ=sxʷ=ʔém//, /'choking on liquid'/, <lexwstl'ép>, //lḗxʷ=s=ě'ép//, /'always deep'/, (<s=> stative), <Lkwóxwethem>, //l(ḗ)=k'óxʷ=əḗ=əm//, /'Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake'/, literally /'always coho place or always catch coho since this is a coho spawning ground'/, attested by EL, <Lexwyó:qwem ~ Xwyó:qwem>, //lḗxʷ=yá-qʷ=əm ~ xʷ=yá-qʷ=əm//, /'mountain above Union Bar, also prob. Trafalgar Flat below it'/, literally /'always (smells of) rotten fish (since spawned out salmon, yó:qwem, collect in the river nearby)'/, attested by SP, <Xwchí:yò:m>, PLN /'Cheam Island (my name for an island in the Fraser River across from Cheam Indian Reserve #2), Cheam village, Cheam Indian Reserve #1'/, literally /'always a place to get strawberries' /.

<lexws=>, (<lḗxʷ=s=>), SOCT ['a person that always'], comment: contains <s=> nominalizer; found in <lexwshá:wa>, //lḗxʷ=s=hé·wə//, /'a person that always hunts'/, <lexwst'í:lem>, //lḗxʷ=s=t'í:l=əm//, /'a person that always sings'/, <lexwsi:si>, //lḗxʷ=s=síy=C₁əC₂//, /'coward, a person who is always scared'/.

<Lexwchéwólhp>, PLN /'village between Yale Creek and Mary Ann Creek on the CP side (west bank of the Fraser R.) where lots of cottonwoods grow/grew (near Yale, B.C.)'/, see cháchew ~ cháchu.

<Lexwchmóqwem?>, df //lḗxʷ=c=máqʷəm?//, PLN ['village on both sides of the Lower Sumas River'], probably <lexw=> always, probably <ch=> having, probably root <móqwem> dry swamp; swamp

tea, Labrador tea, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965:23 (from Sepass map) <Lochchamaquim> (not in PPS), other sources: Gibbs Boundary Survey materials and maps show a similar name in a similar location; the Nooksacks have villages named <Chmóqwem> and <Mómeqwem> after their locations as sources of prized Labrador tea.

<**léxwelh**>, bound root or stem //lǎx^wəʔ/ or lǎ=x^w=wəʔ/ or lǎx^w=wəʔ//, CAN /'canoe (any kind)'/, possibly root <**léx**>, *widened* or <**lá** ~ **le**> *go*, probably <=**x**> *distributive, all over, all around* or less likely <=**xw** ~ =**exw**>, *lump-like, round*, probably <=**welh**> *vessel, canoe, boat, bowl-like object*, the first root would give lit. /'widened vessel/' and canoes were always widened with water & hot rocks inside when the thwarts were installed, the second root would give lit. /'vessel that goes all over/', both etymologies require *derivational* fronting of the uvular <**xw**> or <**x**> to velar <**xw**> before <=**welh**>. If the lexical affix existed before the stem these etymologies are fine; if it did not then the lexical affix would be a shortened form of the stem; Kuipers' etymological dictionary might help answer this.

<**sléxwelh**>, df //slǎx^wəʔ//, CAN /'canoe (any kind), car, vehicle (any kind)'/, possibly <**s**=> *nominalizer*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), DM (12/4/64), Elders Group, EB, other sources: ES /slǎx^wəʔ/ *canoe; raid (homophonous forms)*, also /'ordinary canoe'/, ASM [used like pick-up truck today, held about six to eight people, used especially around Soowahlie (Vedder Crossing to Cultus Lake area)], attested by AC, example: <**kw'éslexw te sléxwelh, sq'émel, qas te sxwôqw'tel.**>, //k^wéç=l-əx^w tə s=lǎx^wəʔ, s=q'ém=əl, qε-s tə s=x^wóq^w=təl//, /'He saw a canoe, a paddle, and a canoe pole. (see s-th)'/, attested by EB.

<**slíxwelh**>, dmn //s=C₁í=lǎx^wəʔ//, CAN [small canoe'], (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ.

<**slexwelháwtxw**>, ds //s=lǎx^wəʔ=éwtx^w//, CAN [canoe shed'], BLDG, lx <=**áwtxw**> *building*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <**slexwelhá:wtxw**>, //s=lǎx^wəʔ=é·wtx^w//, Elder's comment: "probably", attested by EB.

<**sléxwelhmet**>, iecs //s=lǎx^wəʔ=məT//, CAN [raid s-o in canoes'], SOC, (<=**met**> *indirect effect control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT, example: <**me sléxwelhmetò:lxwes te sxemá:ltset.**>, //mə s=lǎx^wəʔ=məT-á·lx^w-əs tə s=x^wəmÉ·l-cət//, /'Our enemy comes to raid us in canoes.'/, attested by CT.

<**lexw(=)íws**>, df //lǎx^w//, root meaning uncertain unless a fronted version of root <**lexw**> *cover up*
<**slexwíws**>, df //s=lǎx^w=íws//, ANA [body (while alive)], (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), lx <=**íws** ~ =**í:ws** ~ =**ews**> *on the body, on the skin*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /slǎʔx^wíus/ (CwMs /slǎʔx^wíws/), also <**slexwí:ws**>, //s=lǎx^w=í·ws//, attested by EB, also <**sixwí:ws**>, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<**lexwmálqewelh**>, EFAM [forgetful], see *mál* ~ *mél*.

<**Lexwp'ép'eq'es**>, PLN [unnamed mountain on the northwest side of the Fraser River between Hope and Yale which has white mineral deposits visible from the river], see *p'éq'*.

<**Lexwp'oth'esála ~ Xwp'oth'esála**>, PLN [baby basket rock just below main bay and sand bar of Lexwtl'át'ekw'em (Klaklacum, Indian Reserve #12, first village and reserve south of American Creek), on the west side of the Fraser River], see *p'ó:th'es* ~ *p'óth'es*.

<**lexwqélwelh**>, EFAM [be) cranky, crabby, dirty-minded], see *qél*.

<**lexws**=>, da //lǎx^w=s//, TIME [someone that always], SOCT [a person that always], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <**lexwshá:wa**>, //lǎx^w=s=hÉ·wε//, /'a person that always hunts'/, <**lexwst'í:lem**>, //lǎx^w=s=t'í·ləm//, /'a person that always sings'/, <**lexws'ú:met**>, //lǎx^w=s=ʔú·mət//, /'a person that's always lazy'/, <**lexwshxwiyétheqel**>, //lǎx^w=s=x^wiyéèəqəl//, /'a gossip'/, <**lexwsí:si**>,

//lɛx^ws=sí:si//, /'a person who is always scared, coward'/, <lexwsqw'eyíléx>, //lɛx^ws=q^w'əyíléx^y//, /'a person that always dances, someone who likes to dance'/, see lexw= ~ xw= ~ (rarely) le=.

<Lexwsá:q>, SOCT ['Nooksack people'], see sá:q.

<lexwsewólem>, EFAM ['playful'], see ewólem.

<lexwsí:si>, EFAM /'coward, person that's always afraid'/, see síy.

<lexwsí:si ~ xwsí:si>, EFAM ['(be) always scared'], see síy.

<lexwslhém ~ lexwslhám>, ABDF /'choke on water, choked on liquid'/, see lhém.

<lexwspésqw>, LANG ['someone who always calls people names'], see pésqw.

<lexwsqwélqwel>, LANG ['tattletale'], see qwà:l.

<lexwsqw'eyíléx>, PLAY /'a person that likes to dance, a person that always dances'/, see qw'eyílex ~ qw'eyíléx.

<lexwst'í:lem>, MUS ['a person that always sings'], see t'íl.

<lexwstl'ép>, DIR /'deeper, always deep'/, see tl'ép.

<lexwsyóyes ~ lexwsiyó:yes>, SOC [/'someone] always working'], see yó:ys.

<lexws'í:ts'el>, SOC ['person who is always lazy'], see í:ts'el.

<lexws'ú:met>, EFAM ['a person that's always lazy'], see emét.

<lexws-há:wa>, HUNT /'a person that always hunts, hunter'/, see háwe.

<lexwshxwiyétheqel>, LANG /'a gossip, person that always gossips'/, see yéth.

<lexwshxwmó:mel>, SOCT ['beggar'], see shxwmó:l.

<lexwshxw'í:tet>, ABFC ['sleepy-head'], see ítet.

<Lexwtamílem?>, PLN ['Promontory Point above Vedder Crossing'], see tà:m.

<lexwtitítyeqel or lexwtitítyítyeqel>, LANG ['a person always answering back'], see tity.

<Lexwtl'íkw'elem>, PLN ['village at mouth of Stulkawhits Creek on Fraser River'], see tl'íkw'el.

<Lexwts'ístel>, PLN ['north and south sides of the mouth of Five-Mile Creek'], see th'ís.

<Lexwyó:qwem>, PLN ['place on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up'], see yó:qw.

<Lexwyó:qwem Smá:lt>, PLN ['mountain on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up'], see yó:qw.

<Lexw'á:yí:les>, PLN ['a bay on west side of Harrison Lake'], see éy ~ éy:.

<lexw'éy>, SOC ['generous'], see éy ~ éy:.

<léx>, bound root //lɛx widened//.

<léxet>, pcs //lɛx=əT//, DESC /'widen it, move it wider'/, semantic environment ['of canoes, carvings like plates (as on a shelf), etc., but not of a river'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (10/15/71), other sources: JH /lɛx/ to be widened and /lɛx'ət/ to widen.

<sléxtses>, dnom //s=lɛx=cəs//, ANA ['finger'], literally /'(something to widen on the hand)'/, ASM

[‘each finger has its own name, sometimes two’], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=tses> on the hand, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), DM (12/4/64), Elders Group (3/15/72), other sources: ES /slé̄xcəs/, H-T <slúqtcis, elúqEl> (macron over e).

<slé̄xxel>, dnom //s=lé̄x=x̄əl//, ANA [‘toe’], literally /‘(something that widens on the foot)’/, ASM [‘the big toe and small toe are named’], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=xel> on the foot, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<lé̄xet>, DESC /‘widen it, move it wider’/, see lé̄x.

<Lexexéq>, PLN [‘Luckakuck Creek’], see xéq.

<lexéywa ~ lexíwa>, probably root //lə̄xíwε//, FSH /‘spear fish by torchlight, to torchlight, to pit-lamp’/, HUNT [‘spear animals by torchlight’], ASM [‘done by canoe with a fire in the canoe, see under tl’áts’eq (platform and shield for fire when torchlighting for salmon) and swáts’et (bark shield for fire when torchlighting) for some details of how the fire was controlled in the canoe; the fire would draw fish to the surface and animals to the water but would hide the hunters’], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Salish cognate: Squamish /yə̄xíʔu/ fish or hunt with fire in canoe K69:90.

<hálxeywa ~ hálxiwa>, cts //hél-lə̄xiwε//, FSH [‘spearing fish by torchlight’], HUNT, (<há-> continuative), phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<lexw>, bound root //lə̄x̄^w cover up//.

<lé̄xwet>, pcs //lə̄x̄^w=əT//, HHG /‘cover s-o with a blanket, cover s-th, cover s-th/s-o up’/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, EB.

<lé̄xwethet>, pcrs //lə̄x̄^w=əT-əT//, HHG [‘cover oneself up’], (<-et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<lé̄xwtel>, dnom //lə̄x̄^w=tə//, HHG /‘blanket (modern), covering’/, lx <=tel> device, thing to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ, EB, Elders Group (3/1/72), other sources: ES /ě’əx̄^wté-1/ blanket (generic) is apparently another word.

<lé̄xwet>, HHG /‘cover s-o with a blanket, cover s-th, cover s-th/s-o up’/, see lexw.

<lé̄xwethet>, HHG [‘cover oneself up’], see lexw.

<lexwô:m ~ lexwôm>, WATR /‘rapids, fast water, clear water, flowing fast, going fast, swift (water)’/, see xwém ~ xwém.

<lé̄xwtel>, HHG /‘blanket (modern), covering’/, see lexw.

<ley ~ lay>, TVMO /‘go travelling by way of, go via’/, see la.

<le’á>, bound root //lə̄ʔé facing away, on the other side//.

<slé’álets>, stvi //s=lə̄ʔé=ləc//, DIR [‘be with behind facing toward something (like a fire)’], ABFC, literally /‘be with bottom facing away, be with bottom on the other side’/, (<s=> stative), lx <=lets> (on the) bottom, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by IHTTC.

<slé’ó:les>, stvi //s=lə̄ʔé=á:lə̄s//, DIR /‘be watchful, be facing away’/, ABFC, (<s=> stative), lx <=ó:les> in the eyes, in sight, in appearance, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb.

<slé’ólwelh>, stvi //s=lə̄ʔé=álwə̄t//, DIR /‘be on the other side of, be on the side facing away’/, (<s=> stative), lx <=ílwelh ~ =ólwelh> on the side, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, also <slé’ó:lwelh ~ slé’ólwelh>, //s=lə̄ʔé=á:lwə̄t ~ s=lə̄ʔé=álwə̄t//, attested by EB, example: <tsele’ólwelh te kyó.>, //c-əl s=lə̄ʔé=álwə̄t tə k’á//, /‘I’m on the other side of the car.’/, attested by Elders Group, <slé’ó:lwelhs

te Bill>, //s=ləʔé=á-lwəʔ-s tə Bill//, /'(It's/He's/She's) behind Bill.'/, literally /'it's on the other side of Bill, it's on Bill's other side'/, attested by EB, <lám te sle'ólwelhs té xálh.>, //lé=m tə s=ləʔé=á-lwəʔ-s tə x'éʔ//, [lá5m tə1 slə1ʔá5lwə1ʔs tə6 x'è3ʔ (with pitch transcription)], /'He went across the road.'/, phonology: extra high pitch on article, not infrequent, sentence intonation, downstepping, attested by EB.

<le'ós>, ds //ləʔé=ás//, DIR ['be facing toward'], lx <=ós> on the face, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Deming, example: <le'ós te xálh tel láləm.>, //ləʔé=ás tə x'éʔ tə-l lələm//, /'My house is facing the road.'/, attested by Deming.

<sle'ó:thel>, stvi //s=ləʔé=á-èəl//, DIR /'be across, be on the other side of/, literally /'be on the other side of the mouth'/, (<s=> stative), lx <=ó:thel> on the mouth, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/19/77), EB, ASM ['across'], example: <lám te sle'ó:thel>, //lé=m tə s=ləʔé=á-èəl//, /'He went across (a river, for ex.) (go)'/, attested by EB, <lám te sle'óthels te stó:lô.>, //lé=m tə s=ləʔé=áèəl-s tə s=tá:l=ow//, /'He went across the river. (go)'/, attested by EB, ASM ['be on the other side of'], <tsele'óthel te stó:lô.>, //c-əl s=ləʔé=áèəl tə s=tá:l=ow//, /'I'm on the other side of the river.'/, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77).

<le'áméstexw>, TVMO ['bring s-th to someone'], see mí ~ mé ~ me.

<le'ós>, DIR ['be facing toward'], see le'á.

<lí ~ li>, free root //lí ~ li//, DIR /'be in, in, be on, on, be at, at, before (an audience), (untranslated)'/, semantic environment ['"be" is omitted when the verb phrase (formed by the vprep and its object nominal phrase) is not a main verb phrase but modifies one in apposition'], syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, Salish cognate: Lushootseed in part /diʔ/ to, at the side of, in H76:138, ASM ['be in, in'], semantic environment ['large geographic area'], example: <li kw'e north>, //li k'wə north//, /'in the north'/, attested by AC, <li te xálh tel méle.>, //li tə x'éʔ tə-l mólə//, /'My child is in the road.'/, attested by Elders Group, <lí te xó:tsa>, //lí tə xá-cə//, /'in the lake'/, attested by Elders Group, ASM ['be on, on'], semantic environment ['small area with surface something can rest on or adhere to'], <lí te stúp.>, //lí tə stúp//, /'It's on the stove.'/, attested by AD, <éy, tl'ó yewál éy st'élmexw; welí kw'e li te éqwelets te thqát éwe lís eyém.>, //ʔéy, ɛ'á yəwél ʔéy s=t'élmexw; wə=lí k'wə li tə ʔéq'ə=ləc-s tə èqét ʔéwə lís ʔéy=óm//, /'It's good, it's the best medicine; if it's on the back of the tree it's not as strong.'/, attested by CT, HT, ASM ['be at, at'], semantic environment ['social event, named place'], <ilhtset li te sqw'eyílex.>, //li-t-c-ət li tə s-q'wəy=íl=əx'//, /'We were at the dance.'/, attested by AC, <li te Yexsá:y.>, //li tə yəxsé:y//, /'(It's, He's, She's, They're) at Lawrence (Wash.)'/, attested by Deming, usage: using a Nooksack placename but speaking in Upriver Halkomelem, <ilhtsel lí kw'e Chilliwack.>, //li-t-c-əl lí k'wə Chilliwack//, [ʔiʔcɪl lí k'wə èlɔwæk], /'I was at Chilliwack (the modern non-Indian town)'/, attested by AC, ASM ['before'], semantic environment ['an audience'], <qwà:l li kw'e qéx mestíyexw.>, //q'è-l li k'wə qéx məstíyəx'//, /'announce before lots of people, announce at a gathering', /'speak before the (remote) many person'/, attested by CT, HT, ASM [(not translated)], semantic environment ['when modifying a phrase with other locational adverbs'], <lí kw'e s'át'l'q qe ówe ís chókw.>, //lí k'wə s=ʔéè'q qə ʔówə ʔi-s cák'//, /'It's outside but not far.'/, literally /'it's on/at/in the (remote) outside but it's not far'/, attested by EB, <ye líkw' mōkw' shxwelís li te B.C.>, //yə lík'w mōk'w sx'=lí-s li tə B.C.//, /'some from all over (in) B.C.'/, attested by AC, <lí tí>, //lí tí//, /'way over there, over there, there (a little further)'/, attested by AC, EB, MP, ME, many others, <li tethá>, //li tə=èè//, /'(just) over there, (right) there'/, attested by AC, EB, AD, many others.

<shxwlí>, ds //sx'=lí//, DIR /'where it's at, where it's from'/, (<shxw=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL, Elders Group, AC, others, example: <kwxômexws ta' shxwlí>.

//k^wəx^y=óməx^w-s t-εʔ s=x^w=lí//, /'place name, name of the place where you come from'/, attested by JL, <te skwxómexws tel shxwlí tl'esu Skw'átets>, //tə s=k^wəx^y=óməx^w-s tə-l s^w=lí ẽ'ə-s-u s=k^wé̄t=əc//, /'The (place)name of the place I'm from is Skw'átets.'/, literally /'the place-name of my where it's from, that's Skw'átets'/, attested by JL, <ewétal shxwlís>, //ʔəwə= ʔtə-l s^w=lí-s//, /'I don't care (what happens).'/, literally /'it's nothing where I'm at'/, attested by Elders Group, <ye líkw' mōkw' shxwlís li te B.C.>, //yə lík^w mók^w s^w=lí-s li tə B.C.//, /'some from all over B.C.'/, literally /'the (plural, human) one all where they're from in B.C.'/, attested by AC, also see under xwlí.

<shxwlístexw>, caus //s^w=lí=sT-əx^w//, EFAM ['care about s-o/s-th'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object) or could be instead related to <shxwelí> life, soul, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <ewétal shxwlístexw.>, //ʔəwə= ʔtə-l s^w=lí=sT-əx^w//, /'I don't care about s-th or s-o.'/, attested by Elders Group, <ewéta shxwlístexw tewátes.>, //ʔəwə= ʔtə s^w=lí=sT-əx^w tə=wé̄t=əs//, /'He doesn't care about anyone; he's got no use for anyone; he's impassive.'/, attested by Elders Group, <ewéta shxwlístexwes te mámele.>, //ʔəwə= ʔtə s^w=lí=sT-əx^w-əs tə C.ĩ-mələ//, /'He doesn't care about the children.'/, attested by Elders Group, also see under xwlí.

<lí>, free root //lí//, DIR ['be there'], syntactic analysis: demonstrative verb, attested by AC, others, example: <ĩ:lhtsel lí.>, //ĩ-l-č-c-əl lí//, /'I was there.'/, attested by AC, <lílhachxw lí?>, //lí-l-č-c-x^w lí//, /'Were you there?'/, grammatical analysis: yes/no question-past tense-interrogative-subj. of main cl.-2s demonstrative verb, syntactic analysis: interrogative past demonstrative verb, attested by AC, <éy, tl'ó yewál éy st'élmexw; welí kw'e li te éqwelets te thqát éwe lís eyém.>, //éy, ẽ'á yəwél ʔéy s=t'élməx^w; wə-lí k^wə li tə ʔéq^w=ləc tə éqét ʔéwə lí-s ʔey=óm//, /'It's good, it's the best medicine; if it's (there) on the back of the tree it's not as strong.'/, attested by CT, HT.

<xwelí ~ xwlí>, ds //x^w=lí//, DIR /'get there, arrive there, reach there'/, TVMO, (<xwe=> get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC, example: <máqa qetstu ló me xwlí te smá:lt.>, //méqə qə-c-t-uw lá mə x^w=lí tə s=mé:lt//, /'(There was) (fallen) snow all the way until we reached the mountain.'/, attested by EB, also see under xwlí.

<xwelí:ls>, pncs //x^w=lí=ələs//, DIR /'get to, reach there'/, TVMO, (<=eles> psychological non-control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, example: <lámchexw te théqet qetl'ó:su xwelí:ls te theqát.>, //lé=m-c-əx^w tə èə[= ʔ]qet qə-ẽ'á-ε-s-u x^w=lí=ələs tə èəqét//, /'Go through the thicket and get to the tree.'/, attested by AC; found in <xwelí:lsóxwes>, //x^w=lí=ələs-á(1)x^w-əs//, /'He reached us there.'/, attested by EB.

<lí ~ lí: ~ li>, free root //lí ~ lí ~ li//, DIR /'(there), (action distant or abstract)'/, ASM ['the displacement of action is only weakly implied; contrast with the lack of displace when auxiliary í ~ i (here, action present) is used'], may be alloeme instead of separate morpheme of the previous morpheme <lí>, free root //lí//, DIR ['be there'], syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb used with vneg, attested by AC, EB, CT, others, example: <ówe lis the'í:t sta'á kw'e sxwōxwiyám.>, //ówə li-s èəʔí-t s=t-εʔé k^wə s=C₁ə-x^wiyém//, /'It's not true, it's like a fable.'/, attested by AC, <welí kw'e li te éqwelets te thqát ewe lís eyém.>, //wə-lí k^wə li tə ʔéq^w=ləc tə éqét ʔəwə lí-s ʔey=óm//, /'if it's on the back of the tree it's not as strong.'/, attested by CT, HT, <ewá:lhtsel lí:l lám.>, //əwə-é-č-c-əl lí-l lé=m//, /'I wasn't going to go (but did), (?I never go).'/, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: negative habitual past, verb phrase with negative, verb phrase with auxiliary, attested by EB, <éwechxw líxw tl'ílsthòx.>, //əwə-c-x^w lí-x^w ẽ'í=l=sT-áx^y//, /'You don't like me.'/, phonology: downstepping, attested by AC, <éwetst lí:t lám.>, //əwə-c-t lí-t lé=m//, /'We didn't go.'/, attested by AC, <éwechap lí:p qwélstòlxw.>, //əwə-c-εp lí-p q^wε[=Aé]=l=sT-álx^w//, /'You folks didn't speak to us.'/, phonology: downstepping, attested by AC, contrast <xwewáchxw í:xw toteló:met.>, //x^w=əwə=é-c=x^w ʔí-x^w

tə[=AáC₁ə=]l=á.məʔ//, /'You don't yet understand.'/, attested by AC, contrast <stám te íxw (kwelá:t, thá:yt)?>, //s=tém tə ʔí-xʷ (kʷəl=é:ʔ=T, èi[-Aé:-]y=T//, /'What are you (holding, making)?'/, attested by AC.

<lí>, free root //lí//, LANG /'yes (answer to yes/no question), do (affirmative), I/you/we/you folks/they do (affirmative), he/she/it does (affirmative), be (affirmative), I am (affirmative), you/we/you folks/they are (affirmative), he/she/it is (affirmative)'/, CJ, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb, attested by AC, AD, Deming, BJ, BHTTC, EB; found in <lí.>, //lí//, /'Yes., I did., (Yes) We are., etc.'/, attested by AD, also /'Yes.'/, attested by Deming, BJ (12/5/64), <lítsel.>, //lí-c-əʔ//, /'I did.'/, attested by AD, example: <lí, chexw lám.>, //lí, c-əxʷ lém=//, /'Yes, you went.'/, attested by AC, <lí mà.>, //lí mè//, /'I guess so.'/, semantic environment ['reply to líchxw we'éyòl (Are you doing well?)'], usage: conversational, dialects: *Seabird Island*, attested by BHTTC, also <lí á.>, //lí ʔé//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by BHTTC; found in <lí'àwèlh.>, //lí=ʔèwèʔ//, /'Yes of course.'/, dialects: *Cheh.*, *Tait*, attested by EB, AD, <le'áwèlh.>, //lí=ʔéwéʔ or lí=Aə=ʔéwéʔ or lə=ʔéwéʔ//, /'Yes, thanks.'/, semantic environment ['answer to a person who just said "Look after yourself." while leaving'], usage: conversational, attested by NP, also <á'á'àwèlh.>, //ʔéʔé=ʔèwèʔ//, dialects: *Cheh.*, *Tait*, attested by EB, AD, <lí:lh.>, //lí-əʔ//, /'That's right.'/, literally /'It was (affirmative)'/, syntactic analysis: past affixed, attested by EB, example: <u lí ~ lu lí.>, //ʔu lí ~ lə-u lí//, /'Yes, there's some.'/, literally /'contrastive yes ~ past third person -contrastive yes'/, <u lí, lí. ~ wulí tethá.>, //ʔu-lí, lí ~ wu-lí tə=èé//, /'(Yes) he's there.'/, attested by EB.

<lí ~ lí: ~ líye>, if //lí ~ lí-əʔ//, CJ ['yes/no question'], literally /'is it yes?'/, (<-e> interrogative, yes/no question), syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by AC, Elders at Fish Camp (7/11/78), AD, MC, BHTTC, example: <lí éy?>, //lí ʔéy//, /'Was it good?'/, attested by AC, <lí éy ta' s'ítet?>, //lí ʔéy t-əʔ s-ʔítəʔ//, /'Did you sleep well?'/, literally /'is it good your nominal-sleep?'/, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/11/78), also <líchxw we'ítet kw'e éy?>, //lí-c-xʷ wə=ʔítəʔ kʷə ʔéy//, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/11/78), <lí chòkw te lálems qa (~ q'a) lí stetís?>, //lí càkʷ tə léləm-s qə (~ q'ə) lí s=tə[C₁əAí=s]//, /'Is his house far or is it nearby?'/, attested by AC, <líchxw eqw'í:wsem?>, //lí-c-xʷ ʔəqʷ=í.ws=əm//, /'Did you dry yourself off (with a towel)?'/, attested by AD, <líchxw tu éyò?>, //lí-c-xʷ tu ʔéy-à//, /'How are you?'/, literally /'are you a little good -just?'/, attested by AD, <líchap môkw' álhel?>, //lí-c-əp mókʷ ʔéʔtəʔ//, /'Did you (pl.) all eat?'/, attested by AC, <lí a stlí'í>, //lí ʔə s=ë'í//, /'do you want ...?'/, literally /'is it your want?'/, attested by AC, many others, <lí lám kw'e Albert?>, //lí lém=kʷə Albert//, /'Did Albert go?'/, attested by AC, <líye qéx?>, //lí(y)-ə qéx//, /'Is it a lot?'/, attested by AC, <líyecha lám?>, //lí(y)-ə-cə lém=//, /'Will he go?'/, attested by MC (of Sardis), <lílhachexw xà:m?>, //lí-ʔ-ə-c-xʷ xè-m//, /'Were you crying?'/, usage: answer: ílhtsel xà:m (I was crying.), attested by BHTTC.

<lí: ~ lí ~ líye>, CJ ['yes/no question'], see lí.

<lílakw'wì:l>, REL ['small cross'], see lakw'wì:l.

<lí:latses>, BSK ['little berry basket'], see elíle.

<lílehà:l>, PLAY /'starting to play slahal, (to gamble [Elders Group 3/15/72])'/, see lehà:l.

<lílekyó:lta>, PLAY ['a bunch playing cards'], see lekyó:lta.

<lílekó:ltel>, PLAY /'playing cards [verb]'/, see lekyó:lta.

<lílem>, BLDG /'little house, cabin (say 12 ft. x 10 ft. or less), small home, storage house (small shed-like house, enclosed with door), outhouse (slang), toilet (slang)'/, see lá:lém.

<lílemas>, CH ['saying Mass'], see lomá:s ~ lemá:s.

- <lí:leq>, stvi //lí=[C₁ə]=q//, DESC /'it's easy, be easy, easy (to get)/, (<=R1=> stative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, EB, Salish cognate: Sechelt /lilíq/ *cheap* T77:21, also <líleqw>, //lí=[C₁ə]=q^w//, comment: qw prob. sic for q as in cognates, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), <lí:leq syó:ys.>, //lí=[C₁ə]=q s=yá:ys//, /'It's easy work./, attested by AC.
- <líleqwesem>, ABFC ['nodding one's head'], see líqw.
- <lilk'eyáp>, EZ ['little coyote'], see slek'iyáp.
- <lílòt>, free root //lílòt//, CAN /'railroad, (railroad track [IHTTC])/, TVMO, borrowed from English <railroad> [ré:lrod], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders check song, also <lílú:t>, //lílú:t//, attested by Deming, also /'railroad track/, attested by IHTTC.
- <líqw>, bound root //líq^w slacken//.
- <líqwem>, mdls //líq^w=əm//, WETH /'slackened down, calmed down/, WATR, DESC, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <líqwel>, incs //líq^w=əl//, WETH /'(get) calm, (become) calm, peaceful/, WATR, DESC, (<=el> get, become, go, come), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Deming, example: <líqwel te swáyel.>, //líq^w=əl tə s=wéyəl//, /'The day is calm./, attested by Elders Group, <líqwel te qó:.>, //líq^w=əl tə qá://, /'The water is calm./, attested by Elders Group, <líqwel te speháls.>, //líq^w=əl tə s=pəh=éls//, /'The wind has stopped./, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by Deming, also <chémq te speháls.>, //cémq tə s=pəh=éls//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Deming.
- <líqwet>, pcs //líq^w=əT//, MC /'slacken it, let it out (of a rope), loosen it, (lower it (prob. of s-th suspended))/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, EB, and RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), also /'lower it (prob. of something suspended)/, attested by Elders Group, example: <we'ólwe thethá:kw', líqwetlha.>, //wə=ʔál wə=èə=[C₁ə=Aé:]=k^w, líq^w=əT-ʔə//, /'It's pulled too tight (pulled tight), loosen it./, <líqwet te xwéylem>, //líq^w=əT təx^wfləm//, /'let out a rope/, attested by IHTTC.
- <Líqwetem>, df //líq^w=əT-əM//, N ['name of a man from Yale who had seven wives'], ASM ['he had supported all his wives, had them in different villages, and had 94 grandchildren; he lived at Yale and is buried there; he was part Stó:lò and part Thompson; he was Edna Bobb's husband's grand-uncle'], literally /'he was let loose (prob.)(prob. because he was described as always travelling from one wife and family to another)/, (<-em> probably passive), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, and others.
- <líqwethet>, pcrs //líq^w=əT-ət//, /'to loosen up/, (<=ét> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)
- <slí:leq>, stvi //s=lí=[C₁ə]=q^w//, DESC /'be slack, loose, too loose, hanging loose (of a slackened rope)/, semantic environment ['of rope, clothes, anything'], (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> continuative or resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, IHTTC, also <slíleqw>, //s=lí=[C₁ə]=q^w//, attested by IHTTC.
- <líqwesem>, mdls //líq^w=əs=əM//, ABFC /'nod one's head, nod one's head (up and down for yes for ex.)/, lx <=es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, IHTTC, and RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).
- <líleqwesem>, cts //lí[-C₁ə]=q^w=əs=əM//, ABFC ['nodding one's head'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <léqw>, possibly root //l'éq^w or perhaps li=[Aə]=q^w//, ABFC ['fall asleep'], possibly <é-ablaut>

derivational, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, example: <lí léqʷ?>, //lí léqʷ//, /'Did he fall asleep?/, attested by BHTTC.

<líqwel>, WETH /'(get) calm, (become) calm, peaceful/, see líqʷ.

<líqʷem>, WETH ['got warm'], see léqʷem.

<líqʷem>, WETH /'slackened down, calmed down/, see líqʷ.

<líqʷesem>, ABFC /'nod one's head, nod one's head (up and down for yes for ex.)/, see líqʷ.

<líqʷet>, MC /'slacken it, let it out (of a rope), loosen it, (lower it (prob. of s-th suspended))/, see líqʷ.

<Líqʷetem>, N ['name of a man from Yale who had seven wives'], see líqʷ.

<líqʷ'em>, mdls //líqʷ=əm//, DESC ['soft'], semantic environment ['of sounds, material, hands, cloth'], (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, BHTTC, IHTTC.

<lisós>, free root //lisás//, CH ['angel'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <lisòs>, //lisàs//, attested by EB, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <lesash> /lesás/ angel Johnson 1978:419 itself from French <les anges> [lezáʒ] the angels.

<=líth'e>, WV ['processed fiber'], see íth'a.

<líxw>, bound root //líxʷ//, root meaning uncertain

<slílexwelh>, stvi //s=lí[=C₁ə=]xʷ=əʔ//, EFAM ['be calm'], (<s=> stative), possibly <=R1=> continuative, possibly <=elh> according to the ways of??, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming, comment: this word is suspiciously similar in form and meaning to slíleqʷ be slack, loose and the same root in líqʷem slackened down, calmed down, example: <atsel slílexwelh.>, //ʔε-c-əl s=lí[=C₁ə=]xʷ=əʔ//, /'I was calm./.

<silíxw>, free stem //s-hi-líxʷ// or free root //silíxʷ//, TVMO /'slow down, go slow/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

<silíxwstexw>, caus //s=hi-líxʷ=sT-əxʷ// or //silíxʷ=sT-əxʷ//, TVMO ['making s-o slow'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), the continuative translation here makes it most likely the stem structure is //s-hi-líxʷ// with continuative prefix <hi->, stative prefix <s-> which causes the <h> to drop, and root <líxw> as in <slílexwelh>, stvi //s=lí[=C₁ə=]xʷ(=)əʔ//, EFAM ['be calm'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in <silíxwsthométsel.>, //silíxʷ=sT-ámə-c-əl//, /'I'm making you slow./.

<líye ~ lí: ~ lí>, CJ ['yes/no question'], see lí.

<líyém ~ leyém>, mdls //líy=ém ~ ləy=ém//, ABFC ['to laugh'], (<=em> middle voice), phonology: updrifting or stressed intransitivizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, other sources: ES /layém/, Salish cognate: PCS cognate set #80 (*náyəm ~ *néyəm/) G82:20, thus SanSgCl dialect of N. Straits /nə̀è'-əŋ/ laugh, Nooksack /náy-ə̀əm/ laugh, etc., example: <leyémhə>, //ləy=ém-əʔ//, /'Laugh now./, syntactic analysis: imperative, attested by AC.

<lá:yem ~ láyem>, cts //lə[-Aé:-]y=əm ~ lə[-Aé:-]y=əm//, ABFC ['laughing'], (<á(:)-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (12/10/75).

<líyliyem>, plv //líy=C₁əC₂=əm//, ABFC /'lots of laughing, (many are laughing [AC])/, ds //C₁əC₂ plural (actions)//, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/10/75), also <léyeyèm>, //léy=C₁əC₂=əm//, also /'many are laughing/, attested by AC, <léyeyèm te stá:xwelh.>, //léy=C₁əC₂=əm tə s=té-xʷ=əʔ//, /'The children are laughing./, attested

by AC.

<**alíliyem ~ elíliyem**>, df //ʔɛ=líy=C₁əC₂=əm ~ ʔə=líy=C₁əC₂=əm//, ABFC ['laughter'], possibly <a= ~ e=> perhaps from <**há-** ~ **hé-**> *resultative or continuative*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<**xwlíyémés**>, ds //x^w=líy=ə́m=əs//, ABFC ['to smile'], (<**xw=** ~ **xwe=**> *become, get*), lx <=**es** ~ =**ó:s**> *on the face*, phonology: updrifting (since =es is the unstressed allomorph of =ó:s), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, (semological comment: this example provides the first clear example of the inceptive function of the xw= prefix that so often occurs when a lexical suffix occurs which refers to some part of the head), attested by Elders Group.

<**xwló:yemes**>, cts //x^w=li[-Aá-]y=ə́m=əs//, ABFC ['smiling'], (<**á:-ablaut**> *continuative*), phonology: the added long vowel discourages updrifting on =em (middle voice) and without high-stress on =em, the final =es cannot updrift either, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**lílyiyem**>, ABFC ['lots of laughing, (many are laughing [AC])'], see líyém ~ leyém.

<**líyóm**>, free root //líyám//, CH ['devil, Satan'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, EB, DF, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <**le job, le jaub, le yom**> *devil* Johnson 1978:301, itself from French <**diabole**> *devil*.

<**Líyómxetel**>, ds //líyám=x^yəl=təl//, PLN ['Devil's Run'], ASM ['a place on the Fraser River just west of Lackaway (Láxewey), must be a recent name since it is based on a Chinook Jargon root, one inhabitant was a strong shaman, Charlie Seymour, who "owned" everything and everyone in the area and took whomever he wished for a wife (and had many wives) according to Reuben Ware's interview with DF], literally ['devil's foot place'], lx <=**xel**> *on the foot, on the leg*, lx <=**tel**> *device, thing for*, sometimes *place*, as said to be the meaning here, phonology: consonant-loss (=xel → =xe before =tel, =íl, and some other suffixes), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (DF)(7/13/77), source: place names reference file #77, also <**S(e)má:th**>, //s=mé·ə//, attested by Elders Group.

<**Líyómxetel**>, PLN ['Devil's Run'], see líyóm.

<**Lkwôxwethem**>, PLN ['Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake'], see kwôxweth.

<**ló**>, free root //lá//, DIR ['here'], ASM ['need not be present or even close'], syntactic analysis: demonstrative verb or adverb/adverbial verb, syntactic comment: invariably compounded with a preceding demonstrative article yielding a translation of: here, this (lit. "what's here" if considered as a relative clause), attested by NP, AD, AC, others, example: <**li s'ú:met te stó:les te ló?**>, //li s=ʔə[=Aú-]mət tə s=tá·ləs tə lá//, ['Is the wife lazy here?'], attested by NP, AD, <**tí'ó: the ló sháli?**>, //é'á-ə èə lá s=ʔé·li//, ['Is it this woman?'], literally ['is that the (female) here woman'], ASM ['she need not be close to the speaker'], semantic environment ['said while pointing'], attested by AC, <**st'á kw'e ló**>, //st'é k^wə·lò//, ['(It's) like this.'], attested by EB, <**lí lhe'á kw'eló?**>, //lí ʔ=əʔé k^wə·lò//, ['Did he go through there?'], (semological comment: (is there sic for here)), attested by Elders Group, <**lí t'ló ló**>, //lí è'a lá//, ['(it's) way over there'], literally ['is there that's the one here'], attested by Elders Group (3/72), AC.

<**íkw'eló ~ íkw'elo**>, cpds //ʔí=k^wə=lá//, DIR ['here, this place'], literally ['here=the (abstract)=here → here=this'], syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, demonstrative verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, many others, example: <**íkw'elo lálem**>, //ʔí=k^wə=la lé·ləm//, ['this house'], attested by AC.

<**tloqá:ys**>, cpds //tə=la=qé·ys//, TIME ['now, this moment, this instant'], literally ['this now'], syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AD, many others, example: <**éy t'we kw'as**>

th'exwewíls tloqá:ys., //ʔéy t'wə k'w-ε-s è'əx'w=əwíls tə=la=qé:ys//, /'You better wash the dishes now./, literally /'it's good evidently/must be that you wash dishes now./, attested by AD.

<**tlowáyél ~ tlowàyéł**>, cpds //tə=la=wéyáł//, TIME /'today, this day/, literally /'this day/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC, BJ (5.64), DM (12/4/64), many others, example: <**íłhtsel lí tlowáyél.**>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əł lí tə=la=wéyáł//, /'I was there today./, attested by AC.

<**lók ~ làk**>, bound root //lák ~ lèk *log*//, borrowed from English <**log**>.

<**lokáwtxw**>, ds //lak=éwtx'w//, BLDG /'log house, log-cabin/, lx <=**áwtxw**> *house, building*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<**ts-hélàk**>, ds //c=hó=lèk// or //c=hó=lá[=Aé=]k//, CSTR ['logging'], BLDG, ACL, Elder's comment: "not based on a Halq'eméylem word, just made up after the white man", (<**ts=** ~ **ch=**> *have*, <hé= ~ há=> *continuative*, perhaps <à-ablaut> *derivational*), phonology: rare example where orthography requires hyphen to distinguish ts-h (/c + h/) from t-sh (/t + š/), syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group (RP), Deming, other sources: JH /cəshéłèk/ *logging*, example: <**xwá:ytem te ts-hélak.**>, //x'w-é-y=T-əm tə c=hó=lèk//, /'Logging killed him./, literally /'he was killed in a group by logging/, syntactic comment: passive with oblique agent unmarked, attested by Deming.

<**lokáwtxw**>, BLDG /'log house, log-cabin/, see *lók ~ làk*.

<**lólemet**>, TVMO ['throwing and hitting s-th'], see *ló:m ~ lóm*.

<**lólèts'e**>, NUM /'one person, be alone/, see *léts'a ~ léts'e*.

<**lólí(y) or lóy**> possible bound root //láli(y) or láy//, *lean*

<**slóli**>, stvi //s=láli(y) or s=lá[=C₁ə=]y//, DESC ['be leaning'], (<**s=**> *stative*), possibly <=**R1**=> *continuative or durative*, phonology: reduplication?, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP.

<**slóliyes ~ slóli:s**>, df //s=lá[=C₁ə=]y(=/-)əs//, DESC ['be leaning'], possibly <=**es**> *on the face* or possibly <**es**> *third person subject subjunctive?* or *-s* *third person possessive*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, SP (and AK, AD)(Raft trip), example: <**slóliyes te thqát.**>, //s=lá[=C₁ə=]yəs tə èqét//, /'The tree is leaning./, attested by Elders Group, also <**slóli:s te thqát.**>, //s=láli:s tə èqé:t//, attested by SP (and AK, AD).

<**sló:litses**>, df //s=lá[=C₁ə=]y=cəs//, DESC ['leaning to one side'], literally /'leaning on the hand/, lx <=**tses**> *on the hand*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also <**slólitses**>, //s=lá[=C₁ə=]y=cəs//, also /'leaning a board or pole/, attested by TM, example: <**ye'í:mex te sló:litses.**>, //yə=ʔí[---]m=əx' tə s=lá[=C₁ə=]y=cəs//, /'He's walking leaning to one side./, attested by Elders Group.

<**lól:lt**> or <**lát**>, possible stem or root //lá:lt or lèt//, *sad, sour*, or <**le'á**>, bound root //ləʔé facing away, on the other side//, see it above.

<**sló:ltes**>, df //s=lá:lt=əs or s=lé[=Aá-C₁ə=]t=əs//, EFAM /'looking sad, (making a sour face [MV, EF])/, (<**s=**> *stative*), possibly stem <**lól:lt**> *sour, sad*, possibly root <**lát**> *dark, night* or <**le'á**>, //ləʔé facing away, on the other side//, possibly <=**R1**=> *continuative*, lx <=**es**> *on the face*, phonology: ó-ablaut automatically triggered on root vowel <a> (/é/) by <=**es**> *on the face*, possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (MV, EF), also <**xwól'eltes**>, //x'w=lé[=Aá-C₁ə=]t=əs// or less likely //x'w=ləʔé=Aá[=M2]=C₁ə=t=əs//, also /'making a sour face/, phonology: the Matsqui dialect is often heard beside the Chilliwack dialect at Deming and is a Downriver dialect with <'> (glottal stop, /ʔ/) instead of length, before consonants, and infixes as *continuative*, attested by Deming (MV, EF).

- <**ló:m ~ lóm**>, free root //lá·m ~ lám//, TVMO ['get hit (by s-th thrown or airborne)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL, also <lóm> //lám//, 'it hit (what was aimed for)', attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <**ló:m í te tépsəms.**>, //lá·m ʔí tə tépsəm-s//, '(He/She/It) got hit on the neck.', literally 'third person got hit (by s-th airborne) on his/her/it's back of the neck or back of the head', attested by JL, <**lóm í te sqw'éməls.**>, //lám ʔí tə s=q^wəm=əl̩s//, '(He) got hit on the forehead.', attested by JL.
- <**ló:met ~ lómet**>, pcs //lá·m=əT ~ lám=əT//, TVMO 'throw and hit s-th/s-o, strike s-th/s-o (with something thrown)', semantic environment ['lightning strikes, a snake strikes, a spear, arrow, rock strikes s-th'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), also <**lómet**>, //lám=əT//, 'hit it (what was aimed for)', attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Deming, MV, AC; found in <**ló:metes.**>, //lá·m=əT-əs//, 'He threw and hit s-o with a stick or rock.', attested by EB, example: <**lómətes te shxwəwó:s.**>, //lám=əT-əs tə s=x^wəx^wá·s//, 'Lightning strikes it., A thunderbolt strikes it.', literally 'the thunderbird/thunder throws and hits s-th/s-o', attested by Deming, MV, <**kwútes te smált qesəsu lóməthóxes.**>, //k^wú=T-əs tə s=mélt qə-s-əs-u lám=əT-áx^y-əs//, 'He picked up the rock and threw it at me (and hit me).', attested by AC.
- <**lóləmet**>, cts //lá[-C₁ə-]m=əT//, TVMO ['throwing and hitting s-th'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, half-long vowel under stress, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.
- <**ló:metsel**>, df //lá·m=əcəl//, ABFC ['get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food'], EFAM, FOOD, probably <=etsel> on the back, probably root <**ló:m**> struck or hit by s-th thrown, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also with this meaning is <**məlməlóws**>, //məl=C₁əC₂=óws//, ['get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food'], phonology: reduplication, attested by Elders Group.
- <**xwələmówelh ~ xwələmówelh**>, ds //x^wə=lom=ówəʔ//, TVMO ['get hit on the back'], (<xwe= ~ xw=> become, get), lx <=ówelh> canoe, bowl-like container, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AK or SP or AD (on Raft trip 8/30/77).
- <**lomá:s ~ lemá:s**>, free root //lamé·s ~ ləmé·s//, CH 'Mass, (to say Mass?)', syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <**la messe, la mass**> ceremony of the Mass Johnson 1978:363, itself from French <**la messe**> the Mass.
- <**lilemas**>, cts //C₁í-ləməs//, CH ['saying Mass'], (<R4-> continuative), phonology: unusual meaning for this type of reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <**ló:met ~ lómet**>, TVMO 'throw and hit s-th/s-o, strike s-th/s-o (with something thrown)', see ló:m ~ lóm.
- <=l=ómet or =l-ómet ~ =l=ó:met>, da //l=ámət or =l-ámət ~ =l=á·mət//, PRON 'non-control reflexive, happen to or manage to or accidentally do to oneself', syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, or derivational suffix plus is, syntactic comment: the reflexive part of this combination has been shown as an inflection throughout most of the dictionary, but could probably better be counted as derivational since it changes a transitive verb to an intransitive syntactically; found in <**ts'ísemlò:mèt**>, //c'ís=əm=l=á·mət//, 'grow up, raise oneself', phonology: downstepping, updrifting, <**xéyxələ:mèt**>, //xí=C₁ə=l=á·mət//, 'shame oneself, be embarrassed', phonology: downstepping, updrifting, <**ítetlómət**>, //ʔítət=l=ámət//, 'fall asleep', <**lhəyxlómət**>, //ʔ=xl̩l=əx^y=l=ámət//, 'stand up by oneself'.
- <**ló:metsel**>, ABFC ['get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food'], see ló:m ~ lóm.

<lopál>, free root //lapél//, TOOL /'shovel, spade', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <la pell> *spade, shovel* Johnson 1978:407, itself from French <la pelle> *shovel, scoop*.

<lópexwem>, SD ['making noise'], see ló:p̥xwem.

<lópexwemstexw>, SD ['making noise'], see ló:p̥xwem.

<loplós ~ leplós>, free root //laplás ~ læplás//, BLDG /'plank, board, lumber', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <lplash, laplosh> *lumber* Johnson 1978:359, itself from French <la planche> *board, plank*, example: <le xwálxes te xwétes (leplós, lesák, smá:lt).>, //læ xʷél=xʷ-əs tæxʷétəs (læplás, læsék, s=mÉ:lt)//, /'He lifted the heavy (plank, sack, rock).', attested by AC, <ts'q'éyx leplós>, //cʷ=q'íx læplás//, /'black board, blackboard', SCH, attested by Elders Group.

<lopót>, free root //lapát//, HHG ['cup'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also <lepót>, //læpát//, attested by DM (12/4/64), borrowed from Chinook Jargon <le pot> *pot* Johnson 1978:387 itself from French <le pot> *pot, jug, can, jar, mug*, see main dialect form <lepót>.

<lópôs>, df //láp(=)ows//, CLO ['cape'], possibly <=ôws> *on the body*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), probably borrowed from Chinook Jargon or French but no source word has yet been found and in such borrowing the first syllable when ultimately from a French article <le, la, les> is rarely (if ever) stressed in Halkomelem; if the analysis with <=ôws> is correct this form is not a borrowing at all but has a Halkomelem root as well; more evidence seems to point to a Halkomelem origin than to a borrowing.

<ló:p̥xwem>, mdls //lá:p̥xʷ=əm//, SD /'make noise, be noisy, (a noise [EB], making noise [EB])', ASM ['see Halkomelem words for the following noises: crackle, pop, crunch, gurgle, bang, thud, gnawing, scratching, knock, rap, roar, rumble, fall splat, suction sound of something being pulled out of mud, fizz, sizzle, whisper, hiss, whistle, echo, etc.'], (<=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AD, Salish cognate: Squamish /lḵ-lʔəp̥xʷm/ *noisy* W73:186, K69:74, also <lóp̥xwem>, //lá:p̥xʷ=əm//, also /'a noise; making noise', attested by EB, (semological comment: neither translation really seems justified by the form: there is no nominalizer to yield "a noise" and no continuative inflection to yield "making noise"), example: <líchxw ts'lhámet kw'e lóp̥xwem?>, //lí-c-xʷ cʷfÉ=məT kʷə lóp̥xʷ=əm//, /'Did you hear a noise.', attested by EB, <óléwe lóp̥xwem>, //lʔálə=wə lóp̥xʷ=əm//, /'making too much noise', attested by EB, <éwechxw we'ólew lóp̥xwem.>, //lʔəwə-c-xʷ wə=lʔálə=wə lóp̥xʷ=əm//, /'Don't be so noisy.', literally /'don't you too much be noisy', attested by AD.

<lóp̥xwem>, cts //láp[-ə-]xʷ=əm//, SD ['making noise'], (<=e-> unusual for *continuative*), phonology: infix vowel, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lóp̥xwemstexw>, caus //lá:p̥xʷ=əm=sT-əxʷ//, SD /'make s-th be noisy, make noise with s-th', (<=st> *causative control transitivizer*), (<=exw> *third person object*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, EB; found in <lóp̥xwemstxwes>, //láp̥xʷ=əm=sT-əxʷ-əs//, /'He made noise., He makes a noise.', attested by EB, example: <kwelhtstu lóp̥xwemstxwes.>, //kʷəfctu lóp̥xʷ=əm=sT-əxʷ-əs//, /'My, but he made a lot of noise.', attested by EB, <chap we'ólew lóp̥xwemstexw ta'syó:yselep.>, //c-εp wə=lʔálə=wə lóp̥xʷ=əm=sT-əxʷ t-εʔ s=yá:ys-ələp//, /'You folks are making too much noise with your work., You folks are making your work be too noisy.', attested by AD.

<lóp̥xwemstexw>, cts //láp[-ə-]xʷ=əm=sT-əxʷ//, SD ['making noise'], (<=e-> unusual for

continuative), phonology: infixing vowel, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <lópexwemstexwes.>, //láp[-ə-]x^w=əm=sT-əx^w-əs//, /'He's making noise./, attested by EB.

<lópexwemstexw>, SD /'make s-th be noisy, make noise with s-th/, see ló:pxwem.

<lopyúws>, free root //lapyúws//, TOOL ['hoe'], HARV, ACL, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <la pioche, la pe-osh> /la-pe-ós/ *hoe, pick, mattock* Johnson 1978:343-344.

<lóqwet>, pcs //lák^w=əT//, MC ['stake it (for ex. of a horse)'], TVMO, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivity*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <lóqwet qesu q'éyset te stiqíw>, //lák^w=əT qə=s-u q'ís=əT tə s=tiqíw//, /'stake and tie a horse/, attested by Elders Group.

<ló:s ~ lós>, free root //lá:s ~ lás//, ABFC ['be fat'], DESC, phonology: phonetically [a] here ~ [ɔ], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/72, 1/19/77), EB; found in <ló:schexw.>, //lá:s-c-əx^w//, /'You're fat./, attested by AC, example: <ló:s te sqwmáy.>, //lá:s tə s=q^wm=éy//, /'The dog is fat./, attested by AC, <líy lós te músmes?>, //lí-ə lás tə músməs//, /'Is the cow fat?/, attested by AC, <tsel yeláwel lós telí tl'elówe.>, //c-əl yeléw=əl lás telí ẽ'ə-lówə//, /'I'm fatter than you./, literally /'I'm gone past fat from you./, syntactic analysis: comparative, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <yeláwel lós telí tl'á'altha.>, //yeléw=əl lás telíẽ=C₁é=ʔelèɛ//, /'He's fatter than me./, syntactic analysis: comparative, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by Elders Group, <yeláwel lós telí kws môkw's.>, //yeléw=əl lás telí k^w-s môk^w-s//, /'He's fattest of all./, literally /'(he's) gone past fat from who is everyone → he's fatter than everyone/, syntactic analysis: comparative, attested by Elders Group, <ts'áts'el welós telí tl'alhlímelh.>, //c'éc'əl wə-lás telíẽ'ε-ʔlíməʔ//, /'He's fattest of us./, literally /'(he's) very contrastive- fat from us/, syntactic analysis: sentence superlative, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by Elders Group.

<ló:sthet ~ lóstheth>, incs //lá:s=èət lás=èət//, ABFC /'get fat, put on weight, getting fat/, (semological comment: control status unclear), (<=thet> *become, get, inceptive*), possibly <-:-> *continuative*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC, example: <chexw ma ló:sthet.>, //c-əx^w mɛ lá:s=èət//, /'You're getting fat./, literally /'you evidently are getting fat/, (semological comment: ma translated as evidently by AC), attested by AC, <tsel me lóstheth.>, //c-əl mə lás=èət//, /'I'm getting fat./, (semological comment: unclear here whether <me> is *become, come to* or *evidently*), attested by EB.

<ló:st>, pcs //lá:s=T//, MC ['grease s-th'], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivity*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <tsel ló:st.>, //c-əl lá:s=T//, /'I greased it./, attested by EB, <ló:stes te ts'ákwxels thút'lo.>, //lá:s=T-əs tə c'ék^wx=əls è=ú=ě'a//, /'She greased the frying pan./, attested by EB, also <ulh slóstes te shxwts'ákwxels.>, //ʔuʔ s-lós=T-əs tə s=x^w=c'ék^wx=əls//, literally /'already she greased it the frying pan (device to=get fry=structured activity)/, attested by EB.

<sló:s ~ slós>, dnom //s=lá:s ~ s=lás//, ANA /'fat, grease, lard, (oil [EB], shortening [MH])/, FOOD, (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, MH, other sources: ES /slá:s/ *fat*, JH /slá:s/ *fat, grease*, H-T <las, los> (macron over a) *fat*, also /'grease, oil/, attested by EB, also /'lard, shortening/, attested by MH.

<slós qwóls sqá:wth>, FOOD *French fries* (lit. fat + boiled + potato), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<lésleseqw>, chrs //lo[=Aé]=s=C₁əC₂=əq^w//, DESC ['greasy-headed'], ANA ['fatty salmon head'],

FOOD, (<é-**ablaut**> derivational), (<=**R2**> characteristic), lx <=**eqw**> on the head; fish head, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<**shxwlósàlà**>, dnom //s(=)x^w=lás=éíé//, HHG ['grease bowl'], (<**shxw**=> thing for, device to), lx <=**àlà**> container of, phonology: downdrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<**sléssel**>, dnom //s=lá[=Aé=]s=x^yəl//, ANA ['bone marrow'], (<**s**=> nominalizer), lx <=**xel**> on the leg, on the foot, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<**ló:st**>, MC ['grease s-th'], see *ló:s ~ lós*.

<**ló:sthet ~ lóstheth**>, ABFC 'get fat, put on weight, getting fat', see *ló:s ~ lós*.

<**ló:thel**>, probably root //lá-èəl//, HHG 'dish, big cooking and serving trough used in longhouse, feast dish, plate (of wood or basketry), (platter), tray', possibly <=**ó:thel**> in the mouth?, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, Elders Group, also <**ló:tset**>, //lá-cəl//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by MP, TM, also <**lóthel ~ ló:thel**>, //láèəl lá-èəl//, attested by Elders Group (3/72), also <**lótset**>, //lácəl//, dialects: *Matsqui*, attested by AH, WC, example: <**xepá:y ló:thel**>, //xəp=é:y lá-èəl//, 'cedar dish', attested by Elders Group (3/72), also <**xepyúwelh** (or **xepiywelh**)>, //xəp=ey=ówəþ (or xəp=ey=íwəþ)//, also 'cedar trough [feast dish]', attested by Elders Group (3/72), <**q'emô:lhp lóthel**>, //q'əmə[=Aó=]=þp láèəl//, 'maple-wood dish', Elder's comment: "less good way of saying it", attested by Elders Group (3/72), also <**q'emô:lhpíwelh**>, //q'əmə[=Aó=]=þp=íwəþ//, Elder's comment: "best way of saying it", attested by Elders Group (3/72), <**hík w lóthel**>, //hík^w láèəl//, 'big dish', attested by Elders Group (3/72), <**ts'ékw' ló:thel** (or **sts'éqw' ló:thel?**)>, //c'ék^w lá-èəl (or s=c'ék^w lá-èəl)//, 'woven tray, woven plate', attested by Elders Group (6/11/75), <**alétsa te ló:thel?**>, //ʔəlócə tə lá-èəl//, 'Where's the plate?', attested by AD.

<**lethló:thel**>, pln //C₁əC₂-lá-èəl//, HHG ['plates'], (<**R3**-> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AD, example: <**alétsa te lethló:thel?**>, //ʔəlócə tə C₁əC₂-lá-èəl//, 'Where's the plates?', attested by AD.

<**shxwlathíle**>, dnom //s(=)x^w=lo[=Aε=]è(əl)=é[=Aí=]lḡ or sx^w=lo[=Aí=]è(əl)=ε[=M2/M3=]lḡ//, [šx^wlæðíḡ], HHG ['any kind of cupboard'], literally 'device to contain dish/plate/tray', (<**shxw**=> device to, thing for), possibly <**a-ablaut**, **í-ablaut**, **metathesis type 2** or **3**> all derivational, lx <=**álá ~ =álé**> container of, phonology: ablaut, metathesis, consonant-loss (el before íl), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, example: <**lí te shxwlathíle**>, //lí tə sx^w=laè(əl)=ε[=Aí=]lḡ//, '(They are) in the cupboard.', attested by AD.

<**lóy**>, free root //láy//, CJ 'be only, just', syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, TG, AD, example: <**lóy sqwálewels tɪ' Máli kw'e qó:**>, //láy s=q'él=əwəl-sə' méli k^wə qá://, 'Mary is only thinking of water.', attested by EB, <**lóy lóy lóy tes tes tes**>, //láy láy láy təs təs təs//, [lá5y lá5y lá5y tí1s tí1s tí1s], 'only only only come near come near come near', phonology: the numbers are song pitches, usage: lyrics from song of the Man in the Moon's blacksmith, in the story of the spider and the man who shot arrows at the moon to make a ladder of arrows and reach the man in the moon, attested by TG (Stó:lô Sítel tape of 5/2/79 meeting), <**ówéta kw swíweles, lóy te siyó:lexwe**>, //ʔowə= 'tə k^w s=wíwələs, láy tə si=yá-ləx^wə//, 'There's no young men, only old men.', attested by AD, <**lóy kwsu xwéms kw'as éxel**>, //láy k^w-s-u x^wəm-s k^w-ε-s ʔəx^yəl//, 'You have to paddle faster.', literally 'it's only that contrast it's fast that you paddle', attested by EB.

<**welóy**>, df //wə=láy//, CJ 'be only (contrastive), be just (contrastive)', (<**we**=> contrastive), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC, EB, AD, Deming, example: <**welóy**

talúwe>, //wə=láy tɛ=lúwə//, /'only you'/, attested by EB, AD, <**welóy te kópi qas te seplí:l stl'í.**>, //wə=láy tə kápi qɛ-s tə seplí:l s=ɛ'í//, /'I just want coffee and bread.'/, attested by Deming.

<**lóyéxwa**>, df //láy=éx^w-ɛ//, EFAM /'do I have to?, does one have to?'/, ASM [a question one asks oneself, so it does not need to change pronouns, it has an impersonal subject (third person, one) or refers to the speaker (I)], possibly <=éxw> uncertain meaning, poss. from <éwe> *not* possibly <**with devoicing**, (<-e ~ -a> *yes/no question*), phonology: devoicing?, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, syntactic comment: usually sentence initial, appears to require subjunctive third person subordinate subjects, thus may contain vneg, attested by EB, example: <**lóyéxwa xáwses kw kyó:s?**>, //láy=éx^w-ɛxéws-əs k^w k'á-s//, /'Do I have to have a new car?'/, syntactic comment: third person subjunctive subject, attested by EB, <**lóyéxwa tstíqíwés?**>, //láy=əx^w-ɛ c=tíqíw-əs//, /'Do I have to have a horse?'/, phonology: updrifting? or stressed subjunctive?, syntactic comment: third person subjunctive subordinate subject, also note ts= *have* replacing s= *nominalizer*, (semological comment: note clear gloss *have* for ts= here), attested by EB, <**lóyéxwa p'óp'eqw'émes kw séxwés?**>, //láy=éx^w-ɛ p'á[=C,ə=]q^w=əm-əs k^w séx^wə//, /'Does one have to have foamy urine?'/, attested by EB.

<**Lóyaqwe'áth'?** or **Lóyaqwe'e'áts'?** or more likely **Lóyeqwe'e'áts**>, df //láyɛq^wəʔéè' or láyɛq^wəʔéc' ?//, PLN ['Middle Creek'], ASM [a creek which enters Chilliwack River on its south side above (east or upriver from) Slesse (Slesse Creek or Mt. Slesse)], root possibly <**qw'á:ts**> *little suckerfish with big salmon-like mouth*, prob. *largescale sucker*, possibly compound beginning with <**lóye**> *be only, just*, since suckerfish were not highly prized as fish, if a name in the Ch'élexwoqwe language, the second root (cognate with the suckerfish in UHk could be *<qw'e'áts> syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965:13 <LIY-ah-quh-'AHT'Z> in PPS,

<**lóyéxwa**>, EFAM /'do I have to?, does one have to?'/, see *lóy*.

<**Loyú:mthel ~ Loyúmthel**>, df //lə=(?)ɛy=é[=Aú:]=m=èə//, PLN /'village on both sides of Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Mountain'/, ASM [the creek enters Chilliwack River from the south about 2.5 miles east (upriver) from Vedder Crossing; Wells reports (BJ says) it means "water swirling out in gushes"; FK says there is a place on the river where water comes out of the rock in a spring; Liumchen Falls are also a well-known; NP says the word could be derived from root <**eyém**> (strong) and =thel (mouth) and I agree; the name probably first referred to the spring location, then to the village established on the river, then to the mountain'], possibly <**le= ~ lexw=**> *always*, possibly <=thel> *in the mouth*, possibly <**ú:-ablaut**> *derivational*, phonology: ablaut?, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), AC (1973), probably borrowed from Ch'élexwoqwe dialect of Nooksack which was spoken in the area and which has /u/ (see Galloway 1985), source: place names reference file #224 village and creek, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19, 13, photo 6/19/78, example: <**Loyúmthel (Smált)**>, //layúmèəl (s=mèłt)//, /'Liumchen Mountain'/, source: Wells 1965:11, place names reference file #171, <**Loyúmthel (Xótsa)**>, //loyúmèəl (xácɛ)//, /'Liumchen Lake'/, source: Wells 1965:11,

<**lulh**>, TIME /'he/she/it was (already), they were (already)'/, see *le*.

<**lúste**>, free root //lústə//, EZ ['rooster'], syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AH, borrowed from English [rústə] *rooster*.

<**lúwe**>, free root //lúwə or lówə//, [lúwə or lówə ~ lówə], PRON /'it's you, you are the one. you (focus or emphasis)'/, see <**léwe**>

<**lúwe ts'ít te Chíchelh Siyám**>, CH /'It's you to thank the Lord, (Please say grace)'/, see =chílh ~ chílh=.

LH

<lh- ~ lhé->, da //t= ~ t'á=//, TIB /'use, extract, extract a portion'/, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <lh'p'ó:tl'em>, //t=p'á·ë'=əm//, /'smoke a pipe'/, literally /'use=/extract(portion)= smoke =middle voice'/, <lhq'ó:le>, //t=qá·lə=//, /'be thirsty'/, literally /'use=/extract= water =derivational?'/, dialects: *Chel.*, see main dialect form <tsq'ó:le>, <lhq'él:exw>, //t=q'é[=Aθ=]l=l-əx^w//, /'know s-th'/, literally /'use=/extract(portion)= believe =non-control transitive -third person obj.'/, attested by Elders Group, others, also <s=lhéq'el:exw>, //s=t'á=q'ε[=Aθ=]l=l-əx^w//, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by AC, others, example: <chel lhq'él:exw kw'els tl'xwéléqcha.>, //c-əl t=q'él=l-əx^w k'wə-l-s ɛ'x^w=əléq-cε//, /'I know I'm going to win.'/, attested by Elders Group; found in <lhémxts'eltel>, //t'á=məx'c'əl=təl//, /'delousing comb, fine-toothed comb'/, literally /'extract= louse =device'/, <lhséq'>, //t=séq'//, /'half, be half, half-breed, half dollar'/, literally /'use=/extract(portion)= split in half'/, attested by Elders Group, AC, ER (Deming), many others, example: <slhíxws qas te lhséq'>, //s=t'íx^w=s qε=s tə t=séq'//, /'half past three o'clock, 3:30 (three thirty)'/, attested by ER of Deming (1/10/77); found in <alht'éq'w>, //t=t'éq'^w or t'εt=t'éq'^w//, /'half'/, literally /'use=/extract(portion)= break (of s-th continuous, like rope, string, breathing, consciousness)'/, attested by Elders Fish Camp (7/19/78), example: <alht'éq'w syiláws te slhéms.>, //(t'ε)t=t'éq'^w s=yil=éw-s tə s=t'ém=s//, /'(It's) half (an hour) past eleven o'clock.'/, literally /'use= break nominalizer=past-of/its the hour of= dew'/, attested by Elders Fish Camp (7/19/78); found in <lhthéleq ~ lhtheléq>, //t=è'éləq ~ t=è'éləq//, /'some'/, literally /'extract(portion)= divided'/ (compare <tseléqelhtst /cəl'éq-ət-c-T/> divide it with s-o), Salish cognate: Musqueam /t=è'éləq/ some, a part and /è'éləq=èət/ separate Suttles ca1984, example: <lhtheléqchap>, //t=è'éləq-c-εp//, /'some of you folks'/, <lhth'óméls>, //t=è'ám=əls//, /'to file (abrasively)'/, root <th'om> file, also as in <lhó:yel>, //t=á·y(=)əl//, /'getting dusk'/, literally /'extract a portion =daylight'/, attested by IHTTC.

<=lh>, da //t=//, MC ['(material for)'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <syéqwlhá:l>, //s=yéq^w=t=è'lè//, /'firepit, fire-place'/, <syéqwlhá:ltel>, //s=yéq^w=t=é·ltəl//, /'tinder, material used to start fire (fine dried cedar bark)'/ (compare <yeq'w> burn, <=álá> container <=é·ltəl> medicine).

<-lha>, (//t-ε//), MOOD ['command imperative second person singular'], ASM ['ordering someone to do something'], semantic environment ['cannot be used with non-control transitives (for ex. in =l) since the actor has no control over doing it), also cannot be used with some intransitive verbs (prepositional, adverbial, interrogative, personal pronoun, demonstrative, and some verbs whose action a subject cannot do on command, thus non-control imperatives such as *kw'étslexwlha See it. and *kwél:exwlha Get/Catch/Find it. are not allowed (EB, AC, etc.), also this imperative is not allowed with auxiliary verbs like me ~ mi come to, start to and la ~ lám go to, going to (-tlh coaxing imperative is used with them)--however when mí ~ emí or lám are used as main verbs the command imperative is allowed'], syntactic analysis: is, contrast <-lhqwe> polite imperative, contrast <-chexw> and <-chap> mildly urging imperative, contrast <-tlh> and <-atlha> coaxing imperative; found in <emílha. ~ mílha.>, //təmí-t'ε ~ mí-t'ε//, /'Come.'/, <emétlha.>, //təmét-t'ε//, /'Sit., Sit up., Sit down.'/, <meythóxlha.>, //mεy=T-áx^y-t'ε//, /'Help me.'/, <ólhstexwlha.>, //t'á=t=sT-əx^w-t'ε//, /'Put it on board.'/, <áyelexwlha.>, //t'εyələx^w-t'ε//, /'Get well.'/, (semological comment: not =l non-control since that is áyelexwlexw manage to keep s-o alive), example: <emétlha kwé.>, //təmét-t'ε k'w'él//, /'Sit down then.'/.

<lhákw'>, bound root //ʔé̌k'w'//, ABFC ['breathe']

<slhákw'em>, dnom //s=ʔé̌k'w'=əm//, mdls, ABFC ['breath (noun)'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, also <slháqwem>, //s=ʔé̌q'w'=əm//, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /sʔák'w'am/ *breath* W73:45, K67:290, Nooksack /sʔáq'wəm/ *breath* A78:44, example: <xéytl' te slháqwems.>, //xíë' tə s=ʔé̌q'w'=əm-s//, /'His breath is cold., (He's stopped breathing.)'/, attested by AC, <li xwel emí te slháqwems?>, //li x'wəl ʔə-mí tə s=ʔé̌q'w'=əm-s//, /'Is he/she/it still breathing?'/, literally /'is it still coming the his breath'/, attested by AC, <li xwelí kw'e slháqwems?>, //li xw=əlí k'wə s=ʔé̌q'w'=əm-s//, /'Is he/she/it still breathing?'/, literally /'is he/she/it alive the (remote, abstract) his breath'/, attested by AC, <tseł t'á:t kw'els xwemxálém kw'e le me t'éqw' tel slhákw'em.>, //c-əl t'É̌=T k'wə-l-s x'wəm=x'É̌l=əm k'wə lə mə t'É̌q'w' tə-l s=ʔé̌k'w'=əm//, /'I tried to run but I ran out of breath.'/, literally /'I try it that I run when it past become break (of continuous item) the-my breath. → I tried to run when my breath got broken.'/, attested by EB.

<lhkw'ámô(w)s ~ lhkw'ámô:s>, ds //ʔé̌k'w'=ə[=M2=]m=óws//, ANA ['pulse'], literally /'breath(ing) on the body'/, (<metathesis type 2> derivational, possibly continuative), lx <=óws> on the body, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75, 10/8/75).

<lhákw'els>, FSH /'gaff-hooking (all the time, catching a lot)'/, see lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

<lhà:l>, free root //ʔé̌:l//, CAN /'pull ashore in a canoe, land a canoe'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<lhál:omet>, ncrs //ʔé̌l=l-amət//, CAN /'made it to shore, get to shore'/, (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-omet> reflexive), phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<lhá:lt>, pcs //ʔé̌:l=T//, CAN ['to land s-th (from water)'], semantic environment ['canoe, boat, etc., not a plane on land'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

<Lhá:lt>, ds //ʔé̌:l=T//, PLN ['big marsh below old Pretty's place and above modern Scowlitz'], literally /'land a canoe, pull ashore in s-th'/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, poss. NP and/or EB, source: place names reference file #307.

<lheltálets>, df //ʔé̌l=tə[=M2=]l=əc or ʔé̌l=t=ə[=M2=]ləc//, WATR /'a channel that makes an island, inside channel'/, literally perhaps /'something to land a canoe in the back (or) land a canoe on the bottom'/, (<metathesis type 2> derivational), possibly <=elets> on the bottom or possibly <=tel> something to plus <=ets> on the back, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, NP, possibly EB, BHTTC.

<lheltáletsem>, mdls //ʔé̌l=tə[=M2=]l=əc=əm or ʔé̌l=t=ə[=M2=]ləc=əm//, WATR ['go through a channel'], CAN, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<Lheltá:lets ~ Lheltálets>, df //ʔé̌:l=tə[=M2=]l=əc (probably)//, PLN /'a channel between an island and the main shore a) across Harrison River from where the Phillips smokehouse was at Chehalis village (slightly downriver from the mouth of Chehalis R. into Harrison R.), also b) at Harrison Lake where the hatchery was'/, literally /'inside channel'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, NP, possibly EB, HHTTC.

<Lhilheltálets>, dmn //C₁í=ʔé̌l=tə[=M2=]l=əc or C₁í=ʔé̌l=t=ə[=M2=]ləc//, PLN ['village with many pit-houses below Union Bar'], ASM /'on the south end of an island in the Fraser River just above Hope and on the east bank of the Fraser, a creek forms this island in front of the village in high water and the water comes against it, the village was located across from where wild

- onions grow'], PLN [*island in front of Iwówes (Elders Group 7/9/75)*], (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, IHTTC, also <Lhìlheltálets>, //C₁í=ʔéł=tə[=M2=]l=əc or C₁í=ʔéł=t=ə[=M2=]ləc//, also [*island in front of Iwówes*'], ASM [*the creek forming the island dries up in winter*'], attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), also <Lhìlheltálets>, //C₁í=ʔéł=t(əm)=ələc//, literally [*little spray on the bottom*'], Elder's comment: "from lháltem (spray) because the creek forms an island in front in high water and the water comes against it", attested by Elders Group (7/6/77)(incl. ME, MP, LJ, CT), source: place names file reference #16, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25
- <lháléqet>, df //ʔéłəq=əT or ʔéł=əqəł=T//, pcs, ABFC [*stick out one's tongue, (stick it out (the tongue))*'], possibly <=eqel> in the throat, voice, speech, language, (<=et ~ =t> purposeful control transitivizer), possibly root <lhá:l??> to land (from water), phonology: consonant-loss probably, possibly stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by MV, SJ.
- <lháleq'et>, LAND [*put them down (several objects)*'], see lháq'.
- <lháletem>, WETH [*starting to sprinkle, start sprinkling*'], see lhél.
- <lhál:omet>, CAN [*made it to shore, get to shore*'], see lhà:l.
- <lhálqi>, FOOD [*soaking dried fish*'], see lhél.
- <lhá:lt>, CAN [*to land s-th (from water)*'], see lhà:l.
- <Lhá:lt>, PLN [*big marsh below old Pretty's place and above modern Scowlitz*'], see lhà:l.
- <lhá:ltelechá:ls>, WATR [*spraying (as a structured activity)*'], see lhél.
- <lhá:ltem>, WATR [*get splashed*'], see lhél.
- <lhálts'>, free root //ʔéłc'//, EFAM [*cheeky, rough (of a person in conduct)*'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /(?ə)s-ʔánè'/ rough, careless (with things) K69:99.
- <lhálheqem>, ABFC [*whispering*'], see lháqem.
- <lhálheqet>, LANG [*whispering to s-o*'], see lháqem.
- <lhálheq'>, LAND [*lying on the ground*'], see lháq'.
- <lhálheq'els>, LAND [*laying down, putting down*'], see lháq'.
- <lhálheq'et>, LAND [*putting it down*'], see lháq'.
- <lhálhewéleq>, IDOC [*Indian doctor at work, shaman at work, healer*'], see lhá:w.
- <lhálhewels>, IDOC [*(an Indian doctor or shaman) working, curing, chasing the bad things away*'], see lhá:w.
- <lhálhewet>, IDOC [*curing s-o (as an Indian doctor)*'], see lhá:w.
- <lhálhí:lt>, CAN [*bailing*'], see lhí:lt ~ lhílt.
- <lhálhq'etxel>, WETH [*have wide snowflakes*'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- <lhámkiya>, df //ʔém(=)k(=)iyε//, [ʔémkiyε], HHG [*pot to boil in*'], ACL, possibly <=iya> little, possibly <q → k> diminutive, possibly sound symbolism, possibly root <lhém> drops of liquid, phonology: possible fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, comment: the /k/ could also indicate a borrowing from Thompson, see main dialect form <lhémkiya>.
- <lhámth't>, FOOD [*pick food by one's fingers (before a meal)*'], see lhím.

<lháp>, bound root uncertain, possibly //ʔéɸ//, possibly ABFC ['slip out, put away'], see also under *elhap* and *llep*.

<elhápt>, df //ʔə(=)ʔéɸ=T or ʔəʔ(=)éɸ=T//, pcs, ABFC ['slip it out'], semantic environment ['of penis from vagina (in the only example I have)'], Elder's comment: "what a woman will tell a man if she doesn't want to get pregnant", possibly <e=> unknown meaning (not likely *continuative*), <=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL (7/20/79) (compare <xwlhéɸ> *slip off*, <xwelhxwélheɸxel> *slip with both feet*, and <xwlhépelets> *sat down (with ploɸ)*, (*slip of on rump*), if these are related they would have to have been reanalyzed and <xw> would have to be an error for <xw=> *become, get*), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /ʔup/ *be out of reach, be away from the edge, be way off* (corresponding with Halkomelem /ʔap/ with //Aé=// needed to explain) and Squamish /ʔúp-n/ *put away (tr.)* and /ʔúp-cut/ *move away* K67:329-330.

<lhaxálem>, mdlS //ʔəɸ=xʔə[=Aé=]l=əm//, durs, /'to trot (animal or person), jog'/, root meaning uncertain unless <lháp> *slip out*, <=xel> *leg, foot*, <=Aá=> *durative*, <=em> *middle voice*, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<lháq>, bound root //ʔéq//, ABFC meaning uncertain perhaps *to whisper*.

<lháqem>, mdlS //ʔéq=əm//, ABFC ['to whisper (once)'], (<=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhálheqem>, cts //ʔé[-C₁ə-]q=əm//, ABFC ['whispering'], semantic environment ['human agent'], ABFC ['hissing'], semantic environment ['snake, probably other fauna'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: <lhálheqem te álheqey.>, //ʔé[-C₁ə-]q=əm tə ʔéʔqəy//, /'The snake is hissing (or whispering).'/, attested by Elders Group.

<lháqet>, pcs //léq=əT//, LANG ['whisper to s-o'], ABFC, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC.

<lhálheqet>, cts //ʔé[-C₁ə-]q=əT//, LANG ['whispering to s-o'], ABFC, (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB; found in <lhálheqethóxes.>, //ʔé[-C₁ə-]q=əT-áxʔ-əs//, /'He's whispering to me.'/, attested by EB, example: <tset kwa (welh, ôlh) xwe'í:t tset lhálheqet?>, //c-ət kʔε (wə=ʔ, ʔu=ʔ) xʔəʔí-t c-ət ʔé[-C₁ə-]q=əT//, /'What are we doing whispering (to s-o)?'/, attested by EB.

<lháqem>, LANG ['whisper (once)'], see lháq.

<lháqet>, LANG ['whisper to s-o'], see lháq.

<lháq'>, bound root //lay (flat?), put down//.

<lhálheq'>, cts //ʔé[-C₁ə-]q'//, LAND ['lying on the ground'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by HT, example: <lhálheq' te thqát lí tí.>, //ʔé[-C₁ə-]q' tə èqét lí tí//, /'A tree is lying over there (if still growing along the ground).'/, (semological comment: the still growing component is due to thqát (*living*) tree), attested by HT.

<slhálheq'>, stvi //s=ʔé[-C₁ə-]q'//, LAND ['be lying on the ground'], semantic environment ['coat, sack, person, growing tree, log, etc.'], (<s=> *stative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT, EB, HT, example: <slhálheq' te syáyeq' lí tí.>, //s=ʔé[-C₁ə-]q' tə s=yé[-C₁ə-]q' lí tí//, /'A log is lying over there.'/, attested by CT, <slhálheq' te lesák lí tí.>, //s=ʔé[-C₁ə-]q' tə ləsék lí tí//, /'The sack lies over there.'/, attested by CT, HT.

<lhálheq'els>, sas //ʔé[-C₁ə-]q'=əls//, LAND /'laying down, putting down'/, MC, DIR, semantic environment ['bricks, foundation, stone wall, etc.'], (<=els> *structured activity continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**lháq'et**>, pcs //ʔéq' =əT//, LAND /'lay it down, put it down'/, DIR, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC and RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <**lháq'et íkw'elo**>, //ʔéq' =əT ʔí=k'ə=la//, /'put it down here, lay it down here'/, attested by AC.

<**lhálheq'et**>, cts //ʔé[-C₁ə-]q' =əT//, LAND ['putting it down'], DIR, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB; found in <**lhálheq'etes**>, //ʔé[-C₁ə-]q' =əT-əs//, /'He's putting it down.'/, attested by EB.

<**lháleq'et**>, plv //ʔé[-lə-]q' =əT//, LAND ['put them down (several objects)'], DIR, (<-le-> plural), phonology: infix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<**lhóq'ethet**>, pcrs //ʔé[-Aá-]q' =əT-ət//, LAND ['lie down'], ABFC, (<ó-ablaut> triggered by reflexive, (<-et> reflexive), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB or Deming or IHTTC (fall 1977).

<**slháq'emex**>, df //s=ʔéq' =aməx^y or s=ʔəq' é=M2=aməx^y//, LAND ['a large portion of the earth'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <metathesis> derivational, possibly <=omex> in appearance, possibly root <**lháq'**> lay on the ground or more likely <**lheq'á-**> wide, phonology: metathesis perhaps, syntactic analysis: nominal?, attested by BJ (12/5/64) (compare <**lheq'át**> be wide), Salish cognate: root perhaps cognate with Squamish root /ʔəq' / wide, broad, flat as in /ʔq'-át/ wide, broad, flat and with Coeur d'Alene and Kalispel /ʔáq' / wide, be wide K67:328.

<**lháq'et**>, LAND /'lay it down, put it down'/, see lháq'.

<**lhátxtem**>, ABDF /'be trembling, shiver'/, see lhétxtem.

<**lhàth'**>, bound root //ʔèè' // make fun, (ridicule)

<**lhílhàth'**>, dmV //C₁í=ʔèè' //, cts, EFAM /'making fun, (ridiculing)'/, (<R4=> diminutive → continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔi-ʔác'-t/ ridicule, rile, belittle (tr.) W73:216, K69:71, also <**lhílhà:ts'**>, //C₁í=ʔé·lc' //, attested by EB, comment: the /l/ may be influence from (confusion with) lháts' cheeky, rough (in conduct) which is similar in meaning but not related historically; the /c' / (ts') could show similar influence or confusion or could show the occasional archaic Cheh. preservation of ts' from PCS which is usually th' in other words and other dialects; or the ts' could show Thompson language influence since Thompson would have ts' not th' here and since EB speaks Thompson and Halkomelem.

<**lhílhàth't**>, pcs //C₁í=ʔèè' =T//, EFAM /'making fun of s-o, (ridiculing s-o)'/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), also <**lhílhà:ts't**>, //C₁í=ʔé·lc' =T//, attested by EB; found in <**lhílhàth'thòmə**>, //C₁í=ʔèè' =T-àmə//, /'making fun of you'/, phonology: downdrifting, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77).

<**lhá:ts'tel**>, TOOL ['knife'], see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<**lhà:ts'telálá**>, TOOL /'handle of a knife, knife-handle'/, see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<**lhá:w**>, free root //lé:w//, ABFC /'heal, be cured'/, semantic environment ['of sore, any sickness, possession'], TVMO ['run away'], SOC, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, JL, also <**lháw**>, //ʔéw//, attested by EB, example: <**lulh lhá:w (ta, ta'a) sq'óq'eytses**>, //lə=ʔé·w (t-ε, t-εʔ(ε)) s=q' á=[C₁ə=]y=cəs//, /'Your hand is healed.'/, literally /'it past/already heals/is cured the-your sickness in the hand'/, attested by JL.

<**lhálhewels**>, sas //ʔé[-C₁ə-]w=əls//, cts, IDOC /'(an Indian doctor or shaman) working, curing, chasing the bad things away'/, (<-R1-> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative),

phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<lhahwéleq>, dnom //ʔɛ[=C,ə]=w=éleq//, [ʔæé'əwíleq], cts, IDOC /'Indian doctor at work, shaman at work, healer'/, (<=R1=> continuative), (<=éleq> one who, occupational), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<lhá:wet>, pcs //ʔé·w=əT//, IDOC /'cure s-o, heal s-o by Indian doctoring'/, semantic environment ['used only of an Indian doctor or shaman'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Deming, Elders Group (3/15/72); found in

<lhá:wetem>, //ʔé·w=əT-əm//, /'cured (by Indian doctor)'/, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by EB.

<lhálhewet>, cts //ʔé[-C,ə-]w=əT//, IDOC ['curing s-o (as an Indian doctor)'], (<=R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming.

<Lhewálmel>, ds //ʔéw=ə[=M2=]lməl//, PLN /'an old course of the Chilliwack River, now Vedder River'/, ASM ['(where Vedder River is now, from Vedder Crossing to Sumas Lake)'], literally /'wanting to run away'/, (<metathesis type 2> derivational), lx <=elmel> in the mind, wanting to, thinking about, probably root <lhá:w> run away, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ or DM, source: place names reference file #262, other sources: Wells 1965:13 and Wells 1966 gives the literal meaning as river that changed its course.

<lhewíth'a>, df //ʔɛw=ié'ɛ or ʔɛ[=Aə]=w=ié'ɛ//, CLO ['be naked'], probably root <lhá:w> run away (from), lx <=íth'a> clothes, possibly <e-ablaut> derivational (unless result of valence rules), phonology: vowel-change from strong-valenced suffix and ambi-valent root or ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔi-ləwʔ-íc' / naked and /ʔu-íc'-aʔm/ undress (tr.), which may have schwa and zero grades of root /ʔáwʔ/ recover; run away W73:182, K67:329-331, K69:71, also <lhôwíth'a>, //ʔow=ié'ɛ or ʔəw=ié'ɛ//, attested by EB, also <lhuwítha ~ lhewíth'a>, //ʔuw=ié'ɛ ~ ʔəw=ié'ɛ//, [ʔuwíè'æ ~ ʔəwíè'æ], attested by DM (12/4/64).

<lhôwth'ám>, mdls //ʔow=(i)è'ɛ=əm or ʔ(ə)w=(i)è'ɛ=ém or ʔəw=(i)è'ɛ= 'əm or even ʔéw=(i)è'ɛ=ə[=M3=]m//, CLO /'take off one's clothes, undress'/, probably <=em> middle voice or probably <=ám> intransitivizer, possibly <='=> derivational (if not result of vowel merger attracting stress) or <metathesis type 3> derivational, phonology: vowel merger, vowel-loss, stress-shift or stressed intransitivizer, prob. complex interaction of stress-valences or vowel-grades: if <lhá:w ~ lhew> in 'naked' then the root is ambi-valent (there strong-grade ~ weak-grade); as result of a derivational stress shift or a stress-intransitivizer being added or shift to syllable where there is vowel-merger, the normally strong-valenced lexical suffix <=íth'a → =th'ám> (with vowel-loss of the <i>); that leaves the schwa-grade root <lhew> to lose its vowel, then vocalize its <w> before the following consonant <th'>, to AC <ô>/o/, EB <u> (a good example of how /o/ and /u/ arise in Halkomelem); a different possible analysis has metathesis type 3 preserving the root vowel and its stress by switching with the final vowel, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, also <lhuwth'ám>, //ʔ(ə)w=(i)è'ɛ=ém//, attested by EB.

<lhuwth'á:m>, cts //ʔəw=(i)è'ɛ= '---əm or ʔəw=(i)è'ɛ=é[---]m//, CLO ['undressing'], (<=:-> continuative), phonology: lengthening, vowel merger, vowel-loss, an alternate analysis would have metathesis type 3 preserving the stressed root vowel (and its length?) by switching it with the final vowel, lengthening is an attested continuative process however an needn't be preserved necessarily from root lhá:w, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<lhuwth'á:mestexw>, caus //ʔ(ə)w=(i)è'ɛ=ém=sT-əxw//, CLO ['undress s-o'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<=exw> third person object), phonology: lengthening is not continuative

here but prob. the result of vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <lhuwth'á:mestexw ta' mímele.>, //†(ə)w=(i)è'ε=ém=sT-əx^w t-ε? C₁í=mələ//, /'Undress your (little) child./, syntactic comment: imperative through presence of second person possessed object and no subject pronoun, attested by EB, <lhuwth'á:mestexwes te mímeles.>, //†(ə)w=(i)è'ε=ém=sT-əx^w-əs tə C₁í=mələ-s//, /'She undresses her child./,

*<lhuwth'á:mestexwes te tá:l te mímeles> 'The mother undresses her child.'> rejected by EB.

<lhuwth'ím>, its //†(ə)w=(i)è'ε=ím//, CLO /'undress in front of someone, strip-tease'/, SOC, lx <=í:m ~ =ím> repeatedly, iterative, phonology: vowel-loss, vowel merger, vocalization, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <shxwó:xwth' wemí'o lhuwth'ím.>, //s=x^wá·x^wè' wə=mí=ʔà †(ə)w=iè'ε=ím//, /'She's/He's crazy (if) she/he just came to take off her/his clothes in front of somebody./, attested by EB (12/12/75).

<lhá:wet>, IDOC /'cure s-o, heal s-o by Indian doctoring'/, see lhá:w.

<lhawét'em>, mdls //†εwét'=əm//, ABFC /'twitch, flutter (of one's eye, hand, skin, etc.)'/, semantic environment ['body part'], probably root <lhawét'> or <lháwt'> or <lháwet'> and <=em> middle voice, possibly root <lhá:w> run away, possibly <=ét' ~ =t'> meaning unknown, phonology: perhaps stress-shift to dissimilate from lhá:wetem s-o was cured by a shaman, with the loss of stress from the root comes automatic length-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<lhá:wt'em>, cts //†ε[-'·-]w=t'=əm//, ABFC /'twitching (of one's eye, hand, skin, etc.), fluttering'/, semantic environment ['body part'], (<-'·-> continuative), phonology: stress-shift, lengthening, vowel-loss (due to stress-shift), actually these processes are all probably restoring the original root shape, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, example: <lhá:wt'em tel qélém.>, //†ε[-'·-]w=t'=əm tə-l qélém//, /'My eye is fluttering., My eye is twitching./, attested by BHTTC.

<lhá:wt'em>, ABFC /'twitching (of one's eye, hand, skin, etc.), fluttering'/, see lhá:w.

<lhá:x ~ lháx>, bound root //spread, lay out under//.

<lhá:xem ~ lháxem>, mdls //†ε·x=əm ~ †εx=əm//, FOOD /'help oneself to food, serve oneself, serve oneself food (with a ladle), serve oneself a meal (food), (put on a dish [CT, HT])'/, literally /'(spread/lay out under for oneself)'/, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, CT, HT, EB, also /'put on a dish'/, attested by CT, HT, example:

<ts'qw'é(tchxw) (kwthéstàmès, te sqá:wth) li kw'e sts'óqw'els qesu mi lhá:xem i tel lóthel.>, //c'q'=éT(-c-x^w) (k^w=èé=s=tém=èš, tə s=qé·w=è) li k^wə s=c'áq^w=əls qə-s-u mi †ε·x=əm ʔi tə-l láèl//, /'Pick up (poke s-th) (something, a potato) on a fork and put it on my dish./, attested by CT, also /'(corrected to) Pick up (something, a potato) on a fork and serve yourself on my dish/plate./, attested by EB.

<slhálhex>, strs //s=†ε[=C₁ə=]x//, FOOD ['be served'], literally /'(be spread/be laid out under)'/, (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> resultative (not continuative)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <ulh slhálhex te s'álhtel.>, //ʔu† s=†ε[=C₁ə=]x tə s=ʔé†=Tə//, /'The food is served./, attested by EB.

<lháxelhtst>, bens //†εx=ə†c=T//, FOOD ['serve s-o (food)'], <=elhts> benefactive, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer, as in <lháxelhtsthòmè>, //†εx=ə†c=T-àmè//, /'serve you /, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332) and <lháxelhtsthómétselcha>, //†εx=ə†c=T-amé-c-əl-cε//, /'I'll serve you'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<lháxetstel>, dnom //†εx=əléc=tə//, HHG ['cushion'], literally /'(device to spread/lay out under the rump) or possibly (device to lay out under the bottom)'/, lx <=elets> on the bottom, rump, lx <=tel> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, HT.

- <**lhaxélwélhtel**>, dnom //ʔəx=əlwə[=´]=təl//, CAN /'crosspieces in a canoe, (thwarts)'/, ASM ['these are inserted to spread apart the sides of a dugout canoe when it is adzed out and filled with water heated by steaming rocks to make the sides pliable enough to spread apart'], literally /'(device to spread/lay out under the sides) or (devices to spread the canoe)'/, lx <=**elwelh**> *side (of s-th), on the side*, lx <=**tel**> *device to*, possibly <=**el**> plural or formative plus <=**welh**> canoe and <=´=> derivational, phonology: stress-shift, vowel-change due to stress shift or (less likely) ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.
- <**lhaxéyléptel**>, dnom //ʔəx=íl=éþ=təl//, incs, HHG /'floor, floor mat, floor covering, linoleum, rug'/, literally /'device/thing to get spread/laid out under on the dirt/ground'/, SPRD ['floor (of longhouse or anywhere)'] (attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)), (<=**íl**> *come, go, get, become, inceptive*), lx <=**éþ**> *on the dirt, on the ground*, lx <=**tel**> *device to*, phonology: stress-shift due to strong-valenced suffixes, vowel-change due to stress shift (not due to ablaut probably because DM preserves the original root vowel even though unstressed), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, EB, Elders Group (3/72 tape 33, 2/26/75, 5/3/78), NP (1973), also <**lhaxéyléptel**>, //ʔəx=íl=éþ=təl//, [ʔəxéyléþtəl], attested by DM (12/4/64 p.177), example: <**qelés te (lhaxéyléptel, lálwes)**>, //qəl=ə[=´]=s tə (ʔəx=íl=éþ=təl, lélwəs)//, /'The floor is dirty.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/72), <**ixwetlha ta' lhaxéyleptel**>, //ʔix^w=əT-ʔə t-əʔ ʔəx=íl=éþ=təl//, /'Sweep your floor.'/, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75).
- <**lhaxôwéstel**>, dnom //ʔəx=owə[=´]=s=təl//, CAN ['boards in a canoe bottom'], ASM ['used so that one doesn't have to put stuff directly on the bottom in water'], HHG ['boards put under bed if moved outside'], literally /'(device to spread the canoe paddle on) or (device to spread/lay out under the canoe paddles)'/, lx <=**ôwes**> *paddle*, lx <=**tel**> *device to*, possibly <=´=> derivational, phonology: stress-shift, vowel-change due to stress-shift or possibly to ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.
- <**lháxtsestel**>, dnom //ʔəx=cəs=təl//, HHG ['woven mat to put hot plates on'], ASM ['made of cedar bark or cedar root strips or grass, woven'], FOOD, literally /'device to spread/lay out under the hands/boughs'/, lx <=**tses**> *on the hand, bough,* > *device to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.
- <**lháxwetel**>, dnom //ʔəx=x^və(1)=təl//, HHG ['rug'], literally /'device to spread/lay out under the feet '/, lx <=**xel** ~ =**xe** (before some suffixes)> *on the foot*, lx <=**tel**> *device to*, phonology: consonant-loss (allomorph of =xel before some suffixes), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.
- <**lhíx**>, ds //ʔə[=Aí=]x or ʔíx//, REL /'to paint red or black or white (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.)'/, SPRD, IDOC, ASM ['may include other colors (white is used rarely on spirit dancers), but red and black are the usual colors, they signify different powers or different quests, red is usually more powerful and is used by more ritualists'], semantic environment ['Indian religious participant or ceremony'], (<**í-ablaut**> *derivational, perhaps resultative?*), phonology: ablaut, probably not a separate root, (semological comment: probably a derived root since painting of the kind done here is done by spreading colored grease on the skin and root lháx is *spread*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.
- <**slhílhexas**>, dnom //s=ʔə[=Aí=][=C₁ə=]x=əs=əm or s=ʔí[=C₁ə=]x=əs=əm//, SPRD /'the painted people (spirit-dancers)'/, <**s**> *nominalizer*, <=**R1**> *resultative*, <=**es**> *on the face*, <=**em**> *middle voice or passive voice*, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)
- <**lhíxesem**>, mdls //ʔə[=Aí=]x=əs=əm//, REL /'paint one's face red or black or white (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.)'/, SPRD, IDOC, lx <=**es**> *on the face*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC and RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), example <**lámchxw lhíxesem**>, //lé=m-c-əx^w ʔə[=Aí=]x=əs=əm//, /'Go

paint yourself/., attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<**lhíxet**>, pcs //ʔɛ[=Aí=]x=əT//, REL [*spread red or black paint on s-th(?)s-o*], (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BH TTC.

<**lháxetstet**>, HHG [*'cushion'*], see lhá:x ~ lháx.

<**lhá:xem ~ lháxem**>, FOOD [*'help oneself to food, serve oneself, serve oneself food (with a ladle), serve oneself a meal (food), (put on a dish [CT, HT])'*], see lhá:x ~ lháx.

<**lháxtsestet**>, HHG [*'woven mat to put hot plates on'*], see lhá:x ~ lháx.

<**lháxxetel**>, HHG [*'rug'*], see lhá:x ~ lháx.

<**lháy**>, free root //ʔɛy// or rsls //ʔi[=Aé=y]//, EFAM [*'be shamed'*], possibly <**á-ablaut**> *resultative*, phonology: ablaut possible, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<**lháylexw**>, ncs //ʔɛy=l-əx^w or ʔi[=Aé=y]=l-əx^w//, EFAM [*'make s-o ashamed [happen to or accidentally or manage to]'*], (<=l> *non-control transitivizer*), phonology: ablaut possibly resultative, syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

<**lhí(y)stexw**>, caus //ʔiy=sT-əx^w or ʔɛ[=Aí=y]=sT-əx^w//, EFAM [*'ashamed of s-th'*], (<=st> *causative control transitivizer*), (<-exw> *third person object*), possibly <**í-ablaut**> *derivational*, phonology: ablaut possible, syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

<**lhi(y)stélémet**>, //ʔɛ[-Ai-]y=sT-élmét or ʔ(ɛ)y=sT-élmét//, EFAM [*'feel embarrassed and shy because ashamed, be ashamed'*], (<-élmét (allomorph after causative) ~ -lómet> *reflexive*), phonology: possibly vocalization of y to i, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IH TTC, Elders Group.

<**lholhistélemet**>, cts //ʔɛ[-AaC₁ə-]y=sT-élmét//, EFAM [*'feeling embarrassed'*], (<o-ablaut plus -R1- (or possibly R10-> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, vocalization of y to i, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SP (in IH TTC).

<**lháylexw**>, EFAM [*'make s-o ashamed [happen to or accidentally or manage to]'*], see lháy.

<**lhchí:ws**>, df //ʔc=í.ws//, EFAM [*'tired'*], lx <=í:ws> *on the body, on the skin*, possibly root <**lhéch**> *feel like singing a spirit song, be in a trance making sighs and crying sounds before singing a spirit song*, (semological comment: plausible since dancers sighing give the impression of being tired or bored outwardly (though most are not)), phonology: zero-grade of root, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔè-íws/ *be tired* W73:269, K67:326.

<**welchí:ws**>, df //wəl=ʔc=í.ws or wə=ʔc=í.ws//, EFAM [*'real tired'*], (<wel= ~ wel> *really, intensive*), phonology: consonant-loss (l assimilated to lh), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb or adverb/adverbial verb adjective/adjectival verb.

<**lhchí:wsmet**>, iecs //ʔc=í.ws=məT//, EFAM [*'tired of s-th, bored with s-th'*], (<=met> *indirect effect control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

<**lhchí:wsmet**>, EFAM [*'tired of s-th, bored with s-th'*], see lhchí:ws.

<**lhéch**>, free root //ʔéç//, SPRD [*'feel like singing a spirit song, be in a trance making sighs and crying sounds before singing a spirit song, be in the beginning of a trance before the spirit song is recognizable (the motions and sounds, crying out or wailing before singing)'*], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (7/23/79), also <**lhéts**>, //ʔéç//, attested by PK (at Fish Camp 7/11/78).

<**Lhéchelesem**>, ds //ʔə[=Aé]=c=é[=Aə=]los=em//, LANG /Nooksack language/, lit. “speak (like they do in) Lhechálóws village”, phonological comment: the Nooksack language lacks ablaut and so this

may be the Upriver Halkomelem name or pronunciation of the name used in Nooksack, attested by AC, Deming.

<lhé

ch'

elechá:ls>, HARV /'cut (grass, hay)'/, see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<lhék'a>, possibly root //tók'ε//, PLAY /'the hooking game, the feather game'/, ASM ['long feathers from ducks were burned till the ends curled over, each of two players would have one and hook it over his opponent's and pull; whoever's broke first lost; the game was also played by each player biting his index finger till it was numb, then hooking his index finger on the opponents and pulling till the loser's finger gave out'], phonology: note unusual final vowel and k' may show either borrowing from Thompson or Lillooet or diminutive fronting or unrounding, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, (semological comment: Squamish /kléx'/ game in which two persons spit on their middle fingers, hook them up and see who can pull hardest W73:110, K67:338 seems the same game but the name is not cognate (it also seems borrowed with unusual plain /k/)) (compare root <lhékw'> hook?), attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), IHTTC.

<lhékw'á:ls>, FSH /'hook fish, catch fish (by hook), to gaff-hook fish'/, see lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

<lhékw'í:wel>, EFAM ['surprise'], see lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

<lhékw'qsel>, ABDF /'get tripped, to trip'/, see lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

<lhékw'tel>, FSH ['gaff-hook (a large pole-mounted hook)'], see lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

<lhékw'xel>, ABDF ['to trip'], see lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

<lhékw'xet>, ABDF ['to trip s-o'], see lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

<lhél>, bound root //hang folded over, hang in folds//, comment: may be related to lhí:l weave.

<slhél:éts ~ slhél:ets ~ slhéléts ~ slhélets>, dnom //s=tól=ləc//, ANAH /'butt, ass, rump, buttocks'/, literally /'(hang folded over on the rump/bottom)'/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=lets> on the bottom, on the rump, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: has some shock-value, much like English ass or butt, so I've translated it with those terms though rump and buttocks are more refined, attested by Elders Group, AC, AK (4/30/79), IHTTC (Place names meeting 8/23/77).

<Slhélets>, dnom //s=tól=ləc//, PLN ['four rocks in the Fraser River by Peqwchô:lthel (American Bar) that are shaped like rumps'], ASM ['the Transformers, Xexéyils, changed four boys there into rocks; they were diving for slhélqi (rehydrated or soaked dried fish); they can be seen from the American Bar beach when the river is low'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (Place names meeting 8/23/77), AK (on Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79 with AD also), source: place names reference file #206, possibly #153.

<lhélp'>, ds //tól=p'//, ANA /'a wrinkle, (have a wrinkle?)'/, literally /'(hang folded over on itself)'/, lx <=p'> on itself, syntactic analysis: nominal?, prob. intransitive verb (have a wrinkle), attested by Elders Group.

<slhellhelp'á:lí:ya>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=tól=p'=é.lí.yε//, plv, ANA /'(have) sloppy ears, big ears'/, BPI, literally /'(hanging folded over on itself many times on the ear(s))'/, (<s=> stative or nominalizer, R3= plural), lx <=á:lí:ya> on the ear, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group.

<slhellhélp'elets>, plv //s=C₁əC₂=tól=p'=ələc//, HARV ['sloppy pack'], HUNT, TVMO, CLO ['sloppy back'], literally /'(hanging folded over on itself many times on the bottom)'/, (<s=> stative, R3= plural), lx <=elets> on the bottom, on the rump lx perhaps mistranscribed for <=ewets> on the back, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb prob., attested by BHTTC, comment: contrast the following word (forming a minimal pair).

- <slhellhelp'élet>, plv //s=C₁əC₂=ʔəl=p'=éłəc//, ANA ['(have a) sloppy rump'], BPI, literally /'(hanging folded over on itself many times on the rump)'/, (<s=> stative or nominalizer, R3= plural), lx <=élet> on the bottom, on the rump, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb prob., poss. nominal, attested by BHTTC.
- <lhélp'es>, ds //ʔəl=p'=əs//, ANA ['(have a) wrinkled face'], BPI, possibly literally /'wrinkled on the face' from "folded over on itself in the face"/, lx <=es> on the face, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).
- <lhellhélp'es>, plv //C₁əC₂=ʔəl=p'=əs//, ANA ['(have a) wrinkled face with many wrinkles'], probably BPI, (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).
- <slhelp'íwel>, ds //s=ʔəl=p'=íwəl//, ANA ['(have a) sloppy ass'], BPI, literally /'(be folded over on itself in the insides/rectum)'/, (<s=> stative or poss. nominalizer), lx <=íwel> on the insides, in the rump, in the rectum, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, poss. nominal, attested by Deming (6/24/76).
- <slhelp'ó:ythel>, ds //s=ʔəl=p'=á.yèł//, ANA /'(have) flabby lips, (have) sloppy lips'/, BPI, literally /'(be folded over on itself on the lips)'/, lx <=ó:ythel> on the lips, on the chin, on the jaw, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, poss. nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).
- <hlelméxwtel>, ds //ʔəl=əlméx^w=təl//, EB ['wall lettuce'], ['Lactuca muralis'], ASM ['a plant of the mustard family, gathered at Emory Creek example, used as a hot poultice on swollen breasts sore from nursing'], MED literally /'(something to hang folded over on the breast, or something for breasts hanging folded over [swollen])'/, lx <=álméxw ~ =elméxw> (on the) breast, lx <=tel> device to, thing to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (at Fish Camp 7/29/77).
- <lhél>, bound root //sprinkle, splash, spray//, a doublet/second version has root <lhélt>.
- <lhélt>, pcs //ʔəl=T//, WATR ['sprinkle it (usually by hand)'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).
- <lhá:ítem>, rsls //ʔə[=Aé.=]l=T-əm//, WATR ['get splashed'], WETH ['(get sprinkled)'], ASM ['with waves in speedboat, with rain, etc.'], (<á:-ablaut> resultative), (<-em> passive), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (6/7/76), Elders Group (5/26/76), example: <me lhá:ítem te slhémexw.>, //mə ʔə[=Aé.=]l=T-əm//, /'get splashed by rain, (He got splashed by rain.)'/, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ʔəl-t-əb/ start raining, starting to rain H76:297, 376.
- <lhélt>, df //ʔəl(=)t//, WATR ['splash'], (<=t> meaning lost, affix petrified from purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔít/ splash, sprinkle which can be transitivized as /ʔit-án?/ splash (tr.)(obj. the liquid) W73:246, K69:71, Sechelt /ʔít-it/ to sprinkle with water [tr.] T77:34.
- <lhéltes>, df //ʔəl(=)t=əs//, WATR ['splash on the face'], lx <=es> on the face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).
- <lhéltest>, pcs //ʔəl(=)t=əs=T//, WATR /'splash s-o with water, spray s-o with water'/, ASM ['like with canoe paddle playfully or flip water in s-o's face'], CAN, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔit-ús-n/ splash water on, besprinkle W73:246, K67:330, K69:71.
- <lhálétem>, cts //ʔə[=Aé.=]l[-é-](=)t=əm//, WETH /'starting to sprinkle, start sprinkling'/, WATR, (<á:-ablaut> inceptive), (<-é-> continuative), (<=em> middle voice or intransitivizer), phonology: ablaut, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/31/77), Elders Group (5/26/76), example: <me lhálétem te slhémexw.>, //mə ʔə[=Aé.=]l[-é-](=)t=əm tə

s=ʔém=əxʷ//, 'It's starting to sprinkle.', attested by Elders Group, <uwlh me lhalétem.>, //ʔu=wʔ mə ʔə[-Aé-]l[-é-](=)t=əm//, 'It started to sprinkle.', literally 'contrast= already become/start sprinkling', attested by Deming.

- <lhélest>, pcs //ʔól=əs=T//, WATR 'splash s-o in the face, squirt s-o in the face', semantic environment ['when swimming (for ex.)'], lx <=es> on the face, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/28/76), Elders Group (5/26/76).
- <lhélqwelhem>, mdls //ʔól=əqʷ=əʔ=əm or better ʔə[=lə=]qʷ=əʔ=əm//, WATR 'wet one's head (sic?), (wet one's bed repeatedly)', if the meaning is wet one's head lx <=eqw> on top of the head, on the hair or if the meaning is wet one's bed the root is <lhéqw> wet as here, lx <=elh> young, offspring; bed, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).
- <lhá:ltechá:ls>, sas //ʔə[-Aé-:]l(=)t=ələc=é:ls//, WATR ['spraying (as a structured activity)'], (<á:ablaut> resultative), lx <=elets> on the bottom, (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).
- <lhó:ltes>, rsls //lə[-Aé-:]l(=)t=əs//, WATR ['spray'], (<á:ablaut> resultative), lx <=es> on the face, phonology: ablaut, vowel-change: =es triggers a → o (even when the a is secondary), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).
- <lhélq>, ds //ʔól=q wet, soak//, WATR 'soaked, wet', lx <=q> probably intensive, intensively, thoroughly, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Nooksack /ʔólq/ soaked PA61, Sechelt /ʔólʔq/ soaked Nater 1977:37, Pentlatch /ʔólq/ wet K1980, all quoted in G82a:27, example: <ét'wôwlh la lhélq thel slhálqi.>, //ʔə=t'wə=u=wʔ lə ʔól=q (kʷ)èə-l s-ʔə[-Aé-:]l=q=i//, 'What I'm soaking must be already soaked.', literally 'ambig.past =evidential/it must be =contrast =already go(ne) soaked the (near but not visible)(relativizing) -my nominalizer-soaking', attested by EB.
- <lhélqt>, pcs //ʔól=q=T//, WATR ['wet s-th'], (<=q> probably intensive, intensively, thoroughly (cf. Musqueam /-q/ meaning uncertain in Suttles ca1984: 14.6.37), <=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb.
- <lhélqesem>, mdls //ʔól=q=əs=əm//, WATR ['wet one's face'], lx <=es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.
- <lhélqi>, df //ʔól=q=i(y)//, FOOD 'to soak (fish, beans, dried fruit, only food, not of cedar roots), rehydrate dried food, soak dried fish', WATR, FSH, (<=i(y) meaning uncertain unless> dry food or fish (cf. Musqueam /-əy' ~ -ay' / fish? Suttles ca1984: 14.6.43)), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: Chill., Tait, Cheh., attested by Elders Group (4/26/78), IHTTC, also <lhelqí ~ lhalqí>, //ʔəl=q=í ~ ʔəl=q=í//, attested by AC.
- <lhálqi>, cts/durs //ʔə[-Aé-:]l=q=i//, FOOD ['soaking dried fish'], WATR, FSH, (<á:ablaut> continuative/durative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, AC, also 'to soak fish', attested by Deming (3/25/76).
- <slhálqi>, stcs //s-ʔə[-Aé-:]l=q=i//, FOOD ['is soaking (dried fish)'], WATR, FSH, (<á:ablaut> continuative/durative, <s-> stative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, AC, also 'to soak fish', attested by Deming (3/25/76), example: <lí xwel slhálqi?>, //lí xʷəl s-ʔə[-Aé-:]l=q=i//, 'Is it still soaking?', attested by DF.
- <slhálqi>, dnom //s=ʔə[-Aé-:]l=q=i//, FOOD ['what is soaking (dried fish)'], WATR, FSH, (<á:ablaut> continuative/durative, <s-> nominalizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominalized intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, AC, also 'to soak fish', attested by Deming

(3/25/76), example: <ét'wôwlh la lhélq thel slhálqi>, //ʔé=t'wə=u=wʔ lɛ ʔól=q (kʷ)èə-l s-ʔə[-AÉ-]l=q=i//, /'What I'm soaking must be already soaked.'/, attested by EB, <lí xwel slhálqi?>, //lí xʷəl s-ʔə[-AÉ-]l=q=i//, /'Is it still soaking?'/, attested by DF.

<slhálqi>, strs //s-ʔə[-AÉ-]l=q=i//, FOOD ['already soaked dried fish'], WATR, FSH, (<á-ablaut> resultative, <s-> stative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, AC, also /'to soak fish'/, attested by Deming (3/25/76), example:

<ét'wôwlh la lhélq thel slhálqi>, //ʔé=t'wə=u=wʔ lɛ ʔól=q (kʷ)èə-l s-ʔə[-AÉ-]l=q=i//, /'What I'm soaking must be already soaked.'/, attested by EB.

<Slhálqi>, ds //s-ʔə[=AÉ=]l=q=i//, PLN /'village on west bank of old course of Chilliwack River near Tzeachton, also the place nearby where the Stó:lô used to soak dried fish'/, ASM ['the old soaking place was at the turn of what's now Bailey Rd. (where it splits to go to Tzeachten); this place is in the dip where the old course of the Chilliwack River went and was a place where they used to soak fish; even after the river changed course there was still water there; Hill-Tout lists a chief for the village (ca 1890's) as <weúsElu>k (macron over e, umlaut over u) in the Stó:lô orthography <Wiyúseq> (/wiyús=ələq/), now spelled Uslick'], literally /'place where dried salmon was soaked'/, (<s=> nominalizer), (<á-ablaut> continuative/durative (derivational in place names)), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/26/78, 1/15/75), AC (8/28/70), source: place names reference file #177, other sources: Wells 1965:19, H-T 1902 <C'lálki> (umlaut over the a).

<slhélqi>, dnom //s-ʔól=q=i//, FSH ['dried fish that's been soaked (rehydrated)'], FOOD, WATR, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<lhélqit ~ lhélqeyt>, pcs //ʔól=q=i=T ~ ʔól=q=əy=T//, [ʔíqit ~ ʔélqit ~ ʔélqəyt ~ ʔélqeyt], WATR ['soak it'], semantic environment ['of smoked fish, salt fish, laundry, etc.'], FSH, FOOD, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: note the ey heard here in the lexical suffix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76, 4/26/78), MH (Deming 1/4/79 prompted).

<lhelelméxwtel>, EB ['wall lettuce'], see lhél.

<lhélest>, WATR /'splash s-o in the face, squirt s-o in the face'/, see lhél.

<llhellhélp'es>, ANA /'(have a) wrinkled face with many wrinkles'/, see lhél.

<lhélp'>, ANA /'a wrinkle, (have a wrinkle?)'/, see lhél.

<lhélp'es>, ANA /'(have a) wrinkled face'/, see lhél.

<lhélq>, WATR /'soaked, wet'/, see lhél.

<lhélqesem>, WATR /'wet one's face'/, see lhél.

<lhélqi>, FOOD /'to soak (fish, beans, dried fruit, only food, not of cedar roots), rehydrate dried food, soak dried fish'/, see lhél.

<lhélqit ~ lhélqeyt>, WATR ['soak it'], see lhél.

<lhélqt>, WATR /'wet s-th'/, see lhél.

<lhélqwelhem>, WATR /'wet one's head (sic?), (wet one's bed repeatedly)'/, see lhél sprinkle for first meaning and lhéqw wet for second meaning.

<lhélt>, WATR /'sprinkle it (usually by hand)'/, see lhél.

<lhélt>, WATR /'splash'/, see lhél.

<lheltálets>, WATR /'a channel that makes an island, inside channel'/, see lhà:l.

<Lheltá:lets ~ Lheltálets>, PLN /'a channel between an island and the main shore a) across Harrison River from where the Phillips smokehouse was at Chehalis village (slightly downriver from the mouth of Chehalis R. into Harrison R.), also b) at Harrison Lake where the hatchery was'/, see lhà:l.

<lheltáletsem>, WATR ['go through a channel'], see lhà:l.

<lhéltel>, CAN /'a bailer, canoe bailer'/, see lhí:lt ~ lhílt.

<lhéltés>, WATR ['splash on the face'], see lhél.

<lhéltést>, WATR /'splash s-o with water, spray s-o with water'/, see lhél.

<lhelhá:l>, df //†ə†é:l or C₁ə=†é:l or †ə[=C₁é(·)=]//, [†ə†é:l (normal speed) ~ †æ†é:l (hyper-slow)], DIR /'to the back (near the wall), on the inside (on a bed toward the wall)'/, possibly root <lhà:l> /'pull ashore in a canoe, land a canoe'/ (since directions relative to house wall sides are related to toward the shore vs. toward the river and upriver vs. downriver)—if so this may be part of the metaphor HOUSE DIRECTIONS ARE RIVER DIRECTIONS, possibly <R5= or =R9=> meaning uncertain here, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC, example: <lichxw li te s'eyí:ws q'a lichxw lhelhá:l?>, //li-c-x^w li tə s=ʔəy=i·ws q'ɛ li-c-x^w †ə†é:l//, /'Are you on the right side (outside, of a bed) or the other side (inside, toward the wall, of a bed)?'/, attested by AC (10/13/71), <lámchexw te lhelhá:l stétis te t'ómel.>, //lé=m-c-əx^w tə †ə†é:l s=C₁ə=tə[=Aí=]s tə t'áməl//, /'You'll go to the back near the wall.'/, attested by AC.

<lhelhewqí:m>, EB /'smallest gray swamp blueberries, smallest variety of Canada blueberry'/, see lhewqí:m.

<lhelhíxw ~ lhíxw>, NUM ['three things'], see lhí:xw.

<=lhelh ~ =lhál>, da //†ə† ~ =†é†//, ANA /'on the front of the neck, in the windpipe, in the trachea'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=lhál>, //†é†//; found in <sqwéllhelh>, //s=q^wəl=†ə† or s=q^wɛ[=Aá=]=†ə†//, /'front of neck'/, <shxwehó:méllhelh>, //sx^wəh=á·mál=†ə†//, /'adam's apple'/, <p'ith'lhált>, //p'ìè' =†é†=t//, /'choke s-o'/, literally /'squeeze front of neck purposely (+ 3rd person object)'/.

<lhelhós>, WATR /'downriver, down that way'/, see lhós.

<lhelhq'etíwel>, EZ ['common bedbug'], see lhelq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

<lhelhxwále>, NUM ['three little people'], see lhí:xw.

<Lhelhxwáyeleq>, PLN ['Three Creeks Mountain'], see lhí:xw.

<lhém>, bound root //†ém drops of liquid, moisture//.

<lexwslhém ~ lexwslhám>, ds //ləx^w=s=†ém ~ ləx^w=s=†ém//, [lɔx^ws†ém], ABDF /'choke on water, choked on liquid'/, WATR, (<lexw=> always, s= nominalizer?), phonology: [é] prob. rare allophone of /ə/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC.

<slhémxel>, dnom //s=†ém=x'ə†//, WETH ['dew'], WATR, literally /'something that's drops of liquid on the foot (or) something that's drops of liquid precipitation'/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=xel> on the foot; precipitation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Deming.

<slhémlhem>, chrs //s=†ém=C₁əC₂//, dnom, WETH ['dew'], WATR, literally /'something that's characteristically drops of liquid'/, (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R2> characteristic), syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: possibly Sumas, Deming, attested by Elders Group (Sumas dial. esp.), Deming.

<lhémtel>, dnom //†ém=təl//, WETH ['dew'], WATR, literally /'drops of liquid thing'/, lx <=tel> thing to, device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

- <**lhéméxw**>, df //ʔém=éxʷ//, WETH ['to rain'], WATR, ASM ['if one hollers too much in the mountains it starts rain; if one is too rough with plants it starts rain; if one teases twins it makes it rain (Mary Lou Andrews did this with her twins in the 1970s) (twins are raised up in the mountains because bears usually have twins) (information from IHTTC)'], lx <=éxw> meaning uncertain, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), AD; found in <**lhéméxwcha**>, //ʔém=éxʷ-cε//, 'It will rain.', attested by AD.
- <**lhémexw**>, cts //ʔém=əxʷ//, WETH 'raining, ([having a] rainshower with light wind [BJ])', WATR, (<stress-shift> continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, AC, Salish cognate: Clallam and Sooke /ʔémʔxʷ/ it's raining vs. /ʔéməxʷ/ it rains, to rain (in G82a:37 set 175), and Samish /ʔémʔxʷ/ it's raining vs. /ʔéməxʷ/ to rain, it rains G86a:96 all with /-ʔ-/ (and vowel-loss?) continuative, also <**lhém:exw**>, //lém[---]=əxʷ//, also '[having a] rainshower with light wind', (<-:-> continuative), phonology: lengthening, attested by BJ (5/64), example: <ésta welh lhémexw.>, //ʔéstε wəʔ ʔém=əxʷ//, 'It's started to rain.', literally 'already (is) raining', attested by Deming (3/31/77), <yalh s'es me lhémexw.>, //yεʔ s-ʔəs mə ʔém=əxʷ//, 'It just started to rain.', attested by Deming, <l sqwálewel kws més lhémexw tlówayèl.>, //l s=qʷél=əwəl kʷ-s mə-s ʔém=əxʷ tə=lá=wəyàl//, 'I think it's going to rain today.', literally 'it's my thought that it is coming to/start to be raining today', attested by EB.
- <**slhém:exw ~ slhémexw**>, dnom //s=ʔém[=-]=əxʷ ~ s=ʔém=əxʷ//, WETH ['the rain'], WATR, literally 'nominal= raining', (<s=> nominalizer), (<:=> continuative), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /sʔém-éxʷ/ (vs. MsCw /sʔéməxʷ/), also <**slhém:éxw**>, //s=ʔém[=-]=éxʷ//, attested by BJ (12/5/64), example: <qé::x te slhémexw.>, //qé[=::=]x tə s=ʔém=əxʷ//, 'There's A LOT OF rain.', attested by AC.
- <**lhémlhemexw**>, chrs //ʔém=C₁əC₂=əxʷ//, WETH ['(be) rainy (off and on)'], WATR, (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <**lhémt**>, df //ʔém=t or ʔém=T//, WETH ['a rainshower'], WATR, (<=t> meaning uncertain or <=T> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: nominal?, transitive verb?, attested by Elders Group (5/13/75).
- <**lhémkiya ~ lhámkiya**>, df //ʔém(=)k(=)iyε//, [ʔémkiyε], HHG 'pot to boil in, iron pot, smaller iron pot', ACL, possibly <=iya> little, <q → k> diminutive, possibly sound symbolism, possibly root <lhém> drops of liquid, phonology: possible fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, JS, AC, comment: the /k/ could also indicate a borrowing from Thompson, see dialect form <lhámkiya>.
- <**slhémoqel**>, str //s=ʔém=ə[=Aa=]qəl//, ABDF '(have a) tooth missing, (have) teeth missing (any number), (be) toothless', literally '(have moisture/drops of liquid in the throat/inside mouth)', ANA, (<s=> stative), (<á-ablaut> resultative or derivational), lx <=eqel> in the throat, inside mouth, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76).
- <**slhéms**>, ds //s=ʔém=s//, TIME ['eleven o'clock'], literally '(?hour of the dew [when it forms])', lx <s=...=s> hour, o'clock, phonology: circumfix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/17/75, Fish Camp 7/19/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-ʔém-q/ eleven o'clock W73:98, K67:290, 327, example: <alht'éqw' syiláws te slhéms>, //ʔεʔ=t'əqʷ s=yiléw-s tə s=ʔém=s//, '(It's) half an hour past eleven o'clock., (It's) half past eleven., (It's) thirty minutes past eleven o'clock.', attested by Elders Group at Fish Camp.
- <**Lhemqwó:tel**>, rcps //ʔém=qʷé[=Aá=]-=T-əl or ʔém=qʷ=á-T-əl//, PLN ['mouth of Weaver Creek'], ASM ['where Johnny Leon used to live'], ASM ['so called because of a story in which two people

did something and when they got up there were marks in the marshy ground where they sat (seems to imply some kind of sexual play)'], probably root <lhém> *moisture, drops of liquid*, possibly <qwá:> *hole*, (<ó-**ablaut**> on a-vowel required by control reciprocal), (<=T> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<-**el**> *reciprocal, to each other*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DF, source: place names reference file #238, also /'Morris Creek (prob. error)'/, attested by EL.

<Lhemqwótel Stótelô>, cpds //ʔéṃ=qʷé=Aá=T-əɬ//, PLN /'the first creek above Hemlock Valley road which also crosses the road to Morris Valley, also the name for Pretty Creek'/, ASM ['both creeks go to the place called Lhemqwó:tel'], literally /'Lhemqwótel creek'/, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by EL, NP, EB (all on Chehalis Trip 9/27/77), source: place names reference file #303, #303a.

<lhémét>, HARV /'pick s-th, (harvest s-th)'/, see lhím.

<lhéméxw>, WETH ['to rain'], see lhém.

<lhémexw>, WETH /'raining, ([having a] rainshower with light wind [BJ])'/, see lhém.

<lhémkiya ~ lhámkiya>, HHG /'pot to boil in, iron pot, smaller iron pot'/, see lhém.

<lhémhemexw>, WETH ['(be) rainy (off and on)'], see lhém.

<lhémhí:m>, HARV ['lots of people picking'], see lhím.

<Lhemqwó:tel>, PLN ['mouth of Weaver Creek'], see lhém.

<Lhemqwótel Stótelô>, PLN /'the first creek above Hemlock Valley road which also crosses the road to Morris Valley, also the name for Pretty Creek'/, see lhém.

<lhémt>, WETH ['a rainshower'], see lhém.

<lhémtel>, WETH ['dew'], see lhém.

<lhémth'>, FOOD ['picking food by the fingers before the meal'], see lhím.

<lhémxts'el>, PE ['fine comb'], see méxts'el.

<lhémxts'eltel>, PE ['real fine-tooth comb'], see méxts'el.

<lhép>, bound root //ʔéṃ fold skin, close with skin//.

<lhéplexw>, ncs //ʔéṃ=l-əxʷ//, ABFC ['blink'], (<=l> *non-control transitivizer*), (<-**exw**> *third person object*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, MP (both in IHTTC meeting).

<lhépxlexw>, ds //ʔéṃ=x=l-əxʷ//, ABFC ['blink one's eyes'], (<=x> *distributive*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AK, SP (both in IHTTC), Elders Group (2/8/78).

<lhéplhepxlexw>, chrs //ʔéṃ=C₁əC₂=x=l-əxʷ//, its, ABDF ['blinking one's eyes repeatedly'], (<=R2> *characteristic or iterative*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhéptel>, dnom //ʔéṃ=təɬ//, [ʔíptɪl ~ ʔíptəɬ], ANA /'eyelid, eyelash'/, lx <=tel> *device to, thing to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, Elders Group, AC, other sources: ES /ʔéptəɬ/ *eyelash*, H-T <tlúpEtEl> *eyelashes*.

<lhepteló:ythel>, ds //ʔéṃ=təɬ=á.yèəɬ//, ANA /'red part of the lips, (both) lips'/, lx <=ó:ythel> *on the lip, on the jaw, on the chin*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/4/77, 8/11/77).

<lhéplexw>, ABFC ['blink'], see lhép.

<lhéplhepxlexw>, ABDF ['blinking one's eyes repeatedly'], see lhép.

<lhéptel>, ANA /'eyelid, eyelash'/, see lhép.

<lhépteló:ythel>, ANA /'red part of the lips, (both) lips'/, see lhép.

<lhépxlexw>, ABFC ['blink one's eyes'], see lhép.

<lhéq>, free root //ʔéq//, FSH possibly /'catch a fish with hook and line (?)'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SP (compare root <lhéq> join, fasten as in button?).

<lhéq>, bound root //ʔéq// join, fasten.

<slheq(e)lí:s>, stvi //s=ʔéq=əlí:s//, CLO ['be buttoned'], literally /'be fastened on a tooth'/, (<s= > stative), lx <=əlí:s> on the tooth, on the teeth, phonology: the first vowel of the suffix is usually written in my field notes as a superscript barred i, a glide, and could be phonemically present or absent, (semological comment: possibly buttons were made out of teeth before contact, but even if they were only made of other bone the resemblance to teeth was noticeable before or after contact; early non-Indians had bone and perhaps tooth buttons as well as metal buttons), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <lulh slheq(e)lí:s.>, //lə=ut s=ʔéq=əlí:s//, /'It's buttoned.'/, literally /'third person past is buttoned'/, attested by AC.

<lhéq(e)lí:sem>, mdls //ləq=əlí:s=əm//, CLO ['button (up)'], (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<lhéqlíst>, pcs //ʔéq=əlís=T//, CLO ['button it'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, example: <lhéqlíst ta' stl'epíwel.>, //ʔéq=əlís=T t-ε? s=ë'əp=íwəl//, /'Button your shirt.'/, syntactic comment: imperative through lack of subject pronoun and presence of second person possessed object, attested by AD.

<lhéq(e)léstel>, dnom //ʔéq=əli[=Aé=]s=təl//, [ʔéq(ə)lístəl], CLO ['button'], (<é- > ablaut derivational), lx <=tel> device to, thing to, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, example: <me má tel lhéqléstel.>, //mə mē təl ʔéq=əli[=Aé=]s=təl//, /'My button came off.'/, literally /'it becomes/became removed the -my button'/, attested by EB.

<lhéqôwelh ~ lhéqwôwelh>, ds //ʔéq=owəʔ or ʔéq=əwəʔ//, CAN ['patch a canoe'], lx <=ôwelh> canoe, vessel, phonology: the <q> may receive some rounding from the following <ô>, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhéqtó:léstexw>, caus //ʔéq=tá.lé=sT-əxʷ//, MC ['join s-th together'], lx <=tó:lé(s)> meaning unclear, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL (5/5/75); found in <lhéqtó:léstexwchxw>, //ʔéq=tá.lé=sT-əxʷ-c-xʷ//, /'you join together'/.

<lhéq>, da //ʔéq//, MOOD /'sometimes?, always?'/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb; found in <lhéq qwóqwel>, //ʔéq qʷε[=AáC,ə=]//, /'speaker, master of ceremonies'/.

<lhéqel ~ lhéqul>, df //ʔéq=qəl or ʔéq'=qəl//, WATR ['head of a creek or island'], <=qel> at the head, phonology: transcription by FM, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: poss. Squamish /ʔéq/ get to the other side (of a body of water) K69:70 (compare root <lhéq> join or root <lhéq'> wide), compare/contrast <lhéq'qel> end of a falling section of land, end of a level stretch of land.

<lhéq(e)léstel>, CLO ['button'], see lhéq.

<lhéq(e)lí:sem>, CLO ['button (up)'], see lhéq.

<lhéqlíst>, CLO ['button it'], see lhéq.

<lhéqôwelh ~ lhéqwôwelh>, CAN ['patch a canoe'], see lhéq.

<lhéqqwóqwel or lhéq qwóqwel>, SOC /'speaker at a gathering, announcer at a gathering'/, see qwà:l.

<lhéqtó:léstexw>, MC [‘join s-th together’], see lhéq.

<lhéq' ~ lhíq'>, free root //ʔéq' ~ ʔíq'//, TIME /‘sometimes, (yes [RM])’/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, LJ (Tait), also /‘yes’/, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by RM, also <lhíq'>, //ʔíq'//, may be ultimately analyzable as <lhí>, free root //ʔí//, /‘when, (sometimes [EB])’/ + <=q'> /‘on something else, within something else’/, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by EB, RM reporting *Cheh.* form; found in <lhéq'chel ~ lhíq'chel>, //ʔéq'-c-əl ~ ʔíq'-c-əl//, /‘Sometimes I do., Sometimes., Sometimes, yes.’/, attested by EB, example: <lhéq' st'á>, //ʔéq' s=t(ε)ʔé//, /‘Sometimes I do., Sometimes., Sometimes, yes.’/, literally /‘sometimes it's similar/alike’/, attested by EB, <lhéq' me sélts'tem tel sxóyes lhíl áxeth.>, //ʔéq' mə səl=lc'=T(=)əm tə-l s=xáy(=)əs ʔí-l ʔéxəè//, /‘Sometimes my head spins when I lay down.’/, attested by LJ (Tait), Salish cognate: Nooksack <lhéq'> *sometimes* (PA:SJ).

<lhéq'e>, if //ʔéq'-ə//, TIME [‘is it sometimes?’], (<=e> *yes/no-question*), syntactic analysis: verb phrase with yes/no interrogative, interrogative affix, attested by EB, example: <lhéq'e t'ít'ets'em.>, //ʔéq'-ə t'í[-C₁ə-]c'=əm//, /‘Does he swim?’/, attested by EB.

<lhéq'elh>, ds //ʔéq'=əʔ//, TIME [‘used to’], (<=elh> *past tense used derivationally*), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, verb phrase with past tense, attested by EB, others, example: <lhéq'elh xét'e yé xwəlməxw.>, //ʔéq'=əʔ xət'ə yə x'əlməx'//, /‘The people used to say.’/, phonology: downdrifting, updrifting, attested by EB, <lhéq'elhchxw sexwe'álexeth.>, //ʔéq'=əʔ-c-x' səx'ə=ʔéləxəè//, /‘You used to wet your bed., You used to wet the bed.’/, literally /‘sometimes =past -subj. -you (sg.) urinate =in the bed’/, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Nooksack <lhéq'olh> *used to* (lit. “sometimes in past”) (PA:SJ)

<lhéq'es>, ds //ʔéq'=əs//, TIME [‘whenever’], possibly <=es> *subjunctive* to form indefinite adv. or? <=es> *cyclic period*, syntactic analysis: indefinite adverb, attested by EB.

<lhéq'>, root meaning uncertain or possibly root <lhoqw'> *slap, spank* or <lhaq'> *wide*

<welhéq'>, ds //wə=ʔéq' or wə=ʔa[=Aé=]q'//, SD /‘(make the) sound of a spank on a bottom, (fall down with a bang [Elders Group 5/19/76])’/, lx <we=> *suddenly*, possibly root <lhaq'> or <lheq'á> *wide*, possibly root <lhóqw'> *slap, spank*, (<é-ablaut and unrounding> *derivational*), phonology: labialization or delabialization (delabialization/unrounding), ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (2/19/79), also /‘fall down with a bang’/, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

<welhéleq'>, df //wə=ʔé[=lə=]q'//, SD /‘fall splat, (make the) sound of a spank or slap’/, possibly <=le=> *plural*, probably root <lhóqw'> *spank, slap*, (<é-ablaut and unrounding> *derivational*), phonology: labialization or delabialization (delabialization/unrounding), ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76), EB (2/20/78), example: <tseł mákwlh; tseł welhéleq' la te sth'í:qel.>, //c-əl mək'ʔ; c-əl wə=ʔéləq' lə tə s=è'í-qəl//, /‘I got hurt; I fell splat in the mud.’/, attested by EB.

<lheq'á->, bound root //ʔəq'é=// *wide*

<lhéq'láts>, dnom //ʔéq'=lə[=M2=]c or ʔəq'é=lə[=M2=]c//, [ʔəq'lác], ANAH /‘hip, hips’/, ANAA [‘hind leg’], lx <=lets> *on the bottom, on the rump*, (<metathesis type 2> *derivational*), possibly root <lheq'á-> *wide* or <lhéq'> *across(?)*, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Elders Group, other sources: ES /ʔəq'əléc/ *rump* (vs. /sc'əmləc/ *hip* [bone in rump]), example: <tseł lekwlá:xw tel lheq'láts.>, //c-əl lək'w=I-ə[=Aé.=]x'w tə-l ʔəq'=léc//, /‘I broke my hip (break accidentally resultative).’/, attested by AC.

<lhílhéq'làts>, dmn //C₁í=ʔéq'=lə[=M2=]c//, ANAH [‘small hips’], ANAA [‘small hind quarters’], (<R4=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders

Group.

- <**slheq'ó:lwelh**>, dnom //s=ʔɛq'á=á·lwəʔ or s=ʔəq'ɛ[=Aá=]·=əlwəlh//, ANAH ['one side of the body (between arm and hip)'], lx <=ó:lwelh ~ =í:lwelh ~ =elwelh> on the side, possibly <ó-**ablaut**> derivational or possibly triggered by suffix, possibly root <**lhéq'**> across(?), phonology: ablaut?, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group (10/8/75), also <**s'í:lwelh**>, //s=ʔ=í·lwəʔ//, dialects: *Tait*, attested by Elders Group.
- <**slhéq'ôwelh**>, dnom //s=ʔɛ[=Aé=]q'owəlh//, ANAH ['the back (on the body), (lower back [Deming])'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=ôwelh> canoe, vessel, canoe-shaped container, (<é-**ablaut**> derivational), possibly root <**lhéq'**> across(?), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), also 'lower back', attested by Deming, Salish cognate: in part, Squamish /ʔéq' -è/ have a broad back with /-è/ back (anat.) W73:12, K67:328.
- <**slháq'emex**>, df //s=ʔɛq'á=aməxʷ or s=ʔəq'ɛ=M2=aməxʷ//, LAND ['a large portion of the earth'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <**metathesis**> derivational, possibly <=omex> in appearance, possibly root <**lháq'**> lay on the ground or <**lheq'á-**> wide, phonology: metathesis perhaps, syntactic analysis: nominal?, attested by BJ (12/5/64) (compare <**lheq'át**> be wide), Salish cognate: root perhaps cognate with Squamish root /ʔəq' / wide, broad, flat as in /ʔq' -át/ wide, broad, flat and with Coeur d'Alene and Kalispel /ʔáq' / wide, be wide K67:328.
- <**lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t**>, df //ʔəq'ɛt ~ ʔəq'ɛ·t or ʔəq'ɛ=ə[M2=]T or ʔəq'ɛ=ə[Aé(·)]=T//, DESC ['be wide'], possibly <**metathesis type 2**> derivational or possibly <á-**ablaut**> durative or possibly <=et> or <=át> purposeful control transitivizer (crystallized with loss of meaning)?, phonology: metathesis or ablaut or stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, other sources: ES /ʔq'ɛ·t/, JH /ʔəq'ɛ·t/ (compare <**lháq'**> in <**slháq'emey**> large portion of the earth), also <**lhq'át**>, //ʔq'ɛt//, attested by EB, example: <**lheq'át te stó:lô**>, //ʔəq'ɛt tə s=tá·lô//, 'The river is wide.', attested by AC, <**lalh lheq'át te xálh**>, //lɛ-ʔ ʔəq'ɛt tə x'ɛʔ//, 'Widen the path.', literally 'let the path be wide (imperative (2s), go, become, get)', attested by AC, <**xwel lheq'át**>, //x'wəl ʔəq'ɛt//, 'wider', literally 'still wide', semantic environment ['of a plank, etc.'], attested by AC, <**we'ól lheq'át**>, //wə=ʔál ʔəq'ɛt//, 'wider', literally 'more wide', semantic environment ['of a person'], attested by AC.
- <**lhq'ó:tes**>, ds //ʔq'ɛ[=Aá=]·t=əʃ//, [ʔq'á:tɪs], ANA ['(have a) wide face'], BPI, lx <=es> on the face, phonology: <ó-**ablaut**> triggered on all <a> vowels by addition of <=es>, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC.
- <**lheq'tíwél**>, ds //ʔəq'ɛt=íwəʔ//, ANA ['(have a) wide rump, (wide in the rectum)'], BPI, lx <=íwel> in the insides, in the rump, in the rectum, phonology: vowel-loss, updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <**lhelhq'etíwel**>, ds //C,ə=ʔq'ɛt=íwəʔ or ʔə[C,ə=]q'ɛt=íwəʔ//, EZ ['common bedbug'], ['*Cimex lectularius* (order Hemiptera, family Cimicidae)'], literally '(little?) wide in the rump', (semological comment: named from the fact that they are very wide in the rump with a tiny head), possibly <**R5=** or <**R1=**> diminutive or derivational, phonology: reduplication, vowel-change due to stress-shift, strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <**shxwelítemelh méxts'el**>, //s=x'wəlítəm=əʔ mɛx'c'əl//, literally 'white man style louse'.
- <**lheq'tò:ls**>, ds //ʔəq'(ɛ)t=à·ls//, ANA ['(have a) wide forehead'], BPI, lx <=ò:ls> spherical object, fruit, rock, apparently also forehead, phonology: vowel-loss due to strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <**lhálhq'etxel**>, ds //C,ə=ʔq'ɛ[=M2=]t=x'əʔ//, [ʔáʔq'ətɪx'ɪl], WETH ['have wide snowflakes'],

literally /'little wide precipitation/, ANA ['have wide feet'], BPI, literally /'little wide in the foot/, (<R5=> diminutive), (<metathesis type 2> derivational), lx <=xel> precipitation; in the foot, in the leg, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by ME (tape 11/21/72), IHTTC, ASM ['have wide snowflakes'], example: <lhálhq'etxel te syíyeq.>, //t'é+q'ət=x'əl tə s=yí[-C₁ə-]q//, /'The falling snow has wide snowflakes./, attested by IHTTC, ASM ['have wide feet'], Elder's comment: "less frequent meaning", <lhálhq'etxel tu spá:th.>, //t'é+q'ət=x'əl tu s=p'É:è//, /'(He/She has) wide feet [sort of like a] bear./, attested by IHTTC, usage: insult.

- <lhq'á:tse ~ lhq'á:tse ~ lhq'á(:)tse>, ds //t'əq'É·(t)=cəs ~ t'əq'É(t)=cəs ~ t'q'É·(t)=cəs//, NUM ['five'], literally /'(wide on the hand)/, lx <=tse> on the hand, phonology: consonant merger perhaps, ambi-valent stem, syntactic analysis: num, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), CT (9/5/73), NP (12/6/73), Elders Group, other sources: ES /t'əq'É·cəs/, JH /t'qécəs/; found in <lhq'á:tsetset. ~ í:tset lhq'á(:)tse.>, //t'əq'É·cəs-c-ət ~ ʔí-c-ət t'əq'É·(t)=cəs//, /'(There's) five of us./, attested by AC, example: <ó:pel qas té lhq'á:tse>, //ʔá:pəl qə-s tə t'q'É·cəs//, /'fifteen/, phonology: sentence-intonation gives optional higher tone to article and downstepping to the first high tone following, attested by CT, also <ó:pel qas kw'e lhq'á:tse>, //ʔá-pl qə-s k'wə t'əq'É·cəs//, attested by AC, <ts'kw'Éx qas té lhq'á:tse>, //c'k'w'Éx qə-s tə t'q'É·cəs//, /'twenty-five/, attested by CT (9/5/73), <í:lhtset lhq'á(:)tse.>, //ʔí-t-c-ət t'əq'É·(t)=cəs//, /'There were five of us., We were five in number./, attested by AC, <xélts't te pípe lám te lhq'á:tse>, //x=əlc'=T tə pípə lÉ=m tə t'q'É·cəs//, /'turn to page five, turn the page to page five/, literally /'turn it the paper go(ing) to the five/, attested by Elders Group, <ó:pel qas te lhq'á:tse qa('a) téxswàyéł.>, //ápəl qə-s tə t'q'É·cəs qə(ʔə) tÉx'=s=wèyèł//, /'(It's) fifteen minutes to (until) noon./, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/19/78), <lhq'á:tse sméyeth>, //t'q'É·cəs s=méyèł//, /'five animals/, attested by CT, HT, <lhq'á:tse sléxwelh>, //t'q'É·cəs s=lÉx'wəþ//, /'five canoes (counting them, belonging to various people)/, (semological comment: numeral classifier suffix is not used here when objects counted are separately owned, no classifier, distributive), attested by Elders Group (3/19/75) (compare <lhq'á:tse sôwelh ~ lhq'á:tse séwelh, //t'q'É·cəs=ówəþ ~ t'q'É·cəs=éwəþ//, /'five canoes belonging to one person'/), (semological comment: numeral classifier suffix is used here when objects counted are owned by one person, collective), attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).
- <lhq'á:tse ále>, ds //t'q'É·c(s)=Éłə//, NUM ['five people'], SOCT, nca <=ále> person, people, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group.
- <lhq'á:tse álh>, ds //t'q'É·cəs=(ʔ)Éþ//, NUM ['five times'], TIME, nca <=álh ~ ='álh> times, occasions, phonology: glottal-stop insertion, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group, also <lhq'á:tse slálh?>, //t'əq'əc=lÉþ?//, Elder's comment: "unsure", attested by AC.
- <lhq'á:tse álh p>, ds //t'q'É·cəs=Éþp//, NUM ['five trees'], EB, nca <=álh p> tree, trees, bush, plant, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group.
- <lhq'á:tse sámets>, ds //t'q'É·cəs=əméc'//, NUM /'five ropes, five threads, five sticks, five poles/, MC, EB, nca <=ámets' ~ =ameth'> long slender object, as pole, stick, rope, thread, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD, Boas Scowlitz fields notes in APS library.
- <lhq'á:tse sáwtxw>, ds //t'q'É·cəs=Éwtxw//, NUM ['five houses belonging to one person'], BLDG, nca <=áwtxw> house(s), building(s), syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group.
- <lhq'á:tse sáxà>, ds //t'ə[=']q'É·c=əłs'É//, NUM ['fifty'], nca <=əłsá ~ =əłsá ~ =əłsá, phonology: stress-shift, vowel-reduction, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC, also <lhq'á:tse sáxà>, //t'əq'c=əłs'É//, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant merger, attested by BJ (12/5/64)(old p.336), example: <lhq'á:tse sáxà qas kw'e lhíxw>, //t'əq'c=əłs'É qə-s

- k'wə ʔixʷ//, /'fifty-three'/, attested by AC.
- <lhq'etselsxále>, ds //ʔəq'əc=əlsx'ɛ=ɛlə//, NUM ['fifty people'], SOCT, nca <=ále> *people*, phonology: vowel-reduction, consonant merger, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, Elder's comment: "may be somewhat artificial since qéx *many, lots of* would normally have been used instead of counting this high", attested by Elders Group.
- <lhq'etselsxó:s ~ lhq'etselsxó:s>, ds //ʔəq'əc=əlsx'ɛ=á:s ~ ʔəq'əc=əlsx'ɛ=á:s//, NUM ['fifty dollars'], TIME ['(fifty cyclic periods [DM])'], SOC, nca <=ó:s> *dollars, round things, cyclic periods, in the face*, phonology: stress-shift, vowel-reduction, consonant merger, vowel merger, downstepping, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC, also /'fifty (cyclic periods)'/, attested by DM (12/4/64), example: <lhq'etselsxó:s s=wà:yel>, //ʔəq'əc=əlsx'ɛ=á:s swè:yəl//, /'fifty days'/, TIME, attested by DM (12/4/64).
- <lhq'atsesélwet>, ds //ʔq'ɛcəs=əlwət//, NUM ['five garments'], CLO, nca <=élwet> *garments, clothes*, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group.
- <lhq'átseqel>, ds //ʔq'ɛc=əqəl//, NUM ['five containers'], HHG, MC, nca <=eqel> *container(s)*, phonology: consonant merger, ambi-valent stem plus weak-valence suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD, CT, HT, example: <lhq'átseqel shxwélwels>, //ʔq'ɛc=əqəl s=x'əlwəls//, /'five containers'/, (semological comment: the nominal may mean more than just *container* since classified numerals are not followed by semantically redundant nominals), <lhq'átseqel sí:tel>, //ʔq'ɛc=əqəl sí:=təl//, /'five baskets'/, attested by CT, HT.
- <lhq'ó:tses>, ds //ʔq'ɛ[=Aá=]-c=əs//, NUM ['five dollars'], SOC, ECON, PE, nca <=es ~ =ó:s> *dollar(s), round thing, cyclic period, on the face*, (and apparently also) *Indian blanket(s) (as a measure of wealth or payment which function was partly taken over by dollars)*, (<ó-**ablaut triggered by =es suffix**>), phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC, other sources: Boas Scowlitz field notes in APS library <tlk-a'tcses> (macron over a, double underline under e) *five Indian blankets, five dollars*.
- <lhq'atseséyiws>, ds //ʔq'ɛcəs=éy=iws//, NUM ['five (pairs of) pants'], CLO, nca <=áy=iws ~ =éy=iws> *pants*, nca <from =áy ~ =éy> *bark, wool, covering*, nca <+ =íws ~ =ews> *on the body*, phonology: stress-shift, ambi-valent stem, strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group, AD.
- <lhq'atsesíqw>, ds //ʔq'ɛcəs=íqʷ//, NUM ['five fish'], FSH, nca <=íqw> *fish (usually dead)*, phonology: stress-shift, ambi-valent stem, strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by BHTTC.
- <lhq'atssí:ws>, ds //ʔq'ɛcs=í:ws//, NUM ['five birds'], HUNT, EZ, nca <=í:ws> *bird(s) (usu. already caught), on the body, on the skin*, phonology: stress-shift, strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group, also <lhq'atsí:ws>, //ʔq'ɛc=í:ws//, phonology: consonant merger, vowel-loss, attested by EB, example: <lhq'atsí:ws te mó:qwe xwe'í:lxwes.>, //ʔq'ɛc=í:ws tə má:qʷ-ə xʷə=ʔí:-l-əxʷ-əs//, /'He brought five mallards.'/, literally /'it's five (caught) birds the mallard/duck he brings them'/, Elder's comment: "unsure", attested by EB.
- <lhq'átsesmó:t>, ds //ʔq'ɛcəs=má:t//, NUM /'five kinds, five piles (perhaps a loose translation)'/, DESC, nca <=mó:t> *kinds*, (perhaps also) *piles*, phonology: ambi-valent stem can retain stress even before strong valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group.
- <lhq'atses'ó:llh>, ds //ʔq'ɛcəs=ʔá:lʔ//, NUM /'five little ones, five young (animal or human)'/, nca <='ó:llh ~ =ó:llh> *young, offspring*, phonology: ambi-valent stem losing stress before strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group, also <lhq'átsesó:llh>, //ʔq'ɛcəs=á:lʔ//, also /'five young in a litter'/, EZ, phonology: ambi-valent stem retaining stress

even before strong valenced suffix, attested by AD.

<**lhq'atsesòls**>, ds //†q'écəs=áls//, NUM /'five spherical objects, five fruit, five rocks, five balls (five fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant) [AD])/, nca <=òls ~ =òls> spherical objects, fruit, rocks, balls, etc., phonology: stress-shift before strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group, also <**lhq'atsesòls**>, //†q'écəs=àls//, also /'five fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant)/, phonology: stress-shift before strong valenced suffix, attested by AD.

<**lhq'atsesôwelh ~ lhq'atseséwelh**>, ds //†q'écəs=ówə† ~ †q'écəs=éwə†//, NUM /'five canoes belonging to one person, five boats/, nca <=ôwelh ~ =éwelh ~ =ewelh> canoe, boat, vessel, canoe-shaped object, phonology: stress-shift before ambi-valent suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group, AD.

<**lhq'atsesôwes**>, ds //†q'écəs=ówəs//, NUM /'five paddles, (by extension) five paddlers/, nca <=ôwes> paddles, (by extension) paddlers, phonology: ambi-valent stem retaining stress even before strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group.

<**Slhq'átses**>, ds //s=†q'écəs=s//, TIME /'Friday; five o'clock/, NUM, nca <s=...=s (circumfix)> day, hour, cyclic-period, phonology: circumfix, syntactic analysis: nominal, num, attested by Elders Group, IHTTC, AC, ASM ['Friday'], <**Slhq'átses**>, //s=†q'écəs=s//, /'Friday./, semantic environment ['given in answer to the question, stám swàyèl tlówayèl? What day is today?'], usage: , attested by IHTTC, example: <**wetéses te slhéq'á:tses**>, //wə-tés-əs tə s=†əq'é-cəs//, /'when it gets to five o'clock/, attested by AC.

<**lheq'á:tses ~ lheq'átses ~ lhq'á(:)tses**>, NUM ['five'], see *lheq'á wide*.

<**lhéq'e**>, TIME ['is it sometimes?'], see *lhéq'*.

<**lheq'él:exw ~ lhq'él:exw ~ lhq'él:exw**>, EFAM /'know s-th, know s-o/, see *q'á:l*.

<**lheq'elómet**>, EFAM /'know oneself, be confident/, see *q'á:l*.

<**lhéq'elh**>, TIME ['used to'], see *lhéq'*.

<**lhéq'es**>, TIME ['whenever'], see *lhéq'*.

<**lhéq'etselsxà**>, NUM ['fifty'], see *lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t*.

<**lhéq'etselsxále**>, NUM ['fifty people'], see *lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t*.

<**lhèq'etselsxó:s ~ lhéq'etselsxó:s**>, NUM ['fifty dollars'], see *lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t*.

<**lheq'ewílh**>, df //†əq'=əwí†//, DIR ['opposite side of house on inside'], BLDG, lx <=ewílh> perhaps ~ <=ó:lwelh ~ =í(:)lwelh> on the side, possibly root <**lhéq'**> across(?), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**lheq'láts**>, ANAH /'hip, hips/, see *lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t*.

<**lheq'ó:les**>, df //†əq'=á:ləs//, ABFC ['(have) one eye closed'], possibly root <**lhéq'**> across(?), opposite(?), lx <=ó:les> in the eye, on the eye, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**lhéq'qel**>, df //†éq'=qəl//, LAND /'end of a falling section of land, end of a level stretch of land, (head of a creek or island [Elders Group])/, Elder's comment: "doesn't mean way upriver", possibly root <**lhéq'**> across(?), possibly <=qel> cliff, drop in land; in the throat, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb?, nominal?, attested by AD (12/17/79), Salish cognate: poss. Squamish /†éq/ get to the other side (of a body of water) K69:70, also <**slhéq'qel**>, //s=†éq'=qəl//, also /'way upriver/, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75), also <**lheqel ~ lhequl**>, //†əqəl or †éq=əl or most likely

†éq' = qəl//, also /'head of a creek or island'/, possibly <=el> get, become, go, come, phonology: transcription by FM, attested by Elders Group.

<lhéq'tiwél>, ANA /'(have a) wide rump, (wide in the rectum)'/, see lhezq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

<lhéq'tò:ls>, ANA /'(have a) wide forehead'/, see lhezq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

<lhéqw>, free root //†éq'w//, DESC /'wet, be wet'/, WATR, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BHTTC, EB, other sources: ES, JH /†éq'w/ wet, example: <lhéqw te swáyel.>, //†éq'w tə s=wéyəl//, /'It's a wet day.'/, attested by AC, <we'ólwe lhéqw>, //wə=ʔál=wə †éq'w//, /'(It's) too wet., (It's) soaked.'/, attested by EB.

<lhóqwet>, pcs //†ə[=Aá=]q'w=əT//, WATR ['wet s-th'], (<ó-ablaut> derivational), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<lhóleqwet>, plv //†ə[=Aá=][-lə-]q'w=əT//, WATR ['wetting many things'], (<le-> plural), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<lhélqwelhem>, mdls //†əl=əq'w=ə†=əm or better †ə[=lə=]q'w=ə†=əm//, WATR /'wet one's head (sic?), (wet one's bed repeatedly)'/, if the meaning is wet one's head lx <=eqw> on top of the head, on the hair or if the meaning is wet one's bed the root is <lhéqw> wet as here, lx <=elh> young, offspring; bed, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<lhéqw'>, free root //†éq'w or †a[=Aé=]q'w//, BLDG /'it peeled off, comes off'/, semantic environment ['board off house, shingle in storm, bark, dandruff'], EZ, HARV, ABDF, possibly <é-ablaut> resultative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (TM, others), Deming.

<lhéqw'ót>, pcs //†á·q'w=ə[=M2=]T or †əq'w=ə[=Aá·=]T//, rsls, HARV /'peel it (bark off a tree), bark it, (de-bark it), pull it down (of bark, board, etc.), pull it up (of bark, board)'/, probably <ó-ablaut> durative, possibly <metathesis> derivational, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, NP, IHTTC.

<lhéqw'á:ls>, sas //†əq'w=é·ls or †aq'w=é·ls//, HARV ['peel bark (as structured activity)'], (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: possible vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, NP, example: <atselcha lhéqw'á:ls.>, //ʔε-c-ə-l-cε †əq'w=é·ls//, /'I'm going to peel bark.'/, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AD, NP.

<lhólheqw'els>, cts //†á[-C₁ə-]q'w=əls or C₁á·†əq'w=əls//, HARV ['peeling bark'], probably <-R1-> continuative, possibly <R10-> continuative, (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<s'ó:lhq'w'>, str //s=†á·[=M1=]q'w or s=(?)-†ə[=Aá·=][=M1=]q'w//, DESC ['be ragged'], probably <metathesis type 1> resultative or derivational, possibly <ó-ablaut> resultative, phonology: ablaut, metathesis, epenthetic glottal-stop insertion, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC.

<lhq'w'áy>, dnom //†q'w=éy//, CLO ['cedar bark skirt'], literally /'peeled bark =covering'/, lx <=áy ~ =á:y ~ =ey> covering, bark, wool, phonology: zero grade of root due to strong grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).

<slhq'w'á:y>, dnom //s=†q'w=é·y//, HHG ['cedar bark mat'], literally /'peeled bark =bark/covering thing(=)'/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=á:y ~ =áy ~ =ey> bark, covering, wool, phonology: zero grade of root with strong grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group

(4/7/76).

<lhéqw'lhéqw'eqw>, df //C₁əC₂=ʔéq^w=əq^w or ʔəq^w=C₁əC₂=´=əq^w//, ABDF ['(have) dandruff'], literally /'many peeled off in the hair (or) peel off over and over in the hair'/, probably <R3=> or <=R2> plural or iterative or <=R2> characteristic or <=´= (stress-shift)> derivational, lx <=eqw> on top of the head, in the hair, phonology: reduplication, perhaps stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, MED ['medicine for dandruff is a shampoo made from sth'élhp *mock orange* or from pipehomálews *plantain*; sth'élhp leaves foam up when rubbed in the hands briskly with water; willow root shampoo makes hair grow long [like the willow tree]'], attested by Elders Group (9/14/77).

<lhoqw'esá:ls>, sas //ʔə[=Aa=]q^w=əs=é·ls or ʔəq^w=a[=M2=]s=é·ls//, HARV ['peel a tree'], literally /'peel bark around as a structured activity (non-continuative, resultative)'/, ASM ['cedar bark is pulled off vertically by making incisions and pulling up and away, but most other peelable barks are peeled horizontally around the tree (for ex. bitter cherry bark)'], possibly <ó:-ablaut> or **metathesis type 2 resultative**, lx <=es> on the face, round/around, (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<lhqw'íwst>, pcs //ʔq^w=íws=T//, HARV ['peel it off (bark of a tree)'], CLO ['peel it off (clothes)'], lx <=íws ~ =óws ~ =ews> on the skin, on the body, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: zero grade of root with strong grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, NP.

<lhéqw'ewsà:ls>, sas //ʔa[=Aé=]q^w=əws=é·ls//, HARV ['bark-peeler'], ASM ['a stick curved at the end and sharpened'], (<é-ablaut> derivational), lx <=ews> on the skin, (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative device), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<lhéqw'á:ls>, HARV ['peel bark (as structured activity)'], see lhéqw'.

<lhéqw'ewsà:ls>, HARV ['bark-peeler'], see lhéqw'.

<lhéqw'lhéqw'eqw>, ABDF ['(have) dandruff'], see lhéqw'.

<lhéqw'ó:t>, HARV /'peel it (bark off a tree), bark it, (de-bark it), pull it down (of bark, board, etc.), pull it up (of bark, board)'/, see lhéqw'.

<lhéqw'tsesem>, ABFC /'clap one's hands, clap once with hands'/, see lhóqw'et.

<lhét>, bound root, meaning unclear

<lhétxtem>, pcs //ʔét=x=T-ə̃m or ʔét=x=tə̃m//, ABDF ['tremble'], <=x> distributive, (=t purposeful control transitivizer, <=em> passive or <-tem> stative), probable syntactic analysis: transitive verb, passive, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔétx̣m/ tremble (from cold, fear) K67:328, Musqueam /ʔétx̣t/ shake it back and forth Suttles ca1984:ch.7 [p.90].

<lhátxtem>, cts //ʔə[=Aé=]t=x=T-ə̃m//, ABDF /'be trembling, shiver'/, (<á-ablaut> continuative or perhaps resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, passive, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Musqueam /ʔétx̣t/ be shaking it back and forth Suttles ca1984: ch.7 [p.90], example: <lhátxtem tel sxéle.>, //ʔə[=Aé=]t=x=T-ə̃m tə̃-l s=xólə̃//, /'My leg is trembling.'/, attested by EB; found in <lhátxthá:lem.>, //ʔə[=Aé=]t=x=T-é·l(-)ə̃m//, /'I'm shivering.'/, attested by EB, Elders Group with Deming Elders (trip to Mt. Baker).

<lhétemet>, df //ʔétə̃mət//, possibly /'stretched?? (said after giving another word meaning stretched)'/, attested by CT, HT (6/21/76).

<lhétqwá:ls>, WATR ['to boil'], see lhot.

<lhets'á:m>, df //t̥ɛc'ɛ̃·m//, EZ /'weasel, one or both of the following which are in the area: short-tailed weasel and long-tailed weasel'/, ['*Mustela erminea* (fallenda and invicta) and *Mustela frenata* (altifrontalis and nevadensis)'], ASM ['has a black tip on his tail because he got it burnt along with Marten and maybe Squirrel in a story (Elders Group 3/21/79)'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), other sources: ES /s̥t̥ɛc'ɛ̃m/ and JH /s̥t̥ɛc'ɛ̃·m ~ t̥ɛc'ɛ̃·m/ (JH66:5,8,24) weasel, H-T <cletsám> weasel (*Putorius erminea*), also <lhts'á:m>, //t̥ɛc'ɛ̃·m//, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), also <lhts'ám ~ slhets'ám>, //t̥ɛc'ɛ̃m ~ s=t̥ɛc'ɛ̃m//, (<s=> nominalizer), attested by ME (tape 11/21/72), also <slhets'á:m>, //s=t̥ɛc'ɛ̃·m//, (<s=> nominalizer), attested by AD (11/21/72 taped interview), also <slhelhts'á:m>, //s=t̥ɛ̃[=C₁θ̃=]c'ɛ̃·m or s=C₁θ̃=t̥ɛc'ɛ̃·m//, (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <R5= or =R1=> perhaps diminutive, attested by AK (11/21/72 taped interview).

<lhéts'ches>, ABDF /'cut on one's hand, (cut one's finger [EB]'/, see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<lhets'elá:xel>, ABDF ['cut one's arm'], see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<lhéts'emel>, MC /'trimmings (of material), sawdust, shavings'/, see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<lhets'íméls te pítxel>, EZ /'centipede, and poss. millipede'/, see lhts'ímél.

<lhéts'xel>, ABDF ['cut one's foot'], see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<lhew>, possible root, meaning unclear

<slhewó:stel>, df //s=t̥ɛw=á·s=t̥əl//, CLO ['mask'], REL, literally /'nominal cure by shaman on the face device to' or /'nominal be inside s-th hollow on the face device to'/, (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <lhá:w ~ lháw ~ lhew> run away; cure by Indian doctoring or root <lew> be inside something hollow, lx <=ó:s> on the face, lx <=tel> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG, also <slhewómét or slewómét ~ sleqwómét>, //s=t̥ɛw=ámət or s=l̥ɛw=ámət ~ sl̥ɛq'ámət//, also /'mask (any kind for dancing)'/, attested by BJ (12/5/64, old pp.321 and 326).

<Lhewálmel>, PLN /'an old course of the Chilliwack River, now Vedder River'/, see lhá:w.

<Lhewálh>, df //t̥ɛw(=)ɛ̃t̥ or t̥ɛw=θ[=M2=]t̥//, PLN ['creek near Green Point on east side of Harrison Lake'], ASM ['south of Sasquatch Park, there used to be a hatchery on the creek'], possibly root <lháw> cure (of a shaman), heal (by Indian doctoring); run away, possibly <=elh> past tense, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (6/27/78 Boat trip).

<lhewqí:m>, df //t̥ɛw(=)q=í·m//, EB /'short gray bog blueberries with berries in bunches, probably the Canada blueberry also known as velvet-leaf blueberry, this term is for both the fruit and the plant'/, ['probably *Vaccinium myrtilloides*'], ASM ['the berries are said to be smaller than those of mó:lsem, the tall bog blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*); the marsh on the northeast side of the Deas Is. tunnel used to have these blueberries as well as the tall variety (mó:lsem) and wild cranberries (qwemchó:ls); both blueberries were ripe in about Sept. (when the commercial ones come in); the cranberries grow under the blueberries and were ready and biggest just before Christmas though they could be picked any time after the first frost; the blueberries were blue with whitish dust, on average about 32 in. tall (short variety, lhewqí:m) and about 45 in. tall for the tall variety (mó:lsem), both sweet but sort of tart (more than the commercial varieties) and smaller than the store varieties (CC, MLS); blueberry combs were sometimes used for both varieties and Joe Lorenzetto made one one time (JL 8/8/79)'], root meaning unknown but possibly root <lháw> cure (of a shaman), heal (by Indian doctoring); run away if the plant was used for medicine, possibly <=q> (closable container), possibly <=í:m> repeatedly, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group and Deming Elders (9/3/75 trip to Mt. Baker), Elders Group (4/23/80), AC, Clara Campbell and Mary Lou Sepass (5/7/79), other sources: ES /t̥ɛwqí·m/ blueberry, Salish cognate: Squamish /t̥ɛwqím?/ small swamp blueberry W73:40, K69:71, Canada blueberry (*V. myrtilloides*) Bouchard and Turner 1976 ms., and Thompson /t̥uʔqím'/ velvet-

leaf blueberry (*V. myrtilloides*) Turner and Thompson 1973 ms..

<**Lhewqí:m Tl'chás**>, cpds //†əwqí·m ë'cés//, PLN ['Lulu Island'], literally /'small marsh blueberry island/, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80).

<**lhelheqwí:m**>, dmpn //C₁ə=†əw(=)q=í·m//, EB /'smallest gray swamp blueberries, smallest variety of Canada blueberry/, ['*Vaccinium myrtilloides*'], (<**R5**= (or **R4=Aə**=)> diminutive plural), phonology: reduplication, possibly ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group and Deming Elders (trip to Mt. Baker, 9/3/75).

<**Lhewqí:m Tl'chás**>, PLN ['Lulu Island'], see lhewqí:m.

<**lhexwáyíws**>, NUM ['three pants'], see lhí:xw.

<**lhèxwelsxá**>, NUM ['thirty'], see lhí:xw.

<**lhexwelsxáleqel**>, NUM ['thirty containers'], see lhí:xw.

<**lhexwelsxó:s**>, NUM ['thirty dollars'], see lhí:xw.

<**lhexwelhsxó:s**>, NUM ['thirty cyclic periods'], see lhí:xw.

<**lhexwòls**>, NUM ['three fruit in a cluster (as they grow on a plant)'], see lhí:xw.

<**lhéx**>, bound root //†éx stiff//, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /†əx/ spread out; stiff H76:299.

<**slhelháx**>, strs //s=†ə[=C₁əAé=]x//, ABDF ['be stiff (of arm or foot)'], DESC, (<**s**=> stative), (<=**R1**=> resultative or continuative and á-ablaut resultative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT.

<**lhéxtem**>, df //†x=éT=əm or †éx=M1=T=əm or †éx=M1=təm//, ABDF ['stiff (of body)'], possibly <=**ét** or **t**=> purposeful control transitivizer and <=**em**> middle voice or intransitivizer or <=**tem**> participial/stative, possibly <**metathesis**> derivational, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT.

<**slhéxtses**>, stvi //s=†éx=cəs//, ABDF /'(have a) paralyzed hand, game hand/, literally /'be stiff on the hand/, (<**s**=> stative), lx <=**tses**> on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by an elder from Deming or from Elders Group (5/78).

<**slhéxxel**>, stvi //s=†éx=x'əl//, ABDF /'(have a) paralyzed leg, game leg/, literally /'be stiff on the leg/, (<**s**=> stative), lx <=**xel**> on the leg, on the foot, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by an elder from Deming or from Elders Group(5/78).

<**lhéxéyléx**>, incs //†əx=íl=əx'//, [†əx'élíx'], ABFC ['stand up'], literally /'stiff =get/become =upright/, (<=**íl**> get, become, go, come, inceptive), lx <=**ex** or =éx> upright, phonology: possible updrifting on final syllable, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72), IHTTC, other sources: ES /†x'éyləx'/, JH /†əx'ì·ləx/ stand (beside JH /†əx'í·ləx/ standing; found in <**lhéxéyléxlha**>, //†x=íl=éx'-†ε//, /'Stand up./, attested by IHTTC, AC, example: <**lhéxéyléxlha stétis te skw'echóstel**>, //†x=íl=éx'-†ε s=tə[=C₁əAí=]s tə s=k'w'əc=ás=təl//, /'Stand near the window./, attested by IHTTC; found in <**lhéxéyléxalha**>, //†x=íl=éx'-ε†ε//, /'Everybody stand up., (Stand up you guys.)/, syntactic comment: command imperative, attested by IHTTC, example: <**lhéxéyléxlha xwém**>, //†x=íl=éx'-†εx'óm//, /'Stand up, hurry., (Stand up fast.)/, attested by EB.

<**lhéxé:ylex**>, cts //†əx=í[---]=əx'//, ABFC ['standing up'], (<=-:-> continuative), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, other sources: JH /†əx'í·ləx/.

<**Lhxé:ylex**>, ds //†x=í[---]=əx'//, PLN ['Doctor's Point on northwest shore Harrison Lake'], ASM [opposite an area on east side about halfway between Mt. Douglas and a mountain with huge slides down to the water; a rock formation is here that looks like a standing Indian doctor/shaman; the rock was a shaman turned to stone by the Transformer after they had duelled

with their powers; the stone shaman is still painted with red and white Indian paint; Indian travellers left if food offerings so the weather would be calm for their return home; if food was not left, bad storms and winds could arise suddenly; this point is called Státelex in the Douglas dialect of Lillooet, also meaning *standing up*, and the fact it has names in both languages and that there are a number of Halkomelem names south of it, may show that this is the border between Stó:lô and Lillooet territories on the lake', literally /'standing up/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (6/18/75 on boat trip to Port Douglas with Elders Group), source: place names reference file #118.

<lh_xeylexlómet>, ncrs //†x̣=íl=əxʷ=l-áməʔ//, ABFC ['stand up (by oneself)'], (<=l> non-control transitivizer (happen to, manage to, accidentally)), (<-ómet> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lh_xeylexstexw>, caus //†əx̣=íl=éxʷ=sT-əxʷ//, CSTR ['raise it (of a pole)'], literally /'cause it to stand, make it stand/, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<lh_xewélhtel>, CAN /'crosspieces in a canoe, (thwarts)'/, see lhá:x̣ ~ lháx̣.

<lh_xéyléptel>, HHG /'floor, floor mat, floor covering, linoleum, rug'/, see lhá:x̣ ~ lháx̣.

<lh_xéyléx>, ABFC ['stand up'], see lhéx̣.

<lh_xé:ylex>, ABFC ['standing up'], see lhéx̣.

<lh_xeylexstexw>, CSTR ['raise it (of a pole)'], see lhéx̣.

<lh_xôwéstel>, CAN ['boards in a canoe bottom'], see lhá:x̣ ~ lháx̣.

<lh_xew>, bound root //†əx̣ʷ spit out//.

<lh_xewót ~ lh_xwót:t>, pcrs //†əx̣ʷ=ə[=Aá(·)=]T//, ABFC /'spit it out, spit it up/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), (<á-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut or stressed transitivizer, vowel-loss in zero-grade of root, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, JL, NP, Deming, other sources: ES /†x̣ʷá-t/ spit (but JH /†əx̣éʔ/ to spit and /†əx̣èʔ/ spitting); found in <lh_xwót:tlha.>, //†əx̣ʷ=ə[=Aá(·)=]T-†ε//, /'Spit it out./, attested by AC.

<lh_xwélhcha>, ds //†x̣ʷ=é†cε//, ABFC ['to spit'], lx <=élhcha> unclear liquid, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, CT, example: <le lh_xwélhcha te siyólexwe.>, //lə †əx̣ʷ=ə†cε tə si=yáləxʷə//, /'The old man spat., The old man spits./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC.

<lh_xewelhcha>, cts //†ə[·-]x̣ʷ=ə†cε//, ABFC ['spitting'], (<-·-> continuative), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <wiyóth kw'es lh_xewelhchas>, //wə=yáè kʷə-s †əx̣ʷ=ə†cε-s//, /'He's always spitting./, attested by AC, <wiyóth kw'es lh_xewelhchas te siyólexwe.>, //wə=yáè kʷə-s †əx̣ʷ=ə†cε-s tə si=yáləxʷə//, /'The old man is always spitting./, attested by AC.

<slh_xwélhcha>, dnom //s=†x̣ʷ=é†cε//, ANA /'spit, saliva/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, LJ (History tape 34, 4/7/78), example: <we'ólwe qéx̣ te slh_xwélhchas.>, //wə=ʔál=wə qéx̣ tə s=†x̣ʷ=é†cε-s//, /'(He's got) too much spit., (He's got) an awful lot of spit./, attested by AC, <éwechap lamáp hélem tel slh_xwélhcha.>, //ʔéwə-c-εp lε=m-ép h́-ε=m tə-l s=†x̣ʷ=é†cε//, /'Don't you people go to my spit./, usage: pun on place name, attested by LJ (History tape 34, 4/7/78).

<lh_xwlhéxw>, dnom //C₁əC₂=†éx̣ʷ//, EB ['choke cherry'], ['Prunus virginiana'], ASM ['grow in the Tait-speaking area and were and are eaten there, somewhat puckery due to the tannin when eaten raw but one gets used to it'], <R3=> iterative or plural, semological comment: lit. "spit out

repeatedly”, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Tait*, attested by Elders Group.

<**lh_{xw}élqsel**>, ds //ʔx^w=ólqs=əl//, incs, ABDF ['(get/have a) runny nose'], literally /'get spit out on the nose'/, lx <=él(=)qs> *on the nose*, (<=el> *get, become, go, come, inceptive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<**slholh(e)xwélqsel**>, stvi //s=ʔo[=C₁ə=]x^w=ólqs=əl or s=C₁á=ʔx^w=ólqs=əl//, ABDF ['(have) snot hanging from the nose'], (<s=> *stative*), possibly <=R1= or R10=> *continuative or resultative*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**slholh(e)xwélqsel mó:qw**>, cpds //s=C₁á=ʔ(ə)x^w=ólqs=əl má·q^w//, dnom, EZ ['wild turkey'], [*Meleagris gallopavo*], literally /'snot hanging from its nose bird'/ after its snood (red fleshy skin flap growing from the base of the beak and hanging over it), ACL ['(may have been introduced in small numbers in the Stó:lô area or neighboring areas), was introduced into Washington state for ex.'], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75).

<**lhéxwelòw**>, ds //ʔə[=´=]x^w=əlàw//, ANA /'ruptured belly button, ruptured navel'/, literally /'spit out on the belly'/, lx <=elòw ~ =álwes ~ =élwes> *on the belly*, (<-´-> *derivational*), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal??. attested by BHTTC.

<**lhéxwelòw**>, ANA /'ruptured belly button, ruptured navel'/, see lhéxw.

<**lhéxwelhcha**>, ABFC ['spitting'], see lhéxw.

<**lhéxwlhéxw**>, EB ['choke cherry'], see lhéxw.

<**lhéxwót ~ lh_{xw}ó:t**>, ABFC /'spit it out, spit it up'/, see lhéxw.

<**lhe'á**>, df //ʔ(=)əʔé//, TVMO /'go through (somewhere), go via (somewhere), go by way of'/, DIR, possibly <lh=> *use, extract, extract a portion*, possibly <=e'á> *comparative*, possibly a root, phonology: possible compound of prefix and suffix (which can require dummy roots), syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, example: <**ley lhe'á**>, //lə=yə= ʔəʔé//, /'he went through or via someplace'/, literally /'third person past =travelling by/going along go through/via'/, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by EB, <**lí lhe'á kw'eló?**>, //lí ʔəʔé k^wə=lá//, /'Did he go through there?'/, attested by Elders Group, <**tsel yelhe'á kw'e Sq'éwlets.**>, //c-əl yə=ʔ(=)əʔé k^wə s=q'əw=ləc//, /'I went through (via) Scowlitz.'/, attested by Elders Group, <**(ley, lay) lhe'á kw'e Sq'éwlets.**>, //lə=yə=, lə=yə= ʔəʔé k^wə s=q'əw=ləc//, /'He went via Scowlitz (it was out of his way).'/, (semological comment: *le third person past* and *la go* are both possible here), attested by Elders Group, also <**(ley, lay) lhe'á kw'e Sq'ówlets.**>, //lə=yə=, lə=yə= ʔəʔé k^wə s=q'aw=ləc//, attested by NP, DF, Johnny Williams Sr. (all 1/31/79).

<**lhí**>, free root //ʔí//, TIME /'when, (sometimes [EB])'/, CJ, syntactic analysis: conjunction, syntactic comment: not attested without subjunctive subject person markers, attested by EB, Elders Group, LJ (Tait), also /'sometimes'/, attested by EB, <**lhíl, lhíxw, lhís, lhít, lhíp**>, //ʔí-l, ʔí-x^w, ʔí-s, ʔí-t, ʔí-p//, /'when I, when you (sg.), when he/she/it/they (~ sometimes he/she/it/they), when we, when you folks'/, attested by EB, example: <**lhíl lám**>, //ʔí-l lə=m//, /'when I go'/, attested by Elders Group, <**lhíl yó:ys**>, //ʔí-l yá:ys//, /'when I worked'/, attested by Elders Group, <**le qelámthet tel th'ále lhíl ólew le kw'á:y.**>, //lə qəl=ém=èət tə-l è'élə ʔí-l ʔál=əw lə k^wə·y//, /'My heart gets weak when I get too hungry.'/, attested by LJ (Tait, 6/28/78), <**xélh tel s'íles lhíl kw'á:y.**>, //xéʔ tə-l s=ʔíləs ʔí-l k^wə·y//, /'My chest hurts when I get hungry.'/, attested by LJ (Tait), <**wálh me xélh kw'a' sqwálewel lhíxw me p'élh?**>, //(ʔə)wə-ə-əʔ mə xéʔ k^w-əʔ s=q'él=əwəl ʔí-x^w mə p'əʔ//, /'Do you ever feel sorry when you sober up?'/, literally /'does not -yes/no question -past become/get hurt the (abstract) -your

feelings when -you become sober/aware/, attested by Elders Group, <lhéq' me sélts'tem tel s̄xóyes lhíl áxeth.>, //ʔéq' mə səl=lc'=təm tə-1 s=xáyəəs ʔí-1 ʔéxəè//, /'Sometimes my head spins when I lay down./, attested by LJ (Tait), <lhíl ulh lám t'ók'w>, //ʔí-1 ʔuʔ lē=m t'ák'w//, /'It's time for me to go home., when I'm going home/, literally /'when I already go homeward/, (semological comment: lhí in combination with welh ~ ulh (already) appears to form an idiom), attested by Elders Group, <lulh lhís kw'es me p'óp'etl'em.>, //lə=ʔ ʔí-s k'wə-s mə p'á[-C₁ə-]ë'=əm//, /'It was smoking quite a while ago./, literally /'it was already when -it that -nominalizer start/become/get smoking/, (semological comment: lhí in combination with welh ~ ulh (already) again), attested by Elders Group, <lhíxw áxwest kw'e mōkw'ewátes>, //ʔí-x'w ʔéx'w=əs=T k'wə mok'w=əwēt=əs//, /'give everyone equal amounts or equal share/, literally /'when you share (equally) with s-o the (abstract) everyone/, attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<lhík'w ~ lhí:kw'>, free root //ʔík'w ~ ʔí.k'w//, FSH /'to hook, to catch (by horns or thorns), get hooked/, HUNT, HARV, ABFC, (semological comment: the subject of this verb is a semantic patient, thus the translation *to gore* was rejected as its subject is an agent), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<lhékw'á:ls>, sas //ʔək'w=é:ls//, FSH /'hook fish, catch fish (by hook), to gaff-hook fish/, (semological comment: the subject of this verb is a semantic agent), (<á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, also <lhkw'áls>, //ʔk'w=é:ls//, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <le lhkw'áls.>, //lə ʔk'w=é:ls//, /'He's gone gaff-hooking./, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<lhák'w'els>, cts //ʔək'w=é[-M2-]ls or ʔə[-Aé-]k'w=əls//, FSH /'gaff-hooking (all the time, catching a lot)/, possibly <metathesis type 2 or á-ablaut> continuative, possibly if the latter, then <=els> structured activity continuative, phonology: metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<lhílhékw'els>, df //ʔí[-C₁ə-]k'w=əls or C₁í=ʔək'w=əls//, FSH ['gaffing'], possibly <-R1-> continuative, or <R4=> diminutive, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<lhílhékw'els>, df //C₁í=ʔək'w=əls or ʔí[=C₁ə=]k'w=əls//, WV ['a hook for crocheting'], possibly <R4=> diminutive or possibly <=R1=> continuative and probably <=els> device for doing structured activity, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<lhík'w'et>, pcs //ʔík'w=əT//, FSH ['gaff it (a fish)'], ABFC ['hook s-th (by horns)'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, AC, ASM ['gaff it (a fish)'], example: <lhík'w'et te sth'óqwi>, //ʔík'w=əT tə s=è'áq'wí(y)//, /'gaff a fish/, *<tse lhkw'á:ls te sth'óqwi.> I gaffed a fish. rejected by EB, ASM ['hook s-o, hook s-th (by horns)']; found in <lhík'w'ethòm>, //ʔík'w=əT-àm//, /'you got hooked (by its horns), hook you (by horns)/, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by AC.

<lhílhékw'et>, cts //ʔí[-C₁ə-]k'w=əT//, FSH /'catching a fish by hook, hooking s-th, gaffing a fish/, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC.

<Lhílhkw'eleqs ~ Lhílhkw'elqs>, ds //ʔí[=C₁ə=]k'w=əl(ə)qs//, PLN /'Hook-nose, Hook-nose Mountain, Hamersly Hopyard Hill/, ASM ['a mountain or rock shaped like a hook nose several miles west of Agassiz, the "nose" is a bluff right on the Fraser River just downriver from the old Hamersly Hopyards site; the rock was and is now a good dip-net and set-net site used by some Stólô people; near it is an ancient archeological village site (used so long ago no one knew anyone who ever lived there); unclear whether the word is also a body-part insult'], literally /'hook-nose, gaffing

point', (<=R1=> *continuative*), lx <=eleqs> *on the nose, on the point, point of land*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, AK (History tape 34, 4/7/78), AC (1973), Harry Edwards (10/8/64), Elders Group (7/13/77), Wells 1965:23, source: place names reference file #68, also <Lhíhkw'elqs Smámelt>, //ʔí[=C₁ə=]k^w=əlqs s=mé[=C₁ə=]lt//, attested by AK (4/7/78).

<lhékw'qsel>, incs //ʔók^w=qs=əl//, ABDF *'get tripped, to trip'*, lx <=qs> *on the nose, on the point*, (<=el> *get, become, inceptive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group.

<lhékw'tel>, dnom //ʔók^w=təl//, FSH [*'gaff-hook (a large pole-mounted hook)'*], ASM [*'used for sturgeon example'*], lx <=tel> *device to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group (3/15/72, 3/26/75), Deming, AC, BJ (5/64), DM (12/4/64), also *'fish hook (any size)'*, (semological comment: but later only translated as gaff-hook), attested by EB, other sources: ES /ʔók^wtəl/ *gaff*, (also) *hook on the line*.

<lhékw'xel>, ds //ʔók^w=x^yəl//, ABDF [*'to trip'*], literally *'get hooked on the foot or leg'*, lx <=xel> *on the foot, on the leg*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group, AC, example: <xwómxelem qetl'osésu lhékw'xel qetl'osésu (tselq, wets'étl') qetl'osésu lekwxál.>, //x^wə[=Aá=]m=x^yəl=əm qə=ě[']a-s-əs-u ʔók^w-x^yəl qə=ě[']a-s-əs-u (cəl=q, wə=c[']éě[']) qə=ě[']a-s-əs-u lək^w=x^yəl[=Aé=]l//, *'He was running and he tripped and he (fell, suddenly fell) and he broke his leg.'*, attested by AC.

<lhékw'xet>, pcs //ʔók^w=x^yə(l)=T//, ABDF [*'to trip s-o'*], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: consonant-loss (l before =t), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming; found in <lhékw'xetes.>, //ʔók^w=x^yə(l)=T-əs//, *'He tripped somebody.'*, attested by Deming (4/10/80).

<lhíkw'et>, FSH [*'gaff it (a fish)'*], see lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

<lhí:l>, bound root //ʔí:l// (or perhaps //ʔəl//, WV [*'weave'*])

<lhí:lt>, pcs //ʔí:l=T// or perhaps //ʔəl=í:l=T//, WV [*'weave it'*], ASM [*'of a blanket on a loom, of bullrush mat (with special needles), of cedarbark mat, of the bottom (coil) of a basket'*], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/7/76, 3/5/80), Salish cognate: Squamish root /ʔan ~ ʔən(?)/ *weave* and especially /ʔənʔ-t/ *weave (tr.)*, probably also the root for *woman*, W73:286, K67:328-329; the second derivation in Halkomelem would show the cognate vowel with the Squamish cognate and account for the new apparent vowel (root-final el automatically drops before =í:l *inceptive*); the second derivation in Halkomelem also keeps distinct this root (as lhél) from lhí:l *bail* and lhá:l *pull onshore/land a canoe*, example: <lichxw lhí:lt ta' skwéléts?>, //li-c-x^w ʔí:l=T t-εʔ s=k^wóléc//, *'Did you weave the bottom of the basket (the coil)?'*, literally *'did you weave it your bottom coil of basket'*, attested by Elders Group (3/5/80).

<slhá:lí>, dnom //s=ʔé·lí or s=ʔil=é·[=M2=]y or s=ʔí[=Aε=]-l=əy//, HUMC *'woman, female'*, HAT *'(post-adolescent) woman, woman (15 yrs. or older)'*, literally perhaps *'someone that weaves wool/bark'*, EZ [*'female'*], EB [*'female'*], (<s=> *nominalizer, someone to, someone that*), probably root <lhí:l> *weave*, comment: Kuipers 1967 proposes the same root for the word in Squamish, probably <metathesis> *derivational*, probably <=á:y ~ =ey ~ =iy> *bark, wool*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, BJ (5/64), also <slhá:li ~ slháli>, //s=ʔé·li ~ s=ʔéli//, attested by AC, other sources: ES /sʔé·li/ *woman*, H-T <sláli> (macrons on both vowels) *woman*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s=ʔán=əyʔ/ *woman* < root /ʔan ~ ʔən(?)/ *weave* W73:291, K67:290, ASM [*'woman'*], example: <iyómex slháli>, //ʔεy=áməx^y s=ʔéli//, *'(She's a) beautiful woman.'*, attested by AC, <ló:s the slháli.>, //lá:s èə s=ʔéli//, *'The woman is fat.'*, attested by AC, ASM [*'female'*], <slhá:li (the, kw'tha) mél:es>, //s=ʔé·li (èə, k^w=èə) mál-ə-s//, *'(his, her, their) daughter, (his, her, their)*

girl', attested by AC, ASM ['(post-adolescent) woman, woman (15 yrs. or older)'], <xwe slhá:lí>, //x^wə s=lé·lí//, /'become a woman', attested by NP.

<slheli'ál>, df //s=ʔɛli=ʔé!//, EB ['female part of female plant'], (<=ál> part, component), phonology: vowel-shift to schwa due to stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<slhellhá:li>, pln //s=C₁əC₂-lhé·li//, HUMC ['(a lot of) women'], EZ, HAT, (<R3-> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: H-T <silsáli> (macrons over final i and a) *women (collect.)*, also <slhellhá:lí>, //s=C₁əC₂-lhé:lí//, attested by Elders Group.

<slháhlhi>, dmn //s=ʔé[=C₁ə=]li//, HUMC /'little woman, small woman', EZ, (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: consonant-loss?, vowel-loss of e in reduplication due to speed, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<slhelhlíli>, dmpn //s=ʔə[=C₁ə=]líy=C2əC3//, HUMC ['little ladies'], (<=C2əC3 irregular reduplication> plural of diminutive), phonology: irregular reduplication (=C2əC3), reduplication, stress-shift, vowel-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.

<slháhlí>, ds //s=ʔé[=C₁ə=]lí//, EZ /'ladybug, ladybird beetle', ['order Coleoptera, family Coccinellidae'], (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, also <slháhlhi>, //s=ʔé! [=D=]i//, phonology: devoicing, attested by Elders Group (9/8/76).

<slheliyó:llh>, ds //s=lhəli(y)=á·lʔ//, HAT /'girl child, girl (from 5 to 10 years or so)', lx <=ó:llh> child, offspring, young, phonology: vowel initial suffix either shows a root-final y or triggers an allomorph with root-final y (consonant-loss in the unaffixed root, or consonant-addition in the allomorph); vowel-shift to <e> (schwa, /ə/) due to stress-shift, weak-valenced root, strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, other sources: H-T <sisEliátl> (macron on i, umlaut over a) *girl (little)*, and <sisEliátl> (macron on second i, umlaut over a) *little girls (collect.)*, also <q'áq'emi>, //q'é[-C₁ə=]mi//, attested by EB.

<slhelhlíyó:llh>, dmn //s=ʔə[=C₁ə=]li(y)=á·lʔ//, HAT /'girl (from baby to 4 or 5 yrs.)', (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: stress-shift, vowel-shift, consonant-addition?, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by EB, Elders Group.

<lhíhló:ya>, df //ʔí[=C₁ə=]l=á·yɛ or C₁í=ʔ(i)l=á·yɛ//, EZ ['dragonfly'], ['order Odonata'], (perhaps root <lhil> /'weave', semological comment: noting similar behavior of the creature we also call it "devil's darning needle" in English), <R4= or =R1=> diminutive, possibly <=ó:ya> probable variant of <=íya> diminutive, phonology: reduplication, stress-retention on root even with stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/8/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔə-ʔan-áya/ *dragonfly* W73:84, K67:328.

<lhí!>, bound root //ʔí(·)l//, CAN /'bail'/

<lhí:lt ~ lhí!t>, df //ʔí(·)l=T//, CAN /'bail, (bail s-th)', WATR, semantic environment ['canoe, tub, sink, anything large filled with water'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer seems certain, yet the word is not attested in translation as *bail s-th*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb probably, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/25/78), EB.

<lhalhí:lt>, cts //C₁ɛ-ʔí·l=T//, CAN /'bailing', (<R8-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb prob., attested by EB.

<lhí:lthet ~ lhí!thet>, pcrs //ʔí(·)l=T-ət//, CAN /'bailing (a canoe, etc.), bail oneself', (<=et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 4/7/76, 1/25/78), AC; found in <lhí!thettsel.>, //ʔí!l=T-ət-c-ə!//, /'I am bailing.', attested by Elders Group (3/1/72),

example: <tsel lhíthet.>, //c-əl ʰí=T-ət//, /'I bail myself./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), comment: both examples can probably be glossed the same way.

<lhéltel>, dnom //ʰi[=Aʰ=]=təl//, CAN /'a bailer, canoe bailer/, ASM ['made from a folded and tied piece of outer red cedar bark'], (<é-**ablaut**> derivational), lx <=**tel**> device to, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/26/75).

<Lhíhheqey>, df //ʰi[=C₁ə=]q=əy or C₁í=ʰəq=əy//, PLN ['Mt. Cheam'], ASM ['name of a woman in a story who was the wife of Mt. Baker and had three daughters and a dog; they quarrelled and she left him to come to the banks of the Fraser River with her daughters and her dog; all were transformed into mountains; this story is told with names for the daughters by CT, AC, DM, and others'], literally /'glacier /' (according to CT 1973), possibly <=**R1**> meaning uncertain or <R4=> diminutive, possibly <=**ey**> covering (of snow perhaps if glacier is correct literal meaning), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (1973), AC, DM (12/4/64), Elders Group, IHTTC, other sources: Wells 1965:11, 17, 1966 map, literally /'a folk etymology from lhéłqi soak fish or meat or berries (because dried things could be soaked in the lake near the top of Mt. Cheam) is also quite possible but requires the name to originally have been <Lhíhheqey> because there is no plain l in Lhíhheqey/, attested by IHTTC, example: <yeláwel p'éq' te Lhíhheqey.>, //yəl'éw=əl p'əq' tə ʰíʰəqəy//, /'Mt. Cheam is the whitest./, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77).

<lhíhíts'óltsep>, HARV ['sawing wood'], see lhíts' ~ lhíts'.

<lhím>, free root //ʰím//, HARV /'pick berries, pick off (leaves, fruit, vegetables, hops), (pluck off, harvest)/, EB, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), AC, BHTTC, JL, EB, also <lhí:m ~ lhím>, //ʰí:m ~ ʰím//, attested by EB; found in <lhímtsel.>, //ʰím-c-əl//, /'I'll pick (in just a second)./, (semological comment: present tense non-continuative often means imminently, in just a second, about to do something, immediate future), attested by BHTTC, example: <lhímtselcha tlówayél.>, //ʰím-c-əl-cə tlá=wəyél//, /'I will pick (later on) today./, (semological comment: future tense usually means will (later on), not immediate future), attested by BHTTC, <látselcha lhím.>, //lé-c-əl-cə ʰím//, /'I will go pick./, (semological comment: shows the displacement function of the auxiliary lá), attested by BHTTC, <lámtsel lhím.>, //lé=m-c-əl ʰím//, /'I am going to pick./, (semological comment: shows the displacement and auxiliary near future function of auxiliary lám and gives a clue to the function of its =m suffix), attested by BHTTC, <atselcha uw lhím.>, //ʰé-c-əl-cə ʰuw ʰím//, /'I will pick too./, (semological comment: shows ambiguous past/present auxiliary can be used with future as well, also shows uw ~ ew ~ we contrastive function), syntactic comment: these five examples show minimal contrasts in present and future tenses and minimal contrasts in lá, lám and á auxiliaries, attested by BHTTC, <lámtset te Alámex kwsetst lhím te hóps.>, //lé=m-c-ət tə ʰéléməx^y k^w-sə-c-t ʰím tə háps//, /'We're going to the Agassiz area to pick hops./, syntactic comment: note the unusual use of -tst on the subordinate conjunction instead of on the following word; JL's aunt, AC, did this sometimes too, so it may show a family or microdialectal alternative, attested by JL (4/7/78), <chelà:lqwlha kwa te slhíms.>, //cəl'è-l-q^wʰé k^wε tə s-ʰím-s//, /'He was going to pick a lot./, syntactic comment: shows emphatic/intensive use of -qwlha, attested by EB (6/23/78).

<lhí:m>, cts //ʰí[---]m//, HARV /'picking (berries, etc.)/, (<:-> continuative), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group, AC; found in <lhí:mtsel.>, //ʰí[---]m-c-əl//, /'I will start picking./, (semological comment: immediate future meaning of present tense), attested by BHTTC, also /'I pick./, attested by EB, example: <tsel lhí:m.>, //c-əl ʰí[---]m//, /'I'm picking./, syntactic comment: ambiguous past, attested by BHTTC, <atsel lhí:m.>, //ʰé-c-əl ʰí[---]m//, /'I'm picking./, semantic environment ['answer to question, achexw xwe'ít What are you doing?'], syntactic analysis: ambiguous past with auxiliary verb, attested by BHTTC, <tsel lhí:m te

sth'í:m., //c-əl ʔí[---]m tə s=è'í:m//, /'I'm picking berries./, semantic environment ['answer to question, chexw xwe'ít What are you doing?'], attested by Elders Group, <ílhtsel lhí:m.>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl ʔí[---]m//, /'I was picking./, semantic environment ['answer to question, ílhchexw xwe'ít What were you doing?'], attested by BHTTC; found in <lhí:mtsel.>, //ʔí[---]m-c-əl//, /'I'm going to start picking./, (semological comment: immediate future meaning of present tense), semantic environment ['answer to question, xwe'ít:chexw tlówayèl What are going to do today?'], attested by Elders Group (10/20/76), example: <li lhí:m ta swáqeth kw'e skw'ô:lmexw?>, //li ʔí[---]m t-ε s=wéq=əè k'wə s=k'w'ó-lməx'w//, /'Is your husband picking blackberries?/, attested by AC, <ewá:lhchexw lhí:m.>, //ʔəwə-ə-ʔ-c-əx'w ʔí[---]m//, /'Weren't you going to pick?/, (semological comment: perhaps continuative shown in going), phonology: downstepping, attested by EB, <ewétals lhí:m.>, //ʔwə-ʔ-tε-l-s ʔí[---]m//, /'I didn't pick anything./, literally /'it is nothing -my -nominalizer continuative picking./, (semological comment: emphasizes the extended continuous nature of the picking with no results, even though this is not overtly translated), attested by EB, <latst lhí:m.>, //lε-c-t ʔí[---]m//, /'We're going to pick (berries)., Let's pick (berries)., (Let's go picking.)/, syntactic comment: imperative 1p, attested by EB, AC.

<lhemlhí:m>, plv //C₁əC₂=ʔí[---]m//, cts, HARV ['lots of people picking'], (<R3=> plural (agents)), phonology: reduplication, lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhilhím>, dmV //C₁í=ʔím//, HARV /'a small person (old or young) is picking or trying to pick, an inexperienced person is picking or trying to pick, picking a little bit, someone who can't pick well is picking./, (<R4=> diminutive (of agent or action or both)), (semological comment: note that a continuative meaning is also added), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, SP, BHTTC, example: <lhilhím, t'ót'>, //C₁í=ʔím, t'át//, /'She's picking, poor thing./, attested by EB.

<lhémét>, pcs //ʔí[=Aé=]m=əT//, [ʔémət], HARV /'pick s-th, (harvest s-th)/, (<é-ablaut> derivational), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC, example: <txwém lhémetchexw.>, //tx'w=x'ém ʔí[=Aé=]m=əT-c-əx'w//, /'Pick it right away./, syntactic analysis: imperative, attested by BHTTC; found in <lhémétchelcha.>, //ʔí[=Aé=]m=əT-c-əl-cε or ʔí[=Aé=]m=ə[= '=]T-c-əl-cε//, /'I will pick it./, phonology: stress-shift either resultative or merely phonological, (semological comment: possible resultative), attested by BHTTC.

<lhémth'>, df //ʔí[=Aé=]m=è'//, cts, FOOD ['picking food by the fingers before the meal'], (<é-ablaut> continuative), lx <=th'> probably small portion lx as also in <sqwémth' ~ sqwómth'> lump (beside <sqwóm=ecel> hunchback) and in <ew=th'=át> tease s-o (beside <ew=ó(:)l=em> play) and in <lhilhàth'> making fun and <lhilhà(:)th't'> making fun of s-o beside Musqueam /ʔíʔéè'=t/ > make fun of him (because of accident or bad luck) and /ʔé?=it/ > insult him (Suttles ca 1984:14.6.15), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<lhámth't'>, df //ʔí[=Aé=]m=è'=T//, FOOD ['pick food by one's fingers (before a meal)'], (<á-ablaut> derivational, perhaps resultative?), lx <=th'> small portion, (<=t'> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC; found in <lhámth'tes.>, //ʔí[=Aé=]m=è'=T-əs//, /'He picked food by his fingers./, attested by BHTTC.

<lhí:m>, HARV /'picking (berries, etc.)/, see lhím.

<lhímes>, df //ʔím=əs//, CAN /'pull in once with a canoe paddle wide or slow, pull in in turning (a canoe paddling stroke done by a bowman)/, lx <=es> on the face, in the front or bow of a canoe, possibly root <lhím> pick off, (pull off as in harvesting, pluck), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group.

<lhímesem>, mdls //ʔím=əs=əm//, CAN /'pry (a canoe paddling stroke when the canoe is hard to

turn)'], literally perhaps /'pull off on one's bow, pluck on one's bow'/, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (9/10/76).

<lhímesem>, CAN ['*pry (a canoe paddling stroke when the canoe is hard to turn)*'], see lhímes.

<lhíq' ~ lhéq'>, free root //ʰíq' ~ ʰéq'//, TIME /'sometimes, (yes [RM])'/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, LJ (Tait), also /'yes'/, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by RM, may be ultimately analyzable as <lhí>, free root //ʰí//, /'when, (sometimes [EB])'/ + <=q'> /'on something else, within something else'/, see <lhéq'>.

<lhíqʷ>, bound root, meaning unknown

<slhíqʷ>, dnom //s=ʰíqʷ//, ANA /'flesh (human, non-human), meat (of dried fish, animal, or bird)'/, (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: ambi-valent root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 7/27/75), AC, other sources: ES /sʰíyəqʷ/ meat, H-T <sléuq> (macron over e) flesh, example: <ewá:ta a slhíqʷ?>, //ʔəwə=ʰ-ə=tɛ ʔɛ s=ʰíqʷ//, /'Have you got any meat?'/, literally /'is it none your meat'/, attested by AC.

<slheqwéla>, ds //s=ʰíqʷ=éɫɛ or s=ʰi[=Aə=]qʷ=éɫɛ//, ANA ['cheek'], literally /'flesh on the side of the head/beside the ear'/, semantic environment ['of fish, human, animal'], lx <=éla> on the side of the head, beside the ear, possibly <e-ablaut> derivational or possibly merely valence triggered vowel reduction (before high toned/high stressed suffix), phonology: vowel-reduction due to stress-shift, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming.

<slheqwél:es>, ds //s=ʰíqʷ=éɫ.əs or s=ʰi[=Aə=]qʷ=éɫ.əs//, ANA ['gums'], literally /'flesh on the teeth'/, lx <=él:es ~ =elís> on the teeth, phonology: vowel-reduction due to stress-shift, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also <slheqwíl:es>, //s=ʰíqʷ=ə[=M2=]ɫ.əs//, attested by Elders Group (10/8/75), also <slhéqweles ~ slheqwíles>, //s=ʰi[=Aə=]qʷ=əɫəs ~ s=ʰíqʷ=ə[=M2=]ɫəs//, attested by BHTTC, other sources: ES /sʰqʷéɫs/, JH /sʰéqʷɫəs/.

<slhíqwetsel>, ds //s=ʰíqʷ=əcəl//, FSH ['long thin slices of fish removed to dry from slhíts'es (wind-driedsalmon)'], literally /'flesh on the back'/, lx <=etsel ~ =ets ~ =(ew)íts> on the back, phonology: weak-stress valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/11/78).

<lhístélémet>, EFAM /'feel embarrassed and shy because ashamed, be ashamed'/, see lháy.

<lhístexw>, EFAM ['ashamed of s-th'], see lháy.

<lhít'>, bound root //ʰít' pass around to give out//.

<lhít'et>, pcs //ʰít'=əT//, SOC /'pass it around (papers, berries, anything)'/, ECON, TVMO, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by SJ, MV, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʰít'-it/ give it around (esp. gifts at potlatch), distribute (tr.) W73:116, K67:330.

<lhít'es>, ds //ʰít'=əs//, SOC ['pass around to give away (at a dance example)'], ECON, SPRD, lx <=es> dollars, blankets, wealth, round objects, face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhít'est>, pcs //ʰít'=əs=T//, SOC ['pass it around to s-o'], ECON, SPRD, TVMO, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhít'es>, SOC ['pass around to give away (at a dance example)'], see lhít'.

<lhít'est>, SOC ['pass it around to s-o'], see lhít'.

<lhít'et>, SOC /'pass it around (papers, berries, anything)'/, see lhít'.

<lhíts' ~ lhíts:ts'>, free root //ʰíc' ~ ʰí:c'//, ABDF ['get cut'], HARV, FSH, HUNT, MC, phonology: ambi-valent or variable-stress root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, BJ

(12/5/64), example: <lhíts' te s'ó:thes>, //ʰíc' tə s=ʔá·èəs//, /'cut on the face'/, attested by Elders Group.

<slhíts'>, stvi //s=ʰíc'//, ABDF ['be cut'], HARV, FSH, HUNT, MC, (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<Slhílhets'>, ds //s=ʰí[=C₁ə=]c'//, PLN /'old lake above Smith Falls, Smith Falls creek (which enters Cultus Lake at its northeast corner)'/, literally /'place for cutting (of bulrushes for mats)'/, (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R1=> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: <st"-LEET"-lihts> Wells 1965:11 (Smith Falls lake); place names reference file #259; <slah-LEET-lihts> Wells 1965:13 (the creek),

<lhets'á:ls>, sas //ʰ(i)c'=é·ls//, HARV /'to cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (to cut [as structured activity] [Deming])'/, FIRE, (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: zero-grade of variable stress root before strong-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also /'to cut [as structured activity]'/, attested by Deming.

<lhílhets'els>, cts //ʰí[-C₁ə-]c'=əls//, HARV /'sawing wood, cutting wood with a saw'/, FIRE, (<=R1-> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also /'cutting'/, attested by Deming, <lhílhets'els te siyólh>, //ʰí[-C₁ə-]c'=əls tə s=yáʰ//, /'cutting wood (with a saw)'/, attested by EB.

<shxwlhílhets'els>, dnom //sx^w=ʰí[=C₁ə=]c'=əls//, HARV ['saw'], FIRE, TOOL, (<sxw=> nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<lhí:ts'et>, pcs //ʰí·c'=əT//, FSH /'cut s-th (with anything: knife, saw, scythe, etc.), cut s-o'/, HUNT, HARV, FOOD, MC, TOOL, ABDF, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, other sources: ES /ʰí·c'ət/ cut, also <lhíts'et>, //ʰíc'=əT//, attested by Deming, EB, <léwe lhí:ts'et.>, //lówə ʰí·c'=əT//, /'YOU cut it.'/, attested by AC, example: <lhíts'et te máqel (?)>, //ʰíc'=əT tə méqəl//, /'cut the hair'/, comment: speakers unsure if this is the right way to say it, attested by Deming, <le lhíts'etes te qéx smíyeth.>, //lə ʰíc'=əT-əs tə qéx s=méyəè//, /'He cut off lots of meat.'/, attested by EB, <selchím kw'a' stl'í kw'es lhíts'et te sméyets? (?)>, //səlcím k^w-əʔ s=é'í k^wə-s ʰíc'=əT tə s=méyəc//, /'How do you want the meat cut?'/, comment: speakers unsure, dialects: poss. Matsqui or Downriver Halkomelem, attested by Deming (2/22/79), <lhíts'etes te kw'élów.>, //ʰíc'=əT-əs tə k^wélów//, /'He cut the hide.'/, attested by EB, <le lhíts'etem.>, //lə ʰíc'=əT-əm//, /'They cut him., They cut her.'/, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by EB.

<lhíts'elhtset>, bens //ʰíc'-əʰc-əT//, FOOD ['cut something off for s-o'], FSH, HUNT, HARV, MC, (<=elhts> benefactive), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example:

<lhíts'elhtsetchelcha te smíyeth.>, //ʰíc'-əʰc-əT-c-əl-cə tə s=méyəè//, /'I'll cut off some meat for someone.'/, attested by EB, <lhíts'elhtthoméchelcha te sméyeth.>, //ʰíc'-əʰc-T-ámə-c-əl-cə tə s=méyəè//, /'I'll cut off some meat for you.'/, phonology: consonant merger, attested by EB,

<lhíts'elhtthó:xhexw te sméyeth.>, //ʰíc'-əʰc-T-á[=:]x^y-c-əx^w tə s=méyəè//, /'Cut off some meat for me., (Cut off some meat for ME.)'/, phonology: consonant merger, emphatic lengthening, attested by EB.

<lhets'elá:xel>, ds //ʰíc'=əlé·xəl or ʰí[=Aə=]c'=əlé·xəl//, ABDF ['cut one's arm'], literally /'cut on the arm'/, lx <=elá:xel ~ =eláxel> on the arm, possibly <e-ablaut> resultative?, phonology: possible ablaut or vowel-reduction due to stress-shift, strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhéch'elechá:ls>, sas //ʰíc'=ələc=é·ls or ʰí[=Aə=]c'=ələc=é·ls//, HARV /'cut (grass, hay)'/, lx <=elets> on the bottom, (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), possibly <é-ablaut> resultative??. phonology: ablaut or perhaps vowel-reduction due to stress-shift to strong-valenced

final suffix, then epenthetic re-stressing of first syllable (since the first three syllable would be unstressed)--this would work something like sentence-stressing changes--it may in fact be sentence-stress since the form was only obtained in a sentence; additional evidence that this is not derivational ablaut may be provided by the continuative form which has the original root vowel unchanged (see below), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <lhéch'elechá:ls te só:xwel (.)>, //ʔíc' =ələc=é·ls tə sá·xʷəl//, /'to cut the hay, (He cuts the hay.)/, attested by Elders Group (5/5/75).

<lhílhech'elchá:ls>, cts //ʔí[-C₁ə-]c' =ələc=é·ls (sic for ʔí[-C₁ə-]c' =ələc=əls)//, HARV /'cutting (grass, hay)/, (<-R1-> continuative), (<=á:ls (sic for =els) structured activity continuative)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <lhílhech'elchá:ls te só:xwel.>, //ʔí[-C₁ə-]c' =ələc=əls tə sá·xʷəl//, /'(He's) now cutting the hay./, literally /'he's cutting on the bottom as a structured activity the grass/, attested by Elders Group.

<lhíts'élqsel>, ds //ʔ(i)c' =əlqsel//, ABDF /'cut off the tip of one's nose', literally /'cut on the (tip of the?) nose/, lx <=élqsel> on the (tip of the) nose, phonology: vowel-loss due to stress-shift to strong-valenced suffix, (semological comment: the form =əlqsel seems to mean the tip of the nose rather than just the nose, this could be a feature of the initial =él or the final =el, or could just be due to the semantic environment), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhéts'emel>, ds //ʔi[=Aé]=c' =əməl//, MC /'trimmings (of material), sawdust, shavings/, literally /'cut-off part, cut-off portion/, possibly <é-ablaut> resultative? or lhéts' allomorph, lx <=emel ~ =ómél> part, portion, member, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IH TTC.

<lhíts'eqwem>, mdls //ʔíc' =əqʷ =əm//, ABFC /'cut one's hair', lx <=eqw> on the hair, on the top of the head, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<slhíts'es>, dnom //s=ʔíc' =əs//, FSH /'wind-dried opened and scored salmon', ASM /'left on skin, kept open with spreading sticks, hung by the sticks on roofed wind-drying racks in drier windy areas such as the Fraser River canyon; not all types of salmon can be wind-dried well, some are better smoked or salted', literally /'something cut/sliced on the face/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=es> on the face, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, MH (Deming), also <shxwllhíts'es>, //sxʷ=ʔíc' =əs//, attested by EB, example: <lalh kwélem kw'e slhíts'es.>, //lɛ-ʔ kʷəl =əm kʷə s=ʔíc' =əs//, /'Go get some wind-dried fish./, attested by MH, <tseł thá:yem te shxwllhíts'es.>, //c-əl èi[=Aé]=y =əm tə sxʷ=ʔíc' =əs//, /'I'm making [wind-]dried fish./, attested by EB.

<lhilhts'óltsep>, cts //ʔi[-C₁ə-]c' =əlcəp//, HARV /'sawing wood', FIRE, (<-R1-> continuative), lx <=óltsep> firewood, wood, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss due to stress-shift to strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhíts'ó:ythel>, ds //ʔ(i)c' =á·yèl//, ABDF /'cut on the mouth', ASM /'prob. about the lips, chin, or jaw', lx <=ó:ythel> on the lip, on the chin, on the jaw, phonology: zero grade of root, vowel-loss due to stress-shift to strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhéts'ches>, ds //ʔi[=Aé]=c' =cəs//, [ʔíc' èis], ABDF /'cut on one's hand, (cut one's finger [EB])/, literally /'cut on the hand/, (<é-ablaut> resultative?), lx <=tses ~ =ches> on the hand, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group, also /'cut one's finger/, attested by EB.

<shxwllhíts'tses>, dnom //sxʷ=ʔi[=Aé]=c' =cəs//, [šxʷʔíc' cis], ABDF /'a cut on the hand', (<shxw=> nominalizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, example: <mí iy'áyel tel shxwllhíts'tses.>, //mí C₁əC₂=ʔéy =əl təl-1 sxʷ=ʔi[=Aé]=c' =cəs//, /'The cut on my

hand got well./, literally /'get/become better my cut on the hand'/, attested by EB.

<lhéts'xel>, ds //ʔi[=Aé·=]c' =x'əl//, ABDF ['cut one's foot'], literally /'cut on the foot, cut on the leg'/, (<é-*ablaut*> *resultative?*), lx <=xel> *on the foot, on the leg*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<lhá:ts'tel>, dnom //ʔi[=Aé·=]c' =təl//, TOOL ['knife'], literally /'thing to cut with'/, (<á-*ablaut*> *derivational*), lx <=tel> *device to, thing to*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), AD, also <lháts'tel>, //ʔi[=Aé·=]c' =təl//, attested by BJ (5/64), Elders Group, example: <s'eléqs te lhá:ts'tel>, //s=ʔəl=éqs tə ʔi[=Aé·=]c' =təl//, /'point of a knife'/, attested by DM (12/4/64), <s'iyó:ths te lhá:ts'tel>, //s=ʔəy=á-è-s tə ʔi[=Aé·=]c' =təl//, /'the sharp edge of a knife'/, attested by DM (12/4/64), <alétsa te lhá:ts'tel?>, //ʔəlécə tə ʔi[=Aé·=]c' =təl//, /'Where's the knife?'/, attested by AD.

<lhà:ts'telálá>, ds //ʔi[=Aé·=]c' =təl=éíé//, TOOL /'handle of a knife, knife-handle'/, (<á-*ablaut*> *derivational*), lx <=álá> *container of*, phonology: ablaut, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<lhets'ímél>, df //ʔíc' =ə[=M2=]m(=)əl or ʔ(i)c' =ím=é//, PE ['comb (for hair)'], HHG, possibly <metathesis> *derivational*, possibly <=em> *intransitivizer, verbalizer or middle voice*, possibly <=ím> *repeatedly*, possibly <=el> *get, become, come, go, inceptive*, possibly <=els> *device to*, (but <=els> would require an ad hoc loss of final s), possibly root <lhíts'> *cut*, phonology: possible metathesis, possible consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group, DM (12/4/64).

<lhets'íméls te pítxel>, cpds //ʔəc' ímél-s tə pít=x'əl//, EZ /'centipede, and poss. millipede'/, ['class Chilopoda and poss. class Diplopoda'], literally /'comb of the salamander'/, (<-s> *third person possessive pronoun*), syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), possessive, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76).

<lhíts'elhtset>, FOOD ['cut something off for s-o'], see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<lhíts'eqwem>, ABFC ['cut one's hair'], see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<lhí:ts'et>, FSH /'cut s-th (with anything: knife, saw, scythe, etc.), cut s-o'/, see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<lhiwí:ws>, df //ʔə[=Ai=]w=í·ws or ʔəw=í·ws//, CLO ['petticoat'], probably root <lháw> *run away* (probably due to the fact that petticoats tend to swing in unauthorized directions and have to be pushed down often), lx <=í:ws> *on the body*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<lhí:xw>, free root //ʔí·xʷ//, NUM ['three'], syntactic analysis: num, attested by BJ (5/64), NP (12/6/73), CT (9/5/73), AC, also <lhíxw>, //ʔíxʷ//, attested by AC, other sources: ES and JH /ʔí·xʷ/, example: <lhí:xw s(y)iló:lém>, //ʔí·xʷ s=yilá·l=əm//, /'three years'/, phonology: updrifting, attested by AC, <ó:pel qas kw'e lhí(:)xw>, //ʔá·pəl qə-s k'wə ʔí(·)xʷ//, /'thirteen'/, literally /'ten and the (remote, abstract) three'/, attested by AC, also <ó:pel qas te lhí:xw>, //ʔá·pəl qə-s tə ʔí·xʷ//, literally /'ten and the (unmarked) three'/, attested by CT (9/5/73), <ts'kw'éx qas té lhí:xw>, //c' =k'wəxʷ qə-s tə ʔí·xʷ//, /'twenty-three'/, literally /'twenty and the three'/, attested by CT (9/5/73).

<lhelhíxw ~ lhíxw>, ds //C,ə=ʔíxʷ ~ ʔíxʷ//, NUM ['three things'], nca <R5=> *things*, nca possibly an old *distributive* (see <xexé'óthel> *four to each* also with <R5=>), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: num, attested by IHTTC.

<lhxwá:le ~ lhxwále>, ds //ʔixʷ=é·lə ~ ʔixʷ=élə//, NUM ['three people'], SOCT, ASM ['includes sasquatches'], nca <=á(:)le> *people*, phonology: vowel-loss due to stress-shift to strong valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group, AC; found in <lhxwálechet>, //ʔixʷ=élə-

- c-əʈ//, /'(There's) three of us./, literally /'we are three people/, phonology: updrifting of stress/tonal to last vowel before suffix of main verb subject suffix (also noted on object pronoun affixes in this position), attested by AC, example: <lhxwá:le sásq'ets>, //ʔxʷ=é·lə sésq'əc//, /'three sasquatches', Elder's comment: "EB's grandmother told a story of three sasquatches and another one about four sasquatches", attested by Elders Group (1/30/80).
- <lhelhxwále>, dmpn //C₁ə=ʔxʷ=é·lə//, NUM ['three little people'], SOCT, (<R5=> diminutive plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: num, attested by IHTTC.
- <lhxwálews>, ds //ʔxʷ=é·ləws//, NUM ['three leaves'], EB, nca <=álews> leaf, leaves, phonology: zero-grade root, perhaps allomorph before strong-valenced suffix, perhaps vowel-loss due to stress-shift to suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD.
- <lhxwáléws>, ds //ʔxʷ=é·ləws//, EB ['vanilla leaf'], ['Achlys triphylla'], literally /'three leaves (since each leaf is trifoliate)/, ASM ['leaves hung up to scent the house (with a vanilla-like scent)'], nca <=áléws> leaf, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/29/77), also <lhxwálews>, //ʔxʷ=é·ləws//, attested by AD.
- <lhxwá:lth'ts>, df //ʔxʷ=é·lè'c//, NUM ['third month since'], TIME, nca <=á:lth'ts> meaning uncertain, affix not attested elsewhere, possibly month/moon, syntactic analysis: nominal?, num?, attested by AK (in IHTTC).
- <lhxwá:lh>, ds //ʔxʷ=é·ʔ//, NUM /'three times, thrice', TIME, nca <=á:lh> times, occasions, phonology: zero-grade of root, either allomorph or phonological rule of vowel-loss due to stress-shift to strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC, also <lhxwá:lh>, //ʔxʷ=é·ʔ//, attested by Elders Group.
- <lhxwá:lh>, ds //ʔxʷ=é·ʔp//, NUM ['three trees'], EB, nca <=á:lh> tree, plant, phonology: zero-grade of root, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group.
- <lhxwámeth'>, ds //ʔxʷ=é·məè'//, NUM /'three ropes, three threads, three sticks, three poles, (three long narrow objects)/, EB, MC, nca <=ámeth'> long narrow object, pole, stick, rope, thread, phonology: zero-grade of root, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD.
- <lhxwá:wtxw>, ds //ʔxʷ=é·wtxw//, NUM /'three houses, (three buildings)/, nca <=á:wtxw> building, house, phonology: zero-grade of root, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group.
- <Lhelhxwáyeleq>, df //C₁ə=ʔxʷ=é·yələq//, PLN ['Three Creeks Mountain'], ASM ['mountain at east end of Seabird Island, i.e., Mt. Hicks or Bear Mt., probably Mt. Hicks since this is probably the mountain which Silhíxw flows down from Hick's Lake and Silhíxw is a creek with three tributaries; the mountain in question can be seen heading east on Haig Highway where the last road with a stop sign joins Haig Hwy. from the north; if one stops there and faces north, the last mountain at the east end of Seabird Is. is Lhelhxwáyeleq'], literally /'three creeks', (<R5=> derivational possibly diminutive plural), lx <=áyeleq ~ =áyeq ~ =oyeq> creeks (compare <St'ít'xoyeq> (another place name, lit. little forks in a creek)), phonology: reduplication, zero-grade of root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (8/30/77), source: place names reference file #253.
- <lhewáyiws>, ds //ʔəxʷ=é·y=iws//, NUM ['three pants'], CLO, nca <=éy=iws> pants, phonology: schwa-grade of root, vowel-change due to stress-shift to strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD.
- <lhèxwelsxá>, ds //ʔi[=Aə=]xʷ=ə·lsx'é//, NUM ['thirty'], probably <è-ablaut> derivational, nca <=elsxá ~ =elhsxá> tens, times ten, phonology: possible ablaut or schwa-grade of root + secondary stress returned to root, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), MC (9/5/73), also <lhèxwelhsxá>, //ʔi[=Aə=]xʷ=ə·ʔs'é//, attested by DM (12/4/64), CT (9/5/73), others.
- <lhewelhsxó:s>, ds //ʔəxʷ=ə·ʔsx'ε=á·s//, NUM ['thirty cyclic periods'], nca <=ó:s> cyclic period, dollars, blankets, on the face, phonology: ablaut, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, attested

- by DM (12/4/64), example: <lhewlwsxó:s swà:yel>, //ʔəx^w=əʔs^yé=á·s s=wè·yəl//, /'thirty days'/, attested by DM (12/4/64).
- <lhewlwsxó:s>, ds //ʔi[=Aə=]x^w=əlsx^yé=á·s//, NUM ['thirty dollars'], ECON, nca <=ó:s> dollars, cyclic periods, on the face, phonology: ablaut, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75), AC (11/30/71).
- <lhewlwsxále>, ds //ʔx^w=əʔsx^yé=élə//, NUM ['thirty people'], SOCT, nca <=ále> people, phonology: zero-grade of root, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).
- <lhewlwsxáleqel>, ds //ʔi[=Aə=]x^w=əlsx^yé=éləqəl//, NUM ['thirty containers'], MC, nca <=áleqel ~ =eqel> container, phonology: ablaut, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD.
- <lhíxweqel>, ds //ʔíx^w=əqəl//, NUM ['three containers'], MC, nca <=eqel> containers, phonology: strong-grade root with weak-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD.
- <lhíxweqw>, ds //ʔíx^w=əq^w//, NUM ['three fish'], FSH, nca <=eqw> fish; on top of the head, on the hair, phonology: strong-grade root with weak-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by BHTTC.
- <lhí:xwes>, ds //ʔí·x^w=əs//, NUM /'three dollars, three tokens of wealth, three blankets (Boas), three cyclic periods'/, ECON, nca <=es ~ =ó:s> dollars, blankets, wealth, cyclic periods, on the face, phonology: strong-grade root with weak-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC, ASM ['three tokens of wealth'], example: <lhíxwes kwóte ~ lhíxw kwóte>, //ʔíx^w=əs k^wátə ~ ʔíx^w k^wátə//, /'three quarters, seventy-five cents'/, attested by Deming, <lhíxwes mít ~ lhíxw mít>, //ʔíx^w=əs mít ~ ʔíx^w mít//, /'three bits, three dimes, thirty cents'/, attested by Deming, ASM ['three cyclic periods'], <lhíxes kwóte>, //ʔíx^w=əs k^wátə//, /'third quarter moon, gibbous moon'/, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), ASM ['three Indian blankets, three dollars'], <lhíxwes>, //ʔíx^w=əs//, /'three Indian blankets, three dollars'/, source: <tléqus> (macron over e) Boas Scowlitz field notes--APS Library.
- <lhwxíws>, ds //ʔx^w=íws//, NUM ['three birds'], HUNT, nca <=íws> on the body; bird, phonology: zero-grade of root with strong-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77).
- <lhixwmó:t>, ds //ʔix^w=má:t//, NUM /'three kinds, three piles of things'/, MC, nca <=mó:t ~ =mò:t> kinds, piles of (different) things, phonology: full-grade root plus full grade suffix., syntactic analysis: num, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group.
- <lhewòls>, ds //ʔi[=Aə=]x^w=àls//, NUM ['three fruit in a cluster (as they grow on a plant)'], HARV, nca <=òls ~ =ó:ls> fruit, spherical objects, rocks, balls, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD.
- <lhwxó:lh>, ds //ʔx^w=á·ʔ//, NUM /'three canoes, three wagons, three conveyances (any form of transportation), three boats'/, CAN, TVMO, nca <=ó:lh ~ =ôwelh ~ =áwelh> canoe, conveyance, phonology: zero-grade of root with strong-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Deming, also <lhewôwelh>, //ʔi[=Aə=]x^w=ówəʔ//, also /'three canoes, three boats'/, attested by AD.
- <lhwxô:wes>, ds //ʔx^w=ó·wəs//, NUM /'three paddles, three paddlers'/, CAN, nca <=ô:wes> paddle, paddlers, phonology: zero-grade of root with strong-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group.
- <slhíxws>, ds //s=ʔíx^w=s//, NUM /'three o'clock (< the third hour); Wednesday (< the third day)'/, TIME, nca <s=...=s> (circumfix) day of the week; o'clock prob. related to <=es ~ =ó:s> cyclic period, phonology: circumfix, syntactic analysis: num, nominal, attested by Elders Group, Deming,

SJ, also <slhí:xws>, //s=ʰí·xʷ=s//, attested by AC, <wetéses te slhí:xws>, //wə-tə́s-əs tə s=ʰí·xʷ=s//, /'when it gets three o'clock'/, attested by AC, example: <wets'ímél te slhí:xws.>, //wə=c'ím=əl tə s=ʰí·xʷ=s//, /'(It's) nearly three o'clock.'/, literally /'contrastive= nearly =get/become the third hour'/, attested by Deming, <yíyelow te shí:xws.>, //C₁í=yə́ləw tə s=ʰí·xʷ=s//, /'(It's) past three o'clock.'/, Elder's comment: "as close as the Stó:lô got to minutes", attested by SJ (1/20/77).

<Sílhxw>, df //s(=)í=ʰí·xʷ//, PLN /'creek from Hicks Lake [sic? from Deer Lake] that's actually three creeks all leaving from the lake, probably Mahood Creek, (also Hick's Mountain [LJ])'/, ASM ['Mahood Creek enters and leaves Deer Lake (the only lake on Hicks Mountain in the right area) and also has a tributary after it leaves and before it joins Johnson Slough; the place name Qwôhóls is sometimes identified as Mahood Creek but from its meaning it could well be Johnson Slough instead'], probably <s=> nominalizer, probably <ye=> travelling by, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by LJ (Tait)(visiting IHTTC), source: place names reference file #190, also /'also Hick's Mountain'/, attested by LJ (8/79 tape by AD).

<lhíxweqel>, NUM ['three containers'], see lhí:xw.

<lhíxweqw>, NUM ['three fish'], see lhí:xw.

<lhí:xwes>, NUM /'three dollars, three tokens of wealth, three blankets (Boas), three cyclic periods'/, see lhí:xw.

<lhixwmó:t>, NUM /'three kinds, three piles of things'/, see lhí:xw.

<lhíx>, ds //ʰε[=Aí=]x̣ or ʰíx̣//, REL /'to paint red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.)'/, SPRD, IDOC, ASM ['may include other colors (white is used rarely on spirit dancers), but red and black are the usual colors, they signify different powers or different quests, red is usually more powerful and is used by more ritualists'], semantic environment ['Indian religious participant or ceremony'], (<í-ablaut> derivational, perhaps resultative?), phonology: ablaut, probably not a separate root, (semological comment: probably a derived root since painting of the kind done here is done by spreading colored grease on the skin and root lháx̣ is spread), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<lhíxesem>, mdls //ʰε[=Aí=]x̣=ə́s=ə́m//, REL /'paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.)'/, SPRD, IDOC, lx̣ <=es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<lhíxet>, pcs //ʰε[=Aí=]x̣=ə́T//, REL /'spread red or black paint on s-th(?)/s-o'/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<lhíx̣>, REL /'to paint red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.)'/, see also lhá:x̣ ~ lháx̣.

<lhíxesem>, REL /'paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.)'/, see lhá:x̣ ~ lháx̣.

<lhíxet>, REL /'spread red or black paint on s-th(?)/s-o'/, see lhá:x̣ ~ lháx̣.

<lhíyó:qwt>, df //ʰiyá·qʷt//, TIME /'be last, be behind, after'/, TVMO, PLAY, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, example: <mí: lhíyó:qwt.>, //mí: ʰiyá·qʷt//, /'He came in after., He came in behind.'/.

<yelhyó:qwt>, mos //yə́=lyhá·qʷt//, TIME /'be last (in travelling), be behind (in travelling)'/, (<ye=> in travelling, in motion, along), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, also <ilhyóqwt>, //yə́=ʰiyáqʷt//, also /'hind, behind'/, example: <yelhyó:qwt te Bill.>, //yə́=ʰiyá·qʷt tə́ Bill//, /'Bill is behind., Bill is last.'/, attested by EB, <yelhyó:qwt kwes xwe'í.>, //yə́=ʰiyá·qʷt k'ə́-s

x^wə=ʔí//, /'He arrived last., He came in last./, attested by EB, <yelhyó:qwt te ts'q'éyx músmes.>, //yə=lyá-q^wt tə c^w=q'íx músməs//, /'The black cow was behind., The black cow was last./, attested by EB, <ilhyóqwt te sxéles.>, //yə=ʔyáq^wt tə s=x'élə-s//, /'the hind leg/, literally /'is behind, hind the its leg/, attested by EP, EB (both in BHTTC).

<lhkw'ámô(w)s ~ lhkw'ámô:s>, ANA [pulse], see slhák^wem.

<lhkw'íwel:exw>, EFAM /'startled s-o, (excited s-o [Elders Group 3/2/77])/, see lhó:kw' ~ lhók^w'.

<lhílmelh>, df //ʔ(=)líməʔ//, PRON /'it is us, we are the ones, we ourselves/ (compare <lh=wélep> it is you folks, you yourselves and possibly <ôwé=ta=lh> nobody), syntactic analysis: pronominal verb/verbal pronoun, attested by AC, example: <lhílmə̀lcha o eyálewet.>, //ʔlíməʔ-cə ʔa ʔəy=éləw=əʔT//, /'We'll do it ourselves./, attested by AC, <txwoye lílmelh á:lmelh.>, //tx^w=áyə líməʔ ʔa[=Aé.=]lm=əʔ//, /'We're the babysitters./, literally /'it's only us ourselves waiting for =children/, attested by AD (1/19/79).

<talhlílmelh>, ds //tə=ʔlíməʔ//, PRON /'we, us/, (<ta=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: inp, syntactic comment: <ta=> nominalizer <te> demonstrative article originally, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), others (compare <ta=lh=wélep> you (pl.), you folks, <ôwé=ta> it's nothing, it's no-one, and <ôwé=ta=lh> it's nobody (<ôwé> it's not)), other sources: ES /təʔlíməʔ/ we, example: <welóy talhlílmelh>, //wə=láy tə=ʔlíməʔ//, /'just us, only us/, attested by AC, <lóy talhlílmelh lám kw'e táwn.>, //láy tə=ʔlíməʔ lə=m k^wə təwn//, /'We (exclusive) are going to town., It's only us that's going to town./, attested by AC.

<tí'elhlílmelh>, ds //ě'ə=ʔlíməʔ//, PRON /'us (nominalized object of preposition), to us, with us/, (<tí'e=> nominalized object of preposition), syntactic analysis: independent object of prepositional verb, syntactic comment: tí'e= nominalized object of preposition derives originally from tí' a demonstrative article which is sometimes used before nominals as a generic preposition plus article, attested by AC, EB, Elders Group, example: <stetís tí'elhlílmelh.>, //s=C₁ə=tə[=Aí=s]s ě'ə=ʔlíməʔ//, /'She's close to us./, attested by AC, <ístexwchxw ó í tí'elhlílmelh.>, //ʔí=sT-əx^w-c-x^w ʔá ʔí ě'ə=ʔlíməʔ//, /'You leave it with us./, attested by EB, <óxwestchexw telí tí'elhlílmelh.>, //ʔáx^wəs=T-c-əx^w telí ě'ə=ʔlíməʔ//, /'Give it to him from us./, attested by Elders Group.

<lhók>, free root //ʔák//, HHG [clock], TIME, syntactic analysis: nominal, borrowed from English [kʔák] clock, attested by Elders Group.

<lhó:kw' ~ lhók^w'>, free root //ʔá.k^w ~ ʔák^w//, ABFC [to fly], TVMO, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), EB, other sources: ES /ʔá.k^w/, example: <latsel lhók^w'>, //lɛ-c-əl ʔák^w//, /'I'm going to fly./, attested by AC, <me lhók^w' telí kw'e chókw tí'ésu íkw'elò kwes thiyéltxwem.>, //mə ʔák^w telí k^wə cák^w ě'ə=s=u ʔí=k^wə=là k^w-s-əs ěiy=óltx^w=əm//, /'He flew from far away and he makes his home here./, usage: used for literal flight but sometimes also metaphorical as when a person moved from a long distance away but didn't take a plane, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Nooksack //ʔok^w//, <lhokw'> to fly.

<lhólhek^w'>, cts //ʔá[-C₁ə-]k^w//, ABDF [flying], TVMO, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group.

<lhólhek^w' stim:ót>, cpds //ʔá[-C₁ə-]k^w stim-ót//, CAN [airplane], TVMO, literally /flying steamboat, flying motor/, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by NP (9/30/75), also <lhólhek^w'>, //ʔá[-C₁ə-]k^w//, literally /flying/, syntactic comment: probably is relativized by the article required before all words used as nominals, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), compare Nooksack [æy ʔoq^w snóx^wɪʔ] /ʔæy ʔók^w snóx^wɪʔ/ airplane (lit. "flying canoe")(PF:GS cards 2.177 has the phonetic transcription given).

<Lhó:kw'eláləxw ~ Lhó:kw'elələxw>, df //ʔá.k^w=əléləx^w ~ ʔá.k^w=ələləx^w//, N /'name of Dan Milo's

father, Milo', Elder's comment: "it means the one who flew here from the east and dropped pretty close to where we are", lx <=**elálexw** ~ =**álexw**> *male personal name ending* (compare <**hil=á:lxw**> *autumn*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64), DM (12/5/64), Salish cognate: Musqueam /=**é·nx**^w ~ -**é·nəx**^w ~ -**énəx**^w/ *fish, fish run, (season?)* Suttles ca 1984:14.5.22.

<**lhkw'í:wel**>, ds //**ʔok**^w=**í·wəl**//, EFAM [*'surprise'*], lx <=**í:wel**> *mind, insides, in the insides*, phonology: vowel-reduction due to stress-shift to strong-grade of suffix, in comparison with the following resultative form, it seems that the controlling environment of the vowel-reduction may be immediately adjacent to stressed affix; in the resultative form reduplication intervenes and allows the root vowel to stay unreduced, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).

<**lholhek'íwel** ~ **lholhk'íwel**>, rsls //**ʔa**[=**C₁ə**]=**k**^w=**íwəl**//, EFAM [*'be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed'*], (<=**R1**=> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss in one variant, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, HT.

<**slholhek'íwel** ~ **slholhek'í:wel**>, strs //**s**=**ʔá**[=**C₁ə**]=**k**^w=**í(·)wəl**//, EFAM [*'be dumbfounded, be surprised, be stupified, be speechless'*], (<**s**=> *stative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, example: <**alsu slholhek'íwelò; ówétal slhéq'elexw xwe'í:tes kw'els sqwà:l; alsu halq'emé:yem.**>, //**ʔəl-s-u s=ʔa**[=**C₁ə**]=**k**^w=**íwəl-à**; **ʔowə**=**í·tə-l s=ʔə=q'əl=l-əx**^w **x^wə**=**ʔí·t-əs k^wə-l-s s-q^wə-l**; **ʔəl-s-u hɛ=lq'əm=íl=əm**//, [*'And so, stupified, I didn't know what I was going to say; so I spoke Halkomelem.'*], literally [*'so I am dumbfounded -just; it is nothing -my knowledge of it where it is going -it the (abstract)/what -I -nominalizer speak; so I speak Halkomelem'*], attested by AC (text 11/10/71).

<**lhkw'íwel:exw**>, ncs //**ʔak**^w=**íwəl=l-əx**^w//, EFAM [*'startled s-o, (excited s-o [Elders Group 3/2/77])'*], (<=**l**=> *non-control transitivizer (accidental, happen to, manage to)*), (<=**exw**> *third person object*), phonology: consonant merger (l+l > l:), vowel-loss or zero-grade of root before strong-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80), also [*'excited s-o'*], attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).

<**Lhó:kw'elálexw** ~ **Lhó:kw'elálèxw**>, N [*'name of Dan Milós father, Milo'*], see **lhó:kw'** ~ **lhókw'**.

<**lhóleqwet**>, WATR [*'wetting many things'*], see **lhéqw**.

<**Lhó:leqwet**>, df //**ʔá**·[=**lə**]=**q**^w(=**ə**)**əT**//, PLN [*'Bare Bluffs, a steep slope on the west side of Harrison Lake'*], ASM [*'steep 45-60 degree slope with comparatively few trees, high and massive, sliding right into the lake, from map comparison the location would be the slopes between a point opposite the north end of Long Island Bay and (north to) Mystery Creek; it's located west of Long Island in Harrison Lake'*], literally [*'bare bluffs'*], PLN [*'a nice place near Morris Creek on the (right?) side of Harrison River [IHTTC 8/25/77]'*], possibly root <**lheqw**'> *peel off* as in <**lheqw'ót** ~ **lheqw'ó:t**> *peel it off (for ex. bark)*, possibly <=**le**=> *plural*, possibly <=**et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*, possibly <**deglottalization**> *derivational*, phonology: possible infix, possible deglottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (6/18/75), also [*'a nice place near Morris Creek on the (right?) side of Harrison River'*], literally [*'bare rock'*], ASM [*'it was always windy there, people used to gather there when the mosquitoes were bad'*], attested by IHTTC (8/25/77).

<**lholeqwót**>, df //**ʔaləq^wát**//, EZ [*'moth (esp, the grey one that comes out at night)'*], [*'order Lepidoptera (esp. incl. grey moths of families Noctuidae, Geometridae, and Lymantriidae)'*], comment: most moths fly at night, they differ from butterflies in that moths keep their wings horizontal at night, have thick hairy bodies, and feathery antennae--this from scientific literature, not from interviews with elders, EZ [*'(butterfly (generic) [AC])'*], root meaning unknown unless <**lhal**> *weave* or <**lheqw**'> *peel off*,

possibly <=le=> plural, possibly <=eqw> in the hair, possibly <=óť> female name ending, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ, MC, MV, LG (all Deming), Elders Group (6/11/75), also <lholiqwót>, //ťaliqʷát//, attested by Elders Group (1/15/75), also <lholiqwót ~ lholiqwót:t>, //ťaliqʷát ~ ťaliqʷá-t//, also /'butterfly (generic)/, attested by AC, example: <kw'óqwelexwes te (lholiqwót:t, sisemóye) te stl'eq'á:ls li te sp'áq'em.>, //k'w'áqʷ=1-əxʷ-əs tə (ťaliqʷá-t, sisəm=áyε) tə s=ě'əqʷ=é-ls li tə s=p'éqʷ=əm//, /'The (butterfly, bee) hit its wing on a flower./, attested by AC.

<lhó:łtes>, WATR ['spray'], see lhél.

<lhólhekʷ>, ABDF ['flying'], see lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

<lholhekʷ'íwel ~ lholhkʷ'íwel>, EFAM /'be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed/, see lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

<lhólhekʷ' stím:ót>, CAN ['airplane'], see lhó:kw' ~ lhókw' or stím:ót.

<lhólheqʷ'els>, HARV ['peeling bark'], see lhéqʷ'.

<lhólheqʷ'et>, ABFC ['slapping s-o'], see lhóqʷ'et.

<lhólheqʷ'tsesem>, ABFC ['clapping with (one's) hands'], see lhóqʷ'et.

<lhólhes>, FSH ['drifting (drift-netting)'], see lhós.

<lholhetqsélem>, ABDF /'sniffing (a person, like with a cold, etc.)/, see lhot.

<lholhistélemet>, EFAM ['feeling embarrassed'], see lháy.

<lhólho>, probably onomatopoeic root //ťáťa//

<slhólho>, df //s=ťáťa// or //s=C₁á=ťa//, EZ /'brown thrush (could be hermit thrush, or possibly gray-cheeked thrush)/, ['respectively *Hylocichla guttata* or *Catharus guttatus*, or possibly *Hylocichla minima* or *Catharus minimus*], ASM ['typically these birds sit 20 or 30 in one bush (that eliminates Swainson's thrush as a possibility--it also already has a name, xwét)'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <R10=> meaning uncertain, perhaps imitative, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<lhóp>, free root //ťáp//, TIME ['late in the night'], syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, AD, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ťúp/ morning, early H76:307, possibly Squamish /ťúp/ be way off, be out of reach, be away from the edge K67:329, example: <lámescha tu lhóp>, //lé=m-əs-cε tu ťáp//, /'later in the night (about 10 p.m. to midnight)/, literally /'when it will be going to a little late in the night/, attested by AD, EB, <lámtselcha ítet welámescha tu lhóp.>, //lé=m-c-əl-cε ʔítət wə-lé=m-əs-cε tu ťáp//, /'I'm going to go to sleep later in the night./, attested by AD.

<lhóp'>, free root not attested yet //ťáp'// eat soup.

<slhóp'>, dnom //s=ťáp'//, FOOD /'soup, (stew)/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Wilfred Charlie (2/15/76), also <slhóp>, //s=ťáp//, attested by EB, AC, other sources: JH /sťáp'/, Duff 1952 /sťáp/ soup (using meat or fish, roots and berries), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits /s=ťáp' / soup, stew and /ťáp' / to eat soup/stew as well as (VU) /ťáťəp' / ~ (LD) /ťáťp' / eating soup/stew/Indian ice cream (whipped soapberry foam) G86:88, poss. also Squamish /s-ťum? / soup and /ťum? / eat soup W73:243, K67:290,330, Northern Lushootseed /s)ťub ~ s-ťu?b/ soup H76:38,307, example: <xots'oyíqʷ slhóp>, //xác'ay=íqʷ s=ťáp//, /'fish-head soup/, literally /'barbecued fish head soup/stew/, attested by MH (Deming).

<lhóq'ethet>, LAND ['lie down'], see lháq'.

<lhóqwet>, WATR ['wet s-th'], see lhéqʷ.

<lhóqw'>, root so far unattested free //ʔáqʷ//, ABFC *slap*.

<lhóqw'et>, pcs //ʔáqʷ=əT//, ABFC [*slap s-o/s-th'*], SOC, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, IHTTC, also <lhó:qw'et>, //ʔá-qʷ=əT//, attested by AC; found in <lhò:qw'ethóxes.>, //ʔá-qʷ=əT-áxʷ-əs//, /'He slapped me./, phonology: downstepping, attested by AC, <lhóqw'etes.>, //ʔáqʷ=əT-əs//, /'He slapped s-o./, attested by EB.

<lhólheqw'et>, cts //ʔá[-C₁ə-]qʷ=əT//, ABFC [*slapping s-o'*], SOC, (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<lhéqw'tsesem>, mdls //ʔa[=Aá]=qʷ=cəs=əm//, ABFC /'clap one's hands, clap once with hands/, SOC, (<é-*ablaut*> *derivational or resultative*), lx <=tses> *on the hand(s)*, (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhólheqw'tsesem>, cts //ʔá[-C₁ə-]qʷ=cəs=əm//, ABFC [*clapping with (one's) hands'*], SOC, (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: Elders Group.

<lhoqw'esá:ls>, HARV [*peel a tree'*], see lhéqw'.

<lhós>, free root //lás//, FSH /'to drift-net, to fish with drift-net/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Deming, Elders Group (3/15/72), also <lhó:s>, //ʔá:s//, Elder's comment: "unsure", attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), example: <látsel lhós.>, //lé-c-əl ʔás//, /'Let's drift-net., We're going to drift-net./, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <lámtset lhós te sth'óqwi.>, //lé=m-c-ət ʔás tə s=è'áqʷi//, /'We're going to drift-net (for) fish./, attested by Deming.

<lhólhes>, cts //ʔá[-C₁ə-]s//, FSH [*drifting (drift-netting)'*], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group (3/15/72, 2/1/76), example: <tsel lhólhes.>, //c-əl ʔá[-C₁ə-]s//, /'I'm drift-netting., I'm drifting./, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <tl'e lhólhes.>, //ě'a ʔá[-C₁ə-]s//, /'He's fishing (drift-netting)'/, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76).

<tellhó:s>, ds //təl=ʔá:s//, WATR /'downriver, (from downriver)'/, DIR, lx <tel=> *from*, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group.

<Tellhós>, ds //təl=ʔás//, SOCT [*Squamish people'*], literally /'from downriver'/, lx <tel=> *from*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, also <Sqwxwó:mex>, //s(=)qʷxʷ(=)á-məxʷ//, attested by BHTTC.

<lhelhós>, df //C₁ə=ʔás//, WATR /'downriver, down that way'/, DIR, probably <R5=> *derivational or diminutive?*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group.

<tellhelhó:s>, ds //təl=C₁ə=ʔá:s//, DIR [*south wind'*], WETH, literally /'from downriver, from down that way'/, lx <tel=> *from*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<lhósexel>, ds //ʔás=əxəl//, DIR /'downriver, down that way, downriver below'/, WATR, lx <=exel> *side, direction*, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhósem>, mdls //ʔás=əm//, CLO [*slide down (of clothes)'*], DIR, TVMO, (<=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔús, ʔús-m/ *slide down* W73:238, K67:330.

<lhosemáyiws>, ds //ʔas=əm=éy(=)iws//, CLO [*(have) pants sliding down'*], TVMO, DIR, lx <=áy=iws> *pants*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<lhósem>, CLO [*slide down (of clothes)'*], see lhós.

<lhosemáyiws>, CLO [*(have) pants sliding down'*], see lhós.

<lhósexel>, DIR /'downriver, down that way, downriver below'/, see lhós.

<lhót>, bound root //ʔat// *make sipping sound*

<lhótsélem>, mdls //ʔat=qə[=´]=əm//, ABDF /'sniff (a person, like with a cold, etc.)/, SD, possibly root <lhót> *make sipping sound*, lx <=qsel ~ =eqs ~ =qs> *on the nose*, possibly <=el> *get, become, go, come, inceptive*, possibly <=´=> *derivational*, (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish perhaps /ʔút'-un/ *sip (a fluid)* K69:71.

<lhohetqsélem>, cts //ʔa[-C₁ə-]t=qə[=´]=əm//, ABDF /'sniffing (a person, like with a cold, etc.)/, SD, (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhótwem>, df //ʔát=q^w=əm//, WATR ['boil water'], SD, FOOD, possibly root <lhót> *make sipping sound*, possibly <=qw> meaning unclear perhaps *around in circles*, (<=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BJ (5/64), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ʔtq^w/ (no gloss) found in /g^wə-ʔtq^w-ád/ *a flock all takes to the air at one time (implies a lot of noise too)* H76:306 [note that the sound made by a flock all taking off from water at the same time is almost exactly like a sipping sound or sound of boiling water. BG]; perhaps also compare Sechelt /məʔq^wát/ *to boil (as water)* B77:67 and Sechelt /məʔtuq^w-úm/ *to boil (as water)* T77:26.

<lhó:twem>, cts //ʔá[-.-]t=q^w=əm//, WATR ['boiling (currently)'], SD, FOOD, semantic environment ['of a pot, of potatoes, etc.'], (<=: (lengthening)> *continuative*), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72), also <lhótwem>, //ʔát=q^w=əm//, attested by MH, example: <lhótwem ta' sqá:wth.>, //ʔát=q^w=əm t-εʔ s=qé·wè//, /'Your potatoes are boiling./, attested by MH.

<lhétqwá:ls>, sas //ʔot=q^w=é·ls//, WATR ['to boil'], SD, FOOD, (<=:á:ls> *structured activity non-continuative*), phonology: vowel-shift to schwa-grade of root with strong grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<lhótsélem>, ABDF /'sniff (a person, like with a cold, etc.)/, *see* lhot.

<lhótwem>, WATR ['boil water'], *see* lhot.

<lhó:twem>, WATR ['boiling (currently)'], *see* lhot.

<lhóth'>, free root //ʔáè'//, ABDF /'(have a) chronic skin disease marked by reddish skin and itching, have "seven-year itch"/, ASM ['said to often last for seven years'], comment: ("seven-year itch" is a nick-name for the disease but the disease is not the same as English "seven-year itch" which is really "a desire after seven years of marriage to commit adultery"), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), also <lhóts'>, //ʔác'//, attested by EB, Deming.

<slhóth'>, dnom //s=ʔáè'//, ABDF /'scabies (a skin disease), ("seven-year itch", itch lasting seven years [Deming 2/7/80])/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), also /'"seven-year itch", itch lasting seven years'/, attested by Deming (2/7/80).

<lhó:yel>, df //ʔá·y=əl or ʔ=á·yəl//, WETH ['getting dusk'], TIME, literally /'extract a portion of =daylight/, lx <=:ó:yel> *daylight* (compare <=:úyel> and <s=wá:yel ~ s=wáyèl> *day, sky*, possibly <=:el> *get, become*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<lhó:me>, free root //ʔó·mə//, EB /'clover, prob. both white clover and red clover/, ['prob. both *Trifolium repens* and *Trifolium pratense*'], ASM ['has white flowers, the leaf is clover, thin, shiny, can see through it; both white- and red-flowering varieties introduced by non-Indians; some Stó:lô now each the red flowers raw'], borrowed from English [kʔóvə] *clover*, phonology: lh from the allophone of English /l/, /v/ is usually borrowed as /m/ and final /r/ is just dropped in borrowings (perhaps after British and American r-less pronunciations), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<lhôwth'ám>, CLO /'take off one's clothes, undress'/, see lhewíth'a.

<lhþ'ótl'em>, PE ['to smoke a pipe'], see p'ótl'em.

<lhqá:lts'>, df //†qé·lc' or †q=é·lc'//, WETH ['moon (possibly one of the quarters)'], root meaning unknown unless lheq *join together*, possibly <=á:lts'> *moon* as in <lhxwá:lth'ts'> *third month since*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), other sources: ES /†qé·lc'/, JH /†qe·lc'/, Salish cognate: Squamish /†qáyc'/ *moon, month* W73:177, K67:327, example: <les hó:ys te lhqá:lts'>, //ɛ-s há-y-s tə †qé·lc'//, /'the old moon, the last quarter (moon)'/, literally /'it's going to finish the moon (quarter)'/, attested by DM (12/4/64),

<lhqéletel>, CAN /'anchor-line, mooring-line, bow-line, what is used to tie up a canoe'/, see lhqé:ylt.

<lhqé:ylt>, pcs //†əq=i·l=T//, incs, CAN ['tie it up (of a canoe)'], probably root <lheq> *join together*, (<=í:l> *get, become, go, come, inceptive*, <=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: zero grade of root with strong grade or *durative* of suffix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /†qén?-at/ *to anchor* W73:5, K69:70, example:

<lhqé:yltchxw ta' sléxwelh.>, //†q=i·l=T-c-x^w t-ɛ? s=ləx^wə†//, /'Tie up your canoe.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/5/80).

<lhqéletel>, df //†q=i[=Aé]=l=təl//, CAN /'anchor-line, mooring-line, bow-line, what is used to tie up a canoe'/, literally /'device to tie up (a canoe) (get joined together (of a canoe))'/, probably <é-*ablaut*> *derivational or resultative*, lx <=tel> *device to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders on raft trip (AK, AD, SP), also <lhqé:yltel>, //†q=i·l=təl//, attested by Elders Group (3/5/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /†qén?-tn/ *anchor* and /†əqn?-əwi†-tn/ *anchor-line* W73:5, K69:70, example: <Alwís Lhqéletel>, //ʔɛlwís-s †q=éle=təl//, /'Alwís's Bow-line, the name of the second creek south of Suka Creek on the east side of the Fraser River'/, ASM ['named after Alwís, a man who tied his canoe to the mountain above this creek in the great Flood, the CN Railway has a bridge over it'] (compare <Alwís>), attested by AK, AD, SP (all on raft trip 8/30/77).

<lhqó:la ~ lhqó:le>, ABFC ['be thirsty'], see qó:.

<Lhq'á:lts>, df //†q'é·l=əc or †é·q'=M1=ləc or †əq'=é·l=əc//, PLN /'Vancouver, B.C.'/, literally (perhaps) /'wide on the bottom/end (of the Fraser River)'/, or perhaps /'other route across'/, probably root <lhá:q' or lhq'á:> *wide*, possibly root <lheq'> *opposite, other side, across* (possibly root as in <lheq'ewíh> *opposite side of house on inside*), or possibly root in <lhéq'qel> *end of a falling/level stretch of land*, lx <=lts> *on the bottom*, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, source: place names reference file #273, Salish cognate: possibly the root in Musqueam /†q'·é·n/ *other end* and /†əq'·əlic/ *other side (as of hill)*, possibly also Musqueam /-é'əc ~ -əlic ~ é'c ~ -ə'əc/ *route across* as in /t'q'·é'əc/ *take a short cut (as a pass between islands)* Suttles ca1984: 14.5.66, also <Lhq'á:lts'>, //†qé·l=əc'//, attested by AC (8/23/73), example: <tl'olsuw tés kw'e Lhq'á:lts.>, //é'á-l-s-uw tés k^wə †q'é·l=əc//, /'And I got there to (reached) Vancouver.'/, attested by AC, <lám kw'e Lhq'á:lts te qèlèməx.>, //é=m k^wə †q'é·l=əc tə qəl=əməx'//, /'He went to Vancouver, the lucky dog.'/, attested by EB (1/20/78).

<lhq'átsále>, NUM ['five people'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

<lhq'átseqel>, NUM ['five containers'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

<lhq'atsesálhp>, NUM ['five trees'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

<lhq'atsesáwtxw>, NUM ['five houses belonging to one person'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

<lhq'atsesélwet>, NUM ['five garments'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

- <lhq'atseséyiws>, NUM ['five (pairs of) pants'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- <lhq'atsesíq>, NUM ['five fish'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- <lhq'átsesmó:t>, NUM ['five kinds, five piles (perhaps a loose translation)'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- <lhq'atsesóls>, NUM ['five spherical objects, five fruit, five rocks, five balls (five fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant) [AD])'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- <lhq'atsesôwelh ~ lhq'atseséwelh>, NUM ['five canoes belonging to one person, five boats'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- <lhq'átsesôwes>, NUM ['five paddles, (by extension) five paddlers'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- <lhq'atses'álh>, NUM ['five times'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- <lhq'atses'ó:llh>, NUM ['five little ones, five young (animal or human)'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- <lhq'átssámets'>, NUM ['five ropes, five threads, five sticks, five poles'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- <lhq'atssí:ws>, NUM ['five birds'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- <lhq'ó:tes>, ANA ['(have a) wide face'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- <lhq'ó:tse>, NUM ['five dollars'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- <-lhqwe>, (//+q^wə//), MOOD ['polite imperative'], comment: now rare (its semantic place largely taken over by -chexw and -chap), syntactic analysis: is; found in <emétlhqwē>, //ʔəmət-ʔq^wə//, 'Sit down (polite command)., (Sit down please.)'.
- <lhqw'áy>, CLO ['cedar bark skirt'], see lhéqw'.
- <lhqw'íwst>, HARV ['peel it off (bark of a tree)'], see lhéqw'.
- <llséq'>, SH ['half'], see séq'.
- <lhth'óméls>, TOOL ['to file (abrasively)'], see th'óméls.
- <-lhts>, (//+t^c//), TIB 'benefactive, do for s-o, malefactive, do on s-o', syntactic comment: purposeful control transitivizer normally follows, one example of causative control transitivizer following (perhaps), also <-lh>, //+t^c//, attested by EB; found in <thiyéltset>, //èiy-ə[- ']-t^c=əT//, 'make it for s-o', attested by AC, <tháyelhtset>, //èi[-Aé-]y-ə-t^c=əT//, 'making it for s-o', attested by AC, example: <qó:lhchethóxes te qó:.>, //qá-+t^c=əT-áx^y-əs or qá-+t^cε=T-áx^y-əs) tə qá-//, 'He brought me the water. (fetch/pack water for s-o)', syntactic comment: benefactive with direct object np, attested by AC; found in <thiyélhchetlha.>, //èiy=ə-t^c=əT-+t^c//, 'Make it for him., Fix it for him.', attested by this and remaining examples by EB, <thiyéltsthóxchexw.>, //èiy-ə[- ']-t^c=əT-áx^y-c-əx^w//, '(You) make it for me.', example: <tl'es thiyéltstes te sqwemá:y.>, //è'ə-s èiy-ə[- ']-t^c=əT-əs tə s=q^wəm=é.y//, 'He made it for the dog.', syntactic comment: benefactive with indirect object np; found in <iléqelhtstó:lxwlha.>, //ʔiléq-ə-t^c=T-á.lx^w-+t^c//, 'Buy it for us.', example: <tl'es iléqelhtstes tl' Bill te sqwemá:y.>, //è'ə-s ʔiléq-ə-t^c=T-əsə' Bill tə s=q^wəm=é.y//, 'Bill bought it for the dog.', syntactic comment: benefactive with subject np and indirect object np, <kwá:lxelhtsthóxes thútl'ò.>, //k^wé.l=x^y=ə-t^c=T-áx^y-əs èə=w=é'á//, 'She hid it for me. (hide s-th for s-o)', syntactic comment: benefactive purposeful control inanimate object preferred, syntactic comment: benefactive with subject np (independent pronoun), <kwá:lxelhtstem thútl'ò.>, //k^wé.l=x^y=ə-t^c=T-əm èə=w=é'á//, 'It was hidden for her.', syntactic comment: benefactive purposeful control inanimate object preferred, syntactic comment: benefactive with indirect object np (independent pronoun), syntactic comment: passive of benefactive; found in <kwá:lxelhtsthométsel.>, //k^wé.l=x^y=ə-t^c=T-ámə-c-ə//, 'I hide it for you.', syntactic comment: benefactive purposeful control inanimate object

preferred, <**ts'ekw_xelhtsthóxchexw**>, //c'ək^w=x-əʔc=T-áx^y-c-əx^w//, /'(You) fry it for me./, syntactic comment: benefactive follows lexical suffixes, <**qw'emewselhtsthóxchexw**>, //q^wəm=əws-əʔc=T-áx^y-c-əx^w//, /'Pluck it for me./, syntactic comment: benefactive follows lexical suffixes, <**qwélselhtstha**>, //q^wéls=əʔc=T-ʔɛ//, /'Boil it for s-o (him/her/them)./ , example: <**qwélselhtstes the slháli te swáqeths**>, //q^wéls=əʔc=T-əs èə s=ʔél=iy tə s=wéq=əè-s//, /'The woman boiled it for her husband./, syntactic comment: benefactive with subject np and indirect object np, <**píxwelhtstes te swíyeqe**>, //píx^w-əʔc=T-əs tə s=wɛ[=Aí=]q=ə//, /'He/She/They brushed it for the man./, syntactic comment: benefactive with indirect object np, <**lhíts'elhtsthométselcha te sméyeth**>, //ʔíc'-əʔc=T-ámə-c-əl-cɛ tə s=méyəè//, /'I'll cut off the meat for you. (cut it off for s-o)/, syntactic comment: benefactive with direct object np; found in <**tsel yéqwelht**>, //c-əl yéq^w-əʔ(c)=T//, /'I burned it for him/her/them. (burn it for s-o)/, <**yeqwelhtsthóxchexw**>, //yəq^w-əʔ(c)=T-áx^y-c-əx^w//, /'Burn it for me. (urging imperative)/, example: <**p'ówiyelhtsthóxchexw te(l) s(e)qíws**>, //p'ów=iy-əʔ(c)=T-áx^y-c-əx^w tə(-l) s(ə)q=íws//, /'Patch my pants for me./, syntactic comment: benefactive with direct object np, <**petámelhtsthóxchexw we'ésulh xwe'í: tel s'ò:m**>, //pətém-əʔ(c)=T-áx^y-c-əx^w wə-ʔé-s-uʔ x^wə=ʔí: tə-l s=ʔà-m//, /'Ask for me if my order is in./, syntactic comment: benefactive with direct object subordinate clause; found in <**mà:lalhtsthóxchexw**>, //mél-lə-əʔ(c)=T-áx^y-c-əx^w//, /'Bait it for me. (bait it for s-o)/, <**kwúlhtsthóxes**>, //k^wú-əʔ(c)=T-áx^y-əs//, /'He took it for me. (take it for s-o)/, <**tseléqelhts**>, //cəl'éq-əʔc//, /'divide it in half with s-o (for s-o)/, example: <**qó:qelhtsthóxes tel tí**>, //qá:=C,ə-əʔ(c)=T-áx^y-əs tə-l tí//, /'He/She drank my tea on me. (drink it on s-o)/, (semological comment: malefactive), <**chexw lekwólhtsthóx tel sxéle**>, //c-əx^w lək^w-ə[=Aá=]ʔ(c)=T-áx^y tə-l s=x'élə//, /'You broke my leg for me. (break a bone/stick for s-o)/, (semological comment: malefactive), syntactic comment: benefactive with direct object np, syntactic comment: durative benefactive, <**ilhtstexwchexwò te sqwemá:y**>, //ʔí-ʔ(c)=sT-əx^w-c-əx^w-à tə s=q^wəm=é:y//, /'Leave it here for the dog. (leave it here for s-o)/, syntactic comment: benefactive causative, <**tl'es ilhtstexwes te sqwemá:y**>, //é'-ə-s ʔí-ʔ(c)=sT-əx^w-əs tə s=q^wəm=é:y//, /'That's what he left here for the dog./, contrast <**ístexw**> leave s-th here, syntactic comment: benefactive causative; found in <**q'áwelh**>, //q'éw-əʔ//, /'pay for s-th/, contrast <**q'awét**> pay s-o, <**mamíyelhtel**>, //mɛ[-C₁ə-']y-əʔ(c)=T-əl//, /'helping each other, helping one another/, syntactic comment: benefactive reciprocal.

<**lhts'á:ls**>, HARV /'to cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (to cut [as structured activity] [Deming])/, see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<**lhts'élqsel**>, ABDF ['cut off the tip of one's nose'], see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<**lhts'ó:ythel**>, ABDF ['cut on the mouth'], see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<**lhulhá**>, df //ʔi=wəʔ=é// or possibly free root, TIME /'day before yesterday/, possibly <**lhi**> when or <**lhe**= ~ **lh**=> use, extract, extract a portion), possibly <**welh** ~ **ulh**> already, possibly <-à> later or <**á**> recent past tense, syntactic analysis: adverb, attested by AC, example: <**tsel má:ythome kw'e tseláqelhelh qe lhulhá**>, //c-əl mé:y=T-ámə k^wə cəl'éq=əʔ=əʔ qə ʔuʔé//, /'I helped you yesterday or the day before yesterday./, attested by AC.

<**lhuwth'á:m**>, CLO ['undressing'], see lhewíth'a.

<**lhuwth'á:mestexw**>, CLO ['undress s-o'], see lhewíth'a.

<**lhuwth'ím**>, CLO /'undress in front of someone, strip-tease/, see lhewíth'a.

<**lhwélep**>, df //ʔ=wól[=M2=]ə=p or ʔ=w=ól(=)əp//, [ʔwóləp], PRON /'it is you (pl.), it is you folks, it is you people, it is you all/, possibly <**lh**=> meaning uncertain, perhaps person, possibly <**metathesis type 2 on the consonants**> derivational, possibly <**else**=é(=)ep> second person plural, probably with <=é(=)ep> plural, possibly <=(e)p> second person plural subject, possibly root <**léwe**> you (sg.) possibly root with metathesis or <**w**> (empty root, no meaning, holds affixes), syntactic analysis:

independent verbal pronoun, attested by AC, example: <lhwélepcha o eyálewet>, //t=wóləp-cε ʔa ʔεy=éləw=əT//, 'You people will do it yourselves.', attested by AC, <lhwélep l siyáya. (or) lhwélepel siyáya.>, //t=wóləp l s=iy=éyε (or) t=w=óləp-əl s-iy=éyε//, 'You people are my friends., You all are my friends.', attested by AC.

<talhwélep>, ds //tε=t=wóləp//, PRON 'you (pl.), you folks, you people', (<ta=> nominalizer) (compare <ta=lh=límelh> us and <ôwé=ta=lh> nobody, no-one), syntactic analysis: inp, attested by AC, Deming, others, also <talhlélep>, //ta=t=léwə=p//, attested by BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /tɛlhləwəp/ but Musqueam /tεt+wóləp/ and Cowichan /tèεp'εt+wóləp/, example: <talhwélepel siyáya>, //tε=t=wóləp-əl s=iy=éyε//, 'you people my friends', usage: used often in speeches, attested by AC, Deming, others, <kw'í:lchap talhwélep?>, //k'w'í-l-c-εp tε=t=wóləp//, 'How many are you?', attested by AC, <ts'áts'eltsel xwoyíwel tel sqwálewel kw'els me xwe'í sq'o talhluwep (ey l sí:yáye, l sí:yaye sí:yálm).>, //c'é[=C,ə=]l-c-əl x'w=ε[=Aá=]y=íwəl t-əl s=q'él=əwəl k'w-əl-s mə x'w=é=ʔí s=q'á tε=t=léwə=p (ʔéy l s=i[=´=]yε=yə, l s=i[=´=]yéyə s=i[=´=]y=ém)//, 'I'm very happy to come here at this gathering my (good friends, dear friends).', literally 'I am very happy the -my thoughts/feelings that -I come arrive/come here gathered together with you folks (good my friends, my friends dear (plural))', attested by Deming (5/18/78).

<tl'ahwélep>, ds //t'ε=t=wóləp//, PRON 'you folks (object of preposition), to you folks, with you folks', (<tl'a=> object of preposition) (compare <tl'alhlímelh> us (obj. of prep.), <tl'a'á('a)ltha> me (obj. of prep.), tl'eléwe> you (sg.)(obj. of prep.), and <tl'> demonstrative article, sometimes generic preposition), syntactic analysis: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by AC, also <tl'alhlélep>, //t'ε=t=léwə=p//, attested by EB, example: <stetís tl'ahwélep.>, //s=C,ə=tə[=Aí=]sə't'ε=t=léwə=p//, 'She's close to you all., She's near to you all.', attested by AC, <ístexwchel ó í tl'ahwélep.>, //ʔí=sT-əx'w-c-əl ʔà ʔí t'ε=t=léwə=p//, 'I leave it with you folks.', attested by EB.

<lhxwá:le ~ lhxwále>, NUM ['three people'], see lhí:xw.

<lhxwáléws>, EB ['vanilla leaf'], see lhí:xw.

<lhxwálews>, NUM ['three leaves'], see lhí:xw.

<lhxwá:lth'ts>, NUM ['third month since'], see lhí:xw.

<lhxwá:lh>, NUM ['three times, thrice'], see lhí:xw.

<lhxwá:lhp>, NUM ['three trees'], see lhí:xw.

<lhxwámeth'>, NUM ['three ropes, three threads, three sticks, three poles, (three long narrow objects)'], see lhí:xw.

<lhxwá:wtxw>, NUM ['three houses, (three buildings)'], see lhí:xw.

<lhxwelhsxále>, NUM ['thirty people'], see lhí:xw.

<lhxwíws>, NUM ['three birds'], see lhí:xw.

<lhxwó:lh>, NUM ['three canoes, three wagons, three conveyances (any form of transportation), three boats'], see lhí:xw.

<lhxwô:wes>, NUM ['three paddles, three paddlers'], see lhí:xw.

<lhxétem>, ABDF ['stiff (of body)'], see lhéx.

<Lhxé:ylex>, PLN ['Doctor's Point on northwest shore Harrison Lake'], see lhéx.

<lhxeylexlómet>, ABFC ['stand up (by oneself)'], see lhéx.

<lḥwélqsel>, ABDF ['(get/have a) runny nose'], see lḥw.

<lḥwélhcha>, ABFC ['to spit'], see lḥw.

M

- <ma>, free root //mè//, EFAM /'(meaning uncertain), (perhaps right, correct)/, syntactic analysis: particle?, attested by Elders Group, example: <lí mà?>, //lí mē//, /'Is that right?/, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: perhaps Nooksack /mæ/ /'(meaning uncertain), (perhaps then, until)/.
- <amá ~ má'->, free root //mê ~ mē?//, MC ['come off'], ANA, phonology: allomorph má' before vowels, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <lí mà?>, //lí mē//, /'Did it come off?/, phonology: downstepping, attested by Elders Group, <me má te yélés.>, //mə mē tə yélés//, /'The tooth came out./, attested by EB,
- <ma'álésem>, mdls //mε? = élés = əm or mē? = ə[=M2 =]lós = əm//, [mæ?élism], ABDF /'pulled out (of tooth or teeth), (have one's tooth pulled out)/, lx <=élés ~ =elís> tooth, teeth, on the tooth/teeth, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: assimilation of the first vowel of the suffix (<é>) to the final vowel of the root (<á>), glottal-stop insertion after vowel-final root; another explanation of the first stressed vowel could be metathesis (that is, //mē? = ə[=M2 =]lós = əm//) which would account for the stress-shift from the root to the first syllable of a suffix which seldom (if ever) allows stress on the first syllable (only on the second) and which is not attested elsewhere with an initial <a> /ε/ vowel; or instead of processes one could say that <má> has allomorph <má'> before vowels (vowel-initial suffixes); a fourth possibility is that the root allomorph here is <ma'á> with an echo-vowel; historically the glottal stop is probably present in the root and lost except before vowels, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.
- <ma'éléstem>, pcs //mε? = əléc(ə) = T-ə m//, ABDF /'castrated, he was castrated/, lx <=elétsel ~ =átsel> on the testicles, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=em> passive), phonology: consonant-loss and vowel-loss of final <el> in any suffix or root by regular rule before <=(e)t> transitivizer and several other suffixes, syntactic analysis: transitive verb in passive > intransitive verb, attested by DF (on Banff trip 8/30/78), Salish cognate: Musqueam /-əlécəŋ ~ -élécəŋ ~ -écəŋ/ testicles (Suttles ca1984:14.5.68).
- <xwemá>, incs //x^wə = mē//, MC ['open'], semantic environment ['store, business, prob. box, door, etc.'], ECON, BLDG, SOC, (<xwe=> become, get), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: <li xwels xwemá te shxwiymáλέ?>, //li x^wəl-s x^wə = mē tə s = x^wiym = élé//, /'Is the store still open?/, dialects: Chill., attested by OW and AH (Deming).
- <shxwemá>, stvi //s = x^wə = mē//, MC ['it's open'], semantic environment ['box, store, business, building, door'], ECON, BLDG, HHG ['be open (at the top)'], SOC, DESC, (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by IHTTC, EB.
- <xwema'à:ls>, sas //x^wə = mε? = è·ls//, BLDG ['open the door'], (<=á:ls ~ =à:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: possible downstepping in the suffix stress if =à:ls is not an allomorph, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTV.
- <xwéma'à:ls>, dnom //x^wə = ' = mε? = è·ls//, BLDG ['doorman'], SOCT, (<= ' => nominalizer), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.
- <shxwema'ámel>, dnom //s = x^wə = mε? = é m ə l//, HHG ['empty container (like bottles esp. if there's lots)'], (<s=> nominalizer, xwe = become, get), lx <=ámel ~ =ómel ~ =emel> part, portion, member, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.
- <xwmá:m or lexwmá:m>, df //x^wə = mē(?) = əm or ləx^w = x^wə = mē(?) = əm//, DESC /'open (of a bottle, basket, etc.)/, MC, HHG, (<=em> intransitivizer or middle voice), possibly <lexw=> always or possibly the <le> may be a separate word (past tense third person subject), phonology: the

speaker who gave this word here dropped the glottal-stop even before a vowel which allowed vowel merger, or if the suffix took the form of =m here the glottal stop would either be dropped or converted to length; either way the result would be the same; if there is the lexw= prefix then consonant merger takes place; vowel-loss of the e in xwe= also, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT.

<**shxwemám**>, stvi //s=x^wə=mé=m//, DESC ['be empty'], (<s=> stative, xwe= become, get), (<=m ~ =em> intransitivizer or middle voice), phonology: these speakers here lose the glottal stop without vowel merger, and apparently have =m rather than =em (other derivations show either glottal stop or length from vowel merger) (compare <**shxwema'ám**> an opener, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**shxwéma'ám**>, dnom //s=x^wə=´=mεʔ=ə[=Aé=]m//, str, HHG /'an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener'/, ACL, (<á-ablaut> resultative, <=´=> nominalizer), (<=em> intransitivizer), phonology: ablaut, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<**shxwémeqel**>, dnom //s=x^wə=´=mε=qəl//, HHG /'an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener'/, ACL, (<s=> stative or nominalizer), (<=´=> nominalizer), lx <=eqel ~ =qel> container, phonology: stress-shift, vowel-shift (of root vowel to schwa-grade), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.

<**shxwémeqèyls**>, sas //s=x^wə=´=mε=qə(1)=í:ls//, HHG /'an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener'/, ACL, (<=í:ls> structured activity (nominal?/resultative?)), phonology: stress-shift, downstepping of stress on suffix, consonant-loss of l before -í:l, -í:ls, -(e)t, and some other suffixes, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.

<**xwemá:qet**>, pcs //x^wə=mé=əqə(1)=əT//, HHG /'take a cover off, take it off (a cover of a container), open it (bottle, box, kettle, book, etc.)'/, (<xwe=> become, get), lx <=eqel> container, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: consonant-loss of l before =et, vowel merger (twice), (if =eqel has allomorph =qel here instead then length would have to be in an allomorph of root má', that is má: before consonants), compare <**xwemá:t**> open it for possible long allomorph also, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Deming, EB, Elders Group, example: <**xwemá:qet te kw'óxwe**>, //x^wə=mé=·qə(1)=əT tə k^wáx^wə//, /'open a box'/, attested by EB, <**xwemá:qetlha ta' pékw**>, //x^wə=mé=·qə(1)=əT-ʔε t-εʔ pək^w//, /'Open your book.'/, attested by Elders Group, <**xwemá:qet ta (skú:k, lhémkiya)**>, //x^wə=mé=·qə(1)=əT t-ε (s=kú:k, ʔəm=k=iyε)//, /'Open your (cooker, kettle).'/, attested by EB.

<**xwemá:t**>, pcs //x^wə=mé(·)=(ə)T//, MC ['open it'], (<=(e)t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: length either comes from vowel merger or from an allomorph of má' (/méʔ// > /mé:/ before consonants (glottal stop historically > length in Upriver Halkomelem before consonant; here the consonant is =t), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**xwemá:x**>, pcis //x^wə=mé=əx^y//, MC /'open it (door, gate, anything)'/, HHG, (<=ex> purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming, also <**xwemáx**>, //x^wə=mé=(ə)x^y//, attested by AC, also <**xwemá'x**>, //x^w(ə)=méʔ=x^y//, dialects: Sumas/Matsqui, attested by Deming (5/20/76), example: <**xwemáx te xálh**>, //x^wə=mé=(ə)x^y tə x^yéʔ//, /'open the door'/, attested by AC.

<**máx**>, pcis //mé=(ə)x^y//, MC /'take it off (of a table example), take it away (from something), take it off (of eyeglasses, of skin off an animal), take s-o off/away (from something), take s-th out (a tooth for ex.)'/, (<=(e)x> purposeful control transitivizer indefinite object preferred), phonology: vowel-loss (in suffix), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, EB, CT, HT, example: <**máx kw'e léts'e**>, //mé=x^y k^wə léc'ə//, /'take one off'/, attested by Elders Group, <**máx ta st'óle'oléstel**>, //mé=x^y t-ε s=t'álə=ʔaləs=tə//, /'Take off your eyeglasses.'/, attested by AC, <le

máxes te yélés.>, //lə mə=xʷ-əs tə yélés//, 'He went (go) to take out the tooth.', attested by EB, <le máxem te yélés.>, //lə mə=xʷ-əm tə yélés//, 'The tooth got taken out.', syntactic analysis: passive of pcis, attested by EB.

<**hámex**>, cts //hē-mɛ=xʷ//, MC ['taking s-th off'], HUNT, (<há-> continuative before resonants), phonology: vowel-reduction to schwa-grade of root after strong-grade stressed prefix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, CT, HT, example: <**hámex te kw'eléws te sméyeth**>, //hē=mɛ=xʷ tə kʷəl=əws tə s=méyəè//, 'skin(ing) an animal, taking off the skin of an animal', attested by CT, HT.

<**memáx**>, plv //C₁ə=mé=xʷ//, SOC 'to separate people fighting, to split up people fighting', (<R5=> plural object), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Musqueam /məməʔxʷ/ remove it (plural perfective) from /méʔxʷ/ remove it Suttles ca1984: ch.7 [p.105].

<**mexlátst**>, pcs //mé=xʷ=lə[=M2=]c=T or mɛ=xʷ=léc=T or mɛ=xʷ=lə[=Aé=]c=T//, pcis, [mIxʷlæct], MC ['take it off from the bottom of s-th (a pack for ex.)'], lx <=lets (~ =láts ?)> on the bottom, possibly <metathesis> derivational, possibly <á-ablaut> resultative?, (<=e)x> purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred, and =t purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible metathesis, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, syntactic comment: doubly transitivized stem with two purposeful control transitivizers, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77).

<**semáxel**>, strs //s=hə=mé=xʷəl//, ANAH ['(have a) bare foot'], CLO, literally 'have taken off on the foot', (<s=> stative), (<he=> resultative), lx <=xel> on the foot, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, also <sebáxel>, //s=hə=bé=xʷəl//, phonology: b traces in DM's (and the Lorenzetto family's) speech, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<**máches**>, free root //mécəs//, [mæ̀e`ts], FIRE 'match, matches', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, HT, borrowed from English or from Chinook Jargon <matches> match itself of course from English <matches> Johnson 1978:363, example: <éxqst te máches qesu yéqwt kw'e sísqʷ>, //ʔéx=qs=T tə mécəs qə-s-u yéqʷ=T kʷə sí[=C₁ə=]qʷ//, 'strike the match and light the kindling', attested by CT, HT.

<**má:kwlh**>, possibly root //mé-kʷʔ//, ABDF ['get hurt'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL, Salish cognate: Squamish /máʔkʷʔ/ W73:147, K67:256, also <má:kwlh ~ mákwlh>, //mé-kʷʔ ~ mékʷʔ//, attested by EB, example: <tsel mákwlh; tsel welhéleq' la te sth'í:qel.>, //c-əl mékʷʔ; c-əl wə=ʔələq' lə tə s=è'í-qəl//, 'I got hurt; I fell splat in the mud.', attested by EB.

<**mákw'a**>, bound root //mékʷə// funeral?, to comfort?, corpse?.

<**tsmákw'a**>, dnom //c=mékʷə//, REL ['undertaker'], SOCT, Elder's comment: "AK has heard this word, says it could have been originally the person who handled burials in the family grave houses", ASM ['there were also people who washed and prepared the body for the four-days mourning before burial in the grave house'], (<ts=> have), syntactic analysis: nominal, source: JH from DM, attested by AK (3/26/80), other sources: ES /cméməkʷə/ funeral and /šmékʷə/ grave.

<**smámekw'et**>, pcs //s=mé[=C₁ə=]kʷə=T//, REL 'comfort s-o, sympathize with s-o', EFAM, (<s=> stative??), possibly <=R1=> resultative?, (<=T> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in <smámekw'ethóme>, //s=mé[=C₁ə=]kʷə=T-ámə//, 'comfort you'.

<**smekw'e'ála**>, dnom //s=məkʷə=ʔélə//, REL ['graveyard'], (<s=> nominalizer or stative), lx <=ála ~ =álá> container of, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, also <shmekw'álá>, //š=məkʷə=élə//, attested by EB, other sources: ES /šməkʷə-ɛ-lə/ graveyard, Salish cognate: Squamish /sməkʷəʔál/ grave, dead man's cache W73:123, K67:283.

- <**má:l ~ mál**>, free root //mÉ·l ~ mÉl//, KIN ['father'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), others, other sources: ES /mÉ·l/, example: <**stsewó:t kwthel mál kw'es kwel:éxs lhelámes há:we.**>, //s=cəwá·t kʷèə-l mÉl kʷə·s kʷəl·=əxʷ-s †ə-lÉ=m-əs hÉ·wə//, /'My father knows how to shoot when he goes hunting./, literally /he knows how the (near but out of sight) -my father that -nominalizer shoot -he when- go to -subjunctive subj. 3 hunt(ing)/, attested by AC, <**l má:l**>, //mÉ·l//, /'my father/, attested by BJ (12/5/64).
- <**smà:l**>, dmn //s=mÈ·l//, KIN ['little father'], usage: nickname, possibly <s=> here *diminutive/affectionate*, possibly related to <s=> in some terms for body parts *big*, elsewhere *nominalizer*, possibly <**stress-shift to mid-stress**> *derivational* (unless these speakers use <**mà:l**> *father*), phonology: stress-shift possibly, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.
- <**máma**>, dmn //C₁É=mÉ(1)//, KIN /'grandfather (affectionate), (grampa)/, usage: affectionate, possibly <**R7**> *diminutive?*, <final consonant-loss> *affectionate?*, phonology: consonant-loss, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "some people say this", attested by EB.
- <**mál ~ mÉl**>, bound root //mál ~ mÉl *be mixed up*//, Salish cognate: Squamish root /mil ~ mal/ *be mixed up* W73:177, K67:254, 256, 257, comment: possibly related is mí:l *submerge*, especially if memílets' *mixed up* were derived from it by R5= *resultative* + mí:l *submerge* + =(e)ts' *around in circles*, compare possibly root <**mí:l**> *submerge*.
- <**mÉlmel**>, chrs //mÉl=C₁əC₂//, EFAM /'make a mistake, blunder/, literally /'characteristically be mixed up/, (<=**R2**> *characteristic*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), Deming (3/15/79)(SJ, MV, MC, LG), Salish cognate: Musqueam /mÉlmə/ *be confused, misidentify* under Suttles ca1984:14.6.37, Lushootseed /bálbal/ *confused, mistaken* H76:214.
- <**melmeló:ythel**>, ds //məl=C₁əC₂=á·yèəl//, LANG ['blunder in speaking'], literally /'be mixed up in the mouth/lips/, lx <=**ó:ythel**> *in the mouth, in the lips*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).
- <**melmelóws**>, ds //məl=C₁əC₂=óws//, ABFC ['get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food'], literally /'get mixed up in the body/, lx <=**óws**> *in the body*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77), also <**ló:metsel**>, //lá·m=əcəl//, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).
- <**melmílets'**>, df //məl=C₁əC₂=Aí=(1)əc' or C₁əC₂=mə[=Aí=]l=(1)əc'//, EFAM ['confused'], probably literally /'mixed up resultative in a circle/, possibly <=**R2**> *characteristic or iterative*, or <**R3**> *iterative*, possibly <**í-alaút**> *resultative*, possibly <=**(1)ets'** ~ =**(1)ts'**> *in a circle, around on itself*, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: Squamish /məlmíle'/ *get mixed up (both about things and mentally)* W73:177, K67:254, 257.
- <**memílets'**>, df //mə[=C₁əAí=]l=(1)əc'//, EFAM ['mixed up'], probably literally /'mixed up resultative in a circle/, possibly <=**R1= and í-abaút**> *resultative*, probably <=**(1)ets'** ~ =**(1)ts'**> *in a circle, around on itself*, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), comment: possibly mistranscribed for melmílets'.
- <**mélets'méthó:ythel**>, iecs //mÉl=(1)əc'=məT=á·yèəl//, LANG ['mixed up in speaking'], probably literally /' mixed up in a circle about s-th in the mouth/lips/, possibly <=**(1)ets'** ~ =**(1)ts'**> *in a circle, around on itself*, possibly <=**met**> *indirect effect control transitivizer*, lx <=**ó:ythel**> *in the mouth, in the lips*, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72) *completive plus on one occasion*).
- <**malq**>, bound stem //mÉl=q// *forget*
- <**shxwmemmálq**>, chrs //s(=)xʷ=C₁əC₂=mə[=AÉ=]l=q or s(=)xʷ=məl=C₁əC₂[=AÉ=]l=q//, strs,

- EFAM ['forgetful'], (<S(=)XW=> stative), possibly <R3= or =R2> characteristic, (<á-ablaut> resultative), lx <=q ~ =éiq> after (as also in <chél=q> fall, <chó:l=q=em> follow after, <tl'idl'ets'=éiq=em> sneaking after, and perhaps others like <iyáq> change and (with metathesis) <ám=eq=t> bring s-o/s-th back); Musqueam cognates of these and more in Suttles ca1984:14.6.37 all fit gloss after), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /may/ forget, /má-y-nəxʷ/ forgotten, have forgotten, /s-miʔ-máyʔ ~ s-mə-miʔ-máyʔ/ forgetful W73:107, K67:256, 283, K69:45 and perhaps even Squamish /mál-qʷ/ be mixed W73:177, K67:256, Lushootseed /bábal/ confused, mistaken, /báli/ forget, /báluqʷ/ mixed up, entangled H76:214.
- <málqeles>, pnCS //mə[=Aé=]l=q=ələs//, rsls, EFAM /'forgot s-th, have forgotten s-th, forgot s-o/s-th in one's mind/, literally /'mixed up resultative after happen to do psychological action toward s-o/s-th/, (<á-ablaut> resultative), lx <=q> after, (<=eles> psychological non-control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by DC, Ben James, AD, AC, DF, Deming, example: <tsel málqeles lis kw'í:l swáyel kwses skwetáxw li tethá yutl'ólem.>, //c-əl mə[=Aé=]l=q=ələs li-s k'w'í:l s-wáyəl k'w-s-əs s=k'ətəxʷ li tə=èè yə=uw=è'á=lə=m//, /'I've forgotten how many days they were inside there./, usage: story of the flood, attested by AC.
- <málqlexw ~ málqelexw>, nCS //mə[=Aé=]l=q=l-əxʷ//, rsls, [mélqləxʷ ~ mélqələxʷ], EFAM /'forget s-th, forget s-o, forget s-th behind/, (<á-ablaut> resultative or derivational), lx <=q> after, (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: ablaut or allomorph, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, EB, DF, EK and DK (12/10/71), Elders Group, comment: DF (6/7/78) provided a nice minimal contrast between this form and málqeles; she translated málqlexw forget s-th behind and málqeles forgot s-o/s-th in one's mind, example: <líyetsel málqlexw kw'e tewátes?>, //lí-ə-c-əl mə[=Aé=]l=q=l-əxʷ k'w'ə tə=wét=əs//, /'Did I forget anybody?/, attested by Deming, <wiyóth kw'elsu málqlexw.>, //wə=yáè k'w'ə-l-s-u mə[=Aé=]l=q=l-əxʷ//, /'I always forget./, literally /'it's always that I contrastive forget him/her/them/it/, attested by EB, <málqlexw stámes>, //mə[=Aé=]l=q=l-əxʷ s=tém-əs//, /'forget what it is/, attested by EB, <látsel málqlexw.>, //lé-c-əl mə[=Aé=]l=q=l-əxʷ//, /'I forgot./, literally /'I'm going to forget s-o/s-th./, attested by EK and DK, <mícha xwe'í ewás lís máqelexwes.>, //mí-cə x'w'ə=ʔí ʔəwə=és lí-s mə[=Aé=]l=q=l-əxʷ-əs//, /'He's coming unless he forgets./, literally /'he will be coming to get here if it's not that he forgets it./, attested by Elders Group.
- <mámelqlexw>, cts //mə[=Aé=]l=q=l-əxʷ//, rsls, EFAM /'forgetting (s-th/s-o)/, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <wiyóth kw'elsu mámelqlexw.>, //wə=yáè k'w'ə-ʔ-s-u mə[=Aé=]l=q=l-əxʷ//, /'I'm always forgetting./, literally /'it's always that I contrastive am forgetting s-o/s-th/, attested by EB.
- <malqelómet>, nCS //mə[=Aé=]l=q=l-ámət//, EFAM /'forget/, (<-ómet> reflexive), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.
- <lexwmálqewelh>, ds //ləxʷ=mə[=Aé=]l=q=əwəʔ or ləxʷ=mə[=Aé=]l=q=əwəl=D//, EFAM /'forgetful/, ABDF /'passed out (if drunk)/, literally /'always forget on the inside/mind/, lx <lexw=> always, lx <=q> after, lx <=ewelh> is from <=ewel ~ =íwel> on the inside, mind, (<á-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, devoicing of final consonant, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.
- <melqí:wsem>, mdls //məl=q=í-ws=əm//, ABDF /'to faint/, literally /'forget one's body after/behind/, lx <=q> after, behind, lx <=í:ws> on the body, body, (<=em middle voice>), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC, example: <lulh qwáyel te s'óthes

- yewá:lmels kwses melqí:wsem.**, //lə-u-† q^wéy=əl tə s=ʔáè=əs-s yəwé-l=məls k^w-s-əs məl=q=í-ws=əm//, /'Her face is turning green before she faints./, attested by AC.
- <**mélqithúlem**>, mdls //mél=q=(ə)yè(əl)=íl=əm//, incs, LANG ['blunder in speech'], literally /'become mixed up after in one's speech/lips/mouth/, lx <=q> after, behind, lx <=ithel (<=eythel ~ =ó:ythel)> in the mouth, on the lips, in speech, music, (<=íl> get, become, go, come, inceptive, <=em> middle voice), phonology: zero-grade of suffix =eythel drops e and y → i between consonants (vocalization), consonant-loss and vowel-loss (el lost automatically before =íl), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).
- <**mélqeliythúlem**>, mdls //mél=q=əl=iyèəl=íl=əm//, LANG /'forget in speaking, forget one's words, forget a word/, lx <=el=iythel> speaking, word, words, (semological comment: shows minimal contrastive meaning of =el= body-part affix-formative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).
- <**smómeleqw**>, strs //s=mɛ[=AáC₁ə=]l=əqw//, DESC /'mixed (of anything, vegetables, brains, etc.)/, ABDF ['mixed (of brains)'], (<s=> stative), (<ó-ablaut> resultative, <=R1=< stative or resultative or continuative), lx <=eqw> on top of the head, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: Squamish /mál-q^w/ be mixed W73:177, K67:256 Lushootseed /báluq^w/ mixed up, entangled H76:214.
- <**smómeleqw spíls s'élhtel sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD V8 juice (lit. mixed + planted + food + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**melmóléqwet**>, plv //C₁əC₂=mə[=Aá=]l=əq^w=əT//, pcs, MC ['really mixed s-th up'], FOOD, MED (<R3=> plural), (<ó-ablaut> resultative), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: Squamish /mál-q^w-t/ mix (tr.) W73:177, K67:256; found in <**melmóléqwetes.**>, //C₁əC₂=mə[=Aá=]l=əqw=əT-əs//, /'He really mixed it up./, attested by Deming.
- <**melmelqwìwèl**>, chrs //məl=C₁əC₂=q^w=ìwèl//, EFAM /'forgetful, mixed up (mentally, emotionally)'/, (<=R2> characteristic), lx <=eqw> on top of the head, lx <=ìwèl> on the inside, in the mind, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.
- <**má:la ~ má:le**>, free root //mé·lɛ ~ mé·lə//, FSH ['bait (for fishing)'], HUNT ['bait (for trapline)'], syntactic analysis: noun, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/11/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bálbaliʔ/ bait for fishing H76:17.
- <**shxwmálahá:lá**>, dnom //s(=)x^w=méle=hé·lé//, FSH /'fishing basket, bait basket', ASM ['design very much the same as the White man's'], (<shxw=> nominalizer, something that is), lx <=há:la (after vowel) ~ =á:la> container of, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.
- <**má:lat**>, pcs //mé·lɛ=T//, FSH /'bait s-th (fish-line, fish-hook, fish-trap)'/, HUNT ['bait s-th (a trap for animals or birds)'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, example: <**má:latchexw tel (lhékw'tel, qwemó:thel).**>, //mé·lɛ=T-c-əx^w tə-l (†ékw^w=təl, q^wəm=á·èəl)//, /'You bait my (hook, fishing-line), Bait my (hook, line)'/, attested by EB.
- <**mamá:lat**>, cts //C₁ɛ-mé·lɛ=T//, FSH ['baiting s-th (fish-line)'], HUNT ['baiting s-th (trap)'], (<R8-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group.
- <**má:lalht**>, bens //mé·lɛ=†c=T//, FSH ['bait it for s-o'], HUNT, (<=lhts> benefactive), phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <**mà:lalhtó:xchexw.**>, //mé·lɛ=†c=T-á·x^y-c-əx^w//, /'You bait it for me., Bait it for me./, phonology: downstepping, consonant merger, attested by EB.

< má:lalht >, FSH ['bait it for s-o'], see má:la ~ má:le.

< má:lat >, FSH 'bait s-th (fish-line, fish-hook, fish-trap)', see má:la ~ má:le.

< Máli ~ Málí >, free root //méli ~ méli//, N ['Mary'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

< Málí >, df //méli//, PLN ['a village or place at Musqueam (now in Vancouver)'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, borrowed from Musqueam /mél=í/, Salish cognate: Squamish /mámʔli/ territory on which the Musqueam reserve is situated.

< málqeles >, EFAM 'forgot s-th, have forgotten s-th, forgot s-o/s-th in one's mind', see mál ~ mél.

< malqelómet >, EFAM ['forget'], see mál ~ mél.

< málqlexw ~ málqlexw >, EFAM 'forget s-th, forget s-o, forget s-th behind', see mál ~ mél.

< má:lt >, bound root //mél·lt//, meaning unknown

< smá:lt >, dnom //s=mél·lt//, LAND 'stone, rock (any size), mountain', (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), DM (12/4/64), CT, HT, Deming, other sources: ES /smé·lt/, also < smált >, //s=mélt//, attested by AC, EB, example: < (híkʷ, tsítselh) smált >, //(híkʷ, cí[=C₁ə=]†) s=mélt//, '(big, high) mountain', attested by AC, < latsel kw'íyqel lá(m) te smált >, //lɛ-c-əl kʷíy=qəł lɛ(=m) tə s=mélt//, 'I'm going up the mountain.', < Skwím Smá:lt >, //s=kʷím s=mé·lt//, PLN, 'Twin Sisters Mountain', literally 'red mountain', ASM ['so named because the mountain does often appear reddish'], attested by Deming (8/15/75), < tl'osu tés te smá:lt >, //ě'a-s-u tés tə s=mé·lt//, 'and so they got to (get to, reach) the mountain.', attested by AC, < sqewós te smá:lt kws me p'éth' te syó:qwem telí tí tl'ó le qewétem >, //s=qəw=ás-s tə s=mé·lt kʷ-s mə p'èè' tə s=yá·qʷ=əm təlí tí ě'a lə qəw=éT-əm//, 'It's the warm side of the mountain that the sun just comes out on from there so that is was warmed.', attested by CT, HT, < lám kw' smált kw' Málí >, //lé=m kʷ s=mélt kʷ méli//, 'Mary went to the mountain.', attested by EB.

< smámelet >, dmn //s=mé[=C₁ə=][=ə=]t//, LAND 'little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the canyon)', (<=R1=> diminutive, <=e=> derivational unless epenthetic), phonology: reduplication, epenthesis perhaps, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), AC.

< smelmá:lt >, pln //s=C₁əC₂=mé·lt//, LAND ['a lot of rocks'], (<R3=> plural (many)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, example: < qéx te smelmá:lt >, //qəx tə s=C₁əC₂=mé·lt//, '(There's) a lot of rocks.', attested by AC, < lhq'átses smelmá:lt >, //†q'ě=cəs s=C₁əC₂=mé·lt//, 'five rocks', attested by Elders Group.

< smemá:lt >, dmpn //s=C₁ə=mé·lt//, LAND ['(many small rocks)'], (<R5=> diminutive plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/21/71).

< smeltáléqel >, df //s=mélt=élé=qəł//, ANA ['kidneys'], literally perhaps 'container of stones in the head/end of a river', lx <=álá ~ =álé > container of, lx <=qel > in the head or end (of a river), phonology: vowel-shift to schwa-grade of root before strong-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75), also < meltáléqel >, //mélt=élé=qəł//, attested by SJ (Deming 4/17/80).

< malyí >, free root //məlyí//, KIN 'marry, get married', SOC, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, borrowed from Chinook Jargon /malyié/ to marry itself from French <marier > to marry, perform a marriage for Johnson78:363 and <se marier > to get married.

< smamalyí >, strs //s=mɛ[=C₁ə=]lyí or s=C₁ɛ=məlyí//, KIN ['be married'], SOC, (<s=> stative),

possibly <R8= or =R1=> *resultative*, phonology: reduplication and (if doubling infix #1 with e) assimilation to preceding vowel or misrecording of vowel in the reduplication (a sic for e), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <smamalyí te swíyeqe.>, //s=C₁ε=mεlyí tə s=wíqə//, /'The man is married./, attested by AC.

<malyítses>, ds //mεlyí=cəs//, ANAH ['third finger'], literally /'get married on the hand'/, lx <=tses> on the hand, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC.

<malyítses>, ANAH ['third finger'], see malyí.

<máma>, KIN /'grandfather (affectionate), (grampa)'/, see má:l ~ mál.

<mamá:lat>, FSH ['baiting s-th (fish-line)'], see má:la ~ má:le.

<mamastiyexw (or better) mélestiyexw>, HUMC ['kids'], see mestíyexw.

<mameláselh>, KIN /'her deceased children, (his deceased children)'/, see méle ~ mál:a.

<mámele>, KIN /'children (kinterm, someone's), sons, daughters'/, see méle ~ mál:a.

<mámelehà:yèlhs te sisemóye>, EZ ['honeycomb'], see méle ~ mál:a.

<mámelehò:llh>, ANA /'egg (of bird, fowl)'/, see méle ~ mál:a.

<mámelqlexw>, EFAM ['forgetting (s-th/s-o)'], see mál ~ mál.

<mámeqe>, WETH /'it's snowing, (snow is accumulating)'/, see máqa ~ máqe.

<mámeq'em>, ABFC ['jumping (of fish)'], see máq'em.

<mameth'álem>, EFAM /'lying, telling a lie, (bluffing [BH TTC])'/, see máth'el.

<mameth'élexw>, EFAM /'doubting s-o/s-th, be not believing s-o/s-th'/, see máth'el.

<mámetsel>, ANA ['testicles'], see mátsel.

<mamíyet>, SOC ['helping'], see máy.

<mamts'ólthet>, EFAM ['think one(self) is smart'], see máth'el.

<máqa ~ máqe>, free root //méqe ~ méqə//, WETH /'fallen snow, (year)'/, TIME ['year'], semantic environment ['numerals, counting, age'], phonology: máqa at hyper-slow speed, máqe at normal speed, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, EB, also <má:qa>, //mÉ-qə//, attested by BJ (12/5/64), IHTTC, other sources: ES /mèqə/, ASM ['fallen snow'], example: <qéx te máqa li te smált. (HS) ~ qéx te máqe li te smált. (N)>, //qəx tə méqe li tə s=mélt (HS) ~ qəx tə méqə li tə s=mélt (N)//, /'(There's) a lot of snow on the mountain./, attested by AC, also /'(There's) lots of snow on the mountain., (There's) thick snow on the mountain./, attested by EB, <spípew te syíq.>, //s=pi[=C₁ə=]w tə s=yíq//, *<spípew te máqe> rejected, /'The snow is frozen./, literally /'is frozen the snow in the air'/, attested by AC, <yélt te máqa.>, //yél tə méqə//, [yílt tə máqə], /'(have a) snowslide, (have an avalanche)'/, literally /'the fallen snow slides down'/, attested by Elders Group, <máqa qetstu lóme xwli te smá:lt.>, //mÉqə qə-c-t-u lám=ə x^w=lí tə s=mÉ-lt//, /'(It was) (fallen) snow all the way until we reached the mountain./, literally /'(it's) fallen snow until -we -contrastive hit -just get there the mountain'/, attested by EB, ASM ['years'], semantic environment ['numerals, counting, age'], <achxw welh kw'í:l má:qa?>, //ʔε-c-x^w wəʔ k^wí:l mÉ-qə//, /'How old are you (already)?'/, literally /'you are already how many fallen snow(s)'/, attested by IHTTC, <t'xém má:qa.>, //t'x=ém mÉ-qə//, /'six years'/, literally /'six fallen snows'/, usage: answer to achxw welh kw'í:l má:qa How old are you?, attested by IHTTC, <t'xémelsá qas te t'xém máqa kwseselh kwó:l.>, //t'x=əm=əlsx^yé qə=s tə t'x=ém mÉqə k^w-s-ə-s-əʔ k^wá-l//, /'She is sixty-six years old./, literally /'it's sixty-six (sixty and the six) fallen snow(s) since -she/he -was born./, attested by Elders

Group.

- <**mámeqe**>, cts //mɛ[-C₁ə-]qə//, WETH /'it's snowing, (snow is accumulating)'/, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <syíyeq te smált.>, //s=yí[-C₁ə-]q tə smélt//, *<mámeqe te smált> rejected, /'It's snowing on the mountain.'/, attested by AC.
- <**meqó:s**>, dnom //mɛqɛ=á:s//, TIME /'about December, (January to February [Billy Sepass])'/, WETH, literally /'fallen snow season'/, ASM [each month name applies starting from the first sliver of moon visible after the black moon and lasts till the next first sliver roughly, but it is used about the time the event described usually happens, for meqó:s this is often in December but William (Billy) Sepass of Sardis, B.C. placed it January to February in Jenness's field notes; the English month it applied to probably depended on where one lived and what was the average month the year's major snowfalls occurred in in the past dozen or more years; it may have been that in Sepass's time (ca 1856-1936) before his interview (ca Jan.-Feb. 1936) the major snowfalls were more often in Jan. to Feb., or it may be that there was snow on the ground when he was interviewed; the more recent elders may also be reflecting more recent climatic changes to snow in December in their areas (it snows earlier in the Tait area than in the Sardis area example)], lx <=ó:s> cyclic period, round thing, on the face, phonology: vowel-shift to schwa-grade of root before full-grade suffix, also vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <moqó:s>, //mɛ[-Aa-]qə=á:s//, also /'about January to February'/, phonology: ó-ablaut automatic on root vowel before =ó:s ~ =es suffix, there is also vowel merger of the final root vowel and suffix vowel, attested by Diamond Jenness's field notes, William Sepass calendar.
- <**imqáxel ~ himqáxel**>, df //ʔi=méqə=M2=xʷəl ~ hi=méqə=M2=xʷəl//, [ʔimqáxɛʷɪl ~ himqáxɛʷɪl], WETH /'(have) mixed snow and rain together that melts fast, to rain and snow mixed together'/, possibly <hi= ~ i=> continuative possibly before resonants or <yi= ~ i=>along, travelling by, (<metathesis> derivational), lx <=xel> precipitation; on the foot, phonology: metathesis, vowel-loss of e in root prob. due to prefix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77), Deming (3/31/77), example: <himqáxel kw'e tseláqelhelh.>, //hi=méqə=M2=xʷəl kʷə cəlɛq=əʔ=əʔ//, /'It rained and snowed together yesterday.'/, attested by Deming (3/31/77).
- <**má:qel**>, df //mɛ:=qəl//, ANAH /'hair (of the head)'/, literally /'comes off on the head'/, lx <qel> on the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), other sources: /mɛ:=qəl/ hair (of head), H-T <mákEl> (umlaut on a), also <máqel>, //mɛ:=qəl//, attested by SJ, MV, example: <télh tel máqel.>, //təʔ tə-l mɛ:=qəl//, /'My hair got straight., My hair got straightened.'/, attested by SJ and MV (Deming 2/9/79).
- <**máqelhp**>, df //mɛqə(1)=(ə)ʔp//, EB /'pretty white lacy moss', ['unidentified so far'], literally /'hair of head =plant/tree'/, lx <=elhp> plant, tree, phonology: consonant-loss with vowel merger or vowel-loss with consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (6/21/79), Salish cognate: Nooksack /máeqən=əʔp/ pretty white lacey moss from Nooksack /máeqən/ hair (of head) Deming (6/21/79).
- <**máqelhp**>, EB /'pretty white lacy moss', see má:qel.
- <**máq'em**>, mdls //mɛqʷ=əm//, ABFC /'to jump (of fish)'/, (<=em> middle voice), contrast root <míqʷ> to sink, phonology: possible ablaut if related to míqʷ, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.
- <**mámeq'em**>, cts //mɛ[-C₁ə-]qʷ=əm//, ABFC /'jumping (of fish)'/, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, EL, NP, EB (all on Chehalis place names trip 9/27/77), example: <mámeq'em te hú:liya.>, //mɛ[-C₁ə-]qʷ=əm tə hú-l=iye//, /'The humpback salmon is jumping.'/, attested by AD, EL, NP, EB (all 9/27/77).

<**mát**>, free root //mét//, ANAF ['flat organ in sturgeon which was skinned off and boiled down for glue'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, MED ['if you eat the gill of the sturgeon when you are pregnant you'll have a child with curly hair (Elders Group 9/21/77)'],

<**mátek**>, free root //mētək//, TOOL ['mattock'], LAND, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, borrowed from English <mattock>.

<**mátexw**>, bound root //mētəx^w//, meaning unknown

<**smátexwtel**>, df //s=mētəx^w=təl//, rcps, KIN /'husband's brother, wife's sister, spouse's sibling (cross-sex), brother-in-law, sister-in-law, sibling's spouse (cross-sex)'/, ASM ['opposite sex from person from whose viewpoint this is being discussed (opposite sex from ego in anthropological terminology), the reason for this cross-sex pattern is probably the approved possibility of marriage--sororate or levirate marriage upon death of linking spouse or as co-wives without the death of linking spouse'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<tel> reciprocal), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, NP, AC, CT, other sources: ES /smētəx^wtəl/ spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross-sex), H-T <smatúktil> (macron over a and u) brother's wife.

<**smetmátexwtel**>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=mētəx^w=təl//, KIN /'husband's brothers, (perhaps also wife's sisters?, spouse's siblings?, sibling's spouses?)'/, (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<**má:th**>, bound root //mê·è// possibly flat opening

<**Semá:th ~ Semáth ~ Smá:th**>, df //s=hə=mê·è//, PLN /'Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this meaning)'/ [Elders Group 7/13/77]), possibly <s=> nominalizer or stative or big possibly (as in <s=méqsel> have a big nose), possibly <he=> resultative or continuative, possibly root <máth or má> flat opening, possibly <eth> edge, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/13/77), BJ (5/64), Deming (8/15/74), Wells 1965:23 (1st ed.), compare <Máthxwi> /mêè(=)x^w=iy/ Matsqui said to mean easy portage, literally /'a big flat opening'/, source: Wells 1966, Wells tapes Kelleher interview, also /'Devil's Run (below Láxewey)'/, ASM ['this is the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River'], attested by Elders Group (7/13/77), comment: two copies of my field notes disagree on whether the name applies to Sumas village at Devil's Run or to Devil's Run itself, also /'Sumas River'/, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):14, comment: probably requires Stó:lô river or Stótelô creek to follow Semáth (Semáth Stó:lô, etc.) for this gloss, also /'Sumas Lake'/, (semological comment: Sumas Lake was a huge shallow lake east of Sumas River and south of Sumas Mt. which was dyked and drained just after World War I; it was home to many waterfowl and fish (incl. sturgeon) and plants such as wapato; it often dried up to only a few feet deep in dry seasons; but it was a mosquito breeding ground and potential farm-land and the area has been farmed extensively since), attested by Elders Group (7/13/77), comment: probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this meaning, also <Semáts Xóitse>, //səməc̣ x̣əc̣ə//, also /'Sumas Lake'/, dialects: Matsqui, attested by Deming (8/15/74), source: place names file reference #76.

<**Máthxwi**>, df //mêè(=)x^w=iy//, PLN /'Matsqui village, (Matsqui Creek [Wells])'/, possibly root <máth> flat opening, possibly <=xw ~ =exw> lump-like, round or <=xw> round, around, <=iy> place; covering, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/17/77), source: place names reference file #220, also <Máthxwi>, //mêè(=)x^w=iy//, also /'Matsqui village; Matsqui Creek'/, literally /'easy portage'/, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):14-15, Duff 1952:27.

<**Máthedes**>, free root //mêèədəs//, CH ['Methodist'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders

Group (6/8/77), borrowed from English <Methodist>.

<**math'álem**>, EFAM /'to bluff, pretend one knows something, (be) stuck up/, see máth'el.

<**máth'el**>, bound root //mɛ̀è'əl pretend, deceive//.

<**smáth'el**>, stvi //s=mɛ̀è'əl//, EFAM ['(be) proud (pompous)'], (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, Deming, Elders Group, EK and DK (12/10/71), Salish cognate: Squamish /smác'n/ W73:205, K67:283, also <**smá:th'el**>, //s=mɛ̀·è'əl//, attested by IHTTC, example: <**ôwetsel smáth'el**>, //ʔówə-c-əl s=mɛ̀è'əl//, /'I'm not proud./, attested by Elders Group; found in <**smáth'elchexw**>, //s=mɛ̀è'əl-c-əxʷ//, /'You're smart [smart-alec? therefore pompous and proud]./, dialects: Matsqui, attested by EK and DK (12/10/71).

<**smámth'el**>, dmv //s=mɛ̀[=C₁ə=]è'əl//, EFAM /'(be a) little bit proud, [a little] proud/, (<=R1=> diminutive action), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), Deming.

<**smá:leth'el** ~ **smá:lth'el**>, plv //s=mɛ̀·[=lə=]è'əl//, EFAM /'(lots of people are) proud, (many are proud)/, (<=le=> plural subject), phonology: infixing, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**smímts'el**>, dmv //s=C₁í=mɛ̀è'əl//, EFAM ['acting smart'], (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by MV and EF (Deming 4/27/78).

<**math'álem**>, rsls //mɛ̀è'ə[=Aɛ́=]l=əm//, mdl, EFAM /'to bluff, pretend one knows something, (be) stuck up/, LANG, (<á-ablaut> resultative), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**mameth'álem**>, cts //mɛ̀[-C₁ə-]è'ə[=Aɛ́=]l=əm//, [mæmèè'álem], EFAM /'lying, telling a lie, (bluffing [BH TTC])/, LANG, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Deming, also /'bluffing/, attested by BH TTC, example: <**mameth'álem te qéyxes swíyeqe**>, //mɛ̀[-C₁ə-]è'ə[=Aɛ́=]l=əm//, /'The blind man is bluffing./, usage: answer in trying to see if there is a word for the game, blind man's bluff, attested by BH TTC.

<**meth'éléxw**>, ncs //mɛ̀è'ə[=´=]l=l-əxʷ//, EFAM /'doubt s-o, not believe s-th/s-o/, (<=´=> derivational), (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: vowel-reduction to schwa-grade of root with stress-shift, consonant merger, updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Deming; found in <**meth'éléxwtsel**>, //mɛ̀è'ə[=´=]l=l-əxʷ-c-əl//, /'I don't believe it./, attested by Deming.

<**mameth'éléxw**>, cts //mɛ̀[-C₁ə-]è'ə[=´=]l=l-əxʷ//, [mæmèè'éləxʷ], EFAM /'doubting s-o/s-th, be not believing s-o/s-th/, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, stress-shift, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming; found in <**mameth'éléxwtsel**>, //mɛ̀[-C₁ə-]è'ə[=´=]l=l-əxʷ-c-əl//, /'I don't believe it./, attested by Deming.

<**shxwmáth'elqel**>, dnom //s=xʷ=mɛ̀è'əl=qəl//, EFAM ['liar'], LANG, SOC, (<s=> nominalizer, xw= always or pertaining to the head or throat or meaning uncertain), lx <=qel ~ =eqel> in the throat, in speech, language, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC.

<**shxwmámth'elqel**>, dmn //s=xʷ=mɛ̀[=C₁ə=]è'əl=qəl//, EFAM ['a little liar'], LANG, SOC, (<=R1=> diminutive (agent)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<**smámth'eqel**>, dmn //s=mɛ̀[=C₁ə=]è'ə=qəl//, EFAM ['smart-alec'], SOC, (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R1=> diminutive), lx <=eqel ~ =qel> in the throat, in speech, language, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Matsqui, attested by EK and DK (12/10/71).

- <**math'elqéylem**>, mdls //mɛ̀'əl=q(əl)=í·l=əm//, EFAM ['to lie (prevaricate)'], LANG, lx <=**eqel** ~ **qel**> in the throat, in speech, language, (<=**í:l**> go, get, become, come, inceptive, <=**em**> middle voice), phonology: consonant merger, vowel-loss (both due to automatic loss of el before =í:l), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /(nə)x^w-mæc'nʔ-álqp-əm/ to lie (itr.) W73:162, K67:310 [-álqp sound].
- <**xwmath'elqéylémt**>, pcs //x^w=mɛ̀'əl=qəl=í·l=əm=T//, EFAM ['tell a lie for s-o'], LANG, possibly <**xw**=> always or derivational (relating to features of the head or neck) or meaning uncertain, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: consonant merger, consonant-loss, updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, syntactic comment: transitivized middle, attested by EB; found in <**xwmath'elqéylémthóxchexw**>, //x^w=mɛ̀'əl=qəl=í·l=əm=T-áx^y-c-əx^w//, [x^wmæ̀'əlqéylémèáx^yèŭx^w], /'Tell a lie for me., You tell a lie for me./, attested by EB.
- <**mamts'ólthet**>, pcrs //mɛ̀[=C₁ə=]c'ə[=Aá=]l=T-ət//, rsls, dmν, EFAM ['think one(self) is smart'], (<=**R1**=> diminutive, ó-ablaut resultative), (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=**et**> reflexive), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by MV and EF (Deming 4/27/78).
- <**math'elqéylem**>, EFAM ['to lie (prevaricate)'], see máth'el.
- <**mátsel**>, df //m(=)é̄cəl//, ANA ['testicle'], lx <=**átsel** ~ **elétsel**> on the testicle(s), possibly root <**m**> meaning uncertain, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /máè'n/ testicle W73:264, K69:45, Lushootseed /bàèəd/ testicles and /=álaèəd/ testicles H76:692, 689.
- <**mámetsel**>, pln //m(=)é̄[=C₁ə=]cəl//, ANA ['testicles'], (<=**R1**=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/29/75).
- <**máts'el**>, free root //mɛ̀c'əl//, EB /'black hawthorn berry, blackhaw berries/, ['Crataegus douglasii'], ASM ['berries ripe in August, eaten fresh and dried, easy to dry and keep, tree has long thorns which were picked and used for a comb when a carved comb was not available, black berries have large seed but meat is tasty if sucked, (AC says meat is okay if hungry and that the tree must be climbed usually to get the berries)'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others.
- <**mats'íyelhp**>, ds //mɛ̀c'əl=ə†p//, EB /'black hawthorn tree/, ['Crataegus douglasii'], lx <=**elhp**> tree, plant, phonology: vowel-shift, consonant-shift, el → íy before =elhp by regular rule, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /mɛ̀c'ələ†p/ black haw, Salish cognate: Samish /mèè'ən'/ black hawthorn berry G86:71.
- <**mats'íyelhp**>, EB /'black hawthorn tree/, see máts'el.
- <**máx**>, MC /'take it off (of a table example), take it away (from something), take it off (of eyeglasses, of skin off an animal), take s-o off/away (from something), take s-th out (a tooth for ex.)/, see má ~ má'-.
- <**máxet**>, possibly root //mɛ̀x^yət//, LAND ['flint'], TOOL, FIRE, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (on Stólô Sítel tape 1/22/79).
- <**máy**>, bound root //mɛ̀y help//.
- <**má:yt ~ máyt**>, pcs //mɛ̀·y=T ~ mɛ̀y=T//, SOC /'help s-o, defend s-o, protect s-o, aid s-o/, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/15/72, 3/1/76, 6/16/76), example: <**lah má:yt**>, //lɛ-† mɛ̀·y=T//, /'Go and help him./, attested by AC, <**máyt (the slháli, te swíyeqe, yithá, tàlèwe, talhwélep)**>, //mɛ̀y=T (èə s=†é̄li, tə s=wíqə, yi=è̄é, tɛ=íəwə, tɛ=†wóləp)//, /'help (the woman, the man, them, you (sg.), you people)/, attested by AC; found in <**máytes**>, //mɛ̀y=T-əs//, /'He helps him/her/them., She helps him/her/them./, attested by AC, example: <**má:ytes te swíqe the (stóles, chá(:)xw)**>, //mɛ̀·y=T-əs tə s=wíqə èə

(s=tálə̃s-s, cĕ(·)x^w-s)//, /'The man helped (his wife, his mistress).'/, attested by AC, < má:ytescha (tethá, yithá).>, //mĕ·y=T-ə̃s-cĕ (tə̃=ĕĕ, yi=ĕĕ)//, /'He will help (him, them).'/, attested by AC, < má:ytescha tethá yithá.>, //mĕ·y=T-ə̃s-cĕ tə̃=ĕĕ yi=ĕĕ//, /'They will help him.'/, attested by AC, < má:ytescha yithá tethá.>, //mĕ·y=T-ə̃s-cĕ yi=ĕĕ tə̃=ĕĕ//, /'He will help them.'/, attested by AC, < (álthacha, lewécha) má:yt.>, //(ʔəlĕĕ-cĕ, lĕwĕ-cĕ) mĕ·y=T//, /'I'll, You'll help him.'/, attested by AC, < álthacha la máyt.>, //ʔəlĕĕ-cĕ lĕ mĕy=T//, /'I'll go and help him.'/, attested by AC, < tl'ocha tethá má:yt.>, //ĕ'á-cĕ tə̃=ĕĕ mĕ·y=T//, /'He'll help him., (He's the one to help him.)'/, literally /'that will be that one (male) help him'/, attested by AC, syntactic comment: máytes is not used when the subject of the subordinate clause is the subject of and focus of the main clause, < tl'o (kwthe, te) swíqə le má:yt (the, te) (stóles, slháli).>, //ĕ'a (k^w=ĕə, tə) s=wíqə lĕ mĕ·y=T (ĕə, tə) (s=tálə̃s-s, s=ʔĕli)//, /'The man helped (his wife, the woman).'/, literally /'that's (the (near but out of sight), the (present/unmarked)) man past tense 3rd person subj. help -her (the (female), the (unmarked)) (his wife, woman)'/, attested by AC, < tl'ocha yithá má:yt (yithá, tethá, teló).>, //ĕ'a-cĕ yi=ĕĕ mĕ·y=T (yi=ĕĕ, tə̃=ĕĕ, tə̃=lá)//, /'They're the ones that will help (them, him (that one), this one/him (a person))'/, attested by AC, < tl'ocha tethá má:yt yithá.>, //ĕ'a-cĕ tə̃=ĕĕ mĕ·y=T yi=ĕĕ//, /'He's the one to help them., He'll help them.'/, attested by AC, < tl'ocha Bill kw'e máyt ta siyáye.>, //ĕ'a-cĕ Bill k^wə mĕy=T t-ĕ si=yĕyə//, /'Bill will be the one to help your friend., Bill will help your friend.'/, syntactic comment: many sentence examples of syntactic/semantic focus in this section, attested by AC, < tl'ocha Bill kw'e máyt wexwe'ís.>, //ĕ'a-cĕ Bill k^wə mĕy=T wə-x^wə=ʔí-s//, /'Bill (is the one that) will help him when he arrives.'/, attested by AC, < maythóxalha.>, //mĕy=T-áx^y-ĕʔĕ//, /'You (pl.) help me., (You folks help me.)'/, syntactic comment: imperative 2p, attested by AC, < maythóxescha yithá.>, //mĕy=T-áx^y-ə̃s-cĕ yi=ĕĕ//, /'They will help me.'/, attested by AC, < maythóxescha tl'e Bill wexwe'ís.>, //mĕy=T-áx^y-ə̃s-cĕĕ'(ə) Bill wə-x^wə=ʔí-s//, /'Bill will help me when he gets here.'/, attested by AC, < métsa maythóxes.>, //mĕ-cĕ mĕy=T-áx^y-ə̃s//, /'He'll come and help me.'/, attested by AC; found in < maythóxchexw.>, //mĕy=T-áx^y-c-ə̃x^w//, /'You (sg.) will help me.'/, example: < maythóxchap.>, //mĕy=T-áx^y-c-ĕp//, /'You (pl.) will help me.'/, attested by AC, < mítlh maythóx.>, //mí-tʔ mĕy=T-áx^y//, /'Come and help me.'/, syntactic comment: coaxing imperative, attested by AC, < lewésliha maythóx.>, //lĕwə̃-s-ʔĕ mĕy=T-áx^y//, /'YOU help me.'/, syntactic comment: imperative of independent verbal pronoun with 3rd person subject, attested by AC, < (lichap me, lichap mi) maythóx?>, //(li-c-ĕp mə, li-c-ĕp mi) mĕy=T-áx^y?//, /'Did you folks come to help me?'/, attested by AC, < (tl'ocha, tl'ocha yithá) maythóx.>, //(ĕ'a-cĕ, ĕ'a-cĕ yi=ĕĕ) mĕy=T-áx^y//, /'(He, They) will come help me.'/, attested by AC; found in < maythóme>, //mĕy=T-ámə̃//, /'help you'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/76), also < máythòmè>, //mĕy=T-ámə̃//, phonology: downstepping, updrifting, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), < maythométsel>, //mĕy=T-ámə̃-c-əl//, /'I'll help you right now., I'll help you (either now or tomorrow).'/, phonology: stress-shift automatic on bisyllabic object suffixes before subject suffixes, (semological comment: note gloss for present tense (non-continuative) is immediate future (right now, now, or tomorrow)), attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), AC, example: < maythométselcha.>, //mĕy=T-amə̃-c-əl-cĕ//, /'I will help you.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/76, 3/15/72), < maythométsel wayeles.>, //mĕy=T-amə̃-c-əl wĕyəl=ə̃s//, /'I'll help you tomorrow.'/, (semological comment: present non-continuative translates as immediate future), phonology: stress-shift, (stress omitted on last word), < maythomésetcha.>, //mĕy=T-amə̃-c-ət-cĕ//, /'We'll help you after a while.'/, phonology: stress-shift automatic on bisyllabic object suffixes before subject suffixes, (semological comment: future tense translates as non-immediate future (after a while) or unspecified future), attested by AC, < maythomécha yithá.>, //mĕy=T-amə̃-cĕ yi=ĕĕ//, /'They will help you.'/, phonology: stress-shift automatic on bisyllabic object suffixes before future tense suffix (or any suffix?), syntactic comment: unusual solution to prohibition against third person subject with second person object: no subject suffix but independent demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC, < tsel maythóme kw'e

tseláqelhelh qe lhulhá.>, //c-əl mɛy=T-ámə kʷə cəlɛq=əʔ=əʔ qə ʔuʔɛ//, /'I helped you yesterday or day before yesterday.'/, syntactic comment: ambiguous past, attested by AC, <**latsel maythóme.**>, //lɛ-c-əl mɛy=T-ámə//, /'I'm going to help you., I'll go and help you., I will help you.'/, attested by AC, <**látset/látst maythóme.**>, //lɛ-c-ət/lɛ-c-t mɛy=T-ámə//, /'We'll go and help you., We're going to go and help you (willingly, good-natured, the person can say no).'/, semantic environment ['with la auxiliary constructions like this the offer is made willingly, good-natured, the person can say no; these are also used as imperative 1s'], attested by AC, <**metša maythóme wexwe'í:s.**>, //mə-cɛ mɛy=T-ámə wə-xʷə=ʔí-s//, /'He'll come help you when he gets here.'/, phonology: subjunctive subject after í: (-es → -s as after auxiliary verb, thus showing that the environment is phonemic not morphemic), attested by AC, <**maythómcha tl'e Bill wexwe'í:s.**>, //mɛy=T-ám-cɛ ɛ'ə Bill wə-xʷə=ʔí-s//, /'Bill will help you when he gets here., (You'll be helped by Bill when he gets here.)'/, syntactic comment: passive replaces prohibited third-person subj. with second person obj., attested by AC, <**tl'otsa talhlí:melh má:ythóme.**>, //ɛ'a-cɛ tɛ=ʔlí-məʔ mɛ-y=T-ámə//, /'We'll be the ones to help you.'/, literally /'that will be us help you'/, <**éy t'wa meythómes kw'e swótle.**>, //ʔéy t'wɛ mɛy=T-ámə-əs kʷə s=wɛ[=Aá]=t=la//, /'It would be good if someone helps you., (Someone should help you., Someone better help you.)'/, literally /'it's good evidential/must be if he helps you the (remote) someone.'/, phonology: unusual vowel merger (e + e → e not á), also schwa-grade of root optional, grammatical comment: note derivational make-up of swótle *someone*, syntactic comment: subjunctive subject pronoun 3 with object pronoun 2 not prohibited, attested by IHTTC, <**éy t'wa meythómet.**>, //ʔéy t'wɛ mɛy=T-ámə=ət//, /'It would be good if we help you., (We should help you., We'd better help you.)'/, literally /'it's good evidential/must be/I guess if we help you'/, phonology: unusual vowel merger (e + e → e not á), schwa-grade of root optional, syntactic comment: subjunctive subject pronoun 1p with object pronoun 2, attested by IHTTC; found in <**maytólxwchexw.**>, //mɛy=T-álxʷ-c-əxʷ//, /'Help us., You help us.'/, syntactic analysis: mildly urging imperative, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/22/78 TM or DF or TG), example: <**milh maytólxwchexw.**>, //mi-ʔ mɛy=T-álxʷ-c-əxʷ//, /'You will help us.'/, literally /'come -coaxing imperative you help us'/, attested by AC, <**éwe stl'íses meytóxwes welámet súwq'tòlè.**>, //ʔəwə s=ɛ'í-s-əs mɛy=T-áxʷ-əs wə-lɛ=m-ət súwq'=T-álə//, /'He doesn't want to help us (when we) go find (look for, search for) you folks.'/, phonology: downstepping and updrifting in súwq'tòlè, schwa-grade root in meytóxwes optional, syntactic analysis: vneg nominal=intransitive verb-possessive3-sjsb3 transitive verb-object pronoun 1p-subject pronoun 3 if/when-intransitive verb-sjsb 1p transitive verb-object pronoun 2p, dialects: *Tait*, attested by SP, AK, AD (IHTTC 8/22/77), dialects: *Tait and Cheh.* -óxw *second-person plural object* suffix is equivalent to Chill. -ólxw *second-person plural object* suffix, also <**éwe stl'íses kws meytóxwes welámet súwq'tòlè.**>, //ʔəwə s=ɛ'í-s-əs kʷ-s mɛy=T-áxʷ-əs wə-lɛ=m-ət súwq'=T-álə//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by EB (IHTTC 8/22/77), also <**ewe stl'ís kw'es meytólxws welámet sówq'tòlè.**>, //ʔəwə s=ɛ'í-s kʷ-ə-s mɛy=T-álxʷ-s wə-lɛ=m-ət sówq'=T-álə//, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by NP (IHTTC 8/22/77), <**maytólxwchapcha (tlowáyél, wáy:eles).**>, //mɛy=T-álxʷ-c-ɛp-cɛ (tə=la=wéyél, wéy.əl=əs)//, /'You people help us (today, tomorrow).'/, attested by AC, <**maytólxwescha yithá.**>, //mɛy=T-álxʷ-əs-cɛ yi=ɛɛ//, /'They will help us.'/, attested by AC, <**maytó:lxwescha tl'e Bill wexwe'í:s.**>, //mɛy=T-á:lxʷ-əs-cɛ ɛ'ə Bill wə-xʷə=ʔí-s//, /'Bill will help us when he gets here.'/, phonology: optional length on object pronoun suffix, attested by AC, <(milh, michap, lachxw) maytó(:)lxw.>, //(mi-ʔ, mi-c-ɛp, lɛ-c-xʷ) mɛy=T-á(:)lxʷ//, /'(Come (coaxing imperative 2s), You folks come (mildly urging imperative 2p), You're going to (mildly urging imperative 2s)) help us.'/, phonology: optional length on object pronoun suffix, attested by AC; found in <**maytolétsel.**>, //mɛy=T-álə-c-əl//, /'I'll help you (pl.)'/, phonology: stress-shift obligatory on bisyllabic object suffixes before subject suffixes, (semological comment: present tense as immediate future), attested by AC, <**maytolésetcha.**>, //mɛy=T-álə-c-ət-cɛ//, /'We'll help

you (pl.) (after a while)'./, phonology: stress-shift obligatory on bisyllabic object suffixes before subject suffixes, (semological comment: non-immediate future tense), attested by AC, example: <(latsel, lats(e)t, lám̄tset) meytóle.>, //lɛ-c-əl, lɛ-c-(ə)t, lɛ̄=m-c-ət̄) mɛy=T-álə//, /('I'll/I'll go, We'll/We'll go and, We'll/We're going to) help you./, phonology: schwa-grade root optional, attested by AC, <tl'ocha Bill kw'e maytóle wexwe'ís.>, //ě'a-cɛ Bill k'wə mɛy=T-álə wə-x'ə=ʔí-s//, /'Bill's the one to help you (pl.) when he gets here./, attested by AC, <lám̄elhtsel maythóme.>, //lɛ̄=m-ə†-c-əl mɛy=T-ám̄ə//, /'I was going to help you./, syntactic comment: past affixed, attested by AC, <tl'otsa yithá maythòm.>, //ě'a-cɛ yi=èé mɛy=T-ám̄//, /'They will help you./, syntactic comment: passive due to prohibition of subject pronoun3 with object pronoun2, attested by AC, <maytálemcha yithá.>, //mɛy=T-áləm-cɛ yi=èé//, /'They will help you (pl.)/.', phonology: optional stress-shift on bisyllabic object suffix before future suffix, syntactic comment: passive due to prohibition of subject pronoun3 with object pronoun2, attested by AC, <maytólémcha tl'e Bill wexwe'ís.>, //mɛy=T-áləm-cɛ ẽ'ə Bill wə-x'ə=ʔí-s//, /'Bill will help you (pl.) when he gets here./, phonology: optional stress-shift on bisyllabic object suffix before future suffix, syntactic comment: note tl' ~ tl'e the (prepositional), by here and in earlier examples, passive due to prohibition of subject pronoun3 with object pronoun2, attested by AC.

<mamíyet>, cts //mɛ[-C₁ə́-]y=əT//, (<-R1- plus stress shift> continuative), SOC ['helping'], phonology: reduplication, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, example: <lílhehexw mayímet (kw'e, te) Ted?>, //lí-†-ə-c-əx'w mɛ[-C₁ə́-]y=əT (k'wə, tə) Ted//, /'Were you helping Ted?/, syntactic comment: interrogative past, past affixed, attested by AC, <tl'o wiyóth mamíyet (~ maméyet)>, //ě'a wə=yáè mɛ[-C₁ə́-]y=əT//, /'He [foregrounded] is always helping [s-o]'./ literally /'that's him always helping s-o'/.', syntactic comment: unusual lack of subject pronoun due to foregrounding as tl'o *that's him*, attested by AC; found in <mamíythóxes.>, //mɛ[-C₁ə́-]y=T-áx'w-əs//, /'He's helping me./, attested by Elders Group (6/7/78), example: <í:lhtsel mamíyethóme.>, //ʔí-†-c-əl mɛ[-C₁ə́-]y=əT-ám̄ə//, /'I was helping you./, phonology: downstepping, attested by AC.

<móylhtel>, rcps //mɛ[-Aá-]y=†(c)=T-əl//, bens, pcs, SOC /'help out, go help, pitch in, help one another', (<=lh ~ =lhts ~ =elhts> benefactive, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-el> reciprocal), phonology: ó-ablaut conditioned automatically on a-vowels in roots before reciprocal, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, also <mó:ylhtel>, //mɛ[-Aá-]y=†(c)=T-əl//, attested by AC, <tl'esu mó:ylhtel qesésu lhém:exw kwes welh hóy te sléxwelhs.>, //ě'ə-s-u mɛ[-Aá-]y=†=T-əl qə-s-əs-u †əm-əx'w k'w-s-əs wə† háy tə s=ləx'wə†-s//, /'And so they helped one another and it rained when their canoe was already done/finished./, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71).

<momíyelhtel>, cts //mɛ[-Aa-][-C₁ə́-]y=ə†(c)=T-əl//, [mamíyɪ†təl], SOC /'helping one another, (helper [Elders Group])'/, (<-R1- plus stress-shift> continuative), phonology: ablaut conditioned by reciprocal, reduplication, stress-shift, consonant-loss (of ts in benefactive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, also <momíyelhtel ~ momíylhtel>, //mɛ[-Aa-][-C₁ə́-]y=ə†(c)=T-əl ~ mɛ[-Aa-][-C₁ə́-]y=†(c)=T-əl//, also /'helper'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<miytel>, dnom //mɛ[=Aí=]y=təl//, SOC ['a helper'], (<í-ablaut> derivational), lx <=tel> device to, something to, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, example: <thel miytel>, //èə-l mɛ[=Aí=]y=təl//, /'my (female) helper'/, literally /'the (female) helper'/, attested by EB.

<má:y->, bound root //mɛ̄:y- or mɛy- or miy-//, WATR possibly *submerge*

<smá:yeleq>, df //s=mɛ̄:y=ələq or s=mɛy=é.[=M2=]ləq//, WATR ['waves'], (<s=> nominalizer or stative), possibly <metathesis> derivational, lx <=á:leq> waves, billows, probably root as in

<sméya> bay, <míq'> be underwater, sink to bottom with <miy-> submerge + <=q'> on something else (and cognates such as Squamish /múy/ submerge, /móy/ to sink and /mí-mi/ drown K67:255, 257) and <míliyel> //míy=l=iyəł// set a net (by canoe), set one's net, fish with a net, (submerge a net) (Salish cognate: Squamish /múy-ʔayʔi/ set one's net and /múy/ submerge and /máʔ-múy-unʔ/ dip repeatedly in the water (tr.) W73:227, K69:46, Sechelt /mól/ to sink), phonology: metathesis perhaps, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<má:yt ~ máyt>, SOC /'help s-o, defend s-o, protect s-o, aid s-o'/, see máy.

<ma'álésem>, ABDF /'pulled out (of tooth or teeth), (have one's tooth pulled out)'/, see má ~ má'-.

<ma'eléstem>, ABDF /'castrated, he was castrated'/, see má ~ má'-.

<ma'eméstexw ~ máméstexw>, TVMO /'bring s-th, brought s-th'/, see mí ~ mé ~ me.

<ma'emét>, ABFC /'He sat., She sat.'/, see emét.

<ma'emí ~ ma'mí>, TVMO /'come, came, He came., She came.'/, see mí ~ mé ~ me.

<mechó:s>, df //məçε=á:s//, EZ ['lingcod'], ['Ophiodon elongatus'], literally /'(prob.) lump/burl on the face'/, ASM ['the lingcod has three to five spines on each cheek which may account for its name in Halq'eméylem; some elders say it is black and looks something like a bullhead'], probably root <mécha ~ metsa> (as in <smécha ~ smétsa> lump (on person, tree, etc.), burl, goiter, lx <=ó:s> on the face, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <smechó:s>, //s=məçε=á:s//, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), also <á:yt>, //ʔé:yt//, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75). Also see root <metsa>.

<mékw>, free root //mékʷ//, DESC /'stout (of a person), thick (of a tree), thick around, coarse (of a rope), big (fat) (of a person). big (in girth)'/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BHTTC, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /s-bákʷ/ ball H76:26, also <méqʷ>, //mékʷ//, attested by AC, EB, JL, example: <ts'ats'í:ts'etl' q'a mékw>, //C₁ε=c'í.[=C₁ə=]ë' q'ε mékʷ//, /'short and stout'/, attested by AC, <méqʷ mestíyexw>, //mékʷ məstíyəxʷ//, /'big person'/, attested by AC, <we'ólwe méqʷ ta xwé:yem.>, //wə=ʔál=wə mékʷ t-εx'í.(y)ləm//, /'Your rope is too thick., Your rope is too coarse.'/, attested by JL (7/13/79).

<mekwélqel>, ds //məkʷ=élqəl//, ANA /'(have) coarse hair'/, lx <=álqel ~ =élqel ~ =elqel> hair, fur, fleece, wool, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, attested by BHTTC.

<mékweth ~ mékwethel>, ds //mékʷ=əè ~ mékʷ=əèəl//, ABFC /'to kiss, kiss on the lips'/, literally /'thick in the mouth'/, ASM ['subject is semantic agent'], lx <=eth ~ =ethel ~ =óthel> in the mouth, possibly <=el> get, become, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group.

<xwmékwàthel>, ds //xʷ=mékʷ=èèəl or xʷ=mékʷ=a[=Aè=]èèəl//, ABDF /'he got kissed'/, ASM ['subject is semantic patient'], lx <xw=> pertaining to the face, head or throat or always, possibly <à-ablaut> resultative or possibly <=àthel> (may be idiolectal variant of <=óthel>) on the mouth, <=el> get, become, phonology: ablaut possible, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<xwmékwàthem>, mdls //xʷ=mékʷ=a[=Aè=]èèəm//, ABDF /'kiss'/, ASM ['subject is probably semantic agent'], (<=em> middle voice), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<xwmékwàht>, pcs //xʷ=mékʷ=a[=Aè=]è(ə)l=T//, ABDF /'kiss s-th, (kiss s-o [Deming, IHTTC])'/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, affix could be =óthel with predictable consonant-loss and vowel-loss of el before =t, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, also <xwmékwethet>, //xʷ=mékʷ=əè=əT//, also /'kiss s-o'/, attested by Deming, IHTTC; found

- in <**xwmékwàthtes**>, //x^w=mék^w=a[=AÈ=]è=T-ə̀s//, /'He kissed it.'/, attested by EB,
 <**xwmékwethéthólha**>, //x^w=mék^w=ə̀è=ə̀T-áx^y-†ε//, /'Kiss me.'/, attested by Deming, IHTTC.
- <**môkweset**>, pcs //mék^w=ə̀s=ə̀T//, ABDF ['kiss s-o'], lx <=es> on the face, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL (5/5/75); found in
 <**môkwesetes**>, //mék^w=ə̀s=ə̀T-ə̀s//, /'He kisses her., She kissed him.'/, attested by JL.
- <**mekwó:mélṭses**>, dnom //mək^w=á-məḷ=cə̀s//, ANA ['thumb'], literally /'stout member/portion on/of the hand'/, lx <=ó:méḷ> member, part, portion, lx <=tses> on the hand, of the hand, (semological comment: somatic suffixes shift from locative to partitive in most body-part names), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Elders Group (8/20/75), other sources: H-T <môkwámultcis>, also <**kwomélṭses**>, //(mə̀)k^w=aməḷ=cə̀s//, Elder's comment: "shortcut pronunciation", phonology: consonant-loss and vowel-loss in shortcut pronunciation, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).
- <**mekwó:mélxel**>, dnom //mək^w=á-məḷ=x^yəḷ//, ANA ['(big) toe'], literally /'stout member/portion on/of the foot'/, lx <=ó:méḷ> member, portion, lx <=xel> on the foot, of the foot, (semological comment: somatic suffixes shift from locative to partitive in most body-part names), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).
- <**memekwóyetses**>, df //mə̀[=C₁ə̀=]k^w=áyə̀=cə̀s//, ABDF ['(have) fingers so cold they can't bend'], possibly root <mék^w> thick, stout, (<=R1=> resultative or continuative), lx <=óye> meaning uncertain, <=tses> on the hand, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**mékwmekw**>, ds //mék^w=C₁ə̀C₂//, EZ ['bumblebee'], ['family Bombidae, Bombus spp.'], literally probably /'stout characteristically'/, (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/3/75), other sources: JH /mék^wmək^w/, H-T <mókmok>.
- <**mekwélqel**>, ANA ['(have) coarse hair'], see mékw.
- <**mékweth ~ mékwethel**>, ABFC /'to kiss, kiss on the lips'/, see mékw.
- <**mékwmekw**>, EZ ['bumblebee'], see mékw.
- <**mekwó:mélṭses**>, ANA ['thumb'], see mékw.
- <**mekwó:mélxel**>, ANA ['(big) toe'], see mékw.
- <**mék^w ~ môk^w**>, free root //mék^w (~ mók^w)//, [mók^w ~ mók^w], NUM /'all, every'/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/29/77, etc.), TM, EB, AD, JL, Deming, BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /ə̀wmék^wε/ (rej. by AC), Salish cognate: Lushootsedd /bék^w/ all H76:26-27; found in <**môkw'chet**>, //mók^w-c-ə̀t//, /'all of us'/, attested by BJ (12/5/64), <**môkw'elep**>, //mók^w-ələ̀p//, /'you all, all of you'/, attested by AC, example: <**licHap môkw' álhtel?**>, //li-c-ὲp mók^w ʔé†=təl//, /'Did you all eat?'/, attested by AC, <**lemlémetchxw mékw' yel á:wkw'**>, //C₁ə̀C₂=lém=ə̀T-c-x^w mək^w yə̀-l ʔé-wk^w//, /'Fold all my clothes.'/, attested by Elders Group, <**lemlémetchxw mékw' ye tskwí:m l á:wkw'**>, //C₁ə̀C₂=lém=ə̀T-c-x^w mək^w yə̀ c=k^wí-m l ʔé-wk^w//, /'Fold all my red clothes.'/, literally /'plural object= fold =them purposefully -main clause subj. -you all the (human plural) have= red my belongings'/, attested by Elders Group, <**môkw'tset lám**>, //mók^w-c-ə̀t lém=m//, /'All of us are going.'/, attested by AC, <**môkw'tsapcha álhtel wáy:éles**>, //mók^w-c-ὲp-cε ʔé†=təl wéy.əḷ=ə̀s//, /'Both of you will eat tomorrow.'/, literally /'it will be all you folks eat a meal tomorrow'/, attested by AC, <**môkw'tset éwelh teló:met welí:xw xwe'í:t**>, //mók^w-c-ə̀t ʔə̀wə̀-† təl=l-á-mə̀t wə̀-lí-x^w x^wə̀ʔí:t//, /'We don't (all) understand what you're saying.'/, literally /'all -we don't -past know =happen/manage to -oneself if/when- (there) -you

subjunctive what is someone saying?/, attested by AC, <**mékw'í tel mámele. ~ mékw'í l mámele.**>, //mék'w ʔi təl C₁é=mələ ~ mék'w ʔi l C₁é=mələ//, /'My children are all here./, phonology: consonant-loss of glottal-stop when í is pronounced as suffix (unusual), attested by Elders Group, <**môkw' swàyèl kws yóyes.**>, //mók'w s=wèyèl k'w-s yá[-C₁ə-](y)s//, /'She works every day./, literally /'it's every day that she's working/, attested by TM, EB, also /'He works all day./, attested by AD, <**mékw'cha swàyèl kw'els yóyes.**>, //mék'w-cɛ s=wèyèl k'w-ə-l-s yá[-C₁ə-](y)s (or yáy[-ə-]s)//, /'I'll be working every day./, literally /'it will be every/all day that I am working/, attested by AD, also <**chow mékw' swàyèl kw'els yóyes.**>, //cɛ-əw mék'w s=wèyèl k'w-ə-l-s yáy[-ə-]s//, literally /'future tense -contrastive every day that I am working/, attested by AD, <**môkw' slát kw'es emís te lálémstet te isále spáth tl'osuw álhtels te qwe'óp.**>, //mók'w s=lát k'w-əs ʔəmí-s tə léləm-c-ət tə ʔisélə s=pèè ɛ'á-s-uw ʔéʔ=təl-s tə q'wəʔáp//, /'Every night two bears come to our house and eat apples./, literally /'it's every night that -nom. they come to the our house the two bear that -so -contrastive eat a meal -they the apple/, attested by AC, <**ôwe lís mékw'**>, //ʔówə lí-s mék'w//, /'some, not all/, literally /'is not aux (there?) -third person subj. all/, attested by EB, <**esu môkw' ó:lh yutl'ólem.**>, //ʔə-s-u mók'w ʔá-ʔ yə-u=è'á=ləm//, /'And so they all got in the canoe./, literally /'ambig. past -third-person subj. -contrastive all get aboard (a canoe/conveyance) they/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <**su eyémò kwsu mékw's.**>, //s-u ʔɛy=ém-à k'w-s-u mék'w-s//, /'(They are all healthy.)/, literally /'nominalizer/third-person -contrastive is strong -just that-nominalizer-contrastive all -they -> so it's just strong that they all are/, attested by JL, <**wemékw' su éysò á:lhtel.**>, //wə-mék'w s-u ʔéy-s-à ʔé-ʔtəl//, /'They are all well./, literally /'contrastive- all nominalizer-contrastive be good -third-person subject -just they (known to hearer)/, attested by JL, <**latset mekw' áyel tl'ekwtset t'át'iyeq.**>, //lɛ-c-ət mék'w ʔéy=əl ɛ'ə=k'w-c-ət t'é[-C₁ə-]yəq//, /'We all left because we were mad./, attested by Deming, <**kw'étslexwes te swíyeqe mékw' yí shhellháli.**>, //k'w'éc=l-əx'w-əs tə s=wíqə mék'w yə s=C₁əC₂=ʔélí//, /'The man saw all the women./, usage: double entendre, attested by Elders Group, <**éy tel sqwálewel kw'etslólé môkw' í(kw'elò).**>, //ʔéy t-əl s=q'él=əwəl k'w'éc=l-álə mók'w ʔí(=k'w'ə=là)//, /'I'm glad to see you all here./, attested by Deming, <**kw'e môkw'e st'á**>, //k'w'ə mók'w-ə s=t(ə)ʔé//, /'evenly/, literally /'what's (the (remote) as relativizer) all -just alike, similar, same/, phonology: consonant merger with glottalization /tʔ/ → /t'/ or <t> + <'> -> <t'>, (semological comment: idiom), attested by EB, Elders Group (3/72), <**kw'e môkw'e sta'á kw'els kweléqlhtstólè.**>, //k'w'ə mók'w-ə s=tɛʔé k'w-əl-s k'w'ələq=ʔc=T-álə//, /'I distribute it evenly./, syntactic comment: bens, attested by Elders Group (3/72), <**mekw'(o) shxwlís.**>, //mək'w(=à) sx'=lí-s//, /'It's everywhere./, literally /'it's every (=just) where it is/, (semological comment: idiom), attested by EB, <**mekw'o shxwlís te qó: li te Semáth.**>, //mək'w=à sx'=lí-s tə qá- li tə s=mèè//, /'There's water everywhere at Sumas./, literally /'it's everywhere the water at the Sumas/, attested by EB, <**yə lí kw' môkw' shxwlís li te B.C.**>, //yə lí k'w' mók'w sx'=lí-s li tə B.C.//, /'many from all over B.C./, literally /'the (plural human) at the (remote) everywhere in the (unmarked) B.C. (British Columbia)/, usage: story of recent event, attested by AC (11/10/71), <**mékw'ó shxwéléms**>, //mék'w-à sx'=hə-lɛ[=Aé]=m-s//, /'a person who is going from house to house or wandering from house to house, (an itinerant person, wanderer)/, literally /'every -jst nominalizer= continuative/plural- going to -his/, attested by EB (12/12/75).

<**semíkw'**>, strs //s=hə=mə[=Aí]=k'w//, NUM ['all of them (people)'], (<s=> stative), (<he=> resultative), (<í-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <**semíkw' tel schápth**>, //s=mə[=Aí]=k'w t-əl s=cépè//, /'all of my uncles' wives/, attested by AC (11/16/71).

<**mekw'stám ~ môkw'rtám**>, cpds //mək'w=s=tém (~ mok'w=s=tém)//, NUM ['everything'], (<s(=)> nominalizer (suffixed only in that the whole stem, stám, is compounded after the root mekw'; there it is s= nominalizer prefixed; but =s as a nominalizer is also found elsewhere phonetically suffixed, example on demonstrative articles that introduce subordinate clauses (kw'e-l-s that I, that -my -

nominalizer)), probably root <**mekw'**> *all, every* + root <**tám**> (bound form) *what*, (semological comment: difficult to fit into a semantic domain, could be the label for a super-ordinate domain, or it could have membership in all domains, it appears to include actions as well as things though it is nominal itself), syntactic analysis: indefinite nominal, adverb/adverbial verb?, syntactic comment: like *mékw' all, every*, it often appears at the beginning of a sentence for focus or emphasis since it has a categorical kind of meaning; in such positions, like a adverb/adverbial verb, it needs no subordinating demonstrative conjunction (*kw'es, kwses, etc.*), but can be followed immediately by its verb; yet it has the semantic function of a nominal subject or object; very unusual; it also can behave itself however and follow a demonstrative article like a regular nominal, attested by EB, AD, Elders Group, others, example: <**ch'íthométsel lám kw'e môkw'stám.**>, //c'í=T-ámə-c-əl lé=m k'wə mok'w=s=tém//, /'We thank you for everything./, attested by AD, <**mekw'stám íl kw'étslexw.**>, //mək'w=s=tém ʔí-l k'w'éc=l-əx'w//, /'I saw everything./, literally /'if I see everything./, attested by Elders Group, <**mekw'stám kw'étslexwes yi siwíyeqe.**>, //mək'w=s=tém k'w'éc=l-əx'w-əs yi s=i=wíqə//, /'The men saw everything. (see)/, attested by Elders Group.

<**mekw'stám skw'xám ~ mekw'stám skw'áxem**>, cpds //mək'w=s=tém s=k'w'əx'w=M1=əm ~ mək'w=s=tém s=k'w'əx'w=əm//, NUM //math, mathematics//, morphosememic development (SMM), semantic comment: from lit. "everything (in) numbers", attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**mekw'ewát**>, cpds //mək'w=wét//, HUMC /'everybody, everyone, (anybody [Elders Group 3/1/72])/, probably root <**mekw'**> *all, every* + root <**wát**> (bound form) *who*, phonology: epenthesis (e added before *wát* automatically to ease pronunciation of *kw'w* to *kw'ew*), (semological comment: this might be the label for the semantic domain HUMC (human categories)), syntactic analysis: indefinite nominal, adverb/adverbial verb?, syntactic comment: can appear as subject or object without a demonstrative article when sentence- or phrase-initial and does not then require a subordinating demonstrative conjunction for the verb which follows immediately after; highly unusual; appears sentence- or phrase-initial for focus or emphasis, but can appear after a demonstrative article also in the normal place of a nominal; when appearing without an article it still can have the semantic function of nominal subject or object; syntactic comment: its positions of occurrence are more those of an adverbial verb but with nominal functions; sjsb 3 is used to derive some indefinite nominals but in examples below it is not certain yet whether there is derivation (=es) or still a verbal subjunctive function (-es) present (those preceded by an article could be nominal and thus derived with =es or they could be relativized and still verbal; those not preceded by an article are more likely still syntactically verbal and thus with -es), attested by Elders Group, Deming, EB, also <**mekw'át** (prob. **mekw'wát**)>, //mək'w=wét//, also /'anybody/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <**mék'w' tewát**>, //mók'w'w tə=wét//, attested by Elders Group, also <**mék'w' tewát(es)**>, //mók'w'w tə=wét(=əs/-əs)//, also /'anybody/, comment: see minimal sentence contrast below, attested by Elders Group, example: <**mekw'ewát kw'étslexwes.**>, //mək'w=wét k'w'éc=l-əx'w-əs//, /'He saw everybody./, Elder's comment: "shortcut for *mék'w' tewát kw'étslexwes*", attested by Elders Group, also <**mék'w' tewát kw'étslexwes.**>, //mók'w'w tə=wét k'w'éc=l-əx'w-əs//, attested by Elders Group, <**lítsel kwéxelexw kw'e mekw'ewát.**>, //lí-c-əl k'w'əx'w=l-əx'w k'w'ə mək'w=wét//, /'Did I say everyone's name?/, literally /'do (yes/no-question) -subj. -I manage to name them/him/her/it the (remote) everyone/, attested by Deming, <**mekw'ewát lám.**>, //mək'w=wét lé=m//, /'Everybody went./, attested by EB, also <**môkw'e lám.**>, //mók'w'w=ə lé=m//, literally /'just all went/, Elder's comment: "mekw'ewát lám is a better way to say it", attested by EB, <**éy mestíyexw; mekw'ewát tí'íls.**>, //ʔéy məstíyəx'w; mək'w=wét ɛ'í=ls//, /'He's a good person; everyone likes him., He's popular./, attested by Elders Group, <**mekw'ewát kw'étslexwes te swíyeqe.**>, //mək'w=wét k'w'éc=l-əx'w-əs tə s=wíqə//, /'The man saw everyone., The man saw everybody./, usage: double entendre, attested by EB, Elders Group, <**kw'étslexwes te swíyeqe**

- kw'e mekw'átes (mekw'wátes?)**, >, //k'w'éc=l-əx'w-əs tə s=wíqə k'w'ə mək'w'w=ét(-/=)əs (mək'w'w=wét(-/=)əs?)//, /'The man saw everyone.'/, usage: double entendre, *<**kw'étslexw te swíyeqe kw'e mekw'ewátes**> rejected by EB (4/24/78), <**mekw'ewát kw'étslexw te swíyeqe**>, //mək'w'w=wét k'w'éc=l-əx'w tə s=wíqə//, /'Everyone saw the man., Everybody saw the man.'/, usage: double entendre, attested by EB, Elders Group, <**mekw'ewát lép'exes te xeytl'áls**>, //mək'w'w=wét jép'w=əx'w-əs tə x̄ië'w=éls//, /'The grizzly ate everybody. (eat s-th/s-o)'/, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77), also <**lép'exes te xeytl'áls mekw'ewátes**>, //lép'w=əx'w-əs tə x̄ië'w=éls mək'w'w=wét-əs//, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77), <**lép'exes te xeytl'áls mékw' tewátes**>, //lép'w=əx'w-əs tə x̄ië'w=éls mək'w'w tə=wét-əs//, /'The grizzly ate anybody. (eat s-th/s-o)'/, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77), <**stl'ís kw'e môkw'ewátes**>, //s=ë'í-s k'w'ə mók'w'w=wét(-/=)əs//, /'He likes everyone.'/, attested by EB, <**lhíxw áxwest kw'e môkw'ewátes**>, //tí-x'w ?éx'w=əs=T k'w'ə mók'w'w=wét-əs//, /'when you give equal amounts/an equal share to everyone'/, attested by Elders Group (3/72).
- <**mekw'ét ~ môkw'ét ~ môkw'ót**>, pcs //mək'w'w=ét or mək'w'w=ə[= ']=T ~ mok'w'w=át or mok'w'w=ə[=Aá=]T//, ABFC /'take it all, pick it all up'/, possibly root <**mékw'**> all, every or possibly bound root <**mékw'**> find, pick up, use second-hand, possibly <= ' = (stress-shift) or ó-ablaut> resultative or possibly just derivational, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut or stress-shift or stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, AC, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bák'w'-əd/ (/bók'w'-ət/) take it all H76:28, also <**mékw'ét**>, //mék'w'w=ét//, also /'take it all'/, attested by EB (12/15/75).
- <**môkw'éthet**>, pcs //mok'w'w=ét-ət or mok'w'w=ə[= ']=T-ət//, ABFC /'(take all of themselves, pick themselves all up)'/, (<-et> reflexive), phonology: stress-shift or stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**môkw'éthetchàp emí**>, //mok'w'w=ét-ət-c-ép ?əmí//, /'All of you come.'/, literally perhaps /'take/pick up all of yourselves (and) come'/, attested by AC (11/17/71).
- <**mékw' ~ môkw'**>, bound root //mék'w'w ~ mók'w'w find, pick up, use second-hand (may be secondary meanings from root of the same shape meaning all, every) or may be the same root//, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bək'w'(u)/ take what one finds (often referring to what can be eaten) H76:28-29.
- <**mékw'et ~ môkw'et**>, pcs //mék'w'w=ət ~ mók'w'w=ət//, MC /'find it, pick it up'/, HUNT, HARV, FSH, SOC, ABFC, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (9/8/71), EB (12/15/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bək'w'úd/ pick up various eatable items from the ground (such as apples), gather up from the ground or floor H76:29.
- <**smôkw' or semôkw'**>, stvi //s=mók'w'w or s=hə=mók'w'w//, DESC ['(be) found'], (<s=> stative), possibly <he=> resultative, phonology: consonant merger, optional vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/24/70).
- <**Smímkw'**>, dmv //s=C₁í=mək'w'w//, PLN ['mountain in back of Restmore Lodge (or some say way back of Mt. Cheam)'], ASM ['can't be seen from main Trans-Canada Highway, has large rocks there like bowling balls, thunder(bird) is there, this mountain threw rocks back and forth at Lhílheqey (Mt. Cheam) because she called Smímkw' an illegitimate half-sister, but Smímkw' said she was a full sister'], (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (at Fish Camp 8/2/77), MP (recorded in writing by SP and AD for Stalo Heritage Project on interview 1973-1974)(IHTTC 7/8/77), source: place names reference file #40.
- <**chmékw'**>, iza //c=mék'w'w, [è=mók'w'w], MC /'find'/, (<ch= ~ ts=> intransitivizer), attested by (EH, RG 7/23/99) (SU transcription, tape 2), example: <**tsel chmékw'**>, [čɪl èmók'w'w], /'I found', attested by (EH, RG 7/23/99) (SU transcription, tape 2).
- <**chhémkw'**>, ctv //c=hé-m ək'w'w, [è=há-mk'w'w], MC /'finding things'/, attested by (EH, RG 7/23/99) (SU transcription, tape 2), example: <**tsel chhémkw'**>, [èɪl èhámk'w'w], /'I'm finding things', attested by (EH, RG 7/23/99) (SU transcription, tape 2).

- <**mékw'em**>, df //mók'w=əm//, MC ['use second-hand'], (<=em> intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB.
- <**smékw'em**>, dnom //s=mók'w=əm//, MC /'something used that one picks up and uses, something second-hand'/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /s-bók'w-əb/ *plunder gotten in a raid* H76:29.
- <**mékw'emáwtxw**>, ds //mók'w=əm=éwtxw//, BLDG ['second-hand store'], ECON, SOC, lx <=áwtxw> *building, house*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, EB.
- <**mékw'em**>, MC ['use second-hand'], see mékw' ~ mók'w'.
- <**mékw'emáwtxw**>, BLDG ['second-hand store'], see mékw' ~ mók'w'.
- <**mékw'et ~ mók'w'et**>, MC /'find it, pick it up'/, see mékw' ~ mók'w'.
- <**mekw'é't ~ mók'w'é't ~ mók'w'ót**>, ABFC /'take it all, pick it all up'/, see mékw' ~ mók'w'.
- <**mekw'ewát**>, HUMC /'everybody, everyone, (anybody [Elders Group 3/1/72])'/, see mékw' ~ mók'w'.
- <**mekw'ewátes ~ mekw'ewát**>, PRON /'everybody, everyone'/, see wát.
- <**mekw'stám ~ mók'w'rtám**>, NUM ['everything'], see mékw' ~ mók'w'.
- <=mel>, da //məl//, DIR /'location around a house, part'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, probably related to lx <=ó:mél> *member, part, portion*, derivational suffix; found in <**axélésmel**>, //ʔɛx'əlís=məl//, /'in front (of a house)'/, <**tselkwáxelmel**>, //cəlkw=éx'əl=məl//, /'behind or back of a house'/, <**s'átl'qmél**>, //s=ʔéë'q=məl//, /'outside (of a house)'/, <**chélhmel**>, //c'él'f=məl//, /'on top of a house'/, <**s'aléts ~ s'alétsmel ~ alétsmel**>, //sʔel'éc ~ (s)ʔel'éc=məl//, /'bottom of a tree (trunk) or house (foundation) (all examples occur without the =məl and correspondingly lack the meaning (of a house))'/.
- <**meláses**>, free root //mələsəs//, FOOD ['molasses'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, borrowed from English /mələsəz/ prob. instead of Chinook Jargon [mələs ~ lamələs] *molasses* (latter Johnson 1978:367), Salish cognate: Squamish /mlášis/ *molasses* W73:177, K67:254 Lushootseed /blás/ *molasses* H76:40.
- <**meláses te sisemóye**>, cpds //mələsəs-s tə C₁í=səm=áyə//, FOOD ['honey'], literally /'molasses of the bee'/, (<-s> *his, her, its, their, third person possessive*), phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group 3/22/78.
- <**meláses te sisemóye**>, FOOD ['honey'], see meláses.
- <**méle ~ mél:a**>, free root //mélə ~ mél·ə//, KIN /'child (of someone, kinterm), offspring, son, daughter'/, ASM ['usually eight years or older, can even be adult'], (semological comment: sex (son vs. daughter) is shown by gender in the preceding article), syntactic analysis: nominal, Salish cognate: Samish /món'ə/ [mónʔə] *child (of someone, kinterm), offspring, son, daughter*, N.Lushootseed /bədáʔ/ and S.Lushootseed /bédəʔ/ *offspring, (one's own) child* Hess1976:24, attested by AC, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), EB, many others, other sources: ES /mélə/ *child (kinterm)*, also <**béle**>, //bélə//, dialects: *Squatits village or family therein, isolated other idiolects*, phonology: half-closed b, attested by JL, AL, Mrs. AJ (MJ); DM, example: <**tel méle**>, //tə-l mélə//, /'my son'/, literally /'the (male or gender unspecified) offspring'/, attested by BJ (12/5/64), <**swíyeqe méle**>, //s=wíqə mélə//, /'son'/, literally /'male child (kin)'/, attested by AC, <**slhá:li (the, kw'the) mél:es**>, //s=ʔé·li (èə, k'w=èə) mél·ə-s//, /'a daughter, her child is female'/, literally /'is female (the (female present), the (female remote)) her/his child'/, semantic environment ['answer to question, *What (sex) is the child?*'], attested by AC, <**swí(y)eqe kw'e mél:es**>, //s=wíqə k'wə mél·ə-s//, /'(his/her/its/their) child is a boy, a son'/, literally /'is male the (remote, male or sex unmarked) his/her/its/their child'/, semantic environment ['answer to

question, *What (sex) is the child?*], attested by AC, <**méles te tl'alqtéle**>, //mélə-s tə ɛ́'á[=lə=]qt=ələ//, *'the deer's baby'*, literally *'its child/child of the deer'*, attested by AC, <**liye skwetáxw (the slháli, kwthe swíyeqe) a méle?**>, //li-ə s=kʷətɛxʷ (èə s=ʔɛli, kʷèə s=wíqə) ʔɛ mələ//, *'Is your (daughter, son) home?'*, literally *'is -yes/no question inside (the (female), the (male), near but out of sight) your child/offspring'*, attested by AC, <(e)**wá tl'ós te chief qetl'osuw tl'ó te méles.**>, //ʔəwə-ɛ́ ɛ́'á-s tə chief qə=ɛ́'a=s=uw ɛ́'á tə mələ-s//, *'If it isn't the chief then it's his son.'*, literally *'if not that's him the chief then -it's -contrastive that's the (male) his child'*, attested by AC, <**te swíyeqe al mél:a**>, //tə s=wíqə (ʔə)-l mál-ɛ//, *'my son'*, attested by EB, <**the slhá:li al mél:a**>, //èə s=ʔɛ·li (ʔə)-l mál-ɛ//, *'my daughter'*, attested by EB, <**the slháli mél:es**>, //èə s=ʔɛlí mál-ə-s//, *'his daughter, her daughter'*, attested by EB, <**átsele méle.**>, //ʔɛcələ mələ//, *'Goodness child., Gee wiiz child.'*, syntactic comment: vocative lacks article as iere, attested by EB.

<**mámele**>, pln //C₁ɛ́=mələ//, KIN *'children (kinterm, someone's), sons, daughters'*, (<**R7**=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ)5/64), other sources: H-T <mámela> (macron over first a) *children (collect.)*, example: <**l swál mámele**>, //l s=wɛ́-l C₁ɛ́=mələ//, *'my (own) children'*, attested by AC, <**tel mámele**>, //tə-l C₁ɛ́=mələ//, *'my children, my family'*, attested by BJ (12/5/64), also <**tel bábele**>, //tə-l C₁ɛ́=bələ//, dialects: *Squatits village, rare scattered other idiolects*, phonology: half-closed b, attested by JL, AL, Mrs. AJ (MJ), DM.

<**mameláselh**>, ds //C₁ɛ́=mələ-s=ɛ́[=M2=]ʔ//, KIN *'her deceased children, (his deceased children)'*, (<**s**> third-person possessive, his, her, their), ds //=**álh** ~ =**elh** past tense, deceased//, (<**metathesis type 2**> derivational), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal past.

<**mímele**>, dmn //C₁í=mələ//, KIN *'baby (kin), child (kin) (up to about eight years old)'*, (<**R4**=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, EB; found in <**mímeles**>, //C₁í=mələ-s//, *'her/his/their baby, her/his/their child (up to 8)'*, attested by EB.

<**mímele**>, dmn //C₁í=mələ//, TIME [*'first month ?'*], literally *'little child'*, (<**R4**=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<**mémele**>, dmpl //C₁í[-Aθ-]=mələ// KIN *'many little children'* (e-ablaut plural on C₁í- (<**R4**=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**mémeles kápech**>, EB, FOOD *brussel sprouts*, FOOD (lit. many little children of + cabbage), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**sémele**>, strs //s=hé=mələ//, ABFC *'have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered)'*, (<**s**=> stative), (<**he**=> resultative), phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, example: <**lulh xwá sémele**>, //lə=uʔ xʷɛ́ s=hé=mələ//, *'"She's jst born)e a baby.", She's just had a baby.'*, literally *'she =already get/becole have given birth/had a baby/delivred'*, attested by AC.

<**sénsémele**>, plv //C₁əC₂=sémələ//, ABFC [*'already had children'*], (<**R3**=> plural), phonology: reduplication, clearly the stative and resultative prefixed are felt as part of the root here as they are never elsewhere reduplicated, prefixes reduplicated, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**smélàtel**>, dnom //s=mélɛ=təl//, ANA *'womb, uterus'*, literally *'something to have children'*, (<**s**=> nominal or stative), lx <=**tel**> *device to, something to*, phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP.

<**tsméla**>, ds //c=mélɛ//, ABFC *'giving birth, having a child, having a baby'*, (<**ts**=> have), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <**tsméle**>, //c=mələ//, attested by Elders Group,

example: <xóxelhmet the tsméla>, //x'á[-C₁ə-]†=məT èə c=méle//, /'looking after someone having a baby'/, literally /'looking after s-o the (female) having a baby'/, attested by EB.

<smelám>, dnom //s=məle=ém//, KIN ['adopted child'], SOCT, (<s=> nominalizer), (<=ám> intransitivizer), phonology: stressed intransitivizer, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<txwméla ~ texwméla>, ds //təx^w=méle//, KIN ['adopt a child'], lx <texw=> mid-, half, step-, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<texwmélem>, df //təx^w=mélə=m//, KIN ['step-child'], possibly <=m> nominalizer?, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: H-T <tutuqméla> (macron over u) step-child.

<texwmámelem>, pln //təx^w=C₁é=mələ=m//, KIN ['step-children'], (<R7=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC; found in <texwmámelems>, //təx^w=C₁é=mələ=m-s//, /'his stepchildren'/, attested by AC.

<txwmelám>, df //təx^w=məle=ém or təx^w=mələ=Aé=m//, KIN ['adopt a child'], SOCT, possibly <=ám or =m> intransitivizer or possibly <á-ablaut> derivational, phonology: stressed intransitivizer, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/76).

<mámelehò:llh>, ds //C₁é=mələ=há·l†//, ANA /'egg (of bird, fowl)'/, literally /'(many) young children'/, (<R7=> plural), lx <=ó:llh ~ =(h)ó:lh ~ =ó:yh ~ =ellh> young, child, offspring, phonology: h-epenthesis (h inserted on some vowel-initial suffixes when added to vowel final stems), reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also <mamelehóllh>, //C₁é=mələ=há†//, also /'bird egg'/, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<mámelehà:yèlhs te sisemóye>, cpds //C₁é=mələ=ha[=Aé].y†-s tə sisəmáyə//, EZ ['honeycomb'], literally /'many young offspring -of the bee'/, (<á-ablaut> derivational), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).

<mamelehá:yelh xéltel>, cpds //C₁é=mələ=ha[=Aé].y† xéł=təl//, SCH /'crayon'/, literally /'young children writing-device'/, (<á-ablaut> derivational), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<smimelehollhála>, ds //s=C₁í=(C₁é=mələ=hal†=éle//, EZ ['nest'], literally /'little bird egg container of'/, (semological comment: Amy Cooper had forgotten the word for little bird's nest and a different word for bigger nest (like a hawk's)), (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive (replaces R7= plural)), lx <=hó:llh> young, offspring, lx <=ála> container of, phonology: reduplication replacing reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<mimele'ó:yha>, df //C₁í=mələ=ʔá·y†(=)ε or C₁í=mələ=yá.[=M1=]†(=)ε//, PE ['doll'], literally /'little child's young/offspring/child (or) little child's wood'/, PLAY, (<R4=> diminutive), possibly <'ó:yh(a)> young, offspring, possibly <=a?> derivational?, or =yó:lh> wood, and possibly <metathesis type 1> derivational, phonology: reduplication, possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76).

<mélemélp>, df //mélə(=)m=ə[=´=]†p//, EB /'hemlock tree, Western hemlock'/, ['Tsuga heterophylla'], ASM ['ground bark numbs the mouth, can be used to bring on vomiting, red bark "bleeds", the bark is also medicine for tuberculosis'], possibly root <méle> child or possibly root <melám> adopted child (could be called this due to its resemblance to red cedar?, application of kinterms in naming flora is well-attested in the Thompson language and some is found in Halkomelem elsewhere under th'á:ya), possibly <=´=> derivational, lx <=elp> tree, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72)(except semantic info. from others below), other sources: JH /méləməł†p/, H-T <mElEmE'łtp>, also <melemélp>, //mélə(=)m=ə[=´=]†p//, attested by Deming, AC, also <mélemelp>, //mélə(=)m=ə†p//, attested by Elders Group (1/29/75).

- <**mél:eqw**>, possibly root //mél=əq^w//, ANA ['animal and bird gall-bladder'], (semological comment: gloss could be reversed with that of *mésel* fish gall-bladder), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: JH /méləq^w/ *gall*, compare <**mélqw**> *fish heart; uvula*.
- <**mélés**>, df //mél=ə[=´=]s//, EZ ['raccoon'], ['*Procyon lotor pacificus*'], ASM ['there used to be lots of stories about him'], possibly root <**mel**> *get hit* (as in <xw=mél=k^w=es> *hit in the face*) after a story about why raccoon got the black mask across his eyes, lx <=es> *on the face*, possibly <=´= > *derivational*, phonology: possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (11/21/72), JL, NP, Deming (at Fish Camp 7/19/79), Elders Group, AC (via Albert Cooper), BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES and JH /mélós/.
- <**Smeló'**>, df //s=məl(əs)=ó(w)?//, N '*Raccoon (name in a story), (Lynx [JL])'*', MYC, EZ, (<s=> *nominalizer/affectionate*), possibly <=ó(w)> meaning uncertain, phonology: final glottal stop is unusual, perhaps shows a borrowing from downriver Halkomelem or another Salish language, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK and ME (11/21/72 tape), also '*Lynx*', ASM ['caught and jailed in a story, Qelóts'emes *Bobcat* escapes and feeds Smeló'], attested by JL (Fish Camp 7/19/79 with NP and Deming elders).
- <**méléts'**>, root or stem //méléc^ʔ//, meaning uncertain
- <**lheméléts'**>, df //ʔə(=)méléc^ʔ or ʔəm=éléc^ʔ//, EZ ['*deer fly*'], ['family *Tabanidae*, genus *Chrysops*'], ASM ['found in the mountains'], possibly <**lhe**=> *extract, extract a portion*, possibly <=(el)ets'> *around in circles* (as in <sél=ts'> *spin around in circles*, <s=t'amx=á:lts'> *a braid*, etc., cf. Suttles Musqueam suffix <=ets'> 14.6.29), possibly root <**méléts'**> *mixed up* (perhaps because animals appear confused when bitten?), possibly root <**má'**> *come off, take off*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64, tape transcript old p.294), also <**lhmélets**>, //ʔ(=)méléc or ʔm=éléc//, literally perhaps '*pick/pluck on the bottom/rump*', attested by Halkomelem Instructor's Association (10/26/77), also <**smémelets**>, //s=mémələc//, comment: many possible derivations for this (with R4Aə=, with =R1=, with =elets, with root mel or mél or me or other vowels, with ts sic for ts', etc.), attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).
- <**mélets'methó:ythel**>, LANG ['*mixed up in speaking*'], see *mál ~ mél*.
- <**mélets'methó:ythel**>, LANG ['*mixed up in speaking*'], see *mí:l ~ míl*.
- <**méleqw** (or) **leméleqw**>, df //mél=əq^w or mé=ləq^w (or) lom=éləq^w//, ABDF ['*fall on one's forehead, drop on one's forehead, fall onto one's head*'], possibly root <**mél**> *hit?* or *mé ~ (e)mí* <*come* or possibly root <**lom**> *throw and hit*, lx <=eqw ~ =éleqw> *on top of the head*, phonology: possible vowel-reduction (if root lom), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL, EB, example: <**le méleqw te siyólh.**>, //lə mél(=)əq^w tə s=yáʔ//, '*Wood fell or dropped on one's forehead.*', attested by JL.
- <**mélkw'**>, bound root or stem //mél(=)k^w//, perhaps *get hit*
- <**xwmélkw'es**>, df //x^w=mél(=)k^w=əs//, ABDF ['*get hit in the face*'], (<xw=> meaning uncertain or pertaining to the head), possibly <=kw'> *round*, lx <=es> *on the face*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL, IHTTC.
- <**melmélkw'es**>, df //C₁əC₂=mél(=)k^w=əs//, ABDF ['*hit on the face (several times)*'], ASM ['and with the *sqóyep badger* the marks stayed'], compare <**mélés**> *raccoon*, (<R3=> *plural*), lx <=es> *on the face*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape).
- <**mélmel**>, EFAM ['*make a mistake, blunder*'], see *mál ~ mél*.
- <**melmélkw'es**>, ABDF ['*hit on the face (several times)*'], see *xwmélkw'es*.

- <melméłkw'es sqoyép>, EZ ['badger or wolverine'], see sqoyép.
- <melmeló:ythel>, LANG ['blunder in speaking'], see mál ~ méł.
- <melmelôws>, ABFC ['get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food'], see mál ~ méł.
- <melmelq>wìwèl>, EFAM ['forgetful, mixed up (mentally, emotionally)'], see mál ~ méł.
- <melmílets'>, EFAM ['confused'], see mál ~ méł.
- <melmóléqwet>, MC ['really mixed s-th up'], see mál ~ méł.
- <melqeliythílem>, LANG ['forget in speaking, forget one's words, forget a word'], see mál ~ méł.
- <melqithílem>, LANG ['blunder in speech'], see mál ~ méł.
- <melqí:wsem>, ABDF ['to faint'], see mál ~ méł.
- <melq̄w>, free root //mélq̄w//, ANAH ['uvula (fleshy knob dangling down in throat)'], ANAF ['fish heart'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, Elders Group, compare <méleq̄w> animal and bird gall-bladder (or fish gall-bladder).
- <melq̄weq̄el ~ smélq̄weq̄el>, ds //mélq̄w^w=əq̄əl ~ s=mélq̄w^w=əq̄əl//, ANAH ['uvula, uvula down in the throat'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=eq̄el> in the throat, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, example: <hík̄w ta melq̄weq̄el>, //hík̄w t-ε mélq̄w^w=əq̄əl//, 'Your uvula is big.', usage: said to you when you talk too much, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).
- <melq̄weq̄el ~ smélq̄weq̄el>, ANAH ['uvula, uvula down in the throat'], see melq̄w.
- <melúmesmes>, EZ ['small adult cows, (small adult cattle)'], see músmes.
- <melx̄w>, bound root //mélx̄w^w grease, oil//.
- <melx̄wt>, pcs //mélx̄w^w=T//, MC ['grease s-th/s-o, oil s-th/s-o, rub something on s-th/s-o'], semantic environment ['for ex. a newborn child with bear grease'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC, BHTTC.
- <smólx̄w>, strs //s=mə[=Aá=]lx̄w//, DESC ['(be) oiled'], (<s=> stative), (<ó-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC, comment: smólx̄wt is an unlikely variant.
- <smelmólx̄w>, chrs //s=C₁əC₂=mə[=Aá=]lx̄w//, strs, DESC ['(be) oily (?)'], (<R3=> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC.
- <melx̄weq̄wem>, mdls //mélx̄w^w=əq̄^w=əm//, ABFC ['oil one's hair, oil one's head'], CLO, PE, lx <=eq̄w> on the hair, on top of the head, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <melx̄wq̄wéylém>, incs //mélx̄w^w=əq̄^w=íl=əm//, mdls, ABFC ['oil one's hair, oil one's head'], lx <=eq̄w> on the hair, on top of the head, (<=íl> get, go, come, become, inceptive, <=em> middle voice), phonology: updrifting, vowel-loss or zero-grade of suffix before strong-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <melx̄weq̄wt>, pcs //mélx̄w^w=əq̄^w=T//, ABFC ['oil his/her/its head'], lx <=eq̄w> on the hair, on top of the head, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.
- <melx̄wíwsem>, mdls //mélx̄w^w=íws=əm//, ABFC ['grease one's body'], lx <=íws> on the body, on the skin, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (Fish Camp 7/20/79).

- <mełxweqweṃ>, ABFC /'oil one's hair, oil one's head'/, see mełxw.
- <mełxweqwt>, ABFC ['oil his/her/its head'], see mełxw.
- <melxwíwsem>, ABFC ['grease one's body'], see mełxw.
- <melxwqwéylém>, ABFC /'oil one's hair, oil one's head'/, see mełxw.
- <mełxwt>, MC /'grease s-th/s-o, oil s-th/s-o, rub something on s-th/s-o'/, see mełxw.
- <mełxweth'>, bound stem //mólx^w(=)əè'//, meaning uncertain
- <sméłxweth'>, df //s=mólx^w(=)əè'//, EZ ['dipper (bird)'], ['Cinclus mexicanus'], ASM ['blue-grey bird found on little creeks'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: poss. Tait, attested by Elders Group (8/30/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-mól-mlx^w-ic'a/ dipper (Cinclus mexicanus) W73:79, K67:283, K69:56, Mainland Comox /smólx^w/ dipper B75:17prelim., also <sméłxwets'>, //s=mólx^w(=)əc'//, dialects: poss. Cheh. (for ex. HP), attested by Elders Group (6/4/75, 2/11/76, 2/18/76).
- <Méłxweth'>, ds //mólx^w(=)əè'//, PLN ['a creek probably on the CPR side (west side) of the Fraser River between Yale and Strawberry Island'], ASM ['probably below Shxw'ilemówelh and above Alwís Lhqélel (which is the second creek below Suka Creek on the CN (east) side); named from sméłxweth' dipper bird because these birds abound on this creek'], grammatical comment: derived by removing the s= nominalizer, a process used in other place name derivation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/30/77), source: place names reference file #245.
- <mełhqw>, bound root or stem //mól^tq^w//, meaning uncertain.
- <smelhméłhqw>, stvi //s=C₁əC₂=mól^tq^w//, DESC /'rough (of wood), lumpy (of ground, bark, etc.)/', semantic environment ['wood, ground, bark, etc.'], (<s=> stative, R3= characteristic or plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BHTTC, Elders Group, other sources: H-T <smEtlmEtlkwélEp> (macron over e) uneven, rough [of ground].
- <mełhxwel>, df //mól^tx^wəl or mə=ł^t=[M2=]x^w=əl//, EB /'Indian plum (the fruit), (also called) June plum'/, ['Osmaronia cerasiformis'], ASM ['deep purple berry sized plum with a large pit or stone, the plum dries the mouth (has some tannin) but is tasty (somewhat watermelon-flavored), ripens in June, grows on a bush not a tree'], possibly <me=> come, become, get, possibly <=el> go, come, get, possibly <metathesis> derivational, possibly root <lh^xw ~ lhé^xw> spit out, comment: may have this root because, like lhé^xwlhé^xw choke cherry with the same root, the fruit has tannin and a large pit which both promote spitting out of the pit, phonology: metathesis possible, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, SP, AD, Elders Group, other sources: ES /mól^tx^wəl/, Salish cognate: Squamish /smól^tx^w/ Indian plum W73:201, K69:56, example: <ts'méth' te mełhxwel.>, //c'=mól^t tə mól^tx^wəl//, /'The Indian plum is blue (or purple)'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <mełhxwelelhp>, ds //mól(=)ł^x^w=əl=əłp//, EB ['Indian plum bush'], ['Osmaronia cerasiformis'], lx <=elhp> plant, tree, phonology: AC had some trouble pronouncing this word, this may indicate that it should be melhxwíyelhp, following the regular morphophonemic rule of consonant-change and vowel-change that el → íy before =elhp, instead of being irregular phonologically, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.
- <mełhxwelelhp>, EB ['Indian plum bush'], see mełhxwel.
- <memáx>, SOC /'to separate people fighting, to split up people fighting'/, see má ~ má'.
- <memekwóyetses>, ABDF ['(have) fingers so cold they can't bend'], see mékw.
- <mémeleqel>, HHG ['small containers (a number of them)'], see mímeleqel.
- <memílets'>, EFAM ['mixed up'], see mál ~ mél.

<memílets>, DESC ['mixed up'], see mí:l ~ míl.

<memí:lt>, EFAM ['discriminate against s-o, not accept s-o'], see mí:lt.

<memí:lt>, SOC ['not accept s-o, discriminate against s-o'], see mí:lt.

<meqó:s>, TIME ['about December, (January to February [Billy Sepass])'], see máqa ~ máqe.

<méqsel>, possibly root //m(=)éqsəl//, ANA ['nose'], ASM ['young sprouts of tansy are used as medicine for nosebleed--they are stuck up the nose, tansy flowers are used for yellow dye also, but no halq'emýelem name has been learned for tansy, this info. from JL][a good name for *tansy* might be *<sthxwélqseltel>, lit. 'nose-bleed medicine'-BG], possibly root <m> empty root or *nominalizer*, possibly <=éqsel> on the nose, syntactic analysis: nominal, perhaps noun, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), EB, JL, other sources: ES /méqsəl/, H-T <múksil>, example: <í:x te méqsel.>, //í-x tə méqsəl//, ['scratched on the nose, (The nose got scratched.)'], attested by JL.

<Méqsel>, df //m(=)éqsəl//, PLN ['rock shaped like a man's nose on the north side of Harrison River'], ASM ['formerly located halfway between the old Chehalis Indian cemetery (opp. side) or Morris Valley and the hot springs, located above (upriver or east here from) Dixon Point and below (west of) Venison Point, this rock was visible from half a mile away, it is now gone, dynamited by Dick Ward about the 1930's or earlier to find gold there; Dick Ward, a Whiteman, homesteaded there and was called Méqsel as a result (Edna Bobb remembers him with a white beard when she was 8 yrs. old [about 1921])'], phonology: zero-derivation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, IHTTC, EB, NP, comment: the Nooksacks have a place also called Méqsel by some, prob. Méqsen is more correct (Nooksack and Downriver Halkomelem), it was a village on Bertrand Creek in Canada, near the border, see Nooksack Place Names articles and papers which document it; the two places were seldom if ever confused since in general the Deming elders didn't know of the Harrison River place and the Chehalis elders didn't know of the Nooksack place.

<sméqsel>, stvi //s=méqsəl//, BPI ['(have a) big nose'], ANA, (<s=> *stative* ? and with several body part words *big*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, AC.

<meqsélem>, mds //məqsə[= '=]l=əm//, ABFC ['clean one's nose'], PE, (<= '=> *derivational*), (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (AH, LG).

<Méqsel>, PLN ['rock shaped like a man's nose on the north side of Harrison River'], see méqsel.

<meqsélem>, ABFC ['clean one's nose'], see méqsel.

<méq'>, free root //méq'//, ABFC ['(be) full (from eating), (get filled (from eating) [AC])'], attested by AC, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, MH, many others in Elders Group and Deming elders, other sources: JH /méq'/' full from eating, also 'get filled (from eating)'], attested by AC, example: <ítsel méq'.> (or perhaps) <étsel méq'.>, //í-c-əl méq' or ?é-c-əl méq'//, 'I got filled.', attested by AC, <ítsel méq' te sthóqwi.>, //í-c-əl méq' tə s=èáq'i//, 'I got filled with fish.', attested by AC; found in <méq'tsel.>, //méq'-c-əl//, 'I'm full.', attested by MH, example: <lichap méq'?'>, //li-c-əp méq'//, 'Are you (folks) full?/', attested by MH.

<meq'lómet>, ncrs //məq'=l-ámət//, ABFC ['fill oneself up (by eating)'], (<=l> *non-control transitivizer, happen to, manage to, accidentally*), (<=ómet> *reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<méq'et>, pcs //méq'=əT//, ABFC ['swallow s-th, swallow it'], (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, others; found in <méq'etilha.>, //méq'=əT-ʔε//, 'Swallow it.', attested by AC, example: <méq'et te st'élmexw.>, //méq'=əT tə s=t'élməx'//, 'swallow the medicine', attested by AC, <yalhs'es méq'etes.>, //yεʔ-s-ʔ-əs

méq' =əT-əs//, /'He just swallowed it./, attested by AC.

<hémq'et>, cts //hə-mq' =əT//, ABFC ['swallowing s-th'], (<hé-> continuative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, also <hómq'et>, //há-mq' =əT//, phonology: slow speech, attested by AC.

<sméq'eth>, dnom //s=méq'-əè//, FOOD /'feast left-overs, left-overs of food (which guests can take home)/, SOC, ASM ['at a gathering people used to put down cloth on floor for the food to sit on; guests could tear it at the end of the feast to wrap up their left-overs to take home (to help them while they travelled and when they got home); this custom is still practiced but often with paper napkins and paper plates and sometimes paper bags'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=eth ~ =óth ~ =óthel> in the mouth, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by MH, AC, Deming, also <smeq'óth>, //s=méq' =áè//, attested by AC.

<méq'etsem>, ds //méq' =əc =əm for méq' =əè =əm//, FOOD ['take left-over food'], SOC, (<=em> middle voice or perhaps intransitivizer), phonology: ts is dialect variant for th here, dialects: Deming (AH has such variants, the Nooksack language would also show this form), attested by Deming (2/8/79), example: <lámchxw méq'etsem.>, //lé =m-c-x^w méq' =əc =əm//, /'Take what's left (of the food)./, literally /'you (mildly urging imperative) go take the left-overs/, attested by Deming.

<meq'ethále>, ds //məq' =əè =élə//, FOOD /'container for left-overs taken home from feast, doggie bag/, SOC, lx <=álá ~ =ála ~ =ále> container for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming.

<Hémq'eleq>, ds //hə =mq' =ələq//, PLN ['large whirlpool in the Fraser River just above Hill's Bar and near the west (CPR) side'], ASM ['located by where a rock was blasted out long time ago for riverboats, this whirlpool gets huge in high water, it may go into a hole in the bed of the river, huge logs and sometimes people get sucked up in it and sometimes are found far away (one belief about whirlpools is that they sometimes are connected by tunnels in the earth with other bodies of water)'], PLN /'maybe also the whirlpool by Odlum on the same side but below Hope [AD, AK, SP (American Bar place names trip 6/26/78)]/, PLAY ['pattern in cat's cradle designs'], literally /'being swallowed in waves/, (<hé=> continuative), lx <=eleq ~ =áleq> waves, billows, phonology: zero-grade of root after full-grade strong-stress-valenced prefix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, AK, AD (all on raft trip 8/30/77), Elders Group (9/13/77), BHTTC, IHTTC (9/14/77), source: place names reference file #97, maybe also /'the whirlpool by Odlum on the same side but below Hope/, attested by AD, AK, SP (American Bar place names trip 6/26/78).

<méq'et>, ABFC /'swallow s-th, swallow it/, see méq'.

<meq'ethále>, FOOD /'container for left-overs taken home from feast, doggie bag/, see méq'.

<méq'etsem>, FOOD ['take left-over food'], see méq'.

<meq'lómet>, ABFC ['fill oneself up (by eating)'], see méq'.

<méqw' ~ móqw'>, free root //méq'^w ~ móq'^w//, [méq'^w ~ mǫq'^w ~ móq'^w], CST /'burst, burst out, (get) smash(ed) (something round and filled)/, semantic environment ['balloon, spider, fruit, penis, etc.'], ABFC ['ejaculate'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, Elders Group, JL, example: <ó le méqw'.>, //ʔó lə méq'^w//, /'Oh it burst out./, Elder's comment: "a woman might say this after a man climaxes", attested by JL (7/20/79 at Fish Camp).

<meqw'méqw'>, plv //C₁əC₂=méq'^w//, CST /'many get crushed, get all crushed, many smashed (round and filled)/, (<R3=> plural patients, plural subject), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <meqw'méqw' te sth'í:ms.>, //C₁əC₂=méq'^w tə s =è'í-m-s//, /'His berries got all crushed./, attested by EB.

<**méqw'et**>, pcs //mḗq'w=əT//, [mḗq'wət (preferred) ~ mḗq'wət ~ móq'wət], CST /'squish s-th round and filled, smash s-th round and filled/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<**méqw' ~ môqw'**>, root uncertain //mḗq'w ~ móq'w//, meaning uncertain

<**sméqw'o ~ smôqw'o**>, df //s=mḗq'w(=)a ~ s=móq'w(=)a//, EZ /'great blue heron, (often called "crane"/, ['Ardea herodias especially subspecies fannini'], ASM ['big, tall, long legs, found by river, not sandhill crane which has separate name (<slí:m>) (except perhaps for DM, JH's elder)'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <**méqw'**> squash s-th round perhaps after its tiny round body with long thin neck and legs, possibly <=o> meaning uncertain unless >just, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /smḗq'w'a/ great blue heron, JH /smḗk'we/ great blue heron, sandhill crane, H-T <smôk-wa> crane (Grus canadensis), also <**smôqw'a**>, //s=móq'w(=)ə//, also /'crane/, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76, 6/4/75).

<**Smémeqw'o**>, dmpn //s=C₁í=Aḗ=mḗq'w(=)a//, PLN /'(heron nesting area which was the) upriver end of Herrling Island in Fraser River just below Popkum, also the name of the village or settlement on Herrling Island/, ASM ['just below Ed Nelson's place (his parents used to live on the island), the island was the home of "cranes", it is just across a channel of water from Popkum'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), (<é-ablaut> plural of diminutive), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL and AK (Seabird Island trip 4/7/78, recorded on History tape #34, side one, part one), IHTTC (8/11/77), source: place names reference file #188, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25.

<**méqw'et**>, CST /'squish s-th round and filled, smash s-th round and filled/, see méqw' ~ môqw'.

<**meqw'méqw'**>, CST /'many get crushed, get all crushed, many smashed (round and filled)/, see méqw' ~ môqw'.

<**mésel**>, possibly root //mḗsəl//, ANAF /'fish gall-bladder, (animal and bird gall-bladder [AC], gall-bladder (of fish, frog, animal, human) [Elders Group 2/27/80)'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, Elders Group (4/28/76), other sources: ES /mḗsəl/ gall, Salish cognate: Squamish /mḗsn/ gall W73:110, K67:254, also <**mésel**>, //mḗsəl//, [mísɪl], also /'fish gall-bladder may be mistake for animal and bird gall-bladder/, attested by AC, also /'gall-bladder (of fish, frog, animal, human)'/, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80).

<**mesíyeltel ~ mesí:ltel**>, dnom //mḗs=íyəl=təl ~ mḗs=í-l-təl//, FSH ['anchor'], CAN, root probably cognate with the Lushootseed root meaning stationary, possibly <=íyel> net or more likely <=í:l> get, become, go, come, inceptive, lx <=tel> device to, thing to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /baʔs/ (root) stationary and /báʔs-təd/ anchor (noun) and /ʔəs-báʔs/ child who won't move when told to H76:21.

<**méstexw**>, TVMO /'bring s-th, fetch s-th, get s-th (bring it), give it to s-o(as s-th fetched, not as a gift)/, see mí ~ mé ~ me.

<**mestíyexw**>, df //mḗstíyḗxw//, HUMC ['person'], root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, EB, IHTTC, other sources: ES /mḗstíyḗxw/, H-T <miste'uq> (macrons on e and u), example: <**th'ó:kws mestíyexw**>, //ḗ'á-k'w's mḗstíyḗxw//, /'seven people/, attested by AC, <**qó::x mestíyexw**>, //qə[-Aa-][=::=]x mḗstíyḗxw//, /'MANY people./, phonology: emphatic lengthening of e here ablauts e to o which can accept length, other cases of emphatic lengthening however ARE tolerated by e /ə/ (that is, é: /ḗ-/is not allowed but some cases of é:: /ḗ-/ are), attested by AC (8/4/70), <**li welh mímelha te mestíyexw**>, //li wəʔ mí[-C₁ə-]ʔḗ tḗ mḗstíyḗxw//, /'Are the people winter-dancing (spirit-dancing) now?/, attested by AC, <**welh mestíyexw**>, //wəʔ mḗstíyḗxw//, /'a person who is never home, "a wild person"/, attested by IHTTC, <**tesós te mestíyexw**>, //təs=ás tḗ mḗstíyḗxw//, /'The person is poor./, usage: what rich people used to say, attested by IHTTC,

- <**mestiyexw xélesem**>, //məstiyəx^w xəl=əs=əm// 09or //məstiyəx^w xi[=Aé=]l=əs=əm//, //'picture of a person'/, lit. /'person pictured'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)
- <**mímstiyexw**>, dmn //C₁í=məstiyəx^w//, HUMC ['kid'], (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, zero-grade of root after full-grade of prefix, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, usage: informal (slang), attested by AC.
- <**mamastiyexw** (or better) **mémestiyexw**>, dmpn //C₁íAé=məstiyəx^w//, HUMC ['kids'], (<**é-ablaut**> *plural of diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, usage: informal (slang), colloquial, attested by AC.
- <**smestiyexw**>, dnom //s=məstiyəx^w//, REL /'conscience, spirit (which can be lost temporarily), soul, life-spirit, power of one's will'/, ANA, ASM ['can get lost or be stolen from one's body and only be recovered by a shaman or a syewí:l, can also be lost if one is scared somewhere, will return to one if it is called to return'], (<**s**=> *big? or nominalizer/affectionate?*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group, EB, AC.
- <**smímstiyexw**>, dmn //s=C₁í=məstiyəx^w//, REL ['spirit'], ASM ['which can be lost if you are scared somewhere, will return to you if you call to it to return'], (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.
- <**Smimstiyexwálá ~ Smímstiyexwá:le**>, ds //s=C₁í=məstiyəx^w=élé ~ s=C₁í=məstiyəx^w=é:lə//, PLN ['place near mouth of Chehalis River where they had a mass burial during a smallpox epidemic'], ASM ['too many died at the time of smallpox and some had to be buried there in a big communal grave about 150 yards above (in upriver direction parallel to Chehalis River from) the road from old Chehalis village to Chehalis River; there was always a flat grassy area there for years; now there's lots of brush and wet marsh, too much to walk there easily from the old Chehalis road; located at mouth of Chehalis River where Alec Joseph had his smokehouse'], literally /'container of small souls (or) container of small people'/, lx <=**álá** ~ **á:la** ~ **á:le**> *container of*, phonology: reduplication, zero grade of root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (3/1/78 tape), EL and NP and EB (Chehalis trip 9/27/77), source: place names reference file #228, also <**Mimstiyexwála**>, //C₁í=məstiyəx^w=éle//, literally /'container of little people'/, ASM ['NP and MP say it means "container of (little) people" because it was where lots of people were buried together when they could keep up with the burials during the smallpox epidemic; DF says it means "container of a little person" because only one person (a short person or little (young) person) survived there from a smallpox epidemic'], attested by NP and MP and DF in Elders Group (8/24/77).
- <**meshí:l**>, free root //məší:l//, TOOL ['machine'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), borrowed from English /məší-n/ *machine*.
- <=**met**>, da //məT//, TIB ['indirect effect non-control transitivizer'], phonology: the <**t**> //T// in <=**st**> //sT// *causative* and in <=**t** ~ **et**> //T ~ əT// *purposeful control transitivizer* and <**t**> in <=**met**> //məT// here becomes <**th**> /è/ before three inflections, <=**óme**, **-óx**, **-et**> (/ámə, -áx^y, -ət/) (*first person singular object, me, second person singular object, you, and purposeful control reflexive*, everywhere else it remains <**t**> /t/, (<=**met**> *indirectly affecting control transitivizer* may possibly be analyzed as an old middle <=**em**> + <=**et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*) syntactic analysis: derivational suffix; found in <**t'ílemthòxes**>, //t'íl=əməT-áx^y-əs//, /'He sings it for me. (sing it for s-o)'/, <**el'éliyemethométselcha**>, //C₁əC₂=ʔəl(=)iyəməT-ámə-c-əl-cə//, /'I'll be dreaming of you. (dreaming of s-o purposely)'/.
- <**mét** ~ **met**> or <**mat**>, bound root //mét ~ mət// meaning unknown or root <**mat**> *flat organ in sturgeon which was skinned off and boiled down for glue*
- <**sméteqsel** ~ **smetóqsel**>, df //s=mét=əqsəl ~ s=mət=áqsəl//, ANA ['snot'], (<**s**=> *nominalizer*),

possibly root <mat> as in <mat> flat organ in sturgeon which was skinned off and boiled down for glue (because it is sticky?)(see <smatmateqsel> below and <ó-ablaut> above poss. on metathesized root vowel <á>?), lx <=éqsel> on the nose, phonology: ablaut possible, metathesis remotely possible, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /smétqsn/ snot W73:241, K67:283.

<smetméteqsel ~ smatmateqsel>, chrs //s=C₁əC₂=mēt=əqsəl ~ s=C₁əC₂=mēt=əqsəl//, ANA ['(be) snotty'], (<s=> stative, R3= characteristic), lx <=éqsel> on the nose, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<metú>, free root //mētú//, EZ ['domestic sheep'], ['genus Ovis'], ACL, borrowed from French <mouton> sheep or reduced from Upriver Halkomelem <lemetú> sheep itself from Chinook Jargon <lemuto> sheep Johnson 1978:404, see main dialect form <lemetú>, phonology: possible consonant-loss and vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by BHTTC.

<mímetú>, dmn //C₁í=mētú//, EZ ['little lamb'], ['genus Ovis'], (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by BHTTC, example: <qí:qel te mímetú.>, //C₁í=:qəl tə C₁í=mētú//, 'The little lamb is naughty.', usage: lyrics to the Híltu song, attested by BHTTC, <ts'ats'ats'tl'ím te mímetú.>, //C₁ε=c'ε[=C₁ə=]ë'=əm=ím tə C₁í=mētú//, 'The little lamb is hopping.', syntactic comment: dmv, cts, its, dmn, attested by BHTTC.

<metú:lqel ~ metú:'álqel>, ds //mētú=əlqəl ~ mētú.=ʔəlqəl//, WV ['sheep wool'], ANAA, lx <=elqel ~ =álqel> wool, phonology: vowel merger ~ epenthetic glottal stop, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<metú:lqel ~ metú:'álqel>, WV ['sheep wool'], see metú.

<mét'esemél>, ANAH ['first finger, index finger'], see mót'es.

<met'mét'>, df //C₁əC₂=mēt'//, DESC ['be supple, be easy to bend'], semantic environment ['never heard it used of people'], Elder's comment: "never heard it used of people", (<R3=> iterative or plural or characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /mēt'/ supple, pliable W73:257, K69:45, example: <met'mét' te kwémlexw.>, //C₁əC₂=mēt' tə k'əmləx'//, 'The root is supple.', attested by EB.

<méthelh>, free root //mēhəþ//, [míhəþ], EB ['grass or fibre for nets or twine, spreading dogbane, possibly also Indian hemp'], ['Apocynum androsaemifolium, possibly also Apocynum cannabinum'], ASM ['the bark was used to make strong twine, fish nets, and rope; the plant was identified as dogbane from samples picked near Laidlaw, B.C. with elders AK and SP; apparently Indian hemp is common in valleys and lower slopes in the southern Interior of B.C. while spreading dogbane grows from sea-level to moderate elevations in the mountains throughout much of B.C.; Indian hemp is said to be superior to dogbane for twine (Turner 1979:169) and probably was the plant obtained by trade in bundles as noted by AC; neither dogbane nor Indian hemp are true grasses and are bushes or shrubs though called a kind of grass by native speakers; showy milkweed *Asclepius speciosa* is used by Interior peoples as a poor substitute for Indian hemp but grows east of the Cascades (Turner 1979:175) and so probably only was obtained by the Stó:lô (if at all) in trade with Interior Salish peoples'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), DM (12/4/64), other sources: JH /mécəþ/ great milkweed, H-T 1904 great milkweed, *Asclepius* sp., also 'a grass used for making fish nets', EB 'a grass which grows at a meadow above Duncan's place at Chehalis which was dried, twined, and used for making fish nets', ASM ['it was gathered about May 24th; it also grows between Hope and Spuzzum'], attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), EB ['a kind of marsh grass which grows near the foot of Agassiz Mountain may have also been called méthelh and used like it by the Chehalis people'], attested by EL, comment: we stopped to pick some at a location EL knew of but could not find any, EB ['a grass growing between Yale and Emory Creek used for fish-nets'], attested

by Elders Group (2/29/75), EB [*a special kind of grass used for making fish nets that grows at Hedley and was traded for in bundles*], attested by AC.

<=**methet**>, //məT-ət or better =məT=ət//, PRON [*indirect effect non-control reflexive*], see under stem <-**et** or =**et**> reflexive.

<**méthkw**>, bound stem //mə̀̀(=)k^w=iy//, root meaning perhaps same as for <math> flat opening (see above, or perhaps same as in <methelh> dogbane, Indian hemp, stem said in Musqueam to mean a kind of plant no longer identifiable

<**Xwméthkwiyem**>, df //x^w=mə̀̀k^w=iy=əm//, PLN [*Musqueam village*], probably <**xw**> always, probably <=**iy**> plant, bark, probably <=**em**> place to get, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/8/75), perhaps compare with <**Máthxwi**> /mə̀̀(=)x^w=iy/ *Matsqui* which has a suspiciously similar form and may have the same root <math> flat opening, perhaps compare with <méthelh> spreading dogbane, Indian hemp, which could have the same root, source: place names reference file #127, other sources: Suttles ca1984:i.9 /x^wmə̀̀k^wəy'əm/ village at the mouth of the North Arm of the Fraser River, just southeast of Point Grey, on the present Musqueam Indian Reserve, literally place of /mə̀̀k^wəy' (a plant no longer identifiable).

<**méth'**>, bound root //mə̀̀' blue//, comment: using derived forms of the root as a modifier of other color terms the following combinations were given by AK: semth'íl tsqwáy.

<**tsméth'**>, ds //c'=mə̀̀'//, LT /'blue, be blue, have blue'/, ASM [*squares circled on the color chart of Berlin and Kay (1969) (rows top to bottom = B-I, columns left to right = 1-40, side column of white to black = 0); individual speakers circled the following squares for ts(')méth', TM: B23, B24, B25, B26, B27, B28, B29, B30, B31, B32; EL: E26, F26, G26, E27, F27, G27, E28, F28, G28; Laurence James (color-blindness): C4; Evangeline Pete: F29; NP: G27, G28, G29; AK: E25, E26, E27, E28, E29, E30, F27, F28, F29, F30; TG (with RP)(after saying English "blue"): B23, B24, B25, B26, B27, B28, B29, B30, C23, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C29, C30, D22 (lower rt. diagonal), D23, D24, D25, D26, D27, D28, D29, D30, E22, E23, E24, E25, E26, E27, E28, E29, E30, F22, F23, F24, F25, F26, F27, F28, F29, F30, G22, G23, G24, G25, G26, G27, G28, G29, G30 (upper left diagonal)']], semantic environment [*'shiny black mountain huckleberry (V. membranaceum), Alaska blueberry, bog blueberry, Cascade blueberry, blue elderberry, tall Oregon grape berry, plum, June plum, "bluejay" (Steller's jay), lake, river, water, sky, vein, eyes*], ASM [*the following color terms are used by AK before tsméth' to specify shades of the color: tsxwíkw', tsxwíxwekw', xwíxwekw', tsxwíxwekw'el, tsq'íx, tsqw'íxw, qw'íqw'e_xwel, tsqw'íqw'e_xwel, sqw'eqw'e_xwel, stl'ít'el, p'(e)q'íl, sp'(e)q'íl*], (<ts=> have, get, stative with colors), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AK, TG, EB, NP, AH, see charts by Rob MacLaury, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Lawrence James, Evangeline Pete, NP, also AK (1987), TG (1987), EB (1987), NP (1987), AH (1987), also <**ts'méth'**>, //c'=mə̀̀'//, phonology: glottalization, assimilation to final th', attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 5/2/79, 5/16/79), AC, Deming (SJ)(5/3/79), TM (2/14/79), EL (2/20/79), AK (1/24/79), TG and RP (1/24/79), JL (5/8/79), other sources: JH /cmə̀̀' / blue, Wells 1965 (2nd ed.):46 <shmet> dark blue (vs. <ch-WEH-ookw> (line through final w) light blue, prob. = tsxwíkw' gray in my material, thus perhaps also blue-gray), chart by Rob MacLaury, example: <**ts'méth' te (kwxwómels, pléms, mélh_xwel, swáyel)**>, //c'=mə̀̀' tə (k^wx^w=ámə=ls, pléms, m'ə̀̀t_x'ə̀l, s=w'ə̀y'ə̀l)//, /'The (shiny black mountain huckleberry, plum, June plum, sky) is blue., The (shiny black mountain huckleberry, June plum) is purple.'/, attested by Elders Group (5/2/79), <**ts'méth' te (léth'ilets, mólsem, xwíxwekw', th'íkwekw, th'ólth'iy, kwá:y,, xótsa, stó:ló, swáyél)**>, //c'=mə̀̀' tə (lé̀̀'íləc, málsəm, x'w'í[=C_1ə=]k^w, è'ík'ə̀k^w, k^wé-y, xácə, è'ólè'iy, s=tá-l=ow, s=w'ə̀y'ə̀l)//, /'The (Alaska blueberry, bog blueberry, Cascade blueberry, blue/grey elderberry, tall Oregon grape berry, "bluejay" (Steller's jay), lake, river, sky) is blue.'/, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79), <**ts'méth' te téteth**>, //c'=mə̀̀' tə tətə̀̀//, /'The vein is blue.'/, attested by*

- PK (in Elders Group 5/16/79), also <**ts'méth' te tétets**>, //c'=mêè' tə tétəc//, attested by MP, <**ts'méth' te swáyél**>, //c'=mêè' tə s=wéyél//, 'The sky is blue.', attested by JL (5/8/79), also <**chméth' (te swáyél)**>, //c=mêè' (tə s=wéyél)//, attested by BJ (12/5/64), <**ts'méth' te (mólsem, th'íkwekw, kwá:y)**>, //c'=mêè' tə (málsəm, è'ík'əkʷ, k'é-y)//, 'The (swamp blueberry, blue/grey elderberry, "bluejay" (Steller's jay)) is blue.', attested by Deming (5/3/79)(esp. SJ), <**ts'méth' te qó:**>, //c'=mêè' tə qá://, 'The water is green., The water is blue.', attested by Deming (5/3/79)(esp. SJ).
- <**tsmeth'íl**>, stvi //c=mêè'=íl//, incs, LT ['[be in a state of get blue]'], (<**ts**=> have, get, stative with colors), (<**=el** ~ **=íl**> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
- <**ts'meth'ó:les**>, ds //c'=mêè'=á:ləs//, ANA ['(have) blue eyes'], LT, literally /'have blue on the eyes'/, lx <**=ó:les**> on the eye(s), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (10/8/75, 5/16/79).
- <**tsméth'òmèx**>, ds //c=mêè'=áməxʷ//, LT /'looks blue, blue-looking'/, (<**ts**=> have, get, stative with colors), (<**=ómèx**> looks, -looking, in color), phonology: updrifting, downstepping, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
- <**tsmímeth'**>, dmv //c=C₁í=mêè'//, LT ['[be a little blue]'], (semological comment: the diminutive indicates all the lighter shades of blue here but also most of the greenish and lavender margins within blue as well; this extensive coverage is either cause or effect of the fact that the speaker uses no other modifiers with this root--no inceptive, continuative, etc.), (<**ts**=> have, get, stative with colors), (<**R4**=> diminutive), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
- <**meth'í:l**>, incs //mêè'=í:l//, LT /'gone blue, (go blue, get blue, become blue)'/, (<**=í:l**> go, get, come, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, see charts by Rob MacLaury, also <**meth'íl**>, //mêè'=íl//, attested by NP, example: <**lulh meth'í:l**>, //lə=u† mêè'=í:l//, 'They've gone blue.', literally /'he/she/it/they =already go/get/become blue'/, attested by AC.
- <**smeth'íl**>, stvi //s=mêè'=íl//, incs, LT ['[be in a state of get blue]'], (<**s**=> stative), (<**=el** ~ **=íl**> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
- <**semth'íl**>, cts //s=hə=mêè'=íl//, incs, LT ['[be in a state of getting blue]'], (<**s**=> stative), (<**he**=> continuative), (<**=íl**> come, go, get, become, inceptive), ASM ['the following color terms are used by AK before semth'íl to specify shades of the color: tsxwíkw'], phonology: he- continuative before a set of verbs beginning in m, l, w, y, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
- <**sméts'**>, dnom //s=méc'//, PE ['rouge'], (<**s**=> nominalizer), possibly root <**méth'**> blue, phonology: if related to méth' blue this form could be influenced by Nooksack which would have ts' for Halkomelem th', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (2/22/79), example: <**ólewe qéx te sméts'**>, //ʔálə=wə qéx tə s=méc'//, 'too much rouge', attested by Deming.
- <**sméth'qel**>, df //s=mêè'=qəl//, ANA ['brain'], (<**s**=> nominalizer), lx <**=qel**> in the head, probably root <**méth'**> blue, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, other sources: /smêè'qəl/, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-məc'-ál-qn/ brain W73:43, K67:283, Samish dial. of N. Straits /s-mêè'-qn ~ š-mêè'=qən'/ (LD), /s-méc'-qn ~ š-méc'-qən'/ brains G86:75, Sechelt /s-məc'-ála-qin/ T77:14, Lushootseed /s-c'əb-qíd/ brain H76:66, Thompson (Lytton dial.) /s-c'əm'-qín/ brain B74c:21 (metathesis?) Okanagan (Colville) /s-c'm-qín/ brain Bouchard & Kennedy75:17 Moses-Columbia /c'əm'qənálxʷ/ brains K81:57.
- <**sméth'elheqw**>, df //s=mêè'=əl[=devoicing=]əqʷ//, ANA ['brain'], (<**s**=> nominalizer), lx <**=eleqw**> on top of the head, possibly <**=devoicing=** (l → lh > here) derivational, phonology: devoicing

possible, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/4/76, 2/7/80), example: <**hík w te sméth'elheqws.**>, /hík^w tə s=méè' =əl [=devoicing=]əq^w-s/, /'His brain is big./, attested by Deming (2/7/80).

<**Meth'á:lméxwem ~ Mth'á:lmexwem**>, ds //məè' =é·lməx^w =əm or mēè' =ə [=M2=]l =məx^w =əm?/, PLN /'slough called Billy Harris's Slough or Louie's Slough, the next slough east of Yálhxetel and west of Q'iq'ewetó:lthel/, possibly root <**méth'**> *blue* or possibly root <**máth'el**> *proud*, possibly <=**á:lmexw**> *on the breasts*, possibly <=**em**> *middle voice or place (to get)*, or <=**(el)mexw**> *people*, (perhaps) literally /'proud of her breasts (or) place to get proud people (or) place of proud people, (or) place to get blue breasts (or) place of blue breasts (or) get one's breasts blue/ (putting a poultice for medicine with mud from this slough on the breasts could cause a blue color or a story about a woman or women proud of their breasts could provide possible explanations), phonology: metathesis possible, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77, 3/1/78), source: place names reference file #296.

<**meth'éléxw**>, EFAM /'doubt s-o, not believe s-th/s-o/, see máth'el.

<**méth'elh**>, possibly root //méè' əʔ/, ANA ['pus'], possibly root <**méth'**> *blue*, possibly <=**elh**> *past??*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, other sources: ES /méc'əʔ/.

<**méth'elhqiwèl**>, df //méè' əʔ =q(ə) =iwèl/, EZ /'tick, woodtick, probably Pacific Coast tick and the wood tick/, ['class Arachnida, order Acarina, probably Ixodes pacificus and Dermacentor andersoni resp.'], ASM ['the Pacific Coast tick is the common coastal species, mainly in the wet season, Nov. to March; the wood tick is common in the Interior dry areas, found Apr. to June'], possibly <=**q**> *after* or possibly <=**eqel**> *container*, lx <=**iwèl**> *in the insides*, phonology: possible consonant-loss and possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (6/4/75), Deming (2/7/80 prompted).

<**méth'elhqiwèl**>, EZ /'tick, woodtick, probably Pacific Coast tick and the wood tick/, see méth'elh.

<**meth'í:l**>, LT /'gone blue, (go blue, get blue, become blue)/, see méth'.

<**métsa**>, dnom //mécə// meaning uncertain, perhaps lump.

<**smétsa**>, dnom //s=mécə//, ANA /'lump on person (or creature), goiter/, EB /'lump on a tree, burl/, (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bšəúʔ(ə)b/ *lump* H76:24, compare <**mechó:s**> *ling cod*.

<**méwiya**>, df //məw(=)iyə//, ABFC ['piggy-back'], possibly <=**iya**> *affectionate diminutive*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, usage: possibly baby-talk, attested by EF (3/13/80).

<**mexlátst**>, MC ['take it off from the bottom of s-th (a pack for ex.)'], see má ~ má'.

<**mexméx'ts'el**>, EZ ['lots of lice'], see méx'ts'el.

<**méx'ts'el**>, possibly root //məx'c'əl or mé(=Aé=)x' (=)c' (=)əl/, [míx'c'íl], EZ /'human louse: head louse, (secondarily) body louse, and possibly crab louse, (unclear if animal lice are included)/, ['Pediculus humanus: Pediculus capitis, (secondarily) Pediculus corporis, and possibly Pediculus pubis, (unclear if others of the order Phthiraptera)'], ABDF, possibly root <**má=x**> *take it out, remove it*, possibly <=**ts'**> *around in circles*, possibly <=**el**> *get, go, come, become, inceptive*, possibly <**é-ablaut**> *derivational*, phonology: possible ablaut, homophonous with word for chickadee, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Deming, SJ, MC, MV, LG, Elders Group, BHTTC, also <**méxth'el**>, //məx'è'əl/, attested by TM (3/29/78), other sources: ES /məx'c'əl/ *louse*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bšə'ád/ *louse* H76:41, Squamish /məèn/ *black louse* W73:168, K67:254, Sechelt /məè'ən/ *louse* T77:10 N. Straits (Samish dial.) /ŋəšən' / (VU) *body louse, bedbug* G86:69,

Moses-Columbia /k'ésən'/ *head louse* and /k'əsən'ál'qs/ *body louse* K81:76 Mainland Comox /máʔè'in/ *louse* B75prelim:12, example: <qéx méxts'el>, //qéx méx'c'əl//, /'a lot of lice'/, attested by AC.

<mexméxts'el>, pln //C₁əC₂=méx'c'əl//, EZ ['lots of lice'], [*Pediculus humanus* and possibly others of order *Phthiraptera*], ABDF, (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/7/76).

<p'éq' méxts'el>, cpds //p'éq' méx' (=)c' (=)əl//, EZ /'body louse, grayback'/, [*Pediculus capitis*, perhaps others of *Pediculus humanus*], ABDF, literally /'white louse'/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb nominal, attested by Deming (2/7/80).

<shxwelítémelh méxts'el>, cpds //s=x'wélítəm=ə† méx' (=)c' (=)əl//, EZ ['common bedbug'], [*Cimex lectularius*], ABDF, literally /'Whiteman style/kind of louse'/, (<s=> stative), lx <=elh> style, kind of, in the fashion of, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb nominal, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group, Deming.

<lhémxts'el>, ds //ʔé=méx'c'əl//, PE ['fine comb'], HHG, EZ [/'(louse-comb)'], MED, ASM ['such combs were used for removing nits and lice'], literally /'extract louse'/, (<lhé=> extract, extract a portion), phonology: zero-grade of root after stressed full-grade of suffix, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

<lhémxts'eltel>, dnom //ʔé=méx'c'əl=təl//, PE ['real fine-tooth comb'], HHG, EZ [/'(louse-comb)'], MED, literally /'extract louse device to'/, lx <=tel> device to, phonology: zero-grade of root after stressed full-grade of prefix, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<ts'élxet>, pcs //(mə)x'c'əl=M4=əT or (mə=)x' (=)c' (=)əl=M4=əT//, [c'íl'x'ít], MED ['delouse s-o'], (<metathesis type 4> derivational, <=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis type 4 (moves consonant to follow two consonants later in stem, extremely rare), consonant-loss and vowel-loss of first syllable, stress-shift due to loss of stressed syllable in root, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), also <th'élxet>, //(mə)x'è'əl=M4=əT or (mə=)x'è' (=)əl=M4=əT//, [è'íl'x'ít], attested by TM (3/29/78).

<ts'álxet>, cts //(mə)x'c'əl[-Aé-]l=M4=əT or (mə=)x' (=)c' (=)əl[-Aé-]l=M4=əT//, MED ['delousing s-o'], (<á-ablaut> continuative), phonology: metathesis, ablaut, consonant-loss, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

<ts'élxetel>, rcps //(mə)x'c'əl=M4=əT-əl//, MED ['delouse each other, looking for lice in each other's head'], (<el> reciprocal), phonology: metathesis, stress-shift due to loss of stressed syllable in root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78, 11/12/75).

<méxts'el>, free root //méx'c'əl//, EZ /'chickadee: black-capped chickadee, prob. also chestnut-backed chickadee, poss. also least bush-tit'/, [*Parus atricapillus occidentalis*, prob. *Parus rufescens*, poss. *Psaltriparus minimus*], ASM ['when lots of them come you'll have visitors; if you listen to them they'll tell you how many children you'll have'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75, 5/14/80), AC, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /c'əlc'əlkáyus ~ c'íc'əlkáyus/ *chickadee* H76:68, also <skíkek>, //s=kíkək//, dialects: *Cheh.*, Salish cognate: Thompson /c'əskíkik/ *chickadee* B74c:13, see qá:q for this latter form.

<=mexw>, da //mex'w//, HUMC /'people, person'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <lets'ó:mexw>, //ləc' =ó =mex'w//, /'different people (used for different tribes or nationalities)'/ (compare <lá:ts'> be different), <xwélmexw>, //x'ól=mex'w//, /'Indian'/ (compare (perhaps) <xwel> just, only), <s'ó:lmexw>, //sʔá:l=mex'w//, /'water babies, water pygmies'/, possibly <st'élmexw>, //st'él=mex'w//, /'medicine'/ (root <t'el> stick on, adhere)(lit. 's-th stuck on a person'), <chí:tmexw>, //cí:t=mex'w//, /'big horned owl'/, <syíwméxwtses ~ syówméxwtses>.

//syíwmx^w=cəs//, /'rattle used at spirit dance by some dancers'/ (compare <s=yíw=el> spirit song, spirit power).

<mext'èles>, df //məxt'(=)éləs//, EB /'gray or green tree "moss" (lichen) hanging on tree limbs, possibly wolf lichen or other species', [possibly *Letharia vulpina* or *Alectoria* (*Bryoria*) species or *Usnea* species], possibly root <xt'> shoot power??. possibly <=èles> on the tooth??. syntactic analysis: nominal,

<méyeth ~ méyéth>, probably stem bound //méy(=)əè ~ méy(=)éè//, root meaning unknown unless <may> help, possibly has <=eth(el)> on the mouth since derived form <sméyeth> means meat.

<sméyeth ~ smyééth>, df //s=méyèè ~ s=méyéè//, [sméyèè ~ smyééth], EZ /'(game) animal, (meat)'/, FOOD ['meat'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), DM (12/4/64), Elders Group (3/1/72), HT, CT, AD, EB, Deming, other sources: ES /sméyèè ~ ě'əlqtélə/ (also Musqueam and Cowichan dialects /smáyèè/) deer, JH /smí-yèè/ meat, animal, H-T <smíyEts> (macron over i) deer, any of the larger quadrupeds, also /'(walking) animal'/, attested by AC, also /'cattle, meat'/, attested by DM (12/4/64), ASM ['(game) animal'], example: <ímex te smyééth>, //ím=əx' tə s=méyéè//, /'The animal walks.'/, attested by AC, <lhq'átses sméyeth>, //ʔq'écəs s=méyéè//, /'five animals'/, attested by CT, HT, <háwe te sméyeth>, //héwə tə s=méyéè//, /'The animal is hunting.'/, attested by AD, <q'óq'ey te sméyeth>, //q'á[=C₁ə=]y tə s=méyéè//, /'The animal is sick.'/, attested by EB, <sq'óq'ey te sméyeth>, //s=q'á[=C₁ə=]y tə s=méyéè//, /'The animal is dead.'/, attested by EB, <táwelt te t'l'elqtéle kw'es le kwélext te smyééth>, //təw=əl=T tē'ε[=lə=]qt=élə k^wə-s lə k^wél=əx^y=T tə s=méyéè//, /'light up the deer and shoot the animal'/, attested by CT, <p'áth'et te kw'eléws te sméyeth li te st'elákw' siyólh>, //p'èè'əT tə k^wəlów-s tə s=méyéè li tə s=t'élék^w si=yáʔ//, /'sew the hide of an animal on a circular frame'/, attested by HT, ASM ['meat'], <wá:ta á smyééth?>, //(ʔə)wə-é·=tε ʔε s=méyéè//, /'Have you got any meat?'/, literally /'is it none your meat'/, attested by AC, <sch'íywx sméyeth>, //s=c'ε[=Aí=]yx^w s=méyéè//, /'dried meat'/, attested by Deming, <spá:th sméyeth>, //s=pé·è s=méyéè//, /'(might be) bear meat'/, attested by AD, <lhíts'etes té sméyeth>, //ʔíc'əT-əs tə s=méyéè//, /'He cuts meat.'/, phonology: sentence-stress on the article, attested by EB, <tsétsmel sméyeth>, FOOD *steak* (lit. cut off + meat), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<sméyethálá>, ds //s=méyéè=élé//, FOOD ['tray for carrying meat'], HHG, lx <=álá> container of, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<smímiyàth>, dmn //s=C₁í=méyə[=M2=]è//, EZ ['little animal(s)'], (<R4=> diminutive), (<metathesis> derivational), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, example: <lhq'átses smímiyàth>, //ʔq'écəs s=C₁í=méyə[=M2=]è//, /'five little animals'/, attested by EB.

<smímeyàth ~ smímoyàth>, dmn //s=C₁í=méyə[=M2=]è//, EZ ['butterfly'], ['order *Lepidoptera*'], literally perhaps /'little animal'/, ASM ['the scientific definition of butterfly notes that they fly in the daytime and rest with wings vertical rather than horizontal (both in contrast to moths)'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), (<metathesis> derivational), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/15/79, SJ, MC, MV, LG), Elders Group (6/11/75, 2/11/76), also <smimoyáts>, //s=C₁í=méyə[=M2=]c//, attested by Elders Group (1/15/75).

<míyethélwét>, ds //míyèè=élwét//, CLO ['buckskin clothes'], lx <=élwét> clothes, (<s=> nominalizer dropped), phonology: consonant-loss of initial s=, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<mí ~ mé ~ me>, free root //mí ~ mé ~ mə//, TVMO /'come, coming, come to, coming to'/, ASP

/'begin(ning) to, start(ing) to, inceptive', TIME, clearly a reduced form or root of <emí> come, phonology: vowel-reduction, stress-loss, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb, preposition/prepositional verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, AC, MH, Deming, RP, AD, example: <mí qelát>, //mí qəlɛ́t//, /'come again', attested by Elders Group, <míchel kw'e lò.>, //mí-c-əl k'wə̀ lə̀//, /'I'm coming here.', attested by EB, <míilha kw'e lò.>, //mí-ɬɛ k'wə̀ lə̀//, /'Come here.', Elder's comment: "seldom use míilha all alone, usually one would add kw'e lò", attested by EB, <míchelcha sq'eq'ó.>, //mí-c-əl-cɛ s=C₁ə=q'á//, /'I'll come along., (I will come along.)', attested by EB, <mítsel yó:ys.>, //mí-c-əl yá:ys//, /'I'm coming to work.', attested by AC, <míchxw oy'á:y.>, //mí-c-x'w C₁əC₂=ʔé:y//, /'Come right in.', literally /'come -mildly urging imperative keep on coming', attested by Elders Group, <míchxw stetís tl'a'á'altha.>, //mí-c-x'w s=tə̀[=C₁əAí=]sə̀'ɛ-C₁é=ʔɛlɛ̀ɛ//, /'Come close to me.', attested by AC, <míchxw q'ó:lthet kw'atsetólxw ôwe híthes.>, //mí-c-x'w q'á:l=T-ət k'wə̀ɛ=C-əT-álx'w ʔówə̀ hí=əs//, /'Come back and see us soon.', literally /'come -mildly urging imperative return oneself see us not when it is a long time', attested by EB, <méchxw maytó:lxw.>, //mí-c-x'w mɛy=T-á:l-x'w//, /'You're come to help us., (also: Come help us.)', attested by AC, <mechxw yikwelát kw'e s'álhtel.>, //mə̀-c-x'w yi=k'wə̀l=éT k'wə̀ s=ʔéɬ=Təl//, /'(Come) Bring some food.', attested by AC, <míchap álhtel. ~ míyalha álhtel.>, //mí-c-ɛp ʔéɬ=Təl ~ mí(y)-ɛɬɛ ʔéɬ=Təl//, /'Come eat, you folks. ~ Come eat, you folks.', attested by Deming, <mechap maythóx.>, //mə̀-c-ɛp mɛy=T-áx'w//, /'Come help us.', attested by AC, <tewátesò kw'e tl'íls kws més yisq'ó.>, //tə̀=wéT=əs-à k'wə̀ ɛ́'í=ls k'w-s mə̀-s yi=s=q'á//, /'Anybody that want to can come along.', literally /'it's anybody -just that wants -psychological non-control transitivizer that -he come -he travelling along= stative= together', attested by EB, <mítlh kwetxwílem.>, //mí-tɬ k'wə̀ɬx'w=íl=əm//, /'Come inside.', literally /'come -coaxing imperative inside =come/go/get =middle voice/oneself', attested by AC, also <métlh kwetxwílem.>, //mí-tɬ k'wə̀ɬx'w=íl=əm//, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), <mítlh maythóx.>, //mí-tɬ mɛy=T-áx'w//, /'Come help me.', (semological comment: coaxing imperative), attested by AC, <mítlh álhtel.>, //mí-tɬ ʔéɬ=Təl//, /'Come eat.', (semological comment: coaxing imperative), attested by MH, <mítlh teséthet.>, //mí-tɬ tə̀s=éT-ət//, /'Come and eat., Come near.', literally /'come -coaxing imperative near =purposeful-control -reflexive', attested by RP, EB, <míyalha maythóx.>, //mí(y)-ɛɬɛ mɛy=T-áx'w//, /'You (pl.) help me.', literally /'come -command imperative 2p help =purposeful control -me', phonology: epenthesis (y added to ease pronunciation), attested by AC, <míyalha álhtel (mámele, stá:xwelh)>, //mí(y)-ɛɬɛ ʔéɬ=Təl (C₁é-mə̀lə̀, sté.x'w=ə̀ɬ)//, /'Come eat children.', literally /'come -command imperative 2p eat a meal (children (kinterm), children (age-term))', attested by AD, <míyalha kwetxwílem emétchap íkw'elò.>, //mí(y)-ɛɬɛ k'wə̀ɬx'w=íl=əm; ʔəmét-c-ɛp ʔí=k'wə̀l=lə̀//, /'Come in and sit here (you folks).', (semological comment: command imperative 2p), attested by RP, EB, <míyalha teséthet.>, //mí(y)-ɛɬɛ tə̀s=éT-ət//, /'Come near (you folks)., Come sit in (and eat) (you folks).', attested by Elders Group (2/18/76), RP, EB, <áscha ew me xwe'í látselcha ye sq'ó.>, //ʔé-s-cɛ ʔə̀w mə̀ x'wə̀=ʔí lé-c-əl-cɛ yə̀=s=q'á//, /'If he comes again, I'll go along.', literally /'if he will again come to get here I will go along together', attested by EB, <atselcha ew (me xw'í:lmethome, mi xw'í:lsòmè)>, //ʔɛ-c-əl-cɛ ʔə̀w (mə̀ x'wə̀=ʔí-l=mə̀T-amə̀, mí x'wə̀=ʔí-ls=ámə̀)//, /'I'll come and see you again.', literally /'I will again (come reach you here [indirect effect control transitivizer], come manage to get to you here [psychological non-control transitivizer])', phonology: vowel-loss in rapid speech, downstepping, updrifting, attested by EB, <me pél:ékw>, //mə̀ pəl-ək'w//, /'come into view, come into sight', semantic environment ['can be used of a person not seen in a long time, the sun, moon, etc.'], attested by EB, <me pél:ékw tl'ésu lé me théxw.>, //mə̀ pəl-ək'w ɛ́'s-u lə̀ mə̀ èéx'w//, /'It came into sight and it disappeared.', attested by EB, <ts'áts'eltsel xwoyíwel tel sqwálewel kw'els me xwe'í sq'ó talhlúwep (éy l sí:yáye, l sí:yáye sí:yám)>, //c'ɛ[=C₁ə=]l-c-əl x'wə̀=ɛ[=Aa=]y=íwəl tə̀-l s=q'él=ə̀wəl k'wə̀l-s mə̀ x'wə̀=ʔí s=q'á tɛ=ɬ=lúwə̀=p (ʔéy l s-í-yéyə̀, l s-í-yéyə̀ s-í-yém)//, /'I'm very happy to come here at this gathering my (good friends, dear friends).', usage: public speaking, attested by Deming (5/18/78), <chelà:l yexw ye me xwe'í.>, //cəlè-l yə̀x'w yə̀

mə x^wə=ʔí//, /'A lot of people came./, literally /'it was sure lots the (plural human)/those that come get here/arrive./, attested by EB, <me lhókw' telí kw'e chókʷ.>, //mə ʔák^w təlí k^wə cák^w//, /'He came from (another country) far away./, literally /'(he) came to fly from the (remote) far away./, usage: saying used of a person who moves from another tribe; *he flew* is an idiom, comment: this explains Dan Milo's (and his ancestor's) name, Lhokw'elálexw, attested by EB (1/22/76), <ewá:lhtsel mí:l alqá:ls (kw s'álhtel).>, //ʔəwə-é-ʔ-c-əl mí-əl ʔəlq=é:ls (s=ʔéʔ=Təl)//, /'I wasn't going to buy (groceries) (but did)./, literally /'is not -past -subj. -I coming -subjunctive 1s buy -structured activity non-continuative (the (remote) food)/, phonology: vowel merger (twice), syntactic comment: subordinate subjunctive on mí auxiliary, attested by EB, <méchelcha me xwe'í.>, //mə-c-əl-cə mə x^wə=ʔí//, /'I'm coming./, Elder's comment: "unsure", attested by EB (12/11/75), <mítlh latst ehá:we.>, //mí-tʔ 1ε-c-t ʔəhé-wə//, /'Come let's go hunting./, literally /'come -coaxing imperative 2s we(re) go(ing) hunting./, attested by AC, <metst á:ylexwstexw te sqwá:ltset.>, //mə-c-t ʔé-y=ləx^w=sT-əx^w tə s=q^wé-l-c-ət//, /'Let's keep our language alive./, literally /'we come keep it alive the our talk/words./, attested by EB, <mís teló kwetxwílém.>, //mí-s tə=lá k^wət^w=íl=əm//, /'Let him come in./, literally /'come -mildly urging imperative 3 this one (male) get inside./, syntactic comment: third person imperative has same form after mí as subjunctive, attested by EB, ASM ['begin to, beginning to, start to, starting to'], <me yíq.>, //mə yíq//, /'It's coming to snow., (It's beginning to snow.)/, attested by Deming, <me tél:exw.>, //mə tél=l-əx^w//, /'beginning to understand, beginning to learn./, attested by Elders Group, <tse kwá welh me xà:m. ~ tsel kwá ulh me xà:m.>, //c-əl k^wé wəʔ məx^wə-m ~ c-əl k^wé ʔuʔ məx^wə-m//, /'I began to cry./, attested by EB, <ulh me lhalétem.>, //ʔuʔ mə ʔəlét=əm//, /'It started to sprinkle./, attested by Deming (3/31/77), <ulh me pəhá:ls.>, //ʔuʔ mə pəh=é:ls//, /'It started to blow./, attested by Deming.

<emí: ~ emí>, possibly df //ʔə-mí- ~ ʔə-mí//, TVMO ['come'], possibly <e-> non-auxiliary verb, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, AD, EB, other sources: ES /ʔəmí-/ come, example: <1 stl'í: kw'as emí:>, //1 s=é'í k^w-ε-s ʔə-mí-//, /'I want you to come./, literally /'it is my want that you come./, attested by AC, <mókw'éthetchàp emí.>, //mók^w=ét-ət-c-ép ʔə-mí//, /'All of you come./, phonology: downstepping, attested by AC, <wás tl'ós te méles qe tl'ós te í:meths emí lis skw'áy kw'(e)s emís.>, //ʔəwə-əs é'á-s tə mólə-s qə é'á-s tə ʔí-məè-s ʔə-mí lí-s s=k^wéy k^w(ə)-s ʔə-mí-s//, /'If it's not his son (then) it's his grandson that comes if he [the chief] can't come./, syntactic analysis: vneg-subjunctive subject pronoun3 demonstrative pronoun-sbsp3 demonstrative article nominal-possessive3 conjunction demonstrative pronoun-sbsp3 demonstrative article nominal-possessive3 intransitive verb auxiliary verb-subjunctive subject pronoun3 adjective/adjectival verb demonstrative conjunction-sbsp3 intransitive verb-sbsp3, usage: recent event text, attested by AC, <(s)taméxwelha q'a emí.>, //s)təməx^w=ʔε q'ε ʔə-mí//, /'I hope that he comes./, literally /'(unclear) -imperative until come./, Elder's comment: "unsure", attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), <emí:lha>, //ʔə-mí-ʔε//, /'Come./, attested by AC, BJ (5/64).

<ma'emí ~ ma'mí>, df //mε=ʔə-mí//, TVMO /'come, came, He came., She came./, possibly <ma=> resultative? or poss. vaux past 3rd person subject like <le>, compare <ma'emét> he/she sat under <emét> sit, phonology: reduplication perhaps, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb? intransitive verb, attested by EB, AD (9/25/78), example: <chel má'mì.>, //c-əl mé ʔmí//, /'I come./, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: independent clause subject pronoun auxiliary verb intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/11/75), <méchelcha ma'mì.>, //mə-c-əl-cə mε ʔmí//, /'I'm coming./, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-independent clause subject pronoun-future tense auxiliary verb intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/11/75).

<ma'eméstexw ~ máméstexw>, df //C₁ε=ʔə-mé=sT-əx^w or C₁é=mé=sT-əx^w//, TVMO /'bring s-th, brought s-th/, SOC, (<R8= ~ R7=> resultative?, e- non-auxiliary verb?), phonology: vowel-loss possible, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <chel

ma'eméstexw., //c-əl C₁ε=ʔə-mé=sT-əx^w//, /'I'll bring it to you./, literally /'I present as immediate future resultative bring it'/, attested by EB, <tsel **máméstexw the ílh (stl'ís, a stl'í, a stl'íyelp).**>, //c-əl C₁é=mé=sT-əx^w (k^w)èə ʔí-ʔ (s=é'í-s, ʔε s=é'í, ʔε s=é'í(y)-ələp)//, /'I brought what (he, you, you folks) wanted./, literally /'I brought it the/what (near not visible) is (his want, your want, you folks' want)'/, attested by EB.

<**le'áméstexw**>, df //ləʔé=mé=sT-əx^w//, TVMO ['bring s-th to someone'], SOC, (<le'á=> meaning uncertain), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<**emíls**>, pncs //ʔə-mí=l(ə)s//, TVMO /'come near s-o, (come to s-o)'/, (<e-> non-auxiliary verb), (<=ls ~ =les> psychological non-control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, EB; found in <**emíls**>, //ʔə-mí=ls-áx^w//, /'come near me'/, phonology: downshifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, EB (9/22/78).

<**míthelh**>, if //mí-èəʔ//, TVMO ['Come (urging one person).'], semantic environment ['for ex. if one person stayed in the car after everyone else got off'], (<-thelh> urging imperative 2s (not attested elsewhere), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (9/19/78).

<**xwmítsesem**>, mdls //x^w=mí=cəs=əm//, ABFC ['pass s-th (by hand)'], TVMO, (<xw=> perhaps move towards), comment: cf. Musqueam /x^w-2/ move toward in Suttles ca1984:13.2.6, but his examples are cognate with one's having my xw(e)= go, get, become, come which fit the meaning of xwmítsesem less well than does move toward, lx <=tses> on the hand, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**méstexw**>, caus //mé=sT-əx^w//, [místəx^w], TVMO /'bring s-th, fetch s-th, get s-th (bring it), give it to s-o(as s-th fetched, not as a gift)'/, ASM ['often translated bring me s-th or fetch me s-th in imperative'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB, others, example: <**méstexw ta lopót.**>, //mé=sT-əx^w t-ε lapát//, /'Bring me your cup./, literally /'bring/fetch your cup'/, syntactic comment: mildly urging imperative shown by no subject marker and only a second person possessed object, attested by AC, <**méstexw tel yó:seqw.**>, //mé=sT-əx^w tə-l yá:s=əq^w//, /'Bring me my hat./, literally /'bring/fetch my hat'/, syntactic comment: mildly urging imperative shown by lack of subject marker (this example proves that there needn't be a second person possessed object), attested by AC, <**méstexw te th'ále**>, //mé=sT-əx^w tə è'élə//, /'Give me the heart./, literally /'bring/fetch the heart'/, attested by AC, <li iyó:lem kw'els méstexw kw'e (kópi, sth'í:m, kík, tí, páy, s=ʔéʔ=Təl, s=ʔáp)//, /'Can I get you some (coffee, berries, cake, tea, pie, food, soup)?'/, literally /'is it alright that I fetch/bring some (coffee, berries, cake, tea, pie, food, soup)'/, attested by EB (1977 during staff Halkomelem class); found in <**mesthóxchexw.**>, //mə=sT-áx^y-c-əx^w//, /'Give it to me (as s-th fetched, not as a gift)'/, attested by EB, example: <**mesthóxchexw te qó:.**>, //mə=sT-áx^y-c-əx^w tə qá://, /'Fetch me some water., Bring me some water./, attested by EB.

<**mí:l ~ míl**>, bound root //mí:l ~ míl submerge//, comment: based on comparison with míq' be underwater, sink to bottom and =q' on something else and cognates such as Squamish /múy/ submerge, /méy/ to sink and /mí-mí/ drown K67:255, 257 it seems possible the Halkomelem root may be <mí(y)> /mí(y)/ submerge, from /m(ə)y ~ múy/; if that is the case, then the apparent root in Halkomelem has the inceptive =íl come, go, get, become and is really a stem, mí(y)=íl become/go/get underwater and míq' is really a stem also mí(y)=q' underwater on something else; since this is quite speculative I have conservatively shown both mí:l and míq' as separate roots until more cognates allow more certain reconstruction of their past histories, Salish cognate: Sechelt /mól/ sink T77:33.

<**míliyel**>, ds //míl=iyəl//, FSH /'set a net (by canoe), set one's net, fish with a net, (submerge a net)'/, CAN, literally /'submerge net'/, ASM ['done from a canoe by unrolling net into water keeping its floats and weights straight and keeping it from getting tangled'], lx <=iyel> net, syntactic analysis:

intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 3/26/75, 11/26/75, 2/11/76, 9/2/76, 5/16/79), EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /múy-ʔayʔi/ *set one's net* and /múy/ *submerge* and /máýʔ-múy-unʔ/ *dip repeatedly in the water* (tr.) W73:227, K69:46, Sechelt /mól/ *to sink* and /mól-mól-am ~ miy-may-šəliq/ *drown* G82:26, example: <tsel la míliyel.>, //c-əl lɛ míl=iyəl//, /I went to set a net./, *<tsel míliyel te swéltel.> rejected by EB.

<semíliyel>, strs //s=hə=míl=iyəl//, FSH /a net is set, be set (of a net by canoe, not of a pole net)/, CAN, (<s=> stative), (<he=> resultative), phonology: consonant merger of s + h, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, NP (5/16/79), also <semláliyel>, //s=hə=mil=éliyəl//, lx <=áliyel ~ =iyel> *net*, phonology: vowel-loss, attested by HT (5/16/79).

<semláliyel>, df //s=hə=mil=éliyəl//, FSH /a set net, a stationary net/, (<s=> nominalizer (or stative?)), syntactic analysis: nominal, poss. adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<mí:leqwem>, mdls //mí:l=əq^w=əm//, ABFC [*soak one's head*], PE, literally /submerge one's hair or top of the head/, PE, lx <=eqw> *on top of the head, on the hair*, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <lachxw mí:leqwem.>, //lɛ-c-x^w mí:l=əq^w=əm//, /Go soak your head./, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).

<mí:leqwthet>, pcrs //mí:l=əq^w=T-ət//, ABFC [*soak one's head*], PE, literally /submerge oneself purposely on the hair or top of the head/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).

<semlóthel>, df //s=(h)ə=mil=áèəl//, LAND /riverbank, bank of a river/, WATR, (<s=> nominalizer), (<he=> resultative), root <míl> *submerge/drop into the water*, lx <=óthel> *in the mouth, in the mouth of river/creek*, phonology: vowel-loss, epenthetic e before resonant, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested

<mí:lt>, pcs //mí:l=T//, ABFC [*place s-th (prob. in water)*], literally prob. /submerge s-th purposely/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD; found in <mí:ltes.>, //mí:l=T-əs//, /He places it./, attested by AD (4/27/79).

<hámelet>, cts //hé-mil=əT//, ABFC [*placing s-th (prob. in water)*], literally prob. /submerging s-th purposely/, (<há-> continuative), phonology: há- occurs only before resonants (m, l, y, w), weak-grade of root (schwa-grade) after strong-grade (stressed-grade) of prefix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD; found in <hámeletes.>, //hé-mil=əT-əs//, /He is placing it./, attested by AD (4/27/79).

<mí:lthet>, pcrs //mí:l=T-ət//, ABFC /go in the water, walk slowly into the water, (dip oneself in the water [HT])/, WATR, literally /submerge oneself purposely/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80), also /dip oneself in the water/, attested by HT (2/6/80).

<mí:leqwem>, ABFC [*soak one's head*], see mí:l ~ míl.

<mí:leqwthet>, ABFC [*soak one's head*], see mí:l ~ míl.

<míliyel>, FSH /set a net (by canoe), set one's net, fish with a net, (submerge a net)/, see mí:l ~ míl.

<mí:lt>, pcs //mí:l=T or mɛ=í:l=T//, SOC /not want s-o, not accept s-o, discriminate against s-o/, possibly root <mí:l> *submerge* (if so, a nice metaphor: DISCRIMINATING IS SUBMERGING), possibly root <má'> *take off, come off*, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/7/78, 2/6/80), contrast with root <mal ~ mel> *mixed up*, example: <mí:lthóxes.>, //mí:l=T-áx^y-əs//, /He doesn't want me./, attested by Elders Group (6/7/78), <me mí:lthòm.>, //mə mí:l=T-àm//, /They discriminate against you., (They) don't accept you./, literally /it comes to be you are discriminated against/not accepted (submerged)/, syntactic comment: passive, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).

- <**memí:lt**>, df //C₁ə=mí:l=T or C₁ə-mí:l=T//, SOC /'not accept s-o, discriminate against s-o'/, literally /'(poss.) not wanting s-o'/, possibly root <**mí:l**> *submerge*, possibly <**R5**> *resultative?* or R5-> *continuative*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80); found in <**memí:lthòm.**>, //C₁ə=mí:l=T-àm//, /'(They) discriminate against you., (They) don't accept you., (You are discriminated against/not accepted).'/, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).
- <**mí:lt**>, ABFC [*place s-th (prob. in water)*'], see mí:l ~ míl.
- <**mí:lthet**>, ABFC /'go in the water, walk slowly into the water, (dip oneself in the water [HT]'/, see mí:l ~ míl.
- <**mílha**>, free root //mí†ε//, SPRD /'to spirit-dance, to spirit-dance (of a group), have aspirit-dance, to winter-dance'/, ASM ['to dance and sing while possessed by one's guardian spirit'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, EB, AC, BJ (12/5/64), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), Salish cognate: Squamish /mí†aʔ/ *Indian dance, to dance* W73:74, K67:257, other sources: Duff 1952:109 reports that the term may be borrowed from Kwakiutl as Boas gave Kwakiutl <meiLa> (macron over e) for *winter-dancing season*, example: <**tl'otsasu qw'eyílex qa t'ílem tel siyáya welámet mílha.**>, //é'a-cε-s-u q'wəy=íl=əx' qε t'íl=əm tə-l si=yéyε wə-lé=m-ət mí†ε//, /'My friends will sing and dance when we go to the pow-wow dance.'/, literally /'it's them -future -subord. -contrastive dance and sing the -my friend when- go -we subjunctive to spirit dance'/, attested by AC.
- <**mímelha**>, cts //mí[-C₁ə-]†ε//, SPRD /'(doing) spirit-dancing, winter-dancing (when they're in action)'/, (<**R1**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Deming, EB, RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), example: <**éwelhtsel lám ye mímelha.**>, //ʔəwə-†-c-əl lé=m yə mí[-C₁ə-]†ε//, /'I never go to spirit-dances.'/, literally /'not -past -main verb -I go to the (plural human?) be spirit-dancing'/, attested by EB, <**éwetsel líl lám ye mímelha kw' spélwalh.**>, //ʔəwə-†-c-əl lí-l lé=m yə mí[-C₁ə-]†ε k'wə s=pəl(=)w(=)ε†//, /'I didn't go to spirit-dances last year.'/, literally /'not -main verb -I vaux (there) -I subjunctive/subordinate go to the (plural human?) be spirit-dancing the (remote) last year (nominal- time- ? -past)'/, attested by EB, <**le q'ep'lóxes wiyothe kwsu háléms ye mímelha.**>, //lə q'əp'=l-áx'-əs wi=yáè-ə k'w-s-u hē-ləm-s yə mí[-C₁ə-]†ε//, /'He got me addicted/hooked on always going to spirit-dances.'/, attested by EB.
- <**smílha**>, dnom //s=mí†ε//, SPRD /'a spirit-dance, a winter-dance'/, (<**s**> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64).
- <**smímelha**>, cts //s=mí[=C₁ə-]†ε//, SPRD /'(the) spirit-dancing'/, (<**R1**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64).
- <**smílha'áwtxw**>, ds //s=mí†ε=ʔéwtx'w//, SPRD /'Indian dance-house, "smoke-house", (spirit-dance building)'/, BLDG, ASM ['these range today from smaller buildings to large plank longhouses, in Upriver (Upper Stó:lô) territory in the pre-contact era most of these were probably pithouses'], lx <=áwtxw ~ ='áwtxw> *house, building*, phonology: epenthetic glottal stop added at front of some suffixes after vowel, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.
- <**mímele**>, KIN /'baby (kin), child (kin) (up to about eight years old)'/, see méle ~ mél:a.
- <**mímele**>, TIME [*first month ?*'], see méle ~ mél:a.
- <**mímeleqel**>, ds //(ʔə=C₁í=məl=əqəl//, dmn, HHG [*small container*'], compare <**emímel**> *a little bit*, probably <**R4**> *diminutive*, probably root <**mel**> *just*, lx <=eqel> *container*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, HT,
- <**mímeleqel**>, pln //C₁í=Aé=məl=əqəl//, HHG [*small containers (a number of them)*'], (<**R4**> *diminutive*, é-ablaut on R4 *plural*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal,

attested by CT, HT.

<mímele'ó:ylha>, PE ['doll'], see méle ~ mél:a.

<mímelha>, SPRD /'(doing) spirit-dancing, winter-dancing (when they're in action)'/, see mílha.

<mí:meqw ~ mímeqw>, EZ /'small bird (any kind, generic)'/, see mó:qw.

<mímesem>, MC ['picking out'], see mís.

<mímetú>, EZ ['little lamb'], see metú.

<Mímexwílem>, PLN ['place in Fraser River where there's an underwater spring of cold water'], see mímexwel.

<Mímexwel (or prob. better, Mímexwel)>, PLN /'next slough on north side of Harrison River above (east of) Smímstíyexwá:le, a muddy slough where fish spawn, right across from Johnny Leon's place at Chehalis and about 100 yards downstream (west) of Yálhxetel'/, see mímexwel.

<mímstíyexw>, HUMC ['kid'], see mestíyexw.

<mím̄xwoya>, ANA ['little belly-button'], see mó̄xwoya ~ mó̄xweya ~ mé̄xweya.

<míq'>, possibly root //míq' or mí(y)=q'//, WATR /'be underwater, sink to the bottom'/, semantic environment ['of people, canoes, boats, rocks'], possibly root <mí(y)> *submerge, be underwater, sink*, possibly <=q'> *on something else*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (3/72), Salish cognate: Nooksack /míq/ *sink* PA61, ASM ['be underwater'], example: <welhíth kwses míq'>, //wə́t=hîe k^w-s-ə́s míq'//, /'He was underwater a long time.'/, attested by EB, ASM ['sink'], <míq' te sléxwelh.>, //míq' tə s=léx^wə́t//, /'The canoe sank.'/, attested by EB, <ólewe xwétés tl'ésu míq'>, //ʔálə-wə́ x^wətés ɛ́'ə́-s-u míq'//, /'It was too heavy and sank.'/, attested by EB.

<smímeq'>, str̄s //s=mí[=C₁ə]=q' or s=mí=C₁ə=q'//, WATR [(be) sunk], (<s=> *stative*), (<=R1=> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<míq'et>, pcs //mí(=)q' =ə́T//, WATR /'sink s-th, sink it'/, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed /bíq' -id/ *press down on it* and /ʔəs-bíq' -it-ə́b/ *pressed down (of a net for ex.)* H76:693.

<míq'et>, WATR /'sink s-th, sink it'/, see míq'.

<mís>, bound root //mís *pick out, sort, choose*//.

<mísem>, ds //mís=ə́m//, MC /'pick out, sort'/, (<=em> *intransitivizer*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<mímesem>, cts //mí[-C₁ə]-s=ə́m//, MC ['picking out'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<míset>, pcs //mís=ə́T//, MC /'pick it, choose it, sort it, (choose s-o/s-th)'/, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, also <mí:set>, //mí:s=ə́T//, attested by AC, <mí:set te thítthe>, //mí:s=ə́T tə́ èí=C₁ə́//, /'pick out the larger ones'/, example: <mí:set te thítthe qwe'óp>, //mí:s=ə́T tə́ èí=C₁ə́ q^wə́ʔáp//, /'pick out the larger apples'/, attested by AC.

<mísem>, MC /'pick out, sort'/, see mís.

<míset>, MC /'pick it, choose it, sort it, (choose s-o/s-th)'/, see mís.

<mí:t ~ mít>, free root //mí:t ~ mít//, ECON /'ten cents, dime'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, many others, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <bit ~ mit> *shilling; dime* itself <English "bit" (as in "two bits") Johnson 1978:303, example: <lhíxw mít>, //ʔíx^w mít//, /'thirty cents'/, literally /'three dimes'/, attested by AC, others, <lhséq' mí:t>, //ʔ=sə́q' mí:t//, /'five cents'/, literally /'half dime'/, attested by AC (8/4/70), <mí:t qas kw'e lhséq' mí:t>, //mí:t qəs k^wə́ ʔ=sə́q' mí:t//, /'fifteen cents'/,

literally /'dime and a half dime/, attested by AC.

<**mít't**>, free root //mít't//, EZ /'blue grouse, blue-billed grouse/, ['*Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus*'], ASM ['eaten, tails used as fans'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, JL, also <**mít'**>, //mít'//, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75, 2/18/76), other sources: ES /mít't'/, JH /mít'/ both *blue grouse*, Salish cognate: Nooksack /mít'/ *blue grouse* PA61:6, N. Straits dialects (San., Sg., Sam. here): Saanich /ɥíʔit'/, Songish /ɥíʔet/, and Samish /ɥíʔit'/ *blue grouse* Squamish /múmʔtm/ *blue grouse* W73:124, K67:256, (PCS cognate set #56 in G82), Samish form G86:67.

<**míthelh**>, TVMO ['*Come (urging one person).*'], see mí ~ mé ~ me.

<**mítl'et**>, pcs //míé' =əT//, FOOD ['*squish it up*'], MED, MC, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bíé'-id/ *smash it, crush it* H76:36, Squamish /múé'-un/ *crush (by one-sided pressure)(tr.)* W73:71, K69:46, poss. Squamish /míé'-in-cut/ *to stoop* and /ʔəs-míʔ-mié'/ *to crouch* K69:46.

<**míxw**>, bound root //míxw//, root meaning unknown

<**mímexwel**>, df //mí[=C₁ə=]x^w=əl//, WATR /'(have/be) dirty water, (not clear, unclear, can't see the bottom (of water) [EL])'/, possibly <=R1=> *continuative or resultative*, possibly <=el> *come, go, get, become*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (8/24/77), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits /x^w=ɥíx^w=əl' (q^wáʔ)/ *muddy (water)* G86:64, also <**mímexxwel**>, //mí[=C₁ə=]x^w=əl//, also /'not clear, can't see bottom (of water)'/, attested by EL (3/1/78).

<**Mímexwel**> (or prob. better, <**Mímexwel**>), df //mí[=C₁ə=]x^w=əl (or prob. better, mí[=C₁ə=]x^w=əl)//, PLN /'next slough on north side of Harrison River above (east of) Smímstíyexwá:le, a muddy slough where fish spawn, right across from Johnny Leon's place at Chehalis and about 100 yards downstream (west) of Yálhxtel'/, literally /'not clear, can't see bottom (of water)'/, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (3/1/78, 9/27/77), source: place names reference file #227a, compare <**Mímexwílem**>.

<**Mímexwílem**>, ds //mí[=C₁ə=]x^w=í=əm//, PLN /'place in Fraser River where there's an underwater spring of cold water'/, ASM ['there's also one on Harrison River by the same name'], literally /'going/getting dirty water place', (<=R1=> *continuative or resultative*), (<=í> *go, come, get, become*, <=em> *place, place to get*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (incl. NP)(8/24/77), source: place names reference file #227.

<**míx**> or <**mex**>, root uncertain //míx// or //məx//, meaning uncertain but perhaps *butterfly*

<**smímexálh**>, df //s=mí[=C₁ə=]x=éʔ or s=C₁í=məx=éʔ//, EZ ['*caterpillar*'], ['prob. most *Lepidoptera* (butterfly) larvae'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), possibly <=R1=> *continuative or resultative*, or possibly <R4=> *diminutive*, probably <=álh> *offspring* since they are the offspring of butterflies, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), also <**smímexálh**>, //s=C₁í=məx=éʔ (or s=mí[=C₁ə=]x=éʔ)//, attested by Deming (1/31/80), also <**smímexáth**>, //s=C₁í=məx=éè or s=mí[=C₁ə=]x=éè//, attested by Elders Group (1/15/75), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits /məməxéʔ/ *caterpillar* G86:69, example: <**xwéqw'ethet te smímexálh.**>, //x^wéq^w=əT-əT tə s=míməxéʔ//, /'The caterpillar is crawling.'/, attested by Deming (1/31/80).

<**míyethélwét**>, CLO ['*buckskin clothes*'], see sméyeth ~ sméyéth.

<**míytel**>, SOC ['*a helper*'], see máy.

<**miyúl**>, free root //miyúl//, EZ ['*mule*'], ['hybrid between a horse *Equus caballus* and an ass *Equus asinus*'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/29/79), borrowed from Chinook Jargon <mule>/myúl/ itself from English, Johnson 1978:371, or from English <mule> directly.

- <**mó:l**> or <**xwma**>, bound root //má:l// root meaning unknown or //x^wmɛ// *open*
 <**shxwmó:l**>, stvi //s=x^w(=)má:l or s=x^w(=)mɛ=Aá(·)=ə//, SOC ['to beg'], possibly <**s**=> *stative*, possibly <**xw**=> *become, get*, possibly <**ó(·)-ablaut on á**> *resultative*, possibly <**=el**> *come, go, get, become*, possibly root <**xw(=)má**> *open* possibly from <**má**> *take off*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by MP and TM (2/8/78), Elders Group (3/1/72), also <**xwmó:l**>, //x^w(=)mɛ=Aá(·)=ə//, attested by NP (2/8/78).
- <**shxwmómel**>, cts //s=x^w(=)má[-C₁ə-]l or s=x^w=mɛ=Aá[-C₁ə-]l//, SOC ['begging'], (<**R1**-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, poss. ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), also <**shxwmó:mel**>, //s=x^w(=)má[-C₁ə-]l//, attested by TG (Elders Group 3/1/72).
- <**lexwshxwmó:mel**>, dnom //lɛx^w=s=x^w=má[-C₁ə=]l or lɛx^w=s=x^w=mɛ=Aá[-C₁ə=]l//, SOCT ['beggar'], (<**lexw=s**=> *one who always*), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (Elders Group 3/1/72).
- <**mólkw**>, bound root or stem //málk^w//, probably FOOD /'spread (verb)'/
- <**smelmólkw**>, dnom ///, probably FOOD /'be spread'/, <**s**-> *nominalizer*, <**R3= or C1eC2**=> *plural*, phonology: reduplication, syntax: probably nominal, (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**temítô smelmólkw**>, FOOD *ketchup* (lit. tomato + spread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**mó:lsem ~ mólsem**>, df //má:ls=əm ~ máls=əm or mɛ=á:ls=əm//, EB /'bog blueberry, tall swamp blueberry'/, [probably *Vaccinium uliginosum*], ASM ['large berries, ripe about Sept., thicker skin, not shiny, grow esp. at the mouth of the Fraser River and near the coast, picked at Mission, Langley, Deas Island, and other spots downriver, used to be harvested with a blueberry comb such as Joe Lorenzetto made once; for a description of one place where they grew with wild cranberries and short marsh/bog blueberries (lhewqí:m) see under lhewqí:m; the berries were blue with whitish dust, averaged about 45" tall for the tall species (mó:lsem) and about 32" tall for the short species (lhewqí:m), sweet, sort of tart (more than commercial variety) and smaller than the store variety; but mó:sem has larger berries than lhewqí:m'], possibly root <**má**> *take off*, possibly <**=ó:ls**> *berry*, possibly <**=em**> *intransitivizer*, phonology: possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, JL, Elders Group (4/23/80, 9/3/75, 3/1/72), Deming, others, other sources: ES /málsəm/ *swamp blueberry*, Salish cognate: cognate with terms for *Vaccinium uliginosum* in Cowichan Halkomelem, Saanich dial. of N. Straits, Squamish, and Thompson; thus: Cowichan /mál?səm/ and Saanich /málsəŋ/ *bog blueberry*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* Turner and Bell 1971:83, Saanich /mál'səŋ/ *bog blueberry* B74a:17, Squamish /múl?sm/ *large swamp blueberry* W73:40, K69:46 identified as *Vaccinium uliginosum* in Bouchard and Turner 1976, Thompson /məlsəm/ (dot under é) *bog blueberry*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* (borrowed from Halkomelem) Turner and Thompson 1973ms, also Lushootseed /búl'cəb/ *swamp blueberry*.
- <**mólsemelhp**>, ds //mólsəm=əʔp//, EB ['bog blueberry bush'], [*Vaccinium uliginosum*'], lx <**=elhp**> *tree, plant*, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**mólsemelhp**>, EB ['bog blueberry bush'], see mó:lsem ~ mólsem.
- <**mómet'es**>, ABFC ['pointing'], see mó't'es.
- <**mómet'es**>, ANAH /'index finger, pointing finger'/, see mó't'es.
- <**Mómet'es**>, PLN ['small sharp mountain high above Xelhálh and across the Fraser River from Yale'], see mó't'es.

<Momhiya?>, df //ma[=C₁ə=]h=iyɛ?//, PLN ['a place probably between Yale and Emory Creek'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=R1=> *continuative or resultative or diminutive*, lx <=iya> *affectionate diminutive*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by MP transcribed ca 1972-73 by SP and AD, pronounced by SP and AD 7/8/77 from their notes, source: place names reference file #49.

<momíyelhtel>, SOC ['helping one another, (helper [Elders Group])'], see máy.

<momí:yt>, ABFC ['aiming it'], see mó:yt.

<mopel>, free root //mapəl// *marble* (borrowing from English)

<mopeló:les>, ds //mapəl=á:ləs//, ANA ['(have) marble eyes, (have) blue eyes'], literally 'marble (in the) eyes', probably root <mápel> *marble*, lx <=ó:les> *in the eyes*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group.

<mó:qw>, free root //má-q^w//, EZ ['larger bird (any kind, generic), waterfowl, duck, (mallard [Cheh. dial.]')], syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, dialects: *Chilliwack*, attested by AC, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/18/76), other sources: ES /má-q^w/ *duck (generic)* (vs. ES /sq^wəlɛx^y/ *bird*), H-T <mauq> *duck (Anas boschas)*, also <xwé:yleqw>, //x^wí:l=əq^w//, dialects: *Chehalis*, attested by Elders Group, NP, also 'mallard', dialects: *Chehalis*, attested by EB, others, example: <ôwéta mó:qw>, //ʔowə= 'tɛ má-q^w//, 'There are no birds.', attested by AC, <qéx te mó:qw>, //qéx tə má-q^w//, 'There are a lot of birds.', attested by AC, <lhq'atsesí:ws te mó:qwe xwe'í:lxwes>, //ʔq'ɛ(=)cəs=í:ws tə má-q^w (k^w)ə x^wə=ʔí:l=əx^w-əs//, 'He brought five mallards (ducks).', literally 'they are five birds the ducks that he brings s-th here', attested by EB.

<mí:meqw ~ mímeqw>, dmn //C₁í=maq^w//, EZ ['small bird (any kind, generic)'], ASM ['smaller than a duck example'], (<R4=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, vowel reduction to schwa-grade of root after stressed full-grade prefix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/19/75, 6/4/75, 2/18/76, 12/15/76), also <hemóqw>, //hə=máq^w//, (<he=> *diminutive*), attested by BJ (12/5/64) (old p.307 Wells tapes transcript), example: <i'axwí:l mí:meqw>, //C₁í=ʔɛx^wí[-=:]l C₁í=maq^w//, '(It's a) tiny bird.', attested by AC, <t'ít'elem te mímeqw>, //t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm tə C₁í=maq^w//, 'The little bird is singing.', attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<mó:qwem>, ds //mə=q^wá.[=M2=]m//, LAND ['(sphagnum) bog, marsh'], ASM ['not really a swamp because as AC notes a swamp would have puddles, more like moss on dirt'], EB ['Labrador tea, "Indian tea", "swamp tea"/, ['*Ledum groenlandicum*'], ASM ['leaves gathered year-round, dried for an excellent tea (somewhat minty and herbal in flavor), starting to get very scarce in the Upper Stó:lô area as marshlands are in danger of disappearing forever to non-Indian drainage for "development"/], (<me=> *become, get, come*), probably root <qwó:m> *sphagnum moss, ground moss* (JL contrasts with <mext'éles> *lichen, tree moss*), probably <metathesis type 2> *derivational*, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, Deming, others, other sources: ES /má-q^wəm/ *swamp*, H-T <mákwom> (macron over a) *marsh*.

<móst'>, bound root or stem //mást'// meaning uncertain

<smóst'iyethel>, df //s=mást'=əyəèə//, ANAH ['(have) pursed lips when pouting'], (<s=> *stative*), lx <=iyethel ~ =ó:ythel> *on the lips*, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal??. attested by IHTTC.

<=mó:t>, da //má:t//, SH ['piles, kinds'], semantic environment ['with numerals 1-5'], syntactic comment: obligatory, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <lhq'atsesmó:t>, //ʔq'ɛcəs=má:t//, 'five piles'.

<mó:txw ~ mótxw>, bound root or stem //má:t(=)x^w// may mean *tattle (on someone)*, possible lx <=xw>

round, around

<**smó:txw** ~ **smótxw**>, df //s=má:t(=)x^w ~ s=mát(=)x^w//, EZ /'bullhead, (brown bullhead)/, ['*Ictalurus nebulosus*'], semantic environment ['fish, fishing, river, lake'], SOCT ['tattletale'], LANG, semantic environment ['used of children only if they are tattletales'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possible lx <=xw> *round, around*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC.

<**mót'es**>, df //mát'=əs//, ABFC /'point at, aim/, HUNT, FSH, semantic environment ['finger, gun, arrow, spear, other?'], possibly <=es> *on the face*, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<**mómet'es**>, cts //má[-C₁ə-]t'=əs//, ABFC ['pointing'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<**mómet'es**>, ds //má[=C₁ə=]t'=əs//, ANAH /'index finger, pointing finger/, (<=R1=> continuative), phonology: reduplication, zero-derivation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: H-T <mutasémEl> *first finger (lit. pointer)* (see <**mét'esemél**> below).

<**Mómet'es**>, ds //má[=C₁ə=]t'=əs//, PLN ['small sharp mountain high above *Xelhálh* and across the Fraser River from Yale'], ASM ['it resembles an index finger, it has a cave on its face to which a man can be lowered down on a rope, a group of Indians during the great Flood tied their canoe to this mountain and stayed in the cave till the water subsided, sometime perhaps 1890-1930 a group of men climbed the mountain and lowered one man to the cave with difficulty, when inside he found ancient pieces of rope and barbecue sticks from the people during the Flood, the rope just fell to dust when it was touched; most of this is from Amy Cooper's text the Story of the Flood; some is from Susan Peters who knew the man who climbed down to the cave (I believe he was her parent's generation, thus the date); more notes in place names files'], phonology: reduplication, zero-derivation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, SP, P.D. Peters (10/5/76), MP (in notes taken by SP and AD and discussed in IHTTC 7/8/77), source: place names reference file #35.

<**mót'est**>, pcs //mát'=əs=T//, ANAH ['point at s-th'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, Deming, example: <**mót'estchexw ta' méqsel.**>, //mát'=əs=T-c-əx^w t-ε? méqsəl//, /'Point at your nose./, attested by Deming.

<**mót'estel**>, dnom //mát'=əs=təl//, TVMO ['a pointer (a stick)'], DIR, SCH, lx <=tel> *device to, something to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, ANAH /'first finger, index finger/, literally /'pointer/, dialects: *Chill. and Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<**shxwmót'estel**>, dnom //s(=)x^w=mát'=əs=təl//, LAND ['pointer to show direction (like in a trail) (could be an arrow or stick or mark in the ground)'], DIR, TVMO, semantic environment ['arrow, stick, mark in the ground, on a trail, etc.'], (<s(=)xw=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<**mót'estses**>, ds //mát'=əs=cəs//, ANAH /'first finger, index finger/, literally /'point on the hand/, lx <=tses> *on the hand*, phonology: zero-derivation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).

<**mét'esemél**>, ds //ma[=Aə=]t'=əs=əmél//, ANAH /'first finger, index finger/, (<é-ablaut> derivational), lx <=emél> *member, part (often of body)*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Tait*, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), other sources: H-T <mutasémEl> *first finger (lit. pointer)*, also <**met'esemél**>, //ma[=Aə=]t'=əs=əmél//, dialects: *Scowlitz*, source: reconstituted from Boas 1890 ms. field notes in APS Library Boas <metesemál> (all e's with double underline), attested by noted with Elders Group (5/3/78).

<**mót'est**>, ANAH ['point at s-th'], see *mót'es*.

<**mót'estel**>, TVMO ['a pointer (a stick)'], see *mót'es*.

<**mót'estses**>, ANAH ['first finger, index finger'], see *mót'es*.

<**mótheqw**> or <**math**>, bound stem //mâè(=)əqʷ// *make/prepare fish oil* or root //mèè// *spread out*.

<**smótheqw**>, df //s=mâè=əqʷ or s=mɛ[=Aá=]è=əqʷ//, FOOD ['prepared fish oil (usually sockeye oil)'], FSH, ASM ['prepared by leaving sockeye heads and parts out in hot sun all day then in rock holes by the river with water and hot rocks; this brings out the oil which floats on top and is skimmed off'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<**ó-ablaut (esp. on á)**> *resultative*), lx <=**eqw**> *fish*, probably root <**máth**> *spread out* due to the method of preparing fish oil, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, SP and AK (at Fish Camp 8/2/77).

<**hemhémethew**>, df //C₁əC₂=hə-mâè=əqʷ or C₁əC₂=hə-mɛè=əqʷ//, FSH ['a group making (fish oil)'], FOOD, (<**R3**=> *plural agents*), (<**hé**-> *continuative* before resonants m, l, y, w), probably root <**máth**> *spread out*, lx <=**eqw**> *fish*, compare <**smótheqw**> *prepared fish oil*, phonology: reduplication of the prefix is very unusual, vowel-reduction to weak-grade (schwa-grade) of root after stressed full-grade of prefix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, possibly nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), also ['place where they make *smótheqw* (prepared fish oil)'], comment: prob. corrected by IHTTC (9/2/77), prob. refers to the place name which could be said to mean something like this, attested by SP and AK at Fish Camp (8/2/77).

<**Hemhémethew**>, df //C₁əC₂=hə-mâè=əqʷ or C₁əC₂=hə-mɛè=əqʷ//, PLN ['flat rocks (bedrock) with holes at Hill's Bar where they used to make *smótheqw* (prepared fish oil) from sockeye heads'], ASM ['Hill's Bar is on the east side of the Fraser River, the holes are a foot or more deep and several feet in diameter on average and there are a dozen or more'], literally ['many people making prepared fish oil'], phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK at Fish Camp (8/2/77), on raft trip (8/30/77), and in Elders Group reviewing raft trip slides (9/13/77), source: place names file reference #140a.

<**mótl'**>, probably root //mâë'//, EFAM ['(be) stumped'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <**mótl' te Hank.**>, //mâë' tə Hank//, ['Hank is stumped']./.

<**mótl'**>, probably root //mâë' ~ mǎë'//, WETH ['be dirty'], DESC, ASM ['(blowing dirt or dust?)'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, probably borrowed from Squamish /mâë'/ *be dirty*, comment: since *chmítl'* shows the Halkomelem root is *métl'* (as in one Squamish alternant) and since Halkomelem would have inherited *mátl'*, not *mótl'*, corresponding to the Squamish form /mâë'/. example: <**mótl' te swáyel.**>, //mâë' tə s=wéyəl//, ['It's a dirty day.'], Salish cognate: Squamish root /mâë' ~ mǎë'/ *be dirty* as in /mǎë'/ *get stained, get dirty* and /mâë'-n/ *make dirty (tr.)* W73:79,250, K69:45.

<**chmítl'**>, strs //c=mə[=Aí=]ë'//, BLDG ['(be) dirty'], DESC, (<**ch**=> *have, be*), (<**í-ablaut**> *resultative*), phonology: í-ablaut is the expected *resultative* on roots with e (schwa), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (12/1/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bîë' -il-dup/ *muddy, dirt* (derived from root /bîë'(i)/ *smash, crush* by Hess, H76:36-37 but may be a separate (or related) root as here and in Squamish, more cognates would be helpful.

<**móylhtel**>, SOC ['help out, go help, pitch in, help one another'], see *máy*.

<**mó:yt**>, pcs //má:y=T//, ABFC ['aim it'], (semological comment: not clear whether it also is a member of domains of HUNT, FSH, GAM, CAN, etc.), (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AD.

<**momí:yt**>, df //ma[-C₁ə-˘]y=T//, ABFC ['aiming it'], comment: one would expect *mómiyt* /má[-mə-]yt/ as a more regular continuative, (irregular)stress-shift onto infix reduplication, phonology: reduplication, irregular stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/12/78).

<**môkweset**>, ABDF ['kiss s-o'], see mékw.

<**môkw'éthet**>, ABFC /'(take all of themselves, pick themselves all up)'/, see mékw' ~ môkw'.

<**môs**>, bound root //mós four//.

<**smôs**>, df //s=mós=s//, TIME ['Thursday (a less common name)'], lx <s=...=s> -th day, hour, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and SP (both in BHTTC 11/9/76), usage: AD's parents and SP's father and stepmother used this form.

<**môxwoya ~ môxweya ~ méxweya**>, df //móx^w=ayε ~ móx^w=əyε ~ məx^w=əyε//, ANA /'belly-button, navel'/, root meaning unknown, lx <=oya ~ =eya ~ =iya> affectionate diminutive, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, BHTTC, others, other sources: ES /móx^wəyε/ navel, Salish cognate: Squamish /móx^w-ya/ navel (and /s-məx^w-íws/ small-pox) from root /móx^w/ dimple, mark (?) W73:183, K67:255, Mainland Comox /móx^wáju/ belly-button B75prelim:27, Sechelt /məx^wəyu/ belly-button T77:14, Samish dial. of N. Straits /móx^wəye?/ belly-button, navel G86:74, example: <**Híltu te môxwoya**>, //híltu tə móx^w=ayε//, /'The belly-button is a Hindu.'/, comment: comparison between the concentric wrapping of the turban and the concentric rings in some navels, usage: in the Híltu or Heel-toe song (sung to "Jimmy Crack Corn"), attested by BHTTC.

<**mímxwoya**>, dmn //C₁í=məx^w=ayε//, ANA ['little belly-button'], (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, example: <**Híheltu te mímxwoya**>, //C₁í=həltu tə C₁í=məx^w=ayε//, /'A little belly button is like a little Hindu.'/, usage: in the Híltu or Heel-toe song, attested by BHTTC.

<**múmesmes**>, EZ ['small adult cow'], see músmes.

<**músmes**>, free root //músməs//, EZ /'cow, bull, beef'/, ['genus Bovis'], FOOD ['beef'], ACL, phonology: reduplication from the donor language, thus further reduplicating in derivations is tolerated, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, EB, others, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <moos-moos> /músmus/ cow, horned cattle, beef, buffalo itself variously from Chinook Proper, Klickitat, Yakima or Cree Johnson 1978:287, example: <**te ts'q'éyx músmes**>, //tə c[']=q[']íx músməs//, /'the black cow'/, attested by EB, <**p'ip'eth'élmet te músmes**>, //p[']i[-C₁ə-]è[']=ól məx^w=əT tə músməs//, /'milking the cow'/, literally /'squeezing s-th/s-o on the breasts the cow'/, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/19/78).

<**múmesmes**>, dmn //mú[=C₁ə=]sməs//, EZ ['small adult cow'], (<R1=> diminutive), phonology: double reduplication tolerated because the original reduplication was borrowed and not native, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<**melúmesmes**>, dmpn //m[=əl=]ú[=C₁ə=]sməs//, EZ /'small adult cows, (small adult cattle)'/, (<=el=> plural), phonology: non-reduplicative infix, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/15/77).

<**músmesò:llh**>, dmn //músməs=á:lʰ//, EZ ['calf'], lx <=ó:llh> offspring, young, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, CT, HT.

<**músmesò:llh**>, EZ ['calf'], see músmes.

N

<n>, comment: The sound /n/ appears only in borrowings, a few words of baby talk, and some very old place names. The place names may have been obtained by George Gibbs ca 1858-1863 through speakers of Downriver Halkomelem (thus Tzeachten and perhaps Skulkayn for places which all fluent Upriver speakers pronounce Ch'iyáqtel /è'yíéq=təl/ and Sq'ewqéyl /s=q'əw=qíl/), comment: Historically all Upriver Halkomelem n → l. It is so far not clear how recent that change was. There is a slight chance that it was still incomplete when Gibbs was gathering his information and that some of his Chilliwack and Tait word lists and place names may reflect real Upriver Halkomelem n's., comment: Until more work on comparative Halkomelem is done and records on Gibb's informants/speakers in the National Archives can be studied, the best guess is probably that Gibbs had a downriver speaker for some of the forms (possibly one from the Kwantlen dialect of Fort Langley). Words in baby talk are known to often tolerate sounds which are not phonemic in adult language. That seems the reason for the forms here..

<nána>, possibly root //nénε or R7=nε//, [nánæ], EFAM /'hurt, sore', ABDF, possibly <R7=> diminutive? or> meaning uncertain, possibly compare with <lá:la> Well!, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, usage: baby language, attested by AD, Elders Group (2/13/80), TG, example: <Where's your nána?>, //Where's your nénε//, /'Where's your hurt?, Where's your sore?/, usage: language switching, attested by TG.

<naníth>, possible root or stem, bound //nεní(=)èè or /nε(=)níè// root meaning unknown

<Snaníth>, df //s=nεníè//, PLN ['a village at the south end of former Sumas Lake on the mountain'], literally /'on the other side of the lake/, possibly <s=> stative or nominalizer, possibly <=eth> edge, possibly root <lóli(y)> be leaning, comment: this may have been the village with houses built out over the water on stilts for protection from mosquitoes (described by Boundary Survey records), in which case a meaning of "leaning on the edge" might be appropriate; the literal meaning given above ("on the other side of the lake") is provided by the Elders Group, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Sumas (thus the n's and the th - ts variation), attested by Elders Group (8/31/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):23 <nah-NEETS> in records as Saneats also, Wells 1966, source: place names reference file #258.

<Nesókwech ~ Nasókwach>, df //nə=sák^w=əc or nə=sák^w=əc//, PLN ['Middle Creek'], possibly <le= ~ lexw= (downriver ne= ~ nexw=)> always, possibly <=ech> on the back, possibly root <sókw'> inner cedar bark, possibly compare <Sókw'ech> a creek between Hope and Yale, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13 <neh-SAK-wach.ch> , Wells 1966 <ne-SA-kwach>, also <Lóyeqw'e'áts or Lóyaqwe'áts' or Lóyaqwe'áth'>, df //láyə=q^wəʔéç or láyə=q^wəʔé·c' or láyə=q^wəʔéè'//, PLN ['Middle Creek'], possibly <lóye> only, possibly root <qw'e'á:ts> little sucker-fish with big salmon-like mouth (prob. the largescale sucker, Catostomus macrocheilus), syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13 <LIY-ah-quh-'AHT'z> from map by Billy Sepass where it is spelled <Lyaquaatz>.

O

<ókw'>, bound root //ʔák'ʷ hang on an arm or on something sticking out//.

<ókw'est>, pcs //ʔák'ʷ=əs=T//, MC /'hang s-th (on a nail or hat hanger), hook it back on (of a stitch lost in knitting)'/, semantic environment ['on a nail, hat-hanger, or stitch in knitting, probably on anything sticking out'], lx <=es> on the face, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD.

<s'ókw'(e)stexw>, caus //s=ʔák'ʷ(ə)=sT-əx'ʷ//, ABFC ['carry s-th/s-o on one's arm'], semantic environment ['of a purse, handbag, person, etc. as semantic patient'], (<s=> stative), (<=st> causative control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AD.

<s'ókw'ches>, stvi //s=ʔák'ʷ=cəs//, ABFC /'to be arm in arm (like escorting someone), to take an arm (of someone)'/, (<s=> stative), lx <=ches> on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<ókw'elexw>, DIR ['lose s-th'], see íkw' ~ í:kw'.

<ókw'est>, MC /'hang s-th (on a nail or hat hanger), hook it back on (of a stitch lost in knitting)'/, see ókw'.

<òl ~ -òl ~ -ò ~ el>, free root //ʔàl ~ -àl ~ -à ~ ʔəl//, NUM /'just (simply, merely)'/, (semological comment: put into the NUM domain since it limits the number of items or the quantity of action, eliminates peripheral actions or items), phonology: independent word ~ phonological suffix, variants show vowel-reduction or consonant-loss in free-variation, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb ~ -adverb/adverbial verb, syntactic comment: can be suffixed to nominal, adverb/adverbial verb, adjective/adjectival verb, num, or conjunction and can precede -s-u, attested by Deming, EB, HT, Elders Group, EK and DK, example: <l stl'í kw'els qwà:l kw'e axwí:l òl sqwà:l.>, //l s=ë'í k'ʷə-l-s q'wè-l k'ʷə ʔex'í-l ʔàl sq'è-l//, /'I would like to say just a few words.'/, attested by Deming (5/18/78), usage: public speaking, <yalholsú xwe'í.>, //yɛʔ-al-s-u x'ʷə=ʔí//, /'I just got here.'/, attested by EB, <iyólem kw'els kwú:t ò.>, //ʔiy=ál=əm k'ʷə-l-s k'wú=T ʔà//, /'It's alright if I (just) take it.'/, attested by HT; found in <qá:ysò>, //qé:ys-à//, /'just now, not long ago', attested by EB, <qá:ysò le ts'eqw'òwelh.>, //qé:ys-à lə c'əq'ʷ=ówəʔ//, /'He just now made a basket.'/, attested by EB, example: <qá:ytsel (ò, le) yóys.>, //qé:ys-c-əl (ʔà, lə) yáys//, /'I just now (started to, went to) work.'/, attested by Elders Group, <emímel el.>, //ʔə=C₁í=məl ʔəl//, /'Just a little bit.'/, attested by AC, <ô áy el te sqwóqwels.>, //ʔəw-ʔé-y ʔəl tə s=q'ɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l-s//, /'He's talking without making any sense., He keeps on talking (in spite of the fact no one is listening)'/, LANG, literally /'contrastive- keeps on just the his talking → His talking just keeps on and on.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<we'ól ~ ól(e)we ~ ólew>, ds //wə=ʔál ~ ʔál=(ə)wə ~ ʔál=əw//, NUM /'too (overly), very much'/, (<we=> contrastive), (<=we ~ =ew> contrastive), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, syntactic comment: the contrastive affix can either be prefixed or suffixed, attested by AC, AD, Elders Group, EB, LJ (Tait), others, also /'more'/, attested by AC (8/6/70), also <welól>, //wə=lál//, attested by Deming, ASM ['too'], example: <we'ól kw'ekw'ís>, //wə=ʔál C₁ə=k'w'ís//, /'(It's) too narrow'/, attested by AC, <ólew eyém>, //ʔál=əw ʔey=ém//, /'(It's/He's/She's) too strong'/, semantic environment ['of medicine or strength of a person or thing'], attested by Elders Group, also <wu'ól iyém>, //wə=ʔál ʔey=ém//, attested by AD, <ólew qéx>, //ʔál=əw qéx//, /'(It's) too much.'/, attested by EB, also <wu'ól qéx>, //wə=ʔál qéx//, attested by AD, also <we'ó(:)l weqéx>, //wə=ʔá(:)l wə=qéx//, attested by AC, syntactic comment: double contrastive, <(we'ó:lew qéx, we'ó:l weqéx) te sts'ólha.>, //(wə=ʔá:l=əw qéx, wə=ʔá:l wə=qéx) tə s=c'átɛ//, /'(There are) too many leaves'/,

attested by AC, <we'ólwe siyólexwe>, //wə=ʔál wə-siyáləx^wə//, /'too old, very old'/, attested by EB, <chxw ólewe siyólexwe kw'as sexwe'álexeth'>, //c-x^w ʔál=(ə)wə siyáləx^wə k'^w-ε-s səx^wə=ʔéləxəè'//, /'You're too old to wet your bed.'/, attested by EB (5/5/78), <le qelámthet tel th'ále lhíl ólew le kw'á:y.>, //lə qəl=ém=Tət tə-l è'élə ʔí-l ʔál=əw lə k'^wé:y//, /'My heart gets weak when I get too hungry.'/, attested by LJ (Tait)(6/28/78), <we'ólwe sthethá:kw', líqwetlha.>, //wə=ʔál wə=s=èə[=C₁é(·)=]k'^w, líq^w=əT-ʔε//, /'It's pulled too tight, loosen it.'/, literally /'too contrastive= pulled tight, loosen it -command imperative 2s'/, attested by EB, ASM ['very much, too much'], <ólewe totí:lt>, //ʔál=əwə ta[=C₁ə]l=í-l=T//, /'studying it very much'/, attested by Elders Group, <tsel we'ólwe ítet.>, //c-əl wə=ʔál wə-ʔítət//, /'I overslept., I slept too much.'/, literally /'I ambiguous past too much contrastive- sleep'/, attested by EB, <welól qéx tále.>, //wə=lál qéx télə//, /'That's too much money.'/, attested by Deming (1/25/79).

<=ò:l ~ =ól ~ =ò ~ ò ~ ó:l>, da ~ free root //=-à(·)l ~ =à ~ ʔà ~ ʔá:l//, MOOD /'just, (exactly)'/, either related to the previous root with the same shape (the meanings could be alloemes) or allomorphs converging with it, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, and postclitic; found in <iyó:lem>, //ʔiy=á-l=əm//, /'okay, right, correct, alright'/ (compare <iy=> bound form of <éy> good), found in <éy òl ~ éyòl ~ éyò>, ds //ʔéy ʔàl ~ ʔéyàl ~ ʔéyà//, VALJ /'be alright, be well, be fine, be okay'/, and its derivations or combinations such as <we'éy òl ~ we'éyòl ~ we'éyò ~ u éyò ~ u'éyò>, ds //wə=ʔéy ʔàl ~ wə=ʔéy=àl ~ wəʔéyà ~ ʔu ʔéyà ~ ʔu=ʔéyà//, ABFC /'be fine (in health), be alright (in health), be well'/, for others (including <iyó:lem>, //ʔiy=á-l=əm//, /'okay, right, correct, alright'/) see <éy> good. (This last word, <iyó:lem> //ʔiy=á-l=əm//, may alternatively be derived from <ó:le ~ óle> (see following paragraph for <ó:le ~ óle> true, right).

<ó:le ~ óle>, df //ʔá:lə ~ ʔálə or ʔál=ə//, LANG /'true, right'/, possibly <=e> meaning uncertain, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, Andy Alex, Deming, example: <li ó:le?>, //li ʔá:lə//, /'Is that right?'/, attested by Elders Group (1/26/77), also <lí òle?>, //lí ʔàlə//, attested by AD (4/26/78), also <liyóle?>, //li(y)-álə//, attested by Andy Alex (HIA meeting, 10/26/77); found in <ó'ó:le.>, //ʔəw-ʔá:lə//, /'That's right.'/, attested by Elders Group, example: <sta'á óle.>, //s=t=əʔé ʔálə//, /'Oh that's the way it is.'/, literally /'is similar/alike/the same right'/, attested by Deming, <éwe wel'óles éy te sqwéltels.>, //ʔəwə wəl-ʔálə-s ʔéy tə s=q^wε[=Aó=]l=təl-s//, /'His talk isn't very good.'/, LANG, literally /'is not very- right -it/he/she the his talk/language'/, attested by Deming.

<lexws'ó:les>, df //ləx^w=s=ʔá:lə(=)s//, DESC /'(be) willing to do one's work, (ambitious [BH TTC])'/, (<lexw=> always, s= stative), possibly <=s> meaning uncertain, possibly root <ó:le> right, true, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), also /'(be) ambitious'/, attested by BH TTC.

<-óle>, (//-álə//), PRON /'you (pl.), second person plural object'/, phonology: attracts stress, stress-shift automatic to e before -tsel/-tset, syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: will not allow a third person subject -es suffix; found in <imexstólétset.>, //ʔim=əx^y=sT-álə-c-ə//, //ʔimix^ystalécit//, /'I made you folks walk.'/, <kw'étslólétset.>, //k'^wéc=l-álə-c-ə//, [k'^wúclalécit], /'We see you folks.'/.

<-òlèm>, (//-àləm or -àl(ə)=əm//), PRON ['first person plural patient or object of passive'], VOIC, comment: historically may be connected with -óle first person plural subject, probably <-em> passive, phonology: possible vowel-loss, possible downdrifting, possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: is; found in <ó:tòlèm.>, //ʔá=T-àləm//, /'You folks were called.'/, <kw'étslòlèm.>, //k'^wéc=l-àləm//, /'You folks were seen., They/He/She saw you folks.'/, <éystòlèm.>, //ʔéy=sT-àləm//, /'You folks were liked., He/She/They liked you folks.'/, example: <éwe lís yéthestòlèm.>, //ʔəwə lí-s yéèə=sT-àləm//, /'You folks weren't told. (tell s-o)'/, syntactic comment: note the third person subordinate subject/agent in lí-s.

<ó:leqw>, MC [‘a lot got rubbed off’], see íqw’.

<=ó:les>, da //á·ləs//, ANA /‘on the eye(s), in the eye(s), on the eyelid(s)’/, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, lexical suffix; found in <qe’ó:les>, //qəʔ=á·ləs//, /‘tear’/, <kw’qwó:les>, //k’wq’=á·ləs//, /‘hit on the eye(lid) (with a stick-like object)’/, <st’elmexwó:les>, //st’əlməx’=á·ləs//, /‘eye medicine’/, <q’éyxó:les>, //q’əyx’=á·ləs//, /‘pupil of eye, black of the eye’/, <skw’echó:steló:les>, //s=k’wəc=á·s=təl=á·ləs//, /‘eyeglasses’/, stem //skw’echó:stel window, mirror//, <tsmeth’ó:les>, //c=məð’=á·ləs//, /‘blue eyes’/.

<=ó:lkwlh>, da //á·lk’wʔ//, SPRD /‘spirit power, spirit-dancer’/, IDOC, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in <xawsó:lkwlh>, //xəws=á·lk’wʔ//, /‘new spirit-dancer’/ (compare <xaws> new), <st’ó:lkwlh>, //st’=á·lk’wʔ//, /‘a non-spirit-dancer’/, Salish cognate: Samish (dial. of N. Straits) /xəw’s=álk’wʔ/ new spirit dancer, “baby”, (lit. new spirit power?) and /speʔes=álk’wʔ/ bear spirit power G86:81.

<=ó:llh ~ =óllh ~ =elh ~ =’ó:llh>, da //á·lʔ ~ =áʔ ~ =əʔ ~ ʔá·ʔ//, HAT [‘young’], EZ, semantic environment [‘with numeral 5 so far/non-numerals’], phonology: glottal stop epenthetic after vowel, syntactic comment: optional, KIN [‘offspring’], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=elh>, //əʔ//; found in <swi(ye)qe’ó:llh>, //s=wi(yə)q=əʔ=á·lʔ//, /‘boy (3-4 years)’/, <siwí(ye)qe’ó:llh>, //s=hi=wí(yə)q=əʔ=á·lʔ//, /‘boys’/, <slheliyó:llh>, //s=ʔəl=iy=á·lʔ//, /‘girl child’/, <slhellhiyó:llh>, //s=C₁əC₂=ʔəl=iy=á·lʔ//, /‘little girls’/ (compare <slhá:li(y)> woman, female), <mámehó:llhá:lá>, //məmələ=h=á·lʔ=é·lé//, /‘nest of a little bird’/, <stiqiwó:llh>, //stiqiw=á·lʔ//, /‘colt, baby horse’/, <músmesò:llh>, //músməs=à·lʔ//, /‘calf’/, <tepelhállh>, //təpəʔ=éʔ//, /‘board for stretching small hides (squirrel, etc.)’/ (compare <tpólh=t> prop it up), <stl’ítl’eqelh>, //s=ë’íə’əq=əʔ//, /‘child’/ (<R4=> diminutive, root meaning unclear), <stá:xwelh>, //s=té·x’w=əʔ//, /‘children’/, (semological comment: this suppletive pair are age terms not kinterms), also see various words for frogs which have this suffix with <ô-ablaut> derivational (<<pehó:mô:lh> big pretty frog, bullfrog with colors on his back, <sxexómôlh> huge pretty frog with supernatural powers, <wexó:mô:lh> big frog (even bigger than pípehò:m and cries like a baby), (probably bullfrog, possibly green frog)) as well as <tl’elxáólh> jack spring salmon with black nose; comparative note: the <ô-ablaut> could be instead the original vowel from borrowings from Nooksack or other languages which have this corresponding to the Halkomelem <o> which changed after Central Salish separation.

<ólmets>, bound root //ʔálməc wait//.

<ólmetsel>, df //ʔálməc=əl or ʔá(·)=[lə=]mət=s=əl//, TVMO [‘wait’], possibly root <ó(:)met> sitting, plus <=le=> plural, possibly <=s> cyclic period or <=(i)ts> at the back, (<=el> get, become, go, come, inceptive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: <t’áyeq’ kw’els ólmetsel>, //t’əyəq’ k’wə-l-s ʔálməc=əl//, /‘mad that I (have to) wait’/, attested by Elders Group.

<ó:lmetsel>, cts //ʔá[---]lməc=əl//, TVMO [‘waiting’], (<:-> continuative), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <(chel, chu) ó:lmetsel (o kw’e yiláw, qew yiláwó) texwswáyel.>, //c-əl, c-əl-u ʔá·lməc=əl (ʔà k’wə yiləw, qə-w yiləw-à) təx’w=s=wéyəl//, /‘I waited until after noon.’/, literally /‘(I, I -contrastive) ambiguous past waiting (just the (remote) past/after, until it’s past/after -just) mid-day’/, attested by EB.

<ólmets>, pcs //ʔálməc=T//, TVMO [‘wait for s-o’], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, example: <skw’áy kws ólmets. ~ skw’áy kws ólmetses.>, //s=k’w’əy k’w-s ʔálməc=T ~ s=k’w’əy k’w-s ʔálməc=T-s//, /‘He can’t wait., He’s impatient.’/, literally /‘it’s impossible that -he wait for s-o’/, attested by Elders Group.

<ó:lmest>, cts //ʔá[---]lməc=T//, TVMO ['waiting for s-o'], (<-:-> continuative), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC; found in <ó:lmesttes>, //ʔá.lməc=T-əs//, /'He waits for someone., (He's waiting for s-o.)'/, attested by Elders Group, example: <tsel ó:lmeststhóme>, //c-əl ʔá.lməc=T-ámə//, /'I'm waiting for you.'/, attested by AC (8/27/73), <ólew híth kw'elsu ó:lmesthome>, //ʔál=əw híè k'wə-l-s-u ʔá.lməc=T-ámə//, /'I waited for you too long.'/, attested by EB, (irregular)ó:lmesthome, comment: lack of ts here is probably an error.

<ólmetsel>, TVMO ['wait'], see ólmets.

<ó:lmetsel>, TVMO ['waiting'], see ólmets.

<ólmest>, TVMO ['wait for s-o'], see ólmets.

<ó:lmest>, TVMO ['waiting for s-o'], see ólmets.

<ó:lmexw> or <ó:l> or <ehó>, //ʔá-l(=)məx^w// root & stem meaning unclear or //ʔá-l// meaning unclear or //ʔəhá// wrap up, lx <=mexw> people, person.

<s'ó:lmexw>, df //s=ʔá-l=məx^w or s=ʔá-lmex^w or s=ʔəhá-lmex^w//, EZ /'water pygmies, water baby'/, ASM ['stl'áleqem creature, has dark skin, black hair, some lived in pools in the Coquihalla River and pulled fish spears from unfavored fishermen when they tried to spear fish in one pool; others lived in Chilliwack Lake and occasionally washed up on the shore crying; AC reported a man she knew (her age) had seen one, but when he went to bring his friends up the beach to show them it had returned to the water'], ABDF /'midget, small people'/, ASM ['if you eat fish heart you may become s'ó:lmexw'], possibly <s=> nominalizer or stative, possibly root <ehó>, bound root //ʔəhá//, MC ['wrap up'], probably <=mexw> person, people or <=:l=mexw> people, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (4/23/75), IHTTC (8/23/77), AK (1/30/80).

<Oló:xwelwet>, df //ʔalá-x^w=əlwət//, PLN /'a mountain facing Chilliwack and adjacent to Mt. Cheam, the oldest sister of Lhílheqey (Mount Cheam)'/, N, ASM ['other adjacent mountains and sister of Mt. Cheam or Lhílheqey are Ts'símtelot and Xemóth'iyē or Xemóth'iyatel (a mountain without a view of the Fraser which therefore cries, i.e. has little streams all down it in winter); in some versions these mountains are daughters not sisters of Mt. Cheam; Smímkw' is a mountain also in back of the Cheam range perhaps that claimed to be a sister but whom Lhílheqey said was an illegitimate half-sister; Mt. Cheam's baby, Ó:yewòt or S'ó:yewòt, is a smaller and lower peak near the breast of Lhílheqey; Lhílheqey's dog is a mountain just to the southeast behind Mt. Cheam; Mt. Baker was Mt. Cheam's husband before they separated'], lx <=elwet> female name ending; clothes, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (1973), Elders Group, source: place names reference file #124.

<Olóxwiyetel>, ds //ʔaláx^w=iyə(=)təl//, N ['male name version of Olóxwelwet'], lx <=iye(=)tel> male name ending, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<Olóxwiyetel>, N ['male name version of Olóxwelwet'], see Oló:xwelwet.

<=ó:ls>, da //á-ls//, EB ['fruit'], SH /'roughly spherical object(s), ball'/, PLAY, EB ['fruit'], LAND ['rocks'], semantic environment ['with numeral 5 so far, non-numerals'], syntactic comment: optional?, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <lhq'atsesó:ls>, //ʔq'əcəs=á-ls//, /'five fruit, five spherical things (five rocks, five balls, etc.)'/, <sqe'ó:ls>, //s=qəʔ=á-ls//, /'juicy fruit'/ (compare <qó:> water), <xelkw'ó:ls>, //x'əlk^w=á-ls//, /'spherical'/ (compare <xeló:kw'> round and <xelkw'=t> roll s-th up), <xepó:lst>, //x'əp=á-ls=t//, /'peel fruit or vegetable or vegetable root'/ (compare <xí:p=et> peel bark or tree root, peel it (of bark or root)), <kw'oqwiyo:ls>, //k'wəq^w=iy=á-ls//, /'lacrosse'/, literally /'club + bark + spherical object'/, <ts'í:ts'qweló:l(s)>, //c'í-c'q'əl=á-l(s)//, /'grass shinny'/, <Ts'qó:ls>, //c'q=á-ls//, /'Hope, B.C. (the Fraser River turns in a circle around the site)'/ (however this etymology may be dubious), also see this suffix as numeral

classifier affix.

<=ó:lthel>, da //á·lèəl//, ANA ['on the knee'], LAND ['soft (knee-shaped) cliff on a beach'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <sq'ep'ó:lthetel> *garter*, <Peqwchó:lthel> *American Bar*, <Q'iq'ewetó:lthel>, //C₁í=q'əw(=)ət=á·lèəl//, 'a slough on Harrison River north side by the mouth of Chehalis River which has a knee-shaped sandbar at its mouth, this is the next slough above (upriver from) Meth'á:lmexwem', literally 'little turn on the river like a knee', <qep'ó:lthetel>, //qəp'á·lèəl=təl//, 'knee (naming it, the name of it)', literally 'something to close/cover on the knee'.

<ó:lthet>, incs //ʔá·əl=èət//, ABFC ['to groan'], (<=el> go, get, become, inceptive, <=thet> go, get, become), probably root <ó:> call, (compare <ó:t> call s-o with <=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 5/19/76), also 'groaning', attested by EB (12/15/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔín' -cut/ *groan* B78:80, possibly Sechelt /ʔániɬ/ *groan* T77:29.

<i'ó:lthet ò>, df //C₁í-ʔá·l=èət ʔà or ʔi=ʔá·l=èət ʔà//, ABFC ['keeps on groaning'], possibly <R4-> continuative or diminutive? or i= ~ yi=> travel along by, while moving along, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

<=ó:lwelh>, da //á·lwəʔ//, DIR 'side, -ward', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, compare <í:lwelh> side; found in <stl'epó:lwelh>, //s=ě'əp=á·lwəʔ//, 'below, underneath' (compare <s=tl'ép> deep), <stselhsó:lwelh (t'ó:mél)>, //s=cəʔ(=)s=á·lwəʔ (t'á·mél)//, 'carved post inside longhouse, (possibly) inside wall' (compare <t'ó:mél> wall), attested by DM, <sl'e'ó:lwelh>, //sləʔ=á·lwəʔ//, 'on the other side' (compare <sl'e'óthel> across, and <sl'e'ó:les> facing away, watchful, though <lhe'á> go via, by way of, suggests the possibility that <l> in the root in <sl'e'ó:lwelh> and <sl'e'óthel> may be mistranscribed for <lh>), <slheq'ó:lwelh>, //sʔəq'á·lwəʔ//, 'one side of body (between arm and hip)' (compare <lheq'á:t> wide), (examples of the free form of this suffix include <s'eyí:ws í:lwelh>, //s=ʔəy=i-ws ʔí·lwəʔ//, 'right side of the body', and <sth'íkwe í:lwelh>, //s=è'íkʷə ʔí·lwəʔ//, 'left side of the body').

<-ólxw ~ -óxw>, (//-álxʷ ~ -áxʷ//), PRON 'us, first person plural object', phonology: attracts stress, allomorph without the l is Tait dialect, syntactic analysis: is; found in <kwá:tálxwes.>, //kʷé·T-álxʷ-əs//, 'He lets us go. (let s-o go)', also <-óxw>, //áxʷ//, <tl'í:lsóxwes.>, //ě'í·ləs-áxʷ-əs//, 'He/She loves us.'.

<ólh>, bound root //ʔáʔ//, respect

<ólhet>, pcs //ʔáʔ=əT//, EFAM ['respect s-o'], SOC, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<s'ólh>, df //s=ʔáʔ//, PRON 'ours, our (emphatic), our respected', <s=> stative, root <ólh> respect (this derivation from Rosaleen George through the research of Ethel Gardner, see Ethel's Ph.D. thesis), syntactic analysis: pronominal verb/verbal pronoun, attested by AC, example: <tl'ó s'ólh táł.>, //ě'á s=ʔáʔ təl//, 'That's our mother.', attested by AC, <tl'o s'ólh sqwmáy.>, //ě'a s=ʔáʔ s=qʷəm=éy//, 'That's our dog.', attested by AC, <í:westólxwes te s'ólh má:l.>, //ʔi[---]wəs=T-álxʷ-əs tə s=ʔáʔ mé:l//, 'Our (own) father taught us.', literally 'he was teaching us the our father', attested by AC, <tl'ó s'ólh.>, //ě'á s=ʔáʔ//, 'That's ours.', attested by AC.

<=ólh>, da //áʔ//, CAN ['canoe'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, probably a doublet of <=ówelh> canoe, so also see that fuller form; found in <yekw'ólhem>, //yək'ʷ=áʔ=əm//, 'breaking one's canoe, last spirit dance of the season' (root <yékw'et> as in <yékw'et> break s-th up), compare also with <ó:lh> be aboard (a canoe).

<**ó:lh**>, free root //ʔá·ʔ//, CAN /'get in a canoe, get aboard'/, TVMO /'get in a conveyance, get in a car, mount a horse'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, others, example: <**t'xémele le ó:lh te sléxwelh.**>, //t'x=ém=alə lə ʔá·ʔ tə s=léx^wəʔ//, /'Six people got in the canoe.'/, literally /'it is six people past 3rd person get aboard the canoe'/, attested by AC, <**esu ó:tes te siyá:yes we'ó:lhes.**>, //ʔə-s-u ʔá·ʔ=sT-əs tə si=yé·yə-s wə-ʔá·ʔ-əs//, /'Then he called his friends to get in the canoe.'/, literally /'then -contrastive he calls him/her/them the his friend if/when he gets aboard'/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC, <**esu môkw' ó:lh yutl'ólem.**>, //ʔə-s-u môk^w ʔá·ʔ yə=u=ë'á=lə=m//, /'And so they all got in the canoe.'/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), also <**qetl'osésu ó:lh môkw' yutl'ólem.**>, //qə=ë'a-s-és-u ʔá·ʔ môk^w yə=u=ë'á=lə=m//, attested by AC.

<**ó:lhstexw**>, caus //ʔá·ʔ=sT-əx^w//, TVMO /'put s-th/s-o aboard, put it on-board'/, CAN, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <**ó:lhstexwlha.**>, //ʔá·ʔ=sT-əx^w-ʔə//, /'Put it on board.'/, attested by EB.

<**eló:lh**>, df //ʔəl=á·ʔ or ʔ[=əl]=á·ʔ//, TVMO /'be aboard, be in (a conveyance)'/, CAN, possibly <el= or =el=> prepositional? or adverbial? or stative? or resultative? or continuative?/, phonology: possible infix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, preposition/prepositional verb?, adverb/adverbial verb?, attested by AC, EB, example: <**líchxw mi eló:lh te (sléxwelh, kyó:, stiǵíw)?**>, //lí-c-x^w mi ʔəl=á·ʔ tə (s=léx^wəʔ, k'yá, s=tiǵíw)//, /'Did you ride/come by (canoe, car, horse)?'/, attested by EB, <**tsel mi eló:lh te sléxwelh.**>, //c-əl mi ʔəl=á·ʔ tə sléx^wəʔ//, /'I came down in a canoe.'/, literally /'I ambiguous past come aboard/in the canoe'/, attested by AC, <**ímexósem eló:lh te xwóqw'eletsem.**>, //ím=əx^y=ás=əm ʔəl=á·ʔ tə x^wáq^w=ələc=əm//, /'go for a ride in a streetcar, go for a ride in a high-bow canoe'/, literally /'go for a walk aboard the streetcar/high-bow canoe'/, attested by EB.

<**yeló:lh**>, mos //yə=əl=á·ʔ//, TVMO /'to travel by canoe, (nowadays also) travel by airplane, travel by train, travel by car'/, CAN, (<ye=> travel by, while moving), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <**yeló:lh te sléxwelh.**>, //yə=əl=á·ʔ tə s=léx^wəʔ//, /'He's riding a canoe.'/, attested by EB, <**welh yeló:lh.**>, //wəʔ yə=əl=á·ʔ//, /'He's already riding a canoe.'/, attested by EB.

<**seló:lh**>, df //s=əl=á·ʔ//, TVMO ['moving (one's residence)'], (<s=> stative?), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76).

<**eló:lhstexw**>, caus //ʔəl=á·ʔ=sT-əx^w//, TVMO /'get s-th aboard (a canoe, car, conveyance)'/, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC; found in <**eló:lhstexwes.**>, //ʔəl=á·ʔ=sT-əx^w-əs//, /'He got s-th aboard (a canoe, car, etc.)'/, attested by EB, example: <**esu eló:lhstexwes te pí:kwel.**>, //ʔə-s-u ʔəl=á·ʔ=sT-əx^w-əs tə pí·k^wəl//, /'And in the canoe was barbecue sticks.'/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC.

<**ó:lhstexw**>, TVMO /'put s-th/s-o aboard, put it on-board'/, see ó:lh.

<**ò:m**>, ds //ʔà=(ə)m//, ECON /'to order (food, material, etc.)'/, SOC, MC, probably root <ó:> call plus <=em> intransitivizer, compare <ó:t> call s-o with <=t> transitivizer and <ó:lthet> groan with <=el> and <=thet> inceptives, phonology: possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**s'ò:m**>, ECON ['an order (promise of goods/services)'], SOC, MC, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, example: <**petámelhthó:xchexw we'ésulh xwe'í thél s'ò:m.**>, //pəíém-əʔ(c)=T-á·x^y-c-əx^w wə-ʔə-s-uʔ x^wə=ʔí (k^w)èə-l s=ʔà·m//, /'Ask for me if my order is in.'/, literally /'ask for s-o -benefactive -me -coaxing imperative 2s if it already get here the (near but out of sight) -my order'/, phonology: sentence-stress on article, syntactic comment: imperative of benefactive, subjunctive of adverbial particle by use of auxiliary, attested by EB (3/1/76).

<-ò:m>, (/à·m or -ám(ə)=(ə)m/), PRON ['second person singular patient or object of passive'], VOIC, comment: historically may be connected with -óme second person sing. object, probably <-em> passive, phonology: possible vowel-loss, possible consonant merger (m + m → :m), syntactic analysis: is; found in <ó:thò:m>, //ʔá·=T-à·m//, 'You were called.', <lhéts'là:mtsa.>, //ʔi[=Aá=]c'=l-à·m-cɛ//, 'You'll get cut.', <xét'esthò:m.>, //xét'ə=sT-à·m//, 'You were told. (tell s-o)', example: <éwe lís yéthesthò:m.>, //ʔéwə lí-s yéèə=sT-à·m//, 'You weren't told. (tell s-o)', syntactic comment: note the third person subordinate subject/agent in lí-s, <le kw'exá:thò:m.>, //lə k'w'x̄(·)x̄[-M1-]=əT-à·m//, 'You were counted., He counted you.', <kw'étslò·mcha te spá:th.>, //k'w'éc=l-à·m-cɛ tə s=pÉ·è//, 'The bear will see you.', literally 'You'll be seen by the bear.'

<=ó:me>, da //á·mə//, EB ['berry'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <tselqó:me>, //cəlq=á·mə//, 'blackcap berry', root <tselq> fall off, drop, <kwxwó:mels>, //k'w'x̄=á·mə=ls//, 'mountain black huckleberry (Vaccinium membranaceum)', root <kwóxw> knock, rap (since they can be harvested by knocking them against the berry basket for ex.).

<-óme>, (/á·mə/), PRON 'you (sg.), second person singular object', phonology: attracts stress, stress-shift automatic to e before -tsel/-tset, syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: will not allow a third person subject -es suffix; found in <imexsthométsel.>, //ʔim=əx̄=sT-ámə-c-ə//, [ʔimix̄s̄əamécɪ], 'I made you walk.', <tl'í:lsométsel.>, //é'í·=ləs-ámə-c-ə//, [é'í:lsamécɪ], 'I love you.'

<omél:a>, bound stem //ʔamél·ɛ// or //ʔam=él·ɛ//, root or stem meaning unknown unless <ò:m>, ds //ʔà·=(ə)m//, ECON 'to order (food, material, etc.)', possibly itself from root <ó:> call plus <=em> intransitivizer, or unless from <á:m (?)>, free root //ʔé·m (?)//, TIB ['give']

<S'omél:a>, df //s=ʔamél·ɛ or s=ʔam=él·ɛ//, SOCT 'Thompson Indian, Thompson person', (<s=> stative or nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=él:a> on the side of the head, around the ear/cheek (1858 Boundary Survey materials refer to a Thompson elder Teosaluk as from the Somena, showing that either in Thompson or Nooksack or both the final consonant is <n> and this fits the possible cognate affix <=én(7)a> on the side of the head, around the ear/cheek in those languages as well as Musqueam Halkomelem), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BHTTC.

<S'em'oméla>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=ʔamélɛ//, SOCT ['Thompson people'], (<s=> nominalizer or stative, R3= plural (collective)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, example: <le thék'w' xwlá te s'em'oméla.>, //lə èék'w' x̄=lé tə s=C₁əC₂=ʔam=élɛ//, 'She was pulled towards the Thompsons., She was influenced by the Thompsons.', attested by BHTTC.

<=ó:mél ~ =á:mel>, da //á·(=)mél ~ =é·(=)məl//, ANA ['member or part (of the body)'], LAND ['part (of a place)'], N ['nick-'], semantic environment ['name'], possibly <=mel> part, portion, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=á:mel>, //á·(=)məl//; found in <mekwó:mélxel>, //mək'w=á·məl=x̄'əl//, 'big toe', literally 'stout member of foot', <mekwó:méltse>, //mək'w=á·mél=cəs//, 'thumb', <mét'esemél>, //mét'əs=əmél//, 'pointing finger, first finger, Index finger', dialects: Tait, <shxwehóméllhelh>, //s=x̄'əh=ámél=ʔəʔ//, 'adam's apple', literally 'upstream(?) member of front of neck'.

<ómeléxw>, ABFC ['step on it accidentally'], see ím.

<omét>, probably root //ʔəmét from ʔamét// sit

<emét>, probably root //ʔəmét from ʔamét//, ABFC 'sit, sit down, sit up, arise (from lying or sitting), get up (from lying down, from bed or chair)', phonology: vowel-reduction historically, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72, 4/2/75), EB, AD, MH, RP, IHTTC, Deming, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), other sources: ES /ʔá·mət/ but Musqueam and Cowichan

/ʔémət/ *sit*, Salish cognate: Squamish root /mút/ *sit, seat* as in /mút-awʔi/ *sit down on someone's lap* and /ʔmʔút/ *be sitting down, be at home* W73:236, K67:257, K69:46; Samish (N. Straits)(all VU) /ʔémət/ *sit, sit down, sit up*, /ʔám'ət/ *sitting down/up*, /ʔémát-txʷ/ *seat s-o*, and /ʔaʔám'ət/ *little child sitting (down/up), sitting by oneself lonely* G86:97; Clallam (S. Straits) /ʔémət/ *sit*, /ʔaʔámət/ *sitting* Thompson & Thompson 71:276, and from TTE74:189 (Cl = Clallam, Lm = Lummi, So = Sooke, San = Saanich, Sg = Songish): Cl /ʔa-ʔámət/, LmSo /ʔóʔmət/ [ʔóʔmət] and SanSg /ʔámət/ all *seated*, San /ʔəʔámət/ *little child sitting down* beside Cl /ʔémút-txʷ/, LmSo /ʔémóttxʷ/ [ʔémóttxʷ], and SanSg /ʔémáttxʷ/ all *seat him*, also <omét ~ émet>, //ʔamét ~ ʔémət//, attested by AC, comment: rare alternants, emét is more common; found in <emétchxw.>, //ʔémət-c-xʷ//, /'You arise./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), example: <éy t'we kw'as emét.>, //ʔéy t'wə k'w-ε-s ʔémət//, /'You better get up./, attested by AD, <emétchxw t'esu la xó:kw'em.>, //ʔémət-c-əxʷ ə'ə-s-u lε x'á-k'w=əm//, /'Get up and go bathe./, attested by AD, (semological comment: coaxing imperative); found in <emétlha.>, //ʔémət-ʔε//, /'Sit down., Get up (from bed/chair)./, semantic environment ['said to a person'], (semological comment: command imperative 2s), attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72), contrast <emét.> *Sit. (said to a dog)*, attested by AC, <emétalha.>, //ʔémət-εʔε//, /'Sit down folks./, (semological comment: command imperative 2p), attested by Deming, <emétchap.>, //ʔémət-c-εp//, /'Sit down folks./, (semological comment: coaxing imperative 2p), attested by MH, example: <omét li te sts'áletstel>, //ʔamét li tə s=c'é=ləc=təl//, /'sit down on the chair/, phonology: helps to prove the morphophonemic shape is //ʔamét//, attested by AC, <emétlha lam te shxwch'áletstel.>, //ʔémət-ʔε lε=m tə sxʷ=c'é=ləc=təl//, /'Go sit in the chair./, attested by IHTTC, <mílh kwetxwílem, emét íkw'elò.>, //mí-ʔ k'wətʰ=íl=əm, ʔémət ʔí=k'wə=là//, /'Come in and sit here./, (semological comment: mildly urging imperative), attested by RP, EB.

<ma'emét>, df //mε=ʔémət// or perhaps //mε ʔémət//, ABFC /'He sat., She sat./, possibly <ma=> (prob. ~ <me>) *past (came) 3rd person*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb or auxiliary verb intransitive verb, syntactic comment: seems to be analogous to *le past 3rd person subject* similarly from *la go*, attested by EB, AD,

<ó:met ~ ó'emét>, cts //ʔa[-'·-]mət ~ ʔa[-'C₁ə-]mət//, ABFC /'sitting, sitting down, sitting up/, (<- '·- ~ - 'R1-> *continuative*), phonology: lengthening, reduplication, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EF, example: <le ó:met.>, //lə ʔa[-'·-]mət//, /'He's sitting./, attested by AC, <ílh ó:met. ~ ílh ó'emét.>, //ʔí-ʔ ʔa[-'·-]mət ~ ʔí-ʔ ʔa[-'C₁ə-]mət//, /'She was sitting down./, attested by AC, <sthethá:kw' kw'es ó:met.>, //s=èə[=C₁əAé:]=k'w k'w-əs ʔa[-'·-]mət//, /'sit up straight/, attested by EF (Deming 4/26/79).

<shxw'ó:met>, dnom //s(=)xʷ=ʔa[='·-]mət//, HHG /'sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one's sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katzie)])/, (<sxw= or s=xw=> *nominalizer*), phonology: lengthening, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), also <shxw'émet>, //s(=)xʷ=ʔa[=Aé:]=mət//, also /'something to sit down on/, attested by DM (12/4/64), also /'bed/, attested by AC (8/8/70), MC (Katzie)(in Elders Group 5/3/78), also /'place where you sit down/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<ó:metáwtxw>, dnom //ʔa[='·-]mət=éwtxʷ//, BLDG ['(could be used for) living-room'], literally /'sitting room/, lx <áwtxw> *building, room*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by RP (3/16/77).

<s'ú:met>, str //s=ʔa[=Aú:]=mət//, EFAM /'be always lazy, be a lazybones, be stupid, be a good-for-nothing/, (<s=> *stative*), (<ú:-ablaut> *resultative*), phonology: ú:-ablaut, comment: perhaps a borrowing from a language with /u/ in this root where Halkomelem has /a/, i.e., a doublet, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, EK and DK (12/10/71), EB, Elders Group, AD, BHTTC, contrast <í:ts'el> *be temporarily lazy*, also <s'ó:met>, //s=ʔa[='·-]mət//, attested by BHTTC, example: <kwéhl tu s'ú:met>, //k'w'əʔ tu s=ʔa[=Aú:]=mət//, /'(he's/she's)

very lazy'/, attested by EB, <ts'áts'el we s'ú:met (mestíyexw)>, //c'éc'əl wə=s=ʔa[=Aú·=]mət (məstíyəx^w)//, /'really lazy (person)'/, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), also <ts'áts'el ô s'ú:met>, //c'éc'əl=əw s=ʔa[=Aú·=]mət//, dialects: *Chehalis*, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <líchexw s'ú:met?>, //lí-c-əx^w s=ʔa[=Aú·=]mət//, /'Are you a lazy-bones?'/, syntactic comment: s= could be *nominalizer* here, attested by AD.

<lexws'ú:met>, dnom //ləx^w=s=ʔa[=Aú·=]mət//, EFAM ['a person that's always lazy'], (<lexw=s=> *person that's always*, lexw= *always*, s= *nominalizer*), phonology: ú:-ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, also <lexws'í:ts'el>, //ləx^w=s=ʔí·c'əl//, attested by EB (2/11/76).

<s'i'omó:met>, dmv //s=C₁í=C₁əC₂=ʔa[=·=]mət//, EFAM ['(be) kind of lazy'], (<s=> *stative*, R4= *diminutive*, R3= meaning uncertain), (<·=·=> *continuative*), phonology: double reduplication very unusual, stress-shift, lengthening, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC.

<=ómét>?, da //ámət//, CLO ['(costume)'], SPRD, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <Te Lewómet>, *The Milky Way*, literally (probably) /'The Costume', (semological comment: some spirit-dancing costumes had mother of pearl shells attached which shone in the firelight, somewhat like stars in the dark), and found in <slewómet>, //s=ləw=ámət//, /'entire costume of a dancer (spirit dancer--old or new, s_xwóy_xwey dancer, etc.) from head to toe'/ (compare <s=lew=íy> *inner cedar bark*) and probable root <lew=> *put inside an opening*).

<ó:metáwtxw>, BLDG ['(could be used for) living-room'], see emét.

<ó:met ~ ó'emet>, ABFC /'sitting, sitting down, sitting up'/, see emét.

<=ó:mex ~ =óméx ~ =òmèx ~ =ómex ~ =omex ~ =emex>, da //á(·)mèx^y//, DESC /'in looks, -looking, in appearance'/, LT ['in color'], syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, see charts by Rob MacLaury, also <=emex>, //əməx^y//; found in <iyóméx ~ iyó:mex>, //ʔey=áméx^y ~ ʔey=á·mèx^y//, /'good-looking, handsome, beautiful'/ (compare <éy> *good*), <qeló:mex ~ qelehó:mex>, //qəl=á·mèx^y ~ qəl=əʔ=á·mèx^y//, /'ugly'/, (semological comment: some say qelehó:mex means *clumsy* instead) (compare <qél> *bad*), <elyó:mex>, //ʔɛ[=l=y]=á·mèx^y//, /'(plural/all) good-looking (-l- infix plural)'/, <te'ó:mex>, //təʔ=á·mèx^y//, /'(to) look like, resemble'/ (compare <s=ta'á ~ s=te'á> *be like, be similar to*), also <st'at'=ó:mex>, //s=t'ɛ=C₁ə=á·mèx^y//, dialects: *Cheh.*, *Tait*, root <s=t'á> *be like, be similar to*, <selchí:memex>, //səlčí·m=əmèx^y//, /'what color is it?, what does it look like?, how does it look?'/ (compare <selchí:m> *how is it?*), <sqw'íqw'exwelomex, tsqwáyòmèx, tsméth'òmèx, st'áwelòmèx, tskwimómex, p'eq'óméx, tsxwíkw'ómex, qálqomex>, //s=q'í[=C₁ə=]x^w=əl=amèx^y, c=q'éy=ámèx^y, c=mèè'=ámèx^y, st'éwəl=ámèx^y, c=k'ím=amèx^y, p'əq'=ámèx^y, c=x'ík^w=ámèx^y, qélq=amèx^y//, /'[be getting brown in looks], [black-looking, black in looks, looks black], [white-looking, white in looks, looks white], [gray-looking], [rose-looking, rose-colored]'/, phonology: updrifting, downdrifting, attested by NP.

<ómó:qw(es)>, possible stem //ʔámá·q^w(=)əs//, meaning unclear

<s'ómó:qwes>, df //s=ʔámá·q^w(=)əs//, EB /'bracket fungus, (possibly also some jelly fungi like yellow trembler)'/, ['*Fomes* sp. including *Fomes applanatus* and probably others, possibly *Polyporus* sp., possibly *Ganoderma* sp., prob. also jelly fungi of *Tremella* and maybe *Auricularia* and *Dacrymyces* species, especially *Tremella mesenterica* (Yellow trembler) which is abundant only on the red alder and is reddish-orange matching the color, translucence and shape of those eaten by some of the Stó:lô elders, the jelly fungi could possibly have a different name from the bracket fungus'], ASM ['the fungus described by this name that grow on rotten alder or alder stumps were edible, should be washed and cooked, have a nice meaty taste; the bracket fungus is said by some to make rain if one

turns it upside down after picking it or if one scratches on it; the bracket fungus grows on tree trunks and roots especially, sticks out perpendicularly from the trunk in a half circle shape characteristically, and has a beige covering that scratches off leaving dark marks'], possibly <=s=> *nominalizer*, possibly <=es> *on the face, round object*, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and a few others, Elders Group (1/28/76), also <shxw'ómóqwes>, //s(=)x^w=ʔámáq^w(=)əs//, ASM ['it makes rain if you scratch on it or if you turn it upside down soon after picking'], attested by SJ (Deming 5/24/79). other sources: JH /samá-q^wəs/ *toadstool*.

<ó:pel>, free root //ʔá:pəl//, NUM ['ten'], syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), CT (9/5/73), NP (12/6/73), DM (12/4/64), others, also <ópel>, //ʔápəl//, attested by AC, BJ, DM, BHTTC, other sources: ES /ʔá:pən/.

<epále>, (//ʔa[=Aə=]p(ə)l=éle//), [ʔəpələ], NUM ['ten people'], HUMC, possibly <e-ablaut> *derivational*, nca <=ále> *people*, phonology: ablaut or allomorphic variation in first vowel rather than vowel-reduction or weak/schwa-grade of root before stressed full-grade of suffix because such vowel-reduction does not occur before other stressed suffixes, similarly allomorphic loss of el possibly rather than el loss before =ále, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, attested by AC, Elders Group; found in <epálétset>, //ʔəp=éle-c-ət//, [ʔəpələcɪt], /'There's ten of us./, literally /'we're ten people/, phonology: updrifting on third syllable predictable on tri-syllabic (or longer) words before -tsel and -tsel and perhaps other subject pronouns, attested by AC, example: <epále qas te lólets'e>, //ʔəp=éle qə-s tə C,á=ləc'ə//, /'eleven people/, literally /'ten people and the one person/, attested by Elders Group.

<opeláleqel>, (//ʔapəl=él(=)əqəl//), NUM ['ten containers'], HHG, nca <=ál(=)eqel> *containers* nca (the connective <=ál> or infix <=le=> in this affix may be a lexical affix pluralizer), syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by AD.

<opelálh>, (//ʔapəl=éʔ//), NUM ['ten times'], TIME, nca <=álh> *times*, Elder's comment: "probably somewhat artificial as they didn't often count these beyond five", syntactic analysis: num, adverb/adverbial verb?, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).

<epálemets'>, df //ʔəp=él(=)əməc' or ʔəpél=əməc'//, NUM /'ten ropes, ten threads, ten sticks, ten poles/, HHG, EB, MC, FSH, HUNT, HARV, nca <=emets' ~ =emeth'> *long thin objects*, nca either <=ál> or <=el=> *lexical affix pluralizer*, nca <=emets' ~ =álemets'> (allomorph), phonology: root allomorph /ʔəp/ or /ʔəpél/ (by analogy with *ten people*?) or vowel-reduction of first vowel and syllable-loss of final root syllable, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, attested by AD (4/12/78) after Boas 1890 Scowlitz field notes (in APS library), Boas 1890 <apálemets'> (circumflex over first a, umlaut over second a, double-underline under both e's) *ten sticks*.

<epóles>, df //ʔəpə[=Aá=]l=əs//, NUM /'ten dollars, (ten Indian blankets [Boas])/, ECON, (<ó-ablaut> *derivational* but phonologically automatic), nca <=es> *dollars, circular objects, on the face*, phonology: ó-ablaut on root a-vowel automatic before =es *dollars, circular objects, on the face*, root allomorph /ʔəpél/ by analogy with form *forten people*, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, attested by AC, AD, Rose Jones (5/19/76), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), others, also /'ten Indian blankets, ten dollars/, source: Boas 1890: Scowlitz field notes, example: <epóles qas kw'e léts'e>, //ʔəpə[=Aá=]l=əs qə-s k'wə ləc'ə//, /'eleven dollars/, literally /'ten dollar and the (remote) one (not one dollar)/, attested by AC, <epóles qas kw'e isá:le>, //ʔəpə[=Aá=]l=əs qə-s k'wə ʔisə:lə//, /'twelve dollars/, literally /'ten dollar and the (remote) two (not two dollars)/, attested by AC (11/30/71), <epóles qas te isóles i ta' s'ehólets tl'esu sóles.>, //ʔəpə[=Aá=]l=əs qə-s tə ʔisə[=Aá=]l=əs ʔi t-ɛʔ s=ʔəhá=ləc'ə-s-u sál=əs//, /'Ten dollars and two dollars (twelve dollars) in your pocket and drunk./, usage: humorous rhyme, attested by Rose Jones (5/19/76).

<epoléstexw>, caus //ʔəpə[=Aá=]l=əs=sT-əx^w//, NUM ['cost ten dollars'], ECON, (<=st> *causative control transitivizer*), (<-exw> *third person object*), lit. /'make it ten dollars/, phonology: ó-

ablaut, consonant merger, stress-shift to penultimate syllable when some trisyllabic stems get suffixed, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also <epoléstexw>, //ʔəpɛ[=Aá=]l=əs=sT-əxʷ//, 'give him/her ten dollars', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332); found in <epoléstxwes.>, //ʔəpɛ[=Aá=]l=əs=sT-əxʷ-əs//, [ʔəpalóstxʷɪs], 'It costs ten dollars.', attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<epóléstel>, ds //ʔəpɛ[=Aá=]l=əs=təl//, TIME '(first lunar month beginning in) July, (tenth month)', NUM, literally 'tenth month', lx <=tel> device for, something for, phonology: ó-ablaut, stress-shift to or updrifing on penultimate syllable when some trisyllabic stems get suffixed, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<opelíws>, (/ʔapəl=íws//), NUM ['ten bodies'], ANA, nca <=íws> on the body, (here) bodies, phonology: full root vowel retention in spite of stressed suffix, homophonous with *ten birds*, syntactic analysis: num. nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77), AK, Elder's comment: "AK has heard it for both meanings".

<opelíws>, (/ʔapəl=íws//), NUM ['ten birds'], HUNT, (semological comment: (probably used with birds killed rather than live birds)), nca <=íws> birds, phonology: full root vowel retention in spite of stressed suffix, homophonous with *ten bodies*, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, attested by SP, AK, Elder's comment: "AK has heard it for both meanings".

<opelòls>, (/ʔapəl=àls//), NUM 'ten fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant), (ten attached fruit)', EB, HARV, nca <=àls> fruit, (spherical objects), phonology: full root vowel retention in spite of stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<opelôwelh>, (/ʔapəl=ówəʔ//), NUM 'ten canoes, ten boats', CAN, ACL ['ten boats'], nca <=ôwelh>, phonology: full root vowel retention in spite of stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, attested by AD.

<epálowes>, (/ʔəpəl=owəs or ʔəpəl=əwəs//), NUM ['ten paddles'], CAN, nca <=ôwes ~ =ewes> paddles, phonology: root allomorph <epál> perhaps by analogy to <epále> ten people, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, attested by Elders Group, example: <epálowes qas te léts'e>, //ʔəpəl=owəs qɛ-s tə léc'ə//, 'eleven paddles', literally 'ten paddles and the one (not: one paddle)', attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<epálowes>, (/ʔəp(ə)l=éləws//), NUM ['ten leaves'], EB, HARV, ASM ['(probably ten attached leaves)'], nca <=áləws ~ =álews> leaves, phonology: root allomorph <ep>, or <epál> with syllable loss of ál before ál of suffix, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, attested by SP (3/29/77).

<epálowes>, (/ʔəpəl=əws//), NUM ['ten birds'], HUNT, (semological comment: (probably used with birds killed rather than live birds)), nca <=ews ~ =íws> birds, phonology: root allomorph <epál> by analogy with epále ten people, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77).

<s'ó:pels>, (/s=ʔapəl=s//), NUM 'ten o'clock, (tenth hour)', TIME, nca <s=...s> hour, day of the week, chronological period, phonology: circumfix, syntactic analysis: num, nominal, attested by AC, example: <wetésés te s'ó:pels>, //wə-tés-əs tə s=ʔá.pəl=s//, 'when it gets ten o'clock', literally 'when it gets up to/approaches the tenth hour', attested by AC.

<opeláleqel>, NUM ['ten containers'], see ó:pel.

<opelálh>, NUM ['ten times'], see ó:pel.

<opelíws>, NUM ['ten bodies'], see ó:pel.

<opelíws>, NUM ['ten birds'], see ó:pel.

<opelòls>, NUM 'ten fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant), (ten attached fruit)', see ó:pel.

<opelôwelh>, NUM /'ten canoes, ten boats'/, see ó:pel.

<óp'esem>, ABFC ['wipe one's face'], see áp'.

<óq>, possible bound root or stem //ʔá(=)q// *dung* but more likely root <ó'> *defecate*, possibly <=q> *after, behind*

<s'óq>, dnom //s=ʔá=q//, ANA /'dung, excrement, feces'/, (<s=> nominalizer), probably root <ó'> *defecate*, possibly <=q> *after, behind*, phonology: probable consonant-loss of root final glottal stop before consonant, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Matsqui*, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-ʔáʔq/ *dung* and /ʔáʔq/ *defecate* W73:77,87, K69:94, probably with lexical suffix /-q/ *bottom, behind, trunk*, compare root <ó'> *to have a bowel movement, to defecate, to shit*, contrast <sq'éth'> *dung, shit*.

<ó:qw>, bound root //ʔá-qʷ//, root meaning possibly *pull out, unplug*

<s'ó:qw>, df //s=ʔá-qʷ//, ANA ['after-birth'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (9/19/75), Salish cognate: possibly Lushootseed root /ʔuqʷ ~ ʔəqʷ/ *pull out, unplug?* (H76:661-2,685) if deglottalization occurred in Halq'eméylem, compare root <óqw'> as in <s'óqw'> *something that one hooks onto (like a trailer hitch)* and <óqw'a> *the last baby (youngest baby)*, and compare root in <óqw=elets> or <óqw=el=ets> *back of the body*.

<óqwelets>, df //ʔáqʷ=əl=əc or ʔáqʷ=ələc//, ANA /'back of the body, the whole back'/, possibly root <óqw> meaning uncertain, possibly <=el> *get, become, go, come?*, <=ets ~ =íts ~ =ewíts> *on the back*, prob. not <=elets> *on the rump/bottom*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ (4/10/80), Elders Group (5/5/75, 5/26/76), AC, DM (12/4/64), also <éqwelets>, //ʔəqʷ=əl=əts//, also /'back (of a person)'/, EB ['back (of a tree) (the side away from the rising sun)'], attested by CT, HT, also <s'óqwelets>, //s=ʔáqʷ=əl=əc//, also /'back (of person, horse, other animal, etc.)'/, also <ôqwelets>, //ʔóqʷ=əl=əc//, attested by MV (Deming 4/10/80), AC, Salish cognate: Nooksack /ʔóqʷəlæ̀/ *back* PA61, Lushootseed /s-ʔəqʷəlî̀/ *back (of body)* H76:661, Songish (N. Straits) /ʔəqʷəléc/ *to be behind* M68:140, example: <li ta ôqwelets.>, //li t-ε ʔóqʷ=əl=əc//, /'He's at your back.'/, attested by AC, <lí kw'el ôqwelets>, //lí kʷə-l ʔáqʷ=əl=əc//, /'behind me, at my back'/, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), <th'exwót tel ôqwelets>, //è'əxʷ=át tə-l ʔáqʷ=əl=əc//, [è'əxʷ=át tɪl ʔóqʷ=əl=əc], /'wash my back'/, attested by AC, <qw'óqw'et te ôqwelets te siyólexwe>, //qʷ'áqʷ=əT (kʷ'áqʷ=əT?) tə ʔóqʷ=əl=əts-s tə si=yáləxʷə//, /'hit the old man's back'/, literally /'whip s-o/s-th (club s-o/s-th) the back of the (male) old person'/, attested by AC, <stamést'we eyó:th xeyp'et kw'el ôqwelets.>, //s=təm=és-t'wə ʔəy=á-è xí=p'əT kʷə-l ʔóqʷ=əl=əc//, /'Something sharp scraped/scratched my back.'/, attested by AC, <éy, t'l'ó yewál éy st'élmexw; welí kw'e li te éqwelets te thqát éwe lís eyém.>, //ʔéy, è'á yəwél ʔéy s=t'óləxʷ; wə-lí kʷə li tə ʔəqʷ=əl=əc-s tə èqét ʔəwə lí-s ʔəy=əm//, /'It's good, it's the best medicine; if it's on the back (side away from the rising sun) of the tree it's not as strong.'/, attested by CT, HT.

<óqw'>, bound root //ʔáqʷ hooked onto//, compare root <ókw'> *hang on an arm or on something sticking out* as in <ókw'est> *hang s-th (on a nail or hat hanger), hook it back on (of a stitch lost in knitting)*, Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed root /ʔuqʷ ~ ʔəqʷ/ *pull out, unplug* as in /ʔúqʷ-ud/ *pull it out* and /ʔəqʷ-úciid/ *open it* H76:661-2,685.

<s'óqw'>, dnom //s=ʔáqʷ//, MC ['something that you hook onto (like a trailer hitch)'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (AHTTC 2/27/80).

<óqw'a>, df //ʔáqʷ=ə//, KIN /'last baby (youngest baby), the last-born, a child cranky and jealous of an expected brother or sister'/, ASM ['the unborn child is pinching where the other one was in the womb, that's why the older child is cranky'], EFAM, lx <=a> *living thing*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (10/3/76), Elders Group (1/25/78), Salish cognate: Samish (dial. of N.

Straits) /šx^w=áq^waʔ/ *relative (any sex or age)* ~ TB /šx^w=ʔáq^wəʔ/ *brother* and VU /ʔəq^wəy^wtəl^w/ ~ LD /ʔəq^wíy^wtəl^w/ *to be related together* G86:78.

<**oqw'exélem**>, mdls //ʔaq^wε=x^yə[=´]=əmə//, KIN [*to make a sign with its foot it wants a younger brother or younger sister*'], ASM [*'an óqw'a or youngest baby does this by putting tie soles of its feet together or by putting its foot in its mouth; if the óqw'a is a boy and is well-behaved or talks early it wants a boy; if it is bad or slow to talk it wants a girl'*], lx <=**xel**> *on the foot*, (<=´=> *derivational*), (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: stress-shift, rowel-reduction og final root vowel, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<**óqw'a**>, KIN [*'last baby (youngest baby), the last-born, a child cranky and jealous of an expected brother or sister'*], see *óqw'*.

<**oqw'exélem**>, KIN [*'to make a sign with its foot it wants a younger brother or younger sister'*], see *óqw'*.

<=**ó:s** ~ =**ós** ~ =**es**>, da //á:s ~ =ás ~ =əs//, ANA [*'on the face, face of the hand or foot, opened surface of a salmon'*], LAND [*'face of a mountain'*], BSK [*'face of a basket, (design on a basket)'*], CAN [*'bow of canoe or boat'*], WETH [*'face of the moon'*], TIME [*'cyclic period, moon, season'*], ECON [*'money, dollar(s)'*], semantic environment [*'with numerals 3-99, kwí:l, non-numerals'*], (semological comment: obligatory), SH [*'circular objects'*], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**th'əxwó:sem**>, //è^wəx^w=á:s=əmə//, [*'wash one's face'*], <**th'q^wó:s**>, //è^wq^w=á:s//, [*'punched in the face'*], <**xwthó:s**>, //x^w=è=á:s//, [*'big face'*], <**xéyp'es**>, //x^wéy=p^w=əs//, [*'scraped on the face'*], <**skw'echó:stel**>, //s=k^wəc=á:s=təl//, [*'window, mirror'*], literally [*'nominal see face device to'*], <**qéytes**>, //qéyt=əs//, [*'headband'*], <**qéyx'es**>, //qéyx=əs//, [*'blind'*], <**íyes**>, //íy=əs//, [*'fun, having fun'*], literally [*'good in the face'*], <**xwt'óxwexel**>, //x^w=t^wáx^w=əs=x^yəl//, [*'arch of the foot'*], literally [*'pertaining to head go downriver on the face of the foot'*], (semological comment: references to head and face because *sole of the foot* < "pertaining to head face of the foot), <**xwt'óxwestses**>, //x^w=t^wáx^w=əs=cəs//, [*'hollow of the hand'*], <**Stíytó:s**>, //s=tiyt=á:s//, [*'Promontory Mountain'*], literally [*'something upriver on the face'*], <**sxéles**>, //s=xól=əs//, [*'basket design'*], literally [*'nominal mark, design on face'*], <**slhíts'es** ~ **shxwlhíts'es**>, //s=ʔíc^w=əs (Chill.) ~ sx^w=ʔíc^w=əs (Cheh.)//, [*'scored wind-dried salmon'*], literally [*'nominal cut on face'*], <**xéyqw'est** ~ **xíyqw'est**>, //x^wíy=q^w=əs=t//, [*'hang s-o'*], <**lhq'ó:tes**>, //ʔq^wé[=Aá=]t=əs//, [*'wide face'*], <**lhq'ó:tses**>, //ʔq^wé[=Aá=]c(ə)s=əs//, [*'five dollars'*], <**teqó:tsó:s**>, //təq[=Aá=]cə=á:s//, [*'eight dollars'*], also <=**es**>, //s=əs//, <**Pelóqes**>, //pəláq=əs//, [*'torch moon (in January), (time to spear fish by torchlight)'*] (compare <**pelóqel**> *torch*), <**Temtl'í:qes**>, //təm=é^wí:q=əs//, [*'moon (when one) gets jammed in (from snow) (in February)'*], literally [*'time + jammed in or stuck in a trap + moon or cyclic period'*], <**Welék'es**>, //wəlék^w=əs//, [*'little frog moon (in March)'*], <**Lhemtóles** ~ **Lhemtóles**>, //təm=t=áləs=əs ~ təm=t^w=áləs=əs//, [*'spring showers moon (in April)'*] (with either <=**es**> *cyclic period* or <=**ó:les**> *in the eyes or both*), <**Epóléstel**>, //ʔəpál=és=təl//, [*'tenth moon (in July)'*], <**Meqó:s**>, //məq=á:s//, [*'fallen snow moon (in December)'*] (compare <**má:qa**> *fallen snow*), <**skw'exó:s**>, //s=k^wəx^y=á:s//, [*'moon, month'*] (compare <**kw'ex**> *count*), <**wá:yélés**>, //wé:yél=és//, [*'tomorrow'*] (compare <**wá:yel**> *come daylight*), <**imexó:sem**>, //im=əx^y=á:s=əmə//, [*'go for a walk (walk in a circle without destination)'*], <**lhokw'emó:les**>, //ʔak^wəm(=)á:l(=)əs//, [*'when the first fall storm comes'*] (compare perhaps <**lhó:kw'**> *to fly*, and alternatively perhaps with <=**ó:les**> *eyes*).

<**ó:sem**>, mdls //ʔá:s=əmə or ʔá:s=əmə or ʔá:=əs=əmə//, ABFC [*'turn one's face towards'*], possibly root <**ó:**> *call*, possibly root <**ó:s**> *face*, (compare suffix <=**ó:s**> *on the face* possibly used as root) or <'> (*ʔʔ*) empty root or *turn toward?*, possibly <=**em**> *middle voice*, phonology: if this is a case of a lexical suffix used as a root the initial glottal stop would be automatically inserted by phonological

rules preventing vowel initial words, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/16/77).

<=òt ~ =ò:t>, da //àt ~ =á:t//, N ['female name'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, comment: as in (compound) suffixes =elò:t ~ =eló:t, =elhót, =emòt, =ewòt all used in female names.

<ó:t>, pcs //ʔá:=T//, LANG ['call s-o'], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), probably root <ó:> *call*, compare <ó:=l=thet> *groan* and <ó:=m> *order*, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC, example: <esu ó:tes te siyá:yes we'ó:lhes.>, //ʔə-s-u ʔá:=T-əs tə si=yé-yə-s wə-ʔá-ʔ-əs//, 'Then he called his friends to get in the canoe.', usage: story of the Flood1A AC, <tl'osésu ó:tes te mestíyexw.>, //ě'a-w-és-u ʔá:=T-əs tə məstíyexw//, 'And so he called the people.', usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC, <ó:tes te mestíyeyw.welámes má:ytem thíyt te hí:kw q'exwówel, sq'ém:el qas te sxwóqwtel.>, //ʔá:=T-əs tə məstíyexw wə-lé=m-əs mé:y=T-əm èíy=T tə hí[=-:]k^w q'əx^w=ówəʔ, s=q'ém-əl qə-s tə s=x'óq^w=təl//, 'He called the people when he goes, to help him make a big high-bow canoe, paddle, and a canoe pole.', usage: story of the Flood, syntactic comment: awkward syntax here with no demb to conjoin má:ytem (passive) or thíyt, also no demonstrative article in second of three simple nominal phrase conjoined as object, attested by AC, <esésu ó:tem te lólets'a chief.>, //ʔə-s-és-u ʔá:=T-əm tə C₁á=ləc'ə ciief//, 'And so they called one chief.', literally 'so tidn thdy he was called the one person chief', syntactic analysis: ambiguous past - subordinating nolinalizer -rbsp 3 -contrastive, usage: contemporary story, attested by AC, <qetl'osésu ó:thálem welámàl qwà:l.>, //qə=ě'a-s-és-u ʔá:=T-éləm wə-lé=m-əl q^wè:l//, 'And they called me if I would go speak.', literally 'and it's tiem I was called if I would go speak', usage: contemporary story, attested by AC (11/10/71).

<ótsesem>, mdls //ʔá=cəs=əm//, LANG 'to signal with the hand to come, (call with the hand)', lx <=tses> *on the hand*, (<=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in <ótsesémét>, //ʔá=cəs-əm-ét//, 'to signal with the hand to come', phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: dependent passive?, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<óqtwt>, SOC ['caressing s-o'], see etqwt.

<ót'>, free root //ʔát'//, MC ['stretch'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<ó:t'>, ds //ʔá[=-:]t'//, HUNT ['slingshot (of the stretched kind)'], (<=:=> *augmentative*), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).

<ét'et'>, chrs //ʔa[=Aé]=t'=C₁əC₂//, DESC '(be) stretchy, (be) elastic', (<é-ablaut> *derivational* perhaps *resultative*), (<=R2> *characteristic*), phonology: ablaut, reduplicatin, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AHTTC (2/8/80).

<ót'et'>, pcs //ʔát'=əT//, MC 'stretch s-th out, stretch it', semantic environment ['sweater, animal hide, accordion, person, etc.'], (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, CT, HT, Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish //út'-un?/ *stretch, lengthen, extend (tr.)* W73:255, K69:95, Lushootseed root in //út'-əb/ *stretch* and //əx^w=ʔút'=ʔut'=alus/ *stretched eyes, slant eyes, sleepy eyes (an instlt for Bear)* H76:687, example: <ót'et te kw'éléw>, //ʔát'=əT tə k^wéléw//, 'stretch a hide', attested by CT, HT; found in <ót'etem>, //ʔát'=əT-əm//, 'it got stretched, they (indefinite)/romeone stretched it', syntactic analysis: passive, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: <ót'etem qweló:yethetel>, //ʔát'=əT-əm q^wəl=á-yəè(ə)=təl//, 'accordion', literally 'stretched musibal instrument/wind instrument', usage: suggested in humor, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80); found in <ot'etémét>, //ʔat'=əT-əm-ét//, 'stretched, something that somebody stretched', syntactic analysis: dependent passive, attested by CT, HT, EB.

<ót'ethet>, pcrs //ʔát'=əT-ət//, ABFC ['stretch oneself'], (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<=et> *reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**xwe'ít'et**>, ds //x^wə=ʔa[=Aí=]t'=əT//, incs, pcs, HUNT /'draw a bow, cock a gun, (draw it (of a bow), cock it (of a gun))/, SOC, (<**xwe**=> get, become, inceptive), (<**í-ablaut**> derivational perhaps aspectual), root <**ót'**> stretch, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**S'ót'o**>, df //s=ʔát'=a//, PLN ['place just south of Doctor's Point on Harrison Lake northwest side'], (<**s**=> nominalizer or stative), (<**=o**> meaning uncertain unless just), root <**ót'**> stretch, comment: said to mean *long breast* by Hill-Tout 1904:361 but appears to mean instead *something just stretched*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (Nov. 1978).

<**ó:t'**>, HUNT ['slingshot (of the stretched kind)'], see *ót'*.

<**ót'et**>, MC /'stretch s-th out, stretch it'/, see *ót'*.

<**ót'etem qweló:ythetel**>, MUS ['accordion'], see *qwà:l*.

<**ót'ethet**>, ABFC ['stretch oneself'], see *ót'*.

<**=óth**>, da //á=è//, SH ['edge'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**iyóth**>, //ʔey=á=è//, /'sharp(-edged)'/ (<**iy**> is an unstressed allomorph of <**éy**> good), <**qelóth**>, //qəl=á=è//, /'dull(-edged)'/, <**qelótheqsel**>, //qəl=á=è=əqsəl//, /'blunt (of a point or pole)'/, <**semlóthel**>, //s=hə=mil=á=è=əl//, /'riverbank'/ (root <**mil**> drop into water, submerge into water as also in <**sem(=)ál=iyel**> a set net, a stationary net and <**míl=iyel**> to set a net), perhaps <**smeq'óth**>, //s=məq'=á=è//, /'extra food which guests can take home'/.

<**=ó:thel ~ =(e)thel**>, da //á=è=əl ~ =(ə)è=əl//, ANA /'on the mouth, in the mouth'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <**=ethel**>, //ə=è=əl//, also <**=thel**>, //è=əl//; found in <**xwthó:thel**>, //x^w=è=á=è=əl//, /'big mouth'/, <**thó:thel**>, //èá=è=əl//, /'mouth'/, <**qw'iqw'emó:thel**>, //q^w'iq^wəm=á=è=əl//, /'fishing with hook and line, trout-fishing'/, <**sqép'ò:thel**>, //s=qép'=à=è=əl//, /'flying squirrel'/, literally /'nominal cover on the mouth'/, (semological comment: so-called because of stories the animal will land against one's mouth when one is walking at night in the woods and smother one), <**sqwiqweyó:thel**>, //sq^w'iq^wey=á=è=əl//, /'jack-rabbit, big older rabbit'/, comment: also see *harelip*.

<**ótheqw**>, free root //ʔá=è=əq^w//, FOOD /'to roast potatoes in hot sand or ashes, bake in ashes, bake in stove'/, ACL ['bake in stove'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**ótheqwt**>, pcs //ʔá=è=əq^w=T//, FOOD /'bake s-th in ashes, bake s-th in a stove'/, (<**=t**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**s'ótheqw**>, dnom //s=ʔá=è=əq^w//, FOOD /'roast potatoes, baked potatoes'/, ASM ['made by covering in hot ashes'], (<**s**=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, *baked potato* (lit. something + baked), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00), attested by EB, example: <**lulh qw'élém ta' s'ótheqw**>, //lə=uʔ q^w'élém t-εʔ s=ʔá=è=əq^w//, /'Your roast potatoes are cooked.'/, attested by MH.

<**s'ótheqw**>, stvi //s=ʔá=è=əq^w//, FOOD /'baked (in ashes), baked (in a stove)'/, (<**s**=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <**s'ótheqw seplí:l**>, //s=ʔá=è=əq^w səplí:l//, /'baked bread'/, ASM ['in contrast to fried bread example'], <**s'ótheqw xáwéq**>, //s=ʔá=è=əq^w x'éwəq//, /'baked carrots'/, <**s'ótheqw sqá:wth**>, //s=ʔá=è=əq^w s=qé·wè//, /'baked potatoes'/.

<**ó:th ~ óth**>, probably bound root //ʔá=è//, meaning uncertain unless *edge, surface*

<**s'ó:thes ~ s'óthes**>, dnom //s=ʔá=è=əs ~ s=ʔá=è=əs//, ANA ['face'], (<**s**=> nominalizer), possibly root <**ó:th**> *edge, surface* possibly root from <**=ó:th**> *edge*?, lx <**=es**> *on the face*, phonology: the long vowel probably only in careful/slow pronunciation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ

(5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72), many others, other sources: ES and JH /sʔá·èəs/ *face*, H-T <tsEátsus> (macron over á) *face*, Boas 1890 <s'átses> (macron over a, double underline under e) *face*, comment: Hill-Tout collected a lot of valuable information but his ear for phonetic detail was poor compared to that of Boas as the above and many other examples show, example: <lí te s'óthes>, //lí tɛ s=ʔáèəs-s//, /'on his face'/, phonology: consonant merger, attested by AC, <kwímelta' s'óthes.>, //k'wím=əl t-ɛʔ s=ʔáè=əs//, /'Your face is red.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), <lulh qwáyel te s'óthes yewá:lmels kwses melqí:wsem.>, //lɛ=uʔ q'wéy=əl tɛ s=ʔáè=əs-s yəwé:l=məls k'w-s-əs mɛlq=i-ws=əm//, /'Her face is turning green before she faints.'/, attested by AC.

<shxw'óthests ~ shxwe'óthests>, ds //s(=)xʷ=ʔáèəs=cəs//, ANA [*palm (of the hand)*], literally /'face on the hand, face of the hand'/, (<sxw=> *nominalizer*), lx <=tses> *on the hand*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<shxw'óthesxel ~ shxwe'óthesxel>, ds //s(=)xʷ=ʔáèəs=xʷəl//, ANA [*sole (of the foot)*], (*instep* [AC, DM])/, literally /'face on the foot, face of the foot'/, (<sxw=> *nominalizer*), lx <=xel> *on the foot*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, also /'instep'/, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), other sources: ES /šxʷʔáèəsxʷəl/ *sole of foot*, H-T <cuátsecEl> (macrons over u and a) *sole*.

<ótheqwt>, FOOD /'bake s-th in ashes, bake s-th in a stove'/, see ótheqw.

<ótsesem>, LANG /'to signal with the hand to come, (call with the hand)'/, see ó:t.

<ówelti:l>, PLAY /'racing, (a race (on foot/canoe/horse) (Elders Group))'/, see ewelti:l.

<òwelh ~ -òwèlh>, (/ʔà=wəʔ ~ -à=wəʔ//), MOOD /'(polite imperative?, (polite) certainly, (polite) of course)'/, LANG, (semological comment: though never directly or unambiguously translated, a polite feeling is always added and the above translations fit all the uses seen so far), possibly root <ò ~ -ò> *just, merely, simply??*, possibly <=welh> *already??*, phonology: upstepping or updrifting, syntactic analysis: is or derivational suffix, dialects: *Chill.; Tait and Cheh. have àwelh ~ -àwèlh q.v.*, attested by AC, Elders Group, AD, Deming, others, example: <lí òwelh.>, //lí ʔà=wəʔ//, /'Is that right?'/, literally /'is it certainly?, is it the case certainly?'/, attested by AD (4/26/78), <hóy òwelh. ~ hóyòwèlh.>, //háy ʔà=wəʔ ~ háy-à=wəʔ//, /'Goodbye (leaver to stayer)'/, literally /'it's finished certainly/of course (??), you (polite) finish (??), let's (polite) finish (??)'/, attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, others, <lám òwelh. ~ lámòwèlh.>, //lé=m ʔà=wəʔ ~ lé=m-à=wəʔ//, /'Goodbye (stayer to leaver)'/, literally /'you (polite) go, you're (polite) going certainly/of course (??)'/, attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, others, <ó: òwelh.>, //ʔó· ʔà=wəʔ//, /'(I'm listening.)'/, semantic environment [*'said while listening to bedtime stories'*], literally /'oh certainly, oh of course'/, attested by AC, <á'á'òwèlh.>, //ʔéʔε ʔà=wəʔ//, /'You're welcome., Yes, (certainly)'/, semantic environment [*'said in reply to Yálh lixw kw'á'as hò:y. Thank you. and in reply to Qw'óqw'elex. Excuse me.'*], (semological comment: here the translation (certainly) is strongly implied if not directly provided in translation), attested by AD.

<ó:wqw'elmexw> or <ó:wkw'elmexw>, df //ʔá:wq'w=əl=məxʷ or ʔε[=Aá=]wk'w=əl=məxʷ//, SOCT /'a group of people, a tribe of people, several tribes'/, possibly root <á:wkw'> *belongings*, possibly <=el=> *plural*, lx <=mexw> *person*, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/10/64 new p.109, 12/5/64 new transcript old pp.334-335).

<=ó:(w)eqw>, da //ε[=Aá=](·)w=əqʷ//, CLO [*'hat'*], possibly <=á:w> *body*, possibly <=eqw> *on top of the head, on the hair* syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <kawpôyóweq(w)>, //kεwpoy=áwəqʷ//, /'cowboy hat'/, contrast <yóseqw> *hat*, Salish cognate: Musqueam /=áw'əqʷ/ *hat* Suttles ca1984:14.5.86.

<ówthet>, ABFC /'to hurry, hurry up, move fast'/, see áwth.

<óx>, (//áx^y//), PRON /'me, first person singular object'/, phonology: attracts stress, syntactic analysis: is; found in <imexsthóxes.>, //ʔim=əx^y=sT-áx^y-əs//, /'He made me walk.'/, <tí'í:lsóxes.>, //é'í=ləs-áx^y-əs//, /'He/She loves me.'/.

<óxw>, SOC ['give it to me'], see áxw.

<óxwest>, SOC /'give it to s-o, give to s-o'/, see áxw.

<ó:xwest>, SOC ['giving it to s-o'], see áxw.

<óx>, free root //ʔáx//, EFAM ['it's no good'], semantic environment ['said of something disliked'], syntactic analysis: interjection, usage: slang, attested by AHTTC (2/15/80).

<óxwe>, possible root or stem //ʔáx^w(=)ə//, meaning unknown

<s'óxwe>, df //s=ʔáx^w(=)ə//, EZ /'clam, butter clam, fresh-water clam, fresh-water mussel'/, ['Saxidomus giganteus'], ASM ['the salt-water variety is said by some elders to be larger clams and butter clams are medium-sized and larger than the small-sized little neck clam *Protothaca staminea*; the fresh-water clams were found at Cultus Lake according to AC'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=e ~ =a> living thing, probably borrowed from example Squamish or Ltshootseed since it has the same vowel as they do rather than the regular correspondence with Halkomelem <á> /é/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, LJ (Tait), others, other sources: JH /sʔá·x^we/ clam, Wayne Suttles (p.c. 10/9/79) /sʔáx^wə/ fresh-water mussel, Salish cognate: Squamish /sʔáx^wa/ butter clam (*Saxidomus gigantea*) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976, Samish dial. of N. Straits /sʔáx^waʔ/ (VU) butter clam G86:68, Lushootsed /s-ʔáx^wuʔ/ butter clam, clam (generic) and /ʔáx^wuʔ/ clamming H76:649-650.

<=óyaq>, da //áyeq or =ε[=Aá=]y=εq//, EB ['root? or trunk?'], possibly <=éy> bark, possibly <ó-**ablaut**> derivational, possibly <=aq> penis?, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <st'it'xóyaq>, //s=C,í=t'əx=áyeq//, /'fork in a tree or root of a tree'/ (compare <s=t'éx> fork (in anything)).

<óyém>, df //ʔáy=əm or ʔε[=Aá=]y=əm//, TIME /'(be) slow, (be) late, go slow'/, possibly root <á:y> keep on, continue, possibly <ó-**ablaut on root á**> resultative??. <=em> middle voice, phonology: possible ablaut, updrifting or allomorph oyém before suffixes, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by EB, Elders Group (6/16/76), also <ó:yem>, //ʔá-y=əm or ʔε[=Aá=]y=əm//, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔúyem/ slow W73:238, K67:396, Sechelt /ʔúyem/ slow T77:20, example: <tu oyémchexw.>, //tu ʔáy=əm-c-əx^w//, /'You go slow.'/, literally /'a little more you go/are slow'/, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), <(tu) ó:yem kws mes qw'él te élíe.>, //(tu) ʔá-y=əm k^w-s mə-s q^wél tə ʔəlílə//, /'The salmonberries are ripe late.'/, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).

<i'oyóm> or <i'eyóm>, mos //ʔi=ʔáy=ə[=M2=]m//, TVMO ['to walk slow'], (<i= ~ ye=> travel by, while moving), (<metathesis> derivational), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).

<iy'eyòm>, dmV //C,í=ʔáy=ə[=M2=]m//, TIME /'(be) slower'/, TVMO, (<R4=> diminutive or comparative), (<metathesis> derivational), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

<oyémstexw>, caus //ʔáy=əm=sT-əx^w//, TIME /'delay s-o, slow s-o down'/, TVMO, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), phonology: possible allomorph oyém, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group (3/29/78), also <éyómstexw ~ oyémstexw>, //ʔáy=ə[=M2=]m=sT-əx^w ~ ʔáy=əm=sT-əx^w//, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76); found in

- <**oyémstexwlha.**>, //ʔáy=ém=sT-əx^w-tɛ//, /'Slow him down./, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).
- <**oyómt**>, pcs //ʔáy=ə[=M2=]m=T//, TIME ['delay s-o'], TVMO, (<**metathesis**> derivational), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).
- <**iy'eyómthet**>, pcrs //C₁əC₂=ʔáy=ə[=M2=]m=T-ət//, TIME ['delay oneself'], TVMO, (<**R3**=> derivational), (<**metathesis**> derivational), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).
- <**oyémqel**>, ds //ʔáy=ém=qəl//, LANG ['(have a) slow voice'], ABFC, lx <=qel> voice, in the throat, speech, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <**oyémqel**>, LANG ['(have a) slow voice'], see óyém.
- <**oyémstexw**>, TIME /'delay s-o, slow s-o down'/, see óyém.
- <=oyes>, da //ε[=Aa=]y=əs//, EB ['flower'], literally /'face of the plant'/, lx <=á:y ~ =áy ~ =ay ~ =ey> plant, bark; wool, covering, lx <=es> on the face (but here, as elsewhere in combination with other lexical suffixes, has alloeme face, phonology: <**o-ablaut**> on <a> in root or affix automatically conditioned by following <=es> suffix, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, attested by SP, Elders Group (5/28/75); found in <**péth'oyes**>, //pɛ[=Aé=]è'ε[=Aa=]y=əs//, /'rice root'/, EB, ['*Fritillaria camschatcensis*'], dialects: Tait, attested by SP, Elders Group (5/28/75), <**qweliyes**>, //q^wíl=ə[=M2=]y=əs//, /'flower of the red flowering currant'/, EB, ['*Ribes sanguineum*'], literally /'body hair flower (due to the hairs all over the stem and branches)'/, probably root <**qwíl**> body hair, <**pepq'eyó:s**>, //C₁əp'=[D=]əq' =əy=á.s//, /'snowberry, waxberry'/, EB, ['*Symphoricarpos albus*'], literally /'many little white flowers, or many little white plant faces'/, (semological comment: the plant has both white flowers and white berries (that often remain on the bush all winter), thus the name could refer to the flowers or (as more literal faces) to the berries), (<**R5**=> diminutive plural), (<**D** or **deglottalization**> derivational), phonology: deglottalization, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others.
- <**oyewílem**>, df //ʔəy=íwə[=M2=]l=əm or ʔɛ[=Aa=]y=əw(ə)l=íl=əm or ʔəy=əw(ə)l=íl=əm or ʔáyəw=íl=əm//, EFAM ['having fun at a non-spiritual dance'], SOC, probably root <**éy**> good, probably <=íwel ~ =ewel> in the mind, in the feelings, probably <=íl> go, come, get, become, inceptive, possibly <**metathesis**> derivational or <**o-ablaut**> derivational, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: possible metathesis or possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (4/28/78).
- <**Óyewòt**>, df //ʔáyəw=ət or ʔáy=əwət//, PLN /'smallest peak just below Mount Cheam (on left of Mt. Cheam looking south), Lhílheqey's (Mt. Cheam's) baby (located about where her breast would be on the left hand side facing her)'/, ASM ['Lhílheqey is holding this baby in her hand according to AC in an interview by Oliver Wells (2/8/62) (Wells 1970:12)'], N ['Indian name of Mary Amy (Lorenzetto) (Commodore) Cooper'], lx <=òt> or <=ewòt> female name ending, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, IHTTC, other sources: Wells 1965:11,17, source: place names reference file #173.
- <**S'óyewòt**>, df //s=ʔáy=əwət or s=ʔáyəw=ət//, PLN /'another small peak just to the right of the Mount Cheam summit peak as one faces south, she is another daughter of Lhílheqey (Mt. Cheam)'/, ASM ['Wells 1965:17 gives <say-oo-WAT> (our <S'óyewòt>) as a second daughter just on the right side of Mt. Cheam, the IHTTC recognized <Óyewòt>, probably this name <S'óyewòt> (less sure), and gave <Xemóth'oya> as three small peaks around Mt. Cheam, her daughters'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, other sources: Wells 1965:17,
- <**oyémstexw**>, TIME /'delay s-o, slow s-o down'/, see óyém.

<=(')ó:y_lha> (normally written <=ó:y_lha>), da //=(?)á·y†ε//, EB ['(wooden?)'], perhaps originally a compound with root <y_o:lh> *cut tree, log* plus metathesis yielding <=o:y_lh> plus <=e ~ =a> *living entity*, could less plausibly be seen as <=á:y> *bark, plant, wool, covering*, possibly <=lh> *past tense*, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, possibly compare <=á(:)ylh ~ =á(:)lh ~ =elh (~ =iy_lh ~ =ó:llh?)> *bed, (child, young)*; found in <mímele'ó:y_lha>, //C₁í=mə̀lə̀=ʔ=á·y†ε//, /'doll/ (compare <mímele> *baby, tiny child* with <R4=> *diminutive* + <méle> *child*), <=ó:y_lh=a> should be compared to <s=yó:lh> *firewood, wood* and <s=yó:y_lh> *little firewood, little stick of wood* and <=a> *living thing*, contrast <=iy_lh> *child or young*. In my data the word for *doll* is the only example.

<óyó:l_wethet>, SOC /'be totally independent, doing the best one can'/, see éy ~ éy:.

<oyómt>, TIME ['delay s-o'], see óyém.

<ó:y_tel>, SOC ['fighting'], see iyó:tel.

<=ó:y_thel ~ =eyé_thel ~ =ey_t(í)l>, da // =á·y(=)èəl ~ =əy(=)éèəl ~ =əy(=)èəl(=íl)//, ANA ['on the lip or jaw'], LANG ['in speech'], MUS ['music'], possibly <=á:y ~ =ey> *bark, covering*, possibly <ó-**ablaut of a**> *derivational*, possibly <=thel> *on the mouth*, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <ts'emxó:y_thel>, //c'əm=x' =á·yèəl//, /'jaw/, literally /'bite (upright?) on the jaw/lip/, <schelhó:y_thel>, //s=cə̀† =á·yèəl//, /'upper lip/, <stl'epó:y_thel>, //s=ë'ə̀p =á·yèəl//, /'lower lip/, <lhts'ó:y_thel>, //t'c' =á·yèəl//, /'cut on the lip or jaw/, <qwileyé_thel>, //q'íl =əy'éèəl//, /'beard, mustache/, <kw'esó:y_thel>, //k'w'ε[=Aə̀]=s =á·yèəl//, /'burned on the lip(s)/, <melmeló:y_thel>, //mə̀lmə̀l =á·yèəl//, /'blunder in speaking/, <melqey_thílem>, //mə̀lq =əl =əy'èíl =əm//, /'forget in speaking, forget one's words/, <mélets'méthó:y_thel>, //mə̀l'ə̀c' =mə̀è =á·yèəl//, /'mixed up in speaking/, <sqe'íy_qeló:y_thel>, //sqə̀'íy =əqəl =á·yèəl//, /'not fluent in speaking/, literally /'not know language in the lips/, <hó:y_thel>, //há·yèəl//, /'finish eating/, phonology: blend of há·y and =á·yèəl, consonant-loss, <qwel_hoy_thí:lem or qweloy_thí:em>, //q'əl =ay'èíl =əm or q'əl =ay'èí:l =əm//, /'making music/, <qwelóy_thetel>, //q'è:l =á·yèəl =təl//, /'musical instrument/, phonology: l → zero before =tel, <qiqewó_theló:y_thel or qeyqewó_theló:y_thel>, //qə̀yqə̀wáè =á·yèəl//, /'harelip, cleft palate/.

<Ó:ywoses>, df //ʔá·ywasə̀s or ʔé·[=Aá·]=y=was=ə̀s//, PLN /'village or settlement on the west side of the Fraser River at Emory Creek by Frank Malloway's fish camp, Albert Flat (Yale Indian Reserve #5)/, ASM ['just north of the mouth of Emory Creek'], Elder's comment: "from <s'ó:yelwelh> /s=ʔá·y=əlwə̀†/ on both sides", comment: can't be from <s'ó:yelwelh> directly since <Ó:ywoses> has no trace of <=elwelh> *on the side* or of <s=> *stative*, but would have to be from the same root, <ó:y>, which could be <á:y> *keep on, continue* with <ó(:)-**ablaut**> *resultative* (or automatic when followed by lx <=os ~ =es> *on the face*; <s'ó:yelwelh> would literally be *be continued/kept on on the side(s)* and the root of <Ó:ywoses> would mean *kept on, continued*, possibly <=es> *on the face, circular object, cyclic period, dollar* or <=wos> meaning uncertain (affix not attested elsewhere), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/6/77), MP (1973-74) recorded in writing by SP and AD at interviews with MP (IHTTC 7/8/77), source: place names reference file #10, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25.

<ó>, free root //ʔáʔ//, ABFC /'have a bowel movement, defecate, to shit/, perhaps compare with possible root in <ó:=l=thet> *groan*, and <ó:=t> *call s-o?*, phonology: rare final glottal stop, form may be imitative of a grunt, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, usage: the coarse translation *to shit* is given because that probably captures the same shock value of the term in Halq'eméylem, vulgar, taboo word as in English, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔáʔ-q/ *defecate* W73:77, K69:94.

<s'ó>, dnom //s=ʔáʔ//, ABFC /'dung, feces, shit/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal,

attested by Elders Group (5/14/80), usage: vulgar word with some shock value, taboo word like English *shit*, can be said for ex. when one loses a game and gets mad, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-ʔáʔ-q/ *dung* W73:87, K69:94.

<ó'ayiwsem>, mdls //ʔáʔ=ɛy(=)iws=əm//, ABDF ['mess in one's pants (shit in one's pants)'], lx <=ay=iws> pants, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).

<s'óq>, dnom //s=ʔá=q//, ANA /'dung, excrement, feces/, (<s=> nominalizer), probably root <ó'> defecate, possibly <=q> after, behind, phonology: probable consonant-loss of root final glottal stop before consonant, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Matsqui*, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-ʔáʔq/ *dung* and /ʔáʔq/ *defecate* W73:77,87, K69:94, probably with lexical suffix /=q/ bottom, behind, trunk, compare root <ó'> to have a bowel movement, to defecate, to shit, contrast <sq'éth'> *dung, shit*.

<ó'ayiwsem>, ABDF ['mess in one's pants (shit in one's pants)'], see ó'.

<o(')el>?, possible stem //ʔá(?)əl//?, meaning uncertain.

<s'o(')eləxw>?, df //s=ʔá(?)əl=l-əx^w//?, WV ['twined weave'], possibly <s=> stative or nominalizer, probable <=l> manage to/non-control transitivizer, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal?, source: Wells 1969:16 <s'AH-uhl-LOHq> is the only source.

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<ô ~ ô>, free root //ŕó ~ ʔo//, LANG /'oh, (yes, really [shows agreement with a public speaker]), (perhaps *contrastive*)//, EFAM, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by Elders Group, many others at spirit dances, example: <ô **siyám.**>, //ŕó s=iy=ém//, /'Yes, respected leader., (Really, respected leader.)//, usage: murmured during a public speech as audience reaction to show agreement with a public speaker, attested by Elders Group, RM, Deming, many others at spirit dances, <ô **kwo yálh.**>, //ŕo k^wa yé†//, /'Oh yes (now I remember)./, literally /'oh yes anyway/consequential/then only now//, comment: Suttles' translation for Musqueam /k^wə/ *consequential (then)* (Suttles ca1984:15.1.17) seems like an improved translation for Upriver Halq'eméylem kwo ~ kwe also, beside translations given by Elders here, such as *anyway*; similarly Suttles' translation for Musqueam /yé†/ *only now, only thdn* (Suttles ca1984:4.3.1 and 18.4.14) also seems an improved translation for Upriver yálh which is cognate and is translated by EB as *now* in the example above, attested by EB, <ô **áy el te sqwóqwels.**>, //ŕo ʔéy ʔəl tə s=q^wɛ[=AáC₁ə=]l-s//, /'He's talking without making any sense., He keeps on talking (in spite of the fact no one is listening)./, literally /'contrastive (or) oh keeps on just the his talking//, comment: this example may belong under ô ~ u ~ ew ~ u- ~ -ow ~ -ew ~ we- *contrastive*, attested by Elders Group (3/13/80), <le **th'exwstélemet ô Siyám.**>, //lə è'əx^w=sT-óləmət ʔo s=iy=ém//, /'Pity us, oh Lord.//, usage: part of prayer/words said before picking plants for medicine, attested by TM/DF/NP (Elders Group 3/22/78).

<Ôhámél ~ Shxw'ôwhámél ~ Shxw'ôhámél>, df //s(=)x^w=ʔə[=Ao=]ha=émél//, PLN ['village now called Ohamil Reserve or Laidlaw'], (<s(=)xw=> *nominalizer*), probably root <ehó> *wrapped up*, lx <=ámél ~ =ómél> *part, portion (of body), member*, possibly <ô-*ablaut*> *derivational*, phonology: ô-*ablaut* (rare), vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, last two pronunciations attested by IHTTC (8/5/77, 8/11/77), LJ (Tait)(in Elders Group 7/13/77), also <Uhámél ~ Ôhámél>, //ʔə[=Au=]ha=émél ~ ʔə[=Ao=]ha=émél//, phonology: clipped form, Elder's comment: "shortcut pronunciation", attested by IHTTC (8/11/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25, source: place names reference file #57.

<ôwkw'>, df //ŕówk^w or ʔó:k^w or ʔéwk^w or ʔi[=Aó:=]k^w//, MC /'ran out (of food, money, etc.), have no more, be finished (of food), (be empty (of container of supplies) [EB: Cheh., Tait])//, FOOD, ECON, probably <ô:-*ablaut*> *resultative*, probably root <íkw'> *be lost*, phonology: probable <ô:-*ablaut*> (rare), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by Elders Group (3/72), AC, Deming, possibly compare <á:kwk'> *belongings*; also attested <ú:kw'> //ŕú:k^w ~ ʔúwk^w or ʔi[=Aú:=]k^w//, phonology: probable <ú:-*ablaut*> *resultative*, dialects: *Cheh., Tait*, attested by EB (12/16/75), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of N. Straits /ʔəw'k^w/ *give out, be all gone (as food)* B74a:64, Sechelt /ʔuk^w-ami†/ *to give out (all gone), ("run out of food")* T77:28, Mainland Comox /ʔéwk^w-émi†/ *to give out, be all gone (as food)* B75prelim:76, example: <latsel t'ó:kw' tl'okwses ô:kw' kwthel tále.>, //lɛ-c-əl t'á:k^w ɛ'a=k^w-s-əs ʔó:k^w k^w(=)èə-l télə//, /'I'm going home because my (near but not visible) money ran out.//, attested by AC, <ulh tu ú:kw' te s'álhtel.>, //ŕu† tu ʔú:k^w tə s=ʔé†=təl//, /'The food is nearly finished.//, literally /'already little more ran out the food//, attested by EB, <xwálqey ú:kw'>, //x^wélq=əy ʔú:k^w//, /'nearly empty//, attested by EB, <ú:kw' tel tá:la>, //ŕú:k^w tə-l tɛ-lɛ//, /'My money ran out., I ran out of money.//, attested by EB, <skw'áy kws ú:kw's.>, //s=k^wéy k^w-s ʔú:k^w-s//, /'It can't run out.//, attested by EB.

<ú:kw'elets>, ds //ʔi[=Aú:=]k^w=əlɛc//, FOOD /'run out of food, be out of food//, lx <=elets> *on the bottom*, phonology: ú:-*ablaut*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, syntactic comment: , Elder's comment: "don't use s'álhtel *food* with it (unlike ú:kw')", attested by EB, example: <lámtsel kw'e

tówel chulh le ú:kw'elets.>, //l̥é=m-c-əl k'wə táwəl c-(əl)-u† lə ʔú.k'w=əl̥əc//, /'I'm going to town because I'm out of food./, literally /'I'm going to the (remote) town I already ambiguous past be out of food./, attested by EB.

<**ú:kw't**>, pcs //ʔi[=Aú:]=k'w=T//, FOOD [/'finish it (of food)'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ú:-ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <**ôwelh ú:kw'tes te s'álhtels.**>, //ʔówə=† ʔú.k'w=T-əs tə s=ʔé†=təl-s//, /'He never finished his food./, attested by EB, <**ú:kw'tlha ta'a s'álhtel.**>, //ʔú.k'w=T-†ε t-εʔε s=ʔé†=təl//, /'Finish your food./, syntactic comment: command imperative 2s, attested by EB.

<**ôkw'xatel**>, df //ʔók'w=x'ə[=Aε=]l=təl//, HHG /'mat, (foot mat)'/, lx <=xel> on the foot, lx <=tel> device to, possibly <a-ablaut> derivational or perhaps phonological remainder from stress shifting, root meaning unknown, phonology: possible ablaut, regular rule of consonant-loss (of l on xel before =t...), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<**ô:leqw'**> or <**ô:l**> or <**o:l**> or <**éw**>, stem or root //ʔó:ləq'w or ʔó:l or ʔa:l//, possible meanings of first two: (be) suffering pain, of the third groan, of the last <**éw**>, free root //ʔéw//, DESC [/'too heavy to lift'].

<**s'ô:leqw'**>, df //s=ʔó:ləq'w or s=ʔa=Aó:l=əq'w or s=ʔa[=Aó:l]=əl=əq'w//, ABDF [/'(be) suffering pain'], (<s=> stative), possibly root <**ó:l**> as in <**ó:l=thet**> groan, possibly <**ó:-ablaut**> resultative or continuative, possibly <=el> go, get, come, become, possibly <=eqw'> meaning uncertain but perhaps around in circles (Galloway 1977:294) or vigorously, possibly compare Musqueam /=q'w/ vigorously? in Suttles ca1984:14.6.41), phonology: possible ó:-ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76).

<**ôqwelets**>, //ʔóq'w=əl̥əc//, ANA /'back of the body, the whole back'/ attested by MV (Deming 4/10/80), AC, Salish cognate: Nooksack /ʔóq'wəl̥ə̀/ back PA61, Lushootseed /s-ʔəq'wəl̥i̯ə̀/ back (of body) H76:661, Songish (N. Straits) /ʔəq'wəl̥éc/ to be behind M68:140, example: <**li ta ôqwelets.**>, //li t-ε ʔóq'w=əl̥əc//, /'He's at your back./, attested by AC, see main dialect form <**ôqwelets**>

<**ôqw'îles ~ ôqw'éyles**>, PLN /'mouth of Hunter Creek, (Restmore Caves (Wells))'/, see wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

<**ôts**>, free root //ʔóc//, EB /'oats, both domestic oats and wild oats'/, ['both Avena sativa and Avena fatua'], ACL [/'both introduced'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, borrowed from English <oats> or perhaps late Chinook Jargon <oats> oats Johnson 1978:378 (in Gibbs 1880), example: <**le pí:ltes te ôts.**>, //l̥ə pí:l=T-əs tə ʔóc//, /'He planted the oats./, literally /'third person ambiguous past he plant s-th the oats./, attested by AC.

<**ôwe ~ éwe**>, free root //ʔówə ~ ʔéwə//, CJ /'no, not be, be not'/, ASM, LANG [/'say no'], and its many derivations, see <**éwe ~ ôwe**> under the letter <e>

<=**ô:welh ~ ôwelh ~ ôwelh ~ ewelh ~ á:welh ~ welh ~ ewí:l**>, da //=**ó:wə† ~ owə† or əwə† ~ é:wə† ~ wə† ~ əwí:l**//, CAN /'canoe, boat'/, semantic environment [/'with five so far, kw'í:l how many?, and non-numerals'], SH /'vessel, (container)'/, HHG [/'dish'], phonology: allomorph =ewí:l before =t purposeful control transitivizer as in Musqueam (Suttles p.c. 10/9/79), syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=**á:welh**>, //=**é:wə†**//, also <=**welh**>, //=**wə†**//, also <=**ewí:l**>, //=**əwí:l**//; found in <**lhq'atsesôwelh**>, //†q'εcəs=ówə†//, /'five canoes (belonging to one person)'/, contrast <**lhq'atses sléxwelh**> five canoes (belonging to various people), <**q'exwô:welh**>, //q'əx'w=ó:wə†//, /'war canoe, largest canoe'/, <**táyôwelh**>, //táy=owə†//, /'racing canoe'/, <**pôtôwelh**>, //pot=ówə†//, /'row-boat'/, <**xixepôwelh**>, //x'ix'əp=ówə†//, /'planing a canoe'/, <**qep'ósôwelh**>, //qəp'=ás=owə†//, /'canoe turned upside down (on land)'/, <**t'ékwôwelh ~ t'éqwôwelh**>, //t'ək'w=owə† (k'w ~ q'w)//, /'corking a canoe, caulking a canoe'/, <**lhéqôwelh**>, //†éq=owə†//, /'patching a canoe'/, <**txwôwelh**>, //tx'w=ówə†//, /'tow a canoe (through rough water)'/,

<**xwekw'ôwélh**>, //x^wək^w=ówél//, /'drag a canoe', <**ilemôwelh**>, //ʔiləm=ówəʔ//, /'carry a canoe on shoulders, portage a canoe', <**élwélh**>, //ʔəl=wəʔ//, /'middle of a canoe (on inside), middle paddler(s)'/, <**lhexelwélhtel**>, //ʔəx=əl=wəʔ=təl//, /'cross-piece in canoe, thwart'/, <**ts'eqw'ô:welh ~ ch'eqw'ô:welh**>, //c'əq^w=ó·wəʔ//, /'weave a cedar root basket'/, root <**ts'eqw'**> poke, pierce, <**slhéq'ôwelh**>, //sʔəq^w=owəʔ//, /'lower back'/, literally /'(wide part? + canoe)'/, <**qwelhyôwelh ~ qwelhyúwelh**>, //q^wəʔy=ówəʔ (ó ~ ú)//, /'carved wooden spoon'/, root <**qwelhá:y**> driftwood, <**xáwelh**>, //x^yéwəʔ//, /'vulva, vagina', (perhaps) <**t'emewí:lt**>, //t'əm=əwí:l=T//, /'chop the inside of it out'/, (semological comment: probably refers to a canoe), (perhaps) <**xepewí:lt**>, //x^yəp=əwí:l=T//, /'plane it out inside'/, (semological comment: probably refers to a canoe).

<=**ôwes ~ ô:wes ~ á:wes ~ ewes**>, da //ówəs ~ ó·wəs ~ é·wəs ~ əwəs//, CAN /'canoe paddle, paddler(s)'/, semantic environment ['with numbers 1-11, kw'í:l, and non-numerals'], syntactic comment: optional?, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=**á:wes**>, //é·wəs//; found in <**lhq'átsesô:wes**>, //ʔq'écəs=ó·wəs//, /'five canoe paddles, five paddlers'/, <**xets'ô:wes**>, //x^yəc^w=ó·wəs//, /'store canoe paddles away'/; found in <**xets'=ét**> store s-th away), <**Xets'ô:westel**>, //x^yəc^w=ó·wəs=təl//, /'January moon, time to store canoe paddles away'/, <**pôtôwes**>, //pot=ówəs//, /'oar'/; found in <**pôt**> boat), <**xwalxôwes**>, //x^wəl=əx^y=ówəs//, /'lift a paddle (while paddling)'/; found in <**xwál=x**> lift s-th), <**ts'elts'elôwsem ~ ts'élts'eltses**>, //c'əl=C₁əC₂=óws=əm ~ c'əl=C₁əC₂=cəs//, /'repeatedly switching sides in paddling'/, (compare <**ts'el**> switch + <=**R2**> characteristic (or plural?) + <=**em**> (middle voice), one's own and for the second alternant: characteristic (or plural?) + switch + in the hand), <**yemáwéstel**>, //yəm=éwəs=təl//, /'wide cedar root strips for baskets'/ (compare <**yem**> wide strip).

<**ôwestexw ~ éwestexw**>, LANG /'deny it; say no; tell s-o to say no'/, see éwe ~ ôwe.

<**ôwéta xwlí:s**>, EFAM /'it doesn't matter, it's useless'/, see shxwlí.

<**ôwethelh**>, CJ /'never did, he/she/they never did'/, see éwe ~ ôwe.

<=**ôwéx**>, da //ówəx or éw(=)əx//, ANA ['on the rib(s)'], BSK ['slat(s)'], possibly <=**ôw**> on the body??. possibly <=**ex**> distributive, all over??. syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**lôwéx** or **léwéx**>, //l=ówəx or l=éwəx// or possibly //léw=əx//, /'ribs, (rib)'/, <**th'ôwéx**>, //è^w=ówəx//, /'cedar slat basket'/, phonology: updrifting, <**Th'ôwxíya**>, //è^w=ówəx=iyə//, /'name of Cannibal Ogress who caught children in a cedar slat basket'/.

<**ô'éy ~ ô éy ~ ôw'éy**>, ABFC ['fine (in health)'], see éy ~ éy:.

P

- <**pákw'et**>, pcs //pék'w=əT//, FIRE /'heat it up, warm it up, smoke s-th over a fire/, semantic environment ['fish, buckskin, meat, hides, etc.'], FOOD, HUNT, FSH, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /p'ák'w-ad/ *warm it* H76:350, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76), others, compare with <**pó(:)kw'**> *smoked fish* and less likely with <**pékw'**> *puff out (smoke, dust, powder)?*, contrast <**p'ákw'et**> *repair s-th, fix it up*.
- <**pálchmel**>, free root //pélcməl//, [páleməl], SOCT /'Frenchman, French person/, phonology: by regular shifts for loan words /f/ → /p/, /r/ not C_V drops, /ε/ → /ε/, /n/ → /l/, /è/ → /c/[è], /m/ → /m/, /ə/ → /ə/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, borrowed from English <Frenchman>.
- <**pálest**>, df //pél(=)əc=T or pél=ə[= '=]c=T//, WATR ['skim it off], FOOD, root meaning unknown but probably (as in Squamish) *to skin*, probably <=ets> *on the surface/top/back*, possibly <= '=> *derivational*, phonology: possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, Salish cognate: Squamish /pál-t/ *to skim (tr.)* W73:237, K67:249, Saanich /p'é-lt/ *to skim [s-th] off* B74a:76.
- <**Pálexel ~ Paléxel**>, ds //pélé=x'əl//, [pálex'ɪl], PLN ['canyon area on Chehalis Creek just above (upriver or north from) the main highway bridge (esp. the first cliff on the east side) [means one-legged]'], literally /'one-legged (refers to character in a legend about the place)/, NUM, ANAH, probably root <**pálex**> *one* (survives only in this place name), lx <=xel> *on the foot, on the leg*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/24/77), Chehalis trip with EL and EB and NP (9/27/77), source: place names reference file #234, other sources: Boas 1895 (Bertz)(1980 version:33) for the story and character's name, Salish cognate: Sechelt /pála/ *one* T77:7, Thompson (Lytton dial.) /páya?/ *one* B74c:1.
- <**pá:pa**>, df //pé:pə//, DESC /'woolly, fluffy/, ANA, CLO, WV, possibly <R7= or =C1V1> reduplication of an old type, perhaps *characteristic*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /pá?pa/ *woolly, fuzzy* W73:292, K69:42.
- <**pá:píth'a**>, ds //pé:pə=iè'ε//, CLO /'flannelette, velvet, woolly material, fluffy material, soft material/, WV, semantic environment ['blanket (léxwtel), wool, etc.'], lx <=íth'a> *clothing, material, fabric*, phonology: vowel merger, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <**papíth'a**>, //pé:pə=iè'ε//, phonology: possible shortening in fast speech, possible stress-shift, attested by IHTTC.
- <**xwpopó:s**>, ds //x'w=pə[=Aa=]pə=á·s or x'w=pə[=Aa=]pə=Aa=ə's//, ANA /'(have a) hairy face, (have) hair on the face, (have a woolly face)/, lx <xw=> *derivational* perhaps *have* perhaps required by <=ó:s> and some other suffixes, possibly *always*, (<**ó-ablaut on root á or a**> *derivational* but automatic with =ó:s), phonology: ó-ablaut on root á or a triggered by =ó:s, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by AC, Deming, IHTTC, also <**popó:s**>, //pə[=Aa=]pə=á·s//, attested by IHTTC.
- <**pá:píth'a**>, CLO /'flannelette, velvet, woolly material, fluffy material, soft material/, see pá:pa.
- <**pas ~ pes**>, bound root //pəs ~ pəs meaning uncertain//.
- <**pespesó:ythíem**>, ds //C₁əC₂=pəs=á·yè(əl)=íl=ə'm or pəs=C₁əC₂=á·yè(əl)=íl=ə'm//, ABFC ['make one's mouth like one's going to cry'], probably <=R2> *characteristic*, lx <=ó:ythel> *on the lips, chin, jaw*, (<=íl> *go, come, get, become, inceptive*, <=em> *middle voice*), phonology: automatic syllable-loss (el before =íl), reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC

(8/9/77).

<**paspesítsel ~ paspasyí:tseł ~ pespesí:tseł**>, df //pɛs=C₁əC₂=ícəł ~ pə̀s=C₁əC₂=í·cəł ~ pɛs=C₁əC₂=yí·cəł//, EZ /'type of bird that begs for bones or food with the song: paspes(y)í(:)tsel kw'e sth'ò:m th'ò:m th'ò:m, probably a song sparrow', ['probably *Melospiza melodia morphna*'], ASM ['the song is variously transcribed as paspesítsel kw'e sth'ò:m th'ò:m th'ò:m (IHTTC) and as paspasyí:tseł kw'e sthóm th'óm th'óm (SP) *begging for a bone bone bone*'], (probably <=R2> characteristic), possibly <=í(:)tsel> on the back, on the surface, on the top as in <qw'es=í:tseł> swallow (bird) lit. go in the water on the surface? referring to its flight skimming surfaces)(cf. also Suttles ca1984:14.5.67 where Musqueam /=ícə̀n ~ =ə̀cə̀n/ is given this range of meanings, *surface, top, back* with convincing examples, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, IHTTC (8/3/77, 8/9/77, 8/11/77).

<**paspesítsel ~ paspasyí:tseł ~ pespesí:tseł**>, EZ /'type of bird that begs for bones or food with the song: paspes(y)í(:)tsel kw'e sth'ò:m th'ò:m th'ò:m, probably a song sparrow', see pas ~ pes.

<**Pástel**>, free root //péstəł//, SOCT ['American'], PLN /'America, United States', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/15/79)(SJ, MC, MV, LG), Elders Group, AC (1973), BHTTC, ME, SP, others, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <boston> /pástə̀n/ *American* from English <Boston> Johnson 1978:258, borrowed into Lushootseed as /bástə̀d/ with same meaning (causing some jokes), source: place names reference file #283.

<**pá:th**>, bound root //pé·è// *bear* (original verb meaning unknown).

<**spá:th**>, dnom //s=pé·è//, EZ /'bear (generic), esp. black bear, also includes brown bear, bear with a white breast, and grizzly bear though these all have separate names', ['*Ursus spp.*, esp. *Ursus americanus altifrontalis*'], ASM ['black bears climb trees but grizzlies don't; when one talks to a bear, wolf or sasquatch, one can call it *siyám chief, respected leader*; when approaching a bear's den it is best to stand to the left of the entrance because a bear always turns right when it comes out; bear grease is best for cooking, doesn't taste strong either; some people refuse to kill or eat bears because they look human when skinned; the old people had a tradition that bears and other animals took off their skins when at home and looked more like people'], MED ['if you rub your feet (and usually also the rest of your body) every day with bear grease you will be a fast runner (EB 4/25/78)'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Mrs. MJ and JL (Wells tapes), Elders Group, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), EB, many others, contrast <Sxéylmet> *male brown/black bear with white spot on chest, proper name of such a bear if addressed*, contrast <Sxéylmòt> *female brown/black bear with white spot on chest, proper name of such a bear is addressed*, contrast <Ts'aweyíles ~ Ts'áweyílès> *brown bear with a white chest*, other sources: ES /spé·è/ (circumflex over é) and JH /spé·è/ *black bear*, H-T <spats> (macron over a) *bear (Ursus americanus)(black)*, Salish cognate: Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /spáʔc/ *bear* H76:335, Saanich dial. of N. Straits /spéʔeè/ *black bear* B74a:9, Samish dial. of N. Straits /spéʔes/ *black bear* G86:66, example: <ts'q'éyx spá:th>, //c'=q'íx s=pé·è//, /'black bear', <tskwí:m spá:th ~ tskwímə̀qəl spá:th>, //c=k'í·m s=pé·è ~ c=k'ím=ə̀lqəl s=pé·è//, /'brown bear', literally /'red bear, reddish-brown bear', EZ /'brown bear', ['*Ursus americanus cinnamomum*, also *Ursus americanus altifrontalis*'], <kw'elôws te spá:th>, //k'wəl=ów-s tə s=pé·è//, /'bearskin, bear's hide', <kw'étslexwes te swíyeqe te spá:th>, //k'w'éc=l-ə̀xw'-əs tə s=wíq=ə̀ tə s=pé·è//, /'The man saw the bear.', attested by IHTTC.

<**Spá:th**>, dnom //s=pé·è//, PLN /'bear-shaped rock up on cliff on south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in Harrison Lake', ASM ['this rock is beside Chítmexw *an owl-shaped rock up the cliff on south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in Harrison Lake*'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (6/27/78) on boat trip,

- <**spathó:llh**>, ds //s=pɛ̀è=á·lɬ//, EZ ['bear cub'], ['*Ursus americanus*'], lx <=**ó:llh**> young, offspring, phonology: stress-shift without vowel-reduction before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**spàthélets**>, ds //s=pɛ̀è=é·lɛc//, [spàèé·lɛc], ABFC ['bear dung'], literally /'bear rump'/, lx <=**élets**> on the rump, on the bottom, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, AK.
- <**pathúyel**>, ds //pɛ̀è=úyəl//, HUNT ['bear trap'], lx <=**úyel**> net, trap, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).
- <**Pepá:thxetel**>, ds //C₁ə=pɛ̀·è=x'ə(1)=təl//, SOCT ['people from Semá:th (Sumas village)'], ASM ['they were called this because it was said they all have feet shaped like a bear, (possibly also a play between Smá:th and spá:th)'], literally /'bear feet people'/, (<**R5**> diminutive plural), lx <=**xel**> (on the) foot, lx <=**tel**> thing to, device to, phonology: reduplication, consonant-loss (l of xel automatically before =t...), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.
- <**páthet**>, pcs //pɛ̀è=əT//, TVMO ['scatter s-th'], (<=**et**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, BHTTC.
- <**pethíwet ~ pethíwét**>, ds //pɛ̀è=íwə(1)=T ~ pɛ̀è=íwé(1)=T or pɛ̀[=Aə=]è=íwé(1)=T//, pcs, FSH ['to take all the loose eggs out of s-th (a salmon)'], FOOD ['to strain s-th (for ex. fruit)'], lx <=**íwel ~ íwél**> on the inside, in the bottom, (<=**et**> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: consonant-loss (automatic of l in =íwel before =t...), vowel-reduction to schwa-grade of root before stressed full-grade of suffix or possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by NP.
- <**pathúyel**>, HUNT ['bear trap'], see pá:th.
- <**páth'**>, bound root //pɛ̀è'// have animal odor/stink, have animal smell
- <**pápeth'em**>, mdls //pɛ̀[=C₁ə=]è'=əm//, SM /'(have) animal smell (of bear, skunk, dog, etc.), (have) animal stink, (have) human smell (of underarm, body odor, etc.), (have) body odor'/, ABFC, (<=**R1**> continuative?), (<=**em**> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76), Deming, also <**pápets'em**>, //pɛ̀[=C₁ə=]c'=əm//, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76), compare with <**sth'épeq**> skunk for a metathesized version of this root, i.e., //s=pɛ̀[=Aə=]è'=M2=əq//, Salish cognate: Mainland Comox /p'áè'm/ body odor G82:43 (cognate set 210), Samish dial. of N. Straits (VU) /pc'é=η=sət/ (/péc'=M1=η=sət/) to get body odor and (VU) /pəpəc'ín/ skunk G86:66, example: <**pápeth'em te sth'épeq.**>, //pɛ̀[=C₁ə=]è'=əm tə s=pɛ̀[=Aə=]è'=M2=əq//, [páɛ̀pəè'ə m tə s'è'əpəq], /'The skunk has animal-stink./, attested by Deming.
- <**sth'épeq**>, df //s=pɛ̀[=Aə=]è'=M2=əq//, EZ ['striped skunk'], ['*Mephitis mephitis spissigrada*'], ASM ['the skunk predicts "spring fever" because in December or so it lets out a different smell, baby striped skunks have a different name, they have white spots mixed with black (this may be the spotted skunk as well as baby striped skunk), they squeak'], MED ['skunk oil is medicine for earache (EF)'], (<**s**> nominalizer), root <**páth'**> as in <**pápeth'em**> have animal stink, have body odor, <**é-ablaut**> durative, <**metathesis**> derivational, lx <=**eq**> on the penis (close to the location of the scent gland under the tail), phonology: ablaut, metathesis of consonants, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), AK (11/21/72), Elders Group (3/29/79), EF (Deming 9/21/78), ME (11/21/72), other sources: ES /sè'əpəq/ striped skunk, JH /sè'əpəq/ skunk, Salish cognate: Shuswap /s-c'ípəq/ skunk K74:177, for the root connection also suggestive are Samish dial. of Nst /pəpəc'ín/ skunk and /pc'é=η=sət/ get body odor G86a:66, and possibly Sechelt /p'á·lac'/ skunk T77:9, contrast <**selíléx**> spotted skunk (*Spilogale gracilis latifrons*), baby striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis spissigrada*), example: <**emímél sth'épeq**>, //?əmíməl s=pɛ̀[=Aə=]è'=M2=əq//, /'small skunk (with its stripes)'/, attested by ME (11/21/72), <**slós te**

spú'amels te sth'épeq ?>, //s=lás-s tə s=púʔ=εməl-s tə s=pε[=Aé=]è'=M2=əq//, /'skunk oil/, literally /'oil of the stink-sac of the skunk/, attested by EF (Deming 9/21/78).

<**sth'íth'peq**>, dmn //s=C₁í=è'əpəq//, EZ ['little skunk'], (<**R4**=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (11/21/72).

<**S'épek ~ Í'pek ~ S'í'pek**>, dmn //s=Aʔ=è'əp=əq=F ~ C₁í=Aʔ=è'əp=əq=F ~ s=C₁í=Aʔ=è'əp=əq=F//, [sʔípek ~ ʔíʔpek ~ sʔíʔpek], EZ ['Skunk (name in story)'], N, (//=Aʔ=// (consonant ablaut, replaces following consonant with glottal stop /ʔ/)> derivational or diminutive), (<**R4**=> diminutive), (<=F> (fronting of postvelars to velars, i.e., q → k, etc.) diminutive), phonology: ablaut, ablaut of consonants, metathesis of consonants, reduplication, fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (11/21/72).

<**páwta**>, free root //péwtε//, MC ['powder'], phonology: by regular shifts for loan words: /d/ → /t/, final /r/ drops, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, borrowed from English <powder> or Chinook Jargon <powder> powder itself from English Johnson 1978:390.

<**páx**>, bound root //péx spread apart//.

<**páxet**>, pcs //péx=əT//, ABFC /'spread the eyelids open with the fingers (done to oneself or to someone else), (probably also spread s-th apart)'/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /páx/ spread H76:335.

<**spapxiwel**>, strs //s=pε[=C₁ə=]x=íwəl//, ABFC /'spread one's legs (while sitting for example), (be spread in the bottom)'/, literally /'be spread in the bottom'/, (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> resultative), lx <=íwel> on the inside, insides, in the bottom, in the rump, in the rectum, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss of e in reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, intransitive verb?, attested by Deming.

<**pxiwét**>, pcs //pεx=íwé(1)=T//, ABFC /'spread apart s-o's legs', literally /'purposely spread s-o apart on the inside/in the bottom/rectum'/, lx <=íwel> on the inside, insides, in the bottom, in the rump, in the rectum, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: consonant-loss (automatic of l in =íwel before =t), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<**pexó:lésem**>, mdlis //pəx=á:ləs=əm//, ABFC /'open both one's eyes real wide', lx <=ó:les> in the eyes, in the eyelids, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: vowel-reduction and stress-shift of root before stressed full-grade of suffix, updrifting on penultimate syllable, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, compare with <píxeya> have a nightmare?.

<**spexélis**>, stvi //s=pεx=əlís//, CLO /'(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can't be quite buttoned)'/, semantic environment ['of pants, shirt, etc.'], literally /'be spread apart on the buttons'/, (<s=> stative), lx <=elís> on the teeth, on the buttons, phonology: vowel-reduction in root before stressed full-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by SJ (4/10/80).

<**spepíx**>, strs //s=pε[=C₁əAí=]x//, CLO /'(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can't be quite buttoned)'/, literally /'be spread apart resultative'/, (<s=> stative), (<=R1= and í-ablaut> resultative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, vowel-reduction of root to schwa-grade before stressed infix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AH, SJ, compare with <píx=eya> have a nightmare for perhaps the same root and ablaut.

<**páxet**>, ABFC /'spread the eyelids open with the fingers (done to oneself or to someone else), (probably also spread s-th apart)'/, see páx.

<**páyéts'em**>, df //péyəc'=əm//, FIRE /'(to spark), explode with sparks and make sparky noises'/, (<=em> middle voice or intransitive verbalizer, get, have), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /piè'-m/ to spark (cause sparks) beside /pé-piè'-

m/ *be emitting sparks* and /piè'-i?n/ *to flash* W73:244,102, K67:250,248, K69:43, Sechelt /piè'-ím/ *spark* T77:8 beside /piè'ím/ *sparks flying* B83pc, Twana /p'áyè'əb/ *spark, sparkling* NT79 in G82:9 (cognate set 14b).

<**pá:yts'em**>, cts //pé[---]yc'=əm//, FIRE /'sparking, sparkling, exploding with sparks and making sparky noises, making sparky noises'/, ASM ['a fire can do this or fireworks that shoot up and then burst with sparkles making little popping noises'], semantic environment ['fire, fireworks'], LT, SD, also <**pá:yth'em**>, //pé[---]yθ'=əm//, /'lots of sparks going up at the same time'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), (<-:-> *continuative*), phonology: vowel-loss of e in root after lengthening of preceding syllable, prob. phonetically caused rather than morphologically caused, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75, 4/23/80), also LT ['sparkling (with reflections)'], semantic environment ['ring, eyes, etc.'], attested by DF (4/23/80), also /'lots of sparks'/, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75), also /'spark (of a fire), be sparking'/, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75), example: <**pá:yts'em te héyeq̄w.**>, //pé[---]yc'=əm tə hē=yəq̄w//, /'The fire is sparking.'/.

<**pá:yewsem**>, CH /'crossing oneself, (making the sign of the Cross)'/, see pó:y.

<**pá:yts'em**>, FIRE /'sparking, sparkling, exploding with sparks and making sparky noises, making sparky noises'/, see páyéts'em.

<**peh** or **pó(:)h**>, bound root //pəh or pá(:)h *blow*//.

<**pehá:ls**>, sas //pəh=é·ls//, WETH ['blow (wind)'], (<=á:ls> *structured activity non-continuative*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Deming, example: <**ulh me pehá:ls.**>, //?uʔ mə pəh=é·ls//, /'It started to blow.'/, literally /'already start to/come to blow wind'/, attested by Deming.

<**spehá:ls**>, dnom //s=pəh=é·ls//, WETH ['wind'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), Elders Group, Deming, other sources: ES /spəhé·ls/ *wind*, JH /spəhé·ls/ *the wind*, example: <**híkw spehá:ls**>, //hík^w s=pəh=é·ls//, /'storm, heavy wind'/, literally /'big wind'/, attested by BJ (12/5/64), <**hí:kw te spehá:ls li kw'e xó:tsa.**>, //hí[·=]k^w tə s=pəh=é·ls li k^wə xá·cə//, /'A big wind hit the lake.'/, literally /'the wind is big at the (remote/distant) lake'/, attested by AC, <**timéthet te spehá:ls.**>, //tim=ə[·=]T-ət tə s=pəh=é·ls//, /'The wind is hard.'/, attested by Deming, <**chémq te spehá:ls.**>, //cémq tə s=pəh=é·ls//, [ěímq tə spəhá·ls], /'The wind has stopped.'/, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Deming (3/31/77), also <**tsémq te spehá:ls.**>, //cémq tə s=pəh=é·ls//, [címq tə spəhá·ls], also /'The wind stopped blowing.'/, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), also <**líqwel te spehá:ls.**>, //líq^w=əl tə s=pəh=é·ls//, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by Deming (3/31/77), <**le chémq te spehá:ls.**>, //lə cémq tə s=pəh=é·ls//, /'The wind stopped.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

<**pehó:mó:lh**>, df //pá·h=ə[=M2=]m=ó·ʔ or pá·h=ə[=M2=]m=ówəʔ or páh=ə[=M2=·=]m=ó·ʔ//, EZ /'big pretty frog, bullfrog with colors on his back'/, [*Rana catesbeiana*, and prob. *Rana clamitans*'], ACL ['both are introduced species'], probably root <**pá(:)h ~ peh**> *blow* due to frogs' apparent blowing of cheeks, (<**metathesis**> *derivational* perhaps *characteristic*), possibly <=:> *continuative*, <=óllh> *young, offspring/child*, possibly <**ô-ablaut**> *derivational*, phonology: probable metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<**pípehò:m**>, df //C₁í=pá·h=ə[=M2=]m or C₁í=páh=ə[=M2=·=]m//, [pípəhà·m], EZ /'frog, (esp. *Northwestern toad*, if generic also includes the *tree toad* and recent introductions the *bullfrog* and *green frog*, and the *tailed toad*, *red-legged frog*, and *western spotted frog*), (if generic may also include *water frog that lives in springs and keeps the water cold* [Halq'eméylem name unknown to Elders Group on 1/30/80], and a *huge pretty frog (bigger than pípehò:m) that has supernatural powers and cries like a baby* [sxexómôlh ~ wexó:mô:lh]), (*big frog with warts* [AD])//, ['family

Ranidae and family *Buфонidae*, esp. *Bufo boreas boreas* and recent introductions *Rana catesbeiana* and *Rana clamitans*, and *Ascaphus truei*, *Rana aurora aurora*, and *Rana pretiosa pretiosa*], literally /'(prob.) little continuous blower/puffer/, (<R4=> diminutive), (<metathesis type 2> derivational perhaps here nominalizer), possibly <=:> continuative, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, perhaps lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), AC, BJ (12/5/64),, other sources: H-T <pepahóm> (macron over e) frog (*Rana sp.*), also /'big frog with warts/, attested by AD (7/6/79), example: <(qí:qel, ts'áts'ets'tl'ím) te pípehò:m.>, //(C₁í=qəl, C₁é=C₁ə=c'ë'ε=m=ím) tə C₁í=páh=ə[=M2=·=]m//, /'The frog (is naughty, is hopping)./, usage: lyrics to the Híltu or Heel-toe song, attested by BH TTC.

<pepípehò:m>, pln //C₁ə=C₁í=páh=ə[=M2=·=]m//, EZ ['frogs'], (<R5=> diminutive plural, R4= diminutive but crystallized since the stem is not glossed little frog thus the second reduplication is allowed), (<metathesis> derivational perhaps nominalizer, <=:> continuative perhaps), phonology: double reduplication, metathesis, possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<pipehó:mó:llh>, dmn //C₁í=páh=ə[=M2=·=]m=á·lɬ//, EZ /'baby frog, probably also tadpole/, lx <=ó:llh> young, offspring, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, example: <qé:x te pipehó:mó:llh.>, //qə[=·=]x tə C₁í=páh=ə[=M2=·=]m=á·lɬ//, /'(There's) a LOT of baby frogs./, phonology: emphatic lengthening of schwa (e), the only circumstance where e can appear long, attested by AC.

<pipehomá:lews>, ds //C₁í=páh=ə[=M2=·=]m=é·ləws//, EB /'common plantain, ribbed plantain, called "frog leaf"/, ['*Plantago major*, *Plantago lanceolata*], literally /'frog leaf/, ASM ['so named because the frog likes to sit on the leaf'], MED ['leaves rumpled (yékw'et) and used as a poultice, also as an antiseptic applied to an open wound or blister, it can also draw out thorns or slivers, it is also used as medicine for rheumatism and the tea is good for stomach trouble'], lx <=á:lews> leaf, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, possible lengthening but then shortening and loss of stress on root before stressed full-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, LG, also <slháwels te pípehò:m>, //s=ɬéw=əl-s tə C₁í=páh=ə[=M2=·=]m//, literally /'mat(tress) of the frog, frog's mat(tress)/, attested by AC, others.

<pó:t>, pcs //páh=T//or //pə[=Aá=]h=T//or //pə[-Aá-]h=T//, ABFC /'blow, blow s-th/, WETH, (<=t ~ =et> purposeful control transitivizer), comment: the transitive object is usually not expressed, thus showing this form is moving toward being a crystallized CVC root, phonology: possible vowel merger or consonant merger with h, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/19/75, 2/27/80), AD, other sources: ES /pá:t/ blow, example: <tsel pó:t. ~ chel pó:t.>, //c-əl pá:=T//, /'I blow./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72); found in <pó:tes.>, //pá:=T-əs//, /'He blew it./, attested by AC, example: <pótlha ta' sméteqsel.>, //pá:=T-ɬε t-ε? s=mát=əqsəl//, /'Blow your nose./, literally /'blow =it -command imperative your snot/, attested by AD (Aug. 1980).

<pepó:tem>, rsls //C₁ə=pá:=T-əm or C₁ə=pá:=təm//, ABFC ['blown'], MUS, WETH, (<R5=> resultative), probably <=t> purposeful control transitivizer and <-em> passive forming <=tem> participial, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, example: <pepó:tem qwló:yhetel>, //C₁ə=pá:=T-əm q'əl=á·yèə(1)=təl//, MUS /'flute, wind instrument, blown musical instrument/, literally /'blown musical instrument (talk =in lips =device)/, (semological comment: the root of musical instrument is talk which is something that birds and animals do in their own languages, thus the bird-song would be included in talk), attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).

<pepepó:tem ~ pépepò:tem ~ pepepótem>, df //C₁ə=C₁ə=pá:=T-əm or C₁ə=C₁ə=pá:=təm//, EB ['rattlesnake plantain'], ['*Goodyera oblongifolia*], ASM ['grows under fir trees'], MED ['leaves used as a poultice and antiseptic after peeling the upper and lower surfaces apart (one can blow

into them then) and applying the moist inside part to the wound or open blister (a blister of mine healed in two days from such application); tea from the roots is good for stomach trouble as ulcer medicine, roots were chewed and the juice swallowed for coughs, especially whooping cough medicine', possibly <R5=> *diminutive plural*, possibly <second R5=> *resultative*, possibly <=tem> *participial*, from <=t> *purposeful control transitivity plus* <=em> *passive*, (semological comment: literally perhaps *many little blown things* after the fact that the leaves are small and can be blown into easily as was shown to me when SP did this and then applied it to a blister I got while we were digging cedar roots for baskets—the blister was healed the next morning), phonology: double reduplication (with same reduplication type), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, AD, JL (at Fish Camp 7/19/79).

<pótel>, dnom //pá(=T)=təl//, CAN ['(a) sail'], literally '/device to blow/', lx <=tel> *device to*, phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<spotelálá>, dnom //s=pa=təl=élé//, CAN ['mast on a canoe or boat'], literally '/something that's a container of a sail/', (<s=> *nominalizer*), lx <=tel> *device to*, lx <=álá> *container of*, phonology: stress-shift from root without vowel-reduction before stressed full-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<Spópetes>, df //s=pá[=C₁ə=]t=əs//, PLN '/Katz river-bank, Ruby Creek settlement, village on north bank of Fraser River just below (west of) the mouth of Ruby Creek/', literally '/something that (where) it's blowing on the face (of riverbank)/', Elder's comment: "so named because it's always windy there", (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<=R1=> *continuative*), lx <=es> *on the face*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (8/28/75), IHTTC, JL (4/3/78), source: place names reference file #44, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25.

<pehá:ls>, WETH ['blow (wind)'], see peh or pó(:)h.

<pehó:mô:lh>, EZ '/big pretty frog, bullfrog with colors on his back/', see peh or pó(:)h.

<pékcha>, free root //pékçə//, ACL '/picture, photo, (drawing, etc.)/', PLAY ['face card'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ, MV, Elders Group, borrowed from English <picture>/píkçə/, example: <xálqem pékcha>, //xélq=əm pékçə//, '/moving pictures, movies/', attested by SJ (Deming 8/10/78), also <xálqem xwíthiya>, //xélq=əm x^wíthiya//, Elder's comment: "may be okay for *moving pictures*", attested by SJ, comment: xw may be sic for xw, <wéte pékcha>, //ʔəwə= 'tɛ pékçə//, '/(There's) no face cards./', attested by Elders Group (9/14/77).

<pekchá:m>, df //pəkçə=ém or pəkçə=é·m or pəkçə=əm or pəkçə= 'əm//, ACL '/take a picture, to photograph/', (<=á(:)m or =em> *intransitive verbalizer, get, make*), phonology: vowel merger (yields the non-schwa vowel of a pair of adjacent vowels and often adds length and stress), possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SJ and MV (2/17/78).

<pekchá:m>, ACL '/take a picture, to photograph/', see pékcha.

<pékw' ~ péqw'>, free root or stem //pék^w ~ péq^w or pəh=k^w ~ pəh=q^w//, LAND '/smoke puffing out, (puff out (dust, powder, plant spores, seed fluff, light snow, smoke), form puffs of dust)'/, EB, WETH, MC, possible connection with <peh or pó(:)h> *blow* + <=kw' ~ =ekw'> *round, around in circles* or <=qw' ~ =eqw'> *around in circles*, phonology: the root final h would drop before the suffix, also note the same variation of root vowel, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD and NP (4/11/80), Salish cognate: Squamish root /pék^w/ *form puffs of dust, smoke or spray* W73:205, K67:249, Lushootseed root /p(a)q^w (~ péq^w)/ *smoke from fire* H76:334-335.

<pek^w'ém>, mdls //pək^w=ém or pék^w=ə[=M2=]m or pək^w=ə['=]m//, LAND '/the dust flew, it's dusty'/, EB ['it burst (of spores or seed fluff)'], possibly <metathesis or = '=> *resultative or non-continuative?*, (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: stress-shift unless the root is inherently

unstressed, stressed intransitivizer, possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <la pekw'ém>, //lɛ pək'w=ém//, /'It's dusty./, attested by AC, <lulh pekw'ém te sp'áq'em.>, //lə=ut pək'w=ém tə s=p'ɛq'=əm//, /'The flower has burst (said of white stuff in fireweed, cottonwood or dandelion)./, attested by AC.

<spekw'ém>, dnom //s=pək'w=ém or s=pék'w=ə[=M2=]m or s=pək'w=ə[='=]m//, EB /'bloom or (plant) fuzz (spore, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts/, LAND, (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: stressed intransitivizer or metathesis or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES + JH /spk'w'ém/ dust, Salish cognate: Songish dial. of N. Straits /spk'w'ɛŋ/ dust, smoke Mitchell 1968 (quoted in G82:45 set 233), Lummi dial. of N. Straits /spək'w'ɛŋ/ (stress omitted) dusty (Demers 1982p.c.).

<pek'w'em>, cts //pə[-'j]k'w=əm or pək'w=ə[-M2-]m//, LAND ['dust (is flying)'], (<- ' - or metathesis> continuative), phonology: stress-shift or metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Straits: Lummi /pék'w'ɛŋ/ smoke, dust is spreading, Saanich, Songish, Clallam /pék'w'ɛŋ/ smoking, Sooke /pék'w'ɛŋ?/ smoking (all TTE74:192), Samish /pék'w'ɛŋ/ (where glottalized /ŋ/ is one marker of continuative) dust/smoke is spreading, dust is flying G86:65, Squamish /s-pék'w-m/ dust W73:87, K67:249.

<spólqw'>, str //s=pə[=Aá=lə=]q'w'//, DESC ['be powdered'], (<s=> stative), (<ó-ablaut ~ ó:-ablaut> resultative, <=le=> plural), phonology: ablaut, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC, Deming (2/17/78), also <spó:lqw'>, //s=pə[=Aá=lə=]q'w'//, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79), example: <spólqw' seplí:l>, //s=pə[=Aá=lə=]q'w' səplí:l//, /'flour/, literally /'powdered bread/, attested by IHTTC, Deming (2/17/78), also <spó:lqw' seplí:l>, //s=pə[=Aá=lə=]q'w' səplí:l//, attested by MH, <léts'e lesák spólqw' seplí:l>, //léc'ə ləsék s=pə[=Aá=lə=]q'w' səplí:l//, /'a (one) sack of flour/, attested by Deming.

<pók'w'em>, df //pə[=Aá=k'w=]əm//, EB ['when plant fuzz blows'], LAND ['when snow is so light it is blown by the wind like fuzz'], probably <ó-ablaut> resultative or derivational, (<=em> middle voice or intransitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Shuswap /x-pq'w-úm, c-x-pəq'w-st-és/, root /puq'w/ to load (a gun) and /n-pəq'w-mín/ gunpowder, beside? Coeur d'Alene /p'aq'w/ powder both in K74:143.

<pó:lqw'em>, pln //pə[=Aá=lə=]q'w=əm//, LAND ['dust'], EB, (<=el=> plural), probably <ó:-ablaut> resultative or derivational, phonology: ablaut, infixed plural, fronting/backing, vowel-loss in infix due to lengthened ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, intransitive verb?, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Sechelt /pá'fuq'w/ dust T77:8, Pentlatch <pál' ókôm> (macron over a, underline under k, prob. /pá'fuq'wum/) wind whirls up dust (Boas 1886 Pentlatch field notes), perhaps Thompson (Lytton dial.) /spi'yuk'w/ dust (B74c:6), also <spóléqwem>, //s=pə[=Aá=lə=]q'w=əm//, attested by BJ (12/5/64) checked, phonology: updrifting, glottalization perhaps missed?, example: <spóléqwems te tèmèxw>, //s=pə[=Aá=lə=]q'w=əm-s tə tèmèx'w'//, /'dust of the earth/, attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<póp'kw'em>, df //pə[=Aá=C₁ə=]k'w=əm//, EB /'puffball, probably giant puffball and gemmed puffball, and possibly other species/, ['probably Calvatia gigantea and Lycoperdon perlatum/gemmatum and possibly other Calvatia or Lycoperdon spp.], ASM ['those growing around Popkum were sometimes eaten and gave their name to that place, when they get old they burst and send out spores which can harm one's eyes'], MED ['spore powder was rubbed on a baby's navel to prevent bed-wetting'], (<ó-ablaut> resultative, <=R1=> derivational), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EP (IHTTC), also <póp'qw'em>, //pə[=Aá=C₁ə=]q'w=əm//, attested by AC.

<Póp'kw'em>, df //pə[=Aá=C₁ə=]k'w=əm//, PLN /'village on east bank of Fraser River near the

outlet from Cheam Lake, Popkum Indian village', phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL and AK (4/7/78), IHTTC, DM (12/4/64, Wells tapes transcript, new p.172), also <Pópqw'em>, //pə[=Aí=C₁ə=]q'w=əm//, literally 'puffballs', attested by AC 8/29/70, source: place names reference file #59, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25, Salish cognate: Squamish /pəpk'w-m/ to smoke (form clouds or puffs of dust) W73:240, K67:248.

<pékw'em>, LAND ['dust (is flying)'], see pékw' ~ péqw'.

<pek'ém>, LAND 'the dust flew, it's dusty', see pékw' ~ péqw'.

<pél > (~ <pí:l > by now), bound root //pél (~ pé[=Aí:=]l)// planted, get buried/, comment:

<í:-ablaut> form with crystallized resultative.

<pí:lt>, pcs //pə[=Aí:=]l=T or pí:l=T//, LAND 'bury s-th, plant s-th', EB, HARV, CH, probably <í:-ablaut> resultative or probably now just derivational, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC, Salish cognates: Musqueam /pén/ to get buried WS82pc, Squamish root /pən/ be buried, be in the soil or dirt as in /pén-t/ bury (tr.), Sechelt /pən-áš/ to bury T77, Mainland Comox /pənəš/ to bury and /pənʔəm/ to plant B75prelim., Island Comox /pənaš/ bury and /pənʔəm/ to plant and [pənIt] It's buried [sic for bury it] Harris77, Nooksack /pənət/ (SJ) plant s-th and /pənʔəlik'w/ (SJ) to plant [structured activity], planting G84a, Saanich /èén-ət/ to bury s-th/s-o G82:40 cognate set 193, Lummi /èénət/ bury s-th Demers 1982p.c., Sooke root /èén-/ to bury, plant G84a, Clallam /èən-/ bury, Lushootseed root /pəd-/ dirt, dust, soil, earth; bury as in /pəd-ícəd/ bury it H76 and /pəd-ix'w/ dirt VH83pc, Twana root /pəd-/ bury, plant NT82pc, example: <líchxw pí:lt?>, //li-c-x'w pə[=Aí:=]l=T//, 'Did you plant it?, Did you plant?/', attested by AC, <le pí:ltes te óts.>, //lə pə[=Aí:=]l=T-əs tə ʔóc//, 'He planted the oats.', attested by AC, <yahs'es la pí:ltes te spí:ls.>, //yε†-s-ʔə-s lε pə[=Aí:=]l=T-əs tə s=pə[=Aí:=]l=ls-s//, 'He's just gone to plant his grain.', literally 'only now - nom. -aux. -he subj. go he plants it the his plantings', attested by AC; found in <pí:ltem.>, //pə[=Aí:=]l=T-əm//, 'They buried him., He was buried.', attested by EB.

<spapí:l>, strs //s=C₁ε=pə[=Aí:=]l//, LAND ['(be) buried'], CH, (<s=> stative, R8= resultative), (<í:-ablaut> resultative? (perhaps now just derivational)), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<spépílawtxw>, dnom //s=C₁ε=pə[=Aí:=]l=éwtx'w//, HARV 'root cellar, (root house [AD])', FOOD, BLDG, ASM ['covered with earth, separate from house, kept potatoes, apples, carrots, etc.'], literally 'buried house, buried room, buried building', lx <=áwtxw> building, house, room, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, also <shxwpełmàlà>, //s(=)x'w=pəl=əm=èlè//, also 'root cellar, root house', attested by AD.

<spí:ls>, dnom //s=pə[=Aí:=]l=ls//, sas, HARV 'the planting, seeds to plant, what is planted (sown), garden', FOOD, EB, (<s=> nominalizer), (<í:-ablaut> resultative?), lx <=els> structured activity continuative, phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss and consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: H-T <spels> (macron over e) seed, example: <li hóy ta spí:ls?>, //li háy t-ε s=pə[=Aí:=]l=ls//, 'Are you through planting?/', literally 'is it through/finished your planting', attested by AC, <lulh hóy tel spí:ls.>, //lə-u† háy tə-l s=pə[=Aí:=]l=ls//, 'My planting is finished.', attested by AC, <lulh me (qwáqel, ts'í:sem) ta spí:ls.>, //lə-u† mə (q'ε=qəl, c'í:s=əm) t-ε s=pə[=Aí:=]l=ls//, 'Your garden (is sprouting up, is growing up).', literally 'it past -already start to/coming to (sprout, grow) your planting', attested by AC.

<spíls s'élhtel sqe'óleq'w>, FOOD vegetable juice (lit. planted + food + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<smómeleq'w spíls s'élhtel sqe'óleq'w>, FOOD V8 juice (lit. mixed + planted + food + fruit juice),

(attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

- <**spá:lxw**>, df //s=pi[=AÉ:=]l=x^w//, EB /'blue camas, (any edible underground vegetable food [SP], vegetable root(s) [MH])'/, ['*Camassia quamash* and *Camassia leichtlinii*'], ASM ['plant with bulbs about as big as garlic, two-inch diameter and about three-inches long, potato-like but with rings around it, looks like garlic, grows on long root, is a kind of lily (AC), formerly found in the water at Sumas Lake (the lake has been drained since ca 1919), bulbs are white with brown peel, when cooked in steam-pits tastes sweet with texture something like a potato, some were also obtained dried in trade from tribes both in the interior and on the coast; called Indian potato by some, only called camas by AC'], (<s=> nominalizer), root <**pil**> bury, <**á:-ablaut**> derivational, <=**xw**> lump-like, round, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Deming, also <**spá:lxw**>, //s=pə[=AÉ:=]l=x^w//, also /'any edible underground food'/, attested by SP, poss. other Tait speakers, also /'vegetable roots (ground up for flour for ex.)'/, attested by MH, other sources: ES /spē·lx^w/ and Musqueam and Cowichan /spēnx^w/ *camas*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-pán-an-x^w/ *blue camas* (*Camassia quamash* and *Camassia leichtlinii*) (Louie Miranda felt the word was derived from /pənt/ *buried* [bury s-th] in Squamish) Bouchard and Turner 1976:50-51, K67:282,131.
- <**pipelá:ls**>, sas //pi[-C₁ə-]l=é·ls or pə[=Ai=][-C₁ə-]l=é·ls//, cts, [pipəlá·ls], ABFC /'making love, having intercourse'/, literally /'planting (a seed) (structured activity)'/, possibly <**i-ablaut**> resultative?, (<-R1-> continuative), (<=**á:ls**> structured activity continuative), usage: metaphor, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77)(SP).
- <**pélemálá**>, dnom //pəl=əm=élé//, BLDG ['pantry'], FOOD, HARV, literally /'got buried container, container of (what) got planted'/, (<=**em**> intransitivizer, get, have), lx <=**álá**> container of, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, HT.
- <**spélmàlà**>, dnom //s=pəl=əm=èlè//, BLDG ['root house'], FOOD, HARV, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <**shxw pélmàlà**>, //s(=)x^w=pəl=əm=èlè//, attested by AD.
- <**speláwél**>, df //s=pəl=éwél or s=pəl=i[=AÉ=]wəl//, EZ ['mole'], ['family *Talpidae*, especially *Scapanus orarius orarius*, also *Neurotrichus gibbsi*'], (<s=> nominalizer), root <**pel**> plant, bury, lx <=**áwél**> perhaps head, probably related to lx <=**íwel** ~ =ewel> in the inside perhaps by <**á-ablaut**> durative (compare <=**ewel**> in <**sqwálewel**> //s=q^wél=əwəl// thoughts, feelings, lit. words in the inside/in the mind/head), Elder's comment: "the name means *planting head* (Deming 3/11/76)", phonology: possible ablaut, updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, Elders Group, BJ (12/5/64), also <**kw'ókwtel**>, //k^wák^wtəl or k^wε[=AáC₁ə=]t' [=D=]əl//, attested by CT, source: Galloway 1981:197, also <**kw'ókwt**>, //k^wák^wt(əl)//, also /'Mole'/, usage: song, lullaby, attested by CT, source: Galloway 1981:197,
- <**pel** or **pel**=>, bound root or prefix //pəl(=)// probably *season, time of* as in Salish cognate Lushootseed <pəd(=)> *time of* (Hess 1976:337.1).
- <**spelwálh**>, df //s=pəl=wé(=ə)†//, TIME ['last year'], <s=> stative or nominalizer, <**pel**=> *season, time of*, possibly root <**wá**> meaning unknown or <**wálh**> as in <**wálhət**> //wé†=əT// /'chase it away, (chase s-o/s-th away)'/(<=**et**> purposeful control transitivizer; Salish cognate: Squamish /wá†-an/ *chase away, chase out* (tr.) K67:378), this would yield a lit. meaning of "season/time chased away", (possibly also <=**(e)lh**> past tense), phonology: possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal?!, attested by EB, AC, Elders Group, example: <**híkwtelí kw'e spelwálh.**>, //hík^w telí k^wə s=pəl=wé(=)†//, /'(It's) bigger than last year.'/, literally /'it's big from/than the (remote) last year'/, attested by AC, <**spelwálh qwá:l**>, //s=pəl=wé(=)† q^wé·l//, /'cranefly, "leatherjacket" (larvae of cranefly)'/, EZ ['cranefly'], ['order *Diptera*, family *Tipulidae*'],

literally /'last year's mosquito/, ASM ['insect resembling a mosquito but much larger, slow-flying'], attested by Elders Group.

<pelále>, free root //pəlélə//, EB, FOOD //banana//, borrowed from English banana, syntactic analysis: noun, (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<pelále seplíl>, FOOD *banana bread* (lit. banana + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<pél:ékw>, free root //pəl-ék//, LT /'appear, come into view, rise into view, emerge/, TVMO, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <pél:ekw>, //pəl-ək//, attested by Deming, also <pélek>, //pələk//, attested by IHTTC, and: <pelékw>, //pələk//, attested by DM (12/4/64), <pél:ékw te (skw'xó:s, syó:qwem, xáws skw'xó:s)>, //pəl-ék tə (s=k'x'á=s, s=yə[=Aá=]q'əm,x'és s=k'x'á=s)//, /'The (moon, sun, new (sliver of) moon) came into view/rose./, attested by EB (4/28/76), comment: note that te *the* (present and visible/unmarked) can be used with heavenly bodies, also <me pélek te xáws skw'xós>, //mə pələk təx'és s=k'x'á=s//, also /'The new sliver of moon has appeared./, attested by IHTTC, <lulh me pél:ekw te syóqwem>, //lə=ut mə pəl-ék tə s=yə[=Aá=]q'əm//, /'The sun has come out./, literally /'it ambiguous past =already comes appear the sun/, attested by Deming, <le me pelékw te syó:qwem>, //lə mə pələk tə s=yə[=Aá=]q'əm//, /'(It's) sunrise./, literally /'it ambiguous past comes appear the sun/, attested by DM (12/4/64), also <me kwélek [sic pélek?] te syóqwem>, //mə pələk tə s=yáq'əm//, also /'The sun rises., The sun rose./, attested by EB, <stámcha skw'exós kw'e atse ôw me pélek?>, //s=tém-cə s=k'x'á=s k'wə ?əcə ?əw mə pələk//, /'What is the next moon to appear?/, literally /'is what? -future moon which is next contrastive coming to appear/, attested by IHTTC, <yálh o sés me pél:ékw>, //yé† ?a-s-és mə pəl-ék//, /'(It's/He's/She's) just starting to show./, literally /'only now just -dependent nominalizer -3subj. coming/starting to appear/come into view/, attested by EB.

<xwpełákw>, df //x'w=pələ[=Aé=]k//, CLO ['peek under a woman's skirt'], ABFC, literally /'peek on a woman's vulva/vagina/, lx <xw=> *on the vulva, in the vagina*, (<á-ablaut> *durative or resultative or derivational*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (9/21/77).

<pelókwes ~ peló:kwes>, df //pələ[=Aé=][=Aá(·)=]k'w=əs//, ABFC ['be peeking'], (<á-ablaut> *continuative or derivational*, <ó-ablaut on stem á> automatic before <=es> *on the face*), possibly <-:-> *continuative?*, lx <=es> *on the face*, phonology: double ablaut, ó(-)-ablaut on stem á automatic before =es, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), example: <peló:kwes te Rudy>, //pələ[=Aé=][=Aá(·)=]k'w=əs//, /'Rudy is peeking./.

<pepélekwes>, plv, dms //C1ə=pələk'w=əs//, /'to bob//, lit. prob. /'much little peeking on the face/, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<spelékw>, df //s=pələk//, ABDF ['(have) smallpox'], literally /'something that appears/, (<s=> *stative or nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb? or nominal?, attested by Deming (2/7/80), also <spél:exw (sic for spél:ekw)>, //s=pələk//, attested by CT (10/15/73), comment: probably my transcription error.

<pelkwí:ws>, df //pələk'w=í-ws//, ABDF /'(have) smallpox, measles, chickenpox/, literally /'appear/merge on the body/skin/, lx <=í:ws> *on the body, on the skin*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal??. attested by Deming (2/7/80), Salish cognate: Lushootseed though not having a cognate has a term with the same literal meaning, /s-ě'íq-abac/ *smallpox*, lit. *something that emerges on the body* H76:326,2.

<pélel>, df //pəl(=)əl//, EB ['blackened bitter cherry bark'], ['Prunus emarginata'], ASM ['outer bark

peeled in May to use for basket decoration, some left red, some dyed black formerly by soaking underwater with bark of the red alder *Alnus rubra* but now by soaking underwater with rusted iron and other things, the bark when dried is stored in bundles, split, then rewet to weave into basketry imbrication'], possibly <=el> *get, become, go, come, inceptive*, root possibly <pel> *bury* if the bark was sometimes blackened by burying it with red alder bark in wet soil, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Tait*, attested by SP, perhaps others in Elders Group, also <ts'q'éȳx st'elém (or better) ts'q'íx st'elém>, //c'=q'íx s=t'élém//, literally /'black bitter cherry bark/, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /plílaʔ(ac) ~ plálaʔ/ *wild cherry tree* H76:342-343.

<pelemála>, BLDG ['pantry'], see pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

<pelkwí:ws>, ABDF /'(have) smallpox, measles, chickenpox'/, see pél:ékw.

<pelókwes ~ peló:kwes>, ABFC ['be peeking'], see pél:ékw.

<Pelólhwx>, df //pəl(=)áʔx*//, SOCT /'Pilalt tribe, Pilalt people, Pilalt dialect, (Pilalt, village at west end of Little Mountain by Agassiz [Wells, Duff])'/, possibly root <pel> *bury, plant*, possibly <=ólhwx> meaning uncertain, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/64) (= second transcription from tape too), source: place names reference file #63, also <Peló:lhwx>, //pəl(=)áʔx*//, ASM ['Laurence James says that the main Pilalt village was Qweqwe'ópelhp, now *Kwawkwawapilt Reserve*'], attested by Elders Group (7/13/77)(Laurence James), PLN /'Pilalt, village at west end of Little Mountain by Agassiz'/, source: Wells 1965:23, Duff 1952:35.

<peló:qel>, df //pələ́-qəl//, FIRE ['torch'], HHG, ASM ['torches were used to fish by at night (torchlighting, pit-lamping) example in February in Chehalis, among the Chilliwack bundles of cedar bark were lit to warm the hands in the morning in February'], possibly root <pel> *bury* (done to hold torch upright or to put it out?), possibly <=eqel> *container* or <=qel> *on the head*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (2/5/75).

<peló:qes>, df //pələ́-q(=əl)=əs//, TIME /'moon of February to March, (torch season)'/, literally /'torch cyclic period/season'/, ASM ['so named because they fished with torches in February in Chehalis according to NP, so named because they used bundles of cedar bark for warming their hands in the morning in Feb. to March according to Billy Sepass (in Diamond Jenness's field notes)'], lx <=es> *cyclic period*, phonology: possible syllable-loss of el before =es, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, Elders Group (2/5/75, 3/28/79).

<peló:qes>, TIME /'moon of February to March, (torch season)'/, see peló:qel.

<pelpól̄xwem>, WETH /'be steaming (in many places), be cloudy with rain-clouds'/, see polé̄xwem.

<pélh>, free root //péʔ//, SOC ['get crowded'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<pelhpélh>, plv //C₁əC₂=péʔ//, SOC ['get crowded out'], (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<plhét>, pcs //pʔ=əT or p(ə)ʔ=éT or péʔ=M1=T or péʔ=ə[=M2=]T//, SOC ['crowd s-o out'], possibly <metathesis type 1 or metathesis type 2> *derivational*, (<=t ~ =et ~ =ét> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: stressed transitivizer or metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<pelhpélh>, SOC ['get crowded out'], see pélh.

<pelhtó:ythel>, ANA /'(have) thick lips'/, see plhá:t.

<pélhxel>, bound root or bound derived stem //péʔ(=)x(=)əl// or more likely

//p' [=D=]i [=Aé=]ʔ(=)x(=)əl//, literal meaning possibly *get flat all around*, possibly from root

<p'ílh> //p'íʔ// *get flat, flatten* (see that root for cognates and derived forms like <sp'íp'elheqsel ~

sp'élhqsəl > //s=p'í[=C₁ə=]†=əqsəl ~ s=p'í[=Aé=]†=qsəl// (have a) flat nose, [<S=> stative, <R1= ~ é-ablaut on root í> durative (or resultative?)], plus <D=> deglottalization derivational, <é-ablaut> durative/resultative, <=x> all around, <=el> come, go, get, become.

<**spélhxəl**>, df //s=pé†(=)x(=)əl// or //p'[=D=]i[=Aé=]†(=)x(=)əl//, LAND /'prairie, grassy open land, (grassy valley [EB, Gibbs, Elders Group]'), (<S=> nominalizer), <=x> distributive, possibly <=el> get, become, possibly root <p'élh> flat, phonology: possible deglottalization derivational and <é-ablaut> durative/resultative, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), EB, Elders Group, Deming, other sources: ES /spé†xəl/ prairie, also /'prairie (like Sumas prairie, full of grass)'/, attested by BJ (5/64), also /'prairie, valley'/, attested by EB after Gibbs, Elders Group (4/2/75), comment: but with the Elders Group 4/9/75 FM transcribed <xe xe xaut> for valley (perhaps <sxexák'w> canyon was meant here), perhaps as correction of the previous week; thus <spélhxəl> is used for valley only when it is a flat grassy open valley, i.e., a prairie, example: <li te spélhxəl>, //li tə s=pé†(=)x(=)əl//, /'at the prairie'/, attested by Deming. Salish cognate: Nooksack <spálhxən> /spé†xən/ prairie, meadow, open land, Lushootseed /spá†xəd/ tide flats (Hess 1976:334.4; these cognates point to Proto-Central-Salish final *n and *spá†xən which points to a different etymology (same prefix, different root or different ablaut, deglottalization if present would have had to be pre-PCS if Proto-Salish had *p' here, possibly *=xən foot or *=x all around + *=ən meaning unclear instead of *=əl come, go, become, inceptive; check with Kuipers 2002 comparative Salishan dictionary and with Squamish & add here; it is peculiar that such a perfect etymology for the word exists in Upriver Halkomelem but in no other Salishan language cognate I've found yet; if Halkomelem still occupies the original Proto-Salish homeland, could it be that it alone preserves the traces of this word's etymology and that Downriver and Island Halkomelem with final n show the route of diffusion into the other PCS languages or more likely is the Halkomelem etymology proposed a folk etymology, just a coincidence of formal resemblances?

<**spáplhxəl**>, dmn //s=C₁é=pé†(=)x(=)əl//, LAND /'meadow, (little prairie)'/, (<R7=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "unsure", attested by AC.

<**Pepá:thxetel**>, SOCT [/'people from Semá:th (Sumas village)'], see pá:th.

<**pepélekwes**>, plv, dms //C1ə=pélək^w=əs//, WATR //to bob//, see pé:ékw.

<**pepepó:tem ~ pépepò:tem ~ pepepótem**>, EB [/'rattlesnake plantain'], see pó:t.

<**pepípehò:m**>, EZ [/'frogs'], see peh or pó:(:h).

<**pepíxeya**>, ABDF [/'having a nightmare'], see píxeya.

<**pepó:l**>, PLAY [/'playing ball (playing with a ball)'], see pó:l.

<**pepó:tem**>, ABFC [/'blown'], see pó:t.

<**pepq'éyò:s**>, EB [/'snowberry'], see p'éq'.

<**pepqw'ólh**>, EZ [/'small Chehalis spring salmon'], see pó:qw' ~ póqw'.

<**Péps**>? or <**Píps**>?, df //péps or píps//?, PLN [/'Hicks Creek'], possibly <=R1=> derivational or possibly <R4=> diminutive, phonology: probable reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1966 <PIHPS>.

<**pepxwíqsəl**>, EZ /'gnat, probably includes non-biting midges, biting midges, and (biting) black flies'/, see píxw.

<**Pepxwíqsəl**>, N [/'nickname for Nat Dickinson'], see píxw.

<**peqá:s**>, possible root or stem <peq> //pəq// or <páq> //péq// meaning unknown, or more likely //p'əq'// white + deglottalization

- <**speqá:s**>, df //s=pəq=é:s or s=pəq=a[=Aé=].s or s=p'[=D=]əq'=D=á[=Aé=].s//, EZ /'white Fraser River spring salmon that goes upriver with the red spring salmon, (white Fraser River chinook salmon)'/, ['*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*'], ASM ['white here I believe means white-fleshed salmon'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <=D (deglottalization)> derivational, possibly <=ó:s> on the face, (with <á-ablaut> derivational?) or <=á:s> meaning uncertain, probably root <p'əq'> white, phonology: possible deglottalization, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "<speqá:s not speq'á:s>" (IHTTC 9/14/77), attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), IHTTC, also <speq'á:s>, //s=p'[=D=]əq'=a[=Aé=].s//, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).
- <**péqw**>, free root //péq^w//, MC /'split off, break off, break a piece off, break in two, split in two'/, FOOD, LAND, semantic environment ['for ex. break bread with hands'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, NP, AD., Salish cognate: Lushootseed /pəq^w(u)/ break/cut a piece off (leaving a larger piece) H76:561, also <péqw ~ póqw?>, //péq^w ~ páq^w?//, [púq^w ~ póq^w], attested by AC, <le péqw.>, //lə péq^w//, /'It split in two., It's broken.'/, attested by AC.
- <**peqwpéqw**>, plv //C₁əC₂=péq^w//, LAND ['broken off in pieces (like a river-bank)'], MC, (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <**peqwót**>, durs /pəq^w=ə[=Aá=]T or pəq^w=áT//, pcs, MC /'break s-th in two (with one's hands), break it in half (with one's hands only), break off a piece of s-th'/, FOOD, semantic environment ['apple, orange, other fruit, bread, possibly wood'], probably <ó-ablaut> durative, <=et> purposeful control transitivizer, phonology: possible stressed transitivizer or ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, NP, AD, EB, example: <peqwót te qwe'óp>, //pəq^wá=T tə q^wəʔáp//, /'break the apple in two'/, attested by AC.
- <**peqwpéqwet**>, pcs //C₁əC₂=péq^w=əT//, plv, FOOD ['break it in pieces with one's hands'], MC, (<R3=> plural), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.
- <**pqwá:ls**>, sas //pəq^w=é:ls//, FOOD ['break off'], MC, semantic environment ['bread for ex.'], (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: vowel-loss, zero-grade of root before stressed full-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**póqwels**>, cts //pə[=Aá=]q^w=əls//, HARV ['splitting wood (esp. blanks and bolts)'], (<ó-ablaut> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**Peqwachô:lthel ~ Peqwechô:lthel**>, df //pəq^w=(ə)c=ó:lèəl//, PLN /'village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek, American Bar Reserve'/, literally /'river bar/bank caving in/off//, lx <=(e)ch=ô:lthel> riverbank, riverbar itself possibly from <=ó:lthel> on the knee/kneecap with <ó-ablaut> derivational and <=ech> on the back?, phonology: possible ó-ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, PDP, AD, AK, others, source: place names reference file #12, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):24, 25, also <Peqwetsôwelthel>, //pəq^w=əc=ówələləl//, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).
- <**Peqwachô:lthel Stótelô**>, ds //pəq^w=c=ó:lèəl s=tá[=C₁ə=]ləw//, PLN /'Mill Creek (at American Bar), Puckat Creek on map also'/, literally /'American Bar creek, riverbank caving off creek'/, (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by AK, SP, AD (all on trip to American Bar).
- <**Spôqwôwelh ~ Speqwô:lh**>, df //s=pəq^w=ówəʔ//, PLN /'Chehalis River mouth (below the highway bridge, where land is breaking up into sand bars), (an opening one could get through in a canoe in high water near Chehalis IHTTC 8/25/77), small creek (branch of Chehalis River) several hundred yards up Chehalis River from where the road goes from old Chehalis village site to Chehalis River [EL 9/27/77]'/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=ôwelh> canoe, vessel (container), syntactic analysis:

nominal, attested by DF, EB, source: place names reference file #103, #104, also /'an opening one could get through in a canoe in high water near Chehalis'/, attested by IHTTC (8/25/77), source: place names reference file #103, 104, also /'small creek (branch of Chehalis River) several hundred yards up Chehalis River from where the road goes from old Chehalis village site to Chehalis River'/, attested by EL (9/27/77), source: place names reference file #291.

<peqweles>, df //péq^w=əl(=)əs//, LAND ['a river bank caving in'], possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, possibly <=es> on the face, syntactic analysis: nominal?, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).

<pqwiles>, ds //pəq^w=íləs//, ABDF ['out of breath and over-tired and over-hungry'], literally /'split in two in the chest'/, lx <=íles> in the chest, phonology: vowel-loss or zero-grade of root before stressed full-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<Peqwachô:lthel ~ Peqwechô:lthel>, PLN /'village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek, American Bar Reserve'/, see péq^w.

<Peqwachô:lthel Stótélô>, PLN /'Mill Creek (at American Bar), Puckat Creek on map also'/, see péq^w.

<peqweles>, LAND ['a river bank caving in'], see péq^w.

<peqwót>, MC /'break s-th in two (with one's hands), break it in half (with one's hands only), break off a piece of s-th'/, see péq^w.

<peqwpéq^w>, LAND ['broken off in pieces (like a river-bank)'], see péq^w.

<peqwpéq^wet>, FOOD ['break it in pieces with one's hands'], see péq^w.

<pésk'a>, free root //pésk'ε//, [písk'ʷε], EZ /'hummingbird, prob. including rufous hummingbird, black-chinned hummingbird, and calliope hummingbird'/, ['possibly Trochilidae family, probably including Selasphorus rufus, Archilochus alexandri, and Stellula calliope'], syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "<pésk'a not p'ésk'a>" (BHTTC), attested by BHTTC (9/1/76), EB, also <p'ésk'a>, //p'ésk'ε//, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75, 2/18/76), also <péska>, //péskε//, attested by BJ (12/5/64) from Wells tape transcript old p.311 (a correction from my original transcription of the tape in 1973), other sources: ES /písk'ʷε/ (footnote last p.) and JH /pésk'e/ both hummingbird, example: <th'ó:kws te xwó:q^w qas te léts'e pésk'a.>, //è'á-k'ws təx'á-q'w qε-s tə léc'ə pésk'ε//, /'There are seven sawbill ducks and one hummingbird.'/, comment: constructed by class member and approved by EB, attested by EB.

<pespesó:ythílem>, ABFC ['make one's mouth like one's going to cry'], see pas ~ pes.

<pésq^w>, bound root //pésq^w to insult about the body//.

<pésq^wt>, pcs //pésq^w=T//, LANG /'insult s-o, calling s-o names referring to his anatomy or body part'/, BPI, EFAM, SOC, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (semological comment: one translation of this form is continuative which matches the metathesis pattern seen in Northern Straits for cognate terms; however, the translations obtained so far in Halq'eméylem are more often non-continuative for pésq^wt), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), Salish cognate: Nooksack /ps=pésk^w=ət-əm/ he got cursed repeatedly by insults about his body PA 1961 (in text), Lummi dial. of N. Straits /psék^wt/ criticize [s-o] Demers 1982pc, Samish dial. of N. Straits /pséq^wt/ insult s-o regarding his body beside /pésq^wt/ insulting s-o regarding his body G86:95; found in <pésq^wthò:m.>, //pəs^w=T-à·m//, /'I was insulted or called names.'/, syntactic comment: passive, <pésq^wtem.>, //pésq^w=T-əm//, /'He was insulted or called names.'/, syntactic comment: passive.

<pósq^wet>, cts //pə[-Aá-]sq^w=əT//, LANG ['insulting s-o'], BPI, EFAM, SOC, (<ó-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group

(3/8/78); found in <pošqwethò:m.>, //pə[-Aá=]sq^w=əT-à-m//, /'You're being insulted., He's/She's/They're insulting you.'/.

<popšiqwtel>, durs //pə[-AaC_iə-]s[í=]q^w=T-ə//, rcps, cts, LANG /'calling one another names (insults about their bodies), calling each other names'/, BPI, EFAM, SOC, (<o-**ablaut plus -R1-**> continuative), (<í= **infix**> durative), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-el> reciprocal, one another, each other), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, í-infix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77).

<pošqwtel>, dnom //pə[=Aá=]sq^w=tə//, LANG ['an insult'], BPI, EFAM, SOC, (<ó-**ablaut**> derivational), lx <=tel> something to, device to, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<lexwspésqw>, dnom //ləx^w=s=pésq^w//, LANG ['someone who always calls people names'], BPI, EFAM, SOC, lx <lexw=s=> someone who always, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77).

<pésqwt>, LANG /'insult s-o, calling s-o names referring to his anatomy or body part'/, see pésqw.

<petá:m>, free root //pəté·m//, LANG ['ask'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, other sources: JH /p'tém/ inquire.

<pétem>, cts //pə[-']təm//, LANG ['asking'], (<- ' -> continuative), phonology: vowel-reduction and length-loss after stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, other sources: H-T <pE'tEm> asking (unknown person).

<petá:met ~ ptámet>, pcs //pəté·m=əT ~ ptém=əT//, LANG ['ask s-o'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-loss and length-loss in rapid speech, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/25/78), EB, AC, other sources: H-T <pEtámit> (umlaut over á) ask (a known person); found in <ptámetes.>, //pətém=əT-əs//, /'He asked (s-o) for it.'/, attested by Elders Group, example: <ptámet thel mál>, //ptém=əT (k^w)èə-l mël//, /'ask my father'/, attested by AC, <petá:methométsel.>, //pəté·m=əT-ámə-c-əl//, /'I ask you.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), <petámetselcha wéyeles.>, //pətém=əT-c-əl-cə wéyəl=əs//, /'I'll ask tomorrow.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72); found in <ptámetem>, //pətém=əT-əm//, /'someone is asked (a question)'/, syntactic comment: passive, attested by EB.

<petámelht>, bens //pətém=ə†(c)=T//, LANG ['ask something for s-o'], (<=elhts ~ (EB) =elh> benefactive, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: consonant-loss in benefactive suffix could be idiolectal, dialectal, or allomorphic, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <petámelhthó:xchexw we'ésulh xwe'í thel s'ò:m.>, //pətém=ə†=T-áx^y-c-əx^w wə-ʔés-u† x^wə=ʔí (k^w)èə-l s=ʔà·m//, /'Ask for me if my order is in (get here).'/, attested by EB (3/1/76).

<pétemet>, cts //pə[-']təm=əT//, LANG ['asking s-o'], (<- ' -> continuative), phonology: vowel-reduction to schwa-grade with stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/25/78), EB; found in <pétemethò:me>, //pə[-']təm=əT-à·mə//, /'asking you'/, attested by RP and Elders Group (3/1/72), also <pétmethò:me>, //pə[-']təm=əT-à·mə//, phonology: vowel-loss with stress-shift, attested by TG (3/1/72), <pétemetem>, //pə[-']təm=əT-əm//, /'someone is being asked (a question), he was being asked'/, syntactic comment: passive, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), EB.

<petá:mes>, pncc //pəté·m=(ə)əs//, LANG ['ask for s-o'], EFAM ['ask about s-o'], (<=(e)les ~ =es> psychological non-control transitivizer), phonology: =es is apparently an allomorph of =(e)les used with root petá:m, it may be in free variation with =eles (see variant below), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78), EB, also <ptémeles>, //pəté[=Aé=]m=ələs//, also /'aske(d) about s-th'/, (<é-**ablaut**> resultative?), phonology: ablaut, attested by Elders Group

(6/16/76); found in <ptémeleses>, //pə́tém=ələs-əs//, /'He asked about it./, syntactic comment: subject pronoun3 (-es) required after =(el)es as well as after =stative-exw and =n-exw, attested by Elders Group.

<ptémes>, cts //pə́[- ́-]tém=(əl)əs//, LANG ['asking for s-o'], EFAM /'asking about s-o, asking after s-o/, (<- ́-> continuative), phonology: stress-shift, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, also <ptémles>, //pə́[- ́-]tém-(ə)ləs//, phonology: free-variation with ptémes, attested by EB (6/7/78); found in <ptémesò:m. ~ ptémlesò:m.>, //pə́[- ́-]tém=(əl)əs-à-m ~ pə́[- ́-]tém=(ə)ləs-à-m//, /'They/Someone was asking for you., They/Someone is asking about you., He's asking about you., (You are being asked about., You are being asked for.)/, syntactic comment: passive of psychological non-control stem, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78), EB (3/1/76, 4/14/78, 6/7/78), example: <ptémesò:m tl' Lizzie.>, //pə́[- ́-]tém=(əl)əs-à-mě' Lizzie//, /'Lizzie is asking about you./, syntactic comment: passive as substitute for 3subj. with 2obj, attested by EB; found in <ptémesoxes. ~ ptémlesóxes.>, //pə́[- ́-]tém=(əl)əs-áxʷ-əs ~ pə́[- ́-]tém=(ə)ləs-áxʷ-əs//, /'He/She's asking for me., He/She's asking after me./, attested by EB (6/7/78).

<petámelht>, LANG ['ask something for s-o'], see petá:m.

<petá:mes>, LANG ['ask for s-o'], see petá:m.

<petá:met ~ ptámet>, LANG ['ask s-o'], see petá:m.

<péte>, free root //pétə//, FOOD ['butter'], ACL, phonology: uses regular sound-shift for loans: b → p, final r drops, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by deduced from its derivative péte'àlà, borrowed from English.

<péte'àlà>, ds //pétə=ʔəlè//, HHG ['butter dish'], FOOD, ACL, lx <=àlà ~ =ála> container for, phonology: possible downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming Elders at Ft. Langley museum.

<ptém>, LANG ['asking'], see petá:m.

<ptémes>, LANG ['asking for s-o'], see petá:m.

<ptémet>, LANG ['asking s-o'], see petá:m.

<Petéyn>, df //pət=éyn ~ pətéyn//, PLN /'name of place right across from Bristol Island, also called Odlum/, root meaning unknown unless pét as in pét=l-exw recognize s-o/s-th, possibly <=áyn> (downriver dialect influence) ~ <=áyel> net, trap possibly since the place is on the Fraser River, perhaps a good fishing spot, phonology: <n> must be influence from downriver dialect or Thompson in the pronunciation of the person from whom AD heard this or by whom the place was named, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (5/1/79),

<péte'àlà>, HHG ['butter dish'], see péte.

<ptélexw>, df //pét=l-əxʷ//, ncs //recognize s-o//, (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC, Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of N. Straits /pít=nəxʷ/ recognize s-o B74a:72, Lushootseed /pít-əb/ notice; pay attention to; understand H76:340, example: <líchxw pételàxʷ?>, //lí-c-xʷ pét=l-áxʷ//, /'Do you recognize me?, Do you know who I am now?/, phonology: epenthetic e separates t and l, i.e. syllabicizing l, attested by AC (8/27/73), <líchxw peteló:lxw talhlímelh?>, //lí-c-xʷ pət=l-á·lxʷ tɛ=ʔlíməʔ//, /'Do you recognize US?/, syntactic comment: inp plus object pronoun shows emphasis on object, attested by AC (8/27/73).

<pethíwet ~ pethíwét>, FSH ['to take all the loose eggs out of s-th (a salmon)'], see páthet.

<péth'oyes>, ds //pɛ[=Aə́]=è'ɛ[=Aa=]y=əs//, EB /'plant similar to st'éleqʷ' (chocolate lily) but

different, (probably *rice root*)', ['similar to *Fritillaria lanceolata* but different, probably *Fritillaria camschatcensis*'], probably root <path> as in <pápeṯ'em //pé[=R1]=jè'=əṁ// (have) body odor, animal stink, lx <=oyes> probably *flower* lx since it is from <=áy ~ =ey> bark, covering, plant and lx <=es> face, (<é-ablaut> derivational, <o-ablaut> on <a> not derivational but required by <=es>), comment: rice root is quite similar to chocolate lily in appearance and was used in the same way by all the coastal peoples of B.C. except the Halkomelem-speaking and Straits-speaking peoples who used the chocolate lily instead, one of the chief differences is in the disagreeable odor of the dark green-bronze to brown-purple flowers of the rice root (Turner 1974:84-90), phonology: é-ablaut, o-ablaut on a in suffix automatically conditioned by following =es face suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Tait*, attested by SP, Elders Group (5/28/75).

<pewá:ls>, WATR ['to freeze'], see pí:w.

<péxw>, bound root //péx^w//, root meaning unknown

<spéxw>, df //s=péx^w//, ANA /'animal tripe (stomach, upper and lower), bowel', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /spéx^w ~ sməq'tél/ stomach, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-péx^w/ tripe, animal stomach W73:274, K67:282.

<pexwlhálém>, mdls //pəx^w=tél=əṁ//, ABFC ['to breathe (once)'], possibly root <peh> blow, lx <=lhál ~ =(él)lhelh> in the throat, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/25/76), also <spexwlhálém>, //s=pəx^w=tél=əṁ//, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<pexwelhálém>, cts //pəx^w[-ə]=tél=əṁ//, ABFC ['breathing'], (<-e-> continuative), phonology: e-infix, updrifting on final syllable, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/25/76), also <spəxwelhá:lém>, //s=pəx^w[-ə]tél[---]=əṁ//, also /'breathe (when you breathe in and out), breathe air', (<-e- and -:-> continuative), phonology: lengthening and e-infix, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72), also <péxwelhálém>, //péx^w[-ə]=tél=əṁ//, SPRD ['breathe out'], phonology: downstepping, updrifting (last vowel), attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).

<pexwelhálém>, ABFC ['breathing'], see pexwlhálém.

<pexó:lésem>, ABFC ['open both one's eyes real wide'], see páx.

<pí:kwel>, df //pí:k^w(=)əl//, FSH /'barbecue stick, cooking stick (split stick for barbecuing salmon)', ASM ['made of cedar, hazelnut, or vine maple, about four feet long, split on one end, salmon held open with cross-piece sticks is inserted into this cooking stick and the ends are tied closed, the cooking stick is sharpened on the unsplit end which is stuck in the ground at a slant in front of a fire, the salmon roasts or barbecues in it while its fat drips onto the fire smoking it a little'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=el> get, become, go, come, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), also <pík^wel>, //pík^w(=)əl//, attested by AD, NP, IHTTC, Salish cognate: Songish dial. of N. Straits /píʔk^wəl/ forked stick for cooking fish over a fire Raffo 1972 quoted in G82:44 cognate set 222, Lummi dial. of N. Straits /píʔk^wən/ spit for roasting salmon Demers 1982 p.c., Nooksack /píʔk^wən ~ pí:k^wən/ (LG) barbecue stick (split kind) G84a.

<pí:lt>, LAND /'bury s-th, plant s-th', see pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

<pípe>, free root //pípe//, SCH ['paper'], ECON, LANG /'letter, mail', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group, Deming, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <paper> /pépə/ paper, writing, letter itself from English <paper> Johnson 1978:382, example: <pípe tálé>, //pípe télé//, /'paper money', <pípe qó>, //pípe qá-//, /'Liquid Paper (typewriter correction fluid)', Elder's comment: "just made up on the spot", literally /'paper water, paper liquid', attested by EB (11/7/78), <pípe swíyeqe>, //pípe s=wíq=ə//, /'mailman, postman', literally /'mail/letter man', attested by Elders Group.

- <**pipeháwtxw**>, dnom //pipə=héwtx^w//, BLDG [*post office*], literally /'mail/letter building'/, lx <=**áwtxw** ~ (after vowel) =**háwtxw** ~ ='áwtxw> *building, house, room*, phonology: epenthetic h, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, Elder's comment: "unsure".
- <**pipeháwtxw**>, BLDG [*post office*], see pípe.
- <**pípehò:m**>, EZ /'frog, (esp. *Northwestern toad*, if generic also includes the *tree toad* and recent introductions the *bullfrog and green frog, and the tailed toad, red-legged frog, and western spotted frog*), (if generic may also include *water frog that lives in springs and keeps the water cold* [Halq'eméylem name unknown to Elders Group on 1/30/80], and a *huge pretty frog (bigger than pípehò:m) that has supernatural powers and cries like a baby* [sxexómôlh ~ wexó:mô:lh]), (*big frog with warts* [AD])/, see peh or pó(:)h.
- <**pipehomá:lews**>, EB /'common plantain, ribbed plantain, called "frog leaf"/, see peh or pó(:)h.
- <**pipehó:mó:llh**>, EZ /'baby frog, probably also *tadpole*'/, see peh or pó(:)h.
- <**pipelá:ls**>, ABFC /'making love, having intercourse'/, see pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
- <**pípewels**>, WATR /'freezing, freezing cold'/, see pí:w.
- <**pípewxem**>, EB /'to drop or blow plant fluff (like dandelions, fireweed, cottonwood, etc.), to blow (of dusty or flaky stuff like wood dust, dandruff, maybe seeds)/, see píxw.
- <**pípewxem pó:l**>, MED /'cotton balls'/, PE, see píxw.
- <**pí:q'**>, free root //pí-q'//, EZ /'common nighthawk, (rain bird [Elders Group])/'/, ['*Chordeiles minor minor*'], ASM ['has a short body, long wings, ugly, lays eggs in open gravel bars, says pí:q' as it zooms down in front of you or behind you, are heard early just before spring'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /q'ʷéyè'/ but Musqueam and Cowichan /píq'/' *nighthawk*, JH /pí-yəq'/' *night hawk*, also /'nighthawk, rain bird'/, ASM ['it asks for rain, comes when the sockeye come, grandparents got mad at it because it asked for rain'], attested by Elders Group (6/4/75).
- <**pí:t**>, free root //pí-t//, HHG ['*bed*'], phonology: systematic sound shifts for loans include b → p and d → t, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by LG (Deming 1/25/79), borrowed from Chinook Jargon <bed ~ pit> /pét ~ pít/ *bed* from English <bed> perhaps influenced by French <lit>? *bed* Johnson 1978:268.
- <**pí:tawtxw**>, dnom //pí-t=éwtxw//, BLDG /'bedroom, hotel'/, literally /'bed building, bed house, bed room'/, lx <=**áwtxw**> *building, house, room*, phonology: possible stress-loss on affix after stressed full-grade root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (1/25/79).
- <**pí:tawtxw**>, BLDG /'bedroom, hotel'/, see pí:t.
- <**pí:txel**>, df //pí-t=xʷəl//, EZ /'small red or brown "lizard", red salamander and western red-backed salamander, and possibly also the following brown species attested in the area: *long-toed salamander, northwestern salamander*, and possibly the *British Columbia salamander*'/, ['*Ensatina eschscholtzi* and *Plethodon vehiculum* and possibly also: *Ambystoma macrodactylum macrodactylum, Ambystoma gracile gracile*, and possibly *Ambystoma gracile decorticatum*'], ASM ['no scales, smooth skin, red all over, loses tail easily (EB)'], but note possible cognate for the root in Mainland Comox below, lx <=**xel**> *on the foot*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /pítxʷəl/ *lizard*, JH /pí-txəl/ *lizard*, Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of N. Straits /píʔtšən/ *lizard* B74a:10, Samish dial. of N. Straits /pítšn'/' *lizard, salamander*, possibly Squamish /ʔəpnʔ-šn/ *lizard* W73:164, K67:385, *western red-backed salamander (Plethodon vehiculum)* Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:118,133-134, a probable cognate with the root is Mainland Comox /pít/ *low* B75prelim:51, also <**pítxel**>, //pít=xʷəl//, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), EB (12/12/75, 1/12/76), Deming, example: <**ímex te pítxel**>, //ʔím=əxʷ tə

pít=xʷəl//, /'The salamander walks.'/, attested by Deming.

<pi:w>, free root //pí·w// freeze.

<spí:w>, dnom //s=pí·w//, WATR ['ice'], WETH, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), Deming, others, also <spíw>, //s=píw//, attested by AC, other sources: ES /spìù/ and Musqueam /spíw/ ice, example: <qéx te spí:w li te stó:lô.>, //qéx tə s=pí·w li tə s=tá·l=əw//, /'There's a lot of ice on the river.'/, attested by AC.

<spípew>, str s //s=pí[=C₁ə=]w//, WATR ['be frozen'], WETH, (<s=> stative), (<R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, EB, example: <spípew te stó:lô qetstu lóme xwí te sle'ó:thel.>, //s=pí[=C₁ə=]w tə s=tá·l=əw qə-c-t-u lám-ə x^w=lí tə s=l=əʔé=á-è=əl//, /'The river was frozen until we got across.'/, literally /'was frozen the river until we hit -just get there at the across/opposite side'/, attested by EB (12/18/75), <spípew te stó:lô qew lóme xwí te sle'ó:thel.>, //s=pí[=C₁ə=]w tə s=tá·l=əw qə-əw lám-ə x^w=lí tə s=l=əʔé=á-è=əl//, /'The river was frozen all the way across.'/, literally /'was frozen the river until it hit get there to the opposite side/across'/, attested by EB, <spípew te syíq.>, //s=pí[=C₁ə=]w tə s=yíq//, /'The snow [in the air] is frozen.'/, attested by AC.

<pewá:ls>, sas //piw=é·ls//, WATR ['to freeze'], WETH, (<á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: vowel-reduction to schwa-grade of root before stressed full-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, other sources: ES /pəwé·ls/ (Musqueam /pəwéls/) freeze.

<pípewels>, cts //pí[-C₁ə-]w=əls//, WATR /'freezing, freezing cold'/, WETH, (<-R1-> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<shxwípewels>, dnom //s(=)x^w=pí[=C₁ə-]w=əls//, WATR ['freezer'], ACL, FOOD, (<shxw=> nominalizer, something for), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "could say this though never heard it before", attested by Elders Group.

<píwet>, pcs //píw=əT//, WATR ['freeze s-th/s-o'], WETH, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, other sources: JH /pí·wət/ freeze it, example: <le píwetem.>, //lə píw=əT-əw//, /'It got frozen.'/, attested by AC, Elders Group.

<pú:ches ~ púwches>, df //pi[=Aú=]w=cəs or pi[=Aé=]w=cəs//, WETH ['fine needles of hoarfrost on a branch'], WATR, EB, probably <ú-ablaut or é-ablaut> resultative or derivational, lx <=ches ~ =tses> on the hand, on the branch (hand of a tree), phonology: possible ú-ablaut (unusual) or é-ablaut with éw → ú(w)/ú:, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/26/77).

<píwet>, WATR ['freeze s-th/s-o'], see pí:w.

<píxw>, free root //píx^w//, EB /'fall off (of its own accord, of petals or seed fluff)'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <píxw>, //píx^w//, attested by EB.

<píxwem>, mdls //píx^w=əw//, EB /'fall off (of petals or seed fluff)'/, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <píxwem>, //píx^w=əw//, attested by EB.

<pípexwem>, df //pí[=C₁ə=]x^w=əw or pí[-C₁ə-]x^w=əw//, EB /'to drop or blow plant fluff (like dandelions, fireweed, cottonwood, etc.), to blow (of dusty or flaky stuff like wood dust, dandruff, maybe seeds)'/, possibly <=R1=> derivational or resultative or possibly <-R1-> continuative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/21/75), AD (1/10/79), example: <pípexwem te slà:y.>, //pí[=C₁ə=]x^w=əw tə s=lè·y//, /'The fir bark is blowing.'/, attested by AD.

<pípexwem pó:l>, cpds //pí[=C₁ə=]x^w=əw pá·l//, MED /'cotton balls'/, PE, (constructed by students, lit. "blow plant fluff - ball"), attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**píxwet**>, pcs //píx^w=əT//, ABFC /'brush s-th off, brush it (by hand or with branches)'/, MC, CLO, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, also <**píxwet**>, //píx=əT//, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /píx^w-in/ brush off (clothes) K69:43, Lushootseed /ʔu-píx^w-id/ knock it off, shake it off and /píx^w-id/ shake them down (for ex. of apples) beside /ʔu-píx^w-il/ (a leaf, pine cone) fell, /píx^w-il-t/ drop it/ H76:341-342, also Lushootseed /píx^w=il/ fall off, fall down (leaves, dust, etc.) VH83pc, example: <**píxwet te léxwetel**>, //píx^w=əT tə ləx^w=təl//, /'brush the blanket'/.

<**spéxwqel** ~ **spéxwqel**>, df //s=pi[=Aə́]=x^w=qəl ~ s=pi[=Aə́]=x^w=qəl//, EB /'fine airborne seed(s) (not used of plum or apple seed(s) or the hard seeds -- sth'emíwél is used for those) (used for dandelion seeds, cottonwood seeds, etc., tail of a cat-tail reed, (plant fluff (possibly including tail of cat-tail rush) [Elders Group 2/27/80])'//, (<s=> nominalizer), (<é-**ablaut of root í**> resultative or derivational), probably root <=qel> in the head?, phonology: é-**ablaut of root í**, fronting/backing variation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (1/10/79), Elders Group (2/27/80), also <**spéxwqel**>, //s=pi[=Aə́]=x^w=qəl//, also /'plant fluff (possibly including tail of cattail rush)'/, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80), also <**spéxwqels**>, //s=pi[=Aə́]=x^w=qəl-s//, also /'seed (of anything), bud (of cone of conifer)'/, attested by Elders Group (3/22/78), example: <**spéxwqels te lá:yelhp**>, //s=pi[=Aə́]=x^w=qəl-s tə lé:y=əʔp//, /'bud (of cone) of Douglas fir'/, attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).

<**tsqwá:y spéxwqel**>, EB, FOOD alfalfa sprouts (lit. green + fine airborne seed), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**spéxwqels te syóqwem sp'áq'em**>, EB, FOOD sunflower seeds (lit. small airborne seed of + the + sun + flower), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**pxwíqs**>, ds //píx^w=M1=qs or píx^w=ə[=M2]=qs//, EZ /'sand-fly, no-see-um fly, biting midge'/, ['family Ceratopogonidae'], (<**metathesis type 1** or **type 2**> derivational (perhaps continuative or characteristic)), root <**píxw** ~ **píxw**> blow (of light seed/fluff/dust), lx <=qs ~ =eqs> on the nose, in the nose, phonology: metathesis, possible vowel-loss after metathesis, fronting/backing variation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (10/26/77), also <**pxwíqs**>, //píx^w=M1=qs or píx^w=ə[=M2]=qs//, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<**pepxwíqsel**>, ds //C₁ə=píx^w=M1=qsəl or C₁ə=píx^w=ə[=M2]=qsəl//, EZ /'gnat, probably includes non-biting midges, biting midges, and (biting) black flies'/, ['order Diptera, probably families Chiromidae, Ceratopogonidae, and Simuliidae'], (<**R5**=> diminutive plural), (<**metathesis type 1** or **2**> derivational perhaps continuative or characteristic), lx <=eqsel ~ =qsel> on the nose, in the nose, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Sumas/Matsqui, attested by Deming (6/11/75).

<**Pepxwíqsel**>, ds //C₁ə=píx^w=M1=qsəl or C₁ə=píx^w=ə[=M2]=qsəl//, N ['nickname for Nat Dickinson'], usage: pun of gnat on the name Nat, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming.

<**píxwem**>, EB /'fall off (of petals or seed fluff)'/, see píxw.

<**píxwet**>, ABFC /'brush s-th off, brush it (by hand or with branches)'/, see píxw.

<**píxeya**>, df //píx=əyε or pε[=Aí]=x=əyε//, ABDF /'have a nightmare, to sleep-walk'/, MED ['medicine or cure for sleepwalking was putting a basket over the sleepwalker's head and scratching it'], possibly <**í-**ablaut****> resultative?, <=eya> affectionate diminutive or possibly male name ending?, possibly root <**píx**> meaning uncertain or <**páx**> spread apart possibly root as in <**pex=ó:les=em**> open both one's eyes real wide, possibly yielding literally be spread apart + resultative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, IHTTC.

<**Píxeya**>, df //píx=əyε or pε[=Aí]=x=əyε//, N ['nickname of Louie Punch'], ASM ['he had that spirit

power (of the nightmare), got on his knees and scratched his head and shouted "**Á'althe píxeya.**" *I am a nightmare.* when starting his spirit song; Louie was from Leq'áme'l (Nicomen)], lx <=**eya**> *male name ending or affectionate diminutive*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77).

<**pepíxeya**>, cts //C₁ə-píχ=əyε or C₁ə-pε[=Aí=]χ=əyε//, ABDF [*having a nightmare*'], (<**R5**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<**Píxeya**>, N [*'nickname of Louie Punch'*], see píxeya.

<**píy**>, bound root //píy *braced or steadied with one's hand(s), supported by one's hands?*//.

<**píyet**>, pcs //píy=əT or pá·[=Aí=]y=əT//, ABFC [*put one's hand on s-th to brace oneself, brace oneself on s-th/s-o'*], (<=**et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), probably root <**píy**> *braced/steadied/supported with one's hand(s)*, possibly related to <**pó:y**> *bend*, possibly <**í-ablaut**> *resultative or derivational?*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/13/77), example: <**píyethóxes.**>, //píy=əT-áχ^y-əs//, [*He braced himself on me.*'], attested by IHTTC.

<**piyiyáleqálem**>, mdls //piy=C₁əC₂=éleqə[=Aé=]l=əm or C₁əC₂=piy=éleqə[=Aé=]l=əm//, durs, ABFC [*lying on one side with one's head propped up on one hand*'], possibly <=**R2** or **R3**> *characteristic or derivational* resp., lx <=**áléqel**> *on the side of the head*, (<**á-ablaut on affix**> *durative*), (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: reduplication, á-ablaut on suffix, stress-shift would have reduced root vowel to schwa except before y, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).

<**piyiyólwelh**>, df //piy=C₁əC₂=álwə† or C₁əC₂=piy=álwə†//, ABFC [*put a hand on one hip*'], literally [*put/brace a hand on a side*'], possibly <=**R2** or **R3**> *characteristic or derivational* resp., lx <=**ólwelh ~ ílwelh**> *on the side*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77), also [*put one's hands on one's hips*'], attested by IHTTC (7/13/77).

<**piyiyólwelhem**>, mdls //piy=C₁əC₂=álwə†=əm or C₁əC₂=piy=álwə†=əm//, ABFC [*put hands on both hips, (put hands akimbo)*'], possibly <=**R2** or **R3**> *characteristic or derivational* resp., lx <=**ólwelh ~ ílwelh**> *on the side*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).

<**piyósem**>, mdls //piy=ás=əm//, ABDF [*leaning the face on the hand with elbow propped*'], literally [*braced/supported/steadied with one's hands on one's face*'], lx <=**ós**> *on the face*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).

<**Spíyem**>, df //s=píy=əm//, PLN [*Spuzzum village (on south bank of Spuzzum Creek at its mouth onto the Fraser River)*, also *Spuzzum Creek*'], ASM [*this is the southern-most village in Thompson territory but may not be a borrowing of the Thompson name for the village*'], possibly <=**s**> *nominalizer or stative*, possibly <=**em**> *place to get*, possibly root <**píy**> *braced/supported/steadied with one's hands*, comment: this etymology fits phonologically but is pure conjecture semantically for the site, possibly root <**pó:y**> *bend* with <**í-ablaut**> *durative*, comment: this is the Halkomelem name for the nearest Thompson settlement, the Thompson language has a different name for it, (semological comment: there is a big bend in the Fraser River here), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and AK (on trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79).

<**píyet**>, ABFC [*put one's hand on s-th to brace oneself, brace oneself on s-th/s-o'*], see píy.

<**píyewsem ~ píwsem**>, CH [*make the sign of the Cross, (cross oneself)*'], see pó:y.

<**piyósem**>, ABDF [*leaning the face on the hand with elbow propped*'], see píy.

<piyiyáleqálem>, ABFC ['lying on one side with one's head propped up on one hand'], see píy.

<piyiyólwelh>, ABFC ['put a hand on one hip'], see píy.

<piyiyólwelhem>, ABFC ['put hands on both hips, (put hands akimbo)'], see píy.

<piypó:yt>, MC ['bending lots of things, bending them (lots of things)'], see pó:y.

<plems>, free root //pléms//, EB ['cultivated plum, plums'], ['Prunus spp.'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (SJ esp.), borrowed from English <plums>, example: <tsqwá:y te pléms.>, //c=q^wé:y tə pléms//, ['The plum is green., The plums are green.'], attested by Deming (SJ esp.).

<plíst>, pcs //plís=T//, CH ['bless s-th/s-o'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, NP, borrowed from English <bless> or perhaps Chinook Jargon /plíst/ priest (Johnson 1978) which is not used for priest in Halkomelem (leplít is used for priest also from Chinook Jargon <leplate> from French <le pretre>), example: <ô Síthikri, plíst te sq'éptset.>, //ŋo sîèikri, plís=T tə s=q'óp-c-ət//, ['Oh Jesus, bless our meeting.'], attested by AD, <plíst te s'álhtelchet>, //plís=T tə s=?é†=təl-c-ət//, ['bless our food'], attested by NP.

<plhá:t>, df //pə†=[M1=Aé:]=t or p†=ə=[Aé:]=T//, DESC ['be thick'], semantic environment ['of rope, of layer, of canoe, of lips, (not of tree)'], possibly <á:-ablaut> durative, crystallized =et> purposeful control transitivizer??, metathesis type 1> derivational, phonology: possible á:-ablaut, possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, EB, others, other sources: ES /p†é:t/ thick (in dimension), JH /p†é:t/ thick, Salish cognate: Bella Coola /p†t/ thick Nater 1977, Squamish root /pə†/ thick as in p†-u† thick and /pə†-c/ thick-lipped W73:264, K67:248-249, Mainland Comox, Pentlatch, Sechelt, Lushootseed /pə†t/ thick, N. Straits, Clallam /è†é†t/ thick (in G86a and G82a set 190), example: <we'ó:lew plhá:t ta sléxwelh.>, //wə=ʔá-l-əw p†é:t t-ε s=ləx^wə†//, ['Your canoe is too thick.'], attested by AC.

<plhá:stexw>, caus //p†é:t=sT-əx^w//, MC ['make s-th thick'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example:

<plhá:stexw te frosting>, //p†é:t=sT-əx^w tə frosting//, ['make the frosting thick'], attested by EB.

<pelhtó:ythel>, df //pə†t=á:yèəl or p†t=á:yèəl//, ANA ['(have) thick lips'], BPI, lx <=ó:ythel> on the lips, phonology: possible vowel-loss on root with epenthetic schwa inserted before spirant, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (3/16/78).

<plhá:stexw>, MC ['make s-th thick'], see plhá:t.

<plhéqw'xel ~ p'lhéqw'xel>, df //p'†éq^w=x^yəl or p'(i/ə)†=əq^w=x^yəl//, ABDF ['(get a) sprained foot, leg got out of joint'], possibly root <p'ílh ~ p'élh> flattened, <=éqw'> around in circles, in the joint, <=xel> on the foot/leg, see main dialect form <p'lhéqw'xel>, phonology: possible vowel-loss in root before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80), Deming (1/31/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /p'á†q^w-šn/ sprain one's ankle W73:248, K67:252, Lushootseed /p'ə†q^w/ sprain, get out of joint and /p'ə†q^w-šád/ sprain ankle (also /p'ə†q^w-àèi?/ sprain wrist and /p'ə†q^w-ùlág^wəp/ hip out of joint H76:355-356).

<plhét>, SOC ['crowd s-o out'], see pélh.

<pókw'em>, EB ['when plant fuzz blows'], see pékw' ~ péqw'.

<pó:l>, free root //pá:l//, PLAY ['ball'], syntactic analysis: nominal, borrowed from English <ball>, example <pípexwem pó:l>, cpds //pí[=C,ə]=x^w=əm pá:l//, MED ['cotton balls'], PE, (constructed by students, lit. "blow plant fluff - ball"), attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<pépó:l>, cts //C,ə-pá:l//, PLAY ['playing ball (playing with a ball)'], (<R5-> continuative),

phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, example: <la pepó:l á:lhtel.>, //ɛ C₁ə-pá:l ʔé-ʔtəl//, /'They are playing ball./, attested by Deming.

<pó:l>, bound root //pá:l//, original root vowel may be different than this, root meaning unclear

<spó:l>, dnom //s=pá:l//, EZ /'big crow, common crow, also known as western crow or American crow, (raven [EF, some Deming elders])/, ['Corvus brachyrhynchos, (Corvus corax [EF, some Deming elders])'], ASM ['one difference between the crow and the raven is that the raven's cry is more noticeable (like a hoarse woman's voice) and less frequent, when a crow cries in a certain way it predicts bad news, it cried máw, máw ([máew máew], no gloss known) when it delivered good news in a story recorded by Boas 1895 (Bertz 1977 translation)], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown (if not a root in <p> as above, only the root in <sepsáp> (be) stubborn [Salish cognate: Squamish /səp/ stiff] or <pél> planted, get buried are close in shape), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/4/75, 2/18/76, 3/28/79, 1/16/80), EB, also <spól'>, //s=pál?//, dialects: prob. Matsqui or Sumas, attested by a speaker at Deming (AH?), also /'raven/, attested by EF and some others at Deming (4/17/80), other sources: ES /spa:l/ (circumflex over a) raven beside /spəlál/ crow, JH /spá:l/ crow, raven, but H-T <skaúEks> raven (Corvus corax principalis) beside <spEpEtál> (macron over a) (t sic for l) crow (Corvus caurinus) (H-T's forms here correspond to terms and glosses I found most frequently).

<spelól>, dmn //s=p[=əC₂=]ál//, EZ /'smaller crow, northwestern crow/, ['Corvus caurinus'], (<=R6=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /spəlál/ crow, H-T <spEpEtál> (macron over a)(t sic for l) crow (Corvus caurinus)(cry resembles skak brother).

<spopelál>, df //s=pa[=C₁ə=C2é=]l or s=pa[=R[=əl=]9]l//, EZ ['crow'], ['prob. Corvus caurinus'], possibly <=R1= or =R9=> diminutive or derivational, possibly <=C2é=> meaning uncertain, <=el=> plural?, phonology: reduplication (unusual types), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), other sources: H-T <spEpEtál> (macron over a)(t sic for l) crow (Corvus caurinus)(cry resembles skak brother)

<spepelól ~ spepeló:l>, dmpn //s=C₁ə=p[=əl=]á:l//, EZ /'little crows, small crows, bunch of small crows, (bunch of northwestern crows)/, ['Corvus caurinus'], (<R5=> diminutive), (<=el=> plural), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76, 6/4/75), AC, also <spepelól'>, //s=C₁ə=p[=əl=]ál?//, also /'small crow/, dialects: prob. Matsqui or Sumas, attested by Deming (prob. AH), other sources: H-T <spEpEtál> (macron over a)(t sic for l) crow (Corvus caurinus).

<poleqwith'a>, bound stem //pal(=)əq^w(=)îè'ε//; probably root <póqw> to mould, rot (of wood), probably <=el=> plural, lx <=íth'a> clothing, (semological comment: the possible literal meanings thing that moulds/rots much clothing, thing that moulds/rots clothing many times, feasible since the dead were put in wooden houses and rewrapped in new blankets every year or two.

<spoleqwith'a>, df //s=paləq^w=îè'ε or s=pa[=lə=]q^w=îè'ε//, REL /'ghost, corpse, dead body/, (<s=> nominalizer), probably root <póqw> to mould, rot (of wood), probably <=el=> plural, lx <=íth'a> clothing, (semological comment: the possible literal meanings thing that moulds/rots much clothing, thing that moulds/rots clothing many times is especially appropriate because of the Stó:lô custom (different from the coast) of burying the dead in mortuary houses and yearly rewrapping the blankets of the dead (see Duff 1952 and elsewhere)), other possible roots may be <pel> bury or <pél:ékw> appear, come into view, rise into view, if <pel> bury then <=eqw> on top of the head would be needed as well as <o-ablaut>, if <pél:ékw> appear, come into view, rise into view were the root then a backing of <kw> to <qw> would be required and ablaut of the first vowel to <o>, phonology: perhaps infixed plural or <o-ablaut> or backing <kw> to <qw>, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB, AC, BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /spələq^wîè'ε/

ghost, corpse, example: <me á:yelexw te spoleqwith'a.>, //mə ʔé.yələx^w tə s=pa[=lə=]q^w=îè'ε//, /'The corpse came back to life./, literally /'come alive the corpse/, attested by EB.

<spoleqwith'a ~ spoleqwith'e>, dmn //s=pa[=C₁ə=lə=]q^w=îè'ε//, EZ /'screech owl especially, probably *other small owls* as given below but only the *screech owl* is consistently mentioned by all speakers/, ['*Otus asio kennicotti*'], literally /'little ghost/, ASM ['spirits of recently deceased people can often appear as small owls, thus their name, meaning little ghost; AD notes that if you see an owl you can name all your family and if the owl drops dead after a name, that person will die; you can save that person by tearing the owl up in your hands; also if you kill an owl you should throw it over your shoulder and name someone [that you wish harm] for the spirit to go to (AD 9/21/78); EB noted that her mother talked to a little barn owl which came three times; she talked to it as if it was her deceased husband and said, "You've travelled to the other world. Don't come back and bother us. We've given everything away of yours." Then it flew away. (EB 9/21/78); Its cry can mean bad news like a crow's (Elders Group 3/21/79)'], (<=R1=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction on suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/4/75), AC, EB, other sources: ES /spələq^wîè'a/ beside Musqueam and Cowichan /spəpləq^wîè'ε/ *screech owl*, also EZ ['pygmy owl and saw-whet owl'], ['*Glaucidium gnoma swartha* (or *Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli*) and *Cryptoglaux acadia acadia* (or *Aegolius acadicus*)'], attested by Elders Group (9/8/76), also EZ /'pygmy owl, some also call *the moth* (*big ones* or *little ones*) by this name/, ['*Glaucidium gnoma swartha*, some also call order *Lepidoptera* by this name'], ASM ['BJ has never seen the pygmy owl because it comes out late in the evening'], attested by BJ (12/5/64), also EZ ['barn owl'], ['*Tyto alba*'], attested by EB (2/27/76, 9/21/78).

<Popeleqwith'á:m ~ Lexwpopoleqwith'á:m>, ds //(ləx^w=)pa[=C₁ə=lə=]q^w=îè'ε=əm or pə[=C₁ə=lə=]q^w=îè'ε=ém//, PLN ['*rocky place between two CPR tunnels above and about half a mile east of Haig*'], literally /'place to get/have/find screech owl(s) (or pmy owls, etc.)/, ASM ['Haig is a stop on CPR line on northwest side of the Fraser River, just northwest of and across from Hope; one can often see these "littleghosts" in the morning or early evening at this place'], (<lexw=> *always*), (<=em ~ =ám> *place to get/have/find*), phonology: vowel merger, possible stressed intransitivizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, source: place names reference file #205.

<poleqwith'et>, pcs //pa[=lə=]q^w=îè'(ε)=əT or pa[=lə=]q^w=îè'ə=T//, REL /'to ghost s-o, (to haunt s-o)/, ASM ['typically a person ghosted will hear the voice of someone they were close to, will hear the ghost moving about the house, sometimes will see apparitions of the person, etc., they may also hear the ghosts spirit song; such ghosting can usually be cured by ritualists or Indian doctors or Indian shakers all of whom investigate what the ghost wants and try to provide it if possible (belongings or food not provided to the spirit at a funeral burning ceremony) or try to speak to the ghost to tell it to go away if the ghost wants a person;'], ASM ['ghosts usually wander about during dawn or dusk hours for various decreasing amounts of time after death; burning are held during those hours and the path between the ritual fire and the burial place is always left clear to avoid getting bumped by a ghost; someone bumped by a ghost can lose his spirit or become partially paralyzed or twisted-jawed or suffer other problems; ghosts eventually wind up going to the other side of the sky some believe, but they can become hungry and unhappy and return to earth if not fed and cared for by periodic burning ceremonies'], (<=t ~ =et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: vowel-loss or vowel-reduction to schwa in suffix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, syntactic comment: note the dropping of the s= *nominalizer*, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76); found in <poleqwith'ethométselcha.>, //pa[=lə=]q^w=îè'ə=T-ámə-c-əl-cε//, /'I'm going to ghost you./, phonology: stress-shift on object suffix automatic before subject suffix, downstepping on lexical suffix, <poleqwith'ethò:m.>, //pa[=lə=]q^w=îè'ə=T-à·m//, /'I'm ghosted./, syntactic comment: passive.

<poleqwíth'et>, REL /'to ghost s-o, (to haunt s-o)'/, see poleqwíth'a.

<poléxwem>, df //pa[=lə=][-´-]x^w=əm//, WATR /'to steam, start to steam'/, FIRE, LAND, WETH, possibly <=le=> plural but crystallized so the plurality is not realized anymore, (<-´-> to second syllable non-continuative), possibly root <po^xw> blow spray or possibly root <po^xw ~ peh> blow, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: stress-shift, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), also <poléxwem>, //pa[=lə=][-´-]x^w=əm//, attested by AD, also /'steaming (sic)'/, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), Salish cognate: Songish dial. of N. Straits /pəláx^wəŋ/ to steam, be steamed Mitchell 1968, Samish dial. of N. Straits /spáləx^wŋ/ steam (nominal) and (VU) /pəláx^wŋ'/ steam rising (like from moss in the morning sun or water on a fire) G86:65, Squamish /spúx^wam/ steam B78:7, Sechelt /pəx^wəm ~ pəx^wím/ steam T77:8, Mainland Comox /púx^wim/ steam B75prelim:6, comment: more speakers from a wider selection of areas use the forms with xw (including the derived forms) than use those with xw, so xw must be in the main dialect form; semantically a plural blow spray itself literal meaning seems more likely to account for to steam than does a literal meaning of plural blow itself where no water is implied; comparative evidence points to cognates for steam with only xw but with ample cognates to also establish a Proto-Central Salish root /pu^x/ blow spray as well; since Mitchell did not distinguish xw from xw in Songish the Songish cognate for steam is not clear evidence one way or the other; comment: one possibility is the historical assimilation or confusion of xw to xw of root poxw ~ peh blow especially since xw is less common than xw and harder to hear and since the meanings are similar; clearly there is variation in Halq'eméylem with some speakers having a clear xw and others a clear xw, each legitimate and correct for the speaker that uses it, example: <poléxwem te témexw.>, //pa[=lə=][-´-]x^w=əm tə téməx^w//, /'The land steams (producing fog)'/, attested by CT.

<po:lexwem>, cts //pá[---][=lə=]x^w=əm//, WATR ['steaming'], LAND, FOOD, FIRE, WETH ['shimmering (in heat)'], (<-:-> continuative), phonology: infixed plural, lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75, 6/1/77), also <po:lxwem>, //pá[---][=lə=]x^w=əm//, phonology: vowel-loss in infix after lengthening of previous vowel, attested by AD, also /'to steam [sic for steaming]'/, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), example: <po:lexwem ta sqwéls.>, //pá[---][=lə=]x^w=əm t-ε s=q^wəls//, /'Your cooking/stew is steaming.'/, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75), <po:lexwem te téméxw.>, //pá[=lə=]x^w=əm tə téméx^w//, /'The ground is steaming., The ground is shimmering (in heat).'/, attested by HP (Elders Group 6/1/77), <po:lexwem te síqetsel.>, //pá[=lə=]x^w=əm tə síq=əcəl//, /'The roof is steaming., The roof is shimmering (in heat).'/, attested by HP (Elders Group 6/1/77).

<pelpólxwem>, plv //C₁əC₂=pá[=lə=]x^w=əm//, WETH /'be steaming (in many places), be cloudy with rain-clouds'/, LAND, WATR, (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural (crystallized), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (3/31/77), example: <pelpólxwem te smá:lt.>, //C₁əC₂=pá[=lə=]x^w=əm tə s=mé·lt//, /'The mountain is steaming., The mountain is cloudy with rainclouds.'/.

<poléxwt>, pcs //po[=lə=][-´-]x^w=T//, WATR ['steam s-th'], FOOD, (<-´-> continuative), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: stress-shift, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (3/14/79); found in <poléxwtlha.>, //pa[=lə=][-´-]x^w=T·tε//, /'Steam it.'/, attested by AD.

<po:lxwt>, cts //pá[---][=lə=]x^w=T//, WATR ['steaming it'], FOOD, (<-:-> continuative), phonology: lengthening, infixed plural, vowel-loss in infix due to lengthening of preceding vowel, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, also /'steam it'/, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<po:lexwem>, WATR ['steaming'], see poléxwem.

<poléxwt>, WATR ['steam s-th'], see poléxwem.

<po:lqw'em>, LAND ['dust'], see pékw' ~ péqw'.

<po:lxwt>, WATR ['steaming it'], see poléxwem.

<Popelehó:ys>, df //pa[=C₁ə=]lə=há:ys or pɛ[=AaC₁ə=]lə=(h)á:y=əs//, PLN ['Yale Mountain'], ASM ['located above the new Yale graveyard; this mountain grew in the great Flood to save the people of the area, and some people were saved from starvation by finding spá:lxw vegetable (root/bulb) food there'], literally ['(said to mean) growing higher, rising up'], (<=R1=> continuative (see literal translation)), possibly root <pále> one, possibly <=ó:y=es> flower with epenthetic <h> after vowel-final root, <o-ablaut on root a> automatic from <=es> suffix, (semological comment: the alternate literal meaning *being one flower* could account for the reported literal meaning if referring to one flower being or growing higher to show its vegetable food to starving people (?)), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut automatic, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group (7/6/77, 9/13/77), SP (and AK) (at Fish Camp 8/2/77), source: place names reference file #8.

<pópélem> or <xwpópélem>, bound stem //pápəl(=)əm or x^w(=)pɛ[=AáC₁ə=]l(ə)=əm//, meanings unclear

<Shxwpópélem>, df //s(=)x^w=pápələm or s(=)x^w(=)pɛ[=AáC₁ə=]l(ə)=əm//, PLN ['slough on west side of Harrison River, the first slough upriver from Q'iq'ewetó:lthel and first slough below Xemo:leqw'], (<=sxw=> nominalizer), possibly <ó-ablaut plus =R1=> continuative or derivational, possibly <=em> place to get/have/find or middle voice?, root meaning unknown, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, source: place names reference file #298.

<Popeleqwith'á:m ~ Lexwpopeleqwith'á:m>, PLN ['rocky place between two CPR tunnels above and about half a mile east of Haig'], see poleqwith'a.

<pópeqwem>, EB ['getting mouldy in taste or smell'], see póqw.

<popeqwemáleqep>, SM ['(be) mouldy smelling'], see póqw.

<pópexwels>, IDOC ['blowing (of an Indian doctor on a patient)'], see póxw.

<pópeyt ~ pópiyt>, MC ['bending s-th'], see pó:y.

<pópkw'em>, EB ['puffball, probably giant puffball and gemmed puffball, and possibly other species'], see pékw' ~ péqw'.

<Pópkw'em>, PLN ['village on east bank of Fraser River near the outlet from Cheam Lake, Popkum Indian village'], see pékw' ~ péqw'.

<popsíqwtel>, LANG ['calling one another names (insults about their bodies), calling each other names'], see pésqw.

<póqw>, bound root //páq^w to mould, rot (of wood)//, Salish cognate: Squamish root /puq^w/ be mouldy W73:178, K69:43, Samish dial. of N. Straits /pápəq^w/ (VU) get mouldy G86:73.

<spópeqw>, df //s=pá[=C₁ə=]q^w//, EB ['mould (on food, clothes, etc.)'], (<=s=> nominalizer or possibly stative), (<=R1=> resultative or possibly continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, possibly adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group.

<pópeqwem>, mdls //pá[-C₁ə-]q^w=əm//, cts, EB ['getting mouldy in taste or smell'], ASM ['can persist even after the mould has been thrown out'], (<=R1=> continuative), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<popeqwemáleqep>, ds //pa[-C₁ə-]q^w=əm=éléqəp//, SM ['(be) mouldy smelling'], EB, lx <=áleqep> in smell, fragrance, odor, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77).

- <**pqwá:y**>, ds //p(o)q^w=é·y//, EB ['rotten wood'], lx <=**á:y**> bark, wood, covering, phonology: vowel-loss in root or zero-grade in root before stressed full-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES and JH /pq^wáy/ rotten wood.
- <**póqwthet**>, incs //páq^w=èət//, EB ['get mouldy'], (<=**thet**> get, become, inceptive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, other sources: H-T <pák^wEtsEt> (macron over a) decayed, also <**pó:qwthet**>, //pá·q^w=èət or pá[=-]q^w=èət//, possibly <=:=> emphatic, attested by Elders Group, example: <le **pó:qwthet**>, //lə pá[=-]q^w=èət//, 'It got mouldy.', syntactic comment: ambiguous past, attested by Elders Group.
- <**póqwels**>, HARV ['splitting wood (esp. blanks and bolts)'], see péqw.
- <**póqwthet**>, EB ['get mouldy'], see póqw.
- <**pó:qw' ~ póqw'**>, free root //pá·q^w ~ páq^w//, EZ 'Harrison River spring salmon, Harrison River chinook salmon, big Chehalis River spring salmon, (preserved (smoked?) meat [AC: Tait dialect])', ['*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*'], ASM ['variety that runs up Harrison River and tributaries, has white meat not red meat, speckled skin'], comment: some variation with pó(:)kw' between speakers, this may indicate either the original form derived possibly from the root in pákw'=et smoke s-th (fish, hides, meat) over a fire or a competing form possibly derived from that root; it is unclear whether qw' or kw' was historically earlier; the qw' form is apparently the main dialect form since more speakers in more dialects have it and it appears in more derivations, phonology: possible backing from root pákw' smoke over fire, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment (AC): "Chehalis dialect word", dialects: Cheh., attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72), others, other sources: ES /pá·q^w/ spring (tyee) salmon, JH /pá·q^w/ Harrison River spring salmon, see dialect form <**pókw' ~ pó:kw'**> (compare <**pákw'et**> smoke s-th (fish, hides, meat) over a fire), also 'preserved (smoked?) meat', dialects: Tait (Yale to Rosedale), attested by AC, also <**pókw'**>, //pɛ[=Aá=]k^w//, also 'fall spring salmon, smoked salmon', probably root <**pákw'**> smoke over fire, probably <**ó-ablaut**> resultative or derivational, Elder's comment: "MH's family used this mostly for smoked salmon" (compare <**póqw'**> Harrison River spring salmon), attested by Deming (4/1/76), MH (1/4/79), example: <**pó:kw'**>, //pɛ[=Aá=]k^w//, also 'Chehalis spring salmon', attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), <**lah kwélem kw'e pókw'**>, //lɛ·k^wéł=əm k^wə pɛ[=Aá=]k^w//, 'Go get some big spring salmon.', attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79).
- <**pepqw'ólh**>, dmn //C₁ə=páq^w=ál† or C₁ə=páq^w=ə[=M2=]†//, EZ ['small Chehalis spring salmon'], (<**R5**> diminutive), lx <=**ó(1)lh ~ =elh**> young, offspring, possibly <**metathesis**> derivational, phonology: reduplication, consonant-loss in suffix, possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (Fish Camp 7/11/78).
- <**póqw'elh**>, (/páq^w=wə†//), FSH ['dry storage box in tree or on top of pole (for salmon and other dried provisions)'], lx <=**welh**> vessel, canoe, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/28/78), also <**p'óqw'elh**>, //páq^w=wə†//, phonology: p' is almost certainly an error either by me or the speaker(s) on that occasion, attested by Elders Group (9/10/75).
- <**tempó:kw'**>, ds //təm=pɛ[=Aá=]k^w//, TIME 'October moon, time to smoke Chehalis spring salmon', FSH, literally 'time to smoke dry Chehalis spring salmon', lx <**tem**=> time to, time for, probably mistranscribed <**kw'**> for <**qw'**> rather than root <**pákw'**> smoke over fire (fish, etc.), probably <**ó-ablaut**> resultative or derivational, phonology: ó:-ablaut on root á, syntactic analysis: nominal or adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).
- <**póqw'elh**>, FSH ['dry storage box in tree or on top of pole (for salmon and other dried provisions)'], see pó:qw' ~ póqw'.
- <**pósqwet**>, LANG ['insulting s-o'], see pésqw.

<po:qwte>, LANG ['an insult'], see pésqw.

<po:t>, pcs //páh=T//or //pə[=Aá=]h=T//or //pə[-Aá-]h=T//, ABFC /'blow, blow s-th'/, WETH, (<=t ~ =et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), comment: the transitive object is usually not expressed, thus showing this form is moving toward being a crystallized CVC root, phonology: possible vowel merger or consonant merger with h, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/19/75, 2/27/80), AD, other sources: ES /pá·t/ *blow*, example: <tsel po:t. ~ chel po:t.>, //c-əl pá·=T//, /'I blow./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72); found in <po:tes.>, //pá·=T-əs//, /'He blew it./, attested by AC, example: <po:thla ta' sméteqsel.>, //pá·=T-ʔε t-εʔ s=mét=əqsəl//, /'Blow your nose./, literally /'blow =it -command imperative your snot'/, attested by AD (Aug. 1980).

<pepo:tem>, rsls //C₁ə=pá·=T-əm or C₁ə=pá·=təm//, ABFC ['blown'], MUS, WETH, (<R5=> *resultative*), probably <=t> *purposeful control transitivizer* and <-em> *passive yielding* <=tem> *participial*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, example: <pepo:tem qwló:ythetel>, //C₁ə=pá·=T-əm qʷəl=á·yèə(l)=təl//, MUS /'flute, wind instrument, blown musical instrument'/, literally /'blown musical instrument (talk =in lips =device)'/, (semological comment: the root of *musical instrument* is *talk* which is something that birds and animals do in their own languages, thus the bird-song would be included in *talk*), attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).

<pepepo:tem ~ pépepo:tem ~ pepepo:tem>, df //C₁ə=C₁ə=pá·=T-əm or C₁ə=C₁ə=pá·=təm//, EB ['rattlesnake plantain'], ['Goodyera oblongifolia'], ASM ['grows under fir trees'], MED ['leaves used as a poultice and antiseptic after peeling the upper and lower surfaces apart (one can blow into them then) and applying the moist inside part to the wound or open blister (a blister of mine healed in two days from such application); tea from the roots is good for stomach trouble as ulcer medicine, roots were chewed and the juice swallowed for coughs, especially whooping cough medicine'], possibly <R5=> *diminutive plural*, possibly second <R5=> *resultative*, possibly <=tem> *participial*, possibly <=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*, possibly plus <-em> *passive*, (semological comment: literally perhaps *many little blown things* after the fact that the leaves are small and can be blown into easily), phonology: double reduplication (with SAME reduplication type), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, AD, AD, JL (at Fish Camp 7/19/79).

<potel>, dnom //pá(=T)=təl//, CAN ['(a) sail'], literally /'device to blow'/, lx <=tel> *device to*, phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<spotelálá>, dnom //s=pa=təl=élé//, CAN ['mast on a canoe or boat'], literally /'something that's a container of a sail'/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), lx <=tel> *device to*, lx <=álá> *container of*, phonology: stress-shift from root without vowel-reduction before stressed full-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<Spópetes>, df //s=pá[=C₁ə=]t=əs//, PLN /'Katz river-bank, Ruby Creek settlement, village on north bank of Fraser River just below (west of) the mouth of Ruby Creek'/, literally /'something that (where) it's blowing on the face (of riverbank)'/, Elder's comment: "so named because it's always windy there", (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<=R1=> *continuative*), lx <=es> *on the face*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (8/28/75), IHTTC, JL (4/3/78), source: place names reference file #44, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25.

<potel>, CAN ['(a) sail'], see po:t.

<po:x>, bound root //pá·xʷ// *sharp*

<po:xeleqʷ>, df //pá·xʷ=ələqʷ//, EB ['yellow cedar'], ['Chamaecyparis nootkatensis'], ASM ['used for canoes, carved utensils, now scarce; Turner 1979:68 notes that the needles are "prickly to the touch" and the branches are "more droopy and shaggy" than those of red cedar--thus the appearance of sharp hair'], literally /'sharp in the hair (or) sharp in the needles'/, probably root <po:x> *sharp*, lx

<=**eleqw**> *on the hair, on top of the head, on the needles*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/29/75), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits /páš=ələqʷ/ *yellow cedar* G86:71.

<**pxá:y**>, df //paxʷ=é·y//, EB /'sharp grass, cut-grass/, ['*Scirpus microcarpus*'], ASM ['green all year round, cattle eat it year-round, some grows by the Old Chehalis Creek course at the end of the road to Chehalis village; blades of this grass can cut the skin'], probably root <**pox**> *sharp*, lx <=**á:y**> *bark, covering*, phonology: vowel-loss to zero-grade of root before stressed full-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, AC, other sources: ES /pxʷé·y/ *sharp grass*, JH /pxéy/ *sharp grass*, Salish cognate: Sooke dial. of N. Straits /pšéyʔ/ *sharp grass* E69, Turner and Bell 1971:74, Samish dial. of N. Straits /pšéyʔ/ *sharp grass* (prob. *Scirpus microcarpus*) G86:72.

<**pó:x** ~ **péx**>, probable root //pá·x// meaning unknown or root //pəx// *spread* or root //pəx// meaning unknown

<**spó:xem** ~ **spéxem**>, df //s=pá·x=əm or s=pə[=Aá·=]x=əm ~ s=pəx=əm//, EZ ['early (March) spring salmon'], ['*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*'], (<**s**=> *nominalizer* or *stative*), possibly <**ó:-ablaut**> *resultative or continuative*, possibly <=**em**> *middle voice or intransitivizer*, *get, have*, possibly root <**páx**> *spread??*, phonology: possible ó:-ablaut on root a, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), others.

<**pó:xw**>, bound root //páxʷ *blow spray*, perhaps related to root <peh ~ poh> //pəh ~ pá(h)// *blow*.

<**pó:xwet**>, pcs //páxʷ=əT//, IDOC /'blow (spray) on a patient (of an Indian doctor or shaman), blow spray on s-o/s-th (of a shaman, a person ironing, a child teething)'/, ABFC, CLO, ASM ['can be used if you put water in your mouth and blow on ironing, a child also does this while teething, an Indian doctor does it while working on some patients'], (<=**et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group, AD, Salish cognate: Squamish /pəxʷ-n/ *to spit at s-o (e.g. with chewed medicinal herbs)(tr.) beside Coeur d'Alene /tə-paxʷ/ (umlaut over a = /ɛ/) spit both in K67:249, also Squamish /pəxʷ-áys/ to snort (about sea-lions, etc.) K69:42, compare with <poléxwem> steam.*

<**pó:pəxwels**>, sas //pá[-C₁ə-]xʷ=əls//, cts, IDOC ['blowing (of an Indian doctor on a patient)'], ABFC ['blowing spray (humorously said of a child teething)'], (<=**R1**> *continuative*), (<=**els**> *structured activity continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (1/10/79), example: <**pó:pəxwels te shxwlam**>, //pá[-C₁ə-]xʷ=əls tə s(=)xʷ(=)lém//, /'The Indian doctor is blowing (on a patient)'/, usage: said seriously, also said humorously of a child teething.

<**spó:pəxwelsà:ls**>, dnom //s=pá[=C₁ə=]xʷ=əls=è·ls//, HHG ['spray gun'], EB, TOOL, (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), (<=**R1**=> *continuative*), (<=**els**> *structured activity continuative*), lx <=**à:ls**> *tool, device for*, (semological comment: this example proves the existence of two separate morphemes, <=**á:ls**> *structured activity non-continuative* (which varies with =els in the continuative aspect) and =à:ls (or =á:ls ~ =els) *tool, device for* (a nominalizer)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Chill. (Sardis)*, attested by BHTTC (9/2/76), also <**shxwpó:pəxwelsà:ls**>, //s(=)xʷ=pá[=C₁ə=]xʷ=əls=è·ls//, dialects: *Tait*, attested by BHTTC (9/2/76).

<**pó:xwet**>, IDOC /'blow (spray) on a patient (of an Indian doctor or shaman), blow spray on s-o/s-th (of a shaman, a person ironing, a child teething)'/, see **pó:xw**.

<**pó:y**>, free root //pá·y//, FOOD ['pie'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, borrowed from English <pie> /pá·y/.

<**pó:y**>, bound root //pá·y *bend*//, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /púyʔ/ *curve, bend* H76:348.

<**pó:yt**>, pcs //pá·y=T//, MC ['bend s-th'], (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis:

transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <poýt>, //páy=T//, attested by IHTTC, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332); found in <po:yttseł.>, //pá·y=T-c-əł//, /'I bend it./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<popeyt ~ pópiyt>, cts //pá[-C₁ə-]y=T//, MC ['bending s-th'], (<R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, e → i before y, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78).

<piypó:yt>, plv //C₁əC₂=pá·y=T//, MC ['bending lots of things, bending them (lots of things)'], (<R3=> plural patients), phonology: reduplication, e → i before y, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78).

<spópiy>, strs //s=pá[-C₁ə=]y//, DESC ['be bent, be crooked'], (<s=> stative), (<R1=> resultative), phonology: length-loss automatic before reduplication type 1 in most dialects, e → i before y, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, EB, also <spó:piy>, //s=pá[-C₁ə=]y//, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), example: <spópiy te xáxlh.>, //s=pá[-C₁ə=]y tə x^yé[-C₁ə=]†//, /'The trail is crooked./, attested by AC, <spópiy te q'ówes te siyólexwe.>, //s=pá[-C₁ə=]y tə q'áwə-s tə si=yálex^w=əł//, /'The old person's cane is crooked./, attested by AC, <lets'ó te spópiys.>, //ləc'ε=Aá tə s=pá[-C₁ə=]y-s//, /'It has one bend., It has one crook./, literally /'it's bent is one./, attested by AC.

<spópiy>, chrs //s=páy=C₁əC₂//, stvi, DESC ['be crooked [characteristically]'], (<s=> stative), (<R2=> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, e → i before y, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT and HT (6/8/76), Salish cognate: Musqueam /spáy'pəy'/ winding Suttles ca1984: ch.7 [p.163], example: <spópiy te xáxlh.>, //s=páy=C₁əC₂ tə x^yé†//, /'The road is crooked./, *<xelts'iwélém te xáxlh> rejected.

<po:yethel>, ds //pá·y=əèəł or pá·y=(á·y)èəł//, ABDF /'(have a) twisted mouth, twisted jaw/, BPI, Elder's comment: "you'll get this way if you eat anything growing in a graveyard and you won't be able to talk; also one of the symptoms of being hit by a ghost", lx <=ethel> in the mouth or lx <=ó:yethel> in the jaw, in the lips, phonology: possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD, others? (American Bar trip 6/26/78).

<piyewsem ~ piwsem>, df //pa[=Aí=]y=əws=əm//, CH /'make the sign of the Cross, (cross oneself)'/, (<í-ablaut> derivational), lx <=ews> on the body, (middle voice), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (9/19/75).

<pá:yewsem>, cts //pa[-Aé-]y=əws=əm//, CH /'crossing oneself, (making the sign of the Cross)'/, (<á-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Deming.

<poýthet>, incs //pá·y=èəł//, DESC ['went crooked'], MC, lx <=thet> go, get, inceptive, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<spíytse>, durs //s=pa[=Aí=]y=cəs//, stvi, ABDF /'(have a) crooked hand/, BPI, (<s=> stative), (<í-ablaut> durative), lx <=tse> on the hand, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<spíyixel>, df //s=C₁əC₂=pa[=Aí=]y=x^yəł//, durs, stvi, ABDF /'(have a) crooked leg, (be a) crooked-legged person'/, BPI, (<s=> stative), possibly <R3=> plural or derivational, (<í-ablaut> durative), lx <=xel> on the leg, on the foot, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, e → i before y, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <ô telúwe spíyixel.>, //tə tε=léwə s=C₁əC₂=pa[=Aí=]y=x^yəł//, /'(Oh) You crooked leg., You crooked-legged person./, usage: insult, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<Spíyem>, df //s=piy=əm//, PLN /'Spuzzum village (on south bank of Spuzzum Creek at its mouth onto the Fraser River), also Spuzzum Creek/, ASM ['this is the southern-most village in Thompson

territory but may not be a borrowing of the Thompson name for the village', possibly <S=> nominalizer or stative, possibly <=em> place to get, possibly root <piy> braced/supported/steadied with one's hands, comment: this etymology fits phonologically but is pure conjecture semantically for the site, possibly root <po:y> bend with <i-ablaut> durative, comment: this is the Halkomelem name for the nearest Thompson settlement, the Thompson language has a different name for it, (semological comment: there is a big bend in the Fraser River here), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and AK (on trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79).

<po:yethel>, ABDF /'(have a) twisted mouth, twisted jaw'/, see po:y.

<Poylet>, free root //páylət//, N ['Violet'], ACL, phonology: regular sound-shifts in loans include v → p or m, syntactic analysis: nominal, borrowed from English <Violet> /váyələt/, attested by EB.

<Poyóle>, free root //payólə//, N ['Viola'], ACL, phonology: regular sound shifts in loans include v → p or m, syntactic analysis: nominal, borrowed from English <Viola> /vayólə/, attested by EB (3/22/78).

<po:yp>, free root //pá:yp//, HHG ['metal pipe'], ACL, syntactic analysis: nominal, borrowed from English <pipe> /pá:yp/, attested by EB (8/10/76).

<poýsekəl>, free root //páysəkəl//, /'a bicycle /, borrowed from English, syntactic analysis: noun, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<xwpoýsekəl>, ds //x^w=páysəkəl//, <xw=> on the vulva, in the vagina, or possibly <xw=> toward(s), for or <xw= ~ lexw= ~ (rarely) le=>, always, TVMO /'to cycle, ride a bicycle'/ (if the first prefix is correct the word really means /'to bicycle (of a woman), ride a bicycle (of a woman)'/, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<po:yt>, MC ['bend s-th'], see po:y.

<poýthet>, DESC ['went crooked'], see po:y.

<pot>, free root //pót//, CAN ['boat'], ACL, phonology: regular sound-shift in loans include b → p, syntactic analysis: nominal, borrowed from English <boat>, attested by Elders Group, also <pút>, //pút//, attested by SJ.

<púpt>, df //pú[=C₁ə=]t//, CAN ['double-ended canoe'], (<=R1=> plural?), phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss in infix after stressed root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ (Feb. 1978).

<potówelh>, ds //pót=ówəþ//, CAN ['row-boat'], ACL, lx <=ówelh> canoe, vessel, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/28/76).

<potówes>, ds //pot=ówəs//, CAN ['oar'], ACL, lx <=ówes> paddle, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/28/76).

<potówelh>, CAN ['row-boat'], see pot.

<potówes>, CAN ['oar'], see pot.

<pqwá:ls>, FOOD ['break off'], see péqw.

<pqwá:y>, EB ['rotten wood'], see póqw.

<pqwíles>, ABDF ['out of breath and over-tired and over-hungry'], see péqw.

<ptákwem>, possibly root //pték^w(=)əm//, EB /'bracken fern (top, part above ground)'/, ['Pteridium aquilinum'], comment: by an interesting coincidence both the Latin and Halq'eméylem words begin with /pt/ and end with /əm/, ASM ['the roots and fiddleheads were cooked and eaten by the Chilliwacks'], possibly <=em> intransitivizer, have, get, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, CT (9/5/74 in Fern root text), Elders Group (3/15/72, 2/19/75), other sources: ES /pték^wəm/ fern, JH

/piték^wəm/ fern, H-T <piták-um> (macron over i and a) fern (*Pteris aquilina*).

<pu:ches ~ púwches>, WETH ['fine needles of hoarfrost on a branch'], see pí:w.

<Puchí:l>, free root //pucí:l//, PLN 'Yale, Fort Yale', ACL, phonology: regular sound-shifts in loans include f → p, syntactic analysis: nominal, borrowed from English <Fort Yale> /fɔ̀ðéyl/ in British English, attested by Elders Group (7/6/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):15, source: place names reference file #3.

<pumí:l>, free root //pum(=)í:l//, MUS ['drumstick (for drum)'], possibly <=í:l> go, come, get, become, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75), TG (4/23/75), Salish cognate: Thompson (Lytton dial.) /pumín/ a drum B74c:32, Columbian /puwímín/ a drum Kinkade 1981:33, Shuswap /pw-um/ to beat a drum and /pw-mín/ drum K74:143.

<púpsò:llh>, EZ ['kitten'], see pús.

<púpt>, CAN ['double-ended canoe'], see pô:t.

<pús>, free root //pús//, EZ ['domestic cat'], ACL, ['Felis domestica'], syntactic analysis: nominal, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <puss ~ poos-poos ~ pish-pish> cat itself partly from English <puss> Johnson 1978:286-287, attested by EB, AC, others.

<púpsò:llh>, dmn //pú[=C₁ə=]s=á:l//, EZ ['kitten'], ACL, ['Felis domestica'], (<=R1=> diminutive), lx <=ó:llh> young, offspring, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss in infix after stressed root and stressed suffix, downstepping on suffix with stressed full-grade root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<pú'>, free root //pú?//, ABFC 'to pass gas, break wind, to fart', phonology: final glottal stop is rare, rare u also, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, see dialect form <p'ehí ~ p'ehéy>, Salish cognate: Squamish /pú?-q/ to fart W73:96, K69:43, Lushootseed /p'ú?/ to pass gas VH83pc, Shuswap /s-p'ú?/ to fart and Kalispel /p'ú?/ to fart both in K74:144.

<spú'>, dnom //s=pú?//, ABFC ['a fart'], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: final glottal stop is rare, rare u also, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB and RP (1/29/76), also ANA ['rump'], usage: slang, attested by EB and RP (1/29/76).

<pú'elets>, ds //pú?ə̀lɛc//, ABFC 'fart on the rump, (a show-off)', SOCT ['show-off'], EFAM, lx <=elets> on the bottom, on the rump, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal, usage: slang, attested by EB (5/12/78).

<spú'amal ~ spú'emel>, ds //s=pú?ə̀mɛl//, ANAA 'skunk's stink bag, skunk's stink sac', literally 'fart part/member', (<s=> nominalizer), root <pú'> fart, lx <=emel ~ =ómél> part (of body), member, phonology: vowel-reduction or allomorph in suffix after stressed full-grade in root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/15/76), also <skwukwtisláts>, //sk^wuk^w(=)tis=léc//, attested by BHTTC (1/15/76).

<pú'elets>, ABFC 'fart on the rump, (a show-off)', see pú'.

<pxwíqs>, EZ 'sand-fly, no-see-um fly, biting midge', see píxw.

<pxíwét>, ABFC ['spread apart s-o's legs'], see páx.

P'

<=p'>, da //p'//, TIB /'on itself, within itself/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <q'elq'élp'>, //C₁əC₂=q'él=p'//, /'tangled on itself (for ex. a net in the water)/ (compare <s=q'el=á:w> coiled (of a snake) and <=á:w ~ =í:w> (on top of itself, on the body)), <q'alq'elp'í:w>, //q'él=C₁əC₂=p'í=w//, /'inchworm (í:w is preferred to the version with =í:ws on the body given as an example under the latter somatic suffix)/, <sq'elq'élp'eqw>, //s=C₁əC₂=q'él=p'əq'//, /'curly hair/, <xéyp'et>, //x'éy=p'ət//, /'scratch it (and leave a mark), scrape it, claw it/, <slhellhelp'á:lí:ya>, //s=C₁əC₂=təl=p'ə:é.lí.yə//, /'sloppy ears/ (compare <s=lhél=lets> rump, buttocks which must mean something like (fold(ed) on the rump/bottom) while <s=lhel=p'> means something like (folded on itself)).

<p'ákw'>, bound root //p'ék'w re-use, fix up something used, repair//.

<p'ákw'et>, pcs //p'ék'w=əT//, MC /'repair s-th once discarded, make s-th better, fix s-th up, repair s-th/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, BHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /p'ák'w-an/ make do with, use for the lack of better (tr.) K67:252, K69:44.

<p'áp'ekw'et>, cts //p'é[-C₁ə-]k'w=əT//, MC /'making s-th better, repairing s-th once discarded/, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, comment: ó-ablaut on root a is expected here before the reduplication, and since the continuative has it in the reflexive below it may be that this form is an error for p'óp'ekw'et, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<p'óp'ekw'ethet>, pcrs //p'ə[-AáC₁ə-]k'w=əT-ət//, cts, SOC ['make oneself useful'], EFAM, (<ó-ablaut plus -R1-> continuative), (<-et> reflexive), phonology: ó-ablaut of root á, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<p'ekw'ethílem>, mdls //p'ék'w=əè(əl)=íl=əm//, incs, FOOD /'throw different leftovers together for a meal, throw a meal together, eat a snack/, literally /'go re-use one's food, go fix up one's food already used (leftovers)/, lx <=ethel> in the mouth, (perhaps) food, (<=íl> go, come, get, become, inceptive, <=em> middle voice), phonology: syllable-loss (el before =íl), vowel-reduction to schwa grade in root before stressed full-grade suffix two syllables away, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<p'ákw'et>, MC /'repair s-th once discarded, make s-th better, fix s-th up, repair s-th/, see p'ákw'.

<p'álq'em>, mdls //p'él(=)q'w=əm//, LT /'shine like a reflection, reflect, glitter, sparkle/, semantic environment ['used of flashing leaves, spoon-hook lures in fishing, etc.'], (<=em> middle voice), possibly <=q'> on s-th else, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, SP and AD, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /p'éləq' / flash, blinking light as in /ʔalc'u-p'éləq'-əb/ blinking and /p'éləq'-əd/ flash the light on s-o/s-th H76:355.

<p'elp'álq'em>, plv //C₁əC₂=p'élq'w=əm//, LT /'shining, (glittering, sparkling (with many reflections))/, (<R3=> plural actions or agents), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<p'elp'álq'emá:lews ~ p'elp'álq'emá:lews>, ds //C₁əC₂=p'élq'w=əm=é.ləws//, EB /'poplar, Lombardy poplar (intro.), also black cottonwood and perhaps trembling aspen which may have rarely occurred on the eastern and northeastern edges of Stó:lô territory/, ['Populus spp., esp. Populus nigra var. italica, also Populus balsamifera trichocarpa and perhaps Populus tremuloides'], literally /'many glittering leaves/, lx <=á:lews> leaf, phonology: downstepping

alternate high-stress syllables not uncommon, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, SP and AD, also <th'estíyelh<, //è'əs=təl=ə†p//, literally /'(metal) nail tree'/, phonology: el → íy before =elh< by regular rule, (semological comment: so called because of its resemblance to a nail), also <th'extíyelh<, //è'əx=təl=ə†p//, literally /'rattlesnake tree2PC el → íy before =elh< by regular rule'/, (semological comment: so called because poplar bark was used as medicine for rattlesnake bite).

<p'alyí:ws ~ p'alyíws ~ p'elyíws>, df //p'əl=əy=íws ~ p'əl=əy=íws//, EB ['bark (of any tree)'], probably <=ey> bark, covering, plant, probably <=í:ws> on the body, skin, covering, root meaning unknown, phonology: vowel-loss in suffix before stressed suffix, possible vowel-reduction, possible length-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, others, see dialect form <p'elyíws ~ p'elyú:ws>, other sources: ES /p'əlyəw.s/ (Musqueam /p'əlyəwʔs/ (~ /p'əlyəwʔ/ Suttles 1965)) bark, Salish cognate: Squamish /p'əliʔ/ thin bark W73:14, K67:251, Sechelt /p'əl(?)án/ B83pc, Mainland Comox /p'áʔayən/ Suttles 1965, Twana /p'əlʔád/, Songish dial. of N. Straits /è'ələʔ/ M68 ~ /è'ələyʔ/ Suttles 1965, Samish dial. of N. Straits /è'ələy' / ~ /è'ələy' /, all bark (of any tree), example: <tsqwá:y te p'alyíws te q'á:yxelh<., //c=q'ə.y tə p'əl=y=íws-s tə q'ə.yx=ə†p//, /'The bark of cascara is yellow.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<p'áp'ekw'et>, MC /'making s-th better, repairing s-th once discarded'/, see p'ákw'.

<p'áp'eq'el>, LT /'get whiter, getting white'/, see p'éq'.

<p'áp'eq'em>, EB /'just starting to flower, blooming, (flowering)'/, see p'áq'em.

<p'áp'eth'>, WV ['sewing'], see p'áth'.

<p'áq'em>, mdls //p'əq'=əm//, EB /'to bloom, to flower'/, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <me p'áq'em>, //mə p'əq'=əm//, /'(start/come to) bloom'/, attested by EB.

<p'áp'eq'em>, cts //p'ə[-C₁ə-]q'=əm//, EB /'just starting to flower, blooming, (flowering)'/, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<tsqwá:y p'áp'eq'em kápech>, EB, FOOD *broccoli* (lit. green + flowering/flowered + cabbage), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<sp'á:q'em>, dnom //s=p'ə[=:]q'=əm//, EB ['flower'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <=:=> derivational or resultative or durative, phonology: possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/15/72, 5/16/79), EB, other sources: ES /sp'ə.q'əm/ flower, example: <qéx te sp'á:q'em.>, //qəx tə s=p'ə.q'əm//, /'(There's) a lot of flowers.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <qé:x sp'á:q'em.>, //qə[=:]x s=p'ə.q'əm//, /'(There's) a LOT of flowers.'/, (semological comment: emphatic lengthening), phonology: emphatic lengthening of schwa (e /ə/), attested by AC, <le thíyqwtes te sp'á:q'm.>, //lə èíy=q'=T-əs tə s=p'ə.q'əm//, /'He dug (up) flowers.'/, literally /'he past he digs s-th the flower'/, attested by AC, <th'ókws te sp'á:q'em.>, //è'á.k'ws tə s=p'ə.q'əm//, /'There are seven flowers.'/, attested by EB, <tsqwá:y te sp'áq'ems te th'ólth'yelh<., //c=q'ə.y tə s=p'əq'=əm-s tə è'ól=C₁əC₂=ə†p//, /'The flower of the tall Oregon grape is yellow.'/, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79).

<p'éq' sp'áq'em kápech>, EB, FOOD *cauliflower* (lit. white + flower + cabbage), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<spéxwqels te syóqwem sp'áq'em>, EB, FOOD *sunflower seeds* (lit. small airborne seed of + the + sun + flower), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<sp'eláp'q'em>, dmpn //s=p'[=əl=]é[=C₁ə-]q'=əm//, EB ['little flowers'], (<=el=> plural, <=R1=> diminutive), phonology: infixed plural, reduplication, vowel-loss in infix after stressed root,

syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79).

<**p'áth'**>, free root //p'êè'//, WV ['sew'], CLO, HUNT, HHG, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, other sources: ES /p'ê·è'/ but Musqueam and Cowichan /p'êè'/ *sew*, compare with root <**p'íth'**> *squeeze* and with <**p'óth'es**> *basketry cradle, baby basket*, Salish cognate: Pentlatch /p'ác'-əm/ *to sew*, Sechelt /p'ác'-at/ *sew it*, Squamish /p'ác'-an/ *sew (tr.)*, Nooksack /ʔæy p'áx'è'x'i=t-æs/ *someone is sewing for s-o* (GS, other speakers would have /p'áx'c'=ši=T-æs/), Saanich dial. of N. Straits /è'êè'-/ *sew*, Lummi dial. of N. Straits /è'éy'éc'/ *to sew*, Songish dial. of N. Straits /è'éc'/ *to sew*, Clallam (S. Straits) /è'c'-íy'əʔ/ *to sew*, Lushootseed and Twana /p'ác'-ad/ *sew it* (all quoted in G86a, cognate set 197, sources there), example: <**p'áth'tsel. al:étsa kwthel xwéylem.**>, //p'êè'-c-əl. ʔəl-éce k'èə-lx'í-ləm//, /'I'm going to sew. Where's my thread?/, literally /I sew present → immediate future. where is the (near but not in sight) -my rope/string/thread/, attested by AC.

<**p'áp'eth'**>, cts //p'ê[-C₁ə-]è'//, WV ['sewing'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<**shxwp'áp'eth'**>, dnom //s(=)x^w=p'ê[-C₁ə-]è'//, WV ['sewing machine'], CLO, ACL, TOOL, (<shxw=> *nominalizer, thing for*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<**p'áth'et**>, pcs //p'êè'='əT//, WV /'sew s-th, sew it/, HUNT, CLO, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by HT, CT, AD, also <**p'á:th'et**>, //p'ê·è'='əT//, attested by AC, example: <**le p'á:th'etes.**>, //lə p'ê·è'='əT-əs//, /'She sewed it./, attested by AC, <**p'áth'et te kw'eléws te sméyeth li te st'elák'w' siyólh.**>, //p'êè'='əT tə k'wəl='əw-s tə s=méyèè li tə s=t'əlék'w s=yáʔ//, /'sew the hide of an animal on a circular frame/, attested by HT (6/21/76); found in <**p'áth'etemet ~ p'áth'etémét**>, //p'êè'='əT-əm-ət ~ p'êè'='əT-əm-ət//, /'to be sewed/, syntactic comment: dependent passive -em-et, attested by CT, HT, AD, example: <**éy t'we kws p'áth'etemet.**>, //ʔéy t'wə k'w-s p'êè'='əT-əm-ət//, /'It better be sewed., It needs to be sewed./, syntactic comment: dependent passive, attested by AD.

<**sp'áp'eth'**>, str //s=p'ê[-C₁ə-]è'//, WV [(be) sewed (already)], HUNT, CLO, (<s=> *stative*), (<=R1=> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT, HT (6/21/76).

<**p'éth'tel**>, dnom //p'ɛ[=Aé]=è'='təl//, [p'êè'tl (AC), p'íè'tl (BJ,DM,EB)], WV /'needle (for sewing cloth, for mat-making)/, ASM ['sewing needles were made out of bone or wood, mat-making needles were made out of wood and were flat, about three feet long, for inserting through cat-tail rushes or bulrushes laid out flat in a row'], CLO, HUNT, HHG, TOOL, EB /'needle of plant, (thorn)/, (<é-ablaut> *derivational*), lx <=tel> *device to*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), DM (12/4/64), other sources: ES /p'êè'təl/ *sewing needle*, H-T <pétstEl> *needle*, example: <**siyólh p'éth'tel**>, //s(i)=yáʔ p'ɛ[=Aé]=è'='təl//, /'wooden needle/, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<**p'á:th'**>, probably derived stem //p[='=]é·è'// from <**páth'**> *animal stink, body odor*

<**sp'á:th'**>, dnom //s=p'ê·è' or s=p[=G=]é[='=]è'//, EB /'red-flowering currant berry, Indian currant berry, probably also stink currant berry also called skunk currant berry/, ['*Ribes sanguineum*, probably also *Ribes bracteosum*], ASM ['the blue-colored berry was eaten but not sought out, the berry is said to drop into the water and develop into the speckled trout called sp'íp'ehàth' ~ sp'ípehà:th' (note unglottalized p), AC describes the bush which she calls the Indian currant, as having red or pink blossoms which are one of the earliest flowers (about Easter) but blue berries which don't ripen till fall; botanists say the plant has "an aromatic smell" (Turner 1974) which may also point to an original root with plain p, i.e. root páth' *animal stink, body odor* which is also found

(metathesized) in s=th'ép=eq *skunk*; these facts point to the possibility that the Halq'eméylem term applied also (or mainly) to the *skunk currant* or *stink currant* (*Ribes bracteosum*) which has a "characteristic musky odour" and had berries that were eaten more widely than the red-flowering currant berries by Coastal Indians (Turner 1975:171); comparative evidence confirms this (see cognates below)], MED ['EF said that the roots of the red-flowered currant could be washed, pounded in cloth and put on the gums for toothache and could be used in an eyewash also'], probably root <sp'á:th'> *animal stink, body odor*, possibly <=G= glottalization and =:= lengthening> *derivational*, phonology: possible glottalization and lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EF (921/78), others, other sources: ES /sp'ê·è'/ *Indian currant*, Salish cognate: Squamish /sp'á·c'/ *stink currant berry* (*Ribes bracteosum*) Bouchard and Turner 1976:98 and /sp'êhc'/ *Indian currant* W73:72, K69:56, versus Squamish /q'ílayus/ *red-flowering currant berry* (and /q'ílayus-ay'/ *red-flowering currant bush*) Bouchard and Turner 1976:101 (/q'ílayus/ *unidentified berry* (*is the first to flower and the last to ripen; the flowers are red, the berries purple* W73:36, K69:83) which is cognate with Halq'eméylem qwilíyes *flower of the red-flowering currant*.

<sp'á:th'elhp>, ds //s=p'ê·è'=ə†p//, EB /'Indian currant bush, red-flowering currant bush, prob. also *stink currant bush*'/, ['*Ribes sanguineum*, prob. also *Ribes bracteosum*'], lx <=elhp> *plant, tree*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<sp'íp'ehà:th' ~ sp'íp'ehàth'>, df //s=C₁í=p[=əhê=]ê·è'//, EZ /'speckled trout, (prob. *brook trout*, also called *speckled char*)', ['probably *Salvelinus fontinalis*'], ASM ['when the little blue berries that grow over creeks and streams (currants) drop into the water they come to life as a trout that has spots on it and is found in creeks in the mountains where no salmon can go up (BJ 12/5/64)'], (<s=> *nominalizer*, R4= *diminutive*), possibly <=ehá=> *similar to, compared to, comparative*, probably stem <s=p'á:th'> *red-flowering currant berry, (stink currant berry)* probably itself from root <pá:th'> *animal stink, animal odor, human body odor* probably root by derivational <glottalization>, phonology: reduplication, infix =ehá=, glottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Chill., Tait*, attested by BJ (12/5/64 old pp.306-307), Elders Group (2/13/80), AD, also <spípehà:th'>, //s=C₁í=p[=əhê=]ê·è'//, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also EZ /'small dog salmon', attested by CT (6/8/76), also <sp'íp'e'áth'>, //s=C₁í=p[=əʔé=]ê·è'//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by TM (learned Halkomelem from Duncan and Chehalis ancestors).

<p'áth'et>, WV /'sew s-th, sew it'/, see p'áth'.

<p'átl'et>, pcs //p'êë'=əT//, ABFC ['feel it with fingertips'], (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, dialects: *Katzie* (*Downriver Halkomelem*), attested by Evangeline Pete (Elders Group 2/13/80), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /p'êë'-(ə)d/ *feel it* H76:356.

<p'áts't>, free root //p'êc't//, FIRE /'black coals, charcoal', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (1/31/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /p'ê't/ *ashes, charcoal, black paint* W73:9, K67:253, and Squamish /p'áè'/ *glowing hot, red hot* (*ab. fire, person in fever, not weather*) K69:44, Cowichan Halkomelem /p'êc't/ *charcoal* B74b, Nooksack /p'ê't/ *charcoal* PA61, Songish dial. of N. Straits /è'íc'ət/ *to char, turn to charcoal; to blacken with charcoal; black face paint* M68 (quoted in G82:9 cognate set 14a), Lummi dial. of N. Straits /è'íc'ət/ *coals* Demers 1982pc, Samish dial. of N. Straits (LD) /è'îè'ət/ and (VU) /è'íc'ət/ *black ashes, charcoal*, Lushootseed /p'ê't/ *coals, embers* H76:358, *charcoal* Hilbert 1983pc.

<p'áxw>, probable root //p'êx'w//, root meaning uncertain

<p'áp'xwem>, df //p'ê[=C₁ə=]x'w=əm//, mdls, EFAM /'be shy, be not talkative, quiet (of a person)'/, possibly <=R1=> *derivational*, (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC, NP, example: <p'áp'xwem>, //p'ê[=C₁ə=]x'w=əm//,

attested by Elders Group (5/28/75), <pápxwem>, //pé[=C₁ə=]x^w=əm//, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<p'ehí ~ p'ehéy>, df //p'əhí//, ABFC ['fart'], EFAM ['smarty'], BPI, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb??., attested by Deming (6/15/78), see main dialect form <pú'> to pass gas, break wind, to fart.

<p'ék^w>, free root //p'ək^w//, WATR /'to float, come up to the surface, rise to the surface, to surface'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (3/15/72), AC, other sources: ES /p'əp'ək^w/ float, JH /p'ək^w/ float, Salish cognate: Squamish root /p'ak^w/ ~ /p'ək^w/ float as in /p'áp'k^w/ float and /p'ák^w-mʔ/ rise to surface of water, /p'ák^w-an-cut/ come to surface of water (tr. reflex.), /p'ək^w-wiʔ/ bring down to the shore unfinished canoe-hull from the place where it was made, /p'ək^w-p'ək^w/ light in the water, floating easily and /p'ək^w-tín/ float on net, cork W73:258,103, K67:252, K69:44, also cognate set 246 in G82 shows cognates in N. Straits (Songish and Sooke /p'ek^wəŋ/ to float) and Clallam /p'ák^wəŋ/ to float, and see Nooksack /p'ək^w-p'ək^w-tæn/ swimming log, cork float on gill nets (PF:GS in G84b) and perhaps Lushootseed /p'əq^w/ to float Hilbert 1983pc (compare Lushootseed root /p'əq^w(u)/ drift, throw into the water as in /lə-p'əq^w tə q^wʔáy/ The log is drifting., example: <le p'ék^w>, //lə p'ək^w//, /'He/She/It surfaced./, literally /'third person subject past tense auxiliary'/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AC, <me p'ék^w>, //mə p'ək^w//, /'to rise to the surface'/, literally /'come rise to the surface'/, attested by EB.

<p'ep'ák^w ~ p'ap'ák^w>, cts //p'ə[-C₁é(-)]k^w or C₁ə-p'ək^w ~ C₁ə-p'ək^w or p'ə[-C₁é(-)]k^w//, WATR ['be floating'], root <p'ék^w ~ p'ák^w>, possibly <-R9- or R5- or R8-> continuative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 2/26/75), AC, also <p'áp'ak^w>, //C₁é-p'ək^w or p'é[-C₁ə]-k^w//, attested by EB, example: <p'ap'ák^w te tsólha.>, //C₁ə-p'ək^w tə s=cáʔə//, /'The leaf is floating./, attested by AC, <p'ep'ák^w lí te qó:.>, //p'ə[-C₁é(-)]k^w lí tə qá://, /'(He/She/It is) floating in the water./, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75).

<sp'ep'ák^w>, df //s=C₁ə-p'ək^w or s=p'ə[-C₁é(-)]k^w//, WATR ['(be) floating'], (<s=> stative), possibly <R5- or -R9-> continuative or durative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <tl'osu á:y el sp'ep'ák^w éwelh éxel sp'ep'ák^w>, //é'a-s-u ʔé:y ʔəl s=C₁ə-p'ək^w ʔəwə-ʔ ʔəx'əl s=C₁ə-p'ək^w//, /'And they just went along (keep on), floating, not paddling, floating./, attested by AC (story of the Flood).

<p'ep'ák^wem>, df //p'ə[=C₁é(-)]k^w=əm or C₁ə-p'ək^w=əm//, WATR /'calm (of water), smooth (of water), (when the river is) quiet or calm'/, possibly <=R9= or R5=> durative or derivational, possibly <=em> middle voice or intransitivizer, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT, HT, Elders Group.

<p'ekwtál>, durs //p'ək^w=tə[=Aé=]l or p'ək^w=tə[=M2=]l//, FSH ['float (for fishing net)'], WATR, lx <=tel> device to, thing to, probably <á-ablaut in affix> durative, phonology: á-ablaut in affix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, other sources: ES /p'ək^wtél-/ wood float.

<p'íp'ekwtà:l>, df //C₁í=p'ək^w=tə[=Aé=]l or C₁í=p'ək^w=tə[=M2=]l//, FSH ['lots of floats'], WATR, possibly <R4= or =:> plural, (irregular), phonology: reduplication, ablaut or metathesis, downstepping, lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/6/76), also <p'íp'ekw'tà:l>, //C₁í=p'ək^w=tə[=Aé=]l or C₁í=p'ək^w=tə[=M2=]l//, also FISH /'big float'/, phonology: kw' prob. error for kw, (semological comment: use of R4= (almost always diminutive) for augmentative here is certainly unexpected), attested by SP and AD (7/3/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /p'ək^w-tín/ float on net, cork W73:103, K69:44, Sechelt /p'ək^w-tn/ cork- or floater-line T77:19, Samish dial. of N. Straits /p'íp'k^wtən/ a float G86:85, Nooksack /p'ək^w-p'ək^w-tæn/ swimming log, cork float on gill nets (PF:GS in G84b).

<p'ekwtál>, FSH ['float (for fishing net)'], see p'ék^w.

- <**p'ekw'ethilem**>, FOOD /'throw different leftovers together for a meal, throw a meal together, eat a snack'/, see p'ákw'.
- <**p'eléts'tem**>, WATR ['overflows'], see p'í:l or p'él.
- <**p'elp'álq'em**>, LT /'shining, (glittering, sparkling (with many reflections))'/, see p'álq'em.
- <**p'elp'álq'emá:lews ~ p'elp'álq'emá:lews**>, EB /'poplar, Lombardy poplar (intro.), also black cottonwood and perhaps trembling aspen which may have rarely occurred on the eastern and northeastern edges of Stó:lô territory'/, see p'álq'em.
- <**p'etl'ómelh**>, FIRE ['(be) choked with smoke'], see p'ótl'em.
- <**p'élxw**>, stem //p'élxw//, root and stem meaning unclear
- <**sp'élxwem**>, df //s=p'élxw=em//, ANA /'lung, lungs (both)'/, (<s=> nominalizer), (middle voice), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, other sources: ES /sp'él-xwem/ lung, Salish cognate: Squamish /sp'él?xwem/ lung W73:168, K67:282, Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /p'él'xwəb/ lungs H76:355, Samish dial. of N. Straits (LD) /sp'él'xwəŋ' ~ sp'éləxwəŋ' / lungs G86:75, others (addable to G82:45 cognate set 238).
- <**p'elyú:s ~ p'alyú:s or p'elyíws ~ p'alyíws**>, df //p'əl=əy=íws ~ p'əl=əy=íws//, EB /'bark (of tree, bush, etc.)'/, ASM ['words or prayer said to plant before picking bark, fruit, roots, etc. for medicine or other man-made things: Le th'exwstélemet ô siyám. *Pity us, oh Lord/high-class person.*, Maytólxwchexw. *Help us.*, Th'exwmetólxwchexw, lálh tsulh tsós. *Pity us, we're getting unfortunate.*, Qéx te shxwhókwiwtset. *We'll use it in many ways.*, Shxwemlólxwchxw. *You did us a favor.*, Yalh lixw kw'a's hóy. *Thank you.* (Elders Group (TM, DF, TG or NP) 3/22/78)'], probable root <p'al> shine, lx <=ey ~ =áy> bark, covering, wool, plant?, lx <=íws> on the body, on the skin, root meaning unknown, phonology: vowel-loss in suffix before stressed suffix, merger of vowel with semivowel, possible vocalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, see main dialect form <p'alyí:ws ~ p'alyíws>.
- <**p'élh**>, free root //p'élh//, ABFC /'become aware (said for ex. of a child about three years or so, or of realizing how something is done), come to one's senses, sober up'/, EFAM, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group, EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /p'élh/ be sober and /p'élh-íws/ sober up, come to after fainting W73:242, K67:251, example: <me p'élh>, //mə p'élh//, /'to sober up'/, literally /'become sober/aware'/, attested by EB, Elders Group, <walh me xélh kw'a' sqwálewel lhíxw me p'élh?>, //(ʔə)wə-ə-əʔ mə xəlʔ k'w-εʔ s=q'él=əwəl ʔí-xw mə p'élh//, /'Do you ever feel sorry when you sober up?'/, literally /'don't -yes/no question -past come/become hurt your thoughts/feelings when -you subjunctive come/become aware/sober'/, attested by Elders Group (6/28/78).
- <**sp'ap'ílh**>, str //s=C₁ε=p'ə[=Aí=]ʔ//, EFAM ['(be) sober'], ABFC, (<s=> stative), (<i-ablaut> resultative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.
- <**p'elhéthet**>, pcrs //p'əʔ=ə[= '=]T-əʔ//, EFAM /'smarten up, sober up'/, (<='=> derivational or non-continuative), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=et> reflexive), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <**p'ílhət**>, pcs //p'ə[=Aí=]ʔ=əT//, SOC /'sober s-o up'/, ABDF, EFAM, MC /'flatten it'/, comment: sober s-o up is probably in error since the Elders Group on a number of occasions give only flatten it for this form; there may instead be a form p'elhét sober s-o up since the reflexive form p'elhéthet smarten up; sober up seems based on such a form, possibly <i-ablaut> derivational or resultative?, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/26/76).
- <**p'elhíws**>, ds //p'əʔ=íws//, ABFC /'come to after fainting, (revive after fainting)'/, lx <=íws> on the

body, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /pʰ-íws/ *sober up; come to after fainting* W73:242, K67:251.

<p'elhéthet>, EFAM /'smarten up, sober up/, see p'élh.

<p'elhíws>, ABFC /'come to after fainting, (revive after fainting)'/, see p'élh.

<p'ep'ákw ~ p'ap'ákw>, WATR ['be floating'], see p'ékw.

<p'ep'ákwem>, WATR /'calm (of water), smooth (of water), (when the river is) quiet or calm'/, see p'ékw.

<p'ép'eq'>, LT ['white ones'], see p'éq'.

<p'éq'>, free root //p'éq'//, LT ['be white'], ASM ['on Berlin and Kay color chart (1969), rows top to bottom are B through I, columns left to right are 1 through 40 and the side column from white to black is 0, individual speakers of the Elders Group identified the following squares as p'éq', AK: B0 and C0, EL: B0 and pure white of uncolored border of chart, NP: B31, B32, B33, LJ (Chill.) (poss. color blind): D17 EP (Katzie living for many years in Tait area): B0'], ASM ['the following color terms are used by AK before p'éq' to specify shades of the color: stewókw'], (semological comment: note also that Tait speaker TG uses ts'sás *ashes* to map the same color that Sumas speaker AH maps with stl'ítl'es, and others (Chilliwack speaker NP and Tait speaker AK) map largely with p'éq'. stl'ítl'es then probably could be glossed *dingy white, off-white* with inceptive form stl'ítl'esel elsewhere translated *dark (old clothes, complexion)*), comment: using derived forms of the root as a modifier of other color terms the following combinations were given by AK: p'éq' st'ewókw'; sp(e)q'íl (tsqwáy, tsméth', tsxwíkw'); sp'q'íl ~ sp'eq'íl (tsqwáy, qálq, tsméth'), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), Lawrence James, EP, NP, EL, AK, EB, Elders Group, AK (1987), TG (1987), EB (1987), NP (1987), AH (1987), other sources: ES and JH /p'éq'/' *white*, see charts by Rob MacLaury, example: <p'éq' te sxámeth.>, //p'éq' tə s=xém(=)əè//, /'Cottonwood sap is white./, attested by Elders Group, <yeláwel p'éq' tel swéta.>, //yəlɛw=əl p'éq' tə-l swétɛ//, /'My sweater is whiter./, literally /'is more white my sweater/, attested by Elders Group, <yeláwel p'éq' te Lhílheqey.>, //yəlɛw=əl p'éq' tə ɬíθəq=əy//, /'Mt. Cheam is the whitest./, literally /'is more white the Mt. Cheam/, attested by Elders Group, <isále p'éq' thqát>, //isɛlə p'éq' èqét//, /'two white trees/, syntactic analysis: num adjective/adjectival verb nominal, attested by AC.

<p'éq' q'áq'et'em kwó:l>, EB, FOOD *white sweet corn* (lit. white + sweet + corn), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<p'éq' sp'áq'em kápech>, EB, FOOD *cauliflower* (lit. white + flower + cabbage), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<p'éq' témelh>, //p'éq' téməθ//, SPRD /'white paint (for spirit dancers' faces)'/, lit. /'white red-ochre'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<p'ép'eq'>, df //p'ə[C₁ə=q]//, LT ['white ones'], probably <=R1=> plural, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb??. attested by ME (tape 11/21/72).

<sp'íq'>, df //s=p'ə[Aí=q]//, ABDF ['(have?) white spotted skin'], (<s=> stative or possibly nominalizer), (<í-ablaut on root é> resultative or durative?), phonology: í-ablaut on root é, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb? or nominal?, attested by Deming.

<sp'eq'p'íq'>, df //s=C₁əC₂=p'ə[Aí=q]//, LT ['(have?) white spots'], ABDF, (<s=> stative or possibly nominalizer, R3= plural), (<í-ablaut> resultative or durative), phonology: reduplication, í-ablaut on root é, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb? or nominal?, attested by Deming.

<p'íp'eq'>, dmv //C₁í=p'əq'//, LT ['a little white'], ASM ['occurs almost alternately with p'áp'eq'el within the same areas (as shades of white tinged with orange, yellow or blue) so no difference in meaning can really be distinguished between the two forms, the second form has R7= comparative

or emphatic, (sometimes) continuative which was not attested in color term words by any of the others we interviewed', (<R4=> diminutive), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<p'íp'eq'el>, dmV //C₁í=p'əq'=əl//, incs, LT ['[get(ing)/go(ing)/becom(ing) a little white]'], (semological comment: commonest for shades of white tinged with green or pink), (<R4=> diminutive), (<=el ~ =íl> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<tsp'íp'eq'el>, ds //c=C₁í=p'əq'=əl//, incs, LT ['[be getting a little white]'], (semological comment: occurs only once on EB's labelling of the Munsell chart as white tinged with lavender or light lavender (perhaps since nowhere else does the root p'eq' allow the prefix ts=)), (<ts=> have, get, stative with colors), (<R4=> diminutive), (<=el ~ =íl> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<p'áp'eq'el>, df //C₁é=p'əq'=əl//, incs, LT ['[get whiter, getting white]'], ASM ['occurs almost alternately with p'áp'eq'el within the same areas (as shades of white tinged with orange, yellow or blue) so no difference in meaning between the two can really be distinguished'], (<R7=> comparative or emphatic, (sometimes) continuative), (<=el ~ =íl> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<p'eq'í:l>, incs //p'əq'=í:l//, [p'əq'é:l], LT ['get white'], ABDF, (<=í:l ~ =el> get, become, go, come, inceptive), phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury, example: <p'eq'í:l te s'ó:thes.>, //p'əq'=í:l tə s=ʔâê=əs-s//, 'His face got white.', attested by AC.

<sp'q'í:l ~ sp'q'é:yl>, stvi //s=p'əq'=í:l//, incs, LT ['[be get/go/become white]'], (<s=> stative), (<=el ~ =íl ~ =í:l> go, come, get, become), phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<thós sp'eq'í:l tl'ík'w'el>, EB, FOOD *lima beans* (lit. big round + offwhite + bean), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<p'eq'óméx>, ds //p'əq'=áməxʔ//, LT ['[looks white, white-looking]'], (<=ómex> looks, -looking, in color), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<p'q'élqel>, ds //p'q'=élqəl//, EZ ['mountain goat'], ['Oreamnos americanus americanus'], literally 'white wool, white hair', ASM ['when one is going to hunt mountain goats, one is not supposed to tell anyone in advance where he will go to hunt; the people of the village of Cheam (Xwchí:yò:m) are said to descend from the mountain goat; the ancestor of the people from Pópkw'em village was also transformed to a mountain goat which is why there were so many goats on Mt. Cheam (Pópkw'em is at the very base of Mt. Cheam); mountain goat wool was gathered from killed goats but also from bushes in areas where they browsed when shedding; it was highly prized for spinning and weaving into patterned blankets (swôqw'elh) that were a main item of wealth; mountain goat fat was also prized'], lx <=élqel ~ =álqel> wool, fur, hair, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, AK and ME (11/21/72 tape), Deming, Elders Group, BJ (12/5/64), DM (12/4/64), other sources: ES /p'q'élqəl/ (Musqueam and Cowichan /p'q'él'qəŋʔ/) and JH /p'q'élqəl/ mountain goat, Salish cognate: Nooksack /p'q'áelqin/ mountain goat (Suttles 1950, Galloway 1974-80 in G82:21, set 89a), Lummi dial. of N. Straits /p'əq'éləqəŋ/ mountain goat Demers 1982pc, Samish dial. of N. Straits /p'q'él'qəŋ/ mountain goat G86:66 (poss. loan from Cowichan since goats do not occur in the N. Straits area), contrast with <sí:lá:kw> male mountain goat which is cognate with Squamish /sínakʷ/ old mountain goat Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:44, example: <tsel thíyt te swôqw'elh telí te sáys te p'q'élqel.>, //c-əl èíy=T tə s=wóqʷ'əʔ təlí tə sé-y-s tə p'q'=élqəl//, 'I made (make it) a blanket from the wool of the mountain goat.', attested by AC.

- <**sp'óq'es**>, dnom //s=p'əq'=á[=M2=]s//, EZ ['*bald eagle (mature with white head)*'], ['*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*'], (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), root <**p'eq'**> *white*, lx <=**ós** ~ =**ó:s** ~ =**es**> *on the face*, (<**metathesis**> *derivational*), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/15/78, 2/13/80), also <**sp'óq'es** ~ **sp'ó:q'es**>, //s=p'əq'=á[=M2=]s//, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), also <**p'óq'es**>, //p'əq'=á[=M2=]s//, attested by EB, other sources: ES /p'á·q'əs/ (Musqueam and Cowichan the same form) *bald eagle*, H-T <spákus> (macron over a) *eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)* (dialysis over e), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-p'áq'-us/ *bald eagle* W73:14, K69:56, contrast <**skw'á:lx**> *immature bald eagle (before the head turns white)*.
- <**Lexwp'ép'eq'es**>, df //ləx^w=C₁íAə=p'əq'=əs or ləx^w=p'ə[=C₁ə=]q'=əs//, PLN ['*unnamed mountain on the northwest side of the Fraser River between Hope and Yale which has white mineral deposits visible from the river*'], ASM ['*the mineral deposits are and/or were mined by non-Indians*'], lx <**lexw**=> *always*, lx <=**es**> *on the face*, probably <**R4**=> *diminutive* and <**é-ablaut on í in reduplication**> *plural* probably <=**R1**=> *plural*, phonology: reduplication, probable é-ablaut on í in reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (8/28/75, 8/30/77 on raft trip), source: place names reference file #99.
- <**pepq'éyò:s**>, df //C₁ə=p[=D=]əq'=iy=á:s or C₁íAə=p'[=D=]əq'=iy=á:s//, EB ['*snowberry*'], ['*Symphoricarpos albus*'], probably <**R5**= or **R4=Aə**=> *diminutive plural*, probably <=**ey=ó:s**> *flower*, probably <(lit.)> *plant face* or =ey> *plant, bark, covering*, probably <=**ó:s**> *face, on the face*, probably <=**D**= (**deglottalization**)> *derivational*, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, deglottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Cowichan dial. of Halkomelem [pəpq'eyá·siʔp] and Saanich dial. of N. Straits [pəq'əya·s] *Symphoricarpos albus (waxberry, snowberry)* (Turner and Bell 1971:80).
- <**p'ip'eq'eyós**>, df //C₁í=p'əq'=əy=ás//, EZ /'probably *butterfly with white spot*, (perhaps *white butterfly*), if the name applies to one or more predominantly white butterflies it could include the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: *Clodius parnassian butterfly, Phoebus' parnassian butterfly, pale tiger swallowtail butterfly, white pine butterfly, checkered white butterfly, veined white butterfly, albino females of alfalfa sulphur butterfly*/, ['if the name applies to one or more predominantly white butterflies it could include the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: family *Papilionidae*: *Parnassius clodius, Parnassius phoebus, Papilio eurymedon*, family *Pieridae*: *Neophasia menapia, Pieris occidentalis, Pieris napi*, albino females of *Colias erytheme*'], ASM ['this information gleaned from Robert Michael Pyle: *Watching Washington Butterflies* 1974:32ff'], (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), root <**p'eq'**> *white*, probably <=**ey=ó:s**> *flower*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/15/79)(SJ, MC, MV, LG), other sources: H-T <pepEk·aiása> (macron over e, umlaut over á) (could be <p'ip'eq'oyáse or pipeq'oyáse or p'ip'eq'oyáthel or pipeq'oyáthel>), contrast <**ep'óyethel**> (reconstructed from H-T <apai'EsEl> (circumflex over first a) *butterfly (Papilio) (medium- and small-sized)*)(under <**á:p** ~ **áp**> *wipe*) and <**sesxá**> (**JH** /səsxé/ > *butterfly*, (H-T <sEsqá>) *butterfly (Papilio spp.) (all large kinds)*, also <**pipq'oyó:s**>, //C₁í=p'[=D=]əq'=əy=á:s//, dialects: *Katzie (Downriver Halkomelem)*, attested by Mandy Charnley or Evangeline Pete (Elders Group 6/11/75), also <**p'ip'eq'oyáse?**>, //C₁í=p'əq'=ayésə?//, comment: prompted after Hill-Tout's form, also /'(maybe) colored butterfly'/, attested by AC, also <**p'ip'eq'oyáthe**>, //C₁í=p'əq'=ayéè//, comment: prompted after Hill-Tout's form, also /'kind of butterfly (prob. white in part)'/, attested by TG (2/6/80).
- <**p'eq'ó:les**>, ds //p'əq'=á·ləs//, ABDF /'(have a) *white caste over the eye, (have a) cataract*/, literally /'white on the eye'/, lx <=**ó:les**> *on the eye*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, poss. nominal, attested by BHTTC.
- <**P'eq'ó:les**>, ds //p'əq'=á·ləs//, PLN ['*place across the Fraser River from Deroche*'], ASM ['Billy Hall used to talk of the place'], Elder's comment: "means *white eyebrow*", lx <=**ó:les**> *on the eye*,

on the eyelid/eyelash, on the eyebrow?, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (10/14/77),

<**P'eq'ó:ls**>, ds //p'əq'á:ls//, PLN /'White Rock, B.C./, literally /'white rock/, ASM ['according to Akrigg and Akrigg 1986:335 White Rock was named after a large white rock on the beach, according to an Indian legend, "hurled across Georgia Strait by a young chief who had agreed with the girl whom he loved to make their home where the white rock landed"'], root <**p'eq'**> *white*, lx <=**ó:ls**> *rock; round object; fruit*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77), contrast <**S(y)emyóme**> *White Rock, B.C., Blaine, Wash., Semiahmoo people*.

<**p'eq'í:l**>, LT ['get white'], see p'eq'.

<**p'eq' méxts'el**>, EZ /'body louse, grayback'/, see méxts'el.

<**p'eq'ó:les**>, ABDF /'(have a) white caste over the eye, (have a) cataract'/, see p'eq'.

<**P'eq'ó:les**>, PLN ['place across the Fraser River from Deroche'], see p'eq'.

<**P'eq'ó:ls**>, PLN /'White Rock, B.C., Blaine, Wash./, see p'eq'.

<**p'eq'óméx**>, LT /'[looks white, white-looking]'/, see p'eq'.

<**p'eq' tselqó:me**>, EB /'whitecap berry, white blackcap berry'/, see tséq ~ chéq.

<**p'eth**>, free root //p'èè'//, WETH ['just come out on (of sun)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT and HT (6/27/76), compare with root <**p'íth**> *squeeze*, example: <**sqewós te smá:lt kws me p'éth' te syó:qwem telí tí; tl'o le qewétem.**>, //s=qəw=ás-s tə s=mé·lt k^w-s mə p'èè' tə s=yə[=Aá:=]q^w=əm telí tí; è'a lə qəw=ét-əm//, /'It's the warm side of a mountain that the sun just comes out on from there so that it was warmed'/, attested by CT and HT.

<**wep'éth' ~ wep'áth'**>, ds //wə=p'èè'//, [wəp'èè'], WETH /'come out (of sun), come up (of sun)'/, lx <**wə**=> *suddenly*, phonology: stressed epsilon allophone probably of /ə/ rather than of /ɛ/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <**wep'áth' te syó:qwem.**>, //wə=p'èè' tə s=yə[=Aá:=]q^w=əm//, /'The sun comes out., The sun comes up.'/.

<**swep'áth'**>, dnom //s=wə=p'èè'//, [swəp'èè'], WETH ['place where the sun comes up'], LAND, (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<**p'éth'tel**>, WV /'needle (for sewing cloth, for mat-making)'/, see p'áth'.

<**p'ewíy ~ p'ówíy**>, df //p'əw(=)íy//, MC ['to patch'], possibly <=**íy** ~ **iy** ~ **áy**> *covering, bark, wool*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**p'éwiy ~ p'ówiy**>, df //p'ə[=´=]w(=)iy or p'ówiy//, EZ /'halibut, flounder (prob. starry flounder)'/, [*Hippoglossus stenolepis*, prob. *Platichthys stellatus*'], literally /'patch'/, Elder's comment: "it means patch", possibly <=**iy**> *covering, bark*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (8/2/77), Deming, other sources: JH /p'uwí-/ *halibut*, Salish cognate: cognate set 240 in G86a (Haas Conf.) includes: Proto-Central Salish */p'áway? ~ *p'áwáy?/ *flounder, (halibut)*. MCx /p'ágay/, MCx (B75) /p'á?gəy ~ p'əgəy'/ *flounder, halibut*, ICx /p'əgáy?/ *halibut*, Sq /p'uáy?/ *black-dotted flounder*, Ms /p'áwəy?/ *flounder, halibut*, Lm /p'əwi?/ *flounder*, Smb (VU) /p'əwəy'/ *flounder (halibut is unrelated /sá(?)tə/)*, Sg /p'áwəy?/, Sg (M68) /p'áwə?/, Cl /p'áwi?/, SLd /p'úwəy?/ (H83,H76:361) and NLd /p'uáy?/ (H76:361) *flounder*, Tw /p'əwáy?/ (abbreviations and sources in preface and bibliography to the present dictionary),

<**sp'ewéy**>, str //s=p'əwi[=Aé=]y//, MC ['(be) patched'], (<**s**=> *stative*), (<**é**-ablaut on root í< > *resultative*), phonology: é-ablaut on root í, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<**p'ówíyt ~ p'ewíyt**>, pcs //p'ówíy=T ~ p'əwíy=T//, WV /'patch s-th (of clothes, nets), patch s-th up'/,

CLO, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, CT, AC, example: <p'ewíyt kw'e sqí:ws>, //p'əwíy=T k'wə sq=íy=əws//, /'patch some pants'/, attested by CT, <le p'ewíytes te swéltel.>, //lə p'əwíy=T-əs tə s=wəl=təl//, /'He patched a net./, literally /'third person past he patches it the net'/, attested by CT, <le hó:kwixes theł tà:l te xwílem kwes p'ewíytes tel s'í:th'em.>, //lə há.k'w=əx'y-əs èə-l tē-l təx'íləm k'w-s-əs p'əwíy=T-əs tə-l s=ʔí-è'ə=m//, /'My mother used the thread to patch up my dress./, attested by AC.

<p'ówiyelhthóxchexw>, bens //p'owiy=əʔ(c)=T-áx'y-c-əx'w//, WV ['you patch it for me'], (<=elh(ts)> *benefactive*), phonology: consonant-loss in benefactive suffix in EB's speech, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76), example: <p'ówiyelhthóxchexw te sqéyws.>, //p'ówiy=əʔ(c)=T-áx'y-c-əx'w tə sq=éy=(ə)ws//, /'Patch the/my pants for me./, attested by EB.

<p'e'ómthet>, ABDF ['be swollen'], see p'ò:m.

<p'í:>, bound root //p'í- put hand on, get hold of//.

<p'í:t>, pcs //p'í.=T//, SPRD ['bring it out for the first time (of a spirit-song)'], ABFC, literally perhaps /'get hold of it'/, possibly root <p'í:> put hand on, get hold of, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT (Elders Group 7/21/76), Salish cognate: Squamish root /p'íʔ/ grab, get hold of, ravish as in /p'íʔ-t/ seize, grab (tr.), /p'íʔ-q'-ánʔ/ grab s-o by the head W73:122,226, K67:252-253, K69:44, example: <p'í:t te syúwel>, //p'í.=T tə s=yéw=əl//, /'bring out a spirit song for the first time'/, literally /'(prob.) get hold of/grab a spirit song'/, attested by CT.

<p'í:qwt>, pcs //p'í.(=)q'w=T or p'í=(ə)q'w=T//, ABFC /'pet s-th/s-o, stroke s-th/s-o'/, possibly root <p'í:> put hand on, get hold of, possibly <=qw> around in circles, possibly <=eqw> on top of the head, on the hair, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /p'íʔ-q'-ánʔ/ grab s-o by the head W73:122, K67:252.

<p'íth>, stem //p'í=è' squeeze in fingers or hands//, possibly <=th'> perhaps small portion as in <s=qwém=th'> lump with root <qwem> soft and elsewhere, Salish cognate: Musqueam possible lexical suffix =th' (no gloss given but examples are consistent with gloss suggested above) Suttles ca1984:14.6.15.

<p'íth'em>, ds //p'í=è'=əm//, ABFC ['get squeezed (in hand or fingers)'], (<=em> *intransitivizer*, get, have), syntactic analysis: Vi, attested by Elders Group, example: <p'íth'em te qwíqwòyèls.>, //p'í=è'=əm tə C₁í=q'éy=əls//, /'The orange is squeezed./.

<p'íp'eth'em>, cts //p'í[-C₁ə-]è'=əm//, ABFC ['squeezing out'], semantic environment ['juice, clothes, etc.'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<p'íth'et>, pcs //p'í=è'=əT//, ABFC /'squeeze s-th/s-o, wring s-th (of clothes), pinch s-th/s-o'/, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB, Deming, Elders Group, other sources: ES /p'íè'ət/ squeeze, compare with <p'áth'> sew and <p'óth'=es> basketry cradle, baby basket, example: <p'íth'etchexw ta' méqsəl.>, //p'í=è'=əT-c-əx'w t-εʔ méqsəl//, /'Pinch your nose./, attested by Deming.

<p'íp'eth'et>, cts //p'í[-C₁ə-]è'=əT//, ABFC ['squeezing s-th/s-o'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB, CT; found in <p'íp'eth'tem>, //p'í[-C₁ə-]è'=əT-əmə//, /'being squeezed'/, syntactic comment: passive, attested by EB, example: <p'íp'eth'etem yéqwi:l>, //p'í[-C₁ə-]è'=əT-əmə yéq'w=í:l//, /'flashlight'/, literally /'being squeezed light (burn =go/come/get/become)'/, (semological comment: so named because one has to squeeze it before it lights), attested by CT.

<p'íp'eth'élmet>, ds //p'í[-C₁ə-]è'=əlmə(x'w)=T//, cts, ABFC /'squeezing the breast of s-o/s-th,

milking s-o/s-th', (<-R1> continuative), lx <=élmexw> on the breast (female), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, consonant-loss of xw in =élmexw before =t, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/19/78), example:

<p'íp'eth'élmet te músmes>, //p'í[-C₁ə-]è'=élmə(x^w)=T tə músməs//, /'milking the cow'.

<p'ith'lhált>, ds //p'í=è'=tél=T//, pcs, ABFC ['choke s-o/s-th'], lx <lhál> on the throat, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76); found in <p'ith'lhálthòmè>, //p'í=è'=tél=T-ámə//, /'choke you', phonology: downstepping, upshifting.

<p'íp'eth'eláxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel>, dnom //p'í[=C₁ə=]è'=əléxəl//, EZ /'bat, may include any/all of the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: western big-eared bat, big brown bat, silver-haired bat, hoary bat, California myotis, long-eared myotis, little brown myotis, long-legged myotis, Yuma myotis, and possibly the keen myotis', [order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae, may include any or all of the following: *Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi*, *Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus*, *Lasionycteris noctivagans*, *Lasiurus cinereus*, *Myotis californicus caurinus*, *Myotis evotis pacificus*, *Myotis lucifugus alascensis*, *Myotis volans longicrus*, *Myotis yumanensis saturatus*, and possibly *Myotis keeni keeni*'], (semological comment: classed as a kind of bird by some fluent elders), (<=R1=> derivational (perhaps from original continuative or resultative or durative)), lx <=eláxel> on the arm, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chill., attested by NP (9/19/75), Elders Group, other sources: H-T <petspasElakEl> (macron over e, umlaut over last a) bat (*Vespertilio subulatus*), also <skw'elyáxel>, //s=k^wəly=éxəl//, dialects: Cheh., Tait.

<p'íp'eth'tel>, dnom //p'í[=C₁ə=]è'=təl//, MED /'tweezers'//, PE, SMC lit. "device for pinching/squeezing" (elders gave limited support to this, word constructed by students—we moved on too fast for them to really refine it), attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<p'í:l or p'él>, bound root //p'í:l or p'él overflow//.

<p'í:ltem>, df //p'í:l=təm or p'ə[=Aí=]=təm//, WATR ['overflowed'], MC, possibly <í:ablaut> resultative, possibly <=tem> participial, perhaps itself from <=t> purposeful control transitivizer plus <=em> middle voice or intransitivizer, get, have, phonology: possible í:ablaut on root é, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /p'í-p'íam/ overflow (verb) W73:191, K69:44, Lushootseed /p'íl-əb-əx^w/ it flooded beside /s-p'íl-əb/ high tide from root /p'íl(i)/ flat, broad H76:358-359, Twana root /p'íl-/ spread (of water only) NT79.

<p'eléts'tem>, df //p'əl=éç'=təm or p'íl=éç'=təm//, WATR ['overflows'], ABDF [(have an) upset stomach'], probably <=éts' ~ =ets' ~ =ts'> around in circles, probably <=tem> participial, probably <=t> purposeful control transitivizer plus <=em> middle voice or intransitivizer, phonology: possible vowel-reduction before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, Salish cognate: for =ets' ~ =ts' Musqueam possible lexical suffix /-əç' ~ -c'/ (gloss not speculated but all examples fit around in circles as for Halq'eméylem) Suttles ca1984:14.6.29.

<p'í:ltem>, WATR ['overflowed'], see p'í:l or p'él.

<p'ílh>, bound root //p'íh get flat, flatten//, Salish cognate: Sechelt /s-p'íh-ít/ flat T77:20, Squamish root /p'əlë'-/ be crushed, squashed as in /p'íë'-í?/ be crushed and /p'íë'-an?/ crush, squish (tr.) W73:71, K69:43, Nooksack /p'ílæk^ws/ (k^w sic? for q) flat nosed PA61, Lushootseed root /p'íl(i)/ flat, broad as in /?əs-p'íl/ it's flat, /p'íl-id/ flatten it, and /p'íl-ilc/ flat forehead H76:358-359.

<sp'íp'elh>, str //s=p'í[=C₁ə=]h//, DESC [(be) flat'], (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> durative (or resultative?)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT, Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <alétse kw'as sp'íp'elh>, //?éléçə k^w-ε-s s=p'í[=C₁ə=]h//,

/'Where are you flat?'/, usage: joking, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<st'elákw' sp'íp'elh seplíl>, FOOD *pizza* (lit. round + flat + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<sp'íp'elheqw>, str //s=p'í[=C₁ə=]†=əq^w//, ANA ['(have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board)'], BPI, (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> durative (or resultative?)), lx <=eqw> on top of the head, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB, example: <sp'íp'elheqw st'a te Yéqwelhte.>, //s=p'í[=C₁ə=]†=əq^w s=tʔé tə yéq^wə†tə//, ['(He/She has a) flat head like the Yuculta [Cape Mudge Kwakiutl].'], attested by EB.

<sp'íp'elheqsel ~ sp'élhqsél>, ds //s=p'í[=C₁ə=]†=əqsəl ~ s=p'í[=Aé=]†=qsəl//, ANA ['(have a) flat nose'], BPI, (<s=> stative), (<=R1= ~ é-ablaut on root í> durative (or resultative?)), lx <=eqsel ~ qsél> on the nose, phonology: reduplication, é-ablaut on root í, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<sp'ap'ílh>, df //s=C₁ε=p'í†//, DESC ['(be) flattened'], semantic environment ['of a tin can, bread loaf, etc.'], (<s=> stative, R8= durative or resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<p'ílhēt>, pcs //p'í†=əT//, MC ['flatten s-th, flatten it'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (3/15/72), BHTTC, also ['sober s-o up'], attested by EB (5/26/76).

<p'íp'elhet>, cts //p'í[-C₁ə-]†=əT//, MC ['flattening it'], (<=R1-> continuative), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<p'ílhāt>, SOC ['sober s-o up'], see p'élh.

<p'ílhēt>, MC ['flatten s-th, flatten it'], see p'ílh.

<p'íp'ekwtà:l>, FSH ['lots of floats'], see p'ék^w.

<p'íp'elhet>, MC ['flattening it'], see p'ílh.

<p'íp'eq'>, LT ['[a little white]'], see p'éq'.

<p'íp'eq'el>, LT ['[get(ing)/go(ing)/becom(ing) a little white]'], see p'éq'.

<p'íp'eq'eyós>, EZ ['probably butterfly with white spot, (perhaps white butterfly), if the name applies to one or more predominantly white butterflies it could include the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: *Clodius parnassian butterfly*, *Phoebus' parnassian butterfly*, *pale tiger swallowtail butterfly*, *white pine butterfly*, *checkered white butterfly*, *veined white butterfly*, *albino females of alfalfa sulphur butterfly*'], see p'éq'.

<p'íp'eth'eláxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel>, EZ ['bat, may include any/all of the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: *western big-eared bat*, *big brown bat*, *silver-haired bat*, *hoary bat*, *California myotis*, *long-eared myotis*, *little brown myotis*, *long-legged myotis*, *Yuma myotis*, and possibly *the keen myotis*'], see p'í:.

<p'íp'eth'élmet>, ABFC ['squeezing the breast of s-o/s-th, milking s-o/s-th'], see p'í:.

<p'íp'eth'em>, ABFC ['squeezing out'], see p'í:.

<p'íp'eth'et>, ABFC ['squeezing s-th/s-o'], see p'í:.

<p'íp'exw>, CAN ['leaking'], see p'íxw.

<p'í:qwt>, ABFC ['pet s-th/s-o, stroke s-th/s-o'], see p'í:.

<**p'íqw'**>, probable root //s=p'í[=Aǎ]=q'w'//

<**sp'éqw'**>, strs //s=p'í[=Aǎ]=q'w'//, EFAM ['(be) proud'], (<s=> stative), (<é-ablaut on root í> resultative), phonology: é-ablaut on root í, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC, Salish cognate: prob. Lushootseed /p'íq'w'/ *flatus, to break wind, (fart)* H76:359 (see other Halq'eméylem words for smarty/fart, i.e., spú'elets and p'ehí).

<**p'íqw'**>, bound root //p'íq'w' purple//, Salish cognate: Nooksack root in /p'əq'w'=p'íq'w'/ (attested once as *yellow?* (LT:GS), once as *green* with a comment that the same word [root?] means *dark blue* in Chilliwack Halkomelem), Nooksack /è=p'íq'w'/ *yellow* (PA:GS 1.26)(beside Upriver Halkomelem /s=p'íq'w'/ *yellow* from the same speaker 1.10), and Nooksack [pí·q'w'ə·læ·nox'w] probably /p'íq'w'=ə·lænox'w/ *autumn, when leaves turn yellow* (PA:GS 1.10), root in Squamish /p'əq'w'=p'íq'w'/ *yellow, a kind of paint found in the mountains'*.

<**tsp'íqw'**>, ds //c=p'íq'w'//, LT ['purple'], (<ts=> have, get, stative with colors), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**sp'íqw'**>, ds //s=p'íq'w'//, LT ['purple'], (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**sp'íp'eqw'el**>, cts //s=p'í[=C₁ə]=q'w'=ə//, incs, LT ['[be getting/going purple]'], (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> continuative), (<=el ~ =il> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**p'í:t**>, SPRD ['bring it out for the first time (of a spirit-song)'], see p'í:

<**p'íth**>, ABFC ['(squeeze with hand)'], see p'í:

<**p'íth'em**>, ABFC ['get squeezed (in hand or fingers)'], see p'í:

<**p'íth'et**>, ABFC ['squeeze s-th/s-o, wring s-th (of clothes), pinch s-th/s-o'], see p'í:

<**p'íth'lhált**>, ABFC ['choke s-o/s-th'], see p'í:

<**p'íxw**>, free root //p'íx'w'//, CAN ['to leak'], MC, WATR, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Sooke dial. of N. Straits /p'íx'w'ŋ/ *it is overflowing* E69 (quoted in G82:45 set 242), example: <**p'íxw te sléxwelh.**>, //p'íx'w' tə s=léx'w'əʔ//, 'The canoe leaks.', attested by EB.

<**p'íp'exw**>, cts //p'í[=C₁ə]=x'w'//, CAN ['leaking'], MC, WATR, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, example:

<**p'íp'exw te sléxwelh.**>, //p'í[=C₁ə]=x'w' tə s=léx'w'əʔ//, 'The canoe is leaking.', attested by EB.

<**p'íxw**>, bound root //p'íx'w'//, root meaning unknown

<**p'íp'exwel**>, df //p'íp'əx'w'=ə//, incs, LT ['(tan, brownish)'], ASM [p'íp'xwel is at F8, F10, G6 on the Munsell chart--contrasting with sp'íp'exwel at I5, clearly the /s=/ provides a meaningful semantic addition, the /s=/ form seems to indicate a deeper type of brown than the tans represented by the unprefix form], possibly root <**p'íxw**> *to leak (as of a canoe)* which seems unrelated (but note its continuative <**p'íp'exw**> *leaking*), possibly <=R1=> continuative, possibly <R4=> diminutive, (<=el ~ =il> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**sp'íp'exwel**>, stvi //s=p'íp'əx'w'=ə//, incs, LT ['(tan, brownish)'], ASM ['on the Munsell color chart'], (<s=> stative), (<=el ~ =il> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**p'ò:m**>, df //p'á·m or p'á·m=(ə)m//, ABDF ['rise, swell'], possibly <=em> middle voice or intransitivizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming Elders and JL and NP (at Fish Camp, 7/19/79), other sources: JH /p'á·m/ *swell, rise*, Salish cognate: Lummi dial. of N. Straits /p'óŋ/ *swell*

up, Saanich dial. of N. Straits /p'á:ŋ/ *swell up*, Songish dial. of N. Straits /p'á:ŋ/ *swell (as a river)*, Samish dial. of N. Straits /p'án/ *to swell up (belly, tide, etc.)* G86:76, Nooksack /pòhóm-təm/ *swell* A61, Squamish root puh- ~ peh- *blow, swell* as in /púmʔ/ *to swell* and /pé-pumʔ/ *be swelling* and /pú-pumʔ/ *swelling* W73:259, K67:248-249, all N. Straits forms but Samish and Nooksack and Squamish forms quoted in G82:28 set 130.

<p'e'ómthet>, rsls //p'áʔ=ə[=M2=]m=èəʔ//, incs, ABDF ['*be swollen*'], (<metathesis> *resultative*), (<=thet> *get, become, inceptive*), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Deming Elders plus JL and NP (at Fish Camp 7/19/79), example: <p'e'ómthet te s'ó:thes.>, //p'áʔ=ə[=M2=]m=èəʔ//, '*The face is swollen.*'.

<p'óp'ekw'ethet>, SOC ['*make oneself useful*'], see p'ákw'.

<p'óp'eqw'em>, WATR ['*foaming, bubbling, foamy*'], see p'óqw'em.

<p'óp'eqw'em>, FOOD ['*beer*'], see p'óqw'em.

<p'op'etl'á:leqem>, SM ['*(have a) smoky smell*'], see p'ótl'em.

<p'ó:p'etl'em ~ p'op'etl'em>, FIRE ['*smoking*'], see p'ótl'em.

<p'óqw'em>, mdls //p'áq'w=əm//, WATR ['*to foam*'], (<=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /p'úq'wam/ *foam (verb)* W73:104, K67:252, Nooksack /púq'wum/ (p sic for p' ?) *to foam* (LG in G84a), Lummi dial. of N. Straits /s-p'óq'wəŋ/ *foam (nom.)* D82pc, Songish dial. of N. Straits /spáq'wəŋ/ *foam (noun), bubbles* M68 (quoted in G82:45 set 237), Samish (VU) /spáq'wəŋ/ *foam* G86:65, example: <le p'óqw'em.>, //lə p'áq'w=əm//, '*It foamed.*', literally '*past third person subject*', attested by AC.

<p'óp'eqw'em>, cts //p'á[-C₁ə-]q'w=əm//, WATR ['*foaming, bubbling, foamy*'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: <lóyéxwa p'op'eqw'émes kw séxwəs?>, //láy=ə=x'ε p'á[-C₁ə-]q'w=əm-əs kw séx'wə-s//, '*Does one have to have foamy urine?*', literally '*does one have to have (is only =yes/no question =become/get) if it's foamy (foamy =third person subject subjunctive) the (remote) urine*', semantic environment ['*a woman who drank beer was said by EB to have asked this*'], usage: joking, phonology: stress-shift to penultimate syllable in four syllable word, attested by EB (5/25/76).

<p'óp'eqw'em>, dnom //p'á[=C₁ə=]q'w=əm//, FOOD ['*beer*'], (<=R1=> *continuative or durative, zero derivation nominalizer*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<sp'óp'eqw'em>, dnom //s=p'á[=C₁ə=]q'w=əm//, HHG ['*soap*'], WATR ['*foam*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<=R1=> *resultative or continuative or just derivational* to separate a word for *soap* from sp'óqw'em *foam*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), example: <sp'óp'eqw'ems te qó:>, //s=p'á[=C₁ə=]q'w=əm-s tə qá://, '*foam of the water*'.

<sp'óqw'em>, dnom //s=p'áq'w=əm//, WATR ['*foam*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, AC, BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /sp'á-q'wəm/ *foam*.

<p'ó:th'es ~ p'óth'es>, df //p'i[=Aá=](=)è'='á(·)[=M2=]s or p'ε(=)è'='á(·)[=M2=]s or p'θ(=)è'='á(·)[=M2=]s or p'ε[=Aá=](·)è'='əs or p'i[=Aá(·)=]è'='əs//, [p'á·è'Is ~ p'áè'Is], HHG ['*baby basket, cradle basket, basketry cradle*'], possibly root <p'íth'> *squeeze* + <é-ablaut> on root <í> *resultative*+ <metathesis type 2> *derivational* or root <p'áth'> *sew* + <ó(:)-ablaut on á> automatic before lx <=ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es> *on the face*, ASM ['*baby baskets were usually woven out of cedar roots with cherry bark and scalded-white grass imbrication designs, rarely they were also made out of birch bark* (Elders Group 4/5/78)'], comment: if the root is *squeeze* with *resultative* and =es *on the face* the

result is *squeezed on the face* which describes the look of a baby in the basket (not to mention the fact that where cranial deformation was practiced, as among some higher-class Downriver- and Island-Halkomelem- speaking peoples as well as other Coast Salish and Kwakiutlan peoples, a head-board was placed on the forehead while the baby was in the cradle basket to elongate the forehead; Capt. Wilson in 1858-1859 observed that cranial deformation was only practiced to Fort Langley [where the Kwantlen dialect of Downriver Halkomelem was spoken], Duff 1952:90-91 reports that the father from Nanaimo of one of the people he worked with from Yale had cranial deformation by headboards and was laughed at by the Yale people, but that it was widespread on the Coast), phonology: é-ablaut on root í, stress-shift to stressed suffix, then metathesis (these three processes seem most likely since this type of ablaut contributes a logical semantic element to the derivation and since the length variation is already well-recorded in the suffix =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es *on the face*), or (less likely) vowel-reduction in root before stressed suffix and then metathesis, or metathesis first then vowel-reduction, or (least likely) ó(:)-ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, DM (12/4/64), other sources: ES /p'á-è'əs/ *basketry cradle*, JH /p'á-è'əs/ *cradle basket*.

<Lexwp'oth'esála ~ Xwp'oth'esála>, ds //(lə)x^w=p'i[=Aə=](=)è'=ás=élɛ//, PLN /'baby basket rock just below main bay and sand bar of Lexwtl'átl'ekw'em (Klaklacum, Indian Reserve #12, first village and reserve south of American Creek), on the west side of the Fraser River', ASM ['the rock is about 20 or 30 feet high and hollowed out at its center where people put baby baskets when the baby outgrew them, they just left them and made a new one for the next child, this was done in memory of a story (sxwôxwiyám) in which a fish from salt water was sent a message to come upstream; she had a baby in a p'óth'es and it was heavy, so on the way up she and those travelling with her bathed the baby in medicines to make it grow fast so it could travel without the p'óth'es; at Xwp'oth'esála it finally got big enough and they left the p'óth'es at that rock (SP 8/24/77); this is similar to and probably part of the story of the sockeye baby told in Hill-Tout 1902 and Wells 1970:14-18 (in story told by DM July 1964); AD went to the rock with Reuben Ware and others from Coqualeetza and they took photos of the rock'], lx <lexw= ~ xw=> *always*, lx <=ála> *container, contains*, phonology: stress-shift from stem to stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, AD, source: place names reference file #207.

<p'ótl'em>, df //p'á-è'=əm ~ p'áè'=əm//, FIRE ['to smoke'], semantic environment ['of a fire from a house for ex.'], probably <=em> *middle voice or intransitivizer, have, get*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /p'úë'am/ *smoke (about fire)* W73:240, K67:252.

<p'ó:p'etl'em ~ p'op'etl'em>, cts //p'á[-C₁ə-]ë'=əm ~ p'á[-C₁ə-]ë'=əm//, FIRE ['smoking'], semantic environment ['of a person smoking a pipe, of tobacco, a house (from a fire inside), of a fire generally'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, EB, example: <p'ó:p'etl'em te siyó:lexwe.>, //p'á[-C₁ə-]ë'=əm tə si=yó.ləx^w=ə//, /'The old man is smoking./, attested by AC, <p'óp'etl'em te láléms.>, //p'á[-C₁ə-]ë'=əm tə lélém-s//, /'Smoke is coming from his house., (His house is smoking.)/, literally /'is smoking the house -his/her/their/, attested by EB, <lulh lhís kw'es me p'óp'etl'em.>, //lə=ut ʔí-s k'^wə-s mə p'á[-C₁ə-]ë'=əm//, /'It was smoking quite a while ago./, literally /'third person past =already when -third person subjunctive come to be smoking/, attested by Elders Group.

<p'op'etl'á:leqem>, df //p'á[=C₁ə=]ë'=é.ləqəp=əm//, SM ['(have a) smoky smell'], FIRE, lx <=á:leqəp> *smell, in smell, odor, fragrance*, probably <=em> *middle voice or intransitivizer, get, have*, phonology: reduplication, syllable-loss of final ep in suffix before =em, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76), comment: note moving of =em from the root to follow the lexical suffix, compare with <sp'otl'emáleqəp> *(have a) smoky smell*.

<lhp'ótl'em>, ds //ʔ=p'áè'=əm//, PE ['to smoke a pipe'], FIRE, literally /'extract smoke, extract a

portion of smoke', lx <lh=> *use, extract, extract a portion*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<sp'ó:tl'em ~ sp'ótl'em>, dnom //s=p'á-ë'=əm ~ s=p'áë'=əm//, FIRE ['smoke'], PE ['tobacco'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64 [actually =5/10/64 discovered later]), DM (12/4/64), Elders Group, other sources: ES /sp'á-ë'=əm/ *smoke*, example: <xwelíl kwelhó thé sp'ó:tl'em>, //x^wə=lílkw'əʔ=à (k^w)èə s=p'á-ë'=əm//, /'real thick smoke, real heavy smoke', phonology: stressed article in sentence-intonation, attested by Elders Group (11/12/75).

<sp'òtl'emálá ~ sp'òtl'emàlà>, ds //s=p'áë'=əm=élé ~ s=p'áë'=əm=èlè//, PE ['pipe (for smoking)'], FIRE, literally /'container of smoke', lx <=álá ~ =àlà> *container of, contains*, phonology: downstepping on root or suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/10/64), DM (12/4/64).

<sp'otl'emá:látel>, ds //s=p'áë'=əm=é[=:]lé=təl//, BLDG ['smokehole'], FIRE, ASM ['a hole in a pit-house or communal-house, dance-house, or fish-smoking house through which the smoke of fires passed outside, sometimes had a raised plank cover to keep out rain, snow, etc.'], lx <=álá> *contain(s), container of*, lx <=tel> *device to, something to*, possibly <=:=> *derivational*, phonology: possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<sp'otl'emáleqep>, ds //s=p'áë'=əm=éləqəp//, SM ['(have a) smoky smell'], FIRE, lx <=áleqep> *smell, in smell, odor, fragrance*, phonology: stress-shift from root to stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, prob. adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (4/26/79), compare with <p'op'etl'á:leqem>.

<p'tl'ómt>, pcs //p'áë'=ə[=M2=]m=T or p'áë'=M1=əm=T//, FIRE ['to smudge (make smoke to get rid of mosquitoes)'], EZ, ASM ['green bracken ferns were burned for this (EB 6/30/76)'], possibly <metathesis type 1> *non-continuative or derivational* or possibly <metathesis type 2> *durative or derivational*, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: metathesis, either vowel-loss or vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, CT and HT.

<p'eltl'ómelh>, df //p'=[əl=]áë'=ə[=M2=]m=əʔ or p'=[əl=]áë'=M1=əm=əʔ//, FIRE ['(be) choked with smoke'], ABDF, possibly <=el=> *plural*, possibly <metathesis> *resultative or durative*, possibly <=elh ~ =lhelh ~ =lhál> *in the throat*, phonology: infix =el=, metathesis, either vowel-loss or vowel merger, unusual allomorph of =lhelh, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<p'ówiy ~ p'éwiy>, EZ /'halibut, flounder (prob. starry flounder)'/, see p'éwiy ~ p'ówiy.

<p'ówiyelhthóxchexw>, WV ['you patch it for me'], see p'éwiy ~ p'ówiy.

<p'ówiyt ~ p'ewiyt>, WV /'patch s-th (of clothes, nets), patch s-th up'/, see p'éwiy ~ p'ówiy.

<p'q'élqel>, EZ ['mountain goat'], see p'éq'.

<p'sákw'>, df //p'sék^w//, rsls, LANG /'finished, done, the end, ((possibly) end of something (like twine, rope, etc.)) [AD]'/, semantic environment ['could be used at the end of a story'], root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal?, Elder's comment: "uncertain of form and meaning", attested by BHTTC (11/15/76), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish root /p'əsk^w/ *be squeezed* as in /p'əsk^w-án/ *squeeze (tr.)* K67:251 or Squamish root /p'és/ *to land, go to shore* as also in /p's-i(?)/ *to land, go to shore* K67:251, also (possibly) /'end of something (like twine, rope, etc.)'/, attested by AD (3/5/79).

<p'tl'ómt>, FIRE ['to smudge (make smoke to get rid of mosquitoes)'], see p'ótl'em.

<p'xwélhp>, df //p'x^w=ə[=']p//, EB /'oak tree, garry oak'/, ['Quercus garryana'], ASM ['there are

stands of this tree on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands but on the mainland (in all of B.C.) the only stands reported are in the Upper Stó:lô area: on Sumas Mt. and 1.5 miles above Yale (at Xelhálh or at Q'alelíktel)], root meaning unknown, (<**stress shift**> *derivational*), lx <=**elhp**> *tree, plant*, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: ES and JH /p'x^wé†p/ *oak*.

Q

<=q>, da //q//, MC [*'(closable container)'*], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, comment: probably a reduced form of =eqel *container* esp. before =et; found in <qp'á:qet>, //qp'ê:q=əT//, '*cover it with a lid, close it (of a box, etc.)*' (compare <qep'á=lets=tel> *a cover or lid* and <qep'ó:yth=thò:m> *you get covered on the mouth*), <xwmá:qet>, //x^w=mê:=q=əT//, '*open it (box, bottle, closable container)*' (compare <xw=má:x> *open it (door, gate, anything)*), <meth'elhqí:wel>, //mêð'ə†=q=i·wəl//, '*woodtick*', literally '*pus + inside container + on the insides*'.

<=q ~ =élq>, da //q//, DIR *after, behind*, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <chél=q> *fall*, <chó:l=q=em> *follow after*, <tl'itl'ets'=élq=em> *sneaking after*, <málqlexw ~ málqlexw>, *forget s-th, forget s-o, forget s-th behind* from <mal=q>, bound stem //mél=q// *forget* (compare <mál ~ mél>, bound root //mál ~ mél *be mixed up*), and perhaps others like <iyáq> *change* and (with metathesis) <ám=eq=t> *bring s-o/s-th back*); Musqueam cognates of these and more in Suttles ca1984:14.6.37 all fit gloss *after*),

<qa ~ qe ~ q'a>, free root //qε ~ qə ~ q'ε//, CJ [*'or'*], syntactic analysis: conjunction, attested by AC, example: <lí chòkw te lálems q'a lí stetís? ~ lí chòkw te lálems qa lí stetís?>, //lí cák^w tə léləm-s q'ε/qε lí s=tə[=C₁əAí=]s//, '*Is his house far or is it nearby?*', attested by AC, <tsel má:ythome kw'e tseláqelhelh qe lhulhá.>, //c-əl mé:y=T-ámə k^wə cəlélq=ə†=ə† qə †u†él//, '*I helped you yesterday or the day before yesterday. (the (remote))*', attested by AC.

<qá:l>, free root //qé:l//, SOC [*'steal'*], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <qál>, //qél//, attested by AC, example: <kwókwelxes te sqá:ls>, //k^wε[-AáC₁ə-]l=x^y-əs tə s-qé:l-s//, '*He's hiding what he stole.*', literally '*he's hiding the/what nom.-steal-his*', syntactic analysis: relative clause, attested by EB, <me qá:l te slhálí>, //mə qé:l tə s=†élí//, '*They stole a woman.*', Elder's comment: "maybe you can say this", attested by EB.

<qáqel>, cts //qé[-C₁ə-]//, SOC [*'stealing'*], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, Deming, example: <qél stl'itl'qelh, qáqel>, //qél s=C₁i=ě'q=ə†, qé[-C₁ə-]//, '*She's a bad child, (she's) stealing.*', attested by Deming.

<qá:lt>, pcs //qé:l=T//, SOC [*'steal from s-o, rob s-o, short-change s-o'*], (semological comment: the object is not what is stolen (as in European culture) but the victim, showing the social emphasis on people not objects here), (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <tsel le qá:lt kw' Bill.>, //c-əl lə qé:l=T k^wə Bill//, '*I robbed Bill.*', literally '*I past rob s-o the (remote) Bill*', attested by EB; found in <qá:lthóxes.>, //qé:l=T-áx^y-əs//, '*He short-changed me., He stole from me.*', attested by Deming, <qá:ltem.>, //qé:l=T-əm//, '*to be robbed, Someone was robbed., They stole from him/her/them.*', syntactic comment: passive, attested by EB, example: <le qá:ltem.>, //lə qé:l=T-əm//, '*He was robbed.*', literally '*third person past someone was robbed*', attested by EB, <le qá:ltem kw' Bill.>, //lə qé:l=T-əm k^wə Bill//, '*Bill was robbed.*', attested by EB.

<qélqel>, chrs //qε[=Aé=]l=C₁əC₂//, SOCT [*'thief'*], (<é-*ablaut on root á*> *derivational*), (<=R2> *characteristic*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group.

<qá:lá:lh>, EB [*'red huckleberry plant or bush'*], see sqá:le.

<qá:le ~ qá:la> possible stem or root //qa=é:lε or qé:lə// meaning uncertain or more likely root is

//səq=é·lɛ// literally /'container hangs under'/, see seq.

<**sqá:la ~ sqá:le**>, df //s=qə=é·lɛ or s=qé·lɛ// or more likely root is //səq=é·lɛ// literally /'container hangs under'/, EB ['red huckleberry'], ['*Vaccinium parvifolium*'], ASM ['berries ripe and edible in mid-July, harvested by clubbing branches on the hand and berries fell into baskets hanging underneath (see alternate name)'], possibly <s=> *nominalizer* or more likely root is //səq=é·lɛ// literally /'container hangs under'/, see seq, lx <=**á:la**> *container of*, phonology: possible vowel merger or more likely vowel loss or zero grade of root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72), others, other sources: ES /sqélə/ *red huckleberry*, H-T <skála> (macron over á) *huckleberry*.

<**qá:lá:lh**>, ds //qa=é·lɛ=ə+p//, EB ['red huckleberry plant or bush'], ['*Vaccinium parvifolium*'], lx <=**elhp**> (or perhaps after vowels <=**á:lh**>) *tree, plant*, phonology: back formation allows dropping of root <s> under illusion it is <s> *nominalizer*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<**qálets**>, df //qél=əc'//, WV ['spin wool or twine'], root meaning unknown (perhaps 'twist'), lx <=**ets**> *around in circles*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<**qáqelets**>, cts //qé[-C₁ə-]l=əc'//, WV ['spinning wool'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**shxwqáqelets**>, dnom //sx^w=qé[=C₁ə-]l=əc'//, WV ['spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner, a spinning machine'], literally /'thing for spinning wool'/, (<=**sxw**=> *nominalizer, thing for*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group, also <**sélsel**>, //si[=Aé=]l=C₁əC₂=təl//, dialects: *Tait*, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76).

<**qá(:)l**> or less likely <**qwa**>, root uncertain, meaning unknown unless //qél// *twist* or less likely //q^wé// 'have a hole'.

<**sqá:lex ~ sqálex**>, df //s=q^w[=U=]é(·)=əl=əx or s=qé(·)l=əx//, [sqá·ləx ~ sqéləx], HARV ['digging stick'], ASM ['for digging roots, vegetables, clams, etc., often made of wild crabapple'], possibly <s=> *nominalizer*, possibly <=**el**> *get, become, go, come, inceptive*, possibly <=**ex**> *distributive, all around*, possibly <=**U**= (<**unrounding, delabialization**>) *derivational?*, possibly root <**qwá:**> *have a hole* and the word thus would be literally *something to get a hole all around*, more likely is root <**qál**> and lit. meaning *something to twist all around*, phonology: possible delabialization/unrounding, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Deming, BHITC, other sources: ES /sqéləx/ (Cw and Ms /sqéləx/) *digging stick*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-qálx/ *digging-stick, stick for digging clams* W73:252, K67:295, K69:79.

<**qá:lmílh**>, df //qé·t=əm=í(y)t//, [qá·lmí(y)t], KIN ['reject someone as a spouse or partner for your child'], SOC, probably root <**qá:lh**> *reject (a person)*, comment: qá:lh as root requires that the lh > 1 by assimilation or by derivational voicing and resonantizing which are rare but attested (=lhel ~ lhál on the throat); lx <=**ílh ~ iyih ~ á:yih ~ ó:llh ~ elh**> *child*, compare <**qá:lh**> *reject (a person)*, phonology: voicing and resonantizing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80), see qá:lh.

<**qá:lq**>, free root //qé·lq//, EB /'flower of wild rose, hip or bud of wild rose, including: Nootka rose, probably also dwarf or woodland rose and swamp rose, possibly (from Hope east) prickly rose'/, ['including: *Rosa nutkana*, probably also *Rosa pisocarpa* and *Rosa gymnocarpa*, possibly (from Hope east) *Rosa acicularis*'], ASM ['flowers out in May and June, some parts of the plant are used for medicine, rose hips are eaten raw and dried to use for tea, BJ comments that qá:lq grows all through the Upper Stó:lô area (thus implying that it is primarily Nootka rose)'], MED ['rose hip tea is taken for arthritis'], LT ['rose color'], ASM ['on color chart from Berlin and Kay (1969) rows top to bottom are B through I, columns left to right are 1 through 40 and the side column from white to black is 0,

individual speakers from the Elders Group identified qá:lq as: EL (Cheh.): E1, E2, (but in fall): F39, F40; NP (Chill.): D38, D39, D40; Evangeline Pete (Katzie, living in Tait territory): C38; Lawrence James: E38; TM (Cheh.): C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, and as axwíl qá:lq *a little rose*: B1, B2, B3, B4, B5], ASM ['the following color terms are used by AK before qálq to specify shades of the color: tsxwíkw', tsxwíxwekw', xwíxwekw'el, qw'íqw'exwel, tsqw'íqw'exwel, stl'ítl'esel, sp'(e)q'íl, kwíkwemel, skwíkwemel'], syntactic analysis: nominal, also adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EL, NP, Evangeline Pete, Lawrence James, TM, IHTTC, BJ (12/5/64), also AK (1987), EB (1987), NP (1987), AH (1987), see charts by Rob MacLaury, Salish cognate: Squamish /qálq/ *wild rose bud* K67:353.

<qá:lqelhp>, ds //qé·lq=əþp//, EB '*wild rose bush*, including: *Nootka rose*, probably also *dwarf or woodland rose and swamp rose*, possibly (from Hope east) *prickly rose*', ['including: *Rosa nutkana*, probably also *Rosa pisocarpa* and *Rosa gymnocarpa*, possibly *Rosa acicularis*'], lx <=elhp> *tree, plant, bush*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (prompted), other sources: ES /qé·lqəþp/ *rose*, H-T <kalk> (umlaut over a) *rose (wild)*.

<qálqomex>, ds //qé·lq=áməx'//, LT '['*looks rose, rose-looking*']', (<=ómex> *looks, -looking, in color*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<qelqósem>, mdls //qε[=Aə=]lq=ás=əm//, SM ['*smell like a rose*'], EB, (<e-*ablaut*> *derivational*), lx <=ós> *in the face*, (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: e-*ablaut*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <le qelqósem.>, //lə qε[=Aə=]lq=ás=əm//, '*It smells like a rose.*', attested by Elders Group.

<qá:lqelhp>, EB '*wild rose bush*, including: *Nootka rose*, probably also *dwarf or woodland rose and swamp rose*, possibly (from Hope east) *prickly rose*', see qá:lq.

<qálqomex>, LT '['*looks rose, rose-looking*']', see qá:lq.

<qá:lt>, SOC '*steal from s-o, rob s-o, short-change s-o*', see qá:l.

<qá:lh>, possibly root //qé·þ//, SOC ['*reject (a person)*'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80), compare <qá:lmílh> *reject someone as a spouse or partner for your child*.

<qá:lmílh>, df //qé·þ=əm=í(y)þ//, [qá·lmí(y)þ], KIN ['*reject someone as a spouse or partner for your child*'], SOC, probably root <qá:lh> *reject (a person)*, comment: qá:lh as root requires that the lh > l by assimilation or by derivational voicing and resonantizing which are rare but attested (=lhelh ~ lhál *on the throat*); lx <=ílh ~ =iyh ~ =á:yh ~ =ó:llh ~ =elh> *child*, compare <qá:lh> *reject (a person)*, phonology: voicing and resonantizing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80).

<qélh>, possibly root //qéþ or sic for xəþ *hurt*//, SOC ['*hurt inside*'], ABDF ['*hurt inside*'], possibly <occlusion, x → q> here (error or *derivational*), phonology: possible occlusion, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/2/80).

<qélhlewx>, ncs //qéþ=ləx^w or sic for xəþ=ləx^w//, ABDF '*accidentally hurt an old injury of s-o, (accidentally reinjure s-o)*', possibly <occlusion> *derivational*, (<=l> *non-control transitivizer*), (<=ex> *third person object*), phonology: possible occlusion, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/2/80).

<qám>, free root //qém//, WATR '*be calm (of water or wind), (get calm (wind/water), calm down (wind/water), be smooth (of water) [AC, LH]*', WETH, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, Elders Group, Deming, also <qó:m>, //qε[=Aá=]m//, also '*be smooth (of water)*', (<ó:-*ablaut on root á*> *resultative*), phonology: ó:-*ablaut* on root á, attested by AC (from Lizzie Herrling via phone), also '*water went down*', dialects: *Matsqui*, attested by Deming, example: <qó:m te qó:.>, //(probably) qé·m tə qá://, '*smooth water [sic]*', literally '*The water is smooth.*', attested by AC.

<sqám>, df //s=qém//, WATR '*(have) quieter water, died down a little*', probably <s=> *stative* or

possibly *nominalizer*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group.

<**Sqám ~ Sqà:m**>, df //s=qém ~ s=qè-m//, PLN ['Haig bay, a calm place on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River by the Haig railroad stop, below and across from Hope'], literally 'calm water', (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AD and SP and AK (trip to American Bar, 6/26/78), source: place names reference file #2.

<**Sqám**>, df //s=qém//, PLN ['Schkam Lake near Haig'], literally 'slack water, calm water', (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by PDP (Katz class 10/5/76).

<**sqáqem**>, strs //s=qé[=C₁ə=]m//, WATR ['calm water (calmer than sqám)'], literally 'be calmed (of water)', (<s=> *stative*), (<=R1=> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal??. attested by Elders Group, also <**sqóqem**>, //sqə[=AáC₁ə=]m//, also 'calm (water, wind)', (<s=> *stative*), (<ó-**ablaut on root á and =R1=> resultative**), phonology: reduplication, ó-**ablaut on root á**, syntactic analysis: Deming.

<**Qémelets**>, ds //qə[=Aá=]m=ələc//, PLN ['bay at upper end of Íyém (Yale Indian Reserve #22)'], (<é-**ablaut**> *derivational*), lx <=elets> *on the bottom*, phonology: **ablaut**, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and AK on trip to Five-Mile Creek (4/30/79),

<**Sqémelech**>, ds //s=qə[=Aá=]m=ələc//, PLN ['wide place in Maria Slough (just north of Lougheed Highway bridge), west mouth of Maria Slough'], literally 'calm water at bottom (of Seabird Island)', (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<é-**ablaut on root á**> *resultative*), lx <=elets ~ =elech (rare)> *on the bottom*, phonology: é-**ablaut on root á**, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by LJ (Tait)(visiting in IHTTC 8/15/77), photo 6/20/78, source: place names reference file #194.

<**Sqemqémelets**>, ds //s=C₁əC₂=qə[=Aá=]m=ələc//, PLN ['bay at upper end of Yale Indian Reserve #2 (Four-and-a-half Mile Creek) (near the northern end of Stó:lô territory)'], literally 'something that was calm many times on the bottom', (<s=> *nominalizer*, R3= *plural*), (<é-**ablaut**> *resultative*), lx <=elets> *on the bottom*, phonology: reduplication, é-**ablaut on root á**, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and AK (trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79).

<**sqemélwélh ~ sqemélwelh**>, ds //s=qə[=Aá=]m=əlwəʔ//, PLN ['place in Katz or Ruby Creek, may be name for Charlie Joe's place near Katz at the mouth of a creek where the water is always calm'], literally '(calmed water on the side)', (<s=> *nominal*), (<e-**ablaut**> *resultative*), lx <=élwelh> *on the side*, phonology: e-**ablaut on root á**, probable updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, IHTTC, Elders Group, source: place names reference file #242.

<**qametólém ~ qametólem**>, rcps //qəm=əT=ál=əm//, pcs, WETH ['get calm (of wind)'], LANG 'get calm (of people, when nobody says anything but just looks at each other), have a lull (in conversation, etc.), be in a lull', SOC, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*, <=ól> *reciprocal* (normally inflectional but here derivational), <=em> *get, have, intransitivizer*), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

<**qó:mthet**>, incs //qə[=Aá=]m=èəʔ//, WATR ['still (of water)'], literally 'got calm', (<ó-**ablaut**> *derivational* but automatically triggered), (<=thet> *get, become, inceptive*), phonology: ó-**ablaut on root á** automatically conditioned by =thet, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <**qó:mthet te qó:**>, //qə[=Aá=]m=èəʔ//, 'still water', literally 'The water is still.'.

<**qémxel**>, rsls //qə[=Aá=]m=xʔəl//, WETH ['(the wind) is calm, calm (of wind)'], (<é-**ablaut on root á**> *resultative*), lx <=xel> *on the foot; precipitation*, phonology: é-**ablaut on root á**, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**Welqémex**>, df //wəl=qə[=Aá=]m=məxʔ//, PLN ['Greenwood Island'], ASM ['in the Fraser River just in front of and south of Hope, B.C., there used to be old tombs or gravehouses and a graveyard there, but in the 1894 high water people moved all the bodies to Union Bar, American Bar, Katz,

Squatits, and other Indian cemeteries so they wouldn't be washed away (Elders Group 7/6/77)'], literally /'really smooth flowing water'/, (<wel=> really), root <qám> calm water, smooth water, (<é-ablaut> resultative), possibly <(ó)mex> in appearance, phonology: é-ablaut on root á, consonant merger, vowel-loss in suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Katz Class (SP, TG, PDP, others)(10/5/76), Elders Group, elders on trip to American Bar (6/26/78), source: place names reference file #18.

<qametólém ~ qametólem>, WETH ['get calm (of wind)'], see qám.

<qá:q>, bound root //qéq// younger sibling or more likely this is a reanalysis and the real root is <seq> hang under (see that root as well)

<sqá:q>, dnom //s=qéq// or more likely //(s=)s(ə)q=é·q//, KIN /'younger sibling, younger brother, younger sister, child of younger sibling of one's parent, "younger" cousin (could even be fourth cousin [through younger sibling of one's great great grandparent])'/, ASM ["'younger cousins" can be older, younger or the same age as ego, it's their linking ancestor that must be younger, for the meanings younger brother or younger sister to be translated sqá:q must be preceded by a masculine or feminine article or the words swíyeqe male or slháí female or otherwise cross-referenced semantically to a name or other item marked for sex gender; sqá:q by itself is ambiguous as to gender (as are most Halq'eméylem kinterms)'], (<s=> nominalizer) or more likely root <seq> or better <seq>, bound root //séq or səq hang under// + lx <=á:q ~ =aq ~ =eq> male; penis, thus literally male that hangs under, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), Deming (4/1/76), Elders Group, other sources: ES /sqé·q/ and JH /sqé·q/ younger sibling, H-T 02:387 <skak·> (umlaut over a) brother, sister, first cousin, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-qá?q/ younger sibling K67:353, example: <tl'ól sqá:q.>, //é'á-l s=qé·q//, /'That's my younger sibling., He's my younger sibling., She's my younger sibling.'/, attested by EB, <tl'ól swal sqá:q.>, //é'á-l swə-l s=qé·q//, /'That's my (own) younger sibling.'/, attested by AC, <lólets'e èl l swíyeqe sqá:q.>, //C₁á=ləc'ə ?èl l s=wíq=ə s=qé·q//, /'I have only one younger brother.'/, literally /'is one person just/only my male younger sibling'/, attested by Deming, <texqé:ytltha tá'a sqá:q. (or better) texqí:ltlha tá'a sqá:q.>, //təx'ə=q(ə)l=i·l=T-ʔə t-é?ə s=qé·q//, /'Comb your little sister's hair. (sic for braid?)'/, literally /'braid the hair of s-o -command imperative the -your (sg.) younger sibling'/, attested by EB (1/16/76), <lólets'e èl l sqá:q.>, //C₁á=ləc'ə ?èl l s=qé·q//, /'I have only one younger sibling.'/, attested by Deming.

<ká:k ~ kyá:ky>, dmn //q[=K=]é·q[=K=]//, [k'ə·k'y], KIN /'younger sibling (pet name)'], (<=K= (fronting to velar)> pet name, baby talk), phonology: fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: pet name, baby talk, attested by AC, Elders Group, also /'younger sister (pet name)'/, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<sqiqáq>, dmn //s=C₁í=qé·q//, KIN ['small younger sibling'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, length-loss after prefix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape), EB, AD, example: <skw'áy kws tu kwikwe'átes te sqiqáqs.>, //s=k'w'éy k'w-s tu C₁í=k'w[=ə?é]é=T-əs tə s=C₁í=qéq-s//, /'He never stops pestering his little brother., He never leaves his little brother alone.'/, attested by EB, AD.

<skíkek>, dmn //s=C₁í=q[=K=]é[=Aə=]q[=K=]//, [sk'yík'y], EZ /'chickadee: black-capped chickadee, probably also chestnut-backed chickadee, possibly also the least bush-tit', ['Parus atricapillus occidentalis, probably also Parus rufescens, possibly also Psaltriparus minimus'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive, e-ablaut derivational), (<=K=> pet name, baby talk), phonology: reduplication, fronting to velar, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (6/4/75), contrast <méxts'el> chickadee, black-capped chickadee, etc..

<sqelá:q>, pln //s=q[=ə]=]é·q//, KIN /'younger siblings, "younger" cousins (first, second, or third

cousins [whose connecting ancestor is younger than ego's]', (<=el=> plural), phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, AC, other sources: H-T <s'kElák-> *younger sibling (collective), younger cousin (child of younger sibling of parent)(coll.)*.

<qeló:qtel>, rcps //q[=əl=]ε[=Aá=]-q-təl//, [qəlá:qtəl], KIN /'(be) brother and sister, (be siblings to each other), (be) first cousin to each other'/, (<=el=> plural, ó-ablaut derivational but automatically triggered), (<-tel> reciprocal), phonology: infixed plural, ó-ablaut automatic before -tel, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/3/76, 6/9/76).

<sqá:qe ~ sqáqe>, df //s=qé:q=əl(=)ə//, SOCT ['baby'], (<s=> nominalizer), root <qá:q> *younger sibling* or <seq> *hang under*, possibly <=el> *sort of, a little, -ish* as in <tsqw'íqw'exwel> *brownish-black* and <sq'íq'exel> *getting blackish* and <sqwóqwiyel> *yellowish* and <stítethel> *puny* from <s=títh> *skinny, thin* and/or > *get, go, come, become, inceptive*, possibly <=e> *living thing*, possibly <=ele> *lacking* as in <tsqó:le> *thirsty*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), other sources: ES /sqéqəłə/ *baby (to about eight yrs.)*, H-T <skákEla> (umlaut over á) *infant* and <kákEla> (umlaut over á) *infants (coll.)*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-qáql/ *baby, infant* W73:12, K67:295.

<qáqel>, root or stem //qéqəł//, meaning *house-post, post*.

<sqáqeltel>, dnom //s=qéqəł=təl//, BLDG /'house-post, post'/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=tel> *device to*, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, other sources: ES /qéqəł/ (CwMs /qéqəłn/) *housepost*, Salish cognate: Squamish /qáqn/ *housepost* W73:145, K69:80.

<qáqel>, SOC ['stealing'], see qá:l.

<qáqelets'>, WV ['spinning wool'], see qálets'.

<qaqíw>, ABDF /'relaxing, resting'/, see qá:w.

<qas>, CJ ['and'], see qe.

<qás ~ q'as>, bound root //qés ~ q'és//, *tired*

<qásel>, df //qés=əl or q'=[D=]ə[=Aé=]s=əl//, ABDF ['tired'], (<=el ~ =í:l> *get, become, go, come, inceptive*), possibly <deglottalization> *derivation*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by BHTTC, compare UHk <q'sém> *tired of waiting* (see under q'), Salish cognate: Squamish root /q'əs/ *get tired (waiting)* as in /q's-íws/ *get tired waiting, get impatient* and /q'és-šn/ *get tired feet* W73:269, K67:355, perhaps Lushootseed /q'ət'íl ~ k't'íl/ *grow tired, become impatient* as in /ʔu-q'ət'ís-əbš/ *tired of waiting for me* H76:239, 396-397, deglottalization perhaps influenced or related to Thompson (Lytton dial.) /q'áz/ *tired* B74c:76 (which is cognate with Mainland Comox /qáʔyiws/ *to be tired* B75prelim:76).

<qsí:l>, df //qəs=M1=í:l//, ABDF ['tired out'], possibly <metathesis type 1> *non-continuative or durative or resultative*, (<=í:l ~ =el> *get, become, go, come, inceptive*), phonology: possible metathesis type 1 with vowel merger or instead perhaps simply vowel-loss in root before stress affix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qésqesí:l>, df //qε[=Aé=]s=C₁əC₂=í:l or C₁əC₂=qε[=Aə=]s=í:l//, ABDF ['sobbing after crying'], root <qas> *tired*, possibly root <é-ablaut or e-ablaut> *derivational*, possibly root <=R2> *characteristic?*, possibly root <R3=> *plural action*, (<=í:l> *get, become, go, come, inceptive*), phonology: é-ablaut, or e-ablaut with secondary re-stressing, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qesqesí:lqel>, df //C₁əC₂=qε[=Aə=]s=í:l=qəł//, ABDF ['tired out from crying'], lx <=(e)qel> *in the throat*, phonology: reduplication, e-ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/7/78).

- <**qsí:lthet**>, pcrs //qɛs==M1=í-l=T-ət//, ABDF ['tired out from crying'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), phonology: possible metathesis type 1 with vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/7/78).
- <**qsákʷ**>, //qɛs[=M1=](=)kʷ or qɛs(=)ə[=M2=]kʷ//, ABFC /'food settled (in the stomach), food is settled (in the stomach), (be settled (of food in the stomach), be comfortably digested (of food))/, root probably <qas ~ q'as> tired, <metathesis type 1 or 2> resultative <=(e)kw'> round, around in circles (Galloway 1993:234), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (11/15/76), SP (Elders Group recopied 1/4/79).
- <**qá:t**>, free root //qɛ:t//, MED ['put on a poultice, warm it [with steam esp.], (cook or heat with steam)'], FOOD, syntactic analysis: prob. intransitive verb, attested by Deming and JL and NP (Fish Camp 7/19/79), Salish cognate: Squamish /qat-án/ give a steambath, cause to take a steambath W73:251, K67:353, k69:79, Lushootseed root /qaʔt(a)/ get warm as in /lə-qáʔt-əxʷ/ (His body) is getting warm now (that you've given him blankets). (Said as you touch him.) and /qáʔt-əd/ warm it (as s-th on a stove, not an open fire) H76:372, also <**qát**>, //qɛ:t//, attested by BHTTC.
- <**qetás**>, df //qɛt=ə[=M2=]s//, FOOD /'bake underground, (steam-cook underground, cook in a steam-pit)/, ASM ['steam-pits have not been used for about fifty years in the Stó:lô area, but were dug in sand or light soil and a fire was built in the bottom; when it was burned down to coals a few long sticks were stood upright in the pit and layers of skunk cabbage or similar leaves were piled in, alternating with the food to be cooked; dirt, sand or rocks were put on top and water was poured down the sticks to cause the steam; steaming was often done overnight; the following were some of the things steam-cooked: wild onions, bulbs of tiger lily, chocolate lily, rice root, wapato/arrowleaf, blue camas, wild caraway, spring gold, domestic carrot, black tree lichen (prob. Bryoria fremontii) often sweetened with berries (it cooked up into a licorice-flavored "moss-bread", and probably meats; many of these the vegetable bulbs and corms were roundish'], lx <=es> round thing; on the face, possibly <metathesis> derivational or resultative or non-continuative, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group.
- <**qétes**>, cts //qɛ[=Aə́]=t=əs//, FOOD ['baking underground'], (<é-ablaut> continuative), phonology: é-ablaut on root á, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, also <**qáqetes**>, //qɛ[-C,ə]-t=əs//, Elder's comment: "probably", attested by Elders Group (1/25/78), example: <**ílhtsel qétes**>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl qɛ[=Aə́]=t=əs//, /'I was baking underground./, attested by BHTTC.
- <**sqetás**>, dnom //s=qɛt=ə[=M2=]s//, FOOD /'stuff steam-cooked underground, what is baked underground/, (<s=) nominalizer), possibly <metathesis> resultative, lx <=es> round thing, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, BHTTC.
- <**qetelméxwtel**>, ds //qɛt=əlmə[=´]=xʷ=təl or qɛ[=Aə́]=t=əlmə[=´]=xʷ=təl//, EB ['wall lettuce'], ['Lactuca muralis'], ASM ['a plant almost exactly like alum root but used for medicine for the breasts to bring down swelling while nursing, some was gathered at Emory Creek'], MED ['medicine for the breasts to bring down swelling while nursing'], literally probably /'putting on as a poultice on the breast medicine, (or) something/device for putting on as a poultice/warming on the breast/, root <**qát**> put on as a poultice, warm it, (<e-ablaut> continuative, <=´=> derivational), lx <=elmexw ~ =álmexw> on the (female) breast, lx <=tel> device to, thing to, medicine, phonology: stress-shift within suffix, probable e-ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, IHTTC, Elders at Fish Camp at Emory Creek.
- <**Qétexem**>, ds //qɛ[=ə́]=t=əx=əm//, PLN /'mountain on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River above American Bar which had a steaming pond at the top, (year-round village at mouth of American Creek on west bank of the Fraser River [Duff])/, root <**qát**> cook or heat with steam,

(<é-**ablaut**> *continuative*), lx <=**ex** ~ =**x**> *distributive*, (<=**em**> *place to get or have*), phonology: é-**ablaut** on root á, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, source: place names reference file #29, also PLN [*year-round village at mouth of American Creek on west bank of the Fraser River*], other sources: Duff 1952:33, source: place names reference file #29a (p.42), attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77).

<**qatílésem**>, mdls //qɛt=íłés=əm//, FOOD [*have a hot drink, warm one's chest inside*'], lx <=**ílés**> *in the chest*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**qatíwsem**>, mdls //qɛt=íws=əm//, MED [*take a sweat-bath, (take a steam bath), (sweat-house [Deming])*'], lx <=**íws**> *on the body, on the skin*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, also <**qetíwsem**>, //qɛt=íws=əm or qɛ[=Aə=]t=íws=əm//, phonology: **ablaut** or vowel-reduction in root before stressed full-grade suffix, attested by EB, also <**qetí:wsem**>, //qɛt=í·ws=əm or qɛ[=Aə=]t=í·ws=əm//, phonology: **ablaut** or vowel-reduction in root before stressed full-grade suffix, attested by CT, HT, also [*sweathouse*'], attested by Deming (1/31/80).

<**qetíwstel**>, dnom //qɛt=íws=təl or qɛ[=Aə=]t=íws=təl//, BLDG [*sweathouse*'], MED, root <**qát**> *cook or heat with steam*, possibly <**e-ablaut**> *continuative or derivational*, lx <=**íws**> *on the body, on the skin*, lx <=**tel**> *device to, thing to, medicine*, phonology: possible e-**ablaut** or vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<**qatílésem**>, FOOD [*have a hot drink, warm one's chest inside*'], see qát:t.

<**qatíwsem**>, MED [*take a sweat-bath, (take a steam bath), (sweat-house [Deming])*'], see qát:t.

<**qátxels**>, TCH [*feeling around*'], see qétxt.

<**qáthelhp**>, EB [*oceanspray plant, "ironwood", "hardhack"*'], see qáthexw.

<**qáthexw**>, free root //qéèəxʷ//, FSH [*prong of spear, prong of fish spear*'], SOC, ASM [*made of oceanspray wood*'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, Elders Group (6/10/75).

<**qáthelhp**>, dnom //qéè(əxʷ)=əʔp//, EB [*oceanspray plant, "ironwood", "hardhack"*'], [*Holodiscus discolor*'], ASM [*carved to make prongs of fish spears, also used to make needles for sewing bulrush/cattail mats, barbecue sticks, arrow shafts, and knitting needles; its white blooms are out in late June; wild crabapple is also used to make mat needles*'], literally [*spear-prong plant*'], root <**qáthexw**> *prong of fish spear*, lx <=**elhp**> *plant, bush, tree*, phonology: syllable-loss unless exw is an affix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, Deming, Elders Group, other sources: ES /qéèəʔp/ *hardhack, ironwood*, also <**qá:thelhp**>, //qé-è(əxʷ)=əʔp//, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /qčágʷ-ac/ *ironwood (oceanspray, spirea)* H76:372.

<**qá:w**>, free root //qé·w//, ABFC [*to rest*'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /qáʔkʷ/ *rest* H76:372, Saanich dial. of N. Straits /qékʷ-əŋ/ *rest* B74a:73, Samish dial. of N. Straits /qíkʷ-əŋ/ *rested* and /sqíʔqəwʷ/ *be resting* G86:96, also <**qáw**>, //qéw//, attested by Elders Group.

<**qaqíw**>, cts //qɛ[-C₁əAí-]w//, ABDF [*relaxing, resting*'], (<=**R1**- and **í-ablaut**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, í-**ablaut** on e in reduplication, length-loss is normal before infixed reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**qáwlhelh**>, ds //qéw=ʔəʔ//, ABFC [*relaxed [in the throat]*'], lx <=**lhelh**> *in the throat*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**qá:wthet**>, pcrs //qé·w=T-əʔ//, ABFC [*rest oneself*'], (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<=**et**> *reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by TM.

<**qelá:wthet**>, plv //q[=əl=]é·w=T-əʔ//, pcrs, TVMO [*camp and rest*'], literally [*rest oneself many*]

times', (<=el=> plural action), phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qáwlhelh>, ABFC ['relaxed [in the throat]'], see qá:w.

<qáwth ~ qá:wth>, bound root or stem //qéwè// meaning unknown or //qəw// warm or reanalysis of <seq> //səq// hang under + <=á:w ~ =í:w ~ =ew> on the body, on top of itself since all potatoes do hang under the plant and those growing in water were gathered by hanging one's body from a canoe and loosening it with one's toes in the mud till it floated up.

<sqáwth ~ sqá:wth>, df //s=qéwè or s=qə[=Aé=]w=è//, EB /'potato (generic), including three or four kinds of wild potato: arrowleaf or wapato, Jerusalem artichoke, blue camas, and qíqemxel (so far unidentified plant), besides post-contact domestic potato', ['including: Sagittaria latifolia, Helianthus tuberosus, Camassia quamash (and Camassia leichtlinii), and unidentified plant, besides Solanum tuberosum'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <qew> warm, possibly <á-ablaut> derivational, possibly <=th> in the mouth, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /sqéwè/ wapato, kows, potato, also <sqá:wth>, //s=qə[=Aé=]w=è//, attested by BJ (5/10/64)(p.120 new in transcript), Salish cognate: Squamish /sqáwc/ potato W73:203, K67:295, domestic potato in Bouchard and Turner 1976 where they report Suttles 1951 and Suttles 1955 view that the domestic potato and this term for it were diffused throughout a number of Salishan languages from an original term in Halkomelem, /sqéwè/ wapato (Sagittaria latifolia), Lushootseed /s-qáwc/ potato H76:371, example: <xepó:lst te sqá:wth>, //x'əp=á:ls=T tə s=qé:w=è//, /'peel potatoes'/, attested by AC, <q'áq'et'em sqá:wth>, //q'é[=C₁ə=]t'=əm s=qé:w=è//, EB, /'blue camas', ['Camassia quamash, Camassia leichtlinii'], literally /'sweet potato', <sqáwth seplíl>, FOOD potato bread (lit. potato + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<sqeqewíthelh>, df //s=C₁ə=qəw=ə[=Aí=]è=ə†//, EB ['arrowleaf'], ['Sagittaria latifolia'], Elder's comment: "", literally /'like little potatoes', (<s=> nominalizer, R5= diminutive plural), possibly <í-ablaut on e in suffix> durative or resultative or derivational, possibly <=eth> in+the mouth, lx <> kind of, style, like, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, vowel-reduction before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Tait, attested by Elders Group.

<qá:wthet>, ABFC ['rest oneself'], see qá:w.

<qá:w_x ~ qáw_x ~ qí:w_x ~ qéyw_x>, free root //qé:w_x ~ qí:w_x//, EZ ['steelhead trout'], ['Salmo gairdneri'], ASM ['ocean-going rainbow trout, classed as salmon by the Stó:lô because, for one reason, the river-ocean-river migration is like that of the salmon'], root meaning unknown unless qá:w rest??. possibly <=x> distributive, all over, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/15/72), also <qéyw_x ~ qí:w_x>, //qí:w_x//, attested by BJ (12/5/64), also <qáw_x>, //qéw_x//, attested by AC, other sources: ES /qéwəx/ (Musqueam /qéw?x/) steelhead, H-T <kéuq> (macron over e) steelhead salmon (Salmo gairdneri), Salish cognate: Squamish /sqíw?x/ steelhead W73:251, K67:295, Sechelt /sqíw_x/ steelhead T77:10, Lushootseed /qíw'x/ steelhead (rainbow) trout H76:387.

<Qéywexem>, ds //qí:w[=ə=]x=əm//, PLN /'steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhílhkw'elqs, at Hogg Slough', (<=e=> derivational but rare), (<=em> place to get, place to have), phonology: infixed e (rare), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/13/77), source: place names reference file #69.

<Qeywéxem>, ds //qíw[=é=]x=əm//, PLN /'Sakwi Creek, a stream that joins Weaver Creek about one-third mile above the salmon hatchery', (<=é=> derivational but rare, stress may be to dissimilate from Qéywexem), (<=em> place to get, place to have), phonology: infixed é (rare), stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (and perhaps NP and EB) on Chehalis place names trip (9/27/77), source: place names reference file #305.

- <**qayéx**>, free root or stem for some speakers //qɛy(=)θ(´)x//, EZ ['mink'], attested by AK (11/21/72 tape)
- <**sqáyéx ~ sqayéx**>, df //s=qéyθx ~ s=qeyθx or s=qéy=θ[´=]x//, EZ ['mink'], ['*Mustela vison energumenos*'], N ['Mink (name in some stories)'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=ex> distributive, possibly <=´=> derivational, possibly root <**qá:y(=)s**> just now, at one recent moment, recently, literally perhaps /something that's everywhere at one instant/ (perhaps thus the meaning of derived form <**sqoyéxiya**> (be) bragging, extravagant in claims, bull-headed, claims he's the best), Elder's comment: "it means he's foxy (BJ 12/5/64)", phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group, SP (11/21/72 tape), other sources: ES /sqáyéx/ (Ms Cw /cicíq´ən/) *mink*, JH /sqé·yθx/ *mink*, also <**qayéx**>, //qɛy(=)θ(´)x//, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape), Salish cognate: Squamish /qáyix/ *name of a man who was changed into a mink, mink; "slippery" person (originally mink)* K67:353, K69:80, Sechelt /qáyx/ *mink* T77:9, also <**chachí:q´el**>, //cɛ(=)cí·q´(=)əl or C₁ɛ=cí·q´=əl or C₁ɛ=cθ[=Aí=]q´=əl//, also EZ ['mink'], ['*Mustela vison energumenos*'], attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /èièiq´n/ *mink* W73:176, K67:317, Samish dial. of N. Straits /è`èè´iq´ən/ *mink* G86:66.
- <**Sqayéxiya ~ Sqáyéxiya**>, ds //s=qéyθx=iyɛ//, N ['Mink (name in stories), pet name of Mink'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<=iya> affectionate diminutive), phonology: possible downstepping or stress-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (11/21/72 tape), AC, JL (4/7/78), also <**Qayéxiya**>, //qɛyθx=iyɛ//, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape), also <**Sqoyéxiya**>, //s=qɛ[=Aa=]yθx=iyɛ//, attested by Elders Group (3/21/79).
- <**Sqayéxiya Smált ~ Sqáqeyexiya Smált**>, ds //s=qeyθx=iyɛ s=mélt ~ s=qɛ[´=C₁θ=]x=iyɛ s=mélt//, PLN ['small shoreline ridge on the Fraser River and all along the river around the larger mountain across the Trans-Canada Highway from Jones Hill'], literally /Mink Mountain, Mink Rock/, probably <=´=> derivational, probably <=R1=> resultative or derivational, phonology: stress-shift, reduplication, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by JL (4/7/78 on a trip), see drawing on file cards and in field notes.
- <**sqoyéxiya**>, df //sqɛ[=Aa=]yθx=iyɛ//, EFAM /'(be) bragging, extravagant in claims, bull-headed, claims he's the best'/, (semological comment: named from the name for Mink who has all these characteristics, this is probably what BJ means by "foxy" and Squamish has a cognate form (in part) for a "slippery" person), probably <o-ablaut on root a> continuative? or <derivational>, phonology: o-ablaut on root a, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal???, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).
- <**qá:ys**>, free root //qé·y(=)s//, TIME /'recently, just now, lately, (at one recent moment), not long ago'/, possibly <=es> cyclic period; face, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, AC (9/12/73), other sources: JH /qéys/ *now*, Salish cognate: Squamish /qáʔis ~ qaʔis/ *soon, not long* W73:243, K67:353, example: <**qá:ys me xwe'í.**>, //qé·ys mə xʷə=ʔí//, /'(He/She/They) recently got here., just got here'/, attested by Elders Group, <**qá:ys syilólém**>, //qé·ys s=yil(=)ál=əm//, /'new year'/, literally /'just now year, at one recent moment year'/, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80), <**qá:ys kwò:l**>, //qé·ys kʷà·l//, /'new born'/, literally /'just now born, at one recent moment born'/, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80), <**te qá:ys tátsel**>, //tə qé·ys téc=əl//, /'the newcomer'/, literally /'the one who just now gets here, comes here'/, syntactic analysis: relative clause, attested by EB (6/14/76), <**qá:ysò**>, //qé·ys=à//, /'not long ago, just now'/, phonology: -à is neither derivational nor inflectional here, merely phonologically combined or suffixed onto the preceding adverb, attested by EB, <**qá:ysò le ts'eqw'ówélh.**>, //qé·ys=à lə c'əq'ʷ=ówéʔ//, /'He/She just now made a basket.'/, literally /'just now third person past make a basket, weave a basket (lit. poke vessel)'/, attested by EB, <**qá:ytsel ò. ~ qá:ytsel ò yóys.**>, //qé·ys-c-əl ʔà ~ qé·ys-c-əl ʔà yáys//, /'I just now started work.'/, literally /'I just now ~ I just now work'/, (semological comment: present tense as

immediate past), syntactic comment: adverb/adverbial verb as main verb, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), also <qá:ystsel le. (or qá:ystselè.) ~ qá:ystsel le yóys.>, //qé:ys-c-əl lə (or qé:ys-c-əl-ə) ~ qé:ys-c-əl lə yáys//, /'I just now started work (went to work).'/, literally /'I just now go (or I just now) ~ I just now go to work'/, attested by EB (2/8/78).

<tloqá:ys>, ds //tə=la=qé:y(=)s//, TIME /'now, this moment, this instant, (right now)'/, (<te=> the (present visible or unmarked), lo= here, this), phonology: te lo is usually a separate phrase as a demonstrative *this, the one here*, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC (9/12/73), also <tloqá:ys>, //təlo=qé:ys//, also /'right now'/, attested by EB, example: <lí kwthá tloqá:ys.>, //lí kʷè=é tə=lo=qé:ys//, /'He's there now.'/, literally /'he's there the (near, not visible) =place right now'/, semantic environment [he's at Seabird Island, not visible from Sardis], attested by EB.

<qá:y(=)t>, possible root or stem //qé:y(=)t //, meaning unknown, or perhaps q'á:yt *send a message*
<Qiqá:yt>, df //C₁əC₂=qé:y(=)t or C₁í=qé:y(=)t or qi[=Aé:C₁ə=y=t or C₁í=q' [=D=]é:yt//, PLN /'Reserve near New Westminster, B.C., (South Westminster [DF])'/, possibly <R3=> plural or possibly <R4=> diminutive or possibly <á:-ablaut plus =R1=> resultative or continuative or derivational, or possibly, with <=D= deglottalization> derivational, q'á:yt *send a message*, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, possible deglottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, source: place names reference file #192a, also /'South Westminster'/, attested by DF (Elders Group 4/23/80).

<qá:ytl'em>, df //qé:yë'=əm or qi[=Aé:]=y(=)ë'=əm//, SD /'(make/have a) squeaking sound (of a tree, of a chair, of shoes), squeaking (of shoes, trees), (creaking)'/, possibly root <qéytl'> as in <qéytl'=t> *press it down (like yeast bread)* (but that could also be just <qí(:)tl'=t>), probably <=em> intransitivizer, *have, get or middle voice* probably from (*makes the sound on itself*), possibly <á:-ablaut> durative, possibly <=tl'> meaning unknown, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76, 5/14/80).

<qe>, free root //qə//, CJ /'and, but, or'/, syntactic analysis: conjunction, syntactic comment: conjoins verbs, phrases, sentences, and sometimes even nominals, attested by LJ (Tait), Elders Group, EB, MV, also <qə>, //qə//, [qə], attested by AC, Elders Group, ASM ['and'], example: <le lemélstexwes te Bill te sq'éfél xwelám te Jim qe Bob.>, //lə lom=ə[= '=]=sT-əxʷ-əs tə Bill tə s=q'éfél xʷə=lé=m tə Jim qə Bob//, /'Bill threw (he throws it) the paddle to Jim and Bob.'/, syntactic comment: omission of the article is allowed in the second conjoined np, <tseł kw'etslómə qe Bob.>, //c-əl kʷəc=l-ámə qə Bob//, /'I saw you and Bob. (see s-o)'/, syntactic comment: conjoining an object suffix and a nominal/nominal phrase, attested by LJ (Tait), <tl'otsasu qw'eylélx qa t'í:lem tel siyá:ye.>, //ě'a-cə s=u q'əy=íl=əxʷ qə t'í:l=əm tə-l si=yé:yə//, /'(And then/so) my friends will sing and dance.'/, syntactic comment: conjoining two verb phrases with the same simple nominal phrase subject gapped, attested by AC, ASM ['or'], <líchxw lilíyem qa wáchxw líxw xám?>, //lí-c-xʷ C₁əC₂=líy=əm qə wə-ə/é-c-xʷ lí-xʷ xəm//, /'Did you laugh or cry?'/, literally /'did you laugh many times or if -yes/no question -you (aux. -you sg. subjunctive) cry'/, phonology: vowel merger, attested by Elders Group, <lí lám kw'e Bill qe Bob?>, //lí lé=m kʷə Bill qə Bob//, /'Did Bill or Bob go?'/, attested by Elders Group, <tl'ó t'we Bob qe tl'ó t'we Bill.>, //ě'á t'wə Bob qə ě'á t'wə Bill//, /'Maybe it's Bob or maybe it's Bill.'/, attested by Elders Group, also <yóswe tl'ós Bob yóswe tl'ós Bill.>, //yáswə ě'á-s Bob yáswə ě'á-s Bill//, attested by Elders Group, <tl'ó Bill qe tl'ó Bob.>, //ě'á Bill qə ě'á Bob//, /'It's Bill or Bob.'/, attested by Elders Group, <tl'ó: Bob qe tl'ó: Bill?>, //ě'á=ə Bob qə ě'á-ə Bill//, /'Is it Bob or it it Bill?'/, phonology: vowel merger, attested by Elders Group, <weswíyeqá:s qe weslhálíyes>, //wə-s=wíqə-əs qə wə-s=ʔélíy=əs//, /'if it's a man or a woman'/, literally /'if- man -subjunctive 3 or if- woman -subjunctive 3'/, phonology: vowel merger, attested by EB, <wáslhálíyes

qe wáswiyeqá:s?>, //wə-ə/ε-s=ʔélíy-əs qə wə-ə/ε-s=wíqə=əs//, /'Was it a woman or a man?/, literally /if- yes/no question- woman -subjunctive 3 or if- yes/no question- man -subjunctive 3 (if is it a man?)/, attested by EB (8/10/76), <**latsel alqá:ls kw sqá:wth qewas kw xáweq.**>, //lε-c-əl ʔəlq=é·ls k^w s=qé·wè qə-wə-és kw x^yéw=əq//, /'I'm going to buy some potatoes or some carrots./, literally /I'm going to buy (structured activity) some potato or -if -subjunctive 3 some carrot/, attested by EB, ASM ['but'], <**lí kw'e s'átl'q qe ôwe ís chók.**>, //lí k^wə s=ʔéë'q qə ʔówə ʔí-s cák^w//, /'It's outside but not far./, literally /it's at the (remote) outside but it's not aux. -subjunctive 3 far/, attested by EB, <**qéx te tl'ikw'íyelhp qa ôwéte tl'ikw'el.**>, //qéx tə ɛ'ik^wəl=əʔp qə ʔowə= ʔé ɛ'ik^wəl//, /'(There's) a lot of (bean) vines but (there's) no beans./, attested by AC, <**lámelhtsel qe tsel ôwe o.**>, //lÉ=m-əʔ-c-əl qə c-əl ʔówə ʔà//, /'I was going but I'm not now./, literally /going -past -subj. of main verb -I but subj. of main verb -I be not just/, syntactic comment: vneg as main verb without subordinate, attested by Elders Group, <**lámtsel t'ó:kw' qechelew í ò.**>, //lÉ=m-c-əl t'á-k^w qə c-əl-əw ʔí ʔà//, /'I was going home but instead I stayed./, literally /I am going homeward but I -contrastive be here just/, attested by Elders Group, <**tsel wekw'ók'etset qe lew lép'exes.**>, //c-əl wə-k^wε[-AáC₁ə-]c=əT qə lə-w ləp^ʔ=əx^y-əs//, /'I was watching him but he ate it. (eat s-th)/, attested by Elders Group, <**ewálhtsel mí:l ámeq't qetsel (we) th'éxwmetò.**>, //ʔəwə=əʔ-c-əl mí-l ʔéməq^ʔ=T qə-c-əl əw è'əx^w=məT-à//, /'I wasn't going to bring him/her back but I felt sorry for him./, literally /I wasn't coming to -subjunctive 1s bring s-o back but -I contrastive pity s-o/feel sorry for s-o -just/, attested by EB, <**xíxewetem qew le xókw'em.**>, //xí[-C₁ə-]w=əT-əm qə-w lə x^yák^w=əm//, /'He was warned but he bathed./, literally /he was warned but -contrastive third person past bathe/, attested by Elders Group, <**òwechxw swiyeqáxw qe xixpó:mchexw.**>, //ʔówə-c-x^w s=wíqə-éx^w qə x^yá[-C₁ə-]p=ə[=M3/M2=]m-c-əx^w (or C₁ə/C₁í=x^yá·p=ə[=M2=]m-c-əx^w)//, /'You're not a man but you're whistling./, semantic environment [a saying to a young girl around puberty to stop her from whistling], usage: saying, attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78), <**qe ôwe.**>, //qə ʔówə ~ qə ʔəwə//, /'without, and not/, literally /and not/, attested by EB, AC, <**lám ò yelá:wxóxes qe ôwe is yeqwelsthóxes.**>, //lÉ=m ʔà yəlÉ·w=x^y-áx^y-əs qə ʔówə ʔi-s yə=q^wε[=Aə=]l=sT-áx^y-əs//, /'He just passed by me without speaking to me./, (semological comment: interesting motion stem (talk to s-o while moving)), syntactic comment: purposeful control inanimate object preferred stem with animate object personal pronoun suffix (rare),, attested by EB.

<**qew ~ qwô ~ qe ... u/ew.**>, df //qə=w ~ qə ... u(w)//, TIME /'until, till, while/, literally /and -contrastive/, syntactic analysis: conjunction, attested by EB, AC, example: <**xà:m ò qwô lame t'ók'.**>, //xè·m ʔà qə=w lÉ=m-è t'ák^w//, /'He was crying until he went home./, attested by EB, <**xà:m ò qwô mí e xwe'í te tá:ls.**>, //xè·m ʔà qə=w mí ʔə x^wə=ʔí tə tÉ-l-s//, /'He was crying until his mother came./, attested by EB, <**qetstu lám oy'á:y.**>, //qə-c-t-u lÉ=m C₁əC₂=ʔé·y//, /'while we are going/, literally /while -we going to be keeping on/, attested by EB (12/18/75), <**máqa qetstu lóme xwlí te smá:lt.**>, //mÉqε qə-c-t-u lám-ə x^w=lí tə s=mÉ·lt//, /'(There was) snow (on the ground) all the way until we reached the mountain. (hit -just)/, attested by EB, <**hewth'átlha qetl'esu xà:ms.**>, //hə-wèè'é=T-ʔε qə ɛ'a-s-uɔ·m-s//, /'Tease him till he cries./, attested by AC, <**ópel qas te lhq'átses qa(a) téxwswàyèl.**>, //ʔápəl qε=s tə ʔq'écəs qε(ʔε) tÉx^w=s=wèyèl//, /'(It's) fifteen minutes to (till) noon./, literally /it's ten and the five until mid-day/noon/, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/19/78).

<**quesu.**>, df //qə=s=əw or qə s=u//, CJ /'and so, and then/, (<(=)s=u> so, then (also occurs as free-form conjunction, itself composed of s= conjunctive affix and =ew contrastive)), phonology: u from ew, syntactic analysis: conjunction, attested by AC, CT, EB, others, example: <**quesu lám.**>, //qə=s-u lÉ=m//, /'and then he went/, attested by AC, <**quesu tótel:ò:met yutl'ó:lem.**>, //qə=s-u tá[-C₁ə-]l=l-á·mət yə=w=ɛ'á[-lə=]m//, /'and (so) they understand/, attested by AC, <**éxqst te máches qesu yéqwt kw'e sísq.**>, //ʔéx=qs=T tə mécəs qə=s-u yéq^w=T k^wə C₁í=səq^ʔ//, /'strike the match and

light (burn) the kindling!, attested by CT, <ts'qw'ét te sqá:wth qesu me lhá:xem í tel lóthel>, //c'əq'w=M1=T tə s=qē:wè qə=s=u mə ʔé:χ=əm ʔi tə-l láèəl//, /'poke the potato and put it/serve it on my dish'!, attested by EB.

<qetl'osu ~ qetl'esu>, df //qə=ë'a=s=u or qə ë'a s=u//, CJ /'and so, and then'!, (<=tl'o=s=u ~ =tl'e=s=u> then, so (also occurs independently, itself composed of tl'ó that's him/her/it/them, s=u so, then), syntactic analysis: conjunction, syntactic comment: sb sp occur within this form probably showing that su is an independent word (not affixed); the form also occurs without qe probably showing that tl'o is not affixed either; sb sp forms are added thus: (qe)tl'o-l-su and so I, and then I, (qe)tl'o-a-su and so you, and then you, (qe)tl'o-(s'é)-s-su ~ (qe)tl'o-(sé)-s-su and so/then he/she/it/they, (qe)tl'o-s-é-continuative aspect-u and so we, and then we, (probably) (qe)tl'o-a-su ...-elép and so you folks, and then you folks; further suffixes are also found in this combination, i.e. th'a reportative, it is said, they say, people say is found thus: qe-tl'o-th'a-s-é-su and then they say he, and so it is said he/she/it/they, attested by AC, Elders Group, EB, others, example: <máxlha ta st'ole'oléstel qetl'o'asu kw'étslexw.>, //mê=x'y-ʔε t-ε s=t'álə=alə[= '=]=s=təl qə ë'a-ʔε s=u k'w'éc=l-əx'w//, /'Take off your eyeglasses, and then you can see it. (take s-th off)'!, <qetlosésu qwà:l te lólets'e.>, //qə=ë'a-s-é=s=u q'w'è-l tə C₁á=ləc'ə//, /'And so the announcer/master of ceremonies speaks.'!, literally /'and so/then he speak(s) the one person'!, usage: contemporary story, attested by AC, comment: many other examples in texts and in G77: Chapter 7ff.

<qas>, df //qε=s//, [qεs], CJ ['and'], (<=s> conjunctive affix), syntactic analysis: conjunction, syntactic comment: conjoins numerals, independent pronouns, and nominals, precedes the demonstrative article of the second nominal/numeral/pronoun, attested by AC, Elders Group, EB, others, example: <tl'ó swás isále sqwemáy qas te qéx pús.>, //ë'á swé-s ʔisélə s=q'əm=éy qε=s tə qəχ pús//, /'He has two dogs and lots of cats.'!, <tset íhtel tloqá:ys te Bill qas ta'á'altha.>, //c-ət ʔε[=Aí=]ʔ=təl tə=la=qé:ys tə Bill qε=s tε=C₁é=ʔélə//, /'Bill and I are eating right now.'!, <ópel qas te léts'e ~ ópel qas kw'e léts'e>, //ʔápəl qε=s tə léc'ə ~ ʔápəl qε=s k'w'ə léc'ə//, /'eleven (present and visible or presence and visibility not specified) ~ eleven (remote or abstract)'!, attested by AC, CT, many others, <slháli qas kw'e swíqe>, //s=ʔéliy qε=s k'w'ə s=wíq=ə//, /'a woman and a man'!, attested by AC, <th'ó:kws te xwó:qw' qas te léts'e pésk'a.>, //è'á-k'w's təχ'á-q'w qε=s tə léc'ə pésk'ε//, /'There are seven sawbill ducks and one hummingbird.'!, attested by EB approved this sentence constructed by a class member, *<th'ó:kws te xwó:qw' qas léts'e te pésk'a.> rejected, *<th'ó:kws te xwó:qw' qesu léts'e te pésk'a.> rejected, <kw'étslexwes te sléxwelh, sq'émel, qas te sxwôqw'tel.>, //k'w'éc=l-əx'w-əs tə s=ləx'w'əʔ, s=q'əməl, qε=s tə s=x'óq'w=təl//, /'He saw a canoe, a paddle and a canoe pole.'!, syntactic comment: gapped article, attested by EB, <qas kw'elhwát>, //qε=s k'w'ə=ʔ=wét//, /'and who? (of several), and who else?'!, attested by EB.

<=qel>, da //qəl//, ANA ['in the head'], WATR /'at the head or source of a river, the inside head or inlet of a river'!, LAND ['head of an island'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <shxwétl'qel>, //s=x'w'əë'=qəl//, /'pillow (rolled bulrush mat)'!, literally /'nominal rolled for the head'!, <má:qel>, //mê=qəl//, /'hair'!, literally probably /'comes out of in the head'!, <sméth'qel>, //s=méë'=qəl//, /'brain'!, literally /'nominal blue in the head'!, <Sxóchaqel>, //s=x'ácε=qəl//, /'Chilliwack Lake (lake at the head (of the river))'!, <Sq'éwqel>, //s=q'əw=qəl//, /'Seabird Island'!, literally /'turn in river at the head (a head-shaped mountain or head of the slough or head of the island)'!, <skwetáxwqel>, //s=k'w'ətəx'w=qəl//, /'inlet'!, literally /'the inside in the head'!, <chélhql ~ chelhqéyl or chelhqí:l>, //(Tait) cəʔqəl ~ (Chill.) cəʔqéyl//, /'palate, roof of mouth and inside upper lip'!.

<qél>, free root //qəl//, VALJ /'be bad (of water, person, anything), be dirty (of house, clothes, person, etc.)'!, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/26/75, 3/72, etc.), AC, BJ (5/10/64), other sources: ES /qəl/ bad, ASM ['be dirty'], example: <qél te lálems.>, //qəl

tə léləm-s//, /'Her house is dirty.'/, attested by AC, <le q'ó:y te qél.>, //lə q'á:y tə qél//, /'The dirty thing died.'/, literally /'third person past die the/relativizer/one that's dirty'/, attested by Deming (2/7/80), ASM ['be bad'], <qél te qó:>, //qél tə qá://, /'The water is bad.'/, (semological comment: another word is used for dirty water), attested by AC, <qél xwlá tl'eléwe. ~ qél xwlám tl'eléwe.>, //qél x^w=lÉ(=m) ë'ə=léwə//, /'It's bad for you.'/, attested by EB, <yeláwel qél.>, //yéléw=əl qél//, /'(It's) worse.'/, syntactic comment: comparative, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <yeláwel qél telí tl'á'altha.>, //yéléw=əl qél telíë'=C₁é=ʔélèε//, /'He's worse than me.'/, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <ts'áts'el qél.>, //c'é=C₁ə=əl qél//, /'(It's the) worst., (It's) real bad.'/, literally /'very/extremely/really (on top of =derivational =get/go/become)'/, syntactic comment: superlative, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <qél we'ól>, //qél wə=ʔàl//, /'(It's) worse., (It's) real worse.'/, syntactic comment: comparative (or superlative), attested by Elders Group (1/19/77).

<sqéls>, dnom //s=qél=əls or s=qél=s//, HARV /'part not used (like seeds of cantelope, core of apple, blood in fish, etc.), worst part'/, FSH, HUNT, MC, (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <=els> thing that's perhaps from structured activity continuative, phonology: possible syllable loss of el before =els, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group (1/19/77), example: <tl'ó sqéls.>, //ë'á s=qél=əls//, /'That's the worst., That's the part not used (like seeds of cantelope, core of apple, blood in fish, etc.)'/, attested by Elders Group, EB.

<qíqel>, dmv //C₁í=qəl//, EFAM /'be naughty, be bad (a menace) (but not quite as bad as qél)'/, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, BHTTC, example: <qí:qel te (pípehò:m, mímetú, kwíkweshú)>, //C₁í:=qəl tə (C₁í=pəhà-m, C₁í=mətú, C₁í=k^wəšú)//, /'The (frog, little lamb, little pig) is naughty.'/, usage: lyrics to the Híltu song, attested by BHTTC, <qíqel stl'ítl'qelh>, //C₁í=qəl s=ë'íë'q=əʔ//, /'bad child'/, attested by EB.

<sqelá:lh>, ds //s=qəl=é·ʔ//, CLO ['diaper'], ASM ['made of inner cedar bark or nettle bark'], literally perhaps /'something for dirty (of) child'/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=á:lh ~ =á:ylyh ~ =ilh ~ =elh> child, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64).

<qelá:m>, df //qəl=é·m or qəl=ə[=Aé·=]m//, ABDF ['(be) weak'], DESC, possibly <=á:m ~ =ém> in strength or possibly <=em> middle voice or intransitivizer, become, get, have or possibly <á:-ablaut> durative, phonology: possible á:-ablaut on suffix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), EB.

<qiqelá:m ~ qiqelà:m>, dmv //C₁í=qəl=é·m or C₁í=qəl=ə[=Aé·=]m//, ABDF /'(be) weak (in strength, also in taste [TM])'/, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77), EB, also /'(be) weak (in taste), (be) weak (in strength)'/, attested by TM (in Elders Group 5/25/77).

<qelámthet>, incs //qəl=é(·)m=èəʔ//, ABDF ['get weak'], (<=thet> get, become, inceptive), phonology: length-loss probably in fast speech, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by LJ (Tait), example: <le qelámthet tel th'ále lhíl ólew le kw'á:y.>, //lə qəl=ém=èəʔ tə-l è'élə ʔí-l ʔál=əw lə k^wé·y//, /'My heart gets weak when I get too hungry. (get hungry)'/, attested by LJ.

<qiqelá:mthet>, dmv //C₁í=qəl=é·m=èəʔ//, incs, ABDF /'get weak (from laughing, walking, working too long, sickness)'/, semantic environment ['from laughing, walking, working too long, sickness'], (<R4=> diminutive), (<=thet> get, become, inceptive), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<qelélwes>, ds //qəl=əlwəs//, [qəlílwəs], EFAM ['afraid to try'], literally /'bad in the stomach'/, lx <=élwes> in the stomach, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qélelhóméx>, ds //qəl=əʔ=áməx^y//, DESC /'ugly, sloppy (in dress, walk, etc.)'/, lx <=elh> -style, lx <=óméx ~ =ó:méx> in looks, appearance, -looking, phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis:

adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, others, contrast <qelóméx> *look bad, look mean*.

<qéqelelhó:mex>, dmpv //C₁í=Aó=qəl=ə†=á·məxʷ//, DESC /'scrubby little ones, (little ugly ones)/, semantic environment ['example of apples'], (<R4=> diminutive, é-ablaut plural (of diminutive)), (<=elh> -style, <=ó:mex> in looks, appearance, -looking), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.

<qél:em ~ qél:ém or leqél:em ~ leqél:ém>, df //qəl(=·)=əm or lə=qəl(=·)=əm//, WETH /'dirty (weather), bad weather, storm/, WATR ['be dirty'], root <qél> bad, dirty, possibly <=em> intransitivizer, have, get, possibly <=:> meaning uncertain (perhaps none if conditioned by updrifting after resonants), possibly <le(xw)> always or <le> third person past tense, phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72, tape 33)(4/16/75), EB, example: <me le qél:em te swáyel.>, //mə lə qəl(=·)=əm tə s=wéyəl//, /'(There's a) storm coming., (There's) bad weather., (It's a) dirty day./, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), <leqéléx te stó:ló.>, //ləqəl(=·)=əm tə s=tá·low//, /'The river is dirty./, attested by EB.

<qéleqep>, ds //qəl=əqəp or qəl=(ə)əqəp//, TAST ['taste bad'], SM /'smell bad, (have a) bad fragrance, (have a) bad smell/, lx <=áleqep ~ =eqep ~ =eleqep> smell, taste, phonology: possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb or intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77), NP, also <qeléqep>, //qəl=əqəp//, attested by Deming (1/31/80), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), example: <qeléqep látelh slhákʷ'em>, //qəl=əqəp lét=ə† s=†ékʷ=əm//, ABDF /bad morning breath/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<qelés>, df //qəl=ə[=M2=]s or qəl=ə[= '=]s//, DESC /'dirty, (have a cross face [EB])/, lx <=es> on the face, possibly <metathesis or stress-shift> derivational, phonology: metathesis or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72, tape 33, Lesson VII), example: <qelés te lálwes.>, //qəl=ə[=M2=]s tə lélwəs//, /'The floor is dirty./, attested by JL (Elders Group 3/72), also /'have a cross face/, attested by EB, <kwélhtu qelés; skw'áy kw'es tu xwliyémés.>, //kʷə†(=)t=u qəl=ə[=M2=]s; s=kʷ'éy kʷə-s t=u xʷ=l=íy=əm=əs//, /'She's got a cross face; she can't smile./, attested by EB.

<qelésem>, mdlS //qəl=ə[=M2=]s=əm//, ABFC /'turn away, turn one's face away/, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, IHTTC.

<qélsem>, if //qəl=s(T)-əm//, EFAM ['be disliked'], comment: prob. in error for qélstem (/qəl=sT-əxʷ-əm/) be disliked, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77).

<qéletses>, ds //qəl=əcəs//, ABDF ['(have) dirty hands'], lx <=etses> in the hand, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<qelétses>, df //qəl=ə[=M2=]cəs//, DESC /'(be) dirty (in everything) (in one's clothes, house, person)/, ABDF, lx <=tses ~ =etses> in the hand, lx <metathesis> derivational, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<qelí:lt>, pcs //qəl=í·l=T//, incs, VALJ ['spoil s-th (purposely)'], literally /'make s-th go/come/get/become bad/, lx <=í:l> get, become, go, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: no syllable-loss (=í:l does not replace el of monosyllabic root here), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/27/78).

<qelqelí:lt>, cts //C₁əC₂=qəl=í·l=T//, VALJ ['spoiling s-th'], (<R3=> plural continuative or just continuative), phonology: reduplication, no syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qelqelí:lthet>, pcrs //C₁əC₂=qəl=í·l=T-ət//, EFAM ['get mad at oneself'], (<-et> reflexive), phonology: reduplication, no syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<qelqéyl or qelqí:l>, incs //qəl=qəl=í·l//, [qəlqéyl ~ qəlqé:l], VALJ /'turn bad, (get) spoiled (of clothes for ex.), (get) dirty/, lx <=qel> in the head, lx <=í:l> get, become, go, phonology: syllable-loss of el

in suffix before =í:l, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC, example: <me qelqéyl tel sqwá:lewel.>, //mə qəl=qəl=í:l tə-l s=q^wɛ:l=əwəl//, /'I lost heart., I became disappointed., I became discouraged./, EFAM /'lose heart, become disappointed, become discouraged./, literally /'my thoughts/feelings started to turn bad/get spoiled./, comment: idiom with sqwá:lewel, attested by CT, HT.

<qelqé:ylt or qelqí:lt>, pcs //qəl=qəl=í:l=T//, VALJ /'spoil s-th, destroy s-th/, SOC, EFAM, MC, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in <qelqé:ylytes.>, //qəl=qəl=í:l=T=əs//, /'He destroyed something./, attested by EB.

<qelqéyláléqep>, ds //qəl=qəl=í:l=éléqəp//, SM /'turn bad in smell, smells like it's turned bad./, lx <=qel> in the head, lx <=í:l> become, get, go, come, lx <=áléqep> in smell, smell, odor, fragrance, phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<qéylés>, df //qəl=í:ləs or qəl=í:l=əs//, EFAM [(be) gloomy'], VALJ, possibly <=í:l> get, become, go, come, possibly <=es> in the face, possibly <=í:les> in the chest, phonology: syllable-loss of el in monosyllabic root before =í:l(es), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<qelímó:les>, ds //qəl=í:m=á:ləs//, VALJ /'bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough./, LT, lx <=í:m ~ =ím> repeatedly, lx <=ó:les> on the eyes, in appearance/looks, phonology: length loss of one vowel before another long vowel, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<sqel:ép ~ sqél:ep>, ds //s=qəl=lép//, LAND [a lot of dirt'], EB ['weeds'], VALJ /'nuisance, something that's no good./, MC /'garbage, trash./, literally /'something bad/dirty on the ground./, lx <s= > nominalizer, lx <=í:lep ~ =lep ~ =ep> ground, earth, dirt, on the ground, phonology: consonant merger, possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, MH (Deming), other sources: H-T <sku'lep> weed, example: <íxwet ta' sqel:ép.>, //íx^w=əT t-ɛ? s=qəl=lép//, /'Sweep up your trash. (sweep s-th up)/, attested by MH, <atl'qéyltchexw te sqel:ép.>, //ʔɛ^ʔ qəl=í:l=T-c-əx^w tə s=qəl=lép//, /'Take out the garbage. (take s-th outside)/, attested by MH.

<qelqélexw>, ncs //C₁əC₂=qəl=l-əx^w//, EFAM [not like s-th any more'], VALJ, (<R3=> plural continuative or continuative), (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: reduplication, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77).

<qelóméx>, ds //qəl=áméx^ʔ//, VALJ /'look bad, look mean./, EFAM, DESC, lx <=óméx ~ =ó:mex> - looking, in looks, in appearance, phonology: possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, contrast <qelehóméx> ugly, sloppy (in dress, walk, etc.).

<qelóth>, ds //qəl=áè//, DESC /'(be) blunt (edge or point), dull (of edge/point)/, semantic environment ['knife, other tools, point, edge'], lx <=óth> edge, point, phonology: stress-shift from root to stressed full-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/3/76), AC.

<qeló:ythel>, ds //qəl=á:yèl//, LANG ['swear'], literally /'bad speech, bad language./, lx <=ó:ythel> in the lips, chin, jaw, speech, language, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<sqíqeló:ythel>, stvi //s=C₁í=qəl=á:yèl//, dmv, LANG ['can't talk right'], ABDF, literally /'be a little bad in speech/language./, (<s=> stative, R4= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, contrast or compare <sqe'íyēqel ~ sqe'í:qel> to not know, not know how and esp. <sqe'íyēqeló:ythel ~ sqe'íqeló:ythel> to be not fluent at speaking.>.

<qeliythilem ~ qeliythí:lem>, mdls //qəl=əyèl=í(:)l=əm//, LANG /'swear, swearing, say bad

<**sqelwílhmet ~ qelwílhmet**>, iecs //s=qəl=wə[=Aí=]†=məT//, EFAM ['hate s-o'], (<s=> stative), (<met> indirect effect control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 3/23/77), example: <**sqelwílhmethòmétsel. ~ tsel sqelwílhmethòmè. ~ atsel sqelwílhmethòmè.**>, //s=qəl=wə[=Aí=]†=məT-ámə-c-əl ~ c-əl s=qəl=wə[=Aí=]†=məT-ámə ~ ʔε-c-əl s=qəl=wə[=Aí=]†=məT-ámə//, /'I hate you./, phonology: automatic stress-shift on object pronoun before subject suffix, updrifting, downstepping, syntactic comment: present, ambiguous past, auxiliary past, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <**tsel sqelwílhmethòmè t'okw'els qíqel.**>, //c-əl s=qəl=wə[=Aí=]†=məT-ámə ẽ'a=k'wə-l-s C₁í=qəl//, [cɪ sqəlwí†məèàmè ẽ'ak'wls qéqəl], /'I hate you because I'm no good. (be naughty, a little bad)/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<**qelá:m**>, ABDF ['(be) weak'], see qél.

<**qelámthet**>, ABDF ['get weak'], see qél.

<**qelát**>, free root //qəlét//, NUM /'again, another, more'/, CJ, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/1/76, 1/21/76), Deming, AD, AC, also <**qelá:t**>, //qəlét-t//, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), ASM ['again'], example: <**thétlha qelá:t.**>, //èét-†ε qəlét-t//, /'Say it again./, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), <**mí qelát**>, //mí qəlét//, /'come again'/, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76); found in <**qelátscha**>, //qəlét-s-cε//, /'do it again, do it over, try it again'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), ASM ['more'], example: <**l stl'í (kw'e) qelát kópi.**>, //l s=ẽ'í (k'wə) qəlét kápi//, /'I'd like some more coffee., I want some more coffee./, attested by Deming, <**te ô qelát**> or <**te ew qelát**>, //tə ʔo(w) qəlét (or) tə ʔəw qəlét//, /'(something) more'/, attested by AD.

<**qelátstexw**>, caus //qəlét=sT-əx^w//, NUM /'do it again, add more (to s-th)'/, (<st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, example: <**qelátstexwchexw esu las tu xwe xwétes.**>, //qəlét=sT-əx^w-c-əx^w ʔə-s-u lε-s t-u x^w ẽ'əts//, /'Add more and make it heavier./, literally /'you add more to it and it goes a little to become heavy'/, attested by AD.

<**qelátstexw**>, NUM /'do it again, add more (to s-th)'/, see qelát.

<**Qelá:wiya**>, N ['Beaver (name in a story)'], see sqelá:w under seq.

<**qelá:wthet**>, TVMO ['camp and rest'], see qá:w.

<**qelélwes**>, EFAM ['afraid to try'], see qél.

<**qélelhóméx**>, DESC /'ugly, sloppy (in dress, walk, etc.)'/, see qél.

<**qélélm ~ qél:ém**>, free root //qəlém ~ qəl·ém//, ANA /'eye (of human, animal, fish, etc.)'/, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), Elders Group, Deming, other sources: ES /qəlém/, H-T <kúlm>.

<**qeqéylém ~ qeqéylem ~ (qeqílélm)**>, pln //C₁ə=qəl[=Aí=]lém//, ANA ['eyes'], (<R5= and í-ablaut> dual, plural (two)), compare <**s=xexéyle**> both legs for the same dual, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ (Deming 3/17/77).

<**qelqélem**>, pln //C₁əC₂=qəlém//, ANA ['lots of eyes'], (<R3=> plural (lots of/collective)), phonology: reduplication, possibly downshifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BH TTC.

<**qelémes**>, ds //qəlém=əs//, EB ['roots (resembling eyes looking at you) of a kind of plant that's good for asthma'], MED ['medicine for asthma, roots used by DF as medicine'], literally probably /'eyes on the face'/, lx <es> on the face, phonology: probably downshifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DF (Elders Group 1/29/75), Salish cognate: possibly Lushootseed /qəlób-us/ bad face, ugly from qəlób bad H76:377.

- <**qél:em ~ qél:ém** or **leqél:em ~ leqél:ém**>, WETH /'dirty (weather), bad weather, storm'/, see qél.
- <**qelémes**>, EB /'roots (resembling eyes looking at you) of a kind of plant that's good for asthma', see qélém ~ qél:ém.
- <**qéléméx ~ ô qèlèmèx ~ ló qèlèmèx**>, df //qéléméx^y ~ ʔow qèlèmèx^y ~ lá qèlèmèx^y//, EFAM /'oh my goodness./, possibly root <**qélém**> eye, possibly <=**ex**> upright, comment:ô contrastive, ló here, this, phonology: probable upshifting on final syllable, probable downstepping on second and third alternants, syntactic analysis: interjection, and pmod interjection, and dmadv interjection, attested by JL (Elders Group 10/27/76), NP and others (Elders Group 2/1/78), also <**qèlèmèx**>, //qèlèmèx^y//, also /'the lucky thing., the lucky dog./, attested by EB (10/27/76), example: <**lám kw'e Lhq'á:lets te qèlèmèx.**>, //lé=m k'wə ʔq'é.ləc tə qèlèmèx^y//, /'He went to Vancouver, the lucky dog. (go to)/, attested by EB (1/20/78).
- <**qéleqep**>, TAST /'taste bad', see qél.
- <**qelés**>, DESC /'dirty, (have a cross face [EB])'/, see qél.
- <**qelésem**>, ABFC /'turn away, turn one's face away'/, see qél.
- <**qéletses**>, ABDF /'(have) dirty hands', see qél.
- <**qelétses**>, DESC /'(be) dirty (in everything) (in one's clothes, house, person)'/, see qél.
- <**qél:éxw ~ qel(:)éxw**>, bound root //qél.éx^w ~ qel(·)éx^w throat//, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /qédx^w/ mouth H76:374, Squamish /qénax^w/ throat, (front part of) neck W73:266, K67:352.
- <**sqel:éxw**>, dnom //s=qəl.éx^w//, BPI /'someone who is greedy, someone who eats all the time, (glutton)'/, EFAM, literally probably /'big throat', (<s=> big (as in sméqsel big nose beside méqsel nose)), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.
- <**sqél:éxw**>, stvi //s=qél.éx^w//, EFAM /'be greedy', BPI, (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔəs-qénax^w/ overeaten lit. throttled W73:191, K67:352, also <**sqeléxw**>, //s=qəl.éx^w//, phonology: xw prob. my error for xw, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <**sqél:éxw st'á te kweshú.**>, //s=qél.éx^w s=t=(ə)ʔé tə k'əšú//, /'He's greedy like a pig./, attested by EB.
- <**sqelxwá:le ~ sqelxwá:le**>, dnom //s=qəl(é)x^w=é(·)lə//, ANA /'throat (inside part), gullet, voice', (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=**á:la ~ á:le ~ á:le**> container of, phonology: stress-shift from root to strong-valenced suffix, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Elders Group, other sources: ES /qəlɬx^wélə/ (Cw,Ms /šqənɬx^wéylə/) throat (gullet), ASM /'voice', <**tl'epilestexw ta' sqelxwá:le.**>, //é'əp=íl=sT-əx^w t-ɛʔ s=qəlɬx^w=é.lə//, /'Lower your voice in pitch./, literally /'lower s-th the -your nom.= throat =container', attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).
- <**qéléx**>, free root //qél.éx//, ANAF /'fish eggs, salmon eggs, roe, (cooked salmon eggs [JL])'/, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Deming, Elders Group, EB, AC, also /'cooked salmon eggs', attested by JL (Fish Camp 7/20/79).
- <**qelí:lt**>, VALJ /'spoil s-th (purposely)'/, see qél.
- <**qelímó:les**>, VALJ /'bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough'/, see qél.
- <**qeliythílem ~ qeliythí:lem**>, LANG /'swear, swearing, say bad words'/, see qél.
- <**qeliythí:lmēt**>, LANG /'swear at s-o', see qél.
- <**qelmí:lthel**>, FOOD /'leftovers, scraps (not taken home as smeq'óth is)'/, see qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

- <**qeló:l**>, bound stem //qelá:l//, root meaning unknown unless qel ~ qil *encircle*.
 <**sqeló:líth'a**>, df //s=qelá:l=îêɛ//, WETH ['west wind'], probably <s=> *nominalizer or stative*, lx <=**íth'a**> *clothes*, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).
- <**qelí:lt**>, VALJ ['spoil s-th (purposely)'], see qél.
- <**qelímó:les**>, VALJ ['bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough'], see qél.
- <**qelíps**>, free root //qelíps//, EB, FOOD 'grape, grapes', from English "grapes", (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00), example: <**qelíps sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *grape juice* (lit. grape + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**qeliythílem ~ qeliythí:lem**>, LANG ['swear, swearing, say bad words'], see qél.
- <**qeliythí:lmet**>, LANG ['swear at s-o'], see qél.
- <**qelmí:lthel**>, FOOD ['leftovers, scraps (not taken home as smeq'óth is)'], see qéylem ~ qé:yem ~ qí(:)lem.
- <**qélwelh**>, EFAM ['stingy'], see qél.
- <**qelwíls**>, df //qelw=íls or qel=əw(s)=ə[=Aí=]ls//, ABFC ['hug'], possibly root <**qel**> *encircle*, possibly <=**els**> *structured activity continuative*, possibly <=**ews**> *on the body*, possibly <**metathesis**> *derivational*, possibly <**í-ablaut on suffix**> *durative*, phonology: possible ablaut, possible consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: possibly?? Lushootseed /q^wul(u)/ as in /q^wúl-ud/ *hug s-o* H76:422.
- <**qelwílst**>, pcs //qəl(=)w(=)íls=T//, ABFC ['hug s-o'], root meaning unknown, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming; found in <**qelwílsthométsel**>, //qəl(=)w(=)íls=T-ámə-c-əl//, 'I hug you.', phonology: stress-shift automatic on object suffix.
- <**qelwílst**>, ABFC ['hug s-o'], see qelwíls.
- <**qélxel**>, bound stem //qél=x^yəl//, prob. *encircles the foot* from probable root <**qel**> *encircle*
 <**sqélxel**>, dnom //s=qél=x^yəl//, CLO ['moccasin'], literally ['(poss.) something that encircles on the foot'], (<s=> *nominalizer, something that*), root (possibly) <**qel**> *encircle* as in <**qel=wíls**> *hug*, lx <=**xel**> *on the foot*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/64), DM (12/4/64), others (Elders Group).
- <**qélhlexw**>, ABDF ['accidentally hurt an old injury of s-o, (accidentally reinjure s-o)'], see qélh.
- <**qém**>, bound root //qém bend//.
- <**sqóqem**>, str //s=C₁á=qém or s=qə[=Aá=C₁ə=]m or perhaps s=qá[=C₁ə=]m//, DESC ['(be) bent, (perhaps bent round)'], (<s=> *stative*), possibly <**R10=** or **=R1=** or **ó-ablaut plus =R1=>** *resultative*, possibly root <**qém ~ qóm**>, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <**sqémqsel**>, df //s=qém=qsel//, ANA ['(have a) hook nose, beak nose, Roman nose, (be bent-nosed)'], (<s=> *stative* or possibly *nominalizer?* or *big?*), lx <=**qsel**> *on the nose*, syntactic analysis: prob. adjective/adjectival verb, poss. nominal, attested by Elders Group.
- <**qíqemxel ~ qéyqemxel**>, ds //C₁í=qém=x^yəl//, EB ['unidentified plant with round bulbs that look and taste like potatoes, round root like potatoes that used to be eaten and tastes like potatoes'], literally probably ['little bend (round) in the bulb/root/foot'], (<**R4=>** *diminutive*), root <**qém**> *bend (round)*, lx <=**xel**> *on the foot, (in the) root/bulb [of a plant]*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/22/76).

- <**qém:el**>, df //qá[=Aé]=m=M1=əl or qá·=Aé=m=əl or qém·(=)əl//, [qém-əl], WATR /'tide coming in, water coming in, water coming up (ocean tide or river)/, possibly root <**qó:**> water or stem <**qó:=m**> fetch water, get water, or root <**qém**> bend, possibly <**é-ablaut**> continuative or derivational, possibly <**metathesis type 1**> continuative or derivational, possibly <=m> intransitivizer, get, have, possibly <=el> come, go, become, get, phonology: possible ablaut, possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <(me, le) qém:el>, //(mə, lə) qá[=Aé]=m=M1=əl//, /'tide coming up (in ocean)/, attested by CT, <le qém:el kwses mi xwe hahíkwthet te qó:.>, //lə qá[=Aé]=m=M1=əl k^w-s-əs mi x^wə C₁ε-hík^w=əət tə qá://, /'The tide comes in and the water rises./, literally /'third person ambiguous past tide comes/coming in then it starts/comes to become getting big the water/, attested by CT.
- <**sqém:el**>, dnom //s=qaè[=Aé]=m=M1=əl//, WATR ['(the) tide'], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: possible ablaut, possible metathesis type 1, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /sqéməl/ flood tide, example: <le th'á:m te sqém:el.>, //lə è'ε·m tə s=qém-əl//, /'The tide is going out./.
- <**Leqémél**>, df //lə=qém(·)əl//, PLN ['Harrison Bay'], literally /'(rough) tides/, (<le=> always? or derivational), phonology: updrifting, downshifting after high stressed prefix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/13/77 incl. DF, SP, LJ, AG, others), EL with NP and EB on Chehalis field trip (9/27/77), source: place names reference file #70, also <**Qíqemqémél**>, //C₁í=C₁əC₂=qém(·)əl//, literally /'(rough) tides/, (<R4=> diminutive, R3= plural), phonology: double reduplication, attested by Elders Group (7/13/77).
- <**Qíqemqémél**>, dmpn //C₁í=C₁əC₂=qém(·)əl//, PLN /'a little bay in the Fraser River a quarter mile east of Iwówes (Union Bar, Aywawwis)/, Elder's comment: "named because of pit-houses there (sqémél, sqemél) and because of tide washing in and out there ((s)qém:el)", (<R4=> diminutive, R3= plural), phonology: double reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by MP (recorded in writing by SP and AD in 1973-74, pronounced from those records in IHTTC), source: place names reference file #39.
- <**qemqémel ~ qemqémél**>, pln //C₁əC₂=qém(·)əl//, PLN /'pool down from Tillie Gutierrez's grandfather's fish-drying rack at Íyém (Eayem)/, literally /'many tides/, (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (in IHTTC 8/5/77), IHTTC placenames meeting (8/23/77), source: place names reference file #189a.
- <**qémél**>, bound root or stem //qémél or qém=ə[́]l//, meaning unknown, however, probably this is a reanalysis of the root, probably //səq=əm(=)əl//, with weak valence root <s(e)q> meaning *hang under* + lx <=ámel ~ =ómel ~ =emel> *part, portion, member*
- <**sqémél**>, df //s=qémél or s=qém=ə[́]l or before reanalysis (s=)səq=əməl//, BLDG /'pit-house, keekwillie house, semi-subterranean house/, ASM ['used as the regular winter family dwelling by the Upper Stó:lo from Yale down to about Nicomen Island, rarely built or used further downriver (Duff 1952:46-47), almost always circular from 15 to 35 feet in diameter and perhaps 4 to 6 feet deep in the ground, covered with beams, brush, then earth in a conical mound, up to 20 feet from floor to highest point of roof, smokehole for fire in center, a notched pole served as a ladder through the smokehole, inhabited from about January to March or the coldest months of the year, bed with partitions and tiered storage were around the perimeter inside'], last used in the Stó:lô area about 1870 (Mrs. August Jim was born in one in 1869 and never returned after she was a few months old; Duff's accounts of those who last lived in them were of the same generation); the rest of the year plank longhouses (or when camping, mat shelters) were used; Elders (6/28/78) said pit-houses were aired and rebuilt every year and that a separate one was used for spirit dances from Iwówes (Union Bar) to Yale; this is confirmed by an account of the *sxwolexwiyám* ancient people over a hundred years old (they can't move, just lay there in pit-house, take liquids, in spring the family dug out the

roof to get them out into the sun) (BHTTC 9/9/76); the Interior Salish used pit-houses but perhaps only the Stó:lô among the Coast Salish used them, (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <qém> bend as in <s=qém=qsel> hook-nose, Roman nose, beak nose and <s=qóqem> bent perhaps because people felt they had to go around bent over in the smaller ones, possibly <=el> become, get, come, go, possibly <stress-insertion> derivational, phonology: possible updrifting on second syllable or stress-insertion, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/28/78, 1/21/76), BJ (12/5/64), DM (12/4/64), JL (5/5/75), also <sqemél>, //s=qém=ə[=M2=]l or s=qəm=ə[=´=]l//, phonology: metathesis or stress-shift, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), CT (6/8/76), Elders Group (3/15/72).

<sqíqemel>, ds //s=C₁í=qəməl//, BLDG ['puberty hut'], literally 'little pit-house', ASM ['built for adolescent women to live in during their first menstruation, built much like a sweathouse according to Duff 1952:50'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, other sources: H-T 1904.

<sqemí:l>, stvi //s=qəmél=í:l//, incs, BLDG ['be inside a pit-house'], (<s=> stative), (<=í:l> come, go, get, become or <=el> come, go, get, become + <=Aí:=> on 1st schwa <e> of suffix durative), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL (5/5/75), example: <le sqemí:l>, //lə s=qəmél=í:l//, 'He was inside a pit-house.', literally 'third person past be inside a pit-house'.

<Qémelets>, PLN ['bay at upper end of Íyém (Yale Indian Reserve #22)'], see qám.

<Qemlólh>, PLN ['Queen's Island'], see sqémél.

<qemó:>, df //qá=m=M1 or root qémá://, ABFC ['suckle, suck milk from a breast'], possibly root <qó:> water, liquid, possibly <??metathesis type 1> derivational, possibly <=(e)m> intransitivizer, get, have, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<qéqemó:>, cts //qə[-C₁ə-]má://, ABDF ['suckling'], probably <-R1-> continuative, phonology: probably epenthetic secondary stress, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <qéqemó: te músmesò:llh.>, //qə[-C₁ə-]má: tə mús=C₁əC₂=ó:l//, 'The calf is suckling.', attested by AC.

<qeqemótel>, rcps //qə[-C₁ə-]má:=təl//, KIN ['having the same parents'], literally 'suckling with each other', (<-R1-> continuative or resultative), (<=tel> reciprocal), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by BHTTC.

<sqemó:>, dnom //s=qémá://, ANAH ['breast, nipple, milk'], ANAA, literally 'something that's suckled', (<s=> nominalizer, something that), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, MH, Elders Group, other sources: ES /sqémá:/ breast, (homonymous with) milk, JH /sqémá:/ breast (of a woman), milk, H-T <cumá> (macron over a) teats.

<chí:s (or) tl'éxw ts'íyxw sqemó:>, FOOD cheese (lit. cheese or hard + dry + milk), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<thepth'epéy t'át'ets'em sqemó>, FOOD yogurt (lit. curdled + sour + milk), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<ts'áyxw sqemó>, FOOD powdered milk/coffee mate (lit. dry + milk), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<Qemqemó>, ds //C₁əC₂=qémá://, PLN ['Mount Ogilvie'], ASM ['so-named because it looks like breasts'], (<R3=> plural), comment: s= nominalizer and final length are probably dropped for derivational purposes, phonology: reduplication, length-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AG, source: place names reference file #13.

<sqemálá>, ds //s=qéma=é:lə//, CLO ['bra'], literally 'container of breast', HHG ['nursing bottle'], literally 'container of milk', lx <=álá> container of, phonology: ambivalent root plus strong

valenced suffix, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<**sqemó'álá**>, ds //s=qəmə́-ʔélél//, HHG ['baby bottle'], literally /'container of milk'/, lx <='álá> *container of*, phonology: ambivalent (or strong-valenced) root plus strong-valenced suffix with adjacent strong vowels requires suffix allomorph with epenthetic glottal-stop, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<**qemqémel ~ qemqémél**>, PLN ['pool down from Tillie Gutierrez's grandfather's fish-drying rack at Íyem (Eayem)'], see qém:el.

<**Qemqemó**>, PLN ['Mount Ogilvie'], see qemó:.

<**qémxel**>, WETH /('the wind) is calm, calm (of wind)'/, see qám.

<**qépkwoya**>, df //qə́pk(=)ayɛ//, EZ /'small owl, saw-whet owl'/, ['Cryptoglaux acadia acadia (or Aegolius acadicus)'], possibly <=oya> *diminutive*, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/78), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /k'əp'k'wə́lál/ *some sort of small screech owl* H76:238.

<**qep'**>, bound root //qəp'// *to cover, to close*, Salish cognate: Squamish root /qəp'/ *close, shut* W73:61, K67:308,352, Lushootseed /qə́p'/ *cover; land, alight* as in /lə-qə́p'/ and /ʔu-qə́p'/ *landed (of birds for ex.)*, /ʔu-qə́p'-əd/ *smothered it (of a fire)*, /qp'-úcid/ *cover s-th like a pot or basket*, and /x-qp'-úcid/ *knee(-cap?)* H76:382.

<**qp'á:qet**>, pcs //qəp' =é·q(ə)l =əT//, HHG /'close s-th (for ex. a box), put a lid on s-th (for ex. a pot), cover it with a lid'/, lx <=á:qel ~ =eqel> *container, in the throat*, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: vowel-loss or zero-grade of root before stressed full-grade suffix, syllable-loss of final el in lexical suffix before =et, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: in part, Squamish /-(n)qp'ə-t/ *close, shut (tr.)* W73:61, K67:308,352, ASM ['put a lid on s-th'], example: <**qp'á:qet ta' skúk.**>, //qp' =é·q(ə)l =əT t-ɛʔ s=kúk//, /'Put a lid on your cooking.'/, attested by EB, ASM ['close it (a box)'], <**qp'á:qet te kw'ó:xwe**>, //qp' =é·q(ə)l =əT tə k'w'á-x'wə́//, /'close a box'/, attested by EB.

<**qp'á:letset**>, pcs //qəp' =é·ləc =əT//, HHG ['cover it (s-th open)'], MC, lx <=á:lets> *open space between two points?*, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: zero-grade of root before stressed full-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, other sources: Musqueam / =él'əc ~ =əl'əc ~ =əlíc ~ =éʔc/ *route across* as in /t'q'w-éʔlec/ *take a short cut (as a pass between islands)* (cf. /t'q'w-át/ *cut it off*) and /ʔəq'-əlíc/ *other side (as of a hill)* (cf. /ʔq'-é-n/ *other end*) Suttles ca1984, (see Upriver Halq'eméylem t'qw'á:lets *short-ended cut-off canoe*).

<**qp'á:letstel**>, dnom //qəp' =é·ləc =təl//, HHG /'a cover, lid'/, lx <=á:lets ~ =álets> *open space between two points?*, lx <=tel> *device for, thing to*, phonology: zero-grade of root before stressed full grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, also <**qep'áletstel**>, //qəp' =é·ləc =təl//, attested by Deming (3/11/76).

<**qiqep'eyósem**>, mdls //C₁í=qəp' =əyás =əm//, ABFC /'lying on one's stomach with head down on one's arms'/, literally /'(prob.) covering/closing oneself in a little circle'/, (<R4=> *diminutive*), lx <=eyós> *in a circle*, (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**qep'ó:lthetel**>, ds //qəp' =á·ləəl =təl//, ANA /'knee (naming it, the name of it)'/, literally /'something to close/cover on the knee'/, lx <=ó:lthel> *on the knee*, lx <=tel> *something to, device to*, phonology: consonant-loss (l of el before =tel), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<**sqep'ó:lthetel**>, dnom //s=qəp' =á·ləəl =təl//, ANA /'knee (someone's)'/, (<s=> *inalienable possession*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77), AC, DM (12/4/64?), other sources: ES /šqp'á·ləətəl/, JH /sqp'á·ləətəl/, H-T <skEpálsitEl> (macron over a) *all knee*.

- <**sq'epóleqwtelxel**> (perhaps error for <**sqep'óleqwtelxel**>), df //s=q'əp=áləq^w=təl=x'yəl (perhaps error for //s=qəp'=áləq^w=təl=x'yəl)//, ANA ['kneecap'], (<**s**=> *inalienable possession or nominalizer*), root <**qep'**> *cover, close* or root possibly <**q'ep**> *gather*, lx <=**óleq^w**> *on top of the head, on top of a rounded surface? [in environment of another following body-part suffix]*, lx <=**tel**> *something to, device to*, lx <=**xel**> *on the leg*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), other sources: H-T <kepálokHitEl> (macron over a) *kneecap*, Salish cognate: Squamish /qp'-áls-tn ~ qp'-áy?-əq^w-s-tn/ W73:154, K67:351.
- <**qep'ós**>, ds //qəp'=ás//, ABFC ['face down, (upside-down [Deming])'], literally 'close on the face', lx <=**ós** ~ =**ó:s** ~ =**es**> *on the face*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by AC, also 'upside down', attested by Deming.
- <**yeq'pó:s**> (prob. error or variant for **yeqp'ó:s**>), mos //yə=q'p=á:s (prob. error/variant for yə=qp'=á:s)//, ABFC ['(travelling/moving) stooped over'], (<**ye**=> *travelling along, moving*), phonology: zero-grade of root before long and stressed strong-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Deming, example: <**ye'í:mex yeq'pó:s**>, //yə=ʔí[---]m=əx'yə=q'p=á:s (yə=qp'=á:s)//, 'walk(ing) stooped over'.
- <**qep'ósem**>, mdl //qəp'=ás=əm//, ABFC ['put one's head down, bend, bend over, bend over with one's head down, stoop down'], (<=**em**> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, AC, Deming (3/11/76, 4/17/80), Elders Group.
- <**qép'esem**>, cts //qə[-']p'=əs=əm//, ABFC ['bending over'], (<- ' -> *continuative*), phonology: vowel-reduction to schwa-grade of suffix after stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <**qep'óst**>, pcs //qəp'=ás=T//, DIR ['turn s-th upside-down'], literally 'turn someone's/something's head down (purposely)', (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming.
- <**sqép'ò:thèl**>, dnom //s=qə[=']p'=á:èəl//, EZ ['flying squirrel'], ['*Glaucomys sabrinus oregonensis* and from Hope north *Glaucomys sabrinus fuliginosus*'], literally 'something that's covering on the mouth', ASM ['so named because of the belief that the flying squirrel will drop on a person at night and cover his mouth'], (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), (<=' => *continuative or derivational*), lx <=**ó:thel**> *on the mouth*, phonology: stress-shift, downshifting, updrifting on last syllable, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, Elders Group (5/28/75), also <**sqép'óthel**>, //s=qə[=']p'=á:èəl//, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), also <**qép'othel**>, //qə[=']p'=á:èəl//, Elder's comment: "an alternate way of saying it", attested by SP in BHTTC, also <**qép'iyethel**>, //qə[=']p'=əyəèəl//, lx <=**iyethel**> *on the lips, on the jaw/chin*, attested by Jimmy Peters (of Katz) at Elders Group (3/21/79).
- <**qep'ó:ythòm**>, pcs //qəp'=á:yè(ə)=T-àm → qəp'á:yèèàm//, if, ABFC ['you get covered on the mouth (by a flying squirrel at night for ex.)'], lx <=**ó:ythel**> *on the lips/jaw/chin*, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<=**òm**> *passive second person singular*), phonology: syllable-loss (el before =t), consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb in passive, attested by Deming.
- <**qíqep'yó:lha** ~ **qéyqep'yó:lha**>, df //C₁í=qəp'=yá:†ε or C₁í=qəp'=á:y[=M1=]†ε//, [qéqəp'yá:†ε], ABFC ['lying down on one's stomach'], (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), lx <=**yó:lha** or =**ó:ylha**> *on the stomach*, possibly <**metathesis type 1**> *derivational or continuative*, phonology: reduplication, possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), EB (6/30/76), also <**qíqep'ó:yylha**>, //C₁í=qəp'=yá:†ε or C₁í=qəp'=yá:[=M1=]†ε//, attested by IHTTC, example: <**qéyqep'yó:lha tútl'ò.**>, //C₁í=qəp'=yá:†ε t=ú=ë'à//, 'He's laying on his stomach.', attested by CT and HT.
- <**qep'tá:lém**>, df //qəp'=tə[=Aé:]=l=əm//, ANA ['kneecap'], possibly <=**tel**> *device to, something to*,

possibly <**á**-ablaut> derivational, possibly <=**em**> middle voice or intransitivizer, have, get or place to get, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal?, attested by IHTTC (8/4/77).

<**qép'esem**>, ABFC ['bending over'], see qep'.

<**qep'ó:lthetel**>, ANA ['knee (naming it, the name of it)'], see qep'.

<**qep'ós**>, ABFC ['face down, (upside-down [Deming])'], see qep'.

<**qep'ósem**>, ABFC ['put one's head down, bend, bend over, bend over with one's head down, stoop down'], see qep'.

<**qep'óst**>, DIR ['turn s-th upside-down'], see qep'.

<**qep'ó:ythòm**>, ABFC ['you get covered on the mouth (by a flying squirrel at night for ex.)'], see qep'.

<**qep'tá:lém**>, ANA ['kneecap'], see qep'.

<**qéqelelhó:mex**>, DESC ['scrubby little ones, (little ugly ones)'], see qél.

<**qéqemlò**>, EZ ['lots of minnows'], see sqíqemlò.

<**qéqemó**>, ABDF ['suckling'], see qemó:.

<**qeqemótel**>, KIN ['having the same parents'], see qemó:.

<**qeqéylém ~ qeqéylem ~ (qeqílém)**>, ANA ['eyes'], see qélém ~ qél:ém.

<**qésqesí:l**>, ABDF ['sobbing after crying'], see qásel.

<**qesqesí:lqel**>, ABDF ['tired out from crying'], see qásel.

<**quesu**>, CJ ['and so, and then'], see qe.

<**qetás**>, FOOD ['bake underground, (steam-cook underground, cook in a steam-pit)'], see qá:t.

<**qetelméxwtel**>, EB ['wall lettuce'], see qá:t.

<**qétes**>, FOOD ['baking underground'], see qá:t.

<**Qétexem**>, PLN ['mountain on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River above American Bar which had a steaming pond at the top, (year-round village at mouth of American Creek on west bank of the Fraser River [Duff])'], see qá:t.

<**qetíwstel**>, BLDG ['sweathouse'], see qá:t.

<**qéttel**>, CLO ['waistband of a skirt'], see qít.

<**qétx**>, bound stem //qét=x// feel (around) with the fingers

<**qétxt**>, pcs //qét=x=T or qé[=Aé=]t=x=T//, TCH ['feel s-th/s-o with fingers, feel s-th, feel s-o'], probably <=**x**> distributive, all over, possibly <**é**-ablaut> derivational, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72 lesson VIII, 1/7/76, 4/28/76, 2/13/80), Deming; found in <**qétxtchexw**>, //qét=x=T-c-əx^w//, 'Feel it.', attested by Deming, <**qétxtthòmè**>, //qét=x=T-ámə//, 'feel you', phonology: downstepping, updrifting, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<**qátxels**>, sas //qə[=Aé=]t=x=əls or qét=x=əls or qət=x=é[=M2=]ls//, cts, TCH ['feeling around'], possibly <**á**-ablaut or metathesis> continuative, possibly <=**els**> structured activity continuative, phonology: ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76), EB, also 'to feel', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72 tape, lesson VIII), example: <**tsel we qátxelsó**>, //c-əl wə qét=x=əls-à//, 'I'm just feeling around.', attested by EB.

<**qetxéleq^w**>, ds //qət=x=éleq^w//, TCH ['feel one's head, (feel the head)'], lx <=**éleq^w**> on top of the

head, on the hair, phonology: stress-shift to suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**qétxmel**>, ds //qét=x=məl//, TCH /'the feeling, something's feel'/, (<=mel> part of, portion of), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, example: <selchím te qétxmel>, //səlcím tə qét=x=məl-s//, /'How does it feel?'/, <éy te qétxmel>, //ʔéy tə qét=x=məl-s//, /'It feels good.'/

<**qetxéleqw**>, TCH /'feel one's head, (feel the head)'/, see qétxt.

<**qétxmel**>, TCH /'the feeling, something's feel'/, see qétxt.

<**qethiyálh**>, df //qəèiy=éʔ//, KIN /'deceased uncle, deceased grand-uncle'/, lx <=álh> deceased; past tense or possibly inflection <-álh> past tense, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits LD /qsəèé.ʔ/ (VU /qsəèé.ʔ/) deceased parent's sibling G86:79, Lushootseed /qəsiʔ/ uncle, male sibling of either parent while that parent is living H76:382, also /'first cousins'/, comment: probably error, attested by BHTTC, also <(s)qeyá:lh?>, also /'uncle when your parents have died'/, attested by BHTTC, contrast <shxwemthiyà:lh>, //sxʷəməiy=è.ʔ//, /'deceased uncle or aunt or grandparent or someone responsible for you directly or indirectly'/ (under xwemthiy).

<**qeth'ét**>, pcs //qəè' =ə[= ']T or qəè' =ə[=M2 =]T//, MC /'shake s-th down, pack s-th down, push s-th down, knead s-th (esp. of bread dough), press it down (like yeast bread)'/, semantic environment ['like hops to fit more in, like rising yeast dough too'], possibly <= ' => non-continuative or derivational, phonology: stressed transitivizer or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group (2/6/80), EB (6/15/78), CT and HT, also /'kneading it (bread dough)'/, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80), also <qets'ét>, //qəc' =éʔT or qəc' =ə[= ']T//, also /'kneading (bread dough), pushing down (like hops)'/, attested by Deming (6/15/77), comment: corrected to knead (bread), push down (hops for ex.) by EB (4/19/78)i, also <qéth't>, //qəè' =T//, also /'squish it (bread dough), press it (dough), knead it (dough)'/, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80), also <qáqets'et>, //C₁é=qəc' =əʔT//, also /'kneading (bread), pushing down (hops, etc.)'/, attested by EB (4/19/78),

<**qetl'osésu ~ qetl'os'ésu**>, CJ /'and so (he, she, it, they)'/, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<**qetl'osu ~ qetl'esu**>, CJ /'and so, and then'/, see qe.

<**qets'óm(es)**>, bound root or stem //qəc'ám(=)əs// meaning unknown unless related to <qó:tsó:m> blister, thus lit. 'blisters on the face' describing its facial markings or perhaps origin from a story <sqets'ómes>, df //s=qəc'ám(=)əs or s=qəc'(=)ə[=Aá =]m=əs or s=qəc' =əm=á[=M2 =]s or s=qác' =ə[=M2 =]m=əs//, EZ ['bobcat'], ['Lynx rufus fasciatus'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <=es ~ =ós> on the face, possibly <=em> middle voice or intransitivizer, have, get, possibly <ó-ablaut> (automatic on stem a, conditioned by =es ~ =ós) or <metathesis> derivational, phonology: probably metathesis or possibly ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK and ME (tape 11/21/72), also /'wildcat (prob. bobcat)'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<**Sqelóts'emes**>, ds //s=q[=əl =]əc' =á[=M2 =]m=əs//, N ['Bobcat'], (<=el=> plural), possibly <metathesis> derivational, phonology: metathesis and infixing, syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: name in a story, attested by ME and AK (11/12/72 tape), also <Qelóts'emes>, //q[=əl =]əc' =á[=M2 =]m=əs//, ASM ['escapes from jail [rather a place where he's imprisoned probably] in story and feeds Smeló' Lynx'], attested by JL (at Fish Camp 7/19/79).

<**qew**>, bound root //qəw warm//.

<**qewét**>, pcs //qəw=ə[- ']T or qəw=éʔT//, MC /'warm s-th, warm s-o'/, TCH, HHG, WETH, FIRE, ABFC, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), probably <- ' -> non-continuative, phonology: stressed transitivizer or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT and HT; found

- in <qewétem.>, //qəw=éT-əm//, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by CT and HT, example: <sqewós te smá:lt kws me p'éth' te syó:qwem telí tí tl'ó le qewétem.>, //s=qəw=ás tə s=mé·lt k^w-s mə p'éð' tə s=yá·q^w=əm təlí tí ǝ'á lə qəwétəm//, /'It's the warm side of a mountain that the sun just comes out on from there so that it was warmed./, attested by CT and HT, <qewétlha ta' cháléx.>, //qəw=éT-ʔə t-ɛʔ c'éléx^y//, /'Warm your hands./, attested by CT and HT.
- <qewéthet>, pcrs //qəw=ə[-']T-ət//, ABFC ['warm up by a fire'], FIRE, TCH, (<et> reflexive), phonology: stressed transitivizer or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.
- <qéwethet>, cts //qəw=əT-ət//, ABFC ['warming up by a fire'], FIRE, TCH, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.
- <sqewá:meth'>, df //s=qəw=é·məè'//, EB /'first warmed side of a tree, sunny side of a tree/, MED [any medicine that uses bark uses the sunny side bark of a plant or tree], (<s=> nominalizer or perhaps stative), lx <=á:meth'> upright, in stature, syntactic analysis: nominal or adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT and HT, example: <te sqewá:meth'[s] te thqát, tl'ó tl'émexw xípet.>, //tə s=qəw=é·məè'[-s] tə èqét, ǝ'á ǝ'éməx^w x'íp=əT//, /'The sunny side of a tree, that's the part you strip off (peel s-th)./, attested by CT and HT.
- <qewéletsem>, mdlis //qəw=ə[-']ləc=əm//, ABFC /'warm one's rump, warm one's bottom'/, (<-'-> non-continuative), lx <=elets> on the bottom, on the rump, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <qówletst>, pcs //qə[=Aá=]w=ləc=T or qəw=ləc=T//, ABFC ['warm it up (on the bottom)'], lx <=lets> on the bottom, possibly <ó-ablaut> derivational, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <sqewálets>, cts //s=qəw=éləc//, stvi, ABFC /'warming your bum, (be warming the bottom or rump)/, (<s=> stative), lx <=elets ~ =álets> on the bottom, on the rump, phonology: stressed suffix allomorph attracts stress from ambivalent root, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <qewletsá:ls>, sas //qəw=ləc=é·ls//, FIRE /'heat up (on fire, stove)/, FOOD, TCH, lx <=lets> on the bottom, (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: stressed suffix attracts stress from ambivalent root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, also <qawletsá:ls>, //qə[=Aə=]w=ləc=é·ls//, Elder's comment: "probably means "heating up food or water" (correction)", possibly <a-ablaut> derivational, phonology: possible ablaut, attested by EB (11/1/78), also /'one that's heating up the food or water'/, Elder's comment: "correction above", attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).
- <qowletsá:ls>, dnom //qə[=Aa=]w=ləc=é·ls//, sas, HHG /'water kettle, boiler pan (for canning, washing clothes or dishes)/, FOOD, CLO, HARV, FSH, ASM [typically oval, two feet in length, usually enamelled metal, with a flat oval metal lid], possibly <o-ablaut> derivational, lx <=lets> on the bottom, (<=á:ls> structured activity nominalizer), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.
- <sqewós>, dnom //s=qəw=ás//, LAND ['warm side'], WETH, TCH, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=ós> on the face, phonology: ambivalent root loses stress to stressed full-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT and HT, example: <me pélekw te syó:qwem te sqewós te smá:lt.>, //mə p'élək^w tə s=yá·q^w=əm tə s=qəw=ás-s tə s=mé·lt//, /'The sun comes up on the warm side of/on the mountain./, attested by CT and HT.
- <Qewítseł>, dnom //qəw=ícəł//, SOCT /'Cowichan (people, dialect, area)/, literally /'warmed on the back/, ASM [so called since they are headquartered by Mt. Tzouhalem which is said to be a frog warming its back (this information from Cowichan speakers)], lx <=ítseł> on the back, phonology:

strong-stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, others.

<qéw> possible root //qéw//, meaning unknown unless *warm* or more likely root <qwá> //q^wé// *have a hole*, same entry under <qwá>

<sqéweqs>, df //s=q^wéw=əqs// perhaps from //s=q^w[-metathesis of vowel and labialization]é=əqs// as with the word for *rabbit* from same root, thus literally *something that has a hole in the nose*, due to the large holes in its beak, EZ ['raven'], ['*Corvus corax*'], ASM ['one cry resembles a hoarse woman's voice, ravens crowing in a certain way and going toward or by a house forecast a death in that family; a big bird (larger than a crow), lives to be about 100 yrs. old'], (<s=> *nominal*), root meaning unknown, lx <=eqs> *on the nose, point*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also <skéweqs>, //s=q[=K=]əw=əqs//, (<=K= or **fronting**> *diminutive*), attested by AC, SP and others, dialects: *Chill.*, *Tait*, other sources: JH /sqáwəqs/ *raven*, H-T <skaúEks> *raven (Corvus corax principalis)* (but compare H-T <spEpEtál> (macron over a)(t sic for l) *crow (Corvus caurinus)(cry resembles skak brother)*—this last comment by H-T that its cry resembles *skak brother* and H-T's spelling of the term for raven may show a folk etymology of <sqéweqs> from <sqá:q> *younger sibling, younger brother, younger sister, child of younger sibling of one's parent, "younger" cousin (could even be fourth cousin [through younger sibling of one's great great grandparent])*), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /skáw'qs/ *raven; Brother of /k'á?k'a?/ in myth age*, Lushootseed (Skagit dial.) /qéwqs/ (Deming 4/17/80), also <qéwqs>, //qéw=qs//, attested by SJ has heard this, also <sqóweqs>, //s=qáw=əqs//, attested by JH:DM; example: <qéx te sqéweqs. ~ qéx te skéweqs.>, //qəx tə s=q^wéw=əqs ~ qəx tə s=q[=K=]əw=əqs//, '*There's a lot of ravens.*', attested by AC.

<skéweqs>, dnom //s=q[=F=]əw=əqs//, [skéwəqs], EZ ['raven'], ['*Corvus corax*'], ASM ['whichever way it goes and crows it predicts a death in that certain family'], (<**fronting q → k**> *affectionate diminutive*), phonology: fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (and poss. all Tait speakers)(BHTTC), Elders Group 6/4/75 and 12/15/76, example: <qwóqwel te skéweqs>, //q^wε[-Aá-C₁ə-]l tə s=q[=F=]əw=əqs//, [q^wáq^wəl tə skéwəqs], '*The raven is talking (not necessarily warning)(a distinct call).*', (<**ó-ablaut and reduplication**> *continuative*), phonology: ó-ablaut, reduplication, fronting, attested by Elders Group 12/15/76, <qwólqwel te skéweqs>, //q^wε[=Aó=]@l=C₁əC₂ tə s=q[=F=]əw=əqs//, [q^wólq^wəl tə skéwəqs], '*The raven is warning (a distinct call).*', (<**ô-ablaut**> *derivational*), (<=reduplication> *characteristic?*), phonology: ô-ablaut, reduplication, fronting, attested by Elders Group 12/15/76, ASM ['owls can warn like this too (using qwólqwel)'], also <skyéweqs>, //s=q[=F=]əw=əqs//, [sk^yíwəqs], attested by Elders Group 5/3/78, Salish cognate: Lushootseed (Skagit) /k^yéwqs/ (Deming 4/17/80).

<Skwówéls>, df //s=k^wáw=əls//or //s-q^w[-K-]é[=Aa=]wəls//, N ['Raven'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), root meaning unknown unless <qwa> *have a hole*, possibly <=els> *structured activity continuative*, phonology: updrifting, possibly velarization/diminutive fronting if derived from root in <sqéweqs> (<sqwa> as in 'rabbit' above or <sqew>) (compare <skéweqs> above), syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: name in story.

<qew ~ qwô ~ qe ... u/ew>, TIME /'until, till, while', see qe.

<qewáth>, bound derived stem //s=q^wé=əè// *hole in the mouth*, entry also under real root <qwá>

<sqewáth>, df /s=q^wé=əè//, EZ /'(larger) rabbit: snowshoe or varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced)'/, ['*Lepus americanus cascadiensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni*, now probably also *Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi*'], <s=> *nominalizer*, root <qwá> *have a hole*, <=eth> *in the mouth*, compare <sqweqwewáth> *bunch of rabbits* and <sqwiqweyóthel> *rabbit* (lit. *little hole in the lip*), phonology: consonant merger, vowel merger, delabialization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (5/5/75), AK (11/21/72 tape), also <shxwóxw>, //s(=)x^wáx^w//, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape).

<**sqiqewóthel**>, dmn //s=C₁í=qəw=áèəl or s=C₁í=sq^wε=áèəl//, EZ /'big rabbit, older rabbit, big/older snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also big/older eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced)'/, ['*Lepus americanus cascadenis* and *Lepus americanus washingtoni*, now probably also *Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi*'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), possibly root <s=qwá> hole, lx <=óthel> in the mouth, phonology: delabialization, reduplication, consonant merger, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Adeline Lorenzetto (Elders Group 3/1/72), compare <sqwiqweyóthel> big rabbit, older rabbit.

<**qiqewótheló:ythel**>, ds //C₁í=q^wε=áèəl=á.yèəl//, ABDF /'cleft palate, harelip'/, literally /'rabbit on the lip/jaw'/, stem //qiqewóthel rabbit//, lx <=ó:ythel> on the lip, on the jaw, phonology: reduplication, delabialization, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76).

<**sqiqewàth**>, dmn //s=C₁í=q^wε=əè//, EZ /'rabbit: snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced), (baby rabbit, small rabbit or hare [Elders Group])'/, ['*Lepus americanus cascadenis* and *Lepus americanus washingtoni*, now prob. also *Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi*'], ASM ['rabbits were eaten and their fur used for blankets and baby shoes'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), probably root <s=qwá> hole, probably <=eth> in the mouth, phonology: reduplication, delabialization, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), AK (11/21/72 tape), also /'baby rabbit, small rabbit'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72 tape), also /'small rabbit'/, attested by Elders Group (5/5/75), also /'rabbit (including snowshoe hare)'/, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76), other sources: ES /sqiqəwεc/ rabbit, JH /sqí-qəwèè/ rabbit, H-T <skEkuwáts> (macron over u, umlaut over a) rabbit ('jack') (*Lepus americanus washingtoni*).

<**sqwíqweyóthel**>, dmn //s=C₁í=q^wε=áy[=M1=]èəl//, EZ /'big rabbit, older rabbit, big/older snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also big/older eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced)'/, ['*Lepus americanus cascadenis* and *Lepus americanus washingtoni*, now probably also *Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi*'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), root <sqwá> hole, lx <=óythel> in the lip, (<metathesis type 1> derivational), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (Elders Group 3/1/72).

<**qewéletsem**>, ABFC /'warm one's rump, warm one's bottom'/, see qew.

<**qewét**>, MC /'warm s-th, warm s-o'/, see qew.

<**qewethet**>, ABFC ['warming up by a fire'], see qew.

<**qewéthet**>, ABFC ['warm up by a fire'], see qew.

<**Qewítsel**>, SOCT /'Cowichan (people, dialect, area)'/, see qew.

<**qewletsá:ls**>, FIRE /'heat up (on fire, stove)'/, see qew.

<**qewówelhp**>, df //qəwáw=ə†p//, EB ['snowberry plant'], ['*Symphoricarpos albus*'], root meaning unknown, lx <=elhp> plant, tree, phonology: has an Interior Salish style of reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/7/76), also <q'ewówelhp>, //q'əwáw=ə†p//, also /'a tree of some kind, must be a hardhack, used to make spoons'/, possibly root <q'éwe> cane, attested by AC, other sources: JH /qəwá-wə†p/ hardhack (yew), Salish cognate: Thompson /sqəwáw†p/ //s-qəwéw-†p// snowberry bush (*Symphoricarpos albus*) (Turner, Thompson, Thompson & York 1973 ms:30).

<**qéx**>, free root //qéx//, NUM /'be many, be a lot of, lots of, much'/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), Elders Group (3/72, many other times), Deming, EB, others, other sources: JH /qéx/ many, a lot, ES /wəqéxə/ (Ms /qáx/) many,

much; found in <qéxtset.>, //qéx-c-ət//, 'There's a lot of us.', literally 'we are many', attested by AC, example: <qéx tel swá.>, //qéx tə-l s=wé//, 'I have lots.', literally 'my own is lots', attested by Elders Group (3/72), <xwel qéx.>, //x^wəl qéx//, 'There's still lots.', attested by EB, <qéx te sléxwelh.>, //qéx tə s=léx^wəʔ//, 'There's lots of canoes.', attested by Deming, <qéx ye qwá:l.>, //qéx yə q^wé:l//, '(There's) lots of mosquitoes.', attested by EB, <qéx te qó:s.>, //qéx tə qá-s//, '(He/She/It has, They have) a lot of water.', literally 'is a lot of the his/her/its/their water', attested by AC, <tsel lám te stólô tl'òlsuw kw'ètslexw te qé::x sthó:qwi.>, //c-əl lè=m tə s=tá-low ẽ'a-l-suw k^wé=c-l-əx^w tə qé[-:-]x s=èá-q^wi//, 'I went to the river and I saw a LOT of fish.', literally 'non-subordinate subject I ambiguous past go to the river that's so I contrastive see them the lots - emphasis- fish', phonology: emphatic lengthening, attested by AC, <qéx te mestíyexw (lí te hí:kw lá:lem., skwetáxw kw'e xwelmexwáwtxw.>), //qéx tə məstíyəx^w (lí tə hí-k^w lè.ləm., s=k^wətéx^w k^wə x^wəl=məx^w=éwtx^w.)//, 'There's lots of people (in the big house., inside the smokehouse/longhouse/Indian-house.)', attested by AC, <qéx te shxwhókwextset.>, //qéx tə sx^w-hák^w=əx^y-c-ət//, 'We'll use it in many ways.', literally 'are many the our uses of it', syntactic comment: shxwhókwextset is a nominalized transitive verb with root hókw plus =ex purposeful control stem inanimate object preferred, attested by TM/DF/NP (Elders Group 3/22/78), usage: in prayer said to plant before harvest, <líye qéx te qwe'óp?>, //lí-ə qéx tə q^wəʔáp//, [6li5yə 4qé:x 4tə 1q^wəʔ2áp], 'Are there many apples?/', attested by AC, <lí qéx kw'e siyólh li kw'a láləm?>, //lí qéx k^wə s=yáʔ li k^w-ɛ léləm//, 'Have you got a lot of wood at your house?/', literally 'is it lots the (remote) wood at the (remote) -your house', attested by AC, <qéx táles telí tl'á'altha.>, //qéx télə-s təlíé'-C₁é=7élèè//, '(He has more money than me.', literally 'is lots his money than/from obj. of prep.- emphasis- me', syntactic comment: comparative construction, attested by AD, <yeláwel qéx te swás telí tl'á'altha.>, //yəlélw=əl qéx tə s=wé-s təlíé'-C₁é=7élèè//, 'He has more than I do.', literally 'is beyond/past much the his own than/from obj. of prep.- emphasis- me', syntactic comment: comparative construction, attested by AD, <yeláwel qéx te swás telí tel swá.>, //yəlélw=əl qéx tə s=wé-s təlí tə-l s=wé//, 'He has more than I do.', literally 'is beyond/past much the his own from/than the -my own', attested by AD, <yeláwel qéx tel swá.>, //yəlélw=əl qéx tə-l s=wé//, 'I've got the most.', literally 'is beyond/past much the -my own', attested by Elders Group (3/9/77), <ólew qéx.>, //ʔál=əw qéx//, '(It's) too much.', literally 'just -contrastive much', attested by EB, <we'ólwe qéx te sthó:qwi.>, //wə-ʔál wə qéx tə s=èá-q^wi//, '(It's) an awful lot of fish.', attested by AC, <we'ólew qéx te stsá:xts ta qwe'ópelhp.>, //wə-ʔál-əw qéx tə s=cé-x^yt-s t-ɛ q^wəʔáp=əʔp//, 'You've got too many branches on your apple tree.', literally 'contrastive- just -contrastive are many the branch of the -your crab-apple tree', attested by AC, <éwe ís qéx.>, //ʔéwə ʔí-s qéx//, 'It's not many., (It's) not much., (It's) a little., (It's) a few.', attested by EB, also <éwe lís qéx.>, //ʔéwə lí-s qéx//, attested by BJ (12/5/64), AC, <ówe lís qéx te spáth.>, //ʔówə lí-s qéx tə s=péè//, 'There are not very many bears., There are few bears.', attested by AC, <qé::x te q'á:lemey.>, //qé[-:-]x tə q'é[-lə-]məy//, '(There are) LOTS of girls.', literally 'are lots - emphasis/augmentative the girls', attested by AC, <li qé::x te qwe'óp.>, //li qé[-:-]x tə q^wəʔáp//, [3li2 5qé:x 4tə 2q^wəʔ1ʔáp], 'There are a LOT of apples.', semantic environment ['answer to yes/no question'], attested by AC.

<qxálets>, ds //qəx=éləc//, [qəxəlɛ], NUM ['a lot of people'], numc //=álets people//, phonology: zero-grade of root before full-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Deming, Elders Group; found in <qxáletschet.>, //qəx=éləc-c-ət//, [qəxəlɛçɛt], 'There's a lot of us.', literally 'we're a lot of people', attested by Elders Group.

<qxálh>, ds //qəx=éʔ//, [qəxəlɛʔ], NUM ['lots of times'], numc //=álh times, occasions//, phonology: zero-grade of root before full-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Deming.

<qxó:s>, ds //qəx=ás//, [qəxás], NUM ['lots of money, (many dollars)'], numc //=ó:s dollars, circular

things, in the face//, phonology: zero-grade of root before full-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Deming.

<qéxstexw>, caus //qéx=sT-əx^w//, NUM /'make s-th lots, make lots of s-th'/, (<=st> causative control transitivity), (<-exw> third-person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<qexóthet>, ABFC ['to slide (oneself)'], see qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.

<qéxstexw>, NUM /'make s-th lots, make lots of s-th'/, see qéx.

<qéy>, probably root //qéy// or //qíy//, meaning unknown unless encircle as in <qít>, bound root //qít encircle, to circle around completely//.

<Sqéyia>, df //s=qéy-iyε or s=qíy=iyε//, N ['Bluejay'], semantic environment ['name only in a story'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, lx <=iya> diminutive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<=qéyl ~ =qel>, da //qíl ~ =qel//, ANA ['in the head'], EB ['on top (for ex. of a tree)'], MC ['top'], may have two allomorphs as here or the first may be <=qel> + <=Aí=> durative which often replaces the first schwa of a suffix, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, attested by EB, many others; found in <t'eqw'qéyl>, //t'əq^w=qíl//, /'top cut off (for ex. like a tree top with an axe)'/, attested by Elders Group.

<qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem>, bound stem //qí:l=əm put away, save//, root meaning unknown unless encircle as in <qít>, bound root //qít encircle, to circle around completely//.

<qéylemt ~ qé:ylemt>, pcs //qí:l=əm=T//, MC /'put s-th away, save s-th (food for ex.)'/, root meaning unknown unless related to =qéyl on top (of tree for ex.), possibly <=em> intransitivizer, have, get, (<=t> purposeful control transitivity), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AD, Elders Group, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /qíl'il/ lose one's child through death H76:386, compare <sq'é:yla ~ sq'é:yle> smoked meat/fish, dried provisions which if related would have to have been derived with glottalization.

<qéylemtem ~ qé:ylemtem>, if //qí:l=əm=T-əm//, MC ['s-o/s-th has been put away'], REL /'s-o has been put away (in grave-house or buried), he's/she's been buried'/, Elder's comment: "not funeral unless it's already over", (<-em> passive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (2/26/80) correction on EB (5/25/76) entry, example: <lulh qéylemtem.>, //lə-u† qí:l=əm=T-əm//, /'He's/She's already (past) been buried.'/, attested by AD.

<qeyqelémtem>, rsls //qi(·)[=C₁ə=]l=ə[´=]m=T-əm//, [qéyqələmtem], MC /'stored, in storage'/, BLDG, (<=R1=> resultative, <´=> derivational), phonology: reduplication, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by AD (11/19/79).

<qéylemà:ls>, sas //qí:l=əm=é:ls//, REL ['have a funeral'], (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (2/16/80).

<qelmí:lthel>, df //qíl=əm=í:l=(ə)èəl or qí:l=m=ə[=M2=]l=(ə)èəl or qí:l=əm=ə[=M3=]l=(ə)èəl//, FOOD /'leftovers, scraps (not taken home as smeq'óth is)'/, possibly <=í:l> become, get, possibly <metathesis> derivational, lx <=ethel> in the mouth, food?, phonology: possible metathesis, vowel-loss (two places), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<qéylemà:ls>, REL ['have a funeral'], see qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

<qéylemt ~ qé:ylemt>, MC /'put s-th away, save s-th (food for ex.)'/, see qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

<qéylemtem ~ qé:ylemtem>, MC /'s-o/s-th has been put away'/, see qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

<qéylés>, EFAM ['(be) gloomy'], see qél.

<qeyqelémtem>, MC /'stored, in storage'/, see qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

<qéyqeyxèlà>, df //C₁í=q' [=D=]ix=əl=à or C₁í=q' [=D=]ix=εlε=Aà or qéy=C₁əC₂=]xəlà//, LT ['shadow'], possibly literally /'just a characteristic/little container of darkness'/ if root <q'íx> black, possibly <R4=> diminutive or possibly <R2=> characteristic or possibly <D= (deglossalization)> derivational or possibly <=el> get, become or possibly <=ò> just or possibly <=ála> container of or possibly <ò-ablaut> derivational, phonology: reduplication, deglossalization, possible ablaut, poss. vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (4/2/75), other sources: ES /qεʔxəléʔel/ shadow.

<qeyqeyxélósem>, df //C₁í=q' [=D=]ix=εlε(=à)=ás=əm//, WETH [/'(get a) ray of sun between clouds'], lx <=ós> on the face, (<=em> intransitivizer, have, get or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, deglossalization, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<qeyqeyxélósem>, WETH [/'(get a) ray of sun between clouds'], see qéyqeyxèlà.

<qéytl't ~ qí(y)tl't>, pcs //qéyë'=T or qéyë'=T ~ qí(y)ë'=T//, ABFC [/'press s-th down (like yeast dough)'], ASM [/'as when one is making a loaf of bread and one is punching the dough down'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT, HT, EB, Deming, also <qeth'ét>, //qèh'=ə['=]T//, with same meaning, attested by CT and HT, IHTTC, Elders Group, perhaps compare <qá:ytl'em> creaking/squeaking (of shoes, trees, chair).

<Qéywexem>, PLN /'steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhílhkw'elqs, at Hogg Slough'/, see qí:w_x ~ qéyw_x ~ qá:w_x ~ qáw_x.

<Qeywéxem>, PLN /'Sakwi Creek, a stream that joins Weaver Creek about one-third mile above the salmon hatchery'/, see qí:w_x ~ qéyw_x ~ qá:w_x ~ qáw_x.

<qéyxes ~ qíxes>, df //q' [=D=]ix=əs//, ABDF [/'(be) blind, (be) completely blind'/, possibly root <q'íx> black, (<deglossalization> derivational), lx <=es> in the face, phonology: deglossalization (=D=), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/8/75), Deming (4/26/79), BJ (12/5/64).

<qe'áls ~ qiqe'áls>, EFAM /'easy to cry, (cries easily)'/, see qó:.

<qe'íy ~ qe'í:>, probable root or stem //qəʔí(y) ~ qəʔí:/, meaning unknown

<sqe'íyqel ~ sqe'í:qel>, df //s=qəʔí(y)=qəl ~ s=qəʔí'=qəl//, EFAM [/'not know how to'], (<s=> stative), root meaning unknown, lx <=qel> in the head, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, Deming (3/15/79 SJ, MC, MV, LG); found in <sqe'íyqeltsel.>, //s=qəʔíy=qəl-c-əł//, /'I don't know (how).'/, attested by AC, example: <sqe'í:qeltsel kw'els t'í:ts'em.>, //s=qəʔíy=qəl-c-əł k'wə-l-s t'í-c'=əm//, /'I don't know how to swim.'/, literally /'I don't know how that -my -nom. swim'/, attested by Deming (SJ, MV, MC, LG).

<sqe'íyqeló:ythel ~ sqe'iqeló:ythel>, df //s=qəʔí(y)=qəl=á:yèł//, LANG [/'not fluent in speaking'], EFAM, lx <=ó:ythel> in the lips/jaw, in speech, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, Deming (1/18/79), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /(s)qəyíqəl' ~ qəʔíqəl' / not know how to (a loan word from Halkomelem?) (LG) H76:383-384; found in <sqe'iqeló:ytheltsel.>, //s=qəʔí=qəl=á:yèł//, /'I'm not fluent in speaking., I'm not fluent at speaking.'/, attested by AC, Deming.

<qe'ó:les>, ANA [/'tear (from eye)'], see qó:.

<qe'ó:ythel>, WATR [/'liquid in the mouth'], see qó:.

<qí: ~ qí'>, bound root //qí ~ qíʔ// soft.

<qí:qe ~ qéyqe ~ qíqe>, df //qí=C₁ə ~ qí=C₁ə//, [qéyqə ~ qíqə], TCH ['soft'], DESC, ASM ['of butter, snow, wool, cloth, easy to pull apart, easy to break, of soft top of baby's head'], (<=R1> resultative or derivational), phonology: crystallized reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /qéʔqiʔ/ soft W73:242, K67:352, also <qí'qe>, //qíʔqə//, dialects: Matsqui (Downriver Halkomelem), attested by AH (at Deming), example: <qéyqe st'á te péte., qíqe st'á te péte.>, //qí(·)qə s=t=(ə)ʔé tə pátə//, [qé(y)qə/qé-qə st'á tə pátə], /('It's) soft as butter./, attested by EB.

<sqe'éleqw>, df //s=qíʔ=éləqʷ//, ANAH /'soft spot on (top of) a baby's head, fontanel'/, (<s=> nominalizer), root <qí: ~ qí'> soft, lx <=(')éleqw> on top of the head, phonology: length varies with glottal stop, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Tait, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), also <sqe'ó:ls>, //s=qí=á:ls//, dialects: Cheh., Chill., attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /qʷúʔ-qid/ crown, soft part of baby's head H76:384.

<=qíl> possible alternate spelling for <=qéyl ~ =qel>, da //qíl ~ =qəl//, ANA ['in the head'], EB ['on top (for ex. of a tree)'], MC ['top'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, attested by EB, many others; found in <t'eqw'qéyl>, //t'əqʷ=qíl//, /'top cut off (for ex. like a tree top with an axe)/, attested by Elders Group, see =qéyl ~ =qel.

<qí(:)lem ~ qéylem ~ qé:ylem>, bound root //qí:l=əm put away, save//.

<qéylemt ~ qé:ylemt>, pcs //qí:l=əm=T//, MC /'put s-th away, save s-th (food for ex.)/, root meaning unknown unless related to =qéyl on top (of tree for ex.), possibly <=em> intransitivizer, have, get, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AD, Elders Group, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /qíl'il/ lose one's child through death H76:386, compare <sq'é:yla ~ sq'é:yle> smoked meat/fish, dried provisions which if related would have to have been derived with glottalization.

<qéylemtem ~ qé:ylemtem>, if //qí:l=əm=T-əm//, MC ['s-o/s-th has been put away'], REL /'s-o has been put away (in grave-house or buried), he's/she's been buried'/, Elder's comment: "not funeral unless it's already over", (<-em> passive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (2/26/80) correction on EB (5/25/76) entry, example: <lulh qéylemtem.>, //lə-uʔ qí:l=əm=T-əm//, /'He's/She's already (past) been buried./, attested by AD.

<qeyqelémtem>, rsls //qi(·)[=C₁ə=]l=ə[=´]=m=T-əm//, [qéyqələmtem], MC /'stored, in storage'/, BLDG, (<=R1=> resultative, <=´=> derivational), phonology: reduplication, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by AD (11/19/79).

<qéylemà:ls>, sas //qí:l=əm=é:ls//, REL ['have a funeral'], (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (2/16/80).

<qelmí:lthel>, df //qil=əm=í:l=(ə)èəl or qí:l=m=ə[=M2=]l=(ə)èəl or qí:l=əm=ə[=M3=]l=(ə)èəl//, FOOD /'leftovers, scraps (not taken home as smeq'óth is)/, possibly <=í:l> become, get, possibly <metathesis> derivational, lx <=ethel> in the mouth, food?, phonology: possible metathesis, vowel-loss (two places), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<qá:lmíllh>, df //qi[=Aé=]l=əm=íyʔ or qé:lm=íyʔ//, KIN /'reject someone as a spouse or partner for one's child'/, possibly root <qí:lem> put away, store away possibly root <with connotation of> scraps?, lx <=íyllh ~ =íllh ~ =ó:llh> child, offspring, possibly <á-ablaut> derivational, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80).

<qí:qe ~ qéyqe ~ qíqe>, TCH ['soft'], see qí: ~ qí'.

<qíqel>, EFAM /'be naughty, be bad (a menace) (but not quite as bad as qél)/, see qél.

- <**qíqelá:m ~ qíqelà:m**>, ABDF /'(be) weak (in strength, also in taste [TM])'/, see qél.
- <**qíqelá:mthet**>, ABDF /'get weak (from laughing, walking, working too long, sickness)'/, see qél.
- <**Qíqemqèmèl**>, PLN /'a little bay in the Fraser River a quarter mile east of Iwówes (Union Bar, Aywawwis)'/, see qém:el.
- <**qíqemxel ~ qéyqemxel**>, EB /'unidentified plant with round bulbs that look and taste like potatoes, round root like potatoes that used to be eaten and tastes like potatoes'/, see qém.
- <**qíqep'eyósem**>, ABFC /'lying on one's stomach with head down on one's arms'/, see qep'.
- <**qíqep'yó:lha ~ qéyqep'yó:lha**>, ABFC /'lying down on one's stomach'/, see qep'.
- <**qíqeq'els**>, SOCT ['policeman'], see qíq'.
- <**qíqew**>, ABFC ['menstruating'], see qí:w.
- <**qíqewótheló:ythel**>, ABDF /'cleft palate, harelip'/, see sqewáth.
- <**qíqexéletsem ~ qéyqexéletsem**>, TVMO /'slide on one's seat, (sliding on one's bottom)'/, see qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.
- <**qíqexem**>, TCH /'slippery, sliding'/, see qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.
- <**qíq'**>, free root //qíq'//, SOC /'(emprisoned), put in jail, grounded, restricted, caught, apprehended'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP, EB, Elders Group, example: <**ílhtsel le qíq' kw'els e só:les.**>, //ʔí=ʔ-c-əl lə qíq' k'wə-l-s ʔə sá:l=əs//, /'I went to jail when I was drunk.'/, literally /'auxiliary past -non-subord. subject -I third person past (or la go to) put in jail when (simultaneous) -I just be drunk'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <**qíq'et**>, pcs //qíq'=əT//, SOC ['catch s-o'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by NP.
- <**qíq'áwtwx**>, dnom //qíq'=éwtx'//, BLDG ['jail'], literally /'apprehend/catch building'/, lx <=áwtwx> building, house, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, others.
- <**qíqeq'els**>, dnom //qí[=C₁ə=]q'=əls//, sas, SOCT ['policeman'], (<=R1=> continuative), (<=els> structured activity nominalizer/continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, Elders Group, example: <**qíqeq'els te Bill.**>, //qí[=C₁ə=]q'=əls tə Bill//, /'Bill is a policeman.'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <**qíq'áwtwx**>, BLDG ['jail'], see qíq'.
- <**qíq'et**>, SOC ['catch s-o'], see qíq'.
- <**qít**>, bound root //qít encircle, to circle around completely//, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /qít(i)/ circle around something as in /qít=id/ circle around s-th and /qít=úlè/ go around the table (an expression used by Shakers for part of their ritual) H76:387,212.
- <**qítes ~ qéytes**>, ds //qít=əs//, [qétɪs], CLO /'headband, headband made out of cedar bark woven by widow or widower when mourning'/, lx <=es> on the face, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group (8/20/75), also <**sqéytes**>, //s=qít=əs//, (<s=> nominalizer), attested by Elders Group (11/26/75), other sources: ES /sqítəstəl/ headband, Salish cognate: in part Squamish /qít-q'w/ headdress made of cedar bark W73:138, K67:354, example: <**xawsólkwlh sqéytes**>, //xəws=álk'ʔ s=qít=əs//, CLO ['new spirit dancer's headband'], attested by Elders Group.
- <**shxwék'w'thelh sq'éytes**>, cpds //s=x'əkw'w=θəʔ s=q'ít=əs// (sic for <**shxwék'w'lhelh sqéytes**>, cpds //s=x'əkw'w=ʔəʔ s=q'ít=əs//), CLO /'kerchief'/, lit. /'dragged on the throat headband'/, <s=> nominalizer, <**xwekw'**> drag, <=élhelh ~ =lhelh ~ poss. =elhlelh> in the windpipe, throat, <s=>

- nominalizer, <qít> *tied*, <=es> *on the face*, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)
- <qéttel>, df //qí[=Aé]=t=təl//, CLO ['waistband of a skirt'], probably <é-**ablaut**> *resultative*, lx <=tel> *device to, something that*, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <qítes ~ qéytes>, CLO ['headband, headband made out of cedar bark woven by widow or widower when mourning'], see qít.
- <qí(y)tl't ~ qéytl't>, pcs //qéyë'=T or qéyë'=T ~ qí(y)ë'=T//, ABFC ['press s-th down (like yeast dough)'], ASM ['as when one is making a loaf of bread and one is punching the dough down'], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT, HT, EB, Deming, also <qeth'étt>, //qəè'=ə[=']=T//, with same meaning, attested by CT and HT, IHTTC, Elders Group, perhaps compare <qá:ytl'em> *creaking/squeaking (of shoes, trees, chair)*, .
- <qí:w>, free root //qí.w//, ABFC ['menstruate'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP.
- <qíqew>, cts //qí[-C,ə-]w//, ABFC ['menstruating'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP.
- <qíx ~ qéyx>, bound stem //qíx//, *slip, slide*
- <qíxem ~ (more phonetic spelling) qéyxem>, mdls //qíx=əm//, [qéxəm], TVMO ['slip, slide, skid'], (<=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), others.
- <qíqexem>, df //qí[=C₁ə-]x=əm or qí[-C₁ə-]x=əm//, TCH ['slippery, sliding'], TVMO, probably <=R1=> *resultative or durative* or probably <-R1-> *continuative*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, BHTTC, example: <qíqexem pékcha ~ qéyqexem pékcha>, //qí[-C₁ə-]x=əm pékçə//, ['slides, sliding pictures'], attested by Deming (4/6/78).
- <qíqexéletsem ~ qéyqexéletsem>, mdls //qí[-C₁ə-]x=élc=əm//, cts, TVMO ['slide on one's seat, (sliding on one's bottom)'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), lx <=élets> *on the bottom, on the rump*, (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.
- <shxwqeyqexelátsem ~ shxwqíqexelátsem>, dnom //s(=)x^w=qí[=C₁ə-]x=élc[=M2=]c=əm//, CAN ['little sled'], literally ['(prob.) something for sliding on one's rump on'], (<=sxw=> *nominalizer, something for*), (<=R1=> *continuative, metathesis derivational*), lx <=álets> *on the bottom* (perhaps with <=Aá=> *durative* ablaut on first schwa of suffix), (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76).
- <qéyxet>, pcs //qíx=əT//, ['slide it'], (<=əT> *purposeful control transitivizer*), attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)
- <qəxóthet>, durs //qíx=ə[=Aá=]T-ətt//, rfls, pcs, ABFC ['to slide (oneself)'], (<ó-**ablaut**> *derivational* triggered automatically on root a by =thet), (<=əT> *purposeful control transitivizer* + <=Aá=> *durative*), (<-et> *reflexive*), phonology: root vowel-reduction before stressed affix, stressed transitivizer, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.
- <qíqexóthet (or less good spelling) qeyqexóthet>, cts //qí[-C₁ə-]x=ə[=Aá=]T-ətt//, rfls, cts, PLAY ['skating'], TVMO, (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/10/75), also <qíqexthet>, //qí[-C₁ə-]x=əT-ətt//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group (12/10/75).
- <shxwqíqexóthet>, dnom //s(=)x^w=qí[=C₁ə-]x=ə[=Aá=]T-ətt//, PLAY ['ice skate, sled, toboggan'], (<shxw=> *something for, nominalizer*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)
- <xéletsem shxwqeyqexóthet>, cpds //x^yélc=əm /s(=)x^w=qí[=C₁ə-]x=ə[=Aá=]T-ətt//, GAM

//roller skates, roller blade skates'//, lit. "wheeled/rolling skate", attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<**qíxes ~ qéyxes**>, df //q' [=D=]íx=əs//, ABDF /'(be) blind, (be) completely blind'//, possibly root <**q'íx**> *black*, (<**deglottalization**> derivational), lx <=es> *in the face*, phonology: deglottalization (=D=), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/8/75), Deming (4/26/79), BJ (12/5/64).

<**qíyqiyxelà** or **qíqiyxelà** or **qíqixelà**>, possible alternate spellings for <**qéyqeyxelà**>, df //C₁í=q' [=D=]íx=əl=à or C₁í=q' [=D=]íx=əlε=Aà or qéy=C₁əC₂=]xəlà//, LT ['shadow'], possibly literally /'just a characteristic/little container of darkness'/ if root <**q'íx**> *black*, possibly <**R4**=> *diminutive* or possibly <=R2=> *characteristic* or possibly <=D= (deglottalization)> *derivational* or possibly <=el> *get, become* or possibly <=ò> *just* or possibly <=ála> *container of* or possibly <**ò-ablaut**> *derivational*, phonology: reduplication, deglottalization, possible ablaut, poss. vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (4/2/75), other sources: ES /qε?xəlétəl/ *shadow*, see main (more phonetic) spelling qéyqeyxelà.

<**qeyqeyxelósem**>, df //C₁í=q' [=D=]íx=əlε(=à)=ás=əm//, WETH /'(get a) ray of sun between clouds'//, lx <=ós> *on the face*, (<=em> *intransitivizer, have, get or middle voice*), phonology: reduplication, deglottalization, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<**qó**>, free root //qá//, WATR ['water'], syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), DM (12/4/64), EB, CT, Elders Group, other sources: ES and JH /qá/ *water*, ES Ms and Cw /qá?/ *water*, Salish cognate: Squamish bound root /q^wu/, Lushootseed, Twana and Clallam /q^wu?/, San, Sg, So and Sam dials. of N. Straits /q^wá?/ all meaning *water* (Samish in G86:64, other citations in G82:33 cognate set 151b, example: <**éy qó**>, //?éy qá//, /'good water'/, attested by AC, <**lí: éy te qó**>?, //lí-ə ?éy tə qá//, /'Is the water good?'/, attested by AC, <**stl'ís tl' Máli kw'e qó**>:, //s=ě'í-sě' mēli k^wə qá//, /'Mary wants some water.'/, literally /'her want the (human) Mary some water'/, attested by EB, <**su o'ó mí te qó**>:, //s=u ?a?á mí tə qá//, WATR ['spring tide (when a river first rises in May)'], attested by CT (6/8/76), <**pípe qó**>:, //pípe qá//, /'typewriter correction fluid'/, literally /'paper water'/, comment: just made up after the trade name fluid, Liquid Paper, attested by EB (11/7/78).

<**qó:qe**>, ds //qá=C₁ə//, ABFC ['to drink'], WATR, (<=R1> *derivational*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79), AC, EB, BJ (5/10/64), other sources: ES /qá:qa/ *drink*, also /'drinking, drink'/, attested by AC; found in <**qó:qelha**>, //qá=C₁ə-?ε//, /'Drink.'/, attested by AC, example: <**ewá:lh qó:qe**>:, //?əwə=é? qá=C₁ə//, /'He never used to drink.'/, attested by EB.

<**qó:qet**>, pcs //qá=C₁ə=T//, ABFC ['drink s-th'], WATR, (<=t> *purposeful control transitive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC; found in <**qó:qetlha**>, //qá=C₁ə=T-lε//, /'Drink s-th., Drink it.'/, attested by AC, example: <**qó:qet te st'élmexw**>, //qá=C₁ə=T tə s=t'élmεx^w//, /'drink the medicine'/, attested by AC, <**qó:qetlha esu méq'et**>:, //qá=C₁ə=T-?ε ?ə=s=u méq'=əT//, /'Drink it and swallow it.'/, attested by AC.

<**sqó:qe**>, dnom //s=qá=C₁ə//, WATR ['a drink'], FOOD, (<s=> *nominalizer*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<**temqoqó**: ~ **temqó**>, ds //təm=qá ~ təm=C₁ə=qá or təm=C1V1=qá//, WATR /'high water time (yearly, usually in June), June'/, lx <=tem=> *time of/for, season of/for*, (<R5=> or a new type of reduplication (C1V1=, perhaps <R11=>) *augmentative or plural*), phonology: reduplication (perhaps doubling prefix #1 with same vowel), syntactic analysis: nominal?, adverb/adverbial verb?, Elder's comment: "prob. better name for June than another old name, temt'ámxw,

gooseberry time because there aren't many gooseberries around any more", attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 3/12/75).

<**Qoqoláxel**>, df //qá=C1V1=l(=)éxəl or C1V1=qá=l(=)éxəl or C₁V₁=qá=l(=)éxəl//, PLN /'Watery Eaves, a famous longhouse and early village on a flat area on Chilliwack River just a quarter mile upriver/east above Vedder Crossing'/, literally /'watery eaves'/, ASM ['named for a famous and unique longhouse designed with a "V" in its roof which collected and held rain water, it could be accessed for drinking water or other water by pulling a rope connected to a raisable plank'], possibly <**C1V1= (i.e. R11=)**> *augmentative or plural* or possibly <=**C1V1**> *characteristic* or possibly <=**el**> *get, come, go, become*, lx <=**(l)áxel**> *part of a building, side of a building*, phonology: reduplication (perhaps doubling prefix #1 with same vowel= or =doubling suffix with same vowel), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (Wells Tapes), Elders Group (8/24/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19, Duff 1952, source: place names reference file #221.

<**qó:lem**>, ds //qá:=əl=əm//, WATR /'to scoop, to dip, dip water'/, FSH /'to scoop (for ex. oolachens, eulachons)'/, FOOD ['to ladle'], semantic environment ['to fetch/dip water, scoop oolachens, ladle out food'], (<=**el**> *get, become, go, come*, <=**em**> *intransitivizer, get, have*), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Deming, example: <**latset qó:lem te swíwe.**>, //lɛ-c-ət qá:=əl=əm tə s=wíwə//, /'Let's scoop oolachens.'/, attested by Deming.

<**qóqelem**>, cts //qá·[-C₁ə-]=əl=əm//, WATR ['dipping water'], FSH, FOOD, (<=**R1**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, length-loss automatic before -doubling infix #1 with e-, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**sqíqemlò**>, df //s=C₁í=qəmlà// or possibly?? //s=C₁í=qá·lə[=M2=]m=M2=M1//, [sqíqəmlà], EZ ['minnow'], (<=**s**> *nominalizer, R4= diminutive*), stem <**qó:lem**> *scoop*, possibly <**triple metathesis**> *derivational*, Elder's comment: "from qó:lem *scoop* because during a famine minnows were scooped out of the river sometimes and boiled to make soup", phonology: reduplication, possibly triple metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (3/1/78).

<**Sqíqemlò**>, df //s=C₁í=qá·lə[=M2=]m=M2=M1//, PLN ['point of land on Harrison River (somewhere between Lheltá:lets and Híqelem) where during a famine the old people scooped minnows and boiled them to make soup'], literally /'minnow'/, phonology: reduplication, perhaps triple metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (3/1/78 Stó:lò Sítel tape),

<**qéqemlò**>, dmn //C₁í=Aé=qəmlà// or perhaps //C₁í=Aé=qá·lə[=M2=]m=M2=M1//, [qéqəmlà], EZ ['lots of minnows'], phonology: reduplication, ablaut, perhaps triple metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/28/76).

<**qó:lt**>, pcs //qá:=əl=T//, WATR ['scoop s-th'], FOOD, FSH, (<=**el**> *go, come, get, become*, <=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

<**qéltsesem**>, mdls //qá·[=Aé=]=əl=cəs=əm//, ABFC /'to cup water in one's hands, to cup berries in one's hands'/, (<=**é**> *ablaut* derivational), (<=**el**> *have, get*), lx <=**tses**> *in the hand(s)*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**lhqó:la ~ lhqó:le**>, df //†=qá:=əlɛ or †=qá:=ələ//, ABFC ['be thirsty'], (<**lh**> *use, extract, extract a portion*), possibly <=**ála ~ ále**> *container of* or possibly <=**ele**> *lacking*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <**tsel lhqó:le.**>, //c-əl †=qá:=ələ//, /'I'm thirsty.'/, attested by EB, <**me ts'íyxweqthàlèm; tsel me lhqó:la.**>, //mə c'íyx^w=əqəl=T-əlèlèm; c-əl mə †=qá:=ələ//, /'My throat is dry; I'm thirsty.'/, lx <=**eqel**> *in the throat*, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<=**àlèm**> *passive first person singular*), attested by EB.

<**tsqó:le**>, ds //c=qá:=ələ//, ABFC /'be thirsty, get thirsty'/, (<**ts**> *have, get*), possibly <=**ele**> *lacking*,

syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, EB, also <tsqóqele>, //c=qá·[=C₁ə]=εlə or c=qá·[=C₁ə]=ələ//, (<=R1=> resultative, durative, or continuative), attested by AC, example: <l stl'í kw'e qó:; tsqóqele tel sqwemáy.>, //l s=ë'í k'wə qá: c=qá·[=C₁ə]=ələ//, 'I want some water; my dog is thirsty.'/.

<qó:lets>, df //qá·=əl=əc(əs) or qá·=ləc//, FSH 'to dip-net, a dip-net', root <qó:> water, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become or intransitivizer, get, have, possibly <=əcəs> in the hand, possibly <=lets> on the bottom, phonology: possible vowel merger, possible syllable-loss or loan from Nooksack since Nooksack /=əè ~ =əèəs/ on the hand corresponds to Halkomelem /=əcəs/ in the hand but Halkomelem variant /=əc/ in the hand is not attested elsewhere, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb; nominal, dialects: Sumas, also Nooksack language, attested by Deming (2/7/80), compare <qéltsesem> to cup water/berries in one's hands; also attested as <qó'lets>, //qá?=l(=)əc//, also 'scoop fish, dip fish', dialects: Sumas, attested by Deming (5/20/76), also <qó'letstel>, //qá?=l(=)əc=təl//, also 'a dip net', dialects: Matsqui (Downriver Halkomelem), attested by Deming (5/20/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /q'ú-laè-íʔm/ scoop up water with hands W73:224, K69:82.

<qóqelets>, df //qá·[-C₁ə]=l(=)əc//, FSH 'to dip a net, (dipping a net)', probably <-R1-> continuative or resultative or durative, phonology: reduplication, length-loss automatic before doubling infix #1 with e, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/25/76).

<qó:lhcha>, ds //qá·=əʔcε//, FOOD ['juice'], WATR, EB, lx <=elhcha> unclear liquid, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), EB, example: <qéx te qó:lhchas.>, //qəx tə qá·=əʔcε-s//, '(There's) a lot of juice., It's real juicy.'/, literally 'is lots the its juice', attested by AC.

<qó:lhthet>, pers //qá·=əʔ(cε)=T-əʔ//, EB ['get juicy of its own accord'], ABFC, FOOD, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), phonology: vowel merger, syllable-loss in suffix before =t, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<qó:m>, ds //qá·=əʔm//, WATR 'to dip water, get water, fetch water, pack water', (<=em> intransitivizer, get, have), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, EB, example: <latst qó:m.>, //lε-c-t qá·=əʔm//, 'We're going to pack water.'/, attested by EB, <látsel qó:m.>, //lε-c-əʔ qá·=əʔm//, 'I'm going to dip water., I'm going to get water.'/, attested by AC, <lalh qó:m.>, //lε-ʔ qá·=əʔm//, 'Go get water.'/, literally 'go -imperative get water', attested by AC, <la qó:m>, //lε qá·=əʔm//, 'fetch water', *<qó:m te qó:> rejected by EB, <lachxw tsesá:t kws lás (qó:m, kwél:em kw qó:).>, //lε-c-x^w cəs=é·T k^w-s lε-s (qá·=əʔm, k^wəl=l=əʔm k^w qá·) //, 'Send him to get water.'/, literally 'you go send s-o that-he go-he (get water, grab -non-control transitivizer =intransitivizer → get/fetch some water)', attested by EB.

<sqó:m>, dnom //s=qá·=əʔm//, WATR 'water (someone) carried, (water fetched/gotten)', (<=s> nominalizer), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<shxwqó:m>, dnom //s(=)x^w=qá·=əʔm//, BSK ['water basket'], WATR, (<shxw=> nominalier, something to), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (4/23/75).

<Shxwqó:m>, dnom //s(=)x^w=qá·=əʔm//, PLN ['Lake of the Woods'], ASM ['a small lake across the Fraser River from Hope; a loon at the lake used to tell what kind of fish was there, it said "skwímeth, skwímeth" little roundmouth sucker-fish (prob. longnose sucker *Catostomus catostomus*); the people used dip-nets to catch lots, and thus the name (see qó:m to dip water or shxwqó:m water basket)], literally 'something to dip (water) (or) water basket', phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders on Trip to American Bar (6/26/78)(AD, AK, SP?), also <Q'álelíktel>, //q'éləlík=təl//, attested by SP (6/26/78), comment: other speakers use Q'álelíktel for another place further upriver.

- <**sqó:s**>, dnom //s=qá:=əs//, ANA ['a tear (on the face)'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=es ~ =ó:s> on the face, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, example: <**me kw'élh ta' sqó:s.**>, //mə k'w'əł t-ε? s=qá:=əs//, 'Tears streaming down your face.', literally 'start(ing)/come/coming to flow/spill your tear on the face/', attested by BHTTC.
- <**sreqó:qel**>, df //s=C₁ə=qá:=qəl//, WATR ['(clean) pond (even if dry)'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <R5=> resultative, diminutive, or plural, lx <=qel> in the head, at the source (of a river/creek), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.
- <**qó:tsó:m**>, cpds //qá:=cá-m//, ANA ['blister'], literally 'water skin(ned)', root <**qó:**> water, root <**tsó:m**> get skinned, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal?, attested by NP (10/26/75).
- <**sqe'éleqw**>, df //s=qá? =ələq'//, EB ['fruit juice'], FOOD, (<s=> nominalizer), probably <=éleqw> on top of the head, perhaps here on top of round thing/fruit, phonology: vowel-reduction to schwa-grade of root before stressed suffix, glottal stop replaces length in allomorph of qó:, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, also <**sqe'óleqw**> attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**kwúkwewels sqe'óleqw** (or better: **qwemchó:ls sqe'óleqw**)>, FOOD *cranberry juice* (lit. highbush cranberry + fruit juice (or better:) bog cranberry + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**q'éxq'exel sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *soda pop* (lit. perhaps: bubbling and fizzy/perhaps: metal can + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**qelíps sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *grape juice* (lit. grape + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**qwe'óp sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *apple juice* (lit. apple + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**qwíyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *orange juice* (lit. orange + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**s'óytheqw sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *raspberry juice* (lit. raspberry + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**sásəxem qwíyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *grapefruit juice* (lit. grapefruit [itself bitter + yellow fruit] + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**schíya sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *strawberry juice* (lit. strawberry + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**smómeleqw spíls s'élhtel sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *V8 juice* (lit. mixed + planted + food + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**spíls s'élhtel sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *vegetable juice* (lit. planted + food + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**sqw'ô:lməxw sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *blackberry juice* (lit. blackberry + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**st'elt'elíqw qwe'óp sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *pineapple juice* (lit. pineapple [itself from bumpy and prickly + apple] + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**sth'í:m sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *berry juice* (lit. berry + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**sxwósem sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *soapberry juice* (lit. soapberry + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**t'át'ets'em qwíyqwòyèls qas te t'át'ets'em tsqwáyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *lemonlime juice* (lit. lemon fruit [itself < sour little yellowish fruit] + and + the + lime fruit [itself < sour + greenish fruit] + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

- <t'át'ets'em qwíyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw>, FOOD *lemonade* (lit. lemon [itself < sour little yellow fruit] + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <temítô sqe'óleqw>, FOOD *tomato juice* (lit. tomato + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <xáweq sqe'óleqw>, FOOD *carrot juice* (lit. carrot + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <sqe'óleqw>, df //s=qəʔ=áləq^w or s=qáʔ=ə[=M2=]ləq^w//, FOOD ['soda pop'], ACL, Elder's comment: "now used for *soda pop*", possibly <=óleqw> meaning unclear or metathesis >derivational possibly plus <=eleqw> on top of the head, phonology: possible metathesis or allomorph qe', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (1/15/79).
- <qe'ó:les>, ds //qəʔ=á·ləs//, ANA ['tear (from eye)'], literally /'water in the eye', root <qó: ~ qe'> water, lx <=ó:les> in the eye, phonology: allomorph, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC.
- <qo'qo'ólésem>, mdls //C1V1C2=qəʔ=áləs=əm//, ABFC ['one's eyes are watering'], (<C1V1C2=> perhaps //R13=// plural continuative), root <qó'> water, lx <=óles> in the eye, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: a downriver Halkomelem reduplication type and the downriver root form qó' instead of upriver qó:, updrifting on penultimate syllable, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: *Matsqui*, attested by AH and LG (Deming 5/8/80); found in <qo'qo'ólésemtsel.>, //C₁V₁C₂=qəʔ=áləs=əm-c-əl//, /'My eyes are watering./, dialects: *Matsqui*.
- <sqe'ó:ls>, ds //s=qəʔ=á·ləs//, EB ['juicy fruit'], FOOD, (<s=> nominalizer), root <qó: ~ qe'> water, lx <=ó:ls> fruit, phonology: allomorph, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).
- <qe'ó:ythel>, ds //qəʔ=á·yèl//, WATR ['liquid in the mouth'], ABFC, root <qó: ~ qe'> water, lx <=ó:ythel> on the lips, on the jaw/chin, phonology: allomorph, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by IHTTC.
- <qe'áłts ~ qiqe'áłts>, df //qəʔ=élc ~ C₁í=qəʔ=élc//, EFAM /'easy to cry, (cries easily)'/, (<R4=> diminutive), possibly <=áłts> meaning uncertain, Elder's comment: "not qiqe=álets (/qi=R1=élc/) which would be *soft rump*", phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/6/77).
- <qó:lem>, WATR /'to scoop, to dip, dip water'/, see qó:.
- <qó:lets>, FSH /'to dip-net, a dip-net'/, see qó:.
- <qó:lt>, WATR ['scoop s-th'], see qó:.
- <qó:lhcha>, FOOD ['juice'], see qó:.
- <qó:lhthet>, EB ['get juicy of its own accord'], see qó:.
- <qó:m>, WATR /'to dip water, get water, fetch water, pack water'/, see qó:.
- <qó:mthet>, WATR ['still (of water)'], see qám.
- <qó:qe>, ABFC ['to drink'], see qó:.
- <qóqelem>, WATR ['dipping water'], see qó:.
- <qóqelets>, FSH /'to dip a net, (dipping a net)'/, see qó:.
- <qó:qet>, ABFC ['drink s-th'], see qó:.
- <Qoqoláxel>, PLN /'Watery Eaves, a famous longhouse and early village on a flat area on Chilliwack River just a quarter mile upriver/east above Vedder Crossing'/, see qó:.

<qot>, bound root, meaning unknown

<sqotemí:lep ~ sqoteméylep>, df //s=qat(=)əm=í·ləp//, LAND /'steep hill, sloping ground'/, (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, lx <=í:lep> ground, earth, dirt, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75). also <sqotemílep>, df //s(=)qat(=)əm=íləp//, LAND ['hill'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=em> intransitivizer, get, have, root meaning unknown, lx <=ílep> dirt, earth, ground, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<qó:tsó:m>, ANA ['blister'], see qó:.

<qowletsá:ls>, HHG /'water kettle, boiler pan (for canning, washing clothes or dishes)'/, see qew.

<qówletst>, ABFC ['warm it up (on the bottom)'], see qew.

<qoy>, bound root, meaning unknown

<sqoyép>, df //s(=)qay(=)əp//, EZ /'EZ /yellow badger, possibly wolverine'/, ['Taxidea taxus taxus, possibly Gulo luscus luscus'], ASM ['wolverine is probably in error here'], Elder's comment: "this animal got hit on the face in a story [of the Transformer age, time of Xà:ls] and the marks stayed", possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=ép> on the ground, dirt, ground, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK and ME (11/21/72 tape), IHTTC.

<melmélkw'es sqoyép>, cpds //C₁əC₂=mélk'w=əs s=qay(=)əp//, EZ ['yellow badger or wolverine'], ['Taxidea taxus taxus or Gulo luscus luscus'], literally /'hit repeatedly (by things falling) on the face'/, ASM ['this animal got it on the face in a story and the marks stayed'], (<R3=> plural (action or agent)), root <mélkw'> hit (by s-th falling), lx <=es> on the face, compare <xw=mélkw'=es> hit in the face, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape), also <skoyám>, //s=kay(=)ém//, also /'wolverine'/, EZ, ['Gulo luscus luscus'], dialects: Tait.

<sqoyép>, df //s(=)qay(=)əp//, SPRD /'a spirit power of a kw'ôxweqs dancer, (perhaps wolverine or badger spirit power)'/, ASM ['this power caused a dancer to gash himself, eat small dogs, etc. (confirming that the power is ferocious, perhaps like the wolverine or badger) but has not been found in recent years (Hill-Tout, Duff, Jenness, Galloway 1979)'], literally probably /'badger or wolverine'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (10/13/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /sqíəp/ perform a dance characterized by the use of a rattle W73:74, K69:59.

<qo'qo'ólésem>, ABFC ['one's eyes are watering'], see qó:.

<qp'á:letset>, HHG ['cover it (s-th open)'], see qep'.

<qp'á:letstel>, HHG /'a cover, lid'/, see qep'.

<qp'á:qet>, HHG /'close s-th (for ex. a box), put a lid on s-th (for ex. a pot), cover it with a lid'/, see qep'.

<qsí:l>, ABDF ['tired out'], see qásel.

<qsí:lthet>, ABDF ['tired out from crying'], see qásel.

<qxálets>, NUM ['a lot of people'], see qéx.

<qxálh>, NUM ['lots of times'], see qéx.

<qxó:s>, NUM /'lots of money, (many dollars)'/, see qéx.

Q'

<=q'>, da //q'//, DIR /'on something else, within something else'/, TIB; found in <q'elq'élq'>, //C₁əC₂=q'él=q'//, /'tangled on s-th else, snagged (as a net on a log or branch)'/, <q'elq'élq't>, //C₁əC₂=q'él=q'=t//, /'coil it'/, <xéyq'et>, //xéy=q'=ət//, /'scratch it (to itch it)'/ (compare with <xéy=m=et> grab it).

<q'a ~ qa ~ qe>, free root //q'ε ~ qε ~ qə//, CJ ['or'], syntactic analysis: conjunction, attested by AC, example: <lí chòkw te lálems q'a lí stetís? ~ lí chòkw te lálems qa lí stetís?>, //lí cák^w tə léləm-s q'ε/qε lí s=tə[=C₁əAí=]s//, /'Is his house far or is it nearby?'/, attested by AC, <tseł má:ythome kw'e tsełáqelhelh qe lhulhá.>, //c-əl mē.y=T-ámə k''ə cəlélq=ə†=ə† qə †u†é//, /'I helped you yesterday or the day before yesterday.'/, attested by AC.

<q'á:l>, free root //q'él-//, EFAM ['believe'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, EB, example: <skw'áy kw'els q'á:l kwes lúwes.>, //s=k''éy k''w-əl-s q'él- k''w-ə-s lúwə-s//, /'I couldn't believe it was you.'/, literally /'it can't be that -I -subordinate nominalizer believe thst -subordinate nominalizer is you -it (third person subord. subject)'/, attested by AC, <ôwelhtsellh q'á:l.>, //ʔowə=†-c-əl-† q'él-//, /'I don't/didn't believe.'/, Elder's comment: "there's no word for doubt", attested by EB.

<q'áq'el>, cts //q'él[-C₁ə-]//, EFAM ['believing'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lheq'él:exw ~ lhq'él:exw ~ lhq'élexw>, ncs //†(ə)=q'ε[=Aé=]l=l-əx^w//, EFAM /'know s-th, know s-o'/, (<lhe= ~ lh=> use, extract, extract a portion), root <q'á:l> believe, (<=l> non-control transitivizer, accidentally, happen to, manage to, é-ablaut resultative or durative), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: consonant merger, ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, dialects: Cheh., Tait, attested by IHTTC, EB, AC, JL, other sources: ES /†əq'él-əx^w/ know, also <slhéq'el:exw ~ lhéq'el:exw ~ slhéq'ellexw>, //s=†ə=´q'él=l-əx^w ~ †ə=´q'él=l-əx^w//, (<s=> stative, lhe= use, extract, extract a portion), (<=´ (stress-shift)> derivational), phonology: vowel-reduction to schwa-grade in root after stress-shift, dialects: Chill., attested by IHTTC, AC, JL, also <slhéq'awelh ~ slhéq'ewelh>, //s=†ə=´q'él=wə†//, dialects: Pilalt (Chilliwack town) and Chill. (Sardis), prob. with <=ulh ~ =welh> already, attested by EB, AC; example: <líchxw lheq'él:exw?>, //lí-c-x^w †ə=q'ε[=Aé=]l=l-əx^w//, /'Do you know?, (Do you know it?)'/, attested by AC; found in <lhéq'el:exwtseł.>, //†ə=´q'él=l-əx^w-c-əl//, /'I know.'/, example: <líchxw slhéq'awelh kw'as ch'eqw'ôwelh?>, //lí-c-əx^w s=†ə=´q'él=l-əwə† k''w-ε-s c'əq''w=ówə†//, /'Do you know how to make a basket?'/, attested by AC, <qe ôwétal slhéq'ellexw; tseł we xwlálá: el.>, //qə ʔowə=´tε-l s-†ə=´q'él=l-əx^w; c-əl əw x''lélé. ʔəl//, /'I didn't know/understand; I just listened.'/, attested by AC, <ôwétal slhéq'ellexw.>, //ʔowə=´tε-l s-†ə=´q'él=l-əx^w//, /'I don't know.'/, attested by AC, <ôwéta slhéq'el:exwes.>, //ʔowə=´tε s-†ə=´q'él=l-əx^w-əs//, /'She doesn't know.'/, attested by AC, <tseł slhéq'ellexw (kwes spá:th, kws spá:ths).>, //c-əl s=†ə=´q'él=l-əx^w (k''w-s-əs s=pé-è, k''w-s s=pá-è-s)//, /'I know it was a bear.'/, attested by AC, <ôwéta slhéq'ellexw wetemtámescha kw'es álhelchet qelát.>, //ʔowə=´tε s=†ə=´q'él=l-əx^w wə-təm=tém-əs-cε k''w-ə-s ʔi[=Aé=]†=təl-c-ət qəlét//, /'No-one knows when we'll be able to eat again.'/, literally /'nobody knows it when/if- time= is what -it (subjunctive) -will be/future that -subord.cl. eat meal -we again.'/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC, <ôwéta slhéq'ellexw te skwíxs te "cave".>, //ʔowə=´tε s=†ə=´q'él=l-əx^w tə s=k''íx^y-s tə "cave"/, /'Nobody knows the cave's name., (Nobody knows the name of the cave.)'/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC, <chel we lhq'élexw westámes kw'e le kwú:tes.>, //c-əl wə

- †q'ε[=Aé=]l=l-əx^w wə-s=tém-əs k^wə lə k^wú.=T-əs//, /'I know what he took./, literally /'non-subord.subj.- I contrastive know it if- is what -it (subjunct. subject) what (the (remote)) third person past he takes it/, attested by EB, <(chel we, chu) lhq'élexw wetewátes kw'e xt'ástxw tethá.>, /(c-əl wə, c(-əl)-u) †q'ε[=Aé=]l=l-əx^w wə-tə=wét-əs k^wə xt'é=sT-əx^w tə=èé//, /'I know who did it./, literally /'I contrastive know it if/when- is who -3subj. that do s-th that/, attested by EB, <wétal slhéq'ewelh>, //ʔowə= 'tε-l s=†ə= 'q'εl=wə†//, /'I don't know./, dialects: *Pilalt and Chill*. (*Chilliwack and Sardis*), attested by EB (5/18/76), <wétal lhq'élexw>, //ʔəwə= 'tε-l †q'ə[=Aé=]l=l-əx^w//, /'I don't know./, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by EB, <líchxw lhq'él:àx?>, //lí-c-x^w †q'ε[=Aé=]l=l-áx^y//, /'Do you know me?/, dialects: *Cheh.*, *Tait*, attested by IHTTC, also <líchxw slhéq'el:òx?>, //lí-c-x^w s=†ə= 'q'εl=l-áx^y//, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by IHTTC (8/8/77).
- <lheq'elómet>, ncrs //†ə=q'εl=l-ámət//, EFAM /'know oneself, be confident/, (<-ómet> reflexive), phonology: consonant merger, vowel-reduction to schwa-grade of root from stress-shift to affix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77), also <slheq'el:ó:met>, //s=†ə=q'εl=l-á.mət//, also /'understand/, phonology: consonant merger, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by AC (10/8/71), example: <òwetsel líl slheq'el:ó:met>, //ʔówə-c-əl lí-l s=†ə=q'εl=l-á.mət//, /'I don't understand./, attested by AC.
- <q'élmet>, iecs //q'ε[=Aé=]l=məT//, EFAM /'believe s-o, trust s-o/, (<é-ablaut> non-continuative), (<=met> indirect effect control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77, 2/8/78), AC, example: <òwetselh q'élmethóme.>, //ʔówə-c-əl-† q'ε[=Aé=]l=məT-ámət//, /'I don't (didn't) believe you./, attested by AC.
- <q'áq'elmet>, cts //q'é[-C₁ə-]l=məT//, EFAM /'believing s-o/, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78).
- <q'elstá:xw>, caus //q'εl=sT-ə[=Aé=-]x^w//, durs, EFAM /'fool s-o, deceive s-o, (lie to s-o [SJ])/, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), probably <á:-ablaut on suffix> durative or possibly to dissimilate from <q'élstexw> return it, bring it back, give it back which has root <q'ó:> together or possibly <q'ál> go over/around, go back on oneself, coil, (<-exw> third person object), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Deming, also /'lie to s-o/, attested by SJ (Deming 4/27/78), example: <tseł q'elstá:xw.>, //c-əl q'εl=sT-ə[=Aé=-]x^w//, /'I fooled him./, attested by EB; found in <q'elstá:xwes.>, //q'εl=sT-ə[=Aé=-]x^w-əs//, /'He fooled someone./, attested by EB, example: <q'elstá:xwes qesu q'á:l.>, //q'εl=sT-ə[=Aé=-]x^w-əs qə=s-u q'é:l//, /'He fooled him and he believed./, attested by EB, <q'elstá:xwes á:lhtel te Lawéchten.>, //q'εl=sT-ə[=Aé=-]x^w-əs ʔé-†ətəl tə ləw(=)éç=tən//, /'They fooled Lawéchten., They lied to Lawéchten./, comment: Lawéchten is a Nooksack language proper name; Charlie Lewiston, an Indian doctor from the area of Nooksack, Wash., had that name till his death ca. 1920 (pronounced by non-Indians as Lewiston); the name was formally passed to Brent Galloway by Alice Hunt (AH) and Louisa George (LG) at a naming ceremony 10/9/77 at Chehalis, B.C.), attested by Deming (4/27/78); found in <q'elstá:xwesthòx>, //q'εl=sT-ə[=Aé=-]x^w=sT-áx^y//, (irregular), comment: in this form =stá:xw is used as part of the root and a second causative =st is added, then the object pronoun suffix -òx me; it is not clear whether this is an error or is required and allowed to maintain the root vowel shifted into =stá:xw; normally the -exw is present only when a third person object is intended (even if it is reanalyzed and considered part of the causative and non-control suffixes, as =stexw and =lexw, as do Suttles and Hukari in other dialects of Halkomelem); but here both the e (though moved) and the xw are retained with the third person object superceded by the -òx second person singular object suffix, phonology: the last vowel has stress downstepped to ` , attested by Deming (4/27/78).
- <q'íq'elstá:xw>, cts and dmv //C₁í=q'εl=sT-ə[=Aé=-]x^w//, EFAM /'fooling s-o, (fool s-o as a joke, April-fool s-o [Deming])/, attested by Deming (2/7/80), (<R4=> diminutive continuative), phonology: reduplication, metathesis or ablaut plus vowel-reduction, morphological note:

causative durative and diminutive continuative, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), also <q'íq'elstaxw>, //C₁í=q'él=sT-ə[=Aε=x^w//, [q'ég'əlstəx^w], also /'fool s-o as a joke, April-fool s-o', (<R4=> diminutive), morphological note: causative durative diminutive, attested by Deming (2/7/80); found in <q'éyq'elsthóm>, //C₁í=q'él=sT-ámə//, /'to April-fool you', attested by Deming, <q'íq'elsthòm.>, //C₁í=q'él=sT-àm//, /'You're being fooled.', attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

<q'ál>, free root //q'él//, TVMO /'go over or around (hill, rock, river, etc.)/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SP and AK and perhaps AD (Elders on American Bar trip 6/26/78).

<sq'elá:w>, strs //s=q'él=ə[=M2=]w or s=q'él=é·w//, strs, ABFC ['be coiled (ready to strike for ex. of a snake)'], (<s=> stative), (possible <metathesis> resultative + <ew> on the body, or lx <á:w> variant of <í:ws ~ =ews> on the body, see under <á:w>, phonology: metathesis or vowel-reduction, lengthening, consonant-loss (another example of this loss of s on <í:ws ~ =ews> on the body is shown in <q'álq'elp'í:w> inchworm), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT and HT (6/8/76), Elders Group (6/16/76), example: <sq'elá:w te álhqey.>, //s=q'él=ə[=M2=]w tə ʔé+qəy//, /'The snake is coiled (ready to strike)./, attested by CT and HT.

<sq'elq'elá:w>, plv or chrs //s=C₁əC₂=q'él=ə[=M2=]w or s=q'él=C₁əC₂=é·w//, ABFC ['(be) coiling (ready to strike) (of a snake)'], (<s=> stative, R3= plural (action) or =R2 characteristic), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT and HT.

<q'alq'eló:wsem>, chrs //q'él=C₁əC₂=ó·ws=əm//, dnom, EZ /'inchworm, (caterpillar of the geometrid moth family)'/, ['order Lepidoptera, caterpillar of family Geometridae'], (<R3> characteristic, middle voice), lx <ó:ws ~ =í:ws ~ =ews> on the body, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BH TTC (8/31/76), also <q'alq'elp'í:w>, //q'él=C₁əC₂=p'í·w//, attested by SP.

<q'eléxel>, rsls //q'él=ε[=Aé=]xəl or q'él[=Aə=]l=éxəl//, dnom, CSTR ['fence'], literally probably /'go around/over side (construction)'/, lx <áxel> side (usu. of something on land, esp. buildings), (<é-ablaut> resultative or derivational), phonology: ablaut, vowel-reduction to schwa-grade of root before stressed affix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'íáxan/ fence, stockade, fortification W73:98, K67:359, K69:82.

<q'eléxelt>, pcs //q'él=ε[=Aé=]xəl=T//, CSTR ['fence s-th in'], (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/25/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /q'íáxan-n/ fence in (tr.) may contain /=áxan/ side W73:98, K67:357, example: <le q'eléxelt(es) te steliqíw.>, //lə q'él=ε[=Aé=]xəl=T(-əs) tə s=t[=əl=]iqíw//, /'He fenced the horses in.'/.

<q'elxá:lt>, pcs //q'él=éx[=M1=]əl=T//, CSTR ['fence it'], (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), phonology: metathesis, vowel merger (á + e -> á:), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, comment: may be a variant with q'eléxelt.

<sq'eláxel>, strs //s=q'él[=Aə=]l=éxəl or s=q'él=ə[=M2=]xəl//, CSTR ['(be) fenced in'], (<s=> stative), (<e-ablaut or metathesis> resultative), lx <áxel ~ =exel> side, phonology: ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<Q'alelíktel>, df //q'él=əlík=təl or q'él=əlík^w=U=təl or q'él=əlíq=K=təl//, PLN /'village on east bank of Fraser River below Siwash Creek (Aseláw), now Yale Indian Reserves 19 and 20, named because of a big rock in the area that the trail had to pass (go around), also the name of the rock'/, Elder's comment: literally /'going up and over on a trail, going up and around on a trail'/, possibly <elík> meaning uncertain unless cognate with Lushootseed /-alík^w/ > creative activity <(H76:9) or with Samish /-ənek^w/ ground (G86:56), <=U (unrounding)> derivational possibly <=K (fronting)>

diminutive, lx <=tel> *something to, device to* or perhaps *reciprocal*, phonology: possibly unrounding (delabialization) or fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD or SP (6/26/78), SP and AK (8/2/77), IHTTC (8/11/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25, source: place names reference file #141, also PLN /'Lake of the Woods (small lake across the Fraser R. from Hope, B.C.)/, ASM ['perhaps so named ("go up and over on a trail") because from the river one had to go over the hill, past Q'ów (Mt.) and down onto the other side by the Fraser River again, probably a trail passed here between Haig and Hope Indian Reserve #12'], attested by Elders Group (7/6/77), SP and AK (8/2/77), source: place names reference file #1.

<sq'álq'>, stvi //s=q'él=q'//, DESC ['be tangled (on something)'], (<s=> stative), lx <=q'> *on something else*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT, example: <sq'álq' te álhqey.>, //s=q'él=q' tə ʔé+qəy//, /'The snake is tangled./, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<sq'á:lq'>, ds //s=q'él[=]=l=q'//, DESC /'be really tangled, it's really tangled'/, semantic environment ['said when pulling to untangle a net stuck on something, for ex.], (<=:> augmentative, emphatic), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<q'elq'élq'>, plv //C₁əC₂=q'ε[=Aé]=l=q'//, DESC /'snagged, tangled on something, something gets tangled up (like a net)'/, semantic environment ['of net, yarn, hair, or anything'], lx <=q'> *on something else*, (<R3=> plural (action)), possibly <é-ablaut> resultative, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (5/21/76, 2/6/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /q'él-q'lq'/ *get tangled up, get tangled around* W73:262, K69:80, example: <q'elq'élq' te swéltel.>, //C₁əC₂=q'ε[=Aé]=l=q' tə s=wél=təl//, /'The net got tangled./, attested by EB.

<q'élq't>, pcs //q'ε[=Aé]=l=q'=T//, TVMO /'coil it, wind it up (of string, rope, yarn)'/, semantic environment ['of something coilable, i.e. long and flexible'], lx <=q'> *on something else*, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT and HT, Elders Group, example: <q'élq't te xwéylem>, //q'ε[=Aé]=l=q'=T təx'íləm//, /'wind up the rope, coil the rope'/, attested by CT and HT, Elders Group, <q'élq't te sá:y>, //q'ε[=Aé]=l=q'=T tə sé:y//, /'wind up the yarn'/, attested by CT and HT.

<q'élq'xetel>, ds //q'ε[=Aé]=l=q'=x'ə(1)=təl//, CLO /'rags wound around the legs in the cold or to protect from mosquitoes, (leggings)'/, possibly <é-ablaut> resultative, lx <=q'> *on something else*, lx <=xel> (~ <=xe> before <=t> or =tel) *on the leg*, lx <=tel> *device to, thing to*, phonology: probably ablaut, consonant-loss (predictable, conditioned), syntactic analysis: nominal.

<q'elq'élp'>, plv //C₁əC₂=q'ε[=Aé]=l=p'//, DESC ['tangled on its own/itself'], semantic environment ['of net, hair, yarn, anything'], (<R3=> plural action), (<é-ablaut> resultative), (<=p'> on itself), phonology: reduplication, probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (5/25/76).

<sq'elq'élp'eqw>, df //s=C₁əC₂=q'ε[=Aé]=l=p'=əq'//, ANA /'curly hair, (be curly-haired(?), have curly hair(?))'/, possibly <s=> nominalizer or stative, possibly <é-ablaut> resultative?, (<R3=> plural (patient)), lx <=p'> *on itself*, lx <=eqw> *on the hair, on top of the head*, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, attested by Deming, EB, Elders Group.

<sq'ó:lp'eqw>, ds //s=q'ε[=Aá]=l=p'=əq'//, ANA /'curly hair, (have curly hair(?))'/, possibly <s=> nominalizer or stative, (<ó:-ablaut on root a> durative), lx <=p'> *on itself*, lx <=eqw> *on the hair, on top of the head*, phonology: ó:-ablaut on root a, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb??, attested by EB (5/25/76).

<sq'elq'élp'es>, ds //s=C₁əC₂=q'ε[=Aé]=l=p'=əs//, ANA /'curly hair, (have curly hair(?))'/, possibly <s=> nominalizer or stative, possibly <é-ablaut> resultative, (<R3=> plural (patient)), lx <=p'> *on itself*, lx <=es> *on the face*, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal?,

adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Deming.

<q'álq'elp'í:w>, chrs //q'él=C₁əC₂=í·w(s)//, EZ /'inchworm, (caterpillar of the geometrid moth family)'/, ['order Lepidoptera, caterpillar of the family Geometridae'], literally /'characteristically tangling/going up and over on its own body'/, (<=R2> characteristic), lx <=í:w(s)> on the body, phonology: reduplication, consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76)(SP or AK?), also <q'alq'eló:wsem>, //q'él=C₁əC₂=ó·ws=əm//, attested by BHTTC.

<q'eyq'elts'iyósem>, ds //C₁í=q'él=(l)c'=iyás=əm//, TVMO ['(whirling)'], (<R4=> diminutive), probably root <q'al> coil, go over and around, lx <=alts' ~ =(e)lts' ~ =ts'> twist, turn around, lx <=iyós> in a circle, (<=em> middle voice or intransitivizer, have, get), phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.

<q'eyq'elts'iyósem spehá:ls>, cpds //C₁í=q'él=c'=iyás=əm s=pəh=é·ls// or /C₁í=q'ə=lc'=iyás=əm s=pəh=é·ls//, WETH ['whirlwind'], first possible derivation literally /'little= going over/around/up and down =twisting/turning around =in a circle =itself wind'/, second possible derivation literally /'little turning back around on itself wind'/, (<R4=> diminutive, s= nominalizer), lx <=lts'> twisting, turning, lx <=iyós> in a circle, (<=em> middle voice, <=á:ls> structured activity), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), Deming (3/31/77), also <skw'elkw'élxel>, //s=C₁əC₂=k'w'él=x'əl//, ['whirlwind'], attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<Q'alelíktel>, PLN /'village on east bank of Fraser River below Siwash Creek (Aseláw), now Yale Indian Reserves 19 and 20, named because of a big rock in the area that the trail had to pass (go around), also the name of the rock'/, see q'ál.

<q'á:lemi ~ q'á:lemey>, HAT /'(young) girls, lots of (adolescent) girls'/, see q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.

<q'á:lets>, df //q'é[=·]=l=əc or q'a[=Aé]=l=əc//, CAN /'pry with paddle in stern to turn a canoe sharply, pry (canoe stroke done by a sternman)'/, possibly root <q'ál> go over/around/up and down or possibly root <q'ó:l> return, lx <=ets> on the back, possibly <=:=> derivational or possibly <á-ablaut> resultative, phonology: ablaut or lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80), also <q'álets>, //q'él=əc or q'á[=Aé]=l=əc//, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75). <q'á:lp'tem>, ABDF ['cramped'], see q'élptem ~ q'élp'tem.

<q'alq'eló:wsem>, EZ /'inchworm, (caterpillar of the geometrid moth family)'/, see q'ál.

<q'álq'elp'í:w>, EZ /'inchworm, (caterpillar of the geometrid moth family)'/, see q'ál.

<q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy>, df //q'é·m=iy or q'é·m=əy// or perhaps better //q'i=m=é·[=M2=]y//, HAT /'adolescent virgin girl, young girl (about ten to fifteen years), girl (from ten till she becomes a woman)'/, possibly <q'ey ~ q'i>, bound root //q'əy ~ q'i wound around, tied, knotted// + <=em> intransitive, have, get + possibly <=i(y) ~ =á:y> covering, bark, wool? + poss. <metathesis> derivational, ssemantic note: this etymology is speculative but a similar etymology is confirmed for the word for woman <slhá:lí> (/someone that weaves wool/bark/, <s=) nominalizer, someone to, someone that), probably root <lhí:l> weave + <=i(y) ~ =á:y> covering, bark, wool + <metathesis> derivational, Kuipers 1967 proposes the same root for the word in Squamish), syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, CT, EB, Elders Group (3/15/72 and more recent), other sources: ES /q'éməy/ (MsCw /q'éməy/) adolescent virgin girl, H-T <k'ámi> (umlaut over a) maid, maiden, young girl, example: <t'ít'elemetes the xwélmexw q'á:mi te pésk'a st'í:lem.>, //t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm=məT-əs èə x'w'élməx'w q'é·m=i tə pésk'ə s=t'íl=əm//, /'The adolescent Indian girl sings the hummingbird song./, literally /'sing s-th purposely -he/she the (female, present visible) Indian adolescent girl the hummingbird song'/, attested by EB approved this sentence made up by a staff class member.

- <**q'á:lemi ~ q'á:lemey**>, pln //q'É·[=lθ=]m=i(y)//, HAT /'(young) girls, lots of (adolescent) girls'/, (<=le=> plural), phonology: infixing, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, other sources: H-T <k'á:lemi> (macron/umlaut over a) *maidens, young girls*.
- <**q'áq'emi**>, dmn //q'É·[=C₁θ=]m=i(y)//, HAT /'little girl (perhaps four years), young girl, (girl from five to ten years [EB])'/, (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/15/72), also /'girl (from five to ten years)'/, attested by EB, other sources: H-T:372, 375 <k'ák·ami> (macron/umlaut over a) *girl (dimin.)*.
- <**q'eq'elá:mi**>, dmpn //C₁θ=q' [=θl=]É·m=i(y)//, HAT /'lots of little girls'/, (<R5=> diminutive), (<=el=> plural), phonology: reduplication, infixing, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, other sources: H-T <k·ak·á:lemi> (macron/umlaut over á) *little girls (collect., dimin.)*.
- <**q'ám**>, root //q'Ém// meaning uncertain
- <**sq'emq'ámth'**>, df //s=C₁θC₂=q'Ém(=)è'//, DESC /'(be) wrinkled'/, (<s=> stative, R3= plural or characteristic), <=th'> *small portion*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /q'ibq'ib/ *wrinkled* H76:398.
- <**q'áp**>, SOC /'gathering (of people)'/, see q'ép.
- <**q'ápels**>, ECON /'collecting'/, see q'ép.
- <**q'ápt**> or <**q'ápet**>, HARV /'collecting s-th, gathering s-th'/, see q'ép.
- <**q'áp**>, free root //q'Ép//, ABDF /'contract a disease, catch a disease, get addicted'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, corr. by AD (12/13/79), Salish cognate: Squamish root /q'ap' ~ q'əp'/ *be seized, catch a disease, included as in /q'áp'/ catch a disease, /q'áp'-an/ give s-o a disease (tr.), /q'áp'-aè-iʔn/ seize s-o's hand (esp. with mouth or beak), and /q'áp'-nəwʔás-n/ tie together (e.g. the ends of two ropes) (tr.) K67:356, K69:81, example: <le q'áp'>, //lθ q'Ép//, /'He contracted a disease., He caught a disease.'/, attested by EB, corr. by AD.*
- <**q'ep'lóxes**>, ncs //q'Ép'=l=áx'-əs//, if, ABDF /'he passes on a disease to s-o, he gets s-o addicted'/, (<=l> non control transitivizer), (<-óx> me (object), first person object, <-es> third person subject), phonology: vowel-reduction to schwa-grade of root before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <le q'ep'lóxes te qél sq'óq'ey.>, //lθ q'Ép'=l=áx'-əs tθ qél s=q'á[=C₁θ=]y//, /'He passed on a bad sickness to me.'/, attested by EB, <le q'ep'lóxes wiyóthe kwsu háléms ye mímelha.>, //lθ q'Ép'=l=áx'-əs wə=yáè-ə k^w-s-u hÉ-ləm-s yə mí[-C₁θ-]tε//, /'He got me addicted to/ hooked on always going to spirit dances.'/, literally /'third person past he gets me addicted always -just so that -contrastive going to -of the (plural) spirit-dancing'/, attested by EB.
- <**q'áp'et ~ q'á:p'et**>, pcs //q'Ép'=əT ~ q'É·p'=əT//, MC /'tie it up, bind it, tie it (parcel, broken shovel handle, belt, two ropes together)'/, MED /'bandage it'/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/24/76, 1/25/78), EB, AD, Salish cognate: Squamish root /q'ap' ~ q'əp'/ *be seized, catch a disease, included as in /q'áp'/ catch a disease, /q'áp'-an/ give s-o a disease (tr.), /q'áp'-aè-iʔn/ seize s-o's hand (esp. with mouth or beak), and /q'áp'-nəwʔás-n/ tie together (e.g. the ends of two ropes) (tr.) K67:356, K69:81, example: <q'á:p'et ta' yémxetel.>, //q'É·p'=əT t-εʔ yém=x'ə(1)=təl//, /'Tie your shoelaces.'/, attested by AD, also <q'áp'et ta' yémxetel.>, //q'Ép'=əT t-εʔ yém=x'ə(1)=təl//, attested by EB, <tse l q'á:p'et.>, //c-ə l q'É·p'=əT//, /'I bound it up.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).*
- <**q'áq'ep'et**>, cts //q'É[-C₁θ-]p'=əT//, MC /'tying it up'/, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).
- <**q'áq'ep'els**>, sas //q'É[-C₁θ-]p'=əls//, cts, MC /'tying up'/, (<-R1-> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

- <**q'ep'eláx̄tel**>, dnom //q'ɛp'=əléx̄(əl)=təl//, CLO ['*armband*'], literally /'device/something to tie on the arm'/, lx <=**eláx̄el**> *on the arm*, lx <=**tel**> *something to, device to*, phonology: syllable-loss of el before =tel predictably, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BH TTC.
- <**sq'ep'ó:lthetel**>, dnom //s=q'ɛp'=á:lèθ(l)=təl//, CLO ['*garter*'], literally /'nominal device/something to tie on the knee'/, (<=**s**> *nominalizer*), lx <=**ó:lthel**> *on the knee*, lx <=**tel**> *something to, device to*, phonology: syllable-loss of el before =tel predictably, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (in IHTTC 9/19/77), contrast <**sq'pólthetel**> *kneecap* (lit. device/something to gather together on the knee).
- <**q'ép'xetel**> (unless <**q'épxetel**> is correct), df //q'ɛ[=Aə]=p'=x'əθ(l)=təl or q'əp=x'əθ(l)=təl//, HUNT ['*something to tie the feet*'], SOC, root prob. <**q'áp'**> as in <**q'áp'et**> *tie s-th together* unless <**q'épxetel**> is correct, then <**q'ép**> *gather together* would be the root, possibly <**é-ablaut**> *derivational*, lx <=**xel**> *on the foot, on the leg*, lx <=**tel**> *something to, device to*, phonology: syllable-loss of el before =tel predictably, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77).
- <**q'áp'et ~ q'á:p'et**>, MC /'tie it up, bind it, tie it (parcel, broken shovel handle, belt, two ropes together)'/, see q'áp'.
- <**q'áq'el**>, EFAM ['*believing*'], see q'á:l.
- <**q'áq'elmet**>, EFAM ['*believing s-o*'], see q'á:l.
- <**q'áq'elptem**>, ABDF ['*cramping*'], see q'élptem ~ q'élp'tem.
- <**q'áq'elqéyls**>, LANG ['*answering a letter*'], see q'ó:lthet.
- <**q'áq'emi**>, HAT /'little girl (perhaps four years), young girl, (girl from five to ten years [EB])'/, see q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.
- <**q'áq'ep'els**>, MC ['*tying up*'], see q'áp'.
- <**q'áq'ep'et**>, MC ['*tying it up*'], see q'áp'.
- <**q'áq'et'em**>, TAST ['(be) sweet'], see q'át'em.
- <**q'áq'et'emá léqep**>, SM ['(have a) sweet smell'], see q'át'em.
- <**q'átx̄em**>, SD /'scraping sound (like scraping food off dishes), rattling (of dishes, metal pots, wagon on gravel)'/, see q'et.
- <**q'átx̄(e)t**>, SD ['*rattling s-th*'], see q'et.
- <**q'át'em**>, stem //q'ət'=əm *sweet*//, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'át'am/ *sweet* W73:259, K67:356.
- <**q'áq'et'em**>, df //q'ə[=C₁ə]=t'=əm//, TAST ['(be) sweet'], (<=**R1**> *resultative* or *continuative* or *durative*), (<=**em**> *middle voice* or *intransitivizer*, *have, get*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, AC, example: <**th'óqwetes te siyólexwe te q'áq'et'em.**>, //è'áq^w=əT-əθ tə si=yálex^w=ə tə q'ə[=C₁ə]=t'=əm//, /'The old person sucked something sweet.'/, syntactic comment: relative clause, syntactic analysis: transitive verb subject np object np, attested by AC.
- <**q'áq'et'em sqá:wth**>, //q'ə[=C₁ə]=t'=əm s=qé·w=è//, EB, FOOD /'sweet potato, prob. blue camas, prob. also now domestic sweet potato'/, /'prob. *Camassia quamash* and *Camassia leichtlinii*, prob. now also *Batatas edulis*'/, EB, attested by SJ (3/17/77)
- <**p'éq' q'áq'et'em kwó:l**>, EB, FOOD /'white sweet corn'/ (lit. white + sweet + corn), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**q'áq'et'emá léqep**>, ds //q'ə[=C₁ə]=t'=əm=éléqep//, SM ['(have a) sweet smell'], lx <=**áléqep**>

smell, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<**q'et'emá:yelhp**>, ds //q'et'=əm=é:y=ə†p//, EB /'balsam fir (has sweet sap or cambium, grows at higher altitudes, called larch by some, "balsam" is a popular name for trees of the genus *Abies*), from a sample taken prob. *subalpine fir* (*Abies lasiocarpa*), if sample is mistaken poss. *Pacific silver fir* (*Abies amabilis*) or *grand fir* (*Abies grandis*), if the term balsam is mistaken too, poss. *a variety of Douglas fir* (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)/, [its bark has pockets of sweet pitch on it, the pitch was chewed, the needles are smaller and wider than those of a fir according to one elder, though the term "balsam" usu. refers to *Abies* firs; it is unclear to me which of the *Abies* firs might have sweet sap or sweet cambium; a higher altitude variety of Douglas fir is also a possibility as discussed in Turner, Bouchard and Kennedy 1977, "During the hottest part of the summer in certain localities the [Douglas] fir branches exude a white crystallizing sugar having a high concentration of a rare trisaccharide called melezitose...". They go on to say how the Okanagan Indians eat this whenever they can find it. J. Davidson: "Douglas Fir Sugar," in *The Canadian Field Naturalist*, 33:6-9 (April 1919) gives a full account of this sugar. The Stó:lô also mention a similar type of wild sugar as their only precontact sugar. Lots of q'et'emá:yelhp are said to be found at Hemlock Valley and in the U.S. on Mt. Baker, high up. (Larch is prob. in error as not found in Stó:lô areas but is quite similar to white fir)'], literally /'sweet bark tree/, MED ['breathe steam from boiling boughs, inhaled to bring up tapeworm; tea is medicine for tuberculosis'], lx <=á:y> bark, covering, lx <=elhp> tree, plant, phonology: vowel-reduction of root before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, JL and NP and Deming (at Fish Camp 7/19/79).

<**q'et'ómthet**>, pcrs //q'et'=ə[=M2=Aá=]m=T-ə†//, SENS ['sweeten oneself'], (<metathesis and ó-ablaut> derivational or durative), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), phonology: metathesis, ó-ablaut of root á automatic before =thet, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77).

<**q'et'ómthet**>, incs //q'et'=ə[=M2=Aá=]m=è†//, SENS ['get sweetened'], (<metathesis> resultative, ó-ablaut derivational or durative), (<=thet> get, become), phonology: metathesis, ó-ablaut of root á automatic before =thet, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77).

<**q'áth'**>, bound root //q'êè' be enfolded//, Salish cognate: Squamish bound root /q'ac'/ be enfolded, embraced as in /q'ac'-è-án'/ hold one's arm around s-o's body (tr.), /q'ac'--îèn/ hold one's arms on the back, /q'əc'-q'ac'-è-s-té-namʔut/ hug oneself, cross one's arms K67:356.

<**sq'áq'eth'**>, strs //s=q'ê[=C₁ə=]è'//, DESC /'(be) tight, (leaning backwards [EB])/, (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (1/4/79), also /'leaning backwards/, attested by EB (12/4/75).

<**sq'éth'ep**>, df //s=q'ê[=Aé=]è'=əp//, ANA ['(have the) hair in a bun'], (<s=> stative), possibly root <**q'áth'**> tight, enfolded, possibly <é-ablaut> durative?, <=ep> on the bottom, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**sq'eth'ewíts** ~ **sq'eth'ówíts**>, stvi //s=q'êè'=əwíc//, ABFC ['have one's hands behind one's back'], (<s=> stative), lx <=ewíts> on the back, phonology: vowel-reduction before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC, SJ (Story of Mink and Miss Pitch), Salish cognate: Squamish /-(n-)q'ac'-îèn/ hold one's arms on the back K67:356.

<**q'eth'ówítsem**>, mdlis //q'êè'=əwíc=əm//, ABFC ['put one's hands behind one's back'], lx <=ewíts> on the back, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: vowel-reduction before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**q'átl'**>, possible root //q'ê(·)ë'//, have contortions

<**q'áq'etl'**>, df //q'ê[=R₁=]è'//, ABDF /'(have) fits, convulsions/, root meaning possibly related to that in q'átl'elxel calf (of foot) by a meaning like stretch, extend, possibly <=R1=> continuative or

resultative?, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SP and AK (7/13/75), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits VU /sq'eq'əë'/ *to get fits* G86:76.

<**sq'á:tl'**>, dnom //s=q'é·ë'//, EZ /'river otter, perhaps also sea otter'/, [*Lutra canadensis pacifica*, perhaps also *Enhydra lutris lutris*'], (semological comment: sea otters are unlikely to have been known about except through trade, since in B.C. they are found almost exclusively on the Pacific Coast (west coast of Vancouver Is. and further north on mainland) according to Cowan and Guiget (1965); the translation usually given by today's elders for sq'á:tl' is just "otter"), (<s=> *nominalizer*), possibly related to <**q'áq'etl'**> *fits, convulsions* due to the otter's frequent squirming contortions, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also <**sq'átl'**>, //s=q'éë'//, attested by AK and ME (11/21/72 tape), Elders Group (3/1/72 tape), other sources: JH /sq'é·ë'/ *sea otter* (vs. JH /sx''əmécəl/ *river otter* (but my speakers say *fisher*)), ES /xá·qəł/ *otter* (=CwMs *otter* but my *marten*) ~ /sq'é·ë'/ (=CwMs *sea otter*), H-T <skat'> (umlaut over a) *otter* (*Lutra (Latax) canadensis*) [*i.e. river otter*]], Salish cognate: Squamish /sq'áë'/ *otter* (*land-, sea-*) W73:191, K69:59 but /sq'á·ë'/ *Canadian river otter* (*Lutracanadensis pacifica*) in Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:27, Lushootseed /sq'áë'/ *land otter* H76:391.

<**q'átl'elxel**>, df //q'éë' (=)əł=x'əł//, ANA ['*calf* (*of the leg*)'], root meaning unknown unless related to q'áq'etl' *fits, convulsions* by a meaning like *stretch, extend*, possibly <=el> *get, have or go, come, get, become*, lx <=xel> *on the foot, on the leg*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<**q'á:w**>, free root or stem //q'é·w or q'a[=Aé·=]w or q'ə[=Aé·=]w//, ABFC ['*to howl*'], semantic environment ['of dog, wolf, coyote, cougar, rooster, loon, etc.'], possibly <**á:-ablaut**> *derivational*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/11/76), Elders Group (7/6/77), AD and AK (American Bar trip 6/26/78), AC (all but EB report this meaning for this form used as a placename, Q'á:w), Salish cognate: Squamish /q'əw-m/ *howl, whistle* (*ab. animal, steamboat, etc.*) W73:145, K67:356, Lushootseed /q''əwá(h)əb/ *howl* H76:429, Saanich dial. of N. Straits /q'əw-əŋ/ *to howl* (*as a dog*) B74a:78, Mainland Comox /q'əgim/ *to howl* (*as coyote*) B75prelim:78.

<**Q'á:w**>, dnom //q'é·w or q'a[=Aé·=]w or q'ə[=Aé·=]w//, PLN ['*Dog Mountain above Katz Reserve*'], ASM ['above Al and Tillie Gutierrez's place at Katz, the mountain has a large rock shaped like a dog or coyote or wolf howling with its mouth open (photograph with telephoto lens confirms this) and was turned to stone during the time of Xá:ls the Transformer'], literally /'howl'/, possibly <**á:-ablaut**> *derivational*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AK and AD (6/26/78), AC, source: place names reference file #28.

<**q'ó:w**>, cts //q'á·w or q'é[-Aá·]-w//, ABFC ['*howling*'], semantic environment ['cougar, dog, wolf, coyote, anything'], phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Deming (2/7/80, 5/8/80), also <**q'aq'í:w**>, //q'ε[=C₁əAí=]-w//, ['*howling*'], [q'æq'é·w], <**í:-ablaut**> *durative*, attested by EB (2/11/76), example: <**q'ó:w te shxwéwe**>, //q'á·w tə s=x''əwəł//, /'The cougar is howling.'/, attested by AC, <**qél te sqwóqwels te sqwemá:y q'aq'í:w**>, //qəł tə s=q''ε[=AáC₁ə=]-s tə s=q''əm=é·y q'a[=Aε=][=C₁əAí=]-w//, /'The sound of the dog howling is bad.'/, literally /'is bad the its talking the dog howling'/, attested by EB.

<**q'ówem**>, mdls //q'áw=əm//, cts, ABFC /'howling (*of a dog*), crowing (*of a rooster*)', (<=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AH and LG (Deming 5/8/80).

<**q'ówel**>, incs //q'áw=əl or q'é[-Aá·]=əl//, cts, ABFC /'howling fast', literally /'get howling'/, (<=el> *get, go, come, become*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80), also <**q'ó:wel**>, //q'á·w=əl//, also /'to howl'/, attested by EB (12/16/75).

<**q'eq'ówel**>, dmpv //C₁í=Aə=q'áw=əl//, ABFC /'many are howling', (<R4=> *diminutive*, e-ablaut

plural agents), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/16/75), example: <q'eq'ówel te sqwéqwemey.>, //C₁í=Aə=q'áw=əl tə s=C₁í=Aə=q'əm=ɛy//, /'The (little) dogs are howling.'/.

<Q'éwq'ewe>, chrs //q'áw=C₁əC₂=ə//, PLN /'Kawkawa Lake (near Hope, B.C.)/, ASM ['lake home of two loons, the male Q'ewq'ewelátsa and the female Q'ewq'eweló:t; also the original source of the first S_xwóy_xwey mask'], (<=R2> characteristic), possibly <=e> being, entity?, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), ME/Maggie Pennier and Mary Peters and Lizzie Johnson and CT (Elders Meeting 7/6/77), also <Q'áwq'ewe>, //q'a[=Aé=]w=C₁əC₂=ə//, attested by P.D. Peters (Katz), BJ (12/5/64 new transcr. old p.321), source: place names reference file #20, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.).

<Q'ewq'ewelátsa>, df //C₁əC₂=q'aw=əlécε or q'aw=C₁əC₂=əlécε//, N ['Male Loon'], ASM ['lived at Kawkawa Lake in myth time'], possibly <R3=> plural or possibly <=R2> characteristic, lx <=elátsa> male name ending, phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<Q'ewq'eweló:t>, df //C₁əC₂=q'aw=əlá:t or q'aw=C₁əC₂=əlá:t//, N ['Female Loon'], ASM ['lived at Kawkawa Lake in myth time'], possibly <R3=> plural or possibly <=R2> characteristic, lx <=eló:t> female name ending, phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<q'áw>, bound root //q'éw// pay

<q'áwet>, pcs //q'éw=əT//, ECON ['pay s-o'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, EB; found in <q'awétes.>, //q'éw=əT-əs//, /'He pays him or her.'/, phonology: the stress-shift may be my error, attested by EB, example: <líye q'áwethò:m.>, //lí-ə q'éw=əT-à:m//, /'Did he pay you?, (Were you payed?)'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb passive, attested by EB.

<q'áwelhs>, bens //q'éw-əʔc//, ECON ['pay for'], (<-elhts ~ (EB) -elhs> benefactive), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/26/76), example: <tl'éles q'áwelhs.>, //ě'ə=l-əs q'éw=əʔc or ě'ə=l-əs q'éw=əʔc-s//, /'That's what he paid for.'/, attested by EB.

<Q'á:w>, PLN ['Dog Mountain above Katz Reserve'], see q'á:w.

<q'áwelhs>, ECON ['pay for'], see q'áwet.

<q'áwetsel>, df //q'éw=əcəl//, ANAF ['dorsal fin (long fin in back)'], root meaning unknown, lx <=etsel> on the back, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /s=q'awʔ=íèn/ back fin with root /q'aw(?)2/ side W73:99, K67:296, 357.

<q'axí:l>, TVMO /'go with, come with, be partner with'/, see q'ó.

<q'á:yt>, bound root, //q'é:yt//, LANG perhaps /'bring a message'/ or as in cognate in Squamish /'holler '/.

<sq'á:yt>, dnom //s=q'é:yt//, LANG /'message, a messenger not left yet, Indian messenger'/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Tait, Cheh., Chill., attested by BHTTC (11/15/76), IHTTC (9/7/77), Salish cognate: Nooksack sq'ó:yt /s=q'á:yt/ message (GC 9/7/77), Squamish /q'áy/ to holler K67:357, example: <lámthl sq'á:yt.>, //lé=m-tʔ s=q'é:yt//, /'Go bring a message.'/, literally /'go -coaxing imperative messenger not yet left'/, syntactic comment: vocative, attested by BHTTC.

<sq'áq'eyt>, cts //s=q'é[=C₁ə=]yt//, LANG ['a messenger on the run'], (semological comment: a continuative nominal), (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R1=> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/15/76), IHTTC and Deming (9/8/77).

<q'á:yxelhp>, df //q'é:yx=əʔp//, EB ['cascara tree'], ['Rhamnus purshiana'], MED ['bark chewed as

medicine for constipation, bark tea has the same effect and is used for a spring tonic; cascara bark and Oregon grape roots boiled a long time as medicine, then can be drunk cool as medicine for boils and pimples (latter from JL)'], root meaning unknown, lx <=**elh**> *tree, plant*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, JL (Fish Camp 7/19/79), Salish cognate: Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /q'áyx̄c/ *cascara* H76:392, example: <**tsqwá:y te p'alyíws te q'á:yx̄elh**>, //c-q'ê-y tə p'əl=əy=í-ws-s tə q'ê-yx̄=ə†p//, /'The bark of cascara is yellow.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<**q'el**>, bound root //q'əl *shelter*//.

<**q'élém**>, df //q'əl=əm//, TVMO /'to camp, (camping [BHTTC])'/, root <**q'él**> *shelter*, <=**em**> *middle voice* or <=**em**> *intransitivizer, get, have*, phonology: possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, IHTTC, also <**k'élém**>, //q' [=K=]əl=əm//, usage: baby talk, attested by IHTTC, also <**q'élém**>, //q'əl=əm//, also /'camping'/, attested by BHTTC (8/20/76), Salish cognate: Squamish root /q'ay ~ q'əy/ *be high up* as in /q'i/ *be (camp) in the mountains* and /ʔəs-q'í?-ímʔ/ *camp* W73:51, K67:357, 387, Lushootseed /q'əl(ə)b/ *camp, stay overnight* H76:396, example: <**tseł q'élém kw cheláqelhelh**>, //c-əl q'əl=əm kʷ cələq=ə†=ə†//, /'I camped yesterday.'/, attested by EB, <**l stl'í kw'els q'élém**>, //l s=ě'í kʷə-l-s q'əl=əm//, /'I want to camp.'/, attested by Deming, <**ícha kweló kws q'elémchet**>, //ʔí-cə kʷə=là kʷ-s q'əl=əm-c-ə†//, /'This is where we'll make camp.'/, literally /'is here -future the= this that we camp'/, attested by EB, <**plo plo plo q'élém**>, //pla pla pla q'əl=əm//, PLAY, /'the jump and camp game, words to the jump and camp game.'/, ASM [a game done poking a finger up a child's arm or down a child's leg while saying each pla syllable, then landing after saying q'élém, tickling when getting to the underarm or sole of foot'], usage: words to a game, root <**plo**> meaning uncertain, perhaps *jump*, dialects: *Chill*., attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), also <**plo plo q'élém**>, //pla pla q'əl=əm//, also /'the plo plo game (tickle game, jump and camp game)'/, ASM [same description], attested by EF (Deming 6/21/79), also <**plu plu plup q'élém**>, //plu plu plup q'əl=əm//, dialects: *Tait*, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).

<**q'élmel**>, dnom //q'əl=əm=məl or q'əl=məl//, TVMO /'a camp'/, BLDG, lx <=**mel**> *part, portion*, phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<**q'eléts**>, df //q'əl=ə[= 'c'//, BLDG ['rainshelter'], WETH, possibly root <**q'el**> *shelter*, possibly <=**ets**> *around in circles*, possibly <= ' => *derivational*, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group (9/22/76).

<**q'eléts'éqwtel ~ q'eléts'eqwtel**>, ds //q'əl=əc' =əqʷ=təl//, HHG ['umbrella'], WETH, literally /'rainshelter on top of the head device to'/, lx <=**eqw**> *on top of the head*, lx <=**tel**> *device to*, phonology: optional updrifting on penultimate syllable, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/22/76, 1/19/77), AC, Deming, example: <**tseł stl'epó:lwelh lí te q'eléts'eqwtel**>, //c-əl s=ě'əp=á-lwə† lí tə q'əl=əc' =əqʷ=təl//, /'I'm under the umbrella.'/, literally /'I be underneath in the umbrella'/, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77).

<**sq'elóts'eqw**>, strs //s=q'əl=ə[=Aá=]c' =əqʷ//, HHG ['be under an umbrella'], WETH, (<**s**=> *stative*), (<**ó-ablaut**> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77); found in <**sq'elóts'eqwtseł**>, //s=q'əl=ə[=Aá=]c' =əqʷ-c-əl//, /'I'm under an umbrella.'/.

<**q'eléts'tel**>, dnom //q'əl=əc' =təl//, REL /'square dressing room or shelter of blankets where sxwóyxwey dancers change before doing the sxwóyxwey dance'/, literally /'shelter =around in circles =device to'/, root <**q'el**> *shelter*, lx <=**éts**> *around in circles*, lx <=**tel**> *device to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/6/64).

<**q'eláq'a**>, df //q' [=ə] =]é=C, é(·)//, EZ /'blackbird, Brewer's blackbird, or smaller crow, i.e., northwestern crow'/, ['*Euphagus cyanocephalus*, or *Corvus caurinus*'], ASM [found out in the fields, resembles a small crow, elders identified photo of Brewer's blackbird 6/4/75'], possibly <=**el**=> *plural*,

possibly <=R9> characteristic, probably onomatopoeic, phonology: reduplication, infixing, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, BHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'1ʔáq'a/ *crow* K67:355 and /q'əlá-q'a/ *common crow (Corvusbrachyrhynchos)* and *northwestern crow (Corvus caurinus)* Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:95-96, Lushootseed /k'áʔk'aʔ/ *crow* H76:238, also /'small seagull'/, attested by HP.

<q'élém>, TVMO /'to camp, (camping [BHTTC])'/, see q'el.

<q'eléts>, BLDG ['rainshelter'], see q'el.

<q'eléts'éqwtel ~ q'eléts'eqwtel>, HHG ['umbrella'], see q'el.

<q'eléts'tel>, REL ['square dressing room or shelter of blankets where s̄xwóyx̄wey dancers change before doing the s̄xwóyx̄wey dance'], see q'el.

<q'eléxel>, CSTR ['fence'], see q'ál.

<q'eléxelt>, CSTR ['fence s-th in'], see q'ál.

<q'ellhólemètsel>, df //q'əl=ʔɛ[=Aá=]l=əm=éçəl or q'ól=ʔəʔ=əm=éçəl//, EZ /'killer whale, blackfish'/, ['Grampus rectipinna also known as *Orcinus rectipinna*'], possibly root <q'el> *fin*, lx <=lhelh ~ =lhál> *in the throat* [prob. refers to blowhole on back too], lx <=étsel> *on the back*, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (prompted), other sources: ES /q'əlʔáləmèçəl/ *killer whale, blackfish*.

<q'ellhomelétsel>, df //q'əʔaməl=éçəl or q'əl=ʔaləm=M2=éçəl//, EZ /'shark, [perhaps basking shark, six-gill shark, thresher shark, and/or others, probably generic]'/, [perhaps *Cetorhinus maximus*, *Hexanchus griseus*, *Alopius vulpinus*, and/or others'], phonology: possible metathesis type 2 with consonants, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape).

<q'élmel>, TVMO ['a camp'], see q'el.

<q'élmet>, EFAM /'believe s-o, trust s-o'/, see q'á:l.

<q'élptem ~ q'élp'tem>, df //q'əlp=t(=)əm ~ q'əl=p't(=)əm//, ABDF /'to have cramps, get a cramp, to be cramped'/, root meaning unknown, possibly <=p'> *on itself*, possibly <=tem> *participial middle*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/11/75, 5/25/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ʔəs-q'əl-šád/ *cramp in the foot* and /q'əp-šád/ *cramp on the leg* versus /q'úp-šəd/ *leg cramp* H76:395, 396, 407, the second form is derived from Lushootseed root /q'əp/ *gather* on p.396, compare <q'élp'thet> *to shrink* and <q'élp't> *shrink s-th*, example: <q'élptem tel s̄xéle.>, //q'əlp=təm tə-l s=x̄ələ//, /'My leg cramped., My leg is cramped.'/, attested by EB (12/11/75).

<q'elq'élp'tem>, plv //C_iəC₂=q'əl=p'təm//, ABDF ['getting a cramp'], (<R3=> *plural* or perhaps here *continuative?*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/25/76).

<q'á:lp'tem>, rsls //q'ə[=Aé=]l=p'təm//, ABDF ['cramped'], (<á:-ablaut> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/28/76).

<q'áq'elptem>, cts //C_ié-q'əlp=təm//, ABDF ['cramping'], (<R7-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/11/75).

<q'élp't>, pcs //q'əl=p't=//, MC ['shrink s-th'], lx <=p'> *on itself*, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/28/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /q'wup'/ *shrink, shrivel* as in /ləq'wup'q'wup'-áèi? ʔə tiʔəʔ scətxwəd/ *Bear's hands shrivelled up.*, /ʔəs-q'wup'-q'wup'/ *he was a cripple*, /q'wup'-q'wup'-əèi(?)b/ *sleeves rolled up*, and /q'wup'-q'wup'-šəd-əb/ *roll up pantlegs* H76:432.

<q'élp'thet>, pcrs //q'əl=p't=ət//, ABDF ['shrink'], EB, WATR, FIRE, LAND, WETH, MC, SOCT,

(<-et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/28/76).

<q'élp'thet>, ABDF ['shrink'], see q'élp't.

<q'élqet>, LANG /'answer it (a letter, phone call, etc.), reply to s-th/s-o'/, see q'ó:lthet.

<q'elqéyls>, LANG ['answer a letter'], see q'ó:lthet.

<q'elq'élp'>, DESC ['tangled on its own/itself'], see q'ál.

<q'elq'élp'tem>, ABDF ['getting a cramp'], see q'élptem ~ q'élp'tem.

<q'elq'élq'>, DESC /'snagged, tangled on something, something gets tangled up (like a net)'/, see q'ál.

<q'elq'í:lthet ~ q'elq'éylthet>, TVMO /'back and forth, (go or come back and forth)'/, see q'ó:lthet.

<q'élq't>, TVMO /'coil it, wind it up (of string, rope, yarn)'/, see q'ál.

<q'élq'xetel>, CLO /'rags wound around the legs in the cold or to protect from mosquitoes, (leggings)'/, see q'ál.

<q'elsiyáqem or q'elst'yáqem>, WETH ['(have/get a snowdrift)'], see yíq.

<q'elstá:xw>, EFAM /'fool s-o, deceive s-o, (lie to s-o [SJ])'/, see q'á:l.

<q'elstexw>, TVMO /'give it back, bring it back, return s-th'/, see q'ó:.

<q'elxá:lt>, CSTR ['fence it'], see q'ál.

<q'élh>, possible root //q'éþ//, meaning unknown

<sq'élhq'elh>, chrs //s=q'éþ=C₁əC₂//, EZ ['muskrat'], ['Ondatra zibethica osoyoosensis'], ASM [muskrat was eaten as the meat has a good flavor (Elders Group 3/21/79), small muskrats were found in little lakes below Xóxcha (ME)], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, AD, SP, ME (11/21/72 tape), also <q'élhq'elh>, //q'éþ=C₁əC₂//, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape), other sources: ES /sq'éþq'əþ/, JH /sq'éþq'əþ/ both *muskrat*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /q'əþq'əþ ~ sq'əþq'əþ/ *muskrat* H76:396, ??possibly related to the Squamish root /q'aþ/ *obstruct passage* as in /n-q'aþ/ *be in the way, bar passage, be hit* K67:356.

<q'émél>, perhaps root or stem //q'émé// or //q'ém(=)ə// or //qo:(=)m// <qo:m> *dip up, scoop (water)* (as <q'emós ~ q'emó:s>, df //q[=G=]á=əm=ə[=M2=]s or q'ém=á(·)s//, *to dip-net* may be); this root with **glottalization** and **vowel change derivational** (as also in *to dip net*) would give a literal meaning of “come/go/get by dip[ing] up/scoop[ing] water (+ derivation)” for *to paddle here*

<sq'émél>, df //s=q'émé// or s=q'ém(=)ə//, CAN ['canoe paddle'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, probably <=el> *go, come, become, get*, phonology: possible updrifting, all the variants may be attributable to the form with two high stresses, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), BJ (5/10/64), DM (12/4/64), also <sq'émel>, //s=q'émə//, attested by Elders Group (1/28/76), EB, also <sq'emél ~ sq'ém:el>, //s=q'émé// ~ s=q'ém-ə//, attested by AC, also <sq'emél>, //s=q'émə//, attested by Deming, other sources: ES /sq'émé// and JH /q'émé// *paddle*, example: <kw'étslexwes te sléxwelh, sq'émel qas te sxwôqw'tel.>, //k'w'éc=l-əx'əs tə s=ləx'əþ, s=q'émə qə-s tə s=x'óq'w=tə//, /'He saw a canoe, a paddle, and a canoe pole./, attested by EB.

<q'emô:lhp ~ q'emôwelhp>, df //q'émé[=Aó=]=þp//, EB ['broad-leaf maple'], ['*Acer macrophyllum*'], literally /'canoe-paddle tree/, ASM ['wood used for canoe paddles, dishes, fish clubs'], MED ['six-inch to ten-inch sprouts used for tea to make medicine to make a person strong, maple also used perhaps for birth control medicine'], possibly <ó:-ablaut> derivational, lx <=(e)lhp> *tree*, phonology: ó:-ablaut, consonant merger, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), SJ (Deming 5/24/79), AD, other sources: ES /q'éméw'þp/ (Ms

- /q'éməłəþp/) *broadleaf maple* (both Chill. and Ms mean paddle tree), H-T <k·Emðetlp> *maple* (*white*) (*Acer macrophyllum*).
- <q'emô:lhpiwelh>, ds //q'émə́[=Aó·=]l=þp=í(y=wəþ//, HHG ['maple dish'], lx <=í(y)=welh> *dish* lx prob. from <=áy ~ =ey> (here ~ <=í(y)>) *bark, covering* plus lx <=welh> *vessel*, phonology: probably vowel-loss of the suffix =áy ~ =ey which leaves y which then is syllabified to =i between consonants p and w and perhaps gets stress by updrifting on penultimate syllable, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/72 tape), also <q'emô:lhplóthel>, //q'émə́[=Aó·=]l=þp láèəł//, literally /'maple dish/plate/, Elder's comment: "less good way of saying it than q'emô:lhpiwelh", attested by Elders Group (3/72).
- <Qemlólhp>, ds //q'=[D=]əməł=ə[=Aá=]þp//, PLN ['Queen's Island'], ASM ['west of the mouth of Harrison River; named after maple tree because there are so many maples there; the English name is after an Indian man named Skwí:l who lived there'], literally /'many maple trees/, root <q'émél> *canoe paddle*, lx <=elhþ> *tree*, (<=D= (deglottalization)> *derivational*, <ó-ablaut> *derivational*), phonology: deglottalization, ablaut, restoration of el before =elhþ, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/13/77), source: place names reference file #71.
- <q'ém:és ~ q'ém:es>, df //q'ém·əs or q'ém·ə[=´=]s//, EB ['big all-white edible mushroom'], ASM ['comes out from under moss, grows under fir trees, this mushroom (and any mushroom) is frog's umbrella'], root meaning unknown unless *dip water* or related to <q'emós ~ q'emó:s> *to dip-net*, possibly <=es> *on the face*, possibly <=´=> *derivational*, phonology: possible updrifting or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (5/5/75), Elders Group (3/12/75, 1/28/76, 9/22/76), Salish cognate: Thompson /q'ém'as/ *wood mushroom, not identified botanically yet* and /q'əm'as-áyəqʷ/ *unidentified mushroom* (possibly *Armillariaspices*) (grows on roots of cottonwood tree, eaten by the Thompson people) Turner and Thompson 1973:2,4; Lillooet /qəm'sáləqʷ/ (Turner and Bouchard: Pemberton Lillooet Ethnobotany (ms.)(1974)).
- <q'emós ~ q'emó:s>, df //q[=G=]á·=m=ə[=M2=]s or q'əm=á(·)s//, FSH ['to dip-net'], possibly root <qó:=m> *dip up, scoop*, possibly <=G= (glottalization)> *derivational*, possibly <metathesis> *derivational*, possibly <=ó:s ~ =es> *on the face*, literally /'scoop/dip up on the face derivational/, phonology: possible glottalization and metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Deming, example: <latst q'emó:s.>, //lɛ-c-t q'əmá·s//, /'Let's go dip-net(ting)./, attested by AC.
- <q'íq'emó:s ~ q'éyq'emó:s>, cts //C₁í-q'əmá·s//, FSH /'dip-netting, fishing with a scoop net, (harpooning fish at night [DM 12/4/64])/, (<R4> *continuative* from an original diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/15/72 tape), also /'harpooning fish at night/, attested by DM (12/4/64), also <q'éyq'emó:s>, //C₁í-q'əmá·s//, phonology: downstepping, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), also <q'eq'mós>, //q'ə[-C₁ə-]m=á·s//, attested by LJ (Tait) (4/7/78 History tape); found in <q'íq'emó:s.>, //C₁í-q'əmá·s//, /'He's dip-netting./, attested by AC, example: <tsel q'éyq'emó:s.>, //c-əl C₁í-q'əmá·s//, /'I'm dip-netting./.
- <q'emó:stel>, dnom //q[=G=]á·=m=ə[=M2=]s=təł or q'əmá·s=təł//, FSH /'a dip-net, (a scoop net [CT])/, ASM ['originally made of méthelh *dog-bane*, rings called xalwéla and made of horn or bone slid the net closed, it was mounted on a long pole perhaps four to six feet long'], lx <=tel> *device to, thing to*, phonology: possible glottalization and metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, AC, Elders Group (2/11/76), TG (4/23/75), also /'scoop net/, (semological comment: probably the same as a dip net), attested by CT (6/8/76), also <q'emósthel>, //q'əm=á·s=è=təł//, possibly <=(e)th ~ =ó:th> *on the mouth*, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), also <q'eq'mó:stel>, //q'ə[-C₁ə-]m=á·s=təł//, (<=R1=> *continuative* or *derivational*), phonology: reduplication, attested by DM (12/4/64), TG (4/23/75), Deming, also <sq'eq'mó:stel>, //s=q'ə[-C₁ə-]m=á·s=təł//, (<s=> *nominalizer*), attested by DM (12/4/64).

<q'emó:stel>, FSH /'a dip-net, (a scoop net [CT])'/, see q'emós ~ q'emó:s.

<q'emô:lhp ~ q'emôwelhp>, EB ['broad-leaf maple'], see q'émél.

<q'emô:lhpíwelh>, HHG ['maple dish'], see q'émél.

<q'ép>, free root //q'ép//, SOC /'to gather (of people esp.), to collect'/, phonology: usually a zero-grade root when derived, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC, example: <me q'ép>, //mə q'ép//, /'all gathered'/, literally /'come to gather'/, attested by AC, <látset q'ép.>, //lÉ-c-ət q'ép//, /'We'll gather.'/, literally /'we're going to gather'/, attested by AC.

<q'áp>, cts //q'ə[-AÉ-]p//, SOC ['gathering (of people)'], (<á-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<sq'ép>, dnom //s=q'ép//, SOC /'a gathering, a meeting'/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, AD, example: <hí:kw te sq'ép li te ts'(a)héyelhá:wtxw.>, //hí[=·]=k^w tə s=q'ép li tə c'əhəyət=é·wtx^w//, /'(It's/There's) a BIG gathering at the church.'/, attested by AC, <tseł lám te sq'ép.>, //c-əl lÉ=m tə s=q'ép//, /'I went to a gathering.'/, attested by AC, <ô Síthikri, plíst te sq'éptset.>, //ŋo síðikri, plís=T tə s=q'ép-c-ət//, /'Oh Jesus, bless our meeting.'/, attested by AD.

<sq'eq'íp>, strs //s=q'ə[=C₁əAí=]p//, SOC ['be gathered together'], (<s=> stative), (<=R1= with í-ablaut> resultative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <xwélmexw sq'eq'íp li tethá.>, //x^wélməx^w s=q'ə[=C₁əAí=]p li tə èé//, /'Indians gathered over there.'/, literally /'(it's/there's) Indian gathered at there ~ (it's/there's) Indian group at there'/, attested by AC.

<sq'eq'íp>, dnom //s=q'ə[=C₁əAí=]p//, SOC ['a group'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R1= with í-ablaut> resultative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), prob. AC.

<q'pá:ls>, sas //q'əp=é·ls//, ECON /'collect, collect money, take a collection, gather'/, MC, (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: vowel-loss to zero-grade of root before stressed full-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 3/8/78).

<q'ápels>, cts //q'ə[-AÉ-]p=əls//, sas, ECON ['collecting'], MC, (<á-ablaut> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/8/78).

<q'pém>, iza //q'p=əm or q'əp=ə[=´=]m//, MC /'collect, gather'/, possibly <=´=> (stress-shift) possibly derivational or non-continuative, (<=em> intransitivizer, have, get), phonology: stressed intransitivizer on zero-grade root or possibly stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/8/78).

<q'pét>, pcs //q'p=əT or q'əp=ə[=´=]T//, HARV /'gather s-th, pick up s-th (stuff that's scattered about), collect s-th, gather it up, pick them up (already gathered or not)'/, MC, possibly <=´=> possibly derivational or non-continuative, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: stressed transitivizer on zero-grade root or possibly stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (3/15/72), AD, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <kw'élh te sth'í:ms, q'pétlha.>, //k'w'əh tə s=è'í-m-s, q'p=əT-ʔé//, /'His berries spilled, gather them [pick them up].'/, attested by EB, <q'pét te siyó:lh>, //q'p=əT tə s=yá·ʔ//, /'gather up firewood, pick up firewood (already gathered)'/, attested by AD.

<q'ápt or q'ápet>, cts //q'ə[-AÉ-]p=(ə)T//, HARV /'collecting s-th, gathering s-th'/, MC, (<á-ablaut> continuative), (<=t or =et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Deming; found in <q'áptes.>, //q'ə[-AÉ-]p=(ə)T-əs//, /'He's collecting something., He's gathering something., He's gathering it.'/, attested by EB, Deming.

- <q'péthet>, pcrs //q'p=éT-ət//, SOC [*'crowd together, gather together, people gather'*], (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<-et> *reflexive*), phonology: zero-grade root with stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76, 3/15/72), Deming, EB, AC, also <q'epéthet>, //q'əp=éT-ət//, phonology: schwa-grade instead of zero-grade, attested by AC, example: <q'epéthet ye xwélmexw.>, //q'əp=éT-ət yə x'wélməx'w//, [*'The Indians gathered.'*], attested by AC.
- <q'ópthet>, cts //q'ə[-Aé-Aá-]p=T-ət//, pcrs, SOC [*'crowding together'*], (<á-ablaut> *continuative*, ó-ablaut of root á automatically triggered by =thet), (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<-et> *reflexive*), phonology: á-ablaut and on top of that ó-ablaut of á automatically triggered by =thet (ablaut of ablaut), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/16/78).
- <sq'epláts>, durs //s=q'əp=lə[=M2=]c or s=q'əp=lə[=Aé=]c//, EB [*'thick crowded tight bushes, bushes growing wide from narrow roots or base'*], (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<á-ablaut or metathesis> *durative*), lx <=lets> *on the bottom*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, other sources: ES /šq'əplé-c/ *bushes bunched up*.
- <sq'pólthetel>, dnom //s=q'p=álèəl=təl//, CLO [*'garter'*], (<s=> *nominalizer*), root <q'ep> *gather, collect*, lx <=ólthel> *on the knee*, lx <=tel> *device to, thing to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), comment: perhaps in error or perhaps legitimate alternate for sq'ep'ó:lthetel *garter* (SP in IHTTC 9/19/77 based on root q'ap' *tie, bandage*).
- <q'ep'eláxtel>, CLO [*'armband'*], see q'áp'.
- <q'ep'lóxes>, ABDF [*'he passes on a disease to me, he gets me addicted'*], see q'áp'.
- <q'ép'xetel (unless <q'épxetel> is correct), HUNT [*'something to tie the feet'*], see q'áp'.
- <q'eq'elá:mi>, HAT [*'lots of little girls'*], see q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.
- <q'éq'ewes>, df //q'ə[=C,ə=]w(=)əs//, EFAM [*'surprised'*], possibly root <q'éw> *turn around something*, possibly <=R1=> *resultative?*, <=es> *on the face?*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/15/78).
- <q'eq'exí:lt>, TVMO [*'accompany s-o little or elderly'*], see q'ó.
- <q'eq'exí:lt>, TVMO [*'accompanying s-o'*], see q'ó.
- <q'eq'éy>, ANA [*'guts, intestines'*], see q'ey ~ q'í.
- <q'eq'ótel>, DIR [*'to meet (each other)'*], see q'ó.
- <q'eq'ówel>, ABFC [*'many are howling'*], see q'á:w.
- <q'eq'xát>, LANG [*'argue with s-o'*], see q'(e)x.
- <q'ésetsel>, WV [*'tying a net'*], see q'ey ~ q'í.
- <q'ésq'esetsel>, EZ [*'spider'*], see q'ey ~ q'í.
- <q'et>, bound root //q'ət// *rattling sound, scraping sound*.
- <q'etxáls>, sas //q'ət=x=éls//, SOC [*'to rattle (cans, etc. to wake newlyweds), to shivaree (someone)'*], SD, lx <=x> *distributive, all over*, (<=áls ~ =á:ls> *structured activity non-continuative*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'ətḫ-ánʔ/ *rap, make clatter (tr.)* and /q'ətḫ-íʔuʔ-n/ *rap a dish (tr.)* W73:211, K69:80.
- <q'átxem>, cts //q'ə[-Aé-]t=x=əm//, SD [*'scraping sound (like scraping food off dishes), rattling (of dishes, metal pots, wagon on gravel)'*], (<á-ablaut> *continuative*), lx <=x> *distributive*, (<=em> *intransitivizer, have, get*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders

Group.

<q'átx(e)t>, pcs //q'ə[-AÉ-]t=x=(ə)T//, cts, SD ['rattling s-th'], (<á-ablaut> continuative), lx <=x> distributive, (<=et ~ =t> purposeful control transitivity), phonology: ablaut, presence or absence of e here is uncertain since I so far have the word only without, in an inflected version, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <le q'átxtes te lelóthel.>, //lə q'ə[-AÉ-]t=x=T-əs tə C₁ə=láèəl (or C₁əC₂=láèəl)//, /'She's rattling the dishes./, (<R5=> diminutive plural or R3= plural).

<q'étmel>, df //q'ət=məl//, ANAF /'fin, neck fin, i.e. pectoral fin/, possibly root <q'et> meaning uncertain rattling sound, scraping sound perhaps as made when taken out of water and thrown on deck or ground, lx <=mel> portion, part, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Deming.

<q'etóléstexw>, MC /'mix s-th, put them together/, see q'ó.

<q'etxáls>, SOC /'to rattle (cans, etc. to wake newlyweds), to shivaree (someone)/, see q'et.

<q'et'emá:yelhp>, EB /'balsam fir (has sweet sap or cambium, grows at higher altitudes, called larch by some, "balsam" is a popular name for trees of the genus Abies), from a sample taken prob. subalpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), if sample is mistaken poss. Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis) or grand fir (Abies grandis), if the term balsam is mistaken too, poss. a variety of Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)/, see q'át'em.

<q'et'ómthet>, SENS ['sweeten oneself'], see q'át'em.

<q'et'ómthet>, SENS ['get sweetened'], see q'át'em.

<q'éth'>, probable bound root //q'èè'//, meaning uncertain if not defecate

<sq'éth'>, dnom //s=q'èè'//, ABFC /'dung, (excrement, feces), shit/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: can be used as a cuss word when angry, attested by Deming (3/30/78), JL (3/31/78), Elders Group (5/14/80); found in <sq'éth'>, //s=q'èè'//, /'Shit./, usage: also said when one loses a game and is mad, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80).

<sq'éth'x>, ds //s=q'èè'=x//, ABFC /'dung, (scattered excrement?, fecal droppings?)/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=x> distributive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (8/4/78), comment: the same speaker reports sq'éth' policeman as probably a Thompson word.

<q'eth'ôwítsem>, ABFC ['put one's hands behind one's back'], see q'áth'.

<q'éw ~ q'ew>, bound root //q'əw ~ q'əw// turn around something.

<Sq'ewá:lxw>, df //s=q'əw=é·lxw//, PLN /'a turn in the Fraser River between Ruby Creek and Katz (about a mile upriver from the mouth of Ruby Creek and Ruby Creek I.R. #9 (called Lukseetsis-sum on maps and D.I.A. records, see Lexwthíthesem)), also the name of a village at this spot, spelled Skawahlook, Indian Reserve #1, on topographical maps and D.I.A. records/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=á:lxw> meaning uncertain—perhaps leaves as in <hil=á:lxw>, or possibly <=á:l> similar to, -like, or part/portion plus lx <=xw> lump-like, round or <=xw> round, around, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/6/77), IHTTC (7/8/77), also <Sq'ewá:lxw>, //s=q'əw=é·lxw//, attested by SP (8/28/75), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25 <sk'aw-EHL-kw> (bars through final kw show spirant), transliterable as /sk'owélxw/, village opposite Hunter Creek, source: place names reference file #25 and #45.

<q'ewílem>, mdls //q'əw=íl=əm//, incs, CAN /'go around a bend in the river, go around a turn, go around something in one's way/, TVMO, (<=íl> come, go, <=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<Sq'ewílem>, ds //s=q'əw=íl=əm//, PLN /'a turn in the Fraser River on the CPR (northwest) side two miles east of American Bar, Texas Bar bend in the Fraser River/, literally /'place to go around

- a bend in the river', (<s=> nominalizer), (<=íl> go, come), lx <=em> place to or middle voice, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by transcribed from MP by SP and AD 1973-4 (IH TTC 7/8/77), AD (6/26/78 on trip to American Bar), source: place names reference file #47.
- <Sq'iq'ewílem>, ds //s=C₁í=q'əw=íl=əm//, PLN 'beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the Harrison River goes around by Kilby's store', literally '(place to go around a) little turn in the river', (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), (<=íl> go, come, <=em> place to or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (with EB and NP on Chehalis trip 9/27/77), source: place names file reference #312.
- <q'ewílt>, pcs //q'əw=í:l=T//, incs, CAN ['come with s-o (in a canoe for ex.)'], TVMO, (<=í:l ~ =íl ~ =el> come, go, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/9/77).
- <q'ėwlets ~ q'ówlets>, ds //q'əw=ləc ~ q'áw=ləc or q'ə[=Aá=]w=ləc//, CAN ['go around a bend (in water)'], literally 'go around on the bottom', possibly <ó-ablaut> derivational or resultative?, lx <=lets> on the bottom, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80).
- <q'ówletsem>, mdls //q'áw=ləc=əm or q'ə[=Aá=]w=ləc=əm//, CAN 'go around (a point, a bend, a curve, etc.) in the water, make a U-turn (in the water, could use today on land with a car)', literally 'turn ones rump/bottom around in the water', lx <=lets> on the bottom, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80), example: <le q'owletsem.>, //lɛ q'áw=ləc=əm//, 'go around (a point, a bend, a curve, etc.) in the water, make a U-turn (in the water, could use today with a car)'.
- <q'ówletst>, pcs //q'áw=ləc=T or q'ə[=Aá=]w=ləc=T//, CAN ['go around s-th in the water'], lx <=lets> on the bottom, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80).
- <Sq'ėwlets ~ Sq'ówlets>, dnom //s=q'əw=ləc ~ s=q'ə[=Aá=]w=ləc//, PLN 'old Scowlitz village', ASM ['on the northeast bank of the mouth of Harrison River onto the Fraser River, about two miles east of present-day Scowlitz Reserve, old Scowlitz was near Kilby's store and on the opposite side of Harrison Bay from new Scowlitz, the river turns there around the bottom of a mountain, the new Scowlitz was named after the old village but is not on a turn'], literally 'turn of river at bottom (of mountain)', (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=lets> on the bottom, possibly <ó-ablaut> derivational, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (1973), DF (Elders Group 7/13/77), EL (with NP and EB)(9/27/77), Elders Group, source: place names file reference #72, also <Sq'ówlets (not Sq'ėwlets)>, //s=q'ə[=Aá=]w=ləc//, attested by NP and DF and Johnny Williams Sr. (1/31/79), <tsel yelhe'á kw'e Sq'ėwlets.>, //c-əl yə=ʔ=əʔé k'wə s=q'əw=ləc//, 'I went through (via) Scowlitz.', attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), example: <ley lhe'á kw'e Sq'ėwlets.>, //lə yə=ʔ=əʔé k'wə s=q'əw=ləc//, 'He went via Scowlitz (it was out of his way).', literally 'third person past travelling along =via (a place out of one's way) the (remote) Scowlitz', attested by Elders Group (1/19/77).
- <sq'ówqel>, ds //s=q'ə[=Aá=]w=qəl//, WATR 'a bend in a river, a curve of a lake', LAND ['a bend in a road'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <ó-ablaut> derivational, lx <=qel> in the head, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (1/30/76).
- <Sq'ėwqel ~ Sq'ówqel>, ds //s=q'əw=qəl ~ s=q'ə[=Aá=]w=qəl//, PLN 'upper end of Seabird Island, village at the upper end of Seabird Island, Maria Slough separating Seabird Island from north shore of Fraser River, now used for Seabird Island as a whole', ASM ['named after the turn on the upriver end of Seabird Island, now filled in by the CPR after the 1894 flood washed out the railroad bridge (4/3/78), we visited this spot'], literally 'turn in the river in the head (top of the island)', (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=qel> in the head, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic

analysis: nominal, attested by AD and SP transcribed from MP in 1973-4 (IHTTC 7/8/77), Elders Group (7/13/77), IHTTC (8/5/77, 8/11/77, 8/23/77), EB and other elders on Seabird Is. trip (4/3/78), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):14, source: place names file reference #51.

<**Sq'ewqé:yl** ~ **Sq'ewqí:l**>, ds //s=q'əw=q(əl)=í:l//, PLN /'Scowkale, sometimes misspelled Skulkayn, now Chilliwack Indian Reserves #10 and #11/, literally /'a turn/bend in the head go/come/get/become/, comment: (contrary to the DIA name Skulkayn, the first syllable has "w" not "l", the last syllable end with "l" not "n"; only speakers from some distance downriver (30-40 miles downriver, speakers of Downriver or Island dialects) use "n" in native Halkomelem terms, and this place name is not a Downriver Halkomelem name; Thompson speakers have "n" and William Sepass, part Thompson and a fluent speaker of the Thompson language, was a prominent chief of the Reserve, so the "n" spelling may be his influence; he was reported as chief in Hill-Tout 1902 where his Thompson name is recorded as <Qateku'eta> (umlaut over first a, macron over next e and over u), (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=qel> in the head, (<=í:l> go, come, get, become), phonology: syllable-loss of el before =í:l, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (1973), Elders Group (1/15/75, 7/20/77), BJ (5/10/64), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19, source: place names reference file #87.

<**q'ewqé:ylém** ~ **q'ewqéylém** (better **q'ewqí:lem**)>, mdls //q'əw=q(əl)=í:l=əm ~ q'əw=q(əl)=íl=əm//, CAN /'turn around a bend, go around a bend, turn around (to go back), turn around a corner/, TVMO, literally /'go/get/become/come around a bend in a river/trail in one's head/, lx <=qel> in the head, (<=í:l> go, come, get, become, <=em> middle voice), phonology: updrifting, syllable-loss of el before =í:l, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/6/76, 5/5/76), example: <**tset le q'ewqé:ylém**>, //c-əl lə (or lɛ) q'əw=qəl=í:l=əm//, /'I turned around a bend., I went around a bend., I turned around (to go back)./, attested by EB.

<**Q'iq'ewetó:lthel**>, df //C₁í=q'əw(=)ət=á-lèl//, PLN /'a slough on Harrison River north side by the mouth of Chehalis River which has a knee-shaped sandbar at its mouth, this is the next slough above (upriver from) Meth'á:lmexwem/, literally /'little turn on the river like a knee/, (<R4=> diminutive), root <**q'ew**> turn in the river, possibly <=et> meaning uncertain here, lx <=ó:lthel> on the knee, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (with NP and EB on Chehalis place names trip 9/27/77), EL (3/1/78 tape), source: place names reference file #295.

<**q'éwe**>, free root //q'əwə//, PE /'cane, staff/, SPRD, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group, EB, also <**q'ówe**>, //q'áwə//, attested by AC (8/6/70, 8/29/70, 1974), TG (4/23/75), SJ (1974), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits /q'ək'ə/ cane, dancer's staff G86:84, (=Songish dial. form in M68:76), example: <**q'éwes te xawsólkwlh**>, //q'əwə-s təxəws=álk'ɥ//, /'staff of a new spirit-dancer/, attested by Elders Group, <**kw'óqwethoxes te q'éwe**>, //k'wáq'w=əT-áx'y-əs tə q'əwə//, /'He hit me with a cane./, literally /'he hit me with a stick-like object the cane/, attested by Elders Group, <**tiyélestchexw ta q'éwe xwelám te t'ómél**>, //tiy(=)əlís=T-c-əx' t-ɛ? q'əwə x'ə=íé=m tə t'ám=əl//, /'Lean your cane against the wall./, literally /'you lean s-th the -your cane toward the wall/, attested by EB.

<**q'ewú:w**>, dnom //q'əwə=úw or //, SPRD /'new spirit dancer's cane/ (vs. <**q'éwe**> 'cane'), prob. <=á:w ~ =í:w ~ =ew ~ =ú:w> 'on the body, on top of itself, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**q'ewételhtst**>, MUS ['drum for s-o'], see q'ówet.

<**q'ewétem**>, MUS ['drumming'], see q'ówet.

<**q'ewétt**>, MUS ['drum for s-o'], see q'ówet.

<**q'ewílem**>, CAN /'go around a bend in the river, go around a turn, go around something in one's way/, see q'éw ~ q'ew.

- <q'ewí:lestel>, CLO ['suspenders'], see q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.
- <q'ewí:lt>, CAN ['come with s-o (in a canoe for ex.)'], see q'éw ~ q'ew.
- <q'éwlets ~ q'ówlets>, CAN ['go around a bend (in water)'], see q'éw ~ q'ew.
- <q'ewqé:ylém ~ q'ewqéylém (better q'ewqí:lem)>, CAN ['turn around a bend, go around a bend, turn around (to go back), turn around a corner'], see q'éw ~ q'ew.
- <Q'éwq'ewe>, PLN ['Kawkawa Lake (near Hope, B.C.)'], see q'á:w.
- <Q'ewq'ewelátsa>, N ['Male Loon'], see q'á:w.
- <Q'ewq'ewelót>, N ['Female Loon'], see q'á:w.
- <q'exelám>, df //q'əxʷ=əl=ə[=Aé=]m//, SD ['(make) a whoop, a cowboy's whoop'], LANG, root poss. related (by fronting) to <q'(e)x> meaning *loud harsh noise*, <=el> *go, come, get, become*, <=em> *middle voice*, <á-ablaut> *durative*, syntactic analysis: prob. intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76).
- <q'exí:lt>, TVMO ['accompany s-o, go with s-o, go along with s-o'], see q'ó.
- <q'(e)x>, bound root //q'əx ~ q'x// perhaps *loud harsh noise*.
- <q'eq'xát>, durs //q'ə[=C₁ə=]x=ə[=Aé=]T//, LANG ['argue with s-o'], possibly <=R1=> *resultative or continuative*, comment: perhaps related to q'éxq'xel *metal can* which would have the same shaped root and is said to be named from its noise, thus the root of both could mean something like *loud harsh noise*, (<á-ablaut> *durative*), (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, vowel-loss in reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/14/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /q'ə-q'x-át-ayʔ/ *argue, debate (tr., recip.)* W73:7, K67:355; found in <q'eq'xáthóxescha.>, //q'ə[=C₁ə=]x=ə[=Aé=]T-áxʷ-əs-cɛ//, 'He'll argue with me.', attested by IHTTC (8/9/77).
- <q'eyq'xát or q'iq'xát>, pcs //C₁í=q'əx=ə[=Aé=]T//, durs, LANG ['argue with s-o'], (<R4=> *diminutive?* or here *continuative?*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut *durative*, vowel-loss in root, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77); found in <q'iq'xáthóxes.>, //C₁í=q'əx=ə[=Aé=]T-áxʷ-əs//, [q'eq'xáèàxʷIs], 'He argued with me.'.
- <q'xótel>, rcps //q'(ə)x=ə[=Aé=Aá=]T-əl//, durs, pcs, [q'xátəl], LANG ['to argue, have an argument, [argue with each other], quarrelling, sassing back'], (<á-ablaut> *durative*, itself changed by ó-ablaut which is automatically triggered on preceding a-vowels by =(e)tel *reciprocal*, ablaut of ablaut), (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<-el> *reciprocal*), phonology: double ablaut, vowel-loss in root to zero-grade, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <q'eyq'xótel>, cts //C₁í=q'x=ə[=Aé=Aá=]T-əl or q'ə[=Aí=C₁ə=]x=ə[=Aé=Aá=]T-əl//, durs, rcps, LANG ['arguing, arguing (back and forth)'], possibly <R4=> *continuative* (though *diminutive* in form) or <i-ablaut> *resultative* possibly plus <=R1=> *continuative*, (<á-ablaut> *durative*, itself changed to <ó-ablaut> triggered on preceding <a>-vowels by =tel *reciprocal*), phonology: double ablaut, vowel-loss, perhaps triple ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'ə-q'x-át-ayʔ/ *argue, debate (tr., recip.)* W73:7, K67:355.
- <q'éxq'xel>, chrs //q'əx=C₁əC₂=əl//, dnom, incs, [q'əxq'xəl], HHG ['metal can (in U.S. English), a tin (in Canadian English)'], Elder's comment: "it's called this because it rattles and relates to q'etxáls *rattle* and q'átxels *rattling* (AK); named from noise q'átxem *bang cans together, etc.* (Elders Group 9/21/77)", comment: seems named for the noise but perhaps only by sound symbolism with q'etxáls, q'átxem since there is no =t= infix and no process which drops consonants in the middle of a root;

the root of q'etxáls and q'átxem is more likely q'et with =x distributive, (<=R2> characteristic, <=el> go, get, become), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ (3/17/77), AK, Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'é-q'x̄l/ tin can W73:51, K69:81.

<q'éxq'exel sqe'óleqw>, EB, FOOD *soda pop* (lit. perhaps: bubbling and fizzy/perhaps: metal can + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<q'éxmí:l>, possibly root //q'əxmí:l or q'əx=əm=i:l//, EB /hog fennel, Indian consumption plant/, ['*Lomatium nudicaule*'], MED ['medicine for tuberculosis'], possibly root <q'ex> rattle from sound of tubercular cough, possibly <=em> intransitivizer, have, get, possibly <=í:l> go, come, get, become, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (prompted), Elders Group, other sources: ES /qəxmí:l or q'əxmí:l/ hog fennel.

<q'éxq'xel>, HHG /metal can (in U.S. English), a tin (in Canadian English)/, see q'(e)x̄.

<q'exwô:welh ~ q'exwôwelh>, df //q'əx̄^w=ó(·)wəθ̄//, CAN /'big high-bowed canoe from the Coast, Nootka war canoe, huge canoe (Nootka type)/, ASM ['could seat up to 20, had four rows of four abreast plus two in front and two in back (Elders Group 1/28/76)'], possibly root <q'ex> as in <q'x=ót=el> argue back and forth, lx <=ó:welh ~ =ówelh> canoe, phonology: schwa-grade root varies with zero-grade, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Deming, Elders Group, also <q'xwô:welh>, //q'x̄^wó·wəθ̄//, attested by DM (12/4/64), example: <q'exwô:welh ~ q'exwô:welh>, //q'əx̄^w=ówəθ̄ ~ q'əx̄^w=ó·wəθ̄//, attested by AC, other sources: ES Cowichan /q'x̄^wəwəθ̄/ Nootka-type canoe, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'x̄^wəwəθ̄/ West Coast or Chinook canoe W73:52, K67:355, K69:80, Samish dial. of N. Straits /q'x̄^wəwəθ̄/ big canoe (but smaller than /látx̄əs/) word perhaps from Cowichan G86:86, <tl'esu le tés kw'e Semáth te q'exwôwelh.>, //ě'ə=s=u lə tés k'wə s(=)mèè tə q'əx̄^w=ówəθ̄//, /Then the big canoe got to Sumas./, usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC, <qe tl'o su máytemet tútl'o hí:kw te q'exwôwelhs.>, //qə ě'a=s=u méy=T-əm-ət t=ú=ě'a hí[=·=]k'w tə q'əx̄^w=ówəθ̄-s//, /And so he was helped with his big canoe./, usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC.

<q'ey, q'ey, q'ey>, free root //q'əy, q'əy, q'əy//, EFAM ['cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] that means good news'], EZ, root meaning unknown, probably onomatopoeia, phonology: transcribed with low pitch stress (unmarked), syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by Elders Group (3/21/79).

<q'ey ~ q'i>, bound root //q'əy ~ q'i wound around, tied, knotted//.

<q'eq'éy>, df //C₁ə=q'íy or C₁ə=q'áy//, [q'əq'éy], ANA /'guts, intestines/, possibly <R5= (if stress shifted to root)> diminutive plural, probably root <q'ey> tied, knotted, wound around probably root as in <q'eyós> barrel probably root <q'ís=et> tie s-th, knot s-th probably root <etc., phonology: reduplication, perhaps stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (8/20/75), other sources: ES /q'əq'éy-/ intestines, H-T <k-uk-é> (macron over e) bowels or guts, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'íáx/ intestines, guts W73:151, K67:359, Lushootseed /q'əjáx/ intestines H76:395.

<q'éyq'ey ~ q'íq'i>, chrs //q'əy=C₁əC₂//, ABDF [(have/get) sore muscles'], literally /'characteristically knotted/tied/, root <q'ey> knotted, tied, wound around, (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by BHTTC (11/15/76).

<q'eyós>, df //q'əy=ás//, HHG /barrel, probably also tub/, possibly <=ós> round thing, on the face, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (1/9/76), (compare <q'eq'éy> intestines, <q'ís> tied, knotted, wound around, <q'eyáweth'ches> cross one's hands, and/or perhaps <q'oyíyets ~ q'oyí:ts> elk), Salish cognate: Squamish /q'ə=q'í?ás/ barrel (root /q'í/ tie, knot (wind around?)) as in /q'ís/ be tied, knotted, /q'íáx/ intestines, and /q'íí?è/ moose is suggested by Kuipers) W73:14, K67:356, 357, 358.

- <**q'eyáweth'ches**>, df //q'əy=éwə̀̀=cə̀s//, [q'eyáwə̀̀'èis], ABFC /'cross one's hands [prob. error], (hands crossed)'/, lx <=**áweth'**> meaning unknown, <=**tses** ~ **ches**> on the hand(s), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).
- <**q'eyáweth'eláxel**>, df //q'əy=éw(=)ə̀̀'ə̀̀=ə̀̀léxə̀̀//, ABFC /'cross one's arms (but not fold one's arms across chest) [prob. error], (arms crossed [but not folded across chest])'/, possibly <=**áweth'**> meaning unknown unless <=**áw** ~ **ews**> on the body plus <=**eth'**> small portion, lx <=**eláxel**> on the arm(s), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).
- <**q'eyáweth'xel**>, df //q'əy=éw(=)ə̀̀'ə̀̀=x'ə̀̀//, ABFC /'legs crossed, cross one's ankles (either sitting or standing) [prob. error], (ankles crossed (either sitting or standing))'/, possibly <=**áweth'**> meaning unknown unless <=**áw** ~ **ews**> on the body plus <=**eth'**> small portion, lx <=**xel**> on the foot/feet, on the leg, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77, 9/1/77).
- <**q'eyáweth'xelem**>, mdls //q'əy=éw(=)ə̀̀'ə̀̀=x'ə̀̀=ə̀̀m//, ABFC ['cross one's legs'], possibly <=**áweth'**> meaning unknown unless <=**áw** ~ **ews**> on the body plus <=**eth'**> small portion, lx <=**xel**> on the foot, on the leg, (<=**em**> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77).
- <**q'oyéx** ~ **q'eyéx**>, df //q'əy=é(=)x̣ or q'ə[=Aə=]y=ə̀̀'ə̀̀=x̣//, WATR ['whirlpool'], root <**q'ey**> wound around, tied, knotted, lx <=**x̣**> or perhaps here <=**éx̣**> (stressed allomorph/strong-grade after weak-grade root) <=**o-ablaut**> derivational, possibly <=**e**> or <=**é**> meaning unknown if present unless <=**é**> living entity, possibly <=**é**> derivational, phonology: possible stress-shift or stressed full-grade of suffix after weak-grade root, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by AD (5/1/79), Salish cognate: Squamish /sq'íáx-atq'ú-ʔm/ whirlpool W73:287, K69:59.
- <**q'oyéxem**>, df //q'əy=éx̣=ə̀̀m or q'ə[=Aa=]y=éx̣=ə̀̀m//, WATR ['whirlpool that suddenly starts from level water'], (<=**em**> middle voice or intransitivizer, have, get or place to get/have), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb or nominal, attested by AD (5/1/79).
- <**q'éyexem**>, df //q'əy=(ə̀̀)x̣=ə̀̀m//, WATR ['whirlpool (large or small)'], root <**q'ey**> wound around, tied, knotted, lx <=**x̣**> distributive, (<=**em**> middle voice or intransitivizer, have, get or place to have/get), phonology: strong-grade of root for these speakers, syntactic analysis: nominal? or intransitive verb?, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/26/75).
- <**Q'eyq'éyexem**>, df //C₁ə̀̀C₂=q'əy=x̣=ə̀̀m//, WATR ['place on the Fraser River above Yale where there are whirlpools'], literally /'many whirlpools/, (<**R3**> plural), lx <=**(e)x̣**> distributive, (<=**em**> place to have/get), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (IHTTC 8/8/77, 8/23/77).
- <**q'éyset** ~ **q'í(:)set**>, pcs //q'əy=s=ə̀̀T ~ q'í(:)=s=ə̀̀T//, WV /'to fasten s-th by tying, tie up s-th (like canoe, horse, laces, nets, cow, shoelaces), tie it'/, lx <=**s**> meaning uncertain or =es> on the face, (semological comment: =es on the face is plausible since the canoe bow is the face of a canoe in some words, the top of the foot (where shoelaces are tied) is the face of the foot, the cow and horse are tied around their faces, and design, pattern (s=x̣él=es) also uses the suffix =es on the face), (<=**et**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/72, 5/5/75, 5/26/76), EB, HT (6/21/76), AC, (compare <**q'í:=w=et**> to hang s-th/s-o up, <**s=q'í(=)l(=)e**> dried fish/meat (hung to smoke or wind-dry), or <**q'í(=)t'e**> a swing), example: <**q'éyset kw'es selá** ~ **selá kw'es q'éyset**>, //q'əy=s=ə̀̀T k'wə̀̀-s sə̀̀lé ~ sə̀̀lé k'wə̀̀-s q'əy=s=ə̀̀T//, /'tie it tightly'/, attested by AC, <**selá kw'es q'éyset te xwéylem**>, //sə̀̀lé k'wə̀̀-s q'əy=s=ə̀̀T tə̀̀x'í-lə̀̀m//, /'tie the rope tight'/, attested by AC, EB, <**q'éyset te stiқи́w**>, //q'əy=s=ə̀̀T tə̀̀s=tiқи́w//, /'tie the horse'/, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

- <**q'éyq'eset**>, cts //q'í[-C₁ə-]=s=əT//, WV ['tying it'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC.
- <**q'éysetsel**>, ds //q'í(·)=s=əcəl//, WV ['to weave'], lx <=s> meaning uncertain, <=etsel> *on the back*, (semological comment: most weaving was done on the back, i.e. side opposite the weaver so the weaver could see the patterns), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (Elders Group 8/8/79).
- <**q'éyq'esetsel**>, cts //q'í(·)[-C₁ə-]=s=əcəl//, WV /'weaving (for ex. a tumpline), mending a net, making a net'/, ASM ['fish nets were knotted and tied with square holes of different sizes depending on the fish to be caught, they were usually tied with méthelh twine (dogbane)'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (8/8/79), Lawrence James (Elders Group 1/7/76), EB, Elders Group, example: <**q'éyq'esetsel te q'sí:ltel**>, //q'í[-C₁ə-]=s=əcəl tə q'í·s=ə[=M2=]l=təl//, /'weaving a packstrap/tumpline'/, attested by JL, <**tsel q'éyq'esetsel**>, //c-əl q'í[-C₁ə-]=s=əcəl//, /'I'm making a net.'/, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76).
- <**shxwq'éyq'esetsel**>, dnom //sx^w=q'í[=C₁ə-]=s=əcəl//, WV /'net shuttle, mesh-measure (usually part of the shuttle)'/, ASM ['made with a place to wrap netting twine around it to weave it in and out'], (<shxw=> *something for, device for*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, DM (12/4/64).
- <**q'éssetsel**>, cts //q'í[-Aé-]=s=əcəl//, WV ['tying a net'], (<é-**ablaut**> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (5/5/75).
- <**q'ésq'esetsel**>, chrs //q'í[=Aé-]=s=C₁əC₂=əcəl//, EZ ['spider'], ['class Arachnida, order Araneida, also order Phalangida'], literally /'little characteristic net makers'/, (<é-**ablaut**> *diminutive plural* or perhaps *resultative*, <=R2> *characteristic*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), AC, other sources: ES /q'ésq'əscəl/ *spider*, JH /q'ésq'əscəl/ *spider (the net maker)*, H-T <kuskúitsEl> *spider (Aranca sp.) (the weaver)* from <káitsEl> *to weave*, also <**q'esq'éssetsel**>, //C₁əC₂=q'í[=Aé-]=s=əcəl//, (<R3=> *plural actions*), (<é-**ablaut on root i**> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).
- <**tl'áleqtxel q'esq'éssetsel**>, cpds //é'é[=lə=]qt=x'əl C₁əC₂=q'í[=Aé-]=s=əcəl//, EZ /'daddy long-legs (spider), harvestman spider'/, ['class Arachnida, order Phalangida'], literally /'long legs spider'/, (<=le=> *plural*), lx <=xel> *on the leg, leg*, phonology: infix =el= plural, reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).
- <**q'sí:ltel**>, df //q'í=s=í·l=təl or q'í·s=ə[=M2=]l=təl//, WV /'woven headband of packstrap, tumpline'/, PE, TVMO, HARV, HUNT, literally perhaps /'woven device to go/come'/, possibly <metathesis> *derivational*, (<=í:l ~ =el> *go, come, get, become*), lx <=tel> *device to*, phonology: perhaps metathesis, perhaps vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT and HT, JL, Elders Group, AC, (contrast <chématel ~ chámatel> *packstrap, tumpline*), example: <**thá:yem te q'sí:ltel**>, //èi[=Aé·-]y=əm tə q'í·s=ə[=M2=]l=təl//, /'weaving a packstrap'/, literally /'making a packstrap'/, attested by JL (8/8/79).
- <**sq'eyq'tóles**>, dnom //s=q'ey[=C₁ə-]=T=áləs//, CLO /'mask (tied) over the eyes'/, <s=> *nominalizer*, <q'ey ~ q'í>, *wound around, tied, knotted*, <=R1=> *resultative*, perhaps <=T> *purposeful control transitivizer*, <=óles> *on the eyes*, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)
- <**q'eyáweth'ches**>, ABFC /'cross one's hands [prob. error], (hands crossed)'/, see q'ey ~ q'í.
- <**q'eyáweth'eláxel**>, ABFC /'cross one's arms (but not fold one's arms across chest) [prob. error], (arms crossed [but not folded across chest]'/, see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'eyáweth'xel>, ABFC /'legs crossed, cross one's ankles (either sitting or standing) [prob. error], (ankles crossed (either sitting or standing))', see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'eyáweth'xelem>, ABFC ['cross one's legs'], see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'éyexem>, WATR ['whirlpool (large or small)'], see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'éyq'ekw'et>, ABFC /'biting into s-th/s-o, biting s-o/s-th', see q'éykw' or q'í:kw'.

<q'éyq'eleq ~ (better) q'íq'eleq>, SOCT /'my dear, (little best friend, little dear friend, etc.)', see q'ó.

<q'éyq'elstexw>, TVMO ['bringing it back'], see q'ó:lthet.

<q'eyq'elts'iyósem spehá:ls>, WETH ['whirlwind'], see q'eyq'elts'iyósem.

<q'éyq'eset>, WV ['tying it'], see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'éyq'esetsel>, WV /'weaving (for ex. a tumpline), mending a net, making a net', see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'éyq'ete or q'íq'et'e>, PLAY ['swinging'], see q'éyt'o ~ q'éyt'e.

<q'éyq'ey ~ q'íq'í>, ABDF [(have/get) sore muscles'], see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'é:yq'ey>, ABDF ['be always sickly'], see q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

<Q'eyq'éyexem>, WATR ['place on the Fraser River above Yale where there are whirlpools'], see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'eyq'xát or q'íq'xát>, LANG ['argue with s-o'], see q'(e)x.

<q'eyq'xótel>, LANG /'arguing, arguing (back and forth)', see q'(e)x.

<q'éyset ~ q'í(:)set>, WV /'to fasten s-th by tying, tie up s-th (like canoe, horse, laces, nets, cow, shoelaces), tie it', see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'éysetsel>, WV ['to weave'], see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'éyt'e>, df //q'í·t'ə// or //q'éy=t'ə//, PLAY ['to swing'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <q'éyt'e te q'á:mi.>, //q'í·(=)t'·(=)ə tə q'é·mi//, /'A girl swings.'/

<q'éyq'ete or q'íq'et'e>, cts //q'í[-C₁ə]-t'ə//, PLAY ['swinging'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).

<q'éyt'o ~ q'éyt'e>, df //q'í·(=)t'·(=)a ~ q'í·(=)t'·(=)ə or q'éy=t'·a ~ q'éy=t'·ə or q'í·t'·a ~ q'í·t'·ə//, HHG /'a swing, a little treadle they swing the babies on', PLAY, ASM ['a sturdy pole is lashed to the roof or ceiling and a baby basket is suspended from that by a rope, the rope is tied to another rope which is attached horizontally across the basket to provide for even suspension, a string/twine is attached to the bottom and runs to the mother's foot so she can jiggle and bounce the cradle while weaving or otherwise using both hands; now perhaps used for any modern swing as well'], literally perhaps /'something put up for a person/baby', (<=t'> meaning unknown, <=a> or <=e> entity or person), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group, DM (12/4/64), AD (6/19/79), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), other sources: ES /q'í·t'·a/ swing (noun), compare <séqtel> swing for baby cradle with same meaning.

<q'éyt'o ~ q'í:t'o>, df //q'ɛ[=Aí·=]t'·a or q'í·(=)t'·(=)a//, EB ['orange honeysuckle'], ['Lonicera ciliosa'], ASM ['flowers can be sucked for sweet liquid nectar, berries are poison'], MED ['the plant part is medicine for "fits"'], literally perhaps /'sweetened entity (or perhaps) swing', possibly root <q'at' ~ q'et'> sweet or possibly root <q'í·(=t'·=ə)> swing (after the vine part), possibly <í:ablaut> durative,

possibly <=o> *entity, living thing*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, other sources: ES /q'í-t'a/ *orange honeysuckle*.

<q'eyth> bound root //q'ìè'// meaning unknown or root <q'áth'> //q'èè'// *lean, slant*

<sq'eyth'éleqw>, df //s=q'ìè'=é1əq^w or s=q'ɛ[=Ai=]è'=é1əq^w//, BLDG ['*peak of house*'], LAND ['*peak of mountain*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), possibly root <q'áth'> as in <sq'áq'eth'> *leaning backwards*, possibly <i-ablaut> *durative*, lx <=éleqw> *on top of the head, on top*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'íc'-i7əq^w/ *gabled roof* W73:110, K69:82.

<q'éytl'>, bound root //q'íè'// *be healed, scarred over*//, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'íè'/ *be healed up (wound)* W73:139, K67:358.

<sq'éytl' or sq'ítl'>, dnom //s=q'íè'//, ABFC ['*a scar*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP.

<q'éytl'thet>, df //q'íè'=èət//, ABFC ['*it healed up, (to heal up)*'], possibly root <q'ey> *tied, knotted*, (<=thet> *get, become or reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP.

<q'éytl'thet>, ABFC ['*it healed up, (to heal up)*'], see q'éytl'.

<Q'éyts'i(y)>, df //q'íc'=iy//, PLN ['*Katzie village*'], ASM ['*a downriver-Halq'eméylem-speaking village*'], literally ['*a multi-colored moss*'], comment: Upriver-speaking elders don't know this as a word for a kind of moss but know it as a place name, lx <=iy> *plant, bark, covering*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group,

<q'e:yw ~ q'í:w>, bound root //q'í-w// *hang over*//, contrast <q'ew> *turn in a river, bend in a road*

<q'é:ywet (or better) q'í:wet>, ABFC ['*hang s-th on a line, hang s-th on a nail, hang s-th up*'], see q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.

<q'éyxwet>, pcs //q'í(=)x^w=əT//, CLO ['*tighten it (a belt, a pack, etc.)*'], MC, probably root <q'i ~ q'ey> see under <q'íxwet>.

<q'éyx>, bound root //q'íx// *black*//, see under <q'íx>.

<q'íx ~ q'eyx>, bound root //q'íx// *tilt*

<q'éyxeya>, SOCT ['*Negro*'], see q'íx.

<q'eyxóles>, ANA ['*pupil of the eye*'], see q'íx.

<q'e'í:lem ~ q'a'í:lem>, mdls //q'ə7=í:l=əm ~ q'ɛ7=í:l=əm//, incs, DESC ['*very old, ancient, get ancient, be ancient*'], HAT, semantic environment ['*of a person, horse, house, etc.*'], root meaning unknown, (<=í:l> *get, become*, <=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, other sources: ES /q'ɛ7í:ləm/ *old*, JH /q'e7í:ləm/ *old person*, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'ə7í:lmi7/ *aged* as in /ʔán qə7í:lmi7 stəlməx^w/ *very old man* K69:81, example: <lulh q'e'í:lem (te stiqíw, ta lálem).>, //lə=uʔ q'ə7=í:l=əm (tə s=tiqíw, t-ɛ léləmə)//, ['*The horse, Your house*] has gotten ancient/is ancient.', attested by AC.

<q'e'í:les ~ q'e'í:lés>, df //q'ə7=í:l=əs//, ABFC ['*sensible, wise, (get sensible, get wise)*'], root meaning unknown unless the same as in <q'e'í:l=em>, possibly <=í:l> *go, come, get, become*, possibly <=es> *on the face*, phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /n-q'íl-us/ *smart, clever, wise* W73:239, K67:309, example: <chexw (le) q'e'í:lés.>, //c-əx^w (lə) q'ə=7í:l=əs//, ['*You're sensible.*']

<q'e'ílésthet>, pcrs //q'ə7=í:l=əs=T-ət//, EFAM ['*smarten up*'], (<-t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<-et> *reflexive*), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<q'e'ó:leq>, SOCT ['*dear friends*'], see q'ó.

<q'í:kw' ~ q'éykw'>, root //q'í:k'w' bite//.

<sq'éykw'>, dnom //s=q'í:k'w'//, ABFC ['a bite'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), TG, example: <tl'ó sq'éykw's telí te sqwmáy.>, //ě'á s=q'í:k'w'-s təlí tə s=q'w m=éy//, 'It's a bite from a dog.', literally 'that's, it's his bite from the/a dog/', attested by TG.

<q'éykw'et ~ q'í:kw'et>, pcs //q'í:k'w'=əT//, ABFC 'bite into s-th/s-o, bite s-th, bite s-o', (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/16/76), TG, other sources: ES and JH /q'í:k'w'ət/ bite; found in <q'éykw'etes.>, //q'í:k'w'=əT-əs//, 'He bit it.', attested by TG, example: <tsel q'éykw'et.>, //c-əl q'í:k'w'=əT//, 'I bit something.', attested by Elders Group (3/1/72); found in <q'éykw'etem.>, //q'í:k'w'=əT-əm//, 'He was bitten.', syntactic analysis: passive, attested by TG, <q'éykw'ethò:m.>, //q'í:k'w'=əT-à-m//, 'You were bitten.', syntactic analysis: passive, attested by TG, example: <q'éykw'ethò:m te álhqey.>, //q'í:k'w'=əT-à-m tə ʔéʔqəy//, 'The snake bit you., You got bitten by the snake.', attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), <li q'éykw'ethò:m?>, //li q'í:k'w'=əT-à-m//, 'Have you been bitten?/', attested by TG.

<q'éyq'ekw'et>, cts //q'í:-C₁ə-]k'w'=əT//, ABFC 'biting into s-th/s-o, biting s-o/s-th', (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC.

<q'í:kw'et ~ q'éykw'et>, ABFC 'bite into s-th/s-o, bite s-th, bite s-o', see q'éykw' or q'í:kw'.

<q'í:l ~ q'éyl>, bound root //q'í:l// put away, store away

<sq'éyle>, dnom //s=q'í:l=ə//, FOOD 'preserved fish, preserved meat, dried fish, dried meat (usually fish), smoked salmon, wind-dried salmon (old word), what is stored away, what is put away', (<s=> nominalizer), probably root <q'éyl ~ q'í:l> put away, store away, possibly <=e> living thing?/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, AD (3/6/79), EB, also <sq'é:yla>, //s=q'í:lə//, attested by Deming (2/7/80), also <sq'éylo>, //s=q'í:l=a//, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /sq'íʔ/ dried smoked salmon cut up thin W73:86, K67:296, perhaps Lushootseed /k'áyayəʔ ~ k'áyayəʔ/ a very thoroughly smoke-dried fish H76:237.

<q'éylòm>, df //q'í:l=à-m or q'í:l=àm//, HHG 'put away, (it has been put away)', (<=ò> meaning unclear here), (<-m> passive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/6/79), (compare <q'éylemt> store s-th away, store s-o away (perhaps related by glottalization or deglottalization)), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /q'áy/ e high up, be on top and /q'áy-anʔ/ put on top (tr.) W73:209, K67:357.

<sq'éylòm>, df //s=q'í:l=à(-)m//, FOOD 'leftover food, scraps', literally 'something put away', (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<q'éylómstexw>, caus //q'í:làm=sT-əx'w//, TVMO ['delay s-o (??)'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, Elder's comment: "unsure of meaning", attested by CT (6/16/76), Salish cognate: prob. not Lushootseed /q'əd/ be slow as in /q'əd-cut/ slow down H76:395.

<q'eyléxw>, ABFC 'kill s-th/s-o accidentally, (happen to or manage to kill s-th/s-o)', see q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

<q'éylómstexw>, TVMO ['delay s-o (??)'], see q'éylòm.

<q'eyós>, HHG 'barrel, probably also tub', see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'íp'>, possible bound root //q'íp'//, meaning unknown

<Sq'íp'exw>, df //s=q'íp' (=)əx'w or s=q'éy=p'=əx'w//, PLN 'a real rough place in the Fraser River impassible in a canoe (in the Tait area, prob. between Spuzzum and Yale)', Elder's comment: "ask

ME for location", <s=> nominalizer, root form and meaning uncertain, perhaps <q'ey> or <q'áp'> tie together, possibly <=p'> on itself, <=exw> round, around in circles, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (8/2/77), source: place names reference file #160.

<Sq'ólep'exw>, df //s=q'ál=p'=əx^w or s=q'ε[=Aá=]l=p'=əx^w or s=q'í[=Aá=][=lə=]p' (=)əx^w//, PLN ['another rough place in the Fraser River (Tait area)'], Elder's comment: "ask ME for location", (<s=> nominalizer), root form & meaning uncertain, perhaps <q'ál> go around/over/up and down as in <q'ál=p'> tangled on itself or <q'ó:l> return as in <q'ó:lthet> to return and <q'elq'íthet> back and forth or <q'áp'> tie together, possibly <=p'> on itself, possibly <=le=> plural, possibly <=exw> round, around in circles, phonology: possible ablaut, possible infixing, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (8/2/77), source: place names reference file #161.

<q'íq'ekw'et ~ q'éyq'ekw'et>, ABFC ['biting into s-th/s-o, biting s-o/s-th'], see q'éykw' or q'í:kw'.

<q'íq'eleq ~ q'éyq'eleq.>, SOCT ['my dear, (little best friend, little dear friend, etc.)'], see q'ó.

<q'íq'elstá:xw>, EFAM ['fooling s-o, (fool s-o as a joke, April-fool s-o [Deming])'], see q'á:l.

<q'íq'elstexw ~ q'éyq'elstexw>, TVMO ['bringing it back'], see q'ó:lthet.

<q'iq'elts'iyósem spehá:ls ~ q'eyq'elts'iyósem spehá:ls>, WETH ['whirlwind'], see q'eyq'elts'iyósem.

<q'íq'emó:s ~ q'éyq'emó:s>, FSH ['dip-netting, fishing with a scoop net, (harpooning fish at night [DM 12/4/64])'], see q'emós ~ q'emó:s.

<q'íq'eset ~ q'éyq'eset>, WV ['tying it'], see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'íq'esetsel ~ q'éyq'esetsel>, WV ['weaving (for ex. a tumpline), mending a net, making a net'], see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'íq'et'e ~ q'éyq'ete>, PLAY ['swinging'], see q'éyt'o ~ q'éyte.

<q'íq'ethá:m or q'eyq'ethá:m>, EFAM ['be short (in memory)'], see q'thá:m.

<Q'iq'ewetó:lthel>, PLN ['a slough on Harrison River north side by the mouth of Chehalis River which has a knee-shaped sandbar at its mouth, this is the next slough above (upriver from) Meth'á:lmexwem'], see q'éw ~ q'ew.

<q'íq'exel>, LT ['[getting black]'], see q'íx.

<Q'iq'éyexem ~ Q'eyq'éyexem>, WATR ['place on the Fraser River above Yale where there are whirlpools'], see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'íq'xát ~ q'eyq'xát>, LANG ['argue with s-o'], see q'(e)x.

<q'íq'xótel ~ q'eyq'xótel >, LANG ['arguing, arguing (back and forth)'], see q'(e)x.

<q'í(:)set ~ q'éyset>, WV ['to fasten s-th by tying, tie up s-th (like canoe, horse, laces, nets, cow, shoelaces), tie it'], see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'ísetsel ~ q'éysetsel>, WV ['to weave'], see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'ít'e ~ q'éyt'e>, df //q'í:t'ə// or //q'əy=t'=ə//, PLAY ['to swing'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), example: <q'éyt'e te q'á:mi.>, //q'í:(=)t'(=)ə tə q'É-mi//, 'A girl swings.'/.

<q'íq'et'e ~ q'éyq'ete>, cts //q'í[-C₁ə-]t'ə//, PLAY ['swinging'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70).

<q'éyt'o ~ q'éyt'e>, df //q'í:(=)t'(=)a ~ q'í:(=)t'(=)ə or q'əy=t'=a ~ q'əy=t'=ə or q'í:t'a ~ q'í:t'ə//, HHG ['a swing, a little treadle they swing the babies on'], PLAY, ASM ['a sturdy pole is lashed to

the roof or ceiling and a baby basket is suspended from that by a rope, the rope is tied to another rope which is attached horizontally across the basket to provide for even suspension, a string/twine is attached to the bottom and runs to the mother's foot so she can jiggle and bounce the cradle while weaving or otherwise using both hands; now perhaps used for any modern swing as well', literally perhaps /'something put up for a person/baby', (<=t'> meaning unknown, <=a> or <=e> *entity or person*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group, DM (12/4/64), AD (6/19/79), other sources: ES /q'í-t'a/ *swing (noun)*, compare <séqtel> *swing for baby cradle* with same meaning.

<q'ít'o ~ q'éyt'o>, df //q'ε[=Aí=]t'=a or q'í.(=)t'(=)a//, EB [*orange honeysuckle*'], [*Lonicera ciliosa*'], ASM [*'flowers can be sucked for sweet liquid nectar, berries are poison*'], MED [*'the plant part is medicine for "fits"*'], literally perhaps /'sweetened entity (or perhaps) swing', possibly root <q'at' ~ q'et'> *sweet* or possibly root <q'í-(=t'=ə)> *swing* (after the vine part), possibly <í:-ablaut> *durative*, possibly <=o> *entity, living thing*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, other sources: ES /q'í-t'a/ *orange honeysuckle*.

<q'ith' ~ q'eyth'> bound root //q'ìè'// meaning unknown or root <q'áth'> //q'èè'// *lean, slant*
<sq'eyth'éleqw>, df //s=q'ìè'=éleq^w or s=q'ε[=Aí=]è'=éleq^w//, BLDG [*'peak of house*'], LAND [*'peak of mountain*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), possibly root <q'áth'> as in <sq'áq'eth'> *leaning backwards*, possibly <í:-ablaut> *durative*, lx <=éleqw> *on top of the head, on top*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'íc'-i?əq^w/ *gabledroof* W73:110, K69:82.

<q'ítl' ~ q'éytl'>, bound root //q'íè' *be healed, scarred over*//, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'íè' *be healed up (wound)* W73:139, K67:358.

<sq'éytl' or sq'ítl'>, dnom //s=q'íè'//, ABFC [*'a scar*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP.

<q'éytl'thet>, df //q'íè'=èət//, ABFC [*'it healed up, (to heal up)*'], possibly root <q'ey> *tied, knotted*, (<=thet> *get, become or reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP.

<q'ítl'thet ~ q'éytl'thet>, ABFC [*'it healed up, (to heal up)*'], see q'éytl'.

<Q'íts'i(y) ~ Q'éyts'i(y)>, df //q'íc'=iy//, PLN [*'Katzie village*'], ASM [*'a downriver-Halq'eméylem-speaking village*'], literally [*'a multi-colored moss*'], comment: Upriver-speaking elders don't know this as a word for a kind of moss but know it as a place name, lx <=iy> *plant, bark, covering*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group,

<q'í:w ~ q'e:yw>, bound root //q'í-w *hang over*//, contrast <q'ew> *turn in a river, bend in a road*

<q'é:ywet> (or better) <q'í:wet>, pcs //q'í-w=əT//, [q'é-wət ~ q'í-wət], ABFC [*'hang s-th on a line, hang s-th on a nail, hang s-th up*'], (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, example: <q'í:wetchexw ta' shxwelwétem.>, //q'í-w=əT-c-əx^w t-ε? s=x^w=əlwət=əm//, [*'Hang up your wash (to dry), Hang your wash.*'], attested by Elders Group (3/5/80), <q'é:ywetlha ta' kopú.>, //q'í-w=əT-ʔε t-ε? kapú//, [*'Hang up your coat.*'], attested by EB.

<q'í:wethet>, pcrs //q'í-w=əT-ət//, ABFC [*'leaning over (something)*'], literally [*'hang oneself over on purpose*'], (<=et> *reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/5/80).

<sq'iwq'ewíles>, chrs //s=q'iw=C₁əC₂=íləs//, stvi, ABFC [*'carry a packstrap or both packstraps over the shoulder(s) and under the arm(s)*'], TVMO, literally [*'be hung characteristically over on the chest*'], (<s=> *stative*), lx <=íles ~ í:les> *on the chest*, (<=R2> *characteristic*), phonology: stress-shift without vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77).

<**q'ewí:lestel**>, ds //q'íw=í-ləs=təl//, CLO ['suspenders'], literally /'device to hang over on the chest'/, lx <=í:les ~ =íles> on the chest, lx <=tel> device to, thing to, phonology: stress-shift with vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<**Sq'éywetselēm ~ Sq'éywetsélēm**>, ds //s=q'í·w=əcəl=əm ~ s=q'í·w=əcəl=əm//, PLN ['trail and steep slope on the west shore of Kawkawa Lake where the trail went up and over a steep hill and then down'], root <**q'í:w**> hang over, (<=s=> nominalizer), lx <=etsel ~ =etsél> on the back, (<=em> middle voice or place to get/have), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC at Katz Class (10/5/76), Elders at place names meeting after IHTTC (8/23/77), source: place names reference file #209.

<**q'í:wethet**>, ABFC ['leaning over (something)'], see q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.

<**q'íxwet**>, pcs //q'í(=)x^w=əT//, CLO /'tighten it (a belt, a pack, etc.)'/, MC, probably root <**q'í ~ q'ey**> tied, knotted, possibly <=xw> lump-like, round, around, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (4/17/80), example: <**q'íxwet ta' shxwyémtel.**>, //q'íx^w=əT t-ε? sx^w=yém=təl//, /'Tighten your belt.'/.

<**q'íx**>, bound root //q'íx black//, comment: using derived forms of the root as a modifier of other color terms the following combinations were given by AK: tsq'íx (tsméth', tskwím, tsqwáy) and q'íq'exel tsqwáy; Chilliwack dialect speaker NP also used one of these combinations ts=q'íq'ex=el ts=qwá:y following the same patterns.

<**tsq'éyx ~ tsq'íx ~ ts'q'éyx ~ ts'q'íx**>, ds //c=q'íx ~ c[=G]=q'íx//, LT ['be black'], (<=c=> stative with color terms), phonology: optional =G (glottalization) is phonological assimilation to the following glottalized consonant, ASM ['squares circled on the color chart of Berlin and Kay (1969) (rows top to bottom = B-I, columns left to right = 1-40, side columns of white to black = 0); individual speakers circled the following squares for ts(')q'éyx, EL (2/20/79): H0 TG with RP (1/24/79): I20, I21, I22, I23, I24, I25, I26, I27, I28, I29, I30 NP (2/7/79): I22, I23, I24, I25 EP (Downriver Halkomelem) (2/7/79): I16 LJ (Pilalt) (2/7/79): F23 AK (1/24/79): I0, J0 TM (2/14/79): I14-I32 inclusive'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), DM (12/4/64), EL, TG, RP, Deming, NP, LJ (Pilalt), AK, TM, EB, Elders Group (3/1/72, 5/16/79, etc.), Deming, SJ, EP (Downriver Halkomelem), AK (1987), TG (1987), EB (1987), NP (1987), AH (1987), other sources: ES /c'q'íx/ black, chart by Rob McLaury, example: <**tsq'éyx shxw=yáth'qels**>, //c=q'íx sx^w=yêè=q=əls//, /'black paint'/, attested by DM (12/4/64 new p.181), <**tsq'éyx spá:th**>, //c=q'íx s=pê·è//, /'black bear'/, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape), <**ts'q'éyx te (sq'ô:lmexw, tselqó:me, máts'el, spá:th, shxw'áthetel, músmes, spó:l, sti'qíw, slát, sqéweqs, ts'esláts).**>, //c[=G]=q'íx tə (s=q'í·w=əcəl=əm, cəlq=á·mə, mécəl, s=pê·è, sx^w=7éèə=təl, múm=C₁əC₂, s=pá·l, s=ti'qíw, s=lét, s=q'íw=əqs, c'əsléc//, /'The (blackberry, blackcap berry, black haw(thorn) berry, bear, cloud, cow, crow, horse, night, raven, saskatoon berry) is black.'/, attested by Deming (esp. SJ) (5/3/79), <**ts'q'éyx te ts'esláts.**>, //c'=q'íx tə c'əsléc//, /'The saskatoon berry is black.'/, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79), <**ts'q'éyx te kwxwóméls.**>, //c'=q'íx tə k^wax^w=ámé=əls//, /'The black huckleberry is black.'/, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79).

<**ts'q'éyxem**>, ds //c[=G]=q'íx=əm//, TAST /'vanilla, (vanilla extract)'/, ACL, (semological comment: probably named for the dark color of vanilla extract), probably <=em> have, get, intransitivizer or place to have/get or middle voice?, phonology: glottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<**q'íxel**>, incs //q'íx=əl//, LT ['get black'], (<=el> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**le q'íxel te shxw'áthetel.**>, //lə q'íx=əl tə sx^w=7éèə=təl//, /'The clouds are black., (The clouds got black.)'/, literally /'third person past get black the cloud'/, attested by AC.

- <**q'íq'exel**>, cts //q'í[=C₁ə=]x=əl//, incs, LT ['*getting black*'], (<=**R1**=> *continuative*), (<=**el** ~ =**il**> *go, come, get, become*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury in Galloway 1993.
- <**tsq'íq'exel**>, cts //c=q'í[=C₁ə=]x=əl//, incs, LT ['*be getting black*'], (<**ts**=> *have, get, stative with colors*), (<=**R1**=> *continuative*), (<=**el** ~ =**il**> *go, come, get, become*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
- <**sq'íq'exel**>, cts //s=q'í[=C₁ə=]x=əl//, incs, LT ['*be getting black*'], (<**s**=> *stative*), (<=**R1**=> *continuative*), (<=**el** ~ =**il**> *go, come, get, become*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
- <**q'éyxeya**>, dmn //q'ix=əyε//, SOCT ['*Negro*'], lx <=**iya** ~ =**eya**> *affectionate diminutive; name ending*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, also <**qw'ixwes** ~ **qw'éyxwes**>, //q'[=W]ix[=W]=əs or q'^wix^w=əs//, (<=**W** (**labialization**)> *derivational*), phonology: double labialization, attested by IHTTC.
- <**q'eyxóles**>, ds //q'ix=áləs//, ANA ['*pupil of the eye*'], literally /'black in the eye, black on the eye/, lx <=**óles**> *in the eye, on the eye*, phonology: stress-shift without vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.
- <**q'ix** ~ **q'eyx**>, bound root //q'ix// *tilt*
- <**sq'eyxéleqw**>, ds //s=q'ix=éləq^w//, ANA /'crown of head, center of the top of the head where the hair starts/, BLDG /'peak of house, gable or plank over smokehole/, (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), root meaning unknown unless q'ix *black*??, lx <=**éleqw**> *on top of the head, on top, on the hair of the head*, (semological comment: the anatomical (alloseme) meaning uses the anatomical alloseme of the suffix (on top of the head, on the hair of the head) while the alloseme referring to a house part uses the non-anatomical alloseme of the suffix (on top)), phonology: stress-shift from root without vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, SP (IHTTC 8/4/77), also <**q'eyxéleqw**>, //q'ix=éləq^w//, attested by AK (IHTTC 8/4/77).
- <**q'óxesem**>, mdls //q'áx=əs=əm or q'é[=Aá=]x=əs=əm//, ABFC ['*put one's head back (tilt one's face up)*'], lx <=**es**> *on the face*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
- <**q'ixel**>, LT [*get black*'], see q'ix.
- <**q'ixeya** ~ **q'éyyxeya**>, SOCT ['*Negro*'], see q'ix.
- <**q'ixóles** ~ **q'eyxóles**>, ANA ['*pupil of the eye*'], see q'ix.
- <**q'lhól**>, possibly root //q'ʰál// or //q'ʰ=ʰé[=Aá=]l// or //q'ʰáʰ=ə[=M2=]l//, CAN ['*bow of a canoe*'], possibly root <**q'ólh**> meaning unknown, if compound with <**lhál**> *land a canoe, pull onshore in canoe*, possibly <**q'='**> (if a variant of <=**q**> *on something else, within something else*) or <**q'lh=**> (or more likely root in compound) meaning unknown, <=**el**> *go, come, get, become*, possibly <**ó-ablaut**> *resultative or durative*, possibly <**metathesis**> *derivational*, phonology: possible compound or ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).
- <**q'ó**>, free root //q'á//, DIR ['*with*'], syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80), example: <**mítlh q'ó t'álhlímelh.**>, //mí-tʰ q'áë'ε-ʰlíməʰ//, /'Come with us./, literally /'come -coaxing imperative sg. with preposition object- us/, attested by Deming (2/7/80).
- <**q'ót**>, pcs //q'á=T//, DIR /'put s-th with (something), add s-th (to something), include s-th/, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, DF, example: <**q'ótap te'íle.**>, //q'á=T-εp tə=ʔí=lə//, /'Put this with it you folks., Include this you folks./, attested by AD (5/5/80).

- <**q'ó:thet**>, pcrs //q'á=əT-ət//, DIR /'join, (include oneself purposely)/, TVMO, SOC, literally /'include oneself purposely/, (<=et ~ =(e)th> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), phonology: vowel merger, <=th> occurs before reflexives and singular object suffixes, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80), example: <**lí iyólem kw'els q'ó:thet li talhléwep**>, //lí ʔəy=ál=əm k'w'ə-l-s q'á=əT-ət li tɛ=ʔ=léwə=p//, /'Is is alright if I join you folks?/, literally /'is it alright that I include myself in you folks/.
- <**q'eq'ótel**>, rcps //C₁ə=q'á=T-əl//, DIR ['to meet (each other)'], TVMO, SOC, (<R5=> resultative or continuative), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-el> reciprocal), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/2/76).
- <**q'ótelt ~ q'ótolt**>, df //q'á=T-əl=T ~ q'á=T-ə[=Aà=]l=T//, pcs, MC /'put them together, (join them together)/, semantic environment ['of berries, of two pieces of cloth lined up, of yarn if knitted both together'], possibly <=tel> crystallized purposeful reciprocal, possibly <ò-ablaut> assimilation, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: assimilation to previous vowel, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, syntactic comment: perhaps doubly transitivized (crystallized transitivizer), attested by EB (6/30/76), CT and HT (6/21/76), example: <**q'ótelt kw'es p'íth'et**>, //q'á=T-əl=T k'w'ə-s p'íè'=əT//, /'put it together to squeeze it/, attested by CT and HT.
- <**q'etólestexw**>, df //q'ó=T-ə[=M2=]l=é=sT-əx'//, caus, MC /'mix s-th, put them together/, possibly <=tel> purposeful reciprocal possibly crystallized, <=é> unknown, <metathesis> derivational, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, perhaps updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/23/76).
- <**sq'ó**>, dnom //s=q'á//, SOC /'companion, other part/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, example: <**ta' sq'ó**>, //t-ɛʔ s=q'á//, /'your companion/, attested by AD (5/5/80); found in <**sq'ós**>, //s=q'á-s//, /'the other part of/, attested by AD (3/4/80).
- <**sq'ó**>, stvi //s=q'á//, DIR /'along, with, together with/, (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by EB, Deming, others, example: <**ásche ew me xwe'í látselcha yesq'ó**>, //ʔɛ-s-cɛ ʔəw mə x'w'ə=ʔí lí-c-əl-cɛ yə-s=q'á//, /'If he comes again, I'll go along./, literally /'aux -if he (subjunctive third person) -future again come to come here go -I -future travelling along by- stative (being)- along/with/, attested by EB, <**ts'áts'eltsel xwoyíwel tel sqwálewel kw'els me xwe'í sq'ó tl'alhluwep (éy l sí:yáye, l sí:yáye sí:yám)**>, //c'ɛ[=C₁ə=]l-c-əl x'w'ə=ɛ[=Aa=]y=íwəl tə-l s=q'á=é=əwəl k'w'ə-l-s mə x'w'ə=ʔí s=q'á ä'ɛ=ʔ=luwə=p (ʔéy l sí[=´=]yéyə, l sí[=´=]yéyə sí[=´=]yém//, /'I'm very happy to come here (together with you folks) (my good friends, my dear friends)/, literally /'I'm very happy my thoughts/feelings that I come to come here together with preposition object- you folks (good my many friends, my plural friends plural dear)/, usage: public speeches, attested by Deming (5/18/78).
- <**sq'eq'ó**>, df //s=C₁ə=q'á//, DIR /'along, together, be included, with/, (<s=> stative, R5= probably resultative or continuative), comment: for continuative compare sq'eq'ómet coming with s-o with sq'ómet come with s-o below, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by EB, AC, Deming, ASM ['with'], example: <**michap wó:thel sq'eq'ó telhlímelh (or tl'elhlímelh)**>, //mi-c-ɛp w(=)á·èəl s=C₁ə=q'á ä'ə=ʔlíməʔ//, /'Come (you folks) and share our meal with us./, literally /'come -you folks share a meal with us/, attested by Deming, ASM ['together'], <**lichxw ley sq'eq'ó**>, //lí-c-x'w lə yə-s=C₁ə=q'á//, /'Did you go together?/, attested by AC, ASM ['be included'], <**ówe ís sq'eq'ó te s'álhtel**>, //ʔówə ʔí-s s=C₁ə=q'á tə s=ʔéʔ=təl//, /'The meal is not included./, attested by Deming (1/25/79).
- <**sq'ómet**>, iecs //s=q'á=məT//, DIR ['come with s-o'], TVMO, (<s=> stative), (<=met> indirectly effecting control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in <**sq'ómethòx ~ sq'omethó:x**>, //s=q'á=məT-áx'//, /'come with me/, attested by Elders Group (11/9/77, 3/24/76).

- <**sq'eq'ómet**>, cts //s=C₁ə=q'á=məT//, iecs, DIR ['coming with s-o'], TVMO, (<s=> stative, R5= continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/9/77).
- <**sq'ót ~ sq'ót**>, pcs //s=q'á=əT ~ s=q'á=T//, DIR ['accompany s-o, go with s-o'], TVMO, (<t ~ =et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (Elders Group 9/27/78); found in <**sq'othóxes**>, //s=q'a=T-áx^y-əs//, 'She's going with me.', attested by EB, <**sq'ótap**>, //s=q'á=T-əp//, 'when you're all together', literally 'if/when you're all going along with s-o', syntactic comment: subjunctive 2p without we-, attested by Elders Group (9/27/78), example: <**lámechap sq'ótàp?**>, //lé=m-ə-c-əp s=q'á=T-ép//, 'Are you all going with him?/', literally 'going -interrogative -you folks accompany/go with him -subjunctive2p/', attested by EB.
- <**sq'ó:xel ~ sq'óxel**>, dnom //s=q'á(·)=x^yəl//, SOCT ['partner'], literally 'something/(someone) to be with on foot', (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=xel> on the foot, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DC.
- <**sq'iq'exí:l ~ q'iq'exí:l**>, dmn //(s=C₁í=q'a=x^yəl=í:l//, SOCT ['little partner, little person who follows or goes with one'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), (<=í:l> go, come, get, become), phonology: reduplication, syllable-loss, vowel-reduction in root to schwa-grade before full-grade/strong-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.
- <**sq'eq'axí:l**>, pln //s=C₁ə=q'a=Aε=x^yəl=í:l//, SOCT ['partners'], (<s=> nominalizer, R5= plural), possibly <a-ablaut> durative or derivational, lx <=xel> on the foot, (<=í:l> go, come, get, become), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.
- <**q'axí:l**>, durs //q'a=Aε=x^yəl=í:l//, TVMO 'go with, come with, be partner with', DIR, SOC, (<a-ablaut> durative), lx <=xel> on the foot, (<=í:l> go, come, become, get), phonology: ablaut, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/23/73).
- <**sq'exí:lmet**>, iecs //s=q'a=x^yəl=í:l=məT//, TVMO ['follow s-o'], (<s=> stative), (<=met> indirectly effecting control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-reduction, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <**q'exí:lt**>, pcs //q'a=x^yəl=í:l=T//, TVMO 'accompany s-o, go with s-o, go along with s-o', SOC, (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-reduction, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, also <**q'axí:lt**>, //q'a=Aε=x^yəl=í:l=T//, (<a-ablaut> durative), phonology: ablaut, attested by AC, example: <**látsel q'axí:lthòme**>, //lé-c-əl q'a=Aε=x^yəl=í:l=T-ámə//, 'I'll go with you.', phonology: downstepping, attested by AC, <**latsa q'axí:lthò:m (tl' Tom)**>, //lé-c-ε q'a=Aε=x^yəl=í:l=T-à-mě' Tom//, 'Somebody (Tom) will go with you.', literally 'go -future (third person subject zero) you are gone with (passive) (by Tom)'/, attested by AC (8/23/73), <**líchxw xwel la(m) q'exí:lt**>, //lí-c-x^w x^wəl lε(=m) q'a=x^yəl=í:l=T//, 'Are you still going along with him?/', attested by EB, <**lámtlh q'exí:lt**>, //lé=m-t^h q'a=x^yəl=í:l=T//, 'Go along with him.', syntactic comment: coaxing imperative, attested by EB.
- <**q'eq'exí:lt**>, dmv //C₁ə=q'a=x^yəl=í:l=T//, TVMO ['accompany s-o little or elderly'], SOC, (semological comment: diminutive verbs often imply small or elderly people as objects), (<R5=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <**q'eq'exí:ltlha**>, //C₁ə=q'a=x^yəl=í:l=T-t^hε//, 'Accompany someone little or elderly.', attested by EB.
- <**q'eq'exí:lt**>, cts //C₁ə=q'a=x^yəl=í:l=T//, TVMO ['accompanying s-o'], SOC, (<R5=> continuative), phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in <**q'eq'exí:lthòx**>, //C₁ə=q'a=x^yəl=í:l=T-áx^y//,

'accompanying me', phonology: downstepping.

<**q'óleq ~ q'e'óléq**>, ds //q'ó=ləq ~ q'ó=ʔə[=M2=]ləq//, SOCT *'pal, best friend, dear friend, chum'*, literally *'someone who habitually accompanies/is together/is with'*, lx <=**eleq ~ leq**> *someone who habitually*, (<**metathesis**> derivational), phonology: glottal-stop insertion (epenthetic), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, AD.

<**q'e'ó:leq**>, pln //q'ó[=]=ʔə[=M2=]ləq//, SOCT [*'dear friends'*], (<=:=> plural), phonology: lengthening, metathesis, epenthesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB and AD (9/19/78).

<**q'éyq'eleq ~ (better) q'íq'eleq**>, dmn //C₁í=q'ó=ləq//, SOCT *'my dear, (little best friend, little dear friend, etc.)'*, (<**R4**=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, example: <**ô q'éyq'eleq**>, //ʔo C₁í=q'ó=ləq ~ ʔəw C₁í=q'ó=ləq//, *'Oh my dear.'*

<**sq'eq'e'óleq**>, pln //s=C₁ə=q'ó=ʔə[=M2=]ləq//, SOCT *'pair of twins, pair of closest friends'*, (<**s**=> nominalizer inalienable possession, R5= dual), lx <=**éleq**> *one who, -er, one who does as an occupation*, (<=**M2**= (metathesis type 2)> derivational), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77).

<**q'ó:lthet**>, incs //q'á=l=T=ət or q'á=əl=T=ət//, pcrs, TVMO *'return, come back, go back'*, possibly root <**q'ó**> *together*, possibly <=**el**> *go, come, get, become*, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=**et**> reflexive), phonology: possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, BJ (5/10/64), others, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'án-acut/ *to return* W73:216, K67:356, example: <**mícxw q'ó:lthet kw'atsetólxw ôwe híthes**>, //mí-c-x^w q'á=l=T=ət k^wéç=əT-álx^w ʔówə híè-əs//, *'Come back and see us soon.'*, attested by EB, <**me q'ó:lthet**>, //mə q'á=l=T=ət//, *'to return, come back again'*, attested by BJ (5/10/64), EB.

<**q'elq'í:lthet ~ q'elq'éylthet**>, plv //C₁əC₂=q'al=í:l=T=ət or C₁əC₂=q'á=í:l=T=ət//, incs, TVMO *'back and forth, (go or come back and forth)'*, (<**R3**=> plural), (<=**í:l**> *go, come, get, become*, <=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=**et**> reflexive), phonology: possible syllable-loss or vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**q'élqet**>, pcs //q'a[=Aé=]l=qəl=T//, LANG *'answer it (a letter, phone call, etc.), reply to s-th/s-o'*, (<**é-ablaut**> derivational), lx <=**qel**> *in language, speech, in the throat*, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/9/77, 3/1/72), example: <**tsele q'élqet**>, //c-əl lə q'a[=Aé=]l=qəl=T//, *'I answer., (I answered s-o/s-th.)'*, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<**q'elqéyls**>, sas //q'a[=Aə=]l=qəl=é:ls//, LANG [*'answer a letter'*], (<**e-ablaut**> derivational), lx <=**qel**> *in language*, (<=**á:ls** (here ~ allomorph =éyls)> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: ablaut, syllable-loss, allomorph =éyls replacing =á:ls after syllable-loss of preceding el, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/25/78), also *'answered'*, (<**e-ablaut**> resultative), attested by Elders Group (11/9/77).

<**q'áq'elqéyls**>, cts //C₁é-q'əl=qəl=é:ls//, LANG [*'answering a letter'*], (<**R7**-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syllable-loss, allomorph of =á:ls, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <**q'éq'elqéyls**>, //C₁éAé=q'əl=qəl=é:ls//, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<**q'élstexw**>, caus //q'a[=Aé=]l=sT-əx^w//, TVMO *'give it back, bring it back, return s-th'*, SOC, possibly <**é-ablaut**> derivational or resultative, (<=**st**> causative control transitivizer), (<=**exw**> third person object), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, EB, example: <**me q'élstexwes**>, //mə q'o[=Aé=]l=sT-əx^w-əs//, *'He brought it back.'*, attested by EB.

<**q'éyq'elstexw**>, cts //C₁í=q'ó[=Aə=]l=sT-əx^w//, TVMO [*'bringing it back'*], SOC, Elder's comment: "unsure of form", comment: perhaps <**q'áq'elstexw**> in light of <**q'áq'elqéyls**> *answering a letter*, (<**R4**= usually> diminutive but here continuative??), phonology: reduplication, ablaut,

syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming.

<**q'óxl**>, possibly root //q'á=xəl//, EZ /'sucker fish, especially *big sucker or elephant sucker*, probably *largescale sucker*/, [probably *Catostomus macrocheilus*], ASM [these fish often fasten onto other fish as parasites], <=xl> *on the foot, on the tail*, (lit. "together/with on the tail"), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, Elders Group (7/9/75, 2/19/75), BJ (12/5/64 old p.305).

<**q'óleq ~ q'e'óléq**>, SOCT /'pal, *best friend, dear friend, chum*/, see q'ó.

<**q'óphtet**>, SOC ['crowding together'], see q'ép.

<**q'óq'ey**>, ABDF ['be sick'], see q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

<**q'óq'eyá:wtxw**>, BLDG ['hospital'], see q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

<**q'óq'eystexw**>, ABDF ['make s-o sick'], see q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

<**q'óq'eyt**>, HUNT ['killing s-th'], see q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

<**q'óq'eyses**>, ABDF /'(be) sick on the hand, (have) a sick hand, (have) a hurt hand/, see q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

<**q'óq'eyxel**>, ABDF /'be lame, (be) sick on the foot, (have) a sick foot, (have) a hurt foot/, see q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

<**q'ót**>, DIR /'put s-th with (something), add s-th (to something), include s-th/, see q'ó.

<**q'ótelt ~ q'ótòlt**>, MC /'put them together, (join them together)/, see q'ó.

<**q'ó:thet**>, DIR /'join, (include oneself purposely)/, see q'ó.

<**q'ó:w**>, ABFC ['howling'], see q'á:w.

<**q'ówel**>, ABFC ['howling fast'], see q'á:w.

<**q'ówem**>, ABFC /'howling (of a dog), crowing (of a rooster)/, see q'á:w.

<**q'ówet**>, possibly root //q'áwət or q'əwá[=M2=]t or q'a[= '=]wət//, MUS /'a drum, small stick used to drum or beat time to songs in slahal game/, PLAY, possibly <metathesis or = '=> derivational, phonology: possible metathesis or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG, Elders Group (4/16/75), also <**q'éwet**>, //q'əwət//, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75), also /'drumming/, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78), Salish cognate: Mainland Comox /q'əgətʰ/ *stick for beating rhythm; dancer's staff* B75prelim:44, Sechelt /q'əwa-t/ *drumstick* T77:18, Squamish /q'uát/ *drumstick* K67:357, N. Straits dialects: Samish /q'áwət/ *a drum, drumstick* and /q'aw'éŋ/ *drumming* G86:93 beside Saanich /q'əwət/ *drumstick, stick for beating rhythm* B74a:35 and Songish /q'áwət/ *to drum, beat a drum* M68:75.

<**q'owét**>, possibly root //q'awət or q'awə[= '=]t or q'əwá[=M2=]t//, MUS /'to drum, a drum/, possibly <= '= or metathesis> *non-continuative or derivational*, phonology: possibly stress-shift or metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/72, 2/5/75), also <**q'ewét**>, //q'əwət or q'awə[= '=]t//, attested by Elders Group (3/72, 1/25/78).

<**q'ewétt**>, pcs //q'əwət=T//, MUS ['drum for s-o'], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: possible metathesis or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (NP, EB, perhaps others 4/26/78); found in <**q'ewéthòx**>, //q'əwət=T-áxʷ//, /'drum for me/, phonology: downstepping, attested by NP and perhaps others (in Elders Group 4/26/78), <**q'ewéthòxes**>, //q'əwət=T-áxʷ-əs//, /'He drummed for me./, phonology: downstepping, attested by EB in Elders Group (4/26/78), <**q'ewéthòxlha**>, //q'əwət=T-áxʷ-†ε//, /'Drum for me./, attested by Elders Group (4/26/78).

<**q'ewétem**>, iza //q'əwət=əm//, MUS ['drumming'], (<=em> *intransitivizer*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by DF (4/26/78), Elders Group (3/72).

<**q'ewételhtst**>, bens //q'əwət=ət̚c=T//, pcs, MUS ['drum for s-o'], (<=**elhts**> *benefactive*, <=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/26/78), example: <**q'ewetelhtsthóxes.**>, //q'əwət=ət̚c=T-áxʷ-əs//, 'he drummed for me', attested by Elders 4/26/78.

<**q'owét**>, MUS 'to drum, a drum', see q'ówet.

<**q'ówletsem**>, CAN 'go around (a point, a bend, a curve, etc.) in the water, make a U-turn (in the water, could use today on land with a car)', see q'ów ~ q'ew.

<**q'ówletst**>, CAN ['go around s-th in the water'], see q'ów ~ q'ew.

<**q'óxel**>, EZ 'sucker fish, especially big sucker or elephant sucker, probably largescale sucker', ['probably *Catostomus macrocheilus*'], see under root q'ó

<**q'óxesem**>, mdls //q'áx=əs=əm or q'í[=Aá=]x=əs=əm//, ABFC ['put one's head back (tilt one's face up)'], lx <=**es**> *on the face*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, see q'eyx ~ q'ix.

<**q'óy**>, bound root perhaps //q'áy// meaning unknown

<**sq'óyes**>, df //s=q'áy=əs or s=q'é[-Aá-]y=əs or s=q'əy=á[=M2=]s//, ANAB 'down feathers, real fine feathers', ASM ['sometimes worn over bear grease for warmth, then a shawl or blanket'], (<=**s**> *nominalizer*), root meaning uncertain, lx <=**es**> *on the face*, phonology: possible ablaut (automatic if root a precedes =es) or metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/72 tape, 3/15/72 taped lesson VIII, 1/21/76).

<**sq'óyeseqw ~ sx'óyeseqw**>, df //s=q'áy=əs=əqʷ ~ s=x'áy=əs=əqʷ//, SPRD ['soft (down) feathers put in oiled hair for dancing'], for sq'óyeseqw but s=x'óy(:)=es *head* is the stem of the alternate form, lx <=**eqw**> *on top of the head, on the hair*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<**q'ó:y ~ q'óy**>, free root //q'á:y ~ q'áy//, ABDF 'die, be dead, be paralyzed', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), EB, Elders Group, other sources: ES /q'á:y/ *die*, ASM ['die'], example: <**le q'ó:y.**>, //lə q'á:y//, 'He/She/It died.', literally 'third person past die', attested by AC, ASM ['be dead'], <**mókw' q'óy**>, //mókʷ q'áy//, '(They're) all dead.', attested by AC, <**le q'óy te sméyeth.**>, //lə q'áy tə s=méyəðè//, 'The animal is dead.', attested by AC, <**lulh tu q'ó:y**>, //lə=ut tu q'á:y//, 'dying', literally 'third person past =already a little dead', attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), <**lhséq' q'ó:y**>, //t̚=səq' q'á:y//, 'half-dead', attested by EB, ASM ['be paralyzed'], <**q'óy te lhq'í:ws**>, //q'áy tə t̚q'í:ws//, 'half of one's arm or body is paralyzed, had a stroke', attested by Elders Group (9/24/75).

<**q'eyléxw**>, ncs //q'oy=l-ə[=´=]xʷ//, ABFC 'kill s-th/s-o accidentally, (happen to or manage to kill s-th/s-o)', HUNT, FSH, (<=**l**> *non control transitivizer*), (<=**´**= (**stress-shift**)> *derivational*), phonology: vowel-reduction due to stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**le q'eyléxwes te sméyeth.**>, //lə q'oy=l-ə[=´=]xʷ-əs tə s=méyəðè//, 'He killed the animal.', literally 'third person past he (accidentally) kills s-th the animal', attested by AC.

<**q'ó:yt**>, pcs //q'á:y=T//, HUNT ['kill s-th (purposely)'], FSH, SOC ['kill s-o (purposely)'], (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<**q'óq'eyt**>, cts //q'á[-C,ə-]y=T//, HUNT ['killing s-th'], FSH, SOC, (<=**R1**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example:

<**q'óq'eyetes te xwiyxwiyáya.**>, //q'á[-C,ə-]y=T-əs təxʷəy=C₁əC₂=éyε//, 'They are killing flies.', attested by AC.

<**q'óythet**>, pers //q'áy=T-ət//, SOC ['kill oneself'], (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<=**et**> *reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**wetl'ó le q'óythet.**>.

//wə-ě'á-ʔa lə q'áy=T-ət//, /'He killed himself., She killed herself., It killed itself./, literally /'contrastive- it's him/her/it third person past kill oneself/, attested by AC.

<**sq'óq'ey**>, str s //s=q'á[=C₁ə=y]//, ABDF ['be dead'], (<=s=> stative), (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, example: <**sq'óq'ey te sméyeth.**>, //s=q'á[=C₁ə=y] tə s=méyəè//, /'The animal is dead./, attested by EB, <**sq'óq'ey te pús í kw'e xálh.**>, //s=q'á[=C₁ə=y] tə pús ʔí k'wə x'əʔ//, /'There's a dead cat on the road./, literally /'is dead the cat (here) on the (remote) road/, attested by EB.

<**q'óq'ey**>, cts //q'á[=C₁ə=y]//, ABDF ['be sick'], literally probably /'dying/, (<=R1=> continuative or derivational), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), Elders Group, Deming, other sources: ES /q'á·q'ey/ sickness, example: <**le q'áq'ey.**>, //lə q'á[=C₁ə=y]//, /'He's sick./, attested by BJ (12/5/64), <**q'óq'ey te sméyeth.**>, //q'á[=C₁ə=y] tə s=méyəè//, /'The animal is sick./, attested by EB; found in <**q'óq'eytsel.**>, //q'á[=C₁ə=y]-c-əl//, /'I'm sick./, attested by Deming, also <**q'óq'eychel.**>, //q'á[=C₁ə=y]-c-əl//, attested by EB, also <**tsel q'óq'ey.**>, //c-əl q'á[=C₁ə=y]//, attested by Elders Group, <**q'óq'eycap.**>, //q'á[=C₁ə=y]-c-εp//, /'You folks are sick./, attested by EB, <**q'óq'eychet.**>, //q'á[=C₁ə=y]-c-ət//, /'We're sick./, attested by EB, <**q'óq'eychexw.**>, //q'á[=C₁ə=y]-c-əx^w//, /'You're sick./, attested by EB, example: <**q'óq'ey (theló, yethá, teló, tútl'ò).**>, //q'á[=C₁ə=y] (əə=lá, yə=èé, tə=lá, tə=ú=ě'á)//, /'(She is, They are, He is, He is) sick./, Elder's comment: "teló means the same thing as tútl'ò he", attested by EB, <**tu q'óq'eytsel.**>, //tu q'á[=C₁ə=y]-c-əl//, /'I'm a little sick./, attested by Deming (1/18/79); found in <**q'óq'eychelcha.**>, //q'á[=C₁ə=y]-c-əl-cε//, /'I will be sick./, attested by EB, <**q'óq'eychexwcha.**>, //q'á[=C₁ə=y]-c-əx^w-cε//, /'You will be sick./, attested by EB, <**q'óq'eycha.**>, //q'á[=C₁ə=y]-cε//, /'He/she/it will be sick./, example: <(lí:lhchexw, í:lhchexw) q'óq'ey.>, //(lí-ʔ-c-əx^w, ʔí-ʔ-c-əx^w) q'á[=C₁ə=y]//, /'You were sick./, attested by EB, <(lí:lhchel, í:lhchel) q'óq'ey.>, //(lí-ʔ-c-əl, ʔí-ʔ-c-əl) q'á[=C₁ə=y]//, /'I was sick./, attested by EB, <lí:lhchap q'óq'ey.>, //lí-ʔ-c-εp q'á[=C₁ə=y]//, /'You all were sick./, attested by EB, <lílhchet q'óq'ey.>, //lí-ʔ-c-ət q'á[=C₁ə=y]//, /'We were sick./, attested by EB, <lílh q'óq'ey yethá.>, //lí-ʔ q'á[=C₁ə=y] yə=èé//, /'They were sick./, attested by EB, <(lílh, ílh) q'óq'ey thútl'ò.>, //(lí-ʔ, ʔí-ʔ) q'á[=C₁ə=y] è=ú=ě'á//, /'She was sick./, attested by EB, <(lílh, ílh) q'óq'ey tútl'ò.>, //(lí-ʔ, ʔí-ʔ) q'á[=C₁ə=y] t=ú=ě'á//, /'He was sick./, attested by EB (2/16/76).

<**sq'óq'ey**>, dnom //s=q'á[=C₁ə=y]//, ABDF ['sickness'], ASM, ANA ['sperm'], (<=s=> nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group, ME (11/21/72), JL (7/20/79), ASM ['sickness'], example: <**stám ta' sq'óq'ey?**>, //s=tém t-εʔ s=q'á[=C₁ə=y]//, /'What's your sickness?/, attested by Elders Group, <**eyém sq'óq'ey.**>, //ʔεy=ém s=q'á[=C₁ə=y]//, /'real bad sickness/, literally /'strong sickness/, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape), ASM ['sperm'], <**ta' sq'óq'ey.**>, //t-εʔ s=q'á[=C₁ə=y]//, /'your sperm, your sickness/, attested by JL (7/20/79 Fish Camp), <**le ókw' tel sq'óq'ey.**>, //lə ʔók^w tə-l s=q'á[=C₁ə=y]//, /'My sperm has run out (emptied), My come has run out (emptied), I'm through coming/climaxing/ejaculating./, literally /'third person past run out/be emptied my sickness/, attested by JL (7/20/79 at Fish Camp).

<**q'óq'eystexw**>, caus //q'á[=C₁ə=y]=sT-əx^w//, ABDF ['make s-o sick'], EFAM, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <**me q'óq'eysthóxes yethá.**>, //mə q'á[=C₁ə=y]=sT-áx^y-əs yə=èé//, /'Those people make me sick./, literally /'come to/start to they make me sick they/those plural/, attested by EB.

<**q'óq'eytses**>, ds //q'á[=C₁ə=y]=cəs//, ABDF /'(be) sick on the hand, (have) a sick hand, (have) a hurt hand/, lx <=tses> on the hand, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC.

<q'óq'eyxel>, ds //q'á[=C₁ə=]y=x'əl//, ABDF /'be lame, (be) sick on the foot, (have) a sick foot, (have) a hurt foot'/, lx <=xel> on the foot, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, other sources: H-T <kakaHyil> (macron over first a) lame (lit. sore foot), example: <skw'áy kw'es ímexs, q'óq'eyxel.>, //s=k'w'éy k'w'-əs ʔím=əx'-s q'á[=C₁ə=]y=x'əl//, /'He can't walk, he's lame./, attested by AC.

<q'oq'eyá:wtxw>, ds //q'á[=C₁ə=]y=é·wtx'w//, BLDG ['hospital'], ABDF, lx <=á:wtxw ~ =áwtxw> house, building, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<q'é:yq'ey>, chrs //q'o[=Aí=]y=C₁əC₂//, durs, ABDF ['be always sickly'], (<í:-ablaut (realized after q' as é:y)> durative), (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: í:é:y-ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC.

<q'oyátl'iyē>, df //q'ayéë'=iyε//, EZ /'snail, slug'/, ['probably most members of the class *Gastropoda*; also *Limax maximus* and *Arion aster*'], root meaning unknown, lx <=iya> affectionate diminutive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), EB (11/27/75), other sources: JH /q'á·yeë'íyé/ snail, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'iyáë'an/ snail (pertains to most *Gastropoda*) but not Squamish /ʔíx'əm/ slug (probably *Limax maximus* or *Arion aster*) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:110, W73:239, K67:331, and not Squamish /wəq'əq'/ snail W73:240, K67:377, Lushootseed /q'əyáë'əd/ slug, snail H76:397, Songish dial. of N. Straits /q'eyáë'an/ snail M68:76, Samish dial. of N. Straits (VU) /q'əyáë'an'/ snail G86:69.

<q'oyéx ~ q'eyéx>, WATR ['whirlpool'], see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'oyéxem>, WATR ['whirlpool that suddenly starts from level water'], see q'ey ~ q'í.

<q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts>, df //q'ay=i[= '=]y=əc// or more likely //q'ay=i·c// or //q'əy=i·c//, EZ /'elk, Roosevelt elk, perhaps also (introduced) Rocky Mountain elk'/, ['*Cervus canadensis roosevelti*, perhaps also *Cervus canadensis nelsoni*'], elk up to about the 1860's were numerous in the Stó:lô area, being described as being like herds of cattle at times, coming down from Elk Mountain southeast of Chilliwack; they may have been the Roosevelt elk since Cowan and Guiget 1965 report, "This race is an inhabitant of the west coast rain forests. Here it formerly occupied the deciduous forest areas of the Fraser River delta and of the eastern coast of Vancouver Island. It was exterminated on the mainland by natural causes at least 100 years ago"; the date of their extinction in the area must have been post- contact due to the naming by non-Indians of Elk Mountain; it is unclear whether the Rocky Mountain elk also ranged within the Stó:lô area, but the oldest speakers seem to use q'oyí:ts for elk while the middle-aged Tait speakers in some cases now use the name for moose to reflect the absence of elk and presence of moose in the Stó:lô area.; according to Cowan and Guiget 1965, "Prior to 1920 there were virtually no moose south of the Hazelton-Prince George line. They have now moved to the International Boundary, and the most dense populations are in this newly invaded territory." They are shown on the map in that book as far west within the Stó:lô territory as the eastern shore of Harrison Lake, literally possibly /'knotted (horns) (covering) on the back?? (or possibly) fine down covering on the back?'/, possibly root <q'ey ~ q'í> knotted, tied, wound around or possibly root <q'oy> as in <s=q'óy=es> down feathers, lx <=í:ts ~ =ets ~ =ewíts> on the back, possibly <=iy ~ =áy> covering, bark, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72, 9/1/76), other sources: ES /q'əy'éy·əc/ elk, H-T <kaiyéÉtc> (macron on é) elk (*Cervus canadensis*), JH /q'əyí·c/ elk, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'íʔè/ elk possibly with root /q'í1/ knotted, tied, wound around (Squamish /=(?)=è/ back) W73:90, K67:359, 120, Sechelt /q'əyiè/ elk, moose T77:9, Mainland Comox /q'íʔiè/ moose (elk unknown) B75prelim:9, Saanich dial. of N. Straits /q'əyíʔè/ elk (vs. /k'w'éwəʔè/ moose) B74a:9, Samish dial. of N. Straits (VU) /q'ayé·è/ elk (vs. possibly /k'w'íwiè ~ k'w'íwəyè/ moose perhaps from Cowichan) G86:66, (contrast Lushootseed /k'w'ág'w'=ièəd/ elk, Big Dipper H76:241 and note that all cognates of this word also have the lexical suffix for back), also /'moose'/, attested by EP and EB

(BHTTC 8/23/76), AK (11/21/72 tape), BHTTC (8/31/76 less sure), example: <qéx te q'ayíyets.>, //qéx tə q'ay=íy=əc//, /'(There's) lots of elk.'/, attested by AC.

<Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts>, df //q'ay=i[= '=]y=əc ~ q'ay=i-c//, WETH /'Big Dipper, (the Elk)'/, literally /'Elk'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: H-T 1902 reports that the Big Dipper is called the Elk, Salish cognate: Lushootseed also calls the Big Dipper *Elk* but uses the word cognate with *moose* in other languages, i.e. Lushootseed /k'ág^w=ièəð/ *elk*, *Big Dipper* H76:241.

<Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts>, df //q'ay=i[= '=]y=əc ~ q'ay=i-c//, PLN ['*elk (or) moose turned to stone in the Fraser River by Hill's Bar*'], ASM ['a hunter and his dog chased this elk into the river when they were all turned to stone, the elk is just below the dog (see Sqwmá:y) and is about two-thirds of the way over and away from the CN (east) side of the river; in low water it really looks like an elk; we passed the group of rocks (Hunter and Dog on the east shore and Elk in the river) on our raft trip with elders AD, SP and AK down the Fraser River; we took photos now in Coqualeetza's place name photo files'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (8/2/77 Fish Camp, 8/30/77 Raft trip), source: place names reference file #162, 272a.

<q'oyíyetsó:llh>, dmn //q'ay=íy=əc=á:l̥//, EZ /'baby elk, (young elk)'/, lx <=ó:llh> *young, offspring*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<q'oyíyetsó:llh>, EZ /'baby elk, (young elk)'/, see q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.

<Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts>, WETH /'Big Dipper, (the Elk)'/, see q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.

<Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts>, PLN ['*elk (or) moose turned to stone in the Fraser River by Hill's Bar*'], see q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.

<q'ó:yt>, HUNT ['*kill s-th (purposely)*'], see q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

<q'óythet>, SOC ['*kill oneself*'], see q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

<q'pá:ls>, ECON /'collect, collect money, take a collection, gather'/, see q'ép.

<q'pém>, MC /'collect, gather'/, see q'ép.

<q'pét>, HARV /'gather s-th, pick up s-th (stuff that's scattered about), collect s-th, gather it up, pick them up (already gathered or not)'/, see q'ép.

<q'péthet>, SOC /'crowd together, gather together, people gather'/, see q'ép.

<q'sém>, df //q'əs=ém or q'és=ə[=M2=]m or q'és=M1=(ə)m//, EFAM ['*tired of waiting*'], ABDF, possibly <metathesis type 1> *non-continuative* or possibly <metathesis type 2> *resultative or non-continuative*, (<=em (or =ém)> *intransitivizer, get, have*), phonology: possible metathesis type 1 or 2, possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/31/77), compare UHk <qás=el> *tired* and the five words derived from it (see under letter q), Salish cognate: Squamish root /q'əs/ *get tired (waiting)* as in /q's-íws/ *get tired waiting, get impatient* and /q'és-šn/ *get tired feet* W73:269, K67:355.

<q'sí:ltel>, WV /'woven headband of packstrap, tumpline'/, see q'ey ~ q'i.

<q'thá:m>, df //q'è=əM2=əm or q'iè=ə[=AÉ=]m//, EFAM ['(have a) short memory'], ABDF, root <q'th or q'á:th or q'ith> *short, not quite reaching, insufficient*, possibly <metathesis> *non-continuative?* or á:-ablaut> *derivational or durative*, lx <=em> *middle voice or intransitivizer, have, get*, phonology: possible metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), Salish cognate: Squamish root /q'ic ~ q'əc/ *short, insufficient* as in /ʔəs-q'ə-q'íc/ *insufficient* and /ʔə)s-q'c-ámʔ/ *too short, not quite reaching* K69:81-82.

<sq'thá:m>, stvi //s=q'è=é·m//, ECON ['*be short (of money or other things)*'], SOC, EFAM, (<s=> *stative*), phonology: downshifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB,

example: <tsel sq'thá:m.>, //c-əl s=q'è=é·m//, /'I'm short (of money) [or other things].'/.

<q'iq'ethá:m or q'eyq'ethá:m>, df //C₁í=q'è=é·m or C₁í=q'è=é·m=M1=əm or q'í[=C₁ə=]è=é·m//, EFAM ['be short (in memory)'], ABDF, possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly <R1=> resultative or continuative or durative, phonology: possible ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis:

adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), example: <q'eyq'thá:m ta' télmel.>, //q'í[=C₁ə=]è=é·m t-ε? tél=məl//, /'Your memory is short.'/, literally /'it is short (in memory) your mind'/.

<q'thá:mtem>, df //q'è=é·m=təm//, EFAM /'(be) absent-minded, forgetful'/, ABDF, possibly <tem> stative or participial, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<q'thá:mtsés>, df //q'è=é·m=cəs//, ABDF ['can't reach (with hand)'], lx <tsés> on the hand, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<sq'thá:mtsés>, stvi //s=q'è=é·m=cəs//, ABDF ['can't reach'], (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis:

adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (4/27/76), example: <sq'thá:mtsés tútl'ò.>.

//s=q'è=é·m=cəs t=ú=ë'á//, /'He can't reach.'/; found in <sq'thá:mtsestsel.>, //s=q'è=é·m=cəs-t-ə//, /'I can't reach.'/.

<q'thá:mtem>, EFAM /'(be) absent-minded, forgetful'/, see q'thá:m.

<q'thá:mtsés>, ABDF ['can't reach (with hand)'], see q'thá:m.

<q'xótel>, LANG /'to argue, have an argument, [argue with each other], quarrelling, sassing back'/, see q'(e)x.

QW

- <**qwá**>, free root //q^wé//, DESC ['get a hole'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**le qwá te "tire"**>, //lə q^wé tə tire//, [lə q^wá tə táyər], /'The tire got a hole./, compare with <**sqweqwá ta "tire"**> *There's a hole in your tire.*, attested by AC.
- <**sqwá**>, dnom //s=q^wé//, WATR /'tributary, small creek that goes into a bigger river'/, (<s=> nominalizer), literally /'opening, outlet, hole, (tributary)'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG, JS.
- <**Sqwá**>, ds //s=q^wé//, PLN /'Skwah village, now Skwah Reserve, also known as Wellington Reserve'/, ASM ['at the end of Wellington Avenue just outside of Chilliwack'], literally /'opening, outlet, hole, (tributary)'/, (semological comment: so named because one could enter Hope slough and come through quiet water parallel to the Fraser River and come out here), (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC and CT (1973), Elders Group (7/20/77), compare with <**Sqwehá**, source: place names reference file #85, Wells 1965 (1st ed.):23.
- <**sqweqwá**>, dnom //s=C₁ə=q^wé//, DESC ['a hole'], ASM ['like a knothole, hole in a pail, cave, tunnel'], (<s=> nominalizer perhaps ~ stative here), possibly <R5=> durative or resultative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal (perhaps ~ adjective/adjectival verb), attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), AC, example: <**sqweqwá ta "tire"**>, //s=C₁ə=q^wé t-ε tire//, /'There's a hole in your tire./, attested by AC, <**osesu kw'étslexwes te sqweqwá li te smált.**>, //ʔa-s-əs-u k^wéč=l-əx^w-əs tə s=C₁ə=q^wé li tə smélt//, /'Then he saw the hole in the mountain./, semantic environment ['it was a cave'], usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC, <**sqweqwá tel skw'ówes.**>, //s=C₁ə=q^wé tə-l s=k^wáwəs//, /'(There's) a hole in my pail./, attested by AC, <**tl'áqt sqweqwá**>, //t^wéqt s=C₁ə=q^wé//, /'long hole'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <**te stl'eqtí:ms te sqweqwá**>, //tə s=é'εqt=í·m-s tə s=C₁ə=q^wé//, /'the length of the tunnel'/, literally /'the length of the hole'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).
- <**sqweqwá seplíl**>, EB, FOOD *donut, bagel* (lit. got a hole/with a hole + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00, also RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)
- <**sqweqwá:ls ~ shxwqweqwá:ls**>, dnom //s=C₁ə=q^wé=é(·)ls ~ sx^w=C₁ə=q^wé=é(·)ls//, TOOL /'borer to make holes, auger'/, (<s= ~ shxw=> something to, something that, R5= resultative or durative perhaps), (<=á:ls ~ =áls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64, new p.184).
- <**Sqwá:la**>, ds //s=q^wé=éle//, PLN /'village at west end of Little Mountain (Mount Shannon) on Hope Slough, also a name for Hope Slough or Hope River'/, ASM ['located a few miles east of Chilliwack, there is an Indian graveyard there at the base of Little Mountain (also known as Mt. Shannon)'], literally /'container of a hole/holes'/, (semological comment: if Wells 1966 is right (from an elder then) and the literal sense is *coming into the open* then this is explained by *container of a hole/opening*; if AC is right in noting the post-contact graveyard then the literal sense is *container of holes* and the name is post-contact), (<s=> nominalizer), root <**qwá**> *get a hole*, stem //s=qwá hole//, lx <=ála ~ =á:la> *container of*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (6/20/78), source: place names reference file #287, also Wells 1965 (1st ed.):23, Wells 1966.
- <**sqwahíwel**>, ds //s= nominalizer//, LAND /'hole (in roof, tunnel, pants, mountain, at bottom of some lakes), tunnel'/, DESC, stem //s=qwá hole ~ s=qwehá go through//, lx <=íwel> *on the inside, in the bottom*, phonology: epenthetic h (predictable between vowel-final root/stem and

vowel-initial suffix), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 1/21/76).

<**Sqwehíwel**>, ds //s=q^wε([=Aθ=])=(h)íwəl//, PLN [*Agassiz Mountain (or more likely Mount Woodside)*], literally /'tunnel/, ASM [*'so named because there was a natural tunnel where one could crawl through from one side of the mountain to the other; the name was only reinforced when the railroad put another tunnel through the mountain*], stem //s=qwa=híwel *tunnel*//, possibly <**e=ablaut**> *derivational*, phonology: epenthetic h, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/24/77), source: place names reference file #240.

<**Sqweqwehíwel**>, dmpn //s=C₁ə=q^wε([=Aθ=])=(h)íwəl//, [sq^wəq^wəhíwəl ~ sq^wʊq^wəhíwəl], PLN [*'beach on east side of Harrison Lake across from Long Island where there are lots of flat rocks, most of which have holes in them*], ASM [*'such rocks used to be gathered long ago according to EL*], literally /'lots of holes inside/, stem //s=qwá *hole*//, (<**R5**=> *diminutive plural*), possibly <**e-ablaut**> *derivational or durative*, lx <=**íwel**> *on the inside*, phonology: reduplication, epenthetic h, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77), source: place names reference file #300.

<**Sqweliqwehíwel ~ Sqweliqwehíwèl**>, dmpn //s=C₁ə[=əl]=q^wε([=Aθ=])=(h)íwəl//, [sq^wəlíq^wəhíwəl], PLN [*'natural holes or tunnels east of Iwówes and above Lhilheltálets that water came out of after rain*], ASM [*'since destroyed by the Canadian National railroad, this was the first hole or tunnel dug by Beaver to get the Sxwóyxwey mask to Lhilheltálets*], (<**s**=> *nominalizer*, **R5**= *diminutive plural*), (<=**el**=> *plural*), possibly <**e-ablaut**> *derivational or durative*, lx <=**íwel**> *on the inside*, phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, possible ablaut, epenthetic h, downstepping, updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/6/77), SP and AD (transcribed during interview with MP in 1973-74), Elders at place names meeting after IHTTC (8/23/77), source: place names reference file #21.

<**sqwálat**>, ds //s=q^wé=ləc//, DESC [*'hole in the bottom (of bucket, etc.)*], (<**s**=> *nominalizer or stative*), lx <=**lets** ~ **lats**> *on the bottom*, phonology: vowel assimilation in suffix to root vowel, syntactic analysis: nominal, possibly adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**Sqwá:p**>, ds //s=q^wé=ép//, PLN [*'the hole (lake) at the foot of Cheam Peak on the south side*], ASM [*'climbing the mountain one reaches a long ridge with meadows of blueberries before starting the final steep rocky ascent to the actual peak; from the meadow closest to the final ascent one can look down and see the little lake several hundred to a thousand feet below the meadow*], literally /'hole in the dirt/, stem //s=qwá *hole*//, lx <=**áp**> *in the dirt*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (1973), source: place names reference file #275.

<**sqwa'í:wel**>, ds //s=q^wε=ʔíwəl//, DESC [*'(be) hollow*], (<**s**=> *stative*), root <**qwá**> *hole*, lx <=**íwel**> ~ **íwel**> *on the inside, in the bottom*, ANA [*'rectum*], phonology: epenthetic glottal stop (predictable between vowel-final root/stem and vowel-initial suffix), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<**qwát**>, pcs //q^wé=T//, DESC [*'make a hole in s-th, drill a hole in s-th*], (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<**qwáth**>, bound derived stem //q^wé=əè// *hole in the mouth*, entry also under stem <**qewath**>

<**sqewáth**>, df /s=q^wé=əè//, EZ [*'(larger) rabbit: snowshoe or varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced)*], [*Lepus americanus cascadenis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now probably also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi*], <**s**=> *nominalizer*, root <**qwá**> *get a hole*, <=**eth**> *in the mouth*, compare <**sqweqwewáth**> *bunch of rabbits* and <**sqwiqweyóthel**> *rabbit* (lit. *little hole in the lip*), phonology: consonant merger, vowel merger, delabialization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (5/5/75), AK (11/21/72 tape), also <**shxwóxw**>, //s(=)x^wáx^w//, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape).

- <**sqiqewóthel**>, dmn //s=C₁í=qəw=áèəl or s=C₁í=sq^wε=áèəl//, EZ /'big rabbit, older rabbit, big/older snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also big/older eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced)/, [*Lepus americanus cascadenis* and *Lepus americanus washingtoni*, now probably also *Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi*'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), possibly root <s=qwá> hole, lx <=óthel> in the mouth, phonology: reduplication, consonant merger, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Adeline Lorenzetto (Elders Group 3/1/72), compare with <**sqwiqewyóthel**> big rabbit, older rabbit.
- <**qiqewótheló:ythel**>, ds //C₁í=q^wε=áèəl=á:yèəl//, ABDF /'cleft palate, harelip'/, literally /'rabbit on the lip/jaw'/, stem //qiqewóthel rabbit//, lx <=ó:ythel> on the lip, on the jaw, phonology: reduplication, delabialization, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76).
- <**sqiqewàth**>, dmn //s=C₁í=q^wé=əè//, EZ /'rabbit: snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced), (baby rabbit, small rabbit or hare [Elders Group])'/, [*Lepus americanus cascadenis* and *Lepus americanus washingtoni*, now prob. also *Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi*'], ASM ['rabbits were eaten and their fur used for blankets and baby shoes'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), probably root <s=qwá> hole, probably <=eth> in the mouth, phonology: reduplication, delabialization, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), AK (11/21/72 tape), also /'baby rabbit, small rabbit'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72 tape), also /'small rabbit'/, attested by Elders Group (5/5/75), also /'rabbit (including snowshoe hare)/, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76), other sources: ES /sqiqəwεc/ rabbit, JH /sqí-qəwèè/ rabbit, H-T <skEkuwáts> (macron over u, umlaut over a) rabbit ('jack') (*Lepus americanus washingtoni*).
- <**qwa(w)**> bound derived stem or <**qéw**> possible root //qéw//, meaning unknown, or more likely root <**qwa**> //q^wé// have a hole, same entry under <**qew**>
- <**sqéweqs**>, df //s=qéw=əqs// perhaps from //s=q^w[-metathesis of vowel and labialization]é=əqs// as with the word for rabbit from same root, thus the raven is literally something that has a hole in the nose, due to the large holes in its beak, EZ /'raven', [*Corvus corax*], ASM ['one cry resembles a hoarse woman's voice, ravens crowing in a certain way and going toward or by a house forecast a death in that family; a big bird (larger than a crow), lives to be about 100 yrs. old'], (<s=> nominal), root meaning unknown, lx <=eqs> on the nose, point, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also <**skéweqs**>, //s=q[=K=]əw=əqs//, (<=K= or fronting> diminutive), attested by AC, SP and others, dialects: Chill., Tait, other sources: JH /sqáwəqs/ raven, H-T <skauEks> raven (*Corvus corax principalis*), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /skáw'qs/ raven; Brother of /k'á?k'a?/ in myth age, example: <**qéx te sqéweqs. ~ qéx te skéweqs.**>, //qéx tə s=qéw=əqs ~ qéx tə s=q[=K=]əw=əqs//, /'There's a lot of ravens./, attested by AC.
- <**Skwówéls**>, df //s=k^wáw=əls// or //s-q^w[-K-]é[=Aa]=wəls//, N /'Raven', (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless <**qwa**> have a hole, possibly <=els> structured activity continuative, phonology: updrifting, possibly velarization/diminutive fronting if derived from root in <**sqéweqs**> (<**sqwa**> as in 'rabbit' above or <**sqew**>) (compare <**skéweqs**> above), syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: name in story.
- <**qwehá**>, possibly root //q^wəhéh or q^wé=(h)=ə=M2 or q^wε=(h)é//, TVMO /'go through', possibly root <**qwá**> get a hole, possibly <=h> epenthetic with no meaning, <=e or =á> meaning unclear, metathesis> derivational, phonology: possible metathesis or vowel-reduction, epenthetic h, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (7/20/77).
- <**Sqwehá**>, ds //s=q^wé=(h)ə=M2//, PLN /'Skwah village, now Skwah Reserve', literally /'place to go through', ASM ['so named because people could canoe through Hope Slough in quieter water than

the Fraser River but parallel to the Fraser and then come out here again on the Fraser', Elder's comment: "this is an older pronunciation than Sqwá", (<s=> nominalizer, something to, place to), stem //qwehá go through//, phonology: epenthetic h, metathesis or vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/20/77), compare with <Sqwá>, source: place names reference file #85, also <Sqwá>, //s=q^wé//, literally 'opening, outlet, hole', attested by Elders Group (7/20/77), CT (1973), AC (1973), source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):23.

<sqwehá:liya>, df //s=q^wé=(h)éíyε//, ANAH ['pierced ear'], SOC, (<s=> stative or nominalizer?), root <qwá> get a hole, lx <=á(:)líya> on the ear, phonology: epenthetic h, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb prob., poss. nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<qwahéylém ~ qwahí:lém>, mdls //q^wé=(h)í'l=əm//, ABFC ['crawl through (like through a fence)'], TVMO, (<=í:l> come, go, get, become, <=em> middle voice), phonology: epenthetic h, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<qwôhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls>, df //q^wε=(h)áls or q^wε=Ao=(h)áls//, DESC ['sticking out through a hole (like a toe out of a sock, knee out of a hole in pants, a nail driven clear through the other side of a board), come out into the open'], possibly <ô-ablaut> continuative or derivational, lx <=óls> spherical object, phonology: vowel-reduction or rare ô-ablaut, epenthetic h, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<Qwôhóls>, ds //q^wε=(h)áls or q^wε=Ao=(h)áls//, PLN probably 'Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek (creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK])', literally 'come out into the open', phonology: vowel-reduction or rare ô-ablaut, epenthetic h, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/13/77), IHTTC (8/5/77), source: place names reference file #64, also 'creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island', attested by AK (8/30/77).

<sqweqwewáth>, dmpn //s=C₁ə=q^wé=w(=)ə[=M2]=è//, EZ ['bunch of rabbits'], (<s=> nominalizer, R5= diminutive plural), lx <=w> meaning unknown, <=eth> in the mouth, edge, possibly metathesis derivational, phonology: reduplication, possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<sqwíqweyóthel>, ds //s=C₁í=q^wé=áy[=M1]=èə//, EZ ['jackrabbit, also big or older rabbit (snowshoe/varying hare)'], ['Lepus townsendi, also big or older Lepus americanus cascadenis and Lepus americanus washingtoni', now probably also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive used here as augmentative), root <qwá> get hole, lx <=eyóthel> on the lip, on the jaw, (metathesis type 1 derivational), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape), SP (Elders Group 3/1/72 tape), also <sqiqewóthel>, //s=C₁í=qəw=áèə//, attested by AL (Elders Group 3/1/72), also <skwikweyóthel?>, //s=C₁í=q^w[=K=]ε=əyáèə//, attested by IHTTC (7/26/77).

<sqwoqwtó:ythel>, df //s=q^wε=AaC₁ə=T=á:yèə//, ABFC ['(have the) mouth round and open with rounded lips'], (<s=> stative), (<ô-ablaut plus =R1=> continuative), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), lx <=ó:ythel> in the lips, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77).

<slheqwe'álá>, dnom //s=ʔə=q^wəʔ=éíé//, CLO ['pocket'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=álá> container of, comment: root form and meaning unclear, possibly same as in <sqwa'í:wel> (be) hollow' (which has <s=> stative, root <qwá(')> hole, lx <=íwel ~ =íwel> on the inside, in the bottom), possibly lx <lh(e)=> use, extract, extract a portion of, i.e. lit. perhaps container of thing extracted from a hollow/hole or container to extract from something hollow, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<qwahéylém ~ qwahí:lém>, ABFC ['crawl through (like through a fence)'], see qwá.

<qwà:l>, free root //q^wé:l//, LANG 'speak, talk, give a speech', LANG 'croak, etc.', semantic

environment ['non-human creatures with cries are also said to qwà:l'], Elder's comment: "Stó:lô people never carry on talking at the same time as someone else; they are taught to stop right away if someone interrupts; it's more rude to continue talking than it is in English (AD 11/19/79)", syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, AD, EB, CT and HT, other sources: ES /q^wé-l/ (Cw /q^wál/, Ms /q^wéyl/) *say (speak)*, JH /q^wé-l/ *to speak*, contrast <qwá:l> *mosquito*; found in <qwà:l>, //q^wé-l//, /'He speaks./, attested by AC, <qwà:llha.>, //q^wé-l-ʔɛ//, /'Talk., Speak./, attested by AC, example: <le qwà:l.>, //lə q^wé-l//, /'He talked., He spoke., He gave a speech./, attested by AC, <skw'áy kws qwà:ls.>, //s=k^wéy k^w-s q^wé-l-s//, /'He's/She's dumb (mute)., He can't talk./, literally /'it can't be that talk/speak -he/, attested by EB, <qwà:l te siyá:m.>, //q^wé-l tə s=iy=é·m//, /'The chief talks./, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), <qwà:l li te qéx xwémlexw>, //q^wé-l li tə qéx x^wémlex^w//, /'announce before lots of Indians./, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), <qwà:l li kw'e qéx mestíyexw>, //q^wé-l li k^wə qéx məstíyex^w//, /'announce at a gathering, announce before lots of people./, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), <l stl'í kw'els qwà:l kw'e axwí:l òl sqwà:l.>, //l s=é'í k^wə-l-s q^wé-l k^wə ʔɛx^wí:l ʔəl s=q^wé-l//, /'I would like to say just a few words./, usage: public speaking, attested by Deming (5/18/78), <qwà:l te welék'.>, //q^wé-l tə wəlók'//, /'The frog croaks., The frog talks./, attested by Elders Group.

<qwà:ls>, sas //q^wé·(l)=é·ls//, LANG /'make a speech, talk/, possibly <=á:ls> *structured activity non-continuative*, phonology: consonant-loss of l, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Meeting (5/26/76), example: <qwà:ls te siyá:m.>, //q^wé·l=é·ls tə s=iy=é·m//, /'The chief makes a speech., The chief talks./.

<qwóqwel>, cts //q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l//, LANG /'talking, speaking/, (<ó-ablaut on root á plus -R1-> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, AL (Elders Group 3/72), ME (11/21/72 tape), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), example: <le hóy kw'es qwóqwels.>, //lə háy k^w-əs q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l-s//, /'They stopped talking./, attested by AC, <líchxw we'éy el qwóqwel kw'es me kwetxwílem (te xwelítem, kwthá siyáye)?>, //lí-c-x^w wə=ʔéy ʔəl q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l k^wə-s mə k^wət^w=íl=əm (tə x^wəlítəm, k^w=è-ɛ s=iy=éyə)//, /'Were you still talking when (your friend, the White man) came in? (come inside)/, attested by AC, <xét'estexwes yí o qwóqwel t'éqoya.>, //xét'ə=sT-əx^w-əs yə ʔa q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l t'éq=ayɛ//, /'Some people say it "qwóqwel t'éqoya" (talking dirty)/, literally /'they say it those people just talking farty/, attested by AL (Elders Group 3/72, Heritage Project tape 33), <qwóqwel li te sixíets.>, //q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l li tə s=x'í[=C₁ə=]c//, /'(They're) talking in the bush/woods./, semantic environment ['animals and birds are said to be doing this'], attested by ME (11/21/72 tape), <qwóqwel te xwó:qw.>, //q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l təx^wá·q^w//, /'The sawbill (merganser) is talking./, attested by AC, <qwóqwel te tél:éqsel.>, //q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l tə təl=éqsel//, /'The mallard is talking./, attested by AC (12/4/71), <qwóqwel te skéweqs.>, //q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l tə s=q[=K=]éw=əqs//, /'The raven is talking (not necessarily warning)/, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76), contrast <qwólqwel te skéweqs.> *The raven is warning (a different cry from talking).*>, <ô áy el te sqwóqwels.>, //ʔo ʔé·y ʔəl tə s-q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l-s//, /'He's talking without making any sense., He keeps on talking (in spite of the fact no one is listening)/, attested by Elders Group (3/13/80), <qwóqwel>, //q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l//, SPRD, /'speaker //, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), <ye qwóqwel>, //yə q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l//, SPRD, /'the speakers, officials at a spirit dance or other gathering, announcers, (master of ceremonies)/, ASM ['maybe one or two of them, they were masters of ceremony who conducted the work and introduced the other speakers'], attested by BJ (12/5/64), <lhe qwóqwel li te (sq'ép, sq'eq'íp)>, //ʔə q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l li tə (s=q'ép, s=q'ə[=C₁əAí=]p)//, /'announcing at a gathering/, attested by CT and HT.

<lheqqwóqwel or lheq qwóqwel>, df //ʔəq=q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l or ʔəq q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l//, SOC /'speaker at a gathering, announcer at a gathering/, SPRD, LANG, (<lheq=> or <lheq> meaning uncertain

unless *sometimes* or *always*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, CT and HT, example: <lhēq qwóqwēl li te sq'eq'íp>, //təq q^wε[-AáC₁ə-] li tē s=q^wə[=C₁əAí=]p//, /'speaker at a gathering'/, attested by CT and HT.

<qweqwà:l>, durs //C₁ə=q^wē·l//, LANG /'talking, (giving a speech)'/, (<R5=> durative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (Elders Meeting 8/29/79), Salish cognate: Musqueam /q^wəq^wél'/ give a speech durative of /q^wél/ speak Suttles 1984a: ch.7 [p.125], example: <xwiy'éyelhs yé qweqwà:l>, //x^w=C₁əC₂=ʔéy=əʔ-s yə C₁ə=q^wē·l//, /'(they're?) talking good'/, literally /'plural clear/good voice -their/his/her the (plural human)/those giving a speech'/, phonology: high-pitch intonation on article, attested by JL.

<sqwà:l>, dnom //s=q^wē·l//, LANG /'word, words'/, LANG /'subject, (topic)'/, semantic environment ['to change s-th'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, AC, Elders Group, Deming, ASM ['word(s)'], example: <eyém sqwà:l>, //ʔey=ém s=q^wē·l//, /'strong words'/, ASM ['used by a chief or high councillor when he talked to his people, good words that were respected'], attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), <sqwà:ls ta' syuwá:lelh>, //s=q^wē·l-s t-εʔ s=yuwé·l-əʔ//, /'words of your ancestors'/, literally /'word -of/his/her/their your ancestor -past tense/deceased'/, attested by EB, <qetl'osésuw qwélqwēl, yétheses te mestíyexw te sqwà:ls te (sí:les, sxwewá:ys)>, //qə=ë 'a-s-és-uw q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂ yéèəs=T-əs tē məstíyex^w tē s=q^wē·l-s tə (sí:lə-s, s=x^wəwé·y-s)//, /'And so, talking, he told the people the words of (his grandfather, his parent(s))'/, attested by AC, usage: recent story, <l st'í kw'els qwà:l kw'e axwí:l òl sqwà:l>, //l s=ë 'í k^wə-l-s q^wē·l k^wə ʔεx^wí:l ʔəl s=q^wē·l//, /'I would like to say just a few words.'/, usage: public speaking, attested by Deming, <stl'ítset kws me á:yelexwstexwtset te sqwà:ltset>, //s=ë 'í-c-ət k^w-s mə ʔé·yələx^w=sT-əx^w-c-ət tē s=q^wē·l-c-ət//, /'We want to keep our language alive. (keep s-th alive)'/, literally /'it's our want that come to/become we keep it alive the our words'/, attested by EB, ASM ['subject'], <iyáqtes te sqwà:ls>, //ʔiyéq=T-əs tē s=q^wē·l-s//, /'He changed the subject.'/, literally /'change s-th -purposely it -he the word/subject -his'/, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<qwélqwēl>, chrs //q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂//, durs?, LANG /'to tell something (news), talking something over (one at a time)'/, (<é-ablaut> durative? or conditioned automatically before =R2), (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, example: <qwélqwēl á:lhtel>, //q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂ ʔé·ʔ=tə//, /'They are talking something over (one at a time)'/, attested by AD (12/17/79).

<sqwélqwēl>, dnom //s=q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂//, LANG /'news, a true story, what was told, message'/, (<s=> nominalizer), stem //qwélqwēl talk over, tell news//, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, EB, AD, example: <éy sqwélqwēl>, //ʔéy s=q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂//, /'good news'/, attested by Elders Group, <qél sqwélqwēl>, //qél s=q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂//, /'bad news'/, attested by Elders Group, <tseł kwelát te sqwélqwēl>, //c-əl k^wəlÉT tē s=q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂//, /'I've got news.'/, attested by AD, <welh xwe'í te sqwélqwēl>, //wəʔ x^wə=ʔí tē s=q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂//, /'The news is already here. (get here, arrive)'/, attested by Elders Group, <xwe'í te sqwélqwēl>, //x^wə=ʔí tē s=q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂//, /'The news has come.'/, attested by EB, <tl'osésu tl'ó sqwélqwēls yutl'ólem swóweles kwses kw'iylómet qa skw'áy kw'es kw'iys welolets'á:s e kw'e thekw'ét>, //ë 'a-s-é-s-u ë 'á s=q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂ yə=u=ë 'á[=lə=]m s=wi[=Aá=]wələs k^w-s-əs k^w'iy=l-ámət qε s=k^w'éy k^w'ə-s k^w'íy-s wə-C₁á=ləc'ə-és ʔə k^w'ə èək^w'=ə[- ']T//, /'So then that's what the young men told, that they managed to get themselves/climb up but they couldn't get up (further) if it was. Just one person that pulled them.'/, literally /'so then that's what they told/reported they young men that they manage to get themselves up but it's impossible/can't be that get up -they if it is one person just who pull s-th/s-o'/, usage: narrative of recent events after story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <esu tl'o sqwélqwēls yutl'ólem>, //ʔə-s-u ë 'a s=q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂

y=u=ë'a=lə=m//, /'So that's what they told.'/, usage: narrative of recent events after story of the Flood, attested by AC.

<**sqwelqweláwtxw**>, ds //s=q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂=éwtxw//, LANG /'language room, language house, (news room)'/, literally /'news room, what is told room'/, lx <=áwtxw> room, building, house, syntactic analysis: nominal, comment: word made up on request, attested by Elders Group (1/15/75).

<**lexwsqwélqwel**>, ds //ləx^w=s=q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂//, [lɔx^wsq^wé|q^wə|], LANG ['tattletale'], SOC, EFAM, literally /'one who always tells news'/, (<lexw=s=> one who always), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, CT and HT.

<**qwelqweló:ythel**>, df //C₁əC₂=q^wεl=á·yèə|//, [q^wə|q^wə|á·yè|], LANG [(be) talkative'], EFAM, literally probably /'talk lots in the lips/jaw'/, (<R3=> plural), lx <=ó:ythel> in the lips, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**qwélqwel**>, chrs //q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂//, rsls or cts, EFAM /'be rowdy, be a nuisance, be mischievous'/, SOC, (<é-ablaut> resultative? or continuative), (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EP and EB (BHTTC), Elders Group, Deming.

<**qwelqwálem ~ qwelqwá:lem**>, mdls //C₁əC₂=q^wè·l=əm//, plv, LANG /'grumble, grumbling, (muttering), (prob. also) mumbling'/, SOC, EFAM, literally probably /'talk(ing) lots to oneself'/, (<R3=> plural), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, length-loss optional, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (3/15/72, 5/14/80); found in <**qwelqwá:lemchexw**>, //C₁əC₂=q^wè·l=əm-c-əx^w//, /'You are grumbling.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <**lachxw qwelqwá:lem**>, //lɛ-c-x^w C₁əC₂=q^wè·l=əm//, /'You're going to be grumbling.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <**echxw qwelqwá:lem**>, //lɛ-c-x^w C₁əC₂=q^wè·l=əm//, /'Are you grumbling?'/, syntactic comment: unusual interrogative suffix as root, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<**qwólqwel**>, plv //q^wε[=Aó=]l=C₁əC₂ or C₁əC₂[=Aó=]=q^wε|//, [q^wó·|q^wɔ|], LANG /'talking together, all talking together, (telling news [EB], warning (birds and other creatures do this) [Elders Group])'/, possibly <ó:-ablaut> distributive or plural or continuative?, probably <R3=> plural, phonology: rare ó:-ablaut, reduplication, possible vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, also /'telling news'/, attested by EB (4/29/76), also /'reveal, announce'/, attested by EB (1/30/76), also <**qwó:lqwel ~ qwólqwel**>, //C₁əC₂[=Aó(·)]=q^wε|//, also /'warning (of birds, other creatures)'/, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76), also <**qwó:lqwel**>, //C₁əC₂[=Aó=]=q^wε|//, SPRD /'speaking to a lot of people/at a gathering'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), also <**qwú:lqwel**>, //C₁əC₂[=Aú=]=q^wε|//, [q^wú·|q^wɔ|], attested by AC, example: <**qwó:lqwel á:lhtel**>, //C₁əC₂[=Aó=]=q^wε| ʔé·ɬ=tə|//, /'They are all talking together.'/, attested by AD, <**éwechexw qwú:lqwelexw**>, //lɛwə-c-əx^w C₁əC₂[=Aú=]=q^wε|əx^w//, /'Don't you ever tell.'/, attested by AC, <**qwólqwel te skéweqs**>, //C₁əC₂[=Aó=]=q^wε| tə s=q[=K=]éw=əqs//, /'The raven is warning (a different cry from talking)'/, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<**qwó:lqweltel**>, rcps //C₁əC₂[=Aó=]=q^wε|T-ə|//, pcs, plv, LANG /'talking together, all talking at once (of a lot of people)'/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=el> reciprocal), phonology: ó:-ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75), also <**qwélqweltel**>, //C₁əC₂[=Aá=]=q^wε|T-ə| or q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂=T-ə|//, attested by EB (4/7/76), also <**qwú:lqweltel**>, //C₁əC₂[=Aú=]=q^wε|T-ə|//, attested by AD (12/17/79), example: <**qwú:lqweltel á:lhtel**>, //C₁əC₂[=Aú=]=q^wε|T-ə| ʔé·ɬ=tə|//, /'They are all talking (at once, a lot of people)'/, attested by AD.

<**qwó:lqwelstem**>, caus //C₁əC₂[=Aó=]=q^wε|sT-ə|//, pass, SPRD /'being spoken to (of babies in

spirit dancing [new dancers])//, <=sT> *causative control transitivizer*, <=em> *passive*, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**qwíqweláts ~ qwíqwelà(:)c**>, dmv //C₁í=q^wè·l=ə[=M2=]c//, LANG /'gossip about someone, talk about someone behind his back'/, EFAM, literally probably /'small talk on the back'/, (<R4=> *diminutive*), lx <=ets ~ =íts> *on the back*, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, optional length-loss, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, also /'call someone down'/, attested by EB, also /'talking about someone, gossiping about someone'/, attested by CT and HT, also /'two of them gossiping'/, attested by AC, example: <lóy kws shxw'íys kws qwíqweláts.>, //láy k^w-s sx^w=ʔéy-s k^w-s C₁í=q^wè·l=ə[=M2=]c//, /'All he's good for is calling someone down.'/, literally /'is only that what he's good for that calling down/gossiping'/, attested by EB.

<**qwéqweláts**>, dmpv //C₁í[=Aé]=q^wè·l=ə[=M2=]c//, [q^wéq^wóláɛc], LANG ['to gossip'], EFAM, (<é-*ablaut of i in reduplication*> *plural*), phonology: ablaut, metathesis, length-loss, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<**qwélqwelàtstem**>, pcs //C₁əC₂[=Aé]=q^wè·l=ə[=M2=]c=T=əm or C₁əC₂[=Aé]=q^wè·l=ə[=M2=]c=T=əm//, SOC ['to squeal on someone'], LANG, EFAM, (<R3=> *diminutive*), (<é-*ablaut*> *derivational*, metathesis *derivational* or *non-continuative*), (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), possibly <=em> *middle voice* or possibly <=em> *passive*, phonology: ablaut, metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb (or transitive verb?-passive), attested by EB (1/30/76).

<**qwelqwélés**>, pncc //q^wəl=C₁əC₂[=Aé]=ləs//, EFAM ['telling on s-o'], LANG, SOC, (<é-*ablaut*> *continuative*), (<=R2> *characteristic* or *derivational*, <=(e)les> *psychological non-control transitivizer*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, updrifting on final vowel, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, CT and HT, comment: attested only in inflected form below; found in <qwelqwéléses.>, //q^wəl=C₁əC₂[=Aé]=ləs-əs//, /'He's telling on someone.'/, attested by EB (6/30/76), example: <le qwelqwéléses tewátes.>, //lə q^wəl=C₁əC₂[=Aé]=ləs-əs tə=wét=əs//, /'He's telling on somebody.'/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76); found in <qwelqwélésó:xes>, //q^wəl=C₁əC₂[=Aé]=ləs-á·x^y-əs//, /'He's telling on me.'/, comment: prompted, attested by EB.

<**qwoqwéliwel**>, cts //q^wəl[-AaC₁ə-]l=íwəl//, EFAM /'thinking of something, (thinking)'/, literally /'talking in the inside'/, (<o-*ablaut plus* =R1=> *continuative*), lx <=íwel ~ =ewel> *in the inside*, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (6/19/79).

<**sqwá:lewel ~ sqwálewel ~ sqwà(:)lewel**>, dnom //s=q^wè·l=əwəl//, EFAM /'thoughts, feelings'/, literally /'words/talk in the inside, words/talk inside the head'/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), lx <=ewel ~ =íwel> *in the inside*, phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, syntactic comment: never attested without the nominalizer s= and always used in constructions as a nominal, i.e. it is my thought that = I think, attested by AC, EB, Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/16/77, 5/19/76, etc.), AD, DF, Deming, other sources: ES /sk^wéləwəl/ *think (consider)*, example: <xwe'í:t ta sqwàlewel?>, //x^wəʔí:t t-ε s=q^wè·l=əwəl//, /'What are you thinking about?'/, literally /'what is it doing/saying/what's happening to/with it the (present and visible /unmarked) -your thoughts'/, (semological comment: contrast the unmarked/present visible thoughts here with the remote thoughts in the next example), attested by AC, <xwe'í:t kw'a sqwàlewel?>, //x^wəʔí:t k^w-ε s=q^wè·l=əwəl//, /'What are you thinking?'/, literally /'what is it doing/saying/what's happening to/with it the (remote) -your thoughts'/, (semological comment: contrast the remote thoughts here with the unmarked/present visible thoughts in the previous sentence), attested by AC, <li a sqwá:lewel kws xwe'í:s wáy:eles?>, //li ʔε s=q^wè·l=əwəl k^w-s x^wəʔí:s wéy·əl=əs//, /'Do you think they will come tomorrow?'/, attested by AC, <li a sqwá:lewel kw'es mes xwathtálem wáy:eles?>.

//li ʔε s=q^wɛ̄-ləwəl k^wə-s mə-s x^wε=èét=M1=əl=əm wéy·əl=əs//, /'Do you think it will be cloudy tomorrow?/, attested by AC, <li a sqwá:lewel kw'es lhéméxws wày:èlès?>, //li ʔε s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl k^wə-s ʔóm=əx^w-s wéy·əl=əs//, /'Do you think it will rain tomorrow?/, Elder's comment: "(said when she first had a hard time remembering *think*): Thinking would be the mind working, wouldn't it?", attested by AC, <li a sqwá:lewel kw'es qéx te sqwétxem wày:èlès?>, //li ʔε s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl k^wə-s qéx tə s=q^wət=x^w=əm wéy·əl=əs//, /'Do you think that there will be a lot of fog tomorrow?/, literally /'is it your thought that it is lots the fog tomorrow?/, attested by AC, <li sqwálewel kw'els qw'él:émt te sth'ó:qwi tlówayèl.>, //l s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl k^wə-l-s q^wól=əm=T tə s=è'áq^wi təlá=wéyə̀l//, /'I think I'll barbecue the salmon today./, attested by AC, <welís thét ta sqwálewel>, //wə-lí-s èét t-ε s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl//, /'if you think that, if your mind (thoughts) says so/, attested by EB, <lóy sqwálewels tl' Máli kw'e qó:.>, //láy s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl-sè' méli k^wə qá://, /'Mary is only thinking of water./, literally /'is only her thoughts by Mary some water?/, attested by EB, <éy kw'el sqwá:lewel.>, //ʔéy k^wə-l s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl//, /'I have good feelings., I'm glad./, attested by Elders Group, <wiyóth kwsu éys te sqwálewels te lólets'e.>, //wə-yáè k^w-s-u ʔéy-s tə s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl-s tə C₁á=ləc'ə//, /'It's a person whose thoughts are always good., It's an optimist./, literally /'it's always so that it's good the thoughts of the one person?/, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), <wiyóth kwsu qéls te sqwálewels te lólets'e.>, //wə-yáè k^w-s-u qél-s tə s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl-s tə C₁á=ləc'ə//, /'It's a person whose thoughts are always bad., It's a pessimist./, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), <iyólem kw'els sqwálewel.>, //ʔəy=ál=əm k^wə-l-s s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl//, /'My thoughts are alright., I agree., My mind is alright., My mind is in the right place./, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76), DF (Elders Group 4/26/78), <st'átsa kw'els sqwálewel.>, //s=təʔé-cε k^wə-l-s s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl//, /'My thoughts are similar., I agree./, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76), <ô éyeles sqwálewel.>, //ʔo ʔéy=ələs s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl//, /'I agree with you./, attested by Elders Group, <xélh te sqwálewel>, //xə́t tə s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl//, /'feelings are hurt, be sorry./, attested by Deming, <xélh tel sqwálewel.>, //xə́t tə-l s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl//, /'My feelings are hurt., I'm sorry./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), others, also <xélh kw'el sqwá:lewel.>, //xə́t k^wə-l s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl//, attested by Elders Group (2/16/76), <xélh kwe sqwálewels.>, //xə́t k^wə s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl-s//, /'He is sad., His feelings are hurt./, attested by EB (12/19/75), <wálh me xélh kw'a' sqwálewel lhíxw me p'élh?>, //ʔəw-ə-ə́t mə xə́t k^w-εʔ s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl ʔí-x^w mə p'ə́t//, /'Do you ever feel sorry when you sober up?/, literally /'is not -yes/no question -past tense come to be hurt the (remote) -your feelings when -you become sober/aware (or) didn't your thoughts come to be hurt when you became aware/sober?/, attested by Elders Group (6/28/78), <éy kw'ómwkw'emcha telí s'ólh sqwálewel xwlam kw'e ít totí:lt tlówayèl.>, //ʔéy k^wám=C₁əC₂-cε təlí sʔá́t s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl x^w=lé=m k^wə ʔí-t ta[-C₁ə-]l=í-l=T təlá=wéyə̀l//, /'Let our thoughts be strong toward what we are studying today./, usage: public speaking, prayer, attested by AD, <híkw te sqwálewels.>, //hík^w tə s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl-s//, /'He's got a lot of pride./, literally /'his thoughts/feeling are big?/, attested by EB (7/8/76), <léq' te sqwálewel>, //léq' tə s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl//, /'think alike?/, literally /'the thoughts/feelings are level/even?/, attested by Elders Group (9/21/77), <láts'ewtxw te sqwálewéls.>, //léc' =əwtx^w tə s=q^wɛ̄-l=əwəl-s//, /'His mind is somewhere else./, literally /'is another building/room the his thoughts/feelings?/, attested by Deming (5/3/79).

<qwélmet>, iecs //q^wε[=Aá=]l=məT//, LANG /'scold s-o, bawl s-o out'/, EFAM, SOC, (<é-**ablaut**> non-continuative or derivational), (<=met> indirect effect control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qwóqwémet>, cts //q^wε[-AáC₁ə-]l=məT//, LANG ['scolding s-o'], EFAM, SOC, Elder's comment: "does not mean *to argue*", (<ó-**ablaut plus -R1**> continuative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB (3/8/76).

<qwelqwélmét>, df //C₁əC₂=q^wε[=Aá=]l=məT//, LANG /'to scold a child, (scold s-o (a child))'/,

- EFAM, SOC, literally possibly /'talk to s-o many times'/, (<R3=> plural), (semological comment: perhaps applied to a child because it is pluralized and an adult would be less likely to be *talked to/scolded many times*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, also <qwélqwelmet>, //q^wε[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂=məT//, (<R2> characteristic, <=met> indirect effect control transitivizer), also /'scold s-o'/, attested by IHTTC (9/14/77), example: <qwélqwélmétes te stl'ítl'qelh.>, //C₁əC₂=q^wε[=Aá=]l=məT-əs tə s=C₁í=ë'əq=əʔ//, /'He scolds a child., She scholds a child.'/, attested by EB, <qwélqwélmétes tewátes.>, //C₁əC₂=q^wε[=Aá=]l=məT-əs tə=wét=əs//, /'He scolds somebody.'/, attested by EB.
- <qweloythí:lem>, mdls //q^wεl=ayèəl=í:l=əm//, incs, TIME /'(month beginning in) March, ((birds) making music)/, literally /'speak =on the lips/jaw =go/come/get/become =one's own'/, Elder's comment: "it means (birds) making music", lx <=óythel ~ =ó:ythel> on the lips, (<=í:l> come, go, get, become, <=em> middle voice), phonology: syllable-loss of el before =í:l, vowel-reduction due to stress-shift to suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).
- <qweló:ythetel ~ qwelóyethetel>, ds //q^wεl=á:yèə(1)=təl//, dnom, MUS /'musical instrument, grammophone, phonograph, record player'/, literally /'device to talk on the lips'/, lx <=ó:ythel> on the lips, lx <=tel> device to, something to, phonology: consonant-loss of l before =tel, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, EB.
- <qwólqwel qweló:ythetel>, cpds //q^wε[=Aó=]l=C₁əC₂ q^wεl=á:yèə(1)=təl//, LANG ['(maybe usable for) radio'], ACL, literally /'news musical instrument/phonograph'/, phonology: ó-ablaut, reduplication, vowel-reduction, consonant-loss of l before =tel, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).
- <ót'etem qweló:ythetel>, cpds //ʔát'=əT=əm q^wεl=á:yèə(1)=təl//, MUS ['accordion'], ACL, literally /'squeezed on purpose musical instrument'/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer, <=em> passive or <=tem> participle), phonology: vowel-reduction, consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group.
- <qwiqwelóythetel>, df //C₁í=q^wεl=áyèə(1)=təl//, cts, MUS ['playing a musical instrument'], (irregular), (<R4=> continuative), phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70).
- <sqwéltel>, dnom //s=q^wε[=Aá=]l=təl//, LANG ['language'], literally /'something/device to speak/talk'/, (<s=> nominalizer), (<é-ablaut> non-continuative or derivational), lx <=tel> something to, device to, phonology: é-ablaut of root á, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, CT and HT, Salish cognate: Sechelt /q^wál-tən/ language Beaumont 1985:282, comment: apparently not reciprocal =tel /=T=əl/ since that is /-təl'/ Musqueam but Musqueam and Sechelt example have /=tən/ instrument, device and use the /=tən/ form in cognate for their word for language, example: <íwesthòx te sqwéltel.>, //ʔíwəs=T-áx^y t-ε s=q^wε[=Aá=]l=təl//, /'Teach me your language.'/, syntactic comment: no subject pronoun with 2s possessive pronoun (your) means imperative second-person sg. is understood, attested by AC, <le xwel totí:ltes té sqwéltels.>, //lə x^wəl ta[-C₁ə-]l=í:l=T-əs tə s=q^wε[=Aá=]l=təl-s//, /'He's still learning (his/her/their) language.'/, attested by CT and HT.
- <qwó:ltel>, rcps //q^wε[=Aá=]l=T=əl//, LANG /'argue, quarrel'/, EFAM, SOC, literally /'talk purposefully to each other'/, (<ó-ablaut> automatic replacement on root <a> before <=tel> reciprocal), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer, <=el> reciprocal (here derivational because the word means more than just talk to each other)), phonology: ablaut automatically conditioned, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group.
- <qwelqwó:ltel>, plv //C₁əC₂=q^wε[=Aá=]l=təl//, LANG /'arguing, (everybody is) quarrelling'/,

EFAM, SOC, (<R3=> plural action and agents), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (4/26/78).

<qwá:l>, free root //q^wé·l//, [q^wé₅₁l], EZ /'mosquito, (also included as a type of "mosquito" is the crane-fly)/, ['family Culicidae, also included as a type of "mosquito" is family Tipulidae'], phonology: forms a minimal pair regarding pitch-stress or tone with qwà:l talk, proving both ´ and ` are phonemic, what ES and I write as a circumflex over long vowels is a high-falling tone 5 → 1, allotone of /´/ on all vowels before length, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, EB, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), others, other sources: ES /q^wé·l/ mosquito, JH /k^wél/ mosquito, example: <qéx ye qwá:l>, //qéx yə q^wé·l//, /'(There's) lots of mosquitoes./, literally /'is lots the (human/animate plural) mosquito/, attested by EB, also <qéx te qwá:l>, //qéx tə q^wé·l//, attested by AC.

<spelwálh qwá:l>, cpds //s=pəl=w=é† q^wé·l//, EZ /'crane-fly, leatherjacket (immature crane-fly)/, ['family Tipulidae'], literally /'last year mosquito/, (<s=> nominalizer), bound root //pəl time//, lx <=w> meaning uncertain, (<=álh> past tense), syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group (9/8/76), compare <tl'áleqtxel qwá:l> crane-fly.

<tl'áleqtxel qwá:l>, cpds //ě'él[=lə=]qt=x'əl q^wé·l//, EZ /'crane-fly, leatherjacket (immature crane-fly)/, ['family Tipulidae'], literally /'long on the legs mosquito/, (<=le=> plural), lx <=xel> on the leg, phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group (9/8/76), compare <spelwálh qwá:l> crane-fly.

<Qwá:l>, ds //q^wé·l//, N /'name of a fierce old warrior from Sumas, an ancestor of the Commodore family/, literally /'mosquito/, ASM ['stories about his exploits are on the Wells tapes interviews of BJ'], (semological comment: probably a nickname because he drew blood), syntactic analysis: noun, attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<temqwá:l>, ds //təm=q^wé·l//, TIME ['month or moon beginning in July'], (semological comment: months/moons were counted as properly beginning with the first sliver after a black (new) moon), (<tem=> time for, season of), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<Qwá:l>, N /'name of a fierce old warrior from Sumas, an ancestor of the Commodore family/, see qwá:l.

<qwà:ls>, LANG /'make a speech, talk/, see qwà:l.

<qwálxtem>, WETH /'got stormy with lots of fine snow in the air/, see qwélxel.

<qwà:m ~ qwám>, free root //q^wè·m ~ q^wém//, EB /'moss (any kind, on rocks or trees)/, ['phylum Bryophyta'], ASM ['moss was put in the bottom of berry baskets to prevent staining'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, possibly related to <qwém> soft, dialects: Cheh., attested by EL and EB, Elders Group (7/28/76), contrast <mext'éles> lichen, <sqwelíp> black tree lichen, and <q'íts'iy> multicolored moss that grew around Katzie, B.C., compare <qwò:m>, //q^wà·m//, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming, also <qwó:m>, //q^wá·m//, dialects: Chill., attested by AC, also <qwóm>, //q^wám//, dialects: Chill. and Tait, attested by Elders Group, other sources: ES /q^wà·m/ and JH /q^wá·m/ moss, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /q^wəjáb/ moss H76:414, Nooksack /q^wám/ moss, Sechelt /q^wáyam/ moss, lichen T77:12, Mainland Comox /q^wájim/ moss B75prelim:23, Thompson /q^wəzém/ moss B74c:16.

<qwomá léqep>, ds //q^wam=éléqəp//, SM /'have a mossy smell/, EB, lx <=á léqep> smell, fragrance, phonology: full-vowel in root though stress shifts to suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77).

<Qwómqwemels>, chrs //q^wám=C₁əC₂=als//, PLN /'place of moss-covered stones at upper end of Hope Slough not far from Harry Edwards' home (as of 1964)/, literally /'place where stones are covered with moss/, (<=R2> characteristic), lx <=áls> stones, fruit, round objects, phonology:

reduplication, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77), HE (10/8/64 Wells tapes), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):15, source: place names reference file #264.

<**qwemchó:ls**>, ds //q^wam=c=á:ls//, EB ['*bog cranberry*'], ['*Vaccinium oxycoccus, Vaccinium oxycoccus quadripetalus*'], literally /'moss fruit/, ASM ['gathered from mid-September at bogs from Scowlitz and Harrison Bay west to the Katzie area and Deas Island, often grew beneath the marsh blueberries, mólse and lhewqí:m, grew in sphagnum bogs, they were ready and biggest just before Christmas but were ready any time in the late fall, often picked after the first frost, ripe in mid-Sept. around Scowlitz river bank; probably endangered in the Fraser Valley so best to avoid frivolous picking'], lx <=ch> meaning unknown, <=ó:ls> *fruit*, phonology: root vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), Elders Group (9/3/75), Clara Campbell and Mary Lou Sepass (5/7/79), <**kwúkwewels sqe'óleqw** (or better: **qwemchó:ls sqe'óleqw**)>, EB, FOOD *cranberry juice* (lit. highbush cranberry + fruit juice (or better:) bog cranberry + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00), other sources: ES /q^wεmcá:ls/ *cranberry*.

<**qwáqel**>, df //q^wé=qel or q^wéq=el//, EB /'sprouted up, sprouting up, (to sprout from a root)'/, possibly root <**qwá**> *get a hole* or possibly root <**qwáq**> meaning uncertain, probably <=qel> *in the head* or probably <=el> *come, go, get, become*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, other sources: H-T <kwákEl> (macron over the a) *to sprout from a root*, example: <**lulh me qwáqel ta spí:ls.**>, //lə=u† mə q^wé(=)q(=)el t-ε s=pí:l-s.//, /'Your garden is sprouting up., Your plantings (all that grows underground) is sprouted up.//, attested by AC, <**lulh me qwáqel te sqáweth.**>, //lə-u† mə q^wé(=)q(=)el tə s=qéw(=)əè//, /'The potatoes are sprouted up.//, attested by AC.

<**qwáseliyel**>, FSH ['*drifting a net in different places*'], see qwés.

<**qwát**>, DESC /'make a hole in s-th, drill a hole in s-th'/, see qwá.

<**qwáts'et**>, pcs //q^wéç'=əT//, ABFC /'to belch, to burp'/, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, MH (prompted)(Deming 1/4/79).

<**qwóqwets'et**>, cts //q^wε[-AáC,ə-]ç'=əT//, ABFC ['*belching*'], (<ó-*ablaut plus -R1*-> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**qwá:y**>, bound root //q^wé:y *yellow with green*//, comment: using derived forms of the root as a modifier of other color terms the following combinations were given by AK: tsqwáy sts'óla, and sqwóqiyel sts'ólha.

<**tsqwá:y**>, stvi //c=q^wé:y//, LT /'be yellow, be green'/, ASM ['the following color terms are used by AK before tsqwáy to specify shades of the color: tsxwíkw', tsxwíxwekw', sxwíxwekw', xwíxwekw'el, tsq'íx, q'íq'exel, tsqw'íxw, tsqw'íqw'exwel, qw'íqw'exwel, tl'ít'esel, stl'ít'es, stl'ít'esel, semth'íl, p'(e)q'íl, sp'(e)q'íl'], ASM ['individual elders and groups have translated *green* as follows: tsqwá:y AC, Elders Group (3/15/72 tape), SJ (Deming 5/3/79); sqwóqiyel Lizzie Herrling via AC (12/1/71); same as *blue* BJ (12/5/64); and have translated *yellow* as follows: tsqwá:y AC, MP (via Oliver Wells on tape of BJ 12/5/64), Elders Group (5/16/79), AD (6/19/79); eyó:les (lit. good on the eyes, good color)(used with syáth'qels *paint* DM (12/4/64);], squares circled on the color chart of Berlin and Kay (1969) (rows top to bottom = B-I, columns left to right = 1-40, side column of white to black = 0 (zero); individual speakers circled the following squares for tsqwá:y, tsqwáy TM (2/14/79): B10-O15 (inclusive), tsqwá:y Lawrence James (2/7/79): C0 (error), tsqwáy EP (2/7/79) (Katzie dial.): B11, tsqwáy NP (2/7/79): F16, F17, F18, B11, B12., tsqwà:y TG and RP (1/24/79): B10, B11, B12, B13, B14, B15 (lower left diagonal), D10, D11, D12, D13, D14, D15, D16, D17 (lower left diagonal), E11 (upper right diagonal), E12, E13, E14, E15, E16, E17, E18, E19 (lower

- left diagonal), F12 (upper right diagonal), F13, F14, F15, F16, F17, F18, F19, F13 (upper right corner), G14, G15, G16, G17, G18, G19 (upper left corner), tsqwà:y AK (1/24/79): B10, B11, B12, B13, C12, tsqwá:y EL (2/20/79): B10, B11, axwíl tsqwáy TM (2/14/79): B16-B22 inclusive, (on the 1969 chart rows A and J are lacking in comparison to the MacLaury charts here; the difference is unimportant since the later charts have row A with all pure white squares (=A0) and row B with all pure black squares (=J0) and the tests done with the later charts always tell the speakers to ignore rows A and J in mapping the colors; on results reported from early charts (as just below) I've adjusted row and column numbers so they refer to the same square and shade in both charts), (<ts=> *have, get, stative with colors*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, other sources: ES /cq^wá·y/ (CwMs /cq^wáy/) *green* vs. /səl·óləc'/ (CwMs /səlʔóləc'/) *yellow* (/səlʔóləc', səl·óləc'/ may be related to the Upriver Halkomelem /lələc'/ '(have) jaundice, bile trouble' (perhaps with /s=/ 'stative' and /hə=/ 'continuative?'), JH /cq^wá·y/ *green*, H-T <skwai> *green; yellow*, chart by Rob MacLaury, example: <tsqwá:y te (elíle., sp'áq'ems te th'ólth'iyelhp., hilálxw sch'ó:lha., p'alyíws te q'á:yxelh., sóxwel., qwe'óp.)>, //c=q^wé·y tə (ʔəlílə, s=p'éq'=əm-s tə è'ól=C₁əC₂-əʔp, hil=élx^w s=c'á·tə, p'él=əy=íws-s tə q'é·y(=)x=əʔp, sáx^wəl, q'əʔáp)//, /'The (salmonberry (esp. those in the mountains), flower of the tall Oregon grape, fall leaves, bark of cascara, grass/hay (when over-ripe or dried), crabapple/apple) is yellow./, <tsqwá:y te (qwe'óp., sts'elxwíwels te st'élém., sóxwel., sts'ólha., tl'ík'w'el., ts'esémelep., sí:ts'elhp.)>, //c=q^wé·y tə (q'əʔáp, s=c'ələx^w=íwəl-s tə s=t'ól(=)əm, sáx^wəl, s=c'á·tə, ɛ'ík^w=əl, c'əs=ə[= '=]m=ələp, sí:c'əʔp)//, /'The (crabapple/apple, inside cherry bark or inner cherry bark, grass, leaf, pea/bean/peas/beans, weeds, vine-maple) is/are green./, attested by Deming (5/3/79) (SJ esp.), comment: SJ was the first to respond with most of these when I asked examples of things that are tsqwá:y; some others also responded and agreed, <ts'áts'el tsqwá:y, (xw)ewás lép'ex.>, //c'é[=C₁ə=]l c=q^wé·y, (x^w)əwə=és lép'=əx^ʔ//, /'(It's) very green, one does not eat it./, attested by Deming (5/3/79, SJ esp.), <xwel tsqwá:y>, //x^wəl c=q^wé·y//, /'still green./, attested by Deming (5/3/79, SJ esp.), <tsqwá:y te qwiqwáyels.>, //c=q^wé·y tə C₁í=q^wé·y=əls//, /'The orange is yellow./, attested by MP (Elders Group 5/16/79), <tsqwá:y te st'émlexws te sth'épeq.>, //c=q^wé·y tə s=t'ól[m[=M1=]əx^w-s tə s=pəè'=M2=əq//, /'The medicine of the skunk (skunk's spray) is yellow./, attested by HT (Elders Group 5/16/79), <sts'ólha tsqwáy>, //s=c'á·tə c=q^wé·y//, /'leaf green./, attested by AK (8/18/87).
- <tsqwá:y>, ds //c=q^wé·y//, EB ['lemon (post-contact)'], ['Citrus limon'], literally /'yellow ~ green'/, (**zero nominalizer**), phonology: zero-derivation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (2/79).
- <tsqwá:yem>, df //c=q^wé·y=əm//, FOOD ['lemon extract'], (*place to get/have*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).
- <tsqwáyíws>, ds //c=q^wé·y=íws//, ANA ['yellow-bodied'], DESC, literally /'yellow on the body'/, lx <=í:ws> *on the body*, phonology: no root vowel-reduction in spite of stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79).
- <tsqwáyòmèx>, ds //c=q^wé·y=áməx^ʔ//, LT /'[looks yellow or green, yellow/green-looking]'/, (<ts=> *have, get, stative with colors*), (<ómex> *looks, -looking, in color*), phonology: downstepping, updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
- <qwáyel>, incs //q^wé·y=əl//, LT /'turn yellow, got yellow'/, ASM ['maybe lighter than qwáyewel (AD 6/19/79)'], (<el> *go, come, get, become*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, AC.
- <qwóyel>, cts //q^wé[-Aá-]y=əl//, LT /'turning yellow, getting yellow, turning green'/, (semological comment: perhaps a mistranslation for turn/get yellow/green since several speakers translate qwóqweyel as *turning yellow/green and since qwóqweyel has a normal continuative inflection* (ó-

ablaut on root á plus reduplication); further evidence of mistranslation is found in the examples below, all of which are in the past tense with *le* or *lulh* (*past plus already*) where *non-continuative* is more likely; the examples are all translated in the present tense but should be translated in the past tense), (<**ó-ablaut on root á**> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, (semological comment: less often translated getting green since plants start out green and then get yellow), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**lulh qwóyel te s'óthes yuwá:lmels kwses melqí:wsem.**>, //lə=ut q^wɛ[-Aá-]y=əl tə s=ʔáê=əs-s yuwé:l=məl=əls k^w-s-əs mɛlq=íws=əm//, /'Her face is turning green before she faints./, attested by AC, (semological comment: (perhaps mistranslated, a better translation would be past tense and non-continuative)), <**lulh qwóyel teó:ts; lulh iyó:lem kw'as lhíts'et.**>, //lə=ut q^wɛ[-Aá-]y=əl tə ʔó:c; lə=ut ʔɛy=á:l=əm k^w'-ɛ-s ʔíc'=əT//, /'The oats are getting yellow; it's alright (for you) to cut them./, literally /'third-person past =already getting yellow the oats; third-person past =already alright that you cut it/them/, attested by AC, (semological comment: (perhaps mistranslated, a better translation would be past tense and non-continuative)), <**lulh me qwóyel te só:xwel.**>, //lə=ut mə q^wɛ[-Aá-]y=əl tə sá:x^wəl//, /'The grass is turning yellow (already)/, attested by AC, (semological comment: (perhaps mistranslated, a better translation would be past tense and non-continuative)), <**le qwóyel te só:xwel.**>, //lə q^wɛ[-Aá-]y=əl tə sá:x^wəl//, /'The grass is getting yellow./, attested by AC, (semological comment: (perhaps mistranslated, a better translation would be past tense and non-continuative)), <(le, lulh) qwóyel te swáyel.>, //(lə, lə=ut) q^wɛ[-Aá-]y=əl tə s=wéyəl//, /'The sky is turning yellow (at sunset)., The day is getting yellow./, attested by AC, (semological comment: (perhaps mistranslated, a better translation would be past tense and non-continuative)).

<**qwóqweyel ~ qwóqwiyel**>, cts //q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]y=əl//, LT /'getting yellow, turning yellow, turning green/, (<**ó-ablaut plus -R1**> *continuative*), (<=el> *go, come, get, become*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, AC, AD, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**sqwóqweyel ~ sqwóqwiyel**>, stvi //s=q^wɛ[=AáC₁ə=]y=əl//, cts, LT /'be yellowish, be tan/, literally /'(stopped) in the state of becoming yellow/, (<s=> *stative*), (<**ó-ablaut plus =R1**> *continuative* (here derivational)), (<=el> *go, come, become, get*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (10/9/71 on trip to see Agnes Murphy in Laidlaw, AC's half-sister), MV (root-digging trip 4/10/78), AH (Deming 2/22/78, 1987), SJ esp. (Deming 5/3/79), NP (1987), TG (1987), see charts by Rob MacLaury, example: <**sqwóqwiyel te (músmes., stiqíw., sqwíqwemey., chékels.)**>, //s=q^wɛ[=AáC₁ə=]y=əl tə (mús=C₁əC₂, s=tiqíw, s=C₁í=q^wəm=ɛy, cékəls)//, /'The (cow, horse, puppy, chicken) is tan., (also) The chicken is yellow./, attested by SJ esp. (Deming 5/3/79).

<**tsqwóqwiyel**>, incs //c=q^wɛ[=AáC₁ə=]y=əl//, LT /'[stative/be getting yellow, stative/be getting green]/, (semological comment: the *get/have* meaning for ts= seems less likely than the stative meaning since =el already means *get/become/go/come*, also in most cases ts= terms with =el label shades intermingled with those labelled by s= stative terms with =el or label shades closer to the focus of color than those labelled with s= plus =el terms), (<ts=> *have, get, stative with colors*), (<**ó-ablaut plus =R1**> *continuative*), (<=el> *go, come, get, become*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by TG, NP, AH, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**tsqwóqwey**>, ds //c=q^wɛ[=AáC₁ə=]y//, LT /'[having/getting/being in a state of yellow or green]/, ASM /'it can be a darker shade or if preceded by /tu/ it can be a lighter shade of yellow/green/, (<ts=> *have, get, stative with colors*), (<=R1=> *continuative*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by TG, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**tsqwíqweyel**>, ds //c=C₁í=q^wɛy=əl//, LT /'have/get/be in a state of going a little yellow or green',

(semological comment: this term labels almost all the margins of tsqwáy (from green's margins with blue, to yellow's margins with orange and pink and white), it also includes some moderately light green close to the focus of tsqwá:y, which, for EB of Chehalis, is green (as it is for AH of Sumas).), (<ts=> *have, get, stative with colors*), (<R4=> *diminutive*), (<=el ~ =il> *go, come, get, become*), phonology: vowel-reduction to schwa following a stressed prefix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<qwíqwóyáls ~ qwíqwóyéls ~ qwíqwòyàls>, dmn //C₁í=q^wéy=á[=M2=]ls//, EB /'orange (fruit), especially mandarin orange (the fruit), also domestic orange, (also orange (color))'/, ['especially *Citrus sinensis*, also *Citrus aurantium*'], LT ['orange (color)'], literally /'little yellow fruit'/, ASM ['the mandarin orange may have been the first to reach the Stó:lô from the orient and especially from the Chinese who came in great numbers to work building the two railroads along the Fraser River in the 1860's and 1870's; the fruit was probably named before the color since =ólis is *fruit* here rather than =els *structured activity verbalizer*'], ASM ['the following color terms are used by AK before qwíqwóyáls to specify shades of the color: xwíxwekw', tsqw'íxw, tsqw'íqw'exwel, stl'ít'eseł', (<R4=> *diminutive*), (metathesis *derivational*), lx <=ólis> *fruit, spherical object*, phonology: metathesis, reduplication, updrifting, possible vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, LJ, EP, NP, AK, TG and RP, EL, AK (1987), EB (1987), NP (1987), AH (1987), charts by Rob MacLaury, ASM ['squares circled on the color chart of Berlin and Kay (1969) (rows top to bottom = B-I, columns left to right = 1-40, side column of white to black = 0; individual speakers circled the following squares for qwíqwóyáls, NP (2/7/79): C7, C8, C9; AK (1/24/79): C6, C7, C8, C9; TG (with RP) (1/24/79): C6, C7, C8, C9, D6, D7, D8, D9; EL (2/20/79): D4, D5, D6; Lawrence James (2/7/79): D38; EP (2/7/79) (Katzie dial.): C9'].

<qwíqwòyèls sqe'óleqw>, EB, FOOD *orange juice* (lit. orange + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<qwíqwòyèls seplíl>, EB, FOOD *orange loaf* (lit. orange fruit + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<t'át'ets'em qwíqwòyèls>, EB, FOOD *lemon* (lit. sour + orange fruit/little yellowish fruit), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<t'át'ets'em qwíqwòyèls kíks seplíl>, EB, FOOD *lemon cake* (lit. lemon (itself from sour little yellowish fruit) + cake + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<t'át'ets'em qwíqwòyèls sqe'óleqw>, EB, FOOD *lemonade* (lit. lemon [itself < sour little yellow fruit] + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<t'át'ets'em qwíqwòyèls qas te t'át'ets'em tsqwáyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw>, EB, FOOD *lemonlime juice* (lit. lemon fruit [itself < sour little yellowish fruit] + and + the + lime fruit [itself < sour + greenish fruit] + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<sásaxem qwíqwòyèls>, EB, FOOD *grapefruit* (lit. bitter + orange fruit/little yellowish fruit), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<sásaxem qwíqwòyèls sqe'óleqw>, EB, FOOD *grapefruit juice* (lit. grapefruit [itself bitter + yellow fruit] + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<tsqwáyqwòyèls>, dnom //ç=q^wéy=q^wèy=à[=M2=]ls//, EB /'greenish fruit'/, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<t'át'ets'em tsqwáyqwòyèls>, EB, FOOD *lime* (lit. sour + greenish fruit), (attested by RG, EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG, EH 6/26/00), example: <t'át'ets'em qwíyqwòyèls qas te t'át'ets'em tsqwáyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw>, EB, FOOD *lemonlime juice* (lit. lemon fruit [itself < sour little yellowish fruit] + and + the + lime fruit [itself < sour + greenish fruit] + fruit juice), (attested by RG, EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG, EH 6/26/00)

<qwel'qwóyes>, dmpv //C₁í[=əl']=q^wε[=Aá=y]=əəs//, LT ['orange'], possibly EB, FOOD /'oranges'/, literally perhaps /'little yellow round things'/, (<R4=> diminutive), (<=el'=> plural), lx <=es> round objects, face, dollar, cyclic period, phonology: infixed plural, ó-ablaut of root a triggered automatically by =es, phonology: glottalized resonants allowed in Sumas/Matsqui and Downriver dialects, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: Sumas/Matsqui, attested by AH, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<qwáyewel>, ds //q^wéy=əw=əl//, LT ['turning to real yellow'], possibly <=ew ~ =uw> contrastive, possibly <=el> go, come, become, get, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (6/19/79).

<qwáyúwél>, df //q^wéy=u[=']=w=əl//, EB ['dandelion'], ['Taraxacum officinale'], ASM ['perhaps post-contact, AC did not know the Halq'eméylem name but said that the Stó:lô made strings from the roots, used the root also as a tonic, and used the greens for lettuce'], (<= '=> derivational), phonology: stress-shift, updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (6/19/79), AC.

<qwíqwi ~ qwíyqwíy>, df //q^wíy=C₁əC₂ or q^wε[=Aí=y]=C₁əC₂ or q^wε[=Aé=y]=C₁əC₂//, LAND ['copper'], probably root <qwá:y> yellow, green, possibly <é-ablaut or í-ablaut> derivational, probably <=R2> characteristic, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JS (Elders Group 3/26/80), AK and SP (Elders Group 9/21/77), Elders Group (5/28/75, 7/23/75), Elder's comment: "SP says it may mean brass too, AK thinks there's another word for brass", Salish cognate: Squamish /q^wéy-q^wi ~ sq^waʔíls/ copper K67:361, also <sqw'él>, //s(=)q^wéł//, attested by Elders Group (3/72), (semological comment: elsewhere translated as metal from mines that resembles gold), Salish cognate: Musqueam /sq^wéł/ copper quoted in K67:361.

<qwáyel>, LT /'turn yellow, got yellow'/, see qwá:y.

<qwáyewel>, LT ['turning to real yellow'], see qwá:y.

<qwáylhechàls>, FOOD /'to stir (a liquid), stir (mixing ingredients)'/, see qwá:y.

<qwáyúwél>, EB ['dandelion'], see qwá:y.

<qwayxélechem>, ANAH ['swivel one's hips (as in the Hawaiian hula for ex.) (shake one's bottom around)'], see qwá:y.

<qwá:yx(e)t>, TVMO [/'shake s-th)'], see qwá:y.

<qwá:yxthet>, TVMO /'it shook (shakes itself), shaking, bobbing around'/, see qwá:y.

<qwechíwiya>, df //q^wəc(=)íw=iyε or q^wəc=íw(əł)=iyε//, EZ /'late fall Harrison River and Chehalis River sockeye salmon (last run, kind of red)'/, ['late fall Harrison/Chehalis River run of *Oncorhynchus nerka*'], stem meaning unknown but possibly <qwá> get a hole + <=ewíts ~ =íts ~ =ích ~ =ech> on the back, possibly <=á:w ~ =í:w ~ =ew>, da // =é·w ~ =í·w ~ =əw//, ANA /'on the body, on top of itself'/, rare variant of =í:ws ~ =ews on the body, (<=iya> affectionate diminutive; personal name ending), phonology: probable loss of <s> on first suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, EL (Chehalis trip 9/27/77).

<qwehá>, TVMO ['go through'], see qwá.

<qwélatses>, df //q^wi[=Aé]=l=εcəs or q^wə[=']=l=εcəs//, EB /'fir boughs, needle of any other conifer

than spruce!', literally probably /'body-hair on the hand/bough'/, possibly root <qwíl> *any hair but that on the scalp*, possibly <é-ablaut or stress-shift> derivational, lx <=tses ~ =átses> *on the hand, on the bough (of a tree)*, phonology: ablaut or vowel-reduction plus stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group (3/22/78).

<qwél:és ~ qwélés>, df //q^wél·és or q^wi(l)=él·és q^wi[=Aé=]l=(é)l·és//, EZ /'whale (perhaps generic), could include the following *balleen whales: common finback whale, humpback whale*, possibly *gray whale, Sei/Pollack whale, Minke whale, blue whale, Pacific right whale*, could include the following *toothed whales: sperm whale*, poss. *Baird beaked whale, Stejneger beaked whale, Cuvier whale*!', ASM ['probably excluding killer whale and dolphin, probably including the balleen whales since they are distinguished by hair on the balleen in the mouth to strain food rather than teeth (see literal meaning of qwél:és), especially common finback whale and humpback whale which are both found in the Strait of Georgia, the others seldom are; if including the toothed whales, the sperm whale is more common of these; the Stó:lô elders reported stories of whales coming up the Fraser River and even the Harrison River as far as Harrison Lake'], ['perhaps generic, most likely includes all local balleen whales, i.e., suborder *Mysticeti*, especially *Balaenoptera physalus* and *Megaptera novaeangliae*, possibly *Eschrichtius glaucus, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera acutorostrata, Sibbaldus musculus, Eubalaena sieboldi*, could include the following toothed whales (suborder *Odontoceti*): *Physeter catodon*, possibly *Berardius bairdi, Mesoplodon stejnegeri, Ziphius cavirostrus*'], literally possibly /'hair on the teeth'/, (semological comment: possibly so named due to the hair on the balleen of balleen whales used to strain their food), possibly root <qwíl> *any hair but that on the scalp*, probably <=él:és ~ =elís> (*on the*) *tooth, teeth*, phonology: vowel-loss, possible ablaut, consonant-loss or consonant merger, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), AC (prompted), EL (3/1/78 Stó:lô Sitel tape, 6/27/78 Chehalis boat trip, 9/27/77 Chehalis land trip with EB and NP), other sources: ES /q^wél·és/ *whale* and JH /q^wéləs/ *whale*, Salish cognate: Squamish /q^wənís/ (/q^wánís/ *whale* W73:287, K67:361) *any whale, e.g. common finback [Balaenoptera physalus (Linnaeus)]* Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:119.

<Qwél:és>, df //q^wi(l)=él·és//, PLN ['Whale Point at the southwest end of Harrison Lake'], literally /'whale'/, ASM ['the point consists largely of a rock shaped like a whale perhaps twenty feet long when we saw and photographed it, partly submerged on thenorthwest shore just above the outlet of Harrison River'], phonology: consonant-loss or consonant merger, vowel-loss or ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77, 3/1/78 Stó:lô Sitel tape, 6/27/78), source: place names reference file #293.

<qwelíyes>, df //q^wíl=ə[=M2=]y(=)əs//, EB [*flower of the red-flowering currant*'], ['flower of *Ribes sanguineum*'], literally probably /'hair flower'/, (semological comment: possibly so named after the hairy character of most currant and gooseberry stems and/or berries), possibly root <qwíl> *hair except of the scalp*, possibly <=ey=es> *flower* possibly from <=ey> *plant, bark* plus <=es> *face* possibly metathesis *derivational*, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal.

<qwélmet>, LANG /'scold s-o, bawl s-o out'/, see qwà:l.

<qweló:ythetel ~ qwelóyethetel>, MUS /'musical instrument, grammophone, phonograph, record player'/, see qwà:l.

<qweloythí:lem>, TIME /'(month beginning in) March, ((birds) making music)'/, see qwà:l.

<qwelqwálem ~ qwelqwá:lem>, LANG /'grumble, grumbling, (muttering), (prob. also) mumbling'/, see qwà:l.

<qwélqwel>, LANG /'to tell something (news), talking something over (one at a time)'/, see qwà:l.

<qwélqwel>, EFAM /'be rowdy, be a nuisance, be mischievous'/, see qwà:l.

- <qwélqwelàtstem>, SOC ['to squeal on someone'], see qwà:l.
- <qwelqwélés>, EFAM ['telling on s-o'], see qwà:l.
- <qwelqwélmét>, LANG ['to scold a child, (scold s-o (a child))'], see qwà:l.
- <qwelqweló:ythel>, LANG ['(be) talkative'], see qwà:l.
- <qwelqwélxel>, WETH ['fog appearing on the water, (fine snow [AK])'], see qwélxel.
- <qwelqwélxel>, ANAH ['bushy hair on horses' legs (tufts like on Clydesdale breed), tufts of fur on horse's feet'], see qwíl ~ qwel.
- <qwelqwó:ltel>, LANG ['arguing, (everybody is) quarrelling'], see qwà:l.
- <qwéls>, FOOD ['to boil, make boil'], see qwó:ls.
- <qwelselhtsthó:x>, FOOD ['boil it for me'], see qwó:ls.
- <qwélst>, FOOD ['boil s-th'], see qwó:ls.
- <qwelxómé>, WETH ['real fine snow'], see qwélxel.
- <qwélxel>, df //q^wéł=V=x^yəl or q^wéłx^y=əl or q^wéł=x^y(əl)=əl//, WETH ['get fog on the water, (get steam (of the ground) [DC])'], possibly root <qwélh> drift ashore or possibly root <qwélx> fine low drifting precipitation, possibly <=V (voicing, here lh to l)> derivational now but probably originally only phonological, <=xel> on the foot/feet, precipitation possibly <=el> get, go, come, become, (semological comment: the element that this stem and all the meanings of the forms derived from it seem to share is drifting precipitation/at foot level), phonology: possible syllable-loss of el before =el, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (IHTTC 7/26/77), also ['get steam (of the ground)'], attested by DC (IHTTC 7/26/77), example: <me qwélxel>, //mə q^wéł=V=x^yəl//, ['get fog on the water'], attested by EB, also ['get steam (of the ground)'], attested by DC.
- <qwelqwélxel>, df //C₁əC₂=q^wéł=x^yəl or C₁ə=q^wéł(=)x^y=əl//, WETH ['fog appearing on the water, (fine snow [AK])'], (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication shows how old the voicing is, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape), JS (IHTTC 7/26/77), also WETH ['fine snow'], attested by AK (11/21/72 tape, IHTTC 7/26/77), also WETH ['small balls of snow on one's feet'], attested by AK and NP (IHTTC 7/26/77), contrast <qwelqwélxel> tufts of fur [hair] on horse's feet from root <qwíl> hair not on the scalp.
- <qwelxómé>, df //q^wéł=V=x^y(əl)=ámé or q^wéłx^y=ámé//, WETH ['real fine snow'], possibly <=xel> precipitation; on the foot/feet, possibly <=ómé> berry, phonology: syllable-loss of el before =ómé, possible vowel-reduction on root, voicing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by IHTTC (7/26/77).
- <sqwelxómé ~ sqwelxóme>, dnom //s=q^wéł=V=x^y(əl)=ámé or s=q^wéłx^y=ámé//, WETH ['dry snow coming in (drifting), fine snow that leaks into a house'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=xel> precipitation, on the foot/feet, lx <=ómé> berry, phonology: possible root vowel-reduction, possible syllable-loss, voicing, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/76, 4/16/75).
- <sqwélxem>, df //s=q^wéł=V=x^y(əl)=əm or s=q^wéłx^y=əm//, WETH ['dry snow (that can drift)'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <é-ablaut> derivational, (perhaps) similar to, possibly <=xel> on the foot/feet, possibly <=em> middle voice or intransitivizer, have, get, phonology: possible ablaut, possible syllable-loss, voicing, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/76).
- <qwálxtem>, df //q^wéł[=Aé=]lx^y=təm or q^wéł[=Aé=]ł=V=x^y(əl)=təm//, WETH ['got stormy with lots of fine snow in the air'], possibly <á-ablaut> resultative, possibly <=tem> participial, phonology:

possible ablaut, possible syllable-loss, possible voicing, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP (IHTTC 7/26/77).

<qwelxw>, bound root or possibly stem //q^wəlx^w//

<sqwelxwó:lés>, df //s=q^wəlx^w=á·ləs//, ABDF /'(have) one white eye, (have a cataract on one eye)'/, (<s=> stative or nominalizer), root meaning unknown, lx <=ó:les> on the eye, phonology: updrifting on final syllable, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group.

<qwélh>, free root //q^wéł//, WATR ['drift ashore'], LAND ['to fall on something (of a drunk)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, NP, also CAN ['tip over (of a canoe)'], attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), comment: this may be an error for kw'éłh spill, capsizes but it could be a variant meaning of qwélh drift ashore, fall on something (of a drunk) if it means tip over after running over something near shore (of a canoe).

<qwlhá:y>, ds //q^wéł=é·y//, EB ['driftwood, (log (in the water))'], WATR, ASM ['often thick bark of firs'], literally /'drift ashore bark/wood'/, lx <=á:y> bark, wood, covering, phonology: zero-grade of root before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group, other sources: ES /q^wéł·i/ log, H-T <kwEtlái> (umlaut over a) log (in the water) in contrast to H-T <s'yáuk> (umlaut over a) (syéyεq') log (in the forest), also /'plank (more than a log)'/, attested by AC, also <qwlhá:y>, //q^wéł=é·y//, also /'a snag'/, phonology: downdrifting, attested by CT.

<qwéqwelhi(y)>, dmpn //C₁í[=Aé]=q^wéł=éy//, EB ['lots of little pieces of driftwood'], WATR, (<R4=> diminutive), (<é-ablaut> plural of diminutive), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, vowel-reduction in suffix then vocalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<qwelhyôwelh ~ qwelhliyôwelh ~ qwelhlyúwelh>, ds //q^wéł=εy=ówéł//, HHG /'big wooden dish (often two feet long), feast dish, wooden platter, (big stirring spoon [LJ], carved wooden spoon, big wooden spoon [AC, BJ, DM])'/, FOOD, literally /'driftwood vessel/canoe/dish'/, lx <=ôwelh> canoe, vessel, bowl, phonology: zero-grade of suffix before a stressed suffix, optional vocalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Maggie Pennier, JL, DM (12/4/64), also /'big stirring spoon'/, attested by Lawrence James (Elders Group 4/5/78), also /'carved wooden spoon, big wooden spoon'/, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), DM (12/4/64), also <qwelhyúwelh ~ qwelhliywelh ~ qwelhiyúwelh ~ qwelhlí:welh>, //q^wéł=εy=ówéł//, attested by Elders Group, Maggie Pennier, JL, DM (12/4/64).

<qwlhí:xel ~ qwelhí:xel>, ds //q^wéł=(é)y=´x^yəl//, CLO ['shoe'], literally /'drift ashore bark/covering/driftwood on the foot'/, root <qwelh> drift ashore, lx <=á:y ~ =ey ~ =y ~ =i> bark, covering, lx <=xel> on the foot, (<´:=> derivational), phonology: zero-grade of root, zero-grade of suffix, vocalization of suffix consonant with stress-shift to it, lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /q^wéł·šn/ shoe W73:229, K67:360.

<qwelhlíxélem ~ qwelhíxélem>, mdls //q^wéł=(é)y=x^yəl[´]=əm//, CLO ['put on one's shoes'], (<´:=> derivational), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: zero-grade/vowel-loss then vocalization of y, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<qwelhlíxélem ~ qwelhíxélem>, CLO ['put on one's shoes'], see qwélh.

<qwelhyôwelh ~ qwelhliyôwelh ~ qwelhlyúwelh>, HHG /'big wooden dish (often two feet long), feast dish, wooden platter, (big stirring spoon [LJ], carved wooden spoon, big wooden spoon [AC, BJ, DM])'/, see qwélh.

<qwem>, bound root //q^wəm soft//.

<sqwemá:y ~ sqwmá:y ~ sqwemáy>, ds //s=q^wəm=é·y//, EZ ['dog'], ['Canis familiaris'], ASM ['there were two native breeds, one used for hunting, and another bred and sheered for its wool for

blankets; the woolly dogs appear in an illustration by Paul Kane and are described as having white very soft wool, almost like a Pomeranian poodle; there are no known photos and the pure breed died out perhaps in the 1860's; the word has since been applied to all breeds', literally /'something with soft wool/covering/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=á:y> wool, covering, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72 tape, 3/3/76), BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), other sources: ES /sq^wəmÉ·y/ dog, example: <sá:ys te sqwemáy>, //sÉ·y-s tƏ s=q^wəm=É·y//, /'wool of the dog'/, attested by AC, <t'át'eyeq' te sqwmáy>, //t'É[-C₁ə-]yƏq' tƏ s=q^wəm=É·y//, /'The dog is mad.'/, attested by AC, <tí'ó: tethá le á:ystexw tel sqwmáy?>, //ě'á-ə tƏ=ěÉ lƏ ʔÉ·y=sT-Əx^w tƏ-l s=q^wəm=É·y//, /'Is that the one that was chasing my dog?'/, attested by AC, <sta'á kw'e sqwmáy>, //s=t=εʔÉ k'wə s=q^wəm=É·y//, /'like a dog'/, attested by AC, <ta sqwemáy>, //t-ε s=q^wəm=É·y//, /'your dog'/, attested by AC, <ló:s te sqwmáy.>, //lá's tƏ s=q^wəm=É·y//, /'The dog is fat.'/, attested by AC, <ə telúwe sqwmáy:y.>, //ʔo tƏ=lúwə s=q^wəm=É·y//, /'Oh you dog.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<Sqwemáy:y (?)>, ds //s=q^wəm=É·y//, PLN ['a rock shaped like a dog on the east shore of the Fraser River near Hill's Bar and below Tewít (a rock shaped like a human hunter)'], ASM ['this dog had chased an elk into the Fraser River and was followed closely by his master when all three were changed to stone by the Transformer; when we passed the rocks on a raft with elders SP, AD, and AK on a place name survey from Hope to Strawberry Island, the elders said that the dog rock had been blasted to clear a way for sternwheelers many years ago, so it no longer resembles a dog'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK and AD (8/30/77, 9/13/77), source: place names reference file #272.

<sqwíqwemay>, ds //s=C₁í=q^wəm=εy//, EZ ['puppy'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others.

<sqwíqwemeyò:llh>, ds //s=C₁í=q^wəm=εy=á·lʔ//, EZ ['small puppy'], lx <=ó:llh> young, offspring, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT.

<sqwéqwemay>, dmpn //s=C₁í=Aé=q^wəm=εy//, EZ /'a lot of (small) dogs, puppies'/, (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive, é-ablaut plural diminutive), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others.

<sqweqweméytses>, ds //s=C₁í=Aə=q^wəm=Éy=cəs or s=C₁ə=q^wəm=Éy=cəs//, EB ['pussy willow'], ['Salix species, possibly Salix hookeriana or Salix sitchensis or any Salix?'], literally /'puppies in/on the hand'/, (<s=> nominalizer, R4= plus e-ablaut or R5= diminutive plural), lx <=tses> on the hand, phonology: reduplication, perhaps ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76), IHTTC (7/8/77).

<Qweqwemeytá:ye>, df //C₁ə=q^wəm=É·y=tə[=M2=]yε//, N ['Pussy Willow (name in stories)'], possibly <=t> meaning unknown, R5=> diminutive plural, lx <=eya ~ =iya> affectionate diminutive; name ending, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/8/77).

<sqwemá:yalqel>, ds //s=q^wəm=É·y=εlqəl//, ANAA ['dog wool'], WV, ASM ['sometimes whitened with st'ewókw' diatomaceous earth which also helped it to be spun, sometimes mixed with seed fluff from fireweed or cottonwood'], lx <=alqel> wool, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<qweqwemeylíth'e>, df //q^wə[=C₁ə=]m=εy=əl=íè'ε or C₁ə=q^wəm=εy=əl=íè'ε//, WV ['dog wool fibre'], Elder's comment: "sometimes mixed with cedar fibre or perhaps nettle fibre to make the latter soft and warm for clothes", possibly <R5=> diminutive plural or possibly <=R1=> continuative? or > derivational or possibly <=el> come, go, get, become, lx <=íth'a> clothes, blanket, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (7/4/79).

<**sqwemayáwtxw**>, ds //s=q^wəm=ɛy=éwtxw//, BLDG ['dog house'], EZ, lx <=áwtxw> *building, house*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <láléms te sqwemáy>, //lélém-s tə s=q^wəm=é·y//, literally /'house -his/her/its the dog'/.

<**qwemchíwet**>, pcs //q^wəm=cəs=íws=əT//, ABFC [*'hug s-o around'*], probably root <**qwem**> *soft, round?*, possibly lx <=tses> (*on the*) *hand* or more likely <=ewíts ~ =íts ~ =ích ~ =ech> *on the back*, lx <=íws> *on the body*, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: consonant-loss of s on =tses or more likely vowel-loss on =ech ~ =ich, consonant-loss of s on =íws, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78).

<**qwémxel**>, ds //q^wém=x^yəl//, EZ [*'chipmunk, i.e., Northwestern chipmunk and Townsend chipmunk'*], [*'Eutamias amoenus felix, Eutamias amoenus affinis?, Eutamias townsendi'*], literally /'soft on the foot/feet', Elder's comment: "means *soft feet*", root <**qwém**> *soft*, lx <=xel> *on the foot/feet*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape), IHTTC (8/10/77).

<**Qwémxel**>, ds //q^wém=x^yəl//, TIME [*'month or moon that begins in February'*], literally /'chipmunk (soft feet)', Elder's comment: "so named because chipmunks come out of their house then and take out their mattress and shake it outside (EB:ME)", ASM [*'named after the chipmunk because that's when the chipmunk shakes out his mattress and blankets (IHTTC)'*], phonology: zero derivation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape), IHTTC (8/10/77).

<**qwemchíwet**>, ABFC [*'hug s-o around'*], see *qwem*.

<**qwemchó:ls**>, EB [*'bog cranberry'*], see *qwà:m ~ qwám*.

<**qwémélép ~ qwemélep**>, df //q^wém=élép//, EB [*'cottonwood bark driftwood (it was used to carve toy canoes), cottonwood driftwood used for carving toy canoes'*], possibly root <**qwém**> *soft*, possibly <=élép> *in the dirt*, phonology: three high stresses, possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, AK or SP or AD (on raft trip 8/30/77).

<**Qwemí(:)líts**>, df //q^wəm=í·l=íc//, PLN [*'Chilliwack Mountain, village of Cameleats on west end of Chilliwack Mountain'*], possibly root <**qwem**> *soft*, possibly <=í:l> *go, come, get, become*, possibly <=íts> *on the back*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/10/64), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):11, 19, Wells 1966, source: place names reference file #316.

<**qwemqwémxwtses**>, ANAH [*'knuckles (all the joints of the hand and fingers)'*], see *qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem*.

<**qwemqwémxwxel**>, ANAH [*'all the joints of the foot and toes'*], see *qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem*.

<**qwemqwó:mth'**>, LAND [*'lots of anthills'*], see *qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem*.

<**Qwemth'í:les**>, PLN [*'Mount Ogilvie or a round peak or bluff on Mt. Ogilvie where mountain goats live, the mountain or peak or bluff resembles big breasts'*], see *qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem*.

<**qwémxel**>, EZ [*'chipmunk, i.e., Northwestern chipmunk and Townsend chipmunk'*], see *qwem*.

<**Qwémxel**>, TIME [*'month or moon that begins in February'*], see *qwem*.

<**qwémxwtses**>, ANAH [*'wrist, wrist bone (on outer side of wrist, little finger side, lump of wrist)'*], see *qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem*.

<**qwémxwxel**>, ANAH [*'ankle (the lump part)'*], see *qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem*.

<**qweqwà:l**>, LANG [*'talking, (giving a speech)'*], see *qwà:l*.

<**qweqwá:l ~ qwôqwá:l**>, df //C₁ə=q^wé·l or C₁ə=q^wé=əl//, FSH [*'small float for nets (made from singed cedar)'*], possibly <**R5**=> *diminutive plural?*, <=el> *get, come, become, go*, possibly root <**qwá**> *hole*

or possibly root <qwá:l> meaning uncertain, (semological comment: if the root is <qwá> perhaps the meaning *get many little holes* refers to the fact that such floats need such holes to float whether made of singed cedar (or now) of cork), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (7/13/75), also <qwelqwà:lt>, //C₁əC₂=q^wé·lt or C₁əC₂=q^wé=əlt//, also FSH /'float line, cork line', ASM ['a line of net suspended by floats (originally made of singed cedar, now made of cork or even plastic bleach bottles)'], attested by CT (6/8/76).

<qwéqweláts>, LANG ['to gossip'], see qwà:l.

<qwéqwelhi(y)>, EB ['lots of little pieces of driftwood'], see qwélh.

<qweqwemeylíth'e>, WV ['dog wool fibre'], see qwem.

<Qweqwemeytá:ye>, N ['Pussy Willow (name in stories)'], see qwem.

<qweqweqwtí:mxel>, WETH /'(maybe) fine mist of fog or rain, ((perhaps) getting foggy [EB])'/, see qwétxem.

<Qweqwe'ópelhp>, PLN ['Kwakwawapilt village and reserve (Chilliwack Indian Reserve #6)'], see qwe'óp.

<qwés>, possibly root //q^wés or q^wé[=Aé=]s//, WATR /'fall in the water, fall overboard (of one person)'/, possibly <é-*ablaut*> *resultative*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72, 3/26/75).

<qwsá:yel>, ds //q^wé·s[-M1-]=əyəl//, FSH /'throw a net into water (to drift, not to set), throw a net out, (gill net [TG])'/, literally /'fall overboard net', (<**metathesis type 1**> *non-continuative*), lx <=eyel ~ =iyel> *net*, phonology: metathesis, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79, 3/15/72), also FSH ['gill net'], attested by TG (4/23/75), example: <lámtsel qwsá:yel.>, //lé=m-c-əl q^wé·s[-M1-]=əyəl//, /'I'm going to throw a net into the water (to drift)'/, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79).

<qwsá:wiyel>, df //q^wé·s[-M1-]=əws=iyəl or q^wé·s[-M1-]=w=iyəl or q^wé·s=ə[=M2=]w(s)=iyəl//, FSH ['set a net and drift with it'], (<**metathesis type 1**> *non-continuative*), possibly <=ews> (*on the body* or possibly <=a:w> allomorph *on the body, on top of itself*), lx <=iyel> *net*, phonology: metathesis, vowel merger, consonant-loss of s on suffix before =iyel, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72 tape).

<qwesú:yel>, df //q^wés=əw(s)=iyəl//, FSH ['drop a net into water'], possibly <=éws> *on the body* or possibly <=ew> allomorph *on the body, on top of itself*, lx <=iyel> *net*, phonology: consonant-loss of s on suffix before =iyel, vowel-reduction in root, vocalization perhaps after possible vowel-loss and stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<qwáseliyel>, ds //q^wés=əl=iyəl//, FSH ['drifting a net in different places'], (lack of metathesis 1 means *continuative* here), possibly <=el> *plural of suffix* or possibly more likely *come, go, get, become*, lx <=iyel> *net*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<qwsét>, pcs //q^wés=M1=T or q^wsé=T or q^ws=éT//, WATR /'launch s-th/s-o into the water, push s-o/s-th into the water, throw it in the water'/, CAN, possibly root <qwés or qwsé or qw(e)s> *fall in the water*, probably metathesis *non-continuative*, probably <=t (or =ét)> *purposeful control transitivizer*, phonology: probable metathesis or possible stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AD, NP (4/11/80), example: <le qwsétes te sléxwelh.>, //lə q^wés=M1=T-əs tə s=léx^wəʔ//, /'Someone launched a canoe.'/, attested by EB.

<qwesú:yel>, FSH ['drop a net into water'], see qwés.

<qwétxem>, mdls //q^wétx^y=əm//, WETH ['getting foggy'], possibly <=x(el)> *precipitation*, (<=em>

middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<**sqwétxem**>, dnom //s=q^wétx^y=əm//, WETH /'fog, mist'/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72 tape), Deming, AC, BJ (12/5/64), AD, NP, other sources: ES /sqwétx^yəm/ *fog*, example: <li a sqwá:lewl kw'es qéx te sqwétxem wáy:èlès?>, //li ʔε s=q^wé·l=əwəl k^wə-s qéx tə s=q^wétx^y=əm wèy·əl=əs//, /'Do you think there will be a lot of fog tomorrow?/, attested by AC, <qéx te sqwétxem.>, //qéx tə s=q^wétx^y=əm//, /'There's a lot of fog., There's thick fog./, attested by AC (8/4/70), <shxwóxwel te sqwétxem.>, //s=x^wá=C₁ə=əl tə s=q^wétx^y=əm//, /'The fog lifted./, attested by AD and NP (1/23/80).

<**qweqweqwtí:mxel**>, df //C₁ə=q^wə[C₁ə]=tí·m=x^yəl//, WETH /'(maybe) fine mist of fog or rain, ((perhaps) getting foggy [EB])/, possibly <R5=> *plural diminutive*, possibly <=R1=> *resultative*, (<=í:m> *repeatedly*), lx <=xel> *precipitation*, phonology: double reduplication may show ritual form, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, usage: in a (ritual?) song to change the weather (CT), attested by Elders Group (9/27/78), CT (in a song)(on Stó:lô Sitel tape made by Albert Friesen of songs sung by various elders), also /'getting foggy/, attested by EB (prompted 9/18/78).

<**qweth**>, bound root //q^wəè// meaning unknown.

<**sqwéthem**>, df //s=q^wéè=əm//, CAN /'canoe with shovel-nose at both ends, same as tl'elá:y'/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), root meaning unknown, possibly <=em> *intransitivizer*, *get, have*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Deming.

<**qwéthiles**>, df //q^wəè=íl(=)əs//, FOOD ['long feast dish'], HHG, possibly <=íles> *on the chest* or possibly <=íl> *go, come, get, become* and <=es> *on the face, circular object?*, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cowichan and prob. also Cheh., attested by HP (5/30/78).

<**qwéthiles**>, FOOD ['long feast dish'], see qweth.

<**qwéth'**> or <**qwith'**>, probably bound root or stem //q^wéè' or qwéy=è'//, meaning uncertain, prob. a characteristic action or description of the grouse & squirrel in some way, poss. onomatopoeic imitation of sounds both make, also perhaps compare <**qwith'** or **qwéth'**>, df //qwéy=è'// *yellow + small portion* (which may reflect one of their colors: the ruffed grouse is reddish-brown & spotted on top and & yellowish barred with dark on bottom; the Douglas squirrel has an orangish buff belly in the summer, an orangish line of fur between the fur on its back and that on the belly, and its tail hairs are tipped with yellow).

<**sqwéth'**>, df //s=q^wéè'//, EZ /'ruffed grouse, (also known as) willow grouse/, ['*Bonasa umbellus sabini*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: JL reports this as the *Chill* form, BHTTC reports this as the *Cheh* form and also *an alternate for the other dialects*, ME gives it for *Tait*, attested by JL, ME (11/21/72 tape), BHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /sk^wéç'/ *willow grouse* (W73:124, K67:293) ~ /sq^wéç'/ *ruffed grouse* (*Bonasa umbellus*) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:75, also <**sqwéth'qweth'**>, //s=q^wéè'=C₁əC₂//, (<=R2> *characteristic*), dialects: JL gives this as the *Tait* form, attested by SP (11/21/72 taped interview of ME), BHTTC, JL (Tait), Elders Group (2/18/76), also <**skwéts'kwets'**>, //s=k^wéç'=C₁əC₂//, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75).

<**shxwelitemelh sqwéth'**>, df //s=x^wəlítəm=əʔ s=q^wéè'//, (probably) EZ /['(ring-necked) pheasant'], [*Phasianus colchicus*'], literally /'White-man style/kind of ruffed grouse/, (<s=> *stative*, <=elh> *style, kind*), syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape).

<**sqwéth'elh**>, df //s=q^wéè'(=)əʔ//, EZ /'Douglas squirrel', [*Tamiasciurus douglasi mollipilosus*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), root meaning unknown, possibly <=elh> meaning unknown here unless *child* (that might make squirrel lit. *grouse's child*), Elder's comment: "qwóqwel lí te sxíxets; ówéta

tl'oqá:ys. (ME) *They used to always talk in the bush; now there's no more.*, (semological comment: may have gotten its dark marks from being burnt in a story along with marten and weasel (AD)), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), AD (Elders Group 3/21/79), Elders Group (2/11/76), BHTTC (11/15/76), ME (11/21/72 tape), other sources: ES /sq^wéçà†/ and JH /sq^wéè†/ *squirrel*, contrast <Skwóya> *Squirrel*, also <qwéth'elh>, //q^wéè' (=)†//, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape).

<qwéxem>, bound root //q^wéx (=)†//, meaning uncertain

<sqwéxem>, df //s=q^wéx (=)†//, EZ *'silver spring salmon that came up Harrison River and Chehalis Creek, (first spring salmon [Deming])'*, [*'Oncorhynchus tshawytscha'*], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=em> intransitivizer or middle voice, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also *'first spring salmon'*, attested by Deming (4/1/76).

<Qwíqwexem>, dmn //C₁í=q^wéx (=)†//, PLN [*'Lake Errock'*], (<R4=> diminutive), ASM [*'so named because many sqwéxem could be gotten there; sqwéxem is the origin of "Squawkum" in the "Squawkum Park" campground and development of the Scowlitz Reserve at Lake Errock'*], syntactic analysis: nominal by zero derivation, attested by EL (with NP and EB on Chehalis Trip 9/27/77), source: place names reference file #306.

<qwéyleq ~ qwíleq>, ANA [*'pubic hair'*], see qwíl ~ qwel.

<qwe'íqw>, bound root //q^wéíq^w thin, scrawny//.

<qwe'íqws>, df //q^wéíq^w=(†)s//, DESC [*'thin (of tree or pole)'*], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<qwe'íqwepsem>, ds //q^wéíq^w=†ps†//, BPI [*'(have a) small neck, (have a) scrawny neck'*], lx <=epsem> on the neck, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qwe'íqweqs>, ds //q^wéíq^w=†qs//, DESC [*'(have a) thin (point or nose)'*], lx <=eqs> on the point, on the nose, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<qwe'íqweqw>, ds //q^wéíq^w=†q//, DESC [*'be scrawny, be thin'*], lx <=eqw> on top of the head, on the hair of the head, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, example: <qwe'íqweqw te thqá:t.>, //q^wéíq^w=†q t† èqé†//, [*'The tree is scrawny (or thin)'*], (semological comment: possibly referring to the branches (as its head hair)), attested by EB, <we'ólwe qwe'íqweqws ta (xwé:ylem, xéltel, pô:l).>, //w†é†ál=w† q^wéíq^w=†q^w-s t-† (x^wí†l††m, x†l†=t†l, p†l)//, [*'Your (rope, pen/pencil, pole) is too thin/narrow.'*], attested by JL (7/13/79).

<qwe'íqwepsem>, BPI [*'(have a) small neck, (have a) scrawny neck'*], see qwe'íqw.

<qwe'íqweqs>, DESC [*'(have a) thin (point or nose)'*], see qwe'íqw.

<qwe'íqweqw>, DESC [*'be scrawny, be thin'*], see qwe'íqw.

<qwe'íqws>, DESC [*'thin (of tree or pole)'*], see qwe'íqw.

<qwe'óp>, free root //q^wé†p//, EB [*'crabapple, (now) domesticated apple'*], [*'Pyrus fusca, Pyrus malus (= Malus malus)'*], ASM [*'green crabapples were ready to be picked in fall, Oct. and Nov., lots grew by Chehalis, picked and stored, eaten when brown and soft, could be eaten when green but sour, good jelly is made from them when green, some grow way back of Seabird Island, some on Dave Pat's Reserve on Ashwell Rd., the Kwawkwawapilt Reserve, which was named for them (Elders Group 9/22/76)'*], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72 tape, 9/22/76, 5/16/79), NP (9/30/75), Deming (esp. SJ)(5/3/79), other sources: ES /q^wé†p/ *crabapple*, example: <xepólst te qwe'óp>, //x†ip=†ls=T t† q^wé†p//, [*'peel apples'*], attested by AC, <tsqwá:y te

- qwe'óp**>, //c-q^wé·y tə q^wəʔáp//, /'The crabapple/apple is yellow./, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79), also /'The crabapple/apple is green./, attested by Deming (esp. SJ) (5/3/79).
- <**qwe'óp sqe'óleq^w**>, EB, FOOD *apple juice* (lit. apple + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**st'elt'elíq^w qwe'óp**>, EB, FOOD *pineapple* (lit. bumpy and prickly + apple), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00), example: <**st'elt'elíq^w qwe'óp sqe'óleq^w**>, *pineapple juice* (lit. pineapple [itself from bumpy and prickly + apple] + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**qwe'ó:pelhp**>, ds //q^wəʔá[=·=]p=əʔp//, EB /'crabapple tree, domestic apple tree/, [*Pyrus fusca*, *Pyrus malus*'], lx <=**elhp**> *tree*, (<=·=> meaning uncertain here, perhaps to dissimilate from the place name <**Qweqwe'ópelhp**>), ASM ['wood used (as was oceanspray wood) to make bulrush mat needles'], MED ['crabapple bark is good medicine for afterbirth in pregnancy; take the second bark from the sunny side, cut in pieces, boil in water a few minutes, drink half a cup before and after afterbirth, also makes children spaced two years apart instead of every year (birth control) (CT and HT 6/21/76 tape), tea from crabapple bark spaces children every four years, just take small patch of bark from the side the sun first hits (AD 6/19/79)'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72 tape), other sources: JH /q^wəʔá·pəʔp/ *crabapple tree*, example: <**í:'axwí:l qwe'ó:pelhp**>, //C₁í=ʔəx^w(=)í·l q^wəʔa[=·=]p=əʔp//, /'small crabapple tree/, attested by AC.
- <**Qweqwe'ópelhp**>, dmpn //C₁í=Aə=q^wəʔáp=əʔp//, PLN [*Kwakwawapilt village and reserve (Chilliwack Indian Reserve #6)*'], literally /'lots of small crabapple trees/, (<**R5**=> plural or <**R4**=> diminutive and <**e-ablaut**> plural of diminutive), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, BJ (5/10/64), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):23 gives it as a village between Koquapilt slough and Skwah with lit. meaning *place of crabapple grove* and on p.14 gives it as Kwakwawapilt Slough with lit. meaning *where crabapples grow* (Duff 1952:37 has [ʔəwəèáy] as the name for the slough, source: place names reference file #83.
- <**Sqwe'óp (?)**>, df //s=q^wəʔáp (?)//, PLN [*Cheam Creek on north side below Ford Creek*'], (<**s**=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown but prob. *crabapple*, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13 gives <skwuh-AWP>.
- <**qwíl ~ qwel**>, bound root //q^wíl ~ q^wəl *any hair but that on the scalp*//.
- <**qwíłôws**>, ds //q^wíl=óws ~ q^wíl=éws//, ANA /'hair anywhere on the body (arms, legs, chest, underarms, etc.)/, lx <=**ôws**> *on the body*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.
- <**sqwelqwíłôws ~ sqwelqwéylôws**>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=q^wíl=əws//, ANA [*hair on the body*'], (<**s**=> nominalizer, R3= plural), lx <=**ôws** ~ =ews ~ =éws> *on the body*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.
- <**sqwelqwelá:lí:ya**>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=q^wíl=é·lí·yε//, ANA [*hair in the ears*'], (<**s**=> nominalizer, R3= plural), lx <=**á:lí:ya**> *in the ear*, phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.
- <**qwéyleq ~ qwíleq**>, ds //q^wíl=əq//, ANA [*pubic hair*'], lx <=**eq** ~ =áq> *on the penis, in the pubic region*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).
- <**qwiliyéthel**>, ds //q^wíl=əyə[=´=]yèèəl//, ANA /'hair on the chin or jaw, beard, mustache/, ASM [*rare with Stó:lô people who had a tendency toward sparse facial hair*'], lx <=**eyethel** ~ =ó:ythel> *on the chin, on the jaw*, probably <=´=> derivational, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, DM (12/4/64), other sources: ES /q^wíliyèèəl/ *beard*,

mustache, H-T <kweliétsEl> (macron over both e's) *hair of face*, contrast JH /sx^wqwí·lə̀s/ *hair on the face*.

<sqwelqwélqsel>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=q^wi[=Aé=]l=qsəl//, ANA ['*hair in the nose*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*, R3= *plural*), possibly <é-*ablaut*> *diminutive plural*, lx <=qsel> *in the nose*, phonology: *ablaut*, reduplication, syntactic analysis: *nominal*, attested by Elders Group.

<qwelqwélxel>, pln //C₁əC₂=q^wi[=Aé=]l=x^yəl//, ANAH ['*bushy hair on horses' legs (tufts like on Clydesdale breed), tufts of fur on horse's feet*'], (<R3=> *plural*), possibly <é-*ablaut*> *diminutive plural*, lx <=xel> *on the leg, on the foot*, phonology: reduplication, *ablaut*, syntactic analysis: *nominal*, attested by NP (IHTTC 7/26/77), Elders Group, contrast <qwelqwélxel> *fog appearing on the water, fine snow, small balls of snow on one's feet* from root <qwélxel> *get fog on the water*.

<sqwelíp>, df //s=q^wíl=ə[=M2=]p//, FOOD ['*moss bread*'], EB ['*black tree lichen, black tree "moss"*'], [*Alectoria fremontii*'], ASM ['*black tree lichen was gathered from conifers, esp. spruce trees, and cooked in underground steaming pits overnight till it formed a licorice-flavored loaf of "moss bread"; Madeline Charlie and Agnes Kelly recall that both the Thompsons and the Stó:lô fixed it the same way;*'], Madeline's description: dig a pit several feet deep (depending on how much you have to cook), make fire in it to get hot rocks, when fire is out put green boughs on it then rice sacks (something sturdy and not burnable) the moss and whatever vegetables you might want to cook at the same time, then more sacks, boughs, dirt and another fire, leaving a hole in the side, next pour water in the hole inside and let steam overnight, dig up next day; EB saw the Thompsons also put in boughs, mat or sacking, moss and onions or whatever (they don't flavor each other), mat, boughs, then roll in hot rocks into holes in the sides maybe one or two feet across, pour water into holes and cover fast with boughs and boards; on another occasion EB described this process: dig a hole six feet deep, put 4 or 5 inches of boughs on the bottom then sqwelíp (lots), then boughs, then boards, then a little dirt, left overnight after pouring boiling water on it; in my experience it cooks way down so lots is required to make a loaf, also if not done properly it can be bitter, (<s=> *nominalizer*), probably root <qwíl> *body or face hair*, (**metathesis derivational**), lx <=ep> *in the dirt*, phonology: *metathesis*, syntactic analysis: *nominal*, attested by Elders Group (7/21/76), AK, EB, contrast <Thompson /wi?é/ with the same meaning>.

<qwiliyéthel>, ANA ['*hair on the chin or jaw, beard, mustache*'], see qwíl ~ qwel.

<qwilôws>, ANA ['*hair anywhere on the body (arms, legs, chest, underarms, etc.)*'], see qwíl ~ qwel.

<qwíq̣w>, probable root //q^wíq̣w//, meaning uncertain but perhaps imitative (onomatopoeic), or poss. //qwéy-qw// *yellow on top of head*

<sqwíq̣w>, df //s(=)q^wíq̣w//, EZ ['*hoary marmot, (also known as) "mountain groundhog", "groundhog", or "whistler", poss. also yellow-bellied marmot*'], [*Marmota caligata cascadiensis, poss. also Marmota flaviventris avara*'], (The hoary marmot is a member of the rodent family. Hoary marmots have grizzled gray underparts, which gives them their name \"hoary,\" with a light tan rump and lower back and black feet. Hoary marmots have black on their faces that shades to a whiter area in front between their eyes. Their underside is light colored and their tail has a light tan tip with brown on the top and dark brown below), possibly <s=> *nominalizer*, root meaning unknown unless <qwi(y)> from root <qwá:y> *yellow, green* perhaps after the *yellow-bellied marmot*, syntactic analysis: *nominal*, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72 tape, 2/5/75, 2/11/76, 9/1/76), AK and ME (11/21/72 tape), also <sqwí:q̣w>, //s(=)q^wíq̣w//, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<qwíq̣weláts ~ qwíq̣welà(:)c>, LANG ['*gossip about someone, talk about someone behind his back*'], see qwà:l.

<**qwiqwelóyhetel**>, MUS ['playing a musical instrument'], see qwà:l.

<**qwiqwelh**>, df //q^wíq^wə́t or q^wε[=Aí=]y=C₁əC₂=ə́t(p) or C₁í=q^wə́t or q^wí[=C₁ə=]t//, EB /'mountain ash berries, (perhaps also) mountain ash tree', ['Sorbus sitchensis'], ASM ['the brilliant orange-red berries are sour but were mixed one-third with two-thirds blueberries or blue huckleberries, smashed and eaten with sugar, the berries were bigger and sweeter at high elevations; they were helpful especially to make the blueberries or huckleberries go further'], possibly root <**qwiqwi**> *copper* or possibly root <**qwá:y**> *yellow, green* (a Basic Color Term which includes orange), possibly <=**elhp**> *tree* but loss of final p would be unexplained/unlikely, possible but also unlikely are R4= *diminutive* possibly <-**R1**-> *continuative or resultative or derivational*, phonology: possible ablaut, possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/23/75, 9/3/75).

<**Qwiqwexem**>, PLN ['Lake Errock'], see qwéxem.

<**qwiqwi ~ qwiqwiw**>, df //q^wíy=C₁əC₂ or q^wε[=Aí=]y=C₁əC₂ or q^wε[=Aé=]y=C₁əC₂//, LAND ['copper'], probably root <**qwá:y**> *yellow, green*, possibly <=**é-ablaut** or **í-ablaut**> *derivational*, probably <=**R2**> *characteristic*, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JS (Elders Group 3/26/80), AK and SP (Elders Group 9/21/77), Elders Group (5/28/75, 7/23/75), Elder's comment: "SP says it may mean *brass* too, AK thinks there's another word for brass", Salish cognate: Squamish /q^wéy-q^wi ~ sq^waʔíls/ *copper* K67:361, also <**sqw'él**>, //s(=)q^wé́l//, attested by Elders Group (3/72), (semological comment: elsewhere translated as *metal from mines that resembles gold*), Salish cognate: Musqueam /sq^wé́l/ *copper* quoted in K67:361.

<**qwiqwóyáls ~ qwiqwóyéls ~ qwiqwòyàls**>, EB /'orange (fruit), especially mandarin orange (the fruit), also domestic orange, (also orange (color))', see qwá:y.

<**qwis**>, probably bound root //q^wís//, *narrow*

<**qweqwís**>, df //C₁ə=q^wís//, DESC ['(be) narrow'], possibly <**R5**=> probably aspectual, meaning uncertain, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by SJ (Deming 4/10/80), AC, JL, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔəq^wís-us/ *narrow-faced* W73:183, K69:93, Lushootseed /q^wəq^wíʔs/ *thin, slender* H76:415, also <**qwwqwis**>, //C₁ə=q^wís//, [q^wq^wís], attested by SJ (Deming 4/10/80), also <**sqwwqwis**>, //s=C₁ə=q^wís//, attested by MV (Deming 4/10/80), example: <**we'ól qweqwís**>, //wə=ʔál C₁ə=q^wís//, /'too narrow', attested by AC, <**ólewe qweqwís**>, //ʔálə=wə C₁ə=q^wís//, /'too narrow', attested by JL (7/13/79).

<**qwiwx**>, df //q^wít=x//, EB /'Pacific dogwood flower, flowering dogwood flower', ['Cornus nuttallii'], root meaning unknown, probably <=**x**> *distributive*, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**qwiwxelhp**>, ds //q^wít=x=ə́t//, EB /'Pacific dogwood, flowering dogwood', ['Cornus nuttallii'], lx <=**elhp**> *tree*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, other sources: JH /k^wítxə́t// *dogwood*.

<**qwith' or qwéth'**>, df //qwéy=e'// *yellow + small portion*, LT ['a yellowish glow at night given off by old birch and alder'], EB, comment: mentioned as root of place name Qwith'qweth'iyósem, an alternative name for *Hill's Bar*; since there is no CíC= reduplication it seems likely that the root is qwith' with =R2 *characteristic* suffix, possibly <=**é-ablaut**> *durative or derivational*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group member (on or soon after 9/13/77).

<**Qwith'qweth'iyósem**>, df //q^wíê'=C₁əC₂=iyás=əm//, PLN ['Hill's Bar'], root <**qwith'**> *yellowish glow at night from old birch or alder trees*, (<=**R2**> *characteristic*, <=**iyós**> *around in a circle*, <=**em**> *place that has, place to get*), Elder's comment: "named from the fact that the old alder here glowed in the past", (semological comment: an alternate name for Hill's Bar), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group member (on or after 9/18/77),

source: noted on place names card of Qw'álets *Fraser River where it goes over Hill's Bar on the CN (east) side of the river*, place names reference file #147.

<**qwiwílh**>, df //q^wiwíł//, EZ [*'wood duck (makes nest in tree)'*], [*'Aix sponsa'*], root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Lawrence James (Elders Group 9/8/76), Elders Group (2/11/76), also *'duck that builds nest on stumps, wood-duck?'*, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76).

<**qwiw**>, probably root //q^wíx^w or q^wíy=x^w//, HUNT *'to miss a shot (an arrow, spear or gun)'*, possibly root <**qwiw**> *shake, move*, possibly <=**xw**> *around, round*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**qwiwét**>, pcs //q^wíx^w=əT or q^wíy=x^w=əT//, HUNT *'miss s-th (in shooting at it with arrow, spear or gun)'*, (<=**et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <**qwiwétes**>, //q^wíy=x^w=əT-əs//, *'He missed it.'*, attested by EB.

<**qwiw**> or <**qwey**> or perhaps <**qwá:y**>, bound root //q^wíy or q^wəy// or possibly //q^wé·y// *shake, move around*, (semological comment: there may be some confusion as to aspect throughout with this root, some speakers vary in translating qwá:y as *continuative* with qwiw as *non-continuative*), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of N. Straits /q^wíyəxəŋ tə tə təŋəx^w/ *earthquake* B74a:2, Samish dial. of N. Straits /q^wé·yəxəŋ tə təŋəx^w/ *earthquake, the earth is shaking* and /q^wé·yəxəŋ tə s^wəx^wáʔas/ *have a thunderstorm, thunderbird is shaking himself* G86:63.

<**qwá:yx(e)t**>, pcs //q^wé·y=x^w(ə)T//, TVMO [*'(shake s-th)'*], lx <=**x**> *distributive*, (<=**t** ~ =**et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, example: <**qwá:yxtem te téméxw**>, //q^wé·y=x^w=T-əŋ//, LAND, *'There's an earthquake., (The earth shook.)'*, attested by Deming.

<**qwá:yxthet**>, pcs //q^wé·y=x^w=T-əŋ//, TVMO *'it shook (shakes itself), shaking, bobbing around'*, (<=**et**> *reflexive*), (semological comment: the *continuative* translations here may be errors or may be taking qwá:y as a continuative form of qwiw with á:-ablaut), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC; found in <**qwá:yxthetes**>, //q^wi[-Aé·-]y=x^w=T-əŋ-əs//, *'it was bobbing around'*, usage: story of the flood, syntactic comment: -es *third person subject* cannot follow reflexive =thet so the -es must here be *third person subjunctive subject* or -s *third person subordinate subject*, attested by AC, also *'he is shaking it'*, attested by EB, example: <**qetl'osésu qwá:ythetes te sléxwelhs slát qas te swàyə̀l**>, //qə=ě'a-s-és-əw q^wi[-Aé·-]y=T-əŋ-s tə sléx^wəŋ-s=łét qəs tə s=wèyə̀l//, *'And so the canoe was just bobbing around night and day.'*, usage: story of the flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <**qwá:yxthetes te sléxwelh te swíyeqe**>, //q^wi[-Aé·-]y=x^w=T-əŋ-əs tə sléx^wəŋ tə s=wí(yə̀)q=əŋ//, *'A man is shaking the canoe.'*, syntactic comment: =thet *reflexive* is surely an error for =t here, attested by EB.

<**qwiwx(e)t**>, cts //q^wé[-Aí-]y=x^w(ə)T//, TVMO [*'shaking s-th'*], (<=**i-ablaut**> *continuative*), lx <=**x**> *distributive*, (<=**t** ~ =**et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <**qwiwxtes**>, //q^wé[-Aí-]y=x^w=T-əs//, *'(He's shaking them.)'*, example: <**qwiwxtes te lhéptels te shxwexwó:s**>, //q^wé[-Aí-]y=x^w=T-əs tə təp=təl-s tə s=x^wəx^w(=)á·s//, *'The Thunderbird is shaking his eyelashes.'*, (morphosememic development: *'It's lightning., There's lightning.'*), attested by IHTTC, <**qwiwxtes te tl'qá:ls te shxwexwó:s**>, //q^wé[-Aí-]y=x^w=T-əs tə təp=təl-s tə s=x^wəx^w(=)á·s//, *'The Thunderbird is shaking his wings.'*, (morphosememic development: *'There's thunder., It's thundering.'*), attested by IHTTC.

<**qwiwxthet**>, pcs //q^wé[-Aí-]y=x^w=T-əŋ//, cts, TVMO *'(shaking, quaking, moving oneself)'*, lx <=**x**> *distributive*, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<=**et**> *reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), example: <**qwiwxthet te téméxw**>, //q^wé[-Aí-

[y=x=T-ət tə tóméx^w./, LAND, /'There's an earthquake./, literally /'The earth shook./, attested by BJ (12/5/64), others.

<**qwayxélechē**>, mdls //q^wɛy=x=élc=əm//, ANAH ['swivel one's hips (as in the Hawaiian hula for ex.) (shake one's bottom around)'], literally /'(shake one's bottom around)'/, lx <=x> distributive, lx <=elets> on the bottom/rump, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: stress-shift to suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).

<**qwáyylhechàls**>, sas //q^wéy=tcə=M1=èls//, FOOD /'to stir (a liquid), stir (mixing ingredients)'/, WATR, literally /'move liquid in structured activity'/, lx <=lhche> unclear liquid, (metathesis derivational, <=àls ~ =á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: metathesis type 1, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), MH (Deming 1/4/79)(prompted).

<**shxwqwáyylhechàls**>, dnom //sx^w=q^wéy=tcə=M1=èls//, FOOD ['long-handled stirring spoon'], HHG, (<shxw=> something to, something that, nominalizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).

<**qwíyxe**>, TVMO /'(shaking s-th)'/, see qwá:y.

<**qwíyxt**>, TVMO /'(shaking, quaking, moving oneself)'/, see qwá:y.

<**qwló**> or <qwol>, possible root //q^wlá or q^wál//, root meaning uncertain

<**sqwló**>, df //s=q^wlá or s=q^wál=M1//, ANAA /'seal fat, seal blubber'/, probably <s=> nominalizer, root meaning unknown unless related to qwó:ls boil by metathesis and esp. if qwó:ls consists of qwó:=l=ls so that the =(e)ls can be segmented, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (Chehalis boat trip 6/27/78), also <**skwló**>, //s=k^wlá//, attested by EL (3/1/78 tape).

<**Skwló ~ Sqwló**>, dnom //s=k^wlá ~ s=q^wlá//, PLN /'Seal Fat Rock on Harrison River just upriver from Th'éqwela (place by Morris Lake where Indian people used to play Indian badminton), this rock has what resembles seal fat all around it'/, photo taken on place names trip, phonology: zero derivation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (3/1/78, 6/27/78),

<=**qwlha**>, da //(emphatic admiration), wonderfully, how (emphatically), really./, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix; found in <**éyqwlha.**>, //éy=q^wtlɛ//, /'beautiful./, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, interjection, attested by EB (1/19/76), <**qélqwlha.**>, //qél=q^wtlɛ//, /'beautiful./, root <**qél**> bad, literally perhaps /'wonderfully bad'/, comment: note that éy=qwlha has the same meaning but with the root éy good, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, example: <**qélqwlha te stl'píwels.**>, //qél=q^wtlɛ tə s=ë'əp=íwəl-s//, /'His shirt is beautiful./, attested by EB; found in <**yú:wqwlha.**>, //yúw=q^wtlɛ//, /'how beautiful, be really beautiful'/, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by EB (5/18/76), contrast <**yú:w**> (said when praising something beautiful) and <**yó:wthet**> bragging, example: <**yú:wqwlha ta' qwlhíxel.**>, //yúw=q^wtlɛ t-ɛ? q^wət=ə[= 'y=x'ə]//, /'You've got really beautiful shoes./, literally /'is really beautiful your shoe'/, attested by EB.

<**qwlhá:y**>, EB ['driftwood'], see qwélh.

<**qwlhí:xel ~ qwelhí:xel**>, CLO ['shoe'], see qwélh.

<**Qwolíwiya** or **Xwolíwiya**>, df //q^walíw=iyɛ or x^walíw=iyɛ//, PLN /'village at east end of Little Mountain on Hope Slough, upper end of Mount Shannon [DM]'/, Elder's comment: "could be from Qwolíwiya Seagull in a story", (semological comment: another version has it as a transformed shaman on Hope Slough), probably <=iya> affectionate diminutive, esp. in personal names, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):23 (from DM), source: place names reference file #243.

<**qwó:ls**>, cts //q^wá[·]=əls//, sas, FOOD /'boiling, making boil, (cooking in boiling liquid)/, WATR, comment: root retains old Central Salish labialization (from PCS */q^wúʔ/ water) which elsewhere was lost in Upriver Halkomelem when *u > a (as in Upriver Halkomelem /qá[·]/ water), from this it is also clear that the continuative form here preserves the root vowel and it is the non-continuative that is ablauted or inflected, (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), EL, example: <le **qwó:ls**>, //lə q^wá[·]=əls//, /'It's boiling./, attested by AC.

<**Qwó:ls**>, dnom //q^wá[·]=əls//, PLN ['Harrison Hot Springs'], literally /'boiling/, ASM ['Indian people used to sometimes cook food in the hot springs there'], phonology: zero derivation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (3/1/78), DM (12/4/64), AC, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):15, source: place names file reference #167.

<**sqwóls**>, stvi //s=q^wá[·]=əls//, WATR ['be boiled'], (<s=> stative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, example: <**sqwóls qó:**>, //s=q^wá[·]=əls qá[·]//, /'boiled water./, attested by EB.

<**slós (s)qwóls sqá:wth**>, EB, FOOD *French fries* (lit. fat + boiled + potato), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**sh(xw)qwó:ls**>, dnom //sx^w=q^wá[·]=əls//, FOOD ['something to boil in'], HHG, (<sxw=> something to), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/23/71).

<**qwéls**>, (/q^wa[-Aá-]=əls//), sas, FOOD /'to boil, make boil/, WATR, (<é-ablaut> non-continuative), phonology: vowel merger, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, comment: metathesis type one and rare ablauts like this are the only non-continuative inflections found so far, usually the base forms are non-continuative, attested by DM, CT (6/8/76), example: <**qwéls te sth'óqwi**>, //q^wa[-Aá-]=əls tə s=è[·]áq^wi//, /'(make/boil) salmon stew, (make/boil) fish stew./, attested by CT.

<**sqwéls**>, dnom //s=q^wa[-Aá-]=əls//, FOOD /'(the) cooking, (soup, stew [DM, CT])/, HUNT, FSH, HARV, (<s=> nominalizer), (<é-ablaut> non-continuative), phonology: ablaut, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also /'soup, stew./, attested by DM (12/4/64), CT (6/8/76), example: <**lulh hóy te sqwéls**>, //lə=ut[·] háy tə s=q^wa[-Aá-]=əls//, /'It has finished cooking./, attested by AC.

<**qwélst**>, pcs //q^wa[-Aá-]=əls=T//, FOOD ['boil s-th'], HUNT, FSH, HARV, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB, MH, example: <**qwélstes te qó:**>, //q^wa[-Aá-]=əls=T-əs tə qá[·]//, /'He boiled the water./, attested by EB, <**qwélst te sqá:wth**>, //q^wa[-Aá-]=əls=T tə s=qé[·]w=è//, /'boil the potatoes./, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79), <**qwélst te skw'ó:lmexw**>, //q^wa[-Aá-]=əls=T tə sk^wó[·]lməx^w//, /'boil the blackberries./, attested by AC.

<**qwselhtsthó:x**>, bens, //q^wa[-Aá-]=əls=ə[·]t[·]c=T-á[·]x^y//, FOOD ['boil it for me'], (<=elhts> benefactive, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76); found in <**qwselhthó:xchexw**>, //q^wa[-Aá-]=əls=ə[·]t[·]c=T-á[·]x^y-c-əx^w//, /'Boil it for me./, attested by EB (3/1/76).

<**qwó:lst**>, pcs //q^wá[·]=əls=T//, cts, FOOD ['boiling s-th'], HUNT, HARV, FSH, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**tseł héqulexw te s'álhtels; le qwó:lstes**>, //c-əl héqu^w=l-əx^w tə s=ʔé[·]t=təl-s; lə q^wá[·]=əls=T-əs//, /'I smelled her food boiling./, literally /'I smelled her food; she was boiling it./, attested by AC.

<**Qwó:ls**>, PLN ['Harrison Hot Springs'], see **qwó:ls**.

<**qwó:lst**>, FOOD ['boiling s-th'], see **qwó:ls**.

<qwó:ltel>, LANG /'argue, quarrel'/, see qwà:l.

<qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem>, bound root //q^wám ~ q^wám ~ q^wəm lump//.

<sqwómetsel>, stvi //s=q^wám=əcəl//, ABDF ['get hunchbacked'], (<s=> stative), lx <=etsel> on the back, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EF, MC, SJ (all Deming 4/26/79), example: <sqwómetselchexwcha kw'e'asu ewás ó:metexw (thékw', sthethá:kw')>., //s=q^wám=əcəl-c-əx^w-cə k^w'ə-ʔε-s-əw ʔəwə-és ʔá·mət-əx^w (s=C₁ə=èə[=Aé:=]k^w, èók^w)//, /'You'll get hunchbacked if you don't sit up straight.'/, attested by (MC and SJ, vs. EF resp. gave the versions in parentheses).

<skwómàtsel (sqwómàtsel)>, dnom //s=q^wám=ècəl//, ABDF /'hunchback, humpback, lump on the back'/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=àtsel ~ =etsel> on the back, phonology: kw is probably an error for qw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<qwó:mth'>, df //q^wám=è'//, ANA ['lump'], LAND, lx <=th'> small portion, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by SP and AK (7/13/75).

<qwemqwó:mth'>, pln //C₁əC₂=q^wám=è'//, LAND ['lots of anthills'], EZ, literally /'many lumps'/, (<R3=> plural), lx <=th'> meaning uncertain, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (7/13/75).

<Qwemth'í:les>, ds //q^wám=è'í:ləs//, PLN /'Mount Ogilvie or a round peak or bluff on Mt. Ogilvie where mountain goats live, the mountain or peak or bluff resembles big breasts'/, Elder's comment: "the name means big breasts", literally /'lump on the chest'/, lx <=í:les> on the chest, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (7/13/75), Elders Group (7/13/77), source: place names reference file #53.

<sqwemqwó:m^{xw}>, df //s=C₁əC₂=q^wám=x^w//, pln, ANA ['lots of lumps (any size)'], LAND, (<s=> nominalizer, R3= plural), lx <=xw> round, around, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (1/12/76).

<Sqwemqwóm^{xw}>, dnom //s=C₁əC₂=q^wám=x^w//, PLN ['a lumpy mountain back of Seabird Island'], literally /'lots of lumps'/, (<s=> nominalizer, R3= plural), lx <=xw> round, around, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (8/30/77), source: place names reference file #251.

<qwóméxweth'>, df //q^wám=éx^w(=)əè'//, LAND ['lumpy clay'], possibly <=éxw (? ~ =xw)> round, around, possibly <=eth' (~ =th'> small portion), root meaning uncertain, or <=éxweth'> meaning uncertain, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/15/77).

<Qwoméxweth'>, df //q^wám=éx^w(=)əè'//, PLN /'a place just past the west end of Seabird Island, towards Agassiz, AK's grandfather only translated it as Hamersley's (see Hamersley's hopyards), it was located at the west end of Seabird Island i.e. property between Dan Thomas's and Uncle Dave Charles's places, across from Sqémelets [Elders on Seabird Is. trip 6/20/78]'/, literally /'lumpy clay'/, phonology: zero derivation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK and Lizzie Johnson (History tape 34, 4/7/78), AK (8/30/77), Elders on Seabird Is. trip 6/20/78 (EB, NP, AD, AK prob.), source: place names reference file #255.

<S'áqwem^{xw}weth'>, df //s=ʔé=q^wám=x^w=əè'//, PLN ['name of place with clay at the edge of the river at some location'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <'á=> meaning uncertain, comment: this may be a more correct name for place name #255 than Qwoméxweth' which is not modified from the word for lumpy ground, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC place names at Seabird Island from Lizzie Johnson (8/15/77), source: place names reference file #199.

<qwém^{xw}wtse>, ds //q^wa[=Aé=]m=x^w=cəs//, ANAH /'wrist, wrist bone (on outer side of wrist, little finger side, lump of wrist)'/, (<é-ablaut> derivational), lx <=xw> round, around, lx <=tse> on the

hand, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75), other sources: ES /qʷémxʷcəs/ (MsCw /qʷémʔxʷcəs/) *wrist*.

<**qwemqwémxwtses**>, pln //C₁əC₂=qʷa[=Aé=]m=xʷ=cəs//, ANAH ['knuckles (all the joints of the hand and fingers)'], (<**R3**=> plural), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<**qwémxwxel**>, ds //qʷa[=Aé=]m=xʷ=xʷəl//, ANAH ['ankle (the lump part)'], (<**é-ablaut**> derivational), lx <=**xw**> round, around, lx <=**xel**> on the leg/foot, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75), other sources: ES /qʷémxʷxʷəl/ (Ms /qʷémʔxʷxʷən/, Cw /qʷémʔxʷšən/) *ankle*, Salish cognate: Squamish /qʷémʔxʷ-šn/ *ankle* W73:6, K67:360, Lushootseed /qʷəpʷ(šəd)/ *ankle* H76:358.

<**qwemqwémxwxel**>, pln //C₁əC₂=qʷa[=Aé=]m=xʷ=xʷəl//, ANAH ['all the joints of the foot and toes'], (<**R3**=> plural), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<**sqwemqwemóxw**>, plv //s=C₁əC₂=qʷám=ə[=M2=]xʷ//, stvi, ABFC ['all doubled up'], (<**s**=> stative, R3= plural), (metathesis derivational), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/13/77), comment: this form is probably in error for sqw'emqw'emóxw, but the latter form and its relatives below could possibly be derived from the root above by derivational glottalization (though this doesn't seem likely), see main dialect form <**sqw'emqw'emóxw**> all doubled up, also <**sqw'emóxw**> doubled up in bed on side with knees drawn up, <**sqw'eqw'emóxw**> U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out canoe, <**sqw'ómxwes**> rolled up in a ball (of twine, yarn, etc.), and <**qw'ómxwest**> roll s-th up in a ball.

<**qwomáleqep**>, SM ['have a mossy smell'], see qwà:m ~ qwám.

<**qwóméxweth**>, LAND ['lumpy clay'], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

<**Qwóméxweth**>, PLN /'a place just past the west end of Seabird Island, towards Agassiz, AK's grandfather only translated it as Hamersley's (see Hamersley's hopyards), it was located at the west end of Seabird Island i.e. property between Dan Thomas's and Uncle Dave Charles's places, across from Sqémelets [Elders on Seabird Is. trip 6/20/78)]/, see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

<**Qwómqwemels**>, PLN ['place of moss-covered stones at upper end of Hope Slough not far from Harry Edwards' home (as of 1964)'], see qwà:m ~ qwám.

<**qwó:mth**>, ANA ['lump'], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

<**qwó:pelhp**>, df //qʷá:p=əʔp//, EB ['devil's club plant'], ['*Oplopanax horridum*'], ASM ['has many large infectious thorn all along stems, branches, and under leaves'], MED ['medicine for arthritis and protection from spirits, esp. charred stems are burnt and mixed with grease to make face paint for spirit-dancers, by one account this black paint is not used for dancers who have powers of a ritualist, shaman, or person who has given themselves up voluntarily to seek power, those dancers normally have powers that require red paint, or long ago even white paint'], root meaning unknown, lx <=**elhp**> tree, plant, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, other sources: ES /qʷá:pəʔp/ *devil's club*, also <**qwópelhp**>, //qʷá:p=əʔp//, attested by AD (7/23/79).

<**qwóqwel**>, LANG /'talking, speaking'/, see qwà:l.

<**qwóqwelem**>, df //qʷá[=C₁ə=](=)l=əm//, SM /'smelling damp, rank'/, WATR, possibly root <**qwó**> water with survival of labialization (from PCS */qʷúʔ/ water) (insulated from delabialization by suffix unlike Upriver Halkomelem <**qó:**> /qá:/ which is the free form for water), possibly <=**R1**=> continuative or resultative, possibly <=**el**> go, come, get, become, possibly <=**em**> middle voice or

intransitivizer, have, get, phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77).

<**qwoqweliwel**>, EFAM /'thinking of something, (thinking)'/, see qwà:l.

<**qwóqwelmet**>, LANG ['scolding s-o'], see qwà:l.

<**qwóqwets'et**>, ABFC ['belching'], see qwáts'et.

<**qwóqweyel ~ qwóqwiyel**>, LT /'getting yellow, turning yellow, turning green'/, see qwá:y.

<**qwósem**>, df //q^wε=ás=əm//, mdls, EB [just coming out of the earth (of plants for ex.)], probably root <**qwá**> get a hole, possibly <=ós> on the face, (also flower of a plant), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: <**qwósem tel spí:ls.**>, //q^wε=ás=əm t-əl s=spí:l=ls//, /'My plants are just coming out (of the earth).'/, attested by IHTTC.

<**qwó:tl'**> or <**qwá:tl'**>, probable bound root //q^wá·ë'// or //q^wé·ë'//, meaning uncertain <**sqwó:qwetl'í:wèl**>, df //s=q^wá·[=C₁θ=]ë'=í·wəl// or //s=q^wé·[=Aa:C₁θ=]ë'=í·wəl//, EZ ['tapeworm'], [order Cestoidea, esp. Taenia solium], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=R1=> and automatic root <a>→<o> before the infix *continuative or resultative*, lx <=í:wel> on the insides, in the gut/rectum, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL and NP and Deming elders (7/19/79) said this is probably right when this form was pronounced from JH, other sources: JH /sq^wá·q^wéë'í·wèl/ tapeworm.

<**qwóxwlexw**>, ncs //q^wáx^w=l-əx^w//, SOC ['offend s-o'], root meaning unknown, (<=l> non-control transitivizer, accidentally, manage to, happen to do to s-o), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77).

<**qwoxwlómét**>, ncs //q^wáx^w=l-ámét//, SOC /'get offended, get irritated'/, root meaning unknown, (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-ómét> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77).

<**qwoxwlómét**>, SOC /'get offended, get irritated'/, see qwóxwlexw.

<**qwóyel**>, LT /'turning yellow, getting yellow, turning green'/, see qwá:y.

<**qwó:yxw**> or <**qwó:y**>, bound root or stem //q^wá·y(=)x^w//, meaning unknown.

<**sqwó:yxw**>, df //s=q^wá·yx^w//, EZ /'late fall sockeye salmon (last run on Harrison River and Chehalis River, kind of red)'/, ['Oncorhynchus nerka'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77), also <**qwechíwiya**>, //q^wəc(=)íw=iyε//, attested by EL (9/27/77).

<**qwôhóls**> (or perhaps) <**qwehóls**>, DESC /'sticking out through a hole (like a toe out of a sock, knee out of a hole in pants, a nail driven clear through the other side of a board), come out into the open'/, see qwá.

<**Qwôhòls**>, PLN probably /'Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek (creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK])'/, see qwá.

<**qwôlqwel**>, LANG /'talking together, all talking together, (telling news [EB], warning (birds and other creatures do this) [Elders Group])'/, see qwà:l.

<**qwôlqwel qweló:ythetel**>, LANG ['(maybe usable for) radio']/, see qwà:l.

<**qwô:lqweltel**>, LANG /'talking together, all talking at once (of a lot of people)'/, see qwà:l.

<**qwôq** or **qwéq**>, possibly bound root //q^wóq^w or q^wéq^w// *white*

<**sqwôqweq**>, df //s=q^wóq^w=əq^w//, EZ /'snowy owl, white owl/, ['*Nyctea scandiaca*'], (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), possibly root <**qwôq** or **qwéq**> *white*, comment: poss. survival of same root as in Lushootseed root /q^wéq^w / *white*, lx <=**eq**> *on top of the head, hair*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64, old p.314 in transcript), Elders Group (3/1/72), EL (9/15/78), also <**sqwéqweq**>, //s=q^wéq^w=əq^w//, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75, 2/18/76), also <**skwôkweq**>, //s=k^wóq^w=əq^w//, attested by Elders Group (9/8/76), comment: kw prob. error for qw.

<**qwsá:wiyel**>, FSH ['set a net and drift with it'], see qwés.

<**qwsá:yel**>, FSH /'throw a net into water (to drift, not to set), throw a net out, (gill net [TG])'/, see qwés.

<**qwsét**>, WATR /'launch s-th/s-o into the water, push s-o/s-th into the water, throw it in the water'/, see qwés.

<**qwsó:les**>, df //q^ws(=)á:ləs//, HHG ['long china platter'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=**ó:les**> *on the eyes*, Elder's comment: "TG's grandfather used this word", syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (Elders Group 1/23/80).

//lə=ut q'w'él//, /'They're ripe., They've gotten ripe., They've become ripe./, literally /'third person past =already ripe/, attested by AC, <xwôwá ís me qw'él.>, //x'w=(?)əwə=Aé ʔí-s mə q'w'él//, /'They're not ripe./, literally /'be not yet aux (here) -they/it come to/start to be ripe/, attested by AC, <xwôwá: ís me qw'él te sth'í:m?>, //x'w=(?)əwə=Aé-ə ʔí-s mə q'w'él//, /'Is the fruit ripened yet?/, literally /'be not yet -yes/no question aux (here) -they/it start to ripen/, attested by AC, <li welh qw'él te skw'ólmeqw?>, //li wəʔ q'w'él tə s=k'w'ólmeq'w'//, /'Are the blackberries ripe?/, literally /'yes/no question already ripe the blackberry/, attested by AC, ASM ['cooked'], <lulh qw'él te sqáwth.>, //lə=ut q'w'él tə s=qéw(=)è//, /'The potatoes are cooked./, literally /'third person past -already cooked the potato/, attested by AC, <ôwe lís qw'él.>, //ʔəwə lí-s q'w'él//, /'It's not cooked., It's raw./, attested by EB, <li welh qw'él?>, //li wəʔ q'w'él//, /'Is it cooked?/, literally /'yes/no question already cooked/, attested by AC, <lulh qw'él. ~ lí lulh qw'él.>, //lə=ut q'w'él ~ lí lə=ut q'w'él//, /'It's cooked. ~ Yes, it's cooked./, attested by AC.

<sqw'él>, dnom //s=q'w'él//, FOOD ['(the) cooking'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/5/80), example: <xwel xéyth' te sqw'él.>, //x'w'əl xí(·)è' tə s=q'w'él//, /'The cooking is still raw., Your cooking is not done./.

<qw'eqwél>, cts //C₁ə-q'w'él//, FOOD ['getting cooked'], EB ['getting ripe'], (<R5-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<sqw'eqw'í:l>, str //s=C₁ə=q'w'él[=Aí:=]//, FOOD /'(be) cooked, (be) already cooked/, (<s=> stative, R5= stative or resultative), (<í:-ablaut> resultative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (12/19/75, 4/14/78), example: <ulh sqw'eqw'í:l te skwúkws.>, //ʔuʔ s=C₁ə=q'w'él[=Aí:=] tə s=k'w'úk'w'-s//, /'Her cooking is already cooked./, attested by EB.

<qw'élqw'él>, df //C₁əC₂=q'w'él or q'w'él=C₁əC₂//, EB ['override'], probably <R3=> plural action or complete, or <=R2> characteristic, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <lulh qw'élqw'él.>, //lə=ut C₁əC₂=q'w'él (or) lə=ut q'w'él=C₁əC₂//, /'They've gone override./, attested by AC.

<qw'élt>, pcs //q'w'él=T//, FOOD ['cook s-th'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <lalh qw'élt.>, //lə-ʔ q'w'él=T//, /'Go cook it./, attested by AC.

<sqw'éls>, dnom //s=q'w'él=ls//, FOOD ['something that's cooked'], contrast <sqwéls> (the) cooking under root <qw'ól:s> boil, (<s=> nominalizer), (<=(e)ls> structured activity nominalizer), phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (1/20/76).

<qw'élélm>, iza //q'w'él=ə[=´=]m//, FOOD /'barbecue, bake (meat, vegetables, etc.) in open fire, bake over fire, roast over open fire, bake under hot sand, bake in oven, cook in oven, (boiled down (as jam) [CT, HT])/, (<=em> intransitivizer, have, get), (<=´=> derivational), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/19/75, etc.), Elders Group, AC, MH, other sources: ES /q'w'él-ém/ cook (roast), JH /q'w'élém/ to cook, bake, also <qw'él:ém>, //q'w'él=´=ə[=´=]m//, also /'bake over fire or under hot sand (Deming), barbecue (AC)/, attested by Deming (6/21/79), AC, phonology: lengthening and stress-shift (perhaps phonological conditioned in environment élə, rather than derivational), also /'boiled down (as jam)/, attested by CT and HT (6/8/76), also <qw'elém>, //q'w'él=ə[=M2=]m//, attested by EB (3/8/76), also /'bake underground/, attested by HT and some other elders (Elders Group 1/25/78), example: <qw'élélm te sth'óqwi>, //q'w'él=ə[´=]m tə s=è'áq'w'(=)i//, /'barbecue the salmon, the salmon is barbecued/, attested by EB (5/4/76), also /'barbecue fish, bake the fish/, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/78), <lachxw qw'élélm te sth'óqwi.>, //lə-c-x'w' q'w'él=ə[´=]m tə s=è'áq'w'i//, /'Go and barbecue the fish (salmon)/, attested by AC, <l (stl'í, sqwálewel) kw'els qw'él:ém(t) te sth'ó:qwi tlówàyéł.>, //l (s=è'í, sq'w'él=əwəł)

- k'wə-l-s q'wəl=ə[=']m(=T) tə s=è'ák'wí tlá=wèyèl//, /'I (want to, think I'll) barbecue the salmon today.'/, attested by AC, comment: possible =t purposeful control transitivizer, <qw'élémchetcha kw sth'óqwi.>, //q'wəl=ə[=M2=]m-c-ət-cə k'w s=è'áq'(=)i//, /'We'll barbecue salmon.'/, attested by EB (5/4/76), <le qw'él:ém.>, //lə q'wəl=ə[=']m//, /'boiled down (as jam for ex.)'/, attested by CT and HT (6/8/7), <qw'él:em chékel>, roast chicken (lit. roasted/barbecued + chicken), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <sqw'él:ém>, dnom //s=q'wəl=ə[=']m//, FOOD /'barbecued food, (salmon bake [Deming])'/, (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: lengthening, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/15/71), EB (3/15/76), also <sqw'elém>, //s=q'wəl=ə[=M2=]m//, also /'bake, boil'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also /'barbecue'/, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), example: <yahltsel sqw'él:ém>, //yɛʔ-c-əl s=q'wəl=ə[=']m//, /'the first time I barbecued'/, also <sqw'élém>, //s=q'wəl=ə[=']m//, also /'salmon bake'/, attested by Deming (3/25/76).
- <sqw'elém>, stvi //s=q'wəl=ə[=M2=]m//, FOOD /'barbecued, roasted, (baked (in an oven) [DC])'/, (<s=> stative), (<metathesis> derivational), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), also /'baked (in an oven, etc.), (oven-baked)'/, attested by DC (12/19/78), example: <sqw'élém seplíl>, //s=q'wəl=ə[=']m səplíl//, /'oven(-baked) bread'/.
- <qw'eqw'élém>, cts //C₁ə-q'wəl=ə[=']m//, FOOD /'baking over an open fire, roasting over an open fire, barbecuing, cooking in an oven'/, (<R5-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (1/25/78), example: <qw'eqw'élém te sth'óqwi>, //C₁ə-q'wəl=ə[=']m tə s=è'áq'w=i//, /'barbecuing the salmon'/, attested by EB.
- <qw'elemáwtxw>, ds //q'wəl=əm=éwtxw//, FOOD ['bakery'], BLDG, literally /'bake in an oven building for'/, lx <=áwtxw> building, house, building for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).
- <Qw'elóqwi>, df //q'wəl=áq'w or q'wəl=i[=Aá=]q'w=[G]//, PLN /'Hill's Bar (a stretch of shoreline between Yale and Hope, on the east side of the Fraser river)'/, literally /'barbecue (salmon) heads'/, ASM ['so named because Hill's Bar was a good place to do that'], possibly <=óqwi> glottalized from <=íqwi> on top of the head, fish head, perhaps ó-**ablaut** and glottalization ([G])> derivational, phonology: possible ablaut and glottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, SP and AK and AD on Raft Trip (8/30/77), source: place names reference file #11a and prob. #148.
- <qw'éltel>, dnom //q'wəl=təl//, FOOD /'barbecue sticks, (split roasting stick)'/, lx <=tel> device to, something to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TM's late mother used this (reported by TM at Fish Camp 7/11/78), contrast <pí:kwel> barbecue sticks, split roasting stick.
- <qw'él>, possibly bound root //q'wəl// or more likely related to or same as free root above <qw'él> 'cooked (over fire)' since metal is "cooked over a fire" to purify and shape it.
- <sqw'él>, df //sq'wəl//, LAND perhaps /'copper, (hard metal that looks like gold but isn't, maybe copper [Elders at Katz Class 10/5/76], metal found in mines and used for arrowheads [Elders Group 5/28/75], gold [EB])'/, possibly <s=> nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/72), also /'hard metal that looks like gold but isn't, maybe copper'/, attested by Elders at Katz Class (10/5/76, TG or PDP or EP?), also /'metal found in mines and used for arrowheads'/, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75), also /'gold'/, attested by EB (1/20/76), also <sqw'ól>, //s=q'w'ól//, also /'native copper or brass (made thin as paper)'/, attested by BJ (12/5/64, Wells transcripts old p. 328), other sources: ES Musqueam dial. of Downriver Halkomelem /sq'wəl/ copper, Salish cognate: ?Squamish /sq'əʔíls ~ q'əy-q'w'i/ copper W73:67, K67:296 and 361,

K69:59, Lushootseed /q'wúlatxw/ *copper?* H76:431 and compare Lushootseed /=alatxw/ *part of a building* H76:689.

<qw'elá:m>, ANAH ['to change (of a boy's voice at puberty)'], see qw'íl.

<qw'élém>, FOOD /'barbecue, bake (meat, vegetables, etc.) in open fire, bake over fire, roast over open fire, bake under hot sand, bake in oven, cook in oven, (boiled down (as jam) [CT, HT])', see qw'él.

<qw'elemáwtxw>, FOOD ['bakery'], see qw'él.

<qw'eléqel>, df //q'wəl(=)éqəl or q'wíl=éqəl or q'wí[=Aə=]l=éqəl//, LAND /'cliff, vertical rock face', probably root <qw'íl> *uncover*, possibly <=éqel> *on the throat, throat (of land)*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).

<qw'eléqel>, df //q'wəl=éqəl//, ABDF ['(have) trench mouth'], possibly root <qw'él> *cooked, roasted*, possibly literally /'roasted/cooked in the throat', lx <=éqel> *in the throat*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group (4/7/76).

<qw'eléqetel>, df //q'wəl=éqə(1)=təl//, EB /'small-flowered alumroot, and possibly smooth *Heuchera*'/, [*Heuchera micrantha* and possibly *Heuchera glabra* or *hybrid*'], MED ['used as medicine for: hangover, trench mouth, and thrush (white coating on a baby's mouth)'], literally /'something for trenchmouth', lx <=éqel> *on the throat*, lx <=tel> *something for*, phonology: consonant-loss (l before =tel, predictable), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77), also <xweqw'éle'áltel ~ xweqw'ele'á:ltel>, //x'wə(=)q'wələ=ʔéltəl//, literally /'hangover medicine', attested by EL (9/27/77).

<qw'elíteq>, df //q'wəlítəq//, EZ /'seagull (possibly generic), certainly including the *glaucus-winged gull*, and possibly including any or all of the following which occur in the Upriver Halkomelem-speaking area: *Bonaparte's gull, short-billed gull, ring-billed gull, California gull, herring gull*'/, ['possibly genus *Larus*, certainly including *Larus glaucescens* and possibly any/all of the following: *Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus argentatus*'], syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Chill., Deming, Katzie*, attested by Deming, Elders Group (2/18/76), BJ (12/5/64), also <slí:lôwya>, //s=lí[=C₁ə=]w=iyə//, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76), also <á:we>, //ʔé.wə//, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76), BJ (12/5/64).

<Qw'elóqw'>, PLN /'Hill's Bar (a stretch of shoreline between Yale and Hope, on the east side of the Fraser river)'/, see qw'él.

<qw'èlqw'èl>, EB ['overripe'], see qw'él.

<qw'élt>, FOOD ['cook s-th'], see qw'él.

<qw'éltel>, FOOD /'barbecue sticks, (split roasting stick)'/, see qw'él.

<qw'ém>, free root //q'w'ém//, ABFC ['come out (of hair) (like hair in a comb)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<qw'eméqel>, cts //q'w'ém=ə[-M2-]qəl or q'w'ém=ə[-´-]qəl//, ABFC /'hair is falling out, losing one's hair', lx <=qel ~ =eqel> *in the head*, possibly <metathesis or stress-shift> *continuative*, comment: later examples show the apparent metathesis or stress-shift without any continuative translation; if they are correct the translations here perhaps should be *hair falls out, lose one's hair* and the root may just be a weak grade which only accepts stress when there is no affix to take it, phonology: metathesis or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<qw'emét>, pcs //q'w'ém=ə[=M2=]T or q'w'ém=éT//, ABDF ['pull out (hair)'], HARV ['pull up by the roots'], HUNT, (<=et or =ét> *purposeful control transitivizer*), possibly <metathesis>

continuative? or derivational?, phonology: weak grade root or metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (7/23/75, 1/7/76).

<**qw'emôwst** or **qw'eméwst**>, pcs //q'wəm=óws=T or q'wəm=éws=T//, HUNT ['pluck it (a bird/fowl)'], lx <=óws ~ =éws> on the body, (<=T> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possibly weak grade root, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<**qw'emôwselhtsthó:x**>, bens //q'wəm=ows=ə†c=T-á·xʸ//, if, HUNT ['pluck it for me'], lx <=ôws> on the body, (<=elhts> benefactive, <=†> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=ó:x> second person singular object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76), also

<**qw'emôwslhthó:x**>, //q'wəm=óws=†=T-á·xʸ//, attested by EB (3/1/76); found in

<**qw'emôwslhthó:xchexw.**>, //q'wəm=óws=†=T-á·xʸ-c-əxʷ//, /'Pluck it for me., You pluck it for me./, attested by EB.

<**sqw'éméls**>, dnom //s=q'wəm=məls//, ANAH ['forehead'], literally (perhaps) /' part the hair comes out of/, (<=s=> nominalizer), probably root <**qw'em**> come out (of hair), come out by the roots, lx <=məls> part, portion, phonology: consonant merger resulting in updrifting instead of length, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/10/64), EB, others, example: <**tsel tós tel sqw'éméls.**>, //c-əl tás t-əl s=q'wəm=məls//, /'I got bumped on my forehead./, attested by EB.

<**qw'eméqel**>, ABFC /'hair is falling out, losing one's hair'/, see qw'ém.

<**qw'emét**>, ABDF ['pull out (hair)'], see qw'ém.

<**qw'emétxw**>, df //q'wəm=ə[=M2]=t(=)xʷ//, EB /'water-lily, yellow pond lily'/, ['Nuphar polysepalum'], MED ['the roots were used for medicine to soak in for rheumatism or arthritis (EF)'], BLDG ['door-knob'], Elder's comment: "so named because it's round", possibly root <**qw'em**> come out by the roots, possibly <=et> purposeful control transitivizer possibly crystallized, <=xw> around, round, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group, EF (Deming 9/21/78).

<**qw'emó**> or <**qw'óm**>, possible root or stem //q'wəm(=)á// or //q'wám// make a U-shape, prob. the root of <**qw'ómxw**>, bound stem //q'wám=xʷ double up, roll up in a ball//, clearly related by metathesis, see also <**qw'óm**>.

<**qw'emó:thel**>, df //q'wəmá=áèə//, FSH /'to fish with a pole or rod, to fish by a line'/, lx <=ó:thel> in the mouth, semantic comment: prob. so-named due to catching fish this way with a bent u-shape hook in the mouth, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB, also <**qw'emóthel**>, //q'wəmá=áèə//, also /'fishing by line'/, attested by Deming (3/25/76).

<**qw'iqw'emó:thel** ~ **qw'íqw'emó:thel**>, dmv //C₁í=q'wəmá=áèə//, FSH /'fishing by a line, line-fishing, trout-fishing, fishing with a pole (for trout)'/, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB (3/9/76), Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <**tsel qw'íqw'emó:thel.**>, //c-əl C₁í=q'wəmá=áèə//, /'I'm fishing with a pole (for trout).'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72 tape).

<**qw'emóthetel**>, dnom //q'wəmá=áèə(1)=tə//, FSH ['fishing line'], lx <=tel> device to, something to, phonology: consonant-loss (l predictably before =tel), length-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Tait, Chill.*, attested by Deming, AC, Elders Group (2/11/76), also <**qw'emóthtel**>, //q'wəmá=áè(ə)=tə//, phonology: syllable-loss (el before =tel), dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), EB (3/9/76).

<**qw'emóxw**>, bound stem //q'wəmá=xʷ//, bend in a u-shape clearly related to <**qw'ómxw**>, bound stem //q'wám=xʷ double up, roll up in a ball//.

<**sqw'emóxw sxíxep**>, cpds //s=q'wəm=ə[=Aá=]xʷ s=x'í[=C₁ə=]p//, CAN ['bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making'], TOOL, (<=s=> stative), (<=ó-ablaut> resultative),

probably root <qw'emó> *bend in u-shape*, probably <=xw> *round, around*, (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<=R1=> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (early fall 1976).

<sqw'emóxw xíxepels>, cpds //s=q'w'em=ə[=Aá=]x'w x'í[=C₁ə=]p=əls//, sas, CAN ['*bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making*'], TOOL, (<s=> *stative*), (<ó-*ablaut*> *resultative*), probably root <qw'emó> *bend in u-shape*, probably <=xw> *round, around*, (<=R1=> *continuative*), (<=els> *structured activity continuative device for*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (early fall 1976).

<qw'emó:thel>, df //q'w'emá=áèəl//, FSH ['*to fish with a pole or rod, to fish by a line*'], see qw'emó or qw'óm

<qw'emóthetel>, FSH ['*fishing line*'], see qw'emó or qw'óm.

<qw'emôwselhtsthó:x>, HUNT ['*pluck it for me*'], see qw'ém.

<qw'emôwst or qw'eméwst>, HUNT ['*pluck it (a bird/fowl)*'], see qw'ém.

<qw'eqwél>, FOOD ['*getting cooked*'], see qw'él.

<qw'eqw'élém>, FOOD ['*baking over an open fire, roasting over an open fire, barbecuing, cooking in an oven*'], see qw'él.

<qw'exw> bound stem, //q'w'i[=Aə=]x'w// either from <qw'íxw> *miss (in throwing a spear)* or homonym <qw'íxw> *brown*

<Sqw'exwáq>, df //s=q'w'ix'w=éq//, PLN ['*pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River*'], ASM ['*on the Coquihalla River just below the wooden bridge going across the Coquihalla River to Kawkawa Lake, this pool was where the dark-skinned (dark brown) water pygmies lived that kept people from being able to spear sucker-fish that lived there*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), possibly root <qw'íxw> *miss (in throwing a spear)* or possibly root <qw'íxw> *brown* as in <qw'íxw=es> *negro, (lit. brown face)* and in <ts=qw'íxw> *brown*), possibly <=áq> *penis; male* (or perhaps a durative ablaut variant of <=eq ~ =eleq> *one who habitually*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/17/77), AD and SP (Field trip with Reuben Ware 8/18/77), IHTTC and others (place names meeting 8/23/77), source: place names reference file #204, also <Skw'exwáq>, //s=k'w'əx'w=éq//, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77), AD and SP (8/18/77).

<Skw'íkw'xweq> (or better, <Sqw'íqw'xweq>), df //s=q'w'í[=C₁ə=]x'w=əq or s=C₁í=q'w'əx'w=əq//, PLN ['*maybe the same place as Sqw'exwáq (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived)*'], possibly <=R1=> *diminutive* or possibly <R4=> *diminutive*, comment: this form may confirm the root is qw'íxw, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss, possibly vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (8/18/77), IHTTC (8/23/77).

<qw'exwéltse>, df //q'w'ix'w=ə[=´=]l=cəs or q'w'əx'w=ə[=M2=]l=cəs//, ANA ['*finger nail, nail of finger, claw*'], possibly root <qw'íxw> *dark brown*, possibly <=el> (perhaps) *plural* (of lexical suffixes) or merely connective, <stress-shift> *derivational*, lx <=tse> *on the hand*, phonology: possible vowel-reduction, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others, other sources: ES /q'w'x'á·cəs/ *claw*, JH /sq'w'x'á·lcəs/ *claw*, H-T <k·wôquoltcis> (macron over u) *finger nail*.

<(i)yátl'qels te qw'xwéltse>, cpds ///s=yə[-Aé-]ë'q'w'əls-s tə q'w'ix'w=ə[=´=]l=cəs//, PE ['*nail polish*'] (lit. “paint for (of) the finger nail”), attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<shxwth'ámqels qw'xwéltse/qw'xwélche>, cpds //s=x'w'êè'w=ə[=M2=]m=q'w'əls q'w'ix'w=ə[=´=]l=cəs or q'w'əx'w=ə[=M2=]l=cəs//, PE ['*finger nail clippers*'], lit. “scissors for the finger nails”,

- <**lexwsqw'eyílex**>, dnom //ləx^ws=q^wəy=íl=əx^y//, PLAY /'a person that likes to dance, a person that always dances'/, SOCT, (<**lexws**=> a person who always), comment: the translation shows that lexws= functions as a separate prefix rather than two (lexw= always and s= nominalizer) since it's not the dancing that is nominalized but the person who does it, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/11/76).
- <**qw'eyilexáwtwx**>, dnom //q^wəy=íl=əx^y=éwtx^w//, BLDG ['dance-hall'], PLAY, lx <=**áwtwx**> building, house, phonology: stress-shift to suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.
- <**qw'eyílexelhp**>, dnom //q^wəy=íl=ə[=´=]x^y=ə†p//, EB /'pine, "yellow" pine, western white pine'/, ['*Pinus monticola*'], literally /'dance tree'/, lx <=**elhp**> tree, possibly <=´=> continuative or durative, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/29/75, 3/22/78), AC, also <**qw'iqw'iyílexelhp**>, //q^w(ə)y=C₁əC₂=íl=əx^y=ə†p//, (<=**R2**=> characteristic), attested by EB (5/26/76), other sources: ES /q^wəq^wəyílex^yə†p/ white pine (*Pinus monticola*) (lit. dancing tree), H-T <k-ok-wáiyeliHyEtlp> (macrons over a and e) fir (*Douglas*).
- <**qw'eyilexáwtwx**>, BLDG ['dance-hall'], see qw'eyílex ~ qw'eyílex.
- <**qw'eyílexelhp**>, EB /'pine, "yellow" pine, western white pine'/, see qw'eyílex ~ qw'eyílex.
- <**qw'íl**>, bound root //q^wíl uncover//.
- <**sqw'iqw'el**>, strs //s=q^wí[=C₁ə=]l//, DESC ['(be) uncovered'], (<**s**=> stative), (<=**R1**=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC.
- <**qw'í:lt**>, pcs //q^wí[=·=]l=T//, DESC ['uncover it'], ABFC, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), possibly <=:=> derivational, phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC.
- <**qw'elá:m**>, mdls //q^wíl=ə[=Aé·=]m//, durs, ANAH ['to change (of a boy's voice at puberty)'], (<**á:-ablaut**> durative), (<=**em**> middle voice), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80).
- <**qw'iqw'elá:mqel ~ qw'iqw'elámqel**>, cts //q^wí[-C₁ə-]l=ə[=Aé·=]m=qəl//, durs, ANAH ['changing in voice (of a boy)'], (<=**R1**> continuative), (<**á:-ablaut**> durative), lx <=(**e**)qel> in the throat, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/26/75, 11/10/76), example: <**qw'iqw'elámqel te swíweles**>, //q^wí[-C₁ə-]l=ə[=Aé·=]m=qəl tə s=wí[=C₁ə=]ləs-s//, /'The boy's voice is changing.'/, phonology: consonant merger, attested by NP (10/26/75).
- <**qw'íles**>, ds //q^wíl=əs//, EB /'sprout(ing) up, stick(ing) its head out of the ground (of a plant)'/, literally /'uncover on the face'/, lx <=**es**> on the face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, EL, contrast <**qwáqel**> sprouted up, example: <**me qw'íles te spí:ls**>, //mə q^wíl=əs tə s=pí:l=ls//, /'The plant is sticking its head out of the ground., The plant is sprouting up.'/, attested by EL (3/1/78), <**lulh qw'íles te spí:ls**>, //lə-u† q^wíl=əs tə s=pí:l=ls//, /'My planting has (already) sprouted up.'/, attested by EB (2/16/76), <**me qw'íles**>, //mə q^wíl=əs//, /'spring (season), come spring-time'/, TIME, literally /'start to sprout/uncover the face'/, attested by EB (2/16/76), ME (11/21/72), other sources: Gibbs (1859-1863).
- <**temqw'íles ~ temqw'éyles**>, ds //təm=q^wíl=əs//, TIME /'spring (season), (time to sprout up)'/, (<**tem**=> time for, season for), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).
- <**qw'íles**>, EB /'sprout(ing) up, stick(ing) its head out of the ground (of a plant)'/, see qw'íl.
- <**qw'í:lt**>, DESC ['uncover it'], see qw'íl.

- <**qw'í:m**>, df //q'wí(·)=əm or q'wiy=(ə)m//, CAN ['get off (a canoe or conveyance), get out of a canoe, (disembark)'], (<=em> middle voice), phonology: vowel merger or vocalization, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <esu qw'í:m yutl'ó:lem.>, //ʔə-s-u q'wí=m y=u=ë'á=lə=m//, 'Then they got off.', attested by AC.
- <**qw'íméls**>, sas //q'wím=əls//, cts, CAN ['unloading a canoe, taking things out of a canoe'], (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: updrifting (only on e in last syllable?), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB and RM (4/23/76).
- <**qw'ímét**>, pcs //q'wím=əT//, CAN ['take it out of water'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).
- <**qw'íméls**>, sas //q'wím=əls//, ECON ['get credit, borrow (money for ex.), (getting credit, borrowing)'], root meaning unknown, (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: *Pilalt (Chilliwack Landing)*, attested by RM (4/23/76), also 'borrow (money)', attested by Deming (1/25/79), example: <látsel qw'íméls.>, //lÉ-c-əl q'wím=əls//, 'I'm going to get credit.', attested by RM, <l stl'í kw'els qw'íméls te (axwíl, qéx) tále.>, //l s=ë'í k'w-əl-s q'wím=əls tə (ʔəx'íl, qéx) tÉlə//, 'I want to borrow (a little, a lot of) money.', attested by Deming.
- <**qw'íméls**>, CAN ['unloading a canoe, taking things out of a canoe'], see qw'í:m.
- <**qw'ímét**>, CAN ['take it out of water'], see qw'í:m.
- <**qw'iqw'elá:mqel ~ qw'iqw'elámqel**>, ANAH ['changing in voice (of a boy)'], see qw'íl.
- <**qw'iqw'emó:thel ~ qw'iqw'emó:thel**>, FSH ['fishing by a line, line-fishing, trout-fishing, fishing with a pole (for trout)'], see qw'emó or qw'óm.
- <**qw'iqw'exw**>, LT ['(brownish)'], see qw'íxw.
- <**qw'iqw'exwel**>, LT ['[getting brown]'], see qw'íxw.
- <**qw'iqw'xwes**>, SOCT ['small Negro'], see qw'íxw.
- <**qw'íwelh**>, df //q'wí(y)=wəʔ or q'w[=G=]éy=wəʔ or q'wíw=(w)əʔ//, WATR ['rough (of a river or creek)'], possibly root <qwey> shake, move, possibly <=G= (glottalization)> derivational, possibly <=welh> canoe, vessel, phonology: possible glottalization, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (8/2/77).
- <**Qw'íywelh or Qw'éywelh**>, df //q'wíy=wəʔ or q'w[=G=]éy=wəʔ//, PLN ['mountain across the Fraser River from American Bar'], ASM ['a berry-picking place on the CN (east) side of the Fraser'], (semological comment: possibly derived from qw'í(y)welh rough (of river or creek)), phonology: possible glottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Mary Peters (recorded in writing 1973-4 by AD and SP)(IHTTC), source: place names reference file #30.
- <**qw'íwelh**>, df //q'wí(y)(=)wəʔ//, HUNT ['outside brisket of meat'], root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/76).
- <**qw'íxw**>, bound root //q'wíx'w brown//, comment: using derived forms of the root as a modifier of other color terms the following combinations were given by AK: tsqw'íxw (tsqwáy "dark yellow", qwiqwóyáls, tsméth', tskwím, sts'ólha); tsqw'iqw'exwel (qálq "dark dark ...", tsméth', tsqwáy, qwiqwóyáls); qw'iqw'exwel (qálq once "dark rose", tsméth', tsqwáy, tskwím); sqw'éqw'exwel tsméth'.
- <**tsqw'íxw**>, ds //c=q'wíx'w//, LT ['be brown'], ASM ['the following color terms are used by AK before tsqw'íxw to specify shades of the color: tsxwíxwekw'el ("like dark brown"), stl'ítl'esel'], (<ts=> have, get, stative with colors), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AK, TG, NP,

AH (all 1987), see charts by Rob MacLaury, also <tsqw'íxw ~ ts'qw'íxw>, //c=q'w'íx'w ~ c=G=q'w'íx'w//, phonology: possible glottalization assimilation, attested by AC (8/4/70).

<qw'íqw'exw>, dmV //q'w'í[=C₁ə=]x'w//, LT ['(brownish)'], ASM ['circled the following colors on the Berlin and Kay (1969) color chart (where rows are B-I top-bottom, columns left-right are 1-40): H7, H8, H9'], (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AK (1/24/79).

<tsqw'íqw'exw>, stvi //c=q'w'í[=C₁ə=]x'w//, LT ['brown'], ASM ['it can be a darker shade or if preceded by /tu/ it can be a lighter shade of gray/[brown] (TG also uses this root for brown; the other speakers use the root for brown and label gray with forms from /x'w'ík'w')'], (<ts=> stative with color terms), (<=R1=> diminutive or continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (mentioned while digging for cedar roots 4/10/78), TG (1987), see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<qw'íqw'exwel>, cts //q'w'í[=C₁ə=]x'w=ə//, incs, LT ['[getting brown]'], (<=R1=> continuative), (<=el ~ =íl> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AK, NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<tsqw'íqw'exwel>, cts //c=q'w'í[=C₁ə=]x'w=ə//, incs, LT ['[be getting brown]'], (<ts=> have, get, stative with colors), (<=R1=> continuative), (<=el ~ =íl> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<sqw'íqw'exwel>, cts //s=q'w'í[=C₁ə=]x'w=ə//, incs, LT ['[be getting brown]'], (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> continuative), (<=el ~ =íl> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<sqw'íqw'exwelomex>, ds //s=q'w'í[=C₁ə=]x'w=ə=áməx'//, cts, incs, LT ['[looks a state of going brown, be getting brown-looking]'], (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> continuative), (<=el ~ =íl> go, come, get, become), (<=ómex> looks, -looking, in color), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<qw'íxwes>, ds //q'w'íx'w=əs//, SOCT ['Negro'], lx <=es> on the face, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, IHTTC.

<qw'íqw'xwes>, dmn //q'w'í[=C₁ə=]x'w=əs or C₁í=q'w'íx'w=əs//, SOCT ['small Negro'], probably <=R1= or R4=> diminutive, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<qw'lhòlèm or qw'lhłòlèm>, mdlS //q'w'á†=ə[=M2=]l=əm//, incs, ABFC /'to climax, come (sexually), ejaculate'/, root meaning unknown unless <qw'ólh or qw'álh>, bound root //q'w'á† or q'w'É†// watch, notice, probably <=el> get, come, go, become, probably <=em> middle voice, possibly <metathesis> derivational, (semological comment: another possible analysis of this word would relate it to the root qw'ólh or qw'alh with =l non-control transitivizer and -àlèm passive first person singular thus literally get myself noticed; but the trouble with that is that the metathesis never extends into the passive and the meaning of the verb is really more likely to need the middle voice and an inceptive =el), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL, example: <tsellh me ts'ímél kw'els qw'lhòlèm.>, //c-əl-† mə c'ím-əl k'w'-əl-s q'w'á†-ə[=M2=]l=əm//, /'I'm going to come (climax)./, attested by JL (reporting 7/20/79 at Fish Camp how this would be said).

<qw'ó:leqwet>, SOC ['whipping s-o/s-th many times'], see qw'óqw.

<Qw'ó:lłel>, df //q'w'á-lē'(=)ə//, PLN /'Kwantlen, Langley, B.C./, SOC /'Kwantlen people, Kwantlen dialect of Downriver Halkomelem/, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, BJ (5/10/64), source: place names reference file #112, #112a, other sources: Wells (1965 1st

ed):15, also <Qw'ó:ntl'an>, //q'w'á·në'(=)ɛn//, dialects: *Kwantlen dial. of Downriver Halkomelem*, attested by EB.

<qw'ólh or qw'álh>, bound root //q'w'á† or q'w'é†// *watch, notice*, contrast <qw'óqw'elex> *watch out, excuse me*.

<qw'óqw'elhlexw>, ncs //q'w'ɛ[=AáC₁ə=]†=l-əx^w or q'w'á[=C₁ə=]†=l-əx^w//, ABFC ['notice s-o/s-th'], SOC, EFAM, probably <=(Aá)R1=> *resultative*, (<=l> *non-control transitivizer, happen to/accidentally/manage to do to s-o/s-th*), (<-əxw> *third-person object*), phonology: reduplication, probably ablaut, compare <qw'óqw'elex> *watch out, excuse me*, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (3/6/80), Salish cognate: possibly Lushootseed /ʔəs-q'w'ú-q'w'u†/ *be prepared, ready* as in /èn ʔəs-q'w'ú-q'w'u†/ *I am ready (e.g. at the start of a race)* H76:387; found in <qw'óqw'elhlexwes.>, //q'w'ɛ[=AáC₁ə=]†=l-əx^w-əs//, /'They notice them./, attested by AD, example: <qw'óqw'elhlexwes te mekw'stám.>, //q'w'ɛ[=AáC₁ə=]†=l-əx^w-əs tə mək^w=stém//, /'He always notices everything./, attested by AD.

<qw'óqw'elhmet>, iecs //q'w'ɛ[=AáC₁ə=]†=məT//, ABFC /'watch for s-o to come, be on the watch for s-o/, SOC, possibly <=(Aá)R1=> *resultative*, (<=met> *indirect effect control transitivizer*), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, example: <tu qw'óqw'elhmetchew.>, //t=u q'w'ɛ[=AáC₁ə=]†=məT-c-əx^w//, /'Sort of watch for someone to come., Be on the watch for him./, attested by AD (3/6/80).

<qw'ólhla>, possibly root //q'w'á†lɛ//, ANAF /'spinal rope inside sturgeon, (sturgeon spinal cord)/, ASM [this was pulled out and cut up and eaten as a treat], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTC.

<qw'óm> or <qw'emó>, possible bound root or bound stem //q'w'əm(=)á// or //q'w'ám// *make a U-shape*, prob. the root of <qw'ómxw>, bound stem //q'w'ám=x^w *double up, roll up in a ball*//, clearly related by metathesis, see also <qw'emó>.

<sqw'emóxw>, df //s=q'w'ám=M1=x^w or s=q'w'ám=ə[=M2=]x^w//, ABFC ['(be) doubled up in bed on one's side with knees drawn up], CAN [bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making], (<s=> *stative*), possibly <metathesis type 1 or 2> *resultative?*, (<=xw> *around in a circle, round*), phonology: metathesis, possibly epenthetic e before m after metathesis 1, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTC.

<sqw'emóxw sxíxep>, cpds //s=q'w'ám=M1=x^w s=x'í[=C₁ə=]p//, CAN [bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making], TOOL, (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<=R1=> *continuative*), phonology: metathesis, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (early fall 1976).

<sqw'emóxw xíxepels>, cpds //s=q'w'ám=M1=x^w x'í[=C₁ə=]p=əls//, sas, CAN [bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making], TOOL, (<=R1=> *continuative*), (<=els> *structured activity continuative device for*), phonology: metathesis, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (early fall 1976).

<sqw'emqw'emóxw>, stvi //s=q'w'əm[=C₁əC₂=]=á=x^w or s=C₁əC₂=q'w'ám=M1=x^w//, ABFC ['(be) doubled up (a person with knees up to his chest), all doubled over!], (<s=> *stative*), possibly <=R2=> *characteristic* or <R3=> *plural*, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80), SJ (Story of the Mink and Miss Pitch, toldon tape 5/3/78).

<sqw'emqw'emóxw>, dnom //s=q'w'əm[=C₁əC₂=]=á=x^w or s=C₁əC₂=q'w'ám=M1=x^w//, CAN [U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe], TOOL, (<s=> *nominalizer*), possibly <=R2=> *characteristic* or possibly <R3=> *plural* or possibly <metathesis> *resultative or derivational*, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by

Elders Group (2/27/80), also <**sqwemqwemóxw**>, //s=q^wəm[=C₁əC₂=]áx^w or s=C₁əC₂=q^wám=M1=x^w//, /'all doubled up'/, comment: this last probably mistranscribed, attested by IHTTC (7/13/77).

<**sqw'ómxwes**>, stvi //s=q^wám=x^w=əs//, DESC /'(be) rolled up in a ball (twine, yarn, etc.)'/, (<s=> stative), lx <=**xw**> around in a circle, lx <=**es**> on the face, round object, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77).

<**qw'ómxwest**>, pcs //q^wám=x^w=əs=T//, DESC ['roll s-th up in a ball'], lx <=**xw**> around in a circle, lx <=**es**> round object, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77).

<**qw'ómxwest**>, DESC ['roll s-th up in a ball'], see qw'óm.

<**qw'ópxw**>, bound root or stem //q^wáp(=)x^w rapid repeated sound made on wood//.

<**qw'ópxwem**>, df //q^wáp(=)x^w=əm//, SD ['(make a) rapid repeated sound usually on wood'], ANAB, ASM ['made on trees, floors, etc., like noises when a new house is built or someone is working and tapping something on wood or a woodpecker is working'], possibly <=**xw**> around in a circle, (<=**em**> intransitivizer, get, have or middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD and NP (AHTTC 4/21/80, 4/25/80).

<**qw'opxwiqsélem**>, dnom //q^wáp(=)x^w=iqs=ə[=´]=əm//, EZ /'small red-headed woodpecker, probably red-breasted sapsucker, and/or possibly the hairy woodpecker or downy woodpecker'/, [probably *Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber* and/or possibly *Dryobates villosus harrisi* and *Dryobates villosus orius* or (downy woodpecker) *Dryobates pubescens (gairdneri esp.)*, for Munro and Cowan's *Dryobates* genus Peterson uses *Dendrocopos* and Udvardy uses *Picoides*], literally /'come/go make a rapidly repeated noise on wood on one's nose'/, lx <=**xw**> around in a circle, lx <=**iqs**> on the nose, (<=**el**> come, go, get, become, <=**em**> middle voice), possibly <=´=> derivational, phonology: stress-shift, zero-derivation to nominal, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AHTTC (4/25/80) correcting my transcription of EL (9/15/78), also

<**qw'opxwiqsélem**>, //q^wáp(=)x^w=iqs=ə[=´]=əm//, also /'ordinary small woodpecker'/, Elder's comment: "this woodpecker is also called t'ót'ep'els", contrast <**t'ót'ep'els**> ordinary small woodpecker; pecking, attested by EL (9/15/78).

<**qw'ópxwem**>, SD ['(make a) rapid repeated sound usually on wood'], see qw'ópxw.

<**qw'opxwiqsélem**>, EZ /'small red-headed woodpecker, probably red-breasted sapsucker, and/or possibly the hairy woodpecker or downy woodpecker'/, see qw'ópxw.

<**qw'óqw**>, free root //q^wáq^w//, ABFC /'whip once (with stick), got hit'/, SOC, comment: probably mispronounced for kw'óqw clubbed, hit with a stick-like object but since this and derivatives are glossed whip more than once it could be a separate root; there is also some comparative evidence for such a second root meaning whip in contrast to kw'óqw club, hit with stick-like object (though I can't find it at present), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<**qw'óqwet**>, pcs //q^wáq^w=əT//, ABFC ['whip it'], SOC, (<=**et**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC, example: <**qw'óqwet te stiqíw**>, //q^wáq^w=əT tə=stiqíw//, /'whip the horse'/, attested by AC.

<**qw'óqw'eqwet**>, cts //q^wá[-C₁ə-]q^w=əT//, ABFC /'beating (s-o/s-th), thrashing (s-o/s-th)'/, SOC, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<**qw'ó:leqwet**>, plv //q^wá[=lə=]q^w=əT//, SOC ['whipping s-o/s-th many times'], semantic environment ['as of a horse, a child, etc.'], (<=**le**=> plural action), phonology: infixed plural,

syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/11/78 correcting 2/6/76); found in <qw'ó:leqwetes.>, //q'wá[=lə=]q'w=əT-əs//, /'He's whipping it many times (a horse, a child)., He whips it (a horse).', attested by EB, <qw'ó:leqwetem.>, //q'wá[=lə=]q'w=əT-əm//, /'(He/She/It/They) got whipped (with a stick)(many times).', attested by EB.

<kw'óqwtel> or better <qw'óqwtel>, dnom //q'wáq'w=təl or k'wáq'w=təl//, SOC ['a whip'], lx <=tel> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<qw'oqw'qwiyóls>, dnom //q'w'a[=C₁ə=]q'w=iyáls//, PLAY ['lacrosse'], literally /'whipping/clubbing a ball/, lx <=iyáls> spherical object, ball, phonology: zero derivation to nominal, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ (Deming 3/15/79), also <qw'íqw'qwiyóls>, //C₁í=q'w'aq'w=iyáls//, attested by SJ (Deming 3/15/79), also <qw'oqw'kwiyóls>, //q'wá[=C₁ə=]q'w=iyáls//, comment: <kw> probable error or mistranscription, attested by Deming (7/27/78).

<qw'óqwet>, ABFC ['whip it'], see qw'óqw.

<qw'óqwel>, df //q'wá[=C₁ə=]l or q'w'é[=AáC₁ə=]l//, EZ ['(be) tame'], SOC, probably <=AáR1=> resultative or continuative, phonology: reduplication, probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /q'wal?/ tame (ab. person), reserved, distant and /q'wá-q'w'ay?/ very tame, friendly and /q'w'áy?-at/ tame (tr. verb) W73:262, K69:83; Lushootseed root /q'wal(a) tame as in /ʔəs-q'w'ál/ it is tame and /lə-q'w'ál-əx'w/ it is getting tame H76:425, Samish dial. of N. Straits /q'w'él'q'w'əl'/ tame G86:91; these cognates show that Halkomelem may have either borrowed the word from a language with /a/ or may have ablaut since the Halkomelem cognate should have /ɛ/, example: <qw'óqwel (smíyeth, spá:th, sqwemáy).>, //q'w'é[=AáC₁ə=]l (s=méyəè, s=pé-è, s=q'wəm=éy)//, /'(It's a) tame (animal, bear, dog).', attested by CT.

<qw'óqwelex>, df //q'wá[=C₁ə=]l(=)əx or q'w'é[=AáC₁ə=]l(=)əx or q'wá[=C₁ə=]†[=L=]əx //, LANG /'excuse me, Excuse me., Watch out./, semantic environment [used when passing closely to someone, polite], root meaning prob. <qw'ólh or qw'álh>, bound root //q'w'á† or q'w'é†// watch, notice as in <qw'óqw'elhmet> be on the watch for s-o and <qw'óqw'elhlexw> notice s-o/s-th or poss.?
<qw'óqwel> tame, possibly <=(e)x> distributive, possibly <=R1= or =AáR1=> resultative or continuative, (semological comment: there is no inflection for me present in the word), phonology: reduplication, voicing, liquidization ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, interjection?, syntactic comment: can be used all by itself as an utterance, attested by Deming, RP and EB, AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'wá-q'w'ay?áx/ excuse me as in /q'wá-q'w'ay?áx-əx'w q'w'əq'w'tqáncut-èn/ excuse me, I am going to pass by (a phrase of politeness when inconveniencing someone in a narrow passage) cf. /q'w'ay?q'w'áy?əx/ shy, nervous, wild (ab. animals) W73:92, K69:83 (where one is directed to K67:364); found in <qw'óqwelexlha.>, //q'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=]l(=)əx-†ε//, /'Excuse me., Watch out./, attested by AC, <qw'óqwelexchap.>, //q'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=]l(=)əx-c-εp//, /'Excuse me folks., Watch out you folks./, attested by AC, <qw'óqwelexthòx>, //q'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=]l(=)əx=T-áx'//, /'Excuse me./, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), <qw'óqwelextòlè>, //q'w'ε[=AáC₁ə=]l(=)əx=T-álə//, /'Excuse us./, phonology: downstepping, updrifting, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<qw'óqw'elhlexw>, ABFC ['notice s-o/s-th'], see qw'ólh or qw'álh.

<qw'óqw'elhmet>, ABFC /'watch for s-o to come, be on the watch for s-o/, see qw'ólh or qw'álh.

<qw'óqweqwet>, ABFC /'beating (s-o/s-th), thrashing (s-o/s-th)/, see qw'óqw.

<qw'óqw'iy>, FIRE /'burned (of rocks), scorched (of rocks)/, see qw'á:y.

<**qw'óqw'iy**>, df //q'wá[=C₁ə=]y//, FSH ['fishing pole'], (<=R1=> continuative or derivational), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76, Fish Camp 8/2/77), Deming (3/25/76).

<**Qw'oqw'iyets** or **Qw'óqw'iyets**>, df //q'wá[=C₁ə=]y=í[=M2=]c or q'wε[=AaC₁ə=]y=í[=M2=]c or q'wá[=C₁ə=']y=əc//, PLN ['location closest to & southwest of <**Sqw'á:lets**> Hill's Bar on same side of river'] [prob. same as Qw'oqw'iy in Stó:lô Coast Salish Historical Atlas (2001), i.e. location closest to & southwest of <**Sqw'á:lets**> Hill's Bar on same side of river], root prob. *scorched*, possibly <=íts ~ =ets> on the back, phonology: possible reduplication or ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (1973), source: place names reference file #281.

<**qw'oqw'qwiyołs**>, PLAY ['lacrosse'], see qw'óqw.

<**qw'ót**>, probable bound root //q'wát//, meaning uncertain

<**sqw'óteleqw**>, df //s=q'wát=əłəq'w//, ANA ['crown of head'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, lx <=eleqw> on top of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, compare <**sqw'óteleqw**> crown of the head, top of the head, Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits VU /q'təłíq'w/, LD /šq'ətəłíq'w/ crown, top of head (VU says may be slang term, is the same as the word for roof G86:73, (Songish dial. of N. Straits /sq'təłéq'w/ roof M68:97), maybe Squamish /q'ət-í?əq'w-án?/ go around the head W73:138, K69:80 beside Squamish /n-q'áy-c-í?əq'w/ top of the head W73:137, K67:309, also <**sqw'óteleqw**>, //s=q'wá(=)t=əłəq'w//, possibly root <**sqwá**> hole, (semological comment: this root may have been suggested by EB after the hole or soft spot in a baby's crown), attested by BJ (5/10/64, new transcript p.118), EB (5/25/76), Elders Group (9/17/75).

<**qw'oxwemáleqep**>, df //q'wax'w=əm=éłéqəp//, ABFC ['(have an) underarm smell'], root meaning unknown unless *dirty* as perhaps in qw'exw=éł=tseš fingernail, claw lit. perhaps gray/brown/dirty =part =on the hand and ts=qw'ixw brown, brownish-black, possibly <=em> middle voice or intransitivizer, lx <=áleqep> smell, odor, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /q'wáx'wəb/ strong and unpleasant odor H76:426.

<**qw'ó:l**>, (formerly spelled) <**q'ó:l**>, free root //q'wó:l//, ANA ['ear'], HHG ['handle of a cup'], (semological comment: named after the similarity of shape of the handle to an ear), usage: somewhat humorous as cup handle, phonology: the perception of labialization (the <w>/^w/) is weakened by the rounding of the following vowel, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76, elsewhere), BJ (5/10/64), AC, other sources: ES /q'w'əwəł/ [q'w'ó:l] (Cw /q'w'í:n/), JH /q'w'ú:l/, H-T <k-wól>, also <**qw'í:n**>, //q'w'í:n//, [q'w'éyn], dialects: *Katzie dial. of Downriver Halkomelem*, attested by Mandy Charnley (Elders Group 5/3/78), ASM ['ear'], example: <**tós tel qw'ó:l**>, //tás t-əł q'w'ó:l//, /'bump my ear/, attested by AC, <**lí: sáyem ta qw'ó:l?**>, //lí-ə séy=əm t-ə q'w'ó:l//, /'Have you got an earache?/, literally /'does your ear ache/, attested by AC, <**th'átsem kw'el q'ó:l**>, //è'éc=əm k'w-əł q'w'ó:l//, /'My ears are ringing./, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76), <**tám kw'el q'ó:l**>, //tém k'w-əł q'w'ó:l//, /'My ears are ringing./, literally /'my ear(s) is/are call/ring (of a telephone)/, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76), ASM ['handle of a cup'], <**wéte q'ó:ls**>, //?əwə= 'tə q'w'ó:l-s//, /'It has no handle., It has no ear./, literally /'it is none its ear/, usage: humorous, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76).

<**qw'ó:l ~ kw'ó:l**>, bound root or stem //q'w'ó:l or k'w'ól or q'w'ów=l or k'w'ów=l//, root meaning unknown <**sqw'ó:lmexw ~ skw'ó:lmexw**>, df //s=q'w'ó:l(=)mexw or s=k'w'ów=lməx'w//, EB /'blackberry (fruit), (before contact, only) wild trailing blackberry, (now also) evergreen blackberry, (now also) Himalaya blackberry/, ['before contact, only *Rubus ursinus*, now also *Rubus laciniatus*, and *Rubus procerus*'], ASM ['the berries of the trailing variety are ready as early as July, those of the evergreen

- somewhat later, those of the Himalaya in late August and even later'], MED ['a tea made from boiled roots is diarrhea medicine, a tea from the leaves is medicine for stomach ache'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=mexw> *people* or possibly <=lmexw> *medicine??* or *on the breast??*, perhaps related to root //in kw'ew=ítsel// *grizzly bear* (where =ítsel may be *on the back*), phonology: labialization is sometimes less noticeable before ô here almost sk'ô:lmexw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /sk'w'éw·lməx'/ (CwMs /sk'w'í·lməx'/) *blackberries*, H-T <skôlmoq> *blackberry (trailing) (Rubus sp.)*, also <sqw'ô:lmexw>, //s=q'w'ów=lməx'//, attested by BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), example: EB, FOOD <sqw'ô:lmexw sqe'óleqw>, *blackberry juice* (lit. blackberry + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <skw'ô:lmexwelhp>, ds //s=k'w'ó·lməx'=ə†p//, EB /'blackberry vine, blackberry bush/, ['*Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus, Rubus procerus*'], lx <=elh> *plant, tree*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group.
- <shxwelméxwelh skw'ô:lmexwelhp>, ds //s=x'əl=mə[= '=]x'=ə† s=k'w'ó·lməx'=ə†p//, EB ['trailing blackberry vine'], ['*Rubus ursinus*'], literally /'Indian kind of blackberry'/, ASM ['this was the pre-contact blackberry in the area'], (<s=> *stative*), lx <=elh> *style, kind of*, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase.
- <xwelítemelh skw'ô:lmexwelhp>, ds //x'əlítəm=ə† s=k'w'ó·lməx'=ə†p//, EB /'Himalaya blackberry bush, evergreen blackberry bush/, ['*Rubus procerus, Rubus laciniatus*'], literally /'White-man kind of blackberry'/, ASM ['both introduced by non-Indians'], lx <=elh> *kind of, style*, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase.
- <qw'ô:m>, df //q'w'ó·m or q'w'éw=əm//, ABDF /'(get) a disease gotten by contacting a frog, a skin eruption, also the same disease as the man got in Kawkawa Lake in the Sxwó:yxwey story, (perhaps also) leprosy'/, possibly <=em> *middle voice*, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: prob. intransitive verb, attested by HP (Elders Group 9/22/76).
- <qw'sí:tseł>, df //q'w'əs=í·cəl//, EZ /'swallow, especially tree swallow and bank swallow, poss. others found in the area such as violet-green swallow?, barn swallow?, cliff swallow? and rough-winged swallow?/, ['especially *Iridoprocne bicolor* and *Riparia riparia*'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=í:tseł> *on the back*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (prompted), other sources: ES /q'w'sí·səl/, JH /q'w'əq'w'sí·cəl/ both *swallow*.

R (reduplication)

<-**R1**- or -**C1e**>, (//**-R1-** or -**C1e**//), ASP /'continuative, be -ing'/, (semological comment: means the action is still continuing to happen), phonology: infix reduplication, a type of doubling in Halkomelem lessons and classes, takes the first consonant of the root then adds e (schwa) and inserts or infixes the two sounds after the first vowel of the root, grammatical comment: as discovered by Wayne Suttles in his *Musqueam Grammar* (consonant alternation 1984) all affixes and ablauts used to express continuative can also be used to express resultative aspect (a different meaning) for the same words, another way to say this is the plain continuative form of a given word is the same as the plain resultative form, they are homophonous, so if a given word takes a particular kind of reduplication or ablaut to express continuative it will use the same means to express resultative aspect (if it has a resultative aspect form), this is true also of Upriver Halkomelem, though a few roots have been found for which this is not true, i.e., the continuative aspect has one type of reduplication or ablaut while the resultative aspect of the same root has another type of ablaut or reduplication, syntactic analysis: ii (inflectional infix); found in <**cháchelh**>, cts //c'ɛ[-C₁ə-]ɬ//, ABDF ['it's aching of arthritis'], <**kw'íkw'ets'**>, cts //k'w'í[-C₁ə-]c'//, FSH ['butchering'], <**kwíkwemel**>, cts //k'w'í[-C₁ə-]m=ə//, LT ['it's getting red'], <**tskwíkwem**>, cts //c=k'w'í[-C₁ə=]m//, LT ['being red'], <**kwókwxewels**>, cts //k'w'ó[-C₁ə-]x'w=ə//, ABFC /'knocking, rapping', <**kw'okw'etl'élmel**>, cts //k'w'ɛ[-AaC₁ə=]ë' =əlmə//, ABFC ['thinking about having intercourse'], <**làlets'éwtxwem**>, cts //l'ɛ[-C₁ə-]c' =ə[- ']wtx'w=ə//, SOC ['be visiting'], <**lhálheqem**>, cts //ɬ'ɛ[-C₁ə-]q=ə//, ABFC ['whispering'], <**mámelqlexw**>, cts //mə[=A'ɛ=] [-C₁ə-]l=q=l-əx'w//, rsls, EFAM ['forgetting (s-th/s-o)'], <**mímesem**>, cts //mí[-C₁ə-]s=ə//, MC ['picking out'], <**q'áq'el**>, cts //q'ɛ[-C₁ə-]l//, EFAM ['believing'].

<=**R1**= or =**C1e**>=, da //=-C₁ə= or =C₁ə=//, ASP /'resultative, -ed, have -en (usually results in a past tense or past participle translation in English)'/, (semological comment: means the action has been completed with some results, inflectional hyphens should probably be used instead of derivational equal signs but the result is often an adjective, thus changing the syntactic subclass of the word and that makes it somewhat derivational too, in Galloway 1977 this was translated as verbal adjective or participle and usually involves the stative prefix s= added onto the same word), phonology: infix reduplication, a type of doubling in Halkomelem lessons and classes, takes the first consonant of the root then adds e (schwa) and inserts or infixes the two sounds after the first vowel of the root,, syntactic analysis: derivational infix, syntactic comment: usually used along with s= stative; found in <**sq'áq'eth'**>, str //s=q'ɛ[-C₁ə=]è'//, DESC /'(be) tight, (leaning backwards [EB])'/, <**smímeq'**>, str //s=mí[-C₁ə=]q' or s=mí=C₁ə=q'//, WATR /'(be) sunk', <**lholhek'w'íwel ~ lholhk'w'íwel**>, rsls //ɬa[-C₁ə=]k'w' =íwə//, EFAM /'be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed', <**slhálhex**>, str //s=ɬ'ɛ[-C₁ə=]x'//, FOOD ['be served'], literally /'(be spread)'/, <**slí:leq'w**>, stvi //s=lí[-C₁ə=]q'//, DESC /'be slack, loose, too loose, hanging loose (of a slackened rope)'/, <**kw'íkw'ets'**>, rsls //k'w'í[-C₁ə=]c'//, FSH ['sides of butchered salmon with knife marks in them'], (<=**R1**>= resultative).

<=**R1**= or =**C1e**>=, da //=-C₁ə= or =C₁ə=//, DESC /'diminutive, little (of subject, object, agent, patient or action)'/, EFAM ['pet name'], phonology: infix reduplication, a type of doubling in Halkomelem lessons and classes, takes the first consonant of the root then adds e (schwa) and inserts or infixes the two sounds after the first vowel of the root,, syntactic analysis: derivational infix; found in

<**cháχket**>, dms //cɛ[=C₁ə=]kət//, CLO ['small jacket'], <**kw'elókw't'el**>, ds //k'w[-ə-]ɛ[=AáC₁ə=]t'ə//, EZ ['a few mice'], (<**-el- infix**> plural), (<**á-ablaut** and **R1**> diminutive), <**kw'ík'w'exwelhp**>, dmn //k'w'í[=C₁ə=]x'w=ə+p//, EB ['"jack pine", lodgepole pine', ['Pinus contorta'], (<**=R1**> diminutive), <**smámelet**>, dmn //s=mɛ[=C₁ə=][=ə=]t//, LAND ['little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the canyon)'], <**múmesmes**>, dmn //mú[=C₁ə=]sməs//, EZ ['small adult cow'], <**q'áq'emi**>, dmn //q'ɛ[=C₁ə=]m=i(y)//, HAT ['little girl (perhaps four years), young girl, (girl from five to ten years [EB])'], <**húheliya**>, dmn //hú[=C₁ə=]i=yɛ//, EZ ['small-sized humpback salmon'], ['*Oncorhynchus gorboscha*'], <**á'iy ~ 'á'iy**>, dmn //ʔɛ[=C₁ə=]y or C₁ɛ=ʔɛy//, VALJ ['cute little one'], probably <**-R1**> diminutive, possibly <**R7**> diminutive.

<**=R1=** or **=C1e=>**, da //C₁ə= or =C1ə=//, ASP ['comparative or augmentative'], phonology: infixed reduplication, a type of doubling in Halkomelem lessons and classes, takes the first consonant of the root then adds e (schwa) and inserts or infixes the two sounds after the first vowel of the root,, syntactic analysis: derivational infix; found in <**sóseqwt** ~ (rarely) **só:seqwt**>, df //sá[=C₁ə=]q'w't//, KIN ['younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one's (great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister'], possibly <**=R1=**> comparative, <**thíthe**>, augs //éi=C₁ə//, plv, DESC ['(be) larger, bigger'], (<**=R1**> augmentative).

<**=R2** or **=C1eC2>**, da //C₁əC₂ or =C1əC2//, ASP ['characteristic, inherent continuative'], (semological comment: called inherent continuative in Galloway 1977, this suffix means that the action is done continuously or many times so that it becomes characteristic of the thing doing the action, it is often converts the word to a nominal or noun in English, such as *thief* (characteristically steals, steals many times, steals continuously) or *stinging nettle* (characteristically stings or poisons, stings many times, stings continuously) but also creates verbal adjectives too like *rowdy*, *talkative* (characteristically talks, talks many times, talks continuously)), phonology: suffixed reduplication which copies the first consonant of the root adds an e (schwa) and then adds a copy of the second consonant of the root, and adds the sequence of three sounds to the end of the root, called a type of doubling in Halkomelem classes and lessons, this suffix usually is also accompanied by ablaut or change of the root vowel to é (schwa), syntactic analysis: derivational suffix; found in <**qélqel**>, chrs //qɛ[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂//, SOCT ['thief'], (<**é-ablaut on root á**> derivational), (<**=R2**> characteristic), <**th'éxth'ex**>, chrs //è'əx=C₁əC₂//, EB ['stinging nettle'], ['*Urtica dioica*'], literally ['sting/poison =characteristically'], <**qwélqwel**>, chrs //q'w'ɛ[=Aá=]l=C₁əC₂//, EFAM ['be rowdy, be a nuisance, be mischievous'], SOC, (<**é-ablaut**> resultative? or continuative), (<**=R2**> characteristic), <**spóypiy**>, chrs //s=páy=C₁əC₂//, stvi, DESC ['be crooked [characteristically]'], (<**s=**> stative), (<**=R2**> characteristic), <**sélseltel**>, chrs //səl=C₁əC₂=təl//, WV ['spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner'], TOOL, (<**=R2**> characteristic), <**sí:si**>, chrs //síy=C₁əC₂//, EFAM ['be afraid, be scared, be nervous'], (<**=R2**> characteristic)(<**síy**>, bound root //síy or sáy nervous, afraid//, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /sáy/ nervous, fidgety, at loose ends, excited H76:703), <**s'éts-'ets**>, chrs //s=ʔɛc=C₁əC₂//, [sʔɛcʔɛc (normal speed), sʔɛcʔɛc (hyper-slow speed)], LANG ['stuttering, to stutter'], (<**s=**> stative), possibly root <**áts**> as in <**átslexw**> hear about it?, (<**=R2**> characteristic), <**lésleseqw**>, chrs //lo[=Aá=]s=C₁əC₂=əq'w//, DESC ['greasy-headed'], ANA ['fatty salmon head'], FOOD, (<**é-ablaut**> derivational), (<**=R2**> characteristic), <**yélyešem**>, chrs //yál[=C₁əC₂=]əs=əm//, ABDF ['(have) a steady toothache, have a toothache'], (<**=R2**> characteristic).

<**=R2** or **=C1eC2>**, da //C₁əC₂ or =C1əC2//, NUM ['plural, inherent plural'], (semological comment: inherent plural and plural in Galloway 1977, this suffix means that an action is done many times so that it becomes characteristic of the thing doing the action, it is often converts the word to a nominal

or noun in English, such as *thief* (characteristically steals, steals many times, steals continuously) or *stinging nettle* (characteristically stings or poisons, stings many times, stings continuously) but also can create some simple plurals as in *syáq'yeq' a lot of logs*), phonology: suffixed reduplication which copies the first consonant of the root adds an e (schwa) and then adds a copy of the second consonant of the root, and adds the sequence of three sounds to the end of the root, called a type of doubling in Halkomelem classes and lessons, this suffix usually is also accompanied by ablaut or change of the root vowel to é (schwa), syntactic analysis: derivational suffix; found in <syáq'yeq'>, pln //s=yéq'=C₁əC₂//, EB ['a lot of logs'], (<R2> plural), <tewtewá:la ~ tutuwále>, chrs //təw[=C₁əC₂]=] (=)é·lɛ//, LAND ['side hills, tilted hills, slopes'], <s'éts-'ets>, chrs //s=ʔəc=C₁əC₂//, [sʔicʔic (normal speed), sʔécʔéc (hyper-slow speed)], LANG ['stuttering, to stutter'], (<s=> stative), possibly root <áts> as in <átslexw> *hear about it?*.

<R3= or C1eC2=>, da //C₁əC₂= or C1əC2=//, NUM ['plural, (usually) many in a group, collective'], (semological comment: plural in Upriver Halkomelem is seldom used for just a few objects or actions, usually it means many in a group), phonology: prefixed reduplication which copies the first consonant of the root adds an e (schwa) and then adds a copy of the second consonant of the root, and adds the sequence of three sounds to the front of the root, called a type of doubling in Halkomelem classes and lessons, added only to the beginning of the root, never before a prefix (such as s=, lexw=, shxw=, etc.), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, syntactic comment: because it doesn't change the syntactic class of a word it should probably be shown with an inflectional hyphen rather than derivational equal sign, I started to use the equal sign because as a plural marker it seemed to be largely optional semantically and syntactically--unlike inflections, which are normally obligatory as required by the syntax and morphology; found in <lets'ló:ts'tel>, plv //C₁əC₂=lɛ[=Aá=]·c'=T-əl//, rcp, LT ['(many) different colors'], <lemlemá:t>, its //C₁əC₂=ləmɛ·T//, ABFC ['kick s-th around'], (<R3=> iterative), <steqtéq>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=təq or s=C₁əC₂=tɛ[=Aá=]q//, WATR ['jampile, log-jam'], EB, (<s=> nominalizer, R3= plural), <xwiyxwiyáye>, pln //C₁əC₂=x^wéy=i[=M2=]yɛ//, EZ ['a lot of flies, big blow-flies'], ['order Diptera, family Calliphoridae'], (<R3=> plural), <yelyelísem>, ds //C₁əC₂=y=əlís=əm or C₁əC₂=yəlɛ[=Aí=]s=əm//, WETH ['(have/get) many icicles'], <S'em'oméla>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=ʔamə́lɛ//, SOCT ['Thompson people'], (<s=> nominalizer or stative, R3= plural (collective)), <p'elp'álq'em>, plv //C₁əC₂=p'élq'=əm//, LT ['shining, glittering, sparkling (with many reflections)'], (<R3=> plural actions or agents).

<R4= or C1í=>, da //C₁í= or C1í=//, DESC ['diminutive, little (of subject, object, agent, patient or action), small, (all diminutive verbs are also continuative)'], (semological comment: as Suttles noticed in his Musqueam Grammar manuscript, diminutives of verbs are semantically also continuative, as in *a little person is/was picking* rather than *a little person picks or picked*), phonology: prefixed reduplication which copies the first consonant of the root adds í and adds the two sounds to the front of the root, called a type of doubling in Halkomelem classes and lessons, added only to the beginning of the root, never before a prefix (such as s=, lexw=, shxw=, etc.), to make a plural of such diminutives the í is normally ablauted or changed to é (schwa) in the reduplication, since this ablaut clearly has a separate semantic function, it is not necessary to set up a new reduplication C1é=, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, syntactic comment: because it doesn't change the syntactic class of a word it should probably be shown with an inflectional hyphen rather than derivational equal sign, I started to use the equal sign because it seemed to be often optional semantically (unlike inflections, which are normally obligatory as required by the syntax and morphology) and seemed to add a more derivation meaning, but it now seems to have been used more by the eldest speakers as a semi-obligatory prefix with verbs; found in <híhòkwexes>, dm v //C₁í=hák^w=əx^y-əs//, if, CLO ['he (a small child) is wearing it.'], (<R4=> diminutive), <siseqíws ~ síseqíws>, dm n //C₁í=səq=íws//, CLO ['short pants, little pants, underpants'], (<R4=> diminutive), <qwíqweláts ~ qwíqwelà(:)c>, dm v

//C₁í=q^wɛ̃·l=ə[=M2=]c//, LANG /'gossip about someone, talk about someone behind his back'/, EFAM, literally probably /'small talk on the back'/, (<R4=> diminutive), <p'íp'eq'>, dmv //C₁í=p'əq'//, LT ['a little white'], ASM ['occurs almost alternately with p'áp'eq'el within the same areas (as shades of white tinged with orange, yellow or blue) so no difference in meaning can really be distinguished between the two forms, the second form has R7= comparative or emphatic, (sometimes) continuative which was not attested in color term words by any of the others we interviewed'], (<R4=> diminutive), <tsqwíqweyel>, ds //c=C₁í=q^wɛy=əl//, LT ['I have/get/be in a state of going a little yellow or green'], (semological comment: this term labels almost all the margins of tsqwáy (from green's margins with blue, to yellow's margins with orange and pink and white), it also includes some moderately light green close to the focus of tsqwá:y, which, for EB of Chehalis, is green (as it is for AH of Sumas).), (<ts=> have, get, stative with colors), (<R4=> diminutive), (<=el ~ =íl> go, come, get, become).

<R5- or C1e->, (/R5- or C1e-//), ASP /'continuative, be -ing'/, (semological comment: means the action is still continuing to happen), phonology: prefixed reduplication which copies the first consonant of the root adds e (schwa) and adds the two sounds to the front of the root, called a type of doubling in Halkomelem classes and lessons, added only to the beginning of the root, never before a prefix (such as s=, lexw=, shxw=, etc.), syntactic analysis: ip (inflectional prefix); found in <ch'ech'émels>, cts //C₁ə=c'ə́m=əls//, sas, dnom, ABFC /'a biter (animal, fish, etc.), a thing that is (always) biting'/, (<R5=> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative nominal), <th'eth'ám>, cts //C₁ə-èé=m//, ABFC ['chewing (gum)'], (<R5-> continuative), comment: this seems the regular continuative for this verb, not th'á:m, see th'eth'át chewing s-th, <tl'etl'áxel>, df //C₁ə-ë'(?)é=x'ə́l or C₁ə=ë'(?)é=x'ə́l//, SOC /'inviting (to come eat, dance), to give a potlatch, (give a feast or gathering), to invite to a feast, invite to a potlatch'/, possibly <R5-> continuative, possibly <R5=> derivational, <kwekwó:thet>, cts //C₁ə-k^wɛ[=Aa=]' =T-ət//, [k^wɔk^wá-èət], ABFC ['galloping'], (<R5-> continuative),

<R5= or C1e=>, da //C₁ə= or C1e=//, ASP /'resultative, -ed, have -en (usually results in a past tense or past participle translation in English)'/, (semological comment: means the action has been completed with some results, inflectional hyphens should probably be used instead of derivational equal signs but the result is often an adjective, thus changing the syntactic subclass of the word and that makes it somewhat derivational too, in Galloway 1977 this was translated as inherent continuative, often syntactically a verbal adjective/adjectival verb or participle, it may also involve the stative prefix s= added onto the same word), phonology: prefixed reduplication which copies the first consonant of the root adds e (schwa) and adds the two sounds to the front of the root, called a type of doubling in Halkomelem classes and lessons, added only to the beginning of the root, never before a prefix (such as s=, lexw=, shxw=, etc.), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <stl'etl'íq'>, str //s=C₁ə=ë'íq'//, TCH /'(be) too tight (of shoes, clothes, trap, box), tight (of a dress one can't get into), too tight to get into (of dress, car, box of cards, etc.)'/, (<s=> stative), (<R5=> resultative), <sqweqwá>, dnom //s=C₁ə=q^wé//, DESC ['a hole'], ASM ['like a knothole, hole in a pail, cave, tunnel'], (<s=> nominalizer perhaps ~ stative here), possibly <R5=> durative or resultative,

<R5= or C1e=>, (/R5= or C1e=//), NUM /'(rare) plural, (usually) many in a group, collective'/, also alloseme (ASM) NUM /diminutive plural/ is an alternative to usually stressed schwa ablaut on R4 diminutive, (semological comment: plural in Upriver Halkomelem is seldom used for just a few objects or actions, usually it means many in a group (as in legs, feet)), phonology: prefixed reduplication which copies the first consonant of the root adds e (schwa) and adds the two sounds to the front of the root, called a type of doubling in Halkomelem classes and lessons, added only to the beginning of the root, never before a prefix (such as s=, lexw=, shxw=, etc.), more often found added to a form also pluralized by =el= infix; found in sts'eló:meqw ~ sts'ets'eló:meqw great grandparents/-

children, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <**sxexéyle** or **sxexíle**>, //s=C₁ə=xə[=Aí=]lə//, /'legs, feet'/. Other examples are: <**sqweqweméytses**>, ds //s=C₁í=Aə=q^wəm=éy=cəs or s=C₁ə=q^wəm=éy=cəs//, EB ['pussy willow'], ['Salix species, possibly Salix hookeriana or Salix sitchensis or any Salix?'], literally /'puppies on the hand'/, (<s=> nominalizer, R4= plus e-ablaut or R5= diminutive plural), <**sqweqwewáth**>, dmpn //s=C₁ə=q^wé=w(=)ə[=M2=]è//, EZ ['bunch of rabbits'], (<s=> nominalizer, R5= diminutive plural), <**th'eth'elá:ykwem**>, dmpv //C₁ə=è'[-əl-]é.yk^w=əm//, SD ['squeaking (of lots of mice)'], ABFC, (<R5=> diminutive), (<el-> plural), <**yutl'étl'elòm**>, df //y=əw=C₁əAə=ë'[-əl=]à=m//, PRON /'(that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones)'/, DEM, (<R5= with é-ablaut> diminutive plural), (<el=> plural), <**lhelhwqí:m**>, dmpn //C₁ə=ʔəw(=)q=í.m//, EB /'smallest gray swamp blueberries, smallest variety of Canada blueberry', ['Vaccinium myrtilloides'], (<R5= (or R4=Aə=)> diminutive plural), <**memáx**>, plv //C₁ə=mé=x'//, SOC /'to separate people fighting, to split up people fighting'/, (<R5=> plural object). Some of the diminutive plural forms could also be cited under the diminutive alloeme below.

<R5= or C1e=>, (/R5= or C1ə=//), NUM /'distributive, to each'/, (semological comment: so far only found with one word, a numeral), phonology: prefixed reduplication which copies the first consonant of the root adds e (schwa) and adds the two sounds to the front of the root, called a type of doubling in Halkomelem classes and lessons, added only to the beginning of the root, never before a prefix (such as s=, lexw=, shxw=, etc.), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <**xexe'ó:thel**>, //C₁ə=xə=əʔé=á=èl//, /'four to each'/, attested by AC, <**lhelhíxw ~ lhíxw**>, ds //C₁ə=ʔíx^w ~ ʔíx^w//, NUM /'three things'/, nca <R5=> things nca (possibly an old distributive nca, see <**xexe'ó:thel**> four to each also with <R5=). <**memáx**>, plv //C₁ə=mé=x'//, SOC /'to separate people fighting, to split up people fighting'/, (<R5=> plural object).

<R5= or C1e=>, da //C₁ə= or C1ə=//, DESC /'diminutive, small, little'/, phonology: prefixed reduplication which copies the first consonant of the root adds e (schwa) and adds the two sounds to the front of the root, called a type of doubling in Halkomelem classes and lessons, added only to the beginning of the root, never before a prefix (such as s=, lexw=, shxw=, etc.), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <**sxwexwiyá:m**>, //s=C₁ə=x^wiyé.m//, /'story, fable, fairy tale'/, compare <**sxwiyá:m ~ sxweyá:m**> myth, legend,

<R6= or eC2=>, da //əC₂= or əC2=//, NUM /'(rare) plural, (usually) many in a group, collective'/, (semological comment: plural in Upriver Halkomelem is seldom used for just a few objects or actions, usually it means many in a group), syntactic analysis: derivational infix; found in <**ts'tl'étl'xel**>, df //c'[-əC₂=]i[-Aə=]ë'=x'əl//, ABFC /'takes short steps'/, (<R6=> plural or diminutive or out-of-control), <**sts'iyáye**>, df //s=c'iyáyə or s=c'[-əC₂=]áyə or s=c'iy=áyə//, KIN /'twins'/, ASM /'twins were sometimes taken up into the mountains to be raised since they were said to have great power, for example over the weather, even today if twins are teased it will cause rain'/, (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <**ts'iy**> near, close by as in Squamish, possibly <R6=> plural, possibly <óye> affectionate diminutive, <**chewô:lhþ**>, dnom //c[-əC₂=]əw=(ə)ʔp//, EB /'black cottonwood tree', ['Populus balsamifera trichocarpa'], ASM /'the sweet cambium, sxá:meth or ts'its'emá:welh, was scraped or licked off of the peeled bark and eaten fresh; the cotton from the catkins was gathered and mixed with dog and goat wool to whiten it and make it go further'/, literally /'many shores tree or little shore tree (so named since it grows mainly on the shores of rivers or lakes)'/, (<R6= (here =ew=)> either plural or diminutive),

<R6= or eC2=>, da //əC₂= or əC2=//, DESC /'diminutive, little (of subject, object, agent, patient or action), small, (all diminutive verbs are also continuative)'/, syntactic analysis: derivational infix; found in <**spelól**>, dmn //s=p[-əC₂=]ál//, EZ /'smaller crow, northwestern crow', ['Corvus caurinus'],

(<=R6=> diminutive), <sa:y't'em ~ sayít'em>, cts //si[-Aé-]y=t' =əm ~ s[-əC₂-]íy=t' =əm or less likely si[-Aé-]y[=í-]=t' =əm//, izations, ABFC /'being tickled, (having tickling, getting tickling), tickley/, (<á(:)-ablaut ~ -R6-> continuative).

<R7= or C1á=>, da //C₁é= or C1é=//, NUM /'(rare) plural, (usually) many in a group, collective/, (semological comment: plural in Upriver Halkomelem is seldom used for just a few objects or actions, usually it means many in a group), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <mámeme>, pln //C₁é=məle//, KIN /'children (kinterm, someone's), sons, daughters/, (<R7=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ)5/64), other sources: H-T <mámela> (macron over a) children (collect.),

<R7= or C1á=>, da //C₁é= or C1é=//, DESC /'diminutive, little (of subject, object, agent, patient or action), small, (all diminutive verbs are also continuative)/, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <ts'áts'ets'tl'ím te kwíkeshú>, //C₁é=C₁ə=c'ë'é=m=ím tə C₁í=k'əšú//, /'The little pig is hopping./, (<R7=> continuative or emphatic, R5= diminutive), <máma>, dmn //C₁é=mə(1)//, KIN /'grandfather (affectionate), (grampa)/, usage: affectionate, possibly <R7=> diminutive?, consonant-loss > affectionate?.

<R7= or C1á=>, da //C₁é= or C1é=//, EFAM ['emphatic'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <á'altha>, ds //C₁é=ʔélè//, PRON /'it's me., that's me., I do, I am (ls emphatic)/, (<R7=> emphatic), <á:'a>, us //possibly C₁é[=-]=ʔé//, CJ ['yes'], possibly <R7=> emphatic, probably <=:=> emphatic, possibly root <á> yes as in Cheh. <li á> or <li'á> yes, <sásq'ets>, df //C₁é=səq' =əc or sé[=C₁ə=q' =əc//, EZ ['sasquatch'], ASM ['a stl'áleqem creature resembling a huge (six- to nine-foot tall) wild hairy man, the name was first borrowed into English apparently after being spelled by J.W. Burns, a teacher at Chehalis Indian school on Harrison River where sasquatches were sighted fairly often (John Green: On the Track of The Sasquatch, etc.)], possibly root <séq'> split, crack, possibly <R7=> augmentative, possibly <=ets> on the back,

<R8= or C1a=>, da //C₁ε= or C1ε=//, ASP /'continuative, be -ing/, (semological comment: means the action is still continuing to happen), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <mamá:lat>, cts //C₁ε-mé-lε=T//, FSH ['baiting s-th (fish-line)], HUNT ['baiting s-th (trap)], (<R8-> continuative), <lhalhí:lt>, cts //C₁ε-ʔí-l=T//, CAN ['bailing'], (<R8-> continuative).

<R8= or C1a=>, da //C₁ε= or C1ε=//, ASP /'resultative, -ed, have -en (usually results in a past tense or past participle translation in English)/, (semological comment: means the action has been completed with some results, inflectional hyphens should probably be used instead of derivational equal signs but the result is often an adjective, thus changing the syntactic subclass of the word and that makes it somewhat derivational too, in Galloway 1977 this was translated as verbal adjective or participle and usually involves the stative prefix s= added onto the same word), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <smamalyí>, str //s=mə[=C₁ə=]lyí or s=C₁ε=məlyí//, KIN ['be married'], SOC, (<s=> stative), possibly <R8= or =R1=> resultative, <ma'eméstexw ~ máméstexw>, df //C₁ε=ʔə-mé=sT-əx^w or C₁é=mé=sT-əx^w//, TVMO /'bring s-th, brought s-th/, SOC, (<R8= ~ R7=> resultative?, e- non-auxiliary verb?), <spapí:l>, str //s=C₁ε=pə[=Aí-]l//, LAND /'(be) buried/, CH, (<s=> stative, R8= resultative),

<R8= or C1a=>, da //C₁ε= or C1ε=//, NUM /'(rare) plural, (usually) many in a group, collective/, (semological comment: plural in Upriver Halkomelem is seldom used for just a few objects or actions, usually it means many in a group), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <chachí:q'el>, dnom //C₁ε=cí-q'əl//, EZ ['mink'], ['Mustela vison energumenos'], ASM ['The story-character Mink is known from many stories in which he tries to marry or have sex with all manner of creatures (and

plants, etc.) before and during the time of the Transformers; he usually fails for comic reasons.'], (<R8=> derivational).

<=R9= or =C1á(:)=>, da //C₁é(·)= or =C1é(:)//, ASP /'continuative, be -ing'/, (semological comment: means the action is still continuing to happen), syntactic analysis: derivational infix; found in <t'ot'á>, df //t'a-C₁é(·)//, ABDF /'sprain, (getting sprained?)/, possibly <=R9> continuative or resultative.

<=R9= or =C1á(:)=>, da //C₁é(·)= or =C1é(:)//, ASP /'resultative, -ed, have -en (usually results in a past tense or past participle translation in English)/, (semological comment: means the action has been completed with some results, inflectional hyphens should probably be used instead of derivational equal signs but the result is often an adjective, thus changing the syntactic subclass of the word and that makes it somewhat derivational too, in Galloway 1977 this was translated as verbal adjective or participle and usually involves the stative prefix s= added onto the same word), syntactic analysis: derivational infix; found in <sxexák'w>, str //s=xə[=C₁é(·)]=k'w//, SH /'(be) squeezed in, jammed up, tight'/, (<s=> stative), (<=R9=> resultative), <xwtetáq>, df //x^w(ə)=C₁ə=téq or x^w(ə)=C₁ə=tə[=Aé]=q or x^w(ə)=tə[=C₁é(·)]=q//, BLDG ['be closed'], ECON, (<xw(e)=> become, get), possibly <R5= or =R9=> resultative, possibly <á-ablaut> durative,

<R10= or C1ó=>, da //C₁á= or C1á=//, HUMC ['person'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <lólets'e>, //C₁á=ləc'ə//, /'one person, alone'. There are a few examples which may show this type indicating continuative: <kwekwí:l ~ kwokwí:l>, cts //C₁ə-k^wε[-Aí]-l ~ C₁á-k^wε[-Aí]-l//, [k^wɔk^wí:l ~ k^wɔk^wí:l], SOC /'hiding, hiding oneself'/, (<R5- or R10-> continuative), (<í-ablaut> durative), <kwókwelóws ~ kwókweləws>, rsls //C₁á-k^wε[=Aə]=əws or C₁á=k^wε[-Aə]=əws//, cts, SOC /'murdering, murderer (of more than one)'/, (<R10-> continuative).

<R11= or C1V1=>, da //C₁V₁= or C1V1=//, NUM ['plural or augmentative'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, dialects: Chilliwack, Sumas, Matsqui (and downriver and island Halkomelem); found in <temqoqó: ~ temqó:>, ds //təm=qá: ~ təm=C₁ə=qá: or təm=C1V1=qá://, WATR /'high water time (yearly, usually in June), June'/, lx <tem=> time off/for, season off/for, (<R5=> or a new type of reduplication (<C1V1=>, perhaps <R11=>) augmentative or plural), <Qoqoláxel>, df //qa=C1V1=l(=)éxəl or C1V1=qa=l(=)éxəl or C₁V₁=qa=l(=)éxəl//, PLN /'Watery Eaves, a famous longhouse and early village on a flat area on Chilliwack River just a quarter mile upriver/east above Vedder Crossing'/, literally /'watery eaves'/, ASM ['named for a famous and unique longhouse designed with a "V" in its roof which collected and held rain water, it could be accessed for drinking water or other water by pulling a rope connected to a raisable plank'], possibly <C1V1= (i.e. R11)=> augmentative or plural or possibly <=C1V1> (i.e. R12) characteristic or possibly <=el> get, come, go, become, lx <=(I)áxel> part of a building, side of a building, <yáysele ~ yéysele>, dnom //ʔi=ʔisé[=M2]=lə//, [yáyselə ~ yéyselə], HUMC ['two people'], EZ ['two supernatural creatures'], NUM, lx <metathesis> and irregular type of reduplication people (classifier).

<=R12 or =C1V1>, da //C₁V₁ or =C1V1//, ASP ['characteristic'], syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, dialects: probably only Sumas, Matsqui (and downriver and island Halkomelem); found in <Qoqoláxel>, df //qa=C1V1=l(=)éxəl or C1V1=qa=l(=)éxəl or C₁V₁=qa=l(=)éxəl//, PLN /'Watery Eaves, a famous longhouse and early village on a flat area on Chilliwack River just a quarter mile upriver/east above Vedder Crossing'/, literally /'watery eaves'/, ASM ['named for a famous and unique longhouse designed with a "V" in its roof which collected and held rain water, it could be accessed for drinking water or other water by pulling a rope connected to a raisable plank'], possibly <C1V1= (i.e. R11)=> augmentative or plural or possibly <=C1V1> (i.e. R12) characteristic or possibly <=el> get, come, go, become, lx <=(I)áxel> part of a building, side of a building, phonology: reduplication (perhaps doubling prefix #1 with same vowel= or =doubling suffix with same vowel), syntactic

analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (Wells Tapes), Elders Group (8/24/77), other sources: Wells 1965` (1st ed.):19, Duff 1952, source: place names reference file #221.

<**R13=** or **C1V1C2=**>, da //C₁V₁C₂= or C1V1C2=//, NUM ['plural continuative'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, dialects: probably only *Sumas, Matsqui* (and downriver and island *Halkomelem*); found in <**qo'qo'ólésem**>, mdls //C1V1C2=qaʔ=áləs=əmə//, ABFC ['one's eyes are watering'], (<**C1V1C2=** perhaps **R13=**> plural continuative), root <**qó'**> water, lx <=**óles**> in the eye, (<=**em**> middle voice).

S

<**s, s, s, s, s, s**>, free root //s, s, s, s, s, s//, LANG ['shhh. (said to babies for ex.)'], syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by Deming (7/27/78).

<**s=**>, da //s=//, CJ /'nominalizer, something to, something that, someone to/that'/, (semological comment: more often used with non-continuative stems than is <shxw=> nominalizer, something for, something that which is almost always used with continuative stems (a surprising discovery)), syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, syntactic comment: also nominalizes (subordinates) verbs and verb phrases and sentences, in such functions it is phonologically suffixed to the abstract demonstrative article <**kw'e**> or <**kw**> or to possessive pronoun suffixes attached to the article (only <**-el**> or <**-a**> precede the possessed nominal), sometimes the first verb in a relative clause is also nominalized (it needn't be, it only needs to be preceded by a demonstrative article), in all these syntactic functions the prefix is usually shown as <**s-**> or <**-s**> since it is required by the syntax not by the semantics; found in <**sp'ótl'em**>, //s=p'áë'=əm//, /'smoke'/, see under stem <**p'ótl'em**> to smoke, <**st'í:lem**>, //s=t'í:l=əm//, /'a song'/, literally /'something to sing'/, see under stem <**t'í:lem**> sing, <**sq'ép**>, //s=q'əp//, /'a gathering'/, literally /'something to gather'/, see under stem <**q'ép**> gather, <**smékw'em**>, //s=mék'w=əm//, /'something second-hand'/, see under stem <**mékw'em**> use second-hand, literally /'something to use second-hand'/, <**skwexá:m**>, //s=k'ə-x'=Ml=əm//, /'a number'/, literally /'something to count'/, see under stem <**kwexá:m**> count, <**swótle**>, //s=wε[=Aá=]t=əl=ə//, /'somebody'/, example: <**éy kw'els lám.**>, //ʔéy k'w-əl-s lém//, /'It's good that I go., I'd better go.'/, <**tel s'í:kw'**>, //te-l s-ʔí:k'w//, /'what I lost'/, contrast <**te q'áq'et'em**> something sweet. ASM: inalienable possession nominalizer-- with body parts beginning with s=, the s= is present when someone's part is mentioned, but can be omitted when talking about body parts in general; <**th'emxweláxel te'íle**>, //è'əm=x'=əléxəl tə ʔí=lə//, /'This is an elbow.'/, syntactic comment: when naming a number of body parts like this the s= nominalizer is left off; the s= is present when the body part is possessed (inalienable possession); the following body parts are attested working this way: (s=)th'emxweláxel elbow, Cheh. (s=)th'emeláxel arm bone, point of elbow, (s=)qep'ó:lthetel knee, (sh-)xw'ílámàlà ~ (sh-)xw'ílámálašoulder, and perhaps others, attested by IHTTC.

<**s=**>, da //s=//, ASP /'stative, be'/, CJ, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix; found in <**spópiy**>, //s=pá[=C₁ə=]y//, /'be crooked'/, see under stem <**pó:y**> bend, <**spípew**>, //s=pí[=C₁ə=]w//, /'be frozen'/, see under stem <**pí:w**> freeze, <**sthethá:kw'**>, //s=èə[=C₁é(·)=]k'w//, /'be stretched, straight, be pulled'/, see under stem <**thékw'**> pull, <**syémyem**>, //s=yə́m=C₁əC₂//, /'be pregnant'/, see under stem <**yem=**> around the middle, <**st'ápi**>, //s=t'əp=iy//, /'be dead (of tree)'/, see under stem <**t'ápi(y)**> die (of tree), <**selá ~ slá**>, //s=hə=lé ~ s=lé//, /'be tight, tightly'/, <**schewót**>, //s=cəwát//, /'be smart, be good at, know how to'/, <(e)sél:és ~ (e)sèl:ès>, //ʔəs(=)səl=ə[= '=]s//, (<es= ~ s=> stative shows a survival of an almost completely vanished allomorph /ʔəs=/ stative in Upriver Halkomelem (preposed /ʔə/ just seems very unlikely since Galloway 1993:438 lists that adverb as only attested after the main verb), attested by JL (5/5/75), similarly in <**ílhtsel le q'íq kw'els esó:les.**>, //ʔí=t-c-əl lə q'íq k'w-əl-s ʔəsə[=Aá=]l=əs//, /'I went to jail when I was drunk.'/, attested by Elders Group, (semological comment: Sumas speaker AH has minimal contrasts between forms with s= and with c=; tsqwóqwiyel and sqwóqwiyel don't seem semantically distinct, but there are a number of colors labelled by tskwíkwemel and a number by skwíkwemel; on the Munsell charts she did with us these two are fairly evenly mixed with each other, though the forms with ts= are found mostly close to the focus, while the s= forms occur close to the focus but also as the farthest away

from the focus (C4, E6, I2, C35, etc.). NP's charted forms also show such a contrast: under tsqw'íxw ts= forms are more focal, while s= forms are more distant from focus, blackest;), under tsqwá:y ts= forms are at intense margins, while s= forms are at light margins or blackest; under tsméth' ts= forms are at light margins, some dark, while s= forms are one ex. next to focus; under tskwím ts= forms are at intense margins, while s= forms are at light margins or near focus; under tskwím + R5= ts= forms are more focal, while s= forms are more distant from focus; under tsq'íx ts= forms are (one ex.) browner, while s= forms are one ex., bluer, darker?; under p'éq' ts= forms are not found, while s= forms are closer to /p'ə́q' / than non=statives;), under tsp'íqw' ts= forms are at I35, H34, D32, darker or lighter, while s= forms are at F34 but focused at H32, and sp'íp'eqw'el at I36; ("intense margins" refers to margins between colors other than white or black.). Chehalis speaker EB has no /s=/ forms to contrast. Tait speaker TG has one contrast, tsqwóqwiyel vs. sqwóqwiyel, where the ts= form is more focal than most of the examples of the s= form., syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, *see* charts by Rob MacLaury.

<-s>, (/s-/) PRON /'his, her, its, their, third person possessive pronoun, third person subordinate subject'/, syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: also used as subordinate subject by possessing a nominalized clause, example: <te má:ls>, /tə mē-1-s//, /'his/her/its/their father'/, <stl'í:s kw'es lám.>, /s=ě'í-s k'w'ə-s lē=m//, /'He/She/It wants to go., They want to go./, literally /'(it) is his/her/its/their want that he/she/it/they go'/, <te láléms te má:ls>, /tə lélóm-s tə mē-1-s//, /'the house of his father, his father's house'/, literally /'the his house the his father'/.

<s=...=s>, da //s=...=s//, TIME /'hour, o'clock, day of week'/, semantic environment ['with numerals 1-12, kw'í:l'], TIME /'-th day of the week'/, semantic environment ['with numerals 2-5'], (semological comment: as an hour marker thie circumfix is found with numbers one to 12, as a day of the week marker it occurs only with numbers themá *second*, lhíxw *three*, xe'óthel *four* and lhq'á:tse *five*, it appears to be made up from s= *nominalizer* for the days and perhaps s= *stative* for the hours, both plus a form derived from =es *cyclic period*), ASM ['Old Louie from Skw'átets (grandfather of Mrs. Steven Kelly -- AK's mother) could tell time by the sun (with a stick sun-dial or without; he also had knotted rags to tell days and months; he was first cousin to Joe Lorenzetto's grandmother (MJ)'], syntactic analysis: circumfix, compare <=es> *cyclic period*; attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/19/78); found in <steqá:tsas>, /s=təqé-cə=s//, /'eight o'clock'/, *see* under stem <teqá:tsa> *eight*, <slhq'á:tse>, /s=ʔq'é-cə=s//, /'five o'clock; Friday'/, *see* under stem <lhq'á:tse> *five*, <slhíxw>, /s=ʔíx'w=s//, /'three o'clock; Wednesday'/, *see* under stem <lhíxw> *three*.

<sakweláx ~ sekweláx>, HUNT /'arrow, gun'/, *see* kwél.

<sá:lch'ówelh>, TVMO ['go in full circle with the current'], *see* sél or sí(:)l.

<Sáléx>, free root //séléc//, SOCT ['Saanich people'], PLN ['Saanich reserves area'], comment: borrowed from Northern Straits language, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77).

<Sálesh>, free root //séləš//, SOCT ['Salish people'], comment: borrowing, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also <Syálex>, [s(=)yéləx'], attested by Stanley Jones (Elders Group 1975).

<sá:letel ~ sá:ltel>, BSK ['a lot of baskets'], *see* sí:tel ~ sítel.

<Salq'íwel>, PLN /'Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat (Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sxeláwtxw)'/, *see* séq'.

<sá:lts'tem>, ABDF [(be) dizzy], *see* sél or sí(:)l.

<sá:q>, free root //sé:q//, EB /'bracken fern root, rhizome of bracken fern'/, ['Pteridium aquilinum'], ASM ['in times of little food bracken fern roots (rhizomes) were dug up, roasted in coals, then peeled and

eaten except for the core, best dug in the fall'], MED ['pound bracken roots and use in a wash as medicine for thinning hair'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/15/72 lesson VIII tape, 2/19/75), MC (Deming 2/10/77), Salish cognate: Nooksack /sæʔæq/ *bracken fern root* (Deming).

<Lexwsá:q>, ds //læx^w=sé·q//, SOCT ['Nooksack people'], PLN /'place in Whatcom County, Washington, (Nooksack River [AC or CT])/, ASM ['so named because bracken ferns were always there for emergency food, the people were named after this place'], comment: see Galloway and Richardson 1983, (<lexw=> *always*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group, also /'Nooksack River in Washington/, attested by AC and CT (1973), source: place names reference file #115, also <Xwsá:q>, //x^w=sé·q//, attested by AC (11/24/71); found in <xwsá:qtsel.>, //x^w=sé·q-c-əl//, /'I'm from the Nooksack (people)./, literally /'I'm Nooksack./, also <Nexwsá:q>, //næx^w=sé·q//, also /'Nooksack River, Nooksack people/, attested by Deming (3/25/76).

<sasetáleqep>, SD ['keep on hearing a distant sound'], see sát.

<sásewel>, FOOD ['a small lunch'], see sáwel.

<sásexem ~ sá:sexem>, TAST ['be bitter (like of cascara bark or medicine or rancid peanuts)'], see sáxem.

<sásq'ets>, df //C₁é=səq'əc or sé[=C₁ə=]q'əc//, EZ ['sasquatch'], POW, ASM ['a stl'áleqem creature resembling a huge (six- to nine-foot tall) wild hairy man, the name was first borrowed into English apparently after being spelled by J.W. Burns, a teacher at Chehalis Indian school on Harrison River where sasquatches were sighted fairly often (John Green: On the Track of The Sasquatch, etc.)'], possibly root <séq'> *split, crack*, possibly <R7=> *augmentative*, possibly <=ets> *on the back*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group, EB, example: <(lhxwá:le, xéthíle) sásq'ets>, //(ʔix^w=é·lə, xə(ʔa)è=ílə) C₁é=səq'əc//, /'(three, four) sasquatches'/, (semological comment: the people classifier (=á:le ~ =íle) is here used for sasquatches, EB's grandmother used these forms in telling a story about sasquatches), attested by Elders Group, EB.

<Sásq'ets > (probably), df //C₁é=səq'əc//, PLN ['Sasquatch rock on Harrison River or Harrison Lake'], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL and EB and NP (on Chehalis place names trip 9/27/77).

<Sásq'etstel>, ds //C₁é=səq'əc=təl//, PLN ['Pretty's Bay on Harrison River'], literally /'sasquatch place/, (<=tel> *something for, trap, (here) place?*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/13/77), source: place names file reference #74.

<sát>, bound root //sét// *reach, pass on, pass along*.

<sátet>, pcs //sét=əT//, TVMO ['pass s-th (at a meal for ex.)'], FOOD, ABFC, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (8/80), Salish cognate: Squamish root /sat/ as in /sát-anʔ/ *give(tr.)* K69:302, also <s'átet>, //sʔét=əT//, attested by AD (8/80), example: <sátetchexw te péte.>, //sét=əT-c-əx^w tə pətə//, /'Pass the butter./, <s'átetchexw te seplí:l.>, //sʔét=əT-c-əx^w tə səplí:l//, /'Pass the bread./.

<sóstem>, df //sɛ[=AáC₁ə=]t=əm//, ABDF ['lost (deceased)'], possibly <ó-ablaut> *durative*, possibly <=R1=> *resultative*, possibly <=em> *intransitivizer*, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77), example: <sóstem te shxewálíselh.>, //sɛ[=AáC₁ə=]t=əm tə s=x^w=wélíy-s-əʔ//, /'(He) lost his (late/deceased) parents./, attested by Elders Group, comment: EB questions this.

<**stáléqep**>, df //sɛt=(M1=)élóqəp//, SD ['(make) a distant sound'], literally (probably) /'passed on along sound/, possibly <metathesis> derivational, lx <=áléqep> sound, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), example: <me stáléqep.>, //mə sɛt=(M1=)élóqəp//, /'A distant sound comes./.

<**sasetáleqep**>, cts //sɛ[-C₁ə-]t=élóqəp//, SD ['keep on hearing a distant sound'], (<-R1-> continuative), lx <=áléqep> sound, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (11/3/76).

<**stewéqel**>, df //sɛ[=M1=]t[=Aə]=əw(=)əqəl//, REL ['deceased one'], prob. root <sát> //sɛt// reach, pass on, pass along, lx <=ew> on the body or <=ew> contrastive, <=eqel> in the throat, in the esophagus, in the voice, lit. “passed along contrastive/in body in voice” if this derivation is correct; alternatively poss. <s-> nominalizer, <tew> tilted? or <tewéqel> meaning unknown, phonology: metathesis, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and EB (9/22/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /təwəqin/ be in mourning K69:48.

<**stáweqel**>, pln //sɛ[=M1=]t=əw(=)əqəl or s=tə[=Aɛ=]w(=)əqəl//, REL /'deceased ones, late ones/, prob. root <sát> //sɛt// reach, pass on, pass along, lx <=ew> on the body or <=ew> contrastive, <=eqel> in the throat, in the esophagus, in the voice, alternatively poss. <s-> nominalizer, <tew> tilted?, possibly <á-ablaut> plural, phonology: metathesis, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and EB (9/22/78).

<**stá:xwelh**>, df //s=tɛ·x^w=əʔ//, [stá·x^wəʔ ~ (hyper-slow) stáʔæx^wəʔ], HAT /'children (not one's own necessarily, generic)/, ASM [age term not kinship], possibly <s=> nominalizer, (perhaps alienable possession), root meaning uncertain but probably <sát>, bound root //sɛt// reach, pass on, pass along, or possibly <ta'á> alike, similar, or <tá:xw> meaning unknown, if one of the first two is root possibly <=xw> round, around, lx <=elh ~ =íylh ~ =ó:llh> child, young, if the first root is root here the literal meaning may be something like “pass along/around child/young”; phonology: possible =M1= metathesis of V1 and C2, grammatical comment: suppletive plural for <stl'ítl'eqelh> child (generic), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, DF, many others, other sources: ES /stɛ·x^wəʔ/ children (preadolescent), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-táwʔx^wʔ/ child W73:58, K67:284, Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /s-táwix^wəʔʔ/ children H76:484, examples: <éyes te stá:xwelh.>, //ʔéy=əs tə s=tɛ·x^w=əʔ//, /'The children had a lot of fun./, attested by AC, <líyleyem te stá:xwelh.>, //líy=C₁əC₂=əm tə s=tɛ·x^w=əʔ//, /'The children are laughing./, attested by AC, <sisistáxwes te stá:xwelh.>, //siy=C₁əC₂=sT-ə[=Aɛ=]x^w-əs tə s=tɛ·x^w=əʔ//, /'He's scaring the children./, attested by EB, <wiyóths kw'es í:wólems te stá:xwelh, t'ít'elem kw'es í:wólems.>, //wə=yáè-s k^wə-s ʔi[-'·-]wal=əm-s tə s=tɛ·x^w=əʔ, t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm k^wə-s ʔi[-'·-]wal=əm-s//, /'The children are playing all the time, singing as they're playing./, attested by AC (10/15/71), <qéx te stá:xwelh.>, //qəx tə s=tɛ·x^w=əʔ//, /'(There's) lots of children./, attested by AC.

<**sátet**>, TVMO [pass s-th (at a meal for ex.)], see sát.

<**sá:tl'atel**>, KIN /'older siblings, elder cousins (first/second/third cousins by an older sibling of one's ancestor)/, see sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

<**sáwel**>, df //s=sɛw=əl or sɛwəl//, FOOD /'(food) provisions for a trip, box lunch/, possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /sə-sawʔán/ take food along on trip W73:260, K69:62.

<**sáwel**>, dnom //(s=)sɛwəl//, EZ /'whiskey jack, Canada jay/, ['Perisoreus canadensis griseus'], literally /'trip provisions, trip food/, ASM [so named because he always tries to steal one's provisions], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76).

- <**sásewel**>, dmn //sɛ[=C₁ə=]wəl//, FOOD [*a small lunch*], (<=**R1**=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.
- <**sawéts'em**>, df //sɛw(=)éç' =əmə//, SD [*(have/get) a rustling noise (not continuous) (of paper, silk, or other material), (to rustle)*], root meaning unknown, possibly <=**ts'** ~ **elts'** ~ **á:lts'**> *twist, turn around, around in circles*, (<=**em**> *intransitivizer, have, get or middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (9/15/76).
- <**sá:wts'em**>, cts //sɛ[-' -]w(=)ç' =əmə//, SD [*(making a) continuous rustling noise (of paper or silk or material), rustling (of leaves, paper, a sharp sound)*], (<-' :-> *continuative*), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (9/15/76), Elders Group (10/27/76), example: <**sá:wts'em te pípe.**>, //sɛ[-' -]wç' =əmə tə pípə//, [*rustling paper, (Paper is rustling.)*], attested by Elders Group.
- <**sá:wts'em**>, SD [*(making a) continuous rustling noise (of paper or silk or material), rustling (of leaves, paper, a sharp sound)*], see sawéts'em.
- <**sáxem**>, stem //sɛx =əmə *bitter*//.
- <**sásəxem ~ sá:səxem**>, stvi //sɛ[=C₁ə=]x =əmə ~ sɛ.[=C₁ə=]x =əmə//, TAST [*'be bitter (like of cascara bark or medicine or rancid peanuts)*], (<=**R1**=> *stative*), (<=**em**> *middle voice or intransitivizer, have, get*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/16/75, 5/25/77), EB, AC, example: <**sásəxem te sxameléxwthelh.**>, //sɛ[=C₁ə=]x =əmə tə sɛx =M1 =əmə =əl =éx^w èəʔ//, [*The tiger lily is bitter.*], attested by Elders Group (5/25/77).
- <**sásəxem qwíyqwòyèls**>, EB, FOOD *grapefruit* (lit. bitter + orange fruit/little yellowish fruit), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00), example: <**sásəxem qwíyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw**>, *grapefruit juice* (lit. grapefruit [itself bitter + yellow fruit] + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**sxameléxwthelh**>, ds //sɛx =M1 =əmə =əl =éx^w èəʔ//, EB [*tiger lily*], [*Lilium columbianum*], ASM [*'now scarce, blooms in June, bulbs were dug up and cooked in steam pit, has bitter but good taste, often dried, often mixed with other things, nowadays with a gravy of flour, sugar, and water by one recipe*], (<**metathesis type 1**> *derivational*, <=**em**> *middle voice or intransitivizer, have, get*, <=**el**> *connective with lexical suffixes (possibly plural?)*, <=**éxwthelh**> *on the tongue*), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/22/76, 5/25/77), example: <**sásəxem te sxameléxwthelh**>, //sɛ[=C₁ə=]x =əmə tə sɛx =M1 =əmə =əl =éx^w èəʔ//, [*The tiger lily is bitter.*].
- <**sá:y**>, free root //sɛ·y//, ANAA [*wool, fur, animal hair*], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /sɛ·y/ *fur, wool*, H-T <sáe> (umlaut on a, macron on e) *wool, yarn (of mt. goat)*, <tsái> (macron over a) *hair of animals*, example: <**sá:ys te (p'q'élqel, sqwmáy, lemetú)**>, //sɛ·y-s tə (p'q' =élqəl, s=q^wəmə =éy, ləmətú)//, [*wool of the (mountain goat, dog, domestic sheep)*], attested by AC.
- <**siysá:yíws**>, plv //C₁əC₂=sɛ·y=iws//, ANAA [*furry on the whole body (of an animal)*], TCH, (<**R3**=> *plural*), lx <=**iws**> *on the body*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77).
- <**sáyem**>, ds //sɛy =əmə//, ABDF [*have pain, to hurt*], (<=**em**> *middle voice or have, get, intransitivizer*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/24/79, 4/23/80), AC, example: <**sáyem tel sxél:e.**>, //sɛy =əmə t-əl s =xél-ə//, [*My foot hurts.*], attested by Elders Group, <**sáyem tépsəm**>, //sɛy =əmə tépsəm//, [*(have a) stiff neck*], literally [*(have a) sore neck*], attested by Elders Group, <**sáyem tel kw'él:a.**>, //sɛy =əmə t-əl k'w'él-ə//, [*My stomach hurts., I have a pain in the*

stomach./, attested by Elders Group, <lí: sáyem ta cháléx?>, //lí-ə sáy=əm t-ε célóxʷ//, /'Does your hand hurt?'/, attested by AC, <li, le sáyem tel cháléx.>, //li, lə sáy=əm t-əl célóxʷ//, /'Yes, my hand hurts.'/, usage: answer to previous sentence, attested by AC, <liye sá:yem ta yél:és?>, //lí-ə sél[=:]y=əm t-ε yél·és//, /'Does your tooth hurt?, Have you got a toothache?'/, attested by AC.

<sáyém>, cts //sáy=ə[-´-]m//, ABDF /'(be) sore, (be) hurting all the time, painful, aching'/, semantic environment ['of body part'], DESC ['strong'], semantic environment ['of medicine'], (<-´-> continuative), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD, BH TTC.

<sá:yt'els>, ABFC ['tickling'], see síyt'.

<sá:yt'em ~ sayít'em>, ABFC /'being tickled, (having tickling, getting tickling), tickley'/, see síyt'.

<sá:yt't>, ABFC ['tickling s-o'], see síyt'.

<sá'eltel>, BSK ['baskets'], see sí:tel ~ sítel.

<Scháchewxel ~ Cháchewxel>, PLN ['a village of the Pilalt people'], see cháchew ~ cháchu.

<scháchexw>, SOC ['got married to a wife'], see chá:xw.

<scháchxwemmel>, SOC /'want to get a wife, He wants to get a wife.'/, see chá:xw.

<schákwel>, MOOD ['how is s-o/s-th?'], see chákwx.

<schá:lhtel ~ stsá:lhtel>, FSH ['dried fish'], see =chílh ~ chílh=.

<schéchwòt>, DESC ['little smart one'], see chewót.

<schechwétiyethel>, LANG ['fluent (at speaking)'], see chewót.

<scheláka>, df //s(=)cəlékε//, EZ ['carp'], ['Cyprinus carpio'], (semological comment: introduced post-contact), phonology: from the /k/ and /è/ and final vowel with no recognizable suffixes this form could be borrowed from an Interior Salish language such as Thompson, Lillooet or Okanagan, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/14/77).

<schelá:w>, MC ['be turned inside out'], see chaléwt.

<schewíts>, df //s=cəw=(w)íc or sc=əwíc//, ABFC /'(be) with one's back towards something or someone', DIR, possibly <s=> stative, root meaning unknown, lx <=ewíts ~ =íts> on the back, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77), comment: may or may not be the literal version of the place name from Wells 1965 (1st ed.):11 and the Sepass n.d. map, Wells has <s'ch-WEETZ> Lindeman Lake or Post Lake.

<Schewíts>, PLN ['Lindeman Lake or Post Lake'], see cháchew ~ cháchu beach.

<schéxwem>, dnom //s=cəxʷ=əm//, WETH ['west wind'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ, numerous other elders, WETH /'south wind, warm wind'/, attested by Deming.

<sch'á:yxw>, strs //s=c'í[=Aé·=]yxʷ//, DESC /'(be) dried', see ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

<sch'á:yxwels>, dnom //s=c'í[=Aé·=]yxʷ=əls//, sas, FOOD ['dried meat'], see ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

<secheláts>, df //səc=əléc or səc=ələ[=Aé·=]c//, EFAM /'(be) eager, enthused'/, possibly root <sech> as in <sích> proud, possibly <á-ablaut> durative, possibly <=elets> on the bottom, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: Tait, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).

<**sékwelàxs te téxwets**>, //s[=é=]=k^wəl=ə[=Aé=]x^y-s tə tḗx^wəc//, /'arrow of a bow'/, see **téxwets**, **kwélex**.

<**sél** or **sí(:)l**>, bound root //sél or sí(:)l spin//.

<**sélsel**>, chrs //sél=C₁əC₂ or sí[=Aé=]l=C₁əC₂//, WV /'wool spinner, spindle for spinning wool, spinning stick'/, TOOL, possibly <**é-ablaut**> derivational but automatic before =R2 (as in Musqueam), possibly <**é-ablaut on root i**> continuative or resultative, (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ (Deming 9/21/78), Elders Group (9/10/75), compare <**sélseltel**> spindle for spinning wool.

<**sélseltel**>, chrs //səl=C₁əC₂=təl//, WV /'spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner'/, TOOL, (<=R2> characteristic), lx <=tel> device to, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Chill.*, *Tait*, attested by DM (12/4/64), Elders Group (3/24/76 Tait dialect), also <**qáqelets**>, //qé[=C₁ə=]ləc^ʔ//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /sóləltən/ (*Indian*) spinning wheel W73:245, K67:301.

<**séles**>, ds //sél=əs or sí[=Aé=]l=əs//, ABDF /'(get) dizzy, get drunk'/, ACL, literally /'spin on the face'/, lx <=es> on the face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (3/72), EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /syáy-ʔus/ dizzy as in /na k^w syáyʔus/ he's getting dizzy, he's getting high (while drinking) W73:81, K69:60, also <**sél:és**>, //sél=ə[=´=]s//, phonology: lengthening (automatic with resonants between stressed schwas), derivational stress-shift, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), also <(e)sél:és ~ (e)sél:ès>, //(ʔəs=)sél=ə[=´=]s//, (<es= ~ s=> stative), attested by JL (5/5/75), example: <**mé séles**>, //mə sél=əs//, /'getting drunk'/, (me come, become), attested by EB (12/19/75).

<**só:les**>, str //s(=)sə[=Aá=]l=əs//, ABDF /'be drunk, got drunk'/, possibly <s=> stative, (<**ó-ablaut**> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (6/28/78), RJ (5/19/76), example: <**welḥ só:les**>, //wəḥ sə[=Aá=]l=əs//, /'(already) drunk'/, attested by EB (12/19/75), <**ilḥtsel le q'íq kw'els e só:les.**>, //lḥí=ḥ-c-əl lə q'íq k^w-əl-s ʔə sə[=Aá=]l=əs//, /'I went to jail when I was drunk.'/, literally /'I past got incarcerated/emprisoned when I was drunk'/, attested by Elders Group, <**epóles qas te isóles i ta' s'ehólets tḥ'esu só:les.**>, //ʔápə[=M2=]l=əs qə-s tə ʔisə[=Aá=]l=əs ʔi t-əʔ s=ʔəhá=ləc ǝ'ə-s-u sə[=Aá=]l=əs//, /'Ten dollars and two dollar in your pocket and you're drunk.'/, usage: rhyme, attested by Rose Jones (5/19/76).

<**séleslexw**>, ncs //sél=əs=l-əx^w//, ABDF /'get s-o drunk'/, SOC, (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<=exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/7/8); found in <**seleslóxes.**>, //səl=əs=l-áx^y-əs//, /'He got me drunk.'/.

<**sélts**>, ds //sél=c^ʔ//, SPRD /'(circle) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse'/, TVMO, lx <=ts'> around in a circle or in an arc, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76), example: <**lá:m sélts**>, //lḗ:=m sél=c^ʔ//, /'go around fire once and return to start, make one circle in longhouse'/.

<**sá:lch'òwelḥ**>, df //sə[=Aé.=]l=c^ʔ=owəḥ//, TVMO /'go in full circle with the current'/, semantic environment [of a canoe, driftwood, anything in the river], CAN, WATR, (<**á:**-ablaut> durative or resultative), lx <=òwelḥ> canoe, vessel, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/31/77).

<**selch'éle**>, df //səl=c^ʔ=ələ//, TVMO /'go in a semi-circle (or part of a circle) with the current'/, CAN, lx <=éle> meaning uncertain here, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**Selch'éle**>, df //səl=c^ʔ=ələ//, PLN /'the whole riverbank on the CPR (west) side of the Fraser River just south of Strawberry Island and just north of Peqwchô:lthel'/, literally /'go in a semi-

circle with the current', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK and AD (Raft trip 8/30/77), IHTTC (8/31/77), Elders on American Bar trip (AD, AK? 6/26/78), source: place names reference file #247.

<**selts'elwilem**>, df //səl=c'=əlwəɬ=ɪl=əm//, mdls, incs, BLDG ['go around inside the longhouse counter-clockwise'], TVMO, SPRD, lx <=**ts'**> around in a circle, possibly <=**elwelh**> (only if <**elh**> can be dropped before <=**il**>) side, (<=**il**> go, come, become, get, <=**em**> middle voice), phonology: possible syllable-loss of elh before -ɪl, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76).

<**sélts'exel**>, ds //səl=c'=əxəl//, BLDG ['around the outside of the house'], lx <=**exel**> (outside) side of a building, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76).

<**sélts'tem**>, ds //səl=c'=təm//, ABDF ['(be) dizzy'], (<=**tem**> participial or stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76), Lizzie Johnson (Elders Group 6/28/78), example: <**lhéq' me sélts'tem tel sxóyes lhíl áxeth.**>, //ʔéq' mə səl=c'=təm t-əl s=xáyəθ ʔí-l ʔéxəè//, 'Sometimes my head spins when I lay down.', attested by Lizzie Johnson.

<**sá:lts'tem**>, df //sə[=Aɛ.=]l=c'=təm//, ABDF ['(be) dizzy'], (<**á:**-ablaut> durative or resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by TB (Elders Group 3/72), also <**sá:lth'tem**>, //sə[=Aɛ.=]l=è'təm//, attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<**siselts'iyósem**>, mdls //C₁í=səl=c'=iyás=əm//, dmv, TVMO 'spinning, whirling', (<**R4**=> diminutive), lx <=**ts'**> around in a circle, lx <=**iyós**> in a circle, (<=**em**> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76), example: <**siselts'iyósem spehá:ls**>, //C₁í=səl=c'=iyás=əm s=pəh=é.ls//, WETH ['whirlwind'], attested by Elders Group.

<**siselts'iyósem spehá:ls**>, //C₁í=səl=c'=iyás=əm s=pəh=é.ls//, WETH ['whirlwind'], attested by Elders Group.

<**sí:lcheptel**>, ds //sə[=Aí.=]l=lcəp=təl or sí.l=lcəp=təl//, FIRE 'fire-drill, stick spun to start fire', TOOL, possibly <**í:**-ablaut> derivational, lx <=**(él)chep**> firewood, fire, lx <=**tel**> device to, phonology: ablaut, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64), Salish cognate: Squamish /ʃí-èəp/ fire-drill W73:101, K69:69 is cognate with an alternate version of this, UHk /s=x'əl=cəp/, compare <**sxélchep**> fire-drill.

<**sí:ltem**>, rsls //sə[=Aí.=]l=əT-əm//, pcs, WV 'it's twined (like rolled on thigh and twisted, spun)', (<**í:**-ablaut> resultative), (<=**et**> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=**em**> passive), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (11/16/79).

<**schelhá:liya**>, ANA ['top of the ear'], see =chílh ~ chílh=.

<**schelhó:les**>, ANA 'upper circle over the eye, probably upper eyelid', see =chílh ~ chílh=.

<**schelhóyethel**>, ANA ['upper lip'], see =chílh ~ chílh=.

<**schewétmet**>, DESC ['be good at s-th'], see schewót.

<**schewót**>, stvi //s=cəwát//, DESC 'smart, know how, good at it', see chewót.

<**schéxwmet**>, SOC ['to propose to someone'], see chá:xw.

<**schichí'**>, dnom //s=C₁í=cí?//, EZ 'something scary, monster', see chí'.

<**schí:lh**>, SOC ['first-born'], see =chílh ~ chílh=.

<**schí:m**>, TVMO ['a pack'], see chám.

<**schí:wetálh**>, KIN 'sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, children's spouses', see schiwtálh.

- <**schiw^tálh**>, dnom //s=ciwt=éʔ//, KIN /'child's spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, (man's) sister's husband'/, see *chiwt*.
- <**schí:ya**>, dnom //s=cí.yε//, EB ['wild strawberry'], ACL ['also domestic strawberry'], ['*Fragaria vesca*, *Fragaria virginiana*'], see *chí:ya*.
- <**schí:yà:lh^p**>, EB /'strawberry vine, strawberry plant, strawberry patch'/, see *schí:ya*.
- <**schíyeláx^{el}**>, ANAH ['strawberry birthmark on the arm'], see *schí:ya*.
- <**schókwelelh**>, str //s=cá[-k^wə-]l=əʔ//, SOC ['be borrowed'], (<s=> stative), root <**chélhta**> *lend, let s-o borrow* with <-R1-> reduplication *continuative* except with <**kw**> replacing the <**ch**> (consonant ablaut (-Akw-), final consonant in root revoices before <=elh> *resultative* probably either a rare survival from PCS or borrowed with the form from another Salish language, the root of this word may be related (or identical) to that in *chó:(=)kw be far away, distant*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, example: <**tl'ól schókwelelh**>, //ë'á-l s=cák^w=əl=əʔ//, /'That's what I borrowed.'/, attested by EB, <**schókwelelh ò te skwí:xs**>, //s=cák^w=əl=əʔ ʔà tə s=k^wí.x^y-s//, /'He's borrowed his name.'/, attested by EB, see *chélhta*.
- <**scholéxwem**>, ANA ['blood'], see *choléxwem*.
- <**schxwó:les**>, ABDF /'(be) swollen on the eye, (have a) swollen eye'/, see *chxw= ~ =chíxw*.
- <**sch'ákwxels**>, //s=c'ə[=Aé=]k^wχ=əls//, FOOD ['frying pan'], see <**ts'ákwxels**> under *ch'ékw^x ~ ts'ékw^x*
- <**sch'á(:)letstel ~ ch'áletstel ~ shxwch'áletstel**>, dnom //c'é=ləc=təl ~ s=c'é(·)=ləc=təl ~ sx^w=c'é=ləc=təl//, HHG /'chair, bench, seat, something to sit on'/, literally /'device to put the rump on top of ~ something to put the rump on top of device'/, see *ts'á:*.
- <**sch'á:yxw**>, DESC /'(be) dried'/, see *ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw*.
- <**sch'á:yxwels**>, FOOD ['dried meat'], see *ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw*.
- <**sch'eqw'ówelh**>, BSK ['basket-weaving'], see *ts'éqw'*.
- <**Sch'iyáq**>, PLN ['creek with its mouth on the south side of Chilliwack River and above the mouth of Middle Creek'], see *ts'iyáq ~ ch'iyáq*.
- <**sch'ó:lha ~ sts'ó:lha ~ sts'ólha**>, df //s=c'á.ʔ(=)ε ~ s=c'áʔ(=)ε//, EB ['leaf'], LT ['leaf-green'], see *ch'ó:lh ~ ts'ó:lh* (poss. lit. 'material for on top of (plants)').
- <**secheláts**>, df //səc=əléc or səc=ələ[=Aé=]c//, EFAM /'(be) eager, enthused'/, possibly root <**sech**> as in <**sích**> *proud*, possibly <**á**-ablaut> *durative*, possibly <=elets> *on the bottom*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: *Tait*, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).
- <**sékwluwi**>, us //sék^wluwi//, TCH /'soft smooth texture'/, (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**thós sth'emíwel sékwluwi**>, EB, FOOD *avocado* (lit. big round + pit + soft smooth texture), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**sékw'emiy**>, EB /'birch, western white birch'/, see *síkw'*.
- <**Sekw'sekw'emá:y**>, PLN /'place where a grove of birches stood/stand near the Kickbush place on Chilliwack River Road in Sardis, (village at junction of Semmihault Creek and Chilliwack River [Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19])'/, see *síkw'*.

- <**selá** ~ **slá** ~ **slá:**>, DESC /'be tight, be secured tightly; be tucked away, put away so well you can't find it, be solid'/, see <**lá:**> tight, put away,
- <**Seláq'oyatel**>, df //səlɛ́=q' =iyɛ=təl or s[=əl]=]ɛ́q' =iyɛ=təl//, N ['(Indian name of) David (of Cultus Lake)'], ASM ['husband of Mrs. Matilda David who retaught Amy (Lorenzetto)(Commodore) Cooper the Halkomelem language'], possibly root <**selá**> tight or possibly root <**sáq'**> meaning uncertain, possibly <=q'> on something else, possibly <=el=> plural?, lx <=iya> endearing diminutive, personal name ending, lx <=tel> device to, male name ending, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.
- <**selá:ts'**>, DESC ['be different'], see láts'.
- <**selá:wa**>, strs //s=hə=lɛ́·wɛ//, EFAM /'pitiful, (bereft, poor)'/, (<s=> stative), (<he=> resultative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (9/8/76).
- <**selchím** ~ **selchím**>, df //s=ɛlɛcɛ=í·m//, MOOD /'how is it?, be how?'/, possibly <s=> nominalizer or stative, possibly <=í:m> repeatedly, possibly root <**alétsa**> where to?, phonology: possible vowel-reduction, possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by EB, BJ (5/10/64), AD, DC, Ben James, Deming, Elders Group, BHTTC, AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /tx^w-nèə-ʔámʔ/ how?, be how, be how much W73:145, K67:260, also <**chím**>, //cím//, Elder's comment: "short for selchím", attested by EB (9/18/78), example: <**selchímchexw tlówàyə̀l?**>, //səlçím-c-əx^w təlá=wɛ̀yɛ̀l//, /'How are you today?'/, semantic environment ['used for someone who has been sick'], attested by AD, <**selchím (tha/ta mà:l, ta sí:le, tha tà:l)?**>, //səlçím ((k^w)è-ɛ ~ t-ɛ mɛ̀·l, t-ɛ sí·lə, è-ɛ tɛ̀·l)//, /'How's your (father, grandparent, mother)?'/, attested by BJ, DC and AD (12/19/79), <**selchím kw'a's lhíts'et te sméyets?**>, //səlçím k^w-ɛʔ-s ʔíc'=əT tə s=méyɛc//, /'How do you cut the meat?'/, dialects: (Sumas/Matsqui), attested by Deming (2/22/79), <**selchím kw'a' sq'óq'ey?**>, //səlçím k^w-ɛʔ s=q'á[=C₁ə=]y//, /'How are you sick., What's your sickness.'/, attested by Elders Group, <**selchím te t'ás?**>, //səlçím tə t'ɛ-s//, /'How does it taste?'/, literally /'How is it's taste.'/, attested by BHTTC, <**le selchím kw'as lé thiyt?**>, //lə səlçí·m k^w-ɛ-s lə èíy=T//, /'How did you make it?'/, attested by AC (1973 p.121), also <**le selchím kw'asé thiyt?**>, //lə səlçí·m k^w-ɛ-s-ə èíy=T//, comment: apparently EB's -é is past tense, attested by EB (1/9/76), <**lachexw selchím welámexw t'ó:kw'?**>, //lɛ-c-əx^w səlçí·m wə-lɛ́=m-əx^w t'á-k^w//, /'How are you going home?'/, literally /'you are going how? when you go home'/, attested by AC, <**lé selchím?**>, //lə səlçí·m//, /'How much is it?'/, attested by BJ (5/10/64).
- <**selchímáléqep**>, ds //səlçím=élɔ́qəp//, SM /'how does it smell?, How does it smell?'/, MOOD, lx <=áléqep> smell, odor, fragrance, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by EB (5/18/76).
- <**selchím:meleqel**>, ds //səlçí·m=əlɔ́qəl//, SD /'what does it sound like?, What does it sound like?, (how does it sound?)/, MOOD, lx <=eleqel> sound; in the throat; language, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).
- <**selchímomex**>, ds //səlçím=aməx^y//, DESC /'what does it look like?, what does he/she look like?, (how is he/she/it in appearance or looks?), (what color is it? [NP])'/, LT, MOOD, lx <=amex ~ =ámex> looks, in appearance, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by Deming (2/22/79), also /'what color is it?'/, attested by NP (1/30/76), example: <**selchímomex te kyó:s?**>, //səlçím=aməx^y tə k^yá-s//, /'What color is his car?'/, attested by NP (1/20/76).
- <**tl'ekwselchíms** ~ **tl'ekwselchí:ms**>, ds //ɛ́'a=k^w=səlçí(·)m-s or ɛ́'a k^w(s) səlçí(·)m-s//, MOOD ['why?'], literally /'if that's how it is?'/, usage: used for ex. if someone didn't do what they were supposed to, if they stood you up, etc. (EB), (<tl'ó(=)> it's that, that's it, kw(=) which), (<=s> third person subjunctive used to derive indefinites), syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, possibly simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76), EB, example: <**tl'ekwselchí:ms tl'o'ese**

xtá tethá?>, //ě́ a=kʷ=səlcí:m=s ẽ́ a-ʔɛ-s-ə ɣtɛ tə=èɛ//, /'Why did you do this to yourself?'/, attested by EB (1/9/76).

<**selchímáléqep**>, SM /'how does it smell?, How does it smell?'/, see selchí:m ~ selchím.

<**selchí:meleqel**>, SD /'what does it sound like?, What does it sound like?, (how does it sound?)'/, see selchí:m ~ selchím.

<**selchímomex**>, DESC /'what does it look like?, what does he/she look like?, (how is he/she/it in appearance or looks?), (what color is it? [NP])'/, see selchí:m ~ selchím.

<**selch'эле**>, TVMO ['go in a semi-circle (or part of a circle) with the current'], see sél or sí(:)l.

<**Selch'эле**>, PLN ['the whole riverbank on the CPR (west) side of the Fraser River just south of Strawberry Island and just north of Peqwchô:lthel'], see sél or sí(:)l.

<**selélets'**>, DESC ['two different things'], see láts'.

<**séles**>, ABDF /'(get) dizzy, get drunk'/, see sél or sí(:)l.

<**séleslexw**>, ABDF ['get s-o drunk'], see sél or sí(:)l.

<**selí:kw**>, ABDF ['be broken (of stick-like object)'], see lékw.

<**selíléx**>, df //s(ə)=C₁í=ləx or s=(h)ə=líléx//, EZ /'baby striped skunk (before it gets stripes), possibly spotted skunk'/, ['baby *Mephitis mephitis spissigrada*, possibly *Spilogale gracilis latifrons*'], probably <s=> nominalizer, probably <R4=> diminutive, probably <he=> resultative or continuative, root meaning unknown, phonology: reduplication, epenthetic e before resonant or consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape).

<**Selísi**>, PLN /'Mt. Slesse; village at mouth of Slesse Creek onto Chilliwack R.'/, see éy ~ éy:.

<**Selísi (Stótelô)**>, PLN ['Slesse Creek'], see éy ~ éy:.

<**selístel**>, BSK ['little baskets'], see sí:tel ~ sítel.

<**selíts' ~ slíts'**>, MC ['be full'], see léts'.

<**selíy**>, free root or stem //səl(=)íy//, EB ['short Oregon grape berry'], ['*Berberis nervosa*'], ASM ['the blue berry is edible but not popular raw (too tart/sour), it is good for jelly or jam, AC's grandfather made wine from the berries'], possibly <=iy> bark, covering, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<**selíyelhp**>, ds //səl(=)íy=ə+p//, EB ['short Oregon grape bush'], ['*Berberis nervosa*'], ASM ['the bush is usually about one foot tall (always under two feet) (in contrast to the tall Oregon grape which is often three to five feet tall)'], MED ['a spring tonic can be made from the roots (and leaves) (AC), the roots are also good for other medicines such as when boiled a long time with cascara bark and drunk cool as medicine for boils and pimples (tall Oregon grape may also work here) (JL at Fish Camp 7/19/79)'], lx <=elhp> plant, tree, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others.

<**selíyelhp**>, EB ['short Oregon grape bush'], see selíy.

<**selkwá:tse**>, ABDF /'her hand is broken, his hand is broken'/, see lékw.

<**seló:lh**>, TVMO ['moving (one's residence)'], see ó:lh.

<**sélsel**>, WV /'wool spinner, spindle for spinning wool, spinning stick'/, see sél or sí(:)l.

<**sélseltel**>, WV /'spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner'/, see sél or sí(:)l.

<**selsí:le**>, KIN ['grandparents'], see sí:le.

<sełtl'o>, KIN ['oldest (sibling)'], see sełt'a ~ sełt'o.

<sełts'>, SPRD ['(circle) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse'], see seł or sí(:)l.

<selts'elwilem>, BLDG ['go around inside the longhouse counter-clockwise'], see seł or sí(:)l.

<sełts'exel>, BLDG ['around the outside of the house'], see seł or sí(:)l.

<sełts'tem>, ABDF ['(be) dizzy'], see seł or sí(:)l.

<Semá:th ~ Semáth ~ Smá:th>, df //s=hə=mé·è//, PLN ['Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this meaning)'], see má:th possibly flat opening

<semáxel>, ANAH ['(have a) bare foot'], see má ~ má'.

<semelá:lh>, SOCT ['high class people'], see smelá:lh.

<semele>, ABFC ['have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered)'], see méle ~ mél:a.

<semíkw'>, NUM ['all of them (people)'], see mékw' ~ mókw'.

<semíliyel>, FSH ['a net is set, be set (of a net by canoe, not of a pole net)'], see mí:l ~ míl.

<semláliyel>, FSH ['a set net, a stationary net'], see mí:l ~ míl.

<semlóthel>, df //s=(h)ə=mil=áèə//, LAND ['riverbank, bank of a river'], WATR, (<s=> nominalizer), (<he=> resultative), root <míl> submerge/drop into the water, lx <=óthel> in the mouth, in the mouth of river/creek, phonology: vowel-loss, epenthetic e before resonant, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Lizzie Johnson (3/26/76), see mí:l ~ míl.

<semsémele>, ABFC ['already had children'], see méle ~ mél:a.

<semth'íl>, LT ['[be in a state of getting blue]'], see méth'.

<semyó: ~ semyó>, strs //s=hə=myá·//, [sImyá· ~ sImyá], ECON ['be cheap'], (<s=> stative), (<he=> resultative), root shape uncertain, phonology: he= ~ ha= is a resultative/continuative prefix before some roots beginning in l, m, y, w upriver (also n downriver), s + h > s by consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (12/19/75), AD (11/19/79), comment: I sometimes mistakenly wrote this word as syemyó, Salish cognate: Musqueam root and prefix as in /məyáʔt/ come down in price and /hém'yaʔt/ be coming down in price Suttles ca1984: ch.7 [p.133], also <semyó ~ semyó'>, //s=hə=myá ~ s=hə=myáʔ//, dialects: Matsqui/Sumas, attested by AH (Deming 1/25/79), example: <tu semyó>, //tu s=hə=myáʔ//, ['cheaper'], literally 'a little cheap', attested by AD, <u semyó'>, //ʔu(w) s=hə=myáʔ//, ['It's cheap.'], attested by AH.

<Semyó:me ~ Sam(i)yó:me>, df //s=hə=myá·á·mə ~ s=hə=məyá·á·mə//, PLN ['Semiahmoo, White Rock, B.C.'], literally (probably) 'cheap berries', (semological comment: there were many bog blueberry patches near here, known to Indians and whites alike, some may have been domesticated, some introduced, but they have now been harvested commercially in the area by non-Indians for nearly a century and probably were sold to whites cheaply before that), (<s=> stative), (<he= ~ ha=> resultative), root <m(i)yó:> get cheap, (come down in price), lx <=ó:me> berry, comment: the place is in Downriver Halkomelem territory and therefore may well simply be a borrowed name, phonology: consonant merger or consonant-loss, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested

by AC (1973), source: place names file reference #285, Elders Group (6/8/77), contrast <P'eq'ó:ls> *White Rock*.

<Semyó:me ~ Sam(i)yó:me>, PLN /'Semiahmoo, White Rock, B.C./, see semyó: ~ semyó.

<sépelets>, df //sép=ələc or sɛ[=Aé=]p=ələc//, ABDF /'missed the chair in sitting down, missed one's chair'/, HHG, N ['nickname of Freddie Joe'], root meaning unknown, possibly <é-*ablaut*> *resultative*, lx <=elets> *on the bottom, on the rump*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/3/77, 4/5/78), Salish cognate: possibly Squamish /sép/ *stiff* K67:301, possibly Sechelt /səp'-náê-t/ *spank s-o* T77:33 and Mainland Comox /sáp'-nəè-t/ *to spank s-o* B75prelim:91.

<seplíl ~ seplí:l>, free root //səplíl ~ səplí:l//, FOOD /'bread, flour'/, ACL, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, MH, EB, others, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <sapolil ~ saplil> *wheat, bread, flour* itself perhaps from French <la farine>?? (the sound shifts work for Upriver Halkomelem alone among Salishan languages, with s= *nominalizer* added) (Gibbs 1863) but also reported by Gibbs to be from Chinook Proper (Johnson 1978:450), example: <xwélmexw seplí:l>, //x'əlíməx' səplí:l//, /'Indian bread'/, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79), <xwelítəm seplí:l>, //x'əlítəm səplí:l//, /'white man's bread'/, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79), <spó:lqw' seplí:l>, //s=pá:lq'w' səplí:l//, /'flour'/, literally /'powder bread'/, <tl'əxw te seplíl.>, //ě'əx'w tə səplíl//, /'The bread is hard.'/, attested by EB. <pelále seplíl>, FOOD *banana bread* (lit. banana + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<qwíyqwòyèls seplíl>, FOOD *orange loaf* (lit. orange fruit + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<sqáwth seplíl>, FOOD *potato bread* (lit. potato + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<sqweqwá seplíl>, EB, FOOD *donut, bagel* (lit. got a hole/with a hole + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00, also RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<st'elákw' sp'íp'elh seplíl>, FOOD *pizza* (lit. round + flat + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<st'elt'elákw' seplíl>, FOOD *waffle* (lit. many squares + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<t'át'ets'em qwíyqwòyèls kík's seplíl>, FOOD *lemon cake* (lit. lemon (itself from sour little yellowish fruit) + cake + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<t'át'ets'em seplíl>, FOOD *sourdough bread* (lit. sour + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<tl'áqt ts'íywx seplíl>, FOOD *spaghetti* (lit. long + dry + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<ts'íywx stotekwtíqw seplíl>, FOOD *noodles* (lit. dry + stringy hair + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<xáweq kík's seplíl>, FOOD *carrot cake* (lit. carrot + cake + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<sepsáp>, df //C₁əC₂=sép//, EFAM [(be) stubborn'], possibly <R3=> *plural or characteristic*, root meaning unknown, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (4/26/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /səp/ *stiff* as in /sə-sp-í?/ *become stiff* K69:301.

<séq> or better <seq>, bound root //səq or səq *hang under*//.

<seqíws ~ seqí:ws>, df //səq=íws ~ səq=í-ws//, CLO /'pants, trousers'/, literally /'hang under on the body'/, lx <=íws ~ =í:ws> *on the body, on the skin*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ

(5/10/64), example: <isále te seqíws.>, //ʔiséle tə səq=íws//, /'(There's) two pants., There's two pairs of pants.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<sisseqíws ~ síseqíws>, dnm //C₁í=səq=íws//, CLO /'short pants, little pants, underpants'/, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AD, example: <Alétsa tel síseqíws?>, //ʔelíθε t-əl C₁í=səq=íws//, /'Where's my underpants?'/, attested by AD (8/80 Lesson #16).

<seqí:wsem>, mdls //səq=íws=əm//, CLO ['put on one's pants'], (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75), AD, also <haqí:wsem>, //həq=íws=əm or hε-(s)q=íws=əm//, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75), also <heqíwsem>, //həq=íws=əm or hε=(s)=íws=əm//, attested by AD (4/17/80), example: <seqíwsemchexw.>, //səq=íws=əm-c-əxʷ//, /'Put on your pants.'/, syntactic analysis: urging imperative, attested by AD (8/80), <seqíwsemilha.>, //səq=íws=əm-ʔε//, /'Put on your pants.'/, syntactic analysis: command imperative, attested by AD (8/80).

<séqtel>, dnom //séq=təl//, CSTR ['swing for baby cradle'], PLAY, ASM ['made from a bent vine maple pole tied to roof in the middle, the vine maple about five inches wide is first cut in half-lengthwise, then tied in the middle to the roof (flat side down), one end ended at a wall, the other end was hung with a rope (about as big as a little finger) tied on, the other end of the rope had two ropes which were tied to straps on the baby cradle (one at each end), a string was tied from where the two ropes met to the mother's foot so she could bounce the baby, the baby's head was usually covered'], on file card, literally /'device to hang under, something to hang under'/, lx <=tel> device to, something to, syntactic analysis: nominal, contrast <q'ít'o> swing for baby cradle, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), AD (6/19/79).

<sqá:la>, df //(s=s)sq(=)é·lε//, EB ['red huckleberry'], ['Vaccinium parvifolium'], ASM ['berries ripe and edible mid-July, they were harvested by clubbing the branches on the hand and the berries fell into the basket which was hung under them'], (possibly <s=> nominalizer), root probably seq hang under, possibly <=á:la> container of, thus lit. /'s-th to hang a container under'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, contrast <skw'éqwtse> red huckleberry.

<sqá:lá:lhþ ~ qá:lá:lhþ>, ds //s=qéle=éʔp ~ qé·le=éʔp or qé·le=əʔp//, EB ['red huckleberry bush'], ['Vaccinium parvifolium'], lx <=álhþ ~ =elhþ> plant, tree, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, SP, others.

<sqelá:w>, dnom //s=səq=əl=é·w//, EZ ['beaver'], ['Castor canadensis leucodontus'], ASM ['beavers holler to warn when falling a tree'], (<s=> nominalizer), root probably <seq> hang under, <=el> come, go, get, lx.<=á:w ~ =í:w ~ =ew> on the body, on top of itself (rare variant of =í:ws ~ =ews on the body), thus lit. /'something that gets/goes its body hung under', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), ME and AK (11/21/72 tape), Elders Group (2/19/75, 3/21/79), other sources: ES /sqeláw/ (MsCw /sqeléwʔ/), H-T <s'kElau> beaver (Castor canadensis).

<Sqelá:w (Stótelô)>, dnom //s=qəlÉ·w (stá[=C₁ə=]lo)//, PLN ['Beaver Creek (at U.S.-Canada boundary line)'], literally /'beaver creek'/, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13,

<Sqelá:w (Xóxtsa)>, dnom //s=qəlε·w (xá[=C₁ə=]cε)//, PLN ['Beaver Lake or Hanging Lake'], literally /'beaver (little lake)'/, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):11,

<sqiqelá:w>, dnm //s=C₁í=qəlÉ·w//, EZ ['little beaver'], ['Castor canadensis leucodontus'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming.

- <Qelá:wiya>, ds //qəlɛ·w=iyɛ//, N ['Beaver (name in a story)'], comment: note dropping of s= nominalizer, lx <=iya> affectionate diminutive, personal name ending, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape interview).
- <sqémél>, df //(s=)səq=əməl//, BLDG ['pit-house, keekwillie house, semi-subterranean house'], ASM ['used as the regular winter family dwelling by the Upper Stó:lō from Yale down to about Nicomen Island, rarely built or used further downriver (Duff 1952:46-47), almost always circular from 15 to 35 feet in diameter and perhaps 4 to 6 feet deep in the ground, covered with beams, brush, then earth in a conical mound, up to 20 feet from floor to highest point of roof, smokehole for fire in center, a notched pole served as a ladder through the smokehole, inhabited from about January to March or the coldest months of the year, bed with partitions and tiered storage were around the perimeter inside'], last used in the Stó:lō area about 1870 (Mrs. August Jim was born in one in 1869 and never returned after she was a few months old; Duff's accounts of those who last lived in them were of the same generation); the rest of the year plank longhouses (or when camping, mat shelters) were used; Elders (6/28/78) said pit-houses were aired and rebuilt every year and that a separate one was used for spirit dances from Iwówes (Union Bar) to Yale; this is confirmed by an account of the *sxwolexwiyám* ancient people over a hundred years old (they can't move, just lay there in pit-house, take liquids, in spring the family dug out the roof to get them out into the sun) (BHTTC 9/9/76); the Interior Salish used pit-houses but perhaps only the Stó:lō among the Coast Salish used them, (<s=> nominalizer), probably //s=səq=əm(=)əl//, with weak valence root <seq> meaning hang under + lx <=ámel ~ =ómel ~ =emel> part, portion, member, possibly <=el> become, get, come, go, with weak valence root which loses its only vowel a suffix must get stress, possibly <stress-insertion> derivational, phonology: possible updrifting on last syllable or stress-insertion, morphological comment: reanalyzed as having <s=> and root <qémél> for forms derived from it, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/28/78, 1/21/76), BJ (12/5/64), DM (12/4/64), JL (5/5/75), also <sqemél>, ///s=səq=əməl or s=səq=əməl[=´=]l//, phonology: s + s →s, vowel loss of weak-valenced root vowel, updrifting, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), CT (6/8/76), Elders Group (3/15/72).
- <sqíqemel>, ds //s=C,í=qəməl//, BLDG ['puberty hut'], literally 'little pit-house', ASM ['built for adolescent women to live in during their first menstruation, built much like a sweathouse according to Duff 1952:50'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, other sources: H-T 1904.
- <sqemí:l>, stvi //s=qəməl=í:l//, incs, BLDG ['be inside a pit-house'], (<s=> stative), (<=í:l> come, go, get, become), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL (5/5/75), example: <le sqemí:l.>, //lə s=qəməl=í:l//, 'He was inside a pit-house.', literally 'third person past be inside a pit-house'.
- <sqéymeqw'>, df //s=qí·m(=)əq'w or sq=í·m=əq'w?//, EZ ['octopus'], ['probably genus *Octopus*, the Squamish cognate is identified as *Octopus apollyon*'], possibly <s=> nominalizer or more likely <seq> hang under, possibly <=í:m> repeatedly, <=eqw'> around in circles (see Galloway 1993:234), lit. something that hangs under repeatedly around in circles (which could describe the tentacles going around in circles hanging under), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP with others agreeing from Deming (7/7/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /s-qíbk'w/ octopus and squid H76:384, Samish dial. of N. Straits VU /sqé·ymək'w/ octopus versus VU /píl·əwəs ~ qəm'k'wá·ʔ/ large octopus G86:68.
- <síq>, df //sə[=Aí=q]//, DIR ['(hung) under'], (<í-ablaut on root e> resultative or durative), phonology: í-ablaut on root e, syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb?, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), example: <síq te shxw'áxeth>, //síq tə sx'w=ʔɛx'ə̀//, 'under the bed'.

<**síqetsel**>, df //sə[=Aí=]q=əcəl//, BLDG /'roof, shake(s) on roof, shingle(s) on roof, ceiling/, literally /'hung under on the back/, ASM ['roof planks/shakes in the old days were made like shallow troughs and set on the roof side by side first convex side up, then where each two planks adjoined another plank was set convex side down to cover the join;'], some planks were put on the roof with upward overlapping: some were put on the roof with no upward overlapping (AD), (semological comment: the literal meaning probably refers to the fact that aboriginal (and modern) shakes or shingles hang under each other on the back of a roof), lx <=**etsel**> *on the back*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/12/75, 8/25/76, 5/3/78), AD (Elders Group 4/23/80), DM (12/4/64), Salish cognate: Squamish /síqè/ *shingles* K67:305, Lushootseed root /šəq/ *high, up* as in /šəq-əd/ *lift it up* and especially /šəq-álatx^w/ *roof, upstairs, ceiling; above the whole house* H76:459-460.

<**síqetseláwtxw**>, ds //sə[=Aí=]q=əcəl=éwtx^w//, BLDG /'shakes on house, roof/, lx <=**áwtxw**> *house, building*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/12/75).

<**síqes**>, df //síq=əs//, LANG ['whistle with finger'], HUNT, literally perhaps /'hung under on the face/, probably root <**seq**> *hang under*, probably <**i-ablaut on root é**> *resultative* or *durative*, possibly <=**es**> *on the face*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78), Deming (7/27/78).

<**sisqelisem**>, mdls //si[-C₁ə-]q=əlís=əm//, LANG /'whistling on one's teeth, whistling through the teeth/, Elder's comment: "not humming", (<**-R1-**> *continuative*), lx <=**elís**> *on the teeth*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), Deming (7/27/78), also /'humming/, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<**sqá:q**>, dnom //s=qéq// prob. a reanalysis from //(s=)s(ə)q=é·q//, KIN /'younger sibling, younger brother, younger sister, child of younger sibling of one's parent, "younger" cousin (could even be fourth cousin [through younger sibling of one's great great grandparent])/, ASM ["younger cousins" can be older, younger or the same age as ego, it's their linking ancestor that must be younger, for the meanings younger brother or younger sister to be translated sqá:q must be preceded by a masculine or feminine article or the words swíyeqe *male* or slháli *female* or otherwise cross-referenced semantically to a name or other item marked for sex gender; sqá:q by itself is ambiguous as to gender (as are most Halq'eméylem kinterms)], (<**s=**> *nominalizer*) or more likely root <**séq**> or better <**seq**>, bound root //səq or səq *hang under*// + lx <=**á:q** ~ **aq** ~ **eq**> *male; penis*, thus literally *male that hangs under*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), Deming (4/1/76), Elders Group, other sources: ES /sqé·q/ and JH /sqé·q/ *younger sibling*, H-T 02:387 <skak-> (umlaut over a) *brother, sister, first cousin*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-qá?q/ *younger sibling* K67:353, example: <**tl'ól sqá:q**>, //ě'á-l s=qé·q//, /'That's my younger sibling., He's my younger sibling., She's my younger sibling./, attested by EB, <**tl'ól swal sqá:q**>, //ě'á-l swε-l s=qε·q//, /'That's my (own) younger sibling./, attested by AC, <**lólets'e èl l swíyeqe sqá:q**>, //C₁á=ləc'ə ʔəl l s=wíq=ə s=qé·q//, /'I have only one younger brother./, literally /'is one person just/only my male younger sibling/, attested by Deming, <**texqé:ytltha tá'a sqá:q**>. (or better **texqí:lthá tá'a sqá:q**>, //təx^y=q(əl)=í·l=T-ʔε t-éʔε s=qé·q//, /'Comb your little sister's hair. (sic for braid?)/, literally /'braid the hair of s-o -command imperative the -your (sg.) younger sibling/, attested by EB (1/16/76), <**lólets'e èl l sqá:q**>, //C₁á=ləc'ə ʔəl l s=qé·q//, /'I have only one younger sibling./, attested by Deming.

<**ká:k** ~ **kyá:ky**>, dmn //q[=K=]é·q[=K=]//, [k'æ·k^y], KIN /'younger sibling (pet name)/, (<=**K=**> (**fronting to velar**)> *pet name, baby talk*), phonology: fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal,

usage: pet name, baby talk, attested by AC, Elders Group, also /'younger sister (pet name)'/, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<**sqiqáq**>, dmn //s=C₁í=qÉ·q//, KIN ['small younger sibling'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, length-loss after prefix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape), EB, AD, example: <skw'áy kws tu kwikwe'átes te sqiqáqs.>, //s=k^wéy k^w-s tu C₁í=k^w[=əʔé]É=T-əs tə s=C₁í=qÉq-s//, /'He never stops pestering his little brother., He never leaves his little brother alone.'/, attested by EB, AD.

<**skíkek**>, dmn //s=C₁í=q[=K=]ε[=Aə=]q[=K=]//, [sk^yík^yIk^y], EZ /'chickadee: black-capped chickadee, probably also chestnut-backed chickadee, possibly also the least bush-tit'/, ['Parus atricapillus occidentalis, probably also Parus rufescens, possibly also Psaltriparus minimus'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive, e-ablaut derivational), (<=K=> pet name, baby talk), phonology: reduplication, fronting to velar, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (6/4/75), contrast <méxts'el> chickadee, black-capped chickadee, etc..

<**sqelá:q**>, pln //s=q[=əl=]É·q//, KIN /'younger siblings, "younger" cousins (first, second, or third cousins [whose connecting ancestor is younger than ego's])'/, (<=el=> plural), phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, AC, other sources: H-T <s'kElák-> younger sibling (collective), younger cousin (child of younger sibling of parent)(coll.).

<**qeló:qtel**>, rcps //q[=əl=]ε[=Aá=]-q-təl//, [qəlá:qtəl], KIN /'(be) brother and sister, (be siblings to each other), (be) first cousin to each other'/, (<=el=> plural, ó-ablaut derivational but automatically triggered), (<-tel> reciprocal), phonology: infixed plural, ó-ablaut automatic before -tel, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/3/76, 6/9/76).

<**sqá:qele ~ sqáqele**>, df //s=qÉ·q=əl(=)ə//, SOCT ['baby'], (<s=> nominalizer), root or stem <(s)qá:q> younger sibling or <seq> hang under, possibly <=el> sort of, a little, -ish as in <tsqw'íqw'exwel> brownish-black and <sq'íq'exel> getting blackish and <sqwóqwiyel> yellowish and <stítethel> puny from <s=títh> skinny, thin) and/or <get, go, come, become, inceptive, possibly <=e> living thing, possibly <=ele> lacking as in <tsqó:le> thirsty, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), other sources: ES /sqéqələ/ baby (to about eight yrs.), H-T <skákEla> (umlaut over á) infant and <kákEla> (umlaut over á) infants (coll.), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-qáq/ baby, infant W73:12, K67:295.

<**seqí:wsem**>, CLO ['put on one's pants'], see seqíws ~ seqí:ws under <seq> or better <seq>.

<**séqsel**>, df //sə́q=əs=əl//, TIME ['has come around (of a cyclic period of time)'], root meaning unknown unless around, lx <=es> cyclic period of time, (<=el> go, come, get, become), phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), example: <séqsel te skwó:ls.>, //sə́q=əs=əl tə s=k^wá·l-s//, /'Her birthday has come around.'/, <le séqsel te syilólem.>, //lə sə́q=əs=əl tə s=yilál=əm//, /'A year has come around.'/.

<**séqtel**>, CSTR ['swing for baby cradle'], see <seq> or better <seq>.

<**séq'**>, free root //sə́q'//, SH /'to crack, to split (of its own accord), ((also) cracked, a crack [AC])'/, semantic environment ['(of log, wooden dish, ceramic dish, canoe, rock, flat plank, etc., the object doesn't have to be round)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, EB, also /'split, cracked, a crack'/, attested by AC, example: <le séq'>, //lə sə́q'//, /'It split (of poles or any kind of wood).'/, attested by AC.

<**seq'síq**>, durs //C₁əC₂=sə[=Aí=q]//, SH ['lots of cracks'], (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal? (s= nominizer + s on root would merge), intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group.

- <**sisíq'**>, durs //s=C₁í=sə[=Aí=]q'//, dmn, SH ['a crack'], (<s=> *nominizer*), (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), (<**í-ablaut**> *durative*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, s+s →s, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.
- <**Sisíq'**>, dmn //s=C₁í=sə[=Aí=]q'//, PLN ['a cracked mountain where the pipeline crosses the Fraser River between Hope and Agassiz'], (semological comment: so named because the mountain is split or cracked near the crossing), (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), (<**í-ablaut**> *durative*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by P.D. Peters (Katz class 10/5/76).
- <**Sesíq'**>, durs //s=C₁ə=sə[=Aí=]q'//, PLN ['a mountain above Evangeline Pete's place at Katz'], (<**R3**=> perhaps *diminutive plural*), (<**í-ablaut**> *durative*), phonology: reduplication, s+s →s, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/6/77), IHTTC (AD and SP wrote name down from MP in 1973-74)(7/8/77), Elders on trip to American Bar (6/26/78), source: place names reference file #27.
- <**sísq'**>, dnom //s=sə[=Aí=C₁ə=]q'//, FIRE ['kindling'], ASM ['dry fir or cedar sticks'], (<**í-ablaut**> *durative*, <=**R1**=> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, s+s →s, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB, CT, example: <**éxqst te máches qesu yéqwt kw'e sísq' or kw'estámés**>, //ʔəx=qs=T tə méçəs qə-s-u yəqʷ=T k'wə sə[=Aí=C₁ə=]q' or k'wə=s=təm=əs//, 'strike the match and light the kindling or something', attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).
- <**séq'et**>, pcs //səq'=əT//, HARV ['chop wood, split wood, (chop/split s-th wood)'], semantic environment ['for ex. in splitting planks, shakes, etc.'], SH, BLDG, (<=**et**=> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.
- <**seq'séq'et**>, plv //C₁əC₂=səq'=əT//, HARV ['splitting wood, (splitting it (a lot of wood)']), BLDG, SH, (<**R3**=> *plural object/action*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.
- <**seq'át ~ sq'át**>, pcs //səq'=ə[=Aé=]T//, durs, SH ['split s-th, crack s-th'], (<=**et**=> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<**á-ablaut**> *durative*), phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB, Deming, other sources: ES /sq'ət/ *split*.
- <**seq'á:lí:ya**>, ds //səq'=é-lí-yə//, SD ['ear-splitting'], probably root <**séq'**> *split, crack*, lx <=**á:lí:ya**> *in the ear, on the ear*, phonology: originally mis-transcribed as seqá:lí:ya, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).
- <**lhséq'**>, ds //ʔ=səq'//, SH ['half'], NUM, SOCT ['half-breed'], ECON ['a half dollar, fifty cents'], (<**lh**=> *extract a portion*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal, num, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), DM (12/4/64), ER (Deming 1/20/77), Deming (8/4/77), Elders Group, SJ, other sources: ES and JH /ʔsəq' / *half*, example: <**lhséq' skw'xó:s**>, //ʔ=səq' s=k'wəxʷ=á.s//, 'a half moon', attested by DM, <**lhséq' swàyel**>, //ʔ=səq' s=wəyəl//, 'mid-morning, middle of the forenoon, halfway till dinnertime', attested by DM, <**slhixws qas te lhséq'**>, //s=ʔixʷ=s qə-s tə ʔ=səq'//, 'three-thirty (time, 3:30)', literally 'third hour and the half, three o'clock and the half', Elder's comment: "ER's mother used this (SJ didn't hear it used)", attested by ER, <**lhséq' xwelítəm**>, //ʔ=səq' xʷəlítəm//, 'half white-man', attested by Deming (esp. SJ) (5/3/79), <**kwthe lhséq'chap**>, //kʷəə ʔ=səq'-c-əp//, 'half of the crowd, (half of you folks)', attested by AC.
- <**Salq'íwel**>, pln //s[=əl=]əq'=íwəl//, PLN ['Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat (Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sxəláwtxw)'], ASM ['so named because there were many big cedar trees cracked by lightning there, one was still there in 1964'], literally 'many cracked on the insides', (<=**el**=> *plural (many patients)*), lx <=**íwel**> *on the insides, in the rectum*,

phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by HE (10/8/64 tape), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):23,

<sq'xáp>, dnom //s=sq'=x=é̃p//, EB ['*stump (of a tree [still rooted])*'], literally (probably) /'something split all around in the dirt'/, (<s=> nominalizer), root <seq'> split, lx <=x> distributive, lx <=áp> in the dirt, phonology: consonant merger (s= + s → s), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, other sources: ES /sq'xé̃p/ *stump*, H-T /sk-Eháp/ (umlaut over a) *stump*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /s-q'wuháp/ *stump still rooted* H76:431.

<seq'á:lí:ya>, SD ['*ear-splitting*'], see séq'.

<seq'át ~ sq'át>, SH /'split s-th, crack s-th'/, see séq'.

<séq'et>, HARV /'chop wood, split wood, (chop/split s-th wood)'/, see séq'.

<seq'séq'et>, HARV /'splitting wood, (splitting it (a lot of wood))'/, see séq'.

<seq'síq'>, SH /'lots of cracks'/, see séq'.

<seqw'emí:ws>, HARV /'inner cedar bark (maybe error), (birch bark [AHTTC])'/, see síqw'em under <síkw'>.

<sése>, free root //sésə//, EZ /'widgeon (duck), American widgeon or baldpate, probably also the European widgeon, (pintail duck [BJ])'/, [*Anas americana* (~ *Mareca americana*), prob. also *Anas penelope* (~ *Mareca penelope*), (*Anas acuta* [BJ])'], ASM ['the name may imitate the distinctive two-syllable call which sounds a lot like a rubber squeaky toy with stress and high pitch on the first syllable'], phonology: probable reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL and JL (9/15/78), also <sása>, //sésə//, attested by HP (Elders Group 3/3/76), Elders Group (2/18/76), also /'pintail duck'/, attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<Sése>, ds //C,ə=´=sə//, cts, PLN /'Mary Ann Creek, village at mouth of Mary Ann Creek into the Fraser (in Yale, B.C., Yale Town Indian Reserve #1)'/, Elder's comment: "said to mean where the river washes up and over the rocks after what happens in high water time", (semological comment: said in Wells 1965 (1st ed.):14,25 to mean *coming in waves*, possibly derived from a form meaning *be rising*), (<R5=> continuative (here derivational)), (<=´=> derivational), p9ossible root <sá:> rise not attested yet Upriver but in Musqueam, phonology: reduplication, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (8/2/77), IHTTC (8/11/77), Elders Group (9/13/77)(slide identification from raft trip), source: place names file reference #98, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):14, 25, Salish cognate: Musqueam root and prefix in /sé?/ rise and /səsé?/ be rising Suttles ca1984: ch.7 [p.44].

<séséxwe>, ABFC ['*urinating*'], see séxwe.

<Sesíq'>, PLN /'a mountain above Evangeline Pete's place at Katz'/, see séq'.

<sesí:si>, EFAM /'scared a little'/, see síy.

<seswá:yél>, TIME /'days'/, see wáyel.

<sesxá>, df //səsxé̃//, EZ /'butterfly', ['order *Lepidoptera*']/, phonology: probable reduplication, possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chill., source: DM (in JH), other sources: H-T <sEsqá> butterfly (*Papilio*) (all large kinds).

<setqtstes> or perhaps better <setqstes>, pcs //sét(=)qc=T-əs or sé[=Aé]=t=qs=T-əs//, if, FIRE /'(he) light(s) s-th on fire, (he) set s-th on fire'/, root probably <sát> reach, pass along, pass on, possibly <=qc> meaning unknown or (more likely) <=qs> on the nose, point, tip, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible epenthetic ts for s, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by

CT and HT (6/21/76), EB, example: < sétqtstes kw'e pípe or wood.>, //sét(=)qc=T-əs k'wə pípə or wood//, /'He lights paper or wood (on fire)./, attested by CT and HT, < sétqtstes kw'estámés.>, //sét(=)qc=T-əs k'wə=s=tém=əs//, /'He lights something., He sets something on fire./, attested by CT and HT.

< séttsesem>, mdls or vis //sét=cəs=əm or sê[=Aé=]t=cəs=əm//, ABFC /'reach/, lit. /'reach with one's hand/, root prob. < sât> reach, pass on, pass along, <=tses> hand, with the hand, <=em> middle voice, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

< sétsetets>, chrs //sét=C₁əC₂=əc//, EZ ['northwest jumping mouse'], ['Zapus trinotatus trinotatus'], root prob. < sât> reach, pass on, pass along, (<=R2> characteristic), lx <=ets> on the back, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76), other sources: JH /sétstə̀c/ meadow jumping mouse.

< sét'xt>, ABFC (probably) /'tickle the bottom of someone's feet, (tickle s-o on the foot)/, see síyt'.

< sétl'a ~ sétl'o>, bound root //sêë'ε ~ sêë'a older sibling//.

< sétl'atel>, rcps //sêë'ε=təl or sêë'a=Aε=təl//, KIN /'older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line, older brother, older sister/, possibly <a-ablaut> derivational, (<=tel> reciprocal), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), Deming, BHTTC, CT, other sources: H-T <sitlátEl> (macron over a) elder sibling, elder cousin (child of elder sibling of parent), example: <tl'ó sétl'atels.>, //ë'á sêë'ε=təl-s//, /'That's her older sister./, attested by AC; found in < sétl'atels>, //sêë'ε=təl-s//, /'his older sister/, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <tl'ól sétl'atel.>, //ë'á-l sêë'ε=təl//, /'He's/She's older than me./, literally /'That's my older sibling./, attested by AC, <tl'ól swál sétl'atel.>, //ë'á-l s=wé-l sêë'ε=təl//, /'That's my older sibling./, syntactic comment: note double possessive is allowed with swá own, attested by AC.

< sá:tl'atel>, pln //sə[=Aé=]ë'ε=təl//, KIN /'older siblings, elder cousins (first/second/third cousins by an older sibling of one's ancestor)/, (<á:-ablaut> plural), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Deming (2/22/79), other sources: H-T <sátIÉtEl> (umlaut over a) elder siblings/cousins (collect.) (a cousin is elder if a child of an elder sibling of ego's parent); found in < sá:tl'atels>, //sə[=Aé=]ë'ε=təl-s//, /'(his/her/their) older sisters (or brothers/cousins)/, attested by AC, <ôwá'ata'a shellhálí sátl'atel?>, //ŕowə=é=te-ŕε s=C₁əC₂=félí sə[=Aé=]ë'ε=təl//, /'Do you have any other sisters?/, dialects: Matsqui/Sumas, attested by Deming (prob. AH).

< sétl'o>, plv //sə[=lə=]ë'ε=Aa or sê[=lə=]ë'a//, KIN /'oldest (sibling)/, (<=le=> plural), possibly <o-ablaut> derivational, phonology: infixed plural, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming, AC, other sources: H-T <súltla (me'la)> (macron over e) first (oldest) child, Salish cognate: Squamish /sinë'/ senior-line children or cousins, older children W73:68, W67:305, example: <tl'ó sétl'o.>, //ë'á sê[=lə=]ë'a//, /'That's/He's/She's the older (oldest)./, attested by AC, <áltha sétl'o.>, //ŕélè sê[=lə=]ë'a//, /'I am the oldest./, attested by Deming (2/22/79), <tšen welól sétl'o.>, //cən wəl=ál sê[=lə=]ë'a//, /'I am the oldest (sibling)./, dialects: Downriver Halkomelem, attested by Deming (2/22/79).

< sétl'atel>, KIN /'older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line, older brother, older sister/, see sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

< sewólem>, PLAY [a game], see ewólem.

<sewsewólem>, PLAY ['games'], see ewólem.

<sexw=>, da //səx^w=//, KIN ['-in-law'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <sexwsi:le>, //səx^w=sílə//, /'grandparent-in-law'.

<sexéylem or sexílem>, TVMO ['move over'], see síx.

<séxw>, free root //səx^w//, BSK ['to split roots from the wrong end (small end)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).

<séxwätel ~ séxwätel>, ANA ['bladder'], see séxwe.

<séxwe>, free root //səx^wə ~ səx^wɛ//, ABFC ['urinate'], ASM ['used for males but also when gender is unspecified'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, AD, many others, Salish cognate: Squamish /səx^waʔ/ urinate, urine K67:302, K69:61, Lushootseed /sʔəx^wáʔ ~ sɣ^wáʔ/ urinate(male) versus Lushootseed /tiwáʔ/ urinate (female) H76:452, comment: the word séxwätel ~ séxwätel bladder preserves the cognate final vowel.

<seséxwe>, cts //C₁ə-səx^wə//, ABFC ['urinating'], (<R5-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by DF (Banff trip 8/30/78).

<séxwe>, dnom //s=səx^wə//, ANA ['urine'], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, other sources: ES /səx^wa/ urine.

<séxwätel ~ séxwätel>, dnom //s=səx^wɛ=təl//, ANA ['bladder'], literally /'something for urine'/, lx <=tel> device for, something for, phonology: upshifting to à, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (10/8/75).

<sexwe'álá>, dnom //s=səx^wə=ʔélé or s=səx^wəʔ=élé//, ANA ['bladder'], literally /'container of urine'/, lx <=álá ~ ='álá (after vowel)> container of, phonology: historically the glottal stop is part of the root (as in Squamish and Lushootseed) which only survives before vowel-initial suffixes, but =álá has allomorphs ='álá and =hálá after other vowel-final stems too, some of which may have cognates without final glottal stop, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/4/76).

<sexwe'áléxeth'>, ds //səx^wəʔ=éléxəè'//, ABDF /'wet the bed, (urinate in the bed)'/, lx <=áléxeth'> bed, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), AD (1/15/79), also <sexwe'áléxeth'>, //səx^wəʔ=éléxəè'//, attested by EB (5/5/78), example: <lhéq'elhchxw sexwe'áléxeth'.>, //ʔéq'=əʔ-c-x^w səx^wəʔ=éléxəè'//, /'You used to wet your bed.'/, attested by EB, <chxw ólewe siyólexwe kw'as sexwe'áléxeth'.>, //c-x^w ʔálə-wə si=yálex^w=ə k'^w-ɛ-s səx^wəʔ=éléxəè'//, /'You're too old to wet your bed.'/, attested by EB.

<sexwe'ayíwsem>, mdls //səx^wəʔ=ɛy=íws=əm//, ABDF /'wet one's pants, (urinate in one's pants)'/, lx <=ay=íws> pants itself from lx <=ay> bark, wool, covering plus lx <=íws> on the body, on the skin, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (1/15/79).

<séxwe>, ANA ['urine'], see séxwe.

<sexwe'álá>, ANA ['bladder'], see séxwe.

<sexwe'áléxeth'>, ABDF /'wet the bed, (urinate in the bed)'/, see séxwe.

<sexwe'ayíwsem>, ABDF /'wet one's pants, (urinate in one's pants)'/, see séxwe

<seyem éliyels>, EB /'garlic'/ (lit. strong + [domestic] onion), see eyém

<seyí:m>, EFAM ['be haunted'], see síy.

- <**seyíyex**>, df //səyíyəx or s=hə=yí[=C₁ə=]x or sə=C₁í=yəx//, EZ 'big gray rock lizard, probably Pacific giant salamander which is cognate in Squamish, possibly also the Pacific coast newt which is commonest in B.C. and also is found in this area, prob. also the northern alligator lizard', ['prob. Dicamptodon ensatus, poss. also Taricha granulosa granulosa, prob. also Gerrhonotis coeruleus principis'], possibly <s= (epenthetic e)> nominalizer, possibly <he=> resultative or continuative =RI=> continuative or resultative, possibly <RI=> diminutive, root meaning unknown, phonology: probable reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/9/76), other sources: H-T <sEyia'H> (macron over i) lizard (Lacertilia), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-i-ʔíx-ixas/ big lizard W73:164, K67:306 from /s-ixás ~ s-yəxás/ large rock K67:300, 306, attested as /sʔəy'íxixəx/ and identified as Pacific giant salamander in Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:118, also <tseyí:yex>, //(prob. tə səyíyəx)//, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).
- <**se'ó:seqwt**>, KIN ['youngest (sibling)'], see sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.
- <**s-há:y**>, dnom //s=hè[=]y// [sháe ·y] (not *[šáe ·y]), CAN 'canoe-work, canoe-making', phonology: stress shift, orthographic hyphen here is to separate graphemes s and h from the grapheme sh, it does not mean inflection rather than derivation in this case, syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <tel s=há:y>, //t-əl s=hè·y//, 'my canoe-work', see hà:y.
- <**s-hí:lekwx ~ s-hílekwx**>, stvi //s=hi[-]lekwx ~ s=hi[-]lekwx//, TVMO ['be ready'], syntactic analysis: stvi, phonology: stress shift?, lengthening, syntactic comment: statives are usually built on a continuative stem; example: <líchap welh s-hí:lekwx>, //lí-c-εp wəʔ s=hi[-]lekwx//, 'Are you folks ready?'/, attested by BHTTC, <líchxw xwel s-hílekwx>, //lí-c-xwx əl s=hi[-]lekwx//, 'Are you still ready?'/, attested by EB, see hílekwx.
- <**s-hómkw**>, stvi //s=hámkw//, WETH 'sultry, humid', (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, comment: this is one of the few words requiring a hyphen in the Stó:lô writing system to show that both s and h are pronounced separately (as in English "misheard"), not together as a digraph for a single sound ([ʃ]) as it usually is (as in English "mush"), attested by IHTTC, see hómkw.
- <**s-hómkwstem**>, stca //s=hámkw=sT=əm//, SOC ['(someone) standing in the middle of a crowd'], (<s=> stative), probably <=st> causative, probably <=em> middle voice, or possibly <=em> intransitivizer, or <=tem ~ =em> participial, possibly root as in <s-hómkw> sultry, humid?/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, comment: another rare word requiring a hyphen in the Stó:lô writing system to show s and h are pronounced separately (not as in English "mush"), attested by IHTTC, see hómkw.
- <**s-hóqwem**>, dnom //s=háqw=əm//, SM ['a smell'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, Elders, example: <ewéta s-hóqwems>, //ʔəwə=]=tε s=háqw=əm-s//, 'It has no smell.', see hóqw.
- <**s-hótl'eqw**>, dnom //s=háë'=əqwx//, HUNT ['blunt-headed arrow'], PLAY, ASM ['the head is made of cloth or hide, etc.; the shaft may be feathered or not'], lx <=eqw> on the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, see hótl'.
- <**s-hóyiws**>, dnom //s=háy=iws//, SPRD 'spirit-dancing costume, wool hat for spirit-dancer (Deming)', (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=iws> on the body, on the skin, phonology: one of the few words requiring a hyphen in the Stó:lô writing system to show that s and h are here pronounced separately as in English "misheard" and not together as in English "mush", syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders, CLO 'dancer's uniform, (any) coordinated outfit', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332) example: SPRD <s-hó:yiws te xawsólkwlh>, //s=há·y=iws-s təxεws=álkwxʔ//, 'whole costume of a new spirit-dancer', syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders 11/26/75, also 'wool hat for spirit-dancer', attested by Deming, SPRD <s-hóyiws máqel>, //s=háy=iws-s mé=qəl//, 'hair

hat for experienced spirit-dancer', lit. "it's costume - hair" or "hair of the costume", syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Deming, *see* hóyiws.

<**sí:**>, free root //sí://, FSH [*'fish drying rack (for wind-drying)'*], CSTR, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

<**sích ~ síts**>, free root //síc or sə[=Aí=]c//, EFAM [*'proud'*], possibly <**í-ablaut**> *durative or resultative*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <**síts ta' sqwálewel**>, //síc t-ɛʔ s=qʷɛl=əwəl//, [*'(You have) pride.'*], literally *'are proud your thoughts/feelings'*, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <**sích te sqwálewel**>, //síc tə s=qʷɛl=əwəl//, [*'think big of oneself'*], attested by Elders Group (9/21/77).

<**sikelít**>, free root //sikəlít//, FIRE [*'cigarette'*], PE, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/29/79), borrowed from English /sɪgəˈrɛt/.

<**sikó**>, free root //siká//, FIRE [*'cigar'*], PE, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/29/79), borrowed from English /sigár/.

<**síkw'**>, free root //síkw'w//, HUNT [*'get skinned, debarked'*], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /síkw'(i)/ *tear, take apart, rip apart* as in /ʔə(s)síkw'w/ *it's torn* H76:445.

<**síkw'et**>, pcs //síkw'w=əT//, HUNT [*'pull skin off s-th (like a bird that's easy to skin)'*], (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /síkw'-id/ *tear it, take it apart, take down; rip it apart* H76:445.

<**síkw'em**>, iza //síkw'w=əm//, HUNT [*'skin or bark pulls off'*], (<=em> *intransitivizer*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, compare with <**sókw'**> *inner core of cow parsnip (yó:le) with bark peeled off*, [perhaps also of some other plants with barked peeled off] and as in <**sókw'em**> *outer cedar bark* and <**Sókw'ech**> *winter village at mouth of Gordon Creek (lit. peeled off bark in the back)*.

<**sékw'emiy**>, ds //si[=Aé=]k'w=əm=iy//, EB [*'birch, western white birch'*], [*'Betula papyrifera commutata'*], literally *'bark always peeled off tree'*, (<é=ablaut> *durative*), lx <=iy> here *tree* or perhaps its usual meaning *bark*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), Deming, CT, AC, BJ (5/10/64), also <**súkw'emiy**>, //súk'w=əm=iy//, attested by EB, example: <**p'elyí:ws te sékw'emiy**>, //p'əl=əy=í:ws-s tə si[=Aé=]k'w=əm=iy//, [*'birch bark'*], attested by CT.

<**Sekw'sekw'emá:y**>, df //C₁əC₂=səkw'w=əm=i[=Aé=]y or C₁əC₂=səkw'w=əm=é:y//, PLN [*'place where a grove of birches stood/stand near the Kickbush place on Chilliwack River Road in Sardis, (village at junction of Semmihault Creek and Chilliwack River [Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19]'*), ASM [*'the old Kickbush house is now the next house north of Don Kickbush's house (the latter is at 7915 Chilliwack River Road), the Kickbush farm was on the southwest corner of Luckakuck Way and Chilliwack River Road'*], literally *'birch grove place, many birch place'*, (<**R3**> *plural (many, always collective)*), possibly <**á:-ablaut**> *derivational* or possibly <=á:y> *place* as in Nooksack language, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64 old p.319), source: place names file reference #86 and #265, also <**Sekw'sékw'emiy**>, //C₁əC₂=səkw'w=əm=iy//, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77), also [*'village at junction of Semiahult Creek and Chilliwack River'*], attested by Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19.

- <**síqw'em**>, iza //síq'w=əm or sík'w=əm//, HARV ['peel cedar bark'], (<=em> intransitivizer), phonology: may have been mispronounced for síkw'em, but poss. also a separate root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (12/1/71).
- <**sèqw'emí:ws**>, df //si[=Aé=]q'w=əm=í.ws//, HARV ['inner cedar bark (maybe error), (birch bark [AHTTC])'], CLO ['cedar bark skirt'], (<é-ablaut> resultative or durative), (<=em> intransitivizer), lx <=í:ws> on the skin, on the body, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (from Lizzie Herrling by phone) (12/1/71), also /'birch bark'/, attested by AHTTC (2/15/80).
- <**skw'álx**>, df //s=k'wél(=)x// or more likely //sik'w=él(=)x//, EZ ['immature bald eagle'], ASM ['before the head feathers turn white, age one to three years'], [*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*'], possibly <s=> nominalizer) or <**síkw'**>, //sík'w//, ['get skinned'], possibly <=x> distributive, all around, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 2/13/80, 3/15/78, also <**skw'álx**>, attested by Elders Group 2/18/76, also <**skw'á:lx**>, attested by Elders Group 6/4/75, also <**sqw'á:lx**>, attested by Elders Group 3/1/72, also <**skw'álx ~ sqw'álx**>, also /'golden eagle'/.
- <**síkw'em**>, HUNT ['skin or bark pulls off'], see síkw'.
- <**síkw'et**>, HUNT ['pull skin off s-th (like a bird that's easy to skin)'], see síkw'.
- <**sí:l**>, free root //sí:l//, CLO ['cloth'], WV, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (prob. EL, 7/10/75), borrowed from Chinook Jargon <sail> cloth, cotton, linen goods, sail Johnson 1978:398.
- <**siláwtxw ~ sí:láwtxw**>, ds //sil=éwtx^w ~ sí:l=éwtx^w//, BLDG ['tent'], literally /'cloth house'/, lx <=áwtxw> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (prob. EL, 7/10/75), SP (1975), also <**sí:tálxw**>, //sí:télx^w//, comment: probably my mistranscription, attested by AC.
- <**sí:lá:kw**>, ds //sí:l(=)é:k^w//, EZ /'male mountain goat'/, ZOO [*Oreamnos americanus americanus*'], attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /**sínak'**/ old mountain goat Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:44.
- <**siláwtxw ~ sí:láwtxw**>, BLDG ['tent'], see sí:l.
- <**sí:lcheptel**>, FIRE /'fire-drill, stick spun to start fire'/, see sél or sí(:)l.
- <**sí:le**>, free root //sí:lə or sí:l=ə//, KIN /'grandparent, grandparent's sibling, grandparent's first cousin'/, possibly <=e> living being, perhaps compare with <**siyó:lexw=e**> old person, syntactic analysis: noun or nominal, attested by Deming, Elders Group, AC, DC and Ben James and AD, BJ (12/5/65), NP, many others, other sources: ES /sí:lə/ grandparent, Salish cognate: Squamish /síʔl/ grandparent W73:122, K67:305, example: <l sí:le>, //l sí:lə//, /'my grandfather, my father's father'/, attested by BJ, <le t'ít'elem te syéwels te sí:les.>, //lə t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm tə s=yéw=əl-s tə sí:lə-s//, /'She's singing her grandmother's (spirit-)song.'/, attested by AC (10/15/71), <éy swàyə̀l, sí:le.>, //ʔéy s=wèyà̀l, sí:lə//, /'Good day, grandmother., Good day grandfather.'/, attested by Deming, <selchím ta sí:le?>, //s(=)əlc=ím t-ε sí:lə//, /'How's your grandparent?'/, attested by DC and Ben James and AD.
- <**selsí:le**>, pln //C₁əC₂=sí:l(=)ə//, KIN ['grandparents'], (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC.
- <**sísele**>, dmn //sí[=C₁ə=]l(=)ə//, KIN /'grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), granny, grandpa'/, (<=R1=> pet name, diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC.

- <**sísi**>, dmn //C₁í=si(lə)//, KIN ['grampa'], (<**R4**> diminutive), phonology: syllable-loss or clipping, syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: baby talk, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /sí-siʔ/ *uncle (brother of father or mother)* K67:304.
- <**sílh**>, possibly root //silíʔ// or more likely stem //s=hi=líʔ//, ABFC ['sitting cross-legged'], possibly <**s**> stative, possibly <**hi**> continuative or resultative, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).
- <**silís**>, ANA /'(have) sharp teeth, (have) fangs'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <**silíxw**>, free root //silíx^w// or more likely stcs //s=hi=líx^w//, TVMO /'slow down, go slow'/, most likely the structure is //s=hi=líx^w// with continuative prefix <hi->, stative prefix <s-> which causes the <h> to drop, and root <líxw> syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78); see main entry under root <líxw>
- <**silíxwstexw**>, caus //silíx^w=sT-əx^w// or //s=hi=líx^w=sT-əx^w//, TVMO ['making s-o slow'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), the continuative translation here makes it most likely the stem structure is //s=hi=líx^w// with continuative prefix <hi->, stative prefix <s-> which causes the <h> to drop, and root <líxw> as in <**silíflexwelh**>, stvi //s=lí[=C₁ə=]x^w(=)əʔ//, EFAM ['be calm'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in <**silíxwsthométsel**>, //silíx^w=sT-ámə-c-əʔ//, /'I'm making you slow.'/; see main entry under root <líxw>
- <**sí:ltem**>, WV /'it's twined (like rolled on thigh and twisted, spun)'/, see sél or sí(:)l.
- <**Sílhíxw**>, PLN /'creek from Hicks Lake [sic? from Deer Lake] that's actually three creeks all leaving from the lake, probably Mahood Creek, (also Hick's Mountain [LJ])'/, see lhí:xw.
- <**sílhqey**>, EZ ['two-headed supernatural snake'], POW, see álhqey ~ álhqay.
- <**sílhqey**>, EZ ['supernatural double-headed snake'], POW, . see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
- <**simáléqep**>, df //s=?iy=ém=éléqəp//, SM /'smell that one cannot locate, strong stink'/, probably root <**eyém**> strong, lx <=áléqep> smell, odor, fragrance, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77); see under root <**ey**> and stem <**ey=em**> 'strong'.
- <**simíwél**>, EFAM /'strong feelings, mad all the time but won't fight'/, see éy ~ éy:.
- <**síq**>, df //sə[=Aí=]q//, DIR ['(hung) under'], (<**í**-ablaut on root e> resultative or durative), phonology: í-ablaut on root e, syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb?, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), example: <**síq te shxw'áxeth**>, //síq tə sx^w=ʔéxəè//, /'under the bed'/, also see under séq.
- <**síqetsel**>, df //sə[=Aí=]q=əcəʔ//, BLDG /'roof, shake(s) on roof, shingle(s) on roof, ceiling'/, literally /'hung under on the back'/, ASM ['roof planks/shakes in the old days were made like shallow troughs and set on the roof side by side first convex side up, then where each two planks adjoined another plank was set convex side down to cover the join;'], some planks were put on the roof with upward overlapping: some were put on the roof with no upward overlapping (AD), (semological comment: the literal meaning probably refers to the fact that aboriginal (and modern) shakes or shingles hang under each other on the back of a roof), lx <=etsel> on the back, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/12/75, 8/25/76, 5/3/78), AD (Elders Group 4/23/80), DM (12/4/64), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), Salish cognate: Squamish /síqə/ shingles K67:305, Lushootseed root /šəq/ high, up as in /šəq-əd/ lift it up and especially /šəq-álatx^w/ roof, upstairs, ceiling; above the whole house H76:459-460.
- <**síqetseláwtxw**>, ds //sə[=Aí=]q=əcəʔ=éwtx^w//, BLDG /'shakes on house, roof'/, lx <=áwtxw> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/12/75).

- <**síqes**>, df //síq=əs//, LANG ['whistle with finger'], HUNT, literally perhaps /'hung under on the face', probably root <**seq**> *hang under*, probably <**-ablaut on root é**> *resultative*, possibly <=**es**> *on the face*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78), Deming (7/27/78).
- <**sisqelísem**>, mdls //si[-C₁ə-]q=əlís=əm//, LANG /'whistling on one's teeth, whistling through the teeth', Elder's comment: "not *humming*", (<**-R1-**> *continuative*), lx <=**elís**> *on the teeth*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), Deming (7/27/78), also /'humming', attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).
- <**síq'**>, free root or stem //síq' or s-hí-yq'//, LAND /'hard clay, hard earth, smooth (hard) earth', possible root <**yéq'**> *file, abrade*, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group, IHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /səyq'/ *clay, hard pan* W73:60, K69:61.
- <**síqw'em**>, izz //síq'w=əm or sík'w=əm//, HARV [*peel cedar bark*], (<=**em**> *intransitivizer*), phonology: may have been mispronounced for síkw'em, but poss. also a separate root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (12/1/71).
- <**sèqw'emí:ws**>, df //si[=Aé=]q'w=əm=í:ws//, HARV /'inner cedar bark (maybe error), (birch bark [AHTTC])', CLO [*cedar bark skirt*], (<**-ablaut**> *resultative or durative*), (<=**em**> *intransitivizer*), lx <=**í:ws**> *on the skin, on the body*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (from Lizzie Herrling by phone) (12/1/71), also /'birch bark', attested by AHTTC (2/15/80).
- <**sísele**>, KIN /'grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), granny, grandpa', see sí:le.
- <**siselts'iyósem**>, TVMO /'spinning, whirling', see sél or sí(:)l.
- <**sísem**>, EFAM /'feel creepy, fear something behind one', see síy.
- <**sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemòye**>, dmn //C₁í=səm=á:yə//, EZ /'bee, honeybee, hornet, wasp', ['order Hymenoptera, superfamily Apoidea, family Apidae, including *Apis mellifera* (introduced), also family *Bombidae* and family *Vespidae* and possibly bee-like members of family *Syrphidae* (order Diptera)'], ASM ['DC's grandfather, Frank Dan of Chehalis had the spirit song and spirit power) of a bee (EB, NP, AC)'], possibly root <**sísem**> *feel creepy, fear something behind one*, (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), lx <=**iyá ~ =ó:ya**> *affectionate diminutive, personal name ending*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), EB, NP, Elders Group, other sources: ES /səsəmá:yə/ (CwMs /səmá:yə/) *bumblebee*, JH /sí:məmá:ye/ *bee* vs. JH /mék'w mək'w/ *bumblebee*, H-T <sisEmaíá> (macron over i) *bee (Apis sp.)* vs. H-T <mókmok> *bumblebee (Apis sp.)*, contrast <**mék'wmekw**> *bumblebee (family Bombidae, Bombus spp.)*, Salish cognate: Squamish /sə-smáyʔ/ *bee, bumblebee* W73:34, K67:301, Lushootseed /x'w=səbəd/ *bee*, example: <**hík'w sisemóya**>, //hík'w C₁í=səm=áyə//, /'big bees', Elder's comment: "there may be another word for *bumblebees*", attested by AC, <**sisemóyetsel, sisemóyetsel**>, //C₁í=səm=áyə-c-əl, C₁í=səm=áyə-c-əl//, /'I am a bee, I am a bee.', usage: words to Frank Dan's spirit song, attested by AC, <**xexp'ítsel sisemó:ye**>, //xə[=C₁ə=]p'íçəl C₁í=səm=áyə//, /'yellow-jacket bee', attested by Elders Group (9/8/76), <**melásés te sisemóye**>, //mələsəs-s tə C₁í=səm=áyə//, /'honey', literally /'molasses of the bee', attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).
- <**melásés te sisemóye**>, //mələsəs-s tə C₁í=səm=áyə//, FOOD /'honey', literally /'molasses of the bee', attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).
- <**xexp'ítsel sisemó:ye**>, ds //xə[=C₁ə=]p'íçəl C₁í=səm=áyə//, EZ [*yellow-jacket bee*], ['family *Vespidae*, genus *Vespula*, i.e. *Vespula spp.*'], literally /'striped on the back bee', phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group (9/8/76).

- <**siseqíws ~ síseqíws**>, CLO /'short pants, little pants, underpants', see seqíws ~ seqí:ws under seq..
- <**sísesem**>, EFAM /'feeling creepy, fearing something behind one', see síy.
- <**sísewel**>, ABFC ['hearing (about)'], see síw.
- <**sísexwem**>, ABFC ['wading in shallow water'], see síxwem.
- <**sísi**>, KIN ['grampa'], see sí:le.
- <**sí:si**>, EFAM /'be afraid, be scared, be nervous', see síy.
- <**sí:silexw**>, EFAM ['scare s-o accidentally'], see síy.
- <**sí:silómet ~ sí:silòmét**>, EFAM /'scare oneself (in being reckless), scare oneself (do something one knows is dangerous and get scared even more than expected)', see síy.
- <**sí:simet**>, EFAM ['be afraid of s-th/s-o'], see síy.
- <**sísiq'**>, SH ['a crack'], see séq'.
- <**Sísiq'**>, PLN ['a cracked mountain where the pipeline crosses the Fraser River between Hope and Agassiz'], see séq'.
- <**sísisitáxwes.**>, EFAM ['He's scaring them.'], see síy.
- <**sísiqelísem**>, LANG /'whistling on one's teeth, whistling through the teeth', see síqes under seq.
- <**sísiq'**>, FIRE ['kindling'], see séq'.
- <**sí:stel**>, BSK ['little basket'], see sí:tel ~ sítel.
- <**sí:tel ~ sítel**>, df //sí:=təl//, BSK ['basket (any kind)'], root meaning unknown unless sí: *drying rack (for wind-drying fish)* or sá: *rise*, lx <=**tel**> *device for*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), BJ (5/10/64), Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/11/75), CT and HT, other sources: ES and JH /sí:təl/ *basket (generic)*, example: <**lhq'átseseqel sí:tel**>, //ʔq'ét=cəs=əqəl sí:=təl//, /'five baskets', literally /'five containers basket', attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).
- <**sí:stel**>, dmn //sí[=C₁ə]=təl//, BSK ['little basket'], possibly <=**R1**> *diminutive*, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, also <**sístel**>, //sí[=C₁ə]=təl//, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).
- <**selístel**>, dmpn //s[=əl]=í[=C₁ə]=təl//, BSK ['little baskets'], (<=**el**> *plural*), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, also <**síseltel**>, //sí[=C₁ə=əl]=təl//, attested by SJ.
- <**sá:letel ~ sá:ltel**>, pln //si[=Aé].[=lə]=təl//, BSK ['a lot of baskets'], (<**á**-ablaut> *plural*, <=**le**> *plural*), phonology: ablaut, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.
- <**sá'eltel**>, pln //si[=Aé=]?[=əl]=təl//, BSK ['baskets'], (<**á**-ablaut> *plural*, <=**le**> *plural*), phonology: ablaut, infixed plural, dialects: *Sumas/Matsqui*, comment: this most downriver of the Upriver Halkomelem dialects shows glottal stop <'>/ʔ/ corresponding to Upriver length before consonants in some cases, a more consistent feature in Downriver Halkomelem, attested by ER and AH (sisters) (Deming 3/17/77).
- <**Síthikwi**>, free root //síðik^wi//, CH ['Jesus Christ'], N, phonology: <th> is actually voiced here, in this borrowed word only in the whole language, phonetically a thorn ([ð]), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB (12/18/75), borrowed from Chinook Jargon /cesukli/ *Jesus Christ* Johnson 1978:350 itself from French <Jésus Christ>/žésu krí/, also <**Síthikri**>, //síðikri//, attested by SP (IHTTC 9/15/77), AD (1/11/80), also <**Sísikri**>, //sísikri//, attested by NP (IHTTC 9/15/77), example:

<ô Síthikri, plíst te sq'éptset.>, //o síðikri, plís=T tə s=q'əp-c-ət//, /'Oh Jesus, bless our meeting.'/, attested by AD.

<síts>, free root //síts//, HHG ['sheets'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76), borrowed from Chinook Jargon /sít/ <sheet> itself from English <sheet> Johnson 1978:404, example: <a'axwíl síts ~ emémel síts>, //C₁ε=ʔεx^wíl síts ~ ʔəméməl síts//, /'small sheets'/.

<sí:ts'>, probable bound root //sí:c'//, meaning unclear

<sí:ts'elhp>, df //sí:c'=əʔp//, EB /'vine maple, Douglas maple'/, ['*Acer circinatum*, *Acer glabrum* var. *douglasii* or *Acer douglasii*'], ASM ['vine maple was heated over the fire and used for switches to whip children lazy in getting up to go bathe in the river each morning (the pitch would stick and burn a bit), also heated and used to switch runners' legs to make them tough, a vine maple pole was tied to the ceiling or used in the bush to make a swing (séqtel or q'éyt'o) for a baby in a cradle, with the cradle suspended from the pole by a rope a woman could even work at a loom, etc. and bounce the cradle by a string tied to her foot, vine maple wa also used in other things required strong flexible wood; Douglas maple leaves (considered a variety of Rocky Mountain maple by some botanists) were used to separate food in underground steam-pit cooking'], MED ['vine maple bark was used in a hot bath to reduce swelling on the body (AD), black ashes from vine maple was mixed with grease to make a medicine for swelling (Deming), leaves from last year were used for ulcer medicine--washed, put in clear water and boiled, then the tea is drunk as medicine (JL)'], root meaning unknown unless the same as in sts'á(:)s *fine white ashes* (as speculated by the Deming elders), lx <=elhp> *tree, plant*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), JL (Fish Camp 7/19/79), AD (6/19/79), SJ, other sources: JH /sí:səʔp/ *vine maple*, H-T <sítsElp> (macron over i) *vine maple (Acer circinatum)*, example: <tsqwá:y te sí:ts'elhp.>, //c=q^wé.y tə sí:c'=əʔp//, /'The vine maple is green.'/, attested by Deming (esp. SJ)(5/3/79).

<síw>, bound root //síw to sense the future, to hear about//, Salish cognate: Squamish root /siw ~ səw/ as in /síw-i/ *become attentive, prick one's ears* K69:62.

<síwe ~ syéwe>, dnom //(s=)síw=ə or s=yéw=ə//, POW /'seer, fortune-teller, person that senses the future'/, (<s=> nominalizer), probably root <síw> to sense (the future), hear about, possibly instead root <yéw> *spirit power*, lx <=e> *person*, syntactic analysis: nominal, compare with root <yew> *spirit power*.

<síwél>, stem //síw=əl sense, hear about//, Salish cognate: Squamish /síw-i/ *become attentive, prick one's ears* K69:62.

<sisewel>, cts //sí[-C₁ə-]w=əl//, incs, ABFC ['hearing (about)'], (<-R1-> continuative), (<=el> get, become, go, come), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/15/78).

<síwélmét ~ síwélmét>, iecs //síw=əl=məʔ//, POW ['sense something (that will happen)'], ABFC ['hear about it'], (<=el> get, become, go, come, <=met> indirect effect control transitivizer), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76), Deming (6/15/78).

<síwél>, SENS /'(sense, hear about)'/, see síw.

<síwélmét ~ síwélmét>, ABFC /'sense something (that will happen), hear about it'/, see síw.

<síwe ~ syéwe>, POW /'seer, fortune-teller, person that senses the future'/, see síw and yew.

<sí:wí:qe>, HAT /'men, males'/, see wíyeqe ~ wíyqe ~ wí:qe.

<siwíqe'ó:llh or siwí:qe'ó:llh>, HAT ['boys'], see wíyeqe ~ wíyqe ~ wí:qe.

<**síx**>, bound root //síx move over//.

<**síxet**>, pcs //síx=əT//, TVMO ['move s-th over'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by NP (10/7/75).

<**sexéylem** or **sexílem**>, mdls //síx=íl=əm//, TVMO ['move over'], ABFC, (<=íl ~ =el> go, come, get, become, <=em> middle voice), phonology: vowel-reduction in root due to stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, NP.

<**síxet**>, TVMO ['move s-th over'], see **síx**.

<**síxwem**>, mdls //síx^w=əm//, ABFC ['to wade'], WATR, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /síx^w-im/ walk into water K69:62, Saanich dial. of N. Straits /síx^w-əŋ/ wade B73:82.

<**sísexwem**>, cts //sí[-C₁ə-]x^w=əm//, ABFC ['wading in shallow water'], WATR, (<-R1-> continuative), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by LJ (Tait) (Elders Group 4/26/78), contrast <**xélhchem**> wading in deep water, Salish cognate: Squamish /sí-síx^w-im/ wade (itr.) W73:280, K69:62.

<**síy**>, bound root //síy or sáy nervous, afraid//, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /sáy/ nervous, fidgety, at loose ends, excited H76:703.

<**sí:si**>, chrs //síy=C₁əC₂//, EFAM ['be afraid, be scared, be nervous'], (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), TG, Deming, AC, BJ (12/5/64), also <**sí'si**>, //síʔsi//, dialects: Matsqui/Sumas, attested by AH (Deming 6/15/78), other sources: ES /sí-si-/ fear, be afraid; found in <**sí:sitsel**>, //síy=C₁əC₂-c-ə//, /'I'm scared., I'm afraid./, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <**atsel sí:si**>, //ʔε-c-ə// síy=C₁əC₂//, /'I'm afraid./, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AC, <**ts'áts'eltsel sí:si**>, //c'ə[=C₁ə=]-c-ə// síy=C₁əC₂//, /'I'm very afraid., I'm really afraid./, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb-non-subordinate subject marker-subject pronoun intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/15/72), <**tset me sí:si**>, //c-ə// mə síy=C₁əC₂//, /'I got scared./, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <**tset wel sí:si**>, //c-ə// wəl síy=C₁əC₂//, /'I'm very scared./, attested by TG (4/75), <**ts'áts'el wel sí:si**>, //c'ə[=C₁ə=]-c-ə// wəl síy=C₁əC₂//, /'I'm really very scared./, attested by TG (4/75), <**híkwtset sí:si**>, //hík^w-c-ə// síy=C₁əC₂//, /'I'm really scared./, literally /'I'm big scared./, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb-non-subordinate subject marker-subject pronoun intransitive verb, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Nooksack (BG:GS) //síyʔsiyʔ 'be afraid' and //sáyʔsəyʔ// 'be afraid'--pl. //səléyʔsəyʔ// (é -í here), and (PA: SJ 7/20/56) //ówa-èæxw æy sísəyʔ-nít-æx^w// don't be afraid of it.

<**sesí:si**>, dmvs //C₁ə=síy=C₁əC₂//, EFAM ['scared a little'], (<R5=> diminutive), (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: double reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/12/76), Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <(átset, ítset) sesí:si>, //(ʔε-c-ə, ʔí-c-ə) C₁ə=síy=C₁əC₂//, /'We got scared./, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by Elders Group, <**líchxw sesí:si?**>, //lí-c-x^w C₁ə=síy=C₁əC₂//, /'Are you scared?/, attested by Elders Group, <**sesí:si yé mestíyexw**>, //C₁ə=síy=C₁əC₂ yə məstíyex^w//, /'The people are scared./, syntactic comment: plural demonstrative article, attested by Elders Group, <**ôwetsel (sesí:si, sí:si)**>, //ʔówə-c-ə// (C₁ə=síy=C₁əC₂, síy=C₁əC₂)//, /'I'm not afraid./, (irregular), syntactic comment: missing subjunctive subject pronoun, attested by Elders Group.

<**sí:silexw**>, ncs //síy=C₁əC₂=l-əx^w//, EFAM ['scare s-o accidentally'], (<=I> non-control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Deming, AC (8/29/73); found in <**sí:silòx ~ sisilòx**>, //síy=C₁əC₂=l-áx^w//, /'scared me

- accidentally*!', attested by IHTTC, <**sí:silómxes.**>, //síy=C₁əC₂=l-ámx^y-əs//, /'He/It scared me.'/, dialects: (*Matsqui/Sumas*), attested by AH (Deming 6/15/78), example: <**sí:silóxes te spá:th.**>, //síy=C₁əC₂=l-áx^y-əs tə s=pé-è//, /'The bear scared me.'/, attested by AC; found in <**sí:silométsel.**>, //síy=C₁əC₂=l-ámə-c-əl//, /'I scared you accidentally.'/, phonology: automatic stress-shift, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77), contrast <**sí:silómettsel.**> *I scared myself (in being reckless)*).
- <**sí:silómet ~ sí:silómèt**>, ncrs //síy=C₁əC₂=l-ámət//, EFAM /'scare oneself (in being reckless), scare oneself (do something one knows is dangerous and get scared even more than expected)'/, (<-ómet> reflexive), phonology: reduplication, optional downstepping and upshifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, EB, Elders Group (3/15/72); found in <**sí:silómettsel.**>, //síy=C₁əC₂=l-ámət-c-əl//, /'I scared myself (in being reckless).'/, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77), example: <**tsel me sí:silómèt.**>, //c-əl mə síy=C₁əC₂=l-ámət//, /'I got myself scared (doing something I knew was dangerous that scared me even more than expected)., I got scared.'/, attested by EB (3/19/76), Elders Group (3/15/72), <**atset me sí:silómèt.**>, //ʔε-c-ət mə síy=C₁əC₂=l-ámət//, /'We got scared.'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <**sí:simet**>, iecs //síy=C₁əC₂=məT//, EFAM ['be afraid of s-th/s-o'], (<=met> indirect effect control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**lícxw sí:simet?**>, //lí-c-x^w síy=C₁əC₂=məT//, /'Are you afraid of something?'/, <**sí:simetes te sqwétxem.**>, //síy=C₁əC₂=məT-əs tə s=q^wót^xəm//, /'He's afraid of the fog.'/, <(le) **sí:simetes te álhqey.**>, //(lə) síy=C₁əC₂=məT-əs tə ʔé+qəy//, /'He's afraid of snakes.'/, <**sí:simetsel te híkw spá:th.**>, //síC₁əC₂=məT-c-əl tə hík^w s=pé-è//, /'I'm scared of big bears.'/, <**ówetsel sí:simet te spá:th.**>, //ʔówə-c-əl síy=C₁əC₂=məT tə s=pé-è//, /'I'm not scared of bears.'/.
- <**sisistáxwes.**>, caus //síy=C₁əC₂=sT-ə[=Aé=]x^w-əs//, durs, EFAM ['He's scaring them.'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object, <-es> third person subject), (<á-ablaut> durative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/12/75).
- <**lexwsí:si ~ xwsí:si**>, ds //(lə)x^w=síy=C₁əC₂//, EFAM ['(be) always scared'], (<lexw= ~ xw=> always), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (4/15/75), EB, example: <**ówéta kw' xwsí:sis.**>, //ʔowə= ʔε k^w x^w=síy=C₁əC₂-s//, /'He's/She's never afraid.'/, attested by EB (12/19/75).
- <**lexwsí:si**>, dnom //ləx^ws=síy=C₁əC₂//, EFAM /'coward, person that's always afraid'/, (<lexws=> a person that always), phonology: consonant merger, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/15/75), EB.
- <**sísem**>, df //sí(y)=s=əm//, EFAM /'feel creepy, fear something behind one'/, possibly <=s> meaning uncertain, <=em> middle voice, phonology: reduplication =doubling infix #1 with e= is ruled out here because of the continuative form below which adds -doubling infix #1 with e- and no case has yet been found of two occurrences of the same type of reduplication within the same word, where that would occur ablaut or another type of reduplication is substituted for one of the original reduplications, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75); found in <**sísemtsel.**>, //síy=s=əm-c-əl//, /'I feel creepy.'/.
- <**sísesem**>, cts //sí[-C₁ə-]s=əm//, EFAM /'feeling creepy, fearing something behind one'/, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: the lack of a /y/ after the reduplication here shows that the root has been reanalyzed as /sí/ rather than /síy/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<**séyí:m**>, rpts //si[=Aé]=y=í.m//, durs, EFAM ['be haunted'], literally /'fear durative repeatedly/, (<é-**ablaut on root i**> durative), (<=í:m> repeatedly), phonology: é-ablaut on root i, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), example: <**séyí:m te lálem.**>, //si[=Aé]=y=í.m tə lél[=C₁ə=]m//, /'The house is haunted.'/.

<**siyachís**>, ANAH ['right arm'], see éy ~ éy:.

<**siyálémtses**>, df //s=yélém=cəs or s=yi[=Aé]=l=əm=cəs//, CLO ['finger ring'], PE, possibly root <**yíl**> turn over, go around possibly root as in <**s(y)ilólem**> year, (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <=em> intransitivizer, have, get, lx <=tses> on the hand, on the finger, phonology: epenthetic i between s= and y or ablaut, updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/24/75), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits VU /šx^w=yéləm=èis/, LD /š=yéləm=èis/ finger ring G86:85, Squamish /slmèís/ ring W73:217, K67:291, possibly Lushootseed /s-yay'lúp-qs-aèi?/ ring for finger H76:628.

<**siyám ~ siyá:m**>, df //s=iy=é(·)m//, SOC /'respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness'/, ASM ['this term is used when a Stó:lô person talks to a wolf, bear, or sasquatch'], ECON /'rich, wealthy'/, SOC ['dear'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, probably root <éy ~ iy> good, possibly <=ém ~ =á(·)m> in strength (if so compare <eyém> strong), phonology: consonant-loss of root-initial glottal stop, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), EB, AD, Elders Group (3/21/79), RM (Elders Group 11/9/77), Deming, other sources: ES /siyé-m/ upper-class person (homonymous with 'rich'), H-T <siám> (macron over i, umlaut over a) chief, ASM ['respected leader'], example: <ó siyám.>, //ó s=iy=ém//, /'Oh respected leader.'/, usage: said while listening to a speaker at a gathering, indicates agreement and respect, attested by Elders Group, many others at spirit dances, ASM ['chief']; found in <**siyáms**>, //s=iy=ém-s//, /'his chief, her chief, their chief'/, attested by AC, ASM ['upper-class person'], example: <**telí te siyáms**>, //təlí tə s=iy=ém-s//, /'She's from the upper class.'/, attested by AC, ASM ['master'], semantic environment ['no special name for a young man becoming or training to become a chief, just might call him this'], attested by BJ (12/5/64), ASM ['rich, wealthy'], <**siyám mestíyexw**>, //s=iy=ém məstíyəx^w//, /'wealthy person'/, attested by AC, ASM ['dear'], <**siyám éy siyáye**>, //s=iy=ém ʔéy si=yéyə//, /'Dear good friends.'/, usage: vocative, used in speeches, syntactic comment: a term of address or vocative since there is no article (te, etc.), attested by Deming (12/15/77), <**siyám l siyáye**>, //s=iy=ém l si=yéyə//, /'My dear friends.'/, usage: vocative, used in speeches, attested by Deming (5/18/78), <**Chíchelh Siyá:m ~ Chíchelh Siyám**>, //cí[=C₁ə=]† s=iy=é.m//, /'High Master, God, Lord, supreme being, Chief above, Master above, Lord above'/, attested by BJ (12/5/64, 5/10/64), AC (8/25/70), many others. Also see short entry under <ey> 'good' under the letter e.

<**sí:yá:m**>, pln //s=i[=´]=y=é.m or s=hé=iy=é.m//, SOC /'respected leaders, chiefs, upper-class people'/, possibly <hé=> plural, possibly <=´:=> plural, phonology: stress-shift or consonant merger, possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, others, example: <**ts'áts'eltsel xwoyíwel tel sqwálewel kw'els me xwe'í sq'ó talhlúwep l sí:yáye sí:yám.**>, //c'él[=C₁ə=]l-c-əl x^w=ɛ[=Aa=]y=íwəl t-əl s=q^wəl=əwəl k^wə-l-s mə x^wə=ʔí s=q'á tɛ=†=lúwə=p l s=i[=´]=y=C₁əC₂[=Aé]=ə s=i[=´]=y=ém (or better, s-ʔéy=M2=C₁əC₂ s=i[=´]=y=ém)//, /'I'm very happy to come here at this gathering my dear friends.'/, usage: speech, attested by Deming (5/18/78).

<**shxwsiyám**>, dnom //sx^w=s=iy=ém//, SOC ['boss'], (<shxw=> something/someone that), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (Elders Group 11/9/77).

<**siyómelh**>, ds //s=iy=ɛ[=Aá=]m=ə†//, SOC /'chiefs, (belonging to a chief, in the style of a chief)'/, (<ó-ablaut> derivational), lx <=elh> in the style of, as if belonging to, phonology: ablaut, syntactic

analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by TG (4/23/75), example: <siyómelh yó:seqw>, //s=i-y=ε[=Aá=]m=θ† yá:s=θqʷ//, /'chief's hat'.

<sí:yá:met>, ds //s=i[-´-]y=ém=mθT//, SOC [flirting with s-o'], literally /'being a high-class person toward/with s-o'/, (<-´:-> continuative), (<=met> indirect effect control transitivizer), phonology: stress-shift, lengthening, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in <sí:yá:methòxes.>, //s=i[´=]y=ém=mθT-áxʷ-əs//, /'He's flirting with me.'/, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<sí:yá:m>, SOC /'respected leaders, chiefs, upper-class people'/, see siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.

<siyá:m>, SOC /'chief, leader, respected person, boss, rich, dear'/, see éy ~ éy:.

<sí:yá:met>, SOC [flirting with s-o'], see siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.

<siyá:ya ~ siyáya ~ syá:ya ~ siyá(:)ye>, df //s=ʔéy=M2=C₁θC₂ (or poss.) s=ʔiy=C₁θC₂[=Aé:=]=θ//, SOCT [friend], see yá:ya.

<sí:yá:ye>, pln //s=ʔi[´=]y=C₁θC₂[=Aé:=]=θ//, SOCT [lots of friends], see yá:ya.

<siyelyólexwa>, HAT [elders (many collective)], see siyólexwe or see yó:lexw.

<Siyét'e>, df //s=yi[=Aé=]tʷ=θ//, PLN /'village now at north end of Agassiz-Rosedale bridge, now Tseatah Indian Reserve #2 (of Cheam band)'/, see yét'.

<siyolexwálh>, HAT /'elders past, deceased old people'/, see siyólexwe or see yó:lexw.

<siyólexwe>, df //s=yáləxʷ(=)θ//, HAT [old], (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, also see yó:lexw.

<siyólexwe>, dnom //s=yáləxʷ=θ//, HAT /'old person, an elder'/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=e> person, animate being, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, AD, EB, Elders Group, many others, example: <ówechexw lámexwcha xwa siyólexwe a'áchewlh xáp'kw'tem ta' sth'eth'elòm.>, //ʔówə-c-əxʷ lə-m-əxʷ-cə xʷε s=yáləxʷ=θ ʔεʔé-cə-wʔ xép'kʷ=təm t-εʔ s=C₁θ=èʷ[=əl]=ám//, /'You're not going to get (become) old until (root meaning unknown unless) your bones are aching.'/, usage: saying or proverb, attested by AD, <chxw ólewe siyólexwe kw'as sexwe'álexeth'.>, //c-xʷ ʔálə-wə s=yáləxʷ=θ kʷ-ε-s səxʷəʔ=éləxəèʷ//, /'You're too old to wet your bed.'/, attested by EB (5/5/78).

<siyolexwálh>, ds //s=yaləxʷ=θ=θ† or s=yaləxʷ=θ=é†//, HAT /'elders past, deceased old people'/, (<=elh ~ =álh> past tense, deceased), phonology: vowel merger (e + e → á), syntactic analysis: nominal past, attested by AD, example: <éy kws hákw'eleschet te s'í:wes te siyolexwálh.>, //ʔéy kʷ-s hékʷ=ələs-c-ət tə s=ʔí-wəs-s tə s=yaləxʷ=θ=θ†//, /'Let us remember the teachings of the elders past.'/, attested by AD.

<sí:yólexwe>, pln //s(i)[´=]yáləxʷ=θ//, HAT /'old people, elders'/, (<=´:=> plural (many)), phonology: stress-shift, lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group.

<siyelyólexwa>, pln //s=C₁θC₂=yáləxʷ=θ//, HAT [elders (many collective)], (<R3=> plural (many collective)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, Elders Group, example: <tó:lmels ye siyelyólexwa>, //tá:l=məls-s yə s=C₁θC₂=yáləxʷ=θ//, /'wisdom of the elders'/, usage: used as title of the Classified Word List for Upriver Halq'eméylem (Galloway and Elders' Groups 1980).

<sí:yólexwe>, HAT /'old people, elders'/, see siyólexwe or see yó:lexw.

<sí:yólexwe>, HAT [old people], see siyólexwe or see yó:lexw.

<siyólexwe>, HAT /'old person, an elder'/, see siyólexwe or see yó:lexw.

- <siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~ siyólexwe>, DESC ['old person'], see siyólexwe or see yó:lexw.
- <siyólh ~ siyó:lh ~ syólh>, HARV ['wood, firewood'], see yólh.
- <siyólhá:wtxw>, BLDG ['wood-shed'], see yólh.
- <siyómelh>, SOC ['chief's, (belonging to a chief, in the style of a chief)'], see siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.
- <siyóqelhtsthet>, SOC ['change (money)'], see iyá:q.
- <siyót>, SOC ['beware'], see yó:t ~ yót.
- <siyó:ylexwe>, HAT ['little old person'], see siyólexwe or see yó:lexw.
- <Siyó:ylexwe Smá:lt>, PLN ['Bear Mountain, also called Lhóy's Mountain'], see siyólexwe or see yó:lexw.
- <siyó:yseqw>, CLO ['be wearing a hat'], see yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
- <siysá:yiw>, ANAA ['furry on the whole body (of an animal)'], see sá:y.
- <siyt'>, root //síyt' // tickle or possibly stem //síy=t' // tickle with root <siy> nervous, afraid and possible <=t'> tactile sensation?.
- <siyt't ~ sí:t't>, pcs //síy=t'=T//, ABFC ['tickle s-o'], possibly <=t'> tactile sensation?, (<=t'> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC, EB (1/30/76), Elders Group (12/15/76); found in <siyt'tem.>, //síy=t'=T-əm//, 'He's tickled.', attested by Elders Group.
- <sá:yt't>, cts //si[-Aé-]y=t'=T//, ABFC ['tickling s-o'], (<á:-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76), example: <tseł sá:yt'thómè.>, //c-əl si[-Aé-]y=t'=T-ámə//, 'I'm tickling you.', phonology: downstepping, updrifting.
- <sá:yt'em ~ sayit'em>, cts //si[-Aé-]y=t'=əm ~ s[-əC₂-]íy=t'=əm or less likely si[-Aé-]y[=í]=t'=əm//, izz, ABFC ['being tickled, (having tickling, getting tickling), tickley'], (<á(-):ablaut ~ -R6-> continuative), possibly <=í=> derivational or continuative?, (<=em> intransitivizer, get, have), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76), BHTTC (late Oct. 1976).
- <sá:yt'els>, sas //si[-Aé-]y=t'=əls//, cts, ABFC ['tickling'], (<á:-ablaut> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).
- <siyt'eqem>, mdls //síy=t'=əq=əm//, ABFC ['want to pee, (want to urinate, feel like one has to urinate)'], literally 'tickle on/in one's penis/genitals', lx <=áq ~ =eq> on/in the penis, on/in the genitals, (<=em> middle voice, one's), phonology: possible vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (Tait) (Fish Camp 7/20/79).
- <set'xt>, pcs //sí(y)=Aé=t'=x'(əł)=T//, ABFC (probably) ['tickle the bottom of someone's feet, (tickle s-o on the foot)'], possibly <é-ablaut> derivational, lx <=xel ~ =x (before =t)> on the foot, (<=t'> purposeful control transitivizer), comment: EB was unsure of the translation she offered so it may be possible that the vowel is wrong (though the translation seems right)--one would expect *<siyt'xt> here, phonology: possible ablaut, syllable-loss of el before =t, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76).
- <sá:yxwem>, df //si[=Aé:=]y=xʷ=əm//, ABFC ['tickled (by a hair, by a light touch)'], probably root <siy> nervous, afraid, (<á:-ablaut> resultative), lx <=xw> around, around in a circle, (<=em>

intransitivizer, get, have), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (late Oct. 1976).

<**síyt'eqem**>, ABFC /'want to pee, (want to urinate, feel like one has to urinate)'/, see *síyt'*.

<**síyt't ~ sí:t't**>, ABFC ['tickle s-o'], see *síyt'*.

<**skáslekem**>, us //skésləkəm//, [skæslɪkəm], KIN ['illegitimate child'], borrowed from French <se casse le commun> *break up the common-law relationship*, syntactic analysis: nominal, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-kásnəkəm/ *illegitimate child* (Kuipers 1967:293), attested by Elders Group 8/25/76.

<**skemí'ya**>, dnom //s=kəmíʔ=iyɛ//, EZ /'a white-headed duck, [could be bufflehead, snow goose, emperor goose, poss. oldsquaw, or hooded merganser, other duck-like birds with white heads do not occur in the Stó:lô area and the emperor goose would be only an occasional visitor]'/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<=iya> *diminutive*), (possibly <fronting>, i.e., **q** → **k** *diminutive*), phonology: possibly fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: JH:DM.

<**skéweqs**>, dnom //s=q[=F=]éw=əqs//, [skéwəqs], EZ ['raven'], ['*Corvus corax*'], ASM ['whichever way it goes and crows it predicts a death in that certain family'], (fronting **q** → **k** *affectionate diminutive*), phonology: fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (and poss. all Tait speakers)(BHTTC), Elders Group 6/4/75 and 12/15/76, example: <**qwóqwel te skéweqs**>, //q^wɛ[-Aá-C₁ə-] tə s=q[=F=]éw=əqs//, [q^wáq^wəl tə skéwəqs], /'The raven is talking (not necessarily warning)(a distinct call).'/, (<ó-ablaut and reduplication> *continuative*), phonology: ó-ablaut, reduplication, fronting, attested by Elders Group 12/15/76, <**qwólqwel te skéweqs**>, //q^wɛ[=Aó=]í=C₁əC₂ tə s=q[=F=]éw=əqs//, [q^wólq^wəl tə skéwəqs], /'The raven is warning (a distinct call).'/, (<ô-ablaut> *derivational*), (<=reduplication> *characteristic?*), phonology: ô-ablaut, reduplication, fronting, attested by Elders Group 12/15/76, ASM ['owls can warn like this too (using qwólqwel)'], also <**skyéweqs**> and <**sqéweqs**>, //s=q[=F=]éw=əqs//, [sk^yíwəqs], attested by Elders Group 5/3/78, Salish cognate: Lushootseed (Skagit) /k^yéwəqs/ (Deming 4/17/80); Salish cognate: Squamish /sqəwq^y/ (Kuipers 1967), Salish cognate: Lushootseed (Skagit dial.) /qéwəqs/ (Deming 4/17/80), see *sqéweqs* and *qéw* and *qwá* (possible roots).

<**skíkek**>, EZ /'chickadee: black-capped chickadee, probably also chestnut-backed chickadee, possibly also the least bush-tit'/, see *qá:q* or *seq*.

<**sklú**>, free root //sklú//, TOOL ['a screw'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/21/77), borrowed from English /skrúw/ *screw*.

<**Skoyá:m ~ Skeyá:m**>, df //s=kay(=)é-m//, PLN /'a stone like a statue at Harrison Lake, probably Doctor's Point'/, ASM ['formerly a man turned to stone by Xá:ls the Transformer who took the man's arms and threw them away, the stone has no nose or ears either, even now it is said that if one talks bad to it heavy winds are going to come up on the Lake (BJ 12/5/64 old p.331)'], contrast <**Lhxé:ylex**> *Doctor's Point*, possibly <s=> *nominalizer*, phonology: plain k may show a borrowing from Lillooet or fronting *diminutive*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), source: place names file reference #180, comment: H-T 1904:342 has a main character in a story told by Francois of Chehalis, this character is called <Kai'am> [H-T] *Wolverine*, which is very close to the form of this place name; could the stone have been named for a wolverine turned to stone in another story?.

<**skyéweqs**>, EZ ['raven'], ['*Corvus corax*'], see *sqéweqs* and *skeweqs* (under *q* and *s*)

<**sk'ak'áxwe**>, df //s=C₁ɛ=k'éx^wə//, EB ['dried saskatoon berries'], ['*Amelanchier alnifolia*'], ASM ['ripe in July, the best ones are found north of Hope, B.C.; fresh berries are eaten and have a separate name;

the dried berries are obtained in cakes or sheets from the Thompson and other Interior Salish Indians; saskatoons can be mixed with bulbs of the *sxameléxwthelh* *tiger lily* and *kw'épan* [k'w'ópɛn] (a Thompson word, a white root, like a sweet potato in taste) and then either with sugar or with fish eggs', borrowed from Thompson /s=k'ém̥=əm/ *dried berries* (Thompson /x/ is velar and corresponds to Upriver Halkomelem velar /xʷ/ in this word), (<R8=> *diminutive or resultative or derivational*), possibly <e ~ a>, da //ə ~ ə//, EZ ['*living thing*'], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Deming (M.H.), AC, DM 12/4/64; unclear whether borrowed with the reduplication and s= nominalizer from Thompson or borrowed as the root <k'axwe> or stem <k'axw> and then these were added from UHk.

<**sk'ámets ~ sk'ámeth**>, dnom //s=k'ém̥c ~ s=k'ém̥è//, EB ['*blue camas, yellow dog-tooth violet = yellow avalanche lily*'], [resp. *Camassia leichtlinii* and *Camassia quamash, Erythronium grandiflorum*'], semantic environment ['wild sweet potatoes, obtained in trade, don't grow here; camas, like sweet potatoes with little sausage-shaped potatoes on root; dried bulbs of both camas and avalanche lily were obtained in trade probably both from the Interior and the Coast Indian peoples'], borrowed from Thompson /sk'ém'ec/ *dog-tooth violet, blue camas, white easter lily, Indian potato*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <**sk'ámeth'**>, //sk'ém̥è//, attested by Deming; may have been borrowed with or without the s= nominalizer of Thompson.

<**sk'ek'iyáp ~ slek'iyáp**>, df //s=k'ək'iyép ~ s=lək'iyép//, [sk'ɪk'iyáp ~ slɪk'iyáp], EZ ['*coyote*'], ['*Canis latrans lestes*'], borrowed from Thompson /snk'y'ép/ *coyote* (Thompson and Thompson 1980:58), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM, other sources: JH:DM /skək'iyé-p/, also <**snek'iyáp ~ snek'eyáp**>, //snək'iyép ~ snək'əyép//, [snɪk'iyáp ~ snɪk'əyáp], attested by BJ 5/64 and 12/5/64; probably borrowed with the Thompson <s=> and reduplication, rather than as the root in the Thompson word then with UHk s= and reduplicated prefix added.

<**sk'í:l**>, dnom //s=k'í:l//, EZ ['*Rocky Mountain pika, hoary marmot, rock-rabbit*'], ['*Ochotona princeps brunnescens*'], ASM ['named for their sound; when Susan Peters (SP) was young she chased a pika at Maggie Emery's house at Yale, and it started to rain real heavy; when you chase them it rains; they live from Hope, B.C. north (and in the high mountains)'], WETH, SD, borrowed from Thompson /sk'íl' [sk'í:l'] *marmot* (Thompson and Thompson 1980:41), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME, SP, Elders Group, also <**sk'í:l**>, //s=k'í:l//, attested by AK; probably borrowed with the Thompson s= nominalizer rather than as the k' initial root then an UHk s= added.

<**skwálepel**>, SOC ['*something hidden away*'], see kwà:l.

<**Skwálepel**>, PLN ['*Skwellepil Creek*'], see kwà:l.

<**Skwáli**>, df //s=k'él=i or sk'w=éli//, PLN ['*Skwali, a village north of Hope Slough and Skwah*'], possibly <s=> *nominalizer*, possibly <**kwà:l**> *hide*, possibly <=iy> *covering or place*, phonology: kw could be qw instead, comment: only attested in Wells's transcription <SKWAH-lee>, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):23.

<**skwálôws**>, SOC ['*got murdered*'], see kwà:l.

<**skwá:m ~ skwám**>, BSK ['*storage basket (for oil, fruit, clothes), burial basket for twins, round basket (any size, smaller at top), clay jug (to store oil or fruit)*'], see kwá:m ~ kwám.

<**skwátsem ~ skwáchem**>, ABFC ['*a scream*'], see kwátsem ~ kwáchem.

<**skwekwelím shxw'ólewù**>, EB ['*radishes*'] (lit. little red ones + turnip), see kwím or **shxw'ólewù**

<**skwekwíkwemel**>, LT ['*be getting/going a little red*'], see kwí:m.

<**skwekwó:tel**>, KIN ['*separated in marriage*'], see kwá:.

- <skwél>, dnom //s=kʷéł//, [skʷél], WATR /'waterfall, falls'/, LAND, see kwél.
- <skwelálhchihyelh>, SOC ['what he owes'], see kwél.
- <skwélemel>, HHG ['handle of a spoon'], see kwél.
- <skwélets>, BSK ['coiled bottom of a basket before the sides are on'], see kwél.
- <skwetáxw>, BLDG /'be inside a house, be inside an enclosure'/, see kwetáxw.
- <skwetáxwstexw>, BLDG ['leave s-o/s-th inside'], see kwetáxw.
- <skwetóxwes>, SPRD /'mask covering the face'/, see kwetáxw.
- <skwetóxwes sqw'eyílex>, SPRD /'mask dance'/, see kwetáxw.
- <skwetxwewílh>, MC ['the inside (of a container)'], see kwetáxw.
- <skwetxwól:lwelh>, BLDG /'inner lining, inner side'/, see kwetáxw.
- <skwetxwós>, BLDG ['ceiling'], see kwetáxw.
- <skwéthqsel>, df //s-kʷéè=qsel//, stvi, BPI ['(have) a big nose'], see kwéth.
- <skwéth' ~ skwéth'kweth'>, dnom //s=kʷéè' ~ s=kʷéè'=C₁əC₂//, EZ /'willow grouse, ruffed grouse'/, ['Bonasa umbellus sabini'], see kwéth'.
- <skwíkwel>, WATR ['small waterfall'], see skwél.
- <skwíkwemel>, LT /'[be getting red, be going red]'/, see kwí:m.
- <skwíkwexel>, dnom //s=C₁í=kʷé=xʷəl or s=C₁í=kʷé=Aə=xʷəl//, EZ ['baby sockeye salmon'], ['Oncorhynchus nerka'], (<s=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), see possible root <kwá> let go.
- <skwíkwexetem>, dnom //s=kʷí[-C₁ə=]xʷ=əT-əm//, pass., cts, SPRD /'a naming ceremony'/, see kwí:x ~ kwíx.
- <skwímeth>, EZ /'little roundmouth suckerfish, probably longnose sucker'/, see kwí:m.
- <skwí:x ~ skwíx>, N ['personal name'], see kwí:x ~ kwíx.
- <Skwíyò>, df //s=kʷíyà//, PLN /'village just below (on the south side of) Suka Creek, on the CN side (east side) of the Fraser River across from Dogwood Valley'/, possibly <s=> nominalizer, perhaps related to root //Skwóyá// Squirrel by metathesis??. Elder's comment: "possibly a Thompson name? or from skwél waterfall since there are waterfalls there on the creek?", syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AD transcribed from MP 1973-4 (IHTTC 7/8/77), SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77, Raft Trip 8/30/77), source: place names file reference #50, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25 (but bank or side of Fraser River misidentified there).
- <Skwíyò Smált>, ds //s=kʷíyà s=mélt//, PLN ['the mountain above Suka Creek'], literally /'Skwíyò mountain'/, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by AK and SP (Fish Camp 8/2/77).
- <Skwíyò Stó:lô>, ds //s=kʷíyà s=tá:l=ow//, PLN ['Suka Creek (on east side of Fraser River above Hope)'], literally /'Skwíyò river'/, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by AK and SP (Fish Camp 8/2/77).
- <Skwíyò:m>, ds //s=kʷíyà=əm//, PLN /'a place near Deroche, B.C., just east of Lakahahmen Indian Reserve #10 (which is registered with D.I.A. as Skweam)'/, ASM ['to get there turn left after crossing the bridge heading south at the upriver end of Nicomen Island, the place was owned by Joe Punch and Louie Punch for years, named after Skwíyò because Louie Punch came from Skwíyò Suka Creek village'], probably <=em> place to have/get, phonology: vowel merger, stress-shift,

syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/13/77), source: place names file reference #66.

<**Skwiyó:m**>, PLN /'a place near Deroche, B.C., just east of Lakahahmen Indian Reserve #10 (which is registered with D.I.A. as Skweam)'/, see Skwíyò.

<**Skwíyò Smált**>, PLN ['the mountain above Suka Creek'], see Skwíyò.

<**Skwíyò Stó:lô**>, PLN ['Suka Creek (on east side of Fraser River above Hope)'], see Skwíyò.

<**skwló ~ sqwló**>, df //s=k^wlá ~ s=q^wlá//, ANAA ['seal fat'], see kwló ~ qwló.

<**Skwló ~ Sqwló**>, PLN /'Seal Fat Rock on Harrison River just upriver from Th'éqwela (place by Morris Lake where Indian people used to play Indian badminton), this rock has what resembles layers of seal fat all around it along its bottom '/', ['located above (upstream from) Th'éqwela ~ Ts'éqwela and below (downstream from) Híkw Sméya; the seal fat layers are usually underwater in June (as they were when we visited the site by boat 6/27/78)'], see sqwló or kwló ~ qwló.

<**skwókwep ~ skwokwepílep**>, df //s=k^wá[=C₁ə=]p ~ s=k^wá[=C₁ə=]p=íl=əp//, LAND /'hill (dirt, includes both sides of hill), little hill'/, possibly <s=> nominalizer, root meaning unknown, possibly <=R1=> resultative or derivational, (<=íl=> get, become, come, go), lx <=ep=> dirt, ground, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (3/7/78), Elders Group (3/8/78).

<**Skwokwílàla**>, PLN ['several places where there were pit-houses in which to hide from enemy raids (place to hide)'], see kwà:l.

<**skwómàtsel (sqwómàtsel)**>, ABDF /'hunchback, humpback, lump on the back'/, see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

<**skwó:wech ~ skwówech**>, df //s=k^wáw(=)əè or s=k^wáw=wəè//, EZ /'sturgeon, white sturgeon', ['Acipenser transmontanus'], ASM ['these grow very large and very old, often live in quiet sloughs, when Sumas Lake was drained some survived for several years in the mud; glue was made from an organ on the backbone of the sturgeon; the bones of the sturgeon (if examined closely) contain the patterns for most of the Stó:lô tools made'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless kwów bone??. lx <=wech ~ =ech ~ =ôwíts> on the back, phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72), EL (6/27/78), other sources: H-T <skwáwíc> (macron over a) sturgeon (Acipenser transmontanus), Salish cognate: Squamish /sk^wáʔwaè/ sturgeon W73:256, K67:253.

<**Tsólqthet te Skwówech**>, pcrs //cɛ[=Aá=]lq=T-ət tə s=k^wáw=wəch//, PLN ['Rainbow Falls (on Harrison Lake's southeast side)'], literally /'the sturgeon dropped himself', ASM ['so named because a sturgeon was found at the bottom that had fallen down the falls and no one knew how he had gotten to the top'], (<ó-ablaut> resultative), (<=T> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), phonology: ablaut, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb simple nominal phrase, attested by EL (Chehalis boat trip 6/27/78).

<**Skwówéls**>, df //s=k^wáw=əls//, N /'Raven, (Mister Raven or Mister Crow? [AK 1/16/80])'/, (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=els> structured activity continuative, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <**Skwówel**>, //s=k^wáw=əl//, also /'Mister Raven or Mister Crow?'/, (<=el> go, come, get, become), attested by AK (Elders Group 1/16/80), also see qéw and qwá.

<**skwóye**>, df //sk^w=áyə or s=k^wáy(=)ə//, EZ /'squirrel, Douglas squirrel', ['Tamiasciurus douglasi mollipilosus'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=e> animate being, person, root meaning

unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group (2/11/76), also <skwóyá>, //s=kʷáyê//, attested by Deming (3/11/76).

<skwó:yex̄thet ~ skwó:yx̄thet>, TVMO ['a doing'], see kwíȳx̄.

<Skwtéxwqel>, PLN /'point on west side of Harrison River on which or across from which Sxwó:yx̄wey is located (the rock formation resembling a sxwó:yx̄wey mask); the first point on Harrison River after it leaves Harrison Lake'/, see kwetáxw.

<skwthá>, MC ['piled up'], see kwthá.

<skwúkw>, FOOD /'cooking, (cooking) food'/, see kwúkw.

<skwúkwelstéleq>, SCH ['teacher'], see skwú:l.

<skwukwtisláts>, df //skʷukʷ=tis=léç//, ANAA ['skunk's stink bag (stink sac)'], probably root <skwukw> skunk, borrowed from English skunk, lx <=tis(=)láts> odor gland? with lx <=láts> on the rump/bottom, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BH TTC (11/15/76), contrast <spú'amal> skunk's stink bag.

<skwú:l>, free root //skʷú:l//, SCH ['school'], borrowed from English /skúl/ school, grammatical comment: may have been reanalyzed as having s= nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <skwúl letám>, //s=kʷúl lətém//, /'school desk'/.

<skwuláwtxw>, dnom //skʷul=éwtxw//, BLDG ['schoolhouse'], SCH, lx <=áwtxw> building, room, phonology: stress-shift due to strong-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming.

<skwúkwelstéleq>, dnom //s=kʷú[=C,ə=]l=sT=éleq//, SCH ['teacher'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R1=> continuative?), (<=st> causative?), lx <=éleq> one who does as occupation, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<skwuláwtxw>, BLDG ['schoolhouse'], see skwú:l.

<skw'álx̄>, df //s=kʷ'él(=)x̄// or more likely //sikʷ'w=él(=)x̄//, EZ ['immature bald eagle'], ASM ['before the head feathers turn white, age one to three years'], [*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*'], possibly <s=> nominalizer or more likely <síkʷ'>, //síkʷ'w//, ['get skinned'], with vowel loss before <=á:l> similar to, -like, or part/portion and <=x̄> distributive, all around with the idea of the white feathers "skinned off like" or "skinned off part/portion" or "similar to skinned off", syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 2/13/80, 3/15/78, also <skw'álx̄>, attested by Elders Group 2/18/76, also <skw'á:l̄x̄>, attested by Elders Group 6/4/75, also <sqw'á:l̄x̄>, attested by Elders Group 3/1/72, also <skw'álx̄ ~ sqw'álx̄>, also /'golden eagle'/.

<Skw'á:l̄x̄w>, df //s=kʷ'wé·l̄x̄w//, PLN ['a little bay or eddy on Harrison River about two miles downriver from Chehalis'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 9/7/77, other sources: H-T04:315 skwa^ltuq (macron over u, ^ over the a) a camp about two miles below Chehalis village in a sunny bay, abandoned before 1904 but marked by an old logging camp of the early white settlers, said to mean literally sheltered (the latter points to a form Skwáltxw perhaps (root <kwá:l> hide, <=altxw> house).

<skw'álhem>, BSK ['little berry basket'], see kw'élh.

<skw'álhew>, KIN /'in-laws (?), parents-in-law, spouse's parents'/, see kw'ílhew.

<Skw'átets>, PLN /'Squatits village on east bank of Fraser river across from the north end of Seabird Island, Peters Indian Reserves #1, 1a, and 2 on site'/, see kw'át.

<skw'áts>, ABFC /'eyesight, sight'/, see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

- <skw'á:y>, EFAM /'it is impossible, it can't be, it never is'/, see kw'á:y ~ kw'áy.
- <skw'echó:stel>, BLDG ['window'], see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
- <skw'echó:steló:les>, CLO ['eyeglasses'], see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
- <skw'ékw'ewes>, HHG ['small pot'], see skw'ó:wes ~ skw'ówes.
- <skw'ékw'ílwes>, KIN ['children's in-laws'], see skw'élwés.
- <skw'ékw'ith>, SOC /'pitiful person, helpless person, person unable to do anything for himself'/, see skw'iyéth.
- <skw'ékw'íx>, NUM ['be counted'], see kw'áx.
- <Skw'ékw'qwòs>, PLN /'Coqualeetza stream esp. where it joins Luckakuck Creek, later Coqualeetza (residential school, then hospital, then Indian cultural centre and Education Training Centre)'/, see under main dialect form <Kw'eqwálih'a> under root kw'eqw.
- <skw'ékw'xwós>, WETH ['the hail'], see kw'xwós.
- <skw'él:a>, BPI /'have a big belly, big-bellied person'/, see kw'él:a ~ kw'éla.
- <skw'éléwôqws>, //s=k'w'éləw=əq^w-s//, /'his scalp'/, (<s-> inalienable possession), (<-s> third person possessive), see kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.
- <skw'elkw'élxel>, df //s=C₁əC₂=k'w'él=x'əl//, WETH ['whirlwind'], see kw'él.
- <skw'élwés>, df //s=k'w'élwés//, KIN /'child's spouse's parent, child's spouse's sibling, child's in-laws'/, see kw'élwés.
- <skw'elyáxel>, dnom //s=k'w'əly=éxəl//, EZ ['bat'], ['order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae'], EZ /'may include any or all of the following (all of which occur in the area): western big-eared bat, big brown bat, silver-haired bat, hoary bat, California myotis, long-eared myotis, little brown myotis, long-legged myotis, Yuma myotis, and possibly the keen myotis, respectively'/, see kw'ely.
- <skw'éqwtse>, EB ['red huckleberry'], literally /'clubbed on the hand'/, see kw'oqw.
- <skw'éstel>, df //s=k'w'és=təl//, CAN /'homemade anchor, kilik, calik, (killick)'/, see kw'és.
- <skw'éts'eles>, ANAH /'(have a) part in the hair, to part (hair)'/, see probable root kw'íts'.
- <skw'exá:m>, NUM ['number'], see kw'áx.
- <skw'exó:s ~ skw'xó:s>, dnom //s=k'w'əx^y=á:s ~ s=k'w'x^y=á:s//, WETH ['moon'], semantic environment ['used when pointing or describing'], TIME ['month'], semantic environment ['used when counting'], (<s=> nominalizer), probably root <kw'ax> count, also see under that root, lx <=ó:s> on the face, round thing, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), BJ (12/5/64, 5/64), EB, Elders Group, IHTTC, NP, other sources: JH /sk'w'xá:s/ ~ /†qé'lc'/ moon, (semological comment: many interesting morphosememic shifts can be seen in the expressions for the phases of the moon below), ASM ['moon'], example: <lulh xelo:kw' te skw'exó:s>, //lə=ut x'élá:k'w' tə s=k'w'əx^y=á:s//, /'The moon is full.'/, literally /'the moon past already is circular'/, attested by AC, <selíts' te skw'exó:s>, //s=(ə)lə=[Aí=c] tə s=k'w'əx^y=á:s//, /'It's full moon, The moon is full.'/, ASM ['about the middle of the Stó:lô month'], attested by Elders Group 3/12/75, <léts' skw'exó:s ~ slíts' skw'exó:s>, //léc' s=k'w'əx^y=á:s ~ s=lə=[Aí=c] s=k'w'əx^y=á:s//, /'full moon'/, attested by IHTTC, <léts'e(s) skw'xó:s>, //léc'ə(s) s=k'w'x^y=á:s//, /'first quarter of the moon, new moon; one month'/, ASM ['this is the beginning of the Stó:lô month'], attested by DM 12/5/65, <xáws te skw'exó:s>, //x'éws tə s=k'w'əx^y=á:s//, /'It's first quarter moon.'/, literally /'The moon is new.'/, (semological comment: this

differs from the English "new moon" which is all dark; a drawing of this moon shows it as a crescent with horns facing left), attested by Elders Group 3/12/75, <me pélekw te xáws skw'exós>, //mə pélək^w təxéws s=k'wəx^y=ás//, /'The new sliver of moon has appeared., The new crescent moon has appeared.'/, literally /'the new moon has come to appear, come up on the horizon, come out from behind something'/, attested by IHTTC, <lhséq' skw'xó:s>, //t=séq' s=k'wəx^y=ás//, /'a half-moon'/, attested by DM 12/4/64, <yuwál lhséq' te skw'xó:s>, //yuwél t=séq' tə s=k'wəx^y=ás//, /'It's the first half-moon.'/, literally /'The moon is first half.'/, ASM [a drawing of this moon shows the right half visible], attested by Elders Group, <lhséq' te skw'xó:s>, //t=séq' tə s=k'wəx^y=ás//, /'second half-moon, The moon is in second half., The moon is half.'/, literally /'The moon is half.'/, ASM [a drawing of this moon shows the left half visible, the expression is said to be the only way to refer to the second half-moon in contrast to the expression for the first half-moon, but it can also be used for any half-moon], attested by Elders Group, <th'éx te skw'xó:s>, //è'əx tə s=k'wəx^y=ás//, /'It's a new moon (dark).'/, literally /'The moon is burnt out.'/, attested by Elders Group, <th'éth'ex te skw'xó:s>, //è'ə[-C₁ə]-x tə s=k'wəx^y=ás//, /'It's the last quarter moon.'/, literally /'The moon is burning out.'/, attested by Elders Group 3/12/75, <kw'e'ós skw'xó:s>, //k'wəθ'ás s=k'wəx^y=ás//, /'It's a quarter moon with horns up.'/, literally /'it's a face-up moon'/, attested by IHTTC, <kw'élh skw'xó:s>, //k'wəθ' s=k'wəx^y=ás//, /'It's a quarter moon with horns down (straight down or down left or down right).'/, literally /'it's a spilled moon'/, attested by IHTTC, <lhékw'qsel te skw'xó:s>, //t'əkw'əqsel tə s=k'wəx^y=ás//, /'The moon is in the day-time sky (when the sun is out too).'/, literally /'The moon tripped., The moon hooked its nose.'/, attested by IHTTC, <stámcha skw'xó:s kw'e atse ów me pélekw>, //s=tém-cə s=k'wəx^y=ás k'wə θ'əcə θəw mə pélək^w//, /'What is the next moon to appear?'/, literally /'what will be the moon that next comes to appear'/, attested by IHTTC, <lálems te skw'xó:s>, //léləm-s tə s=k'wəx^y=ás//, /'halo around the moon'/, literally /'the house of the moon'/, attested by Elders Group, <q'elóts'eqw(em te skw'xó:s)>, //q'əlác' =əq' (=əm tə s=k'wəx^y=ás-s)//, /'(the moon has a) halo'/, literally /'(the moon has a) rainshelter'/, attested by Elders Group, ASM [month], ASM [each month began with the first sliver of moon after the burnt out moon; Old Louie from Skw'átets (grandfather of Mrs. Steven Kelly, Agnes Kelly's grandmother) could tell time by the sun with a stick sun-dial or without; he also had knotted rags to tell days and months; he was first cousin to Joe Lorenzetto's grandmother (Fish Camp 7/19/78)], <kw'í:l skw'xó:s>, //k'w'í:l s=k'wəx^y=ás//, /'how many months'/, semantic environment [how many months (old) is that child?], attested by AC, <stám te skw'xó:s>, //s=tém tə s=k'wəx^y=ás//, /'What month is it?, What moon is it?'/, (semological comment: a typical answer might be: Tem'elíe (May, salmonberry time)), attested by IHTTC (Calendar Lesson), <kw'e les hó:ys te skw'xó:s>, //k'w'ə lə-s há-y-s tə s=k'wəx^y=ás//, /'the last day of the month'/, literally /'what has-gone finished of the month'/, attested by EB, <skw'xó:s sq'óq'ey>, //s=k'wəx^y=ás s=q'ó[-C₁ə]=y//, /'menstruation'/, ABDF, literally /'moon sickness'/, attested by NP.

<skw'ikw'echó:sem>, HHG /'mirror, (probably small mirror)'/, see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

<skw'ikw'elyàxel>, EZ [young bat'], see skw'elyàxel.

<Skw'ikw'ets'tel>, df //s=k'w'í[-C₁ə]=c'=təl or s=C₁í=k'w'əc'=təl//, PLN ['Elk Creek falls'], (<s=> nominalizer), probably root <kw'íts'> butcher, probably <=R1=> continuative, (<=tel> device, thing for), Elder's comment: "that's spawning ground" (which is more like *skw'ikw'etl'tel), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (1973), source: place names reference file #282.

<skw'ikw'iy ~ skw'ikw'i>, EFAM [be stingy], see kw'íy.

- <**Skw'íkw'xweq** (or better, **Sqw'íqw'xweq**)>, PLN [*maybe the same place as Sqw'exwáq (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived)*], see Sqw'exwáq.
- <**skw'íles**>, NUM [*be what day?*], see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.
- <**skw'í:lets**>, ABDF [*be lame (in hip, esp. from birth)*], see kw'í ~ kw'íy.
- <**skw'í:ls**>, NUM [*be what hour?, be what time?*], see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.
- <**skw'ílhew**>, df //s=k'w'íθw//, KIN [*mother-in-law, father-in-law, spouse's parent, parent-in-law*], probably <s=> nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, CT, other sources: ES /sk'w'íθw/ spouse's parent, wife's brother, see also under probable root/stem <**kw'ílhew**>
- <**skw'íts'òlès**>, stvi //s=k'w'íc'=áləs//, ANAH [*cross-eyed, prob. also cock-eyed*], probably root <**kw'íts**> butchered, cut open, (<s=> stative), lx <=óles> in the eye(s), phonology: downdrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AH, LG.
- <**skw'iyéth**>, dnom //s=k'w'iy=éè or s=k'w'é[=Aí=]y=éè//, SOC [*slave*], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <**kw'áy**> hungry, possibly <í-ablaut> derivational or durative, lx <=eth> mouth, edge, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, other sources: ES /sk'w'eyéè/ (CwMs /sk'w'eyéè/), JH /sk'w'iyéè/, H-T skweíts (macron over e), Salish cognate: Squamish /sk'w'íuc/ slave W73:238, K67:294, also <**skw'iyeth**>, //s=k'w'iy=èè or s=k'w'éy=èè//, attested by AC, Elders Group (Mar. 1972), also <**skw'iyéth**>, //s=k'w'iy=éè//, attested by EB, example: <**kw'ólòmet te skw'iyeth**>, //k'ε=Aá=l-àmət tə s=k'w'iy=èè//, [*The slave escaped.*], attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972), <**kw'íkw'ets'em ta' skw'iyéth**>, //k'w'í[-C₁θ-]c'=əm t-ε? s=k'w'iy=éè//, [*butchering your slave*], phonology: reduplication, usage: a saying used humorously of one's spouse or child, etc., attested by EB, not known to other members of the Elders Group.
- <**skw'ékw'ith**>, df //s=k'w'é[=C₁θ=]y=(ə)è//, [sk'w'ók'w'ìè], SOC [*pitiful person, helpless person, person unable to do anything for himself*], literally [*little slave*], (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: <**ó: te skw'ékw'ith**>, //?ó. tə s=k'w'é[=C₁θ=]y=è//, [*Oh, the helpless person.*], semantic environment [*said when someone did something wrong unintentionally*], attested by EB, <**melh áyeles ta' skw'ékw'ith**>, //mə-ʔ ?éy=ələs t-ε? s=k'w'é[=C₁θ=]y=è//, [*Leave your skw'ékw'ith [helpless/pitiful person] alone.*], literally [*come-imperative go away from s-o your little slave*], attested by EB.
- <**Skw'iykw'íylets**>, PLN [*village at the confluence of Sweltzer and Soowahlie creeks with Chilliwack River*], see kw'í ~ kw'íy.
- <**skw'íytel**>, HHG [*ladder, notched cedar pole ladder, rope ladder (pre-contact or later), modern ladder*], see kw'í ~ kw'íy.
- <**skw'ók'w'es**>, WETH [*heat*], see kw'ás.
- <**skw'ók'w'exwe**>, MC [*It's boxed., It's in a box.*], see kw'ók'w'exwe.
- <**skw'okw'qá:q ~ skw'okw'qáq ~ skw'ók'w'qáq**>, dnom //s=k'w'ak'w'qé.q ~ s=k'w'ak'w'qéq ~ sk'w'ək'w'qéq, probably s=k'w'ε[=AaC₁θ=]q=V1'C2//, EZ [*American*], [*Turdus migratorius caurinus*], ASM [*migrates south in winter unlike the varied thrush (sɣwík')*], (<s=> nominalizer), probably root <**kw'aq**> lie on one's back, possibly <o-ablaut plus =R1=> continuative or derivational, possibly <=áq> on the penis, male or possibly an otherwise very rare =V1C2 reduplication perhaps cognate with out-of-control in other languages, phonology: possible ablaut, possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ, EL, Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/18/76, 6/4/75, 3/19/75), other

sources: ES /sk'wqéq/ robin, varied thrush, H-T s'kukôkáq (macron over the u) robin (*Merula migratoria*), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-k'wq-áq/ robin (derived from root /k'wəq/ be split (ab. tree)(for ex. of a branch hanging from a tree) W73:218, K67:294, Lushootseed /s-k'wəqíq/ robin (< root /k'wəq/ fall/lie on back so named because it tilts its head back when singing) H76:256, example: <qweloŷhí:lem te skw'okw'qáq>, //q'wɛl=ayè(ə)l=í-l=əm tə s=k'wak'wqéq//, /'Robins are singing (making music)./, attested by Elders Group, see kw'aq.

<skw'óqwtse> ~ <skw'éqwtse>, EB ['red huckleberry'], ['*Vaccinium parvifolium*'], literally /'clubbed on the hand/, see under main dialect form <kw'óqwtse> under root kw'eqw.

<skw'ó:wes ~ skw'ówes>, dnom //s=k'wá-wəs ~ s=k'wáwəs//, HHG /'pail, bucket, kettle (BJ, Gibbs)/, (possibly <s=> nominalizer), root form and meaning uncertain unless <skw'> get debarked, skinned, in case the first liquid containers were made of peeled off bark, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, other sources: ES /sk'wá-wəs/ bucket, also /'kettle/, attested by BJ, Gibbs, example: <stám kw'es lí:w í te skw'ó:wes>, //s=tém k'wə-s lí-w ʔí tə s=k'wá-wəs//, /'What's in the pail? (inside)/, attested by EB, <sqweqwá tel skw'ówes>, //s=C₁ə=q'ɛ tə-l s=k'wáwəs//, /'hole in my pail/, attested by AC, also see kw'ó:wes ~ kw'ówes.

<skw'ékwe>, dmn //s=k'wá[=AóC₁ə=]wəs//, [sk'w'ók'wəwəs], HHG ['small pot'], (<é-ablaut> and <=R1=> diminutive), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<skw'ókw'exwe>, stvi //s=k'wá[=C₁ə=]x'wə//, MC /'It's boxed., It's in a box./, (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> stative or resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), see kw'óxwe

<skw'ó:lmexw ~ sqw'ó:lmexw>, df //s=k'wó-l(=)mexw or s=q'wé[=Aó=]l(=)mexw or sik'w=ó(=)lmexw or s=k'wów=lməx'w//, EB /'blackberry (fruit), (before contact, only) wild trailing blackberry, (now also) evergreen blackberry, (now also) Himalaya blackberry/, ['before contact, only *Rubus ursinus*, now also *Rubus laciniatus*, and *Rubus procerus*'], ASM ['the berries of the trailing variety are ready as early as July, those of the evergreen somewhat later, those of the Himalaya in late August and even later'], MED ['a tea made from boiled roots is diarrhea medicine, a tea from the leaves is medicine for stomach ache'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown root meaning unknown unless related to <qw'él> ripe, cooked, possibly <=mexw> people or possibly <=lmexw> medicine?? or on the breast??, perhaps related to root //in kw'ew=ítsel/ grizzly bear (where =ítsel may be on the back), phonology: labialization is sometimes less noticeable before ô here almost sk'ó:lmexw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /sk'w'əw-lməx'w/ (CwMs /sk'w'í-lməx'w/) blackberries, H-T <skôlmoq> blackberry (trailing) (*Rubus sp.*), also <sqw'ó:lmexw>, //s=q'wów=lməx'w//, attested by BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), example: <sqw'ó:lmexw sqe'óleq>, FOOD blackberry juice (lit. blackberry + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00), also see under kw'ó:l ~ qw'ó:l or kw'ó:w ~ qw'ó:w

<skw'ó:lmexwelhp>, ds //s=k'wó-lməx'w=əþp//, EB /'blackberry vine, blackberry bush/, ['*Rubus ursinus*, *Rubus laciniatus*, *Rubus procerus*'], lx <=elh> plant, tree, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group.

<shxwelméxwel skw'ó:lmexwelhp>, ds //s=x'wəl=mə[= '=]x'w=əþ s=k'wó-lməx'w=əþp//, EB /'trailing blackberry vine/, ['*Rubus ursinus*'], literally /'Indian kind of blackberry/, ASM ['this was the pre-contact blackberry in the area'], (<s=> stative), lx <=elh> style, kind of, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase.

<xwelítel skw'ó:lmexwelhp>, ds //x'wəlítəm=əþ s=k'wó-lməx'w=əþp//, EB /'Himalaya blackberry bush, evergreen blackberry bush/, ['*Rubus procerus*, *Rubus laciniatus*'], literally /'White-man kind

of blackberry', ASM ['both introduced by non-Indians'], lx <=elh> *kind of, style*, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase.

<skw'ô:lmexwelhp>, EB /'blackberry vine, blackberry bush', see skw'ô:lmexw.

<skw'qwém>, also /'axe', //s=k'wq'w=óm//, see main dialect form <kw'qwém>, dnom //k'wq'w=óm//, [k'wq'wóm ~ k'wq'wóm], TOOL /'little hatchet, little axe', under kw'eqw.

<slá ~ selá ~ slá:>, DESC /'be tight, be secured tightly; be tucked away, put away so well you can't find it, be solid', see <lá ~ lá: ~ lah> tight, put away,

<Slahích ~ Lohíts ~ Lahíts ~ Lahích>, df //s=lɛ=híc ~ la=híc ~ lɛ=híc ~//, PLN ['Five-Mile Creek'], see <lá ~ lá: ~ lah> tight, put away

<slálem álhqey>, cpds //s=lɛ=[C₁ə=]m ʔɛ†qəy//, EZ /'turtle', lit. /'snake with a house, housed snake', see lá:lém.

<slálets>, DESC ['firmly planted in ground (can't be pulled out)'], see slá ~ selá ~ slá: (probably).

<slá:m>, IDOC ['spirit power of an Indian doctor or shaman'], see lá:m.

<slá:meth>, df //s(=)lɛ·m(=)əè//, FSH /'sturgeon club, fish club (for salmon, sturgeon, etc.)', ASM ['a long club'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=eth> on the mouth, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group, TG, DM (12/4/64).

<slá:t ~ slát>, TIME ['night'], see lá:t.

<sláxet>, LT /'any kind of light that one carries, torch (made from pitch), lantern, lamp, flashlight', see láxet.

<slá:y>, EB ['fir bark'], see lá:y.

<Slá:yli>, PLN ['Cheam View'], see yóle ~ yóla ~ yó:le.

<sləhà:l>, PLAY /'the slahal game, the bone-game, (slahal sticks, gambling sticks [BJ])', see lehà:l.

<slék'>, EFAM ['nickname for someone who is proud'], see lék'.

<slék'iyáp>, EZ ['coyote'], ['Canis latrans lestes'], see lek'iyáp ~ k'iyáp.

<slékwlets ~ slékwelets>, ABDF /'be lame (esp. if deformed), be a cripple, to limp, have a limp', see lékw.

<slépets>, TVMO ['something sent'], see lépets.

<sléxsel>, ANA ['bone marrow'], see ló:s ~ lós.

<sləts'éleq>, KIN /'brother-in-law's wife, (spouse's sibling's spouse), (step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister [AC])', see láts'.

<sléts'elhp>, NUM ['one tree'], see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<sləts'ôweyelh ~ lets'ôw(e)yelh>, KIN /'half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister', see láts'> different

<sləwí>, EB ['inner cedar bark'], see léw.

<sləwíws>, CLO /'a dress, woman's dress', see léw.

<sləwómet ~ lewómet>, CLO ['dancing costume'], see léw.

<sléxwelh>, CAN /'canoe (any kind), car, vehicle (any kind)', see léxwelh.

<sləxwelháwtxw>, CAN ['canoe shed'], see léxwelh.

- <sléxwelhmet>, CAN ['raid s-o in canoes'], see léxwelh.
- <sléxwíws>, df //s=ləx^w=íws//, ANA ['body (while alive)'], see lexw(=)íws
- <sléxtses>, ANA ['finger'], see léx̄.
- <sléxxel>, ANA ['toe'], see léx̄.
- <slé'álets>, DIR ['be with behind facing toward something (like a fire)'], see le'á.
- <slé'ó:les>, DIR ['be watchful, be facing away'], see le'á.
- <slé'ólwelh>, DIR ['be on the other side of, be on the side facing away'], see le'á.
- <slé'ó:thel>, DIR ['be across, be on the other side of'], see le'á.
- <slí>, free root //slí//, CAN ['sleigh'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76), borrowed from English or Chinook Jargon /sléy/ sleigh Johnson 1978:414.
- <slí:leqw>, DESC ['be slack, loose, too loose, hanging loose (of a slackened rope)'], see líqw.
- <slílexwelh>, stvi //s=lí[=C₁ə=]x^w=əʔ//, EFAM ['be calm'], see líxw.
- <slílówya>, df //s=lí[=C₁ə=]w=iyə or s=C₁í=ləwyə//, EZ ['seagull (generic), gull, certainly including the glaucous-winged gull, and possibly including any or all of the following species which occur in the Stó:lô area: Bonaparte's gull, short-billed gull, ring-billed gull, California gull, herring gull'], [possibly genus *Larus*, certainly including *Larus glaucescens*, possibly including any/all of the following (respectively): *Larus philadelphia*, *Larus canus*, *Larus delawarensis*, *Larus californicus*, *Larus argentatus*], ASM ['after studying drawings of all the types found in the Stó:lô area, EL said he uses slílówya for all gulls'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=R1=> resultative or continuative or stative, possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly <=iya> diminutive, possibly root <líw> inside something hollow, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by EL (9/15/78), Elders Group (2/18/76), contrast <á:we (Tait dial.)> seagull, gull, contrast <qw'elíteq (Katzie, Chill.)> seagull, gull, also ['big seagull'], attested by Elders Group (6/4/75).
- <slílxwelh>, CAN ['small canoe'], see léxwelh.
- <slí:m>, df //s=lí·m or səl=í·m or sí·l=ə[=M2=]m//, EZ ['sandhill crane'], ['*Grus canadensis tabida*'], Elder's comment: "they make a peculiar sound when flying, taller than the blue heron, there used to be a few on Sumas Lake, also called locally "wild turkey"", possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=í:m> repeatedly, <=em> intransitivizer, have, get, possibly <metathesis> derivational, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., Chill., Katzie, prob. also Tait, attested by EL (9/15/78), BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (6/4/75).
- <slímiyeqwxel>, df //slím=iyəq^w=x^yəʔ or slím=iq^w=x^yəʔ//, ABDF ['(be) pigeon-toed, (sandhill crane toed)'], literally perhaps ['sandhill crane on the toes (on top of the head of foot)'], possibly <=iqw> on top of the head possibly used with <=xel> on the foot possibly makes up on the toes, (semological comment: this seems reasonable since the sole of the foot is literally face of the foot, etc.), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (esp. SJ) (4/26/79).
- <slímiyeqwxel>, ABDF ['(be) pigeon-toed, (sandhill crane toed)'], see slí:m.
- <slíq'>, DESC ['to be even'], see léq'.
- <slíw>, DIR ['be inside (a hollow object), be in (a hollow object)'], see léw.
- <slíx>, DIR ['lying on its side'], see lex.

- <slókwech>, df //s=lák^w=əc//, EZ /'white trout, (if not rainbow or cutthroat trout, probably lake trout also called grey trout)/, ['Salvelinus namaycush'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=ech> on the back, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).
- <slóli>, stvi //s=láli(y) or s=lá[=C₁ə=y]//, DESC ['be leaning'], (<s=> stative), possibly <=R1=> continuative or durative, phonology: reduplication?, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see lóli(y) ~ lóy.
- <slóliyes ~ slólí:s>, df //s=lá[=C₁ə=y](=/-)əs//, DESC ['be leaning'], possibly <=es> on the face or possibly <-es> third person subject subjunctive? or -s> third person possessive, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, SP (and AK, AD)(Raft trip), example: <slóliyes te thqát.>, //s=lá[=C₁ə=y]əs tə èqê't//, /'The tree is leaning.'/, attested by Elders Group, also <slólí:s te thqát.>, //s=lá-lí-s tə èqê·t//, attested by SP (and AK, AD).
- <sló:litses>, df //s=lá[=C₁ə=y]=cəs//, DESC ['leaning to one side'], literally /'leaning on the hand'/, lx <=tses> on the hand, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also <slólítses>, //s=lá[=C₁ə=y]=cəs//, also /'leaning a board or pole'/, attested by TM, example: <ye'í:mex te sló:litses.>, //yə=ʔí[---]m=əx^y tə s=lá[=C₁ə=y]=cəs//, /'He's walking leaning to one side.'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <sló:litses>, DESC ['leaning to one side'], see slóli.
- <slóliyes ~ slólí:s>, DESC ['be leaning'], see slóli.
- <sló:ltes>, df //s=lá·lt=əs or s=lə[=Aá·C₁ə=t]=əs//, EFAM /'looking sad, (making a sour face [MV, EF])'/, see lo:lt.
- <sló:s ~ slós>, ANA /'fat, grease, lard, (oil [EB], shortening [MH])'/, see ló:s ~ lós.
- <slós qwóls sqá:wth>, FOOD /'French fries'/ (lit. fat + boiled + potato), see ló:s ~ lós or qwó:ls
- <Sloyámén>, free root //slyáémén//, SOCT /'Sliammon people, Sliammon dialect (of the Comox language, Mainland Comox)'/, comment: probably Anglicized since this is exactly how it is pronounced in English (by non-Indians) and since the Sliammon name for the place and dialect is /ʔáʔamən/ (Davis 1970:90), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (2/22/80).
- <slhákw'em>, dnom //s=ʔék^w=əm//, mdls, ABFC ['breath (noun)'], also <slháqwem>, see lhákw'.
- <slhá:lí>, dnom //s=ʔé·lí or s=ʔil=é·[=M2=y] or s=ʔí[=Aε=]·l=əy//, HUMC /'woman, female'/, HAT /'(post-adolescent) woman, woman (15 yrs. or older)'/, literally perhaps /'someone that weaves wool/bark'/, EZ ['female'], EB ['female'], see lhí:l.
- <slhálqi>, stcs //s=ʔə[-Aé-]l=q=i//, FOOD ['is soaking (dried fish)'], see lhél sprinkle, splash, spray.
- <slhálqi>, dnom //s=ʔə[-Aé-]l=q=i//, FOOD ['what is soaking (dried fish)'], see lhél sprinkle, splash, spray.
- <slhálqi>, strs //s=ʔə[-Aé-]l=q=i//, FOOD ['already soaked dried fish'], see lhél sprinkle, splash, spray.
- <Slhálqi>, PLN /'village on west bank of old course of Chilliwack River near Tzeachton, also the place nearby where the Stó:lô used to soak dried fish'/, see lhél.
- <slhálheq'>, LAND ['be lying on the ground'], see lháq'.
- <slhálhex>, FOOD ['be served'], see lhá:x ~ lháx.
- <slhálhlí>, EZ /'ladybug, ladybird beetle'/, see slhá:lí.
- <slhálhli>, HUMC /'little woman, small woman'/, see slhá:lí.

- <slháq'emex>, df //s=ʔéq'=oməxʷ or s=ʔəq'é=M2=oməxʷ//, LAND ['a large portion of the earth'], see lheq'á- wide or less likely lháq' lay (flat?), put down.
- <Slhélets>, PLN ['four rocks in the Fraser River by Peqwchô:lthel (American Bar) that are shaped like rumps'], see lhél.
- <slhél:éts ~ slhél:ets ~ slhélets ~ slhélets>, ANAH ['butt, ass, rump, buttocks'], see lhél.
- <slheliyó:llh>, HAT ['girl child, girl (from 5 to 10 years or so)'], see slhá:lí.
- <slheli'ál>, EB ['female part of female plant'], see slhá:lí.
- <slhellhá:li>, HUMC ['(a lot of) women'], see slhá:lí.
- <slhellhelp'á:lí:ya>, ANA ['(have) sloppy ears, big ears'], see lhél.
- <slhellhép'elets>, HARV ['sloppy pack'], see lhél.
- <slhellhép'élets>, ANA ['(have a) sloppy rump'], see lhél.
- <slhelp'íwel>, ANA ['(have a) sloppy ass'], see lhél.
- <slhelp'ó:ythel>, ANA ['(have) flabby lips, (have) sloppy lips'], see lhél.
- <slhélqì>, FSH ['dried fish that's been soaked (rehydrated)'], see lhél.
- <slhelháx>, ABDF ['be stiff (of arm or foot)'], see lhéx.
- <slhelhlíli>, HUMC ['little ladies'], see slhá:lí.
- <slhelhliyó:llh>, HAT ['girl (from baby to 4 or 5 yrs.)'], see slhá:lí.
- <slhelhts'à:m>. see main dialect form <lhets'á:m>, df //ʔəc'é·m//, EZ ['weasel, one or both of the following which are in the area: short-tailed weasel and long-tailed weasel'], ['Mustela erminea (fallenda and invicta) and Mustela frenata (altifrontalis and nevadensis)'],
- <slhém:exw ~ slhémexw>, WETH ['the rain'], see lhém.
- <slhémnhem>, WETH ['dew'], see lhém.
- <slhémoqel>, ABDF ['(have a) tooth missing, (have) teeth missing (any number), (be) toothless'], see lhém.
- <slhéms>, TIME ['eleven o'clock'], see lhém.
- <slhémxel>, WETH ['dew'], see lhém.
- <slheq(e)lí:s>, CLO ['be buttoned'], see lhéq.
- <slheq'ó:lwelh>, ANAH ['one side of the body (between arm and hip)'], see lheq'á-.
- <slhéq'el:exw ~ lhéq'el:exw ~ slhéq'elexw ~ slhéq'ewelh ~ slhéq'awelh>, EFAM ['know s-th, know s-o'], see q'á:l.
- <slheq'el:ó:met>, //s=ʔə=q'él=l-á·mət//, EFAM ['know oneself, be confident, understand'], see q'á:l.
- <slhéq'ôwelh>, ANAH ['the back (on the body), (lower back [Deming])'], see lheq'á-.
- <slhéq'qel>, see main dialect form <lhéq'qel>, df //ʔéq'=qəl//, LAND ['end of a falling section of land, end of a level stretch of land, (head of a creek or island [Elders Group])']
- <slheqwéla>, ANA ['cheek'], see slhíqw.
- <slheqwél:es>, ANA ['gums'], see slhíqw.

- <slheqwe'álá>, dnom //s=ʔə=qʷəʔ=élé//, CLO ['pocket'], see qwá
- <slhets'ám ~ slhets'à:m>, see main dialect form <lhets'á:m>, df //ʔəc'é·m//, EZ /'weasel, one or both of the following which are in the area: short-tailed weasel and long-tailed weasel', ['Mustela erminea (fallenda and invicta) and Mustela frenata (altifrontalis and nevadensis)'].
- <slhewómét or slewómét ~ sleqwómét>, //s=ʔəw=áməʔ or s=ləw=áməʔ ~ sləqʷáməʔ//, also /'mask (any kind for dancing)'/, see lhew.
- <slhewó:stel>, df //s=ʔəw=á:s=təl//, CLO ['mask'], see lhew.
- <slhéxtses>, ABDF /'(have a) paralyzed hand, game hand'/, see lhéx stiff.
- <slhéxxel>, ABDF /'(have a) paralyzed leg, game leg'/, see lhéx stiff.
- <Slhílhets'>, PLN /'old lake above Smith Falls, Smith Falls creek (which enters Cultus Lake at its northeast corner)'/, see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
- <slhílhexas>, dnom //s=ʔɛ[=Aí=][=C₁ə=]x=əs=əm or s=ʔí[=C₁ə=]x=əs=əm//, SPRD /'the painted people (spirit-dancers)'/, see lhá:x ~ lháx.
- <slhíqʷ>, dnom //s=ʔíqʷ//, ANA /'flesh (human, non-human), meat (of dried fish, animal, or bird)'/, see lhíqʷ.
- <slhíqʷetsel>, FSH /'long thin slices of fish removed to dry from slhíts'es (wind-driedsalmon)'/, see slhíqʷ.
- <slhíts'>, ABDF ['be cut'], see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
- <slhíts'es>, FSH /'wind-dried opened and scored salmon'/, see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
- <slhíxws>, NUM /'three o'clock (< the third hour); Wednesday (< the third day)'/, see lhí:xw.
- <slholhekʷ'íwel ~ slholhekʷ'í:wel>, EFAM /'be dumbfounded, be surprised, be stupified, be speechless'/, see lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.
- <slholh(e)xwélqsel>, ABDF /'(have) snot hanging from the nose'/, see lhéxw.
- <slholh(e)xwélqsel mó:qʷ>, EZ /'wild turkey'/, see lhéxw.
- <slhólho>, df //s=ʔáʔa// or //s=C₁á=ʔa//, EZ /'brown thrush (could be hermit thrush, or possibly gray-cheeked thrush)'/, see lhólho.
- <slhóp'>, dnom //s=ʔáp'//, FOOD /'soup, (stew)'/, see lhóp' eat soup.
- <slhóth'>, ABDF /'scabies (a skin disease), ("seven-year itch", itch lasting seven years [Deming 2/7/80])'/, see lhóth'.
- <Slhq'átses>, TIME /'Friday, five o'clock'/, see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- <slhqʷ'á:y>, HHG ['cedar bark mat'], see lhéqʷ'.
- <slhxwélhcha>, ANA /'spit, saliva'/, see lhéxw.
- <smà:l>, KIN ['little father'], see má:l ~ mál.
- <smá:leth'el ~ smá:lth'el>, EFAM /'(lots of people are) proud, (many are proud)'/, see máth'el.
- <smá:lt>, dnom //s=mé:lt//, LAND /'stone, rock (any size), mountain'/, see má:lt.
- <smamalyí>, KIN ['be married'], see malyí.
- <smámekw'et>, REL /'comfort s-o, sympathize with s-o'/, see mákw'a.

- <**smámelet**>, LAND /'little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the canyon)'/, see smá:lt.
- <**smámth'el**>, EFAM /'(be a) little bit proud, [a little] proud'/, see máth'el.
- <**smámth'eqel**>, EFAM ['smart-alec'], see máth'el.
- <**smátexwtel**>, probably df //s(=)métəx^w=təl//, KIN /'spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister, woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife)'/, ASM ['cross-sex means that the two people being related are of the opposite sex from each other, a woman's smátexwtel will be male and a man's smátexwtel will be female, the word probably developed to label a potential spouse for widows or widowers (levirate and sororate marriage, resp.)'], (probably <s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, (<=tel> reciprocal or something to), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, other sources: ES /smétəx^wtəl/ spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross-sex), also filed under <mátexw>, bound root //métəx^w//, meaning unknown.
- <**smáth'el**>, EFAM ['(be) proud (pompous)'], see máth'el.
- <**smá:yeleq**>, df //s=mé·y=ələq or s=məy=é·[=M2=]ləq//, WATR ['waves'], see root <má:y.
- <**smékw'em**>, MC /'something used that one picks up and uses, something second-hand'/, see mékw' ~ mók'w'.
- <**smekw'e'ála**>, REL ['graveyard'], see mákw'a.
- <**smelá:lh**>, df //s(=)məlé·ʔ//, SOCT /'respected person, (high class person [EB])'/, possibly <s=> nominalizer, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (7/13/75), BHTTC (9/9/76), also /'high class person'/, attested by EB (9/18/78).
- <**semelá:lh**>, pln //s=hə=məlé·ʔ//, SOCT ['high class people'], (<he=> plural), phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (9/18/78).
- <**smelám**>, KIN ['adopted child'], see méle ~ mél:a.
- <**smélàtel**>, ANA /'womb, uterus'/, see méle ~ mél:a.
- <**smelmá:lt**>, LAND ['a lot of rocks'], see smá:lt.
- <**smelmólkw**>, FOOD ['spread'] as in <temítô smelmólkw>, ketchup (lit. tomato + spread), see molkw
- <**smelmólxw**>, DESC ['(be) oily (?)], see mélxw
- <**Smelô'**>, N /'Racoon (name in a story), (Lynx [JL])'/, see mélés.
- <**smélqweqel**>, ds //mélq^w=əqəl ~ s=mélq^w=əqəl//, ANAH /'uvula, uvula down in the throat'/, see under mélqweqel.
- <**smeltáléqel**>, ANA ['kidneys'], see smá:lt.
- <**smélxweth'**>, df //s=mélx^w(=)əè'//, EZ ['dipper (bird)'], ['Cinclus mexicanus'], ASM ['blue-grey bird found on little creeks'], see mélxweth'.
- <**smelhmélhqw**>, stvi //s=C₁əC₂=mólq^w//, DESC /'rough (of wood), lumpy (of ground, bark, etc.)'/, see mélhqw.
- <**smemá:lt**>, LAND ['(many small rocks)'], see smá:lt.
- <**Smémeqw'o**>, PLN /'(heron nesting area which was the) upriver end of Herrling Island in Fraser River just below Popkum, also the name of the village or settlement on Herrling Island'/, see sméqw'o ~ smôqw'o.

- <sméqsel>, BPI ['(have a) big nose'], see méqsel.
- <sméq'eth>, FOOD /'feast left-overs, left-overs of food (which guests can take home)'/, see méq'.
- <smeq'óth>, FOOD /'feast left-overs, left-overs of food (which guests can take home)'/, see méq'.
- <sméqw'o ~ smôqw'o>, df //s=méq^w(=)a ~ s=móq^w(=)a//, EZ /'great blue heron, (often called "crane"'/, ['Ardea herodias especially subspecies fannini'], see méqw' ~ môqw'.
- <smestíyexw>, REL /'conscience, spirit (which can be lost temporarily), soul, life-spirit, power of one's will'/, see mestíyexw.
- <sméteqsel ~ smetóqsel>, df //s=mét=əqsəl ~ s=mət=áqsəl//, ANA ['snor'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <mét ~ met> or <mat> flat organ in sturgeon which was skinned off and boiled down for glue (because it is sticky?), see under <mét ~ met>.
- <smetmátexwtel>, KIN /'husband's brothers, (perhaps also wife's sisters?, spouse's siblings?, sibling's spouses?)'/, see smátexwtel.
- <smetméteqsel ~ smatmátéqsel>, ANA ['(be) snotty'], see sméteqsel ~ smetóqsel.
- <sméth'elheqw>, df //s=méth'=ə| [=devoicing=]əq^w//, ANA ['brain'], see méth' blue.
- <smeth'íl>, LT ['[be in a state of get blue]'], see méth'.
- <sméth'qel>, df //s=méth'=qəl//, ANA ['brain'], see méth' blue.
- <smétsa>, dnom //s=mécə//, ANA /'lump on person (or creature), goiter'/, EB /'lump on a tree, burl'/, see métsa meaning uncertain, perhaps lump.
- <sméts'>, df //s=méc'//, PE ['rouge'], LT, possibly <s=> nominalizer, root meaning unknown unless related to root méth' blue, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (2/22/79), example: <ólewe qéx te sméts'>, //ʔálə-wə qéx tə s=méc'//, /'(There's) too much rouge.'/, attested by Deming.
- <sméya>, probably df //s=méyε or sm=éyε//, WATR ['bay'], LAND, possibly <s=> nominalizer, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).
- <sméyeth ~ sméyéth>, df //s=méyəè ~ s=méyəè//, [sméyìè ~ sméyìè], EZ /'(game) animal, (meat)'/, FOOD ['meat'], see méyeth ~ méyéth.
- <sméyethálá>, FOOD ['tray for carrying meat'], see sméyeth ~ sméyéth.
- <smílha>, SPRD /'a spirit-dance, a winter-dance'/, see mílha.
- <smilha'áwtxw>, SPRD /'Indian dance-house, "smoke-house", (spirit-dance building)'/, see mílha.
- <smìmelehollhála>, EZ ['nest'], see méle ~ mél:a.
- <smímelha>, SPRD ['(the) spirit-dancing'], see mílha.
- <smímeq'>, WATR ['(be) sunk'], see míq'.
- <smímexàlh>, df //s=mí[=C₁ə=]x=é† or s=C₁í=məx=é†//, EZ ['caterpillar'], ['prob. most Lepidoptera (butterfly) larvae'], see míx perhaps butterfly.
- <smímeyàth ~ smímoyàth>, dmn //s=C₁í=méyə[=M2=]è//, EZ ['butterfly'], ['order Lepidoptera'], literally perhaps /'little animal'/, see méyeth ~ méyéth
- <smímíyàth>, EZ ['little animal(s)'], see méyeth ~ méyéth.

- <**Smímkw'**>, PLN ['mountain in back of Restmore Lodge (or some say way back of Mt. Cheam)'], see mékw' ~ môkw'.
- <**smímstiyexw**>, REL ['spirit'], see mestíyexw.
- <**Smímstiyexwála ~ Smímstiyexwá:le**>, PLN ['place near mouth of Chehalis River where they had a mass burial during a smallpox epidemic'], see mestíyexw.
- <**smímsts'el**>, EFAM ['acting smart'], see máth'el.
- <**Smiyó:lh**>, df //s=miyá=aʔ?//, PLN ['Semmihaul Creek, a stream from the east joining the old Chilliwack River near the Chilliwack airport'], root meaning unknown unless root <**m(i)yó:**> *get cheap, (come down in price)*, <**s=**> *nominalizer*, probably <=**ólh**> *canoe* (allomorph of <=**ówelh**> *canoe*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Bob Joe (1/16/64), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13 <smee-AWLTH> (line through L), Wells (Maud, Galloway and Weeden) 1987:80.
- <**smólxw**>, DESC ['(be) oiled'], see mélxw.
- <**smómeleqw**>, DESC ['mixed (of anything, vegetables, brains, etc.)'], see mál ~ mél.
- <**smómeleqw spíls s'élhtel sqe'óleqw**>, V8 *juice* (lit. mixed + planted + food + fruit juice), see mál ~ mél
- <**smóst'iyethel**>, df //s=mást'=əyəèəl//, ANAH ['(have) pursed lips when pouting'], see móst'.
- <**smó:ṭxw ~ smóṭxw**>, df //s=má-t(=)x̣ʷ//, EZ ['stickleback, possibly threespine stickleback'], possibly ['*Gasterosteus aculeatus*'], ASM ['this fish is said to be a tattletale on fishermen--when it sees a fisherman it goes to warn the other fish'], possibly <**s=**> *nominalizer*, possibly <=**xw**> *around in a circle*, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /smáṭx̣ʷ/ *small bullhead*, also see mó:ṭxw ~ mótx̣w.
- <**smótheq̣w**>, FOOD ['prepared fish oil (usually sockeye oil)'], see mótheq̣w or metheq̣w.
- <**smókw'** or **semókw'**>, DESC ['(be) found'], see mékw' ~ môkw'.
- <**smóq̣w'o**>, dnom //s=móq̣ʷ'a//, EZ ['great blue heron'], compare <**sméq̣w'o**>.
- <**smôs**>, TIME ['Thursday (a less common name)'], see môs.
- <**Snaníth**>, df //s=nɛnîè//, PLN ['a village at the south end of former Sumas Lake on the mountain'], literally 'on the other side of the lake', possibly <**s=**> *stative or nominalizer*, possibly <=**eth**> *edge*, possibly root <**lóli(y)**> *be leaning*, comment: this may have been the village with houses built out over the water on stilts for protection from mosquitoes (described by Boundary Survey records), in which case a meaning of "leaning on the edge" might be appropriate; the literal meaning given above ("on the other side of the lake") is provided by the Elders Group, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Sumas (thus the n's and the th - ts variation)*, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):23 <nah-NEETS> in records as Saneats also, Wells 1966, source: place names reference file #258, see naníth.
- <**sókw'**>, free root or free stem //sákʷʷ// or //si[=Aá=]kʷʷ//, EB ['inner core of cow parsnip (yó:le) with bark peeled off, [perhaps also of some other plants with barked peeled off]'], possibly root <**síkw'**> *peel off, skin off*, possibly <**ó-ablaut**> *resultative or durative*, (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**xwelítemelh sókw'**>, EB, FOOD *celery* (lit. white man style inner core of cow parsnip (i.e., yó:le), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**Sókw'ech ~ Sókw'ets**>, df //sák'w=əc or si[=Aá=]k'w=əc//, PLN ['winter village on flat at mouth of Gordon Creek'], ASM ['two miles below Yale on west bank of Fraser River and north side of the creek mouth, an area just past Hémq'eleq, named Sókw'ets because the driftwood logs pile up there and get peeled and there is lots of peeled bark'], possibly root <**síkw'**> *peel off, skin off*, possibly <**ó-ablaut**> *resultative or durative*, lx <=**ech ~ =ets**> *on the back*, compare with <**sókw'em**> *outer (cedar) bark; bark splint*, compare with Tait <**súsek'**> *young cedar*, compare with root <**síkw'**> as in <**síkw'em**> *skin or bark peels off*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77, Raft Trip 8/30/77, Slide identifications 9/13/77), Elders Group (8/31/77), AD and AK (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25, source: place names file reference #145.

<**Sókw'ech Stó:lô**>, df //sák'w=əc s=tá-l=ow//, PLN ['Gordon Creek'], literally /'bark peeled off in the back river'/, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by AK and SP (Fish Camp 8/2/77), source: place names file reference #146 and #268.

<**sókw'em**>, df //s=sák'w=əm or s=si[=Aá=]k'w=əm//, EB ['outer cedar bark'], ['*Thuja plicata*'], MED ['splint (made of outer cedar bark)'], (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), possibly root <**síkw'**> *peel off, skin off*, possibly <**ó-ablaut**> *resultative or durative*, (<=**em**> *intransitivizer, have, get*), phonology: consonant merger, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), Elders Group (4/2/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /súk'wam/ [outer] cedar bark W73:14, K67:304, Lushootseed /súk'wəb/ cedar bark still on tree ~ (one speaker's) not the bark but the act of removing it, remove [peel off] cedar bark H76:448.

<**sókw'émelhp**>, ds //sák'w=əm=ə+p or si[=Aá=]k'w=əm=ə+p//, EB ['cedar pole'], ASM ['to be a pole it must have been from a young cedar tree'], compare with Tait <**súsek'**> *young cedar*, lx <=**elhp**> *tree, plant*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).

<**sóskw'em**>, dmn //sá[=C,ə=]k'w=əm or si[=Aá=C,ə=]k'w=əm//, BLDG ['pole?'], (<=**R1**=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).

<**sokw'emáwtxw**>, ds //sak'w=əm=éwtxw or si[=Aa=]k'w=əm=éwtxw//, BLDG ['bark house'], lx <=**áwtxw**> *building, house*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /suk'wam-áw?txw/ lodging made of cedar bark W73:14, K67:304.

<**súsek'**>, df //sú[=C,ə=]k'w or sa[=Aú=C,ə=]k'w or si[=Aú=C,ə=]k'w//, EB ['young cedar'], ['*Thuja plicata*'], possibly root <**síkw'**> *peel off*, possibly <**ú-ablaut**> *derivational*, (<=**R1**=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75), probably borrowed from a neighboring Salish language (all but N. Straits have u in cognate forms), compare <**sókw'em**> *outer cedar bark*, and <**síkw'em**> *bark or skin peels off*, Salish cognate: Squamish /súk'wam/ [outer] cedar bark K67:304, Lushootseed /súk'wəb/ cedar bark still on the tree ~ remove cedar bark from tree H76:448, Thompson [šĩšək'w] /sísək'w/ young cedar (Elders Group 6/11/75).

<**Sókw'ech ~ Sókw'ets**>, PLN ['winter village on flat at mouth of Gordon Creek'], see sókw'.

<**Sókw'ech Stó:lô**>, PLN ['Gordon Creek'], see sókw'.

<**sókw'em**>, EB ['outer cedar bark'], see sókw'.

<**sokw'emáwtxw**>, BLDG ['bark house'], see sókw'.

<**sókw'émelhp**>, EB ['cedar pole'], see sókw'.

- <**solá:ts**>, possibly root //salé·c//, HHG ['cattail mat (large or small)'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (4/17/80), other sources: JH /salé·c/ large mat, also <**selá:ts**>, //səlé·c//, attested by SJ (Deming 4/23/80), Salish cognate: Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /súliè/ cattail mat (large or small) (Deming 4/17/80 prob. LG), prob. itself from /s=wúl=iè/ nominalizer= bulrush/cattailreed =ontheback.
- <**só:les**>, ABDF /'be drunk, got drunk'/, see sél or sí(:)l.
- <**Sólkweyem??** or **Solkw'í:m??**>, df //sálk(=)əy=əm or sa[=lə=]k'w=í·m//, PLN ['monument at Saddle Rock at Five Mile Creek'], possibly root <**sokw'**> peel bark, possibly <=le=> plural, possibly <=ey> bark, possibly <=í:m> repeatedly, phonology: possible infix plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: only found in Wells 1965 (1st ed.):15.
- <**sóq̣w'**>, free root //sáq'w//, EB ['cow parsnip sprout (especially the edible inside part)'], ['Heracleum lanatum'], ASM ['once peeled the sprout can be eaten raw or cooked, is a bit slimy but has a good flavor, eaten in the spring when tender'], probably a mistranscription or doublet of <**sókw'**>, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by CT, Elders Group, see **sókw'**.
- <**sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt**>, df //sá[=C₁ə=]q'w//, KIN /'younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one's(great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister'/, possibly <=R1=> comparative or diminutive or stative, root meaning unknown, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, also nominal perhaps, attested by AC, EB, Elders Group, other sources: ES /sásəq'w/ junior sibling, cousin of junior line, JH /sá·səq'w/ younger sibling, example: <**tl'ól sóseqwt.**>, //ě'á sá[=C₁ə=]q'w//, /'He's younger., She's younger./, contrast <**tl'ól sóseqwt.**> That my younger sibling., He's/She's my younger sibling., *<**tl'ól sóseqwt.**> That's/He's my younger. rejected, Elder's comment: "can't say tl'ól sóseqwt.", attested by EB, also <**tl'ól só:seqwt.**>, //ě'á sá[=C₁ə=]q'w//, also /'He/She/That's the younger., That's her younger sister./, attested by AC, <**ts'áts'el sóseqwt**>, //c'é[=C₁ə=] sá[=C₁ə=]q'w//, /'the very youngest'/, attested by EB (5/5/78), <**ólewe sóseqwt**>, //ʔálə-wə sá[=C₁ə=]q'w//, /'youngest (sibling)'/, attested by EB, <**we'ól sáseqwt**>, //wə-ʔál sá[=C₁ə=]q'w//, /'the youngest'/, literally /'very younger'/, attested by AC.
- <**se'ó:seqwt**>, cpvs //s[=əʔé]á(·)[=C₁ə=]q'w//, KIN ['youngest (sibling)'], (<=e'á=> comparative, superlative), phonology: infix comparative, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, other sources: H-T <tsEásuk-t> (macrons on a and u) last [youngest] child, example: <**áltha se'ó:seqwt.**>, //ʔélè s[=əʔé=]á[=C₁ə=]q'w//, /'I'm the youngest one./, attested by AC, <**we'ól tl'ól se'ó:seqwt.**>, //wə-ʔál ě'á s[=əʔé=]á[=C₁ə=]q'w//, /'That's the youngest./, attested by AC, <**we'ólewe se'óseqwt**>, //wə-ʔálə-wə s[=əʔé=]á[=C₁ə=]q'w//, /'youngest one'/, attested by AC.
- <**soseqwtóletses**>, df //sa[=C₁ə=]q'w=t=álə(=)cəs//, ANAH /'little finger, fourth finger'/, literally /'youngest (sibling) finger'/, probably <=óletses> finger probably <**with =tses**> on the hand, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Tait, Chill., attested by Elders Group (8/20/75, 5/3/78), other sources: H-T 1902 <tsasuk-tálatcis> (macrons over first 3 vowels) little finger (lit. youngest), also <**sóseqwtsets**>, //sá[=C₁ə=]q'w=cəs//, literally /'youngest on the hand'/, dialects: Chehalis, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).
- <**soseqwtóletses**>, ANAH /'little finger, fourth finger'/, see sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.
- <**sósetel éxwtel**> or perhaps better <**sóset'el éxwtel**>, cpds //só[=C₁ə=]t'=təl ʔi[=Aə=] ʔ'x'w=təl// or //sé[=C₁ə=](t)=təl ʔi[=Aə=] ʔ'x'w=təl//, HHG /'vacuum cleaner' (lit. "sucking broom"), root form

uncertain but compare <so^telhàlèm>, *breathe in*, root form and meaning uncertain but perhaps *to suction* or *to suck in*), possibly <ó-**ablaut**> durative or automatic on root vowel <a> with <=R1=> continuative, <=tel> *device, thing to*, phonology: possible ablaut, possible consonant merger <t't> → <t'> or <t>, reduplication attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<so^skw'em>, BLDG [*'pole ?*'], see sókw'.

<so^stem>, ABDF [*'lost (deceased)*'], see sát.

<so^s:tets>, free stem or root //sá-t(=)əc//, WETH [*'north-east wind, north wind, east wind, cold wind*'], ASM [*'spirit dancers begin to feel their spirit powers wanting them to sing and dance when this wind first starts to blow in the winter (about December), the first to feel it are those furthest east as the wind and the spirit power stirring moves gradually westward*'], possibly <so^st ~ so^st'> *suck in air*, possibly <=ets> *on the back*, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), Deming, Elders Group (2/5/75, 3/1/76), other sources: ES /sá-təc/ *northeast wind*, JH /sá-təc/ *north or east wind*, Salish cognate: Squamish /sútiè/ *Squamish wind, cold north wind* W73:290, K67:304.

<so^telhàlèm>, mdls //sát'=//, ABFC [*'breathe in*'], root form and meaning uncertain but perhaps *to suction* or *to suck in air* (compare <so^setel éxwtel> *vacuum cleaner* (lit. "sucking broom"), root form uncertain), <=lhelh ~ =lhál> *on the front of the neck, in the windpipe, in the trachea*, <=em> *middle voice*, phonology: downstepping and updrifting, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<so^s:xwel ~ so^sxwel>, df //sá-x̣(=)əl//, EB [*'grass (every kind) (wild and now domestic types), hay*'], [*'family Gramineae and possibly family Cyperaceae (sedges)*'], possibly <=el> *get, become, come, go*, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun?, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), Elders Group (3/15/72, 5/16/79), Deming (esp. SJ) (5/3/79), other sources: ES /sá-x̣əl/ *grass*, H-T <sáQEI> (macron over a) *grass*, Salish cognate: Squamish /sáx̣'i?/ *grass, hay, straw* W73:122, K67:303, Lushootseed /sáx̣'il/ *grass, hay*, example: <tsqwá:y te sóxwel>, //c=q'É.y tə sáx̣(=)əl//, [*'The grass (or hay) (when overripe or dried) is yellow.*'], attested by Elders Group, also [*'The grass is green.*'], attested by Deming (esp. SJ).

<temso^sxwel>, ds //təm=sáx̣(=)əl//, HARV [*'haying time*'], lx <tem=> *time for, season for*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<soxweláwtxw>, ds //sáx̣(=)əl=éwtx̣//, BLDG [*'barn, (hay house, grass building)*'], HARV, literally [*'hay house, hay building*'], lx <=áwtxw> *house, building*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<soxwí:les>, ds //sax̣(=)əl=í:l=əs//, TIME [*'month or moon of March to April, grass moon*'], literally [*'grass =comes =cyclic period, when the grass comes*'], (<=í:l> *come, go, get, become*), lx <=es> *cyclic period, round thing, on the face*, phonology: possible syllable-loss (if el is part of the root only), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: Jenness's field notes on interviews of William Sepass of Sardis.

<soxweláwtxw>, BLDG [*'barn, (hay house, grass building)*'], see só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

<soxwí:les>, TIME [*'month or moon of March to April, grass moon*'], see só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

<so^y>, bound root //sáy dim//.

<so^yt>, pcs //sáy=T//, LT [*'dim it*'], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: <so^ytlha ta yeqwí:l.>, //sáy=T-ṭε t-ε yeq̣w'í:l//, [*'Dim your lamp.*'], attested by IHTTC.

<so^s:yel>, incs //sá-y=əl//, [sá-y=il], LT [*'(get) dusk, (get dim)*'], literally [*'get dim*'], (<=í:l> *go, come, get, become*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by DM (12/4/64).

- <**sóyéx̄el**>, ds //sáy=é̄x̄əl//, LAND ['edge of the world'], LT ['sunset'], literally /'dim portion/part/, lx <=**éx̄el**> *part, portion*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/15/79) (SJ, MC, MV, LG), ASM ['sunset'], example: <**kwímel te sóyéx̄el**>, //k'ím=əl tə sáy=é̄x̄əl//, /'The sunset is getting red.'/
- <**súyéx̄el**>, ds //sa[=Aú=]y=é̄x̄əl or súy=é̄x̄əl//, LAND ['on the other side of the world'], ASM ['when Black Bear's children wandered over to the other side of the world, beyond the sunset/horizon they returned as the Transformers, spirits of the deceased sometimes wander on this side before they reach their proper place on the other side of the world'], possibly <**ú-ablaut**> *derivational*, phonology: possible ablaut (or this may be Nooksack or Lushootseed influence in using cognate /u/ instead of /a/), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/15/79) (SJ, MC, MV, LG); found in <**lílhtsel kw'e súyéx̄el**>, //lí-ʔ-c-əl k'wə súy=é̄x̄əl//, phonology: sung to the rhythm of (half note, dotted quarter, eighth, quarter, quarter, half) and the melody (so, mi, so, mi, mi, re), usage: Ida Ensley's spirit song, attested by Deming (3/15/79)(SJ, MC, MV, LG).
- <**só:yel**>, LT /'(get) dusk, (get dim)'/, *see sóy*.
- <**sóyéx̄el**>, LAND ['edge of the world'], *see sóy*.
- <**sóyt**>, LT ['dim it'], *see sóy*.
- <**sôp**>, free root //sóp//, PE ['soap'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), also <**súp**>, //súp//, dialects: *Cheh., Tait*, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).
- <**sô:q't ~ séwq't ~ sú:q't ~ súwq't**>, pcs //só-q'=T ~ sú-q'=T ~ séw(=)q'=T ~ súw(=)q'=T//, TVMO ['search for s-o'], possibly <=**q'**> *on s-th else*, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: vocalization, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Adeline Lorenzerro (Elders Group 3/72, tape 33), EB (2/9/76), IHTTC (SP, AK, AD, EB), example: <**kw'as sô:q't li te qó**>, //k'w-ε-s só-q'=T li tə qá//, /'that you drag the water for s-o, that you search for s-o in the water'/, attested by AL (Elders Group 3/72), <**sú:q't lí te qó**>, //sú-q'=T lí tə qá//, /'search for s-o in the water (dragging for them)'/, attested by EB, <**éwe stlises meytóxwes welámet súwq'tòlè**>, //ʔéwə s=ë'í-s-əs mɛy=T-áx^w-əs wə-lé=m-ət súw=q'=T-álə//, /'He doesn't want to help us (when we) go find you folks.'/, dialects: *Tait*, attested by SP and AK and AD (IHTTC 8/22/77), also <**éwe stl'ises kws meytóxwes welámet súwq'tòlè**>, //ʔéwə s=ë'í-s-əs k^w-s mɛy=T-áx^w-əs wə-lé=m-ət súw=q'=t-álə//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by EB (IHTTC 8/22/77), also <**éwe stlís kw'es meytólxws welámet séwq'tòlè**>, //ʔéwə s=ë'í-s k^w-s mɛy=T-álx^w-s wə-lé=m-ət séw=q'=T-álə//, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by NP (IHTTC 8/22/77).
- <**sôqw'áx̄el**>, BLDG ['lower [downriver] end of house (inside or outside)'], *see wôqw' ~ wéqw'*.
- <**sôqw'ólwelh**>, DIR ['(be) downstream below something'], *see wôqw' ~ wéqw'*.
- <**spá:lxw**>, df //s=pi[=Aé:=]l=x^w//, EB /'blue camas, (any edible underground vegetable food [SP], vegetable root(s) [MH])'/, *see péł > (~ <pí:l > by now), planted, get buried*
- <**spapí:l**>, LAND ['(be) buried'], *see péł (perhaps ~ pí:l by now)*.
- <**spáplhx̄el**>, LAND /'meadow, (little prairie)'/, *see spéłhx̄el*.
- <**spapxíwel**>, ABFC /'spread one's legs (while sitting for example), (be spread in the bottom)'/, *see páx̄*.
- <**spatálép ~ spatálep**>, df //s=pét=éləp//, ANAH /'thigh, leg above the knee'/, (<**s=**> *nominalizer*), root meaning unknown, lx <=**álep**> *on the upper leg*, phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64), JL (5/5/75).

- <spá:th>, EZ /'bear (generic), esp. black bear, also includes brown bear, bear with a white breast, and grizzly bear though these all have separate names'/, see pá:th.
- <Spá:th>, PLN ['bear-shaped rock up on cliff on south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in Harrison Lake'], see pá:th.
- <spàthélets>, ABFC ['bear dung'], see pá:th.
- <spathó:llh>, EZ ['bear cub'], see pá:th.
- <spayô:l>, free root //spɛyó:l//, SOCT ['Spaniard'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/19/76), borrowed from Spanish <Español>/ʔɛspænyól/ Spanish.
- <spehá:ls>, WETH ['wind'], see peh or pó(:)h.
- <spekw'ém>, EB /'bloom or (plant) fuzz (spore, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts'/, see pékw' ~ péqw'.
- <speláwél>, EZ ['mole'], see pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
- <spelékw>, ABDF ['(have) smallpox'], see pél:ékw.
- <spélmàlà>, BLDG ['root house'], see pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
- <spelól>, EZ /'smaller crow, northwestern crow'/, see spó:l.
- <spelwálh>, df //s=pəl=wê(=ə)ʔ//, TIME ['last year'], see pel or **pel**=> probably season, time of
- <spelwálh qwá:l>, EZ /'crane-fly, leatherjacket (immature crane-fly)'/, see qwá:l.
- <spélhxel>, df //s=péʔ(=)x(=)əl//, LAND /'prairie, grassy open land, (grassy valley [EB, Gibbs, Elders Group]'/, see pélhxel> meaning possibly get flat all around
- <spepelól ~ spepeló:l>, EZ /'little crows, small crows, bunch of small crows, (bunch of northwestern crows)'/, see spó:l.
- <spepílawtxw>, HARV /'root cellar, (root house [AD]'/, see pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
- <spepíx>, CLO /'(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can't be quite buttoned)'/, see páx.
- <speqá:s>, EZ /'white Fraser River spring salmon that goes upriver with the red spring salmon, (white Fraser River chinook salmon)'/, see peqá:s, possible root or stem
- <Speqwô:lh ~ Spôqwôwelh>, PLN /'Chehalis River mouth (below the highway bridge, where land is breaking up into sand bars), (an opening one could get through in a canoe in high water near Chehalis IHTTC 8/25/77], small creek (branch of Chehalis River) several hundred yards up Chehalis River from where the road goes from old Chehalis village site to Chehalis River [EL 9/27/77]'/, see péqw.
- <spéxw>, df //s=péxʷ//, ANA ['tripe'], see péxw.
- <spexwlhálem> to breathe (once), see under dialect variant <pexwlhálem>
- <spèxwelhá:lélem>, breathing, also /'breathe (when you breathe in and out), breathe air'/, see under dialect variant <pexwelhálem>.
- <spéxwqel ~ spéxwqel>, EB /'fine airborne seed(s) (not used of plum or apple seed(s) or the hard seeds -- sth'emíwél is used for those) (used for dandelion seeds, cottonwood seeds, etc., tail of a cat-tail reed, (plant fluff (possibly including tail of cat-tail rush) [Elders Group 2/27/80]'/, see píxw.
- <spéxwqels te syóqwem sp'áq'em>, EB ['sunflower seeds'] (lit. small airborne seed of + the + sun + flower), see píxw.

- <spexelis>, CLO /'(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can't be quite buttoned)'/, see páx.
- <spéxem ~ spó:xem>, EZ ['early (March) spring salmon'], see pó:x ~ péx
- <spéxwqel ~ spéxwqel>, EB /'fine airborne seed(s) (not used of plum or apple seed(s) or the hard seeds -- sth'emíwél is used for those) (used for dandelion seeds, cottonwood seeds, etc., tail of a cat-tail reed, (plant fluff (possibly including tail of cat-tail rush) [Elders Group 2/27/80])'/, see píxw.
- <spí:ls>, HARV /'the planting, seeds to plant, what is planted (sown), garden'/, see pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
- <spíls s'élhtel sqe'óleqw>, vegetable juice (lit. planted + food + fruit juice), see pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
- <spípew>, WATR ['be frozen'], see pí:w.
- <spipíyxe>, ABDF /'(have a) crooked leg, (be a) crooked-legged person'/, see pó:y.
- <spít>, free root //spít//, PLAY ['spade (suit in cards)'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/14/77), borrowed from English /spéyd/ spade.
- <spí:w>, WATR ['ice'], see pí:w.
- <Spíyem>, df //s=píy=əm//, PLN /'Spuzzum village (on south bank of Spuzzum Creek at its mouth onto the Fraser River), also Spuzzum Creek'/, ASM ['this is the southern-most village in Thompson territory but may not be a borrowing of the Thompson name for the village'], possibly <s=> nominalizer or stative, possibly <=em> place to get, possibly root <píy> braced/supported/steadied with one's hands, comment: this etymology fits phonologically but is pure conjecture semantically for the site, possibly root <pó:y> bend with <í-ablaut> durative, comment: this is the Halkomelem name for the nearest Thompson settlement, the Thompson language has a different name for it, (semological comment: there is a big bend in the Fraser River here), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and AK (on trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79), also see <píy> braced/supported/steadied with one's hands and <pó:y> bend.
- <spíytses>, ABDF /'(have a) crooked hand'/, see pó:y.
- <spó:l>, dnom //s=pá:l//, EZ /'big crow, common crow, also known as western crow or American crow, (raven [EF, some Deming elders])', ['Corvus brachyrhynchos, (Corvus corax [EF, some Deming elders])'], ASM ['one difference between the crow and the raven is that the raven's cry is more noticeable (like a hoarse woman's voice) and less frequent, when a crow cries in a certain way it predicts bad news, it cried máw, máw ([máw máw], no gloss known) when it delivered good news in a story recorded by Boas 1895 (Bertz 1977 translation)', (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/4/75, 2/18/76, 3/28/79, 1/16/80), EB, also <spól'>, //s=pál?//, dialects: prob. Matsqui or Sumas, attested by a speaker at Deming (AH?), also /'raven'/, attested by EF and some others at Deming (4/17/80), other sources: ES /spa:l/ (circumflex over a) raven beside /spəlál/ crow, JH /spá:l/ crow, raven, but H-T <skauEks> raven (Corvus corax principalis) beside <spEpEtál> (macron over a) (t sic for l) crow (Corvus caurinus) (H-T's forms correspond to terms and glosses I found most frequently), same entry found under possible root pó:l.
- <spelól>, dmn //s=p[=əC₂=]ál//, EZ /'smaller crow, northwestern crow', ['Corvus caurinus'], (<=R6=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /spəlál/ crow, H-T <spEpEtál> (macron over a) crow (Corvus caurinus)(cry resembles skak brother).

- <**spopelál**>, df //s=pa[=C₁ə=C2é=]l or s=pa[=R[=əl=]9]l//, EZ ['crow'], [prob. *Corvus caurinus*'], possibly <=R1= or =R9=> *diminutive or derivational*, possibly <=C2é=> meaning uncertain, <=el=> *plural?*, phonology: reduplication (unusual types), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).
- <**spepelól ~ spepeló:l**>, dmpn //s=C₁ə=p[=əl=]á:l//, EZ /'little crows, small crows, bunch of small crows, (bunch of northwestern crows)'/, ['*Corvus caurinus*'], (<R5=> *diminutive*), (<=el=> *plural*), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76, 6/4/75), AC, also <**spepelól**>, //s=C₁ə=p[=əl=]ál?//, also /'small crow'/, dialects: prob. *Matsqui or Sumas*, attested by Deming (prob. AH), other sources: H-T <spEpEtál> (macron over a)(t sic for l) *crow (Corvuscaurinus)*.
- <**spóléqwem**> //s=pə[=Aá=lə=]q^w=əm//, LAND ['dust'], see main variant <**pó:lqw'em**> under <**pékw' ~ péqw'**> /'smoke puffing out, (puff out (dust, powder, plant spores, seed fluff, light snow, smoke), form puffs of dust)'/.
- <**spoleqwith'a**>, REL /'ghost, corpse, dead body'/, see poleqwith'a, possibly lit. *thing that moulds/rots much clothing* if root is póqw *to mould, to rot*.
- <**spólqw'**>, DESC ['be powdered'], see pékw' ~ péqw'.
- <**spólqw' seplí:l**>, //s=pə[=Aá=lə=]q^w səplí:l//, /'flour'/, see pékw' ~ péqw'.
- <**spó:ltsep**>, df //s=pá:lçəp//, EZ /'"grayling", probably *mountain whitefish*'/, probably ['*Prosopium williamsoni*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), EZ /'cut-throat trout, coastal cut-throat trout'/, ['*Salmo clarki clarki*'], attested by MJ and JL and AC (10/62 tape by Oliver Wells) (copied with Elders Group 3/28/79).
- <**spopelál**>, EZ ['crow'], see spó:l.
- <**spopeleqwith'a ~ spopeleqwith'e**>, EZ /'screech owl especially, probably *other small owls*, but only *the screech owl* is consistently mentioned by all speakers'/, see poleqwith'a.
- <**spópeqw**>, EB /'mould (on food, clothes, etc.)'/, see póqw.
- <**Spópetes**>, PLN /'Katz river-bank, Ruby Creek settlement, village on north bank of Fraser River just below (west of) the mouth of Ruby Creek'/, see pó:t.
- <**spópeḡwelsà:ls**>, HHG ['spray gun'], see póḡw.
- <**spópiy**>, DESC /'be bent, be crooked'/, see pó:y.
- <**spotelálá**>, CAN ['mast on a canoe or boat'], see pó:t.
- <**spó:xem ~ spéxem**>, EZ ['early (March) spring salmon'], see pó:x ~ péx.
- <**spóypiy**>, DESC ['be crooked [characteristically]'], see pó:y.
- <**Spôqwôwelh ~ Speqwô:lh**>, PLN /'Chehalis River mouth (below the highway bridge, where land is breaking up into sand bars), (an opening one could get through in a canoe in high water near Chehalis IHTTC 8/25/77), small creek (branch of Chehalis River) several hundred yards up Chehalis River from where the road goes from old Chehalis village site to Chehalis River [EL 9/27/77]'/, see péqw.
- <**spú:l**>, free root //spú:l//, FOOD ['(metal) spoon'], PE, HHG, ASM ['this word is just for non-Indian spoons, there are several words for different types of Indian spoons carved from wood or animal horn'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, borrowed from English /spú:n/ *spoon*, example: <**alétsa te spú:l!**>, //ʔeléçε tə spú:l//, /'Where is the spoon?'/.

- <sp'ú'>, ABFC [*'a fart'*], see p'ú'.
- <sp'ú'amal ~ sp'ú'emel>, ANAA [*'skunk's stink bag, skunk's stink sac'*], see p'ú'.
- <sp'áp'eth'>, WV [*'(be) sewed (already)'*], see p'áth'.
- <sp'ap'ílh>, EFAM [*'(be) sober'*], see p'élh.
- <sp'ap'ílh>, DESC [*'(be) flattened'*], see p'ílh.
- <sp'á:q'em>, EB [*'flower'*], see p'áq'em.
- <sp'áq'ems te álhqey>, EB [*'"snake's flower", prob. same plant as "snakeberry", q.v.'*], see álhqey ~ álhqay.
- <sp'á:th'>, EB [*'red-flowering currant berry, Indian currant berry, probably also stink currant berry also called skunk currant berry'*], see p'á:th'>, probably derived stem //p[='=]É-è'// from <páth'> animal stink, body odor
- <sp'á:th'elhp>, EB [*'Indian currant bush, red-flowering currant bush, prob. also stink currant bush'*], <p'á:th'>, probably derived stem //p[='=]É-è'// from <páth'> animal stink, body odor.
- <sp'eláp'q'em>, EB [*'little flowers'*], see p'áq'em.
- <sp'élxwem>, df //s=p'élx^w=əm//, ANA [*'lung, lungs (both)'*], see p'élxwem
- <sp'élhqsél ~ sp'íp'elheqsél>, ANA [*'(have a) flat nose'*], see p'ílh.
- <sp'ep'ák'w'>, WATR [*'(be) floating'*], see p'ékw.
- <sp'eq'p'íq'>, LT [*'(have?) white spots'*], see p'éq'.
- <sp'éqw'>, strs //s=p'íi=Aé=q^w//, EFAM [*'(be) proud'*], see p'íqw'.
- <sp'ewéy>, MC [*'(be) patched'*], see p'ewíy ~ p'ôwíy.
- <sp'íp'ehà:th' ~ sp'íp'ehàth'>, EZ [*'speckled trout, (prob. brook trout, also called speckled char)'*], see sp'á:th', under p'á:th'.
- <sp'íp'elh>, DESC [*'(be) flat'*], see p'ílh.
- <sp'íp'elheqsél ~ sp'élhqsél>, ANA [*'(have a) flat nose'*], see p'ílh.
- <sp'íp'elheqw'>, ANA [*'(have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board)'*], see p'ílh.
- <sp'íp'eqw'el>, LT [*'[be getting/going purple]'*], see p'íqw'.
- <sp'íp'exwel>, LT [*'(tan, brownish)'*], see p'íp'exwel.
- <sp'íp'e'àth'>, see main dialect form <sp'íp'ehà:th' ~ sp'íp'ehàth'>, EZ [*'speckled trout, (prob. brook trout, also called speckled char)'*], see sp'á:th'.
- <sp'íq'>, ABDF [*'(have?) white spotted skin'*], see p'éq'.
- <sp'íqw'>, LT [*'purple'*], see p'íqw'.
- <sp'óp'eqw'em>, HHG [*'soap'*], see p'óqw'em.
- <sp'óq'es>, EZ [*'bald eagle (mature with white head)'*], see p'éq'.
- <sp'óqw'em>, WATR [*'foam'*], see p'óqw'em.
- <sp'ó:tl'em ~ sp'ótl'em>, FIRE [*'smoke'*], see p'ótl'em.
- <sp'ótl'emálá ~ sp'ótl'emàlà>, PE [*'pipe (for smoking)'*], see p'ótl'em.

<sp'otl'emá:látel>, BLDG ['smokehole'], see p'ótl'em.

<sp'otl'emáleqep>, SM ['(have a) smoky smell'], see p'ótl'em.

<sp'q'í:l ~ sp'q'é:yl>, LT ['[be get/go/become white]'], see p'éq'.

<sqá:la>, df //(s=)sq(=)é·lɛ//, EB ['red huckleberry'], ['*Vaccinium parvifolium*'], ASM ['berries ripe and edible mid-July, they were harvested by clubbing the branches on the hand and the berries fell into the basket which was hung under them'], (possibly <s=> nominalizer), root probably seq *hang under*, possibly <=á:la> *container of*, thus lit. *'s-th to hang a container under'*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, see seq, contrast <skw'éqwtse> *red huckleberry*.

<sqá:lá:lhp ~ qá:lá:lhp>, ds //s=qéle=é†p ~ qé·lɛ=é†p or qé·lɛ=é†p//, EB ['red huckleberry bush'], ['*Vaccinium parvifolium*'], lx <=álhp ~ =elhp> *plant, tree*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, SP, others.

<sqá:lá:lhp ~ qá:lá:lhp>, EB ['red huckleberry bush'], see sqá:la.

<sqá:lex ~ sqálex>, df //s=q*[U=]é(·)=əl=əx or s=qé(·)l=əx//, [sqá·ləx ~ sqələx], HARV ['digging stick'], see qá(:)l *twist*.

<sqám>, WATR ['(have) quieter water, died down a little'], see qám.

<Sqám>, PLN ['Schkam Lake near Haig'], see qám.

<Sqám ~ Sqá:m>, PLN [*Haig bay, a calm place on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River by the Haig railroad stop, below and across from Hope*'], see qám.

<sqá:q>, dnom //s=qéq//, KIN [*younger sibling, younger brother, younger sister, child of younger sibling of one's parent, "younger" cousin (could even be fourth cousin [through younger sibling of one's great great grandparent])*'], see qá:q or seq.

<sqá:qe ~ sqáqe>, SOCT ['baby'], see qá:q or seq.

<sqáqem>, WATR [*calm water (calmer than sqám)*'], see qám.

<sqáwth ~ sqá:wth>, df //s=qéwè or s=qə[=Aé=]w=è//, EB [*potato (generic), including three or four kinds of wild potato: arrowleaf or wapato, Jerusalem artichoke, blue camas, and qiqemxel (so far unidentified plant), besides post-contact domestic potato*'], ['including: *Sagittaria latifolia, Helianthus tuberosus, Camassia quamash (and Camassia leichtlinii)*, and unidentified plant, besides *Solanum tuberosum*'], see qáwth ~ qá:wth.

<sqáyéx ~ sqayéx>, df //s=qéyéx ~ s=qeyéx or s=qéy=ə[=´=]x//, EZ ['mink'], ['*Mustela vison energumenos*'], N [*Mink (name in some stories)*'], see qayéx.

<Sqayéxiya ~ Sqáyéxiya>, N [*Mink (name in stories), pet name of Mink*'], see qayéx.

<Sqayéxiya Smált ~ Sqáqeyexiya Smált>, PLN [*small shoreline ridge on the Fraser River and all along the river around the larger mountain across the Trans-Canada Highway from Jones Hill*'], see qayéx.

<sqelá:lh>, CLO [*diaper*'], see qél.

<sqelá:q>, KIN [*younger siblings, "younger" cousins (first, second, or third cousins [whose connecting ancestor is younger than ego's])*'], see qá:q or seq.

<Sqelá:w (Stótelô)>, PLN [*Beaver Creek (at U.S.-Canada boundary line)*'], see sqelá:w under seq..

<Sqelá:w (Xóxtsa)>, PLN [*Beaver Lake or Hanging Lake*'], see sqelá:w under seq.

- <**sqel:ép ~ sqél:ep**>, LAND ['a lot of dirt'], EB ['weeds'], VALJ ['nuisance, something that's no good'], MC ['garbage, trash'], literally /'something bad/dirty on the ground'/, see qél.
- <**sqél:éxw**>, EFAM ['be greedy'], see qél:éxw ~ qel(:)éxw.
- <**sqel:éxw**>, BPI /'someone who is greedy, someone who eats all the time, (glutton)'/, see qél:éxw ~ qel(:)éxw.
- <**sqeló:líth'a**>, df //s=qəlá:l=îêɛ//, WETH ['west wind'], probably <s=> nominalizer or stative, lx <=íth'a> clothes, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75), see qeló:l.
- <**Sqelóts'emes**>, N ['Bobcat'], see sqets'ómes.
- <**sqéls**>, HARV /'part not used (like seeds of cantelope, core of apple, blood in fish, etc.), worst part'/, see qél.
- <**sqeltí:l**>, EFAM ['hate'], see qél.
- <**sqelwílh**>, EFAM /'hold a grudge, hate'/, see qél.
- <**sqelwílhmet ~ qelwílhmet**>, EFAM ['hate s-o'], see qél.
- <**sqélxel**>, dnom //s=qəl=xʷəl//, CLO ['moccasin'], literally /'(poss.) something that encircles on the foot'/, (<s=> nominalizer, something that), root (possibly) <qel> encircle as in <qel=wíls> hug, lx <=xel> on the foot, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/64), DM (12/4/64), others (Elders Group), see qélxel.
- <**sqelxwá:le ~ sqelxwá:le**>, ANA /'throat (inside part), gullet, voice'/, see qél:éxw ~ qel(:)éxw.
- <**sqelyíqem (or sq'elyíqem)**>, WETH ['a snowdrift'], see yíq.
- <**sqemálá**>, CLO ['bra'], see qemó:.
- <**sqémél**>, df //s=qəmél or s=qəm=ə[ʔ]//, BLDG /'pit-house, keekwillie house, semi-subterranean house'/, see qémél and seq.
- <**sqém:el**>, WATR ['(the) tide'], see qém:el.
- <**Sqémelech**>, PLN /'wide place in Maria Slough (just north of Lougheed Highway bridge), west mouth of Maria Slough'/, see qám.
- <**sqemélwélh ~ sqemélwelh**>, PLN /'place in Katz or Ruby Creek, may be name for Charlie Joe's place near Katz at the mouth of a creek where the water is always calm'/, see qám.
- <**sqemí:l**>, BLDG ['be inside a pit-house'], see sqémél.
- <**sqemó:**>, ANAH /'breast, nipple, milk'/, see qemó: suckle.
- <**sqemó'álá**>, HHG ['baby bottle'], see qemó:.
- <**Sqemqémelets**>, PLN ['bay at upper end of Yale Indian Reserve #2 (Four-and-a-half Mile Creek) (near the northern end of Stó:lô territory)'], see qám.
- <**sqémqsel**>, ANA /'(have a) hook nose, beak nose, Roman nose, (be bent-nosed)'/, see qém.
- <**sqépò:thél**>, EZ ['flying squirrel'], see qep'.
- <**sqep'óleqwtelxel**>, df //s=q'əp=áləqʷ=təl=xʷəl (perhaps error for //s=qəp'=áləqʷ=təl=xʷəl)//, ANA ['kneecap'], see qep'.
- <**sqep'ó:lthetel**>, ANA ['knee (someone's)'], see qep'.

- <**sqeqewíthelh**>, EB ['arrowleaf'], see qáwth ~ qá:wth.
- <**sqeqó:qel**>, WATR ['(clean) pond (even if dry)'], see qó:.
- <**sqetás**>, FOOD /'stuff steam-cooked underground, what is baked underground'/, see qá:t.
- <**sqets'ómes**>, df //s=qəc'ám(=)əs or s=qəc'(=)ɛ[=Aá=]m=əs or s=qəc'=əməá[=M2=]s or s=qác'=ə[=M2=]m=əs//, EZ ['bobcat'], ['Lynx rufus fasciatus'], see qets'ómes.
- <**sqewálets**>, ABFC /'warming your bum, (be warming the bottom or rump)'/, see qew.
- <**sqewá:meth'**>, EB /'first warmed side of a tree, sunny side of a tree'/, see qew.
- <**sqewáth**>, df //s=q^wɛ=əè//, EZ /'(larger) rabbit: snowshoe or varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced)'/, ['Lepus americanus cascadiensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now probably also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi'], see qewáth and qwá.
- <**sqéweqs**>, df //s=qéw=əqs// perhaps from //s=q^w[-metathesis of vowel and labialization]ɛ=əqs// as with the word for *rabbit* from same root, thus the raven is literally *something that has a hole in the nose*, due to the large holes in its beak, otherwise poss. root <qew> *warm* would yield lit. *something that warms his nose*, EZ ['raven'], ['Corvus corax'], ASM ['one cry resembles a hoarse woman's voice, ravens crowing in a certain way and going toward or by a house forecast a death in that family; a big bird (larger than a crow), lives to be about 100 yrs. old'], (<s=> *nominal*), root meaning unknown, lx <=eqs> *on the nose, point*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also <skéweqs>, //s=q[=K=]əw=əqs//, (<=K= or **fronting**> *diminutive*), attested by AC, SP and others, dialects: *Chill., Tait*, other sources: JH /sqáwəqs/ *raven*, H-T <skauEks> *raven (Corvus corax principalis)*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /skáw'qs/ *raven; Brother of /k'á?k'a?/ in myth age*, example: <qéx te sqéweqs. ~ qéx te skéweqs.>, //qəx tə s=qéw=əqs ~ qəx tə s=q[=K=]əw=əqs//, /'There's a lot of ravens.'/, attested by AC, see qwá and qéw.
- <**sqewós**>, LAND ['warm side'], see qew.
- <**Sqéyiya**>, df //s=qéy-iyɛ or s=qíy=iyɛ//, N ['Bluejay'], semantic environment ['name only in a story'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), root <qéy> meaning unknown unless *encircle*, lx <=iya> *diminutive*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, see qéy.
- <**sqéymeqw'**>, df //s=qí-məq'^w or sq=í-m=əq'^w//, EZ ['octopus'], ['probably genus *Octopus*, the Squamish cognate is identified as *Octopus apollyon*'], possibly <s=> *nominalizer* or more likely <seq> *hang under*, possibly <=í:m> *repeatedly*, <=eqw'> *around in circles* (see Galloway 1993:234), lit. *something that hangs under repeatedly around in circles* (which could describe the tentacles going around in circles hanging under), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP with others agreeing from Deming (7/7/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /s-qíbk'^w/ *octopus and squid* H76:384, Samish dial. of N. Straits VU /sqé-ymək'^w/ *octopus* versus VU /píl-əwəs ~ qəm'k'^wá.†/ *large octopus* G86:68.
- <**sqéytes**>ds //qít=əs//, [qétIs], CLO /'headband, headband made out of cedar bark woven by widow or widower when mourning'/, see main dialect form <qítes ~ qéytes>, under qít.
- <**sqe'éleqw**>, ANAH /'soft spot on (top of) a baby's head, fontanel'/, see qí: ~ qí'.
- <**sqe'éleqw ~ sqe'óleqw**>, EB ['fruit juice'], see qó:.
- <**sqe'íyeqel ~ sqe'í:qel**>, df //s=qəʔí(y)=qəl ~ s=qəʔí= qəl//, EFAM ['not know how to'], see qe'íy ~ qe'í:.
- <**sqe'íyeqeló:ythel ~ sqe'iqeló:ythel**>, LANG ['not fluent in speaking'], see sqe'íyeqel ~ sqe'í:qel under qe'íy ~ qe'í:..
- <**sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD ['soda pop'], see qó:.

- <**sqe'ó:ls**>, EB ['juicy fruit'], see qó:.
- <**sqiqáq**>, KIN ['small younger sibling'], see qá:q or seq.
- <**sqiqelá:w**>, EZ ['little beaver'], see sqelá:w under seq.
- <**sqíqeló:ythel**>, LANG ['can't talk right'], see qél.
- <**sqíqemel**>, BLDG ['puberty hut'], see sqémél.
- <**sqíqemlò**>, df //s=C₁í=qəmlà or possibly?? s=C₁í=qá·lə[=M2=]m=M2=M1//, [sqíqəmlà], EZ ['minnow'], see <**qó:lem**> scoop under <**qó:**> water.
- <**Sqíqemlò**>, PLN ['point of land on Harrison River (somewhere between Lheltá:lets and Híqelem) where during a famine the old people scooped minnows and boiled them to make soup'], see sqíqemlò.
- <**sqíqewàth**>, EZ /'rabbit: snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced), (baby rabbit, small rabbit or hare [Elders Group])'/, see sqewáth and qwá.
- <**sqíqewóthel**>, EZ /'big rabbit, older rabbit, big/older snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also big/older eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced)'/, see sqewáth and qwá.
- <**sqó:m**>, WATR /'water (someone) carried, (water fetched/gotten)'/, see qó:.
- <**sqó:qe**>, WATR ['a drink'], see qó:.
- <**sqóqem**>, DESC /'(be) bent, (perhaps bent round)'/, see qém.
- <**sqó:s**>, ANA ['a tear (on the face)'], see qó:.
- <**sqotemí:lep ~ sqoteméylep**>, df //s=qat(=)əm=í·ləp//, LAND /'steep hill, sloping ground'/, (<**s=**> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, lx <=**í:lep**> ground, earth, dirt, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), also <**sqotemílep**>, df //s(=)qat(=)əm=íləp//, LAND ['hill'], possibly <**s=**> nominalizer, possibly <=**em**> intransitivizer, get, have, root meaning unknown, lx <=**ílep**> dirt, earth, ground, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), see qot-.
- <**sqoyép ~ melmélkw'es sqoyép**>, df //s=qay(=)ép ~ C₁əC₂=mélk'w'=əs s=qay=ép//, EZ /'yellow badger, possibly wolverine', ['Taxidea taxus taxus, possibly Gulo luscus luscus'], ASM ['wolverine is probably in error here'], literally <**melmélkw'es**> is /'hit many times on the face by something falling '/ due to the stripes on the face (Elder's comment: "this animal got hit on the face in a story [of the Transformer age, time of Xà:ls] and the marks stayed", from an origin story like raccoon), (<**s=**> nominalizer, R3= plural agent or action, <=**es**> on the face), root <**mélkw'**> hit by something falling, for <qoy or qoyép>, possibly <=**ép**> on the ground, dirt, ground, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal ~ simple nominal phrase, attested by AK and ME (11/21/72 tape), IHTTC, contrast Tait <skoyám> wolverine (*Gulo luscus luscus*); see **mélkw'** and qoy.
- <**sqoyép**>, SPRD /'a spirit power of a kw'òxweqs dancer, (perhaps wolverine or badger spirit power)'/, see sqoyép yellow badger, possibly wolverine, see qoy.
- <**sqoyéxiya**>, EFAM /'(be) bragging, extravagant in claims, bull-headed, claims he's the best'/, see sqáyéx ~ sqayéx or qáyéx ~ qayéx.
- <**sq'á:lq'**>, DESC /'be really tangled, it's really tangled'/, see q'ál.
- <**sq'álq'**>, DESC ['be tangled (on something)'], see q'ál.
- <**sq'áq'eth'**>, DESC /'(be) tight, (leaning backwards [EB])'/, see q'áth'.
- <**sq'áq'eyt**>, LANG ['a messenger on the run'], see sq'á:yt.

- <sq'á:tl'>, EZ /'river otter, perhaps also sea otter'/, see q'átl'.
- <sq'á:yt>, LANG /'message, a messenger not left yet, Indian messenger'/, see q'á:yt
- <sq'elá:w>, ABFC ['be coiled (ready to strike for ex. of a snake)'], see q'ál.
- <sq'eláxel>, CSTR ['(be) fenced in'], see q'ál.
- <sq'elóts'eqw>, HHG ['be under an umbrella'], see q'el.
- <sq'elq'elá:w>, ABFC ['(be) coiling (ready to strike) (of a snake)'], see q'ál.
- <sq'elq'élp'eqw>, ANA /'curly hair, (be curly-haired(?), have curly hair(?))'/, see q'ál.
- <sq'elq'élp'es>, ANA /'curly hair, (have curly hair(?))'/, see q'ál.
- <sq'élhq'elh>, chrs //s=q'é†=C₁əC₂//, EZ ['muskrat'], see q'élh.
- <sq'émél>, df //s=q'éməl or s=q'ém(=)əl//, CAN ['canoe paddle'], see q'émél
- <sq'emq'ámth'>, DESC ['(be) wrinkled'], see q'ám
- <sq'ép>, SOC /'a gathering, a meeting'/, see q'ép.
- <sq'epláts>, EB /'thick crowded tight bushes, bushes growing wide from narrow roots or base'/, see q'ép.
- <sq'ep'ó:lthetel>, CLO ['garter'], see q'áp'.
- <sq'eq'axí:l>, SOCT ['partners'], see q'ó.
- <sq'eq'mó:stel>, //s=q'ə[=C₁ə=]m=á·s=təl//, FSH /'a dip-net, (a scoop net [CT])'/, ASM ['originally made of méthelh dog-bane, attested by DM (12/4/64), see main dialect form <q'emó:stel> under q'emós ~ q'emós:s.
- <sq'eq'e'óleq>, SOCT /'pair of twins, pair of closest friends'/, see q'ó.
- <sq'eq'íp>, SOC ['be gathered together'], see q'ép.
- <sq'eq'íp>, SOC ['a group'], see q'ép.
- <sq'eq'ó>, DIR /'along, together, be included, with'/, see q'ó.
- <sq'eq'ómet>, DIR ['coming with s-o'], see q'ó.
- <sq'éth'>, dnom //s=q'əè'//, ABFC /'dung, (excrement, feces), shit'/, see q'éth'.
- <sq'éth'ep>, ANA ['(have the) hair in a bun'], see q'áth'.
- <sq'eth'ewíts ~ sq'eth'ôwíts>, ABFC ['have one's hands behind one's back'], see q'áth'.
- <sq'éth'x>, ABFC /'dung, (scattered excrement?, fecal droppings?)'/, see sq'éth'.
- <Sq'ewá:lxw>, PLN /'a turn in the Fraser River between Ruby Creek and Katz (about a mile upriver from the mouth of Ruby Creek and Ruby Creek I.R. #9 (called Lukseetsis-sum on maps and D.I.A. records, see Lexwthíthesem)), also the name of a village at this spot, spelled Skawahlook, Indian Reserve #1, on topographical maps and D.I.A. records'/, see q'éw ~ q'ew.
- <Sq'ewílem>, PLN /'a turn in the Fraser River on the CPR (northwest) side two miles east of American Bar, Texas Bar bend in the Fraser River'/, see q'éw ~ q'ew.
- <Sq'ewlets ~ Sq'ówlets>, PLN ['old Scowlitz village'], see q'éw ~ q'ew.

- <**Sq'éwqel ~ Sq'ówqel**>, PLN /'upper end of Seabird Island, village at the upper end of Seabird Island, Maria Slough separating Seabird Island from north shore of Fraser River, now used for Seabird Island as a whole'/, see q'éw ~ q'ew.
- <**Sq'ewqé(:)yl ~ Sq'ewqí:l**>, PLN /'Scowkale, sometimes misspelled Skulkayn, now Chilliwack Indian Reserves #10 and #11'/, see q'éw ~ q'ew.
- <**sq'exí:lmet**>, TVMO ['follow s-o'], see q'ó.
- <**sq'éykw'**>, ABFC ['a bite'], see q'éykw' or q'í:kw'.
- <**sq'éyle**>, FOOD /'preserved fish, preserved meat, dried fish, dried meat (usually fish), smoked salmon, wind-dried salmon (old word), what is stored away, what is put away'/, see q'éyl ~ q'í:l
- <**sq'éylòm**>, FOOD /'leftover food, scraps'/, see q'éylòm.
- <**sq'eyq'tóles**>, dnom //s=q'ey[=C₁ə=]=T=áləs//, CLO /'mask (tied) over the eyes'/, <s=> nominalizer, <q'ey ~ q'i>, wound around, tied, knotted, <=R1=> resultative, perhaps <=T> purposeful control transitivity, <=óles> on the eyes, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)
- <**sq'eyth'éleqw**>, BLDG ['peak of house'], see q'eyth'
- <**sq'éytl' or sq'ítl'**>, ABFC ['a scar'], see q'éytl'.
- <**Sq'éywetselēm ~ Sq'éywetsélēm**>, PLN ['trail and steep slope on the west shore of Kawkawa Lake where the trail went up and over a steep hill and then down'], see q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.
- <**sq'eyxéleqw**>, ANA /'crown of head, center of the top of the head where the hair starts'/, BLDG /'peak of house, gable or plank over smokehole'/, see q'eyx
- <**Sq'íp'exw**>, PLN /'a real rough place in the Fraser River impassible in a canoe (in the Tait area, prob. between Spuzzum and Yale)'/, see q'íp'
- <**Sq'iq'ewílem**>, PLN /'beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the Harrison River goes around by Kilby's store'/, see q'éw ~ q'ew.
- <**sq'iq'exí:l ~ q'iq'exí:l**>, SOCT /'little partner, little person who follows or goes with one'/, see q'ó.
- <**sq'íq'exel**>, LT ['[be getting black]'], see q'íx.
- <**sq'iq'ewíles**>, ABFC ['carry a packstrap or both packstraps over the shoulder(s) and under the arm(s)'], see q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.
- <**sq'ó**>, SOC /'companion, other part'/, see q'ó.
- <**sq'ó**>, DIR /'along, with, together with'/, see q'ó.
- <**Sq'ólep'exw**>, PLN ['another rough place in the Fraser River (Tait area)'], see Sq'íp'exw.
- <**sq'ó:lp'eqw**>, ANA /'curly hair, (have curly hair(?))'/, see q'ál.
- <**sq'ómet**>, DIR ['come with s-o'], see q'ó.
- <**sq'óq'ey**>, ABDF ['be dead'], see q'ó:y ~ q'óy.
- <**sq'óq'ey**>, ABDF ['sickness'], see q'ó:y ~ q'óy.
- <**sq'ó:t ~ sq'ót**>, DIR /'accompany s-o, go with s-o'/, see q'ó.
- <**sq'ówqel**>, WATR /'a bend in a river, a curve of a lake'/, see q'éw ~ q'ew.
- <**sq'ó:xel ~ sq'óxel**>, SOCT ['partner'], see q'ó.

<**sq'óyes**>, df //s=q'áy=əs or s=q'é[-Aá-]y=əs or s=q'əy=á[=M2=]s//, ANAB /'down feathers, real fine feathers'/, see q'óy

<**sq'óyeseqw ~ sxóyeseqw**>, SPRD ['soft (down) feathers put in oiled hair for dancing'], see q'óyes.

<**sq'pólthetel**>, CLO ['garter'], see q'ép.

<**sq'thà:m**>, ECON ['be short (of money or other things)'], see q'thá:m.

<**sq'thá:mtses**>, ABDF ['can't reach'], see q'thá:m.

<**sq'xáp**>, dnom //s=sq'=x=ép//, EB ['stump (of a tree [still rooted])'], literally (probably) /'something split all around in the dirt'/, see **seq'** split.

<**sqwá**>, WATR /'tributary, small creek that goes into a bigger river'/, see qwá.

<**Sqwá**>, PLN /'Skwah village, now Skwah Reserve, also known as Wellington Reserve'/, see qwá.

<**sqwahíwel**>, LAND /'hole (in roof, tunnel, pants, mountain, at bottom of some lakes), tunnel'/, see qwá.

<**sqwà:l**>, LANG /'word, words'/, see qwà:l.

<**Sqwá:la**>, PLN /'village at west end of Little Mountain (Mount Shannon) on Hope Slough, also a name for Hope Slough or Hope River'/, see qwá.

<**sqwálats**>, DESC /'hole in the bottom (of bucket, etc.)'/, see qwá.

<**sqwá:lewel ~ sqwálewel ~ sqwà(:)lewel**>, EFAM /'thoughts, feelings'/, lit. /'words/talk in the inside, words/talk inside the head'/, see qwà:l.

<**Sqwá:p**>, PLN ['the hole (lake) at the foot of Cheam Peak on the south side'], see qwá.

<**sqwátem**>, WATR /'trickling, running under'/, attested by LJ (in Elders Group 7/13/77), see kw'át.

<**sqwa'í:wel**>, DESC ['(be) hollow'], see qwá.

<**Sqwehá**>, PLN /'Skwah village, now Skwah Reserve'/, see qwá.

<**sqwehá:liya**>, ANAH ['pierced ear'], see qwá.

<**Sqwehíwel**>, PLN ['Agassiz Mountain (or more likely Mount Woodside)'], see qwá.

<**sqwelíp**>, FOOD ['moss bread'], EB /'black tree lichen, black tree "moss"'/, see qwíl ~ qwel

<**Sqwelíqwehíwel ~ Sqwelíqwehìwél**>, PLN ['natural holes or tunnels east of Iwówes and above Lhilheltálets that water came out of after rain'], see qwá.

<**sqwélqwel**>, LANG /'news, a true story, what was told, message'/, see qwà:l.

<**sqwelqwelá:lí:ya**>, ANA ['hair in the ears'], see qwíl ~ qwel.

<**sqwelqweláwtxw**>, LANG /'language room, language house, (news room)'/, see qwà:l.

<**sqwelqwélqsel**>, ANA ['hair in the nose'], see qwíl ~ qwel.

<**sqwelqwílwōs ~ sqwelqwéylōws**>, ANA ['hair on the body'], see qwíl ~ qwel.

<**sqwéls**>, FOOD /'(the) cooking, (soup, stew [DM, CT])'/, see qwó:ls.

<**sqwéltel**>, LANG ['language'], see qwà:l.

<**sqwélxem**>, WETH ['dry snow (that can drift)'], see qwélxel.

<**sqwelxómé ~ sqwelxóme**>, WETH /'dry snow coming in (drifting), fine snow that leaks into a house'/, see qwélxel.

- <**sqwelxwó:lés**>, df //s=q^wəlx^w=á.ləs//, ABDF /'(have) one white eye, (have a cataract on one eye)'/, see qwelxw.
- <**sqwemá:y ~ sqwmá:y ~ sqwemáy**>, EZ ['dog'], see qwem.
- <**Sqwemá:y (?)**>, PLN ['a rock shaped like a hunting dog on the east shore of the Fraser River near Hill's Bar and below Tewít (a rock shaped like a human hunter)'], see qwem.
- <**sqwemá:yalqel**>, ANAA ['dog wool'], see qwem.
- <**sqwemayáwtxw**>, BLDG ['dog house'], see qwem.
- <**sqwemqwemóxw**>, plv //s=C₁əC₂=q^wám=ə[=M2=]x^w//, stvi, ABFC ['all doubled up'], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
- <**sqwemqwó:m_{xw}**>, ANA ['lots of lumps (any size)'], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
- <**Sqwemqwóm_{xw}**>, PLN ['a lumpy mountain back of Seabird Island'], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
- <**sqweqwá**>, DESC ['a hole'], see qwá.
- <**sqweqwá seplíl**>, ['donut'] (lit. be got a hole/with a hole + bread), see qwá.
- <**sqweqwá:ls ~ shxwqweqwá:ls**>, TOOL /'borer to make holes, auger'/, see qwá.
- <**Sqweqwehíwel**>, PLN /'beach on east side of Harrison Lake across from Long Island where there are lots of flat rocks, most of which have holes in them'/, see qwá.
- <**sqwéqwemay**>, EZ /'a lot of (small) dogs, puppies'/, see qwem.
- <**sqweqweméytses**>, EB ['pussy willow'], literally /'puppies in/on the hand'/, see qwem.
- <**sqwéqweq_w**>, //s=q^wəq^w=əq^w//, EZ /'snowy owl, white owl', ['Nyctea scandiaca'], attested by Elders Group (6/4/75, 2/18/76), see main dialect form <**sqwôqweq_w**> under qwôqw ~ qwéqw.
- <**sqweqwewáth**>, EZ ['bunch of rabbits'], see qwá.
- <**sqwétxem**>, WETH /'fog, mist'/, see qwétxem.
- <**sqwéthem**>, CAN /'canoe with shovel-nose at both ends, same as tl'elá:y'/, see qweth.
- <**sqwéth**>, EZ /'ruffed grouse, (also known as) willow grouse'/, see qwéth'
- <**sqwéth'elh**>, df //s=q^wəè' (=)əʔ//, EZ ['Douglas squirrel'], see qwéth'
- <**sqwéth'qweth**>, EZ /'ruffed grouse, (also known as) willow grouse'/, see qwéth'
- <**sqwéxem**>, EZ /'silver spring salmon that came up Harrison River and Chehalis Creek, (first spring salmon [Deming])'/, see qwéxem.
- <**Sqwe'óp (?)**>, PLN ['Cheam Creek on north side below Ford Creek'], see qwe'óp.
- <**sqwíq_w**>, df //s(=)q^wíq^w//, EZ /'hoary marmot, (also known as) "mountain groundhog", "groundhog", or "whistler", poss. also yellow-bellied marmot'/, see qwíq_w
- <**sqwíqwemay**>, EZ ['puppy'], see qwem.
- <**sqwíqwemeyò:llh**>, EZ ['small puppy'], see qwem.
- <**sqwíqweyóthel**>, EZ /'jackrabbit, also big or older rabbit (snowshoe/varying hare)'/, see qwá.
- <**sqwló**>, ANAA /'seal fat, seal blubber'/, see qwló.

- <**Sqwló ~ Skwló**>, dnom //s=q^wl^á ~ s=k^wl^á//, PLN /'Seal Fat Rock on Harrison River just upriver from Th'éqwela (place by Morris Lake where Indian people used to play Indian badminton), this rock has what resembles seal fat all around it'/, see qwló.
- <**sqwóls**>, WATR ['be boiled'], see qwó:ls.
- <**sqwómetsel**>, ABDF ['get hunchbacked'], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
- <**sqwó:qwetl'í:wèl**>, df //s=q^wá·[=C₁ə=]ë'í·wəl//, EZ ['tapeworm'], see qwó:tl'.
- <**sqwóqweyel ~ sqwóqwiyel**>, LT /'be yellowish, be tan'/, see qwá:y.
- <**sqwoqwtó:ythel**>, ABFC ['(have the) mouth round and open with rounded lips'], see qwá.
- <**sqwóteleqw**>, ANAH ['crown of the head, top of the head'], see qw'ót.
- <**sqwó:yxw**>, df //s=q^wá·yx^w//, EZ /'late fall sockeye salmon (last run on Harrison River and Chehalis River, kind of red)'/, see qwó:yxw
- <**sqw'ô:lmexw ~ skw'ô:lmexw**>, df //s=k^wô·l(=)mexw or s=k^wôw=lməx^w//, EB /'blackberry (fruit), (before contact, only) wild trailing blackberry, (now also) evergreen blackberry, (now also) Himalaya blackberry'/, see **qw'ô:l ~ kw'ô:l**.
- <**sqwóqweqw**>, df //s=q^wóq^w=əq^w//, EZ /'snowy owl, white owl', ['Nyctea scandiaca'], see qwóq^w.
- <**sqwqwís**>, strs //s=C₁ə=q^wís//, DESC ['(be) narrow'], attested by MV (Deming 4/10/80), see main dialect form <**qweqwís**>, under qwís.
- <**Sqw^xwó:mex**>, df //s=q^wx^w=á·məx^y//, SOCT ['Squamish people'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless related to qw'íxw ~ qw'xw dark, brown by deglottalization, lx <=ó:mex> in looks, appearance, -looking, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/19/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-q^wx^wúʔ-miš/ Squamish (village, tribe, language) K67:295.
- <**sqw'echém**>, df //s=q^wəc(=)ə[=´=]m//, ABDF ['a boil'], see qw'ech.
- <**sqw'él**>, FOOD ['(the) cooking'], see qw'él.
- <**sqw'él**>, df //sq^wéł//, LAND perhaps /'copper, (hard metal that looks like gold but isn't, maybe copper [Elders at Katz Class 10/5/76], metal found in mines and used for arrowheads [Elders Group 5/28/75], gold [EB])'/, see qw'él (#2, prob. same as #1).
- <**sqw'él:ém**>, FOOD /'barbecued food, (salmon bake [Deming])'/, see qw'él.
- <**sqw'elém**>, FOOD /'barbecued, roasted, (baked (in an oven) [DC])'/, see qw'él.
- <**sqw'éls**>, FOOD ['something that's cooked'], see qw'él.
- <**sqw'éméls**>, ANAH ['forehead'], see qw'em
- <**sqw'emó^xw**>, ABFC ['(be) doubled up in bed on one's side with knees drawn up'], CAN ['bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making'], see qw'emó or qw'óm.
- <**sqw'emó^xw sxíxep**>, CAN ['bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making'], see xíp.
- <**sqw'emó^xw xíxepels**>, CAN ['bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making'], see xíp.
- <**sqw'emqw'emó^xw**>, ABFC /'(be) doubled up (a person with knees up to his chest), all doubled over'/, see qw'emó or qw'óm.

- <sqw'emqw'emóxw>, CAN ['U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe'], see qw'emó or qw'óm.
- <sqw'eqw'í:l>, FOOD /'(be) cooked, (be) already cooked'/, see qw'él.
- <Sqw'exwáq>, PLN ['pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River'], see qw'exw ~ qw'ixw.
- <sqw'eyílex>, PLAY ['a dance (social event for ex. or someone's individual spirit dance)'], see qw'eyílex ~ qw'eyílex.
- <sqw'íqw'el>, DESC ['(be) uncovered'], see qw'íl.
- <sqw'íqw'exwel>, LT ['(be) getting brown'], see qw'ixw.
- <sqw'íqw'exwelomex>, LT ['(looks) a state of going brown, be getting brown-looking']/, see qw'ixw.
- <Sqw'íqw'xweq>, PLN ['maybe the same place as Sqw'exwáq (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived)'], see qw'exw ~ **qw'ixw**.
- <sqw'ómxwes>, DESC /'(be) rolled up in a ball (twine, yarn, etc.)'/, see qw'emó or qw'óm.
- <sqw'óteleqw>, ANA ['crown of head'], see qw'ót.
- <sqw'ól>, LAND /'native copper or brass (made thin as paper)'/, see qw'él (#2, prob. same as #1).
- <=st>, da //sT//, TIB ['causative control transitivizer'], comment: this suffix could also be shown as =stexw (/sTəx^w/), cognate with Musqueam and Cowichan dialects /=stəx^w/ (as in work of Suttles, Hukari, etc.), however -exw can just as well be segmented as *third person object* here and from =lexw (/l-əx^w/, leaving /=l// non-control transitivizer), besides setting up object suffixes for all persons this also eliminates the need for a rule deleting the exw in all other persons (though such a rule may be historically motivated, it is synchronically uneconomical and unmotivated), phonology: the <t>/T// in causative <=st> //sT// and in <t ~ =et> //T ~ =əT// and in <=met> //məT// becomes <th>/è/ before three inflections, <-óme, -óx, -et> (/ámə, -áx^y, -ət/) (first person singular object, me, second person singular object, you, and purposeful control reflexive, everywhere else it remains <t>/t/, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix.
- <Stehiyáq??> or more likely <Sch'iyáq>, df //s=təhiyéq?? or s=ch'iyéq//, PLN ['Centre Creek'], (<s=> nominalizer), Carlson, McHalsie, & Perrier (2001:149) give the <Stehiyáq> and literal meaning as *place of the fish trap*, so probably root <sts'iyáq> *fish trap, weir* (for that see <ch'iyáq ~ ts'iyáq>), phonology: phonemic shape unusual perhaps due to Wells mistranscription (perhaps his first <e> is typo for <c> giving <s'tchee-AHK> (which would be <Sch'iyáq ~ Sts'iyáq> *fish trap, weir*, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1966 <s'tchee-AHK> *Centre Creek*.
- <stáléqep>, SD ['(make) a distant sound'], see sát.
- <stà:m>, ABFC /'a holler, (a yell, a shout)'/, see tà:m.
- <stám>, MOOD /'what is it?, be what?'/, see tám.
- <stámel>, MOOD /'what use is it?, what use have you got for it?'/, see tám.
- <stámés>, PRON /'whatever it is, what it is, it is anything, it is something'/, see tám.
- <staméxw ~ taméxw>, possibly root //təməx^w ~ stəməx^w//, EFAM ['hope'], see taméxw.
- <staqí:l>, SD ['sound like (in voice)'], see ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.
- <státew ~ státôw>, LT /'be light, (be) lit up, be illuminated'/, see táw.

<státewel>, LT ['be light (illuminated)'], see táw.

<statiqíwò:llh>, EZ ['colt'], see stiqíw.

<statí:wel>, KIN /'nephews, nieces, sibling's children'/, see stí:wel.

<stáweqel>, REL /'deceased ones, late ones'/, see sát.

<stá:xwelh>, df //s=té·x^w=əʔ//, [stá·x^wəʔ ~ (hyper-slow) stáʔæx^wəʔ], HAT /'children (not one's own necessarily, generic)/, ASM ['age term not kinship'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, (perhaps alienable possession), root meaning uncertain but probably <sát>, bound root //sét// reach, pass on, pass along, or possibly <ta'á> alike, similar, or <tá:xw> meaning unknown, if one of the first two is root possibly <=xw> round, around, lx <=elh ~ =íylh ~ =ó:llh> child, young, if the first root is root here the literal meaning may be something like “pass along/around child/young”; phonology: possible =M1= metathesis of V1 and C2, grammatical comment: suppletive plural for <stl'ítl'eqlh> child (generic), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, DF, many others, other sources: ES /sté·x^wəʔ/ children (preadolescent), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-táwʔx^wʔ/ child W73:58, K67:284, Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /s-táwix^wəʔʔ/ children H76:484, examples: <éyes te stá:xwelh.>, //ʔéy=əs tə s=té·x^w=əʔ//, /'The children had a lot of fun./, attested by AC, <líyeyem te stá:xwelh.>, //líy=C₁əC₂=əm tə s=té·x^w=əʔ//, /'The children are laughing./, attested by AC, <sisistáxwes te stá:xwelh.>, //siy=C₁əC₂=sT-ə[=Aé=]x^w-əs tə s=té·x^w=əʔ//, /'He's scaring the children./, attested by EB, <wiyóthk kw'es í:wólems te stá:xwelh, t'ít'elem kw'es í:wólems.>, //wə=yâè-s k^wə-s ʔi[-'·-]wal=əm-s tə s=té·x^w=əʔ, t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm k^wə-s ʔi[-'·-]wal=əm-s//, /'The children are playing all the time, singing as they're playing./, attested by AC (10/15/71), <qéx te stá:xwelh.>, //qəx tə s=té·x^w=əʔ//, /'(There's) lots of children./, attested by AC.

<sta'á ~ ste'á>, CJ /'be like, be similar to, be the same as, be a kind of'/, see ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.

<sta'á:wel>, EFAM ['think'], see ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.

<stekták>, df //s=C₁əC₂=ték//, EFAM /'(be) in a daze, day-dreaming'/, see tákw.

<stekwták>, df //s=C₁əC₂=ték^w//, [stək^wtæk^w], EFAM /'(be) in a daze, day-dreaming'/, see tákw.

<=st-élémét or =st-élémét ~ =st-elómet>, da //sT=ələmət or =sT-ələmət ~ =sT-əlámət//, PRON /'non-control reflexive, make oneself do something, keep oneself doing something'/, phonology: =élémét ~ =elómet is clearly related to the non-control reflexive =l=ó:met, perhaps with the latter being historically from =l=lómet > =l:ómet > =lómet, and the former having downstepping, updrifting, and vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, or derivational suffix plus is, syntactic comment: the reflexive part of this combination has been shown as an inflection throughout most of the dictionary, but could probably better be counted as derivational since it changes a transitive verb to an intransitive syntactically, Salish cognate: Musqueam /-st-ənámət/ and (after unstressed roots) /-st-énəmət/ are shown in Suttles ca1984 as causative reflexive, the vowel /á/ there confirms the connection with the non-control reflexive /-l-ámət/; found in <lhístélémét>, //ʔiy=sT-élómət//, /'feel embarrassed and shy because ashamed, be ashamed', literally /'cause oneself to be ashamed, be ashamed of oneself/, phonology: updrifting, <th'exwstélémét>, //ʔ'əx^w=sT-élómət//, /'feel sorry for oneself', literally /'cause oneself to be pitied/helped/, <tesestélemet>, //təsas=sT-élómət//, /'feel sorry for oneself', literally /'cause oneself to be unfortunate/poor/bereft/, root <tesós ~ t-sós> be unfortunate, poor, bereft, phonology: vowel-reduction, <éystelómet ~ éy:stelómet>, //ʔéy=sT-əlámət//, /'pretending to be good; want to be accepted', literally /'cause oneself to be good, cause oneself to be liked/, attested by Elders Group, <tí'emstélemet ~ tí'ostélmət>, //é'əm=sT-élómət ~ é'a=sT-élómət//, /'thing s-o is talking/laughing about oneself/.

- <steliqíw>, EZ ['herd of horses'], see stiqíw.
- <stélmel>, EFAM ['someone's own knowledge, someone's own idea'], see tól.
- <stelqóye>, EZ ['wolves'], see stqó:ya ~ stqó:ye ~ stqó:yá.
- <stélwél>, df //s=tól(=ə)wəl//, EB ['cedar limb rope (slitted)'], see télwél.
- <steqá:tsas>, NUM ['eight o'clock'], see tqá:tsa.
- <steqiwó:llh>, EZ ['baby horse'], see stiqíw.
- <steqtá:l>, BLDG ['door, doorway, door of a big (communal) house or longhouse'], see téq.
- <steqtéq>, WATR ['jampile, log-jam'], see téq.
- <stesó:s>, ECON ['be broke [financially]'], see t-sós ~ tesós.
- <stételes>, KIN ['little wives'], see tó:les.
- <stételô>, WATR ['lots of little creeks'], see tó:l ~ tò:l.
- <stetís>, DIR ['be near, be close to, be beside, be next to'], see tés.
- <stetísmels>, DIR ['person next to one'], see tés.
- <stetisthóx ~ stetísthó:x>, DIR ['(be) near me'], see tés.
- <stewéqel>, REL ['deceased one'], see sát
- <Stkwóthel>, see main entry <Tekwóthel ~ Tkwóthel>, df //tək^w=áèəl//, PLN ['a mountain just south of Yale Mountain (Popelehó:ys) with a big hole like a tunnel in it above the highway at Yale'],
- <stim:ô:t>, free root //stim-ô-t//, CAN ['steamboat'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), borrowed from English /stímbot/ *steamboat* or from late Chinook Jargon /stimpot/ *steamboat* Johnson 1978:423, also <stimôt>, //stimót//, attested by NP (9/30/75).
- <lhólhek^w stimôt>, cpds //ʔá[-C₁ə-]k^w stimót//, CAN ['airplane'], literally ['flying steamboat'], (<R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by NP.
- <stiqíw ~ stiqí:w>, df //s=tiq=íw ~ s=tiq=í·w//, [stiqí(·)w ~ stiqé(·)w], EZ ['horse'], ['*Equus caballus*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), prob. root <tiq> *take in motion* as in <tiqxálém> (/tiq=x'ə[=AÉ=]l=əm/) *take a step* (where =xál=ém means *on one's leg/foot*), lx. <=á:w ~ =í:w ~ =ew ~ =ú:w> *on the body, on top of itself*, thus *horse* is literally /"something that takes a body in motion" or "something that takes in motion on top of itself"/., syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, others, other sources: H-T <stEkéyu> (macrons over e and u) *horse (Equus sp.) (introduced since the advent of whites)*, also <steqíw>, //s=təqíw//, [stəqíw ~ stÍqíw], attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72), also <stiqí:w ~ steqí:w ~ stiqíw>, //s=tiqí·w ~ s=təqí·w ~ s=tiqíw//, attested by EB, example: <xwéylems te stiqíw>, //x^wí·ləm-s tə s=tiqíw//, /'the horse's rope'/, literally /'rope of the horse'/, attested by AC, <qéx steqíw>, //qéx s=təqíw//, /'a lot of horses.'/, attested by AC, <qéx ti stiqíw.>, //qéx tə yi-s=tiqíw//, /'There's lots of horses.'/, attested by AC, <qéx ta stiqíw.>, //qéx t-ε s=tiqíw//, /'There's a lot of horses (all belonging to you). (You have a lot of horses.)'/, attested by AC, <xwel sts'ets'á te stiqí:w.>, //x^wəl s=C₁ə=c'é tə s=tiqí·w//, /'He's still astride the horse.'/, attested by EB (3/1/76), <tsele me sts'ets'á te steqí:w.>, //c-əl mə s=C₁ə=c'é tə s=təqí·w//, /'I rode the horse.'/, attested by EB, <sts'ets'á te stiqí:w>, //s=C₁ə=c'é tə s=tiqí·w//, /'ride a horse'/, attested by EB, <léts'e stiqíw>, //léc'ə s=tiqíw//, /'one horse'/, attested by EB, also see tiq.

- <**stiteqíw**>, dmn //s=ti[=C₁ə=]qíw//, EZ ['little horse'], (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (6/15/77).
- <**statiqíwò:llh**>, dmn //s=C₁ε=tiqíw=à·lɬ//, EZ ['colt'], (<R8=> diminutive), lx <=ó:llh> young, offspring, phonology: downstepping, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by HT and CT (6/8/76).
- <**steqiwó:llh**>, ds //s=təqiw=á·lɬ//, EZ ['baby horse'], lx <=ó:llh> young, offspring, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.
- <**steliqíw**>, pln //s=t[=əl=]iqíw//, EZ ['herd of horses'], (<=el=> plural (collective)), phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, example: <**qéx ti steliqíw**>, //qéx tə yis=t[=əl=]iqíw//, 'a lot of horses, herd of horses', attested by AC.
- <**stíqw'teqw'**>, BLDG 'beams (of longhouse, all of them), houseposts', see tíqw'.
- <**stiteqíw**>, EZ ['little horse'], see stiqíw.
- <**stí:tethel**>, ABDF ['(be) puny'], see títh ~ tí:th.
- <**Stító:s ~ Stító:s**>, dnom //s=C₁í=təs=á·s//, PLN ['Promontory Mountain by Vedder Crossing'], see titó:s ~ titó:s.
- <**stíth ~ stí:th**>, DESC 'be skinny, be thin', see títh ~ tí:th.
- <**stít-sòs or stítesòs**>, SOCT 'low class person, [person on the lowest economic class]', see t-sós ~ tesós.
- <**stí:wel**>, dnom //s=tí·wəl//, KIN 'nephew, niece, sibling's child (child of sister or brother or cousin (up to and including fourth cousin), see tí:wel.
- <**stíxem**>, ANA 'fish slime, slime (of any kind, from fish, algae, etc.)', see tíxem.
- <**stíxwem**>, dnom //s=tíx^w(=)əm or s=tə[=Aí=]x^w(=)əm//, EZ 'willow grouse (a local name for ruffed grouse), ruffed grouse', ['Bonasa umbellus sabini'], see téxwem.
- <**stíxəqw ~ stí:xəqw**>, df //s=tíx̣=əq^w ~ s=tí·x̣=əq^w//, ANA ['bushy hair'], see tíx̣.
- <**stíytáx̣el or stítáx̣el**>, BLDG ['upper end of house (inside or outside)'], see tiyt.
- <**stí'álà**>, PE ['teapot'], see tí.
- <**stókel**>, CLO 'stocking, socks', see tókel.
- <**stó:les**>, dnom //s=tá·ləs//, KIN ['wife'], see tó:les.
- <**stó:lô**>, WATR ['river'], see tó:l ~ tò:l.
- <**Stó:lô**>, PLN 'Fraser River, (Chehalis Creek, Chehalis River [Elders Group, EL/EB/NP])', see tó:l ~ tò:l.
- <**stolôwálá**>, WATR ['riverbed'], see tó:l ~ tò:l.
- <**stómchele**>, PRON 'someplace, somewhere', see tám.
- <**stó:méx**>, dnom //s=tá·mḗx'//, SOC 'warrior, (leader of a raiding party, see tó:méx prob. from tám holler.
- <**stó:qw'em**>, ABDF 'a cough, a cold with a cough', see tó:qw'em.
- <**stósem temítô**>, FOOD 'ketchup/stewed tomatoes', (lit. smashed + tomato), see tós, temítô
- <**stotekwtíqw**>, ABDF 'stringy hair', see tokwt
- <**Stótelô**>, PLN 'Statlu Creek, one of the main tributaries of Chehalis Creek', see tó:l ~ tò:l.

- <stótélô ~ stó:telô>, WATR /'creek, little river, small creek, small river'/, see tó:l ~ tò:l.
- <Stótlôtel>, PLN ['Little Matsqui Creek'], see tó:l ~ tò:l.
- <stqó:ya ~ stqó:ye ~ stqó:yá>, df //s=tq(=)á·yε ~ s=tqá·yθ ~ stqá·yĕ//, EZ ['wolf'], ['Canis lupus fuscus q/[tentative], Canis lupus columbianus'], see <tq(=)ó:ya>, poss. itself from <tíq> take a step, take in motion.
- <st'ó'o ~ st'á ò>, ds //s=t'ε[=Aá=] ?à ~ s=t'ĕ ?à//, CJ ['just like'], literally /'like just'/, see ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.
- <Stótélô>, PLN /'Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake)'/, see tó:l ~ tò:l.
- <stpólh>, CSTR ['propped up'], see tpólh.
- <stqá:qel>, ABDF ['lost one's voice'], see téq.
- <stú:p>, free root //stú·p//, HHG ['stove'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/12/75), borrowed from English /stó-v/ stove or late Chinook Jargon /stov/ stove Johnson 1978:427.
- <kwúkwstú:p>, cpds //k'úk'w' stú·p//, HHG /'pot-bellied stove, cook-stove'/, root <kwúkw> cook, root <stú:p> stove, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (at Fort Langley museum 3/9/78), borrowed from English /k'ókstó-v/ cook-stove, contrast Skagit dialect of Lushootseed /x'údali/ pot-bellied stove, cook-stove given the same time by LG (Deming 3/9/78).
- <stútlô>, WATR ['smaller creek'], see tó:l ~ tò:l.
- <stutuwóthel ~ stewartwóthel>, df //s=təw=C₁əC₂=áèə//, WATR [""a little below""], see tew.
- <stú:xws>, NUM ['nine o'clock'], see tú:xw.
- <st'ál>, dnom //s=t'ĕ//, FSH /'fish cut real thin for wind-drying but without cross cuts, dried fish cut differently than slhíts'es'/, see t'ál.
- <st'á:lq>, strs //s=t'ĕ·lq or s=t'ə[=Aĕ·=]lq//, DESC /'spotted with irregular shaped blobs (like if mud-spattered, used of dogs, deer, and other animals so marked)'/, see t'á:lq or t'ĕlq.
- <st'ált'exw>, LT ['a shade'], see t'á:l.
- <st'ált'exw>, LT ['sheltered'], see t'á:l.
- <st'álh>, BLDG ['cross-beam (in a house)'], see t'álh.
- <st'ám>, LANG [(be a) guess'], see t'ám.
- <St'ámiya>, PLN ['Hope Mountain'], see t'ámiya.
- <st'amt'í:m (or better) st'emt'í:m>, TOOL ['chopped in different places'], see t'ém.
- <st'amxá:lts'>, PE ['a braid'], see t'amex.
- <st'ápiy>, EB ['dead and broken [of a plant]'], see t'ápiy.
- <st'áqsel>, df //st'ĕ=qsəl or s=t'ĕ=qsəl//, SH /'stick out (of something), protrude'/, possibly <s=> stative?, root uncertain, possibly root <t'á ~ t=e'á> same, alike, similar?, lx <=qsel> on the nose, point, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).
- <st'at'á>, CJ ['being similar'], see ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.
- <st'á:t'el>, LT /'(the) shade (of a tree for ex.), something that's not showing'/, see t'á:l.
- <st'át'elh>, DIR ['across'], see t'álh.

- <st'át'elhíles>, HARV ['carry a packstrap slung across the chest (over one shoulder and under one arm)'], see t'álh.
- <st'át'em>, LANG ['(be) guessing'], see t'ám.
- <st'at'ó:mex>, DESC /'to resemble, look like, (similar-looking)'/, see ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.
- <st'áwel>, df //s(=)t'éw=əl//, LT ['purple'], see t'áw.
- <st'awélmēt>, ABFC ['thinking about s-th'], see ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.
- <st'áwelòméx>, LT /'[looks purple, purple-looking]'/, see st'áwel.
- <st'áxēt>, df //s=t'é(=)xʷə(=)t//, EB /'wild nodding onion, prob. also Hooker's onion'/, ['Allium cernuum, prob. also Allium acuminatum'], ASM ['does not include domestic onion, éniyels'], see t'áx.
- <st'á:yxw>, EFAM /'worried, sad, looking sad'/, see t'ay.
- <st'a'áleqep>, TAST ['(the) taste'], see t'á and ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.
- <st'ekwíwel>, ABDF /'(stuck in the rectum), stuck in the ass'/, see t'ékw.
- <st'ekwt'ékw>, LAND ['mud'], see t'ékw.
- <st'elákw'>, SH /'circular, round and flat'/, see t'el.
- <st'elákw'>, SH ['a circle'], see t'el.
- <st'elákw' siyólh>, HUNT ['circular frame (for tanning hides)'], see yólh.
- <st'elákw' sp'íp'elh seplíl>, FOOD ['pizza'] (lit. round + flat + bread), see t'el, p'ílh, seplíl.
- <st'eláxel>, dnom //s=t'əl(=)éxəl or s=t'əl=(ə)éxəl or s=t'əlÉ=éxəl//, SH /'square, corner, arm with elbow out'/, see t'el.
- <st'él'e>, dnom //s=t'əlʔ=ə//, EZ /'younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf'/, see t'el'.
- <st'elém>, BSK ['cherry bark (for baskets)'], see t'elém.
- <st'élmexw>, df //s=t'əl̩m̩xʷ or s=t'əl(=)m̩xʷ or s=t'(=)əl̩m̩xʷ//, MED ['medicine'], see t'élmexw and its probable root t'él stuck on.
- <st'elmexwíwel>, MED ['love medicine'], see t'élmexw.
- <st'elmexwó:les>, MED ['eye medicine'], see t'élmexw.
- <st'élt'el>, MUS /'a person that sings all the time (any song), a singer'/, see t'íl.
- <st'elt'elákw' seplíl>, FOOD ['waffle'] (lit. many squares + bread), see t'el and seplíl.
- <st'elt'eláxel>, SH ['lots of squares'], see st'eláxel under t'él.
- <st'elt'elíqʷ>, plv //st'əlt'əlíqʷ//, DESC /'bumpy and prickly'/, see t'ál.
- <st'elt'elíqʷ qwe'óp>, EB ['pineapple'] (lit. bumpy and prickly + apple), see t'ál.
- <st'elt'elíqʷ qwe'óp sqe'óleqʷ>, pineapple juice (lit. pineapple [itself from bumpy and prickly + apple] + fruit juice), see t'ál.
- <st'elt'élq>, DESC ['spotted with lots of [irregular] spots'], see t'á:lq.
- <st'elt'ílém>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=t'íl=əm//, MUS ['songs'], see t'íl.
- <st'elt'ólkwlh>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=t'ál=(ál)kʷʰ//, SPRD ['non-spirit-dancers (lots of them)'], see t'ól.

- <St'élxweth'>, df //s=t'él=x^w=əè'//, PLN /'village near the mouth of Choate Creek, (Choate Creek [AK, SP/AD], (Stullawheets village on a hill on the east bank of the Fraser River near the mouth of Suka Creek [elders on American Bar Trip (AD/AK/?)])/, see t'élxweth'.
- <St'élxweth' Stótélô>, cpds //s=t'élx^wəè' s=tá[=C₁ə=]ləw//, PLN /'Choate Creek on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River'/, see t'élxweth'.
- <St'élxweth' Xótsa>, cpds //s=t'élx^wəè' xácε//, PLN probably ['Texas Lake'], see t'élxweth'.
- <st'emíywelh>, df //s=t'é[=Aə=]m=íy=wə†//, WV ['warp (vertical threads of weaving)'], see t'am.
- <st'émt'em>, chrs //s=t'ε[=Aé=]m=C₁əC₂//, stvi, EFAM ['(be) cautious'], literally /'be durative characteristically guess'/, see t'ám.
- <st'éps ~ st'epsóye>, df //s=t'əps ~ s=t'əps=áyə//, BPI ['midget'], see t'éps.
- <st'et'eméls ~ st'et'ebéls>, dnom //s=C₁ə=t'əm=éls ~ s=C₁ə=t'əb=éls//, TOOL ['adze'], see t'ém.
- <st'ewókw'>, df //s=t'əwók^w'//, LAND /'diatomaceous earth (could be mixed with things to whiten them--for ex. dog and goat wool), white clay for white face paint (for pure person spirit-dancers), white powder from mountains, white clay they make powder from to lighten goat and dog wool for blankets, powder, talc, white face paint'/, SPRD, PE, LT /'(powder white, purplish white?)/, see t'ewókw' ~ t'ewóqw'.
- <st'ewíqw'es>, strs //s=t'əwo[=Aí=]q^w=əs//, PE ['powdered on the face'], see t'ewókw' ~ t'ewóqw'.
- <st'éx>, dnom //s=t'əx//, EB ['a fork in a tree'], LAND ['a fork in a road (or trail)'], WATR ['a fork in a creek'], see t'éx.
- <st'exláts>, ds //s=t'əx=léc or s=t'əx=lə[=Aé=]c//, possibly /'fork in a tree?'/, see t'éx.
- <st'e'áwel ~ st'áwel>, EFAM /'to guess, make a guess'/, see ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.
- <st'ílem>, MUS ['song (non-religious)'], see t'íl.
- <st'ít'ele>, dmn //s=C₁í=t'ələ//, EZ /'fawn, baby deer'/, see t'el'.
- <st'ít'eqel>, dnom //s=t'í[=C₁ə=]q=əl//, ABDF ['a bruise'], see t'íqel.
- <st'it'eqó:les>, strs //s=t'í[=C₁ə=]q=á:ləs//, ABDF /'black eye, bruised eye'/, see t'íqel.
- <St'ít'xóya>, dmn //s=C₁í=t'əx=ayε//, PLN ['Ruby Creek (the creek not the village)'], see t'éx.
- <st'it'xóyaq>, df //s=C₁í=t'əx=a[= '=]yε=q or s=C₁í=t'əx=áyεq//, EB /'fork in tree, fork in tree roots'/, see t'éx.
- <st'íwiyelh>, df //s=t'íw=iyə†//, REL ['prayer'], see t'íw ~ t'í:w, MUS ['slow beat'].
- <(s)t'lhílestel ~ (s)tl'lhílestel>, dnom //(s)t'†=íləs=təl//, ANA ['collarbone'], see t'álh.
- <st'ó(:)lkwlh>, SPRD ['a non-spirit-dancer'], see t'ól.
- <st'óle'oléstel>, PE /'eyeglasses, (probably dark glasses)'/, see t'á:l.
- <st'ót'ep>, strs //s=t'á[=C₁ə=]p//, EB /'(be) blazed (of a mark in a tree), chipped (of mark in tree)'/, see t'óp.
- <st'uslóye>, df //s=t'usl=áyə//, EB ['licorice fern'], ['Polypodium glycyrrhiza'], ASM ['grows from trees (on trunks as well as roots) and perhaps less often from soil and soil on rocks, the root is chewed year-round for its licorice flavor and sweetness'], MED ['the root is also chewed as medication for colds,

asthma and coughs'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=óye> affectionate diminutive; name ending, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Tait, attested by Elders Group, contrast <tl'asíp> licorice fern (Chill., Cheh. dialects).

<st'xéms>, nums //s=t'x=ém=s//, numc, TIME ['six o'clock'], see t'éx.

<sthá:lhþ>, stvi //s=èi=éþp or s=èε=éþp//, EB /'big tree, (be big of a tree or plant)'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<Sthamí:l>, df //s=èəmε=M2=í:l//, PLN /'creek between Popkum and Cheam, also a location near Popkum, (must be second of two creeks above Popkum that cross Highway #1 [JL 4/7/78])'/, possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <metathesis type 2> derivational, possibly <=í:l> go, come, get, become, possibly root <themá> second, twice, phonology: metathesis, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (1973), source: place names reference file #276 and #277, also /'must be one of two creeks above Popkum that cross Highway #1'/, attested by JL (4/7/78), also <semí:l>, //s=(h)ə=mí:l or səm=í:l//, also /'creek near Popkum'/, possibly <s=> stative or nominalizer, possibly <he=> resultative, possibly root <míl> submerge/drop into the water, attested by CT (1973).

<stháthiyel>, df //s=èé[=C₁ə=]y(=)əl//, ANA ['blood'], see tháthiyel.

<stháthiqy>, df //s=èé[=C₁ə=]q=iy or s=è'[=D=]é[=C₁ə=]q=iy or s=è'[=D=]ə[=AéC₁ə=]q=iy//, EB /'a sprout or shoot (esp. of the kinds peeled and eaten in spring), sweet green inner shoots, green berry shoots, salmonberry shoots, wild raspberry shoots and greens, salmonberry sprouts, blackcap shoots, thimbleberry shoots, wild rhubarb shoots, fern shoots'/, see tháq.

<stháwtxw>, ds //s=è(ə)=éwtx^w//, BLDG /'longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing)'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<sthehíthet>, df //s=èəh=ə[=Aí=]T or s=èəhiy=T//, possibly /'hook onto s-th'/, see theh.

<sthémelts ~ sthemélts>, ds //s=èə[=´=]m(ε)=əlc-s ~ s=èəm(é)=élc-s//, TIME ['Tuesday'], literally /'second day'/, see themá.

<stheqelxél:ém ~ stheqelxélém>, dnom //s=èəq(=)əl=x'ə[=´=]l=əm//, WETH ['a rainbow'], see theqelxélém.

<sthéqeytel>, dnom //s=èəqəy=təl//, FSH ['sockeye net'], see théqi ~ théqey.

<sthéqi ~ sthéqey>, df //s=èəq(=)i ~ s=èəq(=)əy//, [sèəqi(y) ~ sèəqəy], EZ ['sockeye salmon'], ['Oncorhynchus nerka'], see théqi ~ théqey.

<sthehá:kw'>, strs //s=èə[=C₁əAé:]=k^w//, DESC /'be straight (of rope but not tree), pulled tight (of rope), stretched tight, tight'/, see thékw'.

<sthehíy>, strs //s=C₁ə=èíy//, MC /'be fixed, be fixed up properly'/, see thíy.

<sthí:qel>, stvi //s=èí=əqəl//, SD ['loud (of a voice)'], literally /'be big voice/speech'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<sthí:qel>, dnom //s=èí=əqəl//, SD ['a loud voice'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<sthiyáp>, stvi //s=èiy=ə[=Aé=]p//, CLO ['be wearing a loincloth'], see thíy.

<sthiyep>, df //s=èíy=əp//, CLO /'loincloth, dog-hair apron, dog-hair mat'/, see thíy.

<sthí:ystexw>, caus //s=èí[=]=y=sT-əx^w//, augs, SOC ['do s-th well'], see thíy.

<sthqálem>, dnom //s=èqél=əm//, FSH /'place where one fishes by waiting with a dip-net, dip-net fishing place, place where one still-dips'/, see thqá:lem.

- <**sthxwélqsel**>, df //s=èax^w=élqsəl//, ABDF /'bleeding nose, (be/have bleeding in the nose)'/, see thóxw or théxw.
- <**sthxá:lem**>, df //s=èx̄é:l=əm or s=èx̄=ə[=Aé:=]l=əm or s=èé̄·x̄=ə[=M2=]l=əm//, EB ['sword fern'], [*Polystichum munitum*'], see thxá:l.
- <**sth'á:qel**>, df //s=è'é·q=əl or s=è'é̄·q=əl or sé·è'=M1=qəl//, EB /'cat-tail, cattail reed'/, [*Typha latifolia*'], ASM [a reed ready for harvest in July, used for mats sewn with special long flat needles, also used for pillows (often a rolled-up mat)], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=qel> in the head'?', root poss. <sá:th' or th'á:q> meaning unknown or <th'áq> skinned, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group.
- <**sth'áth'elh**>, str̄s //s=è'é̄[=C₁ə=]÷//, WETH /'it is cool [of weather], (be) cool (of a place)'/, see th'álh.
- <**sth'ékw'**>, ds //s=è'ék^w//, EZ /'worm, bug'/, ['probably class *Arthropoda*'], see th'ékw'.
- <**sth'ekwe'í:ws**>, dnom //s=è'ík^wə=í·ws or s=è'í[=Aə=]k^wə?í·ws or s=è'ík^wə=í·ws//, ANA ['left side of the body'], see th'íkwe.
- <**sth'ékw'oye**>, dmn //s=è'ék^w=ayə//, EZ ['little bug'], see th'ékw'.
- <**sth'ékw's te téméxw**>, cpds //s=è'ék^w-s tə téméx^w//, EZ ['earthworm (esp. the most common introduced in B.C.)'], [esp. *Lumbricus terrestris*'], literally /'its worm the earth, worm -of the earth'/, see th'ékw'.
- <**sth'ekw'th'ékw'**>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=è'ék^w//, ABDF /'lots of sores, (possibly) rash'/, see th'ekw' ~ th'íkw'.
- <**sth'élhp**>, df //sè'ə÷p//, EB ['mock orange'], [*Philadelphus gordianus*'], ASM ['leaves foam if rubbed with water on the body and are used for soap and hair rinse, the hard wood was used for cooking sticks (píkwe) and needles for making cattail or bulrush mats or needles for knitting wool (introduced), the wood was also used for spears'], MED ['medicine for dandruff, used in many medicines including eyewash and a wash after one touches a rotting corpse, the deep purple berries are said to be poison (though a girl ate them by AC's house and nothing happened) but the white flowers are good for diarrhea medicine'], root meaning unknown, lx <=elhp ~ =álhp> plant, phonology: zero grade of root forces stress to fall on usually unstressed allomorph =elhp, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (6/1/77), also /'little orange'/, attested by SP (Elders Group 6/1/77).
- <**sth'eméxwelets**>, df //s=è'əméx^w=ələc or s=è'əm=éx^w=ələc//, LAND ['point of land at the end of an island'], see th'à:m ~ th'ám.
- <**Sth'eméxwelets**>, df //s=è'əm(=)éx^w=ələc//, PLN ['west or downriver end of Seabird Island'], see th'à:m ~ th'ám.
- <**sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél**>, ds //s=è'am=í·wəl or s=è'a[=Aə=]m=í·wəl//, EB /'heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit'/, LAND /'core of a rock, center of a rock, core of anything, heart of anything inanimate'/, see th'ó:m.
- <**sth'éml̄ets**>, stvi //s=è'a[=Aé=]m=l̄əc//, BPI /'(have a) skinny butt, (be skinny on the rump or bottom)'/, ANA, see th'ó:m.
- <**sth'émqsel**>, ds //s=è'a[=Aé=]m=qsel//, ANA ['bridge of nose'], literally /'bone in the nose'/, see th'ó:m.
- <**sth'emth'ó:m**>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=è'á·m//, ANA ['bones'], see th'ó:m.

- <sth'émxel>, dnom //s=è'a[=AÁ=]m=x'ə//, ANA ['shin'], literally /'bone in the leg'/, see th'ó:m.
- <sth'emxweláxel>, dnom //s=è'am=x'w=əléxə// or s=è'a[=Aə=]m=x'w=əléxə//, ANA ['(someone's) elbow'], see th'ó:m.
- <sth'épeq>, df //s=pε[=AÁ=]è'=M2=əq//, EZ ['striped skunk'], ['Mephitis mephitis spissigrada'], see th'ép and its source páth' have animal odor/stink, have animal smell.
- <Sth'éqwela>, dnom //s=è'əq'w=əlé//, PLN ['Morris Lake Mountain'], see ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.
- <sth'eth'eló:m>, dmpn //s=C₁ə=è'=[ə]=á-m//, ANA ['small bones'], see th'ó:m.
- <sth'eth'íkw>, dnom //s=è'ə[C₁ə=Aí=]k'w//, ABDF /'a sore, open sore(s)'/, see th'ekw' ~ th'íkw.
- <sth'íkwe>, dnom //s=è'ík'wə//, DIR /'the left, the left side'/, see th'íkwe.
- <sth'íkwechís>, dnom //s=è'ík'wə=cə[=Aí=]s//, ANA ['left arm'], see th'íkwe.
- <sth'íkweláxel>, dnom //s=è'ík'w(ə)=əléxə//, ANAA ['[left] front leg quarter of deer or other animal'], see th'íkwe.
- <sth'íkwem>, ds //s=è'ík'wə=əm//, EB /'tiny slivers of fir bark, fir bark powder'/, see th'íkw.
- <sth'ím ~ sth'í:m>, EB /'berry'/, see bound root th'ím ~ th'í:m lick.
- <sth'í:m sqe'óleqw>, berry juice (lit. berry + fruit juice), see th'ím ~ th'í:m.
- <sth'íms te álhqey>, cpds //s=è'ím-s tə ʔéʔqəy//, EB /'snakeberry", includes false Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably twisted-stalk (2 spp.) and Hooker's fairy bells', ['Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, and probably Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus, and Disporum hookeri'], literally /'berry of the snake'/, see th'ím ~ th'í:m.
- <sth'ímàlà ~ sth'ímà:la>, ds //s=è'ím=èlè ~ s=è'ím=è:lè//, HARV ['berry-basket'], literally /'berry container'/, see th'ím ~ th'í:m.
- <sth'ímiya>, ds //s=è'ím=iyə//, dmn, EZ /'small (fully grown) coho salmon, [kokanee]'/, ['small fully grown Oncorhynchus kisutch'], literally /'dear little berry'/, see th'ím ~ th'í:m.
- <sth'í:qel>, df //s=è'í·q=ə//, LAND /'mud, wet mud'/, see th'í:q.
- <sth'íth'eqel>, dnom //s=è'í[C₁ə=]q=ə//, LAND ['mud'], see th'í:q.
- <sth'íth'eqw kúkumels>, relish (lit. chopped + cucumber), see th'íyeqw~ th'íqw'.
- <sth'íth'peq>, dmn //s=C₁í=è'əpəq//, EZ ['little skunk'], see th'ép and páth'.
- <sth'í:tsem>, df //s=è'í·c=əm// or more likely //s=è'ə[=Aí=]c=əm//, EB /'hazelnut (the nut), any nut'/, ['Corylus cornuta', etc.], FOOD, possibly <s=> nominalizer, root <th'ets> (lit. something to get hardened, since the shell of nuts has to harden before they are edible, RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, see th'ets.
- <sth'í:tsemelhp>, ds //s=è'í·c=əm=əʔp//, EB /'hazelnut bush or tree', ['Corylus cornuta'], lx <=elhp> tree, plant, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group.
- <sth'íwéq'>, df //s=è'íwéq'//, EB /'red elderberry (the berry)'/, ['Sambucus racemosa'], ASM ['the berries ripen about June and last several months, they are cooked and sweetened before eating (the small seeds can be eaten)'], MED ['cooked and sweetened they can be taken as medicine for constipation, laxative'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, see th'íwéq'.

- <sth'íwéq'elhp>, ds //s=è'íwéq'=əʔp//, EB ['red elderberry bush'], ['Sambucus racemosa'], see th'íwéq'.
- <sth'kwólh>, df //s(=)è'kʷ(=)áʔ//, SOCT /'Lillooet people, Port Douglas (also Lillooet) people/, root meaning unknown, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/19/76).
- <sth'ó:kws>, ds //s=è'á-kʷs=s//, numc, nums, NUM ['seven o'clock'], see th'ó:kws.
- <sth'olólh>, df //s=è'aláʔ//, EZ ['spring salmon which goes to Chehalis Lake in May then returns to salt water'], ['Oncorhynchus tshawytscha'], see th'olólh.
- <sth'ó:m>, ds //s=è'á-m//, ANA ['bone'], see th'ó:m.
- <Sth'ó:mes>, free root //sè'á-məs//, PLN /'Victoria, B.C., city of Victoria area, Fort Victoria/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC and CT (1973), others, borrowed from Songish dial. of N. Straits /sc'á-ŋəs/ former village in the Fort Victoria area, Albert Head M68:84, [Albert Head is a rocky point east of Victoria and s.w. of Equimalt and just south of present Rodd Point and Royal Roads Military Academy]. source: place names file reference #278, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):15 where he says it means *place of the gathering of ts'AW-mihs (camas)* (however both the Halkomelem and N. Straits words for camas are different than the word he cites).
- <sth'ó:qweleqʷ>, stvi //s=è'á-qʷ=əʔəqʷ//, ABDF ['(be) bald-headed'], see th'óqweleqʷ.
- <sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi>, df //s=è'á(·)qʷ(=)i//, EZ /'fish (any kind), (salmon (any kind, not trout or sturgeon) [AC])/, see th'ó:qwi ~ th'óqwi.
- <sth'óqwes>, ds //s=è'áqʷi=ə[=Aə=]s//, FSH ['cooked fish head'], FOOD, literally /'fish face/, see th'ó:qwi ~ th'óqwi.
- <sth'óth'elh>, strs //s=è'ə[=AáC₁ə=]ʔ//, LT ['(be) transparent'], see th'ál.
- <sth'óth'eqwi>, dmn //s=è'á[=C₁ə=]qʷi//, EZ ['small salmon (generic)], (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76).
- <sth'óth'eqwi>, dnom //s=è'á[=C₁ə=]qʷi//, FSH /'a fisherman, a man that goes out fishing/, literally /something/someone that is fishing/.
- <sth'ówsem or sth'éwsem>, df //s=è'əw(=)əs=əm//, WATR ['fine little marble-sized pieces of ice'], ASM ['found on the river in high water at winter, they form around little burls'], see th'éw.
- <stl'á:leqem>, df //s=è'éləq(=)əm//, EZ /'animal or bird one is afraid of and can't see, powerful creature, supernatural creature/, POW, ASM ['includes the sasquatch, Cannibal Ogress (Th'ówx̄iya), sí:lhqey (two-headed snake), thunderbird (shxwexwó:s), water pygmies (s'ó:lmexw), schichí' (monster), underwater bear (Halkomelem name unknown), sx̄əx̄omó:lh (huge pretty frog with supernatural powers), X̄éyl̄elemós (chief of the river monsters), Spótpetelá̄xel (Thunderwind), and creatures (Halkomelem name unknown) seen in small muddy swirls of water which then gave the person seeing them xó:lís, see tl'á:leq.
- <Stl'áleqem Smált>, cpds //s=è'éləqəm s=məlt//, PLN (probably) ['Stollicum Peak'], ASM ['near Chehalis, B.C.'], literally /'stl'áleqem mountain/, see tl'á:leq.
- <Stl'áleqem Stótelô>, cpds //s=è'éləqəm s=tá[=C₁ə=]əw//, PLN (probably) ['Stollicum Creek'], ASM ['near Chehalis, B.C.'], literally /'stl'áleqem creek/, see tl'á:leq.
- <Stl'áleqem Xótsa>, cpds //s=è'éləqəm xácə//, PLN (probably) ['Stollicum Lake'], ASM ['near Chehalis, B.C.'], literally /'stl'áleqem lake/, see tl'á:leq.
- <stl'áp̄x̄>, strs //s=è'ə[=Aə=]p̄=x̄//, HARV ['(be) scattered all over'], DIR, MC, see tl'ép.

- <stl'átl'el>, strs //s=ë'ê[=C₁ə=]l//, CLO /'to be attached, to be fixed or fastened, be put on'/, see tl'ál.
- <stl'éleqw>, df //s=ë'él(=)əq'w//, EB ['chocolate lily'], ['Fritillaria lanceolata'], see <tl'éleqw> a pop, a shot, and see tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.
- <stl'eltl'áléqem>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=ë'éləq=əm//, EZ /'lots of stl'áleqems, (lots of supernatural creatures)'/, see tl'á:leq.
- <stl'ép>, stvi //s=ë'əp//, DIR ['be deep'], see tl'ép.
- <stl'epá:leq>, ds //s=ë'əp=é·ləq//, CLO /'underskirt, petticoat'/, see tl'ép.
- <stl'epá:lí:ya ~ stl'epá:liya>, ds //s=ë'əp=é·lí·yε//, ANA ['ear lobe'], see tl'ép.
- <stl'epláts>, durs //s=ë'əp=lə[=Aé=]c//, dnom, WATR /'deep bottom (of a river, lake, water, canoe, anything)'/, see tl'ép.
- <stl'epó:lemelh ~ stl'epó:les>, dnom //s=ë'əp=á·ləmət ~ s=ë'əp=á·ləs//, ANA ['lower circle under eye'], see tl'ép.
- <stl'epólwelh ~ stl'pólwelh>, stvi //s=ë'əp=álwət//, DIR /'(be) below, (be) underneath, (be) at the bottom of a pile or stack'/, literally /'be on the side below'/, see tl'ép.
- <stl'epóyethel>, dnom //s=ë'əp=áyèəl//, ANA ['lower lip'], see tl'ép.
- <stl'ep'él:ets ~ stl'ep'élets>, df //s=ë'əp=G=éləc or s=ë'əp'=éləc//, ANA /'tail (of animal, bird)'/, ANAH ['rump (slang)'], see tl'ép.
- <stl'eqówtel>, df //s=ë'əq(=)áw=təl//, BSK ['awl (any kind)'], TOOL, see tl'eqów.
- <stl'eqtí:m>, df //s=ë'əqt=í·m//, DIR ['length'], see tl'áqt.
- <stl'eqtóletses>, ds //s=ë'əqt=álə(=)cəs//, ANAH /'second finger, index finger'/, literally /'long finger'/, see tl'áqt.
- <stl'eqtl'éq>, stvi //s=C₁əC₂=ë'əq//, plv, DESC ['spotted'], see tl'eq.
- <stl'éqxel>, df //s=ë'í[=Aé=]q=x'əl or s=ë'əq=x'əl//, CLO ['deer-skin moccasin'], literally (probably) /'something to be stuck on on the foot'/, see tl'íq.
- <stl'etl'íq>, strs //s=C₁ə=ë'íq//, TCH /'(be) too tight (of shoes, clothes, trap, box), tight (of a dress one can't get into), too tight to get into (of dress, car, box of cards, etc.)'/, see tl'íq.
- <stl'etl'íqw>, strs //s=C₁ə=ë'íq'w or s=ë'ə[=C₁əAí=]q'w//, CLO /'(be) all bundled up'/, see tl'íqw.
- <stl'ítl'eqelh ~ stl'í:tl'eqelh>, df //s=ë'í[=C₁ə=]q=ət ~ s=ë'í[=C₁ə=]q=ət or s=C₁í=ë'əq=ət//, HAT /'child (post-baby to pre-adolescent), child (under 12), (young [BJ])'/, see tl'íq.
- <stl'ítl'es>, df //s=ë'í[=C₁ə=]s//, LT /'(dingy white, off-white)'/, see tl'ís.
- <stl'ítl'esel>, strs //s=ë'í[=C₁ə=]s=əl//, LT /'(be) a dark color (of clothes, complexions, etc.), (dark gray, dark brown)'/, see tl'ís.
- <stl'ítl'ets>, dnom //s=ë'í[=C₁ə=]c//, WV /'embroidery, trimming (stitches on an edge)'/, SPRD /'trimmings on uniform (paddles, etc.)'/, see tl'íts ~ tl'ích
- <stl'ítl'leqem>, dnm //s=C₁í=ë'(ε)ləq=əm//, EZ /'(little supernatural creature), little stl'áleqem'/, see tl'á:leq.
- <stl'lhíléstel ~ tl'lhíléstel ~ (s)t'lhíléstel>, dnom //(s)t'ḥ=íləs=təl//, ANA ['collarbone'], see t'álh.

- <stl'óqtēs>, ds //s=ë'ε[-Aá-]qt=əs//, ANA ['long face'], BPI, see **tl'áqt**.
- <stl'pí:wel ~ tl'pí:wel>, dnom //s=ë'əp=í·wəl ~ ë'əp=í·wəl//, CLO ['shirt'], literally /'something down below in the inside(s)'/, see tl'ép.
- <stl'p'álqel>, df //s=ë'əp=G=élqəl or s=ë'p'=élqəl//, ANAB ['long feather (from wing)'], ASM ['used by some people to clear ears'], (semological comment: from the cognates and the meaning of the root (prob. deep) this seems more likely to mean (or have meant) *down feathers*), see tl'ép'.
- <stl'qáwtel>, //s=ë'q(=)éw=təl//, BSK ['awl (any kind)'], TOOL, see tl'qáw or **tl'qew**.
- <stl'q'á:l>, df //s=ë'q'é·l//, ANAB /'wing, (big feather [IHTTC])'/, see tl'q'á:l.
- <stselá:l>, df //s=cəl·l//, ABDF ['be fading (of eyesight)'], (<s=> stative), root meaning unknown root meaning unknown unless related to <chá:l or chó:l> follow behind, go a distance// with el-inflex plural, not semantically related to <chelà:l>, us //cəl·l//, EFAM /'what a lot., it's sure a lot!., syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <stselá:l te skw'áts.>, //s=cəl·l tə s=k'w'éc-s//, /'Her eyesight is fading., "Her eyes are fading."/, attested by AC.
- <stsel'é:m>, df //s(=)cəl·(=)ə[= '=]m//, ANA ['liver'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly intransitivizer, have, get or middle voice, perhaps < '= > derivational, root meaning unknown, phonology: possible stress-shift or updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Deming (4/17/80), Elders Group, also <schél'é:m>, //s=cəl·(=)ə[= '=]m//, attested by SJ (Deming 4/17/80), other sources: ES /scəl·əm/ (CwMs /scələm/) liver, H-T <tsúlEm> liver.
- <stselqwá:ls>, ds //s=cá(=)l=əq^w=é·ls//, REL (possibly) ['clean out brush from a graveyard or the ceremony of graveyard cleaning', see chá:l or chó:l.
- <stselqwáxel>, dnom //s=cá(=)l=əq^w=é·xəl//, BLDG /'back end of a house (inside or outside), back part of a house'/, see chá:l or chó:l.
- <stselqwóthel>, dnom //s=cá(=)l=əq^w=áèəl//, DIR (maybe) ['the backwoods side'], see chá:l or chó:l.
- <stselhsó:lwelh>, ds //s=cí†=s·á·lwə†//, DIR /'over, in the air over, above'/, see chílh.
- <sts'ákwx ~ sch'ákwx>, strs //s=c'ə[=Aé=]k^wχ//, FOOD ['(already) fried'], see ts'ékwχ ~ ch'ékwχ.
- <sts'á:ltexw>, ds //s=c'é=éltəx^w//, BLDG /'top of roof, roof planks'/, literally /'something to put/go on top of the building'/, see ts'á:.
- <sts'á:ts>, df //s=c'élc'//, ANAF ['fish scales'], see ts'á:ts'.
- <sts'ámex>, df //s=c'ém(=)əx^v//, [sc'émIX^v], FOOD ['dry herring eggs'], see ts'ám ~ ch'ám ~ ts'ém.
- <sts'ápexel>, strs //s=c'ə[=Aé=]p=əx=əl//, LAND ['(be) rusty'], see ts'ápexel.
- <sts'á:s ~ sts'ás>, df //sic'=é·s or s=c'é·s//, FIRE ['fine white ashes'], ASM ['those from vine maple mixed with grease are medicine for swelling'], root meaning unknown unless the same as in sí:ts'elhp vine maple (as speculated by the Deming elders), possibly <=á:s ~ =ás> meaning uncertain, possibly <s=> nominalizer, phonology: possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), TG (8/19/87), also /'black ashes'/, attested by Deming (1/31/80), also <sts'ás ~ ch'sás>, //s=c'=[M1=és or c'sés//, LT ['ash color'], (semological comment: note that Tait speaker TG uses ts'sás ashes to map the same color that Sumas speaker AH maps with stl'ítl'es, and others (Chilliwack speaker NP and Tait speaker AK) map largely with p'éq'. stl'ítl'es then probably could be glossed dingy white, off-white with inceptive form stl'ítl'esel elsewhere translated dark (old clothes,

complexion)), phonology: probable metathesis *derivational*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by TG, *see* charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**sts'áts'elstexw**>, caus //s=c'É[=C₁θ=]=θl=sT-θx^w//, TVMO /'carry it carefully, handle it with care'/, ABFC, literally /'make/cause it to be going/coming on top'/, *see* ts'á:

<**sts'áts'exw ~ sch'ách'exw**>, strs //s=c'É[=C₁θ=]x^w//, LANG /'(be) silent, quiet, keep quiet'/, *see* ts'áxw.

<**sts'ats'íts'etl'tses**>, ds //s=C₁ε=c'í[=C₁θ=]ë'=cəs//, ANAH ['third finger'], literally /'shorter finger'/, *see* ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

<**sts'á:xt**>, dnom //s=c'É·x^yt//, EB /'tree limb, branch (of tree), (knot on a tree [CT])'/, *see* ts'á:xt.

<**sts'axtálá**>, ds //s=c'εx^yt=élÉ//, EB ['knothole'], literally /'container of a tree branch/limb'/, *see* ts'á:xt.

<**sts'áxw**>, stvi //s=c'Éx^w//, LANG /'quiet or silent (after noise) (used of people), (be/have) a lull in conversation'/, *see* ts'áxw.

<**sts'ék'**>, poss. dnom //s(=)c'ók'/, EB ['pine-cone'], (perhaps <s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, probably borrowed from Thompson /sc'ók'/ pine nut beside /sc'ək'-qín'-ka?/ pine cone T73:9.

<**sts'eláxwem**>, df //s=c'θl(=)θ[=AÉ=]x^w=əm//, SPRD ['an experienced spirit dancer'], ASM ['a dancer for four years or more'], literally (possibly) /'something (or someone) that has gotten into quieter water'/, *see* ts'eláxw>, possible strs stem //c'θl(=)θ[=AÉ=]x^w//, prob. from stem <**ts'élexw**>, df //c'θl=əx^w//, TVMO /'turn back into a quiet slough from the river.

<**sts'élexw**>, dnom //s=c'θl=əx^w//, WATR /'slough, backwater, ((also) eddy [AC])'/, literally /'something to go into quieter water'/, *see* ts'el turn, turn around.

<**sts'élqes**>, ds //s=c'θl=q=əs or s=c'θl=q'=D=əs//, HUNT ['whirled slingshot'], *see* root <ch'el= ~ ts'el=>

<**Sts'elxwíqw ~ Ts'elxwíqw ~ Ts'elxwéyeqw**>, ds //s=c'θl=(θ)x^w=íq^w ~ c'θl=(θ)x^w=íq^w//, PLN ['Chilliwack River'], SOCT ['Chilliwack Indian people'], *see* ts'el turn, turn around.

<**sts'elxwíwel**>, ds //s=c'θl=(θ)x^w=íwəl//, ANA /'insides (animal or human or other?), (internal organs, guts, etc.), (stomach [inside] [DM])'/, *see* ts'el turn, turn around.

<**sts'émlets**>, dnom //s=c'θm=ləc//, ANA ['hip'], literally (probably) /'bone on the rump'/, (<s=> nominalizer), *see* th'ó:m.

<**sts'épxwel ~ sch'épxwel**>, ds //s=c'θp=x^w=əl//, ABDF ['wart'], *see* ts'ép.

<**sts'épx**>, stvi //s=c'θp=x//, DESC ['be dirty'], *see* ts'épx.

<**sts'éqw' ~ sch'éqw'**>, dnom //s=c'θq^w//, BSK /'fine cedar root weaving, fine cedar root work'/, literally /'something that got pierced/poked'/, *see* ts'éqw'.

<**sts'ets'á**>, strs //s=C₁θ=c'É//, DIR ['be on top of'], ABFC /'be astride, be sitting on'/, TVMO ['ride (on)'], *see* ts'á:

<**sts'éts'esem**>, dnom //s=c'í[=AÉC₁θ=]s=əm//, EB ['small little plants'], literally /'something that is many little growing'/, *see* ts'ísem.

<**sts'ets'íx**>, strs //s=c'θ[=C₁θAí=]x or s=C₁θ=c'θ[=Aí=]x//, BLDG ['(perhaps) (be) clean (of a house)'], *see* ts'ex ~ th'ex.

- <**sts'éxttses**>, dnom //s=c'ɛ[=Aθ=]xʔt=cəs//, variant of <**sts'á:xt**>, EB /'tree limb, branch (of tree), (knot on a tree [CT])'/, see ts'á:xt.
- <**sts'íts'exw**>, strs //s=c'í[=C₁θ=]xʷ//, EFAM ['(be) considerate'], see **th'íxw** ~ **th'éxw**.
- <**sts'íts'exwtel**>, rcps //s=c'í[=C₁θ=]xʷ-təl//, EFAM ['(be) considerate of each other'], see **th'íxw** ~ **th'éxw**.
- <**sts'iyáq**>, dnom //s=c'iyéq//, FSH /'fish trap, weir'/, see **ts'iyáq** ~ **ch'iyáq**.
- <**Sch'iyáq**>, dnom //s=c'iyéq//, PLN ['creek with its mouth on the south side of Chilliwack River and above the mouth of Middle Creek'], see **ts'iyáq** ~ **ch'iyáq**.
- <**sts'iyáye**>, df //s=c'iyáyə or s=c'=[θC₂=]áyə or s=c'iy=áyə//, KIN ['twins'], see ts'iyáye.
- <**sts'ó:**>, dnom //s=c'á//, KIN ['relative (of any kind)'], see ts'ó: ~ **ts'ó'**.
- <**sts'ók'w'elxel**>, plv //s=c'ákʷ=əl=xʷəl//, CLO ['got (both) shoes on wrong feet'], see ts'ó:kw'.
- <**sts'ó:kw'xel**>, df //s=c'á.kʷ=xʷəl//, CLO ['get a shoe on the wrong foot'], see ts'ó:kw'.
- <**sts'ólemeqw**>, pln //s=c'á[=lθ=]m(=)əqʷ//, KIN /'great grandchildren, great grandparents'/, see ts'ó:meqw.
- <**sts'ó:ltsep**>, dnom //s=c'ɛ[=Aá=]:=eltsep//, FIRE /'flame'/, see ts'á: ~ ch'á:.
- <**sts'ó:lha** ~ **sch'ó:lha** ~ **sts'ólha**>, df //s=c'á.†(=)ɛ ~ s=c'á†(=)ɛ//, EB ['leaf'], LT ['leaf-green'], see ts'ó:lha ~ ch'ó:lha ~ ts'ólha.
- <**sts'ó:meqw**>, df //s=c'á.m(=)əqʷ//, KIN /'great grandparent, great grandchild, sibling or (up to fourth) cousin of great grandparent, great grandchild of brother or sister or (up to fourth) cousin'/, see ts'ó:meqw.
- <**sts'ó:qw'els**>, dnom //s=c'ə[=Aá=]qʷ=əls//, sas, HHG ['fork'], see ts'éqw' be hit (with arrow, bullet, anything shot that you've aimed), got shot, (got pierced), got poked into, got wounded (with gun or arrow).
- <**su**>, df //s=əw ~ s=u//, CJ /'then (action following a previous action, contrastive), so (contrastive)'/, possibly <**s**> nominalizer??. <=**ew** ~ =**u**> contrastive, phonology: always unstressed, vowel-deletion (of e), vocalization (of w after e is lost in rapid speech), syntactic analysis: conjunction, syntactic comment: connects/conjoins main verb sentences, appears attached at the end of many other particles and conjunctions, such as e auxiliary, ó(l) just, qe and, t'l'ó ~ t'l'é that, etc., attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, BJ, DM, many others; found in <**sésu**>, //s-əs=u//, /'then he, then she, then it, then they'/, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76, etc.).
- <**súkwe** ~ **súkwa** ~ **shúkwe**>, free root //súkʷə ~ súkʷɛ//, [súkʷə ~ šúkʷə], FOOD ['sugar'], phonology: allophone sh normally only appears before xw but also appears elsewhere in some borrowings, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, MH (Deming 1/4/79), EB, Ed and Delphine Kelly (12/10/71), borrowed from Chinook Jargon /súkʷa ~ šúkʷa/ sugar itself from French <sucre> Johnson 1978:428, example: <**lí welí kw súkwa?**>, //lí-ə wə-lí kʷ súkʷɛ//, /'Is there any sugar?'/, attested by EB (2/2/76).
- <**súkwet** ~ **shúkwet**>, pcs //súkʷə=T//, FOOD ['sugar it'], (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/8/78).
- <**shúkwe'álà**>, ds //súkʷə=ʔəlɛ//, FOOD ['sugar bowl'], HHG, lx <=**'álà** ~ =**álá** ~ =**hàlà**> container of, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (at Fort Langley museum 3/9/78).

<**súp** ~ **sóp**>, free root //sóp//, PE ['soap'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), also <**súp**>, //súp//, dialects: *Cheh.*, *Tait*, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<**swá**>, ds //s=wé//, PRON /'(one's) own, belongs to (one)'/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: inp, syntactic comment: is given person by possessive pronoun affixes, attested by EB, AC, AD, Elders Group, IHTTC, Salish cognate: PCS */swá?/ *one's own*, Pentlatch /s-wá/, Lummi and Samish dials. of N. Straits /sk^wé?/, Lushootseed /sg^wá?/ (cognate set 22 in G88a); found in <**l swá, aswá, swás, swátset, aswá'elep**>, //l s=wé, ?ε-s=wé, s=wé-s, s=wé-c-ət, ?ε-s=wé-?ələp//, /'is mine/my own, yours/your own, his/hers/its/theirs/his own/her own/its own/their own, ours/our own, you folks'/your (pl.) own'/, attested by EB, others, example: <**tel swá, ta' aswá, te swás, te swátset, te swáelep ~ ta' swá'elep**>, //tə-l s=wé, t-ε? ?ε-s=wé, tə s=wé-s, tə s=wé-c-ət, tə s=wé-ələp ~ t-ε? s=wé-ələp//, /'my (male) own, thy (male) own, his own, our (male) own, your (male) own, their (male) own'/, attested by EB (2/11/76), <**thel swá, tha' aswá, the swás, the swátset, the swá'elep**>, //èəl s=wé, è-ε? ?ε-s=wé, èə s=wé-s, èə s=wé-c-ət, èə s=wé-?ələp//, /'my (female) own, thy (female) own, her own, our (female) own, your (pl. female) own, their (female) own'/, attested by EB (2/11/76), <**l swátsa.**>, //l s=wé-c-ε//, /'It will be mine.'/, attested by AC, <**l swál (sqwemáy, mámele)**>, //l s=wé-l (s=q^wəm=éy, C₁é=mələ)//, /'my (own) (dog, children)'/, attested by AC, <**tl'ó átlh l swá tethá.**>, //è'á ?ε-t+l s=wé tə=èé//, /'That's mine.'/, attested by AD (3/6/80), <**yeláwel qéx tel swá.**>, //yəlélw=əl qéx tə-l s=wé//, /'I've got the most.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77), <**aswát.a**>, //?ε-s=wé-c-ε//, /'This is yours.'/, attested by AC, <**tl'ó aswá.**>, //è'á ?ε-s=wé//, /'That's yours.'/, attested by AC, <**tl'o aswá (tál, sqwemá:y).**>, //è'a ?ε-s+wé (tél, s=q^wəm=é.y)//, /'That's your (mother, dog)'/, attested by AC, <**tl'ó: aswá sqwmá:y?**>, //è'á-ə ?ε-s=wé s=q^wəm=é.y//, /'Is that your dog?'/, attested by AC, <**yeláwel tl'áqt tel xéltel telí ta swá.**>, //yəlélw=əlè'éqt tə-l xəl=təl telí tε s=wé//, /'My pencil is longer than yours.'/, literally /'is past/more long my writing=device from your own'/, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <**tl'ó swás.**>, //è'á s=wé-s//, /'That's his.'/, attested by AC, <**tl'ó swás sqwemá:y.**>, //è'á s=wé-s s=q^wəm=é.y//, /'That's his dog.'/, attested by AC, <**te swátset sqwemáy**>, //tə s=wé-c-ət s=q^wəm=éy//, /'our dog'/, attested by AC, <**tl'ó aswá'elep tál.**>, //è'á ?ε-s=wé-?ələp tél//, /'That's your (pl.) mother.'/, attested by AC, <**ta swá'elep sqwmá:y**>, //t-ε swé-?ələp s=q^wəm=é.y//, /'your (pl.) dog, (you folks' dog)'/, attested by AC.

<**swástexw**>, caus //s=wé=sT-əx^w//, SOC ['make it especially for s-o'], (<st> causative control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (11/19/79); found in <**swasthóxes.**>, //s=wε=sT-áx^y-əs//, /'He made it especially for me.'/, attested by AD (11/19/79).

<**swálém**>, df //s=wél=əm or s=wél=ə[=´=]m//, KIN ['orphan'], see wál.

<**swá:ls**>, dnom //s=wé(l)=éls//, ECON /'scramble-giving, a scramble'/, see wál or wá:l.

<**swà:m**>, df //s=wè-m//, FOOD ['dried big clams threaded onto a string of inner cedar bark (obtained in trade)'], EZ ['(horse clam)'], ['*Tersus capax ~ Schizothaerus capax*'], see wà:m.

<**swáqeth**>, df //s=wéq(=)əè or s=wi[=Aé=]q=ə(=)è//, KIN ['husband'], literally (possibly) /'someone that's a male spouse'/, see wáq ~ wíq.

<**swatíya**>, df //s(=)wεt=íyε//, EZ ['porcupine'], ['*Erethizon dorsatum nigrescens*'], ASM ['they were a main survival food when a person was lost, you could get close and club them, they are good eating (WC)'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=íya> affectionate diminutive, little, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (BHTTC 11/3/76, Elders Group 10/27/76), WC (Elders Group 3/21/79), Salish cognate: Lytton dial. of Thompson /swetíye?/ *porcupine* B74c:9, also <**swetíya**>, //s=wət=íyε//, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76), also <**swet'íyá**>, //s=wət'=íyε//, attested by BJ (12/5/64 old p.312).

- <**swáts'et**>, df //s=wéç'ət//, FIRE /'torch (made from pitch) (SJ and MV), (bark shield for fire (Elders Group 3/6/78))', see wáts'et.
- <**swáweth'**>, strs //s=wé[=C₁ə=]è'//, MC ['(be) locked with a stick'], see wáth'.
- <**swáyel ~ swáyél ~ swàyèl**>, dnom //s=wéy=əl//, WETH /'day, daytime, sky, weather, (horizon (BJ))', TIME ['day'], see wáy.
- <**swáyels te Chíchelh Siyám**>, npc //s=wéyəl-s tə cí[=C₁ə=]† siyéəm//, CH ['Christmas day'], TIME, literally /'the day of the Lord', see chílh.
- <**swék'**>, df //s=wék' or s=wéq'=K//, SOCT /'a dandy, someone who overdresses, a show-off, comedian, someone who always cracks jokes, smart-alec; proud', see wék'.
- <**Swék'ten**>, ds //s=wék'=tən//, N ['Hank Pennier's nickname'], see wék'.
- <**swelmáylh ~ swelméylh**>, df //s=wəl=əm=éy†//, KIN /'child of deceased sibling, child of deceased brother/sister', see wál.
- <**swéltel**>, df //s=wɛ[=Aé=]l=təl//, FSH /'net (any kind, for any purpose), fish net, gill-net (Elders Group 11/26/75))', HUNT /'net (for ducks, fish)', EZ ['web (of spider)'], literally /'something to throw device', see wál or wá:l.
- <**sweltì:l**>, dnom //s=?əw=əl=T-ə[=Aí=]l//, PLAY ['a race'], see eweltì:l.
- <**swélwelàm**>, dnom //s=wél=C₁əC₂=ə[=Aé=]m or s=wél=C₁əC₂=ə[=M3=]m//, SD ['an echo'], see wélwelàm ~ wélwelà:m, poss. itself from wál or wá:l throw..
- <**swélweleq**>, df //s=wél=C₁əC₂=ələq//, WATR ['a kind of ice'], see wélweleq, poss. itself from wál or wá:l throw.
- <**swepwíp**>, plv //s=C₁əC₂=wíp//, TVMO ['each had a heavy pack'], HUNT, literally /'many have heavy load, many are loaded heavily', see wíp ~ wép.
- <**swep'áth'**>, dnom //s=wəp'əè'//, [swəp'èè'], WETH ['place where the sun comes up'], LAND, see p'eth'.
- <**swéta**>, free root //swétɛ//, [swótɛ], CLO ['sweater'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by EB (12/18/75).
- <**swétexel**>, df //s=wétə=x'əl or s=wét=əx'=əl//, WETH ['rainbow'], see wétexel.
- <**swets'a'á**>, dnom //s=wəc'ɛʔé//, LAND ['the summit (of a mountain)'], see ts'á.
- <**swewíp**>, df //s=C₁ə=wíp//, TVMO ['more than one person heavily loaded with packs'], HUNT, see wíp ~ wép.
- <**Swíłth'**>, df //s=wíl=è' or s=wə[=Aí=]l=è' or s=wɛ[=Aí=]l=è'//, PLN ['wide place at the mouth of the east (upriver) branch of Jones Creek'], ASM ['just downriver from Ohamil (branch now bulldozed over) where people fished with nets for qw'áts' (elephant sucker fish)'], probably root <**wel ~ wál**> throw, compare <**s=wél=tel**> net and <**wá:l=x**> throw s-th, (<**s=**> nominalizer), (<**í=ablaut**> durative?), lx <**=th**> small portion, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK and JL (Seabird Is. place names trip 4/7/78), IHTTC (AK esp., SP absent 8/5/77), AK and SP and AD (8/30/77), source: place names file reference #185.
- <**Swíłhcha**>, df //s=wíy=çɛ//, PLN /'Cultus Lake, (also village at Cultus Lake near Hatchery Creek [Wells (1st ed.):19])', ASM ['the name Cultus is just Chinook Jargon for bad because the lake was avoided by many people because of stl'áleqem creatures in its waters, if one looked into the water and

saw circular stirrings of murk in the lake these were stl'áleqem creatures and one could get xó:lís (*sick from seeing supernatural/stl'áleqem creatures*) and vomit until one died; Boas, Hill-Tout and Wells give stories of these creatures which were said to strip the flesh from human divers into the lake, people training for power sometimes used the lake because of its danger, it was also said to have an outlet in its bottom that lead underground out to the ocean; the stl'áleqem creatures have been gone for years now and annual canoe races are held on the lake, which is a provincial park; before contact there was a settlement of Nooksack people on the lake', possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly root <wíy ~ wáy> warning, lx <(e)lhcha> dirty water, unclear liquid, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/14/70), source: place names file reference #166, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):11, Wells 1966, also /'village at Cultus Lake near Hatchery Creek', source: Wells (1st ed.):19.

<Swílhcha Stótelô>, cpds //s=wíy=ʔcɛ s=tá[=C₁ə=]l=ow//, PLN ['Sweltzer Creek (the stream from Cultus Lake to Chilliwack River at Soowahlie)'], ASM ['Sweltzer is a poorly-spelled effort to spell Swílhcha'], literally /'warning dirty water creek/little river', (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13.

<Swílhcha Smá:lt>, cpds //s=wíy=ʔcɛ s=mé·lt//, PLN /'Cultus Lake Mountain, actually Mount Amadis or International Ridge', ASM ['see 1858 map'], literally /'warning dirty water mountain', syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):11, source: place names file reference #317.

<swí:qe ~ swíyeqe ~ swíyqe>, df //s=wí·q=ə//, HAT ['man (15 years and up)'], EZ ['male (creature)'], EB ['male (plant)'], see wíyeq ~ wíyq ~ wí:q.

<swiqe'ál or swiyeqe'ál>, df //s=wíq=ə=ʔé//, EB ['male part of male plant'], see wíyeq ~ wíyq ~ wí:q.

<swíp>, strs //s=wə[=Aí=]p//, TVMO [(be) loaded with a heavy pack], HUNT, see wíp ~ wép.

<swí:tí>, free root //swí·tí//, SD ['call of the chickadee'], ASM ['another call is English "sweet-heart"'], syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by TM (Elders Group 5/14/80), borrowed from possibly English <sweetie>?? or perhaps a pre-contact form.

<swí:we ~ swíwe>, df //s=wí(·)wə or s=wí(·)w=ə or s=C₁í=wə or s=wí(·)=C₁ə//, EZ /'eulachon, oolachen, candle-fish', ['Thaleichthys pacificus'], ASM ['small oily fish that run in great numbers up the Fraser River in spring], see wí:we ~ wíwe.

<swíweles ~ swíwles>, df //s=C₁í=wələs or s=wí[=C₁ə=]ləs//, HAT /'adolescent boy (about 10 to 15 yrs. old), teenaged boy, young man (teenager)'], see wíweles.

<swíwíqe>, dmn //s=C₁í=wíq=ə//, HAT /'little man, small man'], see wíyeq ~ wíyq ~ wí:q.

<swíwíqe'ó:llh>, dmn //s=C₁í=wíq=ə=ʔá·lʔ//, HAT ['boy (from baby to 4 or 5 years)'], see wíyeq ~ wíyq ~ wí:q.

<swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe>, df //s=wí·q=ə//, HAT ['man (15 years and up)'], EZ ['male (creature)'], EB ['male (plant)'], see wíyeq ~ wíyq ~ wí:q.

<swiyeqe'ó:llh>, ds //s=wí·q=ə=ʔá·lʔ//, HAT ['boy (from 5 to 10 yrs.)'], see wíyeq ~ wíyq ~ wí:q.

<swókwel>, df //s=wák^w=ə//, EZ /'common loon, possibly also red-throated loon (though that has a separate name in Squamish), possibly also arctic loon', ['Gavia immer, possibly also Gavia stellata, possibly also Gavia arctica'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=el> intransitivizer, have, get or come, go, get, become, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/4/75), AC, BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES and JH /swák^wə/ loon, Salish cognate:

Squamish /swák^w/ *common loon* W73:167, K69:60 and Squamish /swák^wəl/ *common loon (Gavia immer)* Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:65.

<**Swókwel**>, df //s=wák^w=əl//, PLN ['Sowaqua Creek'], literally /'loon'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), source: place names file reference #113.

<**swóqeweqeweth** (or better) **swóq-weqeth**>, plv //s=wε[=Aá=]q=C₁əC₂=ə(=)è//, strs, KIN /'married women, ((plural) got husbands)'/, see wáq ~ **wiq**.

<**swótle**>, df //s=wε[=Aá=]t=lə//, PRON /'somebody, someone'/, see wát.

<**swóweles**>, pln //s=wi[=Aá=][=C₁ə=]ləs//, HAT ['lots of adolescent/teenaged boys'], see wíweles.

<**swóweqeth**>, dnom //s=wε[=AáC₁ə=]q=ə(=)è//, KIN /'hubby, dear husband, pet term for husband'/, see wáq ~ **wiq**.

<**swóweqeth**>, stvi //s=wε[=AáC₁ə=]q=ə(=)è//, KIN /'married woman, got a husband, got married to a husband'/, literally /'be having a male spouse, got a male spouse'/, see wáq ~ **wiq**.

<**Swóyel**>, df //s=wε[=Aá=]y=əl//, PLN ['village across from or a little above the mouth of Centre Creek into Chilliwack River'], possibly <s=>nominalizer, possibly <=el> come, go, get, become or intransitivizer, have, get, possibly <ó-ablaut> derivational, possibly root <wáy> warn(ing), (semological comment: this root is possible because all the villages on the Chilliwack River were wiped out by avalanches at one point or other, including presumably this one; there was a story of a boy who detected a widening crack in rocks above his village (not necessarily this one) and tried to warn the village, only his grandfather believed him and they alone were saved when they moved out in time), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1966 <SWIY-ihl>.

<**swóqw'elh**>, df //s=wóq^w=ə†//, WV /'woven goat-wool blanket, (twilled weave (JL))'/, see wóqw'elh.

<**sxáwelh**>, //s=x^yé(=ə)wə†//, see main entry <**xá:welh**>, //x^y=é·wə† or x^yé=éwə†//, ANA /'woman's genitals, vulva, vagina'/.

<**sxáxem**>, strs //s=x^yé[=C₁ə=]m//, WATR ['shallow'], see xá:m.

<**sxáxem**>, dnom //s=x^yé[=C₁ə=]m//, WATR ['shallow water'], see xá:m.

<**sxáye**>, df //s=x^yé(i)yə//, KIN /'a husband's younger wives, co-wife'/, (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <xá> genital, possibly <=iye> affectionate diminutive, phonology: possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/15/70), other sources: ES /sx^yá·yε/ co-wife, Salish cognate: Squamish /šáʔyu/ co-wife; screech owl; corpse; lie dead W73:289, K67:323, Samish dial. of NSt /sáyeʔ/ two wives, co-wives, husband of ex-wife, wife of ex-husband G86:79.

<**sxélcha ~ sxélche**>, dnom //s=x^yélcε ~ s=x^yélcə//, FSH /'one's catch (fish, game, etc.)'/, HUNT, see xélcha ~ xélche.

<**sxéle**>, df //s=x^yélə or s=x^yε[=Aá=](=)lə//, ANA ['penis'], see x= and **xéle**.

<**Sxéle**>, df //s=x^yélə//, PLN ['Penis Rock near Cheam View'], see x= and **xéle**.

<**sxelmá:l**>, pln //s=x^yə[=lə=]mÉ:l//, SOC ['enemies'], see xemá:l.

<**sxéltsep**>, ds //s=x^yél=(é)l)cəp//, FIRE ['firedrill'], TOOL, see xél>, bound root //x^yél roll, rotate//.

<**sxéltts' ~ sxél:ts'**>, ds //s=x^yél=lə'//, ANAB /'feather (any kind), (fine feathers [EB], small feathers [IH TTC], lots of feathers [EB])'/, literally /'something to rotate around in circles'/, see xél> roll, rotate.

<**sxemá:l**>, df //s=x^yəmÉ:l//, SOC ['enemy'], see xemá:l.

- <**Sxixálh**>, df //sx^yix^yé† or s=C₁í=x^yé†//, SOCT /'Sechelt people, Sechelt person'/, (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <**R4**=> diminutive, comment: words for non-Halkomelem-speaking Indian people are easily assumed to be borrowed into Halkomelem when the words are related in shape, but it is also possible that the form is cognate in the two languages, not just borrowed, or even that the term used for a people came first from another language; since these are possibilities, if a derivation of a name is seems possible in Halkomelem, I have given that analysis as a possibility even if it seems less likely than just being a borrowing; here it is clear that at least the s= nominalizer prefix is Halkomelem and not part of a borrowing since the Sechelt word for the Sechelt people is Shishálh with no s= prefix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (2/22/80), also <**Sixálh**>, //six^yé†//, attested by AD (2/22/80), Salish cognate: Sechelt /šišé†/ AD and NP 2/22/80, Beaumont 1985:xvii.
- <**sxíxeles**>, stvi //s=x^yí[=C₁ə=]l(=)əs//, EFAM /'insistant, persistant (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just the opposite, (stubborn, contrary)'/, see xíxeles.
- <**sxíxep**>, dnom //s=x^yí[=C₁ə=]p//, TOOL ['a planer'], see xíp.
- <**sxíxeq?** or **sxíxeq'?**>, df //s=x^yí[=C₁ə=]q or s=C₁í=x^yéq'//, EB ['a kind of blueberry'], see xíq.
- <**sxí:xets' ~ sxíxets'**>, df //s=xí[=C₁ə=]c'//, EB /'(be in the) woods, (amidst bush or vegetation, be tucked away?)'/, see xí:ts' ~ xíts' ~ xets'.
- <**sxiyí:ws**>, ds //s=x^yéy=í-ws or s=x^yé[=Aə=]y=í-ws or s=x^yé[=Ai=]y=í-ws//, ABDF ['smallpox'], literally (probably) /'like fish scales on the skin/body'/, see xá:y ~ xà:y.
- <**sxókw'**>, dnom //s=x^yák^w//, TIME ['fourth day after a death (when everyone washes up (bathes))'], REL, SOC, see xókw' ~ xó:kw'.
- <**Sxowál??** or **Xowál??**>, df //s=x^yaw(=)él or x^yaw(=)él//, PLN ['village above Ruby Creek'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly root <**xow**> bone (an old root), possibly <=**á:l**> similar to, -like, or part/portion, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25 <shah-WEHL>.
- <**sxóxep**>, strs //s=x^yá[=C₁ə=]p'//, ABFC ['(be) squatting'], see xóp'.
- <**sxoxwí:ls**>, dnom //s=x^ya[=C₁ə=]l=əls//, sas, TOOL /'a borer, an auger'/, see xó:l.
- <**sxoxwô:ls**>, sas //s=x^ya[-C₁ə-]l=əls//, cts, TOOL /'boring a hole'/, see xó:l.
- <**sxtl'í:qw**>, ds //s=x^y(é)ě' =í-q^w//, ANA ['head of the penis'], literally /'the top of the head of an erection'/, see xátl'.
- <**sxwehóthes**>, dnom //s(=)x^w=əhá=aèəs//, CLO ['a veil'], literally /'something wrapped on the face'/, phonology: TG's idiolect consistently has [sx^w] where other speakers have [šx^w]; also in this citation the initial glottal stop of the root has been dropped, see ehó.
- <**sxá:lts**>, strs //s=xə[=Aé.=]l=(ə)l c'//, DIR /'(be) turned around, turned the wrong way'/, see xélts'.
- <**sxá:lts'emeth**>, strs //s=xə[=Aé.=]l=c' =əməè'//, ds, EB ['grown twisted (of a tree)'], see xélts'.
- <**sxálts'ewel**>, ds //s=xə[=Aé.=]l=c' =iwəl//, ABFC ['be twisted'], literally /'be twisted in the insides'/, see xélts'.
- <**sxálts'xel**>, ds //s=xə[=Aé.=]l=c' =x^yəl//, ABFC /'(have the) legs crossed'/, see xélts'.
- <**sxá:meth**>, df //s=xé·m=əè or sé·x=M1=əè//, EB ['black cottonwood cambium (soft matter between the bark and the wood)'], ['cambium from *Populus balsamifera trichocarpa*'], ASM ['the sweet cambium was scraped or licked off of the peeled bark and eaten fresh, it was not bitter but (according to Turner 1975:226) soured or fermented very quickly when exposed to air'], possibly <s=> nominalizer,

- possibly <metathesis> derivational, possibly root <xá:m> weep (perhaps tears on the tongue since the sap looks like tears on the bark) or possibly root <sá:x> as in <sásex=em> bitter and as in <sxámeléxwthelh> tiger lily, lx <=eth> in the mouth or edge, syntactic analysis: nominal, contrast <ts'its'emá:welh> cottonwood cambium, contrast <chewôwelhp ~ chewô:lh> black cottonwood.
- <sxáxas>, strs //s=xé[=C₁θ=]s//, EFAM /'(be) determined, got your mind made up'/, see xás.
- <sxáxe>, strs //s=xé=C₁θ//, REL /'(be) sacred, holy'/, see xáxe.
- <Sxáxe>, dnom //s=xé=C₁θ//, PLN /'Morris Creek (near Chehalis, B.C.), Morris Lake (near Chehalis)'/, literally /'something to be sacred/taboo'/, see xáxe.
- <sxaxelh(I)át ~ sxexelh(I)at>, REL ['Sunday (sacred day)'], see xáxe.
- <sxaxesélnmet>, EFAM ['determination'], see xás.
- <Sxáxe Smá:lt>, PLN ['Morris Mountain (near Chehalis)'], see xáxe.
- <sxaxe'áylh>, HUMC ['deformed baby'], see xáxe.
- <Sxelálets??>, df //s=xθl=élθc??//, PLN ['Sumas Prairie west (on the west side of Sumas Lake)'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=álets> on the bottom, possibly root <xel> marked, painted, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):15 <S'Q-lah-lehts> (hyphen through Q) Sumas Prairie west (on west side of Sumas Lake).
- <sxelá:ls>, SCH ['writings'], see xél ~ xé:y1 (or better) xí:l.
- <Sxelá:wtxw>, PLN /'Schelowat, a village at the bend in Hope Slough at Annis Rd. where there was a painted or marked house'/, see xél ~ xé:y1 (or better) xí:l.
- <sxél:e>, ANA /'leg'/, see xél:e
- <sxéles>, BSK ['picture, design, design on basket'], see xél ~ xé:y1 (or better) xí:l.
- <sxéles te chékel>, FOOD /'chicken drumstick'/, (lit. leg of + the + chicken), see xéle
- <sxelpéla>, ANAH ['sideburn(s)'], see xél ~ xé:y1 (or better) xí:l.
- <sxélqs>, DESC ['a stripe (on the nose or point)'], see xél ~ xé:y1 (or better) xí:l.
- <sxelxéles>, BSK /'designs on basket, basket designs'/, see xél ~ xé:y1 (or better) xí:l.
- <sxelxéles te syó:qwem>, WETH /'rays of light, sunbeams'/, see xél ~ xé:y1 (or better) xí:l or yéqw.
- <sxélxelqs>, DESC ['stripes (on the nose or point)'], see xél ~ xé:y1 (or better) xí:l.
- <sxelxéyle>, ANA /'legs (more than two, for ex. non-human)'/, see sxél:e.
- <sxélh>, ABDF /'a wound, (a hurt?)'/, see xélh.
- <sxélhxelh>, ANAF /'tiny fin above tail of fish, (perhaps spines above tail of some fish)'/, see xélh.
- <sxépeqw (or sxép'eqw? or sxép'ekw'?)>, dnom //s=xéþ=θq^w or s=xéþ'=D=θq^w (or s=xéþ'=θq^w or s=xéþ[=´=]þ'ək^{'w})//, ANAF /'edible gristle inside fish head (nose gristle)'/, literally (perhaps) /'something crispy/to chew with a crunch in the top of the head'/, see xépeqw (or xép'eqw? or xép'ekw'?)
- <sxépxel (or sxép'xel)>, dnom //s=xéþ=x^yθl or s=xéþ'=D=x^yθl (or s=xéþ'=x^yθl)//, ANAF /'fish tail'/, literally perhaps /'something to chew with a crunch on the foot (tail)'/, see xépxel (or xép'xel).
- <sxéq'xéq'et>, LAND /'a little bluff (of rock)'/, see xéq'.
- <sxéwe>, dnom //s=xéwθ//, FOOD /'dried fish backbone (with meat left on it)'/, see xéwe.

- <**sxexákʷ**>, SH /'(be) squeezed in, jammed up, tight'/, see **xékʷ**'.
- <**sxexákʷ**>, LAND /'canyon (narrow, walled in with rock)'/, see **xékʷ**'.
- <**sxexé:y**>, SCH ['already written'], see **xél** ~ **xé:y** (or better) **xí:l**.
- <**sxexé:y** or **sxexí:le**>, ANAH /'whole leg, (whole of both legs)'/, see **sxél:e**.
- <**sxexéyle** or **sxexíle**>, ANAH /'(both human) legs, (both) feet'/, see **sxél:e**.
- <**sxexé:y**>, SCH /'something one writes with, (writing implement)'/, see **xél** ~ **xé:y** (or better) **xí:l**.
- <**sxexómólh**>, df //s=xɛ=C₁ə=phám=ówʔ or s=xə[=C₁əAá=]m=óʔ//, EZ ['huge pretty frog with supernatural powers'], see **xáxe**> *sacred, holy, taboo*
- <**sxéyeltel** ~ **sxí:ltel**>, ABFC /'footprint, tracks'/, see **sxél:e**.
- <**Sxéyeltels Te Sqoyéxiya**>, PLN /'the Tracks of Mink, holes shaped like a mink's tracks toward the base of the rock-face called Xwyélés or Lexwyélés'/, see **sxél:e**.
- <**sxéyes** ~ **sxéy:es**>, df //s=xəy(·)=əs//, ANA ['head (of any living thing)'], see **xéyes** ~ **xéy:es**.
- <**Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey**>, PLN ['rock that was a **sxwó:yxwey** head (mask) turned to stone at **Xelhlálh**'], see **sxéyes** ~ **sxéy:es**.
- <**Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey**>, PLN ['a **sxwó:yxwey** head turned to stone on land at **Xelhlálh** somewhere'], see **sxwó:yxwey** ~ **sxwóyxwey** under **xwóy**.
- <**sxéykwel**> ~ <**sxíkwel**>, df //s=xíkʷ=əl or s=xəykʷ=əl//, EB /'wild red potato (grew at American Bar in the 1920's), possibly Jerusalem artichoke'/, ['possibly *Helianthus tuberosus*'], ASM ['a tall plant with big leaves, pigs later ate these potatoes'], see **xíkwel**.
- <**sxéykwel**> ~ <**sxíkwel**>, df //s=xí(y)kʷ=əl//, ANA ['gizzards'], see **xíkwel**.
- <**Sxé:ylnet** or **sxé:ylnet**>, EZ ['male black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest'], see **xél** ~ **xé:y** (or better) **xí:l**.
- <**Sxéylnòt** or **sxéylnòt**>, EZ ['female black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest'], see **xél** ~ **xé:y** (or better) **xí:l**.
- <**sxéylstexw**>, SCH ['got s-th written down'], see **xél** ~ **xé:y** (or better) **xí:l**.
- <**sxéyp**> ~ <**sxíp**>, df //s=xí(=)p or s=xí=p'=D//, LT ['a line'], see **xíp** ~ **xéyp**.
- <**sxéypxep**>, LT ['lots of lines'], see **xíp** ~ **xéyp**.
- <**sxéytl**>, TIME ['winter'], see **xéytl**' ~ **xí:tl**'.
- <**sxéyxep**>, LT ['lines'], see **xíp** ~ **xéyp**.
- <**sxéyxep'**>, LT ['a stripe'], see **xíp**' ~ **xéyp**'.
- <**sxeyxep'ewíts** ~ **sxeyxep'ówíts**>, LT ['striped on back'], see **xíp**' ~ **xéyp**'.
- <**sxéyxeth**>, EFAM ['disappointed and angry-looking without talking'], see **xíth**' ~ **xéyth**'.
- <**sxeyxeth'ó:ythel**>, ABDF /'ugly expression in mouth, ugly grin'/, see **xíth**' ~ **xéyth**'.
- <**sxéyxewes**>, EFAM /'(be) scowling (if mad or ate something sour), ((made a) funny (strange) face [Elders Group 1/21/76])'/, see **xéywel**.
- <**sxe'áth**>, DESC /'a measure, a true mark'/, see **xáth**' ~ **xe'áth**'.
- <**sxe'áth**>, HARV ['spotted (marked and located)'], see **xáth**' ~ **xe'áth**'.

- <**sxe'áth'tel**>, dnom //s=x[=əʔé=]è'tə//, DESC /'measuring device', prob. also /'ruler, tape measure', see **xáth'** ~ **xe'áth'**.
- <**sxe'áth'tels té tèmèxw**>, cpds //s=x[=əʔé=]è'tə-s tó tèmèxw//, PLN /'map', see **xáth'** ~ **xe'áth'**.
- <**sxe'óthels**>, TIME /'Thursday, four o'clock, (fourth cyclic period)', see **xe'ó:thel** ~ **xe'óthel**.
- <**sxíkwel**> ~ <**sxéykwel**>, df //s=xík^w=əl or s=xéyk^w=əl//, EB /'wild red potato (grew at American Bar in the 1920's), possibly Jerusalem artichoke', [possibly *Helianthus tuberosus*'], ASM [a tall plant with big leaves, pigs later ate these potatoes], see **xíkwel**.
- <**sxíkwel**> ~ <**sxéykwel**>, df //s=xí(y)k^w=əl//, ANA ['gizzards'], see **xíkwel**.
- <**sxíp**> ~ <**sxéyp**>, df //s=xí(=)p or s=xíp^w=D//, LT ['a line'], see **xíp**> ~ <**xéyp**>.
- <**Sxóchaqel**>, PLN ['Chilliwack Lake'], see **xó:tsa** ~ **xó:cha**.
- <**sxó:lem**>, LT /'(be) real gray (of hair), (grey hair)'/, see **xólem**.
- <**sxó:lts'iyethel**>, ABDF ['to have a crooked jaw'], see **xélt's**.
- <**sxómes**>, dnom //s=xé[=Aá=]m=əs//, SOC /'a gift in memory from someone gone', PE, SPRD, lit./ "something - wept - on the face", see **xá:m** ~ **xá:m**.
- <**sxóyeseqw** ~ **sq'óyeseqw**>, df //s=xáyəs=əq^w ~ s=q'áyəs=əq^w//, CLO ['soft feathers put in oiled hair for dancing'], see **xóyes**.
- <**sxóytl'thet** ~ **sxó:ytl'thet**>, stvi //s=xá(·)yè'=T-ət or s=xá(·)yè'=èət or s=xε[=Aá=y=]ë'=T-ət or s=xε[=Aá=y=]ë'=èət//, EFAM /'(be) aggressive, cranky, ready to fight, (be) violent, hot-headed', see **xóytl'** ~ **xó:yt**.
- <**sxtá(:)**>, QUAL /'the same kind, the same', see **xét'e**.
- <**sxtá(:)stexw**>, TIB ['do it this way'], see **xét'e**.
- <**sxwéqw'ellhelh**>, CLO ['necklace'], see **xwíqw'**.
- <**sxwéqw'lhelh**>, CLO /'scarf, neckerchief', see **xwíqw'**.
- <**Sxwesálh**>, PLN /'place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek)', see **xwés**.
- <**sxwétexel** or **sxwét'exel**>, df //s=x^wétə=x^yəl or s=x^wét'=əx^yəl//, [sx^wítIx^ytl or sx^wít'ix^ytl], WETH ['rainbow'], LT, possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=xel> precipitation, root meaning unknown, phonology: I recall transcribing t' in one variant but no longer have that transcription, t' and xw both seem most likely since they are both present in N. Straits and Lushootseed cognates, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by HP via NP (Elders Group 5/16/79), contrast <**stheqelxélém** ~ **stheqelxél:ém** ~ **thelqxálém**> rainbow, Salish cognate: Songish dial. of N. Straits /x^wətáʔšən/ rainbow M68:131 (but she also transcribes /x^w/ as /x^w/ throughout, so this could also be /x^wətáʔšən/), Samish dial. of N. Straits /x^wét'ašən/ rainbow G86:64, Lushootseed /s-t'əx^wšáad/ rainbow (LG) beside /s-t'əx^wšád/ root (LG and another speaker) ~ /s-t'əx^wšəd/ root (*esp. cedar*), ancestors (*fig.*) (other speakers) H76:531, also <**swétexel** ~ **swét'exel**>, //s=wétə=x^yəl ~ s=wét'=əx^yəl//, [swítIx^ytl ~ swít'ix^ytl], attested by Elders Group, Deming.
- <**sxwétl'qel**>, df //s=x^wéè'=qəl//, HHG /'pillow, rolled bulrush mat', see **xwétl'** probably rolled.
- <**sxwetl'qelá:la**>, HHG /'pillow slip, pillow-case', see **sxwétl'qel**.
- <**sxwewál**>, df //s=x^wəwél or s=x^wéw=ə[=M2=]l or more likely x^w[=F=]əw(=)ə=él//, EZ ['fox'], ['*Vulpes fulva cascadiensis*'], see **xwewe**.

- <**s̄xwéxixeq** ~ **s̄xw'éxixeq**>, df //s=x̄^wéx̄^yix̄^yəq ~ s=x̄^w?éx̄^yix̄^yəq or s=x̄^w(?)é=C₁í=x̄^yəq or s=x̄^w(?)é=x̄^yi[=C₁ə=]q or s=x̄^w(?)éx̄^y=əC₂=əq//, EB /'small gray mountain blueberry on a low plant, dwarf blueberry'/, ['*Vaccinium caespitosum*'], see xíq.
- <**s̄xwexwéyt** or **s̄xwexwít**>, SH ['torn'], see xwét.
- <**s̄xwexwiyám** ~ **s̄xwôxwiyá:m**>, LANG /'child's fable, story, fairy tale, child's story'/, see xwiyám.
- <**s̄xwéythyies** ~ **s̄xwíythyies**>, CLO /'headdress, face costume, mask'/, see xwíyth.
- <**s̄xwík'**>, df //s=x̄^wík' or s=x̄^wiq'=F//, EZ /'winter robin, bush robin, varied thrush'/, ['*Ixoreus naevius naevius*'], SD ['call of the winter robin or varied thrush'], see xwík'.
- <**s̄xwíqel**>, df //s=x̄^wiq(=)əl or s=x̄^wə[=Aí=]q=əl//, WETH ['tree bent to ground with ice and frozen'], EB, see xwíqel.
- <**s̄xwítl'**>, df //s(=)x̄^wíë'//, EZ /'catbird (has black head), rufous-sided towhee'/, ['*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*'], see xwítl'.
- <**s̄xwíxweqw'**>, FSH ['(hung up in a fish net)'], see xwíqw'.
- <**s̄xwiyám**>, LANG /'story, (myth, legend)'/, see xwiyám.
- <**s̄xwíythi** ~ **s̄xwéythi**>, PE /'likeness, portrait, photograph, photo, statue'/, see xwíyth.
- <**s̄xwíythiies** ~ **s̄xwéythiies**>, CLO /'headdress, face costume, mask'/, see xwíyth.
- <**s̄xwolexwiyám**>, HAT ['ancient people over a hundred years old'], see xwiyám.
- <**s̄xwotíx**>, df //s=x̄^watíx̄^y//, EZ /'hell-diver, pied-billed grebe'/, ['*Podilymbus podiceps*'], see xwotíx.
- <**S̄xwótl'aqwem**>, df //s=x̄^wáë'εq^w=əm//, PLN /'Emory Creek, also village at mouth of Emory Creek on both sides of the creek'/, Elder's comment: literally /'water always boiling up rough'/, see xwótl'aqw.
- <**S̄xwóxwiyemelh**>, PLN ['village near and above [upriver from] Katz where 36 pit-houses were wiped out in an epidemic'], see xwà:y ~ xwá:y.
- <**S̄xwoyehá:lá**>, PLN ['*Squia-ala* (now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #7)'], see xwà:y ~ xwá:y.
- <**s̄xwóyéleqw**>, df //s=x̄^wáy=ələq^w or s=x̄^wé[=Aá=]y=ələq^w//, CLO ['(special head-dress)'], SPRD, see xwóy.
- <**s̄xwóyéleqws te x̄awsólkwlh**>, CLO ['new spirit-dancer's head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat'], see s̄xwóyéleqw.
- <**S̄xwoyímelh**>, PLN ['New Westminster'], see xwà:y ~ xwá:y.
- <**s̄xwó:yx̄wey** ~ **s̄xwóyx̄wey**>, df //s=x̄^wá(·)y=C₁əC₂ or s=x̄^wé[=Aá=]·y=C₁əC₂//, REL /'s̄xwóyx̄wey ceremony featuring a masked dance, the s̄xwóyx̄wey mask and dance'/, see xwóy.
- <**S̄xwó:yx̄wey** ~ **S̄xwóyx̄wey**>, PLN /'rock shaped like a man's head with a s̄xwó:yx̄wey mask on a point near the head of Harrison River, the point also called Spook's Point'/, see xwóy.
- <**S̄xwó:yx̄weyla** ~ **S̄xwóyx̄weyla**>, PLN ['village above Yakweakwioose on both sides of the Chilliwack River'], see xwóy.
- <**s̄xwóqw'tel**>, CAN ['canoe pole'], see xwóqw'.
- <**s̄xwósem** ~ **s̄xwó:sem** ~ **s̄xó(:)sem**>, ds //s=x̄^wó(·)s(=)əm//, EB ['soapberry'], ['*Shepherdia canadensis*'], FOOD /'Indian ice-cream, whipped soapberry foam'/, see xwó:s.

- <**sxwôsem sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD /'soapberry juice'/, (lit. soapberry + fruit juice), see **sxwôsem** ~ **sxwô:sem** ~ **sxô(:)sem** under **xw**.
- <**sxwôsemálá**>, ds //s=x^wosəm=élé//, BSK /'soapberry basket, Indian ice-cream basket'/, see **xwôs**.
- <**sxwôxwtha**>, df //s=x^wé[=C₁ə=]è=ε//, EZ /'song sparrow, also brown sparrow, (could include any or all of the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: Savannah sparrow, vesper sparrow, lark sparrow, tree sparrow, chipping sparrow, Harris sparrow, fox sparrow, white-crowned sparrow, golden-crowned sparrow, and song sparrow) (type of brown wren [BH TTC 11/15/76], larger wren (but smaller than robin) [Elders Group 2/18/76])'/, see **xwôxwtha**.
- <**Syálex**>, probably root //syéləx//, SOCT ['Salish people'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Stanley Jones (7/2/75), compare with <**Sálex**> Salish people.
- <**syalyelísem**>, WETH ['icicles'], see **yél:és**.
- <**syáq'yeq'**>, EB ['a lot of logs'], see **yáq'**.
- <**syá:tel**>, dnom //s=yé·t(=)əl or s=yé·=təl//, SOCT /'widow, widower'/, see **yá:tel**.
- <**syá:ttel**>, MED ['throw-up medicine'], see **yá:t**.
- <**syátl'q'els**>, MC ['paint (nominal)'], see **yétl'**.
- <**syátl'qels te qw'xwéltse**>, MC ['nail polish'], (lit' "paint for the fingernail"), see **yétl'**.
- <**syáyeq'**>, EB ['log'], literally /'something that has fallen (of a tree)'/, see **yáq'**.
- <**syélt**>, LAND ['large rock slide that includes trees and other debris'], see **yélt**.
- <**syémyem**>, ABFC ['to be pregnant'], see **yém** ~ **yem**.
- <**Syéqw**>, PLN ['village site (burned) on Atchelitz Creek'], see **yéqw**.
- <**syeqwá:ls**>, REL /'clothing, food, and possessions burned and given away when a person dies, (possessions and food burned and given away at a burning)'/, see **yéqw**.
- <**syéqwhàlà**>, FIRE /'firepit, fireplace'/, see **yéqw**.
- <**syéqwhá:ltel**>, FIRE /'tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark)'/, see **yéqw**.
- <**syeqwyíqw**>, LT ['burnt color'], see **yéqw**.
- <**syesyewálelh**>, KIN /'ancestors past, (all one's ancestors)'/, see **yewá:l**.
- <**syewá:lelh** ~ **syewálelh**>, KIN ['departed ancestors'], see **yewá:l**.
- <**syewá:l** ~ **syewál**>, KIN ['ancestors'], see **yewá:l**.
- <**syéw:e** ~ **syéwe** ~ **syô:we** ~ **syú:we**>, REL /'fortune-teller, seer, person who can see things in the future, female witch'/, see **yéw:** ~ **yéw**.
- <**syéw:el** ~ **syúwél**>, SPRD /'an Indian dancer's spirit power; spirit power song'/, see **yéw:** ~ **yéw**.
- <**syewí:l** ~ **syiwí:l**>, REL /'a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB 4/25/78])'/, see **yéw:** ~ **yéw**.
- <**syéxcha** ~ **syéxtsa**>, dnom //s=yéxçε//, SOC /'a gift'/, see **yéxch** ~ **yéxts** ~ **yéxcha** ~ **yéxtsa**.
- <**syéxw**>, LAND ['rockslide (that already happened)'], see **yíxw**.

- <**syéxw**>, SH ['unravelled'], see yíxw.
- <**syéyelh**>, HARV ['lots of little sticks of firewood'], see yólh.
- <**syílòlèm ~ siló:lém ~ sílòlèm**>, TIME ['year'], see yelòlèm.
- <**syíq**>, WETH /'a snow, a snowfall'/, see yíq.
- <**syí:ts'em**>, df //s=yí·c'=əm//, LAND ['sand'], see yí:ts'em.
- <**syí:ts'emílep**>, LAND ['sand bar'], see yí:ts'em.
- <**syiwí:leqw**>, REL /'war-whoop, ((probably) a sung spell before battle)'/, see yéw: ~ yéw.
- <**syiwí:l ~ syewí:l**>, REL /'a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB 4/25/78])'/, see yéw: ~ yéw.
- <**syíyeq**>, WETH /'falling snow, be snowing'/, see yíq.
- <**Syíyeqw**>, PLN ['burnt mountain across from American Bar'], see yéqw.
- <**syíyexw**>, SH ['be unwrapped'], see yíxw.
- <**syó:letsep**>, df //s=yá·ləcəp or s=yá·l=cəp//, WATR ['a wave'], see yó:letsep, itself prob. from **yó:l** turn over.
- <**syó:qwem**>, WETH ['sun'], see yéqw.
- <**syó:qw'em**>, ANA ['sweat [noun]'], see yóqw'em.
- <**syóyelh**>, HARV ['little stick of firewood'], see yólh.
- <**syó:ys**>, SOC ['work'], see yó:ys.
- <**syúwél ~ syéw:el**>, SPRD /'an Indian dancer's spirit power; spirit power song'/, see yéw: ~ yéw.
- <**s'álem**>, dnom //s=ʔéləm//, [sʔéləm], FSH /'spear, shaft (of spear/harpoon/gaff-hook), gaff-hook pole'/, HUNT /'spear, shaft of spear'/, (<**s= nominalizer**>), probably root <**'ál**> pole/shaft/length?, possibly <**=em**> place to have/get, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, compare <**s'aléts**> bottom of a tree, trunk of a tree with same possible root, also <**s'álem**>, //s=ʔéləm//, [sʔéləm], dialects: Cheh., attested by EL.
- <**s'aléqs ~ s'eléqs**>, dnom //s=ʔəl=ə[=´]=qs//, MC ['point'], (<**s= nominalizer**>), probably root <**'al**> pole/shaft/length?, lx <**=eqs**> on the nose, on the point, probably <=´=> derivational, phonology: vowel-reduction, stress-shift, geminate consonant (unusual word finally), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (Chill.), example: <**s'eléqs: te lháts'tel**>, //s=ʔəl=éqs-s tə ʔéc'=təl//, [sʔələqs· tə ʔéc'təl], /'point of a knife'/, attested by DM.
- <**s'aléts**> dnom //s=ʔε(l)=ləc//, EB ['bottom of a tree, trunk of a tree'], (<**s= nominalizer**>), probably root <**'al**> pole/shaft/length?, <**=lets**> on the bottom), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC
- <**s'alétsmel**>, dnom //s=ʔéləc=məl//, BLDG /'foundation of a house, bottom of a tree'/, EB ['bottom of a tree'], (<**s= nominalizer**>), (<**=mel**> part, portion; prob. also =lets on the bottom), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, also <**alétsmel**>, //ʔéləc=məl//, phonology: free variant.
- <**s'álqsel**>, dnom //s=ʔəl=qsəl//, [sʔəlqsəl], ANA ['tip or point of one's nose'], LAND ['point of land'], semantic environment ['semantic environments determine which alloeme is selected (those with components of ['land'] select the second, those with ['animate'] select the first listed)], (<**s=**

- nominalizer**>), probably root <'ál> *pole, shaft, length?*, lx <=qsel> *on the nose, on the point*, syntactic analysis: nominal. <**S'alxwítsel**>, PLN /'Camp Slough, Camp River'/, see alxwítsel.
- <**S'alxwítsel**>, dnom //s=ʔɛlx^w=íc(=)əl//, PLN /'Camp Slough, Camp River'/, literally /'middle (stream), the center (stream)'/, see alxwítsel.
- <**s'álhtel**>, FOOD ['food'], see álhtel.
- <**S'áqwemxweth'**>, PLN ['name of place with clay at the edge of the river at some location'], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
- <**s'átl'q**>, DIR ['the outside'], see átl'q.
- <**s'átl'qmel**>, BLDG ['the outside part of a house'], see átl'q.
- <**s'áxwem**>, FOOD ['(food) given'], see áxw.
- <**S'áxetxel**>, //s=ʔɛxə=t(əʔ)=x^wəl//, PLN /'where B.C. Hopyard used to be at Agassiz, (probably the same place as Áxetel)'/, see Áxetel under áxe.
- <**s'ehó**>, MC ['wrapped up'], see ehó.
- <**s'ehólets**>, CLO ['pocket'], see ehó.
- <**s'ekw''í:kw'**>, ABDF ['to perish (of a lot of people)'], see íkw' ~ í:kw'.
- <**s'élíyá**>, REL /'spirit dream, vision, (any) dream'/, see élíyá.
- <**s'élhtel**>, FOOD /'food, meal'/, see álhtel.
- <**s'émqsel**>, stvi //s=ʔém=qsəl//, LANG ['nasal-sounding'], posr sit, lx <=qsel> *in the nose*, syntactic analysis: participle, attested by BHTTC.
- <**S'em'oméla**>, SOCT ['Thompson people'], see S'omél:a.
- <**S'épek ~ Í'pek ~ S'í'pek**>, EZ ['Skunk (name in story)'], see sth'épeq under path' and th'ep.
- <**s'ep'ó:s**>, dnom //ʔɛ[=Aə=]p'á:s=əm//, SPRD /'people without paint on face (non-dancers)'/, see á:p' ~ áp'.
- <**s'éts-'ets**>, chrs //s=ʔəc=C₁əC₂//, [sʔícʔic (normal speed), sʔécʔéc (hyper-slow speed)], LANG /'stuttering, to stutter'/, (<s=> stative), possibly root <áts> as in <átslexw> *hear about it?*, (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, compare <átslexw> *hear about it*, example: <**s'éts-'ets swíyeqe**>, //s=ʔəc=ʔəc s=wíyəqə//, /'stuttering man'/, attested by AC.
- <**s'eweltá:l**>, HUNT /'snare, snare trap'/, see íwel.
- <**s'eyí:ws**>, ANAH ['right side'], see éy ~ éy:.
- <**s'eyí:wtses**>, ANAH ['right hand'], see éy ~ éy:.
- <**s'í:kw'**>, DIR /'lost and presumed dead, perish'/, see íkw' ~ í:kw'.
- <**s'í:les ~ s'í:lés**>, dnom //s=ʔí:ləs ~ s=ʔí:ləs//, ANA ['chest (human or animal thorax)'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=í:les> *(on the) chest*, root <'> (empty root for lexical affixes), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM, MH, LJ (Tait), other sources: ES /sʔí:ləs/ *chest (animal or human thorax)*, JH /sʔí:ləs/, HT <se'lis> (macron over e); example: <**th'exwót tel s'í:lés**>, //è'əx^w=át t-əl s=ʔí:ləs//, /'wash my chest'/, attested by AC, <**xélh tel s'í:les**>, //xéʔ t-əl s=ʔí:ləs//, /'I have heartburn.'/, literally /'I hurt in my chest.'/, attested by MH (Deming), <**xélh tel s'íles lhíl kw'à:y**>.

//x̣əʔ t-əl s=ʔ=í-ləs ʔi-l kʷə̣.y//, /'My chest hurts when I get hungry.'/, syntactic comment: note auxiliary lhí when which takes subjunctive subject pronoun, attested by LJ (Tait).

<s'í:ltexw>, dnom //s=ʔí-ltəxʷ//, BLDG /'thick plank for side of house, thick shake for longhouse roof, covering over hole in roof of pit-house'/, see í:ltexw

<s'iltexwáwtxw ~ iltexwáwtxw>, BLDG ['plank house'], see í:ltexw.

<s'iltexwím>, BLDG ['plank building'], see s'í:ltexw.

<s'í:lwelh>, ANA ['one side of the body (probably someone's)'], see í:lwelh.

<s'ímex>, ABFC /'gait, a walk'/, see ím.

<s'íteyí:les>, stvi //s=ʔítəy=í-ləs//, BSK ['carry a packstrap around the shoulders and across the chest at the collarbone'], CLO, FSH, HARV, HUNT, SOC, TVMO, see ítey.

<s'íth'em>, CLO /'clothes, clothing (esp. Indian clothing, men's or women's), something to wear, dress, gown'/, see íth'a.

<s'í:wes>, SOC /'training, teaching, upbringing'/, see íwes.

<s'iwesá:yhem>, SOC /'teachings for children, what is taught to one's children'/, see íwes.

<s'íxw>, BLDG ['be swept'], see íxw.

<s'iyłáxel>, ANAH ['right arm'], see éy ~ éy:.

<s'í'á:ytses>, ABFC /'he's holding s-th in each hand'/, see á:y.

<s'í'hó>, EFAM ['wrapped up (in stupidity)'], see ehó.

<s'í'omó:met>, EFAM ['(be) kind of lazy'], see emét.

<S'í'pek ~ S'épek ~ Í'pek>, EZ ['Skunk (name in story)'], see sth'épeq under path' and th'ep.

<s'ókw'ches>, ABFC /'to be arm in arm (like escorting someone), to take an arm (of someone)'/, see ókw'.

<s'ókw'(e)stexw>, ABFC ['carry s-th/s-o on one's arm'], see ókw'.

<s'ó:lmexw>, df //s=ʔá-l=məxʷ or s=ʔá=-lməxʷ or s=ʔəhá=-lməxʷ//, EZ /'water pygmies, water baby'/, ASM ['stl'álegem creature, has dark skin, black hair, some lived in pools in the Coquihalla River and pulled fish spears from unfavored fishermen when they tried to spear fish in one pool; others lived in Chilliwack Lake and occasionally washed up on the shore crying; AC reported a man she knew (her age) had seen one, but when he went to bring his friends up the beach to show them it had returned to the water'], ABDF /'midget, small people'/, ASM ['if you eat fish heart you may become s'ó:lmexw'], possibly <s=> nominalizer or stative, possibly root <ehó>, bound root //ʔəhá//, MC ['wrap up'], probably <=mexw> person, people or <=:l=mexw> people, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (4/23/75), IHTTC (8/23/77), AK (1/30/80), see under possible roots <ó:lmexw> or <ó:l> or <ehó>, //ʔá-l(=)məxʷ// meaning unclear or //ʔá-l// meaning unclear or //ʔəhá// wrap up (since water pygmies are hidden and seldom seen?).

<s'ólh>, df //s=ʔáʔ//, PRON /'ours, our (emphatic)'/, <s=> stative, root <olh> respect, see under <olh> respect, syntactic analysis: pronominal verb/verbal pronoun, attested by AC, example: <tl'ó s'ólh táł.>, //ě'á s=ʔáʔ tél//, /'That's our mother.'/, attested by AC, <tl'o s'ólh sqwmáy.>, //ě'a s=ʔáʔ s=qʷəm=éy//, /'That's our dog.'/, attested by AC, <í:westólxwes te s'ólh má:l.>, //ʔi[---]wəs=T-álxʷ-əs tə s=ʔáʔ mē-l//, /'Our (own) father taught us.'/, literally /'he was teaching us the our father'/, attested by AC, <tl'ó s'ólh.>, //ě'á s=ʔáʔ//, /'That's ours.'/, attested by AC.

<**s'ó:lhqw'**>, DESC ['be ragged'], see lhéqw'.

<**s'ò:m**>, ECON ['an order (promise of goods/services)'], see ò:m.

<**S'omél:a**>, df //s=ʔamél·ε or s=ʔam=él·ε//, SOCT ['Thompson Indian, Thompson person'], see omél:a>, bound stem //ʔamél·ε// or //ʔam=él·ε//, root or stem meaning unknown unless <**ò:m**>, ds //ʔà·(ə)m//, ECON ['to order (food, material, etc.)'] or <**s'ò:m**> an order (promise of goods/services), probably themselves from root <**ó:**> call plus <=**em**> intransitivizer, or root meaning unknown unless from <**á:m** (?)>, free root //ʔé·m (?)//, TIB ['give'], both roots could refer to the well-known practice of the Thompson people trading interior goods for coastal goods with the Stó:lô people, speakers of Upriver Halkomelem, possibly <=**él:a**> on the side of the head, around the ear/cheek, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BHTTC.

<**s'ó:met**>, //s=ʔa[=´=]mət//, EFAM ['be always lazy, be a lazybones, be stupid, be a good-for-nothing'], attested by BHTTC, see main dialect form <**s'ú:met**> under bound root omét sit

<**s'ómó:qwes**>, df //s=ʔámá·q^w(=)əs//, EB ['bracket fungus, (possibly also some jelly fungi like yellow trembler)'], [*Fomes* sp. including *Fomes applanatus* and probably others, possibly *Polyporus* sp., possibly *Ganoderma* sp., prob. also jelly fungi of *Tremella* and maybe *Auricularia* and *Dacrymyces* species, especially *Tremella mesenterica* (Yellow trembler) which is abundant only on the red alder and is reddish-orange matching the color, translucence and shape of those eaten by some of the Stó:lô elders, the jelly fungi could possibly have a different name from the bracket fungus'], ASM ['the fungus described by this name that grow on rotten alder or alder stumps were edible, should be washed and cooked, have a nice meaty taste; the bracket fungus is said by some to make rain if one turns it upside down after picking it or if one scratches on it; the bracket fungus grows on tree trunks and roots especially, sticks out perpendicularly from the trunk in a half circle shape characteristically, and has a beige covering that scratches off leaving dark marks'], possibly <**s=**> nominalizer, possibly <=**es**> on the face, round object, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and a few others, Elders Group (1/28/76), also <**shxw'ómóqwes**>, //s(=)x^w=ʔámáq^w(=)əs//, ASM ['it makes rain if you scratch on it or if you turn it upside down soon after picking'], attested by SJ (Deming 5/24/79). other sources: JH /samá·q^wəs/ toadstool.

<**s'ó:pels**>, NUM ['ten o'clock, (tenth hour)'], see ó:pel.

<**s'óq**>, dnom //s=ʔá=q//, ANA ['dung, excrement, feces'], see óq>, possible bound root or stem //ʔá(=)q// dung, the word is cognate with Squamish /s-ʔáʔq/ dung and /ʔáʔq/ defecate W73:77,87, K69:94, probably with lexical suffix /=q/ bottom, behind, trunk, compare with root <**ó'**> to have a bowel movement, to defecate, to shit

<**s'ó:qw**>, df //s=ʔá·q^w//, ANA ['after-birth'], see ó:qw, bound root //ʔá·q^w//, root meaning possibly pullout, unplug

<**s'óqwelets**>, //s=ʔáq^w=əl=əc//, also ['back (of person, horse, other animal, etc.)'], see more common variant <**óqwelets**>, df //ʔáq^w=əl=əc or ʔáq^w=ələc//, ANA ['back of the body, the whole back']

<**s'óqw'**>, MC ['something that you hook onto (like a trailer hitch)'], see óqw'.

<**S'ót'o**>, PLN ['place just south of Doctor's Point on Harrison Lake northwest']. see root <**ót'**> stretch, comment: said to mean long breast by Hill-Tout 1904:361 but appears to mean instead something just stretched

<**s'ótheqw**>, FOOD ['baked potato'], (lit. something baked), see ótheqw

<**s'ótheqw**>, stvi //s=ʔáèəq^w//, FOOD ['baked (in ashes), baked (in a stove)'], (<**s=**> stative), see ótheqw

<**s'ó:thes ~ s'óthes**>, dnom //s=ʔá·è=əs ~ s=ʔáè=əs//, ANA ['face'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <**ó:th**> *edge, surface* possibly root from <=**ó:th**> *edge?*, lx <=es> *on the face*, phonology: the long vowel probably only in careful/slow pronunciation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72), many others, other sources: ES and JH /sʔá·èəs/ *face*, H-T <tsEátsus> (macron over á) *face*, Boas 1890 <s'átses> (macron over a, double underline under e) *face*, comment: Hill-Tout collected a lot of valuable information but his ear for phonetic detail was poor compared to that of Boas as the above and many other examples show, example: <**lí te s'óthes**>, //lí tə s=ʔáèəs-s//, /'on his face', phonology: consonant merger, attested by AC, <**kwímel ta' s'óthes**>, //k'ím=əl t-εʔ s=ʔáè=əs//, /'Your face is red.', attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), <**lulh qwáyel te s'óthes yewá:lmels kwses melqí:wsem**>, //lə=ut q'ýy=əl tə s=ʔáè=əs-s yəwé·l=məls k'w-s-əs məlq=í-ws=əm//, /'Her face is turning green before she faints.', attested by AC, see under possible root <**ó:th ~ óth**>, probably bound root //ʔá·è//, meaning uncertain root meaning unknown unless *edge, surface*

<**s'oth'ó:mes**>, dnom //s=ʔi[=Aa=]è'ε[=Aá·=]m=əs or s=ʔi[=Aa=]è'ε=m=á·[=M2=]s//, CLO ['big shawl'], see íth'a.

<**s'oth'ó:môsem**>, mdls //s=ʔi[=Aa=]è'ε[=Aá·=]m=éws=əm or s=ʔi[=Aa=]è'ε[=Aá·=]m=ə[=Aó·=]s=əm//, CLO ['put on a shawl'], see íth'a.

<**s'ówth**>, strs //s=ʔε[=Aá·=]wè//, ABFC ['be in a hurry'], see áwth.

<**s'óxwe**>, df //s=ʔáx'w(=)ə//, EZ /'clam, butter clam, fresh-water clam, fresh-water mussel', see óxwe, possible root //ʔáx'wə//, meaning unknown

<**S'óyewòt**>, df //s=ʔáy=əwàt or s=ʔáyəw=àt//, PLN /'another small peak just to the right of the Mount Cheam summit peak as one faces south, she is another daughter of Lhílheqey (Mt. Cheam)'/, see Óyewòt>, df //ʔáyəw=àt or ʔáy=əwàt//, PLN /'smallest peak just below Mount Cheam (on left of Mt. Cheam looking south), Lhílheqey's (Mt. Cheam's) baby (located about where her breast would be on the left hand side facing her)'/

<**s'ó:ytheqw**>, EB /'raspberry', see eyóth under éy

<**s'ó:ytheqwelhp**>, dnom //s=ʔ(ε)y=á·[=M2=]è=əq'w=əʔp//, EB /'wild red raspberry plant, domestic red raspberry plant', see eyóth under éy

<**s'ó**>, dnom //s=ʔáʔ//, ABFC /'dung, feces, shit', see ó', free root //ʔáʔ//, ABFC /'have a bowel movement, defecate, to shit', see o' defecate

<**s'o(')ellexw**>?, df //s=ʔá(ʔ)əl=l-əx'w?//, WV ['twined weave'], see o(')el, possible stem //ʔá(ʔ)əl//?, meaning uncertain

<**s'ó:leqw**>, df //s=ʔó·ləq'w or s=ʔa=Aó·=l=əq'w or s=ʔa[=Aó·=]·=əl=əq'w//, ABDF ['(be) suffering pain'], see ô:leqw'

<**s'ú:met**>, strs //s=ʔa[=Aú·=]mət//, EFAM /'be always lazy, be a lazybones, be stupid, be a good-for-nothing', see omét (probably root //ʔəmét from ʔamét// sit)

SH

- <sh> . This represents the same sound as in English, but the sound is an allophone of /s/ in Upriver Halq'eméylem. It occurs only before /x^w/ (<xw>) in native words; it also occurs in a few interjections (which may be native or borrowed) and a few borrowed words. Its occurrence is so limited that it does not appear before /x̄^w/ <x̄w> in native words; however, since it has a clear distinct sound and is found in borrowings not before <xw>, it is written <sh> in the Stó:lô writing system wherever it occurs.
- <sh>, free root //š//, EFAM ['shoo'], semantic environment ['said while waving off a pesky animal, etc.'], syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80), AH and LG (Deming 5/8/80).
- <Shéykes>, free root //šéykəs//, REL ['Shakers'], ASM ['members of the Indian Shaker church'], syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Chilliwack Landing (Pilalt?)*, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77), borrowed from English /šéykrz/ *Shakers*.
- <shíka leplít>, //šíkε ləplít//, REL /'Shaker minister'/, attested by AH, also see leplít.
- <sht ~ sh:t>, free root //št ~ š·t//, EFAM ['shh'], semantic environment ['said to quiet kids, etc.'], syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80).
- <shúkwe ~ súkwe ~ súkwa>, free root //súk^wə ~ súk^wε//, [súk^wə ~ šúk^wə], FOOD ['sugar'], phonology: allophone sh normally only appears before xw but also appears elsewhere in some borrowings, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, MH (Deming 1/4/79), EB, Ed and Delphine Kelly (12/10/71), borrowed from Chinook Jargon /súk^wa ~ šúk^wa/ *sugar* itself from French <sucre> *sugar* Johnson 1978:428, example: <lí welí kw súkwa?>, //lí-ə wə-lí k^w súk^wε//, /'Is there any sugar?/, attested by EB (2/2/76).
- <shúkwet ~ súkwet>, pcs //súk^wə=T//, FOOD ['sugar it'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/8/78).
- <shúkwe'álà>, ds //súk^wə=ʔèlè//, FOOD ['sugar bowl'], HHG, lx <='álà ~ =álá ~ =hàlà> container of, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (at Fort Langley museum 3/9/78).
- <Shushxwáp>, free root //šušx^wép//, SOCT ['Shuswap people'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (1/8/62 or July 64 or 12/4/64), also <Shúshwop>, //šúšwap//, attested by BHTTC, Salish cognate: Shuswap /səx^wép-mx ~ səx^wép-məx/ *Shuswap Indian(s)* Kuipers 1974:187.
- <shxw=>, da //sx^w= or s=x^w=//, [šx^w=], CJ /'nominalizer, something for, someone for, something that'/, <s(h)=> nominalizer, <xw=> towards, (semological comment: almost always used with *continuative* stems, thus the translation *something for [doing X]* in contrast to the translation for s= used mostly with non-continuatives *something to [do X]*, occasionally both suffixes violate this semantic distinction and then they have the literal translation *something that [does/is doing X]*, discovering this semantic principle has allowed the derivations of a number of words from their proper roots). Rather than cross referencing every word with this suffix under the <sh> here, the reader should look up the forms under the consonant following the <shxw> as such words will be found under the root beginning with that consonant. A few sample words only are listed here under <sh>, along with those whose roots are unclear or the few words that begin with borrowed or sound symbolic <sh>.
- <Shxwá:y>, //sx^wé·y//, less correct variant of <Shxwhá:y>, dnom //sx^w=hè[=́=].y//, PLN /'village at outlet of old Chilliwack River on Fraser River, now known as Skway reserve (Chilliwack Indian

Reserve #5)'/, literally /'place to make canoes'/, see *hà:y* make a canoe

<**shxwá:ye**>, stvi //s=x^wé·yə//, DIR /'be in the middle, be in the center'/, see *xwá:ye*.

<**shxwá:ytses**>, dnom //s=x^wé·yə=cəs//, ANA /'second finger, middle finger'/, literally /'something to be in the middle on the hand'/, see *xwá:ye*.

<**Shxwchí:yò:m**>, //s=x^w=cí·yε=əm//, literally /'place to pick strawberries'/, attested by SP, variant of **Xwchí:yò:m**>, dnom //x^w=chí·yε=əm//, PLN /'Cheam Island (my name for an island in the Fraser River across from Cheam Indian Reserve #2), Cheam village, Cheam Indian Reserve #1'/, see *chí:ya*.

<**shxwch'áletstel ~ ch'áletstel ~ sch'á(:)letstel**>, dnom //c'é=ləc=təl ~ s=c'é(·)=ləc=təl ~ sx^w=c'é=ləc=təl//, HHG /'chair, bench, seat, something to sit on'/, literally /'device to put the rump on top of ~ something to put the rump on top of device ~ something that put the rump on top of device'/, see *ch'á: ~ ts'á: on top of*.

<**shxwch'á:yxwels**>, dnom //sx^w=c'i[=Aé=]yx^w=əls//, sas, FSH [/'fish-drying rack'/, literally /'something for drying fish as a structured activity continuative'/, see *ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw*.

<**shxwch'ech'áls**>, dnom //s(=)x^w=C₁əC₂=c'é=əls//, sas, cts, HHG [/'shelf'/, literally /'something for putting on top of in a structured activity'/, see *ch'á: ~ ts'á: on top of*.

<**shxwehóméllhelh**>, df //sx^w=q^wəhé=ámól=†ə† or s=x^wəh=ámól=†ə†//, ANA [/'adam's apple'/, literally perhaps /'something that goes through a tunnel/hole part of in the windpipe/throat'/, see *xwehó*.

<**shxwékw'thelh sq'éytes**>, cpds //s=x^wək^w=θə† s=q'ít=əs// (sic for <**shxwékw'lhelh sq'éytes**>, cpds //s=x^wək^w=†ə† s=q'ít=əs//), CLO /'kerchief'/, lit. /'dragged on the throat headband'/, <s=> nominalizer, <**xwekw'**> drag, <=éllhelh ~ =llhelh ~ poss. =elhleh> in the windpipe, throat, <s=> nominalizer, <**qít**> tied, <=es> on the face, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**shxwélchep**>, df //s=x^w(=)əlcəp//, FIRE /'home-made lantern (using candle in a can with a hole in it, etc.), jack-o-lantern'/, LT, HHG, see *xwélchep*.

<**shxwélem ~ shxwélém**>, dnom //sx^w=hə=ləm ~ sx^w=hə=lé[=Aé=]=m//, TVMO /'wandering, where someone goes'/, see *lám go*, under *la*.

<**shxwelí**> life spirit, soul), see *éliya dream, vision*, also *xwelí*.

<**shxwelítemelh**>, //s=x^wəlítəm=ə†//, /'in the white man's way, according to the ways of the white man'/, see *xwelítem white man*.

<**shxwelítemelh méxts'el**>, cpds //s=x^wəlítəm=ə† méx^y(=)c'(=)əl//, EZ [/'common bedbug'/, [/'Cimex lectularius'/, ABDF, literally /'Whiteman style/kind of louse'/, see <*méxts'el*>, possibly root //méx^yc'əl or mé(=Aé=)x^y(=)c'(=)əl//, [míx^yc'əl], EZ /'human louse: head louse, (secondarily) body louse, and possibly crab louse, (unclear if animal lice are included)'/.

<**shxwelítemelh sqwéth**>, df //s=x^wəlítəm=ə† s=q'əh'//, EZ (probably) [/'ring-necked pheasant'/, see *qwéth'*

<**shxwelméxwelh skw'ò:lmexwelhp**>, EB [/'trailing blackberry vine'/, [/'Rubus ursinus'/, literally /'Indian kind of blackberry'/, see *xwélmexw, skw'ò:lmexw* (under *kw'ò:l ~ qw'ò:l*).

<**shxwelókw'**>, str //s=x^wələ[=Aá=]k^w//, SH [/'(be) wrapped'/, see *xwélekw'*.

<**shxwélwels**>, df //s=x^wəlw(=)əls//, sas, HHG [/'container'/, see *xwélwels*.

<**shxwemá**>, stvi //s=x^wə=mé//, MC [/'it's open'/, see <*má ~ má'-*>, free root //mé ~ mé?//, MC [/'come

off']

<**shxwématsel ~ shxwémetsel**>, df //s=x^wé^m=é^cə^l// or //shxw=qwó^metsel//, EZ /'fisher, an animal close to a mink, animal like an otter'/, ['*Martes pennanti pennanti*'], also EZ ['wolverine'], ['*Gulo luscus luscus*'], see xwématsel ~ xwémetsel.

<**shxwemám**>, stvi //s=x^wə^m=m^é=m//, DESC ['be empty'], see <má ~ má'->, free root //m^é ~ m^é?=//, MC ['come off'].

<**shxwéma'ám**>, dnom //s=x^wə^m=[´]=m^é?=ə^l[=A^é=]m//, str, HHG /'an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener'/, see <má ~ má'->, free root //m^é ~ m^é?=//, MC ['come off'].

<**shxwema'ámel**>, dnom //s=x^wə^m=m^é?=é^mə^l//, HHG ['empty container (like bottles esp. if there's lots)'], see <má ~ má'->, free root //m^é ~ m^é?=//, MC ['come off']

<**shxwémeqel**>, dnom //s=x^wə^m=[´]=m^é=qə^l//, HHG /'an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener'/, see <má ~ má'->, free root //m^é ~ m^é?=//, MC ['come off']

<**shxwémeqèyls**>, sas //s=x^wə^m=[´]=m^é=qə^l(1)=í^ls//, HHG /'an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener'/, see <má ~ má'->, free root //m^é ~ m^é?=//, MC ['come off'].

<**shxwémlexw**>, stvi //s=x^wé^m=l-ə^x//, SOC ['did s-o a favor'], see xwémlexw.

<**shxwemlá:lekw**>, pln //s=x^wə^mli=[A^é=lə^m=]k//, KIN /'uncles (all of them), aunts (all of them)'/, see xwemlí:kw.

<**shxwemlí:kw**>, df //s=x^wə^mlí^k//, KIN /'parent's cousin, parent's sibling, uncle, aunt'/, see xwemlí:kw.

<**shxwemthiyà:lh**>, //sx^wə^mèiy=è[·]†//, /'deceased uncle or aunt or grandparent or someone responsible for you directly or indirectly'/, see xwemthiy.

<**shxwemxwemthiyá:lh**>, //s=C₁əC₂=x^wə^mèiy=è[·]†//, /'deceased uncles or aunts or grandparents responsible for someone'/.

<**shxwep'életstel ~ shxwp'életstel**>, ds //s(=)x^w=(ə)p[´]=é^ləc=tə^l or s(=)x^w=?əp[´]=é^ləc=tə^l//, [šx^wʔp[´]é^lictə^l ~ šx^wp[´]é^lictə^l], HHG ['toilet paper'], PE, literally /'device/thing to wipe on the rump/bottom'/, see á:p' ~ áp' wipe.

<**shxweqw'eléqstel**>, //s=x^wəq[´]=ə^léqs=tə^l//, /'nose-ring'/, see xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó drag.

<**shxwéth'tel** or **shxwwéth'tel**>, dnom //sx^w=wə^l[=A^é=]è[´]=tə^l//, MC /'a latch, Indian lock'/, BLDG, ASM /'a latch fastened in the middle or on one end, or loose which slides through', see wáth'.

<**shxw(xw)etl'qelá:lá**>, //sx^w=x^wé^é[´]=qə^l=é[·]l^é//, /'pillow case, container for pillow, pillow'/, literally /'container for rolled thing under head'/, see xwétl', probably rolled.

<**shxwewá(:)y**>, df //sx^w=wé^é(·)y//, KIN ['parent'], see wá(:)y.

<**shxwéwe**>, df //sx^w=wéwə or s=x^wəw=ə or sx^w=wé=C₁ə or sx^w=wéw=ə//, EZ ['cougar'], ['*Felis concolor oregonensis*'], see wéwe.

<**Shxwewéwe**>, dnom //sx^w=wéw(=)ə or sx^w=wé=C₁ə//, PLN ['next slough entering Harrison River above Xemó:leqw'], see wéwe.

<**shxwexwí**>, str, //s=C₁ə=x^wíy//, ABFC ['be awake'], see xwíy ~ x^wí.

<**shxwexwó:s**>, df //s=x^wəx^w(=)á[·]s or sxw=xwí[=A^ó=]s//, EZ ['thunderbird'], WETH ['thunder'], see xwexwó:s, itself perhaps from xwís- as in xwíset shake s-th.

<**shxweyó:yes** or better **shxwyó:yes**>, ds //sx^w=yá[=·C₁ə=(y)s//, TOOL ['tool'], literally /'something for really working'/, see yó:ys.

- <**Shxwhá:y**>, dnom //sx^w=hè[=́=].y//, PLN /'village at outlet of old Chilliwack River on Fraser River, now known as Skway reserve (Chilliwack Indian Reserve #5)/, literally /'place to make canoes/, see hà:y make a canoe.
- <**shxwhéyqwala**>, //sx^w=hé=yəq^w=εlε//, /'firepit/, literally /'container for burning/, see yeqw.
- <**shxwhô:wtewelh**>, df //sx^whó·wtəwə† or s=x^whó=əwtx^w=ə† or sx^w=?əhá=əwtx^w=ə†//, BLDG ['plank house'], possibly <**shxw**> nominalizer, something for, possibly root <**ehó**> wrap, possibly <=**áwtxw**> ~ =**ewtxw**> building, house, possibly <=**elh**> past or according to/in the manner/style of, phonology: vowel merger, consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM.
- <**shxwítel**>, dnom //s=x^wíy=tə†//, HHG /'chamberpot, potty-chair, urinal/, see xwítel.
- <**shxwíxweqwels**>, dnom //sx^w=x^wí[=C₁ə=]q^w=əls//, sas, cts, HHG ['an iron'], CLO, literally /'something for pressing and rubbing hard as a structured activity device/, see xwíqw.
- <**shxwixwóxwth**>, dmv //s=C₁í=x^wε[=AáC₁ə=]è'//, EFAM /'(be) stupid, not all there (mentally), (be) a little crazy/, literally /'a little bit teetered/rocked/, see xwáth'.
- <**shxwiyáxkel**>, df //s=x^wiyéx^yk'ə†//, EZ /'(moose, British Columbia moose), elk/, [(Alces alces andersoni)], see xwiyáxkel.
- <**shxwiymálá ~ shxwimá:le ~ shxwiymála ~ shxwímàlà**>, //s=x^wiy=əm=éíé//, /'store/, literally /'nominal + sell + container for/, see xwóyem.
- <**shxwiyòtqw'ewí:ls** or better **shxwyòt'qw'ewí:ls**>, df //sx^w=yát=q^w=əwí·ls or sx^w=yát'=q^w=əwí·ls//, HHG ['dishcloth'], literally perhaps /'something for rubbing around in circles on dishes/, see yot'.
- <**shxwíyq'el** or **shxwíq'el**>, ds //sx^w=hí-yəq[']=ə†//, TOOL ['a file'], literally /'something for going to file/, see yéq'.
- <**shxwíyxwiy ~ shxwíxwiy**>, chrs //s=x^wíy=C₁əC₂//, stvi, ABFC [(be) easy to wake up], see xwíy ~ x^wí.
- <**shxwiyxwiyós** or **shxwixwiyós**>, chrs //s=x^wiy=C₁əC₂=ás//, stvi, EFAM ['wide-awake'], literally /'be characteristically alert/awake in the face/, see xwíy ~ x^wí.
- <**shxwiyxwiyós**>, dnom //s=x^wiy=C₁əC₂=ás//, chrs, EFAM ['early-bird'], ABFC, literally /'someone that is characteristically alert/wakes up in the face/, see xwíy ~ x^wí.
- <**shxkwál**>, dnom //s(=)x^w=k^wé†//, SOC ['a hiding'], see kwà:l.
- <**sh(xw)kw'ekw'í**>, dnom //sx^w=C₁ə=k^wí//, BLDG ['main rafters of longhouse'], ASM ['poles going across the top of a longhouse'], see kw'íy ~ kw'í climb, rise.
- <**shxwlám**>, dnom //sx^w=lé=m//, TVMO ['place to go to'], see lám go, under la.
- <**shxwlá:m**>, df //sx^w=lé·m//, IDOC /'Indian doctor, shaman, medicine man, Indian doctor's spirit power (Elders Group 11/19/75)/, see lá:m possibly function as shaman.
- <**shxwlámá:lá**> ~ <**shxwlámálá**>, //sx^wlém=é:lé//, /'bottle/, see lám rum, liquor.
- <**shxwlathílé**>, dnom //s(=)x^w=lo[=Aε=]è(ə†)=é[=Aí=]l'é or sx^w=lo[=Aí=]è(ə†)=ε[=M2/M3=]l'é//, [šx^wlæèílé], HHG ['any kind of cupboard'], literally /'device to contain dish/plate/tray/, see ló:thel.
- <**shxwlemóthetále**>, dnom //sx^w=ləmε=Aá=T-ət=é†//, IDOC ['place of training to become an Indian doctor (pit made from repeated jumping every year on the same spot)], see lá:m (possibly function as shaman).

- <shxwlí>, ds //sx^w=lí//, DIR /'where it's at, where it's from'/, see lí ~ li at, in, be at, be .
- <shxwlistexw>, caus //sx^w=lí=sT-əx^w//, EFAM ['care about s-o/s-th'], see lí ~ li at, in, be at, be in or perhaps from <shxwelí> life, soul, see under <éliyá> dream.
- <shxwlosàlà>, dnom //s(=)x^w=lás=éíé//, HHG ['grease bowl'], see lós:s ~ lós be fat.
- <shxwlhíhlets'els>, dnom //sx^w=hí=[C₁ə]=c'=əls//, HARV ['saw'], see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts' cut.
- <shxwlhíts'es>, ds //sx^w=híc'=əs//, FSH ['wind-dried opened and scored salmon'], see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts' cut.
- <shxwlhét'stes>, dnom //sx^w=hí=[Aé]=c'=cəs//, [šx^whíc'cIs], ABDF ['a cut on the hand'], see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts' cut.
- <shxwmálahá:lá>, //sx^w=mélε=hé·lé//, /'fishing basket, bait basket'/, literally /'nominal + bait + container for'/, see má:la ~ má:le bait.
- <shxwmámth'elqel>, dnm //s=x^w=mÉ=[C₁ə]=è'əl=qəl//, EFAM ['a little liar'], see máth'el.
- <shxwmáth'elqel>, //s=x^w=mÉè'əl=qəl//, /'liar'/, see máth'el.
- <shxwelmámq>, chrs //s(=)x^w=C₁əC₂=mə=[Aé]=l=q or s(=)x^w=məl=C₁əC₂=[Aé]=q//, strs, EFAM ['forgetful'], see <malq>, bound stem //mél=q// forget, under root <mál ~ méł>, bound root //mál ~ mól be mixed up//.
- <shxwmó:l>, stvi //s=x^w(=)má·l or s=x^w(=)mε=Aá(·)=əl//, SOC ['to beg'], see <mó:l> or <xwma>, bound root //má·l// root meaning unknown or //x^wmε// open.
- <shxwmómel>, cts //s=x^w(=)má[-C₁ə]-l or s=x^w=mε=Aá[-C₁ə]-l//, SOC ['begging'], see <mó:l> or <xwma>, bound root //má·l// root meaning unknown or //x^wmε// open.
- <shxwmót'estel>, dnom //s(=)x^w=mát'=əs=təl//, LAND ['pointer to show direction (like in a trail (could be an arrow or stick or mark in the ground))'], see <mót'es>, df //mát'=əs//, ABFC /'point at, aim'/
- <shxwóxwekw'>, strs //s=x^wá=[C₁ə]=k'^w//, ABDF ['numb (can also be used joking of a drunk)'], see xwókw' numb.
- <shxwótkw>, strs //s=x^wε=[Aá]=t(=)k^w//, SH /'(be) dug out, (be hollowed out)'/, see xwótkw ~ xwótw.
- <shxwótkwewel>, stvi //s=x^wát(=)k^w=iwəl or s=x^wε=[Aá]=t(=)k^w=əwəl//, SH ['hollow (of tree or log)'], see xwótkw ~ xwótw.
- <shxwótwelwetem>, //s=x^wátq^w=əlwət=əm//, /'washboard'/, see xwótwewem rumble.
- <shxwoweth'ílep or shxwoweth'ílep>, dnom //sx^w=wε=[AaC₁ə]=è'=ílep//, TOOL ['shovel'], LAND, literally /'something for prying earth'/, see wáth'.
- <shxwóxw>, df //s=x^wáx^w//, EB /'rabbit, (varying hare, perhaps now also the introduced eastern cottontail)'/, ['Lepus americanus cascadiensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now perhaps Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi'], see xwóxw.
- <shxwóxwel>, incs //s=x^wε=AáC₁ə=əl//, ABFC /'to lift, raise'/, literally /'go/get to be lightweight'/, see xwá.
- <shxwóxwelstexw>, caus //s=x^wε=[AáC₁ə]=əl=sT-əx^w//, ABFC /'keep it in the air, lift s-th/s-o off the floor'/, SPRD ['lift s-o (of a spirit dancer being initiated)'], see xwá.
- <shxwóxwth'>, strs //s=x^wε=[AaC₁ə]=è'//, EFAM /'be crazy, be insane'/, literally /'be teetered/rocked'/,

see xwáth.

- <shxwô:qel ~ shxwôwqel ~ shxwéwqel>, df //s=x^wów=qəł ~ s=x^wéw=qəł or s=x^w[=F=]i[=Aé=]w=qəł//, EZ /'whistling swan, probably also trumpeter swan/, ['Olor columbianus, probably also Olor buccinator'], literally perhaps /'something that's whistling in the throat/, see xwô:qel ~ xwôwqel ~ xwéwqel.
- <shxwôqw'ô:lh>, df //s=x^we=wq'w=ó.†//, EZ ['August run spring salmon that go up Silver Creek (near Hope)'], ['August Silver Creek run of *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*'], lit. something that's drifting back downriver (like spawned-out salmon), see xwôqw'ô:lh.
- <shxwpélmàlà>, //s(=)x^w=pəl=əm=ələl//, /'root cellar, root house (covered with earth, separate from house, kept potatoes, apples, carrots, etc.)/, see main variant <spepíláwtxw> under root <pél > (~<pí:l > by now) planted, get buried and variant <spélmàlà> root house under root <pél > also.
- <shxwpípewels>, dnom //s(=)x^w=pí[=C₁ə=]w=əls//, WATR ['freezer'], see <pí:w> //pí:w// freeze.
- <Shxwpópélem>, df //s(=)x^w=pápələm or s(=)x^w(=)pə[=AáC₁ə=]l(ə)=əmə//, PLN /'slough on west side of Harrison River, the first slough upriver from Q'iq'ewetó:lthel and first slough below Xemó:leqw', see pópélem.
- <shxwpópexwelsà:ls ~ spópexwelá:ls>, //Tait dial.sx^w=pá[=C₁ə=]x^w=əlsé:ls ~ Chwk. dialect s=pá[=C₁ə=]x^w=əlsé:ls//, /'spray-gun (for plants)'/ (compare <póxw=et> blow spray on patient (done by Indian doctor)), see <póxw>, bound root //páx^w// blow spray.
- <shxwp'áp'eth'>, dnom //s(=)x^w=p'ə[=C₁ə=]è'//, WV ['sewing machine'], see p'áth' sew.
- <shxwp'életstel ~ shxwep'életstel ~>, ds //s(=)x^w=(ə)p'əléc=təł or s(=)x^w=?əp'əléc=təł//, [šx^wəp'əlɪctəl ~ šx^wp'əlɪctəl], HHG ['toilet paper'], PE, literally /'device/thing to wipe on the rump/bottom/, see á:p' ~ áp' wipe.
- <shxwqáqelets'>, dnom //sx^w=qə[=C₁ə=]l=əc'//, WV /'spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner, a spinning machine', literally /'thing for spinning wool/, see qálets' spin wool or twine
- <shxwqeyqexelátsem ~ shxwqiqexelátsem>, dnom //s(=)x^w=qi[=C₁ə=]x^w=ələ[=M2=]c=əmə//, CAN ['little sled'], literally /'(prob.) something for sliding on one's rump on/, see qíx ~ qéyx slip, slide.
- <shxwqiqexóthet>, dnom //s(=)x^w=qi[=C₁ə=]x^w=ə[=Aá=]T=ət//, PLAY /'ice skate, sled, toboggan', see qíx ~ qéyx slip, slide.
- <shxwqó:m>, dnom //s(=)x^w=qá:əmə//, BSK ['water basket'], see qó:.
- <Shxwqó:m>, dnom //s(=)x^w=qá:əmə//, PLN ['Lake of the Woods'], see qó:.
- <shxwq'éyq'esetsel>, WV /'net shuttle, mesh-measure (usually part of the shuttle)'/, see q'ey ~ q'i wound around, tied, knotted.
- <shxwqwáylhechàls>, dnom //sx^w=q^wéy=†cə=M1=ələl//, FOOD ['long-handled stirring spoon'], see qwiw.
- <sh(xw)qwó:ls>, dnom //sx^w=qwá:əls//, FOOD ['something to boil in'], see qwó:ls.
- <shxwqwó:lthels>, df //s=x^wq^w=á:lè(=əł)=ələl//, MC ['a wood carving'], literally perhaps /'something being exposed/uncovered by structured activity on the knee/, ASM ['Joe Lorenzetto, one of the last traditional elder carvers, did most of his carving of wood and bone spoons, etc. on his knees while sitting, Stó:lô carvers and other elders talk about selecting wood so that the figure to be carved can emerge from the wood as it is carved'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <xwíqw> be uncovered,

exposed?? (see Squamish possible cognate), lx <=**ó:lth(él)**> *on the knee*, (<=**els**> *structured activity continuative*), phonology: possible syllable-loss of el before =els, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64), TG (4/23/75), Salish cognate: possibly Squamish /x^wiʔ-q^w/ *be uncovered, exposed* as in /x^wiʔ-q^w-ánʔ/ *uncover, expose (tr.)* K67:349, 350, also see xwqwó:lthels.

<**shxwtále'álá**>, ds //sx^w=télə=ʔélé//, ECON /'wallet, purse'/, see tá:le ~ tále

<**shxwtatí:m**>, //sx^w=tətí:m//, /'telephone'/, see tà:m *holler, yell*,

<**shxwtelí**>, dnom //sx^w=təl=íí//, DIR ['where s-o came from'], see tel=.

<**shxwtéltshes**>, ds //sx^w=tət=cəs//, TOOL /'hammer, stone hand hammer, sledge hammer'/, see télhches.

<**Shxwtépsēm**>, ds //sx^w=t(=)épsəm//, PLN ['a neck of land on the west side of Harrison Lake just north of Twenty-Mile Creek and across from the north tip of Long Island'], see tépsēm.

<**shxwtéxelqèy̅ls**>, dnom //sx^w=tə[=´=]xʷ=əlq(əl)=í·l=(əl)s//, [šx^wtíxʷlqèy̅ls], WV ['a carder (for carding wool)'], see *tex*, perhaps insert comb between.

<**shxwtitós** or **shxwtiytós**>, df //s(=)x^w=C₁í=təs=ás//, DIR ['the only safe place to cross a river'], see tiytós or titós.

<**shxwt'álh**>, dnom //sx^w=t'ét//, CSTR ['bridge'], see t'álh.

<**shxwt'ám:etsel**>, df //sx^w=t'ém.=əcəl or sx^w=t'ə[=Aé=]m=əcəl//, EB ['young (red) cedar'], see t'am: .

<**shxwt'át'ekwels**>, dnom //sx^w=t'ét[=C₁ə=]k^w=əls//, CAN /'a ferry (canoe, boat, ferryboat)'/, see t'ákwel.

<**shxwt'elémels**>, dnom //sx^w=t'əlém=əls//, sas, MC ['glue'], literally /'something for sticking as a structured activity'/, see t'elém.

<**shxwt'et'emélep**>, dnom //sx^w=C₁ə=t'əm=ələp//, TOOL /'hoe'/, HARV, literally /'something for chopping the ground'/, see t'ém.

<**shxwt'ólhstel**>, dnom //sx^w=t'ə[-Aá-]t=əs=təl//, BLDG ['beam'], literally /'device for stretching across on the face (of a building)'/, see t'álh.

<**shxwt'ót'ep'els**>, dnom //s=x^w=t'á[=C₁ə=]p^ʷ=əls//, TOOL ['a pick'], see t'óp'.

<**shxwtháyelets**>, ds //sx^w=èi[=Aé=]y=ələc//, CAN ['rudder'], literally /'something for steering a canoe'/, see tháyelets.

<**shxwthéletstel**>, df //sx^w=èəl=ləc=təl//, HHG ['cushion'], see thél.

<**shxwthí:lestel**>, df //sx^w=èəl=í·ləs=təl//, CLO ['fancy lining'], lit. "something for cover/pad under on the chest", see thél.

<**shxwthó:yeltsep**>, ds //sx^w=èi[=Aá=]y=əlçəp or sx^w=èi[=Aé[=Aá=]=]y=əlçəp//, FIRE ['fire poker'], literally /'something for fixing/straightening up fire'/, see thíy.

<**shxwthóyeqwels**>, dnom //sx^w=èi[=Aá=]y=q^w(ə)=əls//, HARV ['digging stick'], LAND, literally /'something for digging, something for fixing/making get hole as structured activity'/, see thíy.

<**shxwthó:yqw**>, cpds //sx^w=èi[=Aá·=]y=q^w(ə) or sx^w=èi[=Aé[=Aá·=]=]y=q^w(ə)//, LAND /'hole in the ground, trench (if discussing length)'/, see thíy.

<**shxwth'á:lhtel**>, df //sx^w=è'é·t=təl or s=x^wè'é·t=təl or sx^w=wáè' [=M1]=ət=təl//, BSK ['fine cedar

root strips for baskets'], ASM ['these are bundled and wrapped with wider strips called yemáwéstel'], possibly <shxw=> something that, nominalizer, root meaning unknown unless wáth' as in wáth'et pry s-th, lx <=tel> device for, something for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<shxwth'ámqels>, //s=x^wéè'ə[=M2=]m(=)q=əls//, /'scissors'/, see xwath' teeter

<shxwth'ámqels qw'xwéltses/qw'xwélches>, cpds //s=x^wéè'ə[=M2=]m=q=əls q^wiḡ^w=ə[= '=]l=cəs or q^wéḡ^w=ə[=M2=]l=cəs//, PE /'fingernail clippers'/, lit. "scissors for the fingernails", see xwáth' teeter, rock, & qw'ixw dark brown.

<shxwth'éxwelwetem>, //sx^w=è'əḡ^w=əlwət=əm//, /'washtub, washing machine'/, see th'éxw or th'óxw wash

<shxwth'o_xwewí:ls (or shxwth'e_xwewí:ls)>, //sx^w=è'aḡ^w=əwí:ls (a probably sic forə)//, /'sink, dishpan'/, see th'éxw or th'óxw wash

<shxwtl'ép>, ds //s=x^w=è'əp//, DIR /'be deep, be very deep, be deep water'/, see tl'ép.

<shxwtl'éxelep>, //sx^w=è'əḡ^w=əlep//, /'a plow'/ (compare root <tl'éx> rip or break apart)

<shxwtl'ó:s>, df //s=x^wè'á:s or s=x^w=è'á:s//, SD ['(be) loud'], see tl'ó:s.

<Shxwúwélem>, //sx^w=wú=C₁ə= '=əl=əm or sx^w=wé=C₁ə= '=əl=əm//, see main entry <Shxwewéwe>.

<shxwúxwe>, stvi //s=x^wi[=Aé]=C₁ə or s=x^wi[=Aú]=C₁ə//, EFAM /'(be) ambitious, (be) willing'/, see xwúxwe.

<shxwwáli>, pln //sx^w=wél=əy// or //sx^w=wé[=lə=]y//, KIN /'parents, relations (ancestors?)/, see wál..

<shxwwéth'tel or shxwéth'tel>, dnom //sx^w=wε[=Aé]=é'təl//, MC /'a latch, Indian lock'/, BLDG, ASM ['a latch fastened in the middle or on one end, or loose which slides through'], see wáth'.

<shxwwoweth'ílep or shxwoweth'ílep>, dnom //sx^w=wε[=AaC₁ə]=é'ílep//, TOOL ['shovel'], LAND, literally /'something for prying earth'/, see wáth'.

<shxwxókek'w'em>, dnom //sx^w=x'á[=C₁ə]=k^w=əm//, BLDG ['bathtub'], literally /'something for bathing oneself'/, see xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

<shxwyáxq'els ~ shxwiyáxq'els>, dnom //sx^w=yéḡ^wq'=əls//, sas, HUNT ['pouch (like for gunpowder)'], PE, see yáxq' ~ iyáxq'.

<shxwyélhtel ~ shxwiyélhtel>, rsls //sx^w=yo[=Aé]=təl//, dnom, FIRE /'ashes (cinder-like), cinders (heavy and dirty), embers'/, see yólh.

<shxwyémtel ~ shxwiyémtel>, df //sx^w=yéḡ^wm=təl//, CLO /'belt, (necklace?? [DM])'/, literally perhaps /'device that stretches around the middle'/, see yém ~ yem.

<shxwyó:yes ~ shxweyó:yes>, ds //sx^w=yá[= =C₁ə]=(y)s//, TOOL ['tool'], literally /'something for really working'/, see yó:ys.

<shxw'álex>, dnom //sx^w=ʔéləx^y//, HUMC, KIN /'sister-in-law, husband's sister, brother's wife, wife's sister; see álex sibling, brother, sister

<shxw'állhelh>, dnom //sx^w=ʔél=ʔəʔ//, [šx^wʔélʔəʔ], ANA ['front of the neck'], (<sxw=> nominalizer), probably root <'ál> pole/shaft/length, lx <=lhelh> (or poss. <=llhelh>) on the throat, on the front of the neck, syntactic analysis: nominal.

- <shxw'áp'ewí:ls> dnom //s=x^w=ʔép'=^əwí:ls//, HHG ['dish towel'],, see á:p' ~ áp' wipe
- <shxw'á:q'> dnom ///s=x^w=ʔé[=^əy]q'//, ANA /'foreskin'/, prob. <shxw=> nominalizer, perhaps same root as in <áq'elh>, us //ʔéq'(^ə)^əʔ//, ABDF ['choke on bone or s-th solid'], with attested <=:> continuative, attested by DM, sourc: JH66:11.
- <shxw'áthelets>, //sx^w=ʔéè=^əl^əc//, /'bottom of anything'/, see áthelets.
- <shxw'áthtel>, dnom /s=x^w^ə=èé[=^əM1=]t=^əl//, WETH ['cloud'], literally probably /'something for going dark or something to become getting dark'/, see thá:t.
- <shxw'átl'q'>, ds //s=ʔéè'q'//, DIR ['the outside'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, also <shxw'átl'q'>, see s'átl'q' under átl'q'.
- <shxw'awkw'ála>, dnom //sx^w=ʔεwk^w'=^əl^ə//, HHG ['clothes basket'], CLO, BSK, see á:kwk'.
- <shxw'ákw'emálá>, //sx^w=ʔéwk^w'=^əm=^əl^ə//, HHG ['suitcase'], also <shxw'á:kwk'emálá ~ shxw'á:kwk'álá>, //sx^w=ʔé·wk^w'=^əm=^əl^ə ~ sx^w=ʔé·wk^w'=^əl^ə//, HHG /'clothes container, suitcase, clothes case'/, see á:kwk'.
- <shxw'áxeth>, dnom //sx^w=ʔéx^əè//, HHG ['bed'], literally /'what one lies down on'/, see áxeth.
- <shxw'el'álex>, pln //sx^w=C₁^əC₂-ʔél^əx^y//, HUMC, KIN ['sisters-in-law'], see álex sibling, brother, sister.
- <shxw'émet> //s(=)x^w=ʔa[=^əA^ə=]m^ət//, also /'something to sit down on'/, attested by DM (12/4/64), see <omét>, probably root //ʔ^əm^ət from ʔam^ət// sit.
- <shxw'étselts>, //sx^w=ʔé[=^əA^ə=]c(=^ə)l^əc//, [šx^wʔíçilç], LAND ['base of mountain or something high'], EB ['base of a tree'], see áthelets.
- <shxw'éy>, dnom //sx^w=ʔéy//, VALJ ['what s-o/s-th is good for'], see éy ~ éy: good
- <shxw'éyelh>, stvi //s=x^w=ʔéy=^əʔ//, ABFC /'be in clear voice, be in good voice, be in good health, healthy'/, see éy ~ éy: good
- <shxw'éywelh>, //s=x^w=ʔéy=^w^əʔ//, variant of <xw'éywelh ~ xwe'éywelh ~ xwe'éy:welh>, ds //x^w=ʔéy=^w^əʔ ~ x^w^ə=ʔéy=^w^əʔ ~ x^w^ə=ʔéy=^w^əʔ//, EFAM /'good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured'/, see éy ~ éy: good
- <shxw'ílámálá ~ shxw'ílàmàlà>, dnom //s=x^w=ʔíl^əm=^əl^ə ~ s=x^w=ʔíl^əm=^əl^ə//, ANA /'shoulder (especially the top), shoulder (someone's, possessed)'/, HARV ['yoke'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, IHTTC, also <shxw'í:lá:má:lá:>, attested by DM (12/4/64), Elders Group 7/27/75, see ílám.
- <Shxw'ílamôwelh>, dnom //s=x^w=ʔíl^əm=^əw^əʔ//, PLN /'rocky place across from and just above Emory Creek, on east/CN side of Fraser River'/, see ílám.
- <shxw'íláxel>, dnom //s=x^w=ʔí=^əl^əx^əl or s=x^w=ʔíl=^əx^əl or s=x^w=ʔíl^ə=^əx^əl//, ANA ['armpit'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <xw=> (meaning unclear), lx <=(e)l^əx^əl> on the arm, root <í or íl or ílá>, syntactic analysis: nominal, see íláxel.
- <shxw'íle ~ shxw'í:le>, dnom //s=x^w=ʔí=^əl^ə ~ s=x^w=ʔí=^əl^ə//, ANA /'cheek, cheek-bone'/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <xw=> (meaning unclear, toward the face?), lx <=íle> on the side of the head, on the cheek, root <í or ' > (empty root for lexical suffixes, place-holder root), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, IHTTC.

- <**shxw'el'fle**>, pln //s=x^w=C₁əC₂-ʔ=íłə//, ANA ['both cheeks'], (<**R3**=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal.
- <**shxw'ímex**>, dnom //s=x^w=ʔím=əx^y or sx^w=ʔím=əx^y//, TVMO /'what one walks on (trail, board sidewalk, cement sidewalk, etc.)/, MC, ACL /'board sidewalk, cement sidewalk/, see .
- <**shxw'íqw'els**>, sas //s=x^w=ʔíq^w=əłs//, SCH ['eraser (for pencil or blackboard)'], see íqw' rub.
- <**shxw'íqw'estel**>, dnom //s=x^w=ʔíq^w=əłs=təł//, HHG ['face-cloth'], see íqw' rub.
- <**shxwiqw'ewí:ls**>, dnom //s=x^w=ʔíq^w=əwí:łs//, HHG ['dish towel'], see íqw' rub.
- <**shxw'í'álh**>, stvi //s=x^w=ʔéy=ʔéł//, LANG /'soft voice, have a soft voice/, see éy ~ éy: good.
- <**shxw'iy'éyelh**>, stvi //s=x^w=C₁əC₂=ʔéy=əł//, LANG ['be in clear voice'], see éy ~ éy: good.
- <**shxw'ólewù**>, free root //sx^w=ʔáləwù//, EB ['domestic turnip'], ['Brassica campestris'], ASM ['introduced by non-Indians'], possibly <**shxw**=> something that, nominalizer, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, borrowed from Chinook Jargon /lətowó/ <ledowo> turnip Johnson 1978:413, Salish cognate: Squamish /sɣ^wlawóʔ/ Swedish turnip from French <chou-navet> turnip W73:275, K67:297.
- <**skwekwelím shxw'ólewù**>, EB, FOOD radishes (lit. little red ones + turnip), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**tskwím shxw'ólewù**>, EB, FOOD beets (lit. red + turnip), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**shxw'ó:met**>, dnom //s(=)x^w=ʔa[=´=]məł//, HHG /'sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one's sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katzie)]/, see <omét>, probably root //ʔəmét from ʔamét// .
- <**shxw'ómóqwes**>, //s(=)x^w=ʔámáq^w(=)əs//, ['bracket fungus'], see <s'ómó:qwes> //s=ʔámá-q^w(=)əs//, EB ['bracket fungus'], since it is a variant of the latter more common form, under possible root or stem <ómó:qw>.
- <**shxw'óp'estel**>, dnom //s(=)x^w=ʔə[=Aá=]p[']=əs=təł//, HHG ['large towel'], literally /'device/thing to wipe on the face/, see á:p' ~ áp' wipe.
- <**shxw'óthestses ~ shxwe'óthestses**>, ds //s(=)x^w=ʔáèəs=cəs//, ANA ['palm (of the hand)'], literally /'face on the hand, face of the hand/, (<**sxw**=> nominalizer), lx <=tses> on the hand, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, see <s'ó:thes ~ s'óthes>, dnom //s=ʔá-è=əs ~ s=ʔáè=əs//, ANA ['face'], (<**s**=> nominalizer), possibly root <óth> edge, surface possibly root from <=ó:th> edge?, see under <ó:th ~ óth>, probably bound root //ʔá-è//, meaning uncertain unless edge, surface
- <**shxw'óthesxel ~ shxwe'óthesxel**>, ds //s(=)x^w=ʔáèəs=x^yəł//, ANA /'sole (of the foot), (instep [AC, DM])/, literally /'face on the foot, face of the foot/, (<**sxw**=> nominalizer), lx <=xel> on the foot, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, also /'instep/, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), other sources: ES /šx^wʔáèəsx^yəł/ sole of foot, H-T <cuátsecEl> (macrons over u and a) sole, see <s'ó:thes ~ s'óthes>, dnom //s=ʔá-è=əs ~ s=ʔáè=əs//, ANA ['face'], (<**s**=> nominalizer), possibly root <ó:th> edge, surface possibly root from <=óth> edge?, see also under <ó:th ~ óth>, probably bound root //ʔá-è//, meaning uncertain unless edge, surface
- <**Shxw'ôhámél ~ Ôhámél ~ Shxw'ôwhámél**>, df //s(=)x^w=ʔə[=Ao=]ha=émél//, PLN ['village now called Ohamil Reserve or Laidlaw'], (<**s(=)xw**=> nominalizer), probably root <ehó> wrapped up, lx <=ámél ~ =ómél> part, portion (of body), member, possibly <ô-ablaut> derivational, phonology: ô-ablaut (rare), vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, last two pronunciations attested by IHTTC

(8/5/77, 8/11/77), LJ (Tait)(in Elders Group 7/13/77), also <Uhámeł ~ Ôhámeł>, //ʔə[=Au=]ha=éméł ~ ʔə[=Ao=]ha=éméł//, phonology: clipped form, Elder's comment: "shortcut pronunciation", attested by IHTTC (8/11/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25, source: place names reference file #57.

T

- <t>, bound root //t// meaning unclear, examples: <ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á>, //t=εʔé ~ t=əʔé ~ t=ʔε > t'é similar, alike, same//, if stem probably root <t> meaning unknown plus lx <a'á ~ e'á> comparative, <tépsəm>, root or stem //təpsəm or t=əpsəm//, ANA /'neck, (back of head and back of neck [EB], nape of the neck [Elders Group 5/3/78])/, <=épsəm> on the neck, on the back of the neck, on the back of the head; perhaps related to <te=>, da //tə=//, DEM /'nominalizer (male or gender unspecified, present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article'/.</p>
<=t ~ =et>, da //T ~ =əT//, TIB /'purposeful control transitivizer, do purposely to s-o/s-th'/, phonology: the //T// in =stative //sT// and in =t ~ =et //T ~ =əT// and in =met //məT// becomes /è/ before three inflections, (/ámə, -áxʷ, -ət/) (first person singular object, me, second person singular object, you, and purposeful control reflexive, everywhere else it remains /t/, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, also <=et>, //səT//; found in <maythóxchəxw.>, //məy=T-áxʷ-c-əxʷ//, /'You help me., Help me.'/, <máytes.>, //məy=T-əs//, /'He/She/It helps him/her/it/them., They help him/her/it/them.'/, <kw'átsetes.>, //kʷ'éc=əT-əs//, /'He looked at him.'/, <kw'eqwethóxes.>, //kʷ'əqʷ=əT-áxʷ-əs//, /'He hit me intentionally.'/, <píxwethóxes.>, //píxʷ=əT-áxʷ-əs//, /'He brushes me off. (brush s-o off)'/.</p>
<ta=>, da //tə=//, DEM /'nominalizer (male or gender unspecified, present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article'/, phonology: variant (allomorph) of te= which occurs only with personal pronouns, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, syntactic comment: a number of verbs (demonstrative, interrogative, pronominal) can serve a nominal or pronominal function when phonologically prefixed with te= ~ ta=; found in <ta'á'altha>, //tə=C₁é=ʔélèε//, /'it's me, I am the one'/, <talhlímelh>, //tə=ʔlím=əʔ//, /'it's us, we are the ones'/.</p>
<= 'ta>, da //='tə//, PRON ['thing'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, compare with <te> demonstrative article 'the'; found in <ówéta ~ wéta>, //ʔowé=tə ~ wé=tə//, /'nothing'/, compare with <ówe ~ éwe> (be) no, not.</p>
<tákʷ>, possible bound root //təkʷ//, meaning unknown.
<stekwtákʷ>, df //s=C₁əC₂=təkʷ//, [stəkʷtəkʷ], EFAM /'(be) in a daze, day-dreaming'/, (<s=> stative), probably <R3=> plural or characteristic, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP (Elders Group 3/23/77), also <stekták>, //s=C₁əC₂=təkʷ//, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).</p>
<tá:l ~ tà:l ~ tá!>, free root //tə:l ~ tɛ:l ~ tɛ!//, KIN ['mother'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/15/64), Elders Group, Deming, other sources: ES /tə:l/ mother, example: <thel tá:l ~ thel tá! ~ l tá:l>, //èə-l tə:l ~ èə-l tɛ! ~ l tɛ:l//, /'my mother'/, literally /'the (female, present or distance unspecified)'/, attested by AC, BJ, <tse! lépetst tha tà:l te sthóqwi.>, //c-ə! ləpəc=T è-ε tɛ:l tə s=éáqʷ(=)i//, /'I sent your mother the salmon.'/, attested by AC (12/8/71).</p>
<tátel>, dmn //tə!=[C₁ə=]l//, KIN /'Mother (the speaker's), Mom, Mum'/, (<=R1=> diminutive or vocative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal.
<tà:t, tát or tət>, dmn //tə!(·)=[C₁ə=](l)l//, KIN /'Mother (the speaker's), Mom, Mum'/, <clipping> or <syllable loss> affectionate, phonology: syllable-loss or clipping, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, other sources: H-T <tat> (umlaut over a) mother (speaker's own).</p>
<táta>, df //C₁é=tə(1)l//, KIN /'Grandma, Father's Mother (nickname)'/, (<R7=> derivational/nickname perhaps from diminutive), <clipping> affectionate nickname, phonology: reduplication, clipping,</p>
</div>

syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC.

<**tá:le ~ tále**>, free root //tél·lə ~ télə//, ECON ['money'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76, 3/2/77), AC, EB, Deming, borrowed from Chinook Jargon /tála/ *money; dollar* Johnson 1978:304 itself from English /dálr/ ~ (r-less British dialect) roughly /dálə/ *dollar*, example: <**ílhchel xethós tel tá:le**>, //í=c-əl xə̀è=ás tə-l tél·lə//, /'I bet my money./, attested by EB (3/8/76), also <**théxestel tel tá:le**>, //èéx=əs=T-əl tə-l tél·lə//, also /'bet my money./, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76), <**léts'es pípe tále**>, //léc'ə=əs pípə télə//, /'one paper dollar./, literally /'one dollar paper money./, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).

<**tále te syó:qwem**>, cpds //télə(-s) tə s=yə[=Aá=]qʷ=əm//, EZ /'metallic blue-green beetle, "June bug", probably *metallic wood-boring beetle*, or possibly *some types of long-horn beetle which aremetallic green with reddish legs*./, ['probably order *Coleoptera*, family *Buprestidae*, genus *Buprestis*, or possibly family *Cerambycidae*, genus *Gaurotes*'], literally /'money (of) the sun./, ASM ['it's good luck to find and keep one'], (irregular)dropping of -s *possessive* may be *derivational* here to separate the idiom from the literal phrase, phonology: ablaut, consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by SP or AK or AD (Raft Trip from Xelhálh to Alhqá:yem 8/30/77).

<**shxwtále'álá**>, ds //sxʷ=télə=ʔélé//, ECON /'wallet, purse./, PE, (<**shxw**>= *something to, something for*), lx <= 'álá ~ =álá ~ =àlà ~ =ále> *container of*, phonology: possible epenthetic glottal stop, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75), also <**shxwtále'ále**>, //sxʷ=télə=ʔélə//, also /'wallet, purse, money-bag, money-container./, attested by EB (12/15/75, 12/15/76), example: <**tsel kwá:lx tel shxwtále'ále**>, //c-əl kʷé-l=əxʷ tə-l sxʷ=télə=ʔélə//, /'I hid my money-bag (purse, wallet, etc.)./, attested by EB (12/16/76).

<**tale'áwtxw**>, ds //télə=ʔéwtxʷ//, ECON /'bank (money house, money building)/, BLDG, literally /'money house/building./, lx <= 'áwtxw> *house, building*, phonology: epenthetic glottal stop (ʷ), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/15/75).

<**tále te syó:qwem**>, EZ /'metallic blue-green beetle, "June bug", probably *metallic wood-boring beetle*, or possibly *some types of long-horn beetle which aremetallic green with reddish legs*./, see tá:le ~ tále, see yéqʷ.

<**taléwe**>, PRON ['you (sg.)'], see léwe.

<**tale'áwtxw**>, ECON /'bank (money house, money building)/, see tá:le ~ tále.

<**tá:lstem**>, ABDF ['staggering (after you trip for ex.)'], see tél ~ tá:l ~ tiy.

<**tá:lxel**>, df //tél·l=xʷə//, HUNT ['follow tracks'], possibly root <**tel ~ tá:l**> *repeat, respond*, lx <=xel> *on the foot*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**tátelxel**>, cts //tél[-C,ə-]l=xʷə//, HUNT ['following tracks'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**tá:lh**>, free root //tél·ʔ//, FSH /'spear (any kind), spear (for fish or war), fish-spear, telescopic spear for sturgeon, harpoon, detachable harpoon points./, SOC ['war spear'], ASM ['the fish spear was typically 12 to 14 feet in length, had two prongs (qáthexw) made of oceanspray wood (hardhack) (qá:thelhp) on one end with places to attach the detachable (stone) harpoon points, the points were attached to strong twine (toléptel *string attached to fish spear point*) which ran up the sides of the pole (s'álém *shaft of fish spear, fish spear itself*) and were used for hauling in the fish (EL)'], on Elders Group (EL 1/26/77 card and field notes), syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76, 2/19/75, 6/11/75, 11/26/75), EL (Elders Group 1/26/77), CT (6/8/76), Deming (3/25/76), AK or SP or AD (Raft Trip 8/30/77, 9/13/77), also <**tá'alh**>, //télʔə//, dialects: *Sumas*, attested by

Deming (3/25/76), also <**s'álém**>, //s=ʔél(=)ə[=´=]m//, also /'shaft of fish spear, whole fish spear'/, example: <**xéyxelex tá:lh** or **xíxelex tá:lh**>, //xí[=C₁ə=]l(=)əx té·ʔ//, /'war spear'/, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).

<**Tá:lh**>, free root //té·ʔ//, PLN ['spear-shaped rock on beach on the Fraser near Hill's Bar'], ASM ['it is next to a larger rock, the Hunter, Tewít, who was hunting an Elk in the middle of the river when he, the spear and the elk were all turned to stone by the Transformer'], literally /'spear'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK or SP or AD (Raft Trip 8/30/77, Elders Group 9/13/77), source: place names file reference #271.

<**Tá:lh**>, PLN ['spear-shaped rock on beach on the Fraser near Hill's Bar'], see tá:lh.

<=´**talh**>, da // =´té(=)ʔ//, HUMC ['person'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**ôwétalh**>, //ʔowə=´téʔ//, /'nobody'/.

<**talhlímelh**>, PRON /'we, us'/, see lhímelh.

<**talhwélep**>, PRON /'you (pl.), you folks, you people'/, see lhwélep.

<**tám**>, bound root //tém what?//.

<**stám**>, stvi //s=tém//, MOOD /'what is it?, be what?/, (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), BHTTC, AC, NP, Deming, IHTTC, EB, LJ (4/7/78), other sources: ES /stém/ what, example: <**stám kw'e stl'í?**>, //s=tém k'w-ε s=ë'í//, /'What do you want?/, literally /'your want is what?/, attested by AC, <**stám kw'a skwíx?**>, //s=tém k'w-ε s=k'íx'//, /'What is your name?/, attested by AC, BHTTC, others, also <(wát, tewát) (kw'a, ta') skwíx?>, //(wét, tə=wét) (k'w-ε, t-εʔ) s=k'íx'//, attested by BHTTC, others, <**stám kw'a syó:ys?**>, //s=tém k'w-ε s=yá:ys//, /'What's your work?/, attested by AC, <**stám te í?**>, //s=tém tə ʔí//, /'What is this?, What's this?/, literally /'is what? that is here/, attested by NP, <**stám te hó:y?**>, //s=tém tə há:y//, /'What did you get done?/, usage: sarcastic, attested by Deming (5/18/78); found in <**stámcha?**>, //s=tém-cε//, /'What will it be?/, attested by AC, example: <**stám swàyèl tlówàyèl?**>, //s=tém s=wèyèl təlá=wèyèl//, /'What day is today?/, usage: answers might include any of the days of the week, attested by IHTTC, <**stámcha swàyèl wàyèlès?**>, //s=tém-cε s=wèyèl wèyèl=əs//, /'What day is tomorrow?/, attested by IHTTC, <**stám te skw'exós:s?**>, //s=tém tə s=k'wəx'ás k'wə ʔε-cε ʔəw mə pélək'w//, /'What is the next moon to appear?/, attested by IHTTC, <**stám kw'e mél:es?**>, //s=tém k'wə mél-ə-s//, /'What is (her/his/their) child?, What sex is her/his child?/, attested by AC (10/23/71), <**stám kw'a sth'óqwi i kwélexw?**>, //s=tém k'w-ε s=è'áq'w=i ʔi k'wəl=l-əx'w//, /'What kind of fish do you have?/, attested by EB, <**stám kw'e íxw kw'e sí:simet li kw'e s'átl'q?**>, //s=tém k'wə ʔi-x'w k'wə síy=C₁əC₂=məT li k'wə s=ʔéë'q//, /'What are you afraid of outside?/, literally /'is what? that here -you subjunctive which (the remote) afraid of s-th at the (remote) outside/, attested by AC, <**esésu tl'ó xét'estem, stám kw'e yalh ...?**>, //ʔə-s-əs-u è'á xət'ə=sT-əm, s=tém k'wə yəʔ ...//, /'And they said "That's-, " now what was it? ...'/, usage: speech editing, indirect quote, attested by Lizzie Johnson (4/7/78 History Tape #34), <**stámelh swàyèl kw'e cheláqelhelh?**>, //s=tém-əʔ s=wèyèl k'wə cəl'éq=əʔ-əʔ//, /'What day was yesterday?/, literally /'it was what? day the remote yesterday/, attested by IHTTC, <**kw'e stám?**>, //k'wə s=tém//, /'What do you mean?/, attested by AC, <**tl'e kwésu stáms te xelóxcha.**>, //è'a k'w-ə-s-u s=tém-s təx[-əl-]á[=C₁ə=]cε//, /'(That's what are little lakes.)/, attested by JL (4/7/78 History tape 34), <**stáméscha o kw'es áhtelchet?**>, //s=tém-əs-cε ʔà k'wə-s ʔéʔ=təl-c-ət//, /'Whatever will we eat?/, literally /'what will it be just that-subordinator we eat (as a meal)/, attested by AD (about 3/12/80).

<**stámel**>, incs //s=tém=əl//, MOOD /'what use is it?, what use have you got for it?/, literally

/'becomes what?, goes/comes/gets to what?/, (<=el> *go, come, get, become*), syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, Elder's comment: "my late mother used to use this", attested by AD (2/20/80), example: <tl'ó kwá stámel te'ílé?>, //ě'á k^wé s=tém=əl tə=ʔí=la//, /'What use have you got for this?/, attested by AD, <é kwe ò stámelò te'ílé?>, //ʔé k^wé ʔà s=tém=əl-à tə=ʔí=la//, /'Just what use have you got for this?/, attested by AD.

<stámés>, df //s=tém-ə[=´=]s → s=tém=és//, PRON /'whatever it is, what it is, it is anything, it is something/, probably <=es> *subjunctive/subordinate subject third person plus <=´= > derivational* is developing to <=es> *indefinite pronoun*, syntactic analysis: indefinite pronoun, vpron, attested by EB, AD, AC, example: <chel ô lhq'élexw westámes.>, //c-əl (ʔ)əw-ʔ=q'ól=l-əx^w wə=s=tém=əs//, /'I know what it is./, attested by EB (1/12/76), <westámes kw'e wetl'ós te shxwelítémelh s̄xetá xwílem "rope">, //wə=s=tém=əs k^wə wə-ě'á-əs tə s=x^wəlítəm=əʔ s=x̄t̄éx^wíləm "rope"//, /'what it was, if it was the same thing as white people's "rope"//, literally perhaps /'if it was anything/something that when/if it was that the white man style same as rope "rope"//, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <westámescha kw'es álheltset>, //wə=s=tém=əs-cə k^wə-s ʔél=təl-c-əʔ//, /'what(ever) we'll eat/, literally perhaps /'when/if it will be anything that we eat (as a meal)/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC, <westámescha kw'e syó:ys>, //wə-s=tém=əs-cə k^wə s=yá:ys//, /'if/when he will work at anything/, attested by AD (about 3/12/80), <kw stámés ~ kwstámés>, //k^w s=tém-ə[=´=]s//, /'something, anything/, attested by EB (1/9/76), <ewe isí kw'étslexwes kw stámés tl' Bill.>, //ʔəwə ʔi-s (y)ə=k^wéc=l-əx^w-əs k^w s=tém-ə[=´=]sě' Bill//, /'Bill didn't see anything./, attested by EB, <ílegels te stámes>, //ʔɛ[-Aí-]l[=ə=]q=əls tə s=tém=əs//, /'buying something/, attested by EB (2/2/76), <éxqst te máches qesu yéqwt kw'e stámés>, //ʔéx=qs=T tə m̄écəs qə-s-u yéq^w=T k^wə s=tém-ə[=´=]s//, /'strike the match and light something/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), <stámés t'wo eyó:th x̄éyp'et kw'el óqwelets.>, //s=tém-ə[=´=]s t'wa ʔey=á-è x̄íy=p'əʔT k^wə-l ʔáq^w=ələc//, /'Something sharp scratched my back./, attested by AC, <lachxw kwát te stámés t'wo.>, //lɛ-c-x^w k^wé=T tə s=tém-ə[=´=]s t'wa//, /'Let go of something./, literally /'you're going to let go of s-th the something evidently/must be/, attested by EB (12/16/75).

<stómchele>, cpds //s=tɛ[=Aá=]m=(ʔɛ)lɛc[=M2=]ə//, [stámɛlɛ], PRON /'someplace, somewhere/, DIR, (<s=> *nominalizer or stative*), root <tam> *what, something*, root <alétse> *where is it?*, <ó-ablaut> *derivational*, <metathesis> *derivational*, phonology: ablaut, metathesis type 2 of consonants (unusual), syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: indefinite nominal, attested by BHTTC (8/30/76), example: <lámtsel kw'e stómchele.>, //lé=m-c-əl k^wə s=tɛ[=Aá=]m=(ʔɛ)lɛc[=M2=]ə//, /'I'm going someplace., I'm going somewhere./.

<temtám>, ds //təm=tém//, TIME /'when?, when is it?/, MOOD, lx <tem=> *time, season*, root <tám> *when?*, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by AC, EB, Elders Group, others; found in <temtámcha?>, //təm=tém-cə//, /'When will it be?, What day will it be?/, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76), AC, example: <temtámtsa welámál yó:ys?>, //təm=tém-cə wə-lém-él yá:ys//, /'When am I going to work?/, attested by AC, <temtámtsa welámexw t'ó:kw'/?>, //təm=tém-cə wə-lém-əx^w t'á:k^w//, /'When are you going home?/, attested by AC, <temtám kw'as lé thiyt?>, //təm=tém k^w-ɛ-s lə èíy=T//, /'When did you make it?/, literally /'when is it? that -you -subord. past tense make s-th/, attested by AC, also <temtám kw'asé thiyt?>, //təm=tém k^w-ɛ-s-é èíy=T//, attested by EB (1/9/76).

<temtámes>, ds //təm=tém=əs//, TIME /'whenever, whenever it is/, MOOD, (<=es> *indefinite pronoun* (probably from -es *subjunctive third person*)), syntactic analysis: vpron, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76), AC; found in <temtámescha>, //təm=tém=əs-cə//, /'whenever it will be/, attested by Elders Group, example: <wetemtámescha kwe wátescha kw'e kw'étslexw.>,

//wə-təm=tém=əs-cɛ kʷə wét=əs-cɛ kʷə kʷə́c=l-əxʷ//, /'(Whenever it will be, there will be somebody that will see it.)/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71).

<tà:m>, free root //tè·m//, ABFC /'call (by voice), shout, yell, holler/, ACL, LANG ['call (by phone)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/11/76, 5/4/76), Elders Group (11/10/76, 3/14/79), also <tá:m>, //tè·m//, attested by Deming (6/22/78), example: <tám kw'el qw'ô:l.>, //tè·m kʷə-l qʷ'ó-l//, ABDF, /'My ears are ringing./, literally /'my ears shout/, attested by Elders Group, compare with <th'átsem kw'el qw'ô:l.> My ears are ringing..

<stà:m>, dnom //s=tè·m//, ABFC /'a holler, (a yell, a shout)/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<tà:met ~ tàmet>, pcs //tè·m=əT//, ABFC /'call s-o (by voice), holler at s-o, shout at s-o, shout at s-o/, ACL, LANG /'call s-o (by phone), phone s-o/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: length-loss optional, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79), EB (5/4/76), also <támét>, //tém=əT//, attested by Deming (6/22/78), AC, example: <támethòm wáyeles.>, //tém=əT-àm wéyəl=əs//, /'I'll call you tomorrow., (You'll be called tomorrow.)/, usage: said to me on the phone, attested by AC (11/29/71).

<tatí:m>, rpts //tɛ[-C₁ə-]m=í·m//, cts, ABFC /'shouting repeatedly, hollering repeatedly, yelling (repeatedly)/, (<-R1-> continuative), (<=í:m> repeatedly, over and over), phonology: reduplication, consonant-loss of m before =í·m, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, Deming, other sources: JH /tetím/ shouting, example: <tatí:m stl'ís kws mes má:ytem.>, //tɛ[-C₁ə-]m=í·m s=ë'í-s kʷ-s mə-s mé·y=T-əT//, /'He's shouting for help./, literally /'he's shouting repeatedly his want that he be helped/, attested by EB (5/4/76).

<(kw)the tátí:m>, dnom //(kʷ)èə tɛ[=C₁ə-]m=í·m//, SOC ['the messenger'], phonology: consonant-loss in article, reduplication, consonant-loss of m before =í·m, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, example: <le á:y the tátí:m.>, //lə ʔé·y (kʷ)èə tɛ[=C₁ə-]m=í·m//, /'The messenger is on his way./, literally /'past third person subj. keep on going the one (near but out of view) shouting repeatedly/, attested by Elders Group (11/19/75).

<shxwtátí:m>, dnom //sxʷ=tɛ[=C₁ə-]m=í·m//, LANG ['telephone'], literally /'something that shouts/hollers/calls repeatedly/, (<shxw=> something that), phonology: reduplication, consonant-loss, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/21/76).

<tá:mstexw>, caus //tè·m=sT-əxʷ//, LANG /'repeat the call, repeat the holler/, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78).

<Lexwtamílem?>, df //ləxʷ=tém=íl=əT//, PLN ['Promontory Point above Vedder Crossing'], literally /'always=holler=go/come/become=place for/, lx <lexw=> always, root <tà:m> shout, holler, call, (<=íl> go, come, get, become, <=em> place for), syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):15 <law-HOOT-oh-meh-lum> Promontory Point above Vedder Crossing (lit. place of calling).

<tà:met ~ tàmet>, ABFC /'call s-o (by voice), holler at s-o, shout at s-o, shout at s-o/, see tà:m.

<taméxw ~ staméxw>, possibly root //téméxʷ ~ stéméxʷ//, EFAM ['hope'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /tm-ʔáyʔ/ get hungry for something with /-ayʔ/ to want K67:259, prob. not Lushootseed /tágʷəxʷ/ hunger as in /ʔəs-tágʷəxʷ-èəd/ I'm hungry. H76:473, compare with <tém=ex> wish for it and <tám=ex> wishing for it, example: <(s)taméxwelha q'a emí(?)>, //(s)=tém=éxʷ(=)əʔɛ q'ɛ ʔəmí//, (irregular)=éxw is unknown, -alha plural command imperative wouldn't seem to fit here but =elha is unknown, q'a but doesn't fit here semantically or syntactically it would seem, Elder's comment: "unsure of form", /I

hope that he comes./, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77).

<**tá:mstexw**>, LANG /'repeat the call, repeat the holler'/, see *tà:m*.

<**tà:t ~ tát ~ tàt**>, KIN /'Mother (the speaker's), Mom, Mum'/, see *tá:l ~ tà:l ~ tál*.

<**táta**>, KIN /'Grandma, Father's Mother (nickname)'/, see *tá:l ~ tà:l ~ tál*.

<**tátel**>, KIN /'Mother (the speaker's), Mom, Mum'/, see *tá:l ~ tà:l ~ tál*.

<**Tátelín??**>, df //tÉ[=C,ə=]l(=)ín??//, PLN ['Upper Sumas Creek'], root meaning unknown unless related to *tó:l go to the (center) of a river*, possibly <=R1=> diminutive or resultative, phonology: reduplication, dialects: /n/ signals that this is Downriver Halkomelem or Nooksack, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: attested only in Wells 1966 and Wells 1965 (1st ed.):14.

<**tátelxel**>, HUNT ['following tracks'], see *tá:lxel*.

<**táteqlxw**>, ABDF /'hurting, feeling sore, (feel[ing] pain [BJ])'/, see *téqlxw*.

<**tátey**>, CAN /'racing in a canoe, canoe-racing (while you're doing it)'/, see *tá:y*.

<**tatí:m**>, ABFC /'shouting repeatedly, hollering repeatedly, yelling (repeatedly)'/, see *tà:m*.

<**tátsel**>, incs //tÉc=əl//, TVMO /'just came, (just arrived)'/, root meaning unknown, (<=el> *go, come, get, become*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (6/14/76), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits /tÉè'əl/ *just got here, just arrived* G85: field notes, example: <**yálhs'es tátsel.**>, //yÉ†-s-?ə-s tÉc=əl//, /'Now he comes., (Now he's just arrived.)'/, attested by EB, <**te qá:ys tátsel.**>, //tə qÉ-ys tÉc=əl//, /'the newcomer'/, literally /'the one who now just came'/, attested by EB (6/14/76).

<**táw**>, bound root //tÉw *light up, illuminate*//.

<**státew ~ státôw**>, strs //s=tÉ[=C,ə=]w//, LT /'be light, (be lit up), be illuminated'/, (<=s=> *stative*), (<=R1=> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <**li státew?**>, //li-ə s=tÉ[=C,ə=]w//, /'Is it light?'/, attested by AC.

<**táwel**>, incs //tÉw=əl//, LT ['get light'], WETH, (<=el> *get, become, go, come*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), BJ (12/5/64), example: <**me táwel te swáyel.**>, //mə tÉw=əl tə s=wÉyəl//, /'It's getting daylight.'/, literally /'(It's) starting/coming to get light the day/sky'/, attested by AC, <**me táwel**>, //mə tÉw=əl//, /'(get) daylight'/, attested by DM, also <**swá:yél (su) me táwél.**>, //s=wÉyəl (s-u) mə tÉw=əl//, attested by BJ, <**we'ó me táwél.**>, //wə-ʔá mə tÉw=əl//, /'dawn, before the sun rises'/, literally /'if/when it's just become get light'/, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<**státewel**>, incs //s=tÉ[=C,ə=]w=əl//, strs, LT ['be light (illuminated)'], (<=s=> *stative*), (<=R1=> *resultative*), (<=el> *go, come, get, become*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (12/19/75).

<**táwelt**>, pcs //tÉw=əl=T//, LT /'light s-th, make a light (of s-th), turn it on (a light)'/, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, contrast <**yeqwí:ls**> *make a light*, example: <**táwélilha ta' yeqwíl.**>, //tÉw=əl=T-†ε t-ε? yəq^w=íl//, /'Light your lamp., Turn on your lamp.'/, phonology: updrifting, attested by EB (12/15/75).

<**tstáwél ~ táwél**>, ds //c=tÉw=əl or c=tÉw=ə[=´=]l ~ tÉw=ə[=´=]l//, LT ['bright (in color)'], (<=ts=> *have, stative with color terms*), (<=el> *get, become, go, come*), possibly <=´=> *derivational*, phonology: updrifting or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (12/17/75), example: <**kwelh tu tstáwél te s'íth'ems.**>, //k^wə† t-u c=tÉw=ə[=´=]l tə s=ʔé´=əm-s//, /'Her dress is bright.'/, literally /'too a little bright the dress -her'/, attested by EB.

<**táwet**>, pcs //tḗw=əT//, LT /'light up s-th/s-o, shine a light on s-th/s-o'/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), also <**táwelt**>, //tḗw=əl=T//, attested by EB or AD correcting táwet, comment: since the meanings *make a light of s-th, turn it on (a light)* of EB and *shine a light on s-th/s-o* of CT are different, it is possible that CT and HT use different forms for these and that EB (and/or AD) uses one form for both meanings (i.e. táwelt for them has a broader meaning), example: <**táwet te t'l'elqtéle kw'es le kwélext te (sméyéth, t'l'elqtéle)**>, //tḗw=ət təè'ɛ[=lə=]qt=ələ k'wə-s lə k'wəl=əxʷ=T tə (s=móy(=)əè.ə'ɛ[=lə=]qt=ələ)//, /'light up the deer and shoot the (animal, deer)'/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), also <**táwelt te t'l'elqtéle kw'es le kwélext te (sméyéth, t'l'elqtéle)**>, //tḗw=əl=T təè'ɛ[=lə=]qt=ələ k'wə-s lə k'wəl=əxʷ=T tə (sméy(=)əè.ə'ɛ[=lə=]qt=ələ)//, attested by EB or AD, <**le táwet te sméyeth qesu kwélext**>, //lə tḗw=əT tə s=móy(=)əè qə-s-u k'wəl=əxʷ=T//, /'light up the animal and shoot it'/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), also <**le táwelt te sméyeth qesu kwélext**>, //lə tḗw=əl=T tə s=móy(=)əè qə-s-u k'wəl=əxʷ=T//, attested by EB or AD, <**mi táwetes te sméyeth qesu kwéléxtes tutl'o su mi kweléxwes.**>, //mi tḗw=əT-əs tə s=móy=əè qə-s-u k'wəl=əxʷ=T-əs t=u=ə'a s-u mi k'wəl=l-əxʷ-əs//, /'He lit up an animal and shot it and caught it., He shone a light on an animal and shot it and caught it.'/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), also <**mi táweltes te sméyeth qesu kwéléxtes tutl'o su mi kweléxwes.**>, //mi tḗw=əl=T-əs tə s=móy=əè' qə-s-u k'wəl=əxʷ=T-əs t=u=ə'a s-u mi k'wəl=l-əxʷ-əs//, attested by AD or EB.

<**táwel**>, LT ['get light'], see táw.

<**táwelt**>, LT /'light s-th, make a light (of s-th), turn it on (a light)'/, see táw.

<**táwet**>, LT /'light up s-th/s-o, shine a light on s-th/s-o'/, see táw.

<**táwsel**>, free root //tḗwsəl//, NUM ['thousand'], syntactic analysis: num, attested by JL (7/13/79), example: <**isále kws táwsels**>, //ʔisélə k'w-s tḗwsəl-s//, /'two thousand'/, attested by JL.

<**tá:xw**>, possible root meaning unknown, but more likely root is <**sát**> *reach, pass on, pass along*, or possibly <ta'á> *alike, similar*.

<**stá:xwelh**>, df //s=tḗ·xʷ=əʔ//, [stá·xʷəʔ ~ (hyper-slow) stáʔæxʷəʔ], HAT /'children (not one's own necessarily, generic)'/, ASM ['age term not kinship'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, (perhaps alienable possession), root meaning uncertain but possibly <**sát**>, bound root //sét// *reach, pass on, pass along*, or possibly <ta'á> *alike, similar*, or <**tá:xw**> meaning unknown, if one of the first two is root possibly <=xw> *round, around*, lx <=elh ~ =íylh ~ =ó:llh> *child, young*, if the first root is root here the literal meaning may be something like “**pass along/around child/young**”; phonology: possible =M1= metathesis of V1 and C2, grammatical comment: suppletive plural for <**stl'ítl'eqlh**> *child (generic)*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, DF, many others, other sources: ES /stḗ·xʷəʔ/ *children (preadolescent)*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-táwʔxʷʔ/ *child* W73:58, K67:284, Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /s-táwixʷəʔʔ/ *children* H76:484, examples: <**éyes te stá:xwelh.**>, //ʔéy=əs tə s=tḗ·xʷ=əʔ//, /'The children had a lot of fun.'/, attested by AC, <**líleyem te stá:xwelh.**>, //líy=C₁əC₂=əm tə s=tḗ·xʷ=əʔ//, /'The children are laughing.'/, attested by AC, <**sisistáxwes te stá:xwelh.**>, //siy=C₁əC₂=sT-ə[=Aé=]xʷ-əs tə s=tḗ·xʷ=əʔ//, /'He's scaring the children.'/, attested by EB, <**wiyóths kw'es í:wolems te stá:xwelh, t'ít'elem kw'es í:wolems.**>, //wə=yáè-s k'wə-s ʔi[-'·-]wal=əm-s tə s=tḗ·xʷ=əʔ, t'ít'[-C₁ə-]l=əm k'wə-s ʔi[-'·-]wal=əm-s//, /'The children are playing all the time, singing as they're playing.'/, attested by AC (10/15/71), <**qéx te stá:xwelh.**>, //qəx tə s=tḗ·xʷ=əʔ//, /'(There's) lots of children.'/, attested by AC.

<**tá:y**>, free root //tḗ·y//, CAN ['to race in a canoe'], PLAY, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /táy/ *race (in canoe), canoe-race* W73:210,

K67:254, Lushootseed root /táy/ as in /lə-táy/ *coming to raid* H76:484 where /lə-/ is *progressive* (since raiding was done in a group of fast canoes), example: <létsset tá:y.>, //lé-c-ət té:y//, /'Let's go canoe-racing.'/.

<tátey>, cts //té[-C₁ə-]y//, CAN /'racing in a canoe, canoe-racing (while you're doing it)'/, PLAY, (<R1> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, length-loss before -doubling infix #1 with e- is the rule, syntactic analysis: Vi, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<táyewelh>, ds //téy=əwəʔ//, CAN ['racing-canoe'], PLAY, ASM ['these come in different sizes: one-person, two-person, six-person, and eleven-person'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Deming, Salish cognate: Squamish /tayə-wiʔ/ *race canoe* W73:210, K67:263.

<istéytiyel>, df //ʔi=s=téy=C₁əC₂=əʔl or yi=s=téyt=i.ʔ//, mos, tlcs, CAN ['group of canoes travelling upstream (moving to camp for fish-drying for ex.)'], TVMO, possibly <i- ~ ye=> *travelling while, along*, possibly <s=> *nominal or stative*, possibly <=R2> *characteristic or plural*, possibly <=el ~ =í:l> *go, come, get, become*, possibly root <tá:y> *race in a canoe, move in water*, possibly root <tíyt> *upstream*, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, possibly nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), Salish cognate: (possibly related) Squamish /táyaq-i(y)/ *to move (from one place to another)* K67:265.

<táyéqel>, df //téy(=)éq=əʔl or téy=əqəʔ//, WATR ['change course (of a river)'], possibly root <tá:y> *race in a canoe, move in water* or possibly root <táyeq> meaning uncertain, possibly <=eqel> *in the throat, on a cliff (of land)* or perhaps more likely <=el> *go, come, get, become*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /táyaq-i(y)/ *to move (from one place to another)* K67:265 with /=i(y)/ *become, assume a state, be in a state, [and from glosses of exx. in section 186:34 clearly also] go, get* K67:129.

<táyewelh>, CAN ['racing-canoe'], see tá:y.

<ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á>, probably stem but perhaps root //t=εʔé ~ t=əʔé ~ t=ʔε > t'é *similar, alike, samell*, if stem probably root <t> meaning unknown plus lx <=a'á ~ =e'á> *comparative*

<sta'á ~ ste'á>, cpvs //s=t=εʔé ~ s=t=əʔé//, [stεʔæ ~ stəʔé], stvi, CJ /'be like, be similar to, be the same as, be a kind of/, (<s=> *stative*), lx <=a'á ~ =e'á> *comparative*, phonology: consonant merger and glottalization, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, AD (11/19/79), Elders Group, Deming, AHTTC, also <st'á>, //s=t'é (from s=t=(ə)ʔé)//, attested by EB (4/12/78), Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <sta'á kw'e sthó:qwi.>, //s=t=εʔé k'wə s=èá:q'w-i//, /'It's like a fish., It's a kind of fish.'/, attested by AC (11/17/71), <sta'á kw'e sqwmáy.>, //s=t=εʔé k'wə s=q'əm=éy//, /'like a dog'/, attested by AC, <stá kw'e spá:th te Bob.>, //s=t=(ə)ʔé k'wə s=pé:è tə Bob//, /'Bob is like a bear.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77), <st'átsa kw'els sqwálewel.>, //s=t'é-cε k'wə-l-s s=q'əl=əwəʔ//, EFAM, /'My thoughts are similar., I agree.'/, attested by Elders Group, <sta'á kwthá>, //s=t=εʔé k'wə èé//, /'(It's) like that., Right on.'/, attested by AD, <st'á t(e) thá, siyám, st'á t(e) thá.>, //s=t'é tə èé, s=iy=ém, s=t'é tə èé//, /'Right on, chief, right on.'/, literally /'like that, chief, like that'/, usage: said by TM and others to speakers when agreeing with the speaker's words, audience response to public speaking, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), TM, others, <sta'á óle.>, //s=t=εʔé ʔálə//, /'Oh that's the way it is.'/, literally /'it's similar too'/, attested by Deming (5/4/78), <lhéq' sta'á (kwthá, tethá).>, //ʔéq' s=t=εʔé (k'wə èé, tə èé)//, /'(He/She/It/They) used to be like that.'/, attested by AD (11/19/79), <íxwôw sta'á>, //ʔíx'w-əw s=t=εʔé//, /'if it's right, if it's the same, if it's similar'/, literally /'I wonder if contrastive it's the same/similar'/, attested by AHTTC (2/15/80), <éy kws ste'ás.>, //ʔéy k'w-s s=t=əʔé-s//, /'Amen.'/, literally /'it's good that it is alike/the same/similar'/, usage: blessing a meeting, public speaking,

attested by AD (1/17/80), NP, others.

<**st'ó'o ~ st'á ò**>, ds //s=t'ε[=Aá=] ʔà ~ s=t'é ʔà//, CJ ['just like'], literally /'like just'/, possibly <**ó-
ablaut**> meaning unclear, phonology: ablaut or assimilation at fast speed, consonant merger, glottalization, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (8/23/76), AD (11/19/79), example: <**st'ó'o tl'eléwe (fast) ~ st'á ò tl'eléwe**>, //s=t'é ʔà ë'ə=léwə//, /'just like you are'/, attested by EB.

<**st'at'á**>, cts //s=C₁ε-t'é//, CJ ['being similar'], (<**s**=> *stative*), (<**R8**-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, consonant merger, glottalization, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (4/12/78).

<**st'at'ó:mex**>, ds //s=C₁ε-t'é=á·məxʔ//, DESC /'to resemble, look like, (similar-looking)'/, lx <=**ó:mex**> *in looks, appearance, -looking*, phonology: reduplication, consonant merger, glottalization, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (1/30/76).

<**st'e'áwel ~ st'áwel**>, df //s=t'əʔé=əwəł ~ s=t'é=əwəł or s=t'εw=əł//, EFAM /'to guess, make a guess'/, LANG, possibly <**s**=> *stative*?, lx <=**ewel ~ íwel**> *in the insides*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/16/75), compare with <**t'wa ~ t'we**> *must be (evidently), I guess*, example: <**tseł st'áwel kwseš théš kwš lámšset.**>, //c'-əł' š=t'é=əwəł kʷ-s-əs èšt kʷ-s lē=m-c-əł//, /'I guess that she said that we're going.'/, syntactic comment: double embedding, attested by EB.

<**st'a'áleqep**>, dnom //s=t'εʔé=ələqəp//, TAST ['(the) taste, taste like'], (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), lx <=**áleqep**> *smell, taste*, phonology: glottal stop insertion between vowel-final root and vowel-initial suffix, or preservation of root-final glottal stop before vowel-initial suffix (root-final glottal stops are normally dropped in Upriver Halkomelem), an alternate possibility for the root is <**t'á**> *taste*, so the word is also given there, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by NP, also <**st'áleqep**>, //s=t'ε=ələqəp//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by DF, example: <**ówéta st'a'áleqeps.**>, //ʔowə= 'tε s=t'εʔé=ələqəp-s//, /'It has no taste.'/, attested by NP (Elders Group 5/25/77), <**ówéta st'áleqeps.**>, //ʔowə= 'tε s=t'ε=ələqəp-s//, attested by DF (Elders Group 5/25/77).

<**staqí:l**>, ds //s=t=(əʔ)ε=(ə)q(əł)=í·l//, SD ['sound like (in voice)'], ABFC, lx <=**eqel**> *in the throat, speech, talk, language*, (<=**í:l**> *get, become, go, come*), phonology: syllable-loss of *el* before =í:l, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), also <**st'aqí:l ~ st'aqéyl**>, //s=t'ε=əqəł=í·l//, LANG, also /'talk alike'/, attested by BHTTC, example: <**staqí:l te má:ls.**>, //s=t=(əʔ)é=əq(əł)=í·l tə mē·l-s//, /'He sounds like his father.'/, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), <**tseł staqí:l tel mà:l. (?) or tseł st'e'áqel tel mà:l. (?)**>, //c-əł s=t=əʔé=əqəł=í·l tə-l mē·l ~ c-əł s=t=əʔé=əqəł tə-l mē·l//, /'I sound like my father.'/, Elder's comment: "unsure which is correct", attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<**sta'á:wel**>, ds //s=t=εʔé=əwəł//, EFAM ['think'], ABFC, lx <=**íwel ~ ewel**> *in the insides, in the mind*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, also <**ste'áwel**>, //s=t=əʔé=(ə)wəł//, also /'be thinking'/, attested by AD (3/6/79), Salish cognate: Squamish /-(n)ətə-ʔáwʔn/ *think, expect, consider* W73:265, K67:307, example: <**líchxw sta'á:wel wespá:thes?**>, //lí-c-xʷ s=t=εʔé=əwəł wə-s=pé-è-əs//, /'Do you think it is/was a bear?'/, literally /'do you think if it is a bear'/, syntactic comment: subjunctive of a nominal used as verb, attested by AC (8/23/73), <**ílhchel ste'áwel kw'els la t'ók'w.**>, //í-ʔ-c-əł s=t=əʔé=(ə)wəł kʷ-ə-l-s lē t'ákʷ//, /'I was thinking I'll go home.'/, attested by AD (3/6/79).

<**st'awéłmet**>, iecs //s=t'ε=wəł[- ']=məT//, cts, ABFC ['thinking about s-th'], (<=**'**=> *continuative*), (<=**met**> *indirect effect control transitivizer*), phonology: stress-shift, consonant merger, glottalization, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<ta'áltha>, PRON /'me, I/, see áltha ~ álthe.

<ta'á'altha>, PRON /'me myself, I myself (emphatic)/, see áltha ~ álthe.

<ta'elóllets'e>, NUM ['each (person)'], see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<te=>, da //tə=//, DEM /'nominalizer (male or gender unspecified, present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article', phonology: probably phonologically prefixed because in some cases the merges with a following consonant (for ex. =w) to form a new vowel (as in tú:tlò *it's him*), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, syntactic comment: a number of verbs (demonstrative, interrogative, pronominal) can serve a nominal or pronominal function when phonologically prefixed with te= ~ ta=, it is prefixed syntactically too since in some cases the resultant form can be preceded by another demonstrative article (kw'e tewátes for ex., *somebody (out of sight)*); found in <te'íle>, //tə=ʔilə//, /'this one', <tethá ~ te thá>, //tə=èé ~ tə èé//, /'that one', <tewát>, //tə=wét//, /'who is it?/, <tú·ë' à>, //tə=w=è'á//, /'he is the one, it's him', <tewátes>, //tə=wét=əs//, /'someone, somebody (unknown)/.

<te>, free root //tə//, CJ /'the (male, present, visible), the (gender or presence and visibility unspecified), a (male, present and visible), a (gender or presence and visibility unspecified)/, (semological comment: *the* and *a* are not translated in English before proper names nor before possessive pronouns (see example below)), CJ /'what, which, that which, the one that/who', semantic environment ['before verbs'], phonology: e is merged or dropped before -a *your*, syntactic analysis: demonstrative article, syntactic comment: this or another demonstrative article precedes any nominal except those used as a term of address (vocatives) or those in a list, if the speaker saw all the items in a list at once the article can be left out except before the first and last item, no articles can be left out if the speaker saw the items separately (Deming 5/25/78, EB 4/13/78), attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, EB, many others, ASM ['the (male, present and visible or presence and visibility unspecified)'], <máytchexw te swíyeqe.>, //méy=T-c-əx^w tə s=wí·q=ə//, /'Help the man./, attested by AC, comment: see many examples throughout dictionary, especially with kinterms and animals where sex is only specified by the article here, ASM ['the (present and visible or unspecified)'], comment: see many examples throughout dictionary, ASM ['what, which'], example: <te kwíkwexetem "chiefs">, //tə k^wí[-C₁ə-]x^y=əT-əm "chiefs"/, /'what they call chiefs, (what are being called chiefs)/, attested by AC, <kwókwelxes te sqá:ls.>, //k^wε[-AáC₁ə-]l=əx^y-əs tə s-qé·l-s//, /'He's hiding what he stole ./, attested by EB (2/6/76), ASM ['a (gender and visibility and presence unspecified)'], <kw'étslexwes te músmes, stiǰíw, chékel, pípehò:m, qas te sqelá:w.>, //k^wétsl=əx^w-əs tə mús=C₁əC₂, s=stiǰíw, cókəl, C₁í=pəhà·m, qε=s tə s=qəlÉ·w//, /'He saw a cow, a horse, a chicken, a frog, and a beaver./, attested by EB (4/13/78), <ta skwí:x>, //t-ε s=k^wə[=Aí·=]x^y//, /'your name', attested by AC, <tel skw'ówes>, //tə-l s=k^wáw(=)əs//, /'my pail', attested by AC, <tel sqwemáy>, //tə-l s=q^wəm=éy//, /'my dog', attested by AC.

<te í ~ te'í>, DIR ['this (speaker is not holding it but is close enough to touch it)'], see í.

<tehí:lewel>, df //təh(=)í·l=əwəl//, EFAM ['depending on someone'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=í:l> *go, come, become, get*, lx <=ewel> *in the insides, in the mind*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, example: <tehí:lewel ol.>, //təh(=)í·l=əwəl ʔəl//, /'(He's/She's/They're) just depending on someone./, attested by Deming (11/30/78).

<Tekwóthel ~ Tkwothel>, df //tək^w=áèə//, PLN ['a mountain just south of Yale Mountain (Popelehó:ys) with a big hole like a tunnel in it above the highway at Yale'], ASM ['the hole used to come down near the Fraser River but after the white people came it caved in (perhaps as result of the CPR construction), the remnants of the hole used to be seen frequently from the train, they can't be seen from the highway however'], root meaning unknown unless same in <stekwtákw>, df

//s=C₁əC₂=tэк^w//, [stɔk^wtэк^w], EFAM /'(be) in a daze, day-dreaming'/, see **tákw.**, lx <=óthel> in the mouth, phonology: vowel-loss optional, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/6/77, 9/13/77 esp. AK, SP, AD), also <Stkwóthel>, //s=tэк^w=áèə//, attested by JL (12/14/77), source: place names file reference #26.

<tel=>, da //təl=//, DIR [from'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, lexical affix, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group, Deming, others, compare <telí> *be from*, comment: could be shortened from telí or telí could be derived tel=í, Salish cognate: Squamish /ti-/ *from* W73:108, K67:265, Lushootseed /tul'-/ *from* H76:510; found in <telchó:kw>, //təl=cá:k^w//, DIR, /'(be) from far away'/, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /tul'-èaʔk^w/ *south wind* (lit. "from the sea") H76:510, <tellhó:s>, //təl=ʔá:s//, DIR, /'(be) from downriver'/, WATR, <teltyt>, //təl=tý(=)t//, WATR, DIR, /'(be) from upriver, Tait dialect, Tait-dialect-speaking people'/, LANG, SOCT, <tel'alétse ~ tel:étse>, //təl=ʔelécə ~ təl=(ʔε)lécə//, /'be from where?'/, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77), others, Salish cognate: Squamish /ti-ʔénèa/ *be from where?* K67:117, Lushootseed /tul'-èád/ *be from where* H76:510.

<telí>, ds //təl=lí or təl=ʔí//, DIR [be from'], semantic environment ['location'], CJ [than'], semantic environment ['after adjectival word, esp. comparative/superlative'], CJ [of (partitive)], semantic environment ['after numeral'], (<tel=> *from*), possibly root <lí> *there, at*, possibly root <í> *here*, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group, CT and HT, AD, AC, Salish cognate: Nooksack /tulí/ *be from* G83b,G84a, in part Squamish /ti-náʔ/ *be from from* /náʔ/ *be at, be there* K67:117, and Lushootseed //tul'-ʔál// usually /tuʔlél/ *be from* H76:511, ASM [be from'], example: <telítsel kw'e Ts'a'íles.>, //təlí-c-əł k^wə c'εʔ=íləs//, /'I am from Chehalis, B.C.'/, literally /I am from the (remote) Chehalis'/, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77), <sqewós te smá:lt kws me p'éth' te syó:qwem telí tí t'í'o le qewétem.>, //s=qəw=ás-s tə s=mé.lt k^w-s mə p'èè' tə s=yə[=Aá:]=q^w=əm təl=lí tí è'a lə qəw=ə[=']T-əm//, /'It's the warm side of the mountain that the sun just comes out (squeezes out) on from (over) there, so that it was warmed.'/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), <óxwestchexw telí t'l'elhlímelh.>, //ʔáx^wəs=T-c-əx^w təl=lí è'ə=ʔlíməʔ//, /'Give it to him from us.'/, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <éy kw'ómkw'emcha telí s'ólh sqwálewel xwlam kw'e ít totí:lt tlówàyəł.>, //éy k^wám=C,əC₂-cε təl=lí s=ʔáʔ s=q'ál=əwəł x^w=lé=m k^wə ʔí-t tá[-C₁ə-]l=í:l=T təlá=wəyèł//, /'Let our thoughts be strong toward what we are studying today.'/, literally /it's good will be strong from our thoughts toward the (remote) here (aux.) -we (subjunct. subj.) studying s-th this day'/, syntactic comment: note subjunctive pronoun is used as subject of subordinate vp whose object is promoted to object of the main vp's previous preposition/prepositional verb, usage: blessing a meeting, public speaking, attested by AD (1/17/80), <lólets'e mestíyexw telí kw'e "north">, //C₁á=ləc'ə məstíyəx^w təl=lí k^wə "north"//, /'one person from the north'/, attested by AC, ASM [of (partitive)], <lólts'e telí t'l'alhlímelh kw'e lám.>, //C₁á=ləc'ə təl=líè'ε=ʔlíməʔ k^wə lé=m//, /'One of us could go.'/, attested by AC, ASM [than'], <yeláwəl xéytl' tlówàyəł telí kw'e cheláqelh(elh).>, //yələw=əl xíè' təlá=wəyèł təl=lí k^wə cələq=əʔ(=əʔ)//, /'Today is colder than yesterday.'/, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <yeláwəl lós telí t'l'á'altha.>, //yələw=əl lás təl=lí è'ε=C,é=ʔelèε//, /'He's fatter than me.'/, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <yeláwəl éy telí t'l'á'altha.>, //yələw=əl ʔéy təl=líè'ε=C,é=ʔelèε//, /'(He's/She's) better than me.'/, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77), <yeláwəl t'l'áqt tel xéltel telí ta swá.>, //yələw=əl è'éqt tə-l xí[=Aá:]=l=təl təl=lí t-ε s=wé//, /'My pencil is longer than yours.'/, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77).

<shxwtelí>, dnom //sx^w=təl=lí//, DIR [where s-o came from'], PLN, (<shxw=> *something to, nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group; found in <shxwtelís>, //sx^w=təl=lí-s//, /'where they (he/she/it) came from'/, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78),

example: <shxwtelís te syewálelh>, //sx^w=təl=lí-s tə s=yəwəl=əʔ//, 'where the deceased ancestors came from', attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), <tl'ól shxwtelí (+ article + place name or proper name)>, //è'á-l sx^w=təl=lí ...//, 'I'm descended from ...', attested by AC (9/29/71).

<tel'alétse ~ tel:étse>, ds //təl=ʔəlécə ~ təl=(ʔɛ)lécə//, DIR ['be from where?'], PLN, lx <tel=> from, root <alétse> be where?, phonology: syllable-loss optional, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by IHTTC, others; found in <tel'alétsechexw? ~ tel:étsechexw?>, //təl=(ʔɛ)lécə-c-əx^w//, 'Where are you from?', attested by IHTTC.

<=tel>, da //təl//, MC 'device, implement, thing used for', comment: over 100 examples have been found to date, phonology: =tel sometimes conditions the dropping of the last l in the preceding suffixes =ó:ythel in the lips, =xel in the foot, leg, =eláxel in the arm, maybe others, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <éxwtel>, //ʔəx^w=təl//, 'broom', compare with <íxwet> sweep it, <xéltel>, //xəl=təl//, 'pen, pencil, writing instrument', compare with <xéyl=t> write s-th, <lhá:ts'tel>, //ʔé·c'=təl//, 'knife', compare with <lhí:ts'=et> cut s-th or s-o, compare with <lhéts'-> cut, <skw'íytel>, //s=k^wíy=təl//, 'ladder (native notched pole or any modern kind)', compare with <kw'íy> climb, <shxwch'á:letstel ~ sch'á:letstel>, //s(x^w)=c'é·léc=təl//, 'chair, bench', literally 'nom. + on top, astride + rump + device', <sxwóqw'tel>, //s=xóq^w=təl//, 'canoe pole', compare with <xwóqw'=et> pole it (of a canoe), <sí:tel>, //sí=təl//, 'basket (generic)', <q'eléts'eqwtel>, //q'əléc'=əq^w=təl//, 'umbrella', <q'oléts'tel>, //q'aléc'=təl//, 'square dressing room of blankets for sxwóyxwey dancers', compare with <q'eléts'> rainshelter, protection, <shxwyémtel>, //sx^w=yám=təl//, 'belt, sling, strap', literally 'nom. + wide strip + device', <sthéqitel>, //sèéqi=təl//, 'sockeye net', <kwôxwethel>, //k^wóx^wəè=təl//, 'coho net', <tl'élxxel>, //è'əlxx'əl=təl//, 'spring salmon net', <swéltel>, //s=wəl=təl//, 'net, web', <th'éstel>, //è'és=təl//, '(metal) nail', <th'esélatel>, //è'əs=élɛ=təl//, 'arrow pouch, quiver', compare with perhaps <th'ís=et> nail it, compare with <=éla ~ =á:la> container, <shxwth'á:lhtel>, //sx^wè'é·ʔ=təl//, 'fine cedar root strips for baskets', root meaning unknown, <shxwt'álhtel>, //sx^w=t'éʔ=təl//, 'bridge made of big log, big bridge', compare with <sxw=t'álh> bridge made of small log, comment: root probably means span, go across, <(s)t'lhílestel>, //(s)t'ʔ=ílés=təl//, 'collarbone', comment: root probably means span, go across, <mót'estel>, //mát'əs=təl//, 'first finger, pointer finger', literally 'point, aim + device', <séxwatel ~ séxwetel ~ sexwe'á:lá>, //səx^wə=ʔé·lé//, 'bladder', compare with <séxwe (e ~ a)> urine, <smélàtel>, //s=mélè=təl//, 'womb, uterus', compare with <mélà ~ méle> child (kinterm), <th'áxtel ~ ts'áxtel>, //è'éx=təl (è' ~ c')//, 'rattlesnake', <sqwéltel>, //s=q^wəl=təl//, 'word, language', compare with <qwá:l> talk, speak, <sp'otl'emá:látel>, //sp'aè'əm=é·lé=təl//, 'smokehole', literally 'smoke + container + device', <qweló:ythetel>, //q^wəl=á·yèə(l)=təl//, 'musical instrument', <lháxxetel>, //ʔéx=x'ə(l)=təl//, 'rug', <q'epeláxtel>, //q'əp=əlɛx(əl)=təl//, 'armband'.

<=tel>, da //T=əl (or perhaps just =təl)//, PRON 'purposeful control reciprocal, (perhaps just) reciprocal, (do purposely to) each other, (do purposely to) one another', (semological comment: found crystallized in some nominals too), syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, syntactic comment: the reciprocal part of this combination has been shown as an inflection throughout most of the dictionary, but could probably better be counted as derivational since it changes a transitive verb to an intransitive syntactically; found in <qwólqwéltel ~ qwélqwéltel>, //q^wɛ[=Aó=]l=C₁əC₂=T=əl//, '(a lot of people) talking together', <q'eq'ótel>, //C₁ə=q'á·T=əl//, 'to meet', literally 'be together with each other purposely', <thethkw'í:tel>, //èə[=C₁ə=]k^w=ə[=Aí=]T=əl//, '(have) a tug-of-war', literally 'pulling each other purposely for a long time [durative]', <kweltó:l>, //k^wəl=T=ə[=Aá=]//, 'to wrestle', literally 'grab each other for a long time (durative)', <skwekwótel>.

//s=C₁ə=k^wé=T=ə//, /'to separate in marriage'/, literally /'be letting each other loose purposely'/, <tl'ítl'əxwtò:l>, //C₁í=ë'əx^w=T=ə[=Aá=]//, /'beating one another (in contest), competing'/, <q'iq'xótel>, //q'í=[C₁ə=]x=ə[=Aá=]T=ə//, /'contradicting each other'/, <iyó:tel>, //ʔiyá=T=ə//, /'to fight'/, <yáyetel>, //yéyə=T=ə//, /'making friends'/, <st'eló:stel>, //s=t'ə(=)ə[=Aá=]s=T=ə//, /'be sitting side by side'/, literally /'be sitting beside each other'/, <á:xwí:tel>, //ʔé·x^w=ə[=Aí=]T=ə//, /'they're sharing'/, literally /'giving gifts/food purposely to each other'/, <mamíyelhtel>, //mɛ[=C₁ə=]y=ə†(c)=T=ə//, /'helping one another'/, literally /'helping benefactive each other, helping for each other purposely'/, <qeqemótel>, //qə[=C₁ə=]má·=T=ə//, /'having the same parents'/, literally /'suckling purposely with each other'/, <sétl'atel>, //səë'ɛ=T=ə//, /'elder sibling'/, compare with <sétl'o> oldest (of children), <xéyeslótel>, //xíy=əs=ə[=Aá=]T=ə//, /'wild ginger (Asarum caudatum)'/, literally /'facing one another'/, (semological comment: referring to the paired facing leaves). <telál>, possibly root //təlél//, DIR ['by way of'], syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by EB (6/14/78), example: <ley telál kw'e Agassiz.>, //lɛ yə=təlél k^wə Agassiz//, /'Someone is going by way of Agassiz./, attested by EB.

<tél ~ tá:l ~ tiy>, bound root //təl ~ tɛ:l ~ tiy respond, repeat//.

<xwtélqet>, pcs //x^w(=)təl=(ə)q(ə)l=əT//, LANG ['repeat s-th (verbally)'], possibly <xw=> always? or xwe=> become?, root <tel> perhaps respond, lx <=qel ~ =eqel> in the throat, in talk, verbally, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: syllable-loss of el before =et, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79), compare with <xwetiyeqel ~ xweteyeqel> to answer, reply (AC), other sources: Suttles ca1984:ch.7 p.28 Musqueam /x^wtəlqət/ answer him and /x^wtətəl'qət/ be answering him are derived from root /tél/ copy, follow suit plus /-qən/ voice plus transitivizer, Salish cognate: Squamish /n-təlq-t/ answer (a person) (tr.) W73:6, K67:307, Lushootseed /təj-úcid/ answer with /-úcid/ (in the) mouth H76:488, example: <xwtélqet ta' sqwà:l.>, //x^w=təl=qəl=T t-ɛʔ s=q^wɛ:l//, /'Repeat your words./, attested by Elders Group.

<télstem>, caus //təl=sT-əm or tɛ[=Aé=]l=sT-əm//, ABDF /'to stumble, get staggered'/, possibly <é-ablaut on root á:> resultative, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-em> passive), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), Elders Group (5/26/76), Salish cognate: possibly Lushootseed /t'álx/ lose balance backwards but not quite fall H76:562,519-520 (vs. unrelated root /tálx/ as in /ʔəs-tálx/ able, capable and causative habitual /ë'u-tálx-dx^w/ use s-th to do something H76:480-481,704), possibly Sechelt /tantínim ~ tntínim/ to stagger T77:34; found in <le telsthòm.>, //lə tɛ[=Aə=]l=sT-àm//, /'You get staggered./, syntactic analysis: passive of causative, attested by Elders Group, example: <le télstem kw tewátes wels yi'í:mexs.>, //lə tɛ[=Aé=]l=sT-əm k^w tə=wét=əs wəl-s yi=ʔí[---]m=əx^y-s//, /'Somebody stumbled while he was walking./, literally /'past third person got staggered the (remote) somebody really -s travelling along= walking -he/she'/, attested by CT and HT.

<tá:lstem>, caus //tə[-Aé-]=sT-əm or tɛ:l=sT-əm//, ABDF ['staggering (after you trip for ex.)'], possibly <á:-ablaut> continuative, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-em> passive), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<yitá:lstem>, mos //yi=tɛ:l=sT-əm or yi=tə[=Aé=]l=sT-əm//, ABDF ['staggering around'], lx <> along, travelling along, while in motion, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<telchókw>, DIR ['from far away'], see chó:kw.

<telchó:leqwtel>, DIR ['from away from the river'], see chá:l or chó:l.

<Te Lewómet>, WETH ['The Milky Way'], see slewómet ~ lewómet dancing costume.

<tél:exw ~ (in rapid speech) télexw>, EFAM /'find s-th out, understand s-th, learn s-th, realize s-th, now

know what s-th is like, read (and comprehend) s-th, understand s-o', see tól.

<telí>, DIR ['be from'], see tel=.

<telkwó:lésem>, df //təlk^w=á·ləs=əm//, ABDF ['poke oneself in the eye (with finger, stick, etc.)'], root meaning unknown, lx <=ó:les> in the eye, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: updrifting (not stress-shift since it moves again before inflection), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (9/18/78), CT (6/15/76 Stó:lô Sítel Friesen tape), example: <telkwó:lesémlha chítmexw uwthe'ítexwcha kwa chítmexw.>, //təlk^w=á·ləs=əm-†ε cít(=)məx^w wə-èəʔít-əx^w-cε k^wε cít(=)məx^w//, ['Poke your eyes, horned owl, if you're really a true horned owl.'], usage: song of an old lady climbing Mt. Cheam who sees a horned owl which isn't a real owl (is a spirit or ghost), attested by CT (6/15/76 tape).

<tellhelhó:s>, DIR ['south wind'], see lhós.

<tellhó:s>, WATR ['downriver, (from downriver)'], see lhós.

<Tellhós>, SOCT ['Squamish people'], see lhós.

<télmel>, EFAM ['the mind, someone's own knowledge'], see tól.

<telómelthet>, EFAM ['acknowledge oneself'], see tól.

<teló:met ~ tel:ómet>, EFAM ['understand'], see tól.

<teló= ~ tló=>, da //tə=lá= tlá=//, DEM ['this'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <tlowáyél ~ tlówayèl>, //tlawéyél ~ tláwèyèl//, ['today'], literally ['this day'], <tloqá:ys>, //tlaqé:ys//, ['now'], literally ['this instant'], <tlo xwelá:lt>, //tla x^wə=lé·[=C₁ə=]t//, ['tonight (maybe tla=)'], literally ['this evening'].

<télstem>, ABDF ['to stumble, get staggered'], see tél ~ tá:l ~ tiy.

<teltelewá:m>, WATR ['lots of little streams (like the kind coming down a hill after a rain)'], see tó:l ~ tò:l.

<teltíyt>, DIR ['from upriver'], see tiyt.

<telxwítse>, TIME ['toward November'], see xwís.

<télwél>, possible root //tél(=ə)wəl//, root meaning uncertain

<stélwél>, df //s=tél(=ə)wəl//, EB ['cedar limb rope (slitted)'], MC, ASM ['made by taking a pliable red cedar limb, slitting it with a knife, then twisting it around to make it still more pliable, used to haul animals caught or other things obtained away from one's canoe, camp, or home'], probably <s=> nominalizer, root meaning unknown unless <t'álew> arm or <tel> repeat, possibly <=ewel> in the insides, phonology: possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (Elders Group 7/23/75).

<telxwít>, df //təlx^wít=əs or təlx^wíc//, TIME ['month or moon in November'], Elder's comment: "means when leaves are falling", root meaning unknown, possibly <=es> cyclic period??. syntactic analysis: nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), also <telxwít?>, //təlx^wít//, also ['moon in October'], Elder's comment: "means when leaves fall", attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<tel'alétsa>, DIR ['where is he/she/it from?, from where?'], see alétsa.

<tel'alétse ~ tel:étse>, DIR ['be from where?'], see tel=.

<télh>, probably root //tə†//, SH ['straightened out, got straight(ened)'], possibly <é-ablaut> resultative, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by MV and SJ (Deming 2/9/78), example: <télh tel máqel.>, //tə† tə-l mé=qəl//, ['My hair got straight., My hair got straightened.'], attested by MV and

SJ.

<tlhét ~ tlhát ~ telhét>, pcs //tḥ́[-M1-]=ḥ́T//, SH /'spread it out (of blanket, net, book, etc.)/, MC, (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, vowel merger (é + e → á as usual), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76, 3/14/79), example: <tlhát ta' pékw.>, //tḥ́[-M1-]=ḥ́T t-ε? pḥ́kʷ//, /'Spread out your book./, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79).

<tlhéthet>, pcs //tḥ́-M1=ḥ́T-ḥ́t//, ABFC ['straighten oneself out'], EFAM, (<-et> reflexive), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79).

<télhches>, df //tḥ́=cḥ́s//, TOOL ['hit on the hand with a hammer'], ABDF, probably root <télh> get straightened out, lx <=tses ~ =ches> on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/19/76).

<shxwtéltshes>, ds //sxʷ=tḥ́=cḥ́s//, TOOL /'hammer, stone hand hammer, sledge hammer/, ASM ['sledge hammers were made with vine maple for the handle and a block of wood for the sledge, used often with wedges made from crabapple wood or stone'], (<shxw=> something to, nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/5/78), CT (6/8/76), also <shxwtéltshes>, //sxʷ=tḥ́=cḥ́s//, attested by EB (5/19/76).

<tem=>, da //tḥ́m=//, TIME /'time for, time to, season of/, syntactic analysis: lexical prefix, attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, others; found in <temqw'íles>, //tḥ́m=qʷ'í=ḥ́s//, /'spring-time/, literally /'time for things to come up/, <temkw'ókʷ'es>, //tḥ́m=kʷ'ε[=AáC,ḥ́=]s//, /'summer/, literally /'season of hot/, <temxéytl'>, //tḥ́m=xíḥ́'//, /'winter/, literally /'season of cold/, <temhilálxw>, //tḥ́m=hil=ḥ́lxʷ//, /'autumn, fall/, literally /'season of falling leaves/, <tempó:kw'>, //tḥ́m=pá-kʷ'//, /'moon of October, time for Chehalis River spring salmon/, <temtl'í:q'es>, //tḥ́m=ḥ́'í-q'ḥ́=ḥ́s//, /'moon of February, time one gets stuck or trapped (in pithouses by the snow)/, <temtám>, //tḥ́m=tḥ́m//, /'be when?, when is it?/, literally /'season of what?/, <temt'elémtshes> moon of February, time things get stuck on the hand (with cold), <temkwíkwexel> moon of April, time for baby sockeye salmon, <tem'elíle> moon of May, time for salmonberries, <temt'ámxw> moon of June, time for gooseberries, <temqoqó:> moon of June, time of high water, <temqwá:l> moon of July, time for mosquitoes, <temthéqi> moon of August, time for sockeye salmon, <temkw'ó:lexw> moon of September, time for dog salmon.

<=tem>, da //tḥ́m=//, ASP ['be in a state of -ness'], (semological comment: distinguished only from the homophonous =t-em /=T-ḥ́m/ passive by meaning, may be segmentable into =t-em with =t/=t/ cognate with Musqueam /=t/ state(?) which Suttles proposes as a possible lexical suffix (Suttles ca1984:14.6.5): "(identical with the -t subordinate passive and the -t that appears in a few resultative forms of the verb?)", if segmentable in Upriver Halkomelem, the =em would be the intransitivizer, have, get), syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, Salish cognate: in part Musqueam /-t/ state? as in /ḥ́q'ét/ wide (cf. /lq'-/ across, other side, /ḥ́éq'ḥ́mḥ́xʷ/ flat country, /ḥ́q'écḥ́s/ five [hand spread out?], /ḥ́éq'ḥ́t/ lay it down), /pḥ́ét/ thick (root?), /ḥ́'éqʷ/ long (root?), /ḥ́qét/ standing upright, tree (cf. root /ḥ́qén-/ of /ḥ́qénxʷ/ stand it up), /tḥ́yḥ́wət/ the "North" (i.e., Johnstone Strait and beyond) (cf. /xʷ'tḥ́yḥ́wəl/ the "Northern" tribes), and /sxḥ́lḥ́c't/ place where strong currents meet (cf. /sxḥ́lḥ́c'/ current, /ḥ́lḥ́c't/ turn it) [Suttles ca1984 uses /e/ in place of his earlier /ε/ for ease of typing rather than from any fundamental change in analysis]; these are cognate to Upriver Halkomelem forms <lhq'át> /ḥ́q'ét/ wide, <plhát> /pḥ́ét/ thick, <tl'áqʷ> /ḥ́'éqʷ/ long, <thqát> /ḥ́qét/ tree.; found in <xá:p'qwtēm>, //xḥ́-ḥ́'p'qʷ=tḥ́m//, /'be aching, rheumatism/, <xwókweltem>, //xʷ'ákʷ=ḥ́l=tḥ́m//, /'(be) numb/, compare <xwókwel> get numb, <xwó:xwth'tēm>, //xʷ'ε[=Aá·=C,ḥ́=]ḥ́=tḥ́m//, /'(be) sexy/, compare <shxwó:xwth'> be crazy, compare root <xwáth'> teeter, <ót'tēm>, //ḥ́át=tḥ́m//, /'(be) stretched/, compare <ó:t'> stretch, <sá:lts'tēm ~ sá:lth'tēm>, //sḥ́[=Aḥ́·=]l=c'ḥ́=tḥ́m//, /'(be) dizzy/,

compare (perhaps) <sel> *spin*, <q'thá:mtem>, //q'èé·m=təm//, /'(be) absent-minded'/, compare <q'thá:m> *have a short memory*, <lhxétem>, //ʔóx=M1=təm//, /'(be) stiff (in body, as of arm, leg, etc.)'/, compare <slhelháx> *(be) stiff (in body, as of arm, leg, etc.)*, <q'á:lptem>, //q'é·l(=)p=təm or q'ə[=Aé·=]l=p'·D=təm//, /'(be) cramped'/, compare root <q'él> *tangle?*, <q'élptem>, //q'əl=p'·D=təm//, /'(to) cramp, have cramps'/, compare root <q'él> *tangle?*, <q'áq'elptem>, //q'é[=C₁ə=]l=p'·D=təm//, /'(be) cramping'/, compare root <q'él> *tangle?*, <syéltthem>, //s=yélè=təm//, /'(be) poisoned'/, compare <yélth> *to poison*, <chxwétem>, //cóx^w=M1=təm//, /'(be) swelling (of infected sore, balloon, etc.)'/, compare <tsetsíxw> *swollen*, <télstem>, //tél=s=təm//, /'(get) staggered'/, <tá:lstem>, //tə[=Aé·=]l=s=təm//, /'(be) staggering'/, <xwexweló:stem>, //x^wə[=C₁ə=]l=á·s=təm//, /'(be) staggering'/, <tl'áxtem>, //ě'ə[=Aé·=]x^y=təm//, /'(have) diarrhea'/, compare root <tl'éx> *ripped apart*, <tl'xátem>, //ě'éx^y=M1=təm//, /'(have) continuing diarrhea'/, <lhéxtem>, //ʔót=x=təm//, /'(to) tremble'/, comment: but lhátxtem *trembling, shiver, shivering* beside lhátxthá:lem *I'm trembling* seems to point to a passive in =t-em /|=T-əm/, <toteqw'ó:mestem>, //ta[=C₁ə=]q^w=əm=á·[=M2=]s=təm//, /'(tuberculosis)'/, compare <tóteqw'em> *coughing*.

<temchálhtel>, TIME /'time to dry fish, first of July (at Yale), October (at Chehalis)'/, see =chílh ~ chílh=.

<témélh>, free root //téméʔ//, LAND /'red ochre, (clay colored reddish by oxides of iron)'/, EB perhaps /'red rock fungus used for Indian paint, (perhaps) Indian paint fungus'/, (perhaps) [*Echinodontium tinctorium*], REL /'Indian red paint (used by spirit dancers, ritualists, and Indian doctors or shamans)'/, ASM [*red Indian paint was made by mixing grease with powder from clay colored reddish by oxides of iron and/or reddish soot from baked red rock fungus, it was and is used as face paint by powerful Stó:lô (and other) spirit dancers, by ritualists, and shamans or Indian doctors, and was (and still may be) painted on certain sacred rocks such as the stone shaman at Doctor's Point in Harrison Lake, Indian spirit dancers with red paint are said to have different spirit powers than those with black paint,*], a sample of Stó:lô Indian red face paint (for spirit dancers) was obtained from Mrs. Amy Cooper by Oliver Wells, kept by the Wells family after his death, and chemically analyzed from Oct. to Nov. 1981 at Simon Fraser University for Dr. Ralph Maud, Marie Weeden and Dr. Brent Galloway in their project to transcribe the Oliver Wells tapes and inventory his Indian research materials, the analysis by Keith Slessor of S.F.U. together with graphs of three tests (see illustrations) follows: "Face Paint Analysis. X-ray analysis (Prof. John D. Auria): sample contained about 10 percent iron Fe, also contained other minor components so we suspect an iron-containing clay rather than a pure iron oxide, Microanalysis (Ms. S.A. Black): showed about 70 percent organic consistent with a grease or fat added to and mixed in with the iron-bearing clay, Fat analysis (Ms. S. A. Black and Mr. B. D. Johnston): capillary gas chromatography of the methyl ester of the fatty material showed a highly saturated fat typically of animal origin, plant and fish oil (fats) are reasonably unsaturated and I believe can be ruled out in this case., [Summary]: The face paint is probably an iron-containing clay that would be dark brown (or red brown) ground up finely in the presence of four times the volume of animal fat. [from another note dated 27/11/81]: In discussion here about the face paint, the suggestion that the animal fat origin is very likely to be black bear arose. I think that's a very sensible suggestion, which you might find useful." (Keith Slessor), PE [*lipstick*'], LT /'red ochre color, color of red clay of iron oxide used for religious paint and face paint'/, ASM [*used as a secondary color term by a number of elders, identified on the color chart in Berlin and Kay 1969 (rows top to bottom B-I, columns left to right 1-40) as follows: EL (2/20/79): G4, H4; AK (1/24/79): H1, H2, H3, H4; in Aug. 1987 NP and AH also mapped témélh using Munsell color chips with MacLaury and Galloway, NP at H2, AH at G3, G4 (focused at G4)*], charts by Rob MacLaury, X-ray and gas chromatography graphs and printouts, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by CT and

- HT (6/21/76), Deming (2/22/79), Elders Group (6/4/75), EL (2/20/79), AK (1/24/79), AD (7/23/79), AC, other sources: ES /témə́ʔ/ ochre, also <témelh>, //témə́ʔ//, attested by Deming, ASM ['red ochre face paint'], <thíyt te témélh>, //èíy=T tə́ témə́ʔ//, /'make paint'/, literally /'make s-th the red ochre paint'/, attested by AC, ASM ['lipstick'], <ólewe qéx te témelh.>, //ʔólə-wə qéx tə́ témə́ʔ//, /'(There's) too much lipstick.'/, attested by Deming (2/22/79), ASM ['dancer's paint'] (attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)), ASM ['face paint'], <p'éq' témelh>, //p'éq' témə́ʔ//, SPRD //white paint (for spirit dancers' faces)//, lit. /'white red-ochre'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), <tskwí:m témelh>, //c=kwí-m témə́ʔ//, SPRD /'red paint (for spiritual purposes)//, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), <ts'q' éyx témelh>, //c'=q' í-x témə́ʔ//, SPRD /'black paint (for spiritual purposes)//, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).
- <Temélhem>, ds //témə́ʔ=əm//, PLN ['a spring-water stream south of Skowkale'], literally /'place for getting red paint'/, lx <=em> place to get from <=em> intransitivizer, get, have, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13 <tih-MIH.TH-luhm> a spring-water stream, south Skowkale (place for getting red paint),
- <temélhépsem>, ds //témə́ʔ=épsəm//, EZ /'large red-necked woodpecker, large red-headed woodpecker, rain crow (black with red comb on head) (AC), pileated woodpecker'/, ['Dryocopus pileatus'], ASM ['called a rain crow by AC (who had forgotten its Halkomelem name), the bird of this name predicts rain according to EL (we heard its cry on the Harrison River one day on a place names trip, and EL said, "Did you hear that call of the temélhépsem? When it calls like that there will be a change of weather within 24 hours. You see nothing but blue sky now, but it will be pouring rain in less than a day." He was right.), EL however says the temélhépsem is a small regular woodpecker and that the pileated woodpecker (in photo in Udvardy 1977) has another name, if a woodpecker pecks on your house a few times it means bad news according to Elders on 3/21/79'], lx <=épsəm> on the back of the head and neck, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/4/75, 3/21/79), EL (9/15/78), AC, BJ (12/5/64 old p.315), other sources: ES /təm-éʔəpsəm/ pileated woodpecker, H-T <temélepeEm> woodpecker (Picus) (large red-headed).
- <Temélhem>, PLN ['a spring-water stream south of Skowkale'], see témélh.
- <temélhépsem>, EZ /'large red-necked woodpecker, large red-headed woodpecker, rain crow (black with red comb on head) (AC), pileated woodpecker'/, see témélh.
- <témés>, free root //témés//, CLO ['velvet'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group (4/7/76), Deming (1/31/80), AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /témus/ velvet W73:279, K69:47.
- <témex>, pcis //tém=əxʷ//, [tímIxʷ], EFAM /'desire s-th, desire s-o, wish for s-th/s-o', (<=ex> purposeful control transitive inanimate object preferred), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), EB (3/22/76), Deming (3/25/76), also <témex ~ tá mex>, //tém=əxʷ ~ tém=əxʷ//, [tímIxʷ ~ tímIxʷ], also /'wishing for it'/, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77), AC, ABFC ['turned on sexually'], literally /'wishing for it, desiring it'/, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77); found in <témextsel.>, //tém=əxʷ-c-əl//, /'I wish (for s-th).'/, attested by Deming, also <támextsel.>, //tém=əxʷ-c-əl//, /'I'm wishing.'/, attested by AC, example: <lichxw tá mex te qwe'óp?>, //li-c-xʷ tém=əxʷ tə́ qʷəʔáp//, /'Are you wishing for that apple?'/, attested by AC.
- <téméx>, cts //tém=ə[-´-]xʷ//, EFAM ['desiring s-th'], (<-´-> continuative), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), also <támex ~ témex>, //tém=əxʷ ~ tém=əxʷ//, [témIxʷ ~ tímIxʷ], also /'wishing for it'/, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77), AC, also /'be turned on sexually, (desiring s-th/s-o sexually)'/, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77), example: <lichxw tá mex te qwe'óp?>, //li-c-xʷ tém=əxʷ tə́ qʷəʔáp//, /'Are you wishing for that

apple?/, attested by AC.

<téméx>, EFAM [*'desiring s-th'*], see témex.

<tém:éxw ~ tem:éxw ~ ~ tèm:èxw ~ témexw>, free root //tém·éx^w ~ tèm·éx^w ~ tèm·èx^w ~ témèx^w//, LAND *'earth, ground, land, the earth, the world'*, phonology: lengthening of resonant between stressed vowels or updrifting adjacent to long resonant, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), Elders Group (3/72, 4/2/75), other sources: ES /tèm·èx^w/ CwMs /témèx^w/ *earth*, Salish cognate: Squamish /tmíx^w/ *earth, land, dirt* W73:88, K67:259, Nooksack /témíx^w/ A61, Twana /təbíx^w/ *earth, land, country*, LmSanSo /təŋəx^w/ *earth, land, ground* G82 (cognate set 37), example: <spóléqwe^ms té tèm:èxw>, //s=pá[=lə=]q^w=əm-s tə tèm·èx^w//, [(pitch transcription of vowels): 4 4 1 4 3 3], *'dust of the earth'*, attested by BJ (12/5/64), <xéytl' te témexw.>, //x'íē' tə tə témèx^w//, *'The ground is cold.'*, attested by AC.

<temhilálxw>, TIME *'autumn, fall (season)'*, see híl.

<temí:lt>, pcs //təm=í:l=T//, FOOD [*'cool it (of food)'*], DESC, root meaning unknown, probably <=í:l> *go, come, get, become*, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).

<títémí:lt>, cts //C₁í-təm=í:l=T//, FOOD [*'cooling it (of food)'*], DESC, (irregular), (<R4-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).

<temí:lthet>, pcrs //təm=í:l=T-ət//, FOOD [*'cool off (of food)'*], DESC, (<-et> *reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

<títémí:lthet>, cts //C₁í-təm=í:l=T-ət//, FOOD [*'cooling off (of food)'*], DESC, (irregular), (<R4-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).

<temí:lthet>, FOOD [*'cool off (of food)'*], see temí:lt

<temítô>, free root //témító//, EB, FOOD *'tomato'*, borrowed from English "tomato", syntactic analysis: noun, (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<temítô smelmólkw>, FOOD *ketchup* (lit. tomato + spread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<temítô sqe'óleqw>, FOOD *tomato juice* (lit. tomato + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<stósem temítô>, FOOD *ketchup/stewed tomatoes* (lit. smashed + tomato), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00).

<témkwes>, df //témk^w=əs//, SH [*'blunt (end of canoe pole)'*], CAN, root meaning unknown unless related to mékw *stout*, possibly lx <=kw> *round, around in circles*, probably <=es> *on the face*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), compare <témqweqsel> *blunt (of poles)*.

<temkwôxweth>, TIME *'coho salmon time, August to September'*, see kwôxweth.

<temkw'à:y>, TIME *'hungry time (about mid-April to mid-May), famine (Elders 3/72)'*, see kw'à:y.

<temkw'éyles>, TIME *'(be) Spring, [time or season] when everything comes up'*, see kw'í ~ kw'íy.

<temkw'ókw'es>, TIME [*'summer'*], see kw'ás.

<temkw'ó:lexw>, TIME *'September to October, dog salmon time'*, see kw'ó:lexw.

<tempó:kw'>, TIME *'October moon, time to smoke Chehalis spring salmon'*, see pó:qw' ~ póqw'.

- <temqó: ~ temqoqó:>, WATR /'high water time (yearly, usually in June), June'/, see qó:.
- <temqwá:l>, TIME ['month or moon beginning in July'], see qwá:l.
- <témqweqsel>, df //témq^w=əqsəl//, SH ['blunt (of poles)'], root meaning unknown unless related to t'em chop off, lx <=eqsel> on the nose, point, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), compare <témkwes> blunt (end of canoe pole).
- <temqw'íles ~ temqw'éyles>, TIME /'spring (season), (time to sprout up)'/, see qw'íl.
- <temsóxwel>, HARV ['haying time'], see só:xwel ~ sóxwel.
- <temtám>, TIME /'when?, when is it?'/, see tám.
- <temtámes>, TIME /'whenever, whenever it is'/, see tám.
- <temt'á:mxw>, TIME /'gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June'/, see t'á:mxw.
- <temt'elémtses>, TIME /'month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold))'/, see t'elém.
- <temthéqi>, TIME /'sockeye moon, month to get sockeye salmon (begins with first quarter after black moon in July, lasts into August), July to August, (June to July [Jeness: WS])'/, see sthéqi ~ sthéqey.
- <temth'oló:lh>, TIME /'July to August, (big spring salmon time)'/, see sth'olólh.
- <temth'ó:qwi>, TIME /'November, time to catch salmon'/, see sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.
- <temtl'í:q'es>, TIME /'moon or month beginning in February, (November to December, time when ice forms [and sticks] [Billy Sepass in Jenness])'/, see tl'íq'.
- <temwíwe> (or possibly) <temswíwe>, TIME /'month beginning in April at the mouth of the Fraser, May-June (Jeness:Sepass), oolachen moon'/, see swí:we ~ swíwe.
- <temxwá>, TIME ['famine'], see xwá.
- <temxéytl'>, TIME ['winter'], see xéytl' ~ xí:tl'.
- <temxé:ytl'thet>, TIME ['winter'], see xéytl' ~ xí:tl'.
- <tem'elíle>, TIME /'salmonberry time, (usually) May'/, see elíle.
- <tépelhállh>, HUNT /'board for stretching squirrel or skunk hides, etc.'/, see tpólh.
- <tépsem>, possibly root //tépsem or t=épsəm//, ANA /'neck, (back of head and back of neck [EB], nape of the neck [Elders Group 5/3/78])'/, (irregular), possibly root <t> meaning unknown, possibly <=épsem> on the neck, on the back of the neck, on the back of the head, grammatical comment: may be empty root, syntactic analysis: noun or nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), Elders Group, IHTTC (9/21/77), other sources: ES /tépsem/ (CwMs /tépsem/) neck, H-T <tÉ'psum> back of head; neck (back part), Boas Scowlitz field notes nape of neck, also /'back of head and neck'/, attested by EB (IHTTC 9/21/77), also /'nape of the neck'/, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), example: <tsel kw'óqw í tel tépsem.>, //c-əl k^wáq^w ?í tə-l tépsəm//, /'I was hit on my neck.'/, attested by EB (1/12/76).
- <Shxwtépsem>, ds //sx^w=t(=)épsəm//, PLN ['a neck of land on the west side of Harrison Lake just north of Twenty-Mile Creek and across from the north tip of Long Island'], ASM ['this neck-shape extension of land (past Twenty-Mile Bay) narrows the lake so that deer can swim from the neck to ten-mile long Long Island'], (<shxw=> nominalizer, something that), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (Elders Group boat trip to Port Douglas 6/18/75), see file card or map.

- <**téq**>, free root //téq or tɛ[=Aé=]q//, SH ['close by itself'], TVMO, BLDG, possibly root <**táq**> or <**tqá**>, possibly <**é-ablaut**> *resultative*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/6/76), example: <**le téq té xálh.**>, //lə téq tɛ xʷéʔ//, 'The door closed by itself.', phonology: sentence-intonation raises pitch on article to 6 and lowers following pitch, attested by EB.
- <**tqát**>, pcs //təq=M1=əT or təq=ə[=Aé=]T or tɛq=M1=(ə)T//, SH ['close s-th'], TVMO, BLDG, possibly <**metathesis**> *non-continuative* or possibly <**á-ablaut**> *durative*, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: metathesis with vowel merger or ablaut and vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, AC, Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /təq(á)/ *close, block* as in /dxʷ-tq-ád tə šəgʷʔ/ *Shut the door*. H76:491, example: <**tqát te skw'echóstel**>, //təq=ə[=Aé=]T tɛ s=kʷəc=ás=tə//, 'close the window', attested by AD (3/13/80), <**tqát te pékw**>, //təq=ə[=Aé=]T tɛ pəkʷ//, 'close the book', attested by AD, <**tqát te steqtá:l**>, //təq=ə[=Aé=]T tɛ s=təq=tə[=Aé·=]l or tɛq=M1=əT tɛ s=tɛ·q=tə[=M2=]l//, 'close the door', attested by AC.
- <**xwtáq**>, df //xʷə=téq or xʷə=tə[=Aé=]q//, SH ['(get closed, become closed)'], BLDG, (<**xw(e)**> *become, get*), possibly <**á-ablaut**> *resultative/durative*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Elder's comment: "unsatisfied with translation as *close it*", attested by DC (Elders Group 3/26/80).
- <**xwtetáq**>, df //xʷ(ə)=C₁ə=téq or xʷ(ə)=C₁ə=tə[=Aé=]q or xʷ(ə)=tə[=C₁é(·)=]q//, BLDG ['be closed'], ECON, (<**xw(e)**> *become, get*), possibly <**R5** or <**R9**> *resultative*, possibly <**á-ablaut**> *durative*, phonology: reduplication or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AH (Deming 1/18/79), example: <**le xwtetáq te shxwiymálé.**>, //lə xʷ=C₁ə=téq tɛ s=xʷiyəmə=élé//, 'The store is closed.', attested by AH.
- <**steqtéq**>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=təq or s=C₁əC₂=tɛ[=Aé=]q//, WATR ['jampile, log-jam'], EB, (<**s**> *nominalizer*, R3= *plural*), possibly <**é-ablaut**> *resultative/durative*, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, other sources: H-T <s'tuk-tuk-> *logs (a jam of)*.
- <**teqáp** or **teqíp**>, df //təq=ép or tɛq=ə[=M2=]p or təq=ə[=Aé=]p or təq=ə[=Aí=]p//, EZ ['beaver dam'], BLDG, literally 'closed off/blocked in the dirt/on the bottom', probably root <**teq** or **táq**> *closed off/blocked*, possibly <=áp or =ep> *dirt or on the bottom*, possibly <**metathesis** or **í-ablaut**> *derivational*, possibly <**á-ablaut**> *durative/resultative*, phonology: possible ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL and NP (Fish Camp 7/19/79), other sources: JH /təqép/ *beaver dam*,
- <**steqtá:l**>, df //s=təq=tə[=Aé·=]l or s=tɛ·q=tə[=M2=]l//, BLDG ['door, doorway, door of a big (communal) house or longhouse'], (<**s**> *nominalizer*), lx <=tel> *device to*, <**á-ablaut**> *durative* or possibly root <**metathesis**> *derivational*, phonology: possible ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Elders Group (3/72), also <**shxwteqtá:l** ~ **shteqtá:l**>, //sxʷ=təq=tə[=Aé·=]l//, attested by DM (12/4/64 new p.175), also <**steqtál**>, //s=təq=tə[=Aé=]l//, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), example: <**xwemxálemilha la(m) te steqtál.**>, //xʷəmə=xʷə[=Aé=]l=əmə-ʔɛ lé=m tɛ s=təq=tə[=Aé=]l//, 'Run to the door.', attested by IHTTC.
- <**stqá:qel**>, df //s=tɛ(·)q=M1=əqəl or s=təq=M1=əqəl or s=təq=ə[=Aé·=]qəl//, ABDF ['lost one's voice'], literally 'blocked/closed off in the voice', (<**s**> *stative*), possibly <**metathesis**> *non-continuative* or possibly <**á-ablaut**> *resultative/durative*, lx <=eqel> *in the throat, speech, voice*, phonology: possible metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjektiv verb, attested by Elders Group (11/16/76).
- <**táqalh**>, df //tɛq=ɛʔ or tə[=Aé=]q=(ʔ)ɛʔ//, EB 'a grass that grows with berries in fields and

everywhere and has seeds that stick in one's throat when eaten with berries, probably a type of brome grass, likely California brome grass, possibly sweet cicely', ['probably a *Bromus* sp., likely *Bromus carinatus*, possibly *Osmorhiza chilensis* and *Osmorhiza purpurea*.], ASM ['if you get the seeds in with your berries they stick in your throat and only go one way--one can't get them up or out (LJ, AD), the grass looks like oats or rye and has sharp seeds that choke you if eaten with berries (Deming), drawing of California brome grass in book on grasses of B.C. identified as likely by AD and Deming, sweet cicely has seeds described like this but has leaves that are not very grass-like', possibly root <táq ~ tqá ~ tə[=Aé=]q> close off, shut off, possibly <=(lh)alh ~ =lhelh> in the windpipe, in the throat, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by LJ (6/18/79) via AD (6/19/79), Deming (6/21/79), also <táqelh>, //téqəʔ//, attested by LJ, Salish cognate: Squamish /táqaʔ/ California brome grass (*Bromus carinatus*) and sweet cicely (*Osmorhiza chilensis* and *Osmorhiza purpurea*), the Squamish found this species [sweet cicely] particularly annoying when they were picking salmonberries because it often got into their berry baskets and could cause gagging if it was swallowed Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:46,66.

<teqáp or teqíp>, EZ ['beaver dam'], see téq.

<tqá:tsa>, df //tqé=cε or téq=M1=cε or tə[=Aé=]q=M1=cε//, NUM ['eight'], possibly root <tqá:> or <tá:q> close, ASM ['plausible because holding up four fingers of each hand to show eight closes the hands with the thumbs and because four is the ritual number done to complete things and thus a multiple of four could be seen as closing an action'], lx <=tsa (uncommon) ~ =tses> on the hand, possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuative or derivational, possibly <ablaut> resultative, phonology: possible metathesis, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), NP (12/6/73), CT (9/5/73), DM (12/4/64), Elders Group, Deming, others, other sources: ES /tqé=cε/ eight; found in <teqá:tsatset.>, //tqé=cε-c-ət//, 'There's eight of us.', literally 'were are eight', attested by AC, example: <ópel qas te tqá:tsa>, //ʔápəl qε-s tə tqé=cε//, 'eighteen', attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), CT (9/5/73), <tskw'éx qas te tqá:tsa>, //c=k'w'éx' qε-s tə tqé=cε//, 'twenty-eight', attested by CT (9/5/73).

<tqátsáleqel>, ds //tqé=cε=éləqəʔ//, NUM ['eight containers'], lx <=áleqel> container(s), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<tqatsálh>, ds //tqε=cé=éʔ//, NUM ['eight times'], lx <=álh> times, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, Elder's comment: "not used often since they didn't count these often beyond five", attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).

<tqátsámets'>, ds //tqé=cε=éməc' or tqé=cε=əməc'//, NUM ['eight ropes, eight threads, eight sticks, eight poles'], lx <=ámets' ~ =emets' ~ =ámeth' ~ =emeth'> long stick-like object(s); standing, upright, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/12/78), other sources: Boas Scowlitz field notes ms..

<teqátsa'ále>, ds //tqé=cε=ʔélə//, NUM ['eight people'], lx <=ále> people, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).

<teqtselhsxá>, ds //t[=ə=]q=c=əʔ(=)sx'é or tεq=c(ε)=əʔ(=)sx'é//, NUM ['eighty'], lx <=elhsxá ~ =elsxá> ten times itself containing <=elh ~ =álh> times, phonology: vowel-loss, vowel-reduction or epenthetic infixation of e, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BJ (12/5/64 Wells transcript old p. 336), others, also <téqetselsxá>, //tə[=ə=]qε=c(ε)=əl(=)sx'é or tε[=Aé=]q=c(ε)=əl(=)sx'é//, phonology: downstepping, epenthesis or ablaut, vowel-loss, attested by AC, CT (9/5/73), others.

<teqetselsxá:le>, ds //təqε=c(ε)=əl=sx'é=élə//, NUM ['eighty people'], lx <=ále> people, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, comment:

probably somewhat artificial since **qéx** *many* would usually be used instead of counting this high, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).

<**téqetselsxós**>, ds //t[=é]=qε=c(ε)=əl=sxʷε=ás//, NUM ['eighty dollars'], ECON, lx <=ós ~ =es> *dollar, round objects, on the face*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/30/71).

<**steqá:tsas**>, ds //s=tqé=cε=s//, NUM ['eight o'clock'], TIME, lx <s=...=s> *o'clock* lx which could have been derived from <s=> *nominalizer* and lx <=es> *cyclic period*, phonology: circumfix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<**teqatsíqw**>, ds //tqε=cε=íqʷ//, NUM ['eight fish'], FSH, EZ, lx <=íqw> *fish, on top of the head*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (8/24/76).

<**tqatsíws**>, ds //tqε=cε=íws//, NUM ['eight birds'], EZ, lx <=íws> *on the skin, on the body; birds*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77), also <**tqatse'íws**>, //tqε=cε=ʔíws//, attested by TM (Elders Group 3/29/77).

<**tqòtsòls**>, ds //tqε[=Aa=]´=cε=áls//, NUM ['eight fruit in a group [or cluster] (as they grow on a plant)'], EB, possibly <o-**ablaut**> *derivational* unless automatically conditioned, lx <=óls> *fruit, rocks, spherical objects*, phonology: o-*ablaut* on a automatic before =óls, vowel merger, updrifting, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<**tqó:tsó:s**>, ds //tqε[=Aa=]´=cε=á:s//, NUM ['eight dollars'], ECON, possibly <o-**ablaut**> *derivational*, lx <=ó:s> *dollars, round things*, phonology: o-*ablaut* on a automatic before =ó:s, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, ECON /'eight Indian blankets [Boas], eight dollars'/, attested by Boas Scowlitz field notes.

<**tqátsa'ówelh ?**>, ds //tqé=cε=ʔówəʔ ?//, NUM /'eight canoes, eight boats'/, CAN, lx <=ówelh> *canoe(s), boat(s)*, phonology: epenthetic glottal stop, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, Elder's comment: "(uncertain)", attested by AD (4/12/78).

<**teqátsa'ále**>, NUM ['eight people'], *see* tqá:tsa.

<**teqatsíqw**>, NUM ['eight fish'], *see* tqá:tsa.

<**teqetselsxá:le**>, NUM ['eighty people'], *see* tqá:tsa.

<**téqetselsxós**>, NUM ['eighty dollars'], *see* tqá:tsa.

<**téqləxw**>, ncs //təq=l-əxʷ or tε[=Aé]=q=l-əxʷ//, ABDF /'to hurt again (as when a painful place is bumped and hurts again or as when a pain inside one's body returns again), (to ache [SJ])'/, possibly <é-**ablaut**> *resultative*, (<=l> *non-control transitivizer*), (<-**əxw**> *third person object*), phonology: possible *ablaut*, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (2/28/79), also /'to ache'/, attested by SJ (3/17/77), example: <**téqləxw tel sxéle**>, //təq=l-əxʷ tə-; s=xéle//, /'My foot aches.'/, attested by SJ.

<**táteqləxw**>, cts //tə[-AéC₁ə]-q=l-əxʷ or té[-C₁ə]-q=l-əxʷ//, ABDF /'hurting, feeling sore, (feel[ing] pain [BJ])'/, (<-**R1- or á-**ablaut** and -**R1-**> *continuative*), (<=l> *non-control transitivizer*), (<-**əxw**> *third person object*), phonology: reduplication, possible *ablaut*, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76), also /'feel a pain'/, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old p. 333).**

<**teqtselhsxá**>, NUM ['eighty'], *see* tqá:tsa.

<**téq**>, free root //təqʷ//, ABFC /'to fart, pass gas'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80), others, Salish cognate: Squamish /təqʷ/ *to fart* and /təqʷ-númut/ *fart*

inadvertently and /stəq'/ *fart* (noun) K69:48, example: <ô téq'>, //ŋo téq'//, /'Oh fart./, EFAM, usage: said when one loses a game and get mad, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80).

<tés>, free root //təs//, [tís], TVMO /'approach, get near, get closer, reach, go up to, get up to/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, AC, example: <lámchexw te théqet (qe)tl'o(se)su tés te theqát.>, //lê=m-c-əx^w tə è=[Aá=]qet (qə-)jə'a(-sə)-s-u tés tə èəqét//, /'Go through the thicket and get to the (big) tree./, attested by AC, <esu tés te theqát.>, //ŋə-s-u tés tə èəqét//, /'And it got up to the tree(s)/, semantic environment ['talking about flood waters'], attested by AC, <quesu tés stétis kw'e Fort Yale.>, //qə-s-u tés s=C₁ə=tə=[Aí=]s k^wə Fort Yale//, /'And they got up to near Fort Yale./, semantic environment ['people in a canoe'], usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC, <>wetésescha kw'e/kws tés>, //wə-təs-əs-cə k^wə/k^w-s tés//, /'until//, semantic environment ['this phrase can be used before an hour, day (tomorrow for ex.) or before something that will happen (we go, etc.)'], attested by Elders Group (10/6/76), AD (1/15/79).

<tetés>, cts //C₁ə-təs//, TVMO /'approaching, getting near, getting closer/, (<R5-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/9/77, 12/7/77), EB (4/12/78).

<teséstexw>, caus //təs=M1=sT-əx^w//, TVMO /'make s-o get near, bring s-o near/, probably <metathesis type 1> non-continuative, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), phonology: probably metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, <tesésthòx>, //təs=M1=sT-áx^ʔ//, /'come near me, (sic? for make me get near)/, comment: probably mistranslation, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75).

<teséthet ~ tséthet>, pcrs //təs[-M1-]=T-ət or tés=ə[-M2-]T-ət//, TVMO /'come close, come near, come sit in (with a group)/, (<metathesis type 1 or 2> non-continuative), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76), EB and AD (9/19/78), MH (Deming 1/4/79); found in <teséthetalha.>, //təs[-M1-]=T-ət-ətə//, /'Come near (you folks), Come sit in (and eat), you folks./, syntactic comment: plural command imperative, attested by Elders Group, example: <míthelh tséthet.>, //mí=èə-† tés[-M1-]=T-ət//, /'Come join in (eating)/, semantic environment ['said to someone hanging back'], literally /'come eat -coaxing imperative come near/, syntactic comment: short imperative, attested by EB and AD, <míchap teséthet.>, //mí-c-əp tés[-M1-]=T-ət//, /'Come sit in folks., Come join us at the table folks./, attested by MH, <míyalha teséthet.>, //míy-ətə tés[-M1-]=T-ət//, /'Come near (you folks), Come sit in (and eat) you folks./, syntactic comment: plural command imperative, attested by Elders Group.

<stétis>, durs //s=C₁ə=tə=[Aí=]s//, strs, DIR /'be near, be close to, be beside, be next to/, (<s=> stative, R5= resultative), (<í-ablaut> durative), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by AC, EB, Elders Group, IHTTC, BJ (5/10/64), other sources: ES /stəté-s/ near, example: <líye chòkw te lálems q'a líye stétis?>, //lí-ə cák^w tə léləm-s q'ə lí-ə s=C₁ə=tə=[Aí=]s//, /'Is his house far or is it nearby?/, attested by AC, <stétis te t'ómel.>, //s=C₁ə=tə=[Aí=]s tə t'áməl//, /'(It's/He's/She's) near the wall./, attested by AC, <stétis yithá.>, //s=C₁ə=tə=[Aí=]s yə=èé//, /'She's close to them., She's near them./, attested by AC, <stétis tl'alówe. ~ stétis tl'lówe.>, //s=C₁ə=tə=[Aí=]s ɛ'ɛ=ləwə//, /'She's close to you., She's near you./, phonology: the first pronunciation is at slow tempo, the second is at normal speed, attested by AC, <stétis (tl'elhímelh, tl'a'á'eltha, tl'alhwélep)>, //s=C₁ə=tə=[Aí=]s (ɛ'ɛ=†límə†, ɛ'ɛ=C₁é=†ɛlèɛ, ɛ'ɛ=†w=óləp)//, /'She close to (us, me, you folks), She's near (us, me, you folks)/, attested by AC (8/25/70), <á'altha stétis taléwe.>, //C₁é=†ɛlèɛ s=C₁ə=tə=[Aí=]s tɛ=ləwə (orɛ'ɛ=ləwə ?)//, /'I'm next to you./, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), <lhxeyléxlha stétis te skw'echóstel.>, //†x=í-l=əx^ʔ-†ɛ s=C₁ə=tə=[Aí=]s tə s=k^wəc=ás=təl//, /'Stand near the

window./, attested by IHTTC.

<**stetisthóx ~ stetisthó:x**>, df //s=C₁ə=tə[=Aí=]s=(s)T-áxʷ//, if, DIR ['(be) near me'], possibly <=st> causative control transitivizer or (less likely semantically) <=t> purposeful control transitivizer, (<-óx> me, first person object), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75, 3/24/76).

<**stetismels**>, dnom //s=C₁ə=tə[=Aí=]s=məls//, DIR ['person next to one'], lx <=mels> part, portion, area, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (2/16/79), example: <**ptámetha ta' stetismels te skwíxs**>, //ptém=əT-ʔε t-εʔ s=C₁ə=tə[=Aí=]s=məls tə s=kʷíxʷ-s//, 'Ask the person next to you his name./, literally 'ask s-o -command imperative your nearby part person the his name'.

<**tesálèqel**>, TCH ['bump the head'], see tós.

<**teséleqw**>, TCH ['bumped on the head'], see tós.

<**tesestélemet**>, EFAM ['feeling sorry for oneself'], see t-sós ~ tesós.

<**tesésthòx**>, TVMO ['come near me, (sic? for make me get near)'], see tés.

<**teséthet ~ tséthet**>, TVMO ['come close, come near, come sit in (with a group)'], see tés.

<**tesláts**>, TCH ['touching bottom (of a canoe or a person)'], see tós.

<**teslatstem**>, TCH ['it got smashed in the back end or rear end'], see tós.

<**teslexw**>, TCH ['touch s-o accidentally, bump s-o, bumped s-o'], see tós.

<**testéstexw**>, TCH ['bump them together'], see tós.

<**tétath**>, possibly root //tétæ̀ or R4=Aé=tæ̀//, [títæ̀], ANA ['vein, veins'], possibly <**R4**=> diminutive, possibly <é-ablaut on **R4**> plural, root meaning unknown unless related to títh as in s=títh be skinny, phonology: possible reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /tətíʔc/ vein H76:496.

<**tétemest**>, df //t́[-C₁ə-]məs=T//, pcs, MUS ['sing a lullaby to s-o'], possibly root <**témés**> velvet, possibly <-**R1**-> continuative, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76 tape).

<**tetés**>, TVMO ['approaching, getting near, getting closer'], see tés.

<**tétesxel**>, df //t́[=C₁ə=]s=xʷəl//, ANA ['marrow'], possibly <=R1=> meaning uncertain here, lx <=xel> on the leg/foot lx as in <**slósxel**>, contrast <**slósxel**> marrow, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/4/76).

<**tew**>, bound root //təw//, slope, tilt or backward

<**tewále**>, possibly root //təwélə or təw=élə//, SH ['sloping floor, (tilted)'], possibly <=ála> container of, syntactic analysis: nominal??. adjective/adjectival verb??. attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /təw-ánʔ/ tilt (tr.) W73:268, K69:48 (the suffix is a transitivizer, probably not cognate with Upriver Halkomelem =ále (since =ál is never a transitivizer and =e animate entity is unlikely).

<**tewtewá:la ~ tutuwále**>, chrs //təw[=C₁əC₂=(=)é.lə//, LAND ['side hills, tilted hills, slopes'], (<=R2=> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), Elders Group (4/2/75).

<**Tewtewá:la ~ Tutuwále**>, df //təw[=C₁əC₂=(=)é.lə ~ təw[=C₁əC₂=(=)élə//, PLN ['side hills or tilted hills northwest of Xó:letsa near Yale'], literally 'tilted hills', phonology: reduplication,

syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), Elders Group (4/2/75), source: place names file reference #122.

<**tewá:let**>, pcs //təw(=)é·lə=T//, TVMO /'tilt s-th, lift s-th up at one end or one side, tilt s-th sideways'/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/29/76), example: <**tewá:let te sléxwelh**>, //təw(=)é·lə=T tə s=ləx^wəʔ//, /'tilt the canoe sideways (to dump out water)'/, attested by EB.

<**tewélehàm**>, df //təw(=)élə(h)=ə[=Aé=]m//, LAND ['a slope'], possibly <á-ablaut> durative, possibly <=em> place to have/get, phonology: ablaut, epenthetic h, vowel-reduction, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (about 1/79).

<**tewálehélets**>, ds //təw(=)éləh=éləc//, ABFC ['sitting on one cheek of the rump'], literally /'tilted on the rump'/, lx <=élets> on the bottom, on the rump, phonology: epenthetic h, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (about 1/79).

<**tewálehílep**>, ds //təw(=)éləh=íləp//, LAND ['sloping ground'], lx <=íləp ~ =ílep> ground, dirt, phonology: epenthetic h, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76), also <**tewálehílep**>, //təw(=)élə[= ']=h=iləp//, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).

<**stutuwothel ~ stewartwothel**>, df //s=təw=C₁əC₂=àèə//, WATR [""a little below""], (<s=) stative or nominalizer), probably root <**tew**> tilt or backward, possibly <=R2> characteristic, lx <=óthel> in the mouth (of river), phonology: reduplication, u-formation from ew, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb? or nominal?, attested by Elders Group (9/7/77).

<**tewálehélets**>, ABFC ['sitting on one cheek of the rump'], see tewále.

<**tewálehílep**>, LAND ['sloping ground'], see tewále.

<**tewá:let**>, TVMO /'tilt s-th, lift s-th up at one end or one side, tilt s-th sideways'/, see tewále.

<**tewát**>, PRON ['be who?'], see wát.

<**tewátes**>, PRON /'somebody, anybody'/, see wát.

<**tewélehàm**>, LAND ['a slope'], see tewále.

<**tewít**>, free root //təwít//, HUNT /'expert hunter (who comes back with game every time he hunts), good hunter'/, compare perhaps <s=**chewót**> be good at, know how to?, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AD and NP (1/23/80), EB (12/12/75), AC, others, also <**tewì:t**>, //təwì·t//, attested by JL (5/5/75), example: <**le há:we té tewì:t**>, //lə hé·wə tə təwì·t//, /'A good hunter (went hunting)'/, phonology: sentence intonation on article, attested by JL, <**íkw'elò kwes iyóthet te tewít**>, //ʔí=k^wə=là k^w-s-əs ʔiyá=T-ət tə təwít//, /'The expert hunter starts here.'/, attested by AD and NP (1/23/80).

<**Tewít**>, free root //təwít//, PLN ['a hunter turned to stone now located below Hemhémetheqw near Hill's Bar on the east bank of the Fraser River'], ASM [there is also the sharp spear rock next to it and the dog rock downriver and the elk rock in the river downriver still further, all turned to stone by the Transformer'], literally /'expert hunter'/, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders on Raft Trip (8/30/77), Elders Group (9/13/77), source: place names file reference #270.

<**tewláts**>, df //təw(=ə)l(=)éc or t́əw(=)l(=)ə[=M2=]c or təw(=)l(=)ə[=Aé=]c//, CAN /'drifting backwards in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting), backing up (of canoe, train)'/, FSH, possibly root <**taw ~ tew**> tilt, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become and <=ets> on the back, possibly <=lets> on the bottom possibly <metathesis> derivational possibly <á-ablaut> resultative, phonology: possible metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IH TTC.

<**Titáwlechem**>, dmn //C₁í=téw=əl=əc=əm or C₁í=téw=ləc=əm//, PLN ['slough where people used to drift-net by Martin Harris's place at Seabird Island'], ASM ['people used to driftnet for sturgeon there when the slough was the main river (Martin Harris's place is like an island now)'], literally /'place to have/get a little driftnetting'/, (<**R4**> diminutive, <=em> place to have or get), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by LJ via IHTTC (8/15/77), source: place names file reference #193.

<**tewtewá:la ~ tutuwále**>, LAND /'side hills, tilted hills, slopes'/, see tewále.

<**Tewtewá:la ~ Tutuwále**>, PLN ['side hills or tilted hills northwest of Xó:letsa near Yale'], see tewále.

<**tex**>, bound root //təx^y perhaps insert comb between//.

<**texqéylem**>, mdls //təx^y=qəl=í:l=əm//, PE /'comb one's hair, comb one's own hair'/, lx <=qel> in the head, (<=í:l> go, come, get, become, <=em> middle voice), phonology: syllable-loss of el before =í:l, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, also <**texqéylém**>, //təx^y=qəl=í:l=əm//, phonology: updrifting optional, attested by EB, AD, example: <**tset texqéylem**>, //c-əl təx^y=qəl=í:l=əm//, /'I combed my hair.'/, attested by EB, <**texqéylémliha ta' máqel**>, //təx^y=qəl=í:l=əm-ʔε t-εʔ mé=qəl//, /'Comb your hair.'/, attested by AD (Lesson 16, 8/80).

<**texqé:ylt**>, pcs //təx^y=qəl=í:l=T//, PE ['comb s-o's hair'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <**texqé:yltliha ta'a sqá:q**>, //təx^y=qəl=í:l=T-ʔε t-εʔε s=qé:q//, /'Comb your (younger) sister's hair.'/, attested by EB (1/16/76).

<**téxelqéylem**>, cts //tə[-´-]x^y=əlqəl=í:l=əm//, [tíx^yɪlqéyləm], PE ['combing one's hair'], (<-´-> continuative), lx <=əlqel ~ =elqel> hair, wool, (<=í:l> go, come, get, become, <=em> middle voice), phonology: stress-shift, syllable-loss of el before =í:l, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/8/78); found in <**téxelqéylem**>, //tə[-´-]x^y=əlqəl=í:l=əm//, /'She's combing her hair.'/, example: <**lichxw téxelqéylem?**>, //lí-c-x^w tə[-´-]x^y=əlqəl=í:l=əm//, /'Are you combing your hair?'/, <**íhtsel téxelqéylem**>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl tə[-´-]x^y=əlqəl=í:l=əm//, /'I was combing my hair.'/.

<**téxelqèylt**>, pcs //tə[-´-]x^y=əlqəl=í:l=T//, WV /'card wool, comb s-th, (carding/combing s-th (wool/hair))'/, (semological comment: probably should be translated continuative), lx <=elqel> wool, hair, possibly <-´-> continuative or less likely derivational?, (<=í:l> go, come, get, become, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible stress-shift, syllable-loss, downstepping, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76).

<**shxwtéxelqèyls**>, dnom //sx^w=tə[´]=x^y=əlq(əl)=í:l=(əl)s//, [šx^wtíx^yɪlqèyls], WV /'a carder (for carding wool)'/, literally /'something for combing/carding wool/hair as a structured activity'/, (<shxw=> something for), (<=´=> continuative), lx <=els> structured activity continuative, phonology: stress-shift, syllable-loss of el before and after =í:l, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76).

<**téxelqéylem**>, PE ['combing one's hair'], see tex.

<**téxelqèylt**>, WV /'card wool, comb s-th, (carding/combing s-th (wool/hair))'/, see tex.

<**texqéylem**>, PE /'comb one's hair, comb one's own hair'/, see tex.

<**texqé:ylt**>, PE ['comb s-o's hair'], see tex.

<**texw=>**, da //təx^w=//, KIN ['step-'], DIR, TIME ['mid-'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, lexical affix; found in <**texwméle ~ texwmélem**>, //təx^wmólə(m)//, /'stepchild'/, <**texwmámele**>, //təx^w=mémələ//, /'step-children'/, <**texwmlám**>, //təx^w=mólé=m//, /'adopt a child'/, <**texwswá:yel**>

~ **téxwswàyéł** >, //təx^w=swé·yəl//, /'noon, mid-day'/, <**téxwslá:t**>, //təx^w=slé·t//, /'midnight'/, <**téxw=xwthelh** or **t=éxwthelh**>, //təx^wèəʔ//, /'tongue'/, comment: alternate analysis to t= empty root + =éxwthelh on the tongue.

<**téxwem**>, izz //təx^w=əm//, ABF /'to beat (of the heart)'/, ABDF ['(have/get) throbbing pain'], (<=em> intransitivizer, have, get), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<**stíxwem**>, dnom //s=tíx^w(=)əm or s=tə[=Aí=]x^w(=)əm//, EZ /'willow grouse (a local name for ruffed grouse), ruffed grouse'/, ['Bonasa umbellus sabini'], Elder's comment: "so named because of their "pum-pum-pum" call", (<s=> nominalizer), root <**téxwem**> to beat (of the heart), possibly <**í-ablaut**> derivational?, possibly <=em> middle voice, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77).

<**Títxwemqsel**>, df //t[=C,əC₂=]x^w(=)əm=qsel//, PLN /'Wilson's Point (on Harrison River), (also called) Grouse Point'/, ASM ['a point on the downriver end of Lhá:łt, so named because willow grouse or ruffed grouse abound here'], possibly <=R2=> diminutive or derivational, lx <=qsel> point (of land, etc.), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77, 3/1/78).

<**texwmámelem**>, KIN ['step-children'], see méle ~ mél:a.

<**texwmélem**>, KIN ['step-child'], see méle ~ mél:a.

<**téxwswàyel** ~ **texwswàyéł** ~ **texwswáyél**>, TIME /'midday, noon'/, see wáyel.

<**téxwthelh**>, df //t=éx^wèəʔ or téx^w=əèəł=D//, ANA /'tongue'/, possibly root <t=> meaning unknown or empty or téxw(=) ~ **téxw**(=) > mid-, middle, later, lx <=éxwthelh> on the tongue or lx <=(e)thel> in the mouth, possibly <=D (devoicing)> derivational, phonology: possible devoicing, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), EB, others, other sources: ES and JH /təx^wèəʔ/ tongue, H-T <łóqtcił> tongue, example: <**kw'ás te téxwthelh**>, //k^wés tə t(=)éx^w(=)èəʔ//, /'burn the tongue'/, attested by EB.

<**tex**>, bound root //təx stretch out, extend//.

<**texeláxel**>, ds //təx=əlélxəl//, ABFC /'stretch out the wings, stretch out the arm(s)'/, lx <=eláxel> on the arm, on the wing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<**texeláxelem**>, mdls //təx=əlélxəl=əm//, ABFC /'hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one's arms/wings)'/, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).

<**txét**>, pcs //təx=M1=T//, SH ['stretch it (stretch out someone's arms or wings)'], possibly <metathesis> non-continuative, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible stressed transitivizer or metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77), EB (6/7/78), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /təx/ as in /s-tə-tx-əb-šád/ toes spread out and /ʔəs-təx-ł(ə)x-áb-šəd/ chapped feet (where the skin is characteristically spread beyond its normal bounds) H76:497.

<**xwtóxesem**>, df //x^w=tə[=Aá=]x=əs=əm//, mdls, ANAH ['shading one's eyes from the sun with the hand (looking into the sun)'], WETH, probably <xw=> meaning uncertain (used with suffixes of face and head), probably root <téx> straighten out, extend, stretch out, <**á-ablaut**> durative, lx <=es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), lit. /'extend for a long time on one's face /, phonology: á-ablaut changed automatically to ó before <=es> on the face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SP or AK or AD (Raft trip 8/30/77).

<**texeláxel**>, ABFC /'stretch out the wings, stretch out the arm(s)'/, see **tex**.

<**texeláxelem**>, ABFC /'hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one's arms/wings)'/, see **tex**.

<**téxw**>, free root //tḗxʷ//, TIME /'later, after a while, later on, wait a while; mid-'/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76), EB (3/11/76, 1/9/76), RP and EB (2/12/76), DM (12/4/64?), BJ (5/10/64?), ASM ['later, after a while']; found in <**téxwcha**>, //tḗxʷ-cɛ//, /'(It will be) later on, after a while., Wait a while.'/, attested by Elders Group, EB, <**téxwchàp**>, //tḗxʷ-c-ɛp//, /'You people wait.'/, literally /'be after a while, you folks'/, attested by EB, example: <**téxwchelcha là:m**>, //tḗxʷ-c-əl-cɛ lé=(ə)m//, /'I'll go later.'/, literally /'I will later go'/, attested by EB, <**téxwchelcha hó:yt te thá**>, //tḗxʷ-c-əl-cɛ há-y=T tḗ èé//, /'I'll finish that later.'/, literally /'I will later finish it the that'/, attested by EB, <**téxwchelcha kw'etslôme**>, //tḗxʷ-c-əl-cɛ kʷəc=l-ámə//, /'I'll see you later.'/, attested by RP and EB (2/12/76), ASM ['mid- (probably lit. later)'], <**téxw swàyə̀l**>, //tḗxʷ s=wəyə̀l//, /'mid-day, noon, noon-time'/, literally /'later day'/, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64?), DM (12/4/64?), Salish cognate: Squamish /tḗxʷ skʷáy/ /noontime K67:263, <**téxw slát**>, //tḗxʷ s=lét//, /'midnight'/, literally /'later night'/, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64?).

<**téxwets**>, possibly root //tḗxʷəc or possibly tḗxʷ=əwəc//, HUNT ['bow (weapon)'], possibly root <**téx**> stretch out, extend, possibly <=ewíts ~ =ewets ~ =íts ~ =ets> on the back, phonology: possible consonant merger (x + w > xw), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Elders Group, TG, JL and his grandmother MJ, other sources: ES /tḗxʷ-á-c/ bow, JH /tḗxʷ-ec/ bow (weapon), Salish cognate: Squamish /tḗxʷ aʔè/ bow (for shooting) W73:42, K67:263, also <**tóxwets**>, //tḗxʷəc//, attested by BJ (5/10/64), also <**téxwots**>, //tḗxʷac//, attested by DM (12/4/64), example: <**sékwelàxs te téxwets**>, //s[=ə]=kʷəl=ə[=Aé=]xʷ-s tḗ tḗxʷəc//, /'arrow of a bow'/, attested by JL and his grandmother MJ (Elders Group).

<**téxwetselhp**>, ds //tḗxʷəc=əʔp or tḗxʷ=wəc=əʔp//, EB /'yew tree, Pacific yew'/, ['*Taxus brevifolia*'], ASM ['wood used for bows'], literally /'bow tree'/, lx <=elhp> tree, plant, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group, other sources: ES /páxʷələqʷ ~ tḗxʷacəʔp/ yellow cedar.

<**téxwetselhp**>, EB /'yew tree, Pacific yew'/, see **téxwets**.

<**té:yqxálem**>, ABFC ['taking a step'], see **tiqxálem** ~ **tiyqxálem**.

<**te'íle ~ te'í:le**>, DIR /'this (speaker is holding it), this one, this thing here'/, see **í**.

<**tí**>, free or bound root //tí//, meaning probably over there, yonder

<**lí(:) tí or lí(:)tí**>, df //lí(·) tí or lí(·)=tí or lí=y tí(y)//, DIR /'(be) over there, (be) yonder'/, possibly root <**lí**> (be) there, phonology: usually said with word-boundary between the syllables, length is optional (usually heard with help of high falling pitch allotone), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, dem, attested by AC, EB, MJ, ME, others, Salish cognate: perhaps in part Lushootseed /túdi?/ over there H76:507, example: <**le lí(:) tí**>, //lə lí(·) tí//, /'It's over there.'/, attested by AC, <**te lí(:) tí**>, //tḗ lí(·) tí//, /'that's the one, that one'/, literally /'the one that's over there, that which is over there'/, attested by AC, <**lí tí te sts'áletstel**>, //lí(:) tí tḗ s=cé=ləc=təl//, /'The chair is over there.'/, attested by AC (10/23/71), <**stám te lí tí ts'íts'esem?**>, //s=tém tḗ lí tí c'í[-C₁ə-]s=əm//, /'What is that (over there) growing?'/, attested by AC (11/17/71), <**t(e) thá lí tí**>, //tḗ èé lí tí//, /'that thing yonder'/, attested by EB (1/9/76).

<**tí**>, free root //tí//, FOOD ['tea'], ACL, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by EB, many others, borrowed from English or Chinook Jargon, both /tí/ <tea> Johnson 1978:434, example:

<**axwethóxchexw kw' tí**>, //ʔɛxʷ=əT-áxʷ-c-əxʷ kʷʷə tí//, /'Give me some tea.'/, attested by EB.

<**tí'àlà**>, ds //tí=ʔèlè//, PE ['teapot'], HHG, ACL, literally /'container for tea, container of tea'/, lx

<=**'alà**> *container for, container of*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (at Fort Langley museum 3/9/78), also <**stí'alà**>, //s=tí=ʔélè//, attested by AD, example: <**alétsa te stí'alà?**>, //ʔéléce tə s=tí=ʔélè//, /'Where's the tea-pot?'/, attested by AD (8/80).

<**tí:lt**>, pcs //tí:l=T//, HARV ['clear it (of land)'], HHG /'clean it (of table, land, etc.)'/, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), CT (1973 story), example: <**tí:lt te letá:m**>, //tí:l=T tə lətÉ:m//, /'clear the table'/, attested by Elders Group.

<**tí:lthet**>, pcrs //tí:l=T-ət or tí:l=èət//, HARV ['to clear land'], (<-et> *reflexive or*), (<=thet> *get, become*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB.

<**tí:ltel**>, free root //tí:ltəl//, MUS ['to ring a bell'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, NP, borrowed from Chinook Jargon /tintin/ <tin-tin> *bell, music, musical instrument, hour* itself from English <ding-ding> or onomatopoeic Johnson 1978:268-269, example: <**la ts'ímel kws tí:tels.**>, //lɛ c'íməl k^w-s tí:ltəl-s//, /'The bell is going to ring.'/, literally /'going to nearly that it ring a bell -3rd person subj.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79).

<**tíltel mál**>, cpds //tíltəl mál//, REL ['bellringer'], literally /'ring a bell father'/, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<**tíltel mál**>, REL ['bellringer'], see **tí:ltel**.

<**tí:lthet**>, HARV ['to clear land'], see **tí:lt**.

<**tímet**>, pcs //tím=əT//, QUAL ['do it harder'], ABFC, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /tím-it/ *perform with all one's might (tr.)* as in /... q n ʔat tímít ta sʔísun-èət/ ...when we paddle with all our might and also /tímicut/ *exert oneself (as hard as one can)* W73:196, K67:266, Lushootseed /tíb/ *strong, hard* as in /tíb tə dsu-yáyus/ *I work hard* and /tíbicut/ *try hard (to do something physical)*, *Try your best (what is said to someone who is trying to lift something very heavy)* and /stíbütüb/ *strong person* H76:499.

<**tíméthet**>, pcrs //tím=ə[=´]=T-ət//, ABFC /'exert oneself, make a big effort, do with all one's might, [do] as hard as possible, do it harder (used if already paddling for ex.)'/, (<-et> *reflexive*), possibly <=´=> *derivational*, phonology: possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, AD (12/18/78), Elders Group (1/30/80), EB (4/26/76), Deming (3/31/77), example: <**tíméthet te spehá:ls.**>, //tím=ə[=´]=T-ət tə s=pəh=é:ls//, /'The wind is hard.'/, literally /'exerts itself as hard as possible the wind'/, attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<**tíméthet**>, ABFC /'exert oneself, make a big effort, do with all one's might, [do] as hard as possible, do it harder (used if already paddling for ex.)'/, see **tímet**.

<**tiq**>, bound root //tiq// *take in motion*.

<**stiqíw ~ stiqí:w**>, df //s=tiq=íw ~ s=tiq=í:w//, [stiqí(·)w ~ stiqé(·)w], EZ ['horse'], ['*Equus caballus*'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), prob. connected with root <**tiq**> in <**tiqxálém**> (/tiq=x^yə[=Aé]=l=əm/) *take a step* (where =xál=ém means *on one's leg/foot*), lx. <=á:w ~ =í:w ~ =ew ~ =ú:w> *on the body, on top of itself*, thus horse is literally /'something that takes a body in motion' or 'something that takes in motion on top of itself'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, others, other sources: H-T <stEkéyu> (macrons over e and u) *horse (Equus sp.) (introduced since the advent of whites)*, also <**steqíw**>, //s=təqíw//, [stəqíw ~ stíqíw], attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72), also <**stiqí:w ~ steqí:w ~ stiqíw**>, //s=tiqí:w ~ s=təqí:w ~ s=tiqíw//, attested by EB, example: <**xwéylems te stiqíw**>, //x^wí:ləm-s tə s=tiqíw//, /'the horse's rope'/, literally /'rope of the horse'/, attested by AC, <**qéx steqíw**>, //qéx s=təqíw//, /'a lot of horses.'/, attested by AC, <**qéx ti stiqíw.**>, //qéx tə yí-s=tiqíw//, /'There's lots of horses.'/, attested by AC, <**qéx ta stiqíw.**>, //qéx t-ɛ s=tiqíw//, /'There's a

lot of horses (all belonging to you)., (*You have a lot of horses.*)', attested by AC, <**xwel sts'ets'á te stiquí:w.**>, //x^wəl s=C₁ə=c'é tə s=tiquí·w//, '*He's still astride the horse.*', attested by EB (3/1/76), <**tsel me sts'ets'á te stequí:w.**>, //c-əl mə s=C₁ə=c'é tə s=təquí·w//, '*I rode the horse.*', attested by EB, <**sts'ets'á te stiquí:w.**>, //s=C₁ə=c'é tə s=tiquí·w//, '*ride a horse*', attested by EB, <**léts'e stiquíw.**>, //léc'ə s=tiquíw//, '*one horse*', attested by EB.

<**stiteqíw.**>, dmn //s=ti[=C₁ə=]qíw//, EZ ['*little horse*'], (<=**R1**=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (6/15/77).

<**steqíwó:llh.**>, ds //s=təqíw=á·lɬ//, EZ ['*baby horse*'], lx <=**ó:llh**> *young, offspring*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<**statiqíwò:llh.**>, dmn //s=C₁ɛ=tiqíw=à·lɬ//, EZ ['*colt*'], (<=**R8**=> *diminutive*), lx <=**ó:llh**> *young, offspring*, phonology: downstepping, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by HT and CT (6/8/76).

<**steliqíw.**>, pln //s=t[=əl=]iqíw//, EZ ['*herd of horses*'], (<=**el**=> *plural (collective)*), phonology: infix plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, example: <**qéx ti steliqíw.**>, //qéx tə yi-s=t[=əl=]iqíw//, '*a lot of horses, herd of horses*', attested by AC.

<**tiqxálém ~ tiyqxálém.**>, mdls //təyq=x'él=əm//, ABFC ['*take one step*'], root meaning unknown, lx <=**xál ~ xel**> *on the foot*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: weak root and stressed suffix gets á-vowel, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AD.

<**té:yqxálem.**>, cts //tə[-Aé·-]yq=x'él=əm or tə[-'·-]yq=x'él=əm//, ABFC ['*taking a step*'], (<=**·:- or á:-ablaut**> *continuative*), phonology: lengthening and stress-shift or less likely ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<**tíqw'.**>, bound root //tíq'^w//, meaning uncertain

<**stíqw'teqw'.**>, chrs //s=tíq'^w=C₁əC₂//, dnom, BLDG '*beams (of longhouse, all of them), houseposts*', <**s**=> *nominalizer*, <=**R2**> *characteristic aspect*, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<**Titáwlechem.**>, PLN ['*slough where people used to drift-net by Martin Harris's place at Seabird Island*'], see tewláts.

<**títemí:lt.**>, FOOD ['*cooling it (of food)*'], see temí:lt.

<**títemí:lthet.**>, FOOD ['*cooling off (of food)*'], see temí:lt.

<**títexem.**>, TCH ['*slimy*'], see tíxem.

<**títexel or tíyexel.**>, DIR '*upriver, up that way, (way upriver [RP, EB])*', see tiyt.

<**títexem.**>, df //tí[=C₁əC₂=]x=əm//, TAST ['*bitter*'], possibly <=**R2**=> *resultative*, possibly <=**em**> *middle voice or intransitivizer*, compare <**tsítsexem ~ chíchexem**> *bitter*, comment: could títexem be mistranscribed for tsítsexem?, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (5/28/76).

<**títím.**> or <**tiytím.**>, possible stem //tiyt=ím//

<**xwtítím or xwtiytím.**>, df //x^w=tiyt=ím//, WATR '*eddy water (where you set nets), [to eddy repeatedly?]*', (<**xw**=> *always*), possibly root <**tiyt**> *upriver*, or <**tiy**> *back, against*, lx <=**ím**> *repeatedly*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal?.

<**tíiyexw.**>, EFAM ['*carried away*'], see tíyexw.

<**títómelest.**>, us //titáməlest//, SD ['*(make a) rumbling noise*'], possibly root <**tím**> *do it harder?*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (about 7/2/75).

<Títxwemqsel>, PLN /'Wilson's Point (on Harrison River), (also called) Grouse Point'/, see stíxwem.

<títh ~ tí:th>, bound root //tîê ~ tí-è//.

<stíth ~ stí:th>, stvi //s=tîê ~ s=tí-è//, DESC /'be skinny, be thin'/, ABDF, (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <stíth mestíyexw>, //s=tîê mæstíyæx^w//, /'skinny person'/, <stí:th, westh'ò:m el.>, //s=tí-è, wə-s=è' à·m ʔəl//, /'He's skinny, all bones/boney.'/, literally /'(he/she/it) is skinny when/if bone just'/.

<chtíth>, ds //c=tîê//, DESC ['be skinny'], ABDF, (<ch=> have, get), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, example: <chtíth the Málí.>, //c=tîê èə mélí//, /'Mary is skinny.'/.

<títhel>, incs //tîê=əl//, ABDF ['get skinny'], lx <=el> get, become, go, come, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <me títhel>, //mə tíê=əl//, /'getting skinny'/, literally /'start to get skinny'/.

<stí:tethel>, df //s=tí-[C₁əC₂=]è=əl or s=C₁í=tîê=əl or s=tí-[C₁əC₂-]è=əl//, ABDF [(be) puny'], DESC, (<s=> stative), possibly <=R2= or R2=> diminutive or possibly <-R2-> resultative, phonology: length retained even before reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC.

<títhel>, ABDF ['get skinny'], see títh ~ tí:th.

<tí:wel>, prob. free form //tí·wəl//, *uncle's wife's sister's/brother's child (male), aunt's husband's sister's/brother's child (male)* if H-T 1902 <téwEl> (macron over e) is right or merely *nephew, niece, sibling's child (child of sister or brother or cousin (up to and including fourth cousin))* as below.

<stí:wel>, dnom //s=tí·wəl//, KIN /'nephew, niece, sibling's child (child of sister or brother or cousin (up to and including fourth cousin)) [Elders Group]'/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also <stí:wél>, //s=tí·wəl//, also /'child of sister/brother/cousin (up to and including fourth cousin)'/, attested by Elders Group, other sources: ES /stí·wəl/ *sibling's child*, H-T 1902 <téwEl> (macron over e) *uncle's wife's sister's/brother's child (male), aunt's husband's sister's/brother's child (male)*, <stétwEl> (macron over e) *uncle's wife's sister's/brother's child (feminine), aunt's husband's sister's/brother's child (feminine)*, <stEtéwEl> (macron over e) *uncle's wife's sister's/brother's children (collective), aunt's husband's sister's/brother's children (collective)*, example: <a stí:wel>, /ʔε s=tí·wəl//, /'your niece/nephew'/, attested by AC.

<statí:wel>, pln //s=C₁ε=tí·wəl or s=C₁ε-tí·wəl//, KIN /'nephews, nieces, sibling's children'/, (<R8= or R8-> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: H-T 1902 <stEtéwEl> (macron over e) *uncle's wife's sister's/brother's children (collective), aunt's husband's sister's/brother's children (collective)*.

<tíxem>, stem //tíx^y=əm get slime//.

<títexem>, rsls //tí[=C₁ə=]x^y=əm//, TCH ['slimy'], (<=R1=> resultative), probably <=em> intransitivizer or middle, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, BHTTC.

<stíxem>, dnom //s=tíx^y=əm//, ANA /'fish slime, slime (of any kind, from fish, algae, etc.)'/, EB /'green pond slime or river slime, algae', ['Spirogyra spp.'], probably <=em> intransitivizer or middle, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Deming, example: <stíxems te stótélô>, //s=tíx^y=əm-s tə s=tá[=C₁əC₂=]lo//, /'slime of a creek'/, attested by Deming (5/24/79).

<tíx>, bound root //tíx//, bushy

<stíx̄eqw ~ stí:x̄eqw>, df //s=tíx̄=əq^w ~ s=tí·x̄=əq^w//, ANA ['bushy hair'], (<s=> stative or nominalizer), root meaning unknown, lx <=eqw> on top of the head, in the hair, syntactic analysis:

adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal?, attested by Deming (3/4/76, 4/26/79), Salish cognate: Ld. /əʃ-tíq(=)il/ *bushy* (Hess:1976:502).

<tiy>, bound root //tiy against//.

<xwtíyches>, df //x^w(ə)=tíy=cəs//, SOC ['fight back'], probably <xw(e)=> *become*, lx <=ches ~ =tses> *on the hand*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<xwtí:chest ~ xwtí(:)ychest>, pcs //x^w=tíy=cəs=T or x^w=tí[=.]y=cəs=T//, SOC ['got even with s-o'], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), possibly <=:=> *durative or resultative?*, phonology: possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/7); found in <xwtí:chesthométsel.>, //x^w=tí(·)y=cəs=T-ámə-c-əl//, 'I got even with you.', phonology: automatic stress-shift.

<tiyó:les>, df //tiy=á·ləs//, DIR ['leaning'], comment: the suffix or suffixes are not clear in form or meaning here, <=ó:les> *on the eye(s), in the eye(s), on the eyelid(s)* is unlikely, but root seems to be <tiy> *against*, syntactic analysis: transitive verb or adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by EB (4/23/76), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt. /tə́áləst/ *lean something against something* (B74a:67).

<tiyélest>, pcs //tiy=əl=əs=T or tiy=əlés=T//, DIR ['lean s-th against something'], comment: =el *go, come, get, become* and =es *on the face* are semantically possible but tiyó:les *leaning* makes that analysis seem unlikely, (=élés *on the teeth* is very unlikely semantically but fits phonologically), (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <tiyélestchexw ta' q'éwe xwelám te t'ómél.>, //tiy=əlés=T-c-əx^w t-ε? q'əwə x^wə(=)lé=m tə t'ámə//, 'Lean your cane against (toward) the wall.', attested by EB.

<xwetiyéqel>, ds //x^wə=tiy=əqəl//, LANG ['answer, reply, (answer back [BHTTC])'], (<xwe=> *become*), lx <=éqel> *in the throat, in speech*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (1/25/78), also <xwtíyéqel>, //x^wə=tiy=əqəl//, also 'answer back', attested by BHTTC, Salish cognate: Lushootseed has the same root with the suffix for *mouth; language* instead, /təj-úcid/ [tədzúcid] *answer* (H76:488).

<xwetá:yeqel>, cts //x^wə=ti[-Aé-]y=əqəl//, LANG ['answering, replying, answering back'], (<á:-ablaut> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78, 4/26/78), also <xwtatíyeqel>, //x^wə=C₁ε-tíy=əqəl//, dialects: *some Cheh.*, attested by EB, example: <wiyóth kws xwtatíyeqels.>, //wə=yàè k^w-s x^wə=C₁ε-tíy=əqəl-s//, 'He's always answering back.', attested by EB.

<lexwtitíyeqel or lexwtitíyíyeqel>, chrs //lə(=)x^w=C₁í=C₁əC₂=tíy=əqəl//, LANG ['a person always answering back'], (<lexw=> *always*, R4= *continuative or diminutive?*, R3= *characteristic*), phonology: double reduplication, comment: compare dispositional progressives or diminutives in Suttles ca 1984 (p.7-142 and preceding) Musqueam Grammar, syntactic analysis: nominal, intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<tiyélest>, DIR ['lean s-th against something'], see tiy.

<tíyexw>, uf //tíyəx^w//, EFAM ['carried away'], possibly root <tíy> *against*, possibly <=xw> *around in circles, round??*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /tíʔax^w/ *get excited, get busy* K69:49.

<tíyíyexw>, rsls //tí[=C₁əC₂=]yəx^w//, EFAM ['carried away'], ASM ['for ex. keeping on walking further than intended, keep doing work in a hurry to finish'], (<=R2=> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).

<tiyó:les>, DIR ['leaning'], see tiy.

<tiyt>, bound root //tiyt upriver//.

<telíyt>, tlc //təl=tiyt//, DIR ['from upriver'], LANG ['Tait dialect of Halkomelem'], (<tel=> from), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, nominal, attested by AC, others.

<stiytáxel or stitáxel>, dnom //s=tiyt=éxəł//, BLDG ['upper end of house (inside or outside)'], DIR, literally /'nominal upriver section/side/arm', (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=áxel> section, side, arm, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<títexel or tíytexel>, ds //tiyt=əxəł//, DIR /'upriver, up that way, (way upriver [RP, EB])', literally /'upriver section/side', lx <=exel> section, side, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76), also /'way upriver', attested by RP and EB.

<tiytós or titós>, possible root or stem //tí(y)tás// or //tíyt=ás// or //C₁í=təs=ás//, root meaning unknown

<shxwtitós or shxwtiytós>, df //s(=)x^w=C₁í=təs=ás//, DIR ['the only safe place to cross a river'], CAN, (<sxw=> nominalizer, something that's), possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly <=ós> on the face, probably root <tés> approach, come near, phonology: syllable-loss of es before =ós, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL and EB (5/12/78).

<Stitós ~ Stitós:s>, dnom //s=C₁í=təs=á:s//, PLN ['Promontory Mountain by Vedder Crossing'], ASM ['used as a look-out point by the Chilliwacks during eras of raiding, one tradition has it that a tower was even built for the person posted there to warn of war canoes coming up the river'], (semological comment: possibly named because it is a place where the mountains get close on the Chilliwack River and one of the best crossings as well as one of the best ambush points for war canoes), (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly <=ós:s> on the face, probably root <tés> approach, come near, phonology: syllable-loss of es before =ós, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, source: place names file reference #279, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.) Promontory (at Vedder Crossing), point on Promontory Bluffs.

<tí'àlà>, PE ['teapot'], see tí.

<tloqá:ys>, TIME /'now, this moment, this instant, (right now)'/, see ló and see qá:ys.

<tlówayèl ~ tlowáyél>, TIME ['today'], see ló and see wáyel.

<tlhét ~ tihát ~ telhét>, SH /'spread it out (of blanket, net, book, etc.)'/, see télh.

<tlhéthet>, ABFC ['straighten oneself out'], see télh.

<-tlh ~ -lh>, (//t† ~ †//), MOOD ['coaxing imperative singular'], syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: used mainly with auxiliary verbs, dialects: AC prefers -lh, EB prefers -tlh, contrast <-lhqwe> polite imperative, contrast <-chexw> and <-chap> mildly urging imperative, contrast <-lha> and <-alha> command imperative, also <-lh>, //t†//; found in <mílh kwetxwílem.>, //mí-t† k^wətɛx^w=íl=əm//, /'Come inside.'/, <lalh á:yel.>, //lɛ-t† ʔé-y=əl//, /'Go away.'/, attested by AC, also <lámtilh á:yel.>, //lɛ=m-t† ʔé-y=əl//, attested by EB, <melh q'ó:lthet.>, //mə-t† q'á:l=T-ət//, /'Come back.'/, attested by AC, <metlh yesq'ó. ~ mítlh yesq'ó.>, //mə-t† yə-s=q'á ~ mí-t† yə-s=q'á//, /'Come along.'/, attested by EB, <emétlh.>, //ʔəmət-t†//, /'Sit (down/up) (coaxing)'/, <héytlh>, //héy-t†//, /'Let's (coaxing one person)'/, <xwémtilh.>, //x^wəm-t†//, /'Hurry up (coaxing one person)'/.

<tó>, free root //tá//, LANG /'thank you (in baby talk), please (in baby talk)'/, EFAM, syntactic analysis: interjection, usage: baby talk, attested by IHTTC (9/14/77).

<tókel>, backformation root //tákəl// from Chinook Jargon and ultimately English

<stókel>, free root //stákəl//, [sták^ɔil], CLO /'stocking, socks', comment: reanalyzed as s=tákəl, borrowed from Chinook Jargon /stákɪn/ <stocken ~ stoken> stockings, socks Johnson 1978:425,

syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others, example: <alétsa tel stókel?>, //ʔeláɕε t-əl s=tákəl//, 'Where's my stockings?', attested by AD.

<tókelem>, mdls //tákəl=əm//, CLO 'put on one's socks, (put on one's stockings)', (<=em> middle voice), phonology: back-formation: the s in stókel is reanalyzed as s= nominalizer and then dropped for the verb form, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD; found in <tókelemtsel.>, //tákəl=əm-t-əl//, 'I put on my socks.', attested by Halkomelem lesson #16 checked with AD (8/80).

<tókelem>, CLO 'put on one's socks, (put on one's stockings)', see stókel.

<tókwɩt> or <tákwt>, possible root or stem //tákʷt// or //tékʷt//, root meaning unknown but related to DESC stringy

<stotekwítíqw>, strs //s-tá[-C₁ə-]kʷt=íqʷ//, ABDF 'stringy hair', (<s-> stative, <-R1-> resultative, <=íqʷ> hair)(attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<ts'íywx stotekwítíqw seplíl>, FOOD 'noodles' (lit. dry + stringy hair + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<tó:l ~ tò:l>, free root //tá:l ~ tà:l//, WATR 'go out into the river, go down to the river, walk down to the river', CAN ['go out from the beach (if in a canoe)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75), BHTTC (9/2/76), also <tò:l>, //tà:l//, attested by BHTTC (9/10/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /túy/ to cross a body of water K67:265, example: <le tó:l.>, //lə tá:l//, 'Someone walked down to the river or went away from the shore (in a canoe).', attested by Elders Group (6/4/75), <xwémliha tó:l.>, //xʷəm-ɬε tá:l//, 'Hurry down to the river.', attested by Elders Group (6/4/75).

<tó:lxel>, ds //tá:l=xʷəl//, HUNT ['tracks going down to the river'], LAND, WATR, lx <=xel> on the feet, tracks, syntactic analysis: nominal?, attested by IHTTC.

<stó:lô>, df //s=tá:l=əw//, WATR ['river'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<=ô(w) meaning unknown unless =ôw ~ =áw ~ =ôws> body, covering), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (4/16/75), many others, other sources: . ES /stá:ləw/ river, JH /stá:lù-/ river, example: <lheq'át te stó:lô.>, //ɬəq'ét tə s=tá:l=əw//, 'The river is wide.', attested by AC, <hí:kw te stó:lô.>, //hí[=·=]kʷ tə s=tá:l=əw//, 'The river is big.', attested by AC, <tsele sle'óthel te stó:lô.>, //c-əl s=ləʔé=áèəl tə s=tá:l=əw//, 'I'm on the other side of the river.', literally 'I'm across the river', *<tsele sle'ólwelh te stó:lô.> rejected by Elders Group, <lam kw'e sle'óthels te stó:lô.>, //ləm kʷə s=ləʔé=áèəl-s tə s=tá:l=əw//, 'He went across the river.', literally '(he) go to the (remote) other side -of the river', attested by EB.

<Stó:lô>, df //s=tá:l=əw//, PLN 'Fraser River, (Chehalis Creek, Chehalis River [Elders Group, EL/EB/NP])', SOCT 'Stó:lô people, Halkomelem-speaking people living along the Fraser River or its tributaries from Five Mile Creek above Yale downriver to the mouth of the Fraser', ASM ['including the Katzie and Kwantlen people, not apparently including the Musqueam or Tsawwassen people--though they did speak downriver Halkomelem--perhaps because the main mouth of the Fraser was in Kwantlen territory not in Musqueam territory, and the Tsawwassen didn't live on a tributary of the Fraser at all; some Musqueams have told me they do not consider themselves Stó:lô (or Stó'lô' as they would pronounce it)], literally 'river', (<s=> nominalizer), (<=ô(w) meaning unknown>), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC (8/4/70), others, source: place names file reference #179, also 'Chehalis Creek/River', attested by Elders Group (8/24/77), Placenames trip to Chehalis (EL, EB, NP) (9/27/77), source: place names file reference #233, example: <stó:lô syesyewálelh>, //s=tá:l=əw s=C₁əC₂-yəwél-əʔ//, 'Stó:lô (or Stalo) ancestors', attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

- <**stótelô ~ stó:telô**>, dmn //s=tá[=C₁ə=]l=əw//, WATR ['creek, little river, small creek, small river'], (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, other sources: ES /stá-tləw/ creek.
- <**Stótelô**>, dmn //s=tá[=C₁ə=]l=əw//, PLN ['Statlu Creek, one of the main tributaries of Chehalis Creek'], Elder's comment: "not a proper name, just means creek", phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/24/77), source: place names file reference #235.
- <**Stótlôtel**>, ds //s=tá[=C₁ə=]l=əw=tə//, PLN ['Little Matsqui Creek'], ASM ['a small creek running into Matsqui slough and thence to the Fraser'], lx <=tel> device to, something to, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: probably Matsqui (downriver Halkomelem), source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):14.
- <**stételô**>, dmpn //s=ta[=Aé=C₁ə=]l=əw//, WATR ['lots of little creeks'], (<=R1=> diminutive, é-ablaut (diminutive) plural), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.
- <**stútlô**>, dmn //s=tú[=C₁ə=]l=əw//, WATR ['smaller creek'], Elder's comment: "perhaps a Lhéchelesem [Nooksack language] word", comment: certainly the Nooksack cognate for stótelô; at one time there was a small settlement on Cultus Lake bilingual in Nooksack and Chilliwack Halkomelem, so this word may have been borrowed only by speakers in the area of Soowahlie and Cultus Lake; the Nooksack word for river is stú'lôw', phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/23/71).
- <**Stótelô**>, dmn //s=tú[=C₁ə=]l=əw//, PLN ['Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake)'], comment: a Nooksack language place name in what is now Chilliwack Halkomelem territory (see Galloway 1985c), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.): 13.
- <**stolôwálá**>, ds //s=tal=əw=é-lé//, WATR ['riverbed'], LAND, literally 'river container of', lx <=álá> container of, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).
- <**teltelewá:m**>, df //C₁əC₂=ta(=[Aə=]?)l=əw=é-m//, WATR ['lots of little streams (like the kind coming down a hill after a rain)'], (<R3=> plural), possibly <e-ablaut> diminutive plural, possibly <=á:m> meaning uncertain, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).
- <**tó:lthíwa**>, df //tá-l=è(=)íwε//, EZ ['cricket'], ['probably mostly family Gryllidae, but perhaps family Prophalanopsidae, also perhaps singing groups such as family Tettigoniidae (order Orthoptera) or Cicadidae (order Hemiptera)'], ASM ['can be heard around Yale and above, not many downriver'], Elder's comment: "the name means calling you to go down to the river", possibly <=th> meaning unknown, <=íwa> possibly cord, rope (see <thelí:wá:xel> snowshoe, <xixweláwa> swim bladder of fish, possibly some others?), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75), comment: AC knew there was a word for this but had forgotten it.
- <**teléqsel ~ tel:éqsel**>, df //tal=éqsəl or tal=(ə)lósqsəl//, EZ ['mallard, duck'], ['Anas platyrhynchos, perhaps generic for duck'], possibly root <tál> river, lx <=(el)éqsel> on the nose, point, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group, other sources: ES /təl-éqsəl/ mallard, example: <qwóqwel te tél:éqsel.>, //q^wε[-AáC₁ə-]l tə tal=lósqsəl//, 'The mallard is talking.', attested by AC (12/4/71).
- <**tól**>, bound root //tál know, learn//.
- <**tél:exw ~ (in rapid speech) télexw**>, ncs //ta[=Aé=]l=l-əx^w//, rsls, EFAM ['find s-th out, understand

s-th, learn *s-th*, realize *s-th*, now know what *s-th* is like, read (and comprehend) *s-th*, understand *s-o'*, (<é-**ablaut**> resultative), (<=I> non-control transitivizer (manage to, happen to, accidentally do)), (<-**exw**> third person object), phonology: consonant merger, ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, EB, AD, SJ, Salish cognate: Squamish /télʔ-nəxʷ/ have found out, learnt, understood; know W73:159, K67:263, compare also Lushootseed /túl-ud/ interpret *s-th*, translate it H76:509, ASM ['find *s-th* out'], example: <t**sel télexw**>, //c-əl ta[=Aé=]l=l-əxʷ//, 'I found out.', attested by EB, <t**élexwtsel kw'e lech'áxw**>, //ta[=Aé=]l=l-əxʷ-c-əl k'wə ləc'ə=éxʷ//, 'I found it out once.', attested by AD, <l**íxw kwe tél:exw?**>, //lí-c-xʷ k'wə ta[=Aé=]l=l-əxʷ//, 'Did you find out?/', attested by AC (8/8/70), ASM ['understand *s-th*, learn *s-th*'], <m**e tél:exw**>, //mə ta[=Aé=]l=l-əxʷ//, 'beginning to understand, beginning to learn/', attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), <ú**wlh me tél:exwes kws p'áth's**>, //ʔu=wʔ mə ta[=Aé=]l=l-əxʷ-əs k'w-s p'éð'-s//, 'She's learned how to sew.', literally 'She/he already come to learn/understand that she/he sew/', attested by EB (5/23/76), ASM ['realize *s-th*'], <t**sel me tél:exw**>, //c-əl mə ta[=Aé=]l=l-əxʷ//, 'I realized something.', attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), ASM ['read and comprehend *s-th*'], <(s)kw'á**y kw'els tél:exw te pípe**>, //(s)k'w'Éy k'w-əl-s ta[=Aé=]l=l-əxʷ tə pípə//, 'I can't read the paper., I don't understand the paper.', attested by SJ (Deming 3/15/79), ASM ['understand *s-o'*'], <l**íxw tél:òx?**>, //lí-c-xʷ ta[=Aé=]l=l-áxʷ//, 'Did you understand me?/', attested by AC (8/27/73), <l**íxw tél:ó:lxw?**>, //lí-c-xʷ təl=l-á:lxʷ//, 'Do you understand us?/', attested by AC (8/27/73), ASM ['know how it is, know what it's like, know how it feels, understand it'], <t**él:exwes**>, //ta[=Aé=]l=l-əw-əs//, 'Now he knows how it is., Now he understands it., Now he knows what it's like., Now we're even., Now you know how it feels., There you are.', semantic environment ['said after getting even with someone or showing him how to do something, or what one kid says to another after he has returned a beating or slapped someone back (can be said to the person beaten or slapped even though it uses third person--perhaps this makes it more insulting)'], attested by AC (8/24/70), TG (8/22/72), AD (12/17/79), <l**í kwe télexwes. ~ kwe télexwes**>, //(lí k'wə ta[=Aé=]l=l-əxʷ-əs//, 'Now he knows what it's like (you got even with him).', attested by EB (12/15/75).

<t**ótél:exw**>, cts //tá[-C,ə-]l=l-əxʷ//, EFAM ['understanding (*s-th/s-o'*)'], (<-**R1**> continuative), (<=I> non-control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).

<t**eló:met ~ tel:ómet**>, ncrs //ta[=Aə=]l=l-ámət//, rsls, EFAM ['understand'], (<e-**ablaut**> resultative), (<=I> non-control transitivizer), (<-**ómet**> reflexive), phonology: ablaut, consonant merger with length transferred to next vowel, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, example: <m**ókw'tset ówelh teló:met welí:xw xwe'í:t**>, //mók'w-c-ət ʔówə-ʔ ta[=Aə=]l=l-ámət wə-lí-xʷ x'wəʔí-t//, 'We don't understand what you're saying.', literally 'all of us not-past understand if/when -there -you what is *s-o* saying?/', attested by AC, <ó**wetsellh teló:met**>, //ʔówə-c-əl-ʔ ta[=Aə=]l=l-ámət//, 'I don't understand.', attested by AC, <ó**wétalh tél:ó:mét**>, //ʔəwə= 'tə-ʔ ta[=Aé=]l=l-ámət//, 'Nobody understands.', phonology: sentence-stress, updrifting, syntactic comment: past habitual added to negative nominal, attested by AC, <é**w:etálh tél:ó:mét**>, //ʔéw[=-:]ə=tə=ʔ ta[=Aə=]l=l-ámət//, 'Nobody understands (said feeling sorry for oneself).', Elder's comment: "drag éw:e... if you feel sorry for yourself", phonology: emphatic lengthening of schwa here shows on following consonant, attested by AC (10/6/71), <é**wá:chxwlh teló:met. ~ éwá:chxw tél:ó:met**>, //ʔəwə=ə-c-xʷ(-ʔ) ta[=Aə=]l=l-ámət//, 'You don't understand. (sic? for Didn't you understand?)', phonology: vowel merger, syntactic comment: past interrogative of negative verb, attested by AC.

<t**oteló:met**>, cts //ta[-C,ə-]l=l-ámət//, EFAM ['understand(ing)'], (<-**R1**> continuative), (<=I> non-control transitive), (<-**ómet**> reflexive), phonology: reduplication, consonant merger with

- transferred lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**líchxw toteló:met?**>, //lí-c-x^w ta[-C₁ə-]l=l-ámət//, /'Do you understand?'/, attested by AC, <**ôwá:chxw í:xw toteló:met.**>, //ʔəwə-ə-c-x^w ʔí-x^w ta[-C₁ə-]l=l-ámət//, /'You yourself don't understand. (sic? for Don't you yourself understand?)/, literally /'Don't you (here)-you understand - yourself'/, attested by AC, <**ôwetsel í:l toteló:met.**>, //ʔówə-c-əl ʔí-l ta[-C₁ə-]l=l-ámət//, /'I myself don't understand.'/, attested by AC.
- <**télmel**>, df //ta[=Aé=]l=(ə)l=məl//, [télməl], rsls, EFAM /'the mind, someone's own knowledge'/, (<**é-ablaut**> resultative), lx <=**mel**> part, portion or lx <=**élmel**> in the mind, comment: or instead of root tól this could be an empty root t= nominalizer? before the lexical suffix =élmel (as with t=épsəm back of the neck and back of the head), phonology: ablaut, if tol is the root and =élmel is the suffix, possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76, 1/23/80).
- <**xwéylemt te télmels**>, cpds //x^wí:l(=)əm=T tə ta[=Aé=]l=(ə)l=məl-s//, SCH /'measure his/her knowledge, give s-o a test'/, <**xwéylémt**> weigh s-th, measure s-th; <-s> 3rd person possessive, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)
- <**stélmel**>, dnom //s=ta[=Aé=]l=(ə)l=məl//, [stélməl], EFAM /'someone's own knowledge, someone's own idea'/, (<s=> nominalizer), (<**é-ablaut**> resultative), lx <=**mel**> part, portion or lx <=**élmel**> in the mind, phonology: ablaut, possible syllable-loss or empty root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/23/80), example: <**tl'ó: a swá stélmel?**>, //ë'á-ə ʔε s=wé s=ta[=Aé=]l=məl//, /'Is that your own idea (or knowledge)?'/, <**tl'ó stélmelchet.**>, //ë'á s=ta[=Aé=]l=məl-c-ət//, /'That's our idea.'/
- <**telómelthet**>, pcrs //ta[=Aə=]l=áməl=T-ət or tál=ə[=M2=]məl=T-ət//, EFAM /'acknowledge oneself'/, possibly <**e-ablaut**> resultative, possibly <=**ómel**> ~ <(e)mel> part, portion or <**metathesis**> derivational, (<t= purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), phonology: possible ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD and NP (1/23/80).
- <**tó:lt**>, pcs //tá:l=T//, EFAM /'study it'/, (<t= purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible lengthening if length is not in the root and lost in all the other derivations, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77, 1/23/80), CT and HT, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /túlu-d/ interpret it, translate it H76:509, Squamish /təlʔ-t/ learn, study (tr.) W73:159, K67:263; found in <**tó:ltchexw.**>, //tá:l=T-c-əx^w//, /'Study it.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), example: <**tó:lt te sqwéltels**>, //tá:l=T tə s=q^wε[=Aé=]l=təl-s//, /'learn (his/her/its/their) language'/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).
- <**totí:lt**>, cts //ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T//, [tatí:lt ~ tatíylt], EFAM /'studying s-th, thinking about s-th, learning s-th, training for s-th, trying to do s-th'/, (<**-R1- plus í-ablaut**> continuative for certain roots), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, CT, HT, EB, Elders Group, Deming, also /'study, studying it'/, attested by EB (4/23/76), Elders Group (3/16/77), ASM /'studying s-th']; found in <**totí:ltes.**>, //ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T//, /'He's studying it.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), also /'He's thinking.'/, attested by AC (8/28/70), example: <**í:lhtsel totí:lt.**>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T//, /'I was studying it.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), ASM /'thinking about s-th'], <**itsel totí:lt.**>, //ʔi-c-əl ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T//, /'I'm thinking.'/, attested by AC, <**tset totí:lt ta sqwà:l.**>, //c-əl ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T t-ε s=q^wë-l//, /'I'm thinking of what you said.'/, literally /'I'm thinking about it the/what -your words'/, attested by AC, <**líchxw totí:lt?**>, //lí-c-x^w ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T//, /'Are you thinking [about s-o/s-th]?'/, attested by AC, <**ilht totí:ltes.**>, //ʔí-ʔ ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T-əs//, /'He used to think [about s-o/s-th]., He was thinking [about it/s-o].'/, attested by AC, <**ôwéta kw totí:ltá:l.**>, //ʔowə= 'tε k^w ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T-é-l//, /'I've got

nothing to think about.'), literally /'there's nothing that my thinking about'/, attested by Deming (6/15/78), <stám kw'e totí:ltexw. ~ stám kw'e íxw totí:lt.>, //s=tém k'wə ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T-əx^w ~ s=tém k'wə ʔí-x^w ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T//, /'What are you thinking?'/, attested by Deming (4/13/78), ASM ['learning s-th'], <le xwel totí:ltes te sqwéltels.>, //lə x'wəl ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T-əs tə s=q'ε[=Aé=]l=təl-s//, /'He's still learning a language.'/, literally /'He was still learning it the his/her/its/their language'/, attested by CT and HT, <átsel totí:lt te halq'eméylem sqwà:l.>, //ʔé-cəl ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T tə hε=ləq'əməl=í:l=əm s=q'è-l//, /'[I (am/was) learning Halkomelem words., I (am/was) studying the Halkomelem language.]'/, attested by AC, <tsel totí:lt te halq'eméylem sqwéltel.>, //c-əl ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T tə hε=ləq'əməl=í:l=əm s=q'ε[=Aé=]l=təl//, /'[I (am/was) learning/studying the Halkomelem language.]'/, attested by AC, <totí:ltes kws p'áp'eth's.>, //ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T-əs k^w-s p'ə[-C₁ə-]jè'-s//, /'She's learning to sew.'/, literally /'He/she is studying it the his/her sewing'/, attested by EB (4/23/76), <totí:ltes te syó:ys te ts'qw'ó:welhs.>, //ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T-əs tə s=yá:ys-s tə c'q'='ó.wəʔ-s//, /'She's/He's learning basket work.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), also <totí:ltes kws thíytes te ts'qw'ó:welh.>, //ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T-əs k^w-s èíy=T-əs tə c'q'='ó.wəʔ//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by EB (3/16/77), also /'trying to do s-th (thinking about doing s-th)'/, <tsel totí:lt kw'els là:m.>, //c-əl ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T k'w-əl-s lè=m//, /'I'm trying to go.'/, literally /'I'm thinking about that I go'/, attested by AC (11/30/71), <tsel totí:lt kw'els là:m áyel.>, //c-əl ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T k'w-əl-s lè=m ʔéy=əl//, /'I'm trying to go away.'/, literally /'I'm thinking about that I go away'/, attested by AC, ASM ['training to do s-th, training for s-th'], <totí:ltes kw'es s'ewólem.>, //ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T-əs k'w-əs s=ʔi[=Aé=]wál=əm//, /'He's training for a game., He's training for a sport.'/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), <totí:ltes kw'es xwómxelem.>, //ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T-əs k'w-əs x'wə[=Aá=]m=x'əl=əm//, /'He's training to run.'/, literally /'He's studying/training that he is running'/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).

<tó:lthet>, pcrs //tá:l=T-ət//, EFAM /'think, ponder, study, decide'/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/23/76), Elders Group (1/23/80, 1/26/77).

<totí:lthet>, cts //ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T-ət//, EFAM /'thinking, pondering, studying, be studying'/, (<-R1-plus i-ablaut> continuative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, TG (at Elders Group 1/23/80), example: <totí:lthetxw kw'a's li á:y.>, //ta[-C₁əAí-]l=T-ət-c-əx^w k'w-εʔ-s lə-yə-ʔé:y//, /'Study as you go along (look at everything, plants, etc., as you walk along)'/, usage: TG's grandfather always told her this on trips, attested by TG (in Elders Group 1/23/80).

<tóltí:lqel>, dnom //tá:l=C₁əC₂=í:l=(ə)qəl//, LANG /'dictionary'/, <=R2> plural, <=í:l> get, go, come, <=(e)qel> language, lit. /'get plural knowledges/understandings of a language'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<toléptel>, df //tol(=)əp=tə//, FSH /'string attached to detachable point on harpoon or spear'/, possibly root <tol> go out into the river, possibly <=ép> in the dirt, lx <=tel> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (Elders Group 1/26/77), NP (Elders Group 2/1/78).

<tó:les>, poss. bound root or stem //tá:l(=)əs//, prob. wife

<stó:les>, dnom //s=tá:ləs//, KIN /'wife'/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), EL, EB, LJ (Tait), IHTTC, others, contrast <swáqeth> husband, other sources: ES /stá:ləs/ husband, wife, H-T <stálEs ~ stálus> (each a with macron) wife, example: <tl'el stó:les.>, //è'a-l s=tá:ləs//, /'That's my wife.'/, attested by AC, <l stó:les>, //l s=tá:ləs//, /'my wife'/, attested by BJ (12/5/64), <wéta stó:les.>, //ʔəwə= 'tε s=tá:ləs//, /'He has no wife.'/, attested by EL (Elders Group 3/26/80), <le xwchém:éstes te stó:les.>, //lə x^w=co[=Aé=]m=əs=T-əs tə s=tá:ləs-s//, /'He met his wife. (meet s-o)'/, attested by EB (5/4/76), <xét'estxwes te stó:les te Paul Webster

...>, //x̣éʔ'ə=sT-əx^w-əs tə s=tá-ləs-s tə Paul Webster ...//, /'Paul Webster's wife said .../, attested by LJ (Tait) (History tape 34, 4/7/78), <kw'étslexwes te swíyeqe the stó:les.>, //k^w'étslexw-əs tə s=wíqə èə s=tá-ləs//, /'The man saw his wife./, semantic environment ['often implies the wife is partially undressed as whenever kw'étslexw see s-o, catch sight of s-o is used with human subject and human object with no other explanation of context'], attested by IHTTC (8/5/77).

<stételes>, dmpn //s=C₁í=[AÁ=]taləs//, KIN ['little wives'], (<R4=> diminutive), (<é-ablaut> plural (of dim.)), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (about Jan. 1979).

<tó:lt>, EFAM ['study it'], see tól.

<tó:lthet>, EFAM /'think, ponder, study, decide'/, see tól.

<tó:lthíwa>, EZ ['cricket'], see tó:l ~ tò:l.

<tó:lxel>, HUNT ['tracks going down to the river'], see tó:l ~ tò:l.

<tó:méx>, bound root or stem //tá-m=éx^y//, poss from root <tám> shout + <=ex> upright.

<stó:méx>, dnom //s=tá-méx^y//, SOC /'warrior, (leader of a raiding party [CT])'/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), also <stóméx>, //s=táméx^y//, also /'leader of a raiding party'/, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<tómiyeq^w>, df //tám(=)iyəq^w or tám(=)iq^w//, KIN /'great great great great grandparent, great great great great grandchild, sibling or cousin (up to fourth) of great great great great grandparent or -child'/, root meaning unknown, possibly <=iyeq^w or =iq^w> perhaps now great grandparent/-child, prob. not related to <=iq^w ~ =eq^w> on top of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Deming (4/1/76), other sources: H-T <támíyuk> (macrons over a and i) great great great great grandparent (H-T 1902:387), Salish cognate: Squamish /təmíx^wiy'iq^w/ great great great great grandparent and beyond B78:31.

<Tómtomiyeq^w>, df //tə=[Aá=]m=C₁əC₂=iyəq^w or tám=[C₁V₁C₂=]iyəq^w or tám=[C₁əC₂=]iyəq^w//, PLN /'mountain with caves that is behind Hunter Creek (in 1976-1977 they blasted this mountain where it was beside Trans-Canada Highway #1 to shorten the highway past it)'/, probably root <tam> shout, holler, yell, possibly root <tómiyeq^w> great great great great grandparent/-child, possibly <=R2=> characteristic or possibly <=C₁V₁C₂=> an old or borrowed plural, possibly <=iq^w> on top of the head, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), source: place names file reference #164.

<tóqweltsep>, df //táq^w=əlcəp//, FIRE ['cool down enough to touch (or handle or work with)'], DESC, root meaning unknown, lx <=eltsep> firewood, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (4/11/80), example: <tóqweltsep te shxwyélhtel.>, //táq^w=əlcəp tə sx^w=ya=[AÁ=]†=təl//, /'The ashes have cooled enough (to handle).'/, attested by NP.

<tq^wó:chep>, df //tá-q^w=M₁=cəp//, FIRE /'fine ashes floating up from a fire'/, possibly <metathesis type 1> derivational apparently not non-continuative which one would expect from this type of metathesis, lx <=chep ~ =eltsep ~ =elchep> firewood, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80).

<tó:q^w'em>, mdl //tá-q^w'=əm//, ABDF ['to cough'], (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP, AC, BJ (12/5/64).

<tóteq^w'em>, cts //tá[-C₁ə]-q^w'=əm//, ABDF ['coughing'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP, AC.

<stó:q^w'em>, dnom //s=tá-q^w'=əm//, ABDF /'a cough, a cold with a cough'/, (<s=> nominalizer),

syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, example: <kweléxwes te stó:qw'em.>, //k^wəl=l-ə[=]=x^w-əs tə s=tá-q^w=əm//, /'He caught a cough., He caught a cold. (catch s-th)/, attested by EB (1/16/76).

<toteqw'ó:mestem>, df //ta[=C₁ə=]q^w=ə[=Aá.=]m=əs=təm//, ABDF ['(have) tuberculosis'], possibly /' <=R1=> continuative or resultative, <ó:-ablaut> durative, possibly <=em> intransitivizer or middle voice, possibly <=st> causative plus <=em> middle voice or middle voice, comment: <=es> in the face plus <=tem> participial, stative are less likely semantically, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (9/19/75).

<tós>, free root //tás//, TCH /'bump, get hit by something moving (for ex. by a car)/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC, example: <xwá:lq yi-tós te kyó.>, //x^wé-lq yə-tás tə k^yá//, /'He almost got hit by a car./, attested by EB, <tós tel qw'ó:l.>, //tás t-əl q^wó-l//, /'My ear got bumped./, Elder's comment: "unsure of translation", attested by AC.

<tesálèqel>, rsls //ta[=Aə=]s=élèqəl//, TCH ['bump the head'], (<e-ablaut> resultative), lx <=áleqel> on the head, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (11/11/71).

<tesláts>, rsls //ta[=Aə=]s=léc//, TCH ['touching bottom (of a canoe or a person)'], (<e-ablaut> resultative), lx <=lets ~ =láts> on the bottom, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<téslatstem>, pcs //ta[=Aé=]s=léc=T-əm//, rsls, TCH ['it got smashed in the back end or rear end'], (<é-ablaut> resultative), lx <=lats> on the bottom, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=em> passive), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB from LJ (6/30/78).

<teséleqw>, rsls //ta[=Aə=]s=élèq^w//, TCH ['bumped on the head'], (<e-ablaut> resultative), lx <=éleqw> on top of the head, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80).

<tósem>, ds //tás=əm//, HARV /'crush (of berries), smash (of berries), squish (of berries, etc.), to mash/, (<=em> intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB.

<stósem temítô>, FOOD ketchup/stewed tomatoes (lit. smashed + tomato), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<tótesem>, cts //tá[-C₁ə-]s=əm//, HARV /'mashing, grinding (stones, something hard)/, (<=R1> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group.

<téslexw>, ncs //ta[=Aé=]s=l-əx^w//, rsls, TCH /'touch s-o accidentally, bump s-o, bumped s-o/, (<é-ablaut> resultative), (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<=exw> third person object), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, IHTTC; found in <téslòmè>, //ta[=Aé=]s=l-ámə//, /'bumped you/, phonology: downstepping, updrifting, attested by EB, example: <téslexwes thú:tl'ò te swíyeqe.>, //ta[=Aé=]s=l-əx^w-əs è=ú=è'à tə s=wíqə//, /'She bumped the man./, attested by IHTTC, <téslexwes te swíyeqe thútl'ò.>, //ta[=Aé=]s=l-əx^w-əs tə s=wíqə è=ú=è'à//, /'She bumped the man./, syntactic comment: in contrast with the last sentence this shows that thútl'ò and pronouns in that class cannot be object nominal phrases, attested by IHTTC.

<tóset>, pcs //tás=əT//, TCH /'touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it/, HARV, FOOD, ABFC, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76, 9/21/77, 5/14/80), EB (12/12/75, 1/16/76), AD (2/80).

<tóteset>, cts //ta[-C₁ə-]s=əT//, TCH /'tapping it (with something), mashing s-th, grinding s-th, be

bumping s-o', HARV, FOOD, ABFC, (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/13/80, 5/19/76), EB (1/16/76), AD (2/80), example: <ôwechxw tótesetexw.>, //ʔówə-c-xʷ ta[-C₁ə-]s=əT-əxʷ//, /'Don't bump him./, usage: esp. said around an Indian doctor or a spirit dancer as this could set off the doctor or dancer at a wrong moment and bumper could suffer harm from the spirit or the doctor or dancer or at least have to throw a dance to pay off the person bumped and the witnesses present, attested by AD (2/80), also /'Don't touch it./, usage: used in many circumstances, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<testéstexw>, plv //C₁əC₂=ta[=Aə]=s=sT-əxʷ//, caus, rsls, TCH ['bump them together'], (<R3=> *plural object (with transitive verbs)*), (<é-*ablaut*> perhaps *resultative* unless allomorphic), (<=st> *causative control transitivizer*), (<-exw> *third person object*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut or allomorph, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/20/78).

<tósem>, HARV /'crush (of berries), smash (of berries), squish (of berries, etc.), to mash'/, see tós.

<tóset>, TCH /'touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it'/, see tós.

<tótel:exw>, EFAM ['understanding (s-th/s-o)'], see tól.

<toteló:met>, EFAM ['understand(ing)'], see tól.

<tóteqw'em>, ABDF ['coughing'], see tó:qw'em.

<toteqw'ó:mestem>, ABDF ['(have) tuberculosis'], see tó:qw'em.

<tótesem>, HARV /'mashing, grinding (stones, something hard)'/, see tós.

<tóteset>, TCH /'tapping it (with something), mashing s-th, grinding s-th, be bumping s-o'/, see tós.

<totí:lt>, EFAM /'studying s-th, thinking about s-th, learning s-th, training for s-th, trying to do s-th'/, see tól.

<totí:lthet>, EFAM /'thinking, pondering, studying, be studying'/, see tól.

<tówel>, free root //táwəl//, PLN ['town'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon /táwn/ itself from English, Johnson 1978:441, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, RP, also <táwn>, //təwn//, attested by AC, borrowed from English /táwn/ town, example: <lámehap tówel?>, //lɛ̃=m-ə-c-ɛp tówəl//, /'Are you folks going to town?'/, syntactic comment: interrogative affix, attested by RP and EB (2/12/76), <lílhechap lám kw'e tówel?>, //lɪ-ɬ-ə-c-ɛp lɛ̃=m k'wə táwəl//, /'Did you folks go to town?'/, syntactic comment: interrogative affix, past affixed, attested by RP and EB (2/12/76), <lámtsel kw'e tówel chulh le ú:kw'elets.>, //lɛ̃=m-t-əl k'wə táwəl c(-əl)-w(ə)ɬ lə ʔówk'w=əlɛc//, /'I'm going to town because I'm out of food.'/, attested by EB (12/15/75), <lámset kw'e táwn.>, //lɛ̃=m-c-ət k'wə tɛ̃wn//, /'We're going to town.'/, attested by AC (8/6/70).

<tóxw>, bound root //táxʷ drag behind//.

<tóxwem>, mdls //táxʷ=əm//, TVMO ['drag out behind'], (<=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<toxwemíwel>, ds //taxʷ=əm=íwəl//, CAN /'automobile, car'/, literally /'trailing out the behind'/, Elder's comment: "so named because of its gas/smoke "trailing behind"", lx <=íwel> *in the insides, in the rectum*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by RM (6/13/77), IHTTC, Elders Group (4/26/78).

<tóxwelh>, df //táxʷ=əɬ or táxʷ=wəɬ//, FSH ['to set a line for sturgeon'], ASM ['a line set with hooks is lowered to the bottom with weights'], literally /'drag behind canoe?'/, possibly <=welh> *canoe*,

phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<**tóxwesem**>, mdls //táx^w=ə́s=ə́m//, CAN ['pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front, pulling a canoe with a rope'], ASM ['at least one paddler stays in to push the canoe away from banks'], lx <=es> *on the face, on the prow (of canoe)*, (<=em> *middle voice*), literally /'drag behind on one's prow', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76, 3/26/75).

<**txwôwelh**>, ds //táx^w=M1=ówə́t//, CAN ['pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front'], possibly <metathesis> *derivational?*, lx <=ôwelh> *canoe*, literally /'drag a canoe behind', phonology: metathesis or zero-grade of full-grade root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<**tóxweth**>, ds //táx^w=ə̀è//, FSH [*rope for sturgeon fishing*], lx <=eth ~ =óthel> *in the mouth*, literally /'drag behind in the mouth', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<**tóxwethem**>, df //táx^w=ə̀è=ə́m//, FSH [*fish for sturgeon from shore with a single line*], ASM ['only one to three hooks on the end, anchored, line fastened on a stick which is in piled-up rocks'], probably <=em> *intransivizer, have, get*, literally prob. /'get dragged behind in the mouth', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (11/10/76), also <**tóxweth**>, //táx^w=ə̀è//, also /'fish for sturgeon with baited hook', comment: probably xw should be xw, attested by AK (Elders Group 3/26/80).

<**tóxwelh**>, FSH [*to set a line for sturgeon*], see **tóxw**.

<**tóxwem**>, TVMO [*drag out behind*], see **tóxw**.

<**toxwemíwel**>, CAN [*automobile, car*], see **tóxw**.

<**tóxwesem**>, CAN [*pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front, pulling a canoe with a rope*], see **tóxw**.

<**tóxweth**>, FSH [*rope for sturgeon fishing*], see **tóxw**.

<**tóxwethem**>, FSH [*fish for sturgeon from shore with a single line*], see **tóxw**.

<**tpélhtel ~ tepélhtel**>, HUNT [*frame for stretching hides, frame (for drying hides, etc.), frame for a drum*], see **tpólh**.

<**tpólh**>, bound root //tpá́t *prop up*//.

<**stpólh**>, str //s=tpá́t//, CSTR [*propped up*], semantic environment ['like a building or a tree limb'], (<s=) *stative*, comment: the unusual shape of the root may be due in part to metathesis or ablaut or -elh of some kind used as *resultative*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/21/76).

<**tpólh**>, pcs //tpá́t=T//, HARV [*prop it up*], CSTR, semantic environment ['like the limb of a tree heavy with fruit'], (<t=) *purposeful control transitivizer*, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT (6/21/76), EB (6/30/76).

<**tpólh**>, dnom //tpá́t=tə́l//, CSTR [*a prop*], HUNT [*a prop used to trip a deadfall trap*], lx <=tel> *device for*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (Elders Group 2/8/78), also <**tpélhtel**>, //tpa[=Aé=]t=tə́l//, attested by Lawrence James (Elders Group 2/8/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /tpú́t-tn/ *frame on which blankets are woven, stretching board* W73:107, K67:259, K69:46.

<**tpélhtel ~ tepélhtel**>, dnom //tpa[=Aé=]t=tə́l//, HUNT [*frame for stretching hides, frame (for drying hides, etc.), frame for a drum*], MUS, (<é=) *ablaut* *durative or resultative or derivational*, lx <=tel> *device for*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76, 10/20/76, 9/1/76).

<tépelhállh>, df //t[=é=]pa†=é† or t[=é=]pa†=a[=Aé=]l†//, HUNT /'board for stretching squirrel or skunk hides, etc./, possibly <=é=> derivational, possibly <á-ablaut> derivational?, <=óllh> young, (semological comment: probably meaning *board for stretching small hides*, small hides could probably be done on a board, while larger hides would require more circulation provided by a large open frame), phonology: infixed vowel, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).

<tpólht>, HARV ['prop it up'], see tpólh.

<tpólhtel>, CSTR ['a prop'], see tpólh.

<tqát>, SH ['close s-th'], see téq.

<tqátsáleqel>, NUM ['eight containers'], see tqá:tsa.

<tqatsálh>, NUM ['eight times'], see tqá:tsa.

<tqátsámets'>, NUM /'eight ropes, eight threads, eight sticks, eight poles'/, see tqá:tsa.

<tqátsa'ówelh ?>, NUM /'eight canoes, eight boats'/, see tqá:tsa.

<tqatsíws>, NUM ['eight birds'], see tqá:tsa.

<tqòtsòls>, NUM ['eight fruit in a group [or cluster] (as they grow on a plant)'], see tqá:tsa.

<tqó:tsó:s>, NUM ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

<tq(=)ó:ya>, prob. stem //tq(=)á:yε//, poss. itself from <tíq> *take a step, take in motion*

<stqó:ya ~ stqó:ye ~ stqó:yá>, df //s=tq(=)á:yε ~ s=tqá:yε ~ stqá:yé//, EZ ['wolf'], ['*Canis lupus fuscus* q/[tentative], *Canis lupus columbianus*'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless <tíq> *take a step, take in motion*, possibly <=ó:ya> *name ending?* or *diminutive*, thus poss. “name of s-th that takes little steps”, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), AC, DM (12/4/64), also <stqóye>, //s=tq(=)áyε//, attested by AK (11/21/72), ME (tape 11/21/72), also <steqóye ~ steqóyé>, //s=tεq(=)áyε ~ s=tεq(=)áyé//, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), other sources: ES /stεqàyé/ *wolf*, H-T <tEkaíya> *wolf (Canis lupus occidentalis)*, Salish cognate: Squamish /stqáya/ *wolf* W73:291, K67:284, K69:57, Lushootseed /s-tiqáyu?/ *wolf* (and possibly /tíq-/ as in /ʔəs-tiq-il/ *bushy*) H76:502.

<stelqóye>, pln //s=t[=əl=]q(=)áyε//, EZ ['wolves'], (<=el=> plural), phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<tqwó:chep>, FIRE ['fine ashes floating up from a fire'], see tóqweltsep.

<t-sós ~ tesós>, uf //tsás or tás=M1=əs or ta[=Aə=]s=ás//, ECON /'poor, unfortunate'/, possibly root <tás> *smash, squish, mash, bump, touch*, possibly <e-ablaut> *durative or resultative*, possibly <=es ~ =ós> *in the face; money*, possibly <metathesis> *derivational or non-continuative*, phonology: possible ablaut or metathesis, hyphen shows the initial t (aspirated) and s are pronounced separately (not like ts in tsel), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, IHTTC, TM or DF or TG (3/22/78), example: <tesós te mestíyexw.>, //təsás tə məstíyεxʷ//, /'The person is poor./, usage: what rich people used to say, attested by IHTTC, <th'exwmetólwchexw, lálh tstulh t-sós.>, //é'əxʷ=məT-álxʷ-c-əxʷ, lé-† cət-u† tsás//, /'Pity us, we're getting unfortunate./, usage: in a prayer to plants before picking them for medicine, etc., attested by TM or DF or NP (Elders Group 3/22/78).

<stesó:s>, strs //s=ta[=Aə=]s=á:s//, ECON ['be broke [financially]'], (<s=> stative), (<e-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (11/17/71); found in <stesó:stsel>, //s=ta[=Aə=]s=á:s-c-əl//, /'I'm broke./, attested by AC.

<stít-sòs>, dmn //s=C,í=ta[=Aə=]s=ás//, SOCT /'low class person, [person on the lowest economic

class]/, ECON, (<**s**=> nominalizer), (<**R4**=> diminutive), (<**e-ablaut**> durative or resultative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (11/28/75).

<**tesestélemet**>, rfls //ta[=Aə=]s=əs=sT-ələmət//, caus, EFAM [*feeling sorry for oneself*], literally /'cause oneself to be unfortunate/poor/, (<**e-ablaut**> durative or resultative), (<**=st**> causative), (<**-élemet**> reflexive of causative), contrast <**lhistélemét** and **lholhistélemét**> *feel sorry for oneself*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EP (IHTTC 8/8/77).

<**tu**>, df //t=əw//, MOOD /'a little, a little like, slightly/, ASM [*also used before color terms to distinguish lighter shades and shades between colors other than black or white*], (<**=u ~ =ew**> contrastive), phonology: u from ew, syntactic analysis: particle, attested by Elders Group, BHTTC, EB, IHTTC (7/26/77), others, see charts by Rob MacLaury, example: <**welh tu ítet**>, //wəʔ t=u ʔítət//, /'nearly asleep/, literally /'already a little (like) go to sleep/, attested by EB, <**tu iyólem.**>, //t=u ʔəy=ál=əm//, /'It's alright./, literally /'a little (like) alright/, attested by Elders Group, <**lhálhq'etxəl tu spá:th**>, //ʔá[=C,ə=]q'ət=x'əl t=u s=pá-è//, /'(have) wide feet like a bear/, literally /'have wide feet a little like bear/, Elder's comment: "tu may mean "a little like"", attested by IHTTC (7/26/77), <**tú s'ólh kw'elhá.**>, //t=u s=ʔáʔ k'w'əʔ(=)é//, /'That's terrible. (of someone's actions)/, comment: this idiomatic phrase is currently unanalyzable, attested by BHTTC (10/14/76).

<**tumiyáth**>, uf //tumiyéè'//, HAT /'adolescent male (before he changes to a man, about 13, when his voice changes, etc.)/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (Shirley Leon's tape about 3/14/80).

<**tu s'éy ~ u s'éyò**>, EFAM [*be careful*], see *éy ~ éy:*.

<**tutl'étl'elò:m**>, PRON [*that's them (little ones) (male?)*], see *tl'ó ~ tl'o*.

<**tutl'ó:lem**>, PRON [*that's them (male), they (male), them (male)*], see *tl'ó ~ tl'o*.

<**tú:tl'ò ~ tútl'ò ~ tútl'o**>, DEM [*he (present or presence unspecified), he's the one that, it's him that, she or it (present or presence unspecified), that or this (immediately before nominal)*], see *tl'ó ~ tl'o*.

<**tú:tl'òtl'èm**>, PRON [*that's a little one (male, about one to five years old), he (little)*], see *tl'ó ~ tl'o*.

<**tú:xw**>, free root //tú-x^w//, NUM [*nine*], syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC, CT (9/5/73), BJ (5/64), DM (12/4/64), Elders Group, others, other sources: ES /tú-x^w/ *nine*, Salish cognate: PCS *təwəx^w *nine* Galloway 1982a: cognate set 218, including: CwMsCh /tú-x^w/, Se /təwix^w/, MCx /təgəx^w/, LmSoCl /tək^w-x^w/, San /tək^wəx^w/, Sg (S65) /tək^wəx^w/, Sam-b VU + TB /tək^wəx^w/ and LD /tək^w-x^w/, example: <**ó:pel qas te tú:xw ~ ópel qas te tú:xw**>, //ʔá·pəl qə-s tə tú-x^w ~ ʔá·pəl qə-s tə tú-x^w//, /'nineteen/, attested by DM (12/4/64), CT (9/5/73), also <**ó:pel qas kw'e tú:xw**>, //ʔá·pəl qə-s k'w'ə tú-x^w//, attested by AC (8/24/70), <**ts'kw'éx qas te tú:xw**>, //c'=k'w'əx^w qə-s tə tú-x^w//, /'twenty-nine/, attested by CT (9/5/73).

<**tuxwále**>, numc //tux^w=álə//, NUM [*nine people*], lx <**=ále**> *people*, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).

<**tuxwáleqel**>, numc //tux^w=éləqəl//, NUM [*nine containers*], lx <**=áleqel**> *containers; on the head*, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<**tú:xwà:lh**>, numc //tú-x^w=è·ʔ//, NUM [*nine times*], Elder's comment: "they didn't often count these beyond five", lx <**=à:lh**> *times*, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), other sources: JH /tú-x^wè·ʔ/ *nine times*, Salish cognate: Pentlatch /təwix^wáʔ/ (cited in Galloway 1982a), Nooksack LG [tú-x^whə·ʔ] and SJ [tú-x^wəʔ] all glossed *nine times*.

<**tuxwámets'**>, numc //tux^w=éməc'//, NUM [*nine ropes, nine threads, nine sticks, nine poles*], lx <**=ámets' ~ =ámeth'**> *objects much longer than wide*, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD after Boas 1890 Scowlit Halkomelem ms..

- <tú:xwelsxá ~ tù:xwelsxá>, numc //tú·x^w=əlsx^yé ~ tù·x^w=əlsx^yé//, NUM ['ninety'], lx <=elsxá ~ =elhsxá> *times ten*, phonology: downshifting, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), CT (9/5/73), also <tú:xwelhsxá>, //tú·x^w=əłsx^yé//, attested by DM, others.
- <tuxwelsxá:le>, numc //tux^w=əlsx^yé=éłə//, NUM ['ninety people'], (semological comment: probably somewhat artificial as qéx *many* would most likely have been used instead of counting this high), lx <=ále> *people*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).
- <tú:xwelsxó:s>, numc //tú·x^w=əlsx^yε=á(·)s//, NUM ['ninety dollars'], lx <=ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es> *dollars*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC (11/30/71).
- <tú:xwes>, numc //tú·x^w=əs//, NUM ['nine dollars, (nine Indian blankets [Boas])'], lx <=es ~ =ós ~ =ó:s> *dollars*, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC, other sources: Boas 1890 Scowlitz Halkomelem ms. word list in APS library <tô'uques> *nine Indian blankets, nine dollars*, also ['nine Indian blankets or dollars'], source: Boas 1890 ms.
- <tuxwíq^w>, numc //tux^w=íq^w//, NUM ['nine fish'], lx <=íq^w> *fish; on top of the head*, syntactic analysis: num, attested by BHTTC.
- <tuxwíws>, numc //tux^w=íws//, NUM ['nine birds'], lx <=íws> *birds; on the skin*, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77).
- <tuxwòls>, numc //tux^w=áls//, NUM ['nine fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant)'], lx <=óls ~ =ó:ls> *fruit, rocks, spherical objects*, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD (4/12/78).
- <tuxwôwelh>, numc //tux^w=ówəł//, NUM ['nine canoes, nine boats'], lx <=ówelh> *canoes, vessels, boats*, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD (4/12/78).
- <stú:xws>, numc //s=tú·x^w=s//, NUM ['nine o'clock'], lx <s=...=s> *o'clock, hours*, phonology: circumfix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC (10/6/71), example: <wetéses te stú:xws>, //wə-tés-əs tə s=tú·x^w=s//, ['when it gets (approaches) nine o'clock'], attested by AC.
- <tuxwále>, NUM ['nine people'], see tú:xw.
- <tuxwáleqel>, NUM ['nine containers'], see tú:xw.
- <tú:xwà:lh>, NUM ['nine times'], see tú:xw.
- <tuxwámets'>, NUM ['nine ropes, nine threads, nine sticks, nine poles'], see tú:xw.
- <tuxwelsxá:le>, NUM ['ninety people'], see tú:xw.
- <tú:xwelsxá ~ tù:xwelsxá>, NUM ['ninety'], see tú:xw.
- <tú:xwelsxó:s>, NUM ['ninety dollars'], see tú:xw.
- <tú:xwes>, NUM ['nine dollars, (nine Indian blankets [Boas])'], see tú:xw.
- <tuxwíq^w>, NUM ['nine fish'], see tú:xw.
- <tuxwíws>, NUM ['nine birds'], see tú:xw.
- <tuxwòls>, NUM ['nine fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant)'], see tú:xw.
- <tuxwôwelh>, NUM ['nine canoes, nine boats'], see tú:xw.
- <tuxwéltsep>, df //tx^w=éłcəp or to[=Aə=]x^w=éłcəp//, FIRE ['keep the fire at a constant temperature'], literally (perhaps) ['firewood dragged behind'], possibly root <tóxw> *drag behind*, possibly <e-ablaut> *durative or resultative*, lx <=éltsep> *firewood*, phonology: possibly ablaut, syntactic

analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (AHTTC 2/15/80).

<**txwém**>, df //t=x^wé̄m or tx^w=x^wé̄m//, TIME /'early, right away'/, probably <**txw**=> *toward*, probably root <**xwém** ~ **xwém**> *hurry, be fast*, phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75, 9/17/75), BHTTC (10/21/76), example: <(tsel, tset, me) txwém xwe'í.>, //(c-əl, c-ət, mə) tx^w=x^wé̄m x^wə=ʔí//, /'(I, We, He) got here early.'/, <me txwém qw'él te elíle.>, //mə tx^w=x^wé̄m q^wél tə ʔəlílə//, /'The salmonberries are ripe early.'/, <txwém lhémetchexw.>, //tx^w=x^wé̄m ʔém=əT-c-əx^w (or ʔi[=Aé=]m=əT-c-əx^w)//, /'Pick it right away.'/, attested by BHTTC.

<**txwméla** ~ **texwméla**>, KIN ['adopt a child'], see méle ~ mél:a.

<**txwmelám**>, KIN ['adopt a child'], see méle ~ mél:a.

<**txwó:ye**>, df //tx^w=á·yə or tá·x^w=M1=yə//, TIME ['be only remaining'], probably root <**tó:xw**> *drag behind* or probably root <**téxw**> *later on, after a while*, possibly <=ó:ye> meaning uncertain unless related to (we)=ló:y> *only*, possibly <**metathesis**> *derivational*!?, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb?, attested by EB and AD (9/25/78), example: <**txwó:ye lúwe**>, //tx^w=á·yə lúwə//, /'Only you were remaining.'/, <**txwó:ye lhwélep**>, //tx^w=á·yə ʔwóləp//, /'Only you folks were remaining.'/, <**txwó:ye talhlímelh álwem**>, //tx^w=á·yə tɛ=ʔlíməʔ ʔélw=əm//, /'Only we were (remaining) left behind.'/

<**txét**>, SH ['stretch it (stretch out someone's arms or wings)'], see **tex**.

<**txwôwelh**>, CAN ['pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front'], see **tóxw**.

T'

- <t'á>, free root //t'ɛ̃//, TAST ['taste'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, example: <selchím te t'ás?>, //sɛlcím tɐ t'ɛ̃-s//, 'How does it taste?'/, attested by BHTTC (11/26/76).
- <t'át ~ t'á:t>, pcs //t'ɛ̃=T ~ t'ɛ̃=T//, TAST 'taste s-th, try s-th', MC 'try it, attempt it, test it', SOC, SCH 'test s-o', SPRD 'test s-o', (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB (12/12/75, 4/14/78), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332) other sources: H-T <t'at> (umlaut over a) taste, ASM ['taste s-th'], example: <etsel t'át.>, //ʔə-c-əl t'ɛ̃=T//, 'I tasted it.', attested by AC (11/30/71), <t'átlha kw'e axwí:l.>, //t'ɛ̃=T-ʔɛ k'wə ʔɛx'í:l//, 'Try a little.', attested by EB (4/14/78), ASM ['try s-th, attempt s-th'], <t'sel le t'á:t.>, //c-əl lə t'ɛ̃=T//, 'I tried.', attested by EB (12/12/75), <t'sel t'á:t kw'els xwemxálém kw'e la me t'éqw' te slhák'w'em.>, //c-əl t'ɛ̃=T k'wə-əl-s x'wəm=x'ə[=Aɛ̃]=l=əm k'wə lə mə t'əq'w tɐ s=ʔɛk'w=əm//, 'I tried to run but I ran out of breath.', literally 'I tried it that I run that past come/begin to break my breath', attested by EB (12/12/75), <t'át ew esu éyem>, //t'ɛ̃=T əw əsu éy=em//, SPRD 'test him/her if he/she is strong', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)
- <t'et'át>, cts //C₁ə-t'ɛ̃=T//, MC ['trying it'], TAST, SOC, (<R5> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/22/76); found in <t'et'átes.>, //C₁ə-t'ɛ̃=T-əs//, 'He's trying it.'/.
- <t'óthet>, pcrs //t'ɛ̃[-Aá-]=T-ət//, TIB 'make an attempt (to do something difficult, like running rapids in a canoe, mountain-climbing, winning a game, etc.), give it a try', (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), phonology: ó-ablaut of root á automatic when -et reflexive is added, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD; found in <t'óthetelcha.>, //t'ɛ̃[-Aá-]=T-ət-c-əl-cɛ̃//, 'I'll make an attempt.', usage: sometimes said under their breath by grandparents of today's elders before trying something hard, attested by AD (11/22/79).
- <t'át'emet te syôwels>, iecs //t'ɛ̃=C₁ə=-məT tɐ s=yúw=əl-s//, SPRD 'singer for someone (at spirit dance)', lit. 'trying-concerning-it/s-o the spirit-song-his/her', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)
- <st'a'áleqep>, dnom //s=t'ɛ̃=ʔɛ̃lɛqəp//, TAST ['(the) taste'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=áleqep> smell, taste, phonology: glottal stop insertion between vowel-final root and vowel-initial suffix, or preservation of root-final glottal stop before vowel-initial suffix (root-final glottal stops are normally dropped in Upriver Halkomelem), an alternate possibility for the root is <ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á> similar, alike, same, so the word is also given there, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chill., attested by NP, also <st'áleqep>, //s=t'ɛ̃=ɛ̃lɛqəp//, dialects: Cheh., attested by DF, example: <ôwéta st'a'áleqeps.>, //ʔowə= 'tɛ s=t'ɛ̃=ʔɛ̃lɛqəp-s//, 'It has no taste.', attested by NP (Elders Group 5/25/77), <ôwéta st'áleqeps.>, //ʔowə= 'tɛ s=t'ɛ̃=ɛ̃lɛqəp-s//, attested by DF (Elders Group 5/25/77).
- <t'ets'élmel>, comment: probably mistranscribed for t'et'élmel, df //C₁ə=t'ɛ̃=əlməl//, TAST ['taste'], (<R5=> continuative or resultative), lx <=élmel> in the mind, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal?, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77), example: <ôwéta t'ets'élmels.>, //ʔowə= 'tɛ C₁ə=t'ɛ̃=əlməl-s//, 'It has no taste., It's tasteless.'/.
- <t'ákwel>, incs //t'ɛ̃k'w=əl//, CAN 'cross a river, cross a road, cross over', (<=el> come, go, get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Deming (3/16/78), Elders Group

(6/9/76).

- <**t'át'ekwel**>, cts //t'É[-C₁ə-]k^w=əl//, CAN ['crossing over'], (<**-R1**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group.
- <**xwt'át'ekwel**>, dnom //x^w=t'É[-C₁ə-]k^w=əl//, CSTR /'bridge, cable crossing/, CAN /'something used to cross over a river, ferry, place good for crossing/, (<**xw**=> *always, [here something used for]*), (<**=R1**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/16/78), Elders Group (3/22/78).
- <**t'át'ekwels**>, sas //t'É[-C₁ə-]k^w=əls//, CAN ['a ferryman'], (<**=R1**> *continuative*), lx <**=els**> *structured activity continuative*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).
- <**shxwt'át'ekwels**>, dnom //sx^w=t'É[-C₁ə-]k^w=əls//, CAN /'a ferry (canoe, boat, ferryboat)/, (<**shxw**=> *something for*), (<**=R1**> *continuative*), lx <**=els**> *structured activity continuative*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).
- <**t'kwílestexw**>, caus //t'Ék^w=íl=əst-əx^w//, CAN /'bring s-th/s-o across a river, (ferry s-o/s-th over)/, (<**=íl ~ =el**> *come, go, get, become*), (<**=(e)st**> *causative control transitivizer*), (<**-exw**> *third person object*), phonology: vowel-loss or zero-grade of root, updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).
- <**t'ál**>, probable root //t'Él//, perhaps meaning 'slice/split open' as in Lushootseed, or perhaps the entire word is borrowed from Lushootseed, with the s- prefix; if not borrowing it is cognate.
- <**st'ál**>, dnom //s=t'Él//, FSH /'fish cut real thin for wind-drying but without cross cuts, dried fish cut differently than slhíts'es/, (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Chill., Cheh.*, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77), contrast <**slhíts'es ~ shxwlhíts'es**> *wind-dried salmon with cross cuts*, also <**st'á:l**>, //s=t'É-l//, attested by Deming (2/7/80), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /t'ál(a)/ *slice, split open* as in /s-t'ál/ *sliced (fish)* and /t'álad/ *slice it* H76:518, also <**sit'ólh**>, //sit'áʔ or s=i=t'É[-Aá=]ʔ//, also /'fish cut real thin for wind-drying but without cross cuts/, possibly root <**t'álh**> *stretched across*, dialects: *Tait*, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77).
- <**st'elt'elíqw**>, plv //st'əlt'əlíq^w//, DESC /'bumpy and prickly/ (perhaps lit. "sliced/split open everywhere"), (<**s**-> *stative*, <**R3**= or **C1eC2**=>, *plural, (usually) many in a group*, <=íq^w> *on top of the head, hair* (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**st'elt'elíqw qwe'óp**>, EB, FOOD *pineapple* (lit. bumpy and prickly + apple), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**st'elt'elíqw qwe'óp sqe'óleqw**>, FOOD *pineapple juice* (lit. pineapple [itself from bumpy and prickly + apple] + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**t'á:l**>, free root //t'É-l//, LT /'go out of sight (behind something), disappear [behind something], [get in shade]/, WETH, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75, 5/19/76, 3/29/78), also <**t'ál**>, //t'Él//, attested by EB (5/18/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /t'ánʔuʔ/ *disappear, get out of sight, stand in the shade* W73:80, K67:270, example: <**lé t'á:l**>, //lə t'É-l//, /'It went out of sight (like behind a cloud)./, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), <**le t'á:l te syóqwem**>, //lə t'É-l tə s=yəʔ[-Aá=]q^w=əm//, /'The sun went out of sight., The sun disappeared./, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75, 5/19/76), <**le t'á:l te mestí:yexw**>, //lə t'É-l tə məstí-yəx^w//, /'A person went out of sight./, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).
- <**t'á(:)lt**>, pcs //t'É-l=T//, WETH /'eclipse s-th/, LT, (<**=t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76), example: <**t'áltes te skw'exós te syóqwem**>, //t'É-l=T-əs tə s=k^wəx^s=ás tə s=yəʔ[-Aá=]q^w=əm//, /'The moon eclipses the sun./.

- <**t'ó:ltel** ~ **t'óltel**>, dnom //t'ɛ[-Aá-]l=təl or t'ɛ[=Aá-]l=təl//, WETH ['an eclipse (of sun or moon)'], LT, lx <=tel> *something to*, possibly <**ó-ablaut**> *durative or derivational*, phonology: ó-ablaut may instead be automatic root á → ó before =tel, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78, 5/19/76), also <**t'óltel** ~ **t'áltel**>, //t'ɛ[-Aá-]l=təl ~ t'él=təl//, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77).
- <**st'á:t'el**>, dnom //s=t'ɛ.[=C₁ə=]l//, LT /'(the) shade (of a tree for ex.), something that's not showing'/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<=R1=> *continuative or resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (5/5/75), also <**st'át'el**>, //s=t'ɛ[=C₁ə=]l//, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), EB (1/9/76).
- <**st'ált'exw**>, comment: prob. mistranscribed for st'áltexw, df //s=t'él=ltəx^w//, LT ['a shade'], BLDG ['a shelter'], (<s=> *nominal*), probably <=eltexw ~ =áwtexw> *building*, phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/7/77).
- <**st'ált'exw**>, comment: prob. mistranscribed for st'áltexw, df //s=t'él=ltəx^w//, LT ['sheltered'], (<s=> *stative*), probably <=eltexw ~ =áwtexw> *building*, phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (9/7/77).
- <**t'oléstel**>, df //t'ɛ[=Aa=]l=ə[= '=]s=təl//, HHG /'window shades, blinds, blinders (on a horse, etc.)'/, literally /'device to keep shade on the face'/, (<o=ablaut> *durative or derivational*, <='=> *derivational*), lx <=es> *on the face*, lx <=tel> *device for*, phonology: stress-shift, ablaut or automatic root a → o before =tel, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), also <**shxwt'oléstel**>, //sx^w=t'ɛ[=Aa=]l=ə[= '=]s=təl//, also /'curtain, window shades, blinders on a horse'/, attested by EB (5/25/76).
- <**st'óle'oléstel**>, dnom //s=t'ɛ[=Aá=]l=ə=ʔalə[= '=]s=təl//, PE /'eyeglasses, (probably dark glasses)'/, literally /'device for shade on the eyes'/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<o-ablaut> *durative or derivational*), possibly <=e=> meaning uncertain, <='=> *derivational*, lx <=óles> *on the eyes*, lx <=tel> *device for*, phonology: ablaut or automatic root a → o before =tel, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/11/71), also <**st'ole'oléstel**>, //s=t'ɛ[=Aa=]l=ə=ʔaləs=təl//, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), example: <**máx ta st'óle'oléstel qe tl'o'asu kw'étslexw.**>, //mɛ=x^y t-ɛ s=t'ɛ[=Aá=]l=ə=alə[= '=]s=təl qə ɛ'a-ʔɛ-s-u k^wɛc=l-əx^w//, /'Take off your eyeglasses, then you can see it./, attested by AC.
- <**t'á:lew** ~ **t'álew**>, free root //t'ɛ.ləw ~ t'éləw//, ANAH ['arm'], ASM ['from wrist up'], ANA ['front leg'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, BJ (5/64), other sources: ES /t'éləw-/ (CwMs /t'éləwʔ/) *arm*, JH /t'elú-/ *arm*, H-T <tálu> (macrons over a and u) *arm*, <Eltálu> (macrons over a and u) *arms*.
- <**t'álkw'els**>, FOOD ['warming up food'], see t'álqw' or t'élqw'.
- <**t'á:lq**> or <**t'élq**>, possible root or stem //t'ɛ.lq or t'ə[=Aé.=]lq//, meaning uncertain
- <**st'á:lq**>, str //s=t'ɛ.lq or s=t'ə[=Aé.=]lq//, DESC /'spotted with irregular shaped blobs (like if mud-spattered, used of dogs, deer, and other animals so marked)'/, possibly <**á-ablaut**> *resultative or durative*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (10/15/79), CT (6/8/76), contrast <**tl'elt'élx**> *spotted with circles (or round dots)*; compare <**st'elákw**>, stvi //s=t'əlék^w//, SH /'circular, round and flat'/
- <**st'elt'élq**>, plv //s=C₁əC₂=t'ɛ[=Aé=]lq or s=C₁əC₂=t'élq//, DESC /'spotted with lots of [irregular] spots'/, possibly <**é-ablaut**> *resultative or durative*, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔəs-t'ə-t'lq^w/ *form a spot on* K69:50.

<t'álqw' or t'élqw'>, bound root //t'élq'ʷ or t'élq'ʷ warm//.

<t'álqw'em>, iza //t'élq'ʷ=əm or t'ə[=Aé=]lq'ʷ=əm//, FOOD /'warm, luke-warm'/, FIRE, DESC, (<=em> intransitivizer, get, have), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/7/70, 10/1/71), MH (Deming 1/4/79), Salish cognate: Squamish /t'íʔq'ʷm/ spark, flame, throw off large sparks or chips of glowing (cedar) wood W73:244, K67:271, K69:51, example: <t'álqw'em qó:>, //t'éq'ʷ=əm qá://, /'warm water'/, attested by MH.

<t'elkw'á:ls>, comment: prob. mistranscribed for t'elqw'á:ls, sas //t'əlq'ʷ=é:ls or t'əlq'ʷ=é:ls//, FOOD /'warm up (food, tea, etc.)'/, FIRE, lx <=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77, 9/2/77).

<t'álkw'els>, comment: prob. mistranscribed for t'álqw'els, cts //t'élq'ʷ=əls//, sas, FOOD ['warming up food'], FIRE, lx <=els> structured activity continuative, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<t'élqw't>, pcs //t'élq'ʷ=T or t'ə[=Aé=]lq'ʷ=T//, FOOD ['warm it up'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76), also <t'élkw't>, //t'élk'ʷ=T//, also /'warm it up (food, tea, etc.)'/, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77).

<T'eláqw'tel>, df //t'él[=M1]=q'ʷ=tə//, N ['Indian name of Old Jack (of Yakwekwioose or perhaps Scowkale)'], Elder's comment: "that means "something that would be hot"", literally /'something to warm'/, possibly <metathesis> derivational, lx <=tel> device to, something to, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<t'álqw'em>, FOOD /'warm, luke-warm'/, see t'álqw' or t'élqw'.

<t'á(:)lt>, WETH ['eclipse s-th'], see t'á:l.

<t'álh>, bound root //t'éh stretch across//.

<st'álh>, dnom //s=t'éh//, BLDG ['cross-beam (in a house)'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Boas summer 1890 Scowlitz word list, "Sk'au 'lits. Harrison mouth. (Dialect of Snanaimuq)", discussed in Elders Group 5/3/78, contrast <shxwt'ólhestel> (EB) beam, contrast <t'élhmel> (TG) cross beam (in house).

<shxwt'álh>, dnom //sx'w=t'éh//, CSTR ['bridge'], (<shxw=> something that), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB (2/6/76).

<st'át'elh>, str //s=t'éh[=C,ə=]t//, DIR ['across'], (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).

<st'át'elhíles>, str //s=t'éh[=C,ə=]t=íləs//, HARV ['carry a packstrap slung across the chest (over one shoulder and under one arm)'], (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> resultative), lx <=íles> on the chest, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77).

<(s)t'lhílestel>, comment: prob. mistranscribed for (s)t'lhílestel, dnom //(s)t'í=íləs=tə//, ANA ['collarbone'], literally prob./'something that stretches across on the chest', (<s=> nominalizer), probably root <t'álh> stretch across, probably <vowel-loss> derivational, lx <=íles> on the chest, lx <=tel> something that, phonology: vowel-loss, updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<t'élhmel>, dnom //t'ə[=Aé=]t=mə//, BLDG ['cross-beam (in a house)'], (<é-ablaut> durative or derivational), lx <=mel> part, portion, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (Elders Group 5/3/78).

<t'élhtel>, dnom //t'ə[=Aé=]t=tə//, WV ['loom'], literally /'device that something is stretched across'/, (<é-ablaut> durative or derivational), lx <=tel> device that, something that, phonology: ablaut,

syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (Elders Group 8/8/79).

<**t'lhéses**>, dnom //t'ɬ=és(=)əs//, WV ['a loom'], literally poss. /'stretched design on the face?'/, possibly <**vowel-loss**> derivational, possibly <=**es**> design, possibly <=**es**> on the face, possibly <=**éses**> meaning unknown, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (5/27/76).

<**t'élhtsestel**>, dnom //t'ɛ[=Aé=]ɬ=cəs=təl//, WV /'net shuttle and net-measure, gill-net measure, (loom [Elders Group])'/, FSH, literally /'device that is stretched across in the hand'/, (<**é-ablaut**> durative or derivational), lx <=**tses**> in/on the hand, lx <=**tel**> device that, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (8/8/79), Deming (4/17/80), also /'loom, net shuttle and net-measure'/, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76), also <**shxwt'élhtsestel**>, //sx^w=t'ɛ[=Aé=]ɬ=cəs=təl//, also /'net-measure'/, attested by JL (Elders Group 4/5/78).

<**shxwt'ólhestel**>, dnom //sx^w=t'ɛ[-Aá-]ɬ=əs=təl//, BLDG ['beam'], literally /'device for stretching across on the face (of a building)'/, (<**shxw**=> something that), lx <=**es**> on the face, lx <=**tel**> something for, device for, phonology: root á becomes ó automatically before =es, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (5/25/76).

<**t'ót'elhem**>, df //t'á[=C₁ə=]ɬ=əm//, EZ ['jumping flea'], ['order Siphonaptera'], PLAY ['name of a cat's cradle design or pattern'], probably literally stretching across, having to do with their jumps stretching across or their long legs (<=**R1**=> continuative), <=**em**> have, get, intransitive, possibly <=**em**> middle voice, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Deming (2/7/80), Elders Group (3/1/72), IHTTC (9/14/77), other sources: ES /t'át'əɬəm/ flea, H-T <ta'tetlĒm> (macron over a) flea (*Pulex irritans*).

<**t'am**>, bound root, //t'ém//, braid, weave

<**t'ámex**>, pcis //t'ém=əx^y//, [t'émIx^y], PE ['to braid (hair)'], WV, (<=**ex**> purposeful control inanimate object preferred), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, AD (8/80), example: <**t'ámex ta máqel**>, //t'ém=əx^y t-ɛ mé=qəl//, /'braid your hair'/, attested by AC, <**t'ámexchexw ta' máqel**>, //t'ém=əx^y-c-əx^w t-ɛ? mé=qəl//, /'Braid your hair.'/, attested by AD.

<**st'amxá:lts'**>, df //s=t'ém=əx^y=é·lc'//, PE ['a braid'], WV, literally /'something braid-twisted'/, (<**s**=> nominalizer), lx <=**á:lts'**> twisted, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/11/76), also <**st'emxá:lts'** ~ **st'amxá:lts'**>, //s=t'ém=x^y=é·lc' ~ s=t'ém=x^y=é·lc'//, attested by Elders Group (10/8/75).

<**T'ít'emt'ámex**>, df //C₁í=C₂ə=t'ém=əx^y//, PLN ['railway tunnel just past (east of) Ruby Creek'], (semological comment: possibly so called because one trail twisted around (like a braid, st'amex) to get by where the tunnel is; SP on the other hand said that the place is the real home of T'ámiya as explained in a story and is derived from that word (but why was =iya replaced by =ex, which makes the end of the word look exactly like it derives from t'ámex?)), (<**R4**=> diminutive), probably <**R3**=> plural, phonology: double reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, perhaps others (IHTTC 8/11/77, Raft trip 8/30/77, American Bar trip 6/26/78), source: place names file reference #190a.

<**st'emíywelh**>, df //s=t'é[=Aə=]m=íy=wəɬ//, WV ['warp (vertical threads of weaving)'], Elder's comment: "ask AK for these words since her grandmother used to wear a swôqw'elh (woven goat wool blanket) when she danced; JL saw it when AK was only 4 or 5 yrs. old", (<**s**=> nominalizer), root <**t'am**> braid, weave, derivational ablaut or stress shift and downgrading to schwa before stressed suffix <=**iy**> bark, covering, wool, possibly <=**welh**> vessel, canoe (perhaps since the loom is a long vessel for the weaving), syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1969:13

<st'MAY-wuhlth> *the warp*, attested by JL (8/8/79) only discusses the gloss, comment: Wells 1969 also gives other weaving terms, some not attested elsewhere: <THASS-eh-tuh-tel> *the loom*, <s'AH-uhl-'LOHq> *twined weave, ceremonial blanket* (pp.6 and 16), as well as <SWOH-kwah-'tl> (Stó:lô orthog. <swôqw'elh>) *twilled weave*, and <KIY-siht-sel> (Stó:lô orthog. <q'ísetsel>) *to weave*; however it should be mentioned that the words cited in Wells 1969 (others as well as those repeated here) are among his brother Casey's worst transcriptions--deviating from his own system and more inaccurate (esp. pp.6-7) than his transcriptions elsewhere.

<t'ám>, possibly root //t'ém guess or t'é try//.

<st'ám>, stvi //s=t'ém or s=t'é=əm//, LANG ['(be a) guess'], (<s=> stative), possibly <=em> intransitivizer, *have, get*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (10/2/76), example: <st'ám s'ewólem>, //s=t'ém s=?i[=Aə=]wál=əm//, /'a guess game'/, PLAY.

<st'át'em>, cts //s=t'é[-C₁ə-]m//, LANG ['(be) guessing'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (10/2/76), example: <st'át'em s'ewólem>, //s=t'é[-C₁ə-]m s=?i[=Aə=]wál=əm//, /'a guessing game'/, PLAY.

<t'ámet>, pcs //t'ém=əT//, LANG ['guess it'], PLAY ['[make] a point in slahal'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (9/8/76), also <t'e'ámet>, //t'əʔém=əT//, also /'guess it'/, attested by BHTTC (10/2/76).

<t'ót'emethet>, pcrs //t'ε[-Aa-] ´[=C₁ə=]m=əT-əT//, rsls, EFAM /'suspect, be suspicious'/, literally /'have guessed purposely oneself'/, (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, o-ablaut on root á automatic with =thet reflexive, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (5/6/76).

<st'émt'em>, chrs //s=t'ε[=Aə=]m=C₁əC₂//, stvi, EFAM ['(be) cautious'], literally /'be durative characteristically guess'/, (<s=> stative), (<é-ablaut> resultative or durative or automatic with characteristic), (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (10/2/76).

<t'át'emes>, dnom //t'é[=C₁ə=]m=əs//, PLAY ['guesser (in slahal)'], (<=R1=> continuative or durative), possibly <=es> in the face; dollars, money, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79).

<st'e'áwel ~ st'áwel>, df //s=t'əʔé=əwəl ~ s=t'é=əwəl//, EFAM /'to guess, make a guess'/, LANG, possibly <s=> stative?, lx <=ewel ~ =íwel> in the insides, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/16/75), compare <t'wa ~ t'we> *must be (evidently), I guess*, example: <t'sel st'áwel kwse thét kws lámset.>, //c' -əʔ' š=t'é=əwəl k^w-s-əs èét k^w-s lém-c-əT//, /'I guess that she said that we're going.'/, syntactic comment: double embedding, attested by EB.

<t'à:m>, free root //t'è-m//, SPRD ['to sing along or follow in singing a spirit song'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76), also <t'ám ?>, //t'ém ?//, also /'song of an Indian doctor or shaman'/, attested by BHTTC (8/31/76).

<t'am:> or <*t'am?> or <t'em>, possible root //t'ém- or t'am? or t'ə[=Aé=]m//, meaning unknown <shxwt'ám:etsel>, df //sx^w=t'ém- =əcəl or sx^w=t'ə[=Aé=]m =əcəl//, EB ['young (red) cedar'], (<shxw=> something that), root meaning unknown unless t'ém chop, possibly <á-ablaut> derivational, lx <=etsel> on the back, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<t'ámel (or) t'ém:el>, MC ['wood chips'], see t'ém.

<t'ámet>, LANG ['guess it'], see t'ám.

<t'ámiya>, df //t'ém=iyɛ//, HUMC ['hermaphrodite (person with organs of both sexes), hermaphrodite baby'], ABDF ['deformed baby'], ASM ['called "morphodite" by several elders; couldn't tell its sex till about three years old; they didn't let them live unless found out only after grown, i.e. about three year old; the Chilliwacks left them to die up the mountain they called T'amiahó:y (McGuire Mt., the Whites confused the mountain with one next to it which they now call Mt. Tamihí, according to AC)], probably root <t'ám> guess, lx <=iya> affectionate diminutive; personal name ending, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others, other sources: ES /st'éməyə/ *berdache* (a person of one sex who assumes a role of the other sex, sometimes transvestite, the word berdache is Chinook Jargon), JH /t'əmihé-y/ *hermaphrodite*, comment: the place name for Hope Mt., St'ámiya, also translated as *hermaphrodite* and resembling such a person lying on its back, besides the form given by Elmendorf and Suttles (ES), points to a possible alternate form of this word, i.e., st'ámiya; that would keep the word clear from another word, t'ámiya *winter wren*.

<St'ámiya>, df //s=t'ém=iyɛ//, PLN ['Hope Mountain'], ASM ['resembles a person lying on its back with head, breasts, and lump for male genitals at hips, when viewed from the north side, as on the Fraser River several miles above Hope, looking south'], literally /'hermaphrodite/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/13/77), AK/AD/SP/NP/EB (Trip to American Bar 6/26/78), source: place names file reference #55.

<T'amiahó:y>, cpds //t'ém=iyɛ=há·y//, PLN ['Mount McGuire, (Tamihí Mountain [BJ])'], probably root <t'ámiya> *hermaphrodite* and probably root <hó:y> finish, end, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, SP (Elders Group 8/24/77), source: place names file reference #168, #231, also /'Tamihí Mountain', attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<T'ami(ye)hóy (Stótéló)>, cpds //t'ém=i(yə)=háy s=tá[=C,ə=]low//, PLN ['Tamihí Creek'], ASM ['tributary of Chilliwack River entering from the south'], literally /'hermaphrodite finish creek/, (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by (photo identification 6/19/78), source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13, source: place names file reference #169.

<T'ami(ye)hóy (Xótsa)>, cpds //t'ém=i(yə)=háy xácɛ//, PLN ['Tamihí Lake'], literally /'hermaphrodite finish lake/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):11.

<T'emiyéq(w) ??>, df //t'ém=iyɛ=éq(ʷ)//, PLN ['Tamihí village at the mouth of Tamihí Creek'], probably root <t'ámiya> *hermaphrodite*, possibly <=eqw> top of head or <=aq ~ =eq> penis, genitals, phonology: known only from Wells 1965, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19.

<t'ámiya>, df //t'ém=iyɛ//, EZ ['little winter wren (a real little bird), wren (likes dense woods and woodpiles), may also include (esp.) Bewick's wren, long-billed marsh wren, house wren, and rock wren (all five possible in the area)'], ['Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus, may also include (esp.)Thryomanes bewickii, Telmatodytes palustris paludicola, Troglodytes aedon, and Salpinctes obsoletus'], root meaning unknown, lx <=iya> affectionate diminutive; personal name ending, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), AC, Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/18/76).

<t'át'emíya>, dmn //t'ɛ[=C,ə=]m=iyɛ//, EZ ['baby wren, little or young wren'], (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, if doubling infix #1 with e is right rather than doubling prefix with á then it proves that the root vowel is á rather than é (as in Elmendorf and Suttles), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/18/76).

<T'amiahó:y>, PLN ['Mount McGuire, (Tamihí Mountain [BJ])'], see t'ámiya.

<**T'ami(ye)hóy (Stótélô)**>, PLN ['*Tamihi Creek*'], see t'ámiya.

<**T'ami(ye)hóy (Xótsa)**>, PLN ['*Tamihi Lake*'], see t'ámiya.

<**t'á:mxw**>, uf //t'é·mx^w//, EB ['*gooseberry*'], ['*Ribes* spp., *Ribes divaricatum*, *Ribes lobbii*, possibly others'], possibly <=**mexw**> meaning unclear (as in skw'ó:lmexw ~ sqw'ó:lmexw > *blackberry*), syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /t'é·məx^w/ *gooseberry*.

<**t'á:mxwelhp**>, ds //t'é·mx^w=əʔp//, EB ['*gooseberry bush*'], Elder's comment: "sour, see how many you can chew", lx <=**elhp**> *plant, tree*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<**temt'á:mxw**>, ds //təm=t'é·mx^w//, TIME /'gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June/, (<**tem**>= time for, season for), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<**t'á:mxwelhp**>, EB ['*gooseberry bush*'], see t'á:mxw.

<**t'ápiy**>, stem //t'ép=iy *dead (of flora)*//, possibly related to root in <**t'ópet**> *to chip it (like wood), peck s-th/s-o, chisel s-th with* <=**á:y** ~ =**ey** ~ =**iy**> *bark, wood, plant*.

<**st'ápiy**>, strs //s=t'ép=iy or s=t'ə[=Aé=]p=iy//, EB ['*dead and broken [of a plant]*'], (<**s**>= stative), possibly <**á-ablaut**> *resultative or durative*, lx <=**iy**> *plant*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, other sources: ES /st'épəy/ (though with s= nominalizer) *snag (dead tree standing)*, Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish root /t'ap/ *free from water, watertight* W73:284, K69:50, example: <**st'ápiy theqá:t**>, //s=t'ép=iy èəqé·t//, /'dead and broken tree/, attested by AC.

<**t'ápiythet**>, incs //t'ép=iy=èət//, EB ['*it's dead (of a tree)*'], (<=**thet**> *inceptive, get, become*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (11/22/71).

<**t'ópiythet**>, cts //t'ε[-Aá-]p=iy=èət//, EB ['*it's going dead (of a tree)*'], (<**ó-ablaut**> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (11/22/71), example: <**le t'ópiythet te theqá:t**>, //lə t'ε[-Aá-]p=iy=èət tə èəqé·t//, /'The tree went dead./, comment: the English translation is inconsistent with the expected continuative; --either the gloss of the sentence is wrong or the vowel should be á not ó or the glosses of both t'ápiythet and t'ópiythet are reversed above, attested by AC (11/22/71).

<**t'ápiythet**>, EB ['*it's dead (of a tree)*'], see t'ápiy.

<**t'áqà:lhp**>, EB ['*salal bush*'], see t'áqe.

<**t'áqe**>, free root //t'éqə//, EB ['*salal berry*'], ['*Gaultheria shallon*'], ASM ['black berry is at peak in August, eaten whenever ripe, can be dried and stored'], may be derived from or related to <**t'íq**>, possibly root //t'íq or t'ə[=Aí=]q *discolored, bruised*//, as in Squamish cognate, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64 old p.302), also <**t'á:qa**>, //t'é·qə//, attested by AC, other sources: ES /t'éqə/ and JH /t'éqə/ *salal berry*, Salish cognate: Squamish /t'áqa?/ *be bruised (so that the skin has the color of a salalberry)*, *salalberry* W73:46, K67:270, Samish dial. of N. Straits /t'áqa?/ *to get bruised* and /št'əqaʔáləs/ (*get*) a black eye G86c:76

<**t'áqà:lhp**>, ds //t'éqə=éʔp//, EB ['*salal bush*'], lx <=**álhp** ~ =**elhp**> *plant, tree*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<**t'ás**>, free root //t'és//, SD ['*quiet (in movement)*'], TVMO, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77), example: <**t'ás mestíyexw**>, //t'és məstíyəx^w//, /'quiet person (in movement)/, attested by IHTTC.

<**t'et'ás**>, cts //C₁ə-t'és//, SD ['*be stealthy*'], TVMO, literally /'being quiet in movement/, (<**R5**-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders

Group (3/23/77); found in <t'et'áschap>, //C₁ə-t'és-c-εp//, /'You folks be stealthy.'/.

<t'esí:l>, incs //t'és=i:l//, ABFC ['go down (of swelling)'], literally /'become quiet (in movement)'/, lx <=í:l> go, come, get, become, phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (9/14/76), ABFC /'stop burning (of a burn), go down (of swelling)'/, attested by EB (BHTTC 9/14/76).

<t'ásxel>, ds //t'és=x'əl//, TVMO /'walk silently, walk quietly'/, ABFC, lx <=xel> on the foot, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77).

<t'et'ásxel or t'at'ásxel>, cts //C₁ə-t'és=x'əl or C₁ε-t'éx'əl//, TVMO ['walk[ing] silently or quietly'], ABFC, (<R5- or R8-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77).

<t'ásxelem>, mdls //t'és=x'əl=əm//, TVMO /'walk lightly, sneak'/, ABFC, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<t'et'ásxelem>, cts //C₁ə-t'és=x'əl=əm//, TVMO /'tip-toeing, (walking lightly, sneaking)'/, ABFC, (<R5-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77).

<t'esítsmels>, df //t'és=íc=əm=əls or t'ε[=Aə]=s=íc=məl=əls//, FSH ['hide-away that a fish makes'], lx <=íts> on the back, possibly <=em> middle voice or intransitivizer, possibly <=mel> part of, portion of, possibly <=els> structured activity continuative/nominalizer, phonology: possible syllable-loss, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (Elders Group 2/6/80).

<t'ásxel>, TVMO /'walk silently, walk quietly'/, see t'ás.

<t'ásxelem>, TVMO /'walk lightly, sneak'/, see t'ás.

<t'át ~ t'á:t>, TAST /'taste s-th, try s-th'/, see t'á.

<t'át'ekwel>, CAN ['crossing over'], see t'ákwel.

<t'át'ekwels>, CAN ['a ferryman'], see t'ákwel.

<t'át'emes>, PLAY ['guesser (in slahal)'], see t'ám.

<t'át'emiya>, EZ /'baby wren, little or young wren'/, see t'ámiya.

<t'át'eth'em>, TAST /'sour (unripe or half-ripe fruit, lemon, Oregon grape, fermenting fruit)'/, see t'áth'.

<t'át'eyeq' ~ t'át'iyeq'>, EFAM /'being angry, continue to be angry, angry, mad, roused, stirred up'/, see t'ay.

<t'at'iyelt>, SOC ['entertaining s-o'], see t'iyelt or t'í:lt.

<t'áth'>, bound root //t'éhè' to ferment, to sour//.

<t'át'eth'em>, df //t'é[=C₁ə=]è'=əm//, TAST /'sour (unripe or half-ripe fruit, lemon, Oregon grape, fermenting fruit)'/, (<=R1=> continuative or resultative), (<=em> middle voice or intransitive, have, get), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AHTTC, TG (4/75, Elders Group 3/26/80), AD, AC, Elders Group (6/16/75), also <t'át'ets'em>, //t'é[=C₁ə=]c'=əm//, attested by Elders Group (6/16/75), TM (AD 12/17/79), EB (1/7/76), AK/SP (Raft Trip 8/30/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /t'ác'əb/ bitter (taste), sour (as sour milk); spoil H76:516, example: <t'át'eth'em te'íle léth'ilets.>, //t'é[=C₁ə=]è'=əm tə=í=lə léè'=iy=ləc//, /'These blueberries are [sour].'/, attested by EB (4/14/78), <t'át'ets'em ts'esémelep>, //t'é[=C₁ə=]c'=əm c'is=ə[= '=]m=ələp//, EB /'sourgrass, (sheep sorrel)'/, ['Rumex acetosella'], literally /'sour weeds'/, ASM ['introduced post-contact, leaves eaten raw for their lemony flavor'], attested by AK/SP (Raft Trip 8/30/77).

- <t'át'ets'em kúkumels>, FOOD *pickles* (lit. sour + cucumber), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <t'át'ets'em qwíyqwòyèls>, EB, FOOD *lemon* (lit. sour + orange fruit/little yellowish fruit), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <t'át'ets'em qwíyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw>, FOOD *lemonade* (lit. lemon [itself < sour little yellow fruit] + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <t'át'ets'em qwíyqwòyèls kíks seplíl>, FOOD *lemon cake* (lit. lemon (itself from sour little yellowish fruit) + cake + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <t'át'ets'em tsqwáyqwòyèls>, EB, FOOD *lime* (lit. sour + greenish fruit), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <t'át'ets'em qwíyqwòyèls qas te t'át'ets'em tsqwáyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw>, FOOD *lemonlime juice* (lit. lemon fruit [itself < sour little yellowish fruit] + and + the + lime fruit [itself < sour + greenish fruit] + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <t'át'ets'em seplíl>, FOOD *sourdough bread* (lit. sour + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <thepth'epéy t'át'ets'em sqemó>, FOOD *yogurt* (lit. curdled + sour + milk), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <t'eth'ó:mthet>, incs //t'èè' =ə[=Aá:=]m=èət//, durs, TAST ['fermenting'], EB, probably <ó:-ablaut> durative, (<=thet> *get, become*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AHTTC (2/15/80).
- <t'á:ts'>, free root //t'é·c'//, FSH /'fish-spreader for drying fish, cross-piece for drying fish, salmon stretcher', ASM ['best made from pink spirea wood, from about 5 to 10 inches long, a number of these are used on each scored salmon to keep the flesh open when being wind-dried or smoked'], (semological comment: an original meaning something like *split stick* is implied by derived form t'ats'exelí:m *mistake in splitting roots by making them uneven*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AD (6/27/75).
- <t'áts'elhp>, ds //t'éc' =ə+p//, EB /'pink spirea, "hardhack"/, ['*Spiraea douglasii*'], ASM ['hard wood used for making fish-spreaders and also for mat-making needles, spoons, and spears'], lx <=elhp> *plant, tree*, phonology: length-loss perhaps optional, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AD (6/27/75), AC (prompted), other sources: ES /t'é·c'ə+p/ *pink spirea*.
- <t'ats'exelí:m>, df //t'éc' =əxəl=í·m or t'éc' =əxəl=ə[=Aí:=]m//, BSK ['mistake in splitting roots by making them uneven'], lx <=exel> *part, portion, arm*, probably <=í:m> *repeatedly*, possibly <í:-ablaut> durative with <=em> *middle voice or intransitivizer, have, get*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).
- <t'ats'exelí:m>, BSK ['mistake in splitting roots by making them uneven'], see t'á:ts'.
- <t'áw>, possible bound root //t'éw//, meaning unknown
- <st'áwel>, df //s(=)t'éw=ə//, LT ['purple'], (<s=> *stative*), (<=el ~ =íl> *go, come, get, become*), compare <st'ewôkw'> *diatomaceous earth, whitish powder for whitening wool*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
- <st'áwelòmèx>, ds //s=t'éw=əl=áməx'//, LT /'looks purple, purple-looking'/, (<s=> *stative*), (<=el ~ =íl> *go, come, get, become*), (<=ómèx> *looks, -looking, in color*), phonology: updrifting, downstepping, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**t'áwleqw**>, df //t'éw=l(=)əqʷ//, FSH ['skin of fish head without gristle'], ASM ['used in fish soup'], root meaning unknown unless same stem as in <**st'áwel**>, df //s(=)t'éw=əl//, LT ['purple'], lx <=(**l**)eqw> on the head; fish, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (4/1/76).

<**t'áx**>, possible root or stem //t'é(=)xʷ//, meaning unknown

<**st'áxet**>, df //s=t'é(=)xʷə(=)t//, EB /'wild nodding onion, prob. also Hooker's onion/, ['*Allium cernuum*, prob. also *Allium acuminatum*'], ASM ['does not include domestic onion, éniyels'], (<**s**=> nominalizer), possibly root <**t'á**> taste, possibly <=**xel**> on the foot, possibly <=**t**> meaning unclear here, phonology: possible consonant-loss of l before =t, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, SP, others.

<**t'áxwqem**>, iza //t'éxʷ(=)q=əm//, SD ['suction sound of feet pulling out of mud'], root meaning unknown, (<=**em**> intransitivizer, have, get), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<**t'ay**>, bound root //t'éy emotionally upset//.

<**t'áyeq**>, df //t'éy=əqʷ//, EFAM /'get angry, get mad, be angry/, probably root <**t'áy**> emotionally upset, possibly <=(**e**)qʷ> on something else, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/16/77), EB (1/9/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /t'áyaqʷ/ get angry W73:5, K67:271, also /'(have/feel) anger/, attested by BJ (5/10/64), example: <**t'áyeq' tútl'ó.**>, //t'éy=əqʷ t=ú=ě'á//, /'He's angry./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <**t'áyeq' tutl'ó.**>, //t'éy=əqʷ t=u=ě'á//, also /'He got mad./, attested by EB, <**tsel t'áyeq'**>, //c-əl t'éy=əqʷ//, /'I'm mad./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), <**t'áyeq' kw'els ólmetsel**>, //t'éy=əqʷ kʷ-əl-s ʔálməc=əl//, /'made that I (have to) wait/, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77).

<**t'át'eyeq' ~ t'át'iyeq'**>, cts //t'é[-C₁ə-]y=əqʷ//, rsls //t'é[-C₁ə=]y=əqʷ//, EFAM /'being angry, continue to be angry, angry, mad, roused, stirred up/, (<**-R1**> continuative), (<=**R1**=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), EB, AC, BJ (5/10/64), Deming (2/10/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /t'á-t'ayaqʷ/ be angry W73:5, K67:270, example: <**t'át'eyeq' te sqwmáy.**>, //t'é[-C₁ə-]y=əqʷ tə s=qʷm=éy//, /'The dog is mad [angry]./, attested by AC; found in <**t'át'eyeq' chexw.**>, //t'é[-C₁ə-]y=əqʷ -c-əxʷ//, /'You're angry./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), example: <**latset mekw' áyel tl'ekwtsel t'át'iyeq'**>, //lɛ-c-ət məkʷ ʔéy=əl ɛ'ə=kʷ -c-ət t'é[-C₁ə-]y=əqʷ//, /'We all left because we were mad. (leave)/, attested by Deming.

<**t'it'á:yeq'**>, dmV //C₁í=t'é[=:]y=əqʷ//, EFAM ['cranky'], (<**R4**=> diminutive), (<=:=> diminutive or continuative), phonology: lengthening diminutive (rare) corresponding to glottal stop insertion downriver, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP (10/26/75).

<**t'ayéq'psem**>, ds //t'éy=qʷ=é[=M1=]psəm//, ANA ['cleft in back of the neck'], ASM ['if the cleft is deep in a baby, the baby will be cranky'], literally /'angry thing in the back of the neck/, lx <=**épsem**> in the back of the neck, in the back of the head, (<**metathesis type 1**> derivational, (here) nominalizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).

<**t'áyx**>, ds //t'éy=xʷ//, EFAM ['be envious'], probably root <**t'áy**> emotionally upset, possibly <=**x**> distributive, all over, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/27/76).

<**st'á:yxw**>, stvi //s=t'é[=-]y=xʷ//, EFAM /'worried, sad, looking sad/, probably root <**t'áy**> emotionally upset, possibly <=**xw**> around in circles, possibly <=:=> derivational?, phonology: possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), also <**st'ó:yxw**>, //s=t'é[=Aá=]y=xʷ//, also /'sad/, (<**ó:-ablaut**> derivational or

continuative), phonology: ablaut, attested by BHTTC (10/14/76), also <st'óy_{xw}>, //s=t'ɛ[=Aá=y=x^w//, also EFAM ['brooding'], (<ó-ablaut> derivational or continuative), phonology: ablaut, attested by NP (1/20/76), EB (4/27/76), example: <st'á:y_{xw} te Frank.>, //s=t'ɛ·y=x^w tə Frank//, /'Frank is sad./, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), <xwe'ít asu st'á:y_{xw} ó?>, //x^wəʔít ʔɛ-s=u s=t'ɛ·y=x^w ʔá//, /'Why are you looking sad?/, literally /'why is it your thus looking sad just/, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75).

<t'áyeq'>, EFAM /'get angry, get mad, be angry/, see t'ay.

<t'ayéq'psem>, ANA ['cleft in back of the neck'], see t'ay.

<t'ayíts'em>, izz //t'ɛyíc'=əm//, SD ['fizzing'], semantic environment ['of soda pop, etc. but also of something dropped in the water (thus the original meaning perhaps, before contact)], (<=em> intransitivizer, get, have), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<t'áyx>, EFAM ['be envious'], see t'ay.

<t'ék_w>, free root //t'ók^w//, LAND /'get stuck in the mud, get mired, be mired, get muddy/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/14/70, 10/31/73), EB (12/15/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /t'ók^w/ get mired, get stuck in the mud, be soggy W73:176, K67:269, K69:50, example: <t_{sel} t'ék_w>, //c-əl t'ók^w//, /'I got stuck in the mud., I got muddy./, syntactic comment: ambiguous past, attested by AC (8/14/70), <t'ék_w te sti_{qíw}>, //t'ók^w tə s=ti_{qíw}//, /'The horse is mired in the mud./, attested by AC (10/31/73), <t_{sel} t'ék_w lí te st'ekw^wt'ék_w>, //c-əl t'ók^w lí tə s=C₁əC₂=t'ók^w//, /'I got stuck in the mud./, attested by EB.

<t'ekw^wt'ekw>, chrs //t'ók^w=C₁əC₂//, LAND ['muddy'], (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/14/70, 10/31/73), other sources: ES /t'ók^wt'ók^w/, Salish cognate: Squamish /t'ók^wt'ók^w/ very muddy K69:80.

<st'ekw^wt'ekw>, dnom //s=C₁əC₂=t'ók^w//, pln, LAND ['mud'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<R3=> plural or derivational), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, example: <t_{sel} t'ék_w lí te st'ekw^wt'ék_w>, //c-əl t'ók^w lí tə s=C₁əC₂=t'ók^w//, /'I got stuck in the mud./, attested by EB (12/15/75).

<t'ekwót>, pcs //t'(ə)k^wá=T or t'ək^w=áT or t'ə[-Aá-]k^w-M1=T or t'ək^w=ə[=Aá=]T//, MC /'plug it (a hole, leak)/, semantic environment ['in a canoe, wall, or anything'], (<=t or =et> purposeful control transitivizer), possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuative or possibly <ó-ablaut> durative, phonology: BəC^w roots → BC^wá before =T in non-continuative (as in Suttles consonant alternation 1984:7.58)(B = Suttles T = obstruent) or alternatively BəC^w roots get á-ablaut before (in)transitivizers (=T, =l, =əm, etc.) or =əls (structured activity) plus metathesis non-continuative or alternatively derivational ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: <t'ekwót ta' thóthel.>, //t'ək^wá=T t-ɛʔ è(=)áèəl//, /'Plug your mouth./, attested by IHTTC.

<t'ót'ekwels>, sas //t'ə[-Aá-C₁ə-]k^w=əls//, cts, MC ['plugging a hole or leak or crack in anything'], (<=R1-> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: BəC^w roots get á-ablaut before =els or (in)transitivizers or alternatively BəC^w, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<t'ekwá:lí:ya>, ds //t'ək^w=é·lí·yɛ//, ABFC /'put something in the ear (to block hearing), (plug the ear)/, lx <=á:lí:ya> in the ear, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/13/76).

<t'kwíles ~ t'ekwíles>, ds //t'(ə)k^w=ílɛs//, ABDF /'choke on food, get choked on food/, FOOD, literally /'get mired in the chest/, lx <=íles> in the chest, phonology: BəC^w root → BC^w non-continuative before lexical suffixes, optional vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,

attested by Elders Group (3/22/78), IHTTC, AC, also <t'kwí:lés>, //t'k^w=í-lós//, attested by Elders Group (10/8/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /t'k^w-ínas/ *get choked (by food)* W73:176, K69:50.

<t'ékweles>, cts //t'ə[-']k^w=iləs//, ABDF [*'getting choked on food*'], (<-']-> *continuative*), phonology: stress-shift or BəC^w root → BəC^w continuative before lexical suffixes, vowel-reduction in suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<t'kwíwel>, ds //t'(ə)k^w=íwəl//, ABDF [*'constipated*'], literally /'mired in the rectum/insides/, lx <=íwel> *in the insides, in the rectum*, phonology: BəC^w root → BC^w non-continuative/non-resultative before lexical suffixes, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL (3/31/78), also <t'ekwíwel>, //t'ək^w=íwəl//, phonology: vowel-loss optional, attested by EB (6/7/76).

<st'ekwíwel>, strs //s=t'ək^w=íwəl//, ABDF [*'(stuck in the rectum), stuck in the ass*'], (semological comment: the translation preserves the same shock value as in Halkomelem), (<s=> *stative*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (6/4/76).

<t'ekwíwet>, pcs //t'ək^w=íwə(l)=T//, ABDF [*'stick it up someone's rump*'], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: consonant-loss of l before =t, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (4/27/78).

<t'ekwó:ythí:lem>, mdls //t'ək^w=á.yè(ə)=í:l=əm//, incs, ABFC [*'shut your mouth, (shut one's mouth)*'], literally /'go get mired in one's own jaw/mouth/, lx <=ó:ythel> *in the chin/jaw/mouth*, (<=í:l> *go, come, get, become, inceptive*), (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<t'ékwôwelh>, cts //t'ə[-']k^w=owəʔ//, CAN [*'caulking a canoe, plugging a canoe*'], (<-']-> *continuative*), lx <=ôwelh> *canoe*, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group (3/26/75), other sources: Musqueam Halkomelem /t'ək^wəwəʔ/ *be caulking a canoe beside* /t'k^wəwəʔ/ *caulk a canoe* Suttles ca 1984:7.66.

<t'ekwá:lí:ya>, ABFC [*'put something in the ear (to block hearing), (plug the ear)*'], see t'ék.

<t'ékweles>, ABDF [*'getting choked on food*'], see t'ék.

<t'ekwíwet>, ABDF [*'stick it up someone's rump*'], see t'ék.

<t'ekwót>, MC [*'plug it (a hole, leak)*'], see t'ék.

<t'ekwó:ythí:lem>, ABFC [*'shut your mouth, (shut one's mouth)*'], see t'ék.

<t'ékwôwelh>, CAN [*'caulking a canoe, plugging a canoe*'], see t'ék.

<t'ékwt'ekw>, LAND [*'muddy*'], see t'ék.

<t'ekw'élmé>, EFAM [*'(be) homesick*'], see t'ó:kw'.

<t'ékw'stexw ~ t'ók'w'stexw>, TVMO [*'take s-o home*'], see t'ó:kw'.

<t'el>, possible bound root //t'əl// perhaps *stuck together, shape*.

<st'elákw'>, stvi //s=t'əlék^w//, SH [*'circular, round and flat*'], (<s=> *stative*), root meaning unknown unless t'el *stuck together, shape*?, possibly <=(á)kw'> *around in a circle*, compare <st'eláxəl> *corner, arm with elbow out, square*, <t'elém> *get stuck* and <st'á:lq>, //s=t'él:lq or s=t'ə[=Aé:]=lq//, *spotted with irregular shaped blobs*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by HT and CT (6/8/76), AC, Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <p'áth'et te kw'eléws te sméyeth li te st'elákw' siyolh.>, //p'èè'=əT tək^wəlów-s tə s=méyèè li tə s=t'əlék^w s=yáʔ//, [*'sew the hide of an animal on a circular frame*'], attested by HT (6/21/76), <st'elákw' skw'echóstel>, //s=t'əlék^w s=k^wɛc=ás=təl//, [*'round window*'], attested by Elders Group (3/15/72),

- <st'elákw' sqweqwá>, //s=t'əlék'w s=C₁ə=q'ɛ//, /'round hole'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72),
 <st'elákw' qesu sp'íp'elh>, //s=t'əlék'w qə-s=u s=p'í[=C₁ə=]ʔ//, /'round and flat'/, attested by CT
 (6/8/76).
- <st'elákw'>, dnom //s=t'əlék'w//, SH ['a circle'], Elder's comment: "probably", (<s=> nominalizer),
 syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/9/76), other sources: H-T <stEla'k-u> (umlaut over a)
 a circle.
- <st'elákw' sp'íp'elh seplíl>, FOOD *pizza* (lit. round + flat + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to
 SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <st'eláxel>, dnom //s=t'əl(=)éxəl or s=t'əl=(ə)éxəl or s=t'əlé=éxəl//, SH /'square, corner, arm with
 elbow out'/, (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless t'el *stuck together, shape, ix*
 <=eláxel> *on the arm, (long angular object)*, phonology: possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis:
 nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), IHTTC (7/28/77), compare <st'elákw'> *a circle*,
 compare with <t'elém> *get stuck*.
- <st'elt'eláxel>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=t'əl=(ə)éxəl//, SH ['lots of squares'], (<R3=> plural), phonology:
 reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), also /'a square'/,
 attested by Elders Group (5/21/75).
- <st'elt'elákw' seplíl>, (probably in error for <st'elt'eláxel seplíl> FOOD *waffle* (lit. many squares
 + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <T'eláqw'tel>, N ['Indian name of Old Jack (of Yakweakwioose or perhaps Scowkale)'], see t'álqw' or
 t'élqw'.
- <t'él'>, possible root //t'əl?// possibly Sumas dial. var. of <t'el> *stuck together*, as above.
- <st'él'e>, dnom //s=t'əl?ə//, EZ /'younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf'/, (<s=>
 nominalizer), possibly <t'el> *stuck together* + <=e ~ =a> *living thing* perhaps since such young are
 stuck to their mothers, phonology: l' occurs in Sumas/Matsqui dialect and Downriver and Island
 dialects, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Sumas/Matsqui, attested by Deming (6/15/77).
- <st'ít'ele>, dnm //s=C₁í=t'ələ//, EZ /'fawn, baby deer'/, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology:
 reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77), also <t'ít'ele>,
 //T4=t'ələ//, attested by Deming (6/15/77).
- <t'elém>, possibly root or stem //t'əlém or t'əl=ə[=´=]m//, MC ['get stuck'], most likely root <t'el>,
 possible bound root //t'əl// perhaps *stuck together, shape*, plus <=em> *have, get, intransitivizer*,
 possibly <=´=> *derivational*, phonology: possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,
 attested by EB (5/4/76).
- <t'elém<, pcs //t'əlém=T//, MC /'stick it on, paste it on (of stamps or anything)'/, (<=t> purposeful
 control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/29/76, 5/4/76), example:
 <t'elémtes te stámp li te envelope.>, //t'əlém=T-əs tə stémp li tə envelope.//, /'He stuck the stamp
 on the envelope., He stuck the stamp to the envelope.'/, attested by EB (5/4/76), <t'elémtes tutl'o te
 stámp.>, //t'əlém=T-əs t-u=ë'a tə stémp//, /'He stuck on the stamp.'/, attested by EB (5/4/76).
- <st'elém>, dnom //s=t'əlém//, BSK ['cherry bark (for baskets)'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic
 analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75, 6/11/75), also <pélel>, //péləl//, dialects:
 Tait, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75), example: <tsqwá:y te sts'elxwíwels te st'elém.>,
 //c=q'ɛ'y tə s=c'əl-əx'w=íwəl-s tə s=t'əlém//, /'The inner/inside cherry bark is green.'/, attested by
 Deming (SJ esp. 5/3/79), <ts'q'éyx st'elém>, //c=q'íx s=t'əlém//, /'blackened cherry bark'/, ASM
 ['blackened by immersion with alder bark and now metal objects, used plain and blackened for
 basketry imbrication or designs'], dialects: Chehalis, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).
- <shxwt'elémels>, dnom //sx'w=t'əlém=əls//, sas, MC ['glue'], literally /'something for sticking as a

structured activity'/, (<shxw=> something for), (<=əls> structured activity continuative/nominal), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/21/77).

<t'elémelhp>, dnom //t'əlém=əþp//, EB /'wild cherry tree, bitter cherry tree'/, ['Prunus emarginata'], literally /'stick on tree'/, ASM ['outer bark is peeled in May to use for basket decoration, some is left red, some dyed black, the cherries are not eaten but are now used for pectin in jams or jellies'], MED ['inner bark is used for diarrhea medicine'], lx <=elhp> tree, plant, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), other sources: ES /t'əléməþp/ wild cherry tree.

<t'elémtses>, ds //t'əlém=cəs//, ABFC /'one's hand sticks to something (in cold, to honey, to glue, etc.)'/, lx <=tses> on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<temt'elémtses>, ds //təm=t'əlém=cəs//, TIME /'month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold))'/, literally /'time things stick to the hand (in cold)'/, lx <tem=> time for, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, contrast <temtl'í:q'es> month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, lit. /'time to get jammed in or stuck (as in pit-houses under snow)'/, attested by Elders Group.

<st'élmexw>, df //s=t'əlíməx^w or s=t'əl(=)məx^w or s=t'(=)élíməx^w//, MED ['medicine'], (<s=> nominalizer), probably <t'él> stick, stick on, adhere, probably <=mexw> person, thus lit. "something stuck on a person" as poultices & other medicines often were, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (5/16/79), EB, CT (6/21/76), SJ (8/25/78), also <st'élíməxw>, //s=t'əlíməx^w//, attested by BJ (12/5/64), also <st'émlexw>, //s=t'émləx^w//, attested by HT (in Elders Group 5/16/79), other sources: ES /st'élíməx^w/ charm, medicine, for full entry with derivations see below under t'élímexw

<t'elémelhp>, EB /'wild cherry tree, bitter cherry tree'/, see t'elém.

<t'elém<, MC /'stick it on, paste it on (of stamps or anything)'/, see t'elém.

<t'elémtses>, ABFC /'one's hand sticks to something (in cold, to honey, to glue, etc.)'/, see t'elém.

<t'éléq>, possible stem or root //t'éləq//, meaning uncertain

<wet'éleq>, df //wə(=)t'éləq//, SD /'splat, sound of something wet and soft dropped, to splatter'/, semantic environment ['for ex. jello, mush, wet mud, wet cloth, wet fish'], possibly <we=> sudden, possibly root <t'el(ém)> stick on, adhere, possibly <=eq> meaning unclear, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80), BHTTC (11/3/76), EB correction, also <wet'éleq>, //wə=t'éləq'/, also /'to splatter'/, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76), comment: corrected to wet'éleq by EB.

<t'éléth>, possible root or stem //t'əl(=)əè'/, meaning uncertain

<wet'éléth>, possibly root //wə(=)t'əl(=)əè'/, WATR /'to squirt', ABFC, possibly <we=> sudden, possibly root <t'el(ém)> stick on, adhere, possibly <=eth> small portion, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /t'lc'-án?/ squirt (tr.) K69:50.

<t'éléx>, bound root //t'əlélx hew (stone, wood, anything), carve stone//.

<t'éléxə:yls>, sas //t'əlélx=ɛ[=Aí=].ls//, CARV /'hew (stone, wood, anything)'/, (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), (<i-ablaut> derivational, prob. durative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<t'éléxot>, pcs //t'ələ[=´]=xə[=Aa=]T or t'ələ[=M2=]xə[=Aa=]T//, durs, CARV /'carve stone, work in stone'/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), (<o-ablaut on suffix> durative), possibly <=´=> derivational, possibly <metathesis> derivational, phonology: ablaut, stress-shift or

metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL (5/5/75), example: <t'eléxot te smà:lt>, //t'ələx=aT tə s=mè·lt//, /'carve stone, work in stone'/, attested by JL (5/5/76).

<t'éléxè:yls>, CARV /'hew (stone, wood, anything)'/, see t'éléx.

<t'eléxot>, CARV /'carve stone, work in stone'/, see t'éléx.

<t'elkw'á:ls>, FOOD /'warm up (food, tea, etc.)'/, see t'álqw' or t'élqw'.

<t'élmexw>, bound stem //t'əl=məx^w//, probably *stick on a person*.

<st'élmexw>, df //s=t'əl^wməx^w or s=t'əl(=)məx^w or s=t'(=)əl^wməx^w//, MED ['medicine'], (<s=> nominalizer), probably <t'él> *stick, stick on, adhere??*, probably <=mexw> *person*, thus lit. "something stuck on a person" as poultices & other medicines often were, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (5/16/79), EB, CT (6/21/76), SJ (8/25/78), also <st'élméxw>, //s=t'əl^wməx^w//, attested by BJ (12/5/64), also <st'émlexw>, //s=t'əmləx^w//, attested by HT (in Elders Group 5/16/79), other sources: ES /st'əl^wməx^w/ *charm, medicine*, example: <qó:qet te st'élmexw>, //qá=C,ə=T tə s=t'əl^wməx^w//, /'drink the medicine'/, literally /'drink it the medicine'/, attested by AC, <méq'et te st'élmexw>, //móq'=əT tə s=t'əl^wməx^w//, /'swallow the medicine'/, literally /'swallow s-th the medicine'/, attested by AC, <qél st'élmexw>, //qəl s=t'əl^wməx^w//, /'bad medicine'/, attested by AC, EB (11/28/75), <éy xwlá(m) t'l'eléwe te st'élmexw.>, //ʔéy x^w(=)lél(=m) ɛ'ə=ləwə tə s=t'əl^wməx^w//, /'The medicine is good for you.'/, attested by EB (5/12/78), <xó:lxwem te st'élmexw.>, //x'á·lx^w=əm tə s=t'əl^wməx^w//, /'The medicine has a menthol taste.'/, attested by SJ (on Elders' Banff Trip 8/25/78), <éy, t'l'ó yewál éy st'élmexw; welí kw'e li te éqwelets te thqát éwe lis eyém.>, //ʔéy, ɛ'á yəwəl ʔéy s=t'əl^wməx^w; wə-lí k^wə li tə ʔéq^w=ələc-s tə èqét ʔəwə li-s ʔey=əm//, /'It's good, it's the best medicine; if it's on the back of the tree (the side away from the rising sun) it's not as strong.'/, attested by CT (6/21/76), <tsqwá:y te st'émlexws te sth'épeq.>, //c=q^wé·y tə s=t'əl^wməx^w-s tə s=è'əpəq//, /'The medicine of the skunk [i.e., it's spray] is yellow.'/, attested by HT (Elders Group 5/16/79).

<t'elmexwáwtxw>, ds //t'əl^wməx^w=éwtx^w//, MED ['drug store'], BLDG, literally /'medicine building'/, lx <=áwtxw> *building*, grammatical comment: s= nominalizer is dropped, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<st'elmexwíwel>, ds //s=t'əl^wməx^w=íwəl//, MED ['love medicine'], ASM ['aphrodisiac medicine to make someone irresistible or to restore sexual functioning to someone, medicine to make a given person desire someone in particular, the latter type usually used (uses?) hair (or something else) from the person to be bewitched and this is wrapped around a power object of some kind with certain spells and left in some place to "work"--the bewitched person then goes mad with lust for the person who commissioned the shaman or ritualist or witch to do the love medicine; such magic can be done by a knowledgeable person in his/her own behalf but can easily go wrong and backfire on that person, making the person casting the spell go crazy him/herself'], lx <=íwel> *in the insides, in the rectum*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/22/75), also <t'elmexwíws>, //t'əl^wməx^w=íws//, lx <=íws> *on the body, on the skin*, attested by GC (Deming 2/10/77).

<st'elmexwó:les>, ds //s=t'əl^wməx^w=á·ləs//, MED ['eye medicine'], lx <=ó:les> *in the eye*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<t'elmexwáwtxw>, MED ['drug store'], see st'élmexw.

<t'élqw't>, FOOD /'warm it up'/, see t'álqw' or t'élqw'.

<t'élt'elem>, MUS /'continuing on singing'/, see t'íl.

<t'élxweth>, probable stem //t'əl=x^w(=ə)è'//, root meaning unknown but perhaps from t'el *stick on* +

- =xw *lump-like, round* + =eth' *small portion*, perhaps referring to small village stuck on small hill
 <St'élxweth'>, df //s=t'ól=x'w=əè'//, PLN /'village near the mouth of Choate Creek, (Choate Creek [AK, SP/AD], (Stullawheets village on a hill on the east bank of the Fraser River near the mouth of Suka Creek [elders on American Bar Trip (AD/AK/?)])/, ASM ['on the west (CPR) side of the Fraser River, on top of hill near the mouth of the creek'], root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (at Fish Camp 8/2/77), also /'Choate Creek'/, attested by AK and SP or AD (Raft Trip 8/30/77), also /'Stullawheets village on a hill on the east bank of the Fraser R. near the mouth of Suka Creek'/, attested by elders on American Bar Trip (AD/AK/?)(6/26/78), other sources: Wells (1965 1st ed.:25), source: place names reference file #13 and #150, Salish cognate: possibly?? Squamish /st'ólx'c'/ *octopus* W73:188, K69:50.
- <St'élxweth' Stótélô>, cpds //s=t'ólx'wəè' s=tá[=C₁ə=]ləw//, PLN /'Choate Creek on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River'/, comment: stótélô creek, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by AK and SP (at Fish Camp 8/2/77, American Bar Trip 6/26/78), source: place names reference file #151.
- <St'élxweth' Xótsa>, cpds //s=t'ólx'wəè' xácε//, PLN /'probably Texas Lake'/, comment: xótsa lake, Elder's comment: "ask Joe Lorenzetto", syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by AK and SP (Fish Camp 8/2/77, American Bar Trip 6/26/78), source: place names reference file #37.
- <t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'>, bound root or stem //t'éʔəq'w ~ t'ʔáq'w scratch to pry open//.
- <t'élheqw'et>, pcs //t'éʔəq'w=əT//, ABFC ['scratch on s-th'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), comment: this base form could be *continuative* if some of the forms below and in Musqueam are correct, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76), other sources: Suttles (ca1984:7.2.6.2, p.69) Musqueam root /t'ʔáq'w/ *get twisted* and /t'ʔáq'w-t/ *pry it off* versus /t'éʔəq'w-t/ *prying it off*--Suttles gives C1éC2əC3 as the regular continuative pattern for his TTVC roots, comment: an alternative account of these patterns is shown here, that is, a non-continuative inflection (as in metathesis type one for some roots) with a continuative base form, example: <le t'élheqw'tes te xálh.>, //lə t'éʔəq'w=T-əs tə x'éʔ//, /'He scratched on the door.'/.
- <t'elht'élheqw'et>, plv //C₁əC₂=t'éʔəq'w=əT-əs//, ABFC ['scratch s-th up'], (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in <t'elht'élheqw'etes.>, //C₁əC₂=t'éʔəq'w=əT-əs//, /'It has scratched up something.'/.
- <t'élheqw'els>, sas //t'éʔəq'w=əls//, cts, ABFC ['scratching to get in (?)], (<=els> structured activity continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.
- <t'elht'élheqw'els>, plv //C₁əC₂=t'éʔəq'w=əls//, ABFC ['scratching repeatedly to get in'], (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76).
- <t'lhóqw'els>, sas //t'əʔə[-Aá-]q'w=əls//, df, SD /'(make/have a) scratching noise'/, possibly <ó-**ablaut**> *non-continuative*, phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by TM and others (Elders Group 2/1/78).
- <t'lhóqw'est>, ds //t'əʔə[-Aá-]q'w=əs=T//, pcs, ABFC ['scratch s-o on the face'], possibly <ó-**ablaut**> *non-continuative*, lx <=es> on the cface, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).
- <t'élheqw'els>, ABFC ['scratching to get in (?)], see t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.
- <t'élheqw'et>, ABFC ['scratch on s-th'], see t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.
- <t'élhmel>, BLDG ['cross-beam (in a house)'], see t'álh.

<t'élhtel>, WV ['loom'], see t'álh.

<t'elht'élheqw'els>, ABFC ['scratching repeatedly to get in'], see t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.

<t'elht'élheqw'et>, ABFC ['scratch s-th up'], see t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.

<t'élhtsestel>, WV ['net shuttle and net-measure, gill-net measure, (loom [Elders Group])'], see t'álh.

<t'ém>, bound root //t'ém chop//.

<t'eméls>, sas //t'ém=ε[-Aé-]ls or t'ém=ε[-M2-]ls or t'ém=éls//, TOOL ['to chop with an adze, to chop, to adze, an adze'], (<=als or =éls> structured activity non-continuative), possibly <é-ablaut or metathesis> derivational, phonology: =éls may be an allomorphic variant of =áls, possible ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also nominal, syntactic comment: =els and =éls structured activity suffixes are often used to form tool nominals, attested by Elders Group.

<t'et'eméls>, cts //C₁ə-t'ém=əls//, sas, TOOL ['adzing, chopping, chopping with an adze'], (<R5-> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, updrifting on final syllable, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<t'et'emels>, dnom //C₁ə-t'ém=əls//, TOOL ['a chisel'], (<=els> structured activity tool-nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<st'et'eméls ~ st'et'ebéls>, dnom //s=C₁ə-t'ém=éls ~ s=C₁ə-t'əb=éls//, TOOL ['adze'], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: b with half-closure for /m/, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript p. 183 Wells tapes), other sources: ES /st'ət'éméls/ D-adze.

<t'emt'emet>, plv //C₁əC₂=t'ém=əT//, pcs, TOOL ['chop s-th in different places'], (<R3=> plural action), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC; found in <t'emt'emetem>, //C₁əC₂=t'ém=əT-əT-əT//, ['it's been chopped in different places'], syntactic comment: passive pl..

<st'amt'í:m (or better) st'emt'í:m>, plv //s=C₁əC₂=t'ém=í-m or s=C₁əC₂=t'ə[=Aí:=]m//, str, TOOL ['chopped in different places'], (<s=> stative), (<R3=> plural action), probably <í-ablaut> resultative, possibly <=í:m> repeatedly, phonology: reduplication, probably ablaut, possibly syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC.

<t'émches>, ds //t'ém=cəs//, ABDF ['chop one's hand, [get chopped on the hand]'], lx <=ches ~ =tses> on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<t'émxel>, ds //t'ém=x'əl//, ABDF ['chop one's foot (with axe), [get chopped on the foot (with axe)]'], lx <=xel> on the foot/leg, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<t'ámel (or) t'ém:el>, ds //t'ém=məl//, MC ['wood chips'], lx <=mel> part, portion, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<t'et'emélep>, cts //C₁ə-t'ém=élep//, HARV ['chopping the ground (with hoe or mattock)'], (<R5-> continuative), lx <=élep> ground, dirt, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<shxwt'et'emélep>, dnom //sx^w=C₁ə-t'ém=élep//, TOOL ['hoe'], HARV, literally ['something for chopping the ground'], (<shxw=> something for), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<t'mí:ws>, ds //t'ém=í-ws//, HARV ['smooth a log by chopping'], TOOL, literally ['chop on the skin'], lx <=í:ws> on the skin, on the body, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

- <**t'mí:wsà:ls**>, sas //t'əm=í·ws=é·ls//, BLDG ['log cabin'], HARV, literally /'logs made smooth by structured chopping'/, lx <=**í:ws**> *on the skin*, (<=**á:ls**> *structured activity non-continuative nominalizer*), phonology: donwstepping, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).
- <**t'émleqw**>, ds //t'ém=ləq'w//, FSH [*split dried fish head with gristle removed*], ANA /'top of the head, scalp'/, (semological comment: prob. top of the head or scalp when chopped off--a scalp; this was sometimes done by warriors during raids), literally /'chopped on top of the head'/, lx <=**(e)leqw** ~ =**eqw**> *on top of the head*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (IHTTC 8/4/77), IHTTC (8/3/77), Elders Group (8/20/75).
- <**t'émches**>, ABDF /'chop one's hand, [get chopped on the hand]'/, see t'ém.
- <**t'eméls**>, TOOL /'to chop with an adze, to chop, to adze, an adze'/, see t'ém.
- <**t'émeqw**>, probably root //t'ém(=)əq'w//, SD [*splash (the noise and the action)*], semantic environment [of a rock for ex.], possibly root <**t'ém**> *chop*, possibly <=**eqw**> meaning uncertain unless *around in circles?*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76), also <**t'eméqw**>, //t'éməq'w//, attested by Deming (6/17/76), example: <**le t'émeqw**>, //lə t'éməq'w//, /'He splashed.'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <**wet'émeqw**>, ds //wə=t'ém(=)əq'w//, SD /'splash (the sound and the action), [splash suddenly], splash once'/, lx <=**wə**> *suddenly*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76, 10/27/76), example: <**le wet'émeqw**>, //lə wə=t'ém(=)əq'w//, /'He splashed.'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <**t'ó:mqw'em**>, cts //t'ə[-Aá-]m(=)əq'w=əm//, mdls, SD /'splashing, splashing (lots of times)'/, (<**ó:**-**ablaut**> *continuative*), (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76, 10/27/76, 11/3/76).
- <**t'emt'émqw'xel**>, plv //C₁əC₂=t'ém(=)əq'w=x'yəl//, WETH /'(get) lots of water all over since it's raining so hard, really getting rainy'/, SD, literally /'many splashing precipitation'/, (<**R3**> *plural action*), lx <=**xel**> *precipitation; on the foot*, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (9/27/78), EB (9/18/78), CT (in a song).
- <**T'emiyéq(w) ??**>, PLN [*Tamihi village at the mouth of Tamihi Creek*], see t'ámiya.
- <**t'émleqw**>, ANA /'top of the head, scalp'/, see t'ém.
- <**t'emó:sa**>, us //t'əmá·sə//, EB /'wild rhubarb, western dock, common yellow dock, domestic rhubarb'/, [*Rumex occidentalis, Rheum hybridum*], ASM [*wild rhubarb grew on Sumas prairie, near creeks; domestic rhubarb was introduced and cultivated first by non-Indians; western dock stems are steamed or boiled like regular rhubarb but the leaves can also be eaten--either cooked with the stems or fried with water and meat (unlike domestic rhubarb's which are poisonous); dock was eaten in the spring till about June; domestic rhubarb stems are steamed or boiled or made into jam like use by non-Indians*], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others.
- <**t'émq'ethel**>, df //t'ém=q'əè=əl//, LAND /'jade (nephrite) (used for sharpening [chopping] stones), any agate (can be used as flint to strike a spark)'/, literally probably /'get chop edge on something else'/, probably root <**t'ém**> *chop*, probably <=**q'**> *on something else*, lx <=**eth** ~ =**óth**> *edge*, (<=**el**> *come, go, get, become*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75, 2/19/75, 1/16/80).
- <**t'emt'émet**>, TOOL [*chop s-th in different places*], see t'ém.
- <**t'emt'émqw'xel**>, WETH /'(get) lots of water all over since it's raining so hard, really getting rainy'/,

see t'émeqw'.

<t'émxel>, ABDF /'chop one's foot (with axe), [get chopped on the foot (with axe)]/, see t'ém.

<t'éps>, probable root or stem //t'ép(=)s//, meaning uncertain but perhaps related to <t'ôp> the root in <T'ept'ôp> *Ryder Lake* (lit. "sand fleas (ridge)", so the word for *midget* might be related to *flea* or at least have the same root.

<st'éps ~ st'epsóye>, df //s=t'éps ~ s=t'eps=áyə//, BPI ['midget'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=óye> affectionate diminutive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77).

<t'it'epsó:ye>, dmn //C₁í=t'eps=á[=:]yə//, BPI ['(probably) tiny midget'], (<R4=> diminutive), probably <=:> augmentative (more so), phonology: reduplication, lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77).

<T'ept'ôp Stótelô>, PLN ['Ryder Lake Creek'], see t'ôp.

<T'ept'ôp (Xótsa)>, PLN ['Ryder Lake'], see t'ôp.

<t'éqoya>, DESC ['dirty'], see t'íq.

<t'éqw'>, free root //t'éq'w//, MC /'break (of a flexible object like a rope, string or breath), it broke'/, ABDF ['run out (of breath)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, AC, EB, Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /t'éq'w(u)/ *snap flexible object (break rope/string/, etc.)* in contrast to /èəx/ *crack, split (break a plate)*; *half*, /jix(i)/ 'collapse, break off and fall; break down, be out of order, /pəq'w(u)/ 'break/cut a piece off (leaving a larger piece), and /x'wəë' / *break rigid object in two* H76:561, Squamish /t'éq'w/ *break (itr.)*, *be bruised beside* /t'áq'w-an/ *break, cut in two (ropes)(tr.)* W73:44, K67:269, 271, Sechelt /t'éq'w/ *break (line, rope, etc.)(itr.)* B85:253, ASM ['break (of rope)'], <le t'éqw' te xwéylem.>, //lə t'éq'w tə x'wí-l=əm//, /'The rope broke./, attested by AC, ASM ['run out (of breath)'], <tsel t'á:t kw'els xwemxálém kw'e la me t'éqw' tel slhák'w'em.>, //c-əl t'ê=T k'w-əl-s x'wəm=x'ə[=Aé=]l=əm k'w'ə lə mə t'éq'w t-əl s=ʔék'w=əm//, /'I tried to run but I ran out of breath./, attested by EB (12/12/75).

<t'eqw'ót>, pcs //t'éq'w=áT or t'éq'w=áT or t'éq'w=ə[=Aá=]T//, HARV /'cut it (wood, lawn, etc.)/, (<=et or =t or =ót> purposeful control transitivizer), possibly <ó-ablaut> durative, phonology: stressed transitivizer with á in environment C1əC^w where C1 is obstruent, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (4/17/80), other sources: Suttles ca1984:14.5.66 Musqueam /t'q'wát/ *cut it off*.

<t'óqw'tem>, df //t'éq'w=á[=M2=]T=əm//, TIME ['Saturday'], literally perhaps /'(place to) have/get cut on purpose (of flexible object) or it got cut on purpose (of string, flexible object)'/, (semological comment: note the use below of this root with time in alht'éqw' *half an hour*, it may be that time is regarded as a flexible object or a string of days/hours), (<metathesis> derivational), possibly <=em> intransitivizer, *have, get* or possibly <=em> *place to have/get* or possibly <-em> *passive*, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, IHTTC, example: <Q: stám swàyə̀l tlówàyə̀l?, A: t'óqw'tem.>, //s=tém s=wèyèl tlá=wèyèl, təq'w=a[=M2=]T=əm//, /'Q: What day is today?, A: Saturday./, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77).

<t'eqw't'éqw'et>, plv //C₁əC₂=t'éq'w=əT//, HARV ['cut it all up'], (<R3=> plural objects), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (4/17/80).

<t'qw'á:lats>, df //t'éq'w=é-ləc//, CAN /'a canoe or boat cut off short in the rear (because the stern couldn't be repaired)'/, possibly <=á:lats> ~ <=elets> *on the bottom, on the rear*, phonology: possible ablaut?, irregular vowels?, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (5/18/76), other

sources: Suttles ca1984:14.5.66 Musqueam /t'q'w'é7lec/ *take a short cut* with /-él'ec ~ -e7c ~ -əl'əc ~ -líc/ *route across*.

<alht'éqw'>, df //7ε†=t'əq'w or 7ε-†=t'əq'w//, NUM ['half'], possibly /'your half'/, possibly <alh= ~ lh=> *use a portion*, possibly <a-> *your*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/19/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /7əs-t'əq'w/ *half (broken-off)* W73:44, K67:385, example: <alht'éqw' syiláws te slhéms>, //7ε†=t'əq'w s=yiléw-s tə s=†ém=s//, /'half an hour past eleven o'clock, thirty minutes after eleven'/, literally /'half past the eleventh hour'/.

<t'eqw'élhelh>, ds //t'əq'w=ə†ə†//, ABDF /'pass out, faint'/, literally /'break (flexible obj.)/run out of breath/cut off in the windpipe'/, lx <=élhelh> *in the windpipe, throat*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/11/76), Salish cognate, Nooksack //t'k'w=ə†ni†// *faint* (PA: SJ, Ghost Catching story, notebook 2).

<t'eqw'lhálém>, mdls //t'əq'w=†él=əm//, ABDF ['cut off one's breath'], literally /'cut off/break (flexible obj.) in the windpipe/throat one's own'/, lx <=lhál> *in the windpipe, in the throat*, (<=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AHTTC (2/15/80).

<t'eqw'qéyl or t'eqw'qí:l>, ds //t'əq'w=qəl=í:l//, HARV ['(get the) top cut off'], semantic environment ['for ex. of a tree with an axe'], lx <=qel> *on top of the head*, (<=í:l> *go, come, get, become*), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/12/77).

<t'ot'qw'íth'et>, pcs //t'ə[-AaC₁ə-]q'w=iè'ə=T//, df, HARV ['cutting them up (of logs)'], (<o-*ablaut plus -R1-*> *continuative*), possibly <í-*ablaut*> *durative*, <=eth'> *small portion*, (<=rt> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by HT (Elders Group 2/6/80).

<t'eqw'élhelh>, ABDF /'pass out, faint'/, see t'éqw'.

<t'eqw'lhálém>, ABDF ['cut off one's breath'], see t'éqw'.

<t'eqw'ót>, HARV /'cut it (wood, lawn, etc.)'/, see t'éqw'.

<t'eqw'qéyl or t'eqw'qí:l>, HARV ['(get the) top cut off'], see t'éqw'.

<t'eqw't'éqw'et>, HARV ['cut it all up'], see t'éqw'.

<t'esí:l>, ABFC ['go down (of swelling)'], see t'ás.

<t'esítsmels>, FSH ['hide-away that a fish makes'], see t'ás.

<t'etí:l>, EFAM ['(being) lonesome (refers to someone else)'], see t'í:l.

<t'et'ás>, SD ['be stealthy'], see t'ás.

<t'et'ásxelem>, TVMO /'tip-toeing, (walking lightly, sneaking)'/, see t'ás.

<t'et'ásxel or t'at'ásxel>, TVMO ['walk[ing] silently or quietly'], see t'ás.

<t'et'át>, TIB ['trying it'], see t'á.

<t'et'émélep>, HARV ['chopping the ground (with hoe or mattock)'], see t'ém.

<t'et'éméls>, TOOL /'adzing, chopping, chopping with an adze'/, see t'ém.

<t'et'émels>, TOOL ['a chisel'], see t'ém.

<t'eth'ó:mthet>, TAST ['fermenting'], see t'áth'.

<t'ets'élmel>, TAST ['taste'], see t'á.

<t'ewôkw' ~ t'ewôqw'>, root or stem //t'əwók'w ~ t'əwóq'w or /t'é[=Aə=]wók'w ~ t'é[=Aə=]wóq'w//, meaning uncertain unless same root as in <st'áwel>, df //s(=)t'əw=əl//, LT ['purple'], the Squamish

cognate and derived form <st'ewíqw'es> point to a <qw'>, while the first two derived forms point to <kw'>.

<st'ewôkw'>, df //s=t'əwók'w'//, LAND ['diatomaceous earth (could be mixed with things to whiten them--for ex. dog and goat wool), white clay for white face paint (for pure person spirit-dancers), white powder from mountains, white clay they make powder from to lighten goat and dog wool for blankets, powder, talc, white face paint'], SPRD, PE, LT ['(powder white, purplish white?)/], ASM [the following color terms are used by AK before st'ewôkw' to specify shades of the st'ewôkw': p'éq'], (semological comment: identified as diatomaceous earth in an exhibit by the B.C.

Provincial Museum which had the word and a sample of the substance and explanation of its use, could perhaps be other white clays as well), (<s=> nominalizer), (<s=> stative), poss. the same root (meaning uncertain) as in <s=t'áw=el> purple, comment: using derived forms of the root as a modifier of other color terms the following combinations were given by AK: st'ewôkw' p'éq', and p'éq' st'ewôkw', see charts by Rob MacLaury, phonology: the /o/ cannot be //əw// here as seen by the resultative form which seems to be /st'əwíq'w'əsəm/ rather than /st'əwíq'w'əsəm/ and as seen by the Squamish form /st'əwaq'w'/ with only one /w/--but the /o/ could be /ə/ with an unusually lowered allophone [σ̣] /w_C^w, syntactic analysis: nominal (with nominalizer), adjective/adjectival verb (with stative), attested by SJ and EF (Deming 9/21/78), BHTTC, AD (7/23/79), IHTTC (7/18/77), AC, BJ (12/5/64)(new transcript, old p.293), AK (1987), Salish cognate: Squamish /st'əwaq'w'/ kind of mud which was burnt and used as white paint, both on the body and as dye for animal hair, etc. of which blankets were woven W73:181, K67:284-285, example: <hó:kwexlha te st'ewôkw'>, //há·k'w=əx'y-†ε tə s=t'əwók'w'//, /'Use the white paint.'/, attested by AC.

<t'ewôkw'esem>, mdlx //t'əwók'w'=əs=əm//, SPRD ['put (white) paint on one's face'], PE /'to powder one's face, put powder on one's face'/, lx <=es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BHTTC, IHTTC, also <t'ewôqw'esem>, //t'əwók'w'=əs=əm//, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /st'əwaq'w'/ above shows qw' but only the IHTTC on 7/18/77 show Upriver Halkomelem with qw'--all other attestations show kw', example: <lalh t'ewôkw'esem.>, //lε=† t'əwók'w'=əs=əm//, /'Go paint yourself.'/, attested by AC (8/29/70).

<st'ewíqw'es>, strx //s=t'əwo[=Aí=q'w'=əs//, PE ['powdered on the face'], (<s=> stative), (<í-ablaut> resultative), lx <=es> on the face, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77), Salish cognate: for qw' see Squamish /st'əwaq'w'/ above.

<t'ewôkw'esem>, SPRD ['put (white) paint on one's face'], see st'ewôkw'.

<t'exelá>, us //t'əx'əlél//, HUNT ['arrowhead'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by EL (Elders Group 2/19/75).

<t'éx>, bound root //t'əx to fork or branch, split unevenly//.

<st'éx>, dnom //s=t'əx//, EB ['a fork in a tree'], LAND ['a fork in a road (or trail)'], WATR ['a fork in a creek'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75), other sources: JH /st'əx/ tree fork.

<st'exláts>, ds //s=t'əx=léc or s=t'əx=lə[=Aé=c]//, possibly /'fork in a tree?'/, Elder's comment: "unsure of meaning of this word", (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=lets or =láts> on the bottom, possibly <á-ablaut on suffix> durative, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/26/71).

<t'xéthet>, df //t'əx=M1=èət//, WATR ['forks in stream'], (<metathesis> derivational), (<=thet> get, become), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: ES Ch and Cw dialects, compare Ms /st'əx'èət/.

<T'ít'xelhchò:m>, dmn //C₁í=t'əx=ə†cə=ə[=Aá=]m//, PLN ['place where Yale Creek divides (forks)']

above the highway bridge over the creek'], literally /'little forked dirty water place'/, (<R4=> diminutive), lx <=elhcha> unclear liquid, possibly <ó:-ablaut> derivational, possibly <=em> place to get/have, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), source: place names reference file #154.

<St'ít'xoya>, dmn //s=C₁í=t'əx=ayε//, PLN ['Ruby Creek (the creek not the village)'], literally /'small little forks'/, (<s=> nominalizer), (<R4=> diminutive), lx <=oya ~ =iya> affectionate diminutive, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and SP from MP (IHTTC 7/8/77), AK (8/5/77), LJ (4/7/78, History tape #34), source: place names reference file #43, also <St'ít'xó:ye>, //s=C₁í=t'əx=á.yə//, attested by AK (History tape #34, 4/7/78), also <St'ít'exeya>, //s=C₁í=t'əx=iyε//, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).

<st'ít'xóyaq>, df //s=C₁í=t'əx=a[= '=]yε=q or s=C₁í=t'əx=áyεq//, EB /'fork in tree, fork in tree roots'/, (<s=> nominalizer), (<R4=> diminutive), possibly <=oya> diminutive, possibly <='=> derivational, possibly <=óyaq> meaning unknown, possibly <=aq> genitals, crotch, phonology: reduplication, possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).

<t'xém>, df //t'əx=M1=əm or t'əx=ə[= '=]m//, NUM ['six'], possibly <metathesis or stress-shift> derivational, probably root <t'éx> to fork, to branch, (<=em> have, get, intransitivizer), (semological comment: the semantic development of 'six' from 'have/get branch/fork' is plausible due to the need in counting on the fingers to use another branch of the body to count six), phonology: possible metathesis or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC, NP (12/6/73), BJ (5/10/64), CT (9/5/73), many others, other sources: ES /t'xém-/ , JH /t'xém/; found in <t'xémtset>, //t'x=əm-c-ət//, /'There's six of us./, literally /'We're six./, attested by AC, example: <ó:pel qas kw'e t'xém>, //ʔá-pəl qε-s k'ʷə t'x=əm//, /'sixteen'/, attested by AC, also <ó:pel qas te t'xém>, //ʔá-pəl qε-s tə t'x=əm//, attested by CT (9/5/73), <ts'kw'éx qas te t'xém>, //c'=k'ʷəx' qε-s tə t'x=əm//, /'twenty-six'/, attested by CT (9/5/73).

<t'xemálh>, nums //t'x=əm=éʔ//, numc, NUM ['six times'], TIME, Elder's comment: "perhaps somewhat artificial as they didn't often count these beyond five", lx <=álh> times, occasions, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), also <t'xém:elh>, //t'x=əm(·)=əʔ//, attested by AC (10/8/71).

<t'xémele>, nums //t'x=əm=ələ//, numc, NUM ['six people'], HUMC, lx <=ele> people, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/19/75, 7/27/75); found in <t'xémelétset>, //t'x=əm=ələ-c-ət//, /'There's six of us./, phonology: automatic stress-insertion (on schwa before subj. pron.?), attested by AC, example: <t'xémele le ó:lh te sléxwelh>, //t'x=əm=ələ lə ʔá-ʔ tə s=ləx'w=wəʔ//, /'Six people got in the canoe. (get aboard)'/, syntactic comment: this may be two sentences or may have irregular word order-- one would expect: le ó:lh te sléxwelh te t'xémele, attested by AC.

<t'xemelsxá>, nums //t'x=əm=əlsx'é//, numc, NUM ['sixty'], lx <=elsxá> times ten, syntactic analysis: num, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript old p.262), BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old p.336), AC (8/4/70), also <t'xémelhsxá>, //t'x=əm=əʔsx'é//, phonology: downdrifting, attested by CT (9/5/73), AC (8/24/70), example: <t'xémelhsxá qas kw'e lheq'átses>, //t'x=əm=əʔsx'é qε-s k'ʷə ʔəq'ét=cəs//, /'sixty-five'/, attested by AC (8/24/70).

<t'xemelsxá:le>, nums //t'x=əm=əlsx'é=élə or t'x=əm=əlsx'é=ələ//, numc, NUM ['sixty people'], HUMC, Elder's comment: "prob. somewhat artificial since qéx many, lots would be used instead of counting this high", lx <=ále> people, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).

<t'xémelsxós>, nums //t'x=əm=əlsx'é=ás//, numc, ECON ['sixty dollars'], NUM, lx <=ós> dollars; on the face, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC

(11/30/71).

- <**t'xémemets'**>, nums //t'x=ém=əméc'//, numc, MC /'(six long objects), six ropes, six threads, six sticks, six poles'/, NUM, lx <=**emets'** ~ **emeth'**> long objects, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/12/78 after Boas 1890 Scowlitz ms.).
- <**t'xémeqel**>, nums //t'x=ém=əqəl//, numc, MC ['six containers'], lx <=**eqel**> container, in the throat, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/12/78).
- <**t'xém:es** ~ **t'xémés**>, nums //t'x=ém(·)=əs//, numc, ECON /'six dollars, (six Indian blankets [Boas])'/, NUM, lx <=**es**> dollars, faces, phonology: length optional, updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/6/71, 10/8/71), also /'six Indian blankets, six dollars'/, attested by AD (4/12/78 after Boas 1890 Scowlitz ms.).
- <**t'xemíqw**>, nums //t'x=əm=íq'w//, numc, FSH ['six fish'], NUM, lx <=**íqw**> fish, heads, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (8/24/76).
- <**t'xemòls**>, nums //t'x=əm=áls//, numc, EB ['six fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant)'], HARV, NUM, lx <=**óls**> fruit, rocks, spherical things, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/12/78).
- <**t'xemówelh**>, nums //t'x=əm=ówəþ'//, numc, CAN /'six canoes, six boats'/, NUM, lx <=**ówelh**> canoe, boat, vessel, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/12/78).
- <**t'xemówes**>, nums //t'x=əm=ówəs'//, numc, CAN /'six paddles, six paddlers'/, NUM, lx <=**ówes**> canoe paddles, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).
- <**t'xemóws**>, nums //t'x=əm=óws'//, numc, EZ ['six birds (dead or alive)'], HUNT, lx <=**óws**> birds, skins, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77).
- <**st'xéms**>, nums //s=t'x=ém=s'//, numc, TIME ['six o'clock'], NUM, lx <=**s...=s**> o'clock, hours, phonology: circumfix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/6/71), example: <**wetéses te st'xéms**>, //wə-tés-əs tə s=t'x=ém=s'//, /'when it gets to six o'clock, at six o'clock'/, attested by AC.
- <**T'exqé:yl** or **T'exqí:l**>, dnom //t'əx=qəl=í:l'//, PLN /'Sumas Mountain (also Tuckquail, a village on both sides of Lower Sumas River [Wells])'/, ASM ['east of Abbotsford, not the U.S. Sumas Mt. east of Everson, Wash.'], literally /'come/go/get fork/branch in the head'/, (semological comment: for a key to the literal meaning see that given in Wells below, combined with the appearance of the mountain which has a number of large ravines as if the mountain broke apart in chunks; it figures in a story of the Flood as a mountain which grew to stay above the flood water to save some of the Indian people; Jenness relates a story of Billy Sepass hunting for the cave of thunderbird on Sumas Mountain), lx <=**qel**> in the head, (<=**í:l**> come, go, get, become), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (1/16/64 tape), other sources: Wells 1966 <tuk-QAYL> (line through k) ~ <t'uh-KAY-oh> ~ <tuhk-KAY-uhq>, (semological comment: said by Wells to mean literally "gap left when chunk broke off"), also /'also Tuckquail, a village on both sides of Lower Sumas River'/, attested by Wells 1965 (1st ed.):23, source: place names reference file #315.
- <**T'exqé:yl** or **T'exqí:l**>, PLN /'Sumas Mountain (also Tuckquail, a village on both sides of Lower Sumas River [Wells])'/, see **t'éx**.
- <**t'í:l**>, free root //t'í:l'//, EFAM [(be) lonesome (referring to oneself)], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP (Elders Group 3/5/80), EB (12/17/75), example: <**tsel me t'í:l**>, //c-əl mə t'í:l'//, /'I'm lonesome.'/, attested by EB.
- <**t'etí:l**>, df //C₁ə-t'í:l'//, EFAM [(being) lonesome (refers to someone else)], probably <**R5**> continuative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP (Elders Group 3/5/80).

<**t'í:lmēt ~ t'ílmēt**>, iecs //t'í:l=məT ~ t'íl=məT//, EFAM /'be lonesome for s-o, miss s-o', (<=met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/17/75, 8/14/78); found in <**t'ílmēthométsetcha**>, //t'íl=məT-amə-c-ət-cə//, /'We'll be lonesome for you., We'll miss you.'/, phonology: automatic stress-shift, attested by EB, example: <**tsel me t'í:lmēt kw'e Mary**>, //c-əl mə t'í:l=məT k'wə məriy//, /'I'm lonesome for Mary.'/, attested by EB (12/17/75).

<**t'íl**>, bound root //t'íl sing//.

<**st'élt'el**>, chrs //s=t'í[=Aé=]l=C₁əC₂//, MUS /'a person that sings all the time (any song), a singer', (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: é-ablaut triggered automatically by reduplication type 2, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/1/76).

<**t'ílem ~ t'ilem**>, df //t'íl=əm//, MUS ['sing'], ABFC ['buzz (of insects)'], (<=em> middle voice or intransitive/have/get), phonology: optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), BHTTC, IHTTC, MC (Deming 1/6/76), other sources: ES /tiʔíləm/, MsCw /t'íləm/ sing; found in <**t'ílémtsel**>, //t'íl=əm-c-əl//, /'I'm going to sing (now)'/, (semological comment: present tense as immediate future), attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), example: <**tsel t'ílem**>, //c-əl t'íləm//, /'I sang.'/, (semological comment: ambiguous past), attested by BHTTC (10/21/76); found in <**t'ílémlha**>, //t'íl=əm-ʔə//, /'Sing., You sing it.'/, attested by IHTTC, AC, <**t'ílémalha**>, //t'íl=əm-əʔə//, /'Sing you guys.'/, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), example: <**t'íótsa sew qw'eyíléx qa t'ílem tel siyáya welámet mílha**>, //é'á-cə s-əw q'wəy=íl=əx' qə t'íl=əm t-əl s=yéyə wə-lé=m-ət míʔə//, /'My friends will sing and dance when we go to spirit-dance.'/, attested by AC, <**owáxw t'ílemexw?**>, //ʔowə-ə-c-x'w t'íl=əm-əx'w//, /'Will you sing?'/, literally /'are you not? sing'/, syntactic comment: interrogative negative with subjunctive dependent verb, attested by MC (Deming 1/6/76).

<**t'ít'elem**>, cts //t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm//, MUS ['singing'], ABFC ['buzzing (of insects)'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), BHTTC, Elders Group, example: <**le t'ít'elem te syéw:els te sí:le**>, //lə t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm tə s=yəw=əl-s tə sí:lə//, /'She's singing her grandmother's (spirit) song.'/, (semological comment: shows that third person endings can refer to females as well as males), attested by AC, <**wiyóths kw'es í:wólems te stá:xwelh, t'ít'elem kw'es í:wólems**>, //wə=yâə-s k'wə-s ʔi[-' -]wál=əm-s tə s=té-x'w=əʔ t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm k'wə-s ʔi[-' -]wál=əm-s//, /'The children are playing all the time, singing as they're playing.'/, attested by AC (10/15/71), <**schewót kw'es t'ít'elem**>, //s=cəwát k'wə-s t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm//, /'(He/She) knows how to sing.'/, (semological comment: as Suttles points out (ca1984 ch.7 p.7 (7.2)) continuative is sometimes used for habitual action and not translated with -ing), attested by AC (11/10/71), <**schewót kw'es (s)t'ít'elems**>, //s=cəwát k'wə-s (s)=t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm-s//, /'He's good at singing.'/, possibly /'he's good at his singing'/, attested by AC (11/11/71), <**tset t'ít'elem**>, //c-əl t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm//, /'I am singing.'/, attested by BHTTC, <**t'ít'elem te mímeqwx**>, //t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm tə C₁í=maq'w//, /'The little bird is singing.'/, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76), <**t'ít'elem te sisemó:ye**>, //t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm tə C₁í=səm=á-yə//, /'The bee is buzzing.'/, literally /'the bee is singing'/, attested by AC.

<**t'élt'elem**>, chrs //t'í[=Aé=]l=C₁əC₂=əm//, MUS ['continuing on singing'], (<=R2> characteristic), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: é-ablaut triggered by reduplication type 2 (also see Suttles consonant alternation 1984 for this in Mtsqueam), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (11/1/76).

<**st'ílem**>, dnom //s=t'íl=əm//, MUS ['song (non-religious)'], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), others, other sources: ES /st'íləm/ secular song.

- <**st'elt'ílem**>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=t'íl=əm//, MUS ['songs'], (<**R3**> plural), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/1/76).
- <**lexwst'í:lem**>, chrs //ləx^w=s=t'í:l=əm//, MUS ['a person that always sings'], (<**lexw=s**> person that always), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/11/76).
- <**t'ílemet**>, iecs //t'íl=əm=məT//, MUS ['sing about s-o/s-th'], (<=**met**> indirect effect control transitivizer), phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77), EB (2/13/78); found in <**t'ílemethòxes**>, //t'íl=əm=məT-áx^y-əs//, 'He sings about me.', Elder's comment: "not 'he sings it for me', that would be t'ílemelhtsthòxes", attested by IHTTC, example: <**tsel t'í:lemet xwoxweyiwl te ílh á skwól.**>, //c-əl t'í:l=əm=məT x^wa[-C₁ə-]y=íwəl tə ʔí-† ʔε s=k^wál//, 'I sang happy birthday to you.', literally 'I sang about being happy the past your birth', attested by EB (2/13/78) approved this sentence constructed by staff class member.
- <**t'ít'elemet**>, cts //t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm=məT//, iecs, MUS ['be singing about s-o/s-th'], (<**R1**> continuative), phonology: reduplication, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/15/78), example: <**t'ít'elemetes the xwélmexw q'á:mi te pésk'a st'í:lem.**>, //t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm=məT-əs èə x^wélməx^w q'é·m=iy tə pésk'ε s=t'í:l=əm//, 'The Indian adolescent girl is singing the hummingbird song.', syntactic comment: two cases of nouns used as adjectives, attested by EB (2/13/78) approved this sentence constructed by a staff class member.
- <**t'ílemelhtst**>, bens //t'íl=əm=ə†c=T//, pcs, MUS ['sing it for s-o'], (<=**elhts**> benefactive), (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77).
- <**t'ílemestexw**>, caus //t'íl=əm=sT-əx^w//, MUS ['sing for s-o, (cause s-o to sing?)'], (<=**st**> causative control transitivizer), (<**-exw**> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/31/78), AD (3/31/78), example: <**ewá:lh t'ílemesthòm té syùwèls?**>, //ʔəwə-ə-é† t'íl=əm=sT-àm tə s=yéw=əl-s//, 'Does he ever sing you his spirit song?', literally 'is not -interrogative -past habitual you are sung for the spirit song -his', literally 'weren't you ever sung his spirit song', phonology: vowel merger, downdrifting and updrifting, attested by EB, <**éwelh t'ílemesthò:m té syùwèls.**>, //ʔəwə-† t'íl=əm=sT-à·m tə s=yéw=əl-s//, 'He never sang you his spirit song.', literally 'is not -past you are sung for the spirit song -his', phonology: downdrifting and updrifting, attested by AD (3/31/78).
- <**t'ílem ~ t'ílem**>, MUS ['sing'], see t'íl.
- <**t'ílemelhtst**>, MUS ['sing it for s-o'], see t'íl.
- <**t'ílemestexw**>, MUS ['sing for s-o, (cause s-o to sing?)'], see t'íl.
- <**t'ílemet**>, MUS ['sing about s-o/s-th'], see t'íl.
- <**t'íléqel**>, df //t'íl(=)éq(=)əl//, ABFC ['salmon after spawning when its eggs are loose'], root meaning unknown unless <**t'í:l**> (be) lonesome (referring to oneself), possibly <=**eq**> genitals, penis, <=**el**> get, come, go, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).
- <**t'í:lmet ~ t'ílmēt**>, EFAM 'be lonesome for s-o, miss s-o', see t'í:l.
- <**t'íq**>, possibly root //t'íq or t'ə[=Aí=]q discolored, bruised//, possibly <**í-ablaut**> resultative.
- <**t'íqel**>, df //t'ə[=Aí=]q=əl or t'íq=əl//, ABDF ['be bruised'], possibly <**í-ablaut**> resultative, (<=**el**> go, come, get, become), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/7/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /t'áqa?/ be bruised (so that the skin has the color of a salalberry), salalberry W73:46, K67:270, Samish dial. of N. Straits /t'áqa?/ to get bruised and /št'əqaʔáləs/ (get) a black eye G86a:76, compare <**t'áqa**> salalberry, example: <**t'íqel te qéléms.**>, //t'ə[=Aí=]q=əl tə qélóm-s//, 'His eye is bruised.', attested by EB.

- <**st'ít'eqel**>, dnom //s=t'í[=C₁ə=]q=əl//, ABDF ['a bruise'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <=R1=> resultative?, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (1/7/76), NP (10/26/75).
- <**st'ít'eqó:les**>, str //s=t'í[=C₁ə=]q=á.ləs//, ABDF ['black eye, bruised eye'], (<s=> stative), possibly <=R1=> resultative, lx <=ó:les> on the eye, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP (10/26/75), Elders Group (3/3/76).
- <**t'íqqwlha**>, augs //t'íq=q^wʔɛ//, DESC ['dirty, filthy'], semantic environment ['said of someone who is (or has clothes that are) filthy/dirty'], lx <=qwlha> augmentative, very, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (1/19/76), example: <**t'íqqwlha te s'íth'ems te slhálí.**>, //t'íq=q^wʔɛ tə s=ʔíð'əm-s tə s=ʔél=íy//, 'The woman's dress is dirty.', attested by EB.
- <**t'éqoya**>, df //t'éq=ayɛ or t'í[=Aə=]q=ayɛ//, DESC ['dirty'], possibly <é-ablaut> derivational, lx <=oya> diminutive, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72, tape 33, lesson 7), example: <**xét'estexwes yí o qwóqwel t'éqoya.**>, //xət'ə=sT-əx^w-əs yí ʔa q^wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]l t'éq=ayɛ//, 'Some people say (just) qwóqwel t'éqoya (talking dirty).', attested by Adaline Lorenzetto (Elders Group 3/72 tape 33).
- <**t'íqel**>, ABDF ['be bruised'], see t'íq.
- <**t'íqqwlha**>, DESC ['dirty, filthy'], see t'íq.
- <**t'ít'á:yeq**>, EFAM ['cranky'], see t'ay.
- <**t'ít'elem**>, MUS ['singing'], see t'íl.
- <**t'ít'elemet**>, MUS ['be singing about s-o/s-th'], see t'íl.
- <**t'ít'epsó:ye**>, BPI ['(probably) tiny midget'], see st'éps ~ st'epsóye.
- <**t'ít'etsem ~ t'ít'echem**>, ABFC ['swimming, (swimming under the water after diving (Cheh.) [Elders Group], swimming with crawl strokes, etc. [Deming]]', see t'ítsem.
- <**T'ít'xelhchò:m**>, PLN ['place where Yale Creek divides (forks) above the highway bridge over the creek'], see t'éx.
- <**t'í:tse**>, df //t'í:c(=)əl//, HUNT ['spring snare'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (4/13/78), contrast <**weltá:lt**> spring snare.
- <**t'ítsem**>, mdls //t'íc=əm//, ABFC ['swim (of a person), swim (with crawl strokes, etc.)'], semantic environment ['of a person, can't be used with fish or animals'], (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by RM (4/23/76), BJ (12/5/64, new transcript old p.306), other sources: Suttles (ca1984:ch.7) Musqueam /t'ícəm/ swim on the surface, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /t'íèib/ wade out, swim H7676:531, Squamish /t'íè-im/ swim W73:259, K67:271, also <**t'í:ts'em**>, //t'í:c'=əm//, comment: probably my mistranscription, attested by AC, Elders Group (1/26/77), Deming (3/15/79) (SJ, MC, MV, LG), also <**xélhchem**>, //x(=)ət'c=əm//, dialects: Cheh., attested by RM (4/23/76), Elders Group (4/5/78), example: <**le t'íts'em.**>, //lə t'íc'=əm//, 'He swam.', attested by Elders Group (1/26/77), <**skw'áy kw'els t'í:ts'em.**>, //s=k^wéy k^w-əl-s t'í:c'=əm//, 'I can't swim.', attested by Deming (3/15/79)(SJ, MC, MV, LG).
- <**t'ít'etsem ~ t'ít'echem**>, cts //t'í[-C₁ə-]c=əm//, ABFC ['swimming, (swimming under the water after diving (Cheh.) [Elders Group], swimming with crawl strokes, etc. [Deming]]', (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BJ (12/5/64), DF and MP (Elders Group 4/26/78), also <**t'ít'ets'em**>, //t'í[-C₁ə-]c'=əm//, comment: probably mistranscribed, also 'swimming under the water when diving', dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (4/5/78), also 'swimming (with crawl strokes, etc.)', attested by Deming (8/4/77),

example: <**môkw' t'ít'ets'em**>, //mók^w t'í[-C₁ə-]c'=əm//, /'all swimming'/, attested by AC, <**lhéq'e t'ít'ets'em?**>, //ʔéq' -ə t'í[-C₁ə-]c'=əm//, /'Does he swim?'/, literally /'sometimes -yes/no question swimming'/, attested by EB (3/31/78).

<**t'íw ~ t'í:w**>, free root //t'íw ~ t'í·w//, MUS ['slow beat'], ABDF ['overstretch one's legs when walking with too big a step'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76), AD (AHTTC 2/27/80).

<**t'í:wqel**>, ds //t'íw=əqəl//, LANG /'high-pitched words, slow-talking words, high-pitched and slow-talking words'/, lx <=**eqel**> in voice, in speech, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76).

<**st'íwiyelh**>, df //s=t'íw=iyəʔ//, REL ['prayer'], (<**s**=> nominalizer), possibly <=**iyelh**> meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (9/19/75), others, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /t'íg^w(i) ~ t'íwiʔ/ thank, pray and /t'íwiʔ/ pray and /st'íwiʔ/ religion and /ʔu-t'íg^w-id èəd/ Thank you. H76:532, example: <**s'ólh má:l st'íwiyelh**>, //sʔáʔ mé:l s=t'íw=iyəʔ//, /'the Our Father prayer, the Lord's Prayer'/, attested by NP (9/19/75), <**ô Máli st'íwiyelh**>, //ʔo(w) méli s=t'íw=iyəʔ//, /'the Hail Mary Prayer'/, attested by NP (9/19/75).

<**t'í:wqel**>, LANG /'high-pitched words, slow-talking words, high-pitched and slow-talking words'/, see t'íw ~ t'í:w.

<**T'íxwelátse ~ Tíxwelátsa**>, df //t'íx^w=əlécε ~ tíx^w=əlécε//, N ['name of Chief Albert Louie's father'], root meaning unknown, lx <=**elátsa**> male name, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), AL (7/28/65).

<**t'íyelt or t'í:lt**>, pcs //t'íy(=)əl=T or t'í:l=T//, SOC ['entertain s-o'], root meaning unknown unless t'í:l sing, possibly <=**el**> go, come, get, become, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by NP (10/10/75).

<**t'at'íyelt**>, cts //C₁ε-t'íy(=)əl=T//, SOC ['entertaining s-o'], (<**R8**-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by NP (10/10/75).

<**t'kwíléstexw**>, CAN /'bring s-th/s-o across a river, (ferry s-o/s-th over)'/, see t'ákwel.

<**t'kwíles ~ t'ekwíles**>, ABDF /'choke on food, get choked on food'/, see t'ékw.

<**t'kwíwel**>, ABDF ['constipated'], see t'ékw.

<**lhésés**>, WV ['a loom'], see t'álh.

<**t'lhóqw'els**>, SD [(make/have a) scratching noise'], see t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.

<**t'lhóqw'est**>, ABFC ['scratch s-o on the face'], see t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.

<**t'mí:ws**>, HARV ['smooth a log by chopping'], see t'ém.

<**t'mí:wsà:ls**>, BLDG ['log cabin'], see t'ém.

<**t'ó**>, free root //t'á//, ABDF ['to sprain'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (10/26/75), also <**t'ó:**>, //t'á://, also /'(get/be) sprained'/, attested by Deming (1/31/80), example: <**t'ó tel sxéle**>, //t'á t-əl s=ʔéʔəl//, /'sprain my leg'/, attested by NP.

<**t'ot'á**>, df //t'a-C₁é(·)//, ABDF /'sprain, (getting sprained?)'/, possibly <**-R9**> continuative or resultative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (10/26/75), example: <**t'ot'á tel s'í:lwelh**>, //t'a-C₁é(·) t-əl s=ʔí:lweʔ//, /'sprain my side'/, attested by NP.

<**xwt'ó:welh**>, df //x^w=t'á·=weʔ//, ABDF ['your back is sprained'], possibly <**xw**=> meaning uncertain, possibly <=**welh**> on the back, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming

(1/31/80).

<**t'ók'kw'**>, free root //t'ák'w'//, DIR [*(get/go) home'*], syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, EF, NP, Elders Group, example: <**lámechexw t'ók'kw'?**>, //lém-ə-c-əx^w t'ák'w'//, *'You're going home?, Are you going home?'*, phonology: sentential downstepping, syntactic comment: interrogative affix, attested by AC, also <**lámechexw t'ók'kw'?**>, //lém-ə-c-əx^w t'ák'w'//, attested by NP (10/26/75), <**látset t'ók'kw' . ~ lámtsel t'ók'kw' .**>, //lém(=m)-c-əl t'ák'w'//, *'I'm going home.'*, phonology: sentential downstepping, attested by AC, <**lalh t'ók'kw' .**>, //lɛ-ɬ t'ák'w'//, *'Go home.'*, syntactic comment: short imperative, attested by AC, <**lílhtsel la t'ók'kw' .**>, //lí-ɬ-c-əl lɛ t'ák'w'//, *'I went home.'*, attested by AC, <**látset t'ók'kw' .**>, //lɛ-c-ət t'ák'w'//, *'Let's go home.'*, attested by EB (11/26/75), <**tsel me t'ók'kw' .**>, //c-əl mə t'ák'w'//, *'I came home.'*, attested by EB (3/8/76), <**tsel la t'ók'kw' .**>, //c-əl lɛ t'ák'w'//, *'I went home.'*, *<**tsel t'ók'kw' .**> rejected by EB (3/8/76), <**héylha t'ók'kw' .**>, //hɛy-ɬɛ t'ák'w'//, *'Let's go home.'*, attested by EF (Deming 5/4/78), <**lhíl ulh lám t'ók'kw' .**>, //ɬí-l ʔuɬ lém t'ák'w'//, *'It's time for me to go home.'*, literally *'when I already am going to (get/go) home'*, attested by Elders Group (6/28/78), <**tl'élsuwlh lá:m t'ók'kw' .**>, //ɛ'ə-l-s-u-wɬ lém t'ák'w'//, *'I have to go home.'*, literally *'it's that/because -I -already am going home'*, attested by EB (11/26/75), <**tl'o kwá sulh látset t'ók'kw' .**>, //ɛ'a kʷɛ s-u-u-ɬ lɛ-c-ət t'ák'w'//, *'We have to go home.'*, literally *'it's that anyway so -already we're going home'*, attested by EB (11/26/75), <**lámtsel t'ók'kw' qechelew í ð .**>, //lém-c-əl t'ák'w' qə-c-əl-əw ʔí ʔà//, *'I was going home but instead I stayed.'*, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77).

<**t'ekw'élmél**>, ds //t'ák'w'=élməl or t'a[=Aə=]k'w'=élməl//, EFAM [*(be) homesick'*], literally *'be/get home -in the mind'*, possibly <**e-ablaut**> *resultative?*, lx <=**élmél**> *in the mind*, phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: vowel-reduction or ablaut, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<**t'ót'ekw'élmél**>, cts //t'á[-C₁ə-]k'w'=élməl//, EFAM [*'being homesick'*], (<**R1**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<**t'ékw'stexw ~ t'ók'w'stexw**>, caus //t'a[=Aə=]k'w'=sT-əx^w ~ t'ák'w'=sT-əx^w//, TVMO [*'take s-o home'*], DIR, literally *'cause s-o to get/be home'*, (<**é-ablaut**> *derivational* optional), (<=**st**> *causative control transitivizer*), (<**-exw**> *third person object*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76), EB, example: <**le t'ékw'stexwes .**>, //lə t'a[=Aə=]k'w'=sT-əx^w-əs//, *'He took someone home.'*, attested by Elders Group, <**skw'áy kw'es les t'ók'w'sthóxes .**>, //s=k'w'ɛy k'w'ə-s lɛ-s t'ák'w'=sT-áx^w-əs//, *'He can't take me home.'*, attested by Elders Group.

<**oléstel**>, HHG [*'window shades, blinds, blinders (on a horse, etc.)'*], see t'á:l.

<**t'ól**>, possible root or more likely stem //t'í[=Aá=]l// prob. *sing a non-spirit song* or //s=t'ɛ[=Aá=]l// prob. *out of sight behind something* or //t'ál// meaning unknown

<**st'ó(:)lkwlh**>, df //s=t'í[=Aá=]l=á(:)lk^wɬ or s=t'ɛ[=Aá=]l=á(:)lk^wɬ or s=t'á(:)l=(ál)k^wɬ//, SPRD [*'a non-spirit-dancer'*], possibly <**s**=> *nominalizer*, root probably <**t'íl**> *sing (non-spirit song)* or <**t'á:l**> *go out of sight (behind something), disappear [behind something], [get in shade]*, , lx <=**ólkwlh**> *spirit-dancer, spirit-power*, phonology: probable **ó**-ablaut, possible syllable-loss, phonology: ó:?, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77).

<**st'elt'ólkwlh**>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=t'ál=(ál)k^wɬ//, SPRD [*'non-spirit-dancers (lots of them)'*], (<**R3**=> *plural*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77).

<**t'ómel ~ t'ómél**>, df //t'ám(=)əl//, BLDG [*'wall (inside or outside)'*], root meaning unknown unless <**t'em**> *chop*, possibly <=**el**> *come, go, get, become*, phonology: optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Elders Group (8/25/76), EB, example:

- <tiyélestchexw ta' q'éwe xwelám te t'ómél.>, //tiy=éíás=T-c-əx^w t-ε? q'áwə x^wə(=)lé(=)m tə t'ám(=)əl//, /Lean your cane against the wall./, literally /you lean it your cane towards the wall/, attested by EB, <lámchexw te lhelhá:l stetís te t'ómél.>, //lé=m-c-əx^w tə C₁ə=ʔé·l s=C₁ə=tə[=Aí=]s tə t'ám(=)əl//, /You'll go to the back [of inside of building] near the wall./, attested by AC (10/13/71), <skwetxwólwelh t'ómél.>, //s=k^wətəx^w=álwəʔ t'ám(=)əl//, /inside wall/, literally /stative- inside -side wall/, dialects: *Chill.*, *Cheh.*, attested by IHTTC (8/29/77).
- <t'omeliwétel>, ds //t'am(=)əl=íwél=təl//, BLDG /a partition, wall inside/, ASM [as example in a longhouse to separate families], lx <=íwél> in the inside(s), lx <=tel> device to, something to, phonology: consonant-loss of l before =tel, possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Tait*, attested by IHTTC (8/29/77).
- <t'óp>, bound root //t'áp to chip//, also compare <t'ápiy>, stem //t'ép=iy dead (of flora)//
- <st'ót'ep>, str //s=t'á[=C₁ə=]p//, EB /'(be) blazed (of a mark in a tree), chipped (of mark in tree)/, TVMO, (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).
- <t'ópet>, pcs //t'áp=əT//, HARV ['to chip it (like wood)'], EB, ABFC ['peck s-th/s-o'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by TG and NP (Elders Group 2/6/80), IHTTC (7/18/77), other sources: JH /t'á·pət ~ t'ápət/ to chisel.
- <xwt'ót'epels ~ shxwt'ót'epels>, dnom //x^w=t'á[=C₁ə=]p=əls ~ s=x^w=t'á[=C₁ə=]p=əls//, sas, TOOL ['adze (for making canoes and pit-house ladders)'], CAN, BLDG, literally /something for structured activity chipping/, (<xw= ~ shxw=> something for), (<=R1=> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77).
- <t'óp>, bound root //t'áp peck//, comment: this root may be the same as t'óp chip if the former was mistranscribed or if the two are in variation (I've not found cognate yet to help sort this out), but since the two may be separate or related roots, I've kept them separate to be cautious; it may be possible later to connect them.
- <t'óp'els>, sas //t'áp'=əls//, ABFC ['to peck'], (<=als> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: vowel-reduction on suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).
- <t'ót'ep'els>, cts //t'á[-C₁ə-]p'=əls//, ABFC ['pecking'], (<=R1-> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).
- <shxwt'ót'ep'els>, dnom //s=x^w=t'á[=C₁ə=]p'=əls//, TOOL ['a pick'], (<shxw=> something for), (<=R1=> continuative or resultative), (<=els> structured activity nominal/tool), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/25/77).
- <t'ót'ep'els>, dnom //t'á[=C₁ə=]p'=əls//, ANAB ['bird's bill'], (<=R1=> continuative), (<=els> structured activity nominal/tool), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), also EZ ['ordinary small woodpecker'], attested by EL and JL (9/15/78), contrast <qw'opxwiqsélem> ordinary small woodpecker.
- <t'óp'els>, dnom //t'áp'=əls//, ANAB ['bird's bill'], (<=els> structured activity nominalizer/tool), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).
- <t'ot'ep'íqselem>, dnom //t'a[=C₁ə=]p'=íy=qs=əl=əm//, EZ /red-headed woodpecker, (pileated woodpecker)/, ['Dryocopus pileatus'], literally /come/go pecking its own nose on bark/, (<=R1=> continuative), lx <=íy> bark, lx <=qs> nose, on the nose, (<=el> go, come), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), contrast

<temélhepsem> *red-headed woodpecker*.

<t'óqwel>, incs //t'áq^w=ə1//, WATR /'to drain (of a pond), (get) dried up (of creek, empty cup, etc.)/, root meaning unknown, (<=el> *go, come, get, become*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (8/24/76), IHTTC (8/31/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /t'áq^w-al?/ *dry* K67:270, Lushootseed /t'ák^w-il/ *gone dry* H76:518, historical/comparative detail: historically the Halkomelem form should have an /é/ <á> vowel if cognate with Squamish and Lushootseed, the Halkomelem /á/ <ó> may show that the form is borrowed or influenced from a Salish language other than Nooksack or Northern Straits (since they too have PCS /*a/ > /ε/).

<t'ót:t'>, df //t'á[-=]t'//, EFAM /'poor little one, you poor thing (said to a child)/, possibly <=:> *emphasis (or here) diminutive*, phonology: possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77, 1/28/76), EB (1/9/78), example: <lhilhím, t'ót'>, //C₁í=íím t'át'//, /'She's picking, poor thing./, literally /'someone little is picking, poor thing (or) she/he is picking a little bit, poor thing/, attested by EB (1/9/78).

<t'ót'>, possible root t'át'// or root or stem //ʔát' or wə't'át'//, root meaning uncertain

<wet'ót'>, df //wə=C₁əC₂=ʔát' or wə-C₁əC₂=ʔát' or wə=t'át' or wə-t'át'//, TIME /'long ago/, possibly <we=> (*emphasis*), *really*, possibly <we-> *when/if/subjunctive*, possibly <R3=> *plural*, possibly root <ót'> *stretch*, possibly root <t'ót'> meaning unknown (not > *poor little thing*), phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AD (2/28/80).

<t'ót'elhem>, EZ [jumping flea], see t'alh

<t'ót'emethet>, EFAM /'suspect, be suspicious/, see t'ám.

<t'ót'ep'els>, ABFC [pecking], see t'óp'.

<t'ót'ep'els>, ANAB [bird's bill], see t'óp'.

<t'ot'ep'íqselem>, EZ /'red-headed woodpecker, (pileated woodpecker)/, see t'óp'.

<t'ót'exw>, DIR [going towards the river or water], see t'óxw.

<t'ot'qw'íth'et>, HARV [cutting them up (of logs)], see t'éqw'.

<t'óthet>, TIB /'make an attempt (to do something difficult, like running rapids in a canoe, mountain-climbing, winning a game, etc.), give it a try/, see t'á.

<t'óxw>, free root //t'áx^w//, DIR /'go down(hill) to the water, go towards the river/, WATR, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Deming (4/17/80), EB (5/25/76), other sources: ES /t'áx^w/ *downhill, toward water*, example: <le t'óxw.>, //lə t'áx^w//, /'He went towards the river./, attested by EB.

<t'ót'exw>, cts //t'a[-C₁ə-]x^w//, DIR [going towards the river or water], WATR, (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB (5/25/76), example: <ley t'ót'exw.>, //lə yə(-) t'á[-C₁ə-]x^w//, /'He's going towards the river./, attested by EB.

<xwt'óxwestses>, ds //x^w=t'áx^w=əs=cəs//, ANA [hollow of hand], literally /'go downhill (toward the water) on the face of the hand/, (<xw=> meaning uncertain), lx <=es> *on the face*, lx <=tses> *on the hand*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<xwt'óxwexel>, ds //x^w=t'áx^w=əs=x^yə1//, ANA [arch of foot], literally /'go downhill on the face of the foot/, (<xw=> meaning uncertain), lx <=es> *on the face*, lx <=xel> *on the foot*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), also <xwt'óqwexel>, //x^w=t'áq^w=əs=x^yə1//, comment: probably mispronounced or mistranscribed, attested by SP (BHTTC 8/24/76).

<**t'ó:xw ~ t'óxw ~ t'óxw**>, free root //t'á·x^w ~ t'áx^w ~ t'áx^w//, EB /'white fir, probably grand fir'/, [probably *Abies grandis*'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, historical/comparative detail: t'ó:xw appears to be the original form, with length lost through fast pronunciation or mistranscription, and with **xw** evolving through dissimilation with t'óxw *go down(hill) to the water*, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75, 3/22/78), Deming (2/17/78), SJ (Deming 4/17/80), other sources: ES /t'á·x^w/ *white fir*, JH /t'áx^w/ *white fir*, H-T <talQ> (macron over a) *fir (white)*, Salish cognate: Squamish /t'úʔx^w-ay/ *white fir* W73:100, K69:51, but *grand or "balsam" fir, Abies grandis* Bouchard and Turner 1976:32, Lushootseed /t'úx^w(əc)/ *white fir (tree)* H76:540, Sechelt /t'úʔx^w-ay/ *balsam fir* T77:11, Saanich dial. of NSt /t'áʔx^w/ *balsam tree* B74a:15, also <**t'óxwelhp ~ t'óxwelhp**>, //t'áx^w=əlp ~ t'áx^w=əʔp//, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75, 3/22/78), also <**t'ó:xwelhp**>, //t'á·x^w=əʔp//, also /'Douglas fir [sic]//, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), also <**t'óqwelhp**>, //t'áq^w=əʔp//, comment: probably mistranscribed, attested by Elders Group (1/29/75), also <**t'ó'xw**>, //t'áʔx^w//, attested by LG (Deming 4/17/80), also <**t'óxwtses**>, //t'áx^w=cəs//, also EB /'grand fir, white fir'/, [*Abies grandis*'], MED ['heart medicine'], ASM ['grows at Harrison Lake'], attested by Elders Group (4/2/80).

<**t'óxwtses**>, df //t'áx^w=cəs//, EB ['white fir branch'], ['branch of probably *Abies grandis*'], lx <=tses> *hand, branch (of tree)*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).

<**t'óxwtses**>, EB ['white fir branch'], see t'ó:xw ~ t'óxw ~ t'óxw.

<**t'óp**>, possible root //t'óp//, meaning uncertain but see first entry immediately below

<**T'ept'óp**>, df //C₁əC₂=t'óp//, PLN ['village at junction of Ryder Lake Creek and Chilliwack River'], (<**R3**=> plural), root meaning unknown unless <**t'áp**> *dead (of tree)* or <**t'óp**> *to chip* or a survival of the root in Nooksack ch'ót'ep' /è'ót'əp' / *flea*, literally /'sand-flea ridge (AC) (recently I also found Nooksack /k'w'ót'əp' / *flea* in Fetzer's notes) or *where vine maples grow* (Wells) (or perhaps *many dead trees*)' (Nooksack has <st'ápey> *dead (of standing tree)*, <**R3**-> plural (*many*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, source: Wells (1st ed.):19, Galloway 1985, source: place names reference file #230.

<**T'ept'óp (Xótsa)**>, cpds //C₁əC₂=t'óp (xácε)//, PLN ['Ryder Lake'], (<**R3**=> plural), except **xótsa** *lake*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), source: Wells (1st ed.), also <**St'ept'óp**>, //s=C₁əC₂=t'óp//, Elder's comment: "may be a lhéchelesem [Nooksack language] word", comment: possible due to the root /o/ found here, source: Galloway 1985c, attested by AC.

<**T'ept'óp Stótelô**>, cpds //C₁əC₂=t'óp s=tá[=C₁ə]=l=əw//, PLN ['Ryder Lake Creek'], literally /'Ryder Lake creek', phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Wells (1st ed.):13, Duff 1952.

<**t'pí**>, df //t'(ε)p(=)i[= '=](y)//, EZ /'tick, wood tick, and probably Pacific Coast tick', ['class Arachnida, order Acarina, Dermaentor andersoni, and probably *Ixodes pacificus*'], ASM ['the wood tick is common in the Interior dry areas (and thus also Tait area) and is found April to June, the Pacific Coast tick is the common coastal species mainly in the wet season, November through March'], possibly root <**t'ap**> *dead (of tree)* or <**t'óp**> as in *flea*, possibly <=iy> *covering, bark*, possibly <= '=> *derivational*, (semological comment: wood ticks frequent dead bark), phonology: vowel-loss, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (Elders Group 6/4/75), Deming (2/7/80), contrast <**meth'elhqiwel**> *tick, wood tick*.

<**t'qwém**>, df //t'q^w(=)ə[= '=]m//, EB ['thimbleberry'], [*Rubus parviflorus*'], ASM ['tender sweet shoots peeled and eaten raw in spring, berries ripe in July and eaten fresh, large leaves used to clean slime from fish when butchering'], root meaning unknown, possibly <= '=> *derivational*, possibly <=em> *middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get*, phonology: possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal,

attested by AC, Elders Group (2/19/75, 7/9/75).

<**t'qwémelhp**>, ds //t'q^w(=)ém=ə†p//, EB [*'thimbleberry plant or bush'*], lx <=**elhp**> *plant, tree*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75).

<**t'qwíqst**>, pcs //t'q^w=i[=´]=y=qs=T//, HARV [*'join two poles together, splice it together (of a rope), (join together on the ends)'*], root meaning unknown, possibly <=**iy**> *bark, covering*, lx <=**qs**> *on the nose, on the point*, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: possible stress-shift, possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), Elders Group (5/26/76), example: <**t'qwíqst te sókw'emelhp**>, //t'q^w=íy=qs=T tə sák^w=əm=ə†p//, [*'join poles'*], attested by CT and HT, <**t'qwíqst te xwéylem**>, //t'q^w=íy=qs=T təx^wí(y)l(=)əm//, [*'splice a rope'*], attested by Elders Group (5/26/7).

<**t'qw'á:lats**>, CAN [*'a canoe or boat cut off short in the rear (because the stern couldn't be repaired)'*], see t'éqw'.

<**t'ú'**>, free root //t'ú?//, EZ [*'gray or brown-gray chichadee-sized bird which calls t'ú' or tsk tsk in maple woods near American Bar'*], [*'unidentified bird'*], phonology: final glottal stop and /u/ may indicate a borrowed word, probably borrowed from Thompson?, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, source: Galloway (5/29/79): Index to Upriver Halkomelem Fauna,

<**t'usló:ye**>, df //t'us(=ə)l=á.yə//, EB [*'licorice fern'*], [*'Polypodium glycyrrhiza'*], ASM [*'small fern that grows out from trunks and roots of trees and also from rocks sometimes, the roots are chewed year-round for their sweetness and licorice flavor, they can keep a hungry person sustained while walking in the woods'*], MED [*'roots are chewed year-round for colds, asthma, and cough medicine'*], root meaning unknown, possibly <=**el**> *go, come, get, become*, lx <=**ó:ye**> *affectinate diminutive*, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Tait*, attested by AK and MP and others (IHTTC 9/19/77), also <**st'usló:ye**>, //s=t'us(=ə)l=á.yə//, dialects: *Tait*, attested by SP (IHTTC 9/19/77), also <**tl'asíp**>, //ë'əs(=)íp//, dialects: *Cheh. and Chill.*, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<**t'wa ~ t'we**>, free root //t'wε ~ t'wə or t'éw=M1//, MOOD [*'maybe, I guess, I'm uncertain, must be (evidently), (evidential), have to (I guess)'*], phonology: unstressed word, syntactic analysis: particle, attested by Elders Group (10/6/77, 1/26/77), EB, AD, Deming, AC, IHTTC, prob. <**t'áw**> as in <**st'áwel**> *guess*, example: <**lí t'wa.**>, //lí t'wε//, [*'Maybe., I guess., I'm uncertain.'*], semantic environment [*'answer to a question'*], attested by Elders Group (10/6/76), EB (4/23/76), also <**lí t'we 'á.**>, //lí t'wə ʔé//, literally [*'it is (answer to yes/no question) evidently yes'*], attested by EB (4/23/76), <**yóswe t'wá.**>, //yáswə t'wə-é//, [*'Maybe it was.'*], literally possibly/perhaps [*'it evidently must be yes'*], attested by Elders Group (1/26/77), <**lílh t'we.**>, //lí-† t'wə//, [*'It must have been.'*], attested by Elders Group (1/26/77), <**Lí t'we à.**>, //lí t'wə ʔé//, [*'such and such, so and so, Maybe yes, maybe no., I don't know.'*], literally [*'it is (answer to a yes/no question) evidently yes'*], attested by AD (3/13/80), <**t'we kw'els kwú:t.**>, //t'wə k^w-əl-s k^wú=T//, [*'I'll have to take it.'*], literally [*'it must (evidently) that I take it'*], attested by Deming (1/25/79), also <**kwú:ttsel t'we.**>, //k^wú=T-c-əl t'wə//, attested by Deming (1/25/79), <**tl'ó t'we stóles te spáth the í'axwíl spáth tl'ó sq'óxels.**>, //ë'á t'wə s=táləs-s tə s=péè èə C,í=ʔεx^w=íl s=péè è'á s=q'á=x'əl-s//, [*'The little bear must be the bear's wife; that's his partner.'*], attested by AC (11/30/71), <**éy t'wa meythómet.**>, //ʔéy t'wε mεy=T-ámə-t//, [*'It would be good if we help you., (We'd should/better help you.)'*], attested by IHTTC (8/8/77), <**éy t'wa meythómes kw'e swótle.**>, //ʔéy t'wε mεy=T-ámə-s k^wə s=wa=Aá=tla//, [*'It would be good if someone helps you., (Someone should/better help you.)'*], attested by IHTTC (8/8/77), <**ét'wôwlh le lhélq thel slhálqi.**>, //ʔə-t'wə-wə† lə ʔəlq (k^w)èə-l s=†ə=[Aé=]lq=i//, [*'It must be already soaked, what I'm soaking.'*], attested by EB (IHTTC 8/17/77).

- <t'xém>, NUM ['six'], see t'éx.
- <t'xemálh>, NUM ['six times'], see t'éx.
- <t'xémele>, NUM ['six people'], see t'éx.
- <t'xemelsxá>, NUM ['sixty'], see t'éx.
- <t'xemelsxá:le>, NUM ['sixty people'], see t'éx.
- <t'xémelsxós>, ECON ['sixty dollars'], see t'éx.
- <t'xémemets>, MC /'(six long objects), six ropes, six threads, six sticks, six poles'/, see t'éx.
- <t'xémeqel>, MC ['six containers'], see t'éx.
- <t'xém:es ~ t'xémés>, ECON /'six dollars, (six Indian blankets [Boas])'/, see t'éx.
- <t'xemíqw>, FSH ['six fish'], see t'éx.
- <t'xemòls>, EB ['six fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant)'], see t'éx.
- <t'xemôwelh>, CAN /'six canoes, six boats'/, see t'éx.
- <t'xemôwes>, CAN /'six paddles, six paddlers'/, see t'éx.
- <t'xemôws>, EZ ['six birds (dead or alive)'], see t'éx.
- <t'xéthet>, WATR ['forks in stream'], see t'éx.

TH

<**thá**>, free root //èé//, DEM ['there (nearby)'], (semological comment: when preceded by *te* the (present and visible or unspecified) the combination means *there (close and visible), that (close and visible)*, when preceded by *kwe* or *kwthe*, both *the (near but out of sight)*, that combination means *there/that (near but not visible)*, for some like EB who use *kwe* rather than *kw'e* for *the (remote)* *kwe thá* seems to mean *there/that (remote)*), phonology: *te thá* is often pronounced *tethá* or even *tthá*, *kwe thá* is often pronounced and written *kwethá* or *kwthá*, *kwthe thá* is only pronounced and written *kwthá*, showing vowel-loss and consonant merger, syntactic analysis: demonstrative article, attested by EB, BJ (12/5/64), AC, JL (4/7/78), AD, others, example: <**te thá ~ tethá ~ tthá**>, //tə èé ~ təèé ~ tèé//, /'that thing there, that one, he/she/him/her/they/them, there'/, attested by EB (1/9/76), BJ (12/5/64), AC, many others, <**tethá lí tí ~ tthá lí tí**>, //tə èé lí tí//, /'that thing yonder'/, attested by EB (1/9/76), <**st'á tethá**>, //s=t=əʔé tə èé//, /'(It's) like that.'/, attested by EB (1/9/76), <**lhéltel tethá**>, //ʔi[=Aé=]l=təl tə èé//, /'That's a bailer.'/, attested by EB (11/24/75), <**lí te thá**>, //lí tə èé//, /'over there, there (close by)'/, attested by AC, EB (1/9/76), <**lí kwthá tleqá:ys**>, //lí kʷ èé təla=qé:ys//, /'He's there now.'/, semantic environment ['speaking at Sardis of someone at Seabird Island (about 20 miles away, could be remote or (relative to more distant locations) near, not visible)'], attested by EB (1/9/76), <**tewát kw'e lí kwethá?**>, //tə=wét kʷə lí kʷə èé//, /'Who's there? (is who?)'/, attested by EB (1/12/76), <**tl'ó te thá. ~ tl'ó tthá**>, //ě'á tə èé ~ ǝ'á t èé//, /'It's that one.'/, attested by AC, other sources: ES /ě'á-tèé-/ *it's that one*, <**wulí t(e)thá**>, //wə-lí t(ə) èé//, /'He's there.'/, attested by EB (2/2/76), <**lhíq'elh sta'á kwthá. ~ lhíq'elh sta'á tethá**>, //ʔíq'-əʔ s=t=εʔé kʷ èé ~ ʔíq'-əʔ s=t=εʔé tə èé//, /'(He/She/It/They) used to be like that.'/, attested by AD (11/19/79), <**tl'e kwse xét'e á:lhtel, tl'óts'a Siyó:ylexwe Smált tethá**>, //ǝ'ə kʷ-s-əs ʔót'ə ʔé-ʔtəl, ǝ'á-è'ε s=yá.[=C₁ə=]ləxʷ=ə s=mélt tə èé//, /'That's what they said, that's Siyó:lexwe Smált (mountain just of Seabird Island) there.'/, attested by JL (4/7/78 History Dept. tape 34).

<**thahápsem**>, ANA ['(have a) big neck'], see *thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh*.

<**thahélets**>, ANA ['(have a) big rump, (have a) big "bum" (bottom)'], see *thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh*.

<**tháq**>, bound root or stem //èéq//, probably from <**th'áq ~ th'eq**> from //è'éq ~ c'éq// *skinned off, bare*

<**stháthqiy**>, df //s=èé[=C₁ə=]q=iy or s=è'[=D=]é[=C₁ə=]q=iy or s=è'[=D=]ə[=AéC₁ə=]q=iy//, EB /'a sprout or shoot (esp. of the kinds peeled and eaten in spring), sweet green inner shoots, green berry shoots, salmonberry shoots, wild raspberry shoots and greens, salmonberry sprouts, blackcap shoots, thimbleberry shoots, wild rhubarb shoots, fern shoots'/, ASM ['those especially eaten include those of the blackcap, salmonberry, thimbleberry, wild raspberry, wild rhubarb or western dock shoots, fern shoots, perhaps also cow parsnip and fireweed (which are eaten like this too in spring)'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <**th'áq ~ th'eq**> *skinned off, bare*, possibly <=D= (deglottalization)> derivational, possibly <=R1=> resultative, possibly <**á-ablaut**> resultative or durative, lx <=iy> bark, covering, phonology: reduplication, possible deglottalization, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Elders Group (2/19/75, 7/9/75), others, other sources: ES /sèèèqəy/ *sprout*, JH /sé-èqi/ *sprouts (of plant)*.

<**thá:q**>, ANA /'big penis, (have a big penis)'/, see *thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh*.

<**thá:q'els**>, FSH /'spearing fish, spearing (fish)'/, see *théq'*.

<tháq't>, FSH ['spearing s-th'], see théq'.

<thá:t>, free root //èé·t//, WETH ['(be) dark (as at night)'], LT, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, EB (12/19/75), others, other sources: ES /èé·t/ *dark (as night)*, also <chát>, //cét//, attested by TM (Elders Group 2/14/79), example: <kwélhtu thá:t>, //k'ə́t=t=əw èé·t//, '*very dark*', attested by EB, <chát tskwí:m>, //cét c=k'í·m//, '*dark red*', ASM ['on the Berlin and Kay color chart Teresa mapped this color as g8 through n8, (also perhaps including f7-n7, i6-n6, f5-n5, g4-n4, i3-n3, i2-n2, g1-n1 ?)(see main color terms like tskwí:m, tsqwá:y, etc. for explanation of the letter-number locations on the color chart)'], historical/comparative detail: ch is what Salish languages not undergoing PS *è > è would have, for ex. Thompson, Lillooet, Squamish, Nooksack, attested by TM (Elders Group 2/14/79).

<thetí:l>, incs //èét=í·l//, WETH ['get dark'], LT, (<=í:l> *get, become, go, come*), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Elders Group (1/24/79), also <tháfil>, //èét=í·l//, phonology: downdrifting, attested by EB (12/19/75), example: <lá thetí:l>, //lé èét=í·l//, '*It's gone dark.*', attested by AC, <le thetí:l te swàyéł>, //lə èét=í·l tə swəyéł//, '*The sky is dark.*', attested by AC, <kwses welh ebí: te swá:yel, lát, ch'ímel thetí:l>, //k'·s-əθ wə́t ʔə́mí· tə swé·yəł lét c'ím=əl èét=í·l//, '*just before it gets dark, evening*', literally '*when the day has already come, it's night, nearly gone dark*', phonology: b is half-closed allophone of /m/ in idiolects of some families like DM, Mrs. MJ, JL, attested by DM (12/4/64), <látelh kws le yóyes qew láme thetí:l>, //lét=ə́t k'·s lə yáy[-ə]-s qə-əw lém-ə èét=í·l//, '*She works all day until it gets dark.*', literally '*it's morning (night -past) when past third person subj. is working until it's going -just get dark*', phonology: sentence-stress on last syllable, attested by Elders Group (1/24/79).

<xwathtálém>, cts //x'·ε=èé́t=ə[-M2-]l=ə́m or x'·ε=èé́t=M1=əl=ə́m//, incs, WETH '*getting cloudy, clouding up*', literally perhaps '*get itself becoming dark*', (<xwe= ~ xwa> *get, become*), root <thá(:)t> *dark (of daylight or night)*, (<=el ~ =íl> *go, come, get, become*), possibly <metathesis type 2> *continuative or derivational*, possibly <metathesis type 1> *derivational*, (<=em> *have/get/intransitivizer or middle voice (weather acting on itself)*), phonology: metathesis, possible vowel merger, possible vowel-loss, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Deming, example: <me xwathtálém>, //mə x'·ε=èé́t=ə[-M2-]l=ə́m//, grammatical comment: *me inceptive, come to, start to, It's getting cloudy.*', attested by Deming: SJ, MC, MV, LG, <melh xwathtálem>, //mə-ʔ x'·ε=èé́t=M1=əl=ə́m//, '*It's coming clouds., It's clouding.*', attested by AC (8/14/70), <li a sqwá:lewl kw'es mes xwathtálem wáy:eles?>, //li ʔε s=q'·é·l=əwəl k'·wəs məs x'·ε=èé́t=M1=əl=ə́m wéy·əl=əs//, '*Do you think it will be cloudy tomorrow?*', attested by AC (10/6/71).

<shxw'áhtel>, dnom //sx'·(ʔ)èé́[=M1=]t=ə́l or s=x'·ə=èé́[=M2=]t=ə́l or s=x'·ə=èé́[=M1=]t=ə́l//, WETH '*cloud*', literally probably '*something for going dark or something to become getting dark*', (<shxw=> *something for*), possibly <s=> *nominalizer, something to*, possibly <xwe=> *get, become*, probably <metathesis> *derivational or continuative*, (<=el> *go, come, get, become*), phonology: metathesis, insertion of epenthetic glottal-stop, possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, other sources: ES /šx'·éé́təł/ (MsCw /šx'·ʔéé́tən/) *cloud*, Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /šx'·ʔéé́tən/ *cloud* B74a (San.):3, Songish dial. of NSt /šx'·éʔsətən/ *cloud* M68:110, Samish dial. of NSt (VU) /ʔesítj/ *cloud* G86:63, also <shxw'áhtetel>, //s=x'·ə=èé́[=M2=]t=ə́l//, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by AC, SJ, MV, LG, MC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), example: <ts'q'íx shxw'áhtetel>, //c'·q'íx s=x'·ə=èé́[=M2=]t=ə́l//, '*black cloud*', attested by SJ, MC, MV, LG, <lulh me q'íxel te shxw'áhtetel>, //lə-wʔ mə q'íx=əl tə s=x'·ə=èé́[=M2=]t=ə́l//, grammatical analysis: *past=already inceptive black=get/go/(be)come*

demonstrative article(the) nominal(cloud), /'The cloud is getting black. ~ The clouds are getting black./, attested by SJ, MC, MV, LG, <le q'íxel te shxw'áthetel.>, //lə q'íx=əl tə sx^w=èé[=M1=]t=əl//, /'The clouds got black./, attested by AC (10/13/71).

<thátkwem>, iza //èétk^w=əm//, TCH /'to tingle (like arm waking up from numbness), (have/get a stinging feeling)', (<=em> have, get, intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<tháthelme>, EFAM ['admiring s-o/s-th'], see thélmet.

<tháthiyel> or <thath> or <thay>, possible bound root or stem //èéè(=)iy(=)əl or èé[=C,ə=]y(=)əl//, root meaning uncertain

<stháthiyel>, df //s=èé[=C,ə=]y(=)əl//, ANA ['blood'], (<s=> nominalizer), probably <=R1=> resultative or continuative, probably <=el> go, come, get, become, phonology: reduplication, e → i before y, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), DM (12/4/64), Elders Group (3/1/72), other sources: ES /sèèèiyəl/ blood, example: <tháthiyels te sth'óqwi>, //èé[=C,ə=]y=əl-s tə s=è'áq^w(=)i//, /'fish's blood', syntactic comment: the dropping of the nominalizer is part of the same inalienable possession construction found with other body parts, that is, the nominalizer is dropped when the body part is inflected with a possessive affix, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<tháxt>, ABFC ['pushing s-o/s-th'], see théx.

<tháyelets>, df //èéy=ələc or èi[=Aé=]y=ələc//, CAN ['steer a canoe'], literally (possibly) /'fixing the stern', probably root <thiy> fix, make, probably <á-ablaut> continuative, probably <=elets> on the bottom, stern (of canoe/boat), phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<tháyeletstel>, ds //èi[=Aé=]y=ələc=təl//, CAN ['rudder'], literally /'device to steer a canoe', lx <=tel> device to, something to, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<shxwtháyelets>, ds //sx^w=èi[=Aé=]y=ələc//, CAN ['rudder'], literally /'something for steering a canoe', (<shxw=> something for), phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nomo, dialects: Tait, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<tháyeletstel>, CAN ['rudder'], see tháyelets.

<tháyelhtset>, MC /'making it for s-o, fixing it for s-o', see tháy.

<thá:yém>, FOOD ['baking (bread esp.)'], see tháy.

<thá:yt>, MC /'fixing s-th, making s-th', see tháy.

<the>, free root //èə//, DEM /'the (female, present and visible), the (female, unspecified presence and/or unspecified visibility)', syntactic analysis: demonstrative article, attested by AC, Deming (5/25/78), Elders Group, others, example: <máyt the slháli>, //méy=T èə s=éí(=)i//, /'help the woman', attested by AC, <thel tál>, //èə-l təl//, /'my mother', attested by AC, <tha tál>, //è-ε təl//, /'your mother', attested by AC, <theló slháli>, //èə=lá s=éí(=)i//, /'this woman', attested by AC, <the (sí:le, sts'ó:meqw, méla, álex, slets'ôwiyelh, sétl'átel, skw'ílhew, syá:tel)>, //èə (sí:lə, s=c'á-m(=)əq^w, məl(=)ε, ʔéləx^y, s=ləc' =əwiyəʔ, séé'ε=təl, s=k^wíʔəw, s=yé-təl)//, /'the (grandmother/sister or female cousin of grandparent, great-grandmother or sister/female cousin of great grandparent), daughter, sister, half-sister, elder sister/daughter of parent's elder sister, mother-in-law, widow)', attested by Elders Group.

<the=>, da //èə=//, DEM /'nominalizer (female present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article', phonology: probably phonologically prefixed because in some cases <the>

merges with a following consonant (for ex. =w) to form a new vowel (as in thú:tłò *it's her*), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <thú:tł'ò ~ thútl'o>, //èé=w=ë'á//, /'it's her, she is the one'/, <thutl'ólem>, //èé=w=ë'á[=lθ=]=m//, /'that's them (female), they (female), them (female)'/.

<theh>, probably root //èəh//, probably *hook onto*

<thehímélh>, df //èəh=ím=ə† or èəh=ə[=Aí=]m=ə†//, FSH /'(gaff) hook fisherman, a hooker'/, possibly root <theh> perhaps *to hook*, possibly <=ím> *repeatedly* or possibly <í-ablaut> *durative* plus <=em> *have/get/intransitive*, <=elh> probably *according to the ways of the, in the way of the*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<thehít>, df //èəh=ə[=Aí=]T or èəhiy=T//, possibly /'hook onto s-th'/, possibly root <theh> perhaps *to hook*, probably <í-ablaut> *durative*, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/76), example:

<thehítchexw ta' sqwálewel.>, //èəh=ə[=Aí=]T-c-əx^w t-ε? s=q^wèl=əwə//, /'Keep your mind on what you're doing., (Concentrate.)'/, literally possibly /'you hook onto it your thoughts/feelings'/.

<thehíthet>, pcrs //èəh=ə[=Aí=]T-ə†//, EFAM ['be careful'], (<=et> *reflexive*), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), also <sthehíthet>, //s=èəh=ə[=Aí=]T-ə†//, attested by EB (1/12/76), example: <thehíthetchxw.>, //èəh=ə[=Aí=]T-ə†-c-x^w//, /'Be careful.'/, attested by Elders Group, <sthehíthetchxwò.>, //s=èəh=ə[=Aí=]T-ə†-c-x^w-à//, /'Just you be careful.'/, attested by EB.

<thehíthet>, EFAM ['be careful'], see thehít.

<thehíwel>, ANA ['(have a) big rump'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<thehíws>, EZ ['big bird'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<thehó:ythel>, ANA ['(have a) big mouth'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<thékwàl>, df //èé^wèl//, ANAH /'big person (of females), big lady'/, root meaning unknown unless thí ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh *big*, possibly <=ekw ~ =ikw> (perhaps) *round*, <ál> possibly *length/pole/shaft*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/11/77), SP esp. (IHTTC 8/11/77).

<thékw'>, free root //èé^wk'//, DESC ['straight'], semantic environment ['of road, stick, root, line, tree, canoe'], EFAM /'pulled, influenced'/, semantic environment ['towards, (perhaps other words)'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77, 4/28/76), Deming (MC, SJ, etc. 4/26/79), AC, BHTTC, other sources: JH /sèé^wk'// *straight*, ASM ['straight'], example: <thékw' sxéyp> or <thékw' sxíp>, //èé^wk' s=xíp//, /'straight line'/, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), <liye thékw'?'>, //li-ə èé^wk'//, /'Is it straight?'/, attested by AC, ASM ['influenced, pulled'], <le thékw' xwlá s'em'oméla.>, //lə èé^wk' x^wlÉ s=C₁əC₂=?améle//, /'She was pulled towards the Thompsons., She was influenced by the Thompsons.'/, attested by BHTTC (10/23/76).

<sthehá:kw'>, strs //s=èə[=C₁əAé=]k^w//, DESC /'be straight (of rope but not tree), pulled tight (of rope), stretched tight, tight'/, (<s=> *stative*), probably <=R1= plus á:-ablaut> *resultative*, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, EB (Elders Group 4/26/78), Deming (incl. EF)(4/26/79), also /'straight (of root, pole, rope, etc.), pulled tight (of rope)'/, attested by EB, other sources: ES /sèèé^w·k'// *straight*, example: <sthehá:kw' kw'as lhxyélx.>, //s=èə[=C₁əAé=]k^w k^w-ε-s †x(=)íl=əx³//, /'Stand up straight.'/, attested by EF (Deming 4/26/79), <we'ólwe sthehá:kw'; líqwetlha.>, //wə-?ál wə-s=èə[=C₁əAé=]k^w; líq^w=əT-†ε//, /'It's pulled too tight; loosen it.'/, attested by EB.

<thekw'ét ~ thkw'ét>, pcs //èé^wk'-M1=T//, ABFC ['pull s-th/s-o'], (<metathesis type 1> *non-continuative*), (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis:

transitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (7/9/75, 4/26/78), Deming (2/14/80), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), other sources: ES and JH /èk'w'ót/ *pull*, and JH /èé-k'w't/ *pulling*, example: <thekw'ét te máqels>, //èók'w=M1=T tə mɛ=qəl-s//, /'pull his hair'/, attested by Deming, <thkw'ét ta sxél:e>, //èók'w=M1=T t-ɛ s=xəl-ə//, /'pull your leg'/, attested by Elders Group, <thekw'ét te méqsels>, //èók'w=M1=T tə mɛqsəl-s//, /'pull his nose'/, attested by Deming, <thekw'étxew ta' qw'ô:l.>, //èók'w=M1=T-c-əx'w t-ɛʔ q'w'ó:l//, /'Pull your ear.'/, attested by Deming, <tímet thekw'ét>, //tímət èók'w=M1=T//, /'pull harder'/, attested by AC, <le thekw'étes (qetl')osésu xeth'étes (qetl')osésu tselq.>, //lə èók'w=M1=T-əs (qə=ë'a,ʔa)-s-əs-əw xəè'w=M1=T-əs (qə=ë'a,ʔa)-s-əs-əw cólq//, /'He pulled it (and) then he pushed it and it fell. (push s-th) (to fall)'/, attested by AC (10/13/71).

<thkw'éthet>, pcrs //èók'w=M1=T-ət//, ABFC /'pull oneself up, straighten (oneself) up'/, (<-et> reflexive), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/29/76), AD (July/Aug. 1979).

<thethkw'í:tel>, rcps //èə[=C₁ə=]k'w=ə[=Aí:=]T-əl//, durs, PLAY ['tug-of-war'], literally /'pulling each other for a long time'/, (<=R1=> continuative), (<í:ablaut> durative), (<-el> reciprocal (or =t-el purposeful control reciprocal)), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (10/10/75), Elders Group (11/26/75).

<thekw'ét ~ thkw'ét>, ABFC ['pull s-th/s-o'], see thékw'.

<thél>, bound root //èəl cover under, pad under//.

<shxwthéletstel>, df //sx'w=èəl=ləc=təl//, HHG ['cushion'], (<shxw=> nominalizer, something for), probably root <thél> cover under or pad under, Elder's comment: "root the- is related to thýy fix", lx <=élets ~ =lets> on the bottom/rump, lx <=tel> device, thing for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (1/21/80).

<shxwthí:lestel>, df //sx'w=èəl=í:ləs=təl//, CLO ['fancy lining'], lit. "something for cover/pad under on the chest", <shxw=> nominalizer, something for, <=í:les> on the chest, lx <=tel> device, something for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77).

<thelí:wá:xel>, df //èəlí-wé=x'əl//, HHG ['snowshoes'], possibly root <thél> cover under/pad under, possibly <=í:wá:> cord, rope, lx <=xel> on the foot, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76), also <tselíwáxel>, //cəl=íwé=x'əl//, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75), comment: my recollection is that either or both forms are from Ed Leon.

<thélxetel>, df //èəl=x'əl=təl//, HHG /'floor mat, rug'/, probably root <thél> cover under/pad under, lx <=xel> on the foot, lx <=tel> device to, phonology: consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/12/75), Salish cognate: Sechelt root in /cil-úl-mix^w-tn/ floor mat T77:17.

<thelí:wá:xel>, HHG ['snowshoes'], see thél.

<thélnmet>, iecs //èəl=məT//, EFAM ['admire s-th/s-o'], possible root <thél> cover under or pad under or possibly <thál> with deglottalization from <th'ála> heart, (<=met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/7/77), EB (12/18/75).

<tháthelnet>, cts //C.é-èəl=məT or èé[-C₁ə-ll=məT//, EFAM ['admiring s-o/s-th'], (<R7-> or <-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 11/9/77, 12/7/77), EB (12/18/75).

<thelqxálém>, WETH ['rainbow'], see theqelxélém.

<thélxetel>, HHG /'floor mat, rug'/, see thél.

<**themá**>, free root //èəmé//, NUM /'twice, two times'/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC (8/8/70, 10/8/71), Elders Group (3/19/75).

<**sthémelts ~ sthemélt**>, ds //s=èə[=´=]m(ε)=əlc-s ~ s=èəm(é)=əlc-s//, TIME ['Tuesday'], literally /'second day'/, (<s...=s> cyclic period, day, hour), lx <=elc ~ =élc ~ =álth'ts> day, possibly <stress-shift> derivational, phonology: stress-shift, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), IHTTC (8/10/77), example: **Q**: <stám swàyèl tlówayèl?> **A**: <(yiláwelhàt, sthemélt, slhíxws, sxe'óthels, slhq'átses, t'óqw'tem, sxaxelhát).>, //s=tém s=wèyəl təlá=wèyəl? (yiléw=ə+(=l)ét, s=èəm=əlc=s, s=´íx^w=s, s=xəʔáèəl=s, s=´q'ét=cəs=s, t'áq^w=T=əm, s=xéxə=´(=l)ét)//, /'Q: What day is today? A: (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday).'/, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77).

<**Sthamí:l**>, ds //s=èəmé=M2=í:l//, PLN /'one (second) of two creeks just above Popkum which cross Highway #1, (creek between Popkum and Cheam, also a place near Popkum [AC])'/, possibly <metathesis> derivational, (<=í:l> come, go, get, become), phonology: metathesis, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (Seabird Is. trip #2, 4/7/78), also /'creek near Popkum'/, attested by CT (1973), also /'creek between Popkum and Cheam; also a location near Popkum'/, attested by AC (1973).

<**themthómél**>, ANA ['both eyebrows'], see thómél.

<**thepth'epéy**> (probably sic for either <thepthepéy> or <th'epth'epéy>), DESC /'curdled'/, FOOD, root meaning uncertain unless related to root in <th'ép-lexw ~ th'ép'-lexw> shut eyes, <=R2> or <=C1eC2> characteristic, inherent continuative, possible lexical suffix =éy, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjectival verb, (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**thepth'epéy t'át'ets'em sqemó**>, FOOD yogurt (lit. curdled + sour + milk), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**théq**>, free root //èéq//, LAND /'steep (of road, hill, etc.), (very steep slope [Elders Group])'/, may also mean something like upright in derivations as in <thqá:t> tree and <thqá:lem> to still dip (after the fact that one must stand upright with the net upright unlike other methods of fishing), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), CT (6/8/7), also /'very steep slope'/, attested by Elders Group (3/8/78).

<**theqílep**>, dnom //èəq=ílep//, LAND ['steep slope (but less steep than théq)'], literally /'steep dirt/land'/, lx <=ílep> dirt, land, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/8/78).

<**theqát ~ thqá:t**>, free root //èəqét ~ èqé-t//, EB ['tree'], root may mean something like upright in this and forms such as <théq> steep and <thqá:lem> to still dip (after the fact that one must stand upright with the net upright unlike other methods of fishing),, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), CT and HT (6/21/76), others, other sources: ES /èqé-t/ and JH /èqé-t/ tree, example: <í'axwí:l thqá:t>, //C₁í=ʔεx^w(=)í:l èqé-t//, /'a small tree'/, attested by AC, <híkw thqá:t>, //hík^w èqé-t//, /'big tree'/, attested by AC, <híkw te theqát.>, //hík^w tə èəqét//, /'The tree is big.'/, attested by AC, <weli kw'e li te eqwelets te thqát, éwe lís eyém.>, //wə-li k^wə lí tə ʔéq^wə=ləc-s tə èqét, ʔéwə lí-s ʔey=ə́m//, /'If it's on the back of the tree it's not as strong.'/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/7), <te sqewá:meth' te thqát, tl'ó tl'émexw xípet.>, //tə s=qəw=é:mèè'-s tə èqét, è'á è'éməx^w (or è'á=C₁ə=ə́m-əx^w) x'íp=ə́T//, /'The sunny side of a tree, that's the part you strip off.'/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).

<**théqet**>, pln //èə[=´=]qét//, EB /'a lot of trees close together (young), thicket'/, (<=´= (stress-shift)> plural), phonology: stress-shift, vowel-reduction of second vowel, syntactic analysis: nominal,

attested by AC, example: < lámchexw te théqet (qetl'osésu, tl'ó:su) tés te theqát.>, //l̥=̥m-c-əx^w tə èə[=́]=q̥ɛt (qə-ě'a-s-ə́s-əw, ɛ'á-ɛ-s-əw) tés tə èəq̥ɛt//, 'Go to the thicket (and he, then you) get to the tree.', attested by AC (11/22/71).

<theqthéqet>, pln //C₁əC₂=èə[=́]=q̥ɛt//, EB 'trees, thicket, timber, woods, forest', (<R3=> plural (many)), (<stress-shift> plural or derivational), phonology: reduplication, stress-shift, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/16/71, 11/22/71), EB (2/6/76), Deming (1/31/80), other sources: H-T <tsuk·su'k·Et> wood, example: <qéx te theqthéqet.>, //q̥əx̥ tə C₁əC₂=èə[=́]=q̥ɛt//, '[There's a] lot of trees.', attested by Deming.

<thí:thqet>, dmn //C₁í=èəq̥ɛt//, EB ['little tree'], (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/13/71).

<thétheqet>, dmpn //C₁í[=Aə́]=èəq̥ɛt//, EB ['little tree[s]'], (<é-ablaut> plural (of diminutive)), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<théqelem>, FSH 'holding on to a thqá:lem, waiting dip-netting, still-dipping', see thqá:lem.

<theqelxélém>, mdls //èəq̥(=)əl=x̣'ə[=́]=l=əm//, [èəq̥əl x̣'él-ém], WETH ['(have/get a) rainbow'], root meaning unknown unless <théq> steep, possibly <=el> have/get/intransitivizer, lx <=xel> on the leg/foot, precipitation, possibly <=́=> derivational, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: updrifting, lengthening (phonetic option for resonants before updrifted schwa), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: Chill., attested by BJ (5/10/64), Elders Group (NP, RM)(5/16/79).

<thelqxálém>, df //èəq̥(=)l[=Ml]=x̣'ə[=Aé́]=l=əm//, [èəlx̣'áélém], WETH ['rainbow'], possibly <metathesis> derivational, possibly <á-ablaut> derivational perhaps durative or continuative, phonology: metathesis, ablaut, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<stheqelxél:ém ~ stheqelxélém>, dnom //s=èəq̥(=)əl=x̣'ə[=́]=l=əm//, WETH ['a rainbow'], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: stress-shift, updrifting, lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (4/2/75), Deming (3/31/77), other sources: ES /sèəq̥əl x̣'éləm/ rainbow, also <stheqelsxél:ém>, //s=èəq̥(=)əls=x̣'ə[=́]=l=əm//, attested by AC (prompted from ES) (9/1/70), comment: perhaps the internal s is an error since AC did not remember the word independently, also <swétexel>, //s(=)wətəx̣'əl//, Elder's comment: "Deming elders report this is Tait or Cheh. dialect", attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), Deming (3/31/77).

<théqet>, EB 'a lot of trees close together (young), thicket', see theqát ~ thqá:t.

<théqi ~ théqey>, root or stem //èəq̥(=)i ~ èəq̥(=)əy// sockeye salmon

<sthéqi ~ sthéqey>, df //s=èəq̥(=)i ~ s=èəq̥(=)əy//, [sèəq̥i(y) ~ sèəq̥əy], EZ ['sockeye salmon'], ['Oncorhynchus nerka'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/15/72), others, other sources: ES /sèəq̥əy/ sockeye salmon, contrast <swá:ychel> Chilliwack River sockeye salmon, contrast <qwechíwiya ~ sqwó:yxw> late fall Harrison River and Chehalis River sockeye salmon (kind of red), example: <thí:the te sthéqi tloqáys.>, //éi=C₁ə tə s=èəqi tla=q̥éys//, 'The sockeye are bigger now.', attested by AC (8/23/73).

<thíthqey>, dmn //C₁í=èəq̥əy//, EZ ['small sockeye salmon'], (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by RB (Elders Group 3/1/72), also <tsésqey>, //c̥əsq̥əy//, attested by SP (Elders Group 3/1/72), also <kwíkwexel>, //C₁í=ḳ^wə(=)x̣'əl or C₁í=ḳ^wəx̣'ə=əl//, attested by AC.

<sthéqeytel>, dnom //s=èəq̥əy=təl//, FSH ['sockeye net'], lx <=tel> device for, syntactic analysis:

nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<**temthéqi**>, ds //təm=èéqi//, TIME /'sockeye moon, month to get sockeye salmon (begins with first quarter after black moon in July, lasts into August), July to August, (June to July [Jeness: WS])/, FSH, lx <**tem**=> time, time/season to, probably root <**théqi**> get sockeye salmon, comment: with s= removed the root is usually a verb, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), also /'June-July, sockeye moon/, source: Diamond Jeness's field notes of interviews with Billy Sepass of Sardis (filed under Elders Group 3/28/79), also <**temhóps**>, //təm=háps//, also /'August/, literally /'time for hops, hops time/, usage: said jokingly, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<**theqílep**>, LAND ['steep slope (but less steep than théq)'], see théq.

<**theqthéqet**>, EB /'trees, thicket, timber, woods, forest/, see theqát ~ thqá:t.

<**théq'**>, bound root //èéq' stab, pierce, spear//.

<**thq'á:ls**>, sas //èéq'=é:ls or èéq'-M1=é:ls//, FSH ['to spear fish'], (<=**á:ls**> structured activity non-continuative), possibly <**metathesis type 1**> non-continuative, phonology: possible metathesis and vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76), example: <**la thq'á:ls te sth'óqwi**>, //lɛ èéq'-M1=é:ls tɛ s=è'áqʷ=i//, /'going to spear fish/, attested by EB.

<**thá:q'els**>, cts //èə[-Aé-]q'=əls//, sas, FSH /'spearing fish, spearing (fish)/, (<=**á:-ablaut**> continuative), (<=**els**> structured activity continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), EB (5/3/76).

<**thq'ét**>, pcs //èéq'-M1=T//, FSH, HUNT, SOC /'spear it (a fish), stab s-o/s-th with something sharp, pierce s-o/s-th, prick s-o (with a pin, for ex.), poke s-o (with a pin, etc.)/, (<**metathesis type 1**> non-continuative), (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/23/76, 5/3/76), Elders Group (3/26/75); found in <**thq'éthóxes**>, //èéq'=M1=T-áxʷ-əs//, /'He poked me or pricked me with a pin./, attested by EB (5/3/76).

<**tháq't**>, cts //èə[-Aé-]q'=T//, FSH ['spearing s-th'], HUNT, SOC, (<=**á:-ablaut**> continuative), (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/23/76); found in <**tháq'tes.**>, //èə[-Aé-]q'=T-əs//, /'He's spearing it./.

<**thithq'eyóls**>, df //C₁í=èéq'=əy(=)áls//, PLAY ['pool (the game)'], (<**R4**=> diminutive), root <**théq'**> poke, stab, spear, pierce, lx <=**óls** ~? =**eyóls**> spherical object, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by SP (IHTTC and Deming 9/8/77), Elders Group (9/14/77), compare <**ts'its'kwiyóls**> playing pool.

<**thq'ó:les**>, df //èéq'=á:ləs//, ABDF ['get dust or bark in one eye'], literally perhaps /'pricked in the eye/, lx <=**ó:les**> in the eye, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB and AD (9/25/78).

<**thq'elq'ó:les**>, plv //è[=C₁əC₂=]q'=á:ləs//, ABDF ['get dust or bark in both eyes'], (irregular)=R3= applied (in error?) to stem as if initial th was prefix and ó: of =ó:les was part of root (no other exx. of this in the language, and th- or th= is not a prefix), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB and AD (9/25/78), DM (7/64 new p.61 tape transcription of Story of Black Bear and Grizzly Bear and Their Children).

<**théqw'**>, free root //èéqʷ//, EFAM ['get carried away (emotionally)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: Tait, not known in Cheh., attested by SP (Elders Group 10/6/76), example: <**le théqw' kw'es lóy t'ít'elem.**>, //lə èéqʷ kʷ-əs láy t'í[-C₁ə-]=əmm//, /'He got carried away singing./, literally /'he/she (past) get carried away that/when -he only is singing/, attested by SP.

<**thét**>, free root //èét//, LANG ['say'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB (4/28/78), Elders Group, example: <**le thét**>, //lə èét//, /'he said/, attested by AC, <**ôwelh le thét welóyes te**

slhéméxw., //ŀowə-† lə èét wə-láy-əs tə s=†éméxʷ//, 'They never said if it was only the rain.', usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <**welís thét ta sqwálewel**>, //wə-lí-s èét t-ε s=qʷél=əwəl//, 'if your mind says so, if you think that', attested by EB (4/28/78), <**thétlha qelát.**>, //èét-†ε qəlét//, 'Say it again.', literally 'say again', attested by Elders Group.

<**thítíwél**>, ds //èət=íwəl//, LANG ['say to oneself'], EFAM, lx <=**íwel**> in the insides, in the mind, phonology: updrifting, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by SJ (in Story of Mink and Miss Pitch), EB and AD (11/10/78), also <**xwthetíwél**>, //xʷ=èət=íwəl//, dialects: *Chesh.*, *Tait*, attested by AD and EB (11/10/78).

<=**thet**>, //=**T-ət** or better =**T=ət**//, PRON 'purposeful control reflexive, do purposely to oneself', see under stem <=**et**> or <=**et**> reflexive.

<=**thet**>, da //=**èət**//, ASP 'get, (become), turn, go', (semological comment: there is no element of purposeful control by animate agent here, unlike with the reflexive <=**th=et**> /=**T=ət**/), phonology: triggers <**o-ablaut**> of root <**a**>, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix; found in <**xó:mthet**>, 'got shallow' (compare <**xám**> shallow), <**hí:kwthet**>, //hí[=-=]kʷ=èət//, 'get big' (compare <**hík**> be big), <**xé:ytl'thet**>, //xí[---]ëʷ=èət//, 'getting colder' (compare <**xéytl'**> be cold), <**kw'ósthet**>, 'get warm, get warmer' (compare <**root kw'ás**> scald, burn), <**póythet**>, 'went crooked' (compare <**póy**> bend), <**xolémthet**>, 'getting gray (of hair), turning gray (of hair)' (compare <**xólem**> gray (of hair)), <**xóytl'thet ~ sxóytl'thet**>, 'aggressive, ready to fight' (compare <**xéy**> against), <**th'qw'ó:mthet**>, 'getting rotten' (compare <**th'ó(:)qw'em**> rotten, to rot), <**xótl'thet**>, '(get) windy, (get turbulent)' (compare <**xátl'**> turbulent, rough (wind/water)).

<=**thet**>, da //=**èət**//, N ['male name'], comment: prob. related to <=**thet**> get or <=**th=et**> do purposely to oneself, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**Hó:ytl'thet**>, //há-yëʷ=èət//, 'Indian name of Peter Williams of Chahalis (died about 1921, great grandfather of Tillie Phillips)', <**Siyólewethet**>, //siyáləwə=èət//, 'Indian name of Roy Point from Scowkale'.

<**thetí:l**>, WETH ['get dark'], see thát:t.

<**thétheqet**>, EB ['little tree[s]'], see theqát ~ thqát:t.

<**The Théthexw**> or <**Théthéthexw**>, PLN ['a rock in the creek at the upriver end of Seabird Island that was a girl washing after her first period'], see tho_xw.

<**théthéxw**>, TVMO ['disappearing'], see théxw ~ thé_xw.

<**théthíxw**>, durs //C₁ə=əa[=Aí=]xʷ or èə[=C₁ə=Áí=]xʷ//, HAT 'girl at puberty, (girl's first period)', SOCT, root <**thoxw**> bleeding, see that root and also compare <**s=thxw=élqsel**> bleeding nose, possibly <**R5=** or <**R1=**> continuative or resultative, (<**í-ablaut**> durative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /cə-cíxʷ/ girl's puberty K69:52.

<**théwelhem**>, ABFC ['spawning (in action when you see them)'], see cháchew ~ cháchu.

<**théxw ~ théxw**>, free root //èéxʷ ~ èéxʷ//, TVMO 'disappear, drop out of sight, (to fade [Elders Group 3/72])', LT, ASM ['disappear is used when someone is just about out of sight, also used for someone who was always in the area--then suddenly disappeared or dropped out of sight'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/6/70, 12/7/71), Elders Group (3/72, 3/29/78), EB (1/15/76, 12/15/75, 4/28/76), other sources: H-T <suQ> ([səxʷ]) to disappear as in <le suQ> he's gone, Salish cognate: Squamish /cəxʷ/ disappear W73:80, K67:274, K69:52; Saanich dial. of NSt /èələéxʷ/ disappear B74a:60, also /to fade/, attested by Elders Group (3/72), example: <**le théxw te Louie; lí xwchá:l?**>, //lə èéxʷ tə Louie; lí xʷcé:l//, 'Louie disappeared; where did he go?', attested

by EB (1/15/76), <**welh le théxw**; **skw'áy kw'els kw'étslexw**>, //wəʔ lə èəxʷ; s=k'w'əy k'w-əl-s k'w'əc=l-əxʷ//, 'It has disappeared; I can't see it.', literally 'already it past disappear; it can't be that -I see it/', attested by EB (1/15/76), <**le théxw**. (or) **la théxw**>, //lə èəxʷ (or) lə èəxʷ//, 'It disappeared.', attested by AC (8/6/70), <**chexw lám e théxw**>, //c-əxʷ lə=m ʔə èəxʷ//, 'You disappeared.', literally 'you (ambiguous past) go just disappear/', attested by Elders Group (3/72), <**laxew le théxw**>, //lɛ-c-əxʷ lə èəxʷ//, 'You disappear.', attested by Elders Group (3/72), <**latsel le théxw**>, //lɛ-c-əl lə èəxʷ//, 'I disappeared.', attested by Elders Group (3/72), <**tsel kw'étslexw te spá:th t'l'ésu lé me théxw**>, //c-əl k'w'əc=l-əxʷ tə s=pɛ·è ɛ'á-s-əw lə mə èəxʷ//, 'I caught sight of a bear and it disappeared. (catch sight of s-th/s-o)!', attested by EB (4/28/76), <**théxw te témexw**>, //èəxʷ tə tɛmɛxʷ//, 'The earth disappeared.', semantic environment ['under flood waters in the Story of the Flood'], attested by AC (12/7/71), <**la th'éxw te syóqwem**>, //lɛ è'əxʷ tə s=yə[=Aá=]qʷ=əm//, comment: th' probably error for th, 'sunset', literally 'it goes to/it's going to disappear the sun', attested by DM (12/4/64 new tape transcript old p.261).

<**thethéxw**>, cts //C₁ə-èəxʷ//, TVMO ['disappearing'], LT, (<**R5**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

<**thexwó:thet**>, pcrs //èəxʷ=ə[=Aá=]T-əʔ//, TVMO ['disappear (purposely)'], possibly <**ó:-ablaut**> derivational, (<**et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<**et**> *reflexive*), phonology: possible ablaut or allomorph, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72), example: <**latsel thexwó:thet**>, //lɛ-c-əl èəxʷ=ə[=Aá=]T-əʔ//, 'I disappeared (on purpose).', attested by Elders Group.

<**thxwáleqep**>, ds //èəxʷ=éləqəp//, SD ['(have a) steady sound that's been stopped for a while'], literally 'disappeared sound', lx <=**áleqep**> *sound*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<**théxweleqep**>, cts //èə[=']xʷ=ələqəp//, SD ['(make/have a) sound getting softer'], literally 'disappearing sound', possibly <**stress-shift**> *continuative*, lx <=**áleqep**> *sound*, phonology: stress-shift, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), example: <**lóy théxweleqep**>, //láy èə[=']xʷ=ələqəp//, 'sound getting softer', literally 'only sound getting softer', attested by Elders Group.

<**théxwlexw**>, ncs //èəxʷ=l-əxʷ//, possibly 'lose s-th/s-o', literally 'manage to/happen to/accidentally disappear s-o/s-th/drop s-o/s-th out of sight', (<**=l**> *non-control transitivizer, manage to/happen to/accidentally do to s-o/s-th*), (<**-exw**> *third person object*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (4/27/78); found in <**théxwlexwes**>, //èəxʷ=l-əxʷ-əs//, possibly 'he lost something', Elder's comment: "could this mean he discovered it?", dialects: Deming.

<**théxweleqep**>, SD ['(make/have a) sound getting softer'], see théxw ~ théxw.

<**théxwlexw**>, possibly 'lose s-th/s-o', see théxw ~ théxw.

<**thexwó:thet**>, TVMO ['disappear (purposely)'], see théxw ~ théxw.

<**théx**>, free root //èəxʷ//, ABFC ['push, (got pushed [EB])'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (1/20/76), also 'got pushed', attested by EB (2/27/76).

<**thxét ~ thexét**>, ds //èəxʷ-M1=T//, ABFC ['push s-o/s-th'], (<**metathesis type 1 or 2**> *non-continuative*), (<**t ~ et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: metathesis, epenthetic schwa optional, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), EB (2/27/76), NP (1/20/76), AC, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), other sources: ES /èxət/ *push*; found in <**théxéthoxes**>, //èəxʷ-M1=T-axʷ-əs//, 'He pushed me.', attested by AC.

<**tháxt**>, cts //èə[-Aé-]xʷ=T//, ABFC ['pushing s-o/s-th'], (<**á-ablaut**> *continuative*), phonology:

ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/27/76).

<**thexósem**>, mdls //èəx=ás=əm//, CAN ['push out from shore (in canoe)'], lx <=ós> on the face, on the bow (with canoe), (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BH TTC.

<**théxes**>, cts //èəx=əs//, PLAY 'betting, (bet [Elders Group 1/7/76])', ECON, semantic environment ['usually in slahal (the bone game)'], ASM ['you can state what you bet if you want, can have an object or not'], literally 'pushing money', comment: lack of *non-continuative* metathesis indicates this is *continuative*, lx <=es> money, on the face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/8/76), also 'bet', attested by Elders Group (1/7/76), also <**xethós**>, //xə̀è=ás or èəx=M2=ás//, also 'bet', attested by EB (3/8/76), example: <**ílhchel théxes**>, //í-ʔ-c-əl èəx=əs//, 'I was betting.', attested by EB.

<**théxestel**>, rcps //èəx=əs=təl//, PLAY 'betting (each other), (bet (each other) [Elders Group 1/7/76])', (<=tel> reciprocal), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/8/76), also 'bet (each other)', attested by Elders Group (1/7/76), example: <**théxestel tel tá:le**>, //èəx=əs=təl t-əl tē:lə//, 'bet my money', attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<**thithxóstel**>, dm v //C₁í=èəx=ás=təl//, PLAY 'betting each other', (<R4=> diminutive (and continuative)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76).

<**théxes**>, PLAY 'betting, (bet [Elders Group 1/7/76])', see **théx**.

<**théxestel**>, PLAY 'betting (each other), (bet (each other) [Elders Group 1/7/76])', see **théx**.

<**thexlaxw**>, ncs //èəx=l-ə[=Aé=]x^w//, durs, SOC 'discover s-th, find s-th', possibly root <**théx**> push, got pushed, (<=l> non-control transitivizer, manage to/happen to/accidentally), (<=exw> third person object), (<á-ablaut> durative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, "Lesson VIII"), AC, example: <**skw'áy kw'es thexlaxws te sléxwelh**>, //s=k^wéy k^w-əs èəx=l-ə[=Aé=]x^w-s tə s=ləx^w=wəʔ//, 'They can't find the canoe.', attested by AC (12/7/71 Story of the Flood).

<**thexósem**>, CAN ['push out from shore (in canoe)'], see **théx**.

<**thexó:th**>, df //èəx(=)á-è//, EZ ['dolly varden trout'], ['Salvelinus malma'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless <**théx**> got pushed, possibly <=ó:th> on the mouth, possibly <=ó:th> edge, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64)(new transcript, old p.306), other sources: JH /sèxá-è/ mountain trout, H-T <stEqa'tc ~ sEHa'ts> (macrons over each a) speckled trout (*Salmo sp.*), Salish cognate: not Lushootseed /ək^wac ~ p^ʔsaè ~ p^ʔsaè/ dolly varden trout H76:257, 360, also <**sthexóts**>, //s=èəx(=)ác//, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), also <**sth'exóts**> or <**sth'xóts**>, //s=è'əx=ác//, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<**thexwe'í:ls**>, df //èəx^w=əʔ=ε[=Aí=]·ls//, durs, REL ['it went into him/her (of spirit power)'], probably root <**thexw**> disappear, possibly <=e'> being, entity, living thing, (<í-ablaut> durative), possibly <=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (7/23/79).

<**the'í:t**>, df //èəʔə[=Aí=]t or è=əʔε[=Aí=]=t//, VALJ 'be true, it's true, be truly', root meaning unknown unless <**thet**> say, possibly <=e'á> comparative, possibly <í-ablaut> durative, possibly <=t> meaning unclear, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75), AC, JL, example: <**wel the'í:t**>, //w=əl è=əʔε[=Aí=]=t//, 'It's really true.', attested by Elders Group, <**ôwe lis the'í:t ste'á kw'e sxwôxwiyám**>, //ʔéwə li-s è=əʔε[=Aí=]=t s=t=əʔé k^wə s=x^wə[=C₁ə=]yé//, 'It's not true, it's like a fable.', attested by AC

(11/11/71), <ts'áts'el wel the'ít s'ú:met.>, //c'ɛ[=C₁ə=]l w=əl è=əʔɛ[=Aí=]=t s=ʔə[=Aú.=]mət//, 'He's really truly lazy.', literally 'is very contrastive =just (i.e. really) truly lazy', attested by Elders Group, <esesu xóxcha the'ít tethá lí te chóleqwmels.>, //ʔə-s-əs-u xá[=C₁ə=]cɛ è=əʔɛ[=Aí=]=t tə èé lí tə cáł=əq^w=məl-s//, 'It's really a lake there on the side away from the river.', attested by JL (History Tape 34, 4/7/78).

<the'ítel>, rcps //è=əʔɛ[=Aí=]=t=təl//, EFAM ['(be) true to one another'], (<=tel> reciprocal), phonology: each t is pronounced, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (9/21/77).

<the'ó:thel>, df //è=əʔɛ=á-èəl//, LANG 'talk like that, talk like somebody', root meaning unknown, possibly <=e'á> comparative, lx <=ó:thel> in the mouth, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (9/14/76).

<the'ítel>, EFAM ['(be) true to one another'], see the'ít.

<the'ó:thel>, LANG 'talk like that, talk like somebody', see the'ít.

<thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh>, bound root //èi ~ èɛ ~ èə ~ èɛh ~ èəh big//.

<sthá:lh>, stvi //s=èi=éʔp or s=èɛ=éʔp//, EB 'big tree, (be big of a tree or plant)', (<s=> stative), lx <=elhp ~ =álhp> tree, plant, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (9/3/76).

<thá:q>, ds //èɛ=éq or èi=éq//, ANA 'big penis, (have a big penis)', lx <=áq> penis, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, syntactic comment: a word derived in the same way, thó:qw have a big head, is used in a sentence as a adjective/adjectival verb not a nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<stháwtw>, ds //s=è(ə)=éwtw//, BLDG 'longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing)', SPRD, literally 'big house', (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=áwtw> building, house, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/25/77).

<sthí:qel>, stvi //s=èí=əqəl//, SD ['loud (of a voice)'], literally 'be big voice/speech', (<s=> stative), lx <=eqel> throat, voice, speech, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76, 7/27/75), also <shxwtl'ó:s>, //s=x^w(=)ë'á-s//, dialects: Cheh., comment: sthí:qel is more Chilliwack dialect, attested by Elders Group.

<sthí:qel>, dnom //s=èí=əqəl//, SD ['a loud voice'], ANA, literally 'a big voice', (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=eqel> throat, voice, speech, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<thíwelh>, df //èí=wəʔ//, SD ['big voice (usually deep)'], ANA, possibly <=welh> vessel, canoe?, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<thó:lchep ~ thó:ltsep>, df //èi=ə[=Aá=]lcəp//, FIRE 'be big (of a fire), the fire is big, the fire is going strong, big fire', lx <=élchep ~ =éltsep> fire, possibly <ó(:)-ablaut> durative, phonology: vowel merger, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by NP and AD (AHTTC 2/22/80), NP (4/11/80), example: <thó:lchep ta' híyeqw.>, //èi=álcəp t-ɛʔ h́é=yəq^w//, 'Your fire is big.', attested by NP and AD (AHTTC 2/22/80).

<thó:qw>, ds //èi=áq^w or èi=ə[=Aá=]q^w//, ANA ['have a big head'], BPI, lx <=eqw> top of the head, possibly <ó(:)-ablaut> durative, phonology: vowel merger, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76, 2/5/75), also <xwthó:qw>, //x^w=èi=ə[=Aá(·)=]q^w//, attested by AC (11/11/71), example: <thó:qw te Wilfred.>, //èi=áq^w tə Wilfred//, 'Wilfred has a big head.', attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<thítheqw>, plv //èí=C₁ə=əq^w//, ANA ['(have) big heads (of a bunch of fish for ex.)'], (<=R1=>

plural), lx <=**áqw** ~ **=eqw**> *top of the head; fish*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<**thós** ~ **thós**>, ds //èi=á·s//, DESC /'big round'/, (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**thós sth'emíwel sékwluwi**>, EB, FOOD *avocado* (lit. big round + pit + soft smooth texture), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**thós sp'eq'í:l t'l'íkw'el**>, EB, FOOD *lima beans* (lit. big round + offwhite + bean), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**xwthó:s**>, ds //x^w=èi=á·s//, ANA ['(have) a big face'], BPI, (<**xw**=> meaning uncertain or pertains to the face), lx <=**ó:s** ~ **=es**> *face*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by AC (11/11/71).

<**xwthó:thel**>, ds //x^w=èi=á·èə//, ANA ['(have) a big mouth'], BPI, (<**xw**=> *pertains to the face* or meaning uncertain), lx <=**ó:thel**> *mouth*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by AC (11/11/71).

<**thahápsem**>, df //èəh=ə[=Aé]=psəm//, ANA ['(have a) big neck'], BPI, lx <=**épsem**> *neck*, possibly <**á-ablaut**> *durative*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<**thahélets**>, ds //èəh=éləc//, ANA /'(have a) big rump, (have a) big "bum" (bottom)'/, BPI, lx <=**élets**> *rump, bottom*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<**thehíwel**>, ds //èəh=íwəl//, ANA ['(have a) big rump'], literally /'big insides/rectum'/, lx <=**íwel**> *insides, rectum, (some use for) rump*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), example: <**thehíwel sta'á te kweshú.**>, //èəh=íwəl s=t=εγέ tə k^wəšú//, /'(He/She has a) big rump like a pig.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<**thehíws**>, ds //èəh=íws//, EZ ['big bird'], lx <=**íws**> *body; bird*, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (8/11/77).

<**thehó:ythel**>, ds //èəh=á·yèə//, ANA ['(have a) big mouth'], BPI, literally /'(have a) big jaw/lips'/, lx <=**ó:ythel**> *jaw, lips*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), MV and EF (Deming Evening Class 4/27/78), also <**thithehóythel**>, //èi[=C₁ə=]h=áyèə or C₁í=èəh=áyèə//, attested by MV and EF (Deming Evening Class 4/27/78).

<**thithe**>, augs //èi=C₁ə//, ply, DESC /'(be) larger, bigger'/, (<=**R1**> *augmentative* or *augmentative plural*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <**thithe t'l'íkw'el**>, //èi=C₁ə ɛ'ík^w(=)ə//, /'larger beans'/, attested by AC (11/24/71), <**mí:set te thithe**>, //mí·s=əT tə èi=C₁ə//, /'pick out the larger ones (pick s-th out)'/, attested by AC (11/24/71), <**mí:set te thithe qwe'óp**>, //mí·s=əT tə èi=C₁ə q^wəʔáp//, /'pick out the larger apples'/, attested by AC (11/24/71), <**thí:the te sthéqi tloqáys**>, //èi[=-]=C₁ə tə s=èəqi tə=lá=qéys//, /'The sockeye are bigger now.'/, attested by AC (8/23/73), <**thithe te theqthéqet**>, //èi=C₁ə tə C₁əC₂=thə[= ʔ]=qəʔt//, /'The trees are big.'/, attested by Deming (1/31/80), <**thí:the te sthó:qwi.**>, //èi[=-]=C₁ə tə s=èá·q^wi//, /'bigger fish, (The fish are bigger.)'/, attested by AC (8/23/73), <**thí:the te qwe'ops.**>, //èi[=-]=C₁ə tə q^wəʔáp-s//, /'bigger apple, (His/Her/Their apples are bigger.)'/, attested by AC (8/23/73).

<**thitheháleq**>, ds //èi[=C₁ə=]h=éləq//, WATR /'big waves, (have big waves)'/, lx <=**áleq**> *wave*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<**thithehá:lí:ya**>, ds //èi[=C₁ə=]h=é·lí·yε//, ANA /'big ears, (have big ears)'/, BPI, lx <=**á:lí:ya**>

ear, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<**thíthes**>, ds //èí=C₁ə=əs//, DESC /'something big (and round) (for ex. big fruit, big rocks, etc.)'/, possibly <=es> *face, round object*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (8/11/77).

<**Thíthesem**>, ds //èí[=C₁ə]=əs=əm//, PLN ['place on mountain above Ruby Creek where there's lots of boulders all over the mountain lined up in rows'], literally /'place to have/get lots of big(ger) rocks'/, (<=em> *place to have/get*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (IHTTC 8/11/77), AK (IHTTC 8/5/77), source: place names reference file #182a, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):14, also <**Lexwthíthesem**>, //ləx^w=èí[=C₁ə]=əs=əm//, literally /'always a place to have/get lots of big(ger) rocks'/, attested by AK (IHTTC 8/5/77), SP (IHTTC 8/11/77).

<**thíthehí:ws**>, ds //èí[=C₁ə]=h=í·ws//, ANAH /'big-bodied people, (have big bodies)'/, DESC, BPI, lx <=í:ws> *body*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<**thíthehó:les**>, ds //èí[=C₁ə]=h=á:ləs//, ANA ['(have) big eyes'], BPI, lx <=ó:les> *eye*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<**thíthetses**>, ds //èí=C₁ə=cəs//, ANA ['(have) big hand(s)'], BPI, lx <=tses> *hand*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<**thíthexel**>, ds //èí=C₁ə=x^yəl//, ANA ['(have) big feet'], BPI, lx <=xel> *foot*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), also <**thítthaxel**>, //èí=C₁é(·)=x^yəl//, also /'(have a) big foot'/, (semological comment: when you wear size 10's or 12's in shoes), attested by AC (11/11/71).

<**thí:thaxel**>, augs //èí=·=C₁é(·)=x^yəl//, ANA /'(have a) real big foot, (have a) huge foot'/, (<=:=> *augmentative*), phonology: reduplication, lengthening, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by AC (11/11/71).

<**thipéle**, possibly **th'ipéle**>, df //èip=élə or è'ip=élə//, ANAF ['fish cheeks'], root meaning unknown, lx <=éle> *on the side of the face, cheek*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<**thí:thaxel**>, ANA /'(have a) real big foot, (have a) huge foot'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<**thítthe**>, DESC /'(be) larger, bigger'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<**thíttheháleq**>, WATR /'big waves, (have big waves)'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<**thítthehá:lí:ya**>, ANA /'big ears, (have big ears)'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<**thítthehí:ws**>, ANAH /'big-bodied people, (have big bodies)'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<**thítthehó:les**>, ANA ['(have) big eyes'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<**thíttheqw**>, ANA ['(have) big heads (of a bunch of fish for ex.)'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<**thíthes**>, DESC /'something big (and round) (for ex. big fruit, big rocks, etc.)'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<**Thíthesem**>, PLN ['place on mountain above Ruby Creek where there's lots of boulders all over the mountain lined up in rows'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<**thíthetses**>, ANA ['(have) big hand(s)'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

- <**thíthexel**>, ANA ['(have) big feet'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
- <**thí:thqet**>, EB ['little tree'], see theqát ~ thqá:t.
- <**thíthqey**>, EZ ['small sockeye salmon'], see sthéqi ~ sthéqey.
- <**thithq'eyóls**>, df //C₁í=èəq'=əy(=)áls//, PLAY ['pool (the game)'], (<**R4**> diminutive), see under root <**théq'**> poke, stab, spear, pierce.
- <**Thíthx**>, PLN ['a spring water stream near Yakweakwioose'], see **thíx**.
- <**thithxóstel**>, PLAY ['betting each other'], see **théx**.
- <**thíts'et**>, pcs //èíc'=əT//, BSK ['split s-th open (with fingernail)'], ASM ['the thin inside bulrush or white grass (blue-joint reed-grass), the bulrush part split off can be rolled on thigh and used for string'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/13/76).
- <**thíwelh**>, SD ['big voice (usually deep)'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
- <**thíx**>, free root //èíx//, WATR ['spring (water source)'], LAND, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (11/24/71), DM (12/4/64), other sources: ES /èíx/ spring, example: <**thíx qó**>, //èíx qá://, 'spring water', attested by AC.
- <**Thíthx**>, dmn //èí[=C,ə=]x//, PLN ['a spring water stream near Yakweakwioose'], literally 'little spring', (<=R1> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13,
- <**thíy**>, free root //èíy or èə[=Aí=]y//, MC 'made, fixed, repaired', Elder's comment: "not make, fix", possibly <**í-ablaut**> resultative or durative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (12/17/79), Salish cognate: root in Sechelt /ci-cəy-ím/ to work T77:36.
- <**thíyt**>, pcs //èíy=T//, MC 'make s-th, fix s-th, do s-th', (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, BJ, EB; found in <**thíytlha**>, //èíy=T-ɬε//, 'Make it, Fix it, Do it, Fix s-th.', attested by BJ (5/10/64), EB (12/15/75), example: <**thíytchexw kw'e sléxwel, sq'émel, qas kw'e s̄xwôqw'tel**>, //èíy=T-c-əx^w k'^wə s=ləx^w=wəɬ, s=q'ém=əl, qε-s k'^wə s=x'óq'^w=təl//, 'Make a canoe, a paddle, and a canoe pole.', attested by EB (4/13/78), <**thíyt te syúwel**>, //èíy=T tə s=yéw=əl//, 'fix a spirit song, straighten out a spirit song', attested by Elders Group (7/21/76), <**welóyè léwe le thíyt**>, //wə-láy-è ləwə lə èíy=T//, 'You did something by yourself', literally 'contrastive- only -just it's you past do it/make it/fix it', attested by AC (8/8/70), <**líchxw lólets'è kw'es le thíyt?**>, //lí-c-x^w C₁á=ləc'ə-ə k'^w-əs lə èíy=T//, 'Were you alone when you fixed it?', attested by AC (8/8/70), <**tsel thíyt kw'e (léts'e, isále, sléxwel)**>, //c-əl èíy=T k'^wə (léc'ə, ʔisélə, s=ləx^w=wəɬ)//, 'I made (one, two, a canoe).', attested by AC (8/28/70), <**esu thíytes te lólets'e; kwú:tes te siyólh qetl'os'esu thíytes te chí:tmexw**>, //ʔə-s-u èíy=T-əs tə C₁á=ləc'ə; k'ú.=T-əs tə s=yáɬ qə-ə'a-s-ʔəs-əw èíy=T-əs tə cí-t=məx^w//, 'So one man made it; he got some wood (get/fetch s-th) and made an owl.', ASM ['a man carved a wooden owl on the canoe of the Flood to mark it when the water had gone down and the people were dispersing'], usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71).
- <**thá:yt**>, cts //èi[-AÉ-]y=T//, MC 'fixing s-th, making s-th', (<**á-ablaut**> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76), AC, BJ, example: <**líchxw thá:yt kw'e p'ó:th'es?**>, //lí-c-x^w èi[-AÉ-]y=T k'^wə p'ε[-Aá=]è'=əs//, 'Are you making a baby basket?', attested by AC (11/17/71); found in <**thá:ytes**>, //èi[-AÉ-]y=T-əs//, 'He's making it.', attested by BJ (5/10/64), example: <**stám te í:xw thá:yt?**>, //s=təm tə ʔí-

- x^w èi[=AÉ:=]y=T//, 'What are you making?/', attested by AC (11/17/71).
- <**thíythet**>, pcrs //èiy=T-ət//, PE ['fix oneself up'], EFAM ['straighten oneself out'], (<-et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76), IHTTC; found in <**thíythetlha**>, //èiy=T-ət-ɬε//, 'Fix yourself., Fix yourself up., Straighten yourself out./', attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), <**thíythetalha**>, //èiy=T-ət-εɬε//, 'Fix yourselves., Fix yourselves up., Straighten yourselves out./', attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).
- <**thiyéltset ~ thiyélhchet**>, bens //èiy-əɬc=əT//, MC 'make it for s-o, fix it for s-o', (<-elhts> benefactive), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76), Elders Group, also <**thiyélt**>, //èiy-əɬ=T//, attested by EB (3/1/76); found in <**thiyéltlha**. ~ (prompted) **thiyéltchetlha**>, //èiy-əɬ=T-ɬε ~ èiy=əɬc=əT-ɬε//, 'Make it for him./', attested by EB (3/1/76), <**thiyéltsthó:x**>, //èiy=əɬc=T-áx^y//, 'make it for me/', attested by Elders Group (3/24/76), <**thiyéltsthó:chexw**>, //èiy-əɬ=T-áx^y-c-əx^w//, 'Make it for me., You make it for me./', attested by EB (3/1/76).
- <**tháyelhtset**>, cts //èi[-AÉ-]y=əɬc-əT//, bens, MC 'making it for s-o, fixing it for s-o', (<á-**ablaut**> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (11/11/71), example: <**tewát kw'e íxw tháyelhtset te sweltel?**>, //tə=wét k^wə ʔí-x^w èi[-AÉ-]y=əɬc-əT tə s=wól=təl//, 'who are you making the fishnet for?/', attested by AC (11/11/71).
- <**sthehíy**>, strs //s=C₁ə=èiy//, MC 'be fixed, be fixed up properly', (<s=> stative), (<R5=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, comment: note that the *resultative* here has a different form than the *continuative* (which above has ablaut); this is true for several other roots, though for Musqueam (Suttles ca1984:ch.7) it is never thought to be the case, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), example: <**le xwe sthehíy**>, //lə x^wə s=C₁ə=èiy//, 'It's fixed./', literally 'it past get/become fixed', <**sthehíy kw'as lh_xé:ylexélep**>, //s=C₁ə=èiy k^w-ε-s ɬx=í:l=əx^y-ələp//, 'Stand properly everyone./', literally 'be fixed properly that -you -subord. you folks' standing', <**sthehíy kw'as lh_xé:ylex**>, //s=C₁ə=èiy k^w-ε-s ɬx=í:l=əx^y//, 'Stand properly./', <**tu sthehíylha kw'as ó:metélep**>, //təw s=C₁ə=èiy-ɬε k^w-ε-s ʔə[-Aá-]mət-ələp//, 'Sit properly everyone./', literally 'sort of get fixed up properly -imperative that/when -you -subord. you folks' sitting', syntactic comment: -alha plural imperative would be more expected here, but may be optional since -elep your (pl.), you folks' appears just two words later, <**tu sthehíylha kw'as ó:met**>, //təw s=C₁ə=èiy-ɬε k^w-ε-s ʔə[-Aá-]mət//, 'Sit properly (ordering one person)./
- <**thiyá:lhem ~ thiyálhem**>, df //èiy=é.ɬ=əm ~ èiy=éɬ=əm//, HHG 'make a bed, make (straighten up) a bed, make one's bed', lx <=á:lh ~ =álh> bed, (<=em> middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/28/76), Elders Group (6/1/77), example: <**thiyá:lhemchxw lí te lh_xéyléptel**>, //èiy=é.ɬ=əm-c-x^w lí tə ɬx=íləp=təl//, 'Make your bed on the floor., You make the bed on the floor./', attested by EB.
- <**thiyéltxwem**>, df //èiy=éltx^w=əm//, BLDG ['build a house (make a house)'], lx <=éltxw ~ =áwtxw> building, house, (<=em> middle voice or intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/7/76).
- <**thiyéltsep**>, ds //èiy=əlçəp//, FIRE 'fix a fire, straighten the fire up, stoke the fire', lx <=éltsep ~ =élçep> fire, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (AHTTC 2/15/80), also <**thiyélçep**>, //èiy=əlçəp//, attested by AD (AHTTC 2/15/80).
- <**shxwthó:yeltsep**>, ds //sx^w=èi[=Aá:=]y=əlçəp or sx^w=èi[=Aε[=Aá:=]y=əlçəp//, FIRE ['fire poker'], literally 'something for fixing/straightening up fire', (<shxw=> something for), possibly <á-**ablaut**> continuative, (<ó-**ablaut**> or <ó-**ablaut**> derivational), phonology: ablaut, perhaps ablaut on ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).

- <**thíyém**>, izz //èíy=ə[=´=]m//, FOOD /'to bake (bread, other food)'/, (<=em> intransitivizer, have, get), possibly <=´=> derivational, phonology: stress-shifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/19/75, 4/14/78), Elders Group (1/25/78), Deming (1/4/79), also <**thíyem**>, //èíy=əm//, attested by EB (12/15/75, 12/19/75 or 1/12/76), example: <**môkw'a stám éy kw'as thíyem.**>, //môk^w-ε s=tém ʔéy k^w-ε-s èíy=əm//, /'You cook everything nice.'/, attested by EB (12/19/75 or 1/12/76), <**thíyém te seplí:l**>, //èíy=ə[=´=]m tə səplí:l//, /'bake bread'/, literally /'bake the bread (or) the bread bakes'/, attested by EB (12/19/75), <**tewátesò kw'e thíyem.**>, //tə=wét=əs-à k^wə èíy=əm//, /'Anybody can do the baking.'/, literally /'it's anybody -just that bakes'/, attested by EB (1/12/76), <**yálhòlse thíyém te seplí:l**>, //yéʔ-əl-s-ə èíy=ə[=´=]m tə səplí:l//, /'begin to bake bread'/, attested by EB (12/19/75).
- <**thá:yém**>, cts //èi[-Aé·-]y=ə[=´=]m//, FOOD /'baking (bread esp.)'/, (<**á:-ablaut**> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78, 3/14/79), also <**thá:yem**>, //èi[-Aé·-]y=əm//, attested by EB (4/14/78), also <**thá:yem**>, //èi[-Aé·-]y=əm//, also /'making (knitting)'/, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79), example: <**thá:yem te swéta**>, //èi[-Aé·-]y=əm tə swétε//, /'making a sweater'/.
- <**thiyeqwá:ls ~ thiyqwá:ls**>, cpds //èiy=q^w(é)=é(·)ls//, sas, HARV ['dig'], LAND, semantic environment /'for dig potatoes, vegetables, etc.'/, literally /'fix/make= get hole =structured activity'/, root <**thiy**> fix, make, root <**qwá**> get a hole, (<=áls ~ =á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, semantic content: one of the few compounds found in the language, attested by AC, IHTTC (9/2/77), others, other sources: ES /èiq^wé·ls/ dig, *<**thiyqwá:ls te témexw**> rejected, /'dig the ground'/, attested by EB (5/3/76).
- <**thóyeqwels**>, cts //èi[-Aá·-]y=q^w(é)=əls//, sas, LAND ['digging'], HARV, (<**ó-ablaut**> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss or irregular vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, IHTTC (9/2/77).
- <**shxwthóyeqwels**>, dnom //sx^w=èi[=Aá·-]y=q^w(é)=əls//, HARV ['digging stick'], LAND, literally /'something for digging, something for fixing/making get hole as structured activity'/, (<shxw=> something for), phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (5/25/76), DM (12/4/64), also HARV ['hoe'], attested by EB (2/6/76).
- <**thíyeqwt or thíyqwt**>, pcs //èiy=q^w(é)=T//, cpds, HARV /'dig it, dig s-th, dig for s-th'/, LAND, root <**thíy**> fix, make, root <**qwá**> get a hole, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), AC, EB (5/3/76), example: <**thíyqwt te témexw**>, //èiy=q^w(é)=T tə téməx^w//, /'dig a hole in the ground'/, attested by AC (8/28/70), <**thíyqwtes kw stáméstwo.**>, //èiy=q^w(é)=T-əs k^w s=tém=əs=t^w wε-ò//, /'He dug for something.'/, attested by EB (5/3/76), <**le thíyqwtes kw'e (sth'ékw., thí:thqet., theqát.)**>, //lə èiy=q^w(é)=T-əs k^wə (s=è'ák^w, C, í=èqεt, èəqét)//, /'He dug (for worms., a little tree., a tree.)'/, attested by AC (10/13/71), <**le thíyqwtes te (sp'á:q'em., spí:w.)**>, //lə èiy=q^w(é)=T-əs tə (s=p'é·q^w=əm, s=pí:w)//, /'He dug (flowers., the ice.)'/, attested by AC (10/13/71).
- <**thiyeqwewí:lt**>, ds //èiy=q^w(é)=í·wə[=M2=]l=T or èiy=q^w(é)=əwəl=í·l=T//, CAN /'make it hollow (of canoe, log, etc.)'/, MC, literally /'make s-th get a hole in the inside on purpose'/, lx <=í:wel ~ =ewel> in the insides, possibly <=í:l> go, come, get, become, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-loss, metathesis, possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).
- <**shxwthó:yqw**>, cpds //sx^w=èi[=Aá·-]y=q^w(é) or sx^w=èi[=Aé[=Aá·-]=]y=q^w(é)//, LAND /'hole in the ground, trench (if discussing length)'/, (<shxw=> something for), root <**thiy**> make, fix, possibly <**ó:-ablaut**> durative or derivational, possibly <**á:-ablaut**> continuative, phonology: ablaut,

vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), also <sthó:yqw>, //s=èi[=Aá=]y=q^w(ε)//, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <tl'ép te shxwthó:yqw>, //ë'ép tə sx^w=èi[=Aá=]y=q^w(ε)//, 'The hole in the ground is deep.', <tl'áqt te shxwthó:yqw>, //ë'éqt tə sx^w=èi[=Aá=]y=q^w(ε)//, 'The hole in the ground/trench is long.', <te stl'eqtí:ms te shxwthó:yqw>, //tə s=ë'éqt=í-m-s tə sx^w=èi[=Aá=]y=q^w(ε)//, 'the length of the trench', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <le xwe tl'ép te shxwthó:yqw>, //lə x^wə ë'ép tə sx^w=èi[=Aá=]y=q^w(ε)//, 'The hole is getting deeper (said of grave).', literally 'it past become/get deep the hole in the ground', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<sthí:ystexw>, caus //s=èí[=-]y=sT-əx^w//, augs, SOC ['do s-th well'], VALJ, TIB, literally 'cause it to be really fixed/made', possibly <s=> stative?, (<=:> augmentative), (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), example: <sthí:ystxwes te syó:ys>, //s=èí[=-]y=sT-əx^w-əs tə s=yá:ys-s//, 'He does his work well.', phonology: consonant merger.

<sthíyep>, df //s=èíy=əp//, CLO 'loincloth, dog-hair apron, dog-hair mat', (<s=> nominalizer), root <thíy> fixed, made, <=ep ~ =ép> on the rump, or possibly <=ep ~ =ép ~ =ílep> dirt, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/23/71), other sources: JH /sèi·yəp/ a girdle, Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed /sè'ájəp ~ sè'áyəp/ cedar bark skirt, skirt H76:106, 696, also <sthíyép>, //s=èíy=əp//, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75).

<sthíyáp>, stvi //s=èiy=ə[=Aé=]p//, CLO ['be wearing a loincloth'], (<s=> stative), possibly <á-ablaut> continuative, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (10/23/71), example: <sthíyáp te swótle>, //s=èiy=ə[=Aé=]p//, 'Somebody is wearing a loincloth.', attested by AC (10/23/71).

<thiyá:lhem ~ thiyálhem>, HHG 'make a bed, make (straighten up) a bed, make one's bed', see thíy.

<thiyéltxwem>, BLDG ['build a house (make a house)'], see thíy.

<thiyéltsep>, FIRE 'fix a fire, straighten the fire up, stoke the fire', see thíy.

<thiyéltset ~ thiyélhchet>, MC 'make it for s-o, fix it for s-o', see thíy.

<thiyém>, FOOD 'to bake (bread, other food)', see thíy.

<thíyéqel>, df //èíy(=)é(=)qəl//, EZ 'hooded merganser, smaller sawbill', ['Lophodytes cucullatus'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=qel> in the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/15/78).

<thiyeqwá:ls ~ thiyqwá:ls>, HARV ['dig'], see thíy.

<thiyeqwewí:lt>, CAN 'make it hollow (of canoe, log, etc.)', see thíy.

<thíyeqwt or thíyqwt>, HARV 'dig it, dig s-th, dig for s-th', see thíy.

<thíyt>, MC 'make s-th, fix s-th, do s-th', see thíy.

<thíythet>, PE ['fix oneself up'], see thíy.

<thkw'éthet>, ABFC 'pull oneself up, straighten (oneself) up', see thékw'.

<thó:lchep ~ thó:ltsep>, FIRE 'be big (of a fire), the fire is big, the fire is going strong, big fire', see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<thómél>, free root //èámél (or)//, df //èám=məl//, ANA ['eyebrow'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=mel> part of, portion, phonology: possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by BJ (5/10/64), Elders Group (8/20/75), AD (2/20/80), other sources: ES /èá-məl/ eyebrow, H-T

<tsa'mEl> (macron over a) *eyebrow*, Salish cognate: Squamish /cúmn/ *eyebrow* W73:94, K67:274, Lushootseed /cúbəd/ *eyebrow* H76:55, example: <lhíts' tel thómél.>, //ʔíc' t-əl èámél//, /'My eyebrow got cut./, attested by AD.

<themthómél>, pln //C₁əC₂=èámél//, ANA ['both eyebrows'], (semological comment: one of the few cases where plural doesn't mean *many*), (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<thó:qw>, ANA ['have a big head'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<thó:s ~ thós>, ds //èi=á:s//, DESC /'big round/, (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00), see thi

<thós sth'emíwel sékwluwi>, FOOD, EB ['avocado'] (lit. big round + pit + soft smooth texture), see thi

<thós sp'eq'í:l tl'íkw'el>, FOOD, EB ['lima beans'] (lit. big round + offwhite + bean), see thi

<thó:thel ~ thóthel>, possibly root //èá(·)èəl or è=á(·)èəl//, ANA ['mouth'], probably <=ó(:)thel> (in the) *mouth*, phonology: possible empty root (meaningless consonant for the lexical suffix to attach to), syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), others, other sources: ES and JH /èá-èəl/ *mouth*, Salish cognate: MCx /èòèən or èùèən or èùèin/, ICx /sósin/, Pt /èùèin or èùèən/, Se and Sq /cúcin/, CwMs /èáèən/, Nk /cócæn ~ cócin/, Sn /èáèən ~ sásən/, LmSo /sósən/, SmbSg /sásən/, C1 /cúcən/, Tw /cucíd/ all *mouth* (G86a and G88a:cognate set 12), example: <hí:kw te thó:thels te stiquíw.>, //hí[·=]k^w tə è=á-èəl-s tə s=tiquíw//, /'The horse has a big mouth./, attested by AC (9/18/71).

<thóxw or théxw>, bound root //èáx^w or èáx^w bleed//

<thethíxw>, durs //C₁ə=èə[=Aí=]x^w or èə[=C₁ə=Aí=]x^w//, HAT /'girl at puberty, (girl's first period)/, SOCT, possibly root <théxw> *bleeding*, compare <s=thxw=élqsel> *bleeding nose*, possibly <R5= or =R1=> *continuative or resultative*, (<í-ablaut> *durative*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /cə-cíx^w/ *girl's puberty* K69:52.

<The Théthéxw or Thethéthéxw>, df //èə èá[=C₁ə=]x^w or C₁ə=èá[=C₁ə=]x^w//, PLN ['a rock in the creek at the upriver end of Seabird Island that was a girl washing after her first period'], ASM ['the rock was a girl washing in the river after having her first period when she was changed to rock by the Xexéyls (the Transformers); the rock can't be seen from Haig Highway'], literally /'the one (female) menstruating for the first time/, possibly <R5=> *diminutive*, probably <=R1=> *continuative*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase or nominal, attested by AK (8/30/77), source: place names reference file #250.

<sthxwélqsel>, df //s=èax^w=élqsəl//, ABDF /'bleeding nose, (be/have bleeding in the nose)/, (<s=> *nominalizer* (or s= *stative*)), lx <=élqsel> *in the nose*, ASM ['young sprouts of tansy are used as medicine for nosebleed--they are stuck up the nose, tansy flowers are used for yellow dye also, but no Halq'eméylem name has been learned for tansy, this info. from JL][a good name for tansy might be *<sthxwélqsel>, lit. 'nose-bleed medicine'-BG], syntactic analysis: nominal, intransitive verb??, attested by AH (Deming 2/14/80).

<thxwómélqsel>, ds //èáx^w-M1=əm=élqsəl//, ABDF ['have a nose bleed'], (<metathesis type 1> *non-continuative*), (<=em> *intransitivizer, have, get*), comment: not =em *middle voice* since that would have to follow =élqsel, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP and AD (AHTTC 2/15/80).

<thóxwemélqsel>, cts //èáx^w=əm=élqsəl//, ABDF ['having a nose bleed'], comment: lack of metathesis (or of initial consonant cluster) *continuative*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,

attested by NP and AD (AHTTC 2/15/80).

<thóxwemélqsel>, ABDF ['having a nose bleed'], see thóxw or théxw.

<thóyeqwels>, LAND ['digging'], see tháy.

<thqá:lem>, df //èqé:l=əm or èəq=ə[=Aé:]=l=əm//, FSH /'to still-dip, rest dip-net on bottom (of river)'/, ASM ['hold the net end planted on the bottom of the river'], FSH /'to bag net, to sack net, to still-dip with two canoes'/, ASM ['the net drags on the bottom, two men in two canoes hold net poles in the prows while two men steer in the stern; EL identified this meaning of the word from drawings by Hillary Stewart and Peter Lindley; EL thinks it probably is the same thing named by DM as xíxemal'], root meaning unknown unless something like *upright* as in <thqá:t> *tree* and <théq> *steep* after the fact that one must stand upright with the net upright unlike other methods of fishing, possibly <á:-ablaut> *non-continuative or durative*, possibly <=el> *go, come, get, become*, possibly <=em> *intransitivizer, have, get*, possibly <=em> *middle voice*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 2/11/76), Deming (5/20/76), EL (2/20/79), example: <tsel theqá:lem.>, //c-əl èəqé:l=əm//, /'I still-dip.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<thqálem>, dnom //èqé:l=əm//, FSH ['a waiting dip-net with frame and string trap'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<théqelem>, cts //èə[-' -]q=əl=əm//, FSH /'holding on to a thqá:lem, waiting dip-netting, still-dipping'/, (<- ' - (stress-shift)> *continuative*), phonology: stress-shift, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75, 11/26/75).

<sthqálem>, dnom //s=èqé:l=əm//, FSH /'place where one fishes by waiting with a dip-net, dip-net fishing place, place where one still-dips'/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), possibly <=em> *place to have/get*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), also <sthqá:lem>, //s=èqé:l=əm//, also /'fishing platform (used upriver in the Fraser Canyon)'/, (semological comment: this too is a place where one fishes by waiting with a dip net), attested by DM (12/4/64).

<thq'á:ls>, sas //èəq' =é:ls or èəq' -M1=é:ls//, FSH ['to spear fish'], see under <théq'>, bound root //èəq' *stab, pierce, spear*/.

<thá:q'els>, cts //èə[-Aé:-]q' =əls//, sas, FSH /'spearing fish, spearing (fish)'/, (<á:-ablaut> *continuative*), (<=els> *structured activity continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), EB (5/3/76).

<thq'elq'ó:les>, ABDF ['get dust or bark in both eyes'], see théq'.

<thq'ét>, pcs //èəq' -M1=T//, FSH, HUNT, SOC /'spear it (a fish), stab s-o/s-th with something sharp, pierce s-o/s-th, prick s-o (with a pin, for ex.), poke s-o (with a pin, etc.)'/, see under <théq'>, bound root //èəq'// *stab, pierce, spear*.

<tháq't>, cts //èə[-Aé:-]q' =T//, FSH ['spearing s-th'], HUNT, SOC, (<á:-ablaut> *continuative*), (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/23/76); found in <tháq'tes.>, //èə[-Aé:-]q' =T-əs//, /'He's spearing it.'/.

<thq'ó:les>, df //èəq' =á:ləs//, ABDF ['get dust or bark in one eye'], literally perhaps /'pricked in the eye'/, see also under root <théq'> *poke, stab, spear, pierce*, lx <=ó:les> *in the eye*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB and AD (9/25/78).

<thq'elq'ó:les>, plv //è[=C,əC₂=]q' =á:ləs//, ABDF ['get dust or bark in both eyes'], (irregular)=R3= applied (in error?) to stem as if initial th was prefix and ó: of =ó:les was part of root (no other exx. of this in the language, and th- or th= is not a prefix), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB and AD (9/25/78), DM (7/64 new p.61 tape transcription of Story of Black Bear and Grizzly Bear and Their Children).

- <thswál>, us //èswél//, EZ ['fisher (mink-like animal)'], ['*Martes pennanti pennanti*'], contrast <shxwémetsel> fisher (animal), compare <sxewál> fox??. comment: could this be an erroneous citation of <the sx(e)wál> female fox?, phonology: unusual consonant cluster, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by HP (3/3/76).
- <thtíwél>, LANG ['say to oneself'], see thét.
- <thú:tl'ò>, PRON /'that's her, she (present or presence unspecified), her (present or presence unspecified), that (female)'/, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.
- <thutl'ó:lem>, PRON /'that's them (female), they (female), them (female)'/, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.
- <thxwáléqep>, SD ['(have a) steady sound that's been stopped for a while'], see théxw ~ théxw.
- <thxwómélqsel>, ABDF [<thxét ~ thexét>, ABFC ['push s-o/s-th'] have a nose bleed'], see thóxw or théxw.
- <thxwót>, pcs //θxw=θ[=Aá=]T//, ABFC /'to thrust something'/, root uncertain but perhaps related to <théx> push as in <thxét ~ thexét> push s-o/s-th, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)
- <thxá:l> possible stem //èxé·l// or <thx> possible root //èx// or <thá:x> //èé·x//, meaning uncertain <sthxá:lem>, df //s=èxé·l=əm or s=èx=θ[=Aé·=]l=əm or s=èé·x=θ[=M2=]l=əm//, EB ['sword fern'], ['*Polystichum munitum*'], ASM ['roots edible when roasted on hot coals or baked in hot ashes and peeled'], MED ['part of the root near the base of the leaves is used as medicine to bring on childbirth, pregnant bears also lay on it and eat the root-stock, thus the alternate name, slháwels te spá:th bear's mattress'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless <théx> push as in <thxét ~ thexét> push s-o/s-th due to the plant being medicine to push out the baby, possibly <=el> come, go, get, become, possibly <=em> intransitivizer, have, get, possibly <=em> middle voice, possibly <á:-ablaut or metathesis> durative, phonology: possible ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/22/71), other sources: ES /sèxé·ləm/ sword fern, JH /sèqé·ləm/ sword fern, also <thxálem>, //èxé·l=əm//, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75).
- <thxét ~ thexét>, ABFC ['push s-o/s-th'], see théx.

TH'

<=th'>, da //è'è'//, DESC (probably) ['small portion'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in <lhémth'>, //ʔi[=Aé=]m=è'//, /'picking food by the fingers before the meal', <sqwémth' ~ sqwómth'>, //s=q'óm=è' ~ s=q'ám=è'//, /'lump', compare <sqwóm=ecel> hunchback, Salish cognate: Musqueam /sk'ómè' / lump (as on body) contrasted with /sk'ám'əcəŋ/ hump-backed and /sk'ómè' / bulge, ridge Suttles ca1984: 14.6.15, <ew=th'=át>, //ʔəw=è'=ə[=Aé=]T or ʔə=wéè'=ə[-M2-]T//, /'tease s-o', compare <ew=ó(:)l=em> play, comment: however if the root is wáth' pry this form does not have =th', Salish cognate: Musqueam /həw'è'éʔt/ tease him contrasted with /həw'áləm/ play Suttles ca 1984:14.6.15), <lhílhàth'>, //ʔíʔèè'//, /'making fun', <lhílhà(:)th't'>, //ʔíʔè(·)=è'=T//, /'making fun of s-o', Salish cognate: Musqueam /ʔíʔéè'=t/ make fun of him (because of accident or bad luck) and /ʔéʔ=it/ insult him Suttles ca 1984:14.6.15), <p'íth'et'>, //p'í(·)=è'=əT//, /'squeeze s-o/s-th (with fingers/hands)', compare root <p'í: > put hand on, get hold of, <sq'emq'ámth'>, //s=C₁əC₂=q'ém=è'//, /'(be) wrinkled'.

<th'a>, bound root //è'é' chew//.

<th'ám>, ds //è'ém=//, ABFC ['chew'], (<=(e)m> middle voice or intransitive), phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/15/70), EB (12/10/75, 5/4/76), prob. not Squamish /è'émʔ/ bite (itr.)(dog, fish, fly, etc.) and /è'əmʔ-t/ bite (tr.) K67:319, Salish cognate: Sechelt /c'əʔ-óm/ and /c'əʔ-át/ to chew T77:26, contrast <ts'ámet> put s-th between one's teeth, bite on s-th (but not into), historical/comparative detail: it's unclear whether the words th'ám and ts'ámet are doublets or unrelated, example: <th'ám te kw'íxw>, //è'ém tə k'w'íxw//, /'chew the gum', attested by EB (5/4/76), AC (8/15/70).

<th'á:m ~ ts'á:m>, cts //è'é[---]=m ~ c'é[---]=m//, ABFC ['chewing'], (<-:- (lengthening)> continuative), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/22/76).

<th'eth'ám>, cts //C₁ə-èé=m//, ABFC ['chewing (gum)'], (<R5-> continuative), comment: this seems the regular continuative for this verb, not th'á:m, see th'eth'át chewing s-th, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76).

<th'át>, pcs //è'é=T//, ABFC ['chew s-th'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (8/27/73), Salish cognate: Cw /è'eʔ-t/ chew [s-th] B74b:58, Sechelt /c'əʔ-át/ chew [s-th] T77:26, example: <th'át te kw'íxw>, //è'é=T tə k'w'íxw//, /'chew the gum', literally /'chew the pitch', attested by AC (8/27/73).

<th'eth'át>, cts //C₁ə-è'é=T//, ABFC ['chewing s-th'], (<R5-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <th'eth'á:tes te smíyeth.>, //C₁ə-è'é:=T-əs tə s=míyəè//, /'He's chewing the meat.', attested by AC (8/27/73).

<th'akw'ó:y>, EZ ['smallest of a litter or family'], see sth'ékw'.

<th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále>, free root //è'é·lé ~ è'éle ~ è'é·lə ~ è'élə//, ANA ['heart'], semantic environment ['of animate being'], possibly root <th'> meaning unknown, possibly <=á:lá> container (of), syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (7/27/75), LJ (Elders Group 6/28/78), Elders Group (incl. SP, AG, LJ, DF, and others)(7/13/77), EL (with EB and NP)(Chehalis place names trip 9/27/77), other sources: ES /è'é·lé·/ heart, H-T <tsa'la> (umlaut over first a) heart, example: <óxwesthóxlha te th'áles te músmes.>, //ʔáx'əs=T-áx'-ʔə tə è'élə-s tə mús=C₁əC₂//, /'Give me the cow's heart.', attested by AC, <le qelámthet tel th'ále lhíl ólew le kw'á:y.>, //lə

qəl=ém=èət t-əl è'élə ʔí-l ʔál=əw lə k'w'É-y//, /'My heart gets weak when I get too hungry./, attested by LJ (Elders Group 6/28/78).

<Th'áth'ele>, df //è'É[=C₁ə=]lə//, PLN ['heart-shaped mountain on the CN (south) side of the Fraser River east of Mt. Cheam'], ASM ['third mountain west of Tl'ítl'xeleq, as seen from Silver Creek Road looking south, it looks like a heart from across the Fraser River or from Highway #1 from below its first major bend east of Silver Creek, the resemblance comes from two rounded slopes that angle together and join at the bottom with a shallow gully down the middle, this heart-shaped feature is part way down a larger mountain and faces north'], (<=R1=> diminutive?), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), photos 6/21/78 and 6/26/78, source: place names reference file #163.

<Th'álátel ~ Th'á:lá ~ Th'ála>, ds //è'ÉlÉ=təl ~ è'É.lÉ ~ è'ÉlÉ//, PLN ['heart-shaped island near the mouth of Chehalis River that beat like a heart'], ASM ['this rock was supported by tree roots whose dirt had washed out below, thus the rock could move up and down beating with the waves, the rock was washed out by backwash from logging tugs about the 1940's-1950's, the rock's name is the reason for the naming of Chehalis, /s=c'Éʔ-í-ləs/, literally on top of the chest according to EL (9/27/77) who provided all this information'], lx <=tel> something, device, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (incl. SP, AG, LJ, DF)(7/13/77), EL (+ NP, EB)(9/27/77), Elders (6/20/78), source: place names reference file #75.

<th'alátel>, ds //è'ÉlÉ=təl//, EB ['wild ginger'], ['Asarum caudatum'], Elder's comment: "means heart medicine", literally /something for the heart/, ASM ['a few people also used it to flavor meats'], MED ['heart medicine, also medicine to prevent colic or gas in babies, to make it pour hot water over the whole plant, then cool it some and bathe the baby'], lx <=tel> something for, (perhaps) medicine, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by (not recorded), contrast <xéyeslótel> wild ginger.

<th'el'á:ltel>, df //è'Él=ʔÉ.ltel or è'É[=Aə=]lÉ=ʔə[=M2=]l(=)təl//, MED ['heart medicine (of any kind)'], ASM ['usually made from juniper'], EB ['(possibly the name for) common juniper or creeping juniper'], ['Juniperus communis'], possibly <='á:ltel or ='eltel> medicine, possibly <e-ablaut> derivational, possibly <metathesis> derivational, phonology: possible ablaut or vowel-reduction, possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (7/13/75).

<th'alátel>, EB ['wild ginger'], see th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.

<Th'álátel ~ Th'á:lá ~ Th'ála>, PLN ['heart-shaped island near the mouth of Chehalis River that beat like a heart'], see th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.

<th'ál>, possible bound root //è'Él//, transparent

<th'álxem>, ɪz //è'Él(=)xə=əm//, LT /transparent, can be seen through (skin, curtain, etc.), translucent/, possibly root <th'ál or th'álx> meaning uncertain unless transparent, possibly <=x> distributive, (<=em> intransitivizer, have, get), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77), compare <th'áth'elh> crystal which may have same root.

<th'áth'elh>, df //è'É[=C₁ə=]ʔ or è'É[=C₁ə=]l=UV//, LAND ['crystal'], HHG, root meaning unknown unless <th'ál> transparent, probably <=R1=> resultative or continuative, possibly <UV (devoicing) l → lh> word finally derivational, phonology: reduplication, possible devoicing, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).

<sth'óth'elh>, str //s=è'É[=AáC₁ə=]ʔ//, LT [(be) transparent'], (<s=> stative), (<ó-ablaut and =R1=> resultative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<th'álh>, free root //è'Éʔ//, ABFC ['cool down (of a person)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,

attested by IHTTC (9/1/77), Salish cognate: Colville-Okanagan /c'á†-t/ *cold (weather)* and /c'ʔá†/ *get cold* besides /c'á†-†-t/ *cold, frozen* and /(-s-)c'á†-t/ *cold weather* M87:14-17, 302; Shuswap /(-x-)c'é†/ *to get cold* and /c'é†-t/ *cold* K74:177.

- <**sth'áth'elh**>, strs //s=è'é[=C₁ə=]†//, WETH /'it is cool [of weather], (be) cool (of a place)'/, (<s=> *stative*), (<=R1=> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (6/28/78), IHTTC (9/1/77, 9/19/77), example: <**sth'áth'elh te íkw'elò**>, //s=è'é[=C₁ə=]† tə ʔí=k'wə=là//, /'It's cool here.'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <**th'ólhem**>, mdls //è'ε[=Aá=]†=əm//, ABDF /'(cold (of a person) or get cooled down, get cold)'/, (<ó-*ablaut*> *resultative or durative*), possibly <=em> *get, have, intransitivizer*, possibly <=em> *middle voice*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (7/23/75), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt (VU) /c'á†əŋ/ and (LD) /è'á†ŋ/ *cold (of weather)* G84a:89 and (VU) /s-c'á†-ŋ/ *a cold* G84a:76, Squamish /c'ú†-um/ *be cold, feel cold* W73:63, K67:280, 277.
- <**th'ólhem sq'óq'ey**>, cpds //è'ε[=Aá=]†=əm s=q'á[=C₁ə=]y//, ABDF /'(have/get) a head cold'/, literally /'get durative cold sickness'/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<=R1=> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (7/23/75).
- <**th'óth'elhem**>, rsls //è'ε[=Aá=C₁ə=]†=əm//, ABDF /'be chilled (of a person), got cold (of a person)'/, (<ó-*ablaut*> *durative*), (<=R1=> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by AC (8/4/70, 8/13/70, 10/1/71), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'ú-c'u†-um/ *be cold, feel cold* W73:63, K67:280; found in <**th'óth'elhemtsel**>, //è'ε[=Aá=C₁ə=]†=əm-c-ə//, /'I'm chilled.'/, attested by AC (10/1/71).
- <**th'álhethet**>, pcrs //è'é†=əT-ə†//, ABFC ['cool oneself off'], (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<-et> *reflexive, oneself*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).
- <**th'ólhethet**>, durs //è'ε[=Aá=]†=əT-ə†//, pcrs, ABFC ['cool oneself'], (<ó-*ablaut*> *durative*), (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<-et> *reflexive*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/8/77).
- <**th'elhílésem**>, mdls //è'ε†=íləs=əm or è'ε[=Aə=]†=íləs=əm//, ABFC ['cools one's chest inside'], FOOD /'(have?) a cool drink'/, possibly <e-*ablaut*> *derivational*, lx <=íles> *in the chest*, (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: possible vowel-reduction, possible ablaut, updrifting on penultimate syllable maybe automatic before <=em> *middle voice*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal??. attested by IHTTC (7/8/77).
- <**th'elhqélem or th'elhqílem ~ th'elhqílem**>, mdls //è'ε†=qəl=íl=əm or è'ε[=Aə=]†=qəl=íl=əm//, FOOD /'have a cool drink'/, literally /'get oneself cool in the throat'/, possibly <e-*ablaut*> *derivational*, lx <=eqel ~ =qel> *in the throat*, (<=íl> *come, go, get, become*), (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: syllable-loss (el before =íl), optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77, 9/19/77).
- <**th'álhethet**>, ABFC ['cool oneself off'], see th'álh.
- <**th'ám**>, ABFC ['chew'], see th'a.
- <**th'à:m ~ th'ám**>, free root //è'è-m ~ è'ém or è'é=m//, WATR /'to go down (of water), subside (of water), the tide goes out or down, (be going out (of tide) [BJ]'/, possibly <=m> *intransitivizer, have, get*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT, AC (12/7/71 Story of the Flood), EB, also <**ts'ám**>, /c'ém//, also /'tide went out'/, attested by Deming (5/6/76), also /'be going out (of tide)'/, attested by BJ (12/5/64), example: <**le th'ám**>, //lə è'ém//, /'The tide went down.'/, attested by EB (3/9/76), <**qe yálhs'es le th'à:m**>, //qə yé†-s-ʔ-əs lə è'é-m//, /'Then the water goes down (low water

after June)/, attested by CT (6/8/76), <tl'esésu le th'ám te qó:.>, //è'ə-s-əs-əw lə è'ém tə qá://, /'And so the water went down (of flood water)/, attested by AC (12/7/71 Story of the Flood), <esésu le th'à:m.>, //ʔə-s-əs-əw lə è'è-m//, /'Then it went down (the flood water subsided)./, attested by AC (12/7/71), <le th'à:m te sq'ém:el.>, //lə è'è-m tə s=q'ém=məl//, [4lə 4è'è-m 5tə 4sq'ém:1əl], /'The tide is going out./, phonology: typical intonation pattern is shown by the numbers before each syllable, attested by BJ (12/5/64 checked in new transcript, old p.290).

<Th'ámxwelqs>, df //è'ém=x^w=əlqs//, PLN ['west fork of stream which goes into Chehalis River above Páléxel'], possibly root <th'ám> go out (of water), possibly <=xw> meaning uncertain, lx <=elqs> on the point, on the nose, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (with NP and EB)(Chehalis place names trip 9/27/77), source: place names reference file #302.

<sth'eméxwelets>, df //s=è'əméx^w=ələc or s=è'əm=éx^w=ələc//, LAND ['point of land at the end of an island'], WATR, (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <th'am> water goes down or subsides, possibly <=xw ~ =éxw> meaning uncertain, lx <=elets> on the bottom, on the end (of an island), stern (of canoe), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).

<Sth'eméxwelets>, df //s=è'əm(=)éx^w=ələc//, PLN ['west or downriver end of Seabird Island'], literally /'point of land at the end of an island/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (8/30/77), source: place names reference file #254, also <Th'émexwlats>, //è'ɛ[=Aé=]m=əx^w=lɛc//, also /'tail of Seabird Island where Dan Thomas used to live/, attested by CT (10/15/73).

<th'á:m ~ ts'á:m>, ABFC ['chewing'], see th'a.

<th'amawéstel or th'emawéstel>, HHG /'soapberry beater, stick for whipping up soapberries or Indian ice cream/, see th'ím ~ th'í:m.

<th'áq ~ ts'áq> or <ts'éq ~ th'éq>, bound root //è'éq ~ c'éq or c'əq ~ è'əq// skinned, bare, scraped, comment: there might ultimately be two roots here which with time have become confused with each other, more comparative evidence is needed to prove whether one or two exist.

<ts'áq>, possibly root //c'éq or c'ə[=Aé=]q//, ABDF /'scrape where skin comes off, skinned/, possibly <á-ablaut> resultative or durative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'áq/ become bald, lose all fur, comment: the Squamish form would lead us to expect Halkomelem th'áq, contrast <th'óqw-eleqw> bald-headed, also <ts'éq>, //c'əq or c'ɛ[=Aé=]q//, also /'bare, skinned off/, possibly <é-ablaut> resultative or durative, phonology: possible ablaut, attested by Elders Group (7/6/77).

<th'eqeláxel>, ds //è'əq=əlɛxəl or è'əq=əlɛxəl//, ABDF ['skinned elbow'], literally /'skinned on the arm/, lx <=eláxel> on the arm, phonology: possible vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?/, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76).

<th'qó:lthel>, ds //è'əq=á:lèl or è'əq=á:lèl//, ABDF ['skinned knee(s)'], literally /'skinned on the knee/, lx <=ó:lthel> on the knee, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?/, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76).

<ts'qó:ls>, df //c'q=á:ls//, LAND /'bald rock, bare rock/, possibly root <è'əq ~ c'əq> bald, bare, skinned, lx <=ó:ls> spherical object, rock, fruit, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by HP visiting in BHTTC (10/21/76).

<Ts'qó:ls>, df //c'(ə)q=á:ls//, PLN /'village on the site of Hope, modern Hope, B.C./, literally /'bare rock/, ASM ['so named because most rocks in the Fraser River by Hope are bare of moss, there were pit-houses where now Tel-teyit Park and campground are'], syntactic analysis: nominal,

attested by SP and AK (7/13/75), PDP (Katz Class 10/5/76), Elders Group (7/6/77), AD and AK (American Bar Trip 6/26/78), source: place names reference file #17, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25.

<th'á:q>, possible root //è'ê·q// or stem <th'á:> //è'ê·// meaning uncertain

<sth'á:qel>, df //s=è'ê·q=əl or s=è'ê·=qəl//, EB /'cattail, cattail rush or reed, (bulrush [AC, BJ])/, ['Typha latifolia'], ASM ['ready to harvest in July, used for mats sewn with special long wooden needles and mat-creasers, flat reeds in contrast to wól: bulrush which was used for the same purpose but less commonly, the mats were used as mattresses, rolled and used as pillows, put on walls as insulation, and hung between families in the longhouse for privacy, they were also carried and used for roof and walls of mat shelters for camping in summer'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless th'áq *skinned*, possibly <=el> *go, come, get, become*, possibly <=qel> *on the head*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), Deming (4/10/80), also /'bulrush'/, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64).

<th'áq'em>, WATR /'be dripping, (have) continuous dripping, water dropping'/, see th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.

<th'át>, ABFC ['chew s-th'], see th'a.

<th'átxem ~ ts'átxem>, df //è'ê't=x=əm ~ c'ê't=x=əm//, SD /'(have) clinking (of glass or dishes or metal), (have) tinkling sound (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together)'/, semantic environment ['of glass, dishes, metal, ice, probably stone'], (semological comment: pre-contact work with stone and stone tools would have provided occasions for use besides use with ice (if the sound applies to stone), stone tools have been unused for so long that this application of the word may not readily come to mind), root meaning unknown unless related to th'ó:t *pull out a nail*, probably <=x> *distributive*, (<=em> *have, get, intransitivizer*), phonology: sound symbolism of initial th'-?, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76), compare <th'á:tsem> *rattle, jingle, toll, peal*.

<Th'áth'ele>, PLN ['heart-shaped mountain on the CN (south) side of the Fraser River east of Mt. Cheam'], see th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.

<th'áth'ewem>, TAST ['to be tasteless'], see th'áwém ~ th'áwem.

<th'áth'iyekw>, df //è'ê'=[C₁ə=y(=)ə]k^w or C₁é=è'iyəkw//, EFAM ['(be/get) really worried'], possibly <=R1=> *resultative*, possibly <R7=> *augmentative or resultative*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/15/78), contrast <th'ó:yxwem> *nervous, excited*, compare (perhaps) <th'eth'ikw'thet> *get frightened*, compare <th'á:ykwem> *squeak (of a mouse)*, contrast <sth'ikwem> *tiny slivers of fir bark* which seems unrelated, contrast <th'íth'ekwem> *prickly (from fir bark), have an allergic reaction (to fir bark for ex.), irritant* which seems unrelated, Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish root /cík^w ~ cək^w/ *be frightened, startled* as in /cík^w-iŋn/ *be frightened, startled* and /cək^w-it/ *frighten (tr.)* W73:108, K69:275, 273.

<th'áth'iyekwémet>, iecs //è'ê'=[C₁ə=y(=)ə]k^w=əməT//, EFAM ['(be/get) worried about s-o'], (<=(e)met> *indirect effect non-control transitivizer*), phonology: reduplication, secondary stress, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (6/15/78), example: <atsel th'áth'iyekwémethome.>, //ʔε-c-əl è'ê'=[C₁ə=y(=)ə]k^w=əməT-amə//, /'I was worried about you.'/, attested by Deming.

<th'áth'iyekwémet>, EFAM ['(be/get) worried about s-o'], see th'áth'iyekw.

<th'á(:)ts or th'éts>, bound root //è'ê'(-)c or è'éc *rattle, jingle, ring, peal*//.

<th'á:tsem>, iza //è'ê'-c=əm ~ è'éc=əm or è'ə[-Aé(-)]c=əm//, SD /'to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears)'/, comment: another way of giving the meanings is:, SD /'to

rattle'], semantic environment ['of dishes or anything else loose'], SD ['to jingle'], semantic environment ['of money or any metal shaken'], SD ['to peal, to toll, make the sound of a bell'], semantic environment ['of a bell'], SD ['to ring'], semantic environment ['of a bell or phone, or in the ears'], (semological comment: it may be that these should all be *continuative*, i.e., *rattling, jingling, pealing, tolling, making the sound of a bell, ringing* since based on the Squamish cognate with root schwa and Upriver Halkomelem th'étst *ring s-o up*, th'á(:)tsem may have á(:)-ablaut *continuative* and just have been mistranslated above without -ings), (<=em> *intransitivizer, have, get*), comment: =em not *middle voice* since it can precede body-part suffixes; found in th'atsemá:lí:ya *ringing in the ear*, phonology: sound symbolist of initial th'-?, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75, 11/10/76), EB (2/9/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'éc'-iʔn/ *jingle, tinkle* W73:153, K69:54, example: <th'átsem kw'el q'ô:l>, //è'ə[-AÉ]-c=əm k'w-əl q'wó:l//, /'My ears are ringing./, literally /'my ear rings/, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76), comment: the example sentence shows a continuative translation, but the alternate way of saying the same thing using <tám> *shout* also does and is not a continuative form, also <tám kw'el q'ô:l>, //tém k'w-əl q'wó:l//, also /'My ears are ringing./, literally /'my ear shouts/yells/hollers/, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76), <th'átsem tí:ltel>, //è'ə[-AÉ]-c=əm tí:l=C₁əC₂//, /'Jingle Bells (name of song)/, attested by Elders Group, DF, EB.

<th'atsemá:lí:ya>, ds //è'ə[-AÉ]-c=əm=é-lí:yə//, SD ['(have) ringing in the ear'], ABDF, lx

<=á:lí:ya> *in the ear*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76).

<th'étsàls>, sas //è'éc=éls//, SD /'ringing, phoning/, (semological comment: -ing here is probably not continuative here and may reflect the structured activity part of the activity, both the root and suffix seem to be clearly *non-continuative*, also see the non-continuative th'étst just below), (<=áls> *structured activity non-continuative*), phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<th'étst>, pcs //è'éc=T//, SD /'ring s-o up, phone s-o/, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<th'á:tsem>, SD /'to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears)/, see th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

<th'atsemá:lí:ya>, SD ['(have) ringing in the ear'], see th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

<th'áwém ~ th'áwem>, iza //è'éw=əm//, WATR /'be fresh (of water), be tasteless/, TAST, (<=em> *intransitivizer, have, get*), phonology: possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by DC (Elders Group 3/26/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'áwam/ *fresh (about water)* W73:108, K67:279, also <th'á:wem>, //è'é·w=əm//, also /'clear (of water), fresh (of water)/, attested by EB (5/25/76), example: <th'á:wem qó:>, //è'é·w=əm qá://, /'fresh water/, attested by EB, others.

<th'áth'ewem>, df //è'é[=C₁ə]=w=əm//, TAST /'to be tasteless/, (<=R1=> *resultative or continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by DC and others (Elders Group 3/26/80).

<th'áx>, bound root //è'éx scald//.

<th'áxet>, pcs //è'éx=əT//, WATR /'to scald s-th/s-o, burn s-th/s-o [with hot liquid]/, ABDF, FOOD, HARV, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/27/76).

<th'á:xey ~ th'áxey>, ds //è'é(-)x=əy//, EB /'grass scalded and bleached white for basketry imbrication (designs), sometimes called white straw grass, probably blue-joint reed-grass/, [probably *Calamagrostis canadensis*], ASM [used for cedar-root basket designs, ready for harvest

in May and early June even before it flowers, grows in the river, is cut when pliable and green, soaked in boiling water (scalded) then dried on the roof (or elsewhere) for several days in the sun which bleaches it white, the stems when split and re-wet are woven into patterns on the outside of cedar root baskets, reddish-brown and black parts of the design are made by (resp.) plain and dyed/stained bitter cherry bark, Susan Peters with Agnes Kelly, Amelia Douglas and I went to a location by Hatzic Lake to harvest some, we scalded and bleached it at Coqualeetza and it was later used in basketry classes, identified from a sample by graduate students in the University of Victoria herbarium, this identification also seeming likely to Nancy Turner (the sample lacked the flower which would have made identification easier)], literally /'scald bark/, lx <=ey ~ =á:y> bark, covering, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Deming (6/21/79), SP, AK, AD, others, other sources: ES /è'ê·xəy/ white grass for basketry imbrication, Salish cognate: Squamish /c'áxi?/ white grass W73:288, K69:55 and more specifically blue-joint reed-grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) Turner and Bouchard 1976:46-47 where a Sechelt cognate is also quoted, /c'áxi/.

<ts'á:yas te th'á:xey>, cpds //c'ê·yε-s tə è'ê·x=əy//, EB ['reed canary-grass'], [*Phalaris arundinacea*], literally /'relative of deceased spouse of scald-bark (blue-joint reed-grass)/, ASM ['sample identified by Nancy Turner who noted it is hard to tell from reed-grass and used a magnifying glass to do so, the same sample was identified in Halkomelem by an elder who also called it (unprompted) "grass of canaries", the grass was apparently introduced after contact from Eurasia, at first glossed by elders as "grass that looks like th'á:xey"], (<-s> third person possessive), syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by LJ via AD (6/18/79).

<th'áxet>, WATR /'to scald s-th/s-o, burn s-th/s-o [with hot liquid]/, see th'áx.

<th'á:xey ~ th'áxey>, EB /'grass scalded and bleached white for basketry imbrication (designs), sometimes called white straw grass, probably blue-joint reed-grass'/, see th'áx.

<th'á:ya>, //è'ê·yε//, KIN ['relative of deceased spouse'], see also duplicate entry under stem ts'á:ya.

<ts'á:ya>, possibly root //c'ê·yε or c'ê·y=ε or c'ê·=iyε//, KIN /'relative of deceased spouse, mother/brother/sister/cousin/relative of deceased husband, dead spouse's relative or sibling, daughter-in-law if son dies/, possibly root <ts'á:> on top of?, possibly <=iya> affectionate diminutive, possibly <=a> living thing, phonology: possible vrmg, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (11/16/71), LJ via AD (6/16/79), IHTTC (7/25/77), other sources: ES /c'ê·yε/ deceased spouse's relative, Salish cognate: Squamish /è'áyay?/ deceased spouse's sibling or cousin K67:321, Samish dial. of NSt /è'ê·y'ə/ spouse of deceased sibling G86a:79, also <th'á:ya>, //è'ê·yε//, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <ts'á:yas te th'áxey>, //c'ê·yε-s tə è'ê·x=əy//, /'reed canary grass'/, attested by LJ via AD (6/18/79).

<ts'its'á:ya>, pln //C₁í=c'ê·=iyε//, KIN ['in-laws or relatives when the connecting link dies'], (<R4=> plural), (irregular), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (11/16/71), also <th'ith'á:ya>, //C₁í=è'ê·yε//, also /'all the relatives (in-laws) of one's deceased husband'/, attested by EB (6/9/76).

<th'áyá:m>, ds //è'ê·yε=əm//, KIN ['to marry a sibling of one's deceased spouse'], (<=em> middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/18/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /è'áyay?-m/ marry deceased spouse's sibling or cousin K67:321, Lushootseed /è'ájajəb/ inherit H76:106, Samish dial. of NSt /è'éy'əŋ/ to marry spouse of deceased sibling G86a:79.

<th'áyá:m>, KIN ['to marry a sibling of one's deceased spouse'], see ts'á:ya.

<th'á:ykwem>, mdls //è'ê·yk^w=əm//, SD ['squeak (of a mouse)'], ABFC, (<=em> middle voice),

syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80), compare <th'áth'iyekw> *really worried*, compare (perhaps) <th'eth'íkw'thet> *get frightened*, compare (perhaps) <th'ó:yxwem> *nervous, excited*.

<th'eth'elá:ykwem>, dmpv //C₁ə=è'[-əɪ-]é·yk^w=əm//, SD ['squeaking (of lots of mice)'], ABFC, (<R5=> diminutive), (<-el-> plural), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80).

<th'á:ykw'em>, ABFC ['twitching'], see th'iykw'.

<th'ékwa>, us //è'ək^wε//, EB /'mountain fern with a wide top (used by flower shops), probably spiny wood-fern'/, ['probably *Dryopteris austriaca*'], possibly <=a ~ =e> living thing, syntactic analysis: noun?, nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75), Salish cognate: Klallam <tsáqwa> and Lushootseed (Green River or Muckleshoot dial.) <tsókwí> and Cowlitz <ts'kwai> *Dryopteris dilatata* (Hoffm.) Gunther 73:14, Squamish /c'ək^wa?/ *spiny wood-fern (Dryopteris austriaca)* Turner and Bouchard 1976:16-17 where they also report Mainland Comox /è'ək^wu/ *Athyrium filix-femina* and Mt. Currie Lillooet /c'ək^wa/ *Dryopteris austriaca* from their earlier work.

<th'èkwetselsxó:s>, NUM ['seventy dollars'], see th'ó:kws.

<th'èkwetselhsxá>, NUM ['seventy'], see th'ó:kws.

<th'ekwòls>, NUM ['seven fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant)'], see th'ó:kws.

<th'ekwsále>, NUM ['seven people'], see th'ó:kws.

<th'ekwsáleqel>, NUM ['seven containers'], see th'ó:kws.

<th'ekwsálh>, NUM ['seven times'], see th'ó:kws.

<th'ekwselsxá:le>, NUM ['seventy people'], see th'ó:kws.

<th'ekwsíws>, NUM ['seven birds'], see th'ó:kws.

<th'ekw' ~ th'íkw'>, possibly root //è'ək^w ~ è'ík^w sore (pain as in an open sore)//, comment: perhaps related to or confused with th'ekw to *prickle?*

<sth'eth'íkw'>, dnom //s=è'ə[C₁ə=Aí=k^w//, ABDF /'a sore, open sore(s)'/, (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <=R1=> resultative, (<í-ablaut> durative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (6/14/76), Elders Group (9/10/75), Salish cognate: probably Lushootseed (Skagit) /ʔəs-è'əq^w-íl/ *open sore, filth* and (non-Skagit) /è'íq^wíl/ *filth, infection, dirt, dirty* derived from root /è'(i)q^w/ as in /è'q^wíl/ *become rotten, decay* H76:111, 115, possibly Squamish /è'íʔx/ *sore, sensitive, tender* W73:243, K69:68, historical/comparative detail: historically ts' /c'/ and qw' /q^w/ would be expected in Halkomelem or /c'/ and /k^w/ in Lushootseed but neither is attested, except by some Chilliwack speakers in a derived word, ts'qw'í:wíyelhp *swamp gooseberry, prickly swamp current*--see below under th'kw'íwíyelhp; but also notice the variation in the Squamish form (if related) which may be due to the cognate of Halkomelem =x distributive; (if that is so, the root in Proto-Central Salish may have been *è'iy or *è'i?).

<sth'ekw'th'ékwa>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=è'ək^w//, ABDF /'lots of sores, (possibly) rash'/, (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (10/26/75), EB (6/14/76).

<Xwth'kw'ém>, ds //x^w=è'ək^w=ə[=M2=]m//, PLN ['medicine spring on the Fraser River beach about a half mile above (north) of the American Bar beach'], ASM ['the distance from American Bar is also given as a quarter mile and a mile or two, but we hiked to it along the beach and half a mile seems more correct, in 1977 there was reported to be a sandbar there, so beach conditions change, probably it was usually reached by canoe'], literally /'place for sore in the vagina/, Elder's comment:

"so named because bathing in the creek cured sores", (<**xw**=> *in the vagina*), root <**th'ék'w**> *sore (pain from an open sore)*, (<=**em**> *place for*), (<**metathesis**> *derivational*), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and AK (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79), IHTTC (7/8/77 prob. from MP via AD and SP), SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), AK and AD (Trip to American Bar 6/26/78 water too high to reach the spring), source: place names reference file #36.

<**th'kw'íwel**>, ds //è'ək'w=íwəl//, ABDF /'(have) hemorrhoids, (have) open sores on genitals or rump'/, lx <=**íwel**> *on the inside, in the anus, in the rump*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal??., attested by Elders Group (9/10/75).

<**th'kw'íwíyelhp**>, ds //è'ək'w=íwəl=əʔp//, EB /'prickly swamp currant, swamp gooseberry'/, ['*Ribes lacustre*'], literally /'hemorrhoid plant'/, MED ['*the bush is used in a tea as hemorrhoid medicine*'], ASM ['*the berries are tasty and can be dried, the thorns are poisonous like devil's club thorns*'], lx <=**elhp**> *plant*, phonology: el→íy before =elhp automatically, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/10/75), also <**th'qw'í:wíyelhp**>, //è'əq'w=í·wəl=əʔp//, attested by Elders Group (date unrecorded), also <**ts'qw'í:wíyelhp**>, //c'əq'w=í·wəl=əʔp//, dialects: *some Chill.*, attested by Elders Group (same unrecorded date), also <**th'qw'ó:wú:lhp**>, //è'əq'w=i[=Aá:=]w(əl)=ə[=Aú:=]ʔp//, phonology: ú:-ablaut and ó:-ablaut unusual together, dialects: *some Tait*, attested by Elders Group (same unrecorded date), also <**th'kw'ó:wú:lhp**>, //è'ək'w=i[=Aá:=]w9(əl)=ə[=Aú:=]ʔp//, (<**ó:-ablaut and ú:-ablaut**> meaning uncertain), phonology: ú:-ablaut and ó:-ablaut unusual together, attested by CT (Elders Trip to Mt. Baker 9/3/75).

<**th'ék'w**>, probable bound root //è'ək'w//, meaning unknown

<**sth'ék'w**>, ds //s=è'ək'w//, EZ /'worm, bug'/, ['probably class *Arthropoda*'], (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (6/11/75, 8/25/76), Deming, other sources: ES /sè'ək'w/ *worm*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-c'ək'w/ *worm* W73:293, K67:286, Lushootseed /s-c'ək'w/ *worm (generic)*, *bug* H76:67, example: <**le thíyqwtes kw'e sth'ék'w**>., //lə èíy=q'w=T-əs k'wə s=è'ək'w//, /'He dug for worms.'/, attested by AC, <**qéx te sth'ék'w**>., //qəx tə s=è'ək'w//, /'(There's) a lot of worms.'/, attested by AC.

<**sth'ék'w's te téméxw**>, cpds //s=è'ək'w-s tə téméxw//, EZ ['*earthworm (esp. the most common introduced in B.C.)*'], ['esp. *Lumbricus terrestris*'], literally /'its worm the earth, worm -of the earth'/, (<**s**> *third person possessive; of*), syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Deming (2/7/80).

<**sth'ék'w'oye**>, dmn //s=è'ək'w=ayə//, EZ ['*little bug*'], (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), lx <=**oye** ~ =ó:ya ~ =iya> *affectionate diminutive*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming Evening Class (5/18/78).

<**th'íth'kw'**>, dmn //C₁í=è'(ə)k'w//, EZ /'runt of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter'/, literally /'little worm'/, (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77).

<**th'íth'kw'oya**>, dmn //C₁í=è'ək'w=ayə//, EZ /'runt of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter'/, literally /'dear little tiny worm'/, lx <=**oya**> *diminutive*, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, dialects: *Chesh.*, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77).

<**th'íth'kw'ó:y**>, dmn //C₁í=è'(ə)k'w=á.y(ə)//, EZ ['*smallest of a litter or family*'], HAT, (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), lx <=**ó:ye**> *affectionate diminutive*, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss (twice), syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77).

<**th'akw'ó:y**>, dmn //è'ə[=Aε=]k'w=á.y(ə)//, EZ ['*smallest of a litter or family*'], HAT, possibly <**a-ablaut**> *diminutive or derivational*, lx <=**ó:ye**> *affectionate diminutive*, phonology: ablaut,

syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77).

<**th'eth'ekw'íwetem**>, df //C₁ə=è'ək^w=íwəl=əT=əm//, ABDF /'have worms, he got worms'/, possibly <**R5**=> *resultative*, lx <=**íwel**> *in the insides*, possibly <=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*, possibly <=**em**> *intransitivizer*, *have, get*, phonology: reduplication, syllable-loss of el before =et, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (with NP and Deming, Fish Camp 7/19/79), example: <**th'eth'ekw'íwetem te (stl'ít'eqelh, siyóylexwelh)**>, //C₁ə=è'ək^w=íw(əl)=əT=əm tə (s=C₁í=è'əq=ə†, s=yá[=C₁ə=]ləx^w=ə†)//, /'The (child, old person) has worms.'/, attested by JL.

<**th'elétsxel**>, ANA /'heel, (both heels)'/, see th'éts.

<**th'el'á:ltel**>, MED /'heart medicine (of any kind)'/, see th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.

<**th'elhílésem**>, ABFC /'cools one's chest inside'/, see th'álh.

<**th'elhqéylem or th'elhqílem ~ th'elhqílém**>, FOOD /'have a cool drink'/, see th'álh.

<**th'em**>, perhaps from <th'om> //è'am// *bone*

<**th'eth'emí:l**>, df //è'a[=C₁ə=]m=í:l or è'ə[=C₁ə=]m=í:l or C₁ə=è'əm=í:l//, DESC /'thin (of material like a dress, also of a string)'/, CLO, WV, root meaning unknown unless <th'om> *bone*, possibly <=**R1**= or **R5**=> *resultative or continuative*, (<=**í:l**> *come, go, get, become*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (2/9/76).

<**th'eth'emí:lstexw**>, caus //è'ə[=C₁ə=]m=í:l=sT-əx^w//, DESC /'make it thin (of dough, etc.)'/, FOOD, (<=**st**> *causative control transitivizer*), (<=**exw**> *third person object*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/9/76).

<**th'emeláxel**>, ANA /'point of elbow, arm bone'/, see hth'b.txt.

<**th'émtel**>, PE /'soapberry spoon, soapberry paddle, short-handled spoon, flat spoon for sxwôsem'/, see th'ím ~ th'í:m.

<**Th'emth'ómels**>, PLN /'Granite Mountain, the second mountain back of Xóletsa, northwest of Kwelkwelqéylem'/, see th'óméls.

<**th'emxweláxel**>, ANA /'an elbow, elbow (the name of it)'/, see hth'b.txt.

<**th'ép**> from <path'> //pə[=Aə=]è'=M2// from //pəè'// *have animal odor/stink*

<**sth'épeq**>, df //s=pə[=Aə=]è'=M2=əq//, EZ ['striped skunk'], [*Mephitis mephitis spissigrada*], ASM [the skunk predicts "spring fever" because in December or so it lets out a different smell, baby striped skunks have a different name, they have white spots mixed with black (this may be the spotted skunk as well as baby striped skunk), they squeak'], MED ['skunk oil is medicine for earache (EF)'], (<=**s**=> *nominalizer*), probably root <**páth'**> as in <**pápeth'em**> *have animal stink, have body odor*, possibly <=**é-ablaut**> *durative*, possibly <**metathesis**> *derivational*, lx <=**eq**> *on the penis, male*, phonology: ablaut, metathesis of consonants, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), AK (11/21/72), Elders Group (3/29/79), EF (Deming 9/21/78), ME (11/21/72), other sources: ES /sè'əpəq/ *striped skunk*, JH /sè'əpəq/ *skunk*, Salish cognate: Shuswap /s-c'ípəq/ *skunk* K74:177, for the root connection also suggestive are Samish dial. of NSt /pəpəc'ín/ *skunk* and /pə'é=η=sət/ *get body odor* G86a:66, and possibly Sechelt /p'álac'/ *skunk* T77:9, contrast <**selíléx**> *spotted skunk (Spilogale gracilis latifrons)*, *baby striped skunk (Mephitis mephitis spissigrada)*, example: <**emímel sth'épeq**>, //ʔəmíməl s=pə[=Aə=]è'=M2=əq//, /'small skunk (with its stripes)'/, attested by ME (11/21/72), <**slós te spú'amels te sth'épeq** ?>, //s=lás-s tə s=púʔ=əməl-s tə s=pə[=Aə=]è'=M2=əq//, /'skunk oil'/, literally /'oil of the stink-sac of the skunk'/, attested by EF (Deming 9/21/78).

<**sth'íth'peq**>, dmn //s=C₁í=è'əpəq//, EZ ['little skunk'], (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), phonology:

reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (11/21/72).

<S'épek ~ Í'pek ~ S'í'pek>, dmn //s=Aʔ=è'óp=əq=F ~ C₁í=Aʔ=è'óp=əq=F ~ s=C₁í=Aʔ=è'óp=əq=F//, [sʔípək ~ ʔíʔpək ~ sʔíʔpək], EZ ['Skunk (name in story)'], N, (<Aʔ=> (consonant ablaut, replaces following consonant with glottal stop <'>/ʔ/) *derivational or diminutive*), (<R4=> *diminutive*), (<=F> (fronting of postvelars to velars, i.e., <q> → <k>, etc.) *diminutive*), phonology: ablaut, ablaut of consonants, metathesis of consonants, reduplication, fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (11/21/72).

<th'ép> or <th'ip> or perhaps <th'ip'>, root //è'óp// or //è'ip// or perhaps //è'ip'// all meaning *shut eyes* <th'éplexw> (or perhaps <th'ép'lexw>), ncs //è'óp=l-əx'w or è'í[=Aé=]p=l-əx'w// or perhaps //è'í[=Aé=]p=l-əx'w//, ABFC /'shut one's eyes, close one's eyes, (blink [EB])/, possibly <=I> *non-control transitivizer, happen/manage to, accidentally*, possibly <-exw> *third person object*, (semological comment: the transitivizer is petrified and probably not functional-- see th'éplexwlóxes below *he snaps eyes at me [in anger]*), phonology: /p/ is attested here and in all derivations but cognates in the Cowichan dialect of Halkomelem (Island Halkomelem) and in two related languages show /p'/, since /p'/ might be exceptionally hard to hear in this position (/è'/ being more fortis before it and glottalization being somewhat swallowed before the l) it is possible I have mistranscribed all the attestations, if true th'éplexw and all its derivations should be spelled th'ép'lexw, etc., however it is also possible that Upriver dialects have lost the glottalization of p' here, perhaps influenced by lhépxlexw *blink* which is semantically and phonologically very very similar, syntactic analysis: transitive verb??, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), Deming (4/13/78), other sources: Cowichan /è'óp'nəx'w/ *close one's eyes* versus /ʔópəx'nəx'w/ *blink* B74b:58, 55, Salish cognate: Squamish /c'íp'q-áyʔus-m/ *blink eyes, wink* W73:39, K69:55, Lushootseed /c'íp'əl-il/ *close eyes* H76:72, also /'blink/, attested by EB (1/8/76), example: <éy kw'els totí:lt weth'éplexwəl.>, //ʔéy k'w'-əl-s ta[-C₁ə-]l=í:l=T wə-è'óp=ləx'w-èl//, /'It's good that I think when I close my eyes., (I'd better be thinking/studying s-th when I close my eyes.)/, attested by Deming (4/13/78).

<th'íth'eplexw> (or perhaps <th'íth'ep'lexw>), cts //è'í[-C₁ə-]p=ləx'w// or perhaps //è'í[-C₁ə-]p'=ləx'w//, ABFC /'closing one's eyes, shutting one's eyes/, (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, possible deglottalization, syntactic analysis: transitive verb??, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), EB (1/8/76), *<th'íth'eploxes> rejected, */he managed to close my eyes/' rejected by EB, *<th'íth'eplexw te qéléw> rejected, */close the eyes/' rejected by EB, example: <t'wá í:tet; th'íth'eplexw.>, //t'wé ʔí[---]tət è'í[-C₁ə-]p=ləx'w (or è'í[-C₁ə-]p'=ləx'w)//, /'He must be sleeping; his eyes are closed/he's closed his eyes./, also <ts'íts'eplexw>, //c'í[-C₁ə-]p=ləx'w// (or perhaps //c'í[-C₁ə-]p'=ləx'w//, also /'one eye being closed/, attested by Elders Group (8/5/76), <éy kw'els totí:lt weth'íth'eplexwəl.>, //ʔéy k'w'-əl-s ta[-C₁ə-]l=í:l=T wə-è'í[-C₁ə-]p=ləx'w-èl//, /'It's good that I think when I close my eyes./, attested by Deming (4/13/78).

<th'elíth'eplexw ~ ts'elíts'eplexw> (or perhaps <ts'elíts'ep'lexw>), plv //è'í[=əl=]í[-C₁ə-]p=ləx'w or è'í[=əl=]í[-C₁ə-]p'=ləx'w ~ c'í[=əl=]í[-C₁ə-]p'=ləx'w//, ABFC ['lots of eyes being closed'], EB ['Japanese wineberry'], ['Rubus phoenicolasius'], ASM ['delicious sticky red berries resembling red blackcaps, rare, prob. gone wild from gardens, the leaves are twisted closed till just before the berries ripen, then they open, thus the Halq'eméylem name, species introduced by non-Indians, some grow near Laidlaw, they are called Japanese wineberries in English because the flowers before opening look like Japanese eyes'], (<=el=> *plural*), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: transitive verb??, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76, 3/24/76), AK, Vaughn Jones.

<th'épth'eplexw> (or perhaps <th'ép'th'ep'lexw>), plv //è'óp=C₁əC₂=ləx'w or

è`i[=Aé=]p`=C₁əC₂=ləx^w//, ABFC /'shutting one's eyes repeatedly, (blinking [EB])'/, (<=R2> plural or characteristic), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb??. attested by Elders Group (7/8/78), also /'blinking'/, attested by EB (1/8/76).

<th'éplexwlexw> (or perhaps <th'ép'lexwlexw>), ncs //è`ép=ləx^w=l-əx^w or è`i[=Aé=]p`=ləx^w=l-əx^w//, ABFC ['snap one's eyes at s-o [in anger or disgust]'], EFAM, (<=I> non-control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by MV and EF (Deming Evening Class 4/27/78); found in <th'eplexwlóxes.>, //è`ép=ləx^w=l-áx^y-əs//, /'He snaps eyes at me./, attested by MV, EF.

<th'ép'oyeqw ~ th'épeyeqw>, df //è`ép`=ay(=)əq^w ~ è`ép=əy(=)əq^w//, EB /'hull of berry (inside left after the berry is picked), "stem" or base of berry left after the berry is picked'/, probably root <th'ép' ~ th'ép> close/shut an eye?, possibly <=ey> bark, possibly <=eqw> on top of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75, 3/1/76).

<th'éplexwlexw> (or perhaps <th'ép'lexwlexw>), ABFC ['snap one's eyes at s-o [in anger or disgust]'], see th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

<thepth'epéy> (probably sic for either <thepthepéy> or <th'epth'epéy>), DESC /'curdled'/, FOOD, root meaning uncertain, <=R2 or =C1eC2> characteristic, inherent continuative, possible lexical suffix =éy, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjectival verb, (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<thepth'epéy t'át'ets'em sqemó>, FOOD yogurt (lit. curdled + sour + milk), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)<th'épth'eplexw> (or perhaps <th'ép'th'ep'lexw>), ABFC /'shutting one's eyes repeatedly, (blinking [EB])'/, see th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

<th'ép'ayeqw ~ th'épayeqw>, df //è`ép'(=)ay(=)əq^w ~ è`ép(=)ay(=)əq^w//, KIN /'great great grandparent, great great grandchild, sibling or cousin (up to fourth) of great great grandparent/-child'/, root meaning unknown, possibly <=oy(=)eq ~ =iy(=)eqw ~ =ey(=)eqw> meaning uncertain but used with ancestors and descendants beyond three generations, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), AC (8/15/70, 9/29/71), other sources: ES /è`ép'ayəq^w/ (CwMs /è`ép'ayəq^w/) great great great grandparent or -grandchild beside /ʔəkw'əyəq^w/ (=CwMs) great great grandparent or -grandchild, H-T <tsó'piyuk-> (macron over i) great great grandparent or -child beside <ó'kwiuk-> (macron over i) great great great grandparent or -child, Salish cognate: Squamish (LM) /c'əp'-iʔəq^w/ great great grandparent or -child beside /hək^w-iʔəq^w/ great great great grandparent or -child K67:277, 373, these glosses are reversed as corrections in K69:54, 87, but B78:39 (Bouchard's corrected Classified Word List (largely with LM) has the glosses as in K67, Samish dial. of NSt also has speaker differences, i.e. VU /c'əp'ayəq^w/ and LD /ʔəkw'iyəq^w/ for great great grandparent/-child beside VU /ʔəkw'iyəq^w/ and LD /è`ép'ayəq^w/ great great great grandparent/-child G86a:79, Lushootseed has /ʔəkw'yíq^w/ great great grandparent/-child and /c'əp'yíq^w/ great great great grandparent/-child H76:656, 69; apparently there was instability at least in Proto-Central Salish.

<th'eth'í:payeqw>, pln //C₁ə=è`ə[=Aí=]p=ayəq^w or C₁ə=è`í-p=ayəq^w//, KIN ['great great grandchildren'], (<R5=> plural), possibly <í:-ablaut> plural, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, example: <ta th'eth'í:payeqw>, //t-ε C₁ə=è`ə[=Aí=]p=ayəq^w//, /'your great great grandchildren'/, attested by AC (11/16/71).

<th'eqeláxel>, ABDF ['skinned elbow'], see th'áq ~ ts'áq or ts'éq ~ th'éq.

<th'eq'>, bound root //è`əq'// to drip

- <**th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém**>, izz //è'əq'-M1=(ə)m//, WATR /'to drip (once), water drops once, a drop of water, a drip'/, (<**metathesis type 1**> non-continuative), (<=**em**> have, get, intransitivizer), phonology: metathesis, possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75), AC, EB (12/15/75), example: <**le th'eq'ém.**>, //lə è'əq'-M1=əm//, /'It dripped./, attested by AC.
- <**th'áq'em**>, cts //è'ə[-Aé-]q'=əm//, WATR /'be dripping, (have) continuous dripping, water dropping'/, (<**á-ablaut**> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75, 4/23/76), AC (8/14/70), IHTTC (9/7/77), also <**th'á:q'em**>, //è'ə[-Aé-]q'=əm//, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75), Deming (4/17/80), example: <**th'áq'em te síqetsel.**>, //è'ə[-Aé-]q'=əm tə síq=əcəl//, /'The shingles are dripping., The shingles are leaking., (The roof is dripping/leaking.)/, attested by EB (4/23/76).
- <**th'q'émelets ~ ts'q'émelets**>, ds //è'əq'=M1=əm=ələc//, WATR ['collected rain-water from a drip'], literally /'drip on the bottom'/, lx <=**elets**> on the bottom, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (about 1/79).
- <**th'q'emelétsem**>, df //è'əq'=əm=ələ[= '=]c=əm//, WATR ['collected rain-water drops in a bucket'], possibly <= '=> derivational, probably <=**em**> have, get, intransitivizer, possibly <=**em**> place to have/get, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).
- <**th'eq'mítem**>, durs //è'əq'=əm=ə[=Aí=]T=əm or è'əq'=əm=ə[=Aí=]T=əm//, pcs, WATR ['soaked (right through)'], (<=**et**> purposeful control transitive), (<**í-ablaut**> durative), probably <=**em**> passive, possibly <=**em**> have/get/intransitivizer, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77).
- <**sth'eqwá:y**>, df //s=è'əq*(=)é.y//, EZ /'trout (any kind), trout (generic)'/, ['genera *Salvelinus* and *Salmo*'], (<**s**=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless th'óqw suck or th'eqw as in th'eqwélhcha dirty pond, stagnant water, possibly <=**á:y**> bark, covering, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/10/71).
- <**th'eq'mítem**>, WATR ['soaked (right through)'], see th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.
- <**th'eqw**>, probable root //è'əq*//, meaning uncertain unless dirty, mottled
- <**th'eth'qwá:y**>, pln //C₁ə=è'əq*=é.y//, EZ ['[lot of] trout'], possible root <**th'eqw**>, meaning uncertain unless dirty, mottled, possibly <=**á:y**> covering, (<**R5**=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).
- <**th'qwélhcha**>, df //è'q*=é+çə//, WATR /'puddle that's always dirty, dirty pond, stagnant pool of water, (it never dries out [AK])'/, root meaning unknown, lx <=**élhcha**> unclear liquid, phonology: vowel-loss in root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/24/71), also /'it never dries out'/, attested by AK (4/7/78 on History Dept. tape 34).
- <**Th'qwélhcha**>, df //è'q*=é+çə//, PLN ['lake in back of Paul Webster's old place on Hicks Rd. near Jones Creek'], literally /'dirty pool, stagnant pond'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by LJ and JL (4/7/78 on History Dept. tape #34), comment: note on my file slip says this is a different place than the location given next by Squatets but that it has the same name.
- <**Th'qwélhcha**>, df //è'q*=é+çə//, PLN ['stagnant water lake or ponds at the downriver end of Skw'átets or Peters Reserve near Laidlaw'], ASM ['a channel (where the water gets stagnant in dry times) between the island off of the west end of Skw'átets and Skw'átets or Peters Reserve, it exists at low water time, otherwise the Fraser River runs through at high water'], literally /'stagnant pond/pool, dirty pond'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by LJ (in IHTTC 8/15/77), AK (8/30/77 en route home from Raft Trip), source: place names reference file #197, #257,

comment: one of these numbers should be reassigned to the Paul Webster pond also called Th'qwélhcha.

<th'égw'ôwelh ~ (probably ts'égw'ôwelh)>, BSK /'making a basket, (weaving a cedar root basket)'/, see ts'égw'.

<th'és>, bound root //è'és fall down hard//.

<th'esét ~ th'sét>, pcs //è'és-M1=T or è'és=ə[-M2-]T//, ABFC /'throw s-o down hard (like a wrestler), tap s-th (a container's bottom) [hard] on something to make the contents settle (like berry basket)'/, PLAY, SOC, HARV, MC, (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), possibly <metathesis type 2 (less likely)> non-continuative, comment: though shown sometimes as a suffix by placement after the root, metathesis is always an infix since it rearranges sounds within the root, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, possible epenthesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group (2/6/80).

<th'esáp>, ds //è'əs=ép//, ABDF ['slip and fall hard (either a person or something he's carrying)'], ASM ['like on ice'], lx <=áp> on the thigh(s), (secondarily) on the rump, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/15/77), AD (3/5/79).

<th'esth'esélets>, plv //C₁əC₂=è'əs=éləc//, ABDF ['bumping or bouncing hard on the rump'], semantic environment ['used example of people being driven in a car over a pot-holed road (in getting to a Fraser canyon fish-drying camp)'], (<R3=> plural action), lx <=élets> on the bottom, on the rump, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (Fish Camp 8/2/77), IHTTC (8/15/77).

<th'eséletst>, pcs //è'əs=éləc=T//, ABFC ['throw s-o down [hard] on the rump'], SOC, PLAY, lx <=élets> on the bottom, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic comment: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).

<th'esáp>, ABDF ['slip and fall hard (either a person or something he's carrying)'], see th'és.

<th'esélatel>, df //è'əs(=)élə=təl//, [è'isílatəl], HUNT /'arrow pouch, (a quiver for arrows)'/, SOC, possibly root <th'és ~ th'is> nail, horn, antler, compare <th'éstel> metal nail, compare <th'iset> nail it, compare <th'istel> animal horn, possibly <=éla> on the side of the head, on the cheek, (semological comment: perhaps because arrows in a pouch on the back would brush the cheek or side of the head when carried), comment: =álá container of is not likely since it does not have an variant (allomorph) =éla, lx <=tel> something to, device to, phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75).

<th'eséletst>, ABFC ['throw s-o down [hard] on the rump'], see th'és.

<th'esét ~ th'sét>, ABFC /'throw s-o down hard (like a wrestler), tap s-th (a container's bottom) [hard] on something to make the contents settle (like berry basket)'/, see th'és.

<th'éstel>, BLDG ['a metal nail'], see th'ís.

<th'estíyelhp>, EB ['poplar'], see th'ís.

<th'esth'esélets>, ABDF ['bumping or bouncing hard on the rump'], see th'és.

<th'étmel>, df //è'ət=məl//, ANAF ['belly fin'], root meaning unknown unless <th'át>chew s-th (see root th'a), lx <=mel> part, portion, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<th'eth'ám>, ABFC ['chewing (gum)'], see th'a.

<th'eth'át>, ABFC ['chewing s-th'], see th'a.

<th'eth'ekw'íwetem>, ABDF /'have worms, he got worms'/, see sth'ekw'.

- <th'eth'elá:ykwem>, SD ['squeaking (of lots of mice)'], see th'á:ykwem.
- <th'eth'emí:lstexw>, DESC /'make it thin (of dough, etc.)/, see th'eth'emí:l.
- <th'eth'íkw'thet>, EFAM ['get frightened'], see th'íkw' or th'ekw'.
- <th'eth'í:payeqw>, KIN ['great great grandchildren'], see th'ép'ayeqw ~ th'épayeqw.
- <th'eth'qwá:y>, EZ ['lot of] trout', see sth'eqwá:y.
- <th'eth'xéyt or th'eth'xít>, CLO ['bead'], see th'exét.
- <th'éts>, free root //è'éc//, DESC /'stiff, hard', FOOD ['too hard to eat'], ASM ['of bread, biscuit, dried out or undercooked meat'], Elder's comment: "(JL) this word is seldom used", syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (8/31/76), JL (7/13/79), Elders Group (2/6/80).
- <th'etsét>, pcs //è'éc-M1=T// or perhaps //è'éc=θ[-M2-]T//, CST /'to harden (of pitch, wax, etc.), (harden s-th)/, (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), possibly <metathesis type 2> (less likely) non-continuative, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, possible epenthesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).
- <th'etselétsxel>, ds //è'éc=θl[=']c=x'əl or è'éc=élθ[=M2=]c=x'əl//, ANA /'both heels, two heels, (heel)/, literally /'hardened on the bottom of the foot/, (semological comment: there is nothing to show plural in this form so it may just mean heel, the translations may have been switched with the next term which has an =el= plural infix), lx <=élets> on the bottom, (<stress-shift or metathesis> derivational), lx <=xel> on the foot, (after another body part suffix) of the foot, phonology: stress-shift or metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75, 10/8/75), other sources: ES /sè'əclécx'əl/ (Ms /sè'əcnécx'ən/, Cw /sè'əcnéčšən/) heel.
- <th'elétsxel>, df //è'=[θ]=]éc=x'əl//, ANA /'heel, (both heels)/, literally /'hardened plural on the foot/, (semological comment: the translations probably were switched with the previous term, both of which were obtained at the same meetings, another difference is that this forms lacks the =eléts on the bottom suffix), (<=el=> plural), lx <=xel> on the foot, phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75, 10/8/75).
- <sth'í:tsem>, df //s=è'θ[=Aí=]c=əm//, EB, FOOD /'nut of hazelnut bush, acorn, any nut, walnut, peanut, etc./, literally /'something to get hardened/, (semological comment: the only edible nut in the Stó:lô area was hazelnut but there were (are?) a few rare stands of garry oak in the area too (on Sumas Mt. and 1.5 mi. north of Yale--at Xelhálh or Q'alelíktel), the only stands in B.C. except on the Gulf Islands and Vancouver Island (see p'xwélhp garry oak), since sth'í:tsem was extended to any nut, it must have aboriginally applied to garry oak acorns as well, the literal meaning of sth'í:tsem probably refers to the fact that the shell has to harden before the nut is edible), (<s=> nominalizer), root <th'éts> hardened (lit. something to get hardened, since the shell of nuts has to harden before they are edible; root th'ets, explanation by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00), probably <í:=ablaut> durative or resultative, (<=em> have, get, intransitivizer), phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), AD (6/19/79), other sources: ES /è'í:cəm/ (CwMs /sè'ícəm/) hazelnut).
- <sth'í:tsemelhp>, ds //s=è'θ[=Aí=]c=əm=θ+p//, EB ['hazelnut tree or bush'], ['Corylus cornuta'], ASM ['the nut is edible by the end of August or early Sept., the wood was sometimes used for crosspieces for wind-drying fish (t'á:ts)--example by AD's parents'], lx <=elhp> tree, plant, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (6/19/79).
- <th'etséla>, df //è'éc=élε//, EZ /'kingfisher, belted kingfisher/, ['Megaceryle alcyon'], literally /'(stiff on the side of the head)/, probably root <th'éts> stiff, hardened, lx <=éla> on the side of the head,

(semological comment: referring to the peculiar stiff feathers on the side of its head), syntactic analysis: nominal, other sources: ES /è'əcəlél/ and JH /è'əcəlél/ and H-T <th'tcila> (umlaut on a) *kingfisher* (*Ceryle alcyon*), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'èəl/ *belted kingfisher* (*Megaceryle alcyon*) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:86, W73:154, K67:277, also <ts'él:e>, /c'él·ə//, comment: probably mistranscribed from tape for th'tsél:a, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<th'ésàls>, SD /'ringing, phoning'/, see th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

<th'etséla>, EZ /'kingfisher, belted kingfisher'/, see th'éts.

<th'etselétsxel>, ANA /'both heels, two heels, (heel)'/, see th'éts.

<th'etsét>, CST /'to harden (of pitch, wax, etc.), (harden s-th)'/, see th'éts.

<th'étst>, SD /'ring s-o up, phone s-o'/, see th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

<th'éw>, free root //è'əw//, DESC /'be worn out (of clothes for ex.), be old (of clothes), smashed up when dropped, dissolved'/, possibly <é-*ablaut*> resultative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (10/23/71), CT (6/8/76), example: <le th'éw.>, //lə è'əw//, /'It's old (of clothes example, in sense of worn out).'/, attested by AC, <le th'éw te qwlhíyxl. ~ le th'éx te qwlhíyxl.>, //lə è'əw tə q'əʔ=ε[=Aí=]y=x'əl ~ lə è'əx tə q'əʔ=ε[=Aí=]y=x'əl//, /'The shoe is worn out.'/, attested by CT.

<Th'ewá:lí>, ds //è'əw=é·lí//, PLN /'Soowahlie village (where Sweltzer Creek met Chilliwack River), Soowahlie Reserve near Vedder Crossing'/, literally /'dissolved people'/, ASM ['so named because the people "dissolved" in a great famine one time and died off'], lx <=á:lí> *people*, comment: the suffix seems to be in the Nooksack or Chillawhockwem language (a substratum language comparatively between Nooksack and Halkomelem, spoken until about 1790 in the Chilliwack River valley above Vedder Crossing), Salish cognate to the suffix is Nooksack <=áli> *people, container, (in) a bundle*, perhaps several homophonous suffixes, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (1/15/75, 8/24/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19 <soo-WAH-lihl>, source: place names reference file #178.

<(Th'ewá:lí:l)>, df //è'əw=é·lí=í·l//, PLN /'a spring water stream with source at present-day Sardis Park, Soowahlíh'/, comment: Wells reports it means *large stream that disappeared*", literally perhaps /'go/come to the dissolved people/Soowahlie village'/, possibly <=í:l> *go, come, get, become*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells (1st ed.):13, <soo-WAH-lihl>.

<sth'ôwsem or sth'éwsem>, df //s=è'əw(=)əs=əm//, WATR /'fine little marble-sized pieces of ice', ASM ['found on the river in high water at winter, they form around little burls'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), root probably <th'éw> *dissolve*, possibly <=es> *on the face, round object*, possibly <=em> *have, get, intransitivizer*, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/13/77).

<th'éxwmet>, EFAM /'to pity s-o, feel sorry for s-o'/, see th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

<th'exwstélémet>, EFAM /'ask a favor, ask pity, beseech'/, see th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

<th'exwstí:lmét>, possibly /'(ask for a favor or pity for s-o)'/, see th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

<th'éxwth'exw>, EZ /'osprey, fishhawk'/, see th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

<th'éx>, free root //è'əx//, FIRE /'go out completely (of fire)'/, WETH /'worn out (used when quarter moon is nearly invisible), (set (of the sun))'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75), NP (1/20/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'əx/ *be gone (for ex. of moon), consumed*

(burnt, worn out, etc.) K67:278, example: <th'éxw te syó:qwem. ~ ts'éxw te syó:qwem.>, //è'éx^w tə s=yə[=Aá=]q^w=əm. ~ c'éx^w tə s=yə[=Aá=]q^w=əm//, /'The sun sets./, comment: probably misspoken or mistranscribed for th'éx, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<th'exmíl>, df //è'əx=mə[=Aí=]l or è'əx=məl=íl//, FIRE /'(portion not burnt up, burnt or gone out completely portion)/, literally /'worn out/gone out/consumed =durative=/become/get =part/portion/, (<=mel> part, portion), possibly <i-ablaut> durative, possibly <=íl> go, come, get, become, phonology: ablaut or syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/15/79 incl. SJ, MC, MV, LG).

<th'exmíls te sp'ótl'em>, cpds //è'əx=mə[=Aí=]l-s tə s=p'áë'=əm//, FIRE ['cigarette butt'], literally /'burnt/gone out completely portion of the cigarette/smoke (or) the cigarette/smoke its burnt/gone out completely portion/, (<-s> third person possessive, its, (his/her/their), of), attested by Deming.

<th'éx>, bound root //è'əx to sting, to poison//, comment: possibly related to <th'áxet> scald s-o/s-th?.

<th'éxth'ex>, chrs //è'əx=C₁əC₂//, EB ['stinging nettle'], ['Urtica dioica'], literally /'sting/poison =characteristically/, ASM ['young shoots are snipped in April, boiled usually with one water change and often cooked with bacon now as "Indian spinach" (tastes much much better than spinach cooked this way), the first water is thrown out and the shoots reboiled to get rid of any of the stinging portions, thread, rope and diapers were made from the boiled and dried stem fiber'], (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others, other sources: ES /è'əxè'əx/ stinging nettle.

<th'éxtel>, ds //è'əx=təl//, EZ /'Pacific rattlesnake, (a poison [LG: Chill.])/, ['Crotalus viridus oreganus'], literally /'something that stings/poisons, device that stings/poisons/, lx <=tel> something that, device that, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: some Tait speakers, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76), AD (Elders Group 6/7/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'əx-tn/ rattlesnake, poison W73:211, K67:278, also <ts'éxtel>, //c'əx=təl//, dialects: some Cheh. and Tait speakers, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76), TG (Elders Group 6/7/78), also <ts'éxtel>, //c'əx=təl//, also /'a poison/, dialects: Chill., attested by LG (Deming 6/21/79).

<th'exíyelh>, ds //è'əx=təl=əþp//, EB /'poplar, probably includes black cottonwood and trembling aspen (though trembling aspen is rare in Upriver Halq'eméylem territory)/, ASM ['could include white balsam poplar but it apparently does not occur in the Stó:lô area, term could possibly have been extended to include non-native poplars introduced by non-Indians, such as Lombardy poplar'], ['probably genus Populus, probably includes Populus trichocarpa and Populus tremuloides, could include Populus balsamifera but it apparently isn't found in the area, possibly includes non-native Populus nigra'], literally /'rattlesnake tree/, MED ['so named because its bark was used as medicine for bite of rattlesnake'], lx <=elh> tree, plant, phonology: el → íy before =elh (regular morphophonemic rule), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/13/77).

<th'exelís>, df //è'əx=əlís//, ABFC ['showing his/her teeth'], ASM ['in anger or exertion or when smiling'], root meaning unknown unless metaphorical poison, lx <=elís> on the teeth, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77, 9/13/77), example: <th'exelís kwses xwíliiyem(s)>, //è'əx=əlís k^w-s-ə s x^w=lí[-C₁ə-]y=əm(-s)//, /'(He's) showing his teeth when/as he smiles./, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77), <th'exelís kwses t'á:yeq'>, //è'əx=əlís k^w-s-ə s t'é:yəq'//, /'(He's) showing his teeth when/as he is mad./, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77), <th'exelís the Téli.>, //è'əx=əlís èə téli//, /'Tillie is showing her teeth./, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77).

<Th'exelís>, df //è'əx=əlís//, PLN ['rock above Yale where Xá:ls gritted his teeth and scratched rocks

as he duelled with a medicine man across the Fraser'], ASM ['rock on the west side of the Fraser River near the second railroad tunnel above Yale where the Transformer, Xá:ls, sat, grimaced, and raked the stone with his nails as he duelled in power with a powerful medicine man sitting across the river at the southern end of Xelhálh, the marks of the nails of both men can still be seen on both sides of the river'], literally /'showing his teeth, angry with mouth open/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/24/76), Elders Group (8/31/77, 9/13/77), source: place names reference file #267.

<**th'xét**>, possibly root //è'əxét//, LAND /'gravel, sand smaller than pebbles/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/21/71), Salish cognate: MCx /èàèxáy's/ pebbles, Pt /èá(ʔa)sxənš or èá(ʔa)sxínš/ stones on beach, Se /cacxíls/ pebbles ~ /cácxíls/ gravel, Sq /c'əxt/ gravel beach, Cw /è'xét/ and Ms /è'əxét/ fine gravel, Nk /c'əxət/ fine gravel, Lm /c'xít/ beach gravel - sand, Smb (LD) /è'xét/ and (VU) /c'xét/ gravel, pebbles, Sg /cxét/ (sic for /c'xét/) to be stony, covered with pebbles, to be in a stony place/beach, Tw /c'əxət/ sand, sand sole (fish) G88a:cognate set 15, Proto-Central Salish */c'əxət/ fine gravel, pebbles, gravelly beach G82a cognate set 43, G88a cognate set 15.

<**th'eth'xéyt or th'eth'xít**>, durs //è'ə[=C₁ə=]xə[=Aí=]t or C₁ə=è'əxə[=Aí=]t//, dmn, CLO ['bead'], possibly <=R1=> diminutive, (<í-**ablaut**> durative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), also <**th'ith'xéyt or th'ith'xít**>, //C₁í=è'əxə[=Aí=]t//, (<R4=> diminutive), attested by EB (1/6/76).

<**th'exmíl**>, FIRE /'(portion not burnt up, burnt or gone out completely portion)'/, see th'éx.

<**th'exmíls te sp'ótl'em**>, FIRE ['cigarette butt'], see th'éx.

<**th'éxtel**>, EZ /'Pacific rattlesnake, (a poison [LG: Chill.])/, see th'éx.

<**th'extíyelhp**>, EB /'"poplar", probably includes black cottonwood and trembling aspen (though trembling aspen is rare in Upriver Halq'eméylem territory)'/, see th'éx.

<**th'éxth'ex**>, EB ['stinging nettle'], see th'éx.

<**th'éxw ~ th'óxw**>, bound root //è'əx^w or è'áx^w wash//, phonology: this root has non-continuative forms with stress on a vowel after the **xw** of the root, Suttles (consonant alternation 1984) finds this for a group of roots in Musqueam with shape CəC^w and assigns the vowels to the suffix (as I did first here), Thompson and Thompson for other Salish languages have found a type of metathesis indicates non-continuative (as I have with metathesis type one in this dictionary), the present root could be accounted for in either way but not both, a third alternative would have ablaut indicating non-continuative (unlike elsewhere in the dictionary), and a fourth would have CVCV' root allomorphs (unlike elsewhere in the dictionary).

<**th'exwót**>, pcs //è'əx^w=át or è'áx^w-M1=T or è'əx^w=ə[=Aá(·)=]T//, PE ['wash s-th'], ABFC, possibly <metathesis> non-continuative, possibly <ó-**ablaut**> durative, possibly <=et or =ót or =t> purposeful control transitivizer, phonology: possible metathesis or allomorph or ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, other sources: ES and JH /è'x^wá·t/ wash, example: <**th'exwót tel (óqwelets, s'í:les)**>, //è'əx^w=ót t-əl (ʔáq^w=ələc, s=ʔ=í·ləs)//, /'wash my (back, chest)'/, attested by AC (11/11/71), <**th'exwót ta lówex**>, //è'əx^w=át t-ε lówəx//, /'wash your ribs'/, attested by AC, <**th'exwót ta sqelxwále**>, //è'əx^w=át t-ε s=qəl^w=élə//, /'wash your throat, gargle'/, attested by AC, <**th'exwót q'e éwechxw ts'áyxwtexw.**>, //è'əx^w=át q'ə ʔówə-c-x^w c'éyx^w=T-əx//, /'Wash it but don't dry it.'/, attested by AC.

<**th'exwá:tsesem**>, mdls //è'əx^w=é·cəs=əm or è'áx^w-M1Aé·cəs=əm//, PE ['wash one's hands'], ABFC, possibly <metathesis type 1 plus á:-**ablaut**> non-continuative, lx <=tse> (or stressed

allomorph? <=á:tses> on the hand, possibly <á:-ablaut> durative, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: metathesis, possible allomorphs, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (11/11/71), AD (8/80), example: <tsel th'exwátsesem.>, //c-əl è'əx̣ʷ=éçəs=əm//, /'I washed my hands./, attested by AD.

<th'exwélesesem>, mdls //è'əx̣ʷ=ələs=əm//, PE ['brush one's teeth'], ABFC, literally /'wash on one's teeth/, lx <=éles> on the tooth/teeth, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), example: <líchxw th'exwélesesem?>, //lí-c-x̣ʷ è'əx̣ʷ=ələs=əm//, /'Did you brush your teeth?/, checked with AD (8/80), <th'exwélesesemchap tloqá:ys.>, //è'əx̣ʷ=ələs=əm-c-εp tə=la=qé:ys//, /'Brush your teeth now (you pl.)/, attested by checked with AD (8/80), also PE ['mouthwash'] <alétsa te th'exwílésem> /'Where is the mouthwash?/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)(<í> sic for <é>).

<th'xwelwétem>, mdls //è'əx̣ʷ=əlwə[-´]-t=əm//, PE ['wash one's clothes'], CLO, lx <=élwet> clothes, (<stress-shift off of root> non-continuative), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: stress-shift off root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/12/75), also <th'xwélwetem>, //è'əx̣ʷ=əlwət=əm//, also /'laundry/, CLO, attested by EB (12/16/75), example: <q'é:ywet tel th'xwélwetem ~ q'í:(y)wet tel th'xwélwetem.>, //q'í-w=əT t-əl è'əx̣ʷ=əlwət=əm//, /'hang up my laundry (hang s-th up)/, attested by EB (12/16/75).

<th'exwelwetem>, cts //è'ə[-´]-x̣ʷ=əlwət=əm or è'əx̣ʷ=əlwət=əm//, PE ['washing one's clothes'], CLO, (<stress-shift onto root or lack of stress-shift> continuative), phonology: possible stress-shift to root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70), EB (12/12/75).

<shxwth'exwelwetem>, dnom //sx̣ʷ=è'ə[-´]=x̣ʷ=əlwət=əm or sx̣ʷ=è'əx̣ʷ=əlwət=əm//, HHG /'washtub, washing machine/, CLO, literally /'something for washing one's clothes/, (<shxw=> something for), comment: shxw= with continuative stems again, phonology: possible stress-shift to root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (9/1/76).

<th'exwewíls ~ th'exwwí:ls ~ th'xwwí:ls ~ th'xwí:ls>, ds //è'əx̣ʷ=əwí:ls//, HHG ['wash the dishes'], lx <=ewí:ls> dishes, phonology: optional vowel-loss (in root and suffix), more vowel-loss before long syllables than short ones is a rule frequently applied, optional consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (8/80), EB (12/12/75), MH (Deming 1/4/79); found in <th'exwewílschexw.>, //è'əx̣ʷ=əwíls-c-əx̣ʷ//, /'Wash the dishes./, attested by AD, <th'exwí:lsuha.>, //è'əx̣ʷ=(ə)wí:ls-ʔε//, /'Wash the dishes./, attested by EB, example: <lí a stlí kw'as th'exwewíls?>, //lí ʔε s=é'í k'w-ε-s è'əx̣ʷ=əwíls//, /'Do you want to wash the dishes?/, literally /'is it? your want that you subord.nom. wash the dishes/, attested by AD (8/80).

<th'óxwí:ls>, cts //è'ə[-Aá]-x̣ʷ=(ə)wí:ls or è'ə[-´]-x̣ʷ=(ə)wí:ls//, HHG ['washing dishes'], (<ó-ablaut or stress-shift to root> continuative), phonology: ablaut or stress-shift to root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/12/75).

<shxwth'oxwewí:ls>, dnom //sx̣ʷ=è'ə[-Aa]=x̣ʷ=əwí:ls//, HHG /'sink, dish-pan/, literally /'something for washing dishes/, (<shxw=> something for), (<ó-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), also <shxwth'oxwewíls>, //sx̣ʷ=è'ə[-Aa]=x̣ʷ=əwíls//, attested by BHTTC (9/1/76), AD (8/80), also <shxwth'exwí:ls>, //sx̣ʷ=è'əx̣ʷ=(ə)wí:ls//, also /'dish-pan/, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant merger, attested by MH (Elders Group 1/4/79), also <shxwth'óxwíls>, //sx̣ʷ=è'ə[-Aá]=x̣ʷ=(ə)wíls//, also /'dish-pan/, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant merger, downstepping, attested by EB (2/6/76), example: <alétsa te shxwth'oxwewíls?>, //ʔélécε tə ṣx̣ʷ=è'ə[-Aa]=x̣ʷ=əwíls//, /'Where is the sink/dishpan?/, attested by checked with AD (8/80).

<th'exwíq̣wem>, mdls //è'əx̣ʷ=íq̣w=əm//, PE /'wash one's hair, wash one's head/, ABFC, lx <=íq̣w>

on the hair, on top of the head, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), AD (8/80), EB (3/29/76), example: <tsel th'exwíqwem.>, //c-əl è'əx^w=íq^w=əm//, /'I washed my hair./, attested by checked with AD (8/80).

<th'exwíwsem>, mdls //è'əx^w=íws=əm//, PE ['wash one's body'], ABFC, lx <=íws> on the body, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (8/80), example: <tsel th'exwíwsem.>, //c-əl è'əx^w=íws=əm//, /'I washed my body./, attested by checked with AD (8/80).

<th'exwó:sem ~ th'exwósem>, mdls //è'əx^w=á(·)s=əm//, PE ['wash one's face'], ABFC, lx <=ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es> on the face?, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70, 11/11/71), AD (8/80), example: <tsel th'exwósem.>, //c-əl è'əx^w=ás=əm//, /'I washed my face./, attested by checked with AD (8/80).

<th'exwesèm>, cts //è'ə[-´-]x^w=əs=əm or è'ə[-´-]x^w=as=əm//, PE /'washing one's face, washing his/her face/, ABFC, (semological comment: middle voice forms can be used as a third person form without further inflection, thus AC's translation here "washing his face" could even be "He's washing his face.", the subject could also be "she", "it" or "they"), (<stress shift to root> continuative), lx <=ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: stress-shift, suffix allomorph or vowel-reduction, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70), example: <le th'exwesèm.>, //lə è'ə[-´-]x^w=əs=əm//, /'He is/was washing his face./, attested by AC.

<th'xwoythílem>, mdls //è'əx^w=ayèəl=íl=əm//, incs, PE [(go) wash one's mouth out], literally /'wash on the lips/jaw go/come/get middle voice (one's own)/, lx <=óythel> on the lips/jaw, (<=íl> go, come, get, become, inceptive), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (8/80), example: <th'xwoythílemchap.>, //è'əx^w=ayèəl=íl=əm-c-εp//, /'(Go) wash your mouths out (you pl.)./, attested by checked with AD (8/80).

<th'exwqéylem or th'exwqílem>, mdls //è'əx^w=əqəl=íl=əm//, incs, PE [(go) wash one's mouth out], literally /'wash in the throat/speech go/come/get middle voice (one's own)/, lx <=eqel> in the throat/speech, (<=íl> go, come, get, become), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, example: <th'exwqéylemchap.>, //è'əx^w=əqəl=íl=əm-c-εp//, /'Wash your mouths out (you pl.)./, attested by checked with AD (8/80).

<th'exwxél:ém>, mdls //è'əx^w=x'ə[-´-]l=əm//, PE ['wash one's feet'], ABFC, (<stress-shift to first syllable after root> non-continuative), lx <=xel> on the foot/feet, on the leg/legs, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: stress-shift, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (11/11/71).

<th'exwá:tsesem>, PE ['wash one's hands'], see th'exw or th'óxw.

<th'exwélesem>, PE ['brush one's teeth'], see th'exw or th'óxw.

<th'exwelwetem>, PE ['washing one's clothes'], see th'exw or th'óxw.

<th'exwesèm>, PE /'washing one's face, washing his/her face/, see th'exw or th'óxw.

<th'exwewíls ~ th'exwwí:ls ~ th'xwwí:ls ~ th'xwí:ls>, HHG ['wash the dishes'], see th'exw or th'óxw.

<th'exwíqwem>, PE /'wash one's hair, wash one's head/, see th'exw or th'óxw.

<th'exwíwsem>, PE ['wash one's body'], see th'exw or th'óxw.

<th'exwíyelhp>, df //è'əx^w=əl=əþp or è'əx^w=i[´=]y=əþp//, EB /'red-osier dogwood, (also called "red willow" [SJ, EL])/, ['Cornus stolonifera'], ASM ['has red bark, its white berries are ripe in July'], MED ['berries or bark tea used to cause vomiting to clean one out (AD), also used for bile trouble (AD) or when training for something athletic or spiritual, for purification and power, also boil the

bark and drink the tea for eye wash (not applied to the eye?)(JL), red osier dogwood and cascara and Oregon grape roots and spruce roots and a few other things are V.D. medicine (LG)'], possibly root <th'exw> wash, cleanse, (semological comment: perhaps since the tea washes one out as a purgative), possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, possibly <=iy ~ =á:y (normally the stressed allomorph)> bark, possibly <=´=> derivational?, lx <=elh> tree, plant, phonology: el→íy before =elhp (a regular rule) or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (6/19/79), SJ (Deming 9/21/78), JL (Fish Camp 7/19/79), EL (9/27/77 Chehalis trip), LG (Deming 9/21/78), also /"red willow"/, Elder's comment: "the same plant", attested by SJ, EL.

<th'exwó:sem ~ th'exwósem>, PE ['wash one's face'], see th'éxw or th'óxw.

<th'exwót>, PE ['wash s-th'], see th'éxw or th'óxw.

<th'exwqéylem or th'exwqílem>, PE ['(go) wash one's mouth out'], see th'éxw or th'óxw.

<th'èxwxél:ém>, PE ['wash one's feet'], see th'éxw or th'óxw.

<th'éyxwestem>, caus //c'íyx^w=əs=sT=əm//, /θ'íyx^wəstəm/, [θ'éyx^wəstəm], pass., REL /'his/her face/their faces are made dry', see ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

<th'íkw>, possibly root //è'ík^w to prickle//.

<sth'íkwem>, ds //s=è'ík^w=əm//, EB /'tiny slivers of fir bark, fir bark powder', ASM ['the most salient feature of these in stories and elsewhere is the painful prickly irritating feeling they cause on the skin and especially in the eyes'], literally /'something to have/get prickles', (<s=> nominalizer, something to, something that), (<=em> have, get, intransitivizer or middle voice), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<th'íth'ekwem>, rsls //è'í[=C,ə=]k^w=əm//, TCH /'prickly (from fir bark, wool, or something one is allergic to), irritant, have an allergic reaction (to fir powder or cedar bark)', (<=R1=> resultative), (<=em> have/get/intransitivizer/middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (late Oct. 1976).

<th'íth'kwimelálews>, df //è'í[=C,ə=]k^w=ə[=Ai=]m=əl=éləws//, EB ['big-leaved avens'], ['Geum macrophyllum'], ASM ['plant identified by botanists from a sample, said to be a favorite food of the ruffed grouse'], MED ['part is rubbed on as a numbing medicine'], Elder's comment: "called "grouse leaf" by some in English", (semological comment: derivation from skwéth' ruffed grouse is possible but circuitous, involving consonant metathesis then diminutive reduplication of the metathesized result which is not attested elsewhere, then application of the remaining suffixes), probably <=R1=> resultative, probably <=em> have/get/intransitivizer/middle voice, possibly <i-ablaut> durative, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, lx <=álews> leaf, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ (Deming (2/10/77), others.

<th'íkwē>, free root //è'ík^wə//, DIR ['left (of a side)'], ANA, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/25/70), other sources: ES /è'ík^wa/ left (side).

<th'íkwetses>, ds //è'ík^wə=cəs//, ANA ['left-handed'], lx <=tses> on the hand, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/25/70).

<sth'íkwetses>, stvi //s=è'ík^wə=cəs//, ANA ['(be) left-handed'], (<s=> stative), lx <=tses> on the hand, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (10/13/71).

<sth'íkwē>, dnom //s=è'ík^wə//, DIR /'the left, the left side', ANA, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/13/71), EB (1/6/76), Elders Group, also <shxwth'íkwa>, //sx^w=è'ík^wə//, also /'left arm', comment: (perhaps questionable since there is no affix for arm here), attested by DM (12/4/64), <ta sth'íkwē>, /t-ε s=è'ík^wə//, /'your left', attested by AC, example: <li te sth'íkwes>, //li tə s=è'ík^wə-s//, /'on his left', attested by AC, <lámchxw ta' sth'íkwē>, //lé=m-

c-x^w t-εʔ s=è'ík^wə//, /'You go (to your) left./, attested by EB, <sth'íkwe í:lwelh>, //s=è'ík^wə ʔí.lwəʔ//, /'left side of the body'/, literally /'left side'/, attested by Elders Group (5/5/75).

<sth'íkwechís>, dnom //s=è'ík^wə=cə[=Aí=]s//, ANA ['left arm'], lx <=ches ~ =tses> of the hand, possibly <í-**ablaut**> derivational, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76).

<sth'íkweláxel>, dnom //s=è'ík^w(ə)=əlɛxəl//, ANAA ['[left] front leg quarter of deer or other animal'], lx <=eláxel> of the arm, phonology: vowel-loss in root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76).

<sth'ekwe'í:ws>, dnom //s=è'ík^wə=ʔí-ws or s=è'í[=Aə=]k^wəʔ=í-ws or s=è'ík^wə=í-ws//, ANA ['left side of the body'], lx <=í:ws or =í:ws> of the body, phonology: epenthetic glottal stop or allomorph of root/suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (8/30/76).

<th'í:kwekw ~ th'í:qweqw>, df //è'í-k^w(=)ək^w ~ è'í-q^wəqw//, EB ['blue elderberry'], ['Sambucus cerulea'], ASM ['the berries ripen about August and are cooked and sweetened before eating nowadays'], MED ['cooked berries are medicine also for constipation'], possibly root <th'íkw> to prickle possibly referring to taste, possibly <=ekw ~ =íkw> round, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by SP and AD (6/27/75), other sources: ES /sè'ək^wək^w/ blue elderberry, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /c'ík^wík^w/ blue elderberry H76:72, Thompson /c'ík^wuk^w/ blue elderberry Turner and Bouchard 1973ms:30, Okanagan /c'k^wík^w/ blue elderberry from root /c'ák^wt/ a type of sour taste Turner, Bouchard and Kennedy 1980:94, also <sth'ékwekw>, //s=è'ək^wək^w//, attested by AC (11/19/71).

<th'íkwekwelhp>, ds //è'ík^wək^w=əʔp//, ['blue elderberry bush, blue elderberry tree'], ASM ['often as large as a tree'], lx <=elhp> tree, plant, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/72), Salish cognate: Okanagan /c'k^wək^wíʔp/ blue elderberry tree/bush Turner, Bouchard and Kennedy 1980:94.

<th'íkwekwelhp>, ['blue elderberry bush, blue elderberry tree'], see th'í:kwekw ~ th'í:qweqw.

<th'íkwetses>, ANA ['left-handed'], see th'íkwe.

<th'íkwóstel>, ABFC /'wink at each other, ((maybe) squint [EB])/, see th'iykw'.

<th'íkw' or th'ekw'>, possibly root //è'ík^w or è'ək^w to frighten//.

<th'eth'íkw'thet>, df //è'ə[=C₁ə=Aí=]k^w'=èət or C₁ə=è'ə[=Aí=]k^w'=èət or C₁ə=è'ík^w'=èət//, EFAM ['get frightened'], possibly <=R1= or R5=> resultative, possibly <í-**ablaut**> durative or resultative, (<=thet> get, become), comment: perhaps related to th'ék^w to prickle??. phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), compare <th'áth'iyekw> really worried, Salish cognate: Squamish root /cik^w ~ cək^w/ be frightened, startled as in /cík^w-iʔn/ be frightened, startled and /cək^w-ít/ frighten (tr.) W73:108, K67:275, 273, historical/comparative detail: irregular correspondence of Sq /c/ to UHk /è'/, perhaps explained by Halkomelem confusion with similar root th'ék^w ~ th'ík^w to prickle, or glottalization by assimilation, otherwise one would expect UHk /è'/ or Sq /c'/, also note the probably related or confused th'áth'iyekw with a plain kw, more cognates are needed to tell the tale.

<th'ith'íkw'eləxw>, ncs //C₁í=è'ík^w'=l-əx^w or C₁í=è'ə[=Aí=]k^w'=l-əx^w//, EFAM /'frightened s-o [accidentally], [happened/managed to] frighten s-o/, possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly <í-**ablaut**> resultative, (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-əxw> third person object), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC; found in <th'ith'íkw'eləx>, //C₁í=è'ík^w'=l-áx^w//, /'frightened me (and made me jump)/, attested by IHTTC.

<th'íkw'ólésem>, ABFC ['to wink'], see th'iykw'.

<th'ikw'ósem>, ABFC ['to wink'], see th'iykw'.

<th'ím ~ th'í:m>, bound root //è'ím ~ è'í:m lick//.

<th'ímet ~ ts'í:met>, pcs //è'ím=əT ~ c'í:m=əT//, ABFC ['lick s-th (with tongue)'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: the ts' may be Thompson influence on the speaker, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/27/76, 12/17/75, 3/22/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'imʔ-ínʔ/ lick (tr.) W73:161, K67:279, K69:54, historical/comparative detail: from the cognate Squamish form Halkomelem should have th'í:met not ts'í:met.

<th'íth'emet>, cts //è'í[-C₁ə-]m=əT//, ABFC ['licking it'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/27/76).

<th'émtel>, durs //è'í[=Aé=]m=tə//, dnom, PE /'soapberry spoon, soapberry paddle, short-handled spoon, flat spoon for s_xwósem/, FOOD, literally /'lick a long time device/, ASM ['short-handled, flat wooden spoon for licking soapberry froth also known as Indian ice cream, resembles a miniature paddle, each person owned his own and brought it when travelling to likely gatherings, so they were personal effects rather than household goods'], (<é-ablaut> durative), lx <=tel> device, something to, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/5/78), IHTTC (9/19/77), TG (4/23/75), also /'wooden spoon/, comment: probably meaning wooden soapberry spoon not just any wooden spoon, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).

<th'amawéstel or th'emawéstel>, df //è'ím=εwə[=´=]s=tə// or è'í[=Aε=]m=εwə[=´=]s=tə//, HHG /'soapberry beater, stick for whipping up soapberries or Indian ice cream/, FOOD, ASM ['a stick with fine coiled cedar tied on'], literally /'lick paddle device (or) berry paddle device/, possibly root <th'í:m> lick or berry?, possibly <á-ablaut> derivational?, (<stress-shift> derivational), lx <=áwes ~ =ówes ~ =ôwes> paddle or perhaps <=áwés> basket (as in <yemawéstel>, //yəm=éwə́s=tə//, /'wide cedar root strips for baskets/' (compare with <yem=> wide strip)., lx <=tel> device, something for), phonology: stress-shift, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "unsure of form", attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<ts'its'emá:welh>, df //c'í[=C₁ə=]m=é·wəʔ//, EB /'cottonwood sap, cottonwood cambium/, ['sap or cambium of *Populus balsamifera trichocarpa*], ASM ['licked in the spring as a treat, cambium is a sap-like substance from the inside of peeled bark, it was licked or scraped and eaten fresh'], literally probably /'licking on the dish/vessel/canoe/, possibly root <th'í:m> lick, (<=R1=> resultative or continuative), possibly <=á:welh ~ =ôwelh> canoe, vessel (like feast dish, etc.), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/21/75), contrast <s_xá:meth> cottonwood sap/cambium.

<sth'í:m ~ sth'ì:m>, dnom //s=è'í-m ~ s=è'ì-m//, EB /'berry, berries, (fruit [AC, AD])/, (<s=> nominalizer, something to), probably root <th'í:m> lick, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/11/70, 10/15/71), BJ (5/10/64 new p.120), DM (12/4/64 new p.191), Elders Group (3/1/72), other sources: ES /sè'ì-m/ berry, also /'fruit/, attested by AC (11/19/71), AD (8/80), also <sth'ím>, //s=è'ím//, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79), AD (8/80), example: <sch'á:yxw sth'ì:m>, //s=c'í[=Aé=]yx^w s=è'ì-m//, /'dried berries/, attested by DM, <sth'ím sí:tel>, //s=è'ím sí·(=)tə//, /'berry basket/, Elder's comment: "unsure, perhaps <sth'ímàlà> is better", attested by Elders Group (6/11/75), <lí a stl'í kw'e sth'ím?>, //lí ?ε s=è'í k^wə s=è'ím//, /'Do you want some fruit?/, attested by AD (8/80).

<sth'íms te álhqey>, cpds //s=è'ím-s tə ?é+qəy//, EB /'snakeberry", includes False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably Twisted-stalk (2 spp.) and Hooker's fairy bells', ['*Smilacina racemosa*, *Smilacina stellata*, and probably *Streptopus amplexifolius*, *Streptopus roseus*, and *Disporum hookerii*'], literally /'berry of the snake/, ASM ['so named because it is said

that snakes eat the berries'], MED [*star-flowered Solomon's seal is good for dandruff* (AC 11/19/71)], (<-s> of (before following nominal phrase), *third person possessive*), syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (SP, AK esp.), AC (forgot name), contrast <**xexq'elá:lh**> *False Solomon's seal, Twisted-stalk, rosy-flowered twisted stalk, star-flowered Solomon's seal* (lit. "scratching on the side of the head (dandruff) plant").

<**sth'ímàlà ~ sth'ímà:la**>, ds //s=è'ím=èlè ~ s=è'ím=è.lè//, HARV [*berry-basket*'], literally /'berry container'/, lx <=**àlà ~ à:là**> *container, container of*, phonology: possible downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75 unsure), TG (4/23/75), Elders Group (3/24/76).

<**th'í:melhp**>, ds //è'í:m=əþp//, EB [*berry plant*'], lx <=**elhp**> *plant*, comment: notice the dropping of the s= *nominalizer*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/7/76).

<**sth'ímiya**>, ds //s=è'ím=iyε//, dmn, EZ [*small (fully grown) coho salmon, [kokanee]*'], [*small fully grown Oncorhynchus kisutch*'], literally /'dear little berry'/, ASM [*so named because of the belief that land-locked salmon are in mountain lakes because they develop from a berry that drops into the lake*'], lx <=**iya**> *affectionate diminutive*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 9/3/76), also <**th'ímiya**>, //è'ím=iyε//, also /'baby coho salmon'/, attested by AG (Elders Group 10/26/77), example: <**xà:m te th'ímiya**>, //xè-m tə è'ím=iyε//, /'The baby coho is crying.'/, Elder's comment: "that's what they say when it rains; the coho is crying because he wants the river higher so he can go upriver to spawn", attested by AG.

<**th'í:melhp**>, EB [*berry plant*'], see sth'í:m ~ sth'î:m.

<**th'ímet ~ ts'í:met**>, ABFC [*lick s-th (with tongue)*'], see th'ím ~ th'í:m.

<**th'íq**>, possibly root //è'íq//, ABDF [*(get/have) white spots on the skin*'], ASM [*this happens if one eats sxwôsem (soapberries) when a widow*'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (late Oct. 1976).

<**th'íq**>, possibly root //è'íq//, EZ [*red-shafted flicker (woodpecker), medium-sized woodpecker with red under the wing, (pileated woodpecker [AK] (but this is a large bird), small red-headed woodpecker [probably red-breasted sapsucker, possibly hairy woodpecker or downy woodpecker] [Elders Group 3/1/72])*'], [*Colaptes cafer cafer and rarely Colaptes cafer collaris, (if large is correct Dryocopus pileatus [AK], if small is correct, probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber or possibly Dryobates villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius or Dryobates pubescens (esp.) gairdneri some zoologists replace the genus Dryobates with Dendrocopos, others with Picoides)*'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by EL (9/15/78), BJ (12/5/64 old p.315), other sources: H-T <tsek-t> (macron over e) *woodpecker (Picus)(medium-sized)* beside <sHak> (umlaut over a) *woodpecker (Picus)(small red-headed)* and <tsu'tEm> *woodpecker (Picus)(small)*, Salish cognate: Squamish /c'íqt/ *common flicker (Colaptes auratus)* Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:86, this ethnozoology is thought to correct /c'íqt/ *black-chested woodpecker, hairy or downy woodpecker* W73:292, K67:281, K69:56, probably related is Shuswap /c'əq?-ím/ *to peck* K74:180, also <**th'íq**>, //è'íq//, also /'pileated woodpecker'/, (semological comment: identified from photo and description, but pileated woodpecker is a large woodpecker), contrast <**temélhépssem**> *pileated woodpecker*, contrast <**t'ot'epíqselem**> *pileated woodpecker*, attested by AK (Elders Group 9/8/76), also <**th'í:q ~ ts'í:q**>, //è'í-q ~ c'í-q//, also /'small red-headed woodpecker [probably red-breasted sapsucker, possibly hairy woodpecker or downy woodpecker]'/, contrast <**t'ót'ep'els**> *small red-headed woodpecker, etc.*, contrast <**qw'opxwíqsélem**> *small red-headed woodpecker, etc.*, contrast <**sxáq**> *small red-headed woodpecker*, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <**ts'íq ~ ts'íqtál**>, //c'íq ~ c'íq(=)t(=)ə[=Aé=]//, also /'a kind of woodpecker'/, attested by EL (taped at home by Shirley Leon 3/14/80).

<th'í:q>, possibly bound root //è'í-q//, meaning unknown

<sth'í:qel>, df //s=è'í·q=əl//, LAND ['mud, wet mud'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), EB (2/20/78), also <sth'íqel>, //s=è'íq=əl//, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77), example: <tsel mákwlh. tsel welhéleq' la te sth'í:qel.>, //c-əl mək'ɬ. c-əl wə=ɬəl(=)əq' lə tə s=è'í-q=əl//, 'I got hurt. I fell splat in the mud.', attested by EB.

<th'íth'eqel>, rsls //è'í[=C₁ə]=q=əl//, LAND ['muddy'], FSH ['gone soft and spoiled (of dried fish)'], semantic environment ['of fish'], (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77), BHTTC (late Oct. 1976).

<sth'íth'eqel>, dnom //s=è'í[=C₁ə]=q=əl//, LAND ['mud'], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), example: <lí te sth'íth'eqel>, //lí tə s=è'í[=C₁ə]=q=əl//, 'in the mud'.

<Th'elíth'eqes>, df //è'[=əl]=í[=C₁ə]=q=əs//, PLN ['rock figure near the rocks shaped like a family underwater'], literally 'many mud faces', root probably <th'íq> mud, possibly <=el=> plural, possibly <=R1=> continuative or resultative, possibly <=es> on the face, phonology: possible reduplication, possible infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76).

<th'í:qw>, root, perhaps bound, //è'í-q'w//, punch

<th'í:qw'et>, pcs //è'í-q'w=əT//, SOC ['punch s-o/s-th, hit s-o/s-th with fist'], ABFC, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, other sources: ES /è'íq'wət/ hit; found in <th'í:qw'etes>, //è'í-q'w=əT-əs//, 'He hits someone (with his fist), He punches someone.', attested by EB (12/16/75).

<th'qw'á:lí:ye>, rsls //è'(i)q'w=é·lí·yε//, SOC ['punched on the ear'], possibly <stress-shift or vowel-loss in root> resultative, lx <=á:lí:ya> on the ear, phonology: vowel-loss in root, stress-shift, vowel-reduction by speed on final vowel, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<th'qw'álewes>, pcs //è'(i)q'w=élwəs=T//, rsls, SOC ['punched s-o on the stomach'], (<vowel-loss in root or stress-shift> resultative), lx <=álewes> on the stomach, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-loss on root, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76); found in <th'qw'álewesstem>, //è'q'w=élwəs=T-əm//, '(he/she got) punched on the stomach'.

<th'qw'élqsel>, rsls //è'(i)q'w=əlqsəl or è'q'w=əlqs=əl//, SOC ['punched on the nose'], (<vowel-loss in root or stress-shift> resultative), lx <=élqsel ~ =eqs ~ =elqs ~ =eqsel> on the nose, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, phonology: vowel-loss, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/24/76).

<th'qw'íwet>, pcs //è'(i)q'w=íw(əl)=əT//, rsls, SOC ['punched s-o on the rump'], (<vowel-loss in root or stress-shift> resultative), lx <=íwel> in the inside(s), in the rump, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-loss, stress-shift, syllable-loss of el before =et, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<th'qw'ós>, rsls //è'(i)q'w=ás//, SOC ['punched in the face'], (<vowel-loss in root or stress=shift> resultative), lx <=ós> on the face, phonology: vowel-loss, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/24/76), EB (3/3/76).

<th'í:qw'est>, pcs //è'í-q'w=əs=T//, SOC ['hit s-o in the face, punch s-o in the face'], lx <=es> on the face, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/16/75), also <th'íqw'est>, //è'íq'w=əs=T//, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75); found in <th'íqw'esthòm.>, //è'íq'w=əs=T-əm//, 'You are punched in the face.', attested by Elders Group.

<**th'ith'qw'óstel**>, rcps //è'i[=C₁ə=]q^w=ás=T-əl//, cts, pcs, PLAY ['boxing (the game)'], literally /'punching each other in the face/, (<=**R1**=> *continuative*), lx <=**ós**> *on the face*, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<=**el**> *reciprocal*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (9/14/77), also <**th'ith'qw'iyós**>, //è'i[=C₁ə=]=iyás//, also /'boxing/, literally /'punching around in a circle/, lx <=**iyós**> *around in a circle*, attested by SP (IHTTC 9/6/77).

<**th'óleqw'esthòm**>, plv //è'i[=Aá=lə]q^w=əs=T-àm or è'i[=Aá=lə=]q^w=sT-àm//, if, SOC ['you'll get punched all over'], (semological comment: *on the face* should be added if the suffix is =es, if not this word means all over the whole body), possibly <**ó-ablaut**> *resultative*, (<=**le**=> *plural action*), possibly <=**es**> *on the face?*, possibly <=**sT**> *causative control transitivizer*, (<=**òm**> *passive second person singular*), phonology: ablaut, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (5/3/79, SJ esp.).

<**th'ith'qw'iyóls**>, df //C₁i=è'əq^w=iy(=)áls//, PLAY ['pool (the game)'], literally /'little poking spherical object/ball/, possibly root <**ts'eqw'**> *poke, stab*, (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), lx <=**iyóls** ~ =**óls**> *spherical object, ball, fruit, rock*, probably <=**iy**> *bark, wool, covering*, probably <=**óls**> *spherical object, fruit, rock, ball*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by MH (Deming 9/6/77), compare <**ts'its'kwiyóls**> *playing pool*.

<**th'iqw'élchep** or **th'iyqw'éltsep**>, HARV /'chop wood (with an axe), split wood/, see th'íyewq' ~ th'íqw'.

<**th'í:qw'est**>, SOC /'hit s-o in the face, punch s-o in the face/, see th'í:qw'et.

<**th'ís**>, bound root, //è'ís// *ís* perhaps *to tack, to nail*, Salish cognate: Squamish root /c'ís/ *be nailed up* as in /c'ís-in?/ *nail up (tr.)* and /c'ís-tn/ *horn, antler, nail* W73:182, 144, K67:280, K69:55, Lushootseed root /c'ís(i)/ *nauling* as in /c'ísi-d ~ c'és-əd/ *nail it* and /c'és-təd/ *a nail* H76:73.

<**th'íset**>, pcs //è'ís=əT//, BLDG ['nail it'], CSTR, (<=**et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/2/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /c'ísi-d ~ c'és-əd/ *nail it* H76:73, Squamish /c'ís-in?/ *nail up (tr.)* W73:182, K69:55.

<**th'ístel**>, dnom //è'ís=təl//, ANAH ['horn of an animal'], literally perhaps /'something to tack/nail/, lx <=**tel**> *something to, device*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/15/77), Elders Group (7/9/75), BJ (12/5/64), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'ís-tn/ *horn, antler, nail* W73:144, K67:280, also <**th'í:stel**>, //è'í:s=təl//, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).

<**Ts'ístel**>, dnom //c'ís=təl//, PLN ['Saddle Rock above Yale'], literally /'antler/, ASM [(in the story of Beaver and Frog) the frog and her four daughters started out (in high water) from Spuzzum; one landed at Ts'ístel (Saddle Rock), one at Ts'ókw'á:m (Five-Mile Creek), one at Q'alelíktel (rock on east side one mile above Yale), one at Peqwhô:lthel (American Bar), and the mother landed at We^xésem (Bill Bristol Island, lit. "frog place")], this may be the conclusion of the same story told in Nooksack where Miss Frog rejects the sincere proposal of marriage from Mr. Beaver and insults his body; Beaver or his sons sing a rain song and make the water rise to a flood; Frog is later seen floating down the river calling "Help I'll marry you", and Beaver says to his sons "Just push her out further in the river"], phonology: perhaps <ts'> from Thompson influence since the place is between Thompson and Stó:lô territory (it has Upriver Halkomelem =tel though not Thompson =ten), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79).

<**Xwth'ístel**>, df //x^w=è'ís=təl//, PLN ['a place across the Fraser River from the rock named Q'alelíktel'], ASM ['above Yale'], literally /'always horn (or) horn in the vagina/, possibly <**xw**=> *always* or possibly <**xw**=> *in the vagina*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (IHTTC 8/5/77, 8/8/77), IHTTC (8/23/77), source: place names reference file #188a, 216.

- <**Lexwts'ístel**>, ds //lɛx^w=c'ís=təl//, PLN ['north and south sides of the mouth of Five-Mile Creek'], Elder's comment: "the name means *always antlers*", ASM ['the mountain above Lexwts'ístel used to have an Indian name (probably a Halkomelem name but possibly Thompson)'], (<**lexw**=> *always*), phonology: ts' instead of th' is irregular unless Thompson influence, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and AK (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79).
- <**th'éstel**>, durs //è'i[=Aé=]s=təl//, dnom, BLDG ['a metal nail'], CSTR, TOOL, literally /'durative horn'/, (<**é-ablaut on root i**> *durative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/15/77), Elders Group (7/9/75, 7/27/75).
- <**th'estíyelhp**>, ds //è'i[=Aé=]s=təl=əʔp//, EB ['poplar'], EB /'"poplar", probably includes black cottonwood and trembling aspen (though trembling aspen is rare in Upriver Halq'eméylem territory)'/, ASM ['could include white balsam poplar but it apparently does not occur in the Stó:lô area, term could possibly have been extended to include non-native poplars introduced by non-Indians, such as Lombardy poplar'], ['probably genus *Populus*, probably includes *Populus trichocarpa* and *Populus tremuloides*, could include *Populus balsamifera* but it apparently isn't found in the area, possibly includes non-native *Populus nigra*'], literally /'(metal) nail tree'/ (or perhaps formerly /'horn/antler tree'/, ASM ['probably so named because of its appearance (esp. Lombardy poplar)'], lx <=**elhp**> *tree*, phonology: ablaut, el→íy before =elhp automatically, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/2/75, 7/9/75), contrast <**p'elp'álq'emá:lews**> *poplar* and <**th'extíyelhp**> *poplar*.
- <**th'íset**>, BLDG ['nail it'], see th'ís.
- <**th'ístel**>, ANAH ['horn of an animal'], see th'ís.
- <**th'íth'ekwem**>, TCH /'prickly (from fir bark, wool, or something one is allergic to), irritant, have an allergic reaction (to fir powder or cedar bark)'/, see th'íkw.
- <**th'íth'emet**>, ABFC ['licking it'], see th'ím ~ th'í:m.
- <**th'íth'eplexw**> (or perhaps <**th'íth'ep'lexw**>), ABFC /'closing one's eyes, shutting one's eyes'/, see th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).
- <**th'íth'eqel**>, LAND ['muddy'], see sth'í:qel.
- <**th'íth'eqw kúkumels**>, FOOD *relish* (lit. chopped + cucumber), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00), see th'íyeqw~ th'íqw'.
- <**th'íth'ewel**>, EFAM ['being annoyed'], see th'íwél.
- <**th'íth'exwstélémét**>, SOC /'begging for a favor, asking for help'/, see th'íxw ~ th'éxw.
- <**th'íth'ikwóstel**>, ABFC ['winking at each other'], see th'iykw'.
- <**th'íth'íkw'elexw**>, EFAM /'frightened s-o [accidentally], [happened/managed to] frighten s-o'/, see th'íkw' or th'ekw'.
- <**th'íth'íkw'ósem**>, ABFC ['winking'], see th'iykw'.
- <**th'íth'kwimelálews**>, EB ['big-leaved avens'], see th'íkw.
- <**th'íth'kw**>, EZ /'runt of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter'/, see sth'ékw'.
- <**th'íth'kw'ó:y**>, EZ /'smallest of a litter or family'/, see sth'ékw'.
- <**th'íth'kw'oya**>, EZ /'runt of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter'/, see sth'ékw'.
- <**th'íth'lhákw'etem**>, ABFC ['someone is being pinched'], see th'lhákw'.

<th'ith'qw'óstel>, PLAY ['boxing (the game)'], see th'í:qw'et.

<th'íwél>, df //è'íw=əl or è'íy=əwəl//, EFAM ['annoyed'], see under stem <ts'íw> *annoyed, fed up, bored*.

<th'íth'ewel>, cts //è'í[-C₁ə-]w=əl//, EFAM ['being annoyed'], see under stem <ts'íts'ewel> *bored*.

<th'íwélmét>, iecs //è'íw(=)əl=məT//, EFAM ['to be fed up [with s-o/s-th], (annoyed with s-o/s-th)'], see under stem <ts'íwélmét> *annoyed with s-th, annoyed by s-o, tired of s-o*.

<th'íwélstexw>, caus //è'íw(=)əl=sT-əx^w//, EFAM ['annoyed s-o, bothered s-o, pestered s-o'], see under stem <ts'íw> *annoyed, fed up, bored*.

<th'íwélmét>, EFAM ['to be fed up [with s-o/s-th], (annoyed with s-o/s-th)'], see th'íwél.

<th'íwélstexw>, EFAM ['annoyed s-o, bothered s-o, pestered s-o'], see th'íwél or ts'íw.

<th'íwéq'>, root //è'íwéq'//, *red elderberry*

<sth'íwéq'>, df //s=è'íwéq'//, EB ['red elderberry'], ['Sambucus racemosa'], ASM ['berries ripen about June and last several months, they are cooked and sweetened before eating'], MED ['also medicine for constipation'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), SP and AD (6/27/75), other sources: ES /sè'íwéq'/ *red elderberry*, also <th'íwéq'>, //è'íwéq'//, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <lulh me qw'él te sth'íwéq'.>, //lə=w† mə q'w'él tə s=è'íwéq'//, 'The red elderberries are ripe.', literally 'past =already start to/come to be ripe the red elderberry', attested by AC, <le qw'éltem te sth'íwéq'.>, //lə q'w'él=T-əm tə s=è'íwéq'//, 'The red elderberries are cooked.', attested by AC.

<sth'íwéq'elhp>, ds //s=è'íwéq'=ə†p//, EB ['red elderberry bush'], ['Sambucus racemosa'], ASM ['usually about ten feet high'], lx <=elhp> *plant, tree*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<th'íxw ~ th'éxw>, bound root //è'íx^w ~ è'éx^w//, comment: historically only the first alternant is correct, th'íxw.

<th'éxwmet>, iecs //è'í[=Aé]=x^w=məT//, EFAM ['to pity s-o, feel sorry for s-o'], possibly <é-ablaut> *durative or non-continuative??*, (<=met> *indirect effect non-control transitivizer*), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/1/78), TM/DF/TG (Elders Group 3/22/78), EB (3/31/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'íx^w-n/ *help out of trouble (tr.)* K69:55, also <th'éxwmet>, //è'í[=Aé]=x^w=məT//, attested by NP (9/19/75), also <ts'éxwmet>, //c'í[=Aé]x^w=məT//, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), also <ts'éxwmet>, //c'í[=Aé]=x^w=məT//, also 'help s-o', attested by Elders Group (6/4/75); found in <ts'éxwmethòmè>, //c'éx^w=məT-ámə//, 'pity you', phonology: downstepping, updrifting, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), <ts'éxwmethómétsel.>, //c'əx^w=məT-ámə-c-əl//, 'I help you.', phonology: automatic stress-shift, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75), example: <th'exwmetólxwchexw, lálh tstulh tesós.>, //è'í[=Aə]=x^w=məT-álx^w-c-əx^w lə-† ct-u† tsás//, 'Pity us, we're getting unfortunate.', usage: prayer to plants, attested by TM/DF/NP (Elders Group 3/22/78), <ewálhtsel mí:l ámeq't, qetsel (we?) th'éxwmetò.>, //ʔəwə=ə†-c-əl mí-l ʔéməq'=T qə-c-əl (wə-)è'éx^w=məT-à//, 'I wasn't going to bring him/her back, but I felt sorry for him/her.', attested by EB.

<th'exwstélélmét>, //è'íx^w=sT-ólómət or è'í[=Aə]=x^w=sT-ólómət//, EFAM ['ask a favor, ask pity, beseech'], SOC, ASM ['some people would go out in the woods and do this before white religion was introduced, it was the closest pre-contact thing to prayer'], (<=st> *causative control transitivizer*), (<-élélmét ~ -lómét> *reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/1/78), NP (9/19/75), TM/DF/TG (Elders Group 3/22/78), example: <le th'exwstélélmét ô siyám.>, //lə è'əx^w=sT-ólómət ʔo s=iy(=)ém//, 'Pity us, oh Lord.', usage: prayer for plants, attested by TM/DF/NP, <lámtsel th'exwstélélmét.>, //lə=m-c-əl è'əx^w=sT-ólómət//,

'I'm going to ask a favor.', attested by Elders Group (2/1/78).

<**th'íth'exwstélmét**>, cts //è'í[-C₁ə-]x^w=sT-ólémét//, SOC *'begging for a favor, asking for help'*, EFAM, (<**R1**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/1/78), Salish cognate: closely related is Squamish /c'í-c'ix^w-num?-ut/ *pitiful, to be pitied* W73:199, K69:55, also <**ts'its'exwstélmét**>, //c'í[-C₁ə-]x^w=sT-ólémét//, attested by Deming (11/11/76).

<**sts'íts'exw**>, str *s=c'í[=C₁ə=]x^w//*, EFAM [*(be) considerate*], (<**s**=> *stative*), (<**R1**=> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, either the **ts'** > **th'** sound change missed this or it was borrowed as a doublet from a neighbor which did not undergo the sound change to **th'** (Nooksack, Squamish for ex.), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (11/11/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'í-c'ix^w/ *helpful* K69:55.

<**sts'íts'exwtel**>, rcps *s=c'í[=C₁ə=]x^w-təl//*, EFAM [*(be) considerate of each other*], (<**-tel**> *reciprocal*), phonology: reduplication, also see comments on stem of this word, above, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (11/11/76).

<**th'exwstí:lmét**>, df //è'əx^w=sT=ə[=Aí=]ləmət?//, possibly *'(ask for a favor or pity for s-o)'*, possibly <**í:ablaut**> meaning unclear here, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb??, intransitive verb?, Elder's comment: "this is a word, EB will check to find out meaning", attested by EB (2/1/78).

<**ts'éxwts'exw** (or more correct) **th'éxwth'exw**>, chrs //c'əx^w=C₁əC₂ or è'əx^w=C₁əC₂//, EFAM [*pity*], (<**R2**> *characteristic*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal?!, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77).

<**th'éxwth'exw**>, chrs //è'əx^w=C₁əC₂//, EZ *'osprey, fishhawk'*, [*Pandion haliaetus*], literally *'helpful (according to one tradition)'*, (<**R2**> *characteristic*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/17/71, 11/26/71), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'ix^wc'əx^w/ *osprey, fishhawk* derived from root /c'ix^w/ *help* W73:191, K69:56, Sechelt /sc'ix^wc'ix^w/ *fishhawk* T77:10, also <**th'éxwth'exw** ~ **ts'éxwts'exw**>, //è'əx^w=C₁əC₂ ~ c'əx^w=C₁əC₂//, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76, 6/4/75).

<**th'iyaméle** or **th'iyaméla**>, df //è'iyəm=ólə//, ANAH [*temples (on head)*], root meaning unknown, lx <**=éla**> *on the side of the head*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/4/77).

<**th'iykw'**>, bound root //è'iy(=)k^w *twitch*//.

<**th'á:ykw'em**>, cts //è'í[-Aé-]yk^w=əm//, mdls, ABFC [*'twitching'*], (<**á:ablaut**> *continuative*), (<**=em**> *middle voice*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), Salish cognate: possibly Lushootseed /ləcu-cík^wi-cut/ *twitching* based on root /cík^w(i)/ *move, jerk, tug* as also in /cík^witəb/ (*a fish*) *jerked (on the line)* H76:51.

<**th'ikw'ólésem**>, mdls //è'í(y)k^w=áləs=əm//, ABFC [*to wink*], literally *'twitch on one's eye'*, lx <**=óles**> *on the eye*, (<**=em**> *middle voice*), phonology: updrifting, consonant-loss (iyC→iC), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/12/75), LG (Deming 5/8/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'íyk^w-in/ *squeeze, pinch (with two fingers)(tr.)* W73:249, K67:281, Sechelt /c'ayk^w-ús-m/ *to wink* T77:36, also <**ts'iykw'ólésem**>, //c'iyk^w=áləs=əm//, dialects: *Sumas/Matsqui*, attested by AH (Deming 5/8/80).

<**th'ikw'ósem**>, mdls //è'í(y)k^w=ás=əm//, ABFC [*to wink*], lx <**=ós**> *on the face*, (<**=em**> *middle voice*), phonology: consonant-loss (iyC→iC), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76).

<**th'íth'ikw'ósem**>, cts //è'í[-C₁ə-]yk^w=ás=əm//, ABFC [*winking*], (<**R1**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, vowel-raising (əyC→iC), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested

by Elders Group (8/25/76), also <th'íth'kw'ó:sem>, //è'i[-C₁ə-]k^w=á:s=əm//, phonology: vowel-loss more frequent before long syllable, attested by EB (1/8/76), also <th'íth'ikw'ósem>, //è'i[-C₁ə-]k^w=ás=əm//, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78).

<th'ikw'óstel>, rcps //è'i(y)k^w=ás=T-əl//, ABFC /'wink at each other, ((maybe) squint [EB])/, literally /'twitch on the face at each other on purpose/, lx <=ós> on the face, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-el> reciprocal), phonology: deglottalized form may be variant or error, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/14/70), also /'(maybe) squint/, attested by EB (12/12/75).

<th'íth'ikw'óstel>, cts //è'i[-C₁ə-]yk^w=ás=T-əl//, rcps, ABFC ['winking at each other'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/14/70).

<th'íyēqw'> ~ <th'íq'w'>, //è'íyēq^w ~ è'íq^w// to chop.

<th'íth'ēqw kúkumels>, FOOD *relish* (lit. chopped + cucumber), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00), see th'íyēqw' ~ th'íq'w'.

<th'íyēqw't>, pcs //è'íyēq^w=T//, HARV ['split it (firewood)'], FIRE, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<th'íyēqw'á:ls>, sas //è'íyēq^w=é:ls//, HARV ['split firewood'], FIRE, (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<th'óyēqw'els>, cts //è'i[-Aá-]yēq^w=əls//, HARV ['splitting firewood'], FIRE, (<ó-ablaut> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<th'iq'w'élchep or th'iyq'w'éltsep>, ds //è'iyq^w=élcəp//, HARV /'chop wood (with an axe), split wood/, lx <=élchep ~ =éltsep> firewood, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/6/70), EB (12/11/75), example: <lalh th'iq'w'éltsep.>, //lɛ-† è'iyq^w=élcəp//, /'Go and split wood./, syntactic analysis: imperative with go, attested by AC.

<th'íyēqw'á:ls>, HARV ['split firewood'], see th'íyēqw'.

<th'íyēqw't>, HARV ['split it (firewood)'], see th'íyēqw'.

<th'íy_xwestem>, caus //c'íyx^w=əs=sT=əm//, /θ'íyx^wəstəm/, [θ'éyx^wəstəm], pass., REL /'his/her face/their faces are made dry/, see ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

<th'kw'íwel>, ABDF /'(have) hemorrhoids, (have) open sores on genitals or rump/, see th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

<th'kw'íwíyelhp>, EB /'prickly swamp currant, swamp gooseberry/, see th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

<th'lhák'w'>, free root //è'†ék^w//, ABFC ['to pinch'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/5/76).

<th'lhák'w't>, pcs //è'†ék^w=T//, ABFC /'pinch s-th, pinch s-o (and pull the skin)/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), IHTTC (9/2/77), EB (2/5/76); found in <th'lhák'w'etlha.>, //è'†ék^w=T-†ɛ//, /'Pinch him., Pinch her./, phonology: epenthesis, attested by EB, <th'lhák'w'etem.>, //è'†ék^w=T-əm//, /'Someone got pinched./, phonology: epenthesis, attested by EB.

<th'íth'lhák'w'etem>, cts //C₁í-è'†ék^w=T-əm//, if, ABFC ['someone is being pinched'], (<R4-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, epenthesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, passive, attested by EB.

<ts'elhk'w'á:ls>, sas //c'†ék^w-M1=é:ls//, ABFC ['pinch'], (<metathesis> non-continuative), (<=á:ls>

structured activity non-continuative), phonology: metathesis, epenthesis, historical/comparative detail: in most cases of th' ~ ts' in Upriver Halkomelem the th' proves to be historically correct and the ts' either archaic or borrowed, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<ts'álhkw'els>, cts //c'ʔε[-M1-]kʷ=əlʃ//, sas, ABFC ['pinching'], (<metathesis> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<th'lhákwt>, ABFC /'pinch s-th, pinch s-o (and pull the skin)/, see th'lhákwt'.

<th'ókws>, free root //è'ákʷs//, NUM /'seven, to be seven/, syntactic analysis: num, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), NP (12/6/73), CT (9/5/73), EB (2/13/78), others, other sources: ES /è'ákʷs/ seven; found in <th'ókws:kwset>, //è'ákʷ-c-ət//, /'There's seven of us./, literally /we are seven/, attested by AC (10/8/71), example: <ók:pel qas kw'e th'ókws>, //ʔá·pəl qε-s kʷə è'ákʷs//, /'seventeen/, attested by AC, also <ók:pel qas té th'ókws>, //ʔá·pəl qε-s tə è'ákʷs//, attested by CT (9/5/73), <ts'kw'éx qas té th'ókws>, //c'kʷéxʷ qε-s tə è'ákʷs//, /'twenty-seven/, attested by CT (9/5/73), <th'ókws te sp'á:q'em.>, //è'ákʷs tə s=p'é·q' =əm//, /'There are seven flowers./, attested by EB, <th'ókws te xwó:qw' qas te léts'e pésk'a.>, //è'ákʷs təxʷá·qʷ qε-s thε léč'ə pésk'ə//, /'There are seven sawbill ducks (mergansers) and one hummingbird./, attested by EB approved this sentence constructed by a staff class member, *<th'ókws te xwó:qw' qas léts'e te pésk'a.> rejected, *<th'ókws te xwó:qw' qesu léts'e te pésk'a.> rejected.

<th'ekwsále>, ds //è'ákʷs=élə//, numc, nums, NUM ['seven people'], HUMC, CAN /'seven paddlers, seven "pullers"/, lx <=ále ~ =á:le> persons, people, phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, num, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75, 7/27/75), example: <th'akwsá:le>, //è'ákʷs=é·lə//, attested by AC.

<th'ekwsáleqel>, ds //è'ákʷs=[-él-]əqəl//, numc, nums, NUM ['seven containers'], HHG, (<-ál-> plural), lx <=eqel> container, phonology: vowel-reduction, infixed plural in affix, affix pluralizer, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, num, syntactic comment: shows -ál- plural infix required in the lexical suffix when the number reaches seven, since from numbers one to six only =eqel container is used, there are also other cases where the -el- added to lexical suffixes (for ex. with body part suffixes) seems to pluralize the affix as well, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<th'ekwsálh>, ds //è'ákʷs=éʔ//, numc, nums, NUM ['seven times'], TIME, (semological comment: probably somewhat artificial as they didn't often count these past five), lx <=álh> times, phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, num, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).

<th'èkwetselhsxá>, ds //è'əkʷəc=εʔ=sxʷé or è'əkʷəc=əʔsxʷé//, numc, nums, NUM ['seventy'], literally /'seven =times =ten/, possibly <=sxá> ten, possibly <=elhsxá ~ =elsxá> times ten, phonology: root allomorph th'ekwets, epenthetic stress (here added on fourth syllable before final stress), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, num, attested by CT (9/5/73), also <th'èkwetselhsxá>, //è'əkʷəc=əl=sxʷé//, attested by AC (8/4/70), also <th'ekwtselhsxá ~ th'èkwelselhsxá>, //è'əkʷc=əl=sxʷé ~ è'əkʷs=əl=sxʷé//, attested by BJ (12/5/64 old p.336 of new transcript), also <th'ekwelselhsxá>, //è'əkʷs=əl=sxʷé//, attested by DM (12/4/64 old p.262 of new transcript), example: <th'ekwelselhsxá swà:yèl>, //è'əkʷs=əl=sxʷé s=wè·yèl//, /'seventy days/, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<th'ekwelselhsxá:le>, ds //è'əkʷs=əl=sxʷé=é(·)lə//, numc, nums, NUM ['seventy people'], HUMC, (semological comment: probably somewhat artificial as qéx many would be used more often instead of manually counting this high), lx <=ále ~ =á:le> persons, people, phonology: vowel merger, voicing of l from lh (allomorph), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, num,

attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).

<**th'èkwetselsxó:s**>, ds //è'əkʷəc=əl=sx'ɛ=á(·)s or è'əkʷəc=əl=sx'ɛ=əs//, numc, nums, NUM ['seventy dollars'], ECON, lx <=**ó:s** ~ **=es**> *dollars*, phonology: vowel merger, perhaps also a→o before =es/=ó:s, syntactic analysis: nominal, num, attested by AC (11/30/71).

<**th'okwsámets'**>, ds //è'əkʷs=éməc'//, numc, nums, NUM /'(seven long objects), seven ropes, seven threads, seven sticks, seven poles'/, lx <=**ámeth'** ~ **=ámets'**> *long objects, rope/thread/stick/pole, standing, height*, comment: prompted by Boas' 1890 Scowlitz manuscript, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, num, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<**th'ókwses**>, ds //è'əkʷs=əs//, numc, nums, NUM /'seven dollars, (seven Indian blankets or dollars [Boas])'/, ECON, lx <=**es**> *dollar(s), round thing(s), face(s)*, syntactic analysis: nominal, num, attested by AC (10/8/71), AD (4/12/78), also /'seven Indian blankets or dollars'/, source: Boas 1890 Scowlitz manuscript.

<**th'okwsíqw** ~ **th'okwsesíqw**>, ds //è'əkʷs=íqʷ//, numc, nums, NUM ['seven fish'], EZ, FSH, lx <=**íqw**> *fish*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, num, nominal?, attested by BHTTC (8/24/76).

<**th'ekwsíws**>, ds //è'əkʷs=íws//, numc, nums, NUM ['seven birds'], EZ, HUNT, lx <=**íws**> *bird*, phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, num, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77).

<**th'ekwòls**>, ds //è'əkʷs=áls//, numc, nums, NUM, EB /'seven fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant)'/, HARV, lx <=**óls**> *fruit, spherical objects*, phonology: vowel-reduction, consonant loss, downstepping, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, num, nominal?, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<**th'okwsôwelh**>, ds //è'əkʷs=ówəʔ//, numc, nums, NUM /'seven canoes, seven boats'/, CAN, lx <=**ôwelh**> *canoe, boat*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, num, nominal?, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<**sth'ó:kws**>, ds //s=è'á·kʷs=s//, numc, nums, NUM ['seven o'clock'], lx <**s=...=s**> *hour, o'clock*, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others, example: <**wetéses te sth'ó:kws**>, //wə-tós-əs tə s=è'á·kʷs=s//, /'at seven o'clock, when it gets (to) seven o'clock'/, attested by AC (10/6/71).

<**th'okwsámets'**>, NUM /'(seven long objects), seven ropes, seven threads, seven sticks, seven poles'/, see th'ó:kws.

<**th'ókwses**>, NUM /'seven dollars, (seven Indian blankets or dollars [Boas])'/, see th'ó:kws.

<**th'okwsíqw** ~ **th'okwsesíqw**>, NUM ['seven fish'], see th'ó:kws.

<**th'okwsôwelh**>, NUM /'seven canoes, seven boats'/, see th'ó:kws.

<**th'óleqw'esthòm**>, SOC ['you'll get punched all over'], see th'í:qw'et.

<**th'olólh**>, bound stem //è'aláʔ//, EZ ['spring salmon'], root meaning unknown

<**sth'olólh**>, df //s=è'aláʔ//, EZ ['spring salmon which goes to Chehalis Lake in May then returns to salt water'], [*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*], (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<**temth'oló:lh**>, ds //təm=è'aláʔ//, TIME /'July to August, (big spring salmon time)'/, literally /'big spring salmon time (Jeness)'/, (<**tem**=> *season (for), time (for)*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/28/79), comment: prompted by, source: Diamond Jeness' field notes of interviews with Wm. Sepass of Sardis.

<th'ólhem>, ABDF /'(cold (of a person) or get cooled down, get cold)'/, see th'álh.

<th'ólhem sq'óq'ey>, ABDF /'(have/get) a head cold'/, see th'álh.

<th'ólhethet>, ABFC ['cool oneself'], see th'álh.

<th'ó:m>, root (not attested as free form) //è'á-m// bone

<sth'ó:m>, ds //s=è'á-m//, ANA ['bone'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Elders Group (3/15/72), NP, other sources: ES and JH /sè'á-m/ bone, example: <sth'ó:ms te sméyeth>, //s=è'á-m-s tə s=méyə̀//, /'the animal's bone'/, attested by AC, <le texw sth'ó:m el.>, //lə təx^w s=è'á-m ʔəl//, /'He's/She's all bone left.'/, literally /'past 3rd person half bone just'/, attested by AC (8/6/70), <westh'ó:m el.>, //wə-sè'á-m ʔəl or əw s=è'á-m ʔəl//, /'He's all boney., He's all bones.'/, attested by AC (9/30/71), <xá:p'qwtəm tel sth'ó:m.>, //xé·p'q^w=təm t-əl s=è'á-m//, /'My bones are aching.'/, attested by NP.

<sth'emth'ó:m>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=è'á-m//, ANA ['bones'], (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (6/76).

<sth'eth'elò:m>, dmpn //s=C₁ə=è' [=ə]=á-m//, ANA ['small bones'], (<R5=> diminutive), (<=el=> plural), phonology: infixed plural, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), also <sth'éth'elòm>, //s=C₁í[=Aé]=è' [=ə]=m//, attested by AD (4/27/79), example: <te ów qelát sth'éth'elòm>, //tə ʔəw-qəlét s=C₁í[=Aé]=è' [=ə]=m//, /'more small bones'/, attested by AD, <ówechexw lámexwcha xwa siyólexwe a'áchewlh xáp'kw'təm ta' sth'éth'elòm.>, //ʔówə-c-əx^w lé=m-əx^w-cə x^wə s=yálex^w=ə ʔəʔé-cə-w+xé·p'k^w=təm t-əʔ s=C₁í[=Aé]=è' [=ə]=m//, /'You're not going to get/become old until/unless your bones are aching.'/, usage: a saying/proverb, attested by AD.

<th'ómetsel>, df //è'ám=əcəl//, CLO ['bracelet'], PE, literally /'bone on the back'/, lx <on the back>, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/24/75).

<sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél>, ds //s=è'am=í·wəl or s=è'a[=Aé]=m=í·wəl//, EB /'heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit'/, LAND /'core of a rock, center of a rock, core of anything, heart of anything inanimate'/, possibly <e-ablaut> derivational, lx <=í:wel ~ =íwel> in the insides, phonology: probable vowel-reduction, possible ablaut, optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/29/70. 11/19/71), Elders Group (5/28/75), JL (3/31/78), example: <sth'emíwels te plum/apple>, //s=è'əm=íwəl-s tə plém/ʔé·pəl//, /'seeds/pits of plum/apple'/, attested by JL, <sth'emíwels té sth'í:m>, //s=è'əm=íwəl-s tə s=è'í·m//, /'seeds on berries'/, literally /'seed -of the berry'/, attested by JL (3/31/78).

<sth'émləts>, stvi //s=è'a[=Aé]=m=ləc//, BPI /'(have a) skinny butt, (be skinny on the rump or bottom)'/, ANA, (<s=> stative), possibly <é-ablaut> durative, lx <=ləts> on the rump, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (11/11/71).

<sts'émləts>, dnom //s=c'ém=ləc//, ANA ['hip'], literally probably /'bone on the rump'/, (<s=> nominalizer), probably root <th'óm> bone, lx <=ləts> on the rump, phonology: ts' may be misrecorded for th' or if ts' is correct the root is not th'óm, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: ES /sc'émləc/ hip.

<sth'émqsel>, ds //s=è'a[=Aé]=m=qsəl//, ANA ['bridge of nose'], literally /'bone in the nose'/, possibly <é-ablaut> derivational or durative, lx <=qsəl> in the nose, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<sth'émxel>, dnom //s=è'a[=Aé]=m=x'əl//, ANA ['shin'], literally /'bone in the leg'/, possibly <é-ablaut> derivational or durative, lx <=xel> in the leg, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis:

nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<**th'omewích ~ th'ó:bewíts**>, ds //è'am=əwíc ~ è'á·m=əwíc//, ANA /'(someone's) spine, (someone's) backbone'/, literally /'bone on the back'/, (semological comment: inalienable, used without nominalizer only as someone's body part, never as just the word or without being possessed, for that see shxwth'omewíts), lx <=**ewích ~ ewíts**> *on the back*, phonology: b (with half-closed velum) for m, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript old p.260), example: <**ta th'ó:bewích ~ ta th'omewíts**>, //t-ε è'á(·)m=əwíc//, /'your spine, your backbone'/, attested by DM.

<**shxwth'omewíts**>, ds //sx^w=è'am=əwíc//, ANA /'the spine, the backbone'/, (<**shxw**> nominalizer (alienable), something for), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 p.260).

<**th'ómtsestel**>, ds //è'ám=cəs=təl//, PLAY ['slahal bone(s)'], ASM ['thumb-sized bone or bones from a set of four (two marked ones are called "the man", two unmarked ones are called "the lady"), the set is hidden in two players hands and the other team guesses which hands hold the marked bone in the gambling game called slehal, slahal, or the bone game'], literally /'bone on the hand device'/, lx <=**tse**> *on the hand*, lx <=**tel**> *device, something to/that*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (Fish Camp 7/17/78), Deming (7/27/78), see also <**slehà:l**> *slahal game, the bone game*.

<**th'emeláxel**>, dnom //è'am=əlɛ́xəl or è'a[=Aə=]m=əlɛ́xəl//, ANA /'point of elbow, arm bone'/, literally /'bone in the arm'/, possibly <**e-ablaut**> derivational or durative, lx <=**eláxel**> *in the arm*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<**th'emxweláxel**>, dnom //è'am=x^w=əlɛ́xəl or è'a[=Aə=]m=x^w=əlɛ́xəl//, ANA /'an elbow, elbow (the name of it)'/, possibly <**e-ablaut**> derivational or durative, lx <=**xw**> *round or (better) lump-like*, lx <=**eláxel**> *on the arm*, phonology: possible ablaut, grammatical comment: with no s= prefix (inalienable nominalizer with body parts) this word is only used to name the part, the s= is required when someone's body part is being discussed, sqep'ó:lthetel *knee*, shxw'ílàmàlà *shoulder* (and others) work this way also, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77), also <**th'emxwiláxel**>, //è'əm=x^w=i(=)lɛ́xəl//, possibly <=**iy**> *covering??*, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript old p.259), example: <**th'emxweláxel te'íle**>, //è'əm=x^w=əlɛ́xəl tə=ʔí=lə//, /'This is an elbow.'/, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<**sth'emxweláxel**>, dnom //s=è'am=x^w=əlɛ́xəl or s=è'a[=Aə=]m=x^w=əlɛ́xəl//, ANA /'(someone's) elbow'/, (<**s**> inalienable nominalizer), possibly <**e-ablaut**> derivational or durative, lx <=**eláxel**> *on the arm*, phonology: possible ablaut, grammatical comment: see under th'emxweláxel, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77), Elders Group (8/20/75, 10/8/75), example: <**séyem tel sth'emxweláxel**>, //sɛ́y=əm t-əl s=è'əm=x^w=əlɛ́xəl//, /'My elbow is hurt., My elbow is sore.'/, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<**ts'ets'emíkw**>, df //C₁ə=c'əm(=)ík^w//, dmpn, CLO ['little tiny beads'], (<**R5**> diminutive plural), possibly root <**th'óm ~ th'em**> *bone*, possibly <=**íkw**> *round*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (Elders Group 3/26/80).

<**th'óméls**>, df //è'ám=ə[=´]ls//, sas, TOOL /'whetstone, a file, sandstone'/, root meaning unknown, (<=**əls**> structured activity continuative/nominalizer), possibly <=**´**= (stress-shift)> derivational, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (3/2/76), Elders Group (3/15/72, 4/2/80), also <**xth'óméls**>, //x^ʔ=è'ám=ə[=´]ls//, (<**x**> meaning unknown), comment: could x= be error for sh= *something for* or xw= *always*, attested by EB (3/2/76).

<**lhth'óméls**>, ds //t=è'ám=ə[=´]ls//, sas, TOOL /'to file (abrasively)'/, (<**lh**> use (a portion of)), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/22/76).

<**Th'óth'emels**>, ds //è'á[=C₁ə=]m=əls//, PLN /'village on a small flat a little above Vedder Crossing,

on the north side of Chilliwack River', probably <=R1=> continuative or resultative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Duff 1952, Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19 where he says it means *steep*, source: place names reference file #223.

<Th'emth'ómels>, pln //C₁əC₂=è'ám=əls//, PLN /'Granite Mountain, the second mountain back of Xóletsa, northwest of Kwelkwelqéylem/, ASM ['Xóletsa is the mountain above Yale Creek and Yale Reserve'], literally /'many files/, ASM ['so named because it wears out the shoes'], (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), source: place names reference file #158.

<th'ómetsel>, CLO ['bracelet'], see sth'ó:m.

<th'omewích ~ th'ó:bewíts>, ANA /'(someone's) spine, (someone's) backbone'/, see sth'ó:m.

<th'ómtsestel>, PLAY ['slahal bone(s)'], see sth'ó:m.

<th'óqw>, root //è'áq^w// suck

<th'óqwet>, pcs //è'áq^w=əT//, ABFC ['suck s-th'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/22/76), AK (Elders Group 1/30/80), AC, other sources: ES /è'á-q^wət/ suck, Salish cognate: Squamish /c'úq^w-un7/ suck (act.-itr.) W73:257, K69:55, also <ts'óqwet>, //c'áq^w=əT//, attested by NP (Elders Group 1/30/80), example: <th'óqwetes te siyólexwe te q'áq'et'em.>, //è'áq^w=əT-əs tə s=yáləx^w-ə tə q'é[=C₁ə=]t'(=)əm//, /'The old person sucked something sweet./, attested by AC (10/15/71).

<th'óth'eqwet>, cts //è'á[-C₁ə-]q^w=əT//, ABFC ['be sucking s-th'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example:

<th'óth'eqwetes te q'áq'et'em.>, //è'á[-C₁ə-]q^w=əT-əs tə q'é[=C₁ə=]t'(=)əm//, /'He's sucking something sweet./, attested by AC (10/15/71).

<th'óqweleqw>, df //è'áq^w=ələq^w//, ABDF ['bald-headed'], root meaning uncertain, lx <=eleqw> on top of the head, on the hair, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), also <ts'qó:leqw>, //c'á-q=M1=ələq^w//, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), compare root <th'áq ~ th'eq> skinned, Salish cognate: Squamish root /c'aq/ bald K67:279 as in /n-c'áq-i?əq^w/ bald W73:14, K67:307, also /'skinned on the head'/, attested by EB (1/10/78).

<sth'ó:qweleqw>, stvi //s=è'á-q^w=ələq^w//, ABDF [(be) bald-headed'], (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (11/11/71), also <sthóqweleqw>, //s=è'áq^w=ələq^w//, also /'bald'/, comment: th probably my error for th', attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), also <sts'óqweleqw>, //s=c'áq^w=ələq^w//, (<s=> stative), attested by BHTTC (10/21/76).

<th'ó:qwi ~ th'óqwi>, bound root or stem //è'á(·)q^w(=)i//, EZ /'fish (any kind), (salmon (any kind, not trout or sturgeon) [AC])/, (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown

<sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi>, df //s=è'á(·)q^w(=)i//, EZ /'fish (any kind), (salmon (any kind, not trout or sturgeon) [AC])/, (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, NP (12/6/73), Elders Grop (3/15/72), BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), Salish cognate: Squamish /sc'úq^wi7/ fish (generic) W73:101, K67:286, K69:58, also /'salmon (any kind, not trout or sturgeon)/, attested by AC, example: <lachxw qw'élem ta sth'óqwi.>, //lɛ-c-x^w q'w'él=əm t-ɛ s=è'áq^wi//, /'Go and barbecue your fish./, attested by AC (8/13/70), <l sqwálewel kw'els qw'élem te sth'ó:qwi tláwàyə̀l.>, //l s=q'w'él=əwəl k'w-əl-s q'w'él=əm tə s=è'á-q^wi tə=lá=wèyə̀l//, /'I think I'll barbecue the salmon today./, attested by AC (10/15/71), <thí:the te sth'ó:qwi.>, //èi[=-]=C₁ə tə s=è'áq^wi//, /'Fish is bigger./, (<=:=> augmentative), attested by AC (8/23/73), <hí:kw te sth'ó:qwi.>, //hí[=-]=k^w tə s=è'á-q^wi//, /'The fish is big./, (<=:=> augmentative), attested by AC (8/23/73), <chel chxélcha te sth'óqwi.>, //c-əl c=x'élcɛ tə s=è'áq^wi//, /'I caught a fish./, attested

- by EB (1/8/76), <qéx te sth'óqwi.>, //qéx tə s=è'áq^wi//, /'There's lots of fish./, attested by AC, Deming (5/20/76), <qwéls te sth'óqwi.>, //q^wéls tə s=è'áq^wi//, /'salmon stew, fish stew/, literally /'boil the fish/salmon/, attested by CT (6/8/76), <tl'álhem sth'óqwi.>, //è'él̥=əm s=è'áq^wi//, /'salt fish/, ASM ['fish preserved in brine then dried'], attested by Elders Group (5/16/79), <sth'ó:ms te sth'óqwi.>, //s=è'á-m-s tə s=è'áq^wi//, /'fish bone/, literally /'bone of the fish/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <sth'eth'eló:ms te sth'óqwi.>, //s=C₁ə=è'=[əl=]á-m-s tə s=è'áq^wi//, /'small fish bones/, literally /'many small bones -of the fish/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <stám kw'es sth'óqwi i kwélexw?>, //s=tém k^w-əs s=è'áq^wi ʔi k^wél̥=1-əx^w//, /'What kind of fish do you have?/, attested by EB (12/15/75), <qw'élém te sth'óqwi.>, //q^wélém tə s=è'áq^wi//, /'The salmon is barbecued., barbecue the salmon/, attested by EB (5.4.76), also /'bake the fish, barbecue fish/, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/78).
- <sth'óqwes>, ds //s=è'áq^wi=ə[=Aə=]s//, FSH ['cooked fish head'], FOOD, literally /'fish face/, (<e-
ablaut> derivational), lx <=es> face, phonology: vowel merger, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/13/70).
- <sth'óth'eqwi>, dnm //s=è'á[=C₁ə=]q^wi//, EZ ['small salmon (generic)'], (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76).
- <tsth'óqwi>, ds //c=è'áq^wi//, FSH ['to fish'], (<ts= ~ ch=> have, get, verbalizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), also <chth'óqwi>, //c=è'áq^wi//, attested by Deming (5/20/76), EB (3/1/76), example: <látset chth'óqwi.>, //l̥-c-ət c=è'áq^wi//, /'We're going fishing./, literally /'we're going to fish/, attested by EB.
- <sth'óth'eqwi>, dnom //s=è'á[=C₁ə=]q^wi//, FSH /'a fisherman, a man that goes out fishing/, literally /'something/someone that is fishing/, (<s=> nominalizer, someone that), (<=R1=> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 2/11/76, 2/18/76), example: <sth'óth'eqwi te swíyeqe.>, //s=è'á[=C₁ə=]q^wi tə s=wíq=ə//, /'The man is a fisherman./, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76).
- <temth'ó:qwi>, ds //təm=è'á-q^wi//, TIME /'November, time to catch salmon/, literally /'time to fish or get fish/salmon/, lx <tem=> time to, time, season, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).
- <th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em>, df //è'á(·)q^w=əm//, EB /'to rot, rotten (of fruit, animal, flora, fauna, food)/, ABDF, FOOD, (<=em> have/get/intransitivizer or middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB (3/22/76), Deming (3/23/78), other sources: ES /è'á-q^wəm/ rotten.
- <th'óth'eqw'em>, cts //è'á[-C₁ə-]q^w=əm//, EB ['rotting'], ABDF, FOOD, (<=R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/22/76), Deming (3/23/78).
- <th'óth'eqw'em>, rsls //è'á[=C₁ə=]q^w=əm//, EB ['rotten'], FOOD, ABDF, (<=R1=> resultative), (semological comment: good semantic contrast between continuative in previous word and resultative here), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (1/7/76).
- <th'óth'eqw'emáléqep>, ds //è'á[=C₁ə=]q^w=əm=él̥éqep//, TAST [/'(have) a rotten taste'], SM [/'(have) a rotten smell'], (<=R1=> resultative), lx <=áléqep> (in) taste, (in) smell, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77).
- <th'qw'ó:mthet>, incs //è'á-q^w=M1=èət//, FOOD ['rotted'], EB, ABDF, possibly <metathesis type 1> durative, (<=thet> get, become), phonology: metathesis, phonology: proves that EB has a long vowel in the root, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (3/22/76).
- <th'ót>, pcs //è'á=T//, BLDG /'pull out a nail, (pull it out (a metal nail))/, CSTR, (<=t> purposeful

control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'u7/ *pulled (being pulled), come out* W73:206, K67:279.

<th'óth'elhem>, ABDF /'be chilled (of a person), got cold (of a person)'/, see th'álh.

<Th'óth'emels>, PLN /'village on a small flat a little above Vedder Crossing, on the north side of Chilliwack River'/, see th'óméls.

<th'óth'eqwet>, ABFC ['be sucking s-th'], see th'óqwet.

<th'óth'eqw'em>, EB ['rotting'], see th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.

<th'óth'eqw'em>, EB ['rotten'], see th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.

<th'óth'eqw'emáleqep>, TAST ['(have) a rotten taste'], see th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.

<th'óxwí:ls>, HHG ['washing dishes'], see th'éxw or th'óxw.

<th'óyeqw'els>, HARV ['splitting firewood'], see th'íyeqw'.

<th'óyéxwem>, EFAM /'being nervous, being excited, (getting nervous/excited)'/, see th'ó:yxwem.

<th'ó:yxwem>, ds //è'á-y=x'w=əm or è'ε[=Aá=]y=x'w=əm//, EFAM /'(get/become) nervous, (get/become) excited'/, possibly <ó:-ablaut> derivational, lx <=xw> around in circles, (<=em> have/get/intransitivizer or middle voice), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/15/78), compare <th'áth'iyekw> really worried, compare (perhaps) <th'eth'íkw'thet> get frightened, compare (perhaps) <th'eth'elá:ykwem> squeaking (of lots of mice).

<th'óyéxwem>, cts //è'áy=ə[-']x'w=əm or è'ε[=Aá=]y=[-é-]x'w=əm//, EFAM /'being nervous, being excited, (getting nervous/excited)'/, (<- ' (stress-shift) or -é- infix> continuative), phonology: possible ablaut, probable stress-shift, possible infix of é, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/15/78).

<th'ó:lth'iyelhp>, chrs //è'ó-l=C₁əC₂=ə†p//, EB ['tall Oregon grape bush'], ['Berberis aquifolium'], ASM ['berries are edible but not popular raw, good for jelly or jam, the bush is about four feet high'], MED ['root tea is medicine for many things, including diabetes and leukemia, roots (of tall/short?) plus cascara bark boiled a long time then drunk cool is medicine for boils and pimples'], root meaning unknown unless th'ó:l sour as in the Thompson cognate, (<=R2> characteristic), lx <=elhp> tree, plant, phonology: el→íy before =elhp automatically, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, JL (Fish Camp 7/19/79), others, other sources: ES /è'əw·lè'əyə†p/ Oregon grape (long), Salish cognate: Thompson /sc'əl'-seʔ-é†p/ tall Oregon grape bush (Berberis aquifolium) from Thompson /s-c'ul'cul'/ [sc'ól'c'ol'] sour Turner and Bouchard ms. 1973:26, example: <tsqwá:y te sp'áq'ems te th'ólth'iyelhp.>, //c=q'é-y tə sp'éq'=əm-s tə è'ól=C₁əC₂=ə†p//, /'The flower of the tall Oregon grape is yellow.'/, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79).

<th'ó:lth'iyelhp sth'í:m ~ sth'í:ms te th'ó:lth'iyelhp>, cpds //è'ó-l=C₁əC₂=ə†p s=è'í:m ~ s=è'í:m-s tə è'ó-l=C₁əC₂=ə†p//, EB ['tall Oregon grape berry'], literally /'tall Oregon grape bush berry ~ berry of the tall Oregon grape plant'/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by AC (11/24/71), also <th'ó:lth'iy>, //è'ó-l=è'iy//, comment: form produced reluctantly and surely a back-formation, perhaps not really used since AC avoided it and used the phrase with sth'í:m berry (unlike for all other berries where the =elhp is dropped), attested by Elders Group (Fish Camp 7/29/77).

<th'ó:lth'iyelhp sth'í:m ~ sth'í:ms te th'ó:lth'iyelhp>, EB ['tall Oregon grape berry'], see th'ó:lth'iyelhp.

<th'ówex ~ th'ówéx>, possibly root //è'ówəx ~ è'ówéx or è'ów=əx//, BSK /'cedar slat basket, cedar sapling basket/, ASM ['open spaces between slats, these were used for picking hops and some precontact items too, woven from just shxwt'ámetsel or súdekw' (strips of young cedar trunk), this is the kind of basket the cannibal ogress, Th'ówxiya, used (thus her name)'], possibly root <th'ów> as in <th'ówt> *beat s-th/s-o to a pulp, smash it to pieces*, possibly <=ex> distributive, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun?, attested by JL (8/8/79), Elders Group (6/11/75), others

<Th'ówxiya>, ds //è'ów(=)x=iyε//, N /'Cannibal Ogress, Wild Cannibal Woman/, literally /'dear little cedar slat basket/, ASM ['so named because she kidnapped small children in such a basket and took them home to her cave to eat, children were told not to stay out too late or Th'ówxiya would get them'], Elder's comment: "she was captured by railroad men and taken to Vancouver where she died, she didn't last long there (JL)[there's a similar report of a sasquatch captured in the late 19th century by railroad men which appeared in the newspapers at the time], someone told JL they saw her kick fish out of water then hit on rock and put in basket", lx <=iya> affectionate diminutive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75, 1/20/80), JL (Elders Group 8/8/79), AC, CT, many others, example: <isále Th'ówxiya>, //ʔisélə è'ów(=)x=iyə//, /'two Cannibal Ogresses (if talking about them)/, Elder's comment: "maybe", (semological comment: this tests whether Cannibal Ogress needs the human numeral classifier, yéysele, and she may not), attested by AK (Elders Group 1/30/80).

<th'ów:wt>, pcs //è'ów-w=T//, ABFC /'smash s-th to pieces (hard pitch, splintery wood, a glass), break s-th to pieces, beat s-th/s-o to a pulp/, SOC ['beat s-o to a pulp'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by SJ (Story of Mink and Miss Pitch), EB and AD (11/10/78), AD (12/18/78).

<Th'ówxiya>, N /'Cannibal Ogress, Wild Cannibal Woman/, see th'ówex ~ th'ówéx.

<th'qó:lthel>, ABDF ['skinned knee(s)], see th'áq ~ ts'áq or ts'éq ~ th'éq.

<th'q'elhxá:m>, df //è'q'(=)əʔxé=əm or è'q'=é.ʔ(=)x=ə[-M1-]m or è'q'(=)əʔ=x=ə[=Aé:=]m//, ABFC /'to kneel, kneel down/, root meaning unknown, possibly <=elhxá or =á:lh or =elh> meaning unclear, possibly <metathesis type one> non-continuative or derivational, possibly <á:-ablaut> derivational or durative?, probably <=em> middle voice, phonology: possible metathesis, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (9/18/71, 11/16/71), EB (12/17/75), Salish cognate: Cowichan /èq'əʔxéʔem/ to kneel B74b:66, Saanich dial. of NSt. /èq'əʔxéʔeŋ/ to kneel B74a:66, perhaps Sechelt /è'əq'íqʷ-ʔa-m/ kneel T77:30 and Mainland Comox /è'íq'íqʷʔa/ to kneel B75prelim.:79, also <th'q'elhxám>, /è'q'əʔxém/, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<th'q'álhxe [or th'q'álhxem]>, cts //è'q'(=)əʔ(=)xé-M2=əm or è'q'(=)éʔ(=)x=əm or è'q'(=)ə[-Aé-]ʔx=əm//, ABFC ['kneeling'], possibly <metathesis type 2 or á-ablaut> continuative, possibly <lack of metathesis> continuative, phonology: possible metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).

<th'q'elhxoméstexw>, caus //è'q'əʔx(=)ε[=Aa=]m[=é=]sT-əxʷ//, ABFC ['make s-o kneel'], REL, SOC, possibly <o-ablaut> meaning uncertain, possibly <=é=> meaning uncertain, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), phonology: possible ablaut, possible infix schwa, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <th'q'elhxoméstem>, //è'q'əʔx(=)ε[=Aa=]m[=é=]sT-əm//, [è'q'əʔxáméstəm], /'They made him kneel./, syntactic comment: passive, attested by EB (12/17/75).

<th'eq'elhsxá:m>, caus //è'əq'(=)əʔ=sT=x=ə[=Aé=]m//, ABFC /they made them/him/her kneel down/, REL, passive, odd to have <=st> causative precede other derivational suffixes and lose the

<t> but prob. as a cluster simplification, prob. <=x> all around, <=em> is passive here rather than middle voice, <=Aá:> may be *durative* throughout as the only ablaut that can replace schwa <e> in suffixes, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<th'q'álhxe [or th'q'álh_xem]>, ABFC ['kneeling'], see th'q'elh_xá:m.

<th'q'elh_xoméstexw>, ABFC ['make s-o kneel'], see th'q'elh_xá:m.

<th'q'émelets ~ ts'q'émelets>, WATR ['collected rain-water from a drip'], see th'q'é_m ~ th'eq'é_m.

<th'q'emelétsem>, WATR ['collected rain-water drops in a bucket'], see th'q'é_m ~ th'eq'é_m.

<Th'qwélhcha>, PLN ['lake in back of Paul Webster's old place on Hicks Rd. near Jones Creek'], see th'qwélhcha.

<Th'qwélhcha>, PLN ['stagnant water lake or ponds at the downriver end of Skw'átets or Peters Reserve near Laidlaw'], see th'qwélhcha.

<th'qwó:lecha ~ th'qwó:letse>, df //è'q^wá-lə(=)cɛ or è'á·q^w=M1=élɛ=cɛ//, CLO ['glove'], root meaning unknown unless th'óqw or th'ó:qw (ES) *suck*, possibly <=ála> *container*, possibly <metathesis> *derivational*, possibly <=cha rare variant of =ches ~ =tses> *on the hand*, phonology: possible metathesis, possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), NP (9/19/75), EB (11/27/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'q^wúʔl-aè/ *gloves* W73:117, K67:277, compare possibly related <th'óqwet> *suck s-th*.

<th'qwó:letses>, pln //è'á·q^w=M1=álə=cəs//, CLO ['mittens, gloves'], lx <=tses> *on the hand*, comment: the use of the full suffix =tses ~ =ches (in contrast to the shortened allomorph =cha) seems inadequate to indicate *plural* here, attested by EB (11/27/75). <th'táme>, us //è'témə//, CAN ['raff'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76).

<th'qwó:letses>, CLO ['mittens, gloves'], see th'qwó:lecha ~ th'qwó:letse.

<th'qw'álewet>, SOC ['punched s-o on the stomach'], see th'í:qw'et.

<th'qw'á:lí:ye>, SOC ['punched on the ear'], see th'í:qw'et.

<th'qw'élqsel>, SOC ['punched on the nose'], see th'í:qw'et.

<th'qw'íwet>, SOC ['punched s-o on the rump'], see th'í:qw'et.

<th'qw'ó:mthet>, FOOD ['rotted'], see th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.

<th'qw'ó:s>, SOC ['punched in the face'], see th'í:qw'et.

<th'x>, possible bound root //è'x//, meaning uncertain

\<th'xámél>, df //è'xé=məl or è'ə[=Aé=]x=M1=məl//, ANA ['breast bone, part of human body between breast bone and ribs'], root meaning unknown unless th'éx *disappear*, possibly <metathesis> *derivational*, lx <=mel> *part, portion*, phonology: possible metathesis, updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/6/76, 3/20/78).

<th'xéyles> or <th'xíles>, df //è'x=ílə or è'ɛx=ílə or è'xɛ=ílə//, ANAA ['inside brisket of meat (deer, etc.)'], root meaning unknown unless th'éx *disappear*, lx <=íles> *on the chest*, phonology: possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/76).

<th'xámél>, ANA ['breast bone, part of human body between breast bone and ribs'], see th'x.

<th'xét>, df //è'əx-M1=T or è'əx^w=[delab]-M1=T//, pcs, HHG (possibly) ['to clean s-th'], (<metathesis> *non-continuative*), possibly <delabialization> *derivational*, (<t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: possible delabialization, metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/16/76), compare root <th'éxw> *wash*, compare <sts'ets'íx> (perhaps) *clean (of a*

house), Salish cognate: Sechelt /c'əx^w-t/ *to clean* T77:26.

<th'xéyles> or <th'xíles>, ANAA /'inside brisket of meat (deer, etc.)/, see th'x.

<th'xwelwétem>, PE ['wash one's clothes'], see th'éxw or th'óxw.

<th'xwoythílem>, PE ['(go) wash one's mouth out'], see th'éxw or th'óxw.

TL'

<tl'>, free root //ě'//, DEM /'agent (human, gender unspecified, absent)'/, semantic environment ['before proper names only (so far)'], DEM /'by (agent. human, gender unspecified, absent)'/, semantic environment ['after passive verb'], syntactic analysis: demonstrative article, attested by AC, EB, example: <(maythóxescha, maytólxwescha, maythòmcha, maytòlèmcha) tl' Bill wexwe'ís.>, ///, /'Bill will help (me, us, you, you folks) when he gets here.'/, attested by AC, <le emét kw'e Albert stetís tl' Amy.>, //lə ʔəmét k'wə Albert s=C₁ə=tə[=Aí=]sə' Amy//, /'Albert sat beside (near) Amy.'/, attested by AC, <le thíytes tl' Oliver Wells qe Casey Wells te sqwéltels tl' Daniel Milo qe Bob Joe lí te machines te xwelítém.>, //lə è'íy=T-əsě' Oliver Wells qə Casey Wells tə s=q'ɛ[=AÁ=]=təl-sě' Daniel Milo qə Bob Joe lí tə məšín-s tə x'əlítém//, /'Oliver Wells and Casey Wells made the voices of Daniel Milo and Bob Joe on the white man's machine.'/, attested by AC, <tl'o tethá les iléqelhtstes tl' Bill te sqwemá:y.>, //ě'a tə=ěđ lə-s ʔiləq-əʔc=T-əsě' Bill tə s=q'əm=ě:y//, /'That's what Bill bought for the dog.'/, attested by EB, <maythóxes tl' Bill.>, //məy=T-áx'-əs ě' Bill//, /'Bill (absent, even if in next room) helped me.'/, attested by EB, <maythóxes tl' Málí.>, //məy=T-áx'-əsě' mélé//, /'Mary (absent, even if in next room) helped me.'/, attested by EB, <máythò:m tl' Málí.>, //mēy=T-à-mě' mélé//, /'Mary (absent) helped you.'/, attested by EB, <pétemesò:m tl' Lizzie.>, //pə[-' -]təm=əs-à-mě' Lizzie//, /'Lizzie is asking about you.'/, attested by EB.

<tl'a- ~ tl'e- ~ tl'->, ia //ě'ε- ~ ě'ə- ~ ě'-//, TIB ['independent object of preposition'], PRON, syntactic analysis: ip, syntactic comment: prefixed to independent pronouns, attested by AC, EB, AD, NP, others, example: <stetís (tl'lówe, tl'ehlímelh, tl'a'á'altha, tl'alhwélep).>, //s=C₁ə=tə[=Aí=]s (ě'-lówə, ě'ə-ʔlíməʔ, ě'ε-C₁é=ʔɛlèε, ě'ε-ʔw(=)ələp)//, /'She's close to (you, us, me, you folks).'/, attested by AC (8/25/70), <míchxw stetís tl'a'á'altha.>, //mí-c-x' s=C₁ə=tə[=Aí=]sě'ε-C₁é=ʔɛlèε//, /'Come close to me.'/, attested by AC; found in <tl'a'á'altha>, //ě'-C₁é=ʔɛlèε//, /'me (obj. of prep.)'/, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB, <tl'alhléwep>, //ě'ε-ʔ=lówə=p//, /'you folks (obj. of prep.)'/, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB, example: <le wálxes te sq'émél stetís tl'e'álthe.>, //lə wél=x'-əs tə s=q'émól s=C₁ə=tə[=Aí=]s ě'ə-ʔélèə//, /'He threw the paddle near me.'/, attested by AC, <le xeth'étes te sq'émél telí tl'e'áltha.>, //lə x'əè' =ə[-M2]-T-əs tə s=q'émól təlí ě'ə-ʔélèε//, /'He pushed the paddle away from me.'/, attested by AC, <kwútes t(e)lí (tl'a'á'altha, tl'léwe, tl'alhlímelh, tútl'ò).>, //k'ú=T-əs t(ə)lí (ě'-C₁é=ʔɛlèε, ě'-lówə, ě'ε-ʔlíməʔ, təw=ě'á)//, /'He took it from (me, you, us, him).'/, attested by EB, <óxwestchexw xwelá(m) tl'a'á'altha.>, //ʔáx'əs=T-c-əx' x'ə=lé(=m)ě'-C₁é=ʔɛlèε//, /'Give it to him from me.'/, attested by EB, <óxwestchexw thútl'ò xwelá(m) tl'(e)léwe.>, //ʔáx'əs=T-c-əx' èəw=ě'á x'ə=lé(=m)ě'(ə)-lówə//, /'Give it to her from you.'/, attested by EB, <mís sq'ó tl'a'á'altha.>, //mí-s s=q'áě'-C₁é=ʔɛlèε//, /'He came with me.'/, attested by EB, <melh yesq'ó tl'a'á'altha.>, //mə-ʔyə-s=q'áě'-C₁é=ʔɛlèε//, /'Come along with me.'/, attested by EB, <ístexwchexw ó tl'a'á'altha. ~ ístexwchxwò tl'a'eltha.>, //ʔí=sT-əx'-x-əx' ʔáě'-C₁é=ʔɛlèε//, /'Leave it here with me.'/, attested by EB.

<tl'ákw'>, probable root //ě'ék'w//, perhaps meaning *peaks in water*

<Tl'átl'ekw'em ~ Lexwtl'átl'ekw'em>, dnom //ě'é[=C₁ə=]k'w=əm ~ ləx'w=ě'é[=C₁ə=]k'w=əm//, PLN ['Hope Indian Reserve #12 (Klaklacum)'], ASM ['on east bank of Fraser River not far south of American Creek'], literally /'place of rough water getting peaks ~ place of water always making(getting/having) peaks'/, ASM ['so named because the rocks under the Fraser River here are all in peaks and cause the water to be rough and make peaks'], (<lexw=> *always*), probably root <tl'ákw'> *peak?*, probably <=R1=> *continuative*, (<=em> *place to have/get*), phonology:

reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by place names meeting after IHTTC (8/23/77), Elders Group (8/24/77), also <Lexwtl'átl'ekw'em>, //ləx^w=ë'É[=C₁ə=]k^w=əm//, attested by SP (Elders Group 8/24/77), AK and/or AD (American Bar Trip 6/26/78), source: place names file reference #208, compare <Sxwótl'akw'em> Emory Creek said to mean *water boils up*.

<tl'ákw'xel>, df //ë'ək^w=éxəl or ë'k^w=É[=M1=]xəl//, EZ /'smaller goose, brant, (black brant), for the smaller goose possibly also the cackling goose and lesser Canada goose/, ['Branta bernicla, (Branta nigricans), possibly also Branta canadensis minima and Branta canadensis (leucopareia or parvipes)'], ASM [(largely a salt-water bird)], root meaning unknown unless tl'ákw' *water peak, rough water??*, possibly <=áxel> *on the arm, on the wing, on the side appendage*, possibly <metathesis> derivational, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'ák^wxn/ *snow goose (Chen hyperborea)* Kennedy and Bouchard 1976b:68-69, W73:122, K69:73 in contrast to /ŋəx/ *wild goose, Canada goose (Branta canadensis)* Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:68, W73:122, K67:389, K69:93, Lushootseed /ë'k^wáxad/ *unidentified goose* H76:327 (perhaps with /-axad/ *edge, side appendage* H76:12??) in contrast to /ŋəxáʔ/ *snow goose* H76:662, Samish dial. of NSt /ë'ək^w-əxən/ *goose* vs. /xəl'xəl'c'/ *brant* B84a:67, not cognate with Sechelt /xáʔ/ *any goose* T77:11 which is cognate with Upriver Halkomelem /ŋéxə/, Squamish /ŋəx/ and Lushootseed ʔaxáʔ/.

<tl'ál>, bound root //ë'él *attach, fasten, put on*//.

<tl'álx>, pcis //ë'él=xʔ//, CLO /'put s-th on (of a design on a dress, of a shirt, shoes, etc.), attach it, stick it on, fasten it'/, MC, (<=x> *purposeful control transitivity inanimate object preferred*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (4/21/80), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /ë'ál/ *put clothing on; encase; be stranded* as in /ŋu-ë'ál-š/ *put clothing on* H76:312-315; found in <tl'álxes>, //ë'él=xʔ-əs//, /'She put it on (of a design on a dress, etc.), attaches it, sticks it on, fastens it'/, attested by AD (4/21/80), example: <tl'álxes te "zipper".>, //ë'él=xʔ-əs tə zipper//, /'He/She put on the zipper (attached it).'/, attested by AD (4/21/80), <tl'álxes te "rivets".>, //ë'él=xʔ-əs tə rivets//, /'She put the rivets on (on a leather purse for ex.)'/, attested by AD, <tl'álxchxw te sxelxéyles te letám.>, //ë'él=xʔ-c-xʔ tə s=C₁əC₂=xə[=Aí=]lə-s tə (lətém, sch'áletstel)//, /'Put the legs (back) on the (table, chair).'/, literally /'you put it/them on the legs -of the (table, chair)'/, attested by AD, <tl'álxchxw ta' "pocket".>, //ë'él=xʔ-c-xʔ t-εʔ pocket//, /'You put on a pocket.'/, attested by AD, <tl'álxes te stl'epíwels.>, //ë'él=xʔ-əs tə s=ë'əp=íwəl-s//, /'He put on his shirt.'/, attested by AD.

<stl'átl'el>, str //s=ë'É[=C₁ə=]//, CLO /'to be attached, to be fixed or fastened, be put on'/, MC, (<s= > *stative*), (<=R1= > *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/21/80), example: <lulh stl'átl'el te qwlhíxels.>, //lə=ut s=ë'É[=C₁ə=]l tə q^wt=íy=xʔəl-s//, /'His shoes are already put on.'/, attested by AD (4/21/80).

<tl'ál ~ tl'á:l>, bound root //ë'él ~ë'É:l *sharp sound*//.

<tl'á:laxem>, ds //ë'É:l=xə=əm or ë'É[=]=xə=əm//, SD [(have/get a) crackle and pop (sound of a log in a fire or of firecrackers)'], FIRE ['to spark (with a pop)'] (attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)), possibly <=: => *non-continuative*, lx <=x> *distributive, all over, all around*, probably <=em> *have/get or middle voice*, phonology: possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), EB (3/12/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ë'álx/ *pop, crack* beside /ë'əlx-cút/ *crackling noise* and /x^wul' ʔəlc' u-ë'əlxəb/ *Your fire is just crackling*. all from root /ë'al/ *sound* H76:317, also <tl'á:laxem>, //ë'É:y=xə=əm//, also /'crackling (less than tl'áyéxem), crackle (of wood in fire)'/, attested by EB (2/6/76, 12/19/75), historical/comparative detail: considering the Halkomelem /l/-Thompson /y/ sound correspondence and the fact that EB

lived in Thompson territory, married a Thompson and speaks some Thompson, the y here could be Thompson influence.

<tl'áléxem>, cts //ě'él=[=é=]x=əm orě'él=ə[='=]x=əm//, SD ['crackling and popping (of a log in fire or firecrackers)'], possibly <=é= or = '= > continuative, phonology: possible stress-shift, possible infixed schwa, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), also <tl'á:léxem>, //ě'él·l=[=é=]x=əm or ě'él·l=ə[='=]x=əm//, attested by EB (3/12/76), also <tl'áyéxem>, //ě'éy=[=é=]x=əm orě'éy=ə[='=]x=əm//, also /'crackling a lot (of fire, firecrackers)'/, attested by EB (2/6/76).

<tl'eléq̄w>, df //ě'él=ə[='=]q̄w orě'él=[Aə=]l=ə[='=]q̄w//, SD ['explode'], FIRE, possibly <=eqw> on top of the head, possibly <=é= or = '= > continuative or derivational, phonology: infixed schwa or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<wetl'éléq̄w>, df //wə=ě'él=[Aə=]l=əq̄w//, SD /'a shot, explosion'/, (<we=> suddenly), possibly <é-**ablaut**> non-continuative or resultative or nominalizer or derivational, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76).

<tl'eltl'ó:lq̄wem>, plv //C₁əC₂=ě'él[-Aá·-]l=əq̄w=əm//, cts, SD ['popping (of firecrackers)'], (<R3=> plural), (<ó:-**ablaut**> continuative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), comment: possibly <qw> is error for <qw'>.

<tl'éléq̄w'>, df //ě'él=[Aə=]l=əq̄w'//, SD /'a pop, a shot'/, possibly <é-**ablaut**> nominalizer or derivational, possibly <=eqw'> around in circles, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<tl'éltl'eleq̄w'>, chrs //ě'él=C₁əC₂=əq̄w'//, SD ['continuous shooting or popping sounds'], (<=R2> characteristic or continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<tl'á:leq>, probable stem //ě'él·ləq//, stem meaning unknown

<stl'á:leqem>, df //s=ě'él·ləq(=)əm//, EZ /'animal or bird one is afraid of and can't see, powerful creature, supernatural creature'/, ASM ['includes the sasquatch, Cannibal Ogress (Th'ówx̄iya), sí:l̄h̄qey (two-headed snake), thunderbird (shxwexwó:s), water pygmies (s'ó:lmexw), schichí' (monster), underwater bear (Halkomelem name unknown), s̄x̄ex̄omó:l̄h (huge pretty frog with supernatural powers), X̄éyl̄x̄elemós (chief of the river monsters), Spótpeteláx̄el (Thunderwind), and perhaps some creatures without supernatural powers such as grizzly bear; if one sees a stl'áleqem one can get a special sickness called xo:l̄í:s which cause one to either vomit till one dies or twist up till one dies or go crazy with soul-loss, medicine-men in training often seek them to grab them and possess their power'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=em> have/get, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (12/4/71), BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /s̄ě'él̄əq̄əm/ animal (later corrected to powerful creature), also <stl'áleqem>, //s=ě'él̄əq̄əm//, attested by EB (2/11/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /s̄ě'álqm/ monster and perhaps related is /s̄ě'ə́t̄álm/ grizzly bear W73:177, K67:291, Lushootseed /s-ě'álqəb/ monster, anything you are afraid of, a fierce power (incl. Basket Ogress) H76:317, Samish dial. of NSt /s̄ě'él̄əq̄əm/ powerful monster, creature with power to do harm (incl. any fierce water or land creatures like grizzly, snake, bear, killer whale, wolf, etc., and creatures like giants, wild small people, thunderbird, giant lizard-like creature, two-headed snake, sea monster).

<Stl'áleqem Smált>, cpds //s=ě'él̄əq̄əm s=mélt//, PLN probably ['Stollicum Peak'], ASM ['near Chehalis, B.C.'], literally /'stl'áleqem mountain'/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by EB (2/11/76).

<Stl'áleqem Stótelô>, cpds //s=ě'él̄əq̄əm s=tá[=C₁ə=]l=əw//, PLN probably ['Stollicum Creek'], ASM ['near Chehalis, B.C.'], literally /'stl'áleqem creek'/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with

modifier(s), attested by EB (2/11/76).

<Stl'áleqem Xótsa>, cpds //s=ë'éləqəm xácə//, PLN probably ['Stollicum Lake'], ASM ['near Chehalis, B.C.'], literally /stl'áleqem lake/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by EB (2/11/76).

<stl'ítl'leqem>, dmn //s=C₁í=ë'(ε)ləq=əm//, EZ /('little supernatural creature), little stl'áleqem/, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80).

<stl'el'tl'áləqem>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=ë'éləq=əm//, EZ /('lots of stl'áleqems, (lots of supernatural creatures)'/, (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, updrifting on penultimate syllable, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Grop (1/30/80).

<tl'áleqtxel>, ANA ['long legs'], see tl'áqt.

<tl'áleqtxel q'ésq'esetse>, EZ /'daddy long-legs, harvestman spider'/, see tl'áqt, see q'ey ~ qi.

<tl'áleqtxel qwá:l>, EZ /'crane-fly, leatherjacket (immature crane-fly)'/, see qwá:l, see tl'áqt.

<tl'áləxem>, SD ['crackling and popping (of a log in fire or firecrackers)'], see tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

<tl'alqtéle ~ tl'elqtéle>, EZ /'deer (Columbia blacktail or Coast), mule deer'/, see tl'áqt.

<tl'alqtélets ~ tl'alqtélech>, EZ ['ring-necked pheasant'], see tl'áqt.

<tl'álx>, CLO /'put s-th on (of a design on a dress, of a shirt, shoes, etc.), attach it, stick it on, fasten it'/, see tl'ál.

<tl'á:ləxem>, SD /('have/get a) crackle and pop (sound of a log in a fire or of firecrackers)'/, see tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

<tl'álhem>, df //ë'éləq=əm//, LAND ['salt'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=em> have/get, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, MH (Deming 1/4/79), NP (9/30/75), Elders Group (5/16/79), other sources: ES /ë'éləq=əm/ salt, JH /ë'éləq=əm/ salt, Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'áqəm/ salt, salt water W73:222, K67:333, Sechelt /ë'áqəm/ salt T77:21, MCx /ë'áqəm/ salt, Lushootseed /ë'áqəb/ salt, salty H76:318, Nk /ë'áqəm/ salt Amoss 1961, LmSanSg /ë'éləqəp/ salt, salty TTE74, Clallam /ë'áqəp/ salt, be salty TTE74, all in cognate set 107 G82, also <tl'á:lhem>, //ë'éləq=əm//, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old p.292), example: <tl'álhem sth'óqwi>, //ë'éləqəm s=è'áqwi//, /'salt fish'/, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79).

<chólmelelh tl'álhem>, FOOD /'soy sauce'/, (lit. Chinese style + salt), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<tl'átl'elhem>, ds //ë'él[C₁ə]=q=əm//, TAST ['salty'], (<=R1=> continuative or resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, others.

<tl'alhémáleqep>, ds //ë'éləq[= '=]m=éləqəp//, SM /'smells like salt, (have/get a salt smell)'/, (<= '=> derivational), lx <=áleqep ~ =áləqep> in smell, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77).

<tl'alhémáleqep>, SM /'smells like salt, (have/get a salt smell)'/, see tl'álhem.

<tl'alhwélep>, PRON /'you folks (object of preposition), to you folks, with you folks'/, see lhwélep.

<tl'ám> or <tl'em>, probable bound root //ë'ém// or //ë'əm// sound of crackle or crunch

<tl'ámkw'em>, cts //ë'ə[=Aé]=m(=)k'w=əm//, SD /('have) sound of popping small round things (snowberries, herring eggs as when eating them, rice krispies, crabapples, cranberries, etc.), (have a crunching sound (as of grasshopper, rice krispies)'/, possibly stem <tl'émkw'> //ë'əm(=)k'w'// crunch when biting, pop small round things, possibly <á-ablaut> continuative, <=kw'> round things, probably <=em> have/get/intransitivizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by

Elders Group (11/3/76), RM (4/23/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'mk'w-ánʔ/ *crack louse or nit between teeth (tr.)* W73:70, K69:72.

<tl'ámqw'els>, sas //ë'ə[=AÉ=]m=q'w=əls//, SD /'crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (sound or noise when eating)'/, possibly <=qw'> around in circles, (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (12/10/75), *<tsel tl'ámqw'els te qwe'óp.> rejected, */I crunched the apple./ rejected by EB (5/3/76).

<tl'emékw'>, dnom //ë'əm=[=ə=]k'w//, EZ /'grasshopper, (possibly the longhorned grasshopper)'/, [order Orthoptera family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae], probably <=é=> nominalizer, phonology: infixed schwa, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "from tl'ámkw'em", attested by RM (4/23/76), also <tl'émqwxel>, //ë'ém=q'w=x'əl//, Elder's comment: "from tl'émqw-the noise it makes", lx <=xel> on the legs, attested by RM (6/13/77), contrast <ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém> jump for another derivation of a similar word for grasshopper.

<tl'ámkw'em>, SD /'(have) sound of popping small round things (snowberries, herring eggs as when eating them, rice krispies, crabapples, cranberries, etc.), (have a crunching sound (as of grasshopper, rice krispies))'/, see tl'ém.

<tl'ámqw'els>, SD /'crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (sound or noise when eating)'/, see tl'ém.

<tl'ápexem>, HARV /'to fall down and scatter, drop and scatter'/, see tl'ép.

<tl'ap'élatsem>, ABFC [to wag its tail], see st'ep'él:ets ~ st'ep'élets.

<tl'áqt>, free root //ë'éqt//, DESC /'(be) long, tall (of tree, anything)'/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, EB (5/12/76), Elders Group (1/19/77), other sources: ES /ë'é·qt/ long, JH /ë'é·qt/ long, Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'áqt/ long (space, time) W73:165, K67:333, Sechelt /ë'áqt/ long T77:20, example: <tl'áqt te máqels.>, //ë'éqt tə mÉ=qəl-s//, /'Her hair is long./, attested by AC, <tl'áqt (sts'ó:lha, xwéylem)>, //ë'éqt (s=c'á·ʔε,x'í-ləmə)//, /'long (leaf, rope)'/, attested by AC, <tl'áqt theqá:t>, //ë'éqt èəqé·t//, /'tall tree'/, attested by AC, <yeláwel tl'áqt tel xéltel telí ta swá.>, //yəléw=əlé'éqt t-əl xi[=Aá=]l=təl təlí t-ε s=wé//, /'My pencil is longer than yours./, attested by Elders Group.

<tl'áqt ts'íywx seplíl>, FOOD /'spaghetti'/, (lit. long + dry + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<tl'eqtámeth' ~ tl'eqtáméth'>, ds //ë'εqt=éməè'//, DESC [tall (of a person)'], lx <=ámeth'> height, upright, phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, EB (12/1/75), also <tl'eqtómeth'>, //ë'εqt=ε[=Aá]məè'//, also /'tall person'/, attested by AC (11/11/71, 10/13/71).

<tl'alqtéle ~ tl'elqtéle>, ds //ë'ε[=lə=]qt=éle//, pln, EZ /'deer (Columbia blacktail or Coast), mule deer'/, ['Odocoileus hemionis columbianus, Odocoileus hemionis hemionis'], (semological comment: said to mean lit. long ears, perhaps so named after the ears of the mule deer, which are much longer (8.75 in. from notch) than those of the Coast (7.5 in. from notch), the mule deer also is larger than the Coast deer (3 typical adult males 68-74 in. long and 180-400 lbs. vs. 56-66 in. long and 110-250 lbs.), the Coast deer occurred widely with the largest specimens in the Fraser Valley, but the mule deer also occurred regularly in the Upper Fraser Valley (measurements and distribution from Cowan and Guiguet 1965), the mule deer then may have been prototypical and more prized and this name probably originated in Upriver Halkomelem because the area was one of the few Salish language areas where both types of deer existed), (<=le=> plural), lx <=éla> on the side of the head, on the cheek/temple, phonology: vowel-loss (in infix), optional vowel-reduction (in root and suffix), infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64),

- Deming (6/15/77), AK (11/21/72), MJ with JL and AC (Wells tape), Elders Group (1/30/80), CT and HT (6/21/76), other sources: ES /ë'əlqtólə ~ sméyəè/ *deer*, example: <latsel kw'í(y)qel la(m) te smált; latsel háwe kw'e tl'alqtéle.>, //lɛ-c-əl k'w'íy=əqəl lɛ(=m) tə s=mélt; lɛ-c-əl h́éwə k'w'əè'ɛ[=lə=]qt=ólɛ//, /'I'm going up (climbing) the mountain to hunt deer./, literally /'I'm going to climb (going) to the mountain; I'm going to hunt the (remote)/some deer/, attested by AC (10/23/71), <isále tl'elqtéle tel kw'étslexw>, //ʔisélə ɛ'ə[=lə=]qt=ólə t-əl k'w'éc=l-əxʷ//, /'two deer that I saw (see s-th)/, attested by HT (Elders Group 1/30/80), <táwet te tl'elqtéle kw'es le kwélext te (sméyéth, tl'elqtéle)>, //t́ɛw=əT təè'ɛ[=lə=]qt=ólɛ k'w'ə-s lə k'ól(=)əxʷ=T tə (s=méyəè, ɛ'ɛ[=lə=]qt=ólɛ)//, /'light up the deer and shoot the (animal, deer) (light s-th up, shoot s-th)/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), <p'əq' te stl'ep'élets tl'elqtéle>, //p'əq' tə s=è'əp=óləc ɛ'ɛ[=lə=]qt=ólɛ//, EZ ['white-tailed deer'], ['*Odocoilus virginianus*'], literally /'the tail is-white deer/, (semological comment: (not reported from the Fraser Valley but found now in the Kootenays and eastern central B.C.)), Elder's comment: "there's a shorter name", attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), <ts'q'éyx te əqwelets tl'elqtéle>, //c'əq'íx tə ʔəqʷ=ələcə'ɛ[=lə=]qt=ólɛ//, EZ ['black-tailed deer'], ['*Odocoilus hemionis*'], literally /'the lower back is-black deer/, Elder's comment: "there's a shorter name, found way up in the mountains", attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).
- <tl'alqtélets ~ tl'alqtélech>, ds //è'ɛ[=lə=]qt=óləc//, pln, EZ ['ring-necked pheasant'], ['*Phasianus colchicus*'], ASM [(introduced to Vancouver Island and then the mainland in the 1890's)], literally /'long tail, long on the rump/, ASM ['so named because of long tail'], (<=le=> plural), lx <=élets> on the rump, phonology: vowel-reduction, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/4/70, 9/18/71).
- <tl'əqtepsəm>, ds //è'ɛ[=Aá=]qt=əpsəm//, ANA [(have a) long neck'], BPI, literally /'long on the back of the neck and head/, (<é-ablaut> derivational), lx <=épsem> on the back of the neck and head, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).
- <Tl'əqteqsel>, ds //è'ɛ[=Aá=]qt=əqsəl//, PLN ['longest dirt point sticking out on Harrison River about a quarter mile above Harrison Bay bridge'], (semological comment: outside of Charlie Pretty's place, has crabapple trees, etc., growing on it), literally /'long point, long nose/, (<é-ablaut> derivational), lx <=eqsel> on the nose, point, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (with EB and NP)(Chehalis place names trip 9/27/77), source: place names reference file #309.
- <xwtl'óqtes>, ds //xʷ=è'ɛ[-Aá-]qt=əs//, ANA [(have a) long face'], BPI, EFAM [(be) morose'], (<xw=> meaning uncertain unless from <xwe=> become), lx <=es> on the face, phonology: ó-ablaut on root á automatic before =es ~ =ó(:), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (9/18/71, 9/18/71), example: <tl'ó kwthá xwtl'óqtes.>, //è'á kʷ=èé xʷ=è'ɛ[-Aá-]qt=əs//, /'That's the one with the long face./, attested by AC.
- <stl'óqtes>, ds //s=è'ɛ[-Aá-]qt=əs//, ANA ['long face'], BPI, (<s=> nominalizer or stative), lx <=es> on the face, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?!, attested by MV and EF (Deming Evening Class 4/27/78).
- <stl'eqtí:m>, df //s=è'ɛqt=ə[-Aí:-]m//, DIR ['length'], (<s=> nominalizer), <í-ablaut> durative, phonology: ablaut, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <te stl'eqtí:ms>, //tə s=è'ɛqt=í-m-s//, /'its/his/her length/.
- <tl'eqtíwél>, ds //è'ɛqt=íwəl//, DESC ['tall (of tree)'], lx <=íwel> in the insides, (semological comment: perhaps referring to the trunk), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <tl'eqtíwél thqát>, //è'ɛqt=íwəl èqét//, /'tall tree/, attested by CT.

- <stl'eqtóletses>, ds //s=ë'εqt=álθ(=)cəs//, ANAH /'second finger, index finger/, literally /'long finger/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=óletses> (on the) finger (with lx <=tses> on the hand), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).
- <tl'áleqtxel>, pln //ë'É[=lθ=]qt=x'əl//, ANA //'long legs, long-legged//, ds, ANA ['ë'É[=lθ=]qt=x'əl], (<=le=> plural), lx <=xel> (on the) leg, phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).
- <tl'áleqtxel q'ésq'esetsel>, cpds //ë'É[=lθ=]qt=x'əl q'í[=Aé=]s=C,əC₂=əcəl//, EZ /'daddy long-legs, harvestman spider/, ['class Arachnida, order Phalangida'], literally /'long legs spider, long-legged spider/, phonology: infixed plural, ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).
- <tl'áleqtxel qwá:l>, cpds //ë'É[=lθ=]qt=x'əl q'É·l//, EZ /'cranefly, "leatherjacket" (immature cranefly)/, ['order Diptera, family Tipulidae'], literally /'long-legged mosquito/, phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (6/16/76, 9/8/76), contrast <spelwálh qwá:l> cranefly, "leatherjacket" (lit. last year's mosquito).
- <Tl'aqewólem?? or Tl'iq'ewólem?? or more likely Tl'ikw'ólem>, df //ë'εq'əwál=əm or ë'iq'əwál=əm or ë'ík'wə[=Aá=]l=əm//, PLN ['Lindeman Lake'], root meaning unknown unless <tl'aq' ~ tl'q'>, bound root //ë'εq' ~ ë'q' shorten? or more likely <tl'ikw'el>, ds //ë'ík'wəl// kinnikinnick berries, (<=em> place to have/get), compare <Tl'ikw'elem>, ds //ë'ík'wəl=əm// Silver Creek, Silver Hope Creek, literally /'place to have/get kinnikinnick berries/, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells <kleh-kah-WA-lum> Lindeman Lake Wells 1966.
- <tl'aq' ~ tl'q'>, bound root //ë'εq' ~ ë'q' shorten?//.
- <tl'atl'eq'xélém>, df //ë'É[-C₁θ-]q'=x'ə[= '=]l=əm//, TVMO ['shortcut'], possibly <-R1-> continuative or resultative, possibly <= '=> derivational, <=xel> on the foot, possibly <=em> place to have/get, phonology: reduplication, stress=shift, updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (Elders Group 9/13/77).
- <Tl'átl'eq'xélém>, df //ë'É[=C₁θ=]q'=x'ə[= '=]l=əm//, PLN /'mountain west of Xó:letsa, (mountain north of Sése (Mary Ann Creek), shortcut to Xó:letsa [Elders Group (Fish Camp 9/29-31/77)]//, ASM ['Xó:letsa is the mountain above Yale Creek near Yale, B.C.'], literally /'shortcut/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), source: place names reference file #157, also <Lexwtl'átl'eq'xélém>, //ləx'w=ë'É[=C₁θ=]q'=x'ə[= '=]l=əm//, also /'mountain north of Sése (Mary Ann Creek), shortcut to Xó:letsa/, literally /'always a shortcut/, ASM ['it was a shortcut to Xó:letsa (a mountain with lots of lakes on it)'], (<lexw=> always), attested by Elders Group (Fish Camp 9/29-31/77), source: place names reference file #101.
- <tl'ítl'q'ey>, df //C₁í=ë'(ε)q'=əy//, TVMO ['a shortcut'], possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly <=ey> meaning uncertain unless place as in Nooksack, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC/Elders Group/NP (9/13/77).
- <tl'ítl'q'oyám>, durs //C₁í=ë'(ε)q'=əy=ə[=Aé=]m//, TVMO ['take a shortcut'], possibly <=em> have, get, intransitivizer, possibly middle voice, (<á-ablaut> durative), phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (Elders Group 9/13/77).
- <tl'asíp>, df //ë'εs=ə[=Aí=]p//, EB ['licorice fern'], ['Polypodium glycyrrhiza'], ASM ['this fern grows especially on maple trees, its root is peeled andchewed year-round for its sweet long-lasting licorice flavor and temporarysustenance'], MED ['the root is chewed as medicine for colds, coughs, and asthma'], possibly root <tl'as-> sweet?!, possibly <í-ablaut> durative, (semological comment: perhaps durative because of the long-lasting flavor), possibly <=ep> in the dirt, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chill., Cheh., attested by Elders Group (2/26/75),

IHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'asíp/ *sweet substance obtained from maple trees (maple syrup or sugar)* W73:173, K67:333, but identified as *licorice fern (Polypodium glycyrrhiza)* in Bouchard and Turner 1976:18-19 with the same uses as above, Clallam (SSt) <klasip> (macron over i) and Lummi <klasíp> (macron over i) both *licorice fern (Polypodium vulgare)* Gunther 1973:13, Samish dial. of NSt /ë'əsíp/ *licorice fern (added to any medicine to kill the taste of other ingredients)* G84a:72-73, also <st'uslóye>, //s=t'usl(=)áyə//, dialects: *Tait*, attested by SP, others?.

<tl'átl'elh ?>, df //ë'ëë'əþ ?//, PLN ['burial grove of Scowkale'], (HT?, Boas?, Sepass map?, Wells?, Gibbs?) <Claclelth>.

<tl'átl'elhem>, TAST ['salty'], see tl'álhem.

<tl'at'eq'xélém>, TVMO ['shortcut'], see tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.

<tl'átl'eq'xélém>, PLN /'mountain west of Xó:letsa, (mountain north of Sése (Mary Ann Creek), shortcut to Xó:letsa [Elders Group (Fish Camp 9/29-31/77)])/, see tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.

<tl'áts'eq>, possibly root or stem //ë'éc'əq//, FIRE ['fire box or fire platform and fire shield for torch-lighting or pit-lamping fire'], CAN, HUNT, FSH, ASM ['made of metal for many years now but probably platform was made of flat rocks in the old days'], syntactic analysis: noun?, nominal, attested by EL (Elders Group 1/26/77).

<tl'áwels>, ABFC ['barking'], see tl'éw.

<tl'á:wq'em>, df //ë'é:wq'=əm//, LT ['to glitter'], root meaning unknown, probably <=em> have/get/intransitivizer or middle voice, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/9/76).

<tl'áxweleq>, PLAY /'be winning, he was winning'/, see tl'éxw.

<tl'áxwt>, PLAY ['taking advantage of s-o'], see tl'éxw.

<tl'á'altha>, PRON /'me (after prepositional verbs), I (after prepositional verbs)'/, see áltha ~ álthe.

<tl'chá:s ~ tl'tsá:s>, free root //ë'c'é:s//, LAND ['island'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), also <tl'chá:s ~ tl'tsás>, //ë'c'é:s//, attested by AD (7/23/79), Elders Group (7/9/75, 4/2/75).

<tl'ék'wálsulh>, CJ /'now I, (now I'm already)'/, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<tl'ekwselchíms ~ tl'ekwselchí:ms>, MOOD ['why?'], see selchí:m ~ selchím.

<tl'ék'wela>, df //ë'ók'w=əlɛ or ë'ók'w=[D=]=əlɛ//, ABDF /'deaf, deaf (but can hear a little)'/, Elder's comment: "stone deaf is another word (IHTTC)", probably root as in tl'ék'w=el go out (of fire) where =el is go, come, get, become, possibly <=D= (deglottalization)> derivational, lx <=ela> on the side of the head, on the temple, on the ear, phonology: possible deglottalization, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/7/76), JL and NP with Deming Elders (Fish Camp 7/19/79), IHTTC (7/18/77), other sources: JH /ë'k'ólê/ deaf, Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'k'óni/ deaf W73:76, K67:332 (corr. on W73), Cowichan /ë'ók'wənə/ deaf B74b:45, perhaps Lushootseed /t(ə)k'w-adi/ deaf H76:493, MCx /tək'w'an'a/ deaf B75prelim:55, Sechelt /tək'wóna/ deaf T77:22, Thompson /sən-tək'wán'i/ deaf B74c:41, historical/comparative detail: from the distribution of cognates it appears Squamish and Halkomelem tl' /ë' / is secondary here historically, whether it indicates a separate root (innovation) or not is unclear, also <tl'ék'w'el:a>, //ë'ók'w=əlɛ//, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), example: <ô li kwetlh wetl'ék'wela.>, //ŋəw-li k'wət' wə-ë'ók'wəlɛ//, /'Oh he's so deaf:/, (<we-> contrastive), attested by JL and NP with Deming Elders (Fish Camp 7/19/79).

<tl'ekwselchíms ~ tl'ekwselchí:ms>, MOOD ['why?'], see selchí:m ~ selchím.

<tl'ék'w>, probably bound root //ë'ók'w// out (of fire, flame or lamp)

- <**tl'ék'w'el**>, incs //ë'ók'w=əl//, FIRE /'go out (of fire, flame or lamp)'/, (<=el> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (11/27/75, 12/15/75), DM (12/4/64), example: <la tl'ék'w'el. or le tl'ék'w'el.>, //lɛ ë'ók'w=əl or lə ë'ók'w=əl//, /'It went out (a fire).'/, attested by DM, <tl'ék'w'el te yeqwí:ls.>, //ë'ók'w=əl tə yeq'w=í:ls//, /'The lamp goes out.'/, attested by EB (12/15/75).
- <**tl'ék'w'elt**>, pcs //ë'ók'w=əl=T//, FIRE /'to extinguish it, put it out (a fire)'/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72, 1/7/76).
- <**tl'ék'w'elt**>, FIRE /'to extinguish it, put it out (a fire)'/, see tl'ék'w'el.
- <**tl'él**>, bound root //ë'ól spotted, speckled//.
- <**tl'eltl'élx**>, plv //C₁əC₂=ë'ól=x//, DESC ['spotted with circles or round dots'], (<R3=> plural), lx <=x> distributive, all over, all around, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (10/15/79).
- <**tl'eltl'élxos**>, ds //C₁əC₂=ë'ól=x=as//, ANA /'(have a) speckled face, (have) freckles'/, literally /'many spotted with circles/dots all around on the face'/, lx <=os> on the face, phonology: unusual unstressed allophone (for =ós ~ =es), reduplication, syntactic analysis: prob. adjective/adjectival verb, poss. nominal?/, attested by NP (10/26/75).
- <**tl'élxxel ~ tl'álxxel**>, ds //ë'ólx=x'əl ~ ë'élx=x'əl//, [ë'ólx'x'əl ~ ë'élx'x'əl], EZ /'spring salmon (generic), (Chinook salmon)'/, ['*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*'], literally /'spotted all over on the foot/fish-tail'/, lx <=xel> on the foot, (here) on the fish tail, Elder's comment: "speckled spring salmon, has red flesh, runs in June (AC), year-round spring salmon (Elders 3/1/72)", (semological comment: salmon use their tails somewhat like feet to move themselves along and jump, since =xel also means on the foot, on the leg perhaps it more basically means on the body-part that moves a creature along on land/water), (semological comment: the Stó:lô prize spring salmon and have nine names for them, depending on what streams they spawn in, their size, etc., see under these names for information additional to the general word <tl'élxxel>: <tl'elxálôwelh ~ tl'elxálôllh, pó:qw', pepqw'ólh, speq'á:s ~ sp'eq'á:s, spá:xem ~ spéxxem, sqwéxxem, sth'olólh, shxwôqw'ô:lh or shxwôqw'ôllh or shxwôqw'ôwelh>), phonology: the phonetic [é] is /é/ if more fronted, and /é/ if more medial, comment: if the root can be shown to have <á>/é/ then the stem may have <é-ablaut> durative or resultative, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/15/72), AC (8/29/70), BJ (12/5/64), Deming (4/1/76, 2/2/80), Salish cognate: Squamish stem in /ë'í-ë'í'lx-íws/ speckled trout W73:245, K67:334 (lit. littled speckled all over on the skin/body).
- <**tl'elxéltel** (or **tl'elxxéltel**)>, df //ë'əl(=x)=x'ə[=´=]l=təl//, FSH ['spring salmon net'], literally /'spring salmon device'/, possibly <=´=> derivational, lx <=tel> device, phonology: possible consonant-loss, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).
- <**tl'elxálôwelh** or better **tl'elxálôllh**>, df //ë'əl=x'ə[=Aé=]l=a[=Ao=]wə† or more likely ë'él=x'ə[=M2=]l=a[=Ao=]l†//, EZ ['jack spring salmon with black nose'], ['*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*'], ASM ["jack" varieties are smaller varieties'], possibly root <tl'él> spotted, speckled, possibly root <tl'ál> meaning uncertain, possibly <á-ablaut> durative or derivational unless <á> is original in root, possibly <ô-ablaut> derivational, possibly <metathesis> derivational, <=ólh> young, offspring/child, phonology: possible ablaut, possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).
- <**tl'eláxwelets**>, TVMO ['stay in one place'], see tl'élexw.
- <**tl'eláxwstexw**>, TVMO /'hold it steady, (hold s-th steady)'/, see tl'élexw.
- <**tl'eláxw ~ tl'láxw**>, TVMO ['stopped'], see tl'élexw.

<**tl'elá:y**>, possibly root //ë'əlé:y or ë'əl=é:y//, CAN ['shovel-nose canoe'], ASM ['this was the canoe for short trips by one or two individuals, a small canoe, with shovel-nose sometimes at both ends, the shovel-shape was good for landing, the canoe was also good for rapids and for fishing too'], perhaps a "home canoe" if root is <**tl'el-**> *stop, be at home*, possibly <=**á:y**> *bark*, perhaps reinforced by há:y *make a canoe, tá:y race a canoe?*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (1/31/80), Elders Group (1/28/76), DM (12/4/64), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ë'əláyʔ/ *shovel-nose canoe* H76:322-323.

<**tl'eléqw**>, SD ['explode'], see **tl'ál** ~ **tl'á:l**.

<**tl'éléqw'**>, SD /'a pop, a shot'/, see **tl'ál** ~ **tl'á:l**.

<**stl'éléqw'**>, df //s=ë'əl(=)əq'w//, EB ['chocolate lily'], [*Fritillaria lanceolata*], ASM ['now scarce, the bulbs were dug up in July and cooked in a steam pit, they looked like clusters of rice, nowadays they are cooked by boiling'], (<**s=**> *nominalizer*), possibly root <**tl'ál-**> *sharp sound* possibly root as in <**tl'eléqw**> *explode* and <**tl'éléqw'**> *a pop, a shot*., (semological comment: I have a note that the chocolate lily's seeds are launched when the seed capsule explodes or pops open but I cannot confirm this now from the books at hand), possibly <=**eqw'** ~ **qw'**> *around in circles*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75, 7/21/76).

<**tl'éléwe** ~ **tl'léwe**>, PRON ['you (sg.) (object of preposition)'], see *léwe*.

<**tl'éléxw**>, df //ë'əl(=)əx'w//, TVMO ['stop'], possibly <=**exw**> meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/25/70, 9/29/71), EB (4/29/76), CT and HT (6/21/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /ë'əl/ as in /g'ə-ë'əl-ád(-əx'w)/ *stop!, keep still!, behave!* and /ë'əl-d/ *don't touch it, leave it alone, forget it, pay no attention to it, never mind it* and /ʔəs-ë'əl/ *silent, esp. the stillness of the deep forest* H76:321-322, example: <**etset tl'éléxw li ta shxwłís kwtha mál.**>, //ʔə-c-ət ë'ələx'w li t-ε sx'w=lís kwth-ε mël//, /'We stopped at the place where your father is at./, attested by AC, <**tl'éléxw kw'a's í:mex.**>, //ë'ələx'w k'w-εʔ-s ʔí[---]m=əx'w//, /'Stop your walking./, attested by EB, <**tl'éléxw kw'es ye'í:mex.**>, //ë'ələx'w k'w-ə-s yə=ʔí[---]m=əx'w//, /'to stop walking./, attested by CT and HT; found in <**tl'eləxwłha.**>, //ë'ələx'w-ʔε//, /'Stop./, phonology: possible stress-shift to penultimate syllable before -lha, comment: possibly an alternative pronunciation of the word is *tl'éléxw* or the word is pronounced by all as *tl'éléxw* and mistranscribed above, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77).

<**tl'eləxwstexw**>, caus //ë'ələ[= '=]x'w=sT-əx'w//, TVMO ['stop s-th'], possibly <= '=> *derivational* if not an allomorph or automatically conditioned, (<=**st**> *causative control transitivizer*), (<=**exw**> *third person object*), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, comment: this form proves that the *lexw* is not the *non-control transitivizer* plus *third person object*, attested by EB (3/29/76).

<**tl'elxwł:wsem**>, mdls //ë'ələx'w=í·ws=əm//, TVMO ['quiet down (of a person), relax'], LANG, EFAM, literally /'stop one's body'/, lx <=**í:ws**> *on the body*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).

<**tl'eláxw** ~ **tl'láxw**>, durs //ë'ələ[=Aé=]x'w//, TVMO ['stopped'], BLDG /'at home, be living (somewhere), stay'/, SOC, (<**á-ablaut**> *durative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/9/76), AC (8/28/70), Elders Group (5/26/76), example: <**li tl'eláxw.**>, //li ë'ələ[=Aé=]x'w//, /'He's at home./, attested by AC, <**li tl'láxw kw'el mál?**>, //li ë'ələ[=Aé=]x'w k'w-əl mël//, /'Is my father home [distant]?/, attested by AC, <**li tl'láxw sel tál?**>, //li ë'ələ[=Aé=]x'w s-əl tël//, /'Is my mother home?/, attested by AC; found in <**tl'eláxwchxwò.**>, //ë'ələ[=Aé=]x'w-c-x'w-à//, /'Stay where you are./, literally /'stay -you -just'/, attested by Elders Group, <**tl'eláxwò.**>.

//ë'əl'ə[=Aé=]x^w-à//, /'keep still (where you are)/, attested by Elders Group.

<tl'eláxwelets>, ds //ë'ələ[=Aé=]x^w=ələc//, durs, TVMO ['stay in one place'], semantic environment ['said to someone who is always on the go'], literally /'stop/stay/at home on the rump/, lx <=elets> on the bottom, on the rump, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78).

<tl'eláxwstexw>, caus //ë'ələ[=Aé=]x^w=sT-əx^w//, TVMO /'hold it steady, (hold s-th steady)/, (<á-**ablaut**> durative), (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<tl'éltl'elmet>, chrs //ë'əl=C₁əC₂=məT//, iecs, EFAM ['get used to s-th/s-o'], (<=R2> characteristic), (<=met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76), EB (1/8/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /ë'al/ as in /ʔəs-ë'ál'-əb èəd/ I'm used to doing it; I have a habit. and /ʔəs-ë'ál'-b-id/ used to doing or saying that and /ë'ál' too H76:315, example: <ewéta kw stámes láme tl'éltl'elmet, étlh?>, //ʔəwə=´tə k^w(=)s=étm=əs lÉ=m-ə ë'əl=C₁əC₂=məT, ʔét//, /'You never get used to it, do you?/, syntactic comment: tag-question, attested by EB (1/8/76).

<tl'eléxwstexw>, TVMO ['stop s-th'], see tl'éléxw.

<tl'éltl'eleqw>, SD ['continuous shooting or popping sounds'], see tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

<tl'éltl'elmet>, EFAM ['get used to s-th/s-o'], see tl'éléxw.

<tl'eltl'élx>, DESC ['spotted with circles or round dots'], see tl'él.

<tl'eltl'élxos>, ANA /'(have a) speckled face, (have) freckles/, see tl'él.

<tl'eltl'ólqwwem>, SD ['popping (of firecrackers)'], see tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

<tl'elxálôwelh or tl'elxálôllh>, EZ ['jack spring salmon with black nose'], see tl'él.

<tl'elxéltel (or tl'elxxéltel)>, FSH ['spring salmon net'], see tl'él.

<tl'elxwí:wsem>, TVMO ['quiet down (of a person)'], see tl'éléxw.

<tl'élxxel ~ tl'álxxel>, EZ /'spring salmon (generic), (Chinook salmon)/, see tl'él.

<tl'elhlímelh>, PRON /'us (nominalized object of preposition), to us, with us/, see lhímelh.

<tl'ém>, possibly root //ë'əm short hard loud noise of some kind (like something hard being snapped or bitten)//.

<tl'eméqw>, possibly root //ë'əméq^w or ë'əm=ə[´=]q^w//, SD /'to snap (one's fingers, a louse when one bites it, etc.)/, ABFC, possibly root <tl'em> short loud noise of some kind?, comment: such a root could also be in tl'em=xw=xíl=em hail, possibly <=eqw> on top of the head, on the hair, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'émk^w-anʔ/ crack louse or nit between teeth (tr.) W73:70, K69:72, historical/comparative detail: UHk /q^w/ doesn't correspond to Squamish /k^w/, more cognates are needed.

<tl'eméqwtse>, ds //ë'əméq^w=cəs//, SD ['snap one's fingers'], ABFC, lx <=tse> on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<tl'emxwxéylem or tl'emxwxílem>, df //ë'əm=x^w=xíl=əm//, WETH /'to hail, be hailing/, literally /'get/have go/come short hard crack noise lump/spherical all over/, probably root <tl'ém> (make) short hard crack/snap noise, lx <=xw> lump, spherical/round object, lx <=x> distributive, all over, all around, (<=íl> come, go, get, become), (<=em> have/get/intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming (3/31/77), example: <tl'emxwxílem te swáyel.>, //ë'əm=x^w=xíl=əm tə s=wéyəl//, /'The day is hailing./, dialects: Chill., attested by

Deming (3/31/77).

- <**tl'emxwéyle**>, df //ě'əm=x̣=ɪl=ə//, WETH ['the hail'], possibly <=e> entity??. phonology: consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Sumas*, attested by Deming (3/31/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ě'əbɣ̣'ɪlaʔ/ *hail* H76:700, example: <**ôwéta tl'emxwéyle tlowáyél.**>, //ʔowə= ʔe ɛ̣'əm=x̣=ɪl=ə təla=wɛyól//, /'There's no hail today.'/, dialects: *Sumas*, attested by Deming (3/31/77).
- <**tl'ámkw'em**>, cts //ě'ə[=AÉ=]m(=)k'w=əm//, SD /'(have) sound of popping small round things (snowberries, herring eggs as when eating them, rice krispies, crabapples, cranberries, etc.), (have a crunching sound (as of grasshopper, rice krispies))'/, root or stem <ě'əm(=)k'w> *crunch when biting, pop small round things*, possibly <á-ablaut> continuative, possibly <=kw'> *round things*, probably <=em> *have/get/intransitivizer*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), RM (4/23/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ě'mk'w-ánʔ/ *crack louse or nit between teeth (tr.)* W73:70, K69:72.
- <**tl'ámqw'els**>, sas //ě'ə[=AÉ=]m=q'w=əls//, SD /'crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (noise when eating)'/, possibly <=qw'> *around in circles*, (<=els> *structured activity continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (12/10/75), *<**tsel tl'ámqw'els te qwe'óp.**> rejected, */'I crunched the apple.'/ rejected by EB (5/3/76).
- <**tl'emékw'**>, dnom //ě'əm=[=é=]k'w//, EZ /'grasshopper, (possibly the longhorned grasshopper)'/, ['order Orthoptera family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae'], probably <=é=> *derivational*, phonology: infixed schwa, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "from tl'ámkw'em", attested by RM (4/23/76), also <**tl'émqwxel**>, //ě'əm=q'w=x̣'əɪ//, Elder's comment: "from tl'émqw- the noise it makes", lx <=xel> *on the legs*, attested by RM (6/13/77), see <**ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém**> *jump* for another derivation of a similar word for grasshopper.
- <**tl'emtl'émxel**>, df //C₁əC₂=ě'əm=x̣'əɪ//, EZ ['grasshopper'], ['order Orthoptera, family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae'], Elder's comment: "from ts'tl'ém *jump* (AC)", Elder's comment: "named from the noise it makes (RM)", possibly root <**ts'tl'ém**> *jump*, comment: unusual loss of initial stem consonant if correct, (<**R3**> *plural*), possibly root <**tl'ém**> *make hard loud noise (as if snapping or cracking hard object)*, comment: perhaps from the sound it make in biting and eating, lx <=xel> *on the leg*, phonology: reduplication, possible consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by HP (Elders Group 4/16/75).
- <**tl'emékw'**>, EZ /'grasshopper, (possibly the longhorned grasshopper)'/, see tl'ém.
- <**tl'eméqw**>, SD /'to snap (one's fingers, a louse when one bites it, etc.)'/, see tl'ém.
- <**tl'eméqwtse**>, SD ['snap one's fingers'], see tl'ém.
- <**tl'émexw**>, possibly root //ě'əməx'w//, NUM /'part, (portion)'/, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), example: <**te sqewá:meth' te thqát, tl'ó tl'émexw xípet.**>, //tə s=qəw=é-məè' tə ɛ̣qét ɛ̣'á ɛ̣'əməx'w x'íp=əT//, /'The sunny side of a tree, that's the part you strip off (peel s-th)'/, attested by CT and HT.
- <**tl'émstexw**>, caus //ě'əm=sT-əx'w//, EFAM ['think someone is talking about s-o'], LANG, root meaning unknown, (<=st> *causative control transitivizer*), (<=exw> *third person object*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77).
- <**tl'emstélemet ~ tl'emstélémet**>, //ě'əm=sT-ələmət//, caus, EFAM ['think someone is talking or laughing about oneself'], (<=élemet> *reflexive (for causative)*), phonology: optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76, 2/16/77), contrast

<tl'ostélmēt> *think someone is talking or laughing about oneself*, example: <tsel tl'emstélemet. ~ tsel tl'emstélemét.>, //c-əl ë'əm=sT=əl(-)əmət//, /'I think someone is talking or laughing about me./, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76, 2/16/77).

<tl'emstélemet ~ tl'emstélemét>, EFAM [*'think someone is talking or laughing about oneself*], see tl'émstexw.

<tl'emtl'émxel>, df //C₁əC₂=ë'əm=x'əl//, EZ [*'grasshopper*], [*'order Orthoptera, family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae*], Elder's comment: "from ts'tl'ém *jump* (AC)", Elder's comment: "named from the noise it makes (RM)", possibly root <ts'tl'ém> *jump*, comment: unusual loss of initial stem consonant if correct, (<R3=> plural), possibly root <tl'ém> *make hard loud noise (as if snapping or cracking hard object)*, comment: perhaps from the sound it make in biting and eating, lx <=xel> *on the leg*, phonology: reduplication, possible consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by HP (Elders Group 4/16/75).

<tl'emxwéyle>, WETH [*'the hail*'], see tl'ém.

<tl'emxwxéylem or tl'emxwxílem>, WETH [*'to hail, be hailing*'], see tl'ém.

<tl'ép>, free root //ë'óp//, DIR [*'deep down, below, down below, low*'], syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB (3/9/76, 12/1/75), Elders Group (3/1/72), BJ (12/5/64), example: <tl'ép te sqweqwá li te témexw.>, //ë'óp tə s=C₁ə=q'é li tə téməxw//, /'(It's a) deep pit. (There's a) deep hole in the ground./, attested by EB, <li kw'e tl'ép>, //li k'w'ə ë'óp//, [*'downstairs*'], literally /'in/on the (remote/abstract) down below/, attested by EB (3/9/76).

<stl'ép>, stvi //s=ë'óp//, DIR [*'be deep*'], (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64).

<lexwstl'ép>, ds //ləx^w=s=ë'óp//, DIR [*'deeper, always deep*'], (<lexw=> always), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), example: <lexwstl'ép telí tethá.>, //ləx^w=s=ë'óp təlí tə=èé//, /'(It's) deeper than that./, <we'ólwe lexwstl'ép>, //wə=ʔál=wə ləx^w=s=ë'óp//, /'(It's) too deep., (It's) always deep./.

<shxwtl'ép>, ds //s=x^w=ë'óp//, DIR [*'be deep, be very deep, be deep water*'], (<s=> stative), (<xw=> intensifier), contrast <stl'ép> *be deep*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (12/1/75, 3/9/76), Elders Group (3/26/75), example: <te shxwtl'ép qó:>, //tə s=x^w=ë'óp qá://, [*'the deep water*'], attested by EB, <shxwtl'ép te qó:>, //s=x^w=ë'óp tə qá://, [*'The water is very deep*'], attested by EB, <shxwtl'épcha te qó:>, //s=x^w=ë'óp-cə tə qá://, [*'It will be deep water*'], literally /'the water will be deep/, attested by EB, <ówe ís shxwtl'ép.>, //ʔəwə ʔí-s s=x^w=ë'óp//, /'(It is) shallow., (It's) not deep./, attested by EB.

<tl'épt>, pcs //ë'óp=T//, DIR [*'lower s-th down*'], (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'áp-at/ *lower, diminish, slow down* (tr.) W73:168, K69:73.

<tl'ípethet>, pcrs //ë'óp[=Aí]=p=əT-et//, ABFC [*'crouch down*'], <=Aí=> durative, <-et> reflexive, lit. /'lower oneself down purposely for a while/, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).

<stl'epá:leq>, ds //s=ë'óp=é:ləq//, CLO [*'underskirt, petticoat*'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=á:leq> *waves, skirt*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/10/71), Elders Group (11/26/75), also <tl'páleq>, //ë'óp=é:ləq//, also [*'underskirt*'], attested by Deming (1/25/79).

<stl'epá:lí:ya ~ stl'epá:liya>, ds //s=ë'óp=é:lí:yə//, ANA [*'ear lobe*'], (<s=> nominalizer, something that), lx <=á:liya> *on the ear*, phonology: optional downdrifting, optional length-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/4/77, 8/11/77).

<tl'pí:l ~ tl'epí:l>, incs //ë'óp=í:l ~ ë'óp=í:l//, DIR [*'go down, go down below, get low*'], (<=í:l> come,

- go, get, become*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75, 2/6/76), AC (8/25/70, 9/30/71, 12/7/71), example: <le tl'pí:l.>, /lə ɛ̃'əp=i:l/, /'(He/She/It) went down./, attested by EB (12/15/75), <lalh tl'epíl.>, /lɛ-ɬ ɛ̃'əp=i:l/, /'Go down below./, grammatical comment: imperative with la, attested by AC, <tl'osesu le tl'epí:l kw'ilést'wa yutl'ólem swóweles.>, /lɛ̃'a-s-əs-u lə ɛ̃'əp=i:l k'w'il=əs-t'wɛ y=u=ɛ̃'á=l=əm s=wi[=Aá=]wələs/, /'And then they went down, it doesn't say how many, those young men./, literally /'and then they past go down how many people - evidential/must be they/those young men/, usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <wulh le tl'epí:l te stó:lô.>, /wəɬ lə ɛ̃'əp=i:l tə s=tá:l=əw/, /'The river is getting low./, literally /'already past go down, get low the river/, attested by EB (2/6/76).
- <tl'pílem>, mdls /lɛ̃'əp=i:l=əm/, TVMO /'go down hill, go down from anything/, DIR, literally /'get oneself down below/, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.
- <tl'pí:lstexw>, caus /lɛ̃'əp=i:l=sT-əxʷ/, TVMO ['lower s-th down'], DIR, literally /'cause it to get/go/come down below/, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80), also <tl'epilestexw>, /lɛ̃'əp=i:l=sT-əxʷ/, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76), example: <tl'epilestexw ta sqelxwá:le.>, /lɛ̃'əp=i:l=sT-əxʷ t-ɛʔ s=qəlxʷ=é:lə/, /'lower your voice in pitch/, literally /'cause it to lower your throat/gullet/, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).
- <tl'pí:lt ~ tl'épelt>, pcs /lɛ̃'əp=i:l=T ~ ɛ̃'ə[-']p=əl=T/, TVMO /'lower it down, (lower s-th down)/, DIR, (semological comment: though these were given with the same non-continuative meaning, I suspect that tl'épelt may be lowering it down with continuative stress-shift), possibly <-'-> continuative??. (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: stress-shift, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80).
- <tl'pí:lx ~ tl'pí:lx>, pcis /lɛ̃'əp=i:l=xʷ/, TVMO /'bring it down (from upstairs or from upper shelf, etc.)/, (<=x> purposeful control inanimate object preferred), phonology: optional downdrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (6/21/76, 6/30/76).
- <stl'pí:wel ~ tl'pí:wel>, dnom /s=ɛ̃'əp=i:l-wəl ~ ɛ̃'əp=i:l-wəl/, CLO ['shirt'], literally probably now /'something down below in the inside(s)/, perhaps from an older root of same shape as in Squamish /s-ɛ̃'p-íwʔn/ shirt from root /ɛ̃'əp/ cover, clothing (?) W73:14, K67:332 (but H76:324 derives the Lushootseed cognates of undershirt (/ɛ̃'ie'pikʷ/) and underpants (/ɛ̃'ie'pəq/) from root /ɛ̃'əp/ deep, beneath (surface)), (semological comment: perhaps so named because shirts were worn inside blankets or were tucked in pants or were first urged on people to cover themselves), (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=í:wel> in the inside(s), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/10/64).
- <stl'epláts>, durs /s=ɛ̃'əp=lə[=Aé=]c/, dnom, WATR /'deep bottom (of a river, lake, water, canoe, anything)/, MC, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=lets> on the bottom, possibly <á-ablaut> durative, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).
- <stl'epó:lemelh ~ stl'epó:les>, dnom /s=ɛ̃'əp=á:ləməɬ ~ s=ɛ̃'əp=á:ləs/, ANA ['lower circle under eye'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=ó:lemelh> on the eyelid?, lx <=ó:les> on the eye, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/4/77).
- <stl'epólwelh ~ stl'pólwelh>, stvi /s=ɛ̃'əp=álwəɬ/, DIR /'(be) below, (be) underneath, (be) at the bottom of a pile or stack/, literally /'be on the side below/, (<s=> stative), lx <=ólwelh> on the side, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (2/16/77).
- <stl'epóyethel>, dnom /s=ɛ̃'əp=áyèəl/, ANA ['lower lip'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=óy(e)thel> on the lip. on the jaw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES and JH /sɛ̃'páyèəl/ lower lip.

- <tl'épstexw>, caus //ë'əp=sT-əx^w//, DIR ['(make s-th deep or low)'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77).
- <tl'épstexw ta' sqwálewel.>, cpds //ë'əp=sT-əx^w t-ε? s=q^wəl=əwəl//, EFAM /'be patient, Be patient./, literally /'make them deep/low your feelings/thoughts/, syntactic analysis: imperative sentence: transitive verb demonstrative article -possessive pronoun affix nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77).
- <tl'ítl'eptel>, dmn //C₁í=ë'əp=təl//, CLO ['skirt'], literally /'little something to be below, little below device/, (<R4=> diminutive), lx <=tel> device, something to, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (12/1/75, 3/1/76), Deming (1/25/79).
- <tl'ép^xt>, pcs //ë'əp=x=T//, HARV /'sow s-th, drop or spread seed in rills, scatter s-th, (sowing s-th [AC])/, literally /'do low/deep down to s-th all over/, lx <=x> distributive, all around, all over, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (11/24/71), EB (2/6/76), also /'sowing s-th/, attested by AC (11/24/71), example: <tl'ép^xt te spí:ls>, //ë'əp=x=T tə s=pí:l=əls//, /'sowing the seed/, attested by AC (11/24/71).
- <stl'ápx>, strs //s=ë'ə[=Aé=]p=x//, HARV ['(be) scattered all over'], DIR, MC, (<s=> stative), (<á-ablaut> resultative), lx <=x> distributive, all over, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (1/30/76).
- <tl'ápexem>, iza //ë'ə[=Aé=]p=x=əm//, rsls, HARV /'to fall down and scatter, drop and scatter/, DIR, MC, semantic environment ['example of apples from a tree one has shaken'], (<á-ablaut> resultative), lx <=x ~ =ex> distributive, all over, (<=em> have/get/intransitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).
- <tl'épstexw>, DIR ['(make s-th deep or low)'], see tl'ép.
- <tl'épstexw ta' sqwálewel.>, EFAM /'be patient, Be patient./, see tl'ép.
- <tl'épt>, DIR ['lower s-th down'], see tl'ép.
- <tl'ép^xt>, HARV /'sow s-th, drop or spread seed in rills, scatter s-th, (sowing s-th [AC])/, see tl'ép.
- <tl'ep' ~ tl'p'>, probable root or stem //ë'əp=G// or //ë'əp'//, meaning uncertain
- <stl'p'álqel>, df //s=ë'əp=G=élqel or s=ë'p'=élqel//, ANAB ['long feather (from wing)'], ASM ['used by some people to clear ears'], (semological comment: from the cognates and the meaning of the root (poss. deep) this seems more likely to mean (or have meant) down feathers), (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <tl'ep> deep, low, below, possibly <=G (glottalization)> derivational, lx <=álqel> feather, phonology: possible glottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (5/25/76), other sources: ES /së'p'élqel ~ sx'élc'/ (MsCw /së'p'él?qən/) feather, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-ë'p-ál?qn/ feathers, down W73:97, K67:291, Samish VU /së'p-él'qən'/ and LD /ë'p-él'qən'/ fine down feathers (like ducks', used for pillows, etc.) G86:77.
- <stl'ep'él:ets ~ stl'ep'élets>, df //s=ë'əp=G=éləc or s=ë'əp'=éləc//, ANA /'tail (of animal, bird)/, ANAH ['rump (slang)'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <tl'ep> deep, low, below, possibly <=G (glottalization)> derivational, lx <=élets> on the rump, phonology: possible glottalization, optional lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/15/72), EB and RP (1/29/76), other sources: ES /së'əp'él-əc/ (Cw /së'əp'əysnəc/) tail, Salish cognate: Sooke dial. of NSt /së'əp'í?snəð/, Saanich dial. of NSt /šë'əpísnəð/, Songish dial. of NSt /së'əpe?nəð/ (G82:28 cognate set 132b), also <tl'p'élets>, //ë'əp=G=éləc//, attested by BJ (12/5/64), example: <tl'áqt ta stl'ep'él:ets.>, //ë'əqt t-ε s=ë'əp=G=éləc//, /'Your tail is long./, attested by AC (9/10/71).
- <tl'ap'élatsem>, mdls //ë'ə[=Aé=]p'=éləc=əm//, ABFC ['to wag its tail'], possibly <á-ablaut>

derivational, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (10/17/73).

<tl'eq>, possible root //ë'əq//, meaning uncertain,

<stl'eqtl'əq>, stvi //s=C₁əC₂=ë'əq//, plv, DESC ['spotted'], Elder's comment: "may be Thompson language?", comment: but Thompson (Lytton dial.) /sʔəʔəq/ *spotted* B74c:42, (<s=> stative), (<R3=> plural), root meaning unknown, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (5/12/76).

<tl'eqtámeth' ~ tl'eqtáméth'>, DESC ['tall (of a person)'], see tl'áqt.

<tl'eqtepsēm>, ANA ['(have a) long neck'], see tl'áqt.

<Tl'eqteqsel>, PLN ['longest dirt point sticking out on Harrison River about a quarter mile above Harrison Bay bridge'], see tl'áqt.

<tl'eqtíwél>, DESC ['tall (of tree)'], see tl'áqt.

<tl'esu>, DEM /'and then (he, she, it)'/, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<tl'etl'áxel>, SOC /'inviting (to come eat, dance), to give a potlatch, (give a feast or gathering), to invite to a feast, invite to a potlatch'/, see tl'e'á ~ tl'á'.

<tl'étl'elò:m>, PRON /'that's them (little kids), they (little kids)'/, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<tl'éts'>, DIR /'close together, (narrow? [MV])'/, see tl'í:ts'.

<tl'ėw>, bound root //ë'ėw bark//.

<tl'ėwt>, pcs //ë'ėw=T//, ABFC ['bark at s-o/s-th'], semantic environment ['dogs, wolves, coyotes'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/12/77).

<tl'ėwėls>, sas //ë'ėw=ėls//, ABFC ['to bark'], (<=ėls ~ =áls ~ =á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/25/70), Elders Group (1/25/78), also <tl'ėwėls>, //ë'ėw=ėls//, attested by Elders Group (7/12/77).

<tl'áwėls>, cts //ë'ə[-Aé-]w=əls//, sas, ABFC ['barking'], (<á-ablaut> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/25/70), IHTTC (7/12/77), Elders Group (1/25/78, 3/21/79).

<tl'ėwtl'ėwėls>, plv //ë'ėw=C₁əC₂=əls//, sas, cts, ABFC /'barking a lot, lots of barking'/, ds //C₁əC₂ plural or plural continuative//, (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/12/77), Elders Group (1/25/78, 3/1/72).

<tl'ėwėls>, ABFC ['to bark'], see tl'ėw.

<tl'ėwlómét ~ tl'ėwlómét>, TVMO /'to escape (as an animal from a trap), got away from something that trapped a person or animal'/, see tl'í:w.

<tl'ėwt>, ABFC ['bark at s-o/s-th'], see tl'ėw.

<tl'ėwtl'ėwėls>, ABFC /'barking a lot, lots of barking'/, see tl'ėw.

<tl'ėx>, possibly root //ë'əx^y or ë'ə[=Aé=]x^y//, LAND /'break (of ground), crack apart (of its own accord) (of ground), rip'/, CST, possibly <é-ablaut> durative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), EB (3/15/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'əš/ *rip off (itr.), be released because hooked-up part rips* W73:217, K69:72.

<tl'xát>, pcs //ë'əx^y-M1=T or ë'əx^y=ə[-Aé-]T//, CST ['rip it apart'], possibly <metathesis type 1>

non-continuative, possibly <**á-ablaut**> *durative*, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivity*), phonology: metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77).

<**tl'xátem**>, df //ě'éx^y=M1=T=əm or ě'əx^y=ə[=Aé]=T=əm//, ABDF ['get diarrhea'], literally 'it got someone ripped apart', MED ['tea of mullein leaves is medicine for diarrhea (MC (Deming 2/10/77))'], probably <=**em**> *passive*, comment: the example shows this is used (at least by JL) as a passive, though semantically no purposeful control is involved and *have/get/intransitivizer* or *middle voice* fit better semantically, the example seems unlikely to show a conjugated middle but see tl'xwòlèm *I got hard* under tl'éxw which seems similar but with no transitivity, possibly <=**em**> *have/get/intransitivizer* or *middle voice*, phonology: metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, JL, Salish cognate: Squamish /ě'ə-ě'š-íq^w/ *defecate (itr.)* from root /ě'əš/ *rip off (itr.)*, *be released because hooked-up part rips* W73:77, K69:72, example: <**me tl'xáthàlèm**>, //mə ě'éx^y=M1=T=ələm//, 'I got diarrhea.', syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb transitive verb-1s passive, attested by JL (3/31/78).

<**tl'xáxel**>, df //ě'éx^y-M1=x=əl or ě'éx^y-M1=éxəl//, CST 'burst open, split open of its own accord (like a dropped watermelon)', possibly <**metathesis type 1**> *non-continuative*, probably <=**x**> *distributive, all over*, probably <=**el**> *go/come/get/become*, possibly <=**áxel**> *side portion*, phonology: probable metathesis, possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<**tl'xáxet**>, pcs //ě'éx^y-M1=x=əT//, HUNT ['to split s-th open (like deer or fish)'], CST, possibly <**metathesis type 1**> *non-continuative*, probably <=**x**> *distributive, all over*, (<=**et**> *purposeful control transitivity*), phonology: metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<**Tl'ítl'xeleqw**>, dmn //C₁í=ě'éx^y=ələq^w//, PLN ['Isolillock Mountain (near Silver Creek)'], ASM ['the double-peaked mountain by Silver Creek on the CN (south) side of the Fraser River, it can even be seen from Hope bridge and further north looking south, some Indians call it Holy Cross Mountain because of a glacier resembling an X or cross on it, it can also be seen from the north side of Highway 1 by the Husky Station at Silver Creek'], literally 'little ripped on top of the head', Elder's comment: "from tl'xát *ripped apart* because an iceberg came through years ago and ripped it apart, it was one mountain before that", (<**R4**> *diminutive*), lx <=**eleqw**> *on top of the head*, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, contrast <**Isléleqw**> *Isolillock Mountain* under <**isále**> *two* (Mary Peters' name for it), attested by AK and ME, IHTTC (7/8/77), AK/SP/AD (Raft trip 8/30/77), AK and SP (Fish Camp 8/2/77), source: place names reference file #33.

<**shxwtl'éxelep**>, dnom //sx^w=ě'əx^y=ələp//, LAND ['a plow'], TOOL, HARV, literally 'something that rips/breaks apart ground', dnom //shxw= *nominalizer, something for/that*//, lx <=**elep**> *ground, earth*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/11/76).

<**stl'éxs**>, ds //s=ě'əx^y=əs//, LAND ['ravine'], literally 'something that's ripped apart on the face', (<**s**> *nominalizer, something that's*), lx <=**es**> *on the face*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/17/75).

<**tl'éxw**>, free root //ě'əx^w//, PLAY 'lose (a contest or fight), (lost (a fight/contest), loser [BHTTC])', SOC, literally perhaps 'beaten', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), Salish cognate: Squamish root in /s-ě'əx^w ~ ?əs-ě'əx^w/ *loser (in game, fight)* W73:167, K67:291, K69:58,92, Sechelt /ě'əx^w/ *lose* T77:30 (vs. /ě'əx^w-ílq/ *win* T77:36, also 'lost (a fight/contest)', attested by BHTTC (11/10/76), also 'loser', attested by BHTTC (11/10/76), also <**tl'éxw**>, //ě'əx^w//, comment: xw is an error for xw since tl'éxw has a different meaning, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), example: <**tset tl'éxw**>, //c-əl ě'əx^w//, comment: xw is error for xw, 'I lost.',

attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<**tl'xwé**>, bound stem //ë'əx^w=M1 win//, (<**metathesis type 1**> *not, un-, antonym*), phonology: metathesis, comment: an alternative analysis would be to set up root tl'xwé win (with shape unlike almost all other roots in this dictionary) and have tl'éxw lose derive from it by metathesis: //ë'x^wə=M1//, this seems backwards since metathesis type one always operates on VC of a root and usually produces a *non-continuative* form (as in win); another alternative is to merely set up two separate roots, tl'éxw lose and tl'xwé win and not worry about the obvious fact that they are related.

<**tl'xwéleq**>, df //ë'əx^w=M1=ləq//, PLAY /'win, win (a prize, money, etc.), come in first (in contest)/, SOC, lx <=**leq**> meaning uncertain unless related to lx <=**éleq**> *after*, contrast <=**éleq**> usually means *someone who* but does not here, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), BHTTC (11/10/76), AD (3/10/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'x^wə-nq/ win W73:290, K67:332, Sechelt /ë'əx^w-flq/ win T77:36, also <**tl'xwél:eq**>, //ë'əx^w=M1=ləq//, phonology: phonetic lengthening, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), also <**tl'xwéléq**>, //ë'əx^w=M1=ləq//, phonology: updrifting, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), example: <**tseł tl'xwél:eq**>, //c-əl ë'əx^w=M1=ləq//, /'I won., I came in first (in race or contest)./, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), <**chel lhq'él:exw kw'els tl'xwéléqcha**>, //c-əl †=q'ε[=Aé-]=l-l-əx^w k'^w-əl-s ë'əx^w=M1=ləq-cε//, /'I know I'm going to win./, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77).

<**tl'áxweleq**>, cts //ë'ə[-Aé-]x^w=ələq//, PLAY /'be winning, he was winning/, SOC, (<**á-ablaut**> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/10/80).

<**tl'xwém**>, iza //ë'əx^w=M1=m//, PLAY ['to win a contest'], SOC, (<=**(e)m**> *intransitivizer*), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76).

<**tl'xwét**>, pcs //ë'əx^w=M1=T//, PLAY /'beat s-o in a contest, win over s-o (in a contest), beat s-o out of something/, SOC, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78), EB (3/22/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'x^wə-t/ win, master (tr.) W73:290, K67:332, example: <**tseł tl'xwét**>, //c=əl ë'əx^w=M1-T//, /'I won (a race, slahal game, etc.)./, literally /'I beat them./, attested by EB (3/22/76); found in <**tl'exwéthò:mcha**>, //ë'əx^w=M1=T-à-m-cε//, /'He'll cheat you., He'll beat you out of something./, literally /'You will be beaten out of something/beaten in a contest (by him/her/them)/, phonology: mistranscription of xw as xw, attested by AC (8/8/70),

<**tl'xwéthométselcha**>, //ë'əx^w=M1=T-amə-c-əl-cε//, /'I'll beat you (in a contest)./, phonology: automatic stress-shift, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), example: <**tl'xwétes**>, //ë'əx^w=M1=T-əs//, /'He won over s-o., He beat s-o./, attested by AD (3/10/80).

<**tl'əxwet**>, cts //ë'ə[-']x^w=ət//, PLAY ['beating s-o in a contest'], (<-'> *continuative*), (<=**et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<**tl'áxwt**>, cts //ë'ə[-Aé-]x^w=T//, PLAY ['taking advantage of s-o'], (<**á-ablaut**> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, possible emphatic lengthening, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), also <**tl'á:xwt**>, //ë'ə[-Aé-]x^w=T//, also /'beating s-o (many times)/, attested by AD (3/10/80), example: <**ôwechexw ol tl'áxwt ta' siyáye**>, //ʔəwə-c-əx^w ʔal ë'ə[-Aé-]x^w=T t-εʔ s=yéyə//, /'Don't take advantage of your friends./, literally /'don't you just be taking advantage of them your friend/, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76).

<**tl'exwtl'əxwtem**>, plv //C₁əC₂=ë'ə[=']x^w=T-əm//, PLAY /'(be) badly beaten, really lost (a contest)/, (<**R3**=> *plural action/plural subject*), (<='=> *derivational with plural*), (<=**em**> *passive*), phonology: stress-shift, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (11/10/76).

- <**tl'ítl'exwtò:l** (or better) **tl'ítl'exwtò:l**>, rcps //C₁í=ë'əx^w=T-ə[=Aà=:]l//, dmv, durs, PLAY /'beating one another at a game (gambling, racing, etc.)/, literally /'beating one another a little on purpose (in a game) for a long time/, (<**R4**=> diminutive action (continuative implied as usual)), (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=**el**> reciprocal), (<**ó:ablaut**> durative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, **xw** mistranscribed for **xw**, grammatical comment: transitive, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb since it can't take an np object, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).
- <**tl'éxwet**>, PLAY /'beating s-o in a contest/, see **tl'éxw**.
- <**tl'exwewítstel**>, CLO /'blanket robe/, see **tl'xw** ~ **tl'exw**.
- <**tl'exwló:st**>, df //ë'əx^w(=)əl=á:s=T or ë'əx^w=F=əl=á:s=T//, pcs, EFAM /'take s-o for granted/, root meaning unknown unless **tl'éxw** lose (in contest) or **tl'éxw** stiff, hard, possibly <=**F** (fronting)> derivational, possibly <=**el**> come, go, get, become, probably <=**ó:s**> in the face, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible fronting, possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), also <**tl'exwló:ltes**>, //ë'əx^w=lá:l=T-əs//, also /'He takes someone for granted./, possibly <=**ló:l**> affix meaning unknown, (<=**es**> third person subject), attested by (not recorded on cards).
- <**tl'exwtl'éxwtém**>, PLAY /'(be) badly beaten, really lost (a contest)/, see **tl'éxw**.
- <**tl'éxw**>, free root //ë'əx^w//, DESC /'(be) hard, stiff (material), strong (of rope, material, not of a person), tough/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (12/1/75, 1/6/76, 1/7/76), BHTTC (10/76), Elders Group (3/15/72, 6/16/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'əx^w/ hard, strong (of materials) W73:130, K67:333, ASM ['hard'], example: <**tl'éxw te** (**seplíl, qwe'óp**)>, //ë'əx^w tə (səplíl, q'əʔáp)//, /'The (bread, apple) is hard./, attested by EB, ASM ['strong'], <**tl'éxw xwéyem**>, //ë'əx^w x'í-ləm//, /'strong rope/, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).
- <**tl'éxw ts'íywx sqemó:**> (or) <**chí:s**>, FOOD /'cheese/, (lit. cheese or hard + dry + milk), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**tl'exwéthet**>, incs //ë'əx^w=M1=èə//, CST /'to harden/, (<=**metathesis type 1**> non-continuative), (<=**thet**> get, become), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).
- <**tl'xwòlèm**>, df //ë'x^w-ə[=Aa=] `lèm or ë'x^w=ə[=Aà=]l=əm//, ABFC /'I got hard (of arm, leg, penis, etc.)/, possibly <=**àlèm**> passive or conjugated middle??, possibly <**a-ablaut**> resultative or durative, possibly <=**el**> go, come, get, become, possibly <=**em**> middle voice, phonology: ablaut, possible updrifting, vowel-loss in root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, syntactic comment: possible conjugated middle or passive with transitive, attested by JL (Fish Camp 7/20/79), Salish cognate: perhaps in part Squamish /ë'x^w-í/ harden, congeal W73:130, K69:72.
- <**tl'xwéyep** or **tl'xwílep**>, ds //ë'əx^w=íləp//, LAND /'hard ground/, lx <=**ílep**> ground, earth, dirt, syntactic analysis: nominal or adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).
- <**tl'xwíth'a**>, ds //ë'əx^w=íè'ə//, CLO /'strong (of material)/, lx <=**íth'a**> clothing, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (1/13/76).
- <**tl'xwíws**>, ds //ë'əx^w=íws//, ANA /'tough skin/, lx <=**íws**> on the skin, on the body, syntactic analysis: nominal or adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by BHTTC (10/20/76).
- <**tl'exwéthet**>, CST /'to harden/, see **tl'éxw**.
- <**tl'e'á ~ tl'á'**>, bound root //ë'(=)əʔé ~ ë'éʔ invite to a feast//.
- <**tl'etl'áxel**>, df //C₁ə-ë'(?)é=x'əl or C₁ə-ë'(?)é=x'əl//, SOC /'inviting (to come eat, dance), to give a potlatch, (give a feast or gathering), to invite to a feast, invite to a potlatch/, possibly <**R5**-> continuative, possibly <**R5**=> derivational, possibly <=**e'á**> comparative??, possibly <=**xel**> on the

foot, phonology: reduplication, possible consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/16/75, 1/30/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'əʔášn/ *invite to a feast (itr.)*, *feast (not potlatch)*, *party*, *dance* W73:152, W67:333.

<stl'etl'áxel>, dnom //s=C₁ə=ë'(?)é=x^yəl//, SOC [*a feast*], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (12/16/75), example: <hík^w stl'etl'áxel>, //hík^w s=C₁ə=ë'(?)é=x^yəl//, /'a big feast'/, attested by EB.

<tl'e'áxet>, pcs //ë'(=)əʔé=x^y(əl)=əT//, SOC /'invite s-o (to come eat, dance etc.) (any number), invite s-o to a feast'/, possibly <=e'á> comparative?, possibly <=xel> on the foot, (semological comment: perhaps on foot because invitations had to be personally delivered), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: automatic syllable-loss (el before =et), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), also <tl'etl'áxet>, //C₁ə=ë'(?)é=x^y(əl)=əT//, phonology: reduplication, syllable-loss, consonant-loss, attested by EB (12/16/75); found in <tl'etl'áxethóxes.>, //C₁ə=ë' é=x^y(əl)=əT-áx^y-əs//, /'She invited me to a feast.'/, attested by EB, example: <mókw'ewátes tl'etl'áxetes.>, //mók^w=ə=wét=əs C₁ə=ë' é=x^y(əl)=əT-əs//, /'He/She invited everybody.'/, attested by EB.

<stl'e'áleq>, dnom //s=ë'(=)əʔé=ləq//, SOC [*a potlatch*], (<s=> nominalizer, something to), lx <=leq> meaning uncertain unless related to/same as lx <=élq> after, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64, new transcript old p.335), other sources: ES /ë'əʔələq/ (CwMs /ë'əʔəq/) *potlatch*, Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'əʔénq/ *potlatch* W73:303, K67:333.

<tl'e'áxet>, SOC /'invite s-o (to come eat, dance etc.) (any number), invite s-o to a feast'/, see tl'e'á ~ tl'á'.

<tl'e'ímél ~ tl'e'í:mel>, df //ë'əʔí(=)məl ~ ë'əʔí(=)məl//, ANA /'cord, muscle, tendon, nerve cord by backbone'/, ASM [the nerve cord (of deer, etc.) was cleaned and used for bowstring, very strong], root meaning unknown, possibly <=mel> part, portion (of body esp.), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75, 7/27/75, 8/20/75), other sources: ES /ë'əʔíməl/ (CwMs /ë'ímən/) *tendon*, Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'əʔímin/ *sinew* (vs. Squamish /tímin/ *muscle*) K67:333, W73:235 error, (also vs. Lushootseed /tǫ́/ *muscle, sinew* H76:5 Samish dial. of NSt /ë'íʔiŋən/ *muscle* G86a:75).

<tl'í ~ tl'í:>, free root //ë'í ~ ë'í://, VALJ /'(be) difficult, hard (of work, etc.)'/, ECON ['expensive'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/29/70), AD (11/19/79), EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'íʔ/ *difficult, dangerous, excessive, dear* K67:334, ASM ['difficult, hard'], example: <tl'í syó:ys>, //ë'í s=yá:ys//, /'hard (difficult) work'/, attested by AC, <tl'í te syó:ys teló.>, //ë'í tə s=yá:ys tə=lá//, /'(That work is difficult.)'/, attested by AC, <tl'í syó:ys qe y xwa ets xwét:es.>, //ë'í s=yá:ys qə yə-x^wε ʔəc x^wət-əs//, /'It's hard and heavy work.'/, attested by AC, ASM ['expensive'], <tu tl'í.>, //təw ə'í//, /'(It's) more expensive'/, attested by AD, <we'ólew tl'í.>, //wə=ʔál=əw ə'í//, /'(It's) too expensive'/, attested by AD, also <we'ólewe tl'í.>, //wə=ʔálə=wə ə'í//, also /'expensive'/, attested by EB, <éwe líš u ólewe tl'í.>, //ʔəwə líš ʔəw ʔálə=wə ə'í//, /'It's not too expensive.'/, attested by AD.

<tl'ístexw>, caus //ë'í=sT-əx^w//, ECON ['make s-th expensive'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<=exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (11/19/79); found in <tl'ístem>, //ë'í=sT-əm//, /'It's expensive.'/, probably <=em> passive, attested by AD.

<stl'í ~ stl'í:>, dnom //s=ë'í ~ s=ë'í://, EFAM /'want, desire, like, need'/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, syntactic comment: usually possessed with possessive pronouns and first in sentence, then followed by a nominal phrase (grammatically the subject but semantically the object), then translated as *to want, to desire, like*, thus literally "is my want the water" → "the water is my want" → "I want the water.", Salish cognate: Squamish /s-ë'íʔ/ *desire, object desired* from root /ë'íʔ/ *dear, difficult, dangerous, excessive* K67:334, historical/comparative detail: most of the

Central Coast Salish languages share this syntactic peculiarity of a grammatical nominal--semantic verb, attested by AC, Deming, AD, NP, EB, SP, AK, others, example: <I **stl'í kw'els qwà:l kw'e axwí:l òl sqwà:l**>, //I s=ë'í k'w-əl-s q'è-l k'wə ʔεxʷ(=)í-l ʔəl s=q'è-l//, 'I would like to say just a few words.', attested by Deming (5/18/78), <I **stl'í**>, //I s=ë'í//, 'I want', attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), <I **stl'í ta sqwówes**>, //I s=ë'í t-ε s=q'áwəs//, 'I want your pail.', attested by AC (9/1/71), <I **stl'í kw'e qó;** tsqóqe tel sqwemáy.>, //I s=ë'í k'wə qá; c=qá=C₁ə=lə t-əl s=q'əm=éy//, 'I want some water; my dog is thirsty.', attested by AC (ca10/13/71), <I **ámtsel welí:sl stl'í kw'els lám**>, //I é=m-c-əl wə-lí-s-l s=ë'í k'w-əl-s lé=m//, 'I'm going when I want to go.', attested by AC (10/6/71), <I **l stl'í?**>, //I l s=ë'í//, 'Do I want?', Elder's comment: "uncommon", attested by AD (3/19/80), <I **stl'ítset**>, //I s=ë'í-c-ət//, 'Do we want?', Elder's comment: "uncommon", attested by AD (3/19/80), <I **stl'í tel yóseqw**>, //I s=ë'í t-əl yás=əq'//, 'I need my hat., I want my hat.', attested by Deming (2/22/79), <I **a stl'í kw'as lép'ex te skw'ólmexw?**>, //I ʔε s=ë'í k'w-ε-s lóp'=əxʷ tə s=k'wólməxʷ//, 'Do you want to eat blackberries?', attested by NP (10/26/75), <I **a stl'í kw'e tí?**>, //I ʔε s=ë'í k'wə tí//, 'Do you want some tea?', attested by EB (1977 during staff class), <I **wetl'ó: te th'áles te músmes a stl'í?**>, //wə-ë'á-ə tə è'él-s tə mús=C₁əC₂ ʔε s=ë'í//, 'Is that the heart of the cow you want?', attested by AC (9/18/71), <I **a stl'í kw'e qó:?**>, //I ʔε s=ë'í k'wə qá://, 'Do you want some water?', attested by AC (9/10/71), <I **a stl'í kw'as yó:ys?**>, //I ʔε s=ë'í k'w-ε-s yá:ys//, 'Do you want to work?', literally 'is it your want that you work', attested by AC (10/6/71), <I **a stl'íye kw'as emí:?**>, //ʔε s=ë'í(y)=ə k'w-ε-s ʔəmí://, 'Do you want to come?', attested by AC, <I **a stl'íyelep ~ a stl'íya'elep**>, //I ʔε s=ë'í(y)-əlep ~ ʔε s=ë'í(y)-ə-əlep//, 'do you folks want?', syntactic analysis: interrogative verb possessive nominal-intransitive verb-possessive ~ possessive nominal=intransitive verb-interrogative affix-possessive, syntactic comment: interrogative affix, *<I **stl'íya**> rejected, *'do I want?' rejected, *<I **stl'íyatset**> rejected, *'do we want?' rejected by AD (3/19/80), <I **eses stl'ís te lólets'e xwélmexw kws tél:exwes westámes kw'e li skwetáxw li te thá**>, //ʔə-s-əs s=ë'í-s tə C₁á=ləc'ə x'ól(=)məxʷ kʷ-s tál=l-əxʷ-əs wə-stém=əs k'wə li s=k'wətéxʷ li tə è'él//, 'And one Indian wanted to find out what(ever) was inside there.', literally 'so it is his want the one person Indian that he find s-th out if it's what(ever) that is inside in there', usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <I **tl'ó me stl'ís**>, //ë'á mə s=ë'í-s//, 'That's what he wants.', literally 'that's come to be his want', attested by Deming (SJ, MC, MV, LG) (3/15/79), <I **a stl'í ~ a stl'íya**>, //I ʔε s=ë'í ~ ʔε s=ë'í(y)=ə//, 'do you want?', attested by AD (3/19/80), <I **éwe stl'ís kw'es meytólxws welámet séwq'tòlè**>, //ʔəwə s=ë'í-s k'wə-s məy=T-álxʷ-s wə-lé=m-ət séwq'=T-álə//, 'He doesn't want to help us (when we) go find you folks (search for you folks).', dialects: *Chill*., attested by IHTTC (8/22/77), also <I **éwe stl'íses meytóxwəs welámet súwq'tòlè**>, //ʔəwə s=ë'í-s-əs məy=T-áxʷ-əs wə-lé=m-ət sówq'=T-álə//, dialects: *Tait*, attested by SP and AK and AD (IHTTC 8/22/77), also <I **éwe stl'íses kws meytóxwəs welámet súwq'tòlè**>, //ʔəwə s=ë'í-s-əs kʷ-s məy=T-áxʷ-əs wə-lé=m-ət sówq'=T-álə//, dialects: *Cheh*., attested by EB (IHTTC 8/22/77).

<I **stl'ítl'el**>, dnom //s=ë'í=C₁ə=(ə)l//, EFAM 'love, like', literally (probably) 'something to get a little want/desire', (<S=> nominalizer, something to), probably <=R1=> diminutive, possibly <=R1=> continuative or resultative, probably <=el> go, come, get, become, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss in suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77), compare stem <I **tl'íls**> to love s-o, like s-o, example: <I **stl'ítl'el tel ímeth**>, //I s=ë'í=C₁ə=(ə)l t-əl ʔíməè//, 'I love my grandchild.', attested by Elders Group.

<I **tl'íls ~ tl'í:ls**>, pncs //ë'í=ləs ~ è'í=ələs//, EFAM 'to love s-o, like s-o', (<=eles ~ =les ~ =ls> psychological non-control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-loss or vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76, 3/23/77, 4/6/77), example: <I **éy**

mestíyexw; mekw'ewát t'l'íls.>, //ʔéy məstíyəx^w; mək^w=ə=wét ɛ́=ls//, /'He's a good person; everyone likes him./, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77), <**tsel t'l'í:lsome kw'a'sa thíthaxel.**>, //c-ə ɛ́=əls-ámə k^w-ɛʔ-s-ɛ ɛ́=C₁ə=x^wəl//, /'I like you because you've got big feet./, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), <**t'l'í:lsométsel**> I love you IHHTC; found in <**t'l'ílse**>, //ɛ́=ls-əm//, /'be liked'/, possibly <-em> passive, syntactic comment: passive of psychological non-control transitivizer, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77).

<**t'l'íchet**>, WV /'embroider it, embroider s-th'/, see t'l'íts ~ t'l'ích.

<**t'l'íkw'el**>, free root //ɛ́'ík^wəl//, EB /'kinnikinnick berry, bearberry, Indian tobacco, domestic pea, domestic green bean, and probably giant vetch berry'/, [Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, (intro.) Pisum sativum, (intro.) Phaseolus vulgaris, and probably Vicea gigantea], ASM ['kinnikinnick is a low creeping mat-like bush, its red berry is ripe in August and is eaten, tasting like a pea or bean, has a stone, the leaves were dried and smoked as tobacco or with tobacco (after contact), the kinnikinnick leaves when smoked have a mild relaxant effect, the domestic pea and green bean were of course introduced after contact and were planted by a number of Indians'], MED ['the leaves and roots were also used as medicine to prevent bed-wetting'], (semological comment: perhaps related to the word t'l'ék'w'el go out (of fire) since the kinnikinnick leaves were smoked and had a mild relaxant effect, the word has diffused however perhaps from/to Wakashan since Nitinat has /ɛ́'ík^wid/ peas), syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by , other sources: ES /ɛ́'ík^wəl/ (CwMs /ɛ́'ík^wənʔ/) bearberry, pea, bean, Salish cognate: Saanich /ɛ́'ík^wənʔ/ and Cowichan /ɛ́'ík^wənʔ/ both giant vetch, kinnikinnick, garden pea, garden bean Turner and Bell 1971:82,85, example: <**thít'he t'l'íkw'el**>, //ɛ́=C₁ə ɛ́'ík^wəl//, /'larger beans'/, attested by AC (11/24/71), <**tsqwá:y te t'l'íkw'el.**>, //c=q^wé-y tə ɛ́'ík^wəl//, /'The pea/bean is green., The peas/beans are green./, attested by Deming (esp. SJ 5/3/79).

<**thós sp'eq'í:l t'l'íkw'el**>, FOOD, EB /'lima beans'/, (lit. big round + off-white + bean), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**tskwimómex t'l'íkw'el**>, FOOD, EB /'kidney beans'/, (lit. dark red in appearance + bean), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**ts'íts'esem t'l'íkw'el**>, FOOD, EB /'bean sprouts'/, (lit. growing up + bean), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**t'l'íkw'íyelhp**>, ds //ɛ́'ík^wəl=əʔp//, EB /'kinnikinnick plant, domestic pea-vine, domestic bean-vine, giant vetch vine'/, lx <=elhp> plant, phonology: automatic el→íy before =elhp, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, SP and AK (7/13/75), example: <**qéx te t'l'íkw'íyelhp qa ôwéta t'l'íkw'el.**>, //qéx tə ɛ́'ík^wəl=əʔp qə ʔowə= ʔé ɛ́'ík^wəl//, /'There's a lot of vines but no beans./, attested by AC (11/24/71).

<**Tl'íkw'elem**>, ds //ɛ́'ík^wəl=əm//, PLN /'Silver Creek, Silver Hope Creek'/, literally /'place to have/get kinnikinnick berry'/, ASM ['so named because lots of kinnikinnick berries were always found here'], lx <=em> place to have/get, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (3/8/78), other sources: Wells (1966) <KLEH-kwun-num> Silver Creek, Silver Hope Creek, also

<**Xwtl'íkw'elem**>, //x^w=ɛ́'ík^wəl=əm//, literally /'place to always have/get kinnikinnick berry'/, attested by JL (3/8/78).

<**Lexwtl'íkw'elem**>, ds //ləx^w=ɛ́'ík^wəl=əm//, PLN ['village at mouth of Stulkawhits Creek on Fraser River'], literally /'place to always have/get kinnikinnick berry'/, ASM ['between Suka Creek and Strawberry Island'], (<lexw=> always), lx <=em> place to have/get, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), source: place names reference file #152, other sources: Duff 1952, Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25 village #17.

<**Tl'íkw'ólem** or less likely **Tl'aqewólem??** or **Tl'iq'ewólem??**>, df //ɛ́'ík^wəl=[Aá=]=əm or less

likely $\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{éq}'\text{əwál}=\text{əm}$ or $\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{iq}'\text{əwál}=\text{əm}$ //, PLN ['Lindeman Lake'], root meaning unknown unless $\langle\text{tl}'\text{aq}' \sim \text{tl}'\text{q}'\rangle$, bound root // $\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{éq}' \sim \text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{q}'$ shorten? or more likely $\langle\text{tl}'\text{ikw}'\text{el}\rangle$, ds // $\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{ik}'\text{wə}1$ // kinnikinnick berries, ($\langle=\text{em}\rangle$ place to have/get), compare $\langle\text{tl}'\text{ikw}'\text{elem}\rangle$, ds // $\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{ik}'\text{wə}1=\text{əm}$ // Silver Creek, Silver Hope Creek, literally /'place to have/get kinnikinnick berries'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells $\langle\text{kleh-kah-WA-lum}\rangle$ Lindeman Lake Wells 1966.

$\langle\text{tl}'\text{ikw}'\text{elem}\rangle$, PLN /'Silver Creek, Silver Hope Creek'/, see $\text{tl}'\text{ikw}'\text{el}$.

$\langle\text{tl}'\text{ikw}'\text{iyelh}\rangle$, EB /'kinnikinnick plant, domestic pea-vine, domestic bean-vine, giant vetch vine'/, see $\text{tl}'\text{ikw}'\text{el}$.

$\langle\text{tl}'\text{ils} \sim \text{tl}'\text{i}:\text{ls}\rangle$, EFAM /'to love s-o, like s-o'/, see $\text{tl}'\text{i} \sim \text{tl}'\text{i}:$.

$\langle\text{tl}'\text{im}\rangle$, probable room // $\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{im}$ //, meaning unknown

$\langle\text{stl}'\text{ítl}'\text{em}\rangle$, str $\text{//s}=\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{í}[\text{C}_1\text{ə}=\text{m}]$ //, DESC ['bent over?'], ($\langle\text{s}=\rangle$ stative), ($\langle=\text{R1}=\rangle$ resultative), Elder's comment: "slightly unsure of translation", phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

$\langle\text{tl}'\text{i}:\text{na}\rangle$, free root // $\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{i}:\text{nə}$ //, FOOD ['eulachon oil'], syntactic analysis: noun, Elder's comment: "this word is from the Kwakiutl language", attested by Rudy Leon (3/12/75)(son of EL), Salish cognate: Squamish / $\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{i}?\text{na}$ / eulachon oil K67:334.

$\langle\text{tl}'\text{iq}\rangle$, probable root // $\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{iq}$ //, meaning uncertain unless related to $\langle\text{tl}'\text{iq}'\rangle$ adhere, stick on as in $\langle\text{stl}'\text{éqxel}\rangle$, CLO ['deer-skin moccasin'], lit. "something stuck on the foot", possible D (deglottalization).

$\langle\text{tl}'\text{ítl}'\text{eqel}\rangle$, rsl $\text{//s}=\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{í}[\text{C}_1\text{ə}=\text{q}=\text{ə}1]$ //, FOOD ['(go/get/become) soggy'], DESC, root meaning unknown, probably $\langle=\text{R1}=\rangle$ resultative, probably $\langle=\text{el}\rangle$ go, come, get, become, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (10/76), Elders Group (3/9/77), example: $\langle\text{tl}'\text{ítl}'\text{eqel seplí}:\text{l}\rangle$, // $\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{í}[\text{C}_1\text{ə}=\text{q}=\text{ə}1 \text{ seplí}:\text{l}]$ //, /'soggy bread'/, attested by Elders Group.

$\langle\text{tl}'\text{iq}\rangle$ or $\langle\text{tl}'\text{eq}\rangle$, probable root // $\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{iq}$ // or // $\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{əq}$ //, meaning uncertain unless related to $\langle\text{tl}'\text{iq}'\rangle$ adhere, stick on as in $\langle\text{stl}'\text{éqxel}\rangle$, CLO ['deer-skin moccasin'], lit. "something stuck on the foot", possible D (deglottalization)..

$\langle\text{stl}'\text{ítl}'\text{eqelh} \sim \text{stl}'\text{i}:\text{tl}'\text{eqelh}\rangle$, df $\text{//s}=\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{í}[\text{C}_1\text{ə}=\text{q}=\text{ə}\text{†}] \sim \text{s}=\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{í}[\text{C}_1\text{ə}=\text{q}=\text{ə}\text{†}]$ or $\text{s}=\text{C}_1\text{í}=\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{əq}=\text{ə}\text{†}$ //, HAT /'child (post-baby to pre-adolescent), child (under 12), (young [BJ])'/, literally possibly /'nominal soggy offspring/young'/ or /stuck on offspring/young (since they adhere to their parents or otherchildren), ($\langle\text{s}=\rangle$ nominalizer), possibly $\langle=\text{R1}=\rangle$ resultative or diminutive, possibly $\langle\text{R3}=\rangle$ diminutive, root meaning unknown unless as in stem $\text{tl}'\text{ítl}'\text{eq}=\text{el}$ soggy or, lx $\langle=\text{elh} \sim =\text{óllh}\rangle$ offspring, young, child, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES / $\text{së}^{\text{'}}\text{í}:\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{qə}\text{†}$ / child (preadolescent), also /'young'/, attested by BJ (12/5/64), also $\langle\text{stl}'\text{ítl}'\text{qelh}\rangle$, $\text{//s}=\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{í}[\text{C}_1\text{ə}=\text{q}=\text{ə}\text{†}]$ or $\text{s}=\text{C}_1\text{í}=\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{əq}=\text{ə}\text{†}$ //, attested by CT and HT (6/8/76), Deming, EB, example: $\langle\text{i}:\text{'axw}:\text{l stl}'\text{i}:\text{tl}'\text{eqelh}\rangle$, $\text{//C}_1\text{í}=\text{?}\text{εx}^{\text{w}}(=\text{)}\text{í}:\text{l s}=\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{í}[\text{C}_1\text{ə}=\text{q}=\text{ə}\text{†}]$ //, /'small child'/, attested by AC, $\langle\text{qél stl}'\text{ítl}'\text{qelh, qáqel}\rangle$, $\text{//qél s}=\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{í}[\text{C}_1\text{ə}=\text{q}=\text{ə}\text{†}, \text{qé}[\text{C}_1\text{ə}=\text{m}]$ //, /'He's/She's a bad child, (he/she is) stealing.'/, attested by Deming (SJ, MC, MV, LG on 3/15/79), $\langle\text{ewá}1\text{hchxw kwáxw stl}'\text{ítl}'\text{qelh}?\rangle$, $\text{//?əwə-ə-ə}\text{†-c-x}^{\text{w}} \text{ k}^{\text{w}}\text{é-x}^{\text{w}} \text{ s}=\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{í}[\text{C}_1\text{ə}=\text{q}=\text{ə}\text{†}]$ //, /'Weren't you ever a child?'/, syntactic comment: vneg -interrogative affix -interrogative past -non-subordinate subject marker -subject pronoun adverb/adverbial verb -sbsp nominal as verb, syntactic comment: shows dependent subjunctive -xw attached to kwá anyway an adverbial verb, usually the dependent subjunctive is attached to auxiliary verbs ending in i, that is í, lí, mí, or to the main verb, this may show that the auxiliaries really have an adverbial function, attested by EB (3/31/78), $\langle\text{stl}'\text{i}:\text{tl}'\text{eqelh te le kw}'\text{óqwet te éqwelets te siyólexwe}\rangle$, $\text{//s}=\text{ë}^{\text{'}}\text{í}[\text{C}_1\text{ə}=\text{q}=\text{ə}\text{†}] \text{ tə lə k}^{\text{w}}\text{áq}^{\text{w}}=\text{T} \text{ tə ?áq}^{\text{w}}=\text{ə}1\text{əc-s} \text{ tə s}=\text{yá}1\text{əx}^{\text{w}}=\text{ə}$ //, /'(It was this) child that hit the back of the old man.'/, attested by AC (10/13/71).

<stl'éqxel>, df //s=ë'í[=Aé=]q=x'əl or s=ë'əq=x'əl//, CLO ['deer-skin moccasin'], literally (probably) /something to be stuck on on the foot/, (<s=> nominalizer, something to, something that), probably <é-ablaut> resultative or durative, probably root <tl'íq> stick on, lx <=xel> on the foot, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (6/15/77).

<tl'íq'>, possibly root //ë'íq' or ë'ə[=Aí=]q'//, TCH /'get wedged (by falling tree, for ex.), got run over (by car, train, etc.)//, possibly <í-ablaut> resultative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/29/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'əyq'/ get trapped, caught and also /ë'əyq'-án?/ grip, pinch (tr.) K67:333, Lushootseed (Snohomish dial.) root /ë'íq'(i)/ and (Skagit dial.) root /ë'ík'(i)/ both adhere (Skagit as in /ë'ík'id/ stick it on) H76:327,324.

<tl'íq't>, pcs //ë'íq'=T//, TCH /'run over it (with car), spread it (for ex. on bread with knife), put it up (of wallpaper), (stick it on), stick s-th closed (with pitch for ex.)//, (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EP and EB (BHTTC 8/23/76), EB (4/23/76), Deming (1/31/80), Salish cognate: Lushootseed (Skagit dial.) stem /ë'ík'id/ stick it on and related (Skagit) /ʔu-ë'í-ë'ík'-alùs-cid/ she'll stick your eyes (shut with pitch) H76:324, example: <tl'íq'etestsá ta' qélém.>, //ë'íq'=əT-əs-cə t-əʔ qélém//, /'She'll stick your eyes closed (with pitch.)//, attested by Deming.

<stl'etl'íq'>, strs //s=C₁ə=ë'íq'//, TCH /'(be) too tight (of shoes, clothes, trap, box), tight (of a dress one can't get into), too tight to get into (of dress, car, box of cards, etc.)//, (<s=> stative), (<R5=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (4/23/76, 4/29/76).

<tl'íq'áwtxw>, ds //ë'íq'=éwtx'w//, HUNT ['deadfall trap'], lx <=áwtxw> building, house, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (10/20/76).

<tl'ítl'eq'el>, incs //ë'í[=C₁ə=]q'=əl//, TCH ['gummy (sticky)'], possibly <=R1=> continuative, (<=el> go, come, get, become), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (10/76), Salish cognate: related Lushootseed /ʔəs-ë'íq'/ it's sticky H76:327.

<temtl'í:q'es>, ds //təm=ë'í[=-]q'=əs//, TIME /'moon or month beginning in February, (November to December, time when ice forms [and sticks] [Billy Sepass in Jenness])//, literally /'time to really stick cyclic period//, Elder's comment: "time when you stick to things cold (when you touch them)", lx <tem=> time to, season to, possibly <=:=> emphatic, lx <=es> cyclic period, phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), also <tl'íq'es>, //ë'íq'=əs//, also /'November to December//, Elder's comment: "ice forms", literally /'stick on cyclic period//, source: Diamond Jenness' field notes interview of Wm. Sepass of Sardis, attested by reconstructed by Elders Group (3/28/79).

<tl'í:q'etses>, ds //ë'í[=-]q'=əcəs//, TCH /'one's hand jammed (in a trap, under a box, etc.)//, possibly <=:=> emphatic?, lx <=etses> on the hand, phonology: possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<tl'íq'áwtxw>, HUNT ['deadfall trap'], see tl'íq'.

<tl'í:q'etses>, TCH /'one's hand jammed (in a trap, under a box, etc.)//, see tl'íq'.

<tl'íq't>, TCH /'run over it (with car), spread it (for ex. on bread with knife), put it up (of wallpaper), (stick it on), stick s-th closed (with pitch for ex.)//, see tl'íq'.

<tl'íq'w'> or <tl'eqw'>, probable root //ë'íq'w' or ë'əq'w'//, meaning uncertain

<stl'etl'íq'w'>, strs //s=C₁ə=ë'íq'w' or s=ë'ə[=C₁əAí=]q'w'//, CLO [(be) all bundled up], (<s=> stative), possibly <R5= or R1= plus í-ablaut> resultative, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (3/6/80), Salish cognate: possibly

Lushootseed root /ë'úq^w(u)/ *stuff into, plug in* H76:331?.

<tl'ís> or <tl'es>, bound root //ë'ís// or //ë'əs//, meaning uncertain

<stl'ítl'es>, df //s=ë'í[=C₁ə=]s//, LT /'(dingy white, off-white)'/, (<s=> *stative*), root meaning unknown, probably <=R1=> *continuative or resultative*, (semological comment: note that Tait speaker TG uses ts'sás *ashes* to map the same color that Sumas speaker AH maps with stl'ítl'es, and others (Chilliwack speaker NP and Tait speaker AK) map largely with p'éq'. stl'ítl'es then probably could be glossed *dingy white, off-white* with inceptive form stl'ítl'esel elsewhere translated *dark (old clothes, complexion)*), comment: using derived forms of the root as a modifier of other color terms the following combinations were given by AK: stl'ítl'esel (qálq, tskwím, tsméth', tsqwáy, tskwím "really dark ...", tsqw'íxw, qwiqwóyáls, sts'óla); tl'ítl'esel (tsqwáy once "two times tsqwáy"); stl'ítl'es(el) tsqwáy, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<stl'ítl'esel>, str //s=ë'í[=C₁ə=]s=əl//, LT /'(be) a dark color (of clothes, complexions, etc.), (dark gray, dark brown)'/, ASM ['squares circled on the color chart of Berlin and Kay 1969 (rows top to bottom = B-I, columns left to right = 1-40, side column of white to black = 0); individual speakers circled the following squares at the Elders Group 2/7/79: NP: D0-E0 EP: C0 Lawrence James: G0, B32'], see charts by Rob MacLaury, (<s=> *stative*), (<=R1=> *resultative*), (<=el> *go, come, get, become*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (9/8/76), Deming (esp. SJ 5/3/79), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'í-ë'is-i?/ *jaundice* from /ë'ís/ *green* besides /ë'əs-ë'ís/ *green, pale (color of grass)* K67:334,332, Sechelt stem /ë'əs-ím/ *green* and /ë'əs-im-ús/ *pale [prob. of a person, lit. green in the face]* T77:21-22, historical/comparative detail: note antonymic reversal from pale to dark (or vice versa), example: <stl'ítl'esel te s'óthes te xwélmexw.>, //s=ë'í[=C₁ə=]s=əl tə s=?àè=əs-s tə x^wəl=məx^w//, /'The Indian's face is dark (in complexion)'/, Elder's comment: "not all Indians are like this", phonology: consonant merger, attested by Deming (esp. SJ 5/3/79).

<tl'ístexw>, ECON ['make s-th expensive'], see tl'í ~ tl'í:

<tl'ítl'echels>, WV ['embroidering'], see tl'íts ~ tl'ích.

<tl'ítl'eptel>, CLO ['skirt'], see tl'ép.

<tl'ítl'eq'el>, TCH ['gummy (sticky)'], see tl'íq'.

<tl'ítl'ets'>, TVMO /'to sneak along, (sneaking along)'/, see tl'í:ts'.

<tl'ítl'ets'élqem>, HUNT ['sneaking after an animal'], see tl'í:ts'.

<tl'í:tl'ets'et>, TVMO ['sneaking up to s-o'], see tl'í:ts'.

<tl'ítl'ew>, TVMO ['running away'], see tl'í:w.

<tl'ítl'exwtò:l (or better) tl'ítl'exwtò:l>, PLAY /'beating one another at a game (gambling, racing, etc.)'/, see tl'éxw.

<tl'ítl'q'ey>, TVMO ['a shortcut'], see tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.

<tl'ítl'q'oyám>, TVMO ['take a shortcut'], see tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.

<tl'íts ~ tl'ích>, bound root //ë'íc *embroider, trim (stitch an edge)*//.

<tl'íchet>, pcs //ë'íc=əT//, WV /'embroider it, embroider s-th'/, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/12/77).

<tl'ítl'echels>, sas //ë'í[-C₁ə-]c=əls//, cts, WV ['embroidering'], (<=R1-> *continuative*), (<=els> *structured activity continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/12/77).

<stl'ítl'ets>, dnom //s=ë'í[=C₁ə=]c//, WV /'embroidery, trimming (stitches on an edge)/, SPRD /'trimmings on uniform (paddles, etc.)/, (<S=> nominalizer), (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77), attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<tl'í:ts'>, bound root //ë'í-c' sneak up to//.

<tl'ítl'ets'>, cts //ë'í[-C₁ə-]c'//, TVMO /'to sneak along, (sneaking along)/, HUNT, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76).

<tl'í:ts'et'>, pcs //ë'í-c'=əT//, TVMO ['sneak up to s-o/s-th'], HUNT, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (8/7/70), Elders Group (12/10/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'íè'-it/ to stalk (tr.) beside /ë'í-ë''iè'-it-sut/ sneak along W73:241, K67:334, probably not (by metathesis) Sechelt /è'áë'-am/ to sneak up, stalk and /è'áë'-at/ to sneak up [to s-th/s-o], stalk [s-o/s-th] T77:13 (which appears to be more cognate with Upriver Halkomelem /c'ëë'-əmə/ jumping) but see the variant Upriver Halkomelem form <ts'íts'etl'álqem ~ ts'íts'etl'éqem> sneaking under <tl'ítl'ets'élqem> below.

<tl'í:tl'ets'et'>, pcs //ë'í[-C₁ə-]c'=əT//, TVMO ['sneaking up to s-o'], HUNT, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (8/7/70), also <tl'ítl'ets'et'>, //ë'í[-C₁ə-]c'=əT//, attested by Elders Group (12/10/75); found in <tl'í:tl'ets'ethòm>, //ë'í[-C₁ə-]c'=əT-àm//, /'(someone/they are) sneaking up to you'/, literally /'you are being sneaked up to', syntactic analysis: passive, attested by AC.

<tl'ítl'ets'élqem>, df //ë'í[-C₁ə-]c'=əlq=əm//, cts, HUNT ['sneaking after an animal'], TVMO ['sneaking in'], (<-R1-> continuative), lx <=élq> after, contrast <chókwelélqem> under <chó:l> follow, (<=em> intransitive/have/get or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/10/75), Deming (4/17/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'í-ë''è'-álʔq=m/ sneak up (itr.) W73:241, K69:73, also <ts'íts'etl'álqem ~ ts'íts'etl'éqem>, //c'í[-C₁ə-]c'=əlq=əm ~ c'í[-C₁ə-]c'=əlq=əm//, [c'ic'əë'élqəm ~ c'ic'əë'ílqəm], phonology: note metathesis which may relate to the Sechelt cognate above, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77), example: <chexw tl'ítl'ets'élqem.>, //c-əx^w ë'í[-C₁ə-]c'=əlq=əm//, /'(You're sneaking in after.)//, usage: said to someone arriving late, attested by Deming (4/17/80).

<tl'és't'>, durs //ë'í[=Aə]=c'//, DIR /'close together, (narrow? [MV])//, (<é-ablaut> durative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB/NP and SJ (Deming 4/10/80), also /'narrow?//, attested by MV (Deming 4/10/80).

<tl'í:ts'et'>, TVMO ['sneak up to s-o/s-th'], see tl'í:ts'.

<tl'í:w>, free root //ë'í-w//, TVMO /'to escape (of a man or a slave), run away//, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76), EB (1/8/76, 1/20/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'íwʔ/ run away (about a captive) K67:335, example: <qíq'et te ílh le tl'í:w>, //qíq'=əT tə ʔí-ʔ lə ë'í-w//, /'caught the one who escaped (catch/apprehend s-o)//, Elder's comment: "<qíq'et> is better than <kwélém> here", attested by EB (1/8/76).

<tl'ítl'ew>, cts //ë'í[-C₁ə-]w//, TVMO ['running away'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: Elders Group (1/7/76).

<yitl'ítl'ew>, mos //yi=ë'í[-C₁ə-]w//, TVMO [/'travelling along] running away], (<ye- ~ yi-> travelling along, along, while moving), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb?, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<tl'ewlómét ~ tl'ówlómét>, ncrs //ë'íw=l-ámət or ë'í[=Aə]=w=l-ámət//, TVMO /'to escape (as an animal from a trap), got away from something that trapped a person or animal//, possibly <e-

ablaut > resultative, (<=I> non-control transitivizer, happen to/manage to/accidentally do), (<-ómét ~ -ómet> reflexive), phonology: possible vowel-reduction, possible ablaut, probable updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72), AD (3/5/79), Salish cognate: Squamish /ə'íwʔ-numut/ *manage to escape* K69:73.

<tl'ówstexw>, caus //ě'í[=AÁ=]w=sT-əx^w//, SOC /'kidnap s-o, run away with s-o/, TVMO, (<-ablaut> resultative), (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/16/80); found in <tl'ówstem te slhálí.>, //ě'ów=sT-əm tə s=ʔél(=)í//, /'They kidnapped the woman., They ran away with the woman./, attested by Elders Group (1/16/80).

<tl'kwót>, pcs //ě'ákw=M1=T (or) ě'əkw=ə[=Aá=]T (or) ě'ikw=ə[=Aá=]T//, ABFC /to grasp/, root form and meaning uncertain, possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuative or <ó-ablaut> durative, <=et> purposeful control transitivizer, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<tl'ó ~ tl'o>, free root or stem //ě'á ~ ě'a or ě'=a//, DEM /'that's (an animate being), it's (usually animate)//, possibly root <tl'> agent (human, gender unspecified, absent), possibly <=ò> just?, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, syntactic comment: always first in sentence, usually requires the following np to delete its article, attested by EB (11/24/75 esp.), AC, MV, Elders Group, Deming, JL, example: <tl'o te (Bill, músmes, xwexáye).>, //ě'a tə (Bill, mús=C₁əC₂, C₁ə=x^wéy=ə)//, /'That's (Bill, the cow, the fly)./, attested by EB (11/24/75), <tl'ó: a sts'ó:meqw?>, //ě'á-ə ʔε s=c'á·m(=)əq^w//, /'Is that your great grandchild?/, phonology: vowel merger, attested by AC (9/29/71), <tl'ó yewá:lelh ts'lhimexóstels.>, //ě'á yəwé-l-əʔ c'əʔ=ʔim=əx^y=ás=təl-s//, /'That's the first one he was going with (romantically)/going for a walk with./, attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78), <tl'ó yeláwel éy.>, //ě'á yəléw=əl ʔéy//, /'That's the best., That's better./, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77), <tl'o ilh mamíyet.>, //ě'a ʔi-ʔ mə[-C₁ə-]y=əT//, /'That's the one that was helping him./, attested by AC (10/23/71), <tl'ól texwmélem.>, //ě'á-l təx^w=mélə=m//, /'That's my step-child./, attested by AC (11/16/71), <tl'el stó:les.>, //ě'a-l s=tá:ləs//, /'That's my wife./, phonology: fast pronunciation, attested by AC (10/21/71), <tl'ol lálém.>, //ě'a-l léləm//, /'That's my house./, attested by AC (10/21/71), <tl'ól siyá:ya.>, //ě'á-l s=yé·yε//, /'It's my friend./, attested by AC (9/29/71), <tl'ó te thá. ~ tl'ó tethá.>, //ě'á tə èé ~ ě'á tə=èé//, /'That's the one., It's that one./, attested by AC (8/25/70), other sources: ES /ě'á-tèé/ that (it's that one), <tl'ó: te thá?>, //ě'á-ə tə èé//, /'Is that the one?/, attested by AC (8/25/70), <tl'ó te thá l stlí.>, //ě'á tə èé l s=ě'í//, /'I want that., I'd like that./, attested by Deming (2/8/79), <tl'e kwes xét'e á:lhtel, tl'óts'a Siyó:ylexwe Smált tethá.>, //ě'ə k^w-s-əs xət'ə ʔé-ʔ=təl, ě'á-c'ε s=yá=[C₁ə=]ləx^w=ə s=mélt tə=èé//, /'That's what they said, that's Siyá:ylexwe (Old Person) Mountain there./, attested by JL (4/7/78 History Dept. tape #34), <tl'e kwésu stáms te xelóxcha.>, //ě'ə k^w=ʔés-əw s=tém-s təx[-əl-]á=[C₁ə=]cε//, /'(That's what are little lakes.)/, phonology: vowel-reduction: in rapid speech tl'o can become tl'e, attested by JL (4/7/78 History Dept. tape #34).

<tl'esu>, if //ě'ə-s-əw//, DEM /'and then (he, she, it)/, (<-s> meaning unclear), (<-ew> contrastive), syntactic analysis: demonstrative conjunction, attested by EB, Elders Group, many others, example: <tsel kw'étslexw te spá:th tl'ésu le me théxw.>, //c-əl k^wéć=l-əx^w tə s=pé-è ě'ə-s-əw lə mə èéx^w//, /'I caught sight of (it) a bear and it disappeared./, attested by EB (4/28/76), <kwútes te lepál tl'esu kw'oqwethóxes.>, //k^wú=T-əs tə ləpél ě'ə-s-əw k^waq^w=əT-áx^y-əs//, /'He took the shovel and hit me. (take s-th, hit/club s-o)/, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76).

<tl'osésu ~ tl'os'ésu>, if //ě'a-s-(ʔ)és=əw//, CJ /'and so (he, she, it, they)/, DEM, (<-es> third person dependent subject), syntactic analysis: demonstrative conjunction, attested by AC, many others.

<qetl'osésu ~ qetl'os'ésu>, if //qə=ě'a-s-és=əw ~ qə=ě'a-s-ʔés=əw//, CJ /'and so (he, she, it, they)/,

DEM, (<qe= ~ qe> and), syntactic analysis: demonstrative conjunction, attested by AC, many others.

<tl'o'asu>, if //ë'a-ʔ-ε-s-əw//, CJ ['so then you'], DEM, (<-a> you (possessive pron., dependent subject)), syntactic analysis: demonstrative conjunction, attested by AC, many others.

<tl'olsu>, if //ë'a-l-s-əw//, CJ ['so then I'], DEM, (<-l> I (possessive pron., dependent subject)), syntactic analysis: demonstrative conjunction, attested by AC, many others.

<tl'okw'es ~ tl'okwses ~ tl'ekwses>, ds //ë'a=k^w-əs ~ ë'a=k^w-s-əs//, CJ ['because (he, she, it, they)'], DEM, (<-es> he/she/it/they (dependent subject)), comment: other inflections are also shown below with -c-et we, -elep you folks, -el I, and -a you, syntactic analysis: demonstrative conjunction, attested by AC (11/17/71, etc.), Elders Group (10/6/76), Deming, others, example: <latsel áyel tl'ekwses e t'át'iyeq'>, //lε-c-əl ʔéy=əl ë'ə=k^w-s-əs ʔə t'É[-C₁ə-]yəq'//, 'I left because he was mad.', attested by Deming (esp. MC) (2/10/77), <la áyel alhtel tl'ekwses t'át'iyeq'>, //lε ʔéy=əl ʔε†=təl ë'ə=k^w-s-əs t'É[-C₁ə-]yəq'//, 'They left because they were mad.', attested by Deming (2/16/77), <latset mékw' áyel tl'ekwtset t'át'iyeq'>, //lε-c-ət mék^w ʔéy=əl ë'ə=k^w-c-ət t'É[-C₁ə-]yəq'//, 'We all left because we were mad.', attested by Deming (2/16/77), <tset la áyel tl'ekwtset t'át'iyeq'>, //c-ət lε ʔéy=əl ë'ə=k^w-c-ət t'É[-C₁ə-]yəq'//, 'We left because we were mad.', attested by Deming (2/10/77), <chap la áyel tl'ekwselep t'át'iyeq'>, //c-εp lε ʔéy=əl ë'ə=k^w-s-ələp t'É[-C₁ə-]yəq'//, 'You folks left because you all were mad.', attested by Deming (2/10/77), <latsel áyel tl'é kw'as e t'át'iyeq'>, //lε-c-l ʔéy=əl ë'ə=k^w-ε-s ʔə t'É[-C₁ə-]yəq'//, 'I left because you were mad.', attested by Deming (2/10/77), <latsel áyel tl'é kw'els e t'át'iyeq'>, //lε-c-əl ʔéy=əl ë'ə k^w-əl-s ʔə t'É[-C₁ə-]yəq'//, 'I left because I was mad.', attested by Deming (2/10/77).

<tl'ékwałsulh>, if //ë'ə=k^w-él-s-u†//, CJ ['now I, (now I'm already)'], DEM, (<=ulh ~ welh> already, (contrastive past)), syntactic analysis: demonstrative conjunction, attested by EB, example: <tl'ékwałsulh lám.>, //ë'ə=k^w-él-s-u† lém=//, 'Now I'll be going.', attested by EB (12/19/75).

<tl'ostélmēt>, caus //ë'a=sT-élməl-T//, rfls, EFAM ['think someone is talking or laughing about oneself'], root <tl'o> it's him/her/it/that, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-élmel> in the mind, thinking about, <-t> purposeful control, phonology: loss of l in <=-élmel> before <-t> is regular process, syntactic analysis: attested by Elders Group (10/6/76).

<tú:tl'ò ~ tútl'ò ~ tútl'o>, ds //t=əw=ë'a//, DEM 'he (present or presence unspecified), he's the one that, it's him that, she or it (present or presence unspecified), that or this (immediately before nominal)'], PRON, (<t=> the (male, present and visible, or gender unspecified, or presence and visibility unspecified)), (<ew=> contrastive), probably root <tl'ó> that's, it's, phonology: vowel-upgrading or vocalization, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, syntactic comment: like the others in this set, can be used as subject or object of a verb but not as object where another member of the same set is subject of the same verb, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77), EB (12/15/75, 1/9/76), AC, other sources: ES /tú.ë'a/ he (visible), example: <lám tútl'ò.>, //lém t=əw=ë'à//, 'He goes., He is going.', attested by AC, <welís stl'ís kw'es áyalexw yutl'ólem qetl'esu méytemet tútl'o.>, //wə-lí-s s=ë'í-s k^w-əs ʔéyələx^w y=əw=ë'á=lə=m qə=ë'ə=s=əw méy=T-əm-ət t=əw=ë'a//, 'If they want to live then they (must) help him.', literally 'if it is their want that they live they and so he is helped he', usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/71), <le xéytem tútl'o te xeytl'áls.>, //ləxéy=əT-əm t=əw=ë'a tə xië'=əls//, 'He was beaten up/mauled by the grizzly.', syntactic comment: when two np's follow a passive the first is the patient and the second is the agent, "by" is required by English but not by Upriver Halkomelem, (semological comment: MJ at the time she was recorded was a monolingual speaker of the Tait dialect in her 90's and born in a pithouse, JL's grandmother, recorded by Oliver Wells 10/30/62 and 2/24/65), attested by MJ (10/30/62 or 2/24/65), <welóy tútl'o>, //wə=láy t=əw=ë'a//, 'only him', attested by AC, <ístexwchelcha ò í

- tútl'ò.**, //ʔí=sT-əx^w-c-əl-cɛ ʔà ʔí t=əw=ë'a//, /'I'll leave it with him.'/, attested by EB (12/16/75), <**kwútes telí tútl'ò.**>, //k^wú=T-əs təlí t=əw=ë'a//, /'He took it from him.'/, attested by EB, <**óxwestchexw tútl'ò xwelá thútl'ò.**>, //ʔáx^w=əs=T-c-əx^w t=əw=ë'à x^wə=lé è=əw=ë'à//, /'Give it to him from her.'/, attested by EB (3/5/76).
- <**tutl'ó:lem**>, df //t=əw=ë'á=lə=m//, PRON /'that's them (male), they (male), them (male)'/, DEM, (<t=> the (male/gender unspecified, present/presence unspecified)), (<le=> plural), (<m=> meaning unclear), phonology: vocalization, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77), AC, other sources: Galloway 1977:415-416.
- <**tú:tl'òtl'è̄m**>, df //t=əw=ë'à=C₁ə=m//, PRON /'that's a little one (male, about one to five years old), he (little)'/, DEM, (<R1=> diminutive), (<m=> meaning unclear), phonology: vocalization, exclude first syllable for reduplication, updrifting, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, usage: insulting to use for an old person, attested by AC, other sources: Galloway 1977:415-416.
- <**tutl'él'elò:m**>, df //t=əw=C₁əAé=ë'=[əl]=à=m//, PRON [/'that's them (little ones) (male?)'], DEM, (<R5= with é-ablaut> diminutive plural), (<le=> plural), (<m=> meaning unclear), phonology: vocalization, reduplication, ablaut, infix plural, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC, other sources: Galloway 1977:415-416.
- <**thú:tl'ò**>, df //è=əw=ë'à//, PRON /'that's her, she (present or presence unspecified), her (present or presence unspecified), that (female)'/, DEM, (<th=> the (female, present and visible or presence/visibility unspecified)), phonology: vocalization, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77), AC, other sources: Galloway 1977:415-416, example: <**lám thútl'ò.**>, //lé=m è=əw=ë'à//, /'She goes., She's going.'/, attested by AC, <**óxwestchexw thútl'ò.**>, //ʔáx^w=əs=T-c-əx^w è=əw=ë'à//, /'Give it to her., You give it to her.'/, attested by EB, <**tl'otsalsu qwemchíwet thútl'ò q'á:mi.**>, //ë'a-cɛ-əl-s-əw q^wəm(=)c=íw(əl)=əT è=əw=ë'a q'é:mi//, /'Then I'm going to hug that girl. (hug s-o)'/, usage: Story of Mink and Miss Pitch, attested by SJ, <**kwá:lxeltstem thútl'ò.**>, //k^wé:l=x^y-əʔc=T-əm è=əw=ë'à//, /'It was hidden for her.'/, attested by EB, <**téslem thútl'ò te swíyeqe.**>, //təs=l-əm è=əw=ë'à tə s=wíq=ə//, /'She was bumped by the man., The man bumped her.'/, syntactic comment: transitive verb-passive patient agent, "by" need not be expressed in Upriver Halkomelem (on the very rare occasion when it is expressed with passives it is expressed by tl'), attested by EB, <**téslexwes thútl'ò te swíyeqe. ~ téslexwes te swíyeqe thútl'ò.**>, //təs=l-əx^w-əs è=əw=ë'à tə s=wíq=ə ~ təs=l-əx^w-əs tə s=wíq=ə è=əw=ë'à//, /'She bumped the man.'/, syntactic comment: when a transitive verb with third person subject and third person object is followed by two np's, one a demonstrative pronoun and the other article + nominal, the demonstrative pronoun can only serve as subject so it can either precede or follow the other np; found in the two alternate sentences just above, both translated the same way, attested by EB.
- <**thutl'ó:lem**>, df //è=əw=ë'á=lə=m//, PRON /'that's them (female), they (female), them (female)'/, DEM, (<le=> plural), (<m=> meaning unclear), phonology: vocalization, infix plural, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77), AC, other sources: Galloway 1977:415-416.
- <**yutl'ó:lem**>, df //y=əw=ë'á=lə=m//, PRON /'that's them (gender unspecified), they, them'/, DEM, (<y=> the (human plural)), (<le=> plural), (<m=> meaning unclear), phonology: vocalization, infix plural, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77), AC, other sources: Galloway 1977:415-416, example: <**tl'ó sqwélqwels yutl'ólem.**>, //ë'á s=q^wɛ[=Aé]=l=C₁əC₂-s y=əw=ë'á=lə=m//, /'That's their story.'/, <**kw'étslexwes yutl'ó:lem.**>, //k^wéts=l-əx^w-əs y=əw=ë'á=lə=m//, /'They saw it.'/, */'He saw them.'/ rejected by IHTTC (8/5/77), <**wetl'ó o yutl'ólem.**>, //wə-ë'á ʔa y=əw=ë'á=lə=m//, /'They did it themselves.'/, literally /'if it's

just them./, attested by AC (8/8/70), <tl'o siyáms yutl'ólem.>, //ě'a s=iy=é̃m-s y=é̃w=ě'á=lə=m//, /'That's their chief./, usage: News of a gathering of chiefs., attested by AC (11/10/71), <le t'kwiléstem yútl'òlèm.>, //lə t'k^w=íl=é̃=sT-ə̃m y=é̃w=ě'á=lə=m//, /'They were brought across (the river)./, usage: Story of Black Bear and Grizzly Bear, attested by DM.

<yutl'él'elòm>, df //y=ə̃w=C₁ə̃Aé=ě' [=ə̃l=]à=m//, PRON /'(that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones)/, DEM, (<R5= with é-ablaut> diminutive plural), (<=el=> plural), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, infixed plural, vocalization, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, attested by ME (from tape 11/72), example: <tskwékwelím yutl'él'elòm.>, //c=C₁ə̃Aé=k^w [=ə̃l=]ím y=ə̃w=C₁ə̃Aé=ě' [=ə̃l=]à=m//, /'There's lots of little small red ones./, literally /'are many small red that's them (many small)/, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, infixed plural, both the stative verb (red) and the pronoun subject (them) are inflected in the same way, both have reduplication type 5 plus é-ablaut prefixed and =el= plural infixed, attested by ME (11/72).

<kwthú:tl'ò>, df //k^wè=é̃w=ě'á=lə=m//, PRON /'that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent)/, DEM, (<kwth=> the (near but absent/not visible)), phonology: vocalization, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC, other sources: Galloway 1977:415-416.

<kwthú:tl'òlem>, df //k^wè=é̃w=ě'á=lə=m//, PRON /'that's them (absent, not present), they (absent)/, DEM, (<=le=> plural), (<=m> meaning unclear), phonology: vocalization, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC, other sources: Galloway 1977:415-416.

<kwthú:tl'ò:lèməlh>, df //k^wè=é̃w=ě'á=lə=m=ə̃//, PRON /'that was them (deceased), they (deceased)/, DEM, (<=le=> plural), (<=m> meaning unclear), (<=elh> past tense, deceased), phonology: vocalization, infixed plural, updrifting, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC, other sources: Galloway 1977:415-416.

<kwsú:tl'ò>, df //k^ws=é̃w=ě'á=lə=m//, PRON /'that's her (absent), she (absent)/, DEM, (<kws=> the (female, near but absent)), phonology: vocalization, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC, DM, other sources: Galloway 1977:415-416, example: <welís ó:thò:m kw'as le t'kwiléstexw kwsú:tl'ò kw'í:tsel qesu t'át kw'as wóq^wet.>, //wə̃-lí-s ʔá=T-à-m k^w-ε-s lə t'ək^w=íl=é̃=sT-ə̃x^w k^ws=é̃w=ě'á k^w(w)=í-cə̃l qə̃-s=ə̃w t'é̃=T k^w-ε-s wóq^w=ə̃T//, /'If she calls you to go bring her, that grizzly, across, then try to drown her. (you are called, bring s-o across)/.

<kwsú:tl'ò:lh>, df //k^ws=é̃w=ě'á=ə̃//, PRON /'that was her (deceased), she (deceased)/, DEM, (<=elh> past tense, deceased), phonology: vocalization, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC, other sources: Galloway 1977:415-416.

<kw'ú:tl'ò:lh>, df //k^w'=é̃w=ě'á=ə̃//, PRON /'that was him (deceased), he (deceased)/, DEM, (<kw'=> the (remote)), (<=elh> past tense, deceased), phonology: vocalization, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC, other sources: Galloway 1977:415-416.

<tl'él'elòm>, df //C₁ə̃Aé=ě' [=ə̃l=]à=m//, PRON /'that's them (little kids), they (little kids)/, DEM, Elder's comment: "not used much", (<R5= with é-ablaut> diminutive plural), (<=el=> plural), (<=m> meaning unclear), phonology: vocalization, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC, compare <yutl'él'elòm> that's them (many small ones), other sources: Galloway 1977:415-416.

<tl'okw'es ~ tl'okwses ~ tl'ekwses>, CJ /'because (he, she, it, they)/, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<tl'olsu>, CJ ['so then I'], see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<tl'óm>, probable bound root //ě'ám//, meaning uncertain

<tl'ótl'em>, df //ě'á=C₁ə̃=j//, VALJ ['okay'], root meaning unknown, (<=R1=> resultative or

continuative?), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by GC (Deming 6/24/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ë'úb/ *okay, all right* H76:328, also Squamish /ë'ám/ *be enough* K69:72 and Squamish /ʔəs-ë'á-ë'm/ *fitting, sufficient* K67:386, Samish dial. of N.St. /së'áë'əm' ~ së'áʔë'əm'/ *it's right, okay* G86:90, historical/comparative detail: one would expect Squamish /ú/ not /á/ from the cognates.

<tl'ós> or <xwtl'>, possible root /ë'ás// or //x'ë'//, meaning uncertain

<shxwtl'ós>, df //s=x'ë'=ás or s=x'ë'=é'ás//, SD ['(be) loud'], possibly <s=> *stative*, possibly <xw=> meaning uncertain but used with features of the head, root meaning unknown, possibly <=ós> *on the face?*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), contrast <sth'í:qel> *be loud*, example: <le shxwtl'ós:s.>, //lə s=x'ë'=ás//, /'(It/He/She was) loud.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<tl'osésu ~ tl'os'ésu>, CJ /'and so (he, she, it, they)'/, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<tl'óst or tl'óstexw>, probable stem //ë'ás=T or ë'ás=T-əx'//, EFAM /'(make that s-th (instead), cause that to be s-th (instead))'/, EFAM /'I'd rather have (s-th), I'd prefer (s-th) (make that s-th instead)'/, semantic environment ['before an imperative'], possibly root <tl'ó> *that's*, possibly <=t> *purposeful control transitivizer* or <=st> *causative control transitivizer*, syntactic analysis: possibly transitive verb, comment: this form is reconstructed from the only two example sentences (both of which lack -exw), syntactic comment: unusual syntax if dropped third person object -exw before imperative -lha, possibly polite imperative -tlha (if the latter form could be merely tl'o-s, attested by Deming (SJ, MC, MV, LG 3/15/79), example: <l stl'í te sth'óqwi, tl'óstlha te sth'óqwi.>, //l s=ë'í tə s=ë'áq'í, ë'ás=T-ʔə tə s=ë'áq'í//, /'I'd like fish; I'd rather have fish. (I'd prefer s-th)'/, literally /'is my want the fish; make that s-th -imperative the fish'/, attested by Deming (SJ, MC, MV, LG 3/15/79), <tl'óstlha te slhóp'>, //ë'ás=T-ʔə tə s=ʔáp'//, /'I'd rather have soup.'/, literally /'make that -imperative the soup'/, attested by Deming (SJ, MC, MV, LG 3/15/79).

<tl'ostélmét>, rfls //ë'a=sT-əl'əm'ət//, EFAM ['think s-o is talking or laughing about one'], literally perhaps /'make that oneself instead'/, root <tl'óst> *make that instead*, (<=sT> *causative control transitivizer*), (<-əl'əm'ət> *reflexive (of causative)*), possibly <=élmel> *in the mind, thinking about*, phonology: possible syllable-loss of el before =et or =met, possible consonant merger, possible vowel-loss, updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb or intransitive verb, attested by EB (Elders Group 10/6/76), contrast <tl'émstexw> *think s-o is talking or laughing about s-o*.

<tl'ostélmét>, EFAM ['think s-o is talking or laughing about one'], see tl'óst or tl'óstexw.

<tl'ót:t>, pcs //ë'á=T//, EFAM /'pacify a baby, pacify it (a baby), sing or hum to a baby to quiet it, sing to it (a zaby), (sing a lullaby to it)'/, SOC, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Cowichan /ë'áʔt/ *to pacify a child* B74b:70 (Cowichan), Saanich dial. of NSt /ë'áʔət/ *to pacify a child* B74a:70 (Saanich); found in <tl'ót:tlha.>, //ë'á=T-ʔə//, /'Pacify it., Sing to it.'/, attested by EB (4/2/76).

<tl'ót:thet>, pcrs //ë'á=T-ət//, EFAM ['fix oneself in bed'], literally /'pacify oneself'/, (<-et> *reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (9/3/76).

<tl'ót:thet>, EFAM ['fix oneself in bed'], see tl'ót:t.

<tl'óth'et>, pcs //ë'áë'=əT//, MC /'tighten it up, wind it up'/, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /ë'úc'-un/ *pack close together (tr.)* from root /ë'úc' ~ ë'əc'/ *be packed tightly* as well as /ë'əc'-úy-n/ *cram, stuff, force full (tr.)* K69:73, perhaps Lushootseed /ë'úcu/ *tie it (knot for a net), wrap up a package* from root /ë'úc(u)/ *tie, knot, wrap up package* H76:330.

<tl'ótl'ethet>, pcrs //ë'á[=C1ə]=è'=T-et//, ABFC /'to tighten up (tense one's muscles, for ex.)'/,

<=R1=> *continuative* or *resultative* or *durative*, <-et> *reflexive*, phonological comment: consonant cluster simplification of <th'th> → <th>, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<tl'o'asu>, CJ ['so then you'], see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<tl'ówstexw>, SOC /'kidnap s-o, run away with s-o/, see tl'í:w.

<tl'pát>, possibly root //ě'pét//, BSK ['cedar sapling basket'], ASM ['open weave for carrying larger objects'], synonym <th'ówex>, syntactic analysis: noun?, nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ě'p-at/ *cedarbark basket* from root /ě'əp/ *cover, clothing* (?) as in /s-ě'p-íwʔn/ *shirt*, /s-ě'p-álʔqn/ *feather*, /ě'i-ě'p-tn-áyʔc'a/ *undershirt* and /ě'i-ě'p-tn-áyʔq/ *underpants* W73:14, K67:332 (but H76:324 derives the Lushootseed cognates of undershirt (/ě'iě'pikʷ/) and underpants (/ě'iě'pəq/) from root /ě'əp/ *deep, beneath* (*surface*)), Sechelt /ě'əpəʔt/ *cedarbark basket* T77:19.

<tl'pí:l ~ tl'epí:l>, DIR /'go down, go down below, get low/, see tl'ép.

<tl'pílém>, TVMO /'go down hill, go down from anything/, see tl'ép.

<tl'pí:lstexw>, TVMO ['lower s-th down'], see tl'ép.

<tl'pí:lt ~ tl'épelt>, TVMO /'lower it down, (lower s-th down)/, see tl'ép.

<tl'pí:lx ~ tl'pì:lx>, TVMO /'bring it down (from upstairs or from upper shelf, etc.)/, see tl'ép.

<tl'qáw or tl'qew>, possibly stem //ě'q(=)éw// or //ě'q(=)əw/, meaning uncertain unless related to <tl'iq> *stuck on*.

<stl'eqówtel>, df //s=ě'əq(=)éw=təl//, BSK ['awl (any kind)'], TOOL, (<s=> *nominalizer*), root meaning unknown, possibly <=á:w ~ =í:w ~ =ew>, /'on the body, on top of itself/, lx <=tel> *device to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/24/70), other sources: ES /sě'qáw-təl/ *awl*, JH /sě'qáwətəl/ *awl*, also <stl'qáwtel>, //s=ě'q(=)éw=təl//, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <stl'qéwtel>, //s=ě'q(=)əw=təl//, attested by BJ (5/10/64), AC (10/21/71), also <tl'qówtel>, //ě'qáw=təl//, attested by BJ (5/10/64).

<tl'q'á:l>, probably stem //ě'q'é:l//, meaning uncertain unless related to <tl'iq'> /'get wedged (by falling tree, for ex.), got run over, stuck on//.

<stl'q'á:l>, df //s=ě'q'é:l//, ANAB /'wing, (big feather [IHTTC])/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), EB (5/25/76), other sources: ES /sě'q'é:l/ *wing*, H-T <stluka'l> (umlaut over a) *wing*, also <stl'eq'á:l>, //s=ě'əq'é:l//, attested by AC (8/13/70, 10/13/71), Elders Group (3/15/72), also <stl'q'ál>, //s=ě'q'él//, also /'big feather/, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77), example: <kw'óqwelexwes te (sisemóye, holiqwó:t) te stl'eq'á:ls li te sp'áq'em.>, //k'áq'w=l-əx'w-əs tə (C₁í=səm=áyə, †al=iq'w=á-t) tə s=ě'əq'é:l-s li tə s=p'əq'w=əm//, /'The (bee, butterfly) hit it's wing on a flower./, attested by AC (10/13/71).

<tl'q'áláxel>, ds //ě'q'él=(ə)éxəl//, ANAB /'wing, whole wing/, root <tl'q'ál> *big feather*, lx <=(el)áxel> *on the appendage, on the wing, on the arm*, phonology: possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<tl'q'áláxel>, ANAB /'wing, whole wing/, see stl'q'á:l.

<tl'qw'á:y>, root or stem //ě'q'w(=)é:y//, ABFC /'milt, salmon milt/, if stem, root meaning unknown unless same as in <tl'qw'ót> *cut s-th (string or rope)*, possibly <=á:y ~ =ey ~ =iy> *bark, wood, wool, fur* (and thus perhaps *covering*), syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Deming (4/1/76), Elders Group (4/28/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ě'q'w'áyʔ/ *milt, soft roe (of salmon)* W73:176, K69:72, Mainland Comox /ě'áq'w'əy/ *salmon milt* B75prelim.:30, Samish dial. of NSt /ě'k'w'íʔ/ *milt* beside /ě'q'w'əyʔ/ *fish liver* G84a:77.

- <tl'qw'ót>, pcs //ë'áq'w[-M1]=T or ë'q'w=ə[=Aá=]T//, MC ['cut s-th (string or rope)'], CST, semantic environment ['for ex. if it is too long'], possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuative, possibly <ó-ablaut> durative??. (<=t ~ =et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/29/76), compare <t'qw'ót> cut s-th (string/rope), historical/comparative detail: perhaps a doublet?.
- <tl'xát>, CST ['rip it apart'], see tl'éx.
- <tl'xátem>, ABDF ['get diarrhea'], see tl'éx.
- <tl'xáxel>, CST ['burst open, split open of its own accord (like a dropped watermelon)'], see tl'éx.
- <tl'xáxet>, HUNT ['to split s-th open (like deer or fish)'], see tl'éx.
- <tl'xw ~ tl'exw>, bound root //ë'x'w ~ ë'əx'w cover//.
- <tl'xwét (or probably tl'xwét)>, pcs //ë'x'w=əT or ë'əx'w=M1=T//, MC ['cover s-o, cover s-th (like yeast bread)'], possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuative, (<=et or =t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/9/76).
- <tl'xwá:ylhem>, mdls //ë'x'w=é.y†=əm//, ABFC ['sit on eggs, to hatch eggs, to brood eggs'], literally ['cover one's children'], lx <=á:ylh> child, children, (<=em> middle voice, one's own), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).
- <tl'exwewítstel>, ds //ë'əx'w=əwíc=tə//, CLO ['blanket robe'], literally ['device/something to cover on the back'], lx <=ewíts> on the back (of a creature), lx <=tel> device to, something to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (5/25/76).
- <tl'xwíqwtel>, ds //ë'x'w=íq'w=tə//, CLO ['kerchief'], literally ['device/something to cover on the hair/top of the head'], lx <=íq'w> on the hair, on top of the head, lx <=tel> device to, something to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/8/75).
- <tl'xwá:ylhem>, ABFC ['sit on eggs, to hatch eggs, to brood eggs'], see tl'xw ~ tl'exw.
- <tl'xwéleq>, PLAY ['win, win (a prize, money, etc.), come in first (in contest)'], see tl'éxw.
- <tl'xwém>, PLAY ['to win a contest'], see tl'éxw.
- <tl'xwét>, PLAY ['beat s-o in a contest, win over s-o (in a contest), beat s-o out of something'], see tl'éxw.
- <tl'xwíqwtel>, CLO ['kerchief'], see tl'xw ~ tl'exw.
- <tl'xwét (or probably tl'xwét)>, MC ['cover s-o, cover s-th (like yeast bread)'], see tl'xw ~ tl'exw.
- <tl'xwéylep or tl'xwílep>, LAND ['hard ground'], see tl'éxw.
- <tl'xwíth'a>, CLO ['strong (of material)'], see tl'éxw.
- <tl'xwíws>, ANA ['tough skin'], see tl'éxw.
- <tl'xwòlèm>, ABFC ['I got hard (of arm, leg, penis, etc.)'], see tl'éxw.
- <tl'xwômáqlqel ~ tl'axwômáqlqel>, df //ë'x'wóm=élqəl ~ ë'əx'wóm=élqəl//, EZ ['big Canada goose, big honker'], ['Branta canadensis canadensis'], root meaning unknown, lx <=áqlqel ~ =élqel> wool, (feather/down), (semological comment: perhaps the name refers to some feature of the well-known goose down if not to the other feathers), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/10/64 new transcript, new p.121), also <t'xwôméqlqel>, //t'x'wóm=élqəl//, root meaning unknown, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old p.309).

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TS

<ts>, comment: The Stó:lô orthography uses both <ch> ([è]) and <ts> ([ç]), for two allophones of a single Halkomelem phoneme, /c/. This has the advantage of showing phonetic preferences of the speakers which are difficult to predict purely from environments; in linguistic terms [è] and [ç] are evolving from a state of free variation to conditioned variation (or vice versa)(see Galloway 1977:5-7 for a statement of the environments, dialects, and idiolects conditioning these two sounds). As it happens, comparatively few cases of initial <ts> [ç] occur. Therefore if a reader is looking up a word spelled or sounded with an initial ts, he should be sure to check under <ch> as well, as more speakers may pronounce it with <ch>..

<ts= ~ ch= ~ ts'=>, da //c= ~ c'=/, TIB /'stative (with color terms), have, get (elsewhere)/, phonology: since most roots begin with a consonant and there is a phonemic rule that /c/ → [ç] <ts> between word boundary and a consonant, this prefix is only rarely found as [è] <ch>; there is also an allomorphic rule that {c-} → /c'/ <ts'> before glottalized consonant, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <tschá:xw>, //c=cé·x'//, /'get a wife/, <tskwí:m>, //c=k'í·m//, /'be red, (have red)/, */'get red'/ rejected, <tsqwá:y>, //c=q'ê·y//, /'be yellow, be green, (have yellow/green)/; for EB there are two cases of minimal contrast, forms with ts= vs. without (p'íp'eq'el with diminutive vs. tsp'íp'eq'el, and q'íq'exel with continuative vs. tsq'íq'exel); the ts= forms may be a little more intense, deeper in the color, than the forms without. This would fit with the literal meanings for each set ("going a little white" vs. "have/get/be in a state of going a little white", "going a little black" vs. "have/get/be in a state of going a little black"; or if one uses the -ish meaning, "a little whitish" vs. "have/get/be in a state of a little whitish", etc.)., For Chilliwack speaker NP there are quite a few such contrasts, in fact with inceptives based on all the roots but xwíkw', gray, qálq rose, and st'áwel purple. Sumas speaker AH has minimal contrasts between forms with s= and with c=; tsqwóqwiyel and sqwóqwiyel don't seem semantically distinct, but there are a number of colors labelled by tskwíkwemel and a number by skwíkwemel; on the Munsell charts she did with us these two are fairly evenly mixed with each other, though the forms with ts= are found mostly close to the focus, while the s= forms occur close to the focus but also as the farthest away from the focus (C4, E6, I2, C35, etc.)., NP's charted forms also show such a contrast: under tsqw'íxw ts= forms are more focal, while s= forms are more distant from focus, blackest; under tsqwá:y ts= forms are at intense margins, while s= forms are at light margins or blackest; under tsméth' ts= forms are at light margins, some dark, while s= forms are one ex. next to focus; under tskwím ts= forms are at intense margins, while s= forms are at light margins or near focus; under tskwím + R5= ts= forms are more focal, while s= forms are more distant from focus; under tsq'íx ts= forms are (one ex.) browner, while s= forms are one ex., bluer, darker?; under p'éq' ts= forms are not found, while, s= forms are closer to /p'éq'/ than non=statives; under tsp'íqw' ts= forms are at I35, H34, D32, darker or lighter, while s= forms are at F34 but focused at H32, and sp'íp'eqw'el at I36; ("Intense margins" refers to margins between colors other than white or black.). Chehalis speaker EB has no /s=/ forms to contrast. Tait speaker TG has one contrast, tsqwóqwiyel vs. sqwóqwiyel, where the ts= form is more focal than most of the examples of the s= form., syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, see charts by Rob MacLaury, see dialect form <ch=>; found in <ts'q'éy<, //c'=q'éy<, /'black, be black/, <tsqwá:y>, //c=q'éy<, /'green, yellow, be yellow or green/, <tsméth' ~ (rarely) ts'méth'>, //c=méè' (sometimes c'=méè')//, /'blue, be blue/, <tskwí:m>, //c=k'í·m//, /'red, be red/, <tskwí:meqw>, //c=k'í·m=éq'//, /'red-head(ed)/, <ts'méth'ó:les>, //c'=méè'=á·ləs//, /'blue eyes/, <tsqw'íxw ~ ts'qw'íxw>, //c=q'íxw ~ c'=q'íxw//,

'be brown', <tskwikwemel(=í:wel)>, //c=k^wík^wəm=əl(=í:wəl)//, *'reddish-brown, be reddish-brown'*, (<=el> -ish), <tsxwíkw>, //c=x^wík^w//, *'gray, be gray'*, <ts'q^wíq^wexwel>, //c'=q^wíq^wəx^w=əl//, *'brownish-black, be brownish-black'*, (<=el> -ish), <tstáwél>, //c=téwəl//, *'bright-colored'*, root <táwel> *bright, light*, comment: note that not all colors have this prefix for ex. p'éq' *white, be white*, qwiqwóyáls *orange, be orange; an orange*, and stl'ítl'esel *dark gray, dark color*, <tsqw'íq^wexw>, //c=q^wí[=C₁ə=]x^w//, *'brown'*, <tskwikwemel>, //c=k^wí:[=C₁ə=]m=əl//, *'pink'*, <chmítl>, //c=míë' or c=má[=Aí=]ë'//, *'dirty'*, phonology: ch= rather than ts= here may be Thompson influence on EB who speaks Thompson as well as Chehalis Halkomelem, attested by EB, ASM [*'derivational'*], <tsmékw>, //c=mék^w//, *'discover, find'*, also <chmékw>, phonology: ch= rather than ts= here may be Thompson influence, attested by EB, ASM [*'have, get'*], <tschá:xw>, //c=cé·x^w//, *'get a wife'*, <tsth'óqwi>, //c=cè'áq^wi//, *'to fish'*, literally *'to get fish'*.

<ts- ~ ch->, ia //c-//, CJ *'subject of independent clause, non-subordinate subject'*, (semological comment: with -tset *we (non-subordinate subject)*, *our* and -chap *you folks (non-subordinate subject)*, *you folks's* the prefix is apparently petrified in those pronouns when used as possessive pronoun inflections--they are possessive pronouns without being non-subordinate subjects simultaneously), syntactic analysis: non-subordinate subject marker, compare <-tsel> *I (non-subordinate subject)*, with <-chexw> *you (non-subordinate subject)*, <-chap> *you folks (non-subordinate subject)*, *you folks's*, and <-tset> *we (non-subordinate subject)*, *our*.

<tsálmalqel>, LANG [*'Chinese language'*], see chá:lmel.

<tscháxw>, KIN [*'get a wife'*], see chá:xw.

<-tsel ~ (very rarely) -chel>, ia //c-əl//, PRON [*'I (non-subordinate subject)'*], phonology: phonologically a suffix except where it precedes the verb in the ambiguous past construction, phonologically it is shown to be a suffix (rather than a postposed enclitic or postclitic) by the fact that it causes a stress shift to schwa in object suffixes attached to any verb stem; found in <tsel maythóme ~ tsel máythómè> *I helped you* vs. <maythométsel> *I help you* and <maythométselcha> *I'll help you*, there is also no word boundary before <-tsel, -tset, -chexw or -chap>, syntactic analysis: subject pronoun, attested by all speakers, comment: see many examples throughout the dictionary, also in Galloway 1977.

<tselá:l>, probable root or stem //cəlÉ·l//, root meaning uncertain unless related to <chá:l or chó:l> *follow behind, go a distance*// with el-inflex plural, not semantically related to <chelà:l>, us //cəlÉ·l//, EFAM *'what a lot., it's sure a lot'*.

<stselá:l>, df //s=cəlÉ·l//, ABDF [*'be fading (of eyesight)'*], (<s=> stative), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <stselá:l te skw'áts.>, //s=cəlÉ·l tə s=k^wéc-s//, *'Her eyesight is fading., "Her eyes are fading."'*, attested by AC.

<tselcheptel?>, df //c=əlcəp=təl?//, TIME [*'October to November, (wood gathering time)'*], Elder's comment: "it means *wood-gathering time*", possibly <ts=> *get*, lx <=élchep> *firewood*, lx <=tel> *something to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/28/79) after Wm. Sepass as recorded by Jenness, source: Diamond Jenness field notes on Wm. Sepass of Sardis.

<tsel:ém>, possible root or stem //cəl·(=)ə[=´=]m//, probably ANA [*'liver'*]

<stsel:ém>, df //s(=)cəl·(=)ə[=´=]m//, ANA [*'liver'*], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=em> intransitivizer, *have, get* or middle voice, perhaps <=´=> derivational, root meaning unknown, phonology: possible stress-shift or updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Deming (4/17/80), Elders Group, also <schél:ém>, //s=cəl·(=)ə[=´=]m//, attested by SJ (Deming 4/17/80), other sources: ES /scəl·əm/ (CwMs /scələm/) *liver*, H-T <túlEm> *liver*.

- <**tseléqelhtst**>, bens //cəĺéq=ə́c=T//, SOC [*divide something in half with s-o*], NUM, (<=**elhts**> benefactive), (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72), Salish cognate: Squamish /cíaq-n/ [//cíaq-n//] *divide off (a part from a whole)* (tr.) W73:81, K69:53, Lushootseed root /cəlq/ *halve, divide into equal parts* as in /cəlq-əd/ *share it equally with s-o* and /cəlq-c/ *give me half, divide it in two* H76:48, historical/comparative detail: Upriver Halkomelem <**th**> is expected from normal sound correspondences; found in <**tseléqelhtsthòmə**>, //cəĺéq=ə́c=T-ámə//, /'divide (in half) with you'/, attested by Elders Group (3/72 tape 33).
- <**tselq ~ chélq**>, free root //cəĺq//, TVMO /'fall, fall off, drop, drop off, drop or fall down (of person)'/, semantic environment [*for ex.: from a shelf, from a mountain, into a hole*], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/6/70, 10/13/71), EB (12/15/75, 4/29/76), Elders Group (8/25/76, 3/72), CT (6/8/76), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), other sources: ES /c'élq/ *fall*, contrast <**wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'**> *fall off, drop down, fall (from a shelf example)* (with <**we**> suddenly), example: <**le tsélq**>, //lə cəĺq//, /'He fell in (caught his foot and fell in a hole)'/, attested by AC, <**me tsélq te mestíyexw**>, //mə cəĺq tə məstíyəxw//, /'The person fell down.'/, attested by EB (12/15/75).
- <**tsélqléxw**>, ncs //cəĺq=l-ə́xw//, ABFC [*drop s-th (accidentally)*], (<=**l**> non-control transitivizer), (<-**exw**> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (3/5/79), EB (1/20/76).
- <**tselq̄t**>, pcs //cəĺq=T//, ABFC [*drop it on purpose*], (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (3/5/79).
- <**chólq̄thet**>, pcrs //cə[=Aá=]lq=T-ə́t//, ABFC /'let oneself fall, drop oneself down (by parachute, rope, etc., said of little birds trying to fly out of nest, little animals trying to get down and let themselves fall)'/, (<-**et**> reflexive), phonology: ó-ablaut (usually of root á) conditioned by =thet, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/5/79).
- <**Tsólq̄thet te Skwówech**>, cpds //cə[=Aá=]lq=T-ə́t tə s=kʷáw=ə́c//, PLN /'Rainbow Falls on Harrison Lake, (Sturgeon's Drop)'/, literally /'the sturgeon dropped himself on purpose, sturgeon's drop'/, ASM [*so named because a sturgeon was found at the base of the falls that had dropped from the top of the falls*], syntactic analysis: sentence, attested by EL (Chehalis boat trip 6/27/78).
- <**tselq̄lè̀m**>, df //cəĺq=àl(=)è̀m or cəĺq=ə́[=Aà=]l-ə́m//, ABDF /'drop s-th (of a bunch of apples, etc. that one is carrying)'/, possibly <=**òlè̀m**> meaning uncertain, possibly <=**(e)l**> non-control transitivizer or <-**el**-> plural, possibly <**ò-ablaut**> durative, possibly <=**em**> intransitivizer/get/become or <-**em**> passive, phonology: possible ablaut, possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/5/79), example: <**líchxw tsélq̄lè̀m?**>, //lí-c-xʷ cəĺq=ə́[=Aà=]l-ə́m//, /'Did you drop something?'/, attested by AD.
- <**tselq̄ó:me ~ tselq̄ómo**>, ds //cəĺq=á-mə//, EB [*blackcap berry or berries*], [*Rubus leucodermis*], literally /'drop berry'/, (semological comment: so named because they fall off very easily), lx <=**ó:me**> berry, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/11/70, 11/24/71), AK and SP (7/13/75), other sources: ES /cəlqá-mà/ *blackcap*, H-T <tsilka'ma> (macron on first a) *raspberry (black)*, also <**tselq̄ómé**>, //cəĺq=ámə//, attested by EB (5/12/78), example: <**éy xwlá(m) tl'eléwe te tselq̄ómé**>, //ʔéy xʷ=lé(=m) ɛ'ə-léwə tə cəĺq=ámə//, /'Blackcaps are good for you.'/, attested by EB (5/12/78).
- <**tselq̄ó:má:lhp**>, ds //cəĺq=á-mə=ə́t̚p or cəĺq=á-mə=é́t̚p//, EB [*blackcap bush*], [*Rubus leucodermis*], lx <=**elhp** or =**álhp**> plant, phonology: vowel merger, possible allomorph of =elhp, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

< **p'éq' tselqó:me** >, cpds //p'éq' cəlq=á-mə//, EB /'whitecap berry, white blackcap berry/, ASM ['a kind of blackcap, grows by blackcaps at Lexwýó:qwem by Yale, quite rare, the berry is totally white when ripe but is sweet, the leaves are those of blackcaps, sample of fruit and leaves pressed in collection and verified by botanists as blackcap'], [*Rubus leucodermis*, albino variety'], literally /'white blackcap berry/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by AK and SP (7/13/75).

< **tselqllexw** >, ABFC ['drop s-th (accidentally)'], see tselq ~ chélq.

< **tselqòlèm** >, ABDF ['drop s-th (of a bunch of apples, etc. that one is carrying)'], see tselq ~ chélq.

< **tselqó:má:lhþ** >, EB ['blackcap plant or bush'], see tselq ~ chélq.

< **tselqó:me ~ tselqómo ~ tselqó:mé** >, EB ['blackcap berry or berries'], see tselq ~ chélq.

< **tselqt** >, ABFC ['drop it on purpose'], see tselq ~ chélq.

< **tselqwáxel** >, DIR ['(in) back of a house'], see chá:l or chó:l.

< **tselqwáxelmel** >, DIR ['in back of a house, behind a house'], see chá:l or chó:l.

< =**tses** ~ =**ches** >, da //cəs//, ANA /'on the hand or finger, in the hand or finger/, EB ['limb or bough of tree'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also < =**ches** >, //cəs//; found in < **kw'éstses** >, //k'wε[=Aé]=s=cəs//, /'burned on the hand or finger/, < **lhéts'tses** >, //t[=Aé]=c'=cəs//, /'cut on the hand/, < **th'exwá:tsesem** >, //è'əx'wé=cəs=əm//, /'wash one's hands/, < **sléxtses** >, //s=ləx=cəs//, /'finger/, < **qw'xwéltses** >, //q'w'x'él=cəs//, /'fingernails/, < **qwémxwtses** >, //q'ém=x'w=cəs//, /'wrist bone/, literally /'lump of hand/, < **tl'í:q'(e)tses** >, //é'í-q'=(ə)cəs//, /'one's hand jammed or stuck/, < **sth'íkwtse** >, //sè'ík'wə=cəs//, /'left hand, left-handed/, < **lí:letses** >, //ʔəlí:lə=cəs//, /'little berry basket attached to waist (it holds what the hand picks and when full is dumped into a large berry basket on one's back)'/, root < **elí:le** > salmonberries, also < **lí:latses** >, //ʔəlí:lə=cəs//, < **xpá:ytses** >, //x'pé:y=cəs//, /'cedar limb/, < **Siyémches** >, //s=ʔəy=ém=cəs//, /'proper name of the youngest Wealick brother in a legend; now the name of Frank Malloway/, literally /'said to mean chiefly hand or rich hand/, < **lheq'átses ~ lhq'á:tses** >, //təq'écəs ~ t'q'é-cəs//, /'five/, literally /'wide on the hand or fingers/.

< **tsesá ~ tssá or tsás** >, bound root //c(ə)sé or cəs send for something//.

< **tsesá:t ~ tssá:t ~ tsesát ~ tssát** >, pcs //c(ə)sé=(ə)T or cəs=M1=(ə)T//, SOC /'send s-o to do/get something, send s-o for something, (send s-o on an errand)'/, ECON, possibly < **metathesis type 1** > non-continuative, (< =**et** ~ =**t** > purposeful control transitivity), phonology: optional vowel-loss in root or metathesis, possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/16/76, 3/2/76, 1/30/76), AD (1/10/79), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /è(ə)s(a)/ send s-o on an errand as in /èsá-d/ send him; send him away and /ʔu-èsá-t-əb èəd dx'ʔal x'wuyubàl'tx'w/ They sent me to the store. H76:97, Squamish /èəš-n/ send (a person)(tr.) W73:226, K67:316, example: < **laxxw tsesá:t kws láms kw' shxwiymá:la** >, //lɛ-c-x'w cəsé=əT k'w-s lɛ=m-s k'wə s=x'wiyəm=élé//, /'Send him (to go to) the store./, attested by EB (1/16/76), < **laxxw tsesá:t kws las kwél:em kw qó:.** >, //lɛ-c-x'w cəsé=əT k'w-s lɛ-s k'wél=l=əm k'w qá://, /'Send him to get water./, attested by EB (1/16/76), < **lichxw tsesá:t kws las kwél:em kw s'álhtel?** >, //lí-c-x'w cəsé=əT k'w-s lɛ-s k'wél=l=əm k'w s=ʔé†=təl//, /'Did you send him to get food?/, attested by EB (1/16/76).

< **tsésetem** >, cts //cə[- ']sɛ=T-əm//, if, SOC ['s-o was being sent [on errands]'], (< - ' - > continuative), (< =**em** > passive), phonology: stress-shift, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: < **wiyóth tsésetem** >, //wə=yáè cə[- ']sɛ=T-əm//, /'He was always [being] sent./, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77).

- <**tssálem**>, ncs //csé=l-əm or csé=l=əm//, SOC [*send somebody off with a message*], LANG, (<=I> non-control transitivity, manage to/happen to), possibly <=em> passive or possibly <=em> intransitivity, get, become, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <**le tssálem.**>, //lə csé=l-əm//, '*send somebody off with a message, (Somebody was sent off with a message.)*', attested by Elders Group (2/76).
- <**tssàlèm**>, ncs //csé=l-əm//, iza, SOC [*send (a person) for something*], (<=I> non-control transitivity), (<=em> intransitivity), phonology: downdrifting, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/2/76, 3/8/76), example: <**tseł la tssàlèm.**>, //c-əl lə csé=l-əm//, '*I went and sent for something.*', attested by EB (3/8/76).
- <**tssátses**>, ds //csé=cəs//, SOC [*reach*], ABFC, lx <=tses> on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).
- <**tsesá:t ~ tssá:t ~ tsesát ~ tssát**>, SOC '*send s-o to do/get something, send s-o for something, (send s-o on an errand)*', see tsesá ~ tssá or tsás.
- <**tsésetem**>, SOC [*s-o was being sent [on errands]*], see tsesá ~ tssá or tsás.
- <**tsésqey**>, us //césqəy//, EZ [*small sockeye salmon*], [*Oncorhynchus nerka*], syntactic analysis: nominal, noun?, attested by SP (Elders Group 3/1/72), compare <**thíthqey**> *small sockeye salmon* (RB).
- <**-tset ~ -chet**>, ia //c-ət//, PRON '*we (non-subordinate subject), our*', syntactic analysis: subject pronoun, possessive, attested by all speakers; found in <**qéxtset.**>, //qéx-c-ət//, '*(There's) a lot of us.*', literally '*we are many*', attested by AC, <**môkw'chet**>, //mék'w-c-ət//, '*all of us*', literally '*we are all*', attested by BJ (12/5/64), example: <**lálhtstulh tsós.**>, //lé-ł-c-t-wəł tsás//, '*We're getting unfortunate.*', attested by TM/DF/TG (Elders Group 3/22/78), <**qéx te shxwhókwestset.**>, //qéx tə sx'w=hák'w=əx'y-c-ət//, '*We'll use it in many ways.*', literally '*are many the our use s-th*', attested by TM/DF/TG (Elders Group 3/22/78), <**ts'áts'el éy te kópitset.**>, //c'é[=C₁ə=]l ?éy tə kápi-c-ət//, '*Our coffee is very good., We have very good coffee.*', attested by Deming (2/8/79), <**éy kw's lámset.**>, //?éy k'w-s lé=m-c-ət//, '*It's good that we go., We'd better go.*', literally '*our go(ing) is good*'.
- <**tsétsmel**>, stem //céc=məl//, root meaning & form uncertain, probably *cut off*, lx <=mel> *portion, part*.
<**tsétsmel sméyeth**>, dnom cpd //céc=məl s=méy əth//, FOOD '*steak*', root meaning & form uncertain, probably *cut off*, lx <=mel> *portion, part* (lit. cut off portion + meat), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**tseyí:yex**>, us //cəyí:yəx//, EZ '*big gray lizard, (Pacific giant salamander)*', [*Dicamptodon ensatus*], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), other sources: H-T <sEyia'H> (macron over i) *lizard (Lacertilia)*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-iʔ-íx-ixás/ *big lizard* from root /s-ixás ~ s-yəxás/ *large rock* W73:164, K67:306,300, identified as *Pacific giant salamander (Dicamptodon ensatus)* in Bouchard and Kennedy 1976:118, see main dialect form <**seyíyex**> *gray rock lizard (Dicamptodon ensatus)*.
- <**ts-hélàk**>, CSTR [*logging*], see lók ~ làk.
- <**tsitsepýóthel**>, df //C₁í=cəp=əy(=)áèəl//, EZ [*chipmunk*], [*Eutamias amoenus, Eutamias townsendi*], root meaning unknown, possibly <=ey> *bark*, possibly <=óthel> *in the mouth*, or possibly <=eyóthel ~ =óyethel> *in the jaw*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (prompted), other sources: ES /cicəpyáèəl/ *chipmunk*, Salish cognate: possibly related is Songish dial. of NSt /c'əpsiyásən/ *squirrel (Tamiasciurus spp.)* M68:32.
- <**Tsítsqem**>, df //C₁í=cq=əm or cí[=C₁ə=]q=əm//, PLN [*village on north bank of the Fraser River*]

above Agassiz Mountain'], ASM ['the village was founded by freed slaves who were formerly kept on Greenwood Island near Hope, B.C.'], Elder's comment: "means *freedom village*", root meaning unknown, possibly <=R1=> *resultative* or <R4=> *diminutive*, (<=em> *place to have/get*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK and DC (IHTTC 8/11/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25, source: place names reference file #189.

- <tskwékwelim>, LT ['lots of little red'], see kwí:m.
- <tskwekwíkwemel>, LT ['[be getting/going a little red]'], see kwí:m.
- <tskwíkwem>, LT ['[being red]'], see kwí:m.
- <tskwíkwemel>, LT ['reddish'], see kwí:m.
- <tskwí:m>, LT ['be red, red, reddish-brown, copper-colored'], see kwí:m.
- <tskwí::m>, LT ['[be extra specially red]'], see kwí:m.
- <Tskwím Smált>, PLN ['third mountain behind Xó:letsa and northwest of Th'emth'ómels'], see kwí:m.
- <tskwím shxw'ólewù>, EB ['beets'], (lit. red + turnip), see kwí:m.
- <tskwímel>, LT ['[be get/go/become red]'], see kwí:m.
- <tskwímelqel>, ANAA ['have reddish-brown fur, have reddish-brown animal hair'], see kwí:m.
- <tskwí:meqw>, ANAH ['have red hair, have reddish-brown hair'], see kwí:m.
- <tskwimó:les>, ANA ['have red eyes'], see kwí:m.
- <tskwimómex>, LT ['[looks red, red-looking]'], see kwí:m.
- <tskwimómex tl'íkw'el>, EB ['kidney beans'], (lit. dark red in appearance + bean), see kwí:m.
- <tslháltxw>, BLDG ['upper part or top of a house, upper part or top of a pit-house'], see =chílh ~ chílh=.
- <tslhíla:m>, df //cʰ=ilÉ·m//, KIN ['step-parent'], possibly <tselh=> *close to, near to*, possibly root <ilá:m> *carry on shoulder*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (1/16/71), other sources: ES /cʰilÉ·m/ *step-parent*, H-T <tstli'am> (macron over i, umlaut over a) *step-parent*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /èəʔ/ *make, build* which derives terms for step- relations as in /èəʔ-bádəb/ *step-father*, /èəʔ-tádəb/ *step-mother*, and /èəʔ-ʔíbacəb/ *step-grandchild*, Squamish uses /səxʷ=/ prefix instead as does Upriver Halkomelem for some terms.
- <tslhítselxel>, ANA ['top of the foot'], see =chílh ~ chílh=.
- <tsmákw'a>, REL ['undertaker'], see mákw'a.
- <tsméla>, ABFC ['giving birth, having a child, having a baby'], see méle ~ mél:a.
- <tsméth'>, LT ['blue, be blue, have blue'], see méth'.
- <tsmeth'íl>, LT ['[be in a state of get blue]'], see méth'.
- <tsméth'òmèx>, LT ['[looks blue, blue-looking]'], see méth'.
- <tsmímeth'>, LT ['[be a little blue]'], see méth'.
- <Tsólqthet te Skwówech>, PLN ['Rainbow Falls (on Harrison Lake's southeast side), (Sturgeon's Drop)'], see tsélg ~ chélg. and skwó:wech ~ skwówech..
- <tsp'íp'eq'el>, LT ['[be getting a little white]'], see p'éq'.
- <tsp'íqw'>, LT ['purple'], see p'íqw'.

- <tsqó:le>, ABFC /'be thirsty, get thirsty'/, see qó:.
- <tsq'éy_x ~ tsq'íx ~ ts'q'éy_x ~ ts'q'íx>, LT ['be black'], see q'íx.
- <tsq'íq'exel>, LT ['[be getting black]'], see q'íx.
- <tsqwá:y>, LT /'be yellow, be green'/, see qwá:y.
- <tsqwá:y>, EB ['lemon (post-contact)'], see qwá:y.
- <tsqwá:y p'áp'eq'em kápech>, EB ['broccoli '], (lit. green + flowering/flowered + cabbage), see qwá:y.
- <tsqwá:y spéxwqel>, EB /'alfalfa sprouts '], (lit. green + fine airborne seed), see qwá:y.
- <tsqwá:yem>, FOOD /'lemon extract'/, see qwá:y.
- <tsqwayíws>, ANA ['yellow-bodied'], see qwá:y.
- <tsqwáyòmèx>, LT /'looks yellow or green, yellow/green-looking'/, see qwá:y.
- <tsqwáyqwòyèls>, EB /'greenish fruit'/, see qwá:y.
- <tsqwíqweyel>, LT /'have/get/be in a state of going a little yellow or green'/, see qwá:y.
- <tsqwóqwey>, LT /'having/getting/being in a state of yellow or green'/, see qwá:y.
- <tsqwóqwiyel>, LT /'stative/be getting yellow, stative/be getting green'/, see qwá:y.
- <tsqw'iqw'exw>, LT ['brown'], see qw'íxw.
- <tsqw'iqw'exwel>, LT ['be getting brown'], see qw'íxw.
- <tsqw'íxw>, LT ['be brown'], see qw'íxw.
- <tssálem>, SOC ['send somebody off with a message'], see tsesá ~ tssá or tsás.
- <tssàlèm>, SOC ['send (a person) for something'], see tsesá ~ tssá or tsás.
- <tssátses>, SOC ['reach'], see tsesá ~ tssá or tsás.
- <tstáwél ~ táwél>, LT ['bright (in color)'], see táw.
- <sth'óqwi>, FSH ['to fish'], see sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.
- <tsxwíkw'>, LT /'(have/be) gray, (have/be) grey'/, see xwíkw'.
- <tsxwíkw'ómex>, LT /'looks gray, gray-looking'/, see xwíkw'.
- <tsxwíxwekw'>, LT ['be getting gray'], see xwíkw'.
- <tsxwíxwekw'el>, LT ['grayish'], see xwíkw'.
- <tsxéylém or tsxílélem>, df //c_x=íl=əm//, incs, mdls, TVMO ['go away (as away from the fire)'], (<=íl> go, come, get, become), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: vowel-loss in root, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EF (8/10/79 at Salish Conference), example: <tsxéylémchxw telí te híyeqw.>, //c_x=íl=əm-c-x^w təlí tə hē=yəq^w//, /'Go away from the fire.'/, attested by EF.

TS'

<=ts' ~ =elts' ~ =á:lts'>, da //c' ~ =əl=c' ~ =é.l=c'//, TVMO /'twist, turn around, around in circles'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=elts'>, //ə=l=c'//, also <=á:lts'>, //é.l=c'//; found in <xéltst'>, //xəl(=)c'=T or xəl(=)l=c'=T or xəlc'=T//, /'turn or twist s-o or s-th'/, <xéltst'het>, //xəl=c'=T-ət//, /'turn oneself over or around'/, <sxá:lts'>, //s=xə[=Aé.=]l=c'//, /'turned around, turned the wrong way'/, <sxá:lts'emeth'>, //s=xə=é.lc'=əməè'//, /'grown twisted'/, <st'amxá:lts'>, //s=t'əmx'=é.lc' or s=t'əmx'=x'ə[=Aé.=]l=c'//, /'a braid'/ (from <t'améx> to braid), <q'eyq'elts'iyósem spehá:ls>, //q'i[=C₁ə=]l=c'=iyás=əm s=pəh=é.lc' (or) q'eyq'=əlc'=iyás=əm spəhə.lc'//, /'whirlwind'/, <siselts'iyósem>, //si[=C₁ə=]l=c'=iyás=əm or C₁í=səl=c'=iyás=əm//, /'turn around in a circle'/ (from <sisel=> spinning (<sil> spin + R2) + <=ts'> twist or turn around + <=iyós> in a circle + <=em> middle voice (by or for itself)).

<-ts'á>, is //c' é//, MOOD /'so they say, (reportedly, reportative, evidential?)'/, syntactic analysis: is, attested by BHTTC (9/9/76), JL (4/7/78 History Tape 34), see dialect form <-th'á>, Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /-è'əʔ/ evidential (variously translated as *apparently, I hear, so they say, they say, it is said*) M86:294-206, Samish dial. oʔ NSt /-è'ə/ evidential/ G86:60, Squamish /-è'ə/ *apparently, known from indirect evidence/hearsay* K67:164, example: <tl'e kwse xét'e á:lhtel, tl'ots'a Siyó:ylexwe Smált tethá.>, //ə'ə k^w-s-əs xət'ə ʔé.ʔ=təl ǝ'a-c'ə s=yá.[=C₁ə=]ləx^w=ə s=mé.lt tə=èé//, /'That's what they said, that's Siyó:ylexwe Smált (Old person mountain) there.'/, attested by JL (4/7/78).

<ts'á: ~ ch'á: >, bound root //c' é. on top of//.

<wets'á:>, ds //wə=c' é//, DIR ['get to the top or summit of a mountain'], LAND, (<we=> suddenly or emphatic), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/5/76), Elders Group (9/17/75), example: <le wets'á:>, //lə wə=c' é//, /'He got to the top/summit of a mountain.'/, attested by EB, <le ts'ímél kws wets'á:s.>, //lə c'ím(=)əl k^w-s wə=c' é.-s//, /'He's nearly got to the top.'/, attested by EB, <te wets'á:s te smá:lt>, //tə wə=c' é.-s tə s=mé.lt//, /'the summit of a mountain'/, attested by Elders Group.

<hewts'á:>, cts //hə-wə=c' é//, DIR ['getting to the summit of a mountain'], LAND, (<he-> continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/5/76).

<swets'a'á>, dnom //s=wə=c' éʔé//, LAND ['the summit (of a mountain)'], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: echo vowel, glottal stop for length, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75, 9/17/75).

<wets'á:lómet>, ncrs //wə=c' é.=l-ámət//, TVMO ['bring oneself to a summit (of a mountain)'], LAND, ABFC /'bring oneself to a climax, to climax, to orgasm, masturbate'/, (<we=> suddenly or emphatic), (<=l> non-control transitivizer, happen to/manage to/accidentally), (<ómet> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (9/17/75), EB (3/22/76).

<sts'ets'á>, strs //s=C₁ə=c' é//, DIR ['be on top of'], ABFC /'be astride, be sitting on'/, TVMO ['ride (on)'], semantic environment ['a horse, for ex.'], (<s=> stative), (<R2=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by EB (4/2/76), AC (8/28/70), Elders Group (4/28/76), example: <sts'ets'á te stiquíw>, //s=C₁əC₂=c' é tə s=tiquíw//, /'ride a horse'/, attested by Elders Group, also /'sitting on a horse'/, attested by AC, <xwel sts'ets'á te stiquí:w.>, //x^wəl s=C₁əC₂=c' é tə s=tiquí-w//, /'He's still astride the horse.'/, attested by EB (3/1/76).

<yets'ets'á>, mos //yə=C₁əC₂=c' é//, TVMO /'to travel by horse, already riding a horse'/, (<ye=>

travel by means of, moving along), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/29/76).

<**ch'alech'á** (~ **ts'alets'á**)>, plv //C₁ε[=lθ]=c'ê//, TVMO [*'they came on (top of)'*], (<**R8**=> *resultative*), (<=**le**=> *plural*), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**ch'alech'á te stiquíw**>, //C₁ε[=lθ]=c'ê tθ s=tiquíw//, *'They came on a horse.'*, attested by AC (8/28/70).

<**xwch'alech'á:ls**>, sas //x^w=C₁ε[=lθ]=c'ê=éls//, FOOD [*'put on the stove (water/food)'*], HHG, literally *'(unclear +) many things put on top of in a structured activity'*, possibly <**xw**=> meaning unclear, (<=**á:ls**> *structured activity non-continuative*), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<**shxwch'ech'áls**>, dnom //s(=)x^w=C₁εC₂=c'ê=θls//, sas, cts, HHG [*'shelf'*], literally *'something for putting on top of in a structured activity'*, (<**shxw**=> *something for*), (<**R2**=> *continuative*), lx <=**els**> *structured activity continuative nominal/tool*, phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), AD (8/80), example: <**lí te shxwch'ech'áls**>, //lí tθ sx^w=C₁εC₂=c'ê=θls//, *'It's on the shelf.'*, attested by AD.

<**sts'á:ltexw**>, ds //s=c'ê=éltθx^w//, BLDG *'top of roof, roof planks'*, literally *'something to put/go on top of the building'*, (<**s**=> *nominalizer, something to*), lx <=**áltexw** ~ **áwtexw**> *building, house*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/17/75).

<**ts'ech'ó:lwelh**>, ds //C₁εC₂=c'ê=á.lwθ+//, HHG [*'(being/put) on the top shelf'*], BLDG, literally *'(being/put) on the top side'*, (<**R2**=> *continuative or resultative*), lx <=**ó:lwelh**> *side*, phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB (12/18/75).

<**ts'ílem**>, mdls //c'ê=íl=θm//, TVMO [*'get on top of something'*], literally *'go/come/get oneself on top'*, (<=**íl**> *go, come, get, become*), (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/2/76), example: <**ts'ílem te stiquíw**>, //c'ê=íl=θm tθ s=tiquíw//, *'mount a horse'*, attested by EB, <**ts'ílemchxw í te sch'áletstel**>, //c'ê=íl=θm-c-x^w ʔí tθ s=c'ê=lθc=tθl//, *'You get on top of the chair.'*, attested by EB.

<**ts'ílem**>, cts //c'ê=íl=θ[-´-]m//, TVMO [*'mounting a horse, mounting a person'*], (<-´-> *continuative*), phonology: vowel merger, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/5/80).

<**ch'áletstel** ~ **sch'á(:)letstel** ~ **shxwch'áletstel**>, dnom //c'ê=lθc=tθl ~ s=c'ê(·)=lθc=tθl ~ sx^w=c'ê=lθc=tθl//, HHG *'chair, bench, seat, something to sit on'*, literally *'device to put the rump on top of ~ something to put the rump on top of device ~ something that put the rump on top of device'*, (<**s**=> *something to, nominalizer*), (<**shxw**=> *something for/that, nominalizer*), lx <=**lets**> *rump, bottom*, (semological comment: here the body part is the subject/object and not locative), lx <=**tel**> *device to, thing to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (1023/71, 12/8/71), AD and NP (1/23/80), TG (Elders Group 3/1/72), Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/7/76), EB (4/2/76, 2/11/76), IHTTC (9/15/77), example: <**emét li te sts'áletstel**>, //ʔémét li tθ s=c'ê=lθc=tθl//, *'sit down on the chair'*, attested by AC, <**lí tí te sts'áletstel**>, //lí tí tθ s=c'ê=lθc=tθl//, *'The chair is over there.'*, attested by AC, <**emétlha lam te shxwch'áletstel**>, //ʔémét-+ε lε=m tθ sx^w=c'ê=lθc=tθl//, *'Go sit in the chair.'*, attested by IHTTC.

<**ch'álechem**>, mdls //c'ê=lθc=θm//, ABFC [*'find a seat, have a seat, sit down'*], SOC, usage: more polite than emét, lx <=**lets** ~ **lech**> *rump, bottom*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/26/75), Deming (12/15/77), example: <**ch'álechemchap**>, //c'ê=lθc=θm-c-εp//, *'You folks have a seat.'*, attested by Deming.

<**xwch'áletsem**>, mdls //x^w=c'ê=lθc=θm//, ABFC [*'have a seat'*], SOC, (<**xw**=> meaning unclear

(perhaps *towards*)), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).

<**Ts'a'í:les**>, ds //c'ɛʔ=í:ləs//, PLN /'Chehalis village on Harrison River, the Heart Rock for which Chehalis, B.C. was named (at the mouth of Chehalis River)/, ASM ['the Heart Rock was about 14 ft. around, was shaped like a heart, was supported by a great root probably a willow (possibly a cottonwood) with lots of solid earth and grasses, it went up and down with the river's rise and fall (beating like a heart), the wash from the logging tugs washed it out about 4 or 5 years ago [i.e. 1973-1974], it was probably a little upstream [north][on Harrison River] from the Chehalis River mouth and close to the village, Ed Leon knew the location, his son Rudy knows it also (EL with Ken McRae, November 1978)], (semological comment: the word and place name is not related at all to Chehalis, Washington, that is in another language and has a totally different meaning), literally /'on top on the chest/, lx <=í:les> *on the chest*, phonology: glottal stop final in root or epenthetic, such glottal stops vary rarely with h in the speech of some of the oldest elders and so // is possible that an alternate old pronunciation was accurately reflected in the English spelling Chehalis, such a pronunciation also might have had the older historical features of <ch'> instead of <ts'> and <éy> allophone of /i/ after [h], thus ***Ch'ahéyles** /è'ɛh=í:ləs/ [è'ɛhéylɪs], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL with Ken McRae (11/78), AC (1973 for the form), John Williams said it means literally /'over the top (when canoeing)/ (less likely than the former etymology since it doesn't reflect the meaning of the suffix), ASM ['so named after the place of rough water past Chehalis on the way to Harrison Lake'], attested by John Williams of Scowlitz (1/29/79), also /'Chehalis River/, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):14.

<**sts'áts'elstexw**>, caus //s=c'ɛ́[=C₁ə=]=əl=sT-əxʷ//, TVMO /'carry it carefully, handle it with care/, ABFC, literally /'make/cause it to be going/coming on top/, (<s=> *stative*), probably root <**ts'á**> *on top*, (<=R1=> *continuative or derivational*), possibly <=el> *go, come, get, become*, (<=st> *causative control transitivizer*), (<-exw> *third person object*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/9/77).

<**sts'ó:ltsep**>, dnom //s=c'ɛ́[=Aá=]=eltsep//, FIRE /'flame/, <s=> *nominalizer*, <=Aó=> *durative or derivational*, <=éltsep> *firewood*, lit. /'something on top of firewood"/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<**ts'ahéyelh**>, df //c'ɛh=éyəʔ or c'ɛ(h)=íyəʔ//, REL /'to pray, have a church service, (a Church organization, not building) [Elders Group]/, possibly root <**ts'á**: ~ **ch'á**:> with allomorph <**ts'ah**> *on top of*, possibly <=íyelh ~ =iyelh> meaning unknown, possibly *child* possibly after Jesus the child of God?, phonology: h in root or epenthetic, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (12/15/77), AC (9/18/71, 10/23/71), EB (3/30/76), compare <**st'íwiyelh**> *prayer, hymn* with the same suffix and root <**t'íw**> that means *slow beat (in music), slow words*, contrast <**ts'ít**> *to praise*, phonology: note the same archaic feature of h in root or epenthesis, Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /è'íʔ(i)/ *praise* H76:696, also /'a church (organization, not building)/, attested by Elders Group (11/9/77)

<**Kyelchóch Ts'ahéyelh**>, //k'əlcác c'ɛh=íyəʔ//, REL /'Anglican Church/, attested by Elders Group (11/9/77).

<**ts'í:yelh**>, cts //c'ɛ(h)=í[---]yəʔ//, REL /'(be) praying, (pray [Elders Group])/, (<-:-> *continuative*), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/30/76), also /'pray/, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80), example: <**lhéq'elh yóth ts'í:yelh yé xwəlməxw kw'ulhíthelh**>, //ʔəq'-əʔ yáè c'ɛ(h)=í[---]yəʔ yə x'wəl=məxʷ k'w=əw=ʔîè-əʔ//, /'The people used to pray all the time, long ago./, literally /'sometimes -past always be praying the (plural human) Indian(s) the (remote)= contrastive= long time =past/, attested by EB (1/9/76).

<**ts'ahéyelhá:wtxw**>, dnom //c'ɛh=íyəʔ=é·wtxʷ//, REL /'church house, the church (building)/, BLDG,

lx <=**á:wtxw**> *house, building*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/18/71, 10/23/71).

<**ts'ahéyelhá:wtxw**>, REL /'church house, the church (building)'/, see ts'ahéyelh.

<**ts'ákwxels**>, FOOD ['frying'], see ts'ékwx̄t.

<**ts'ákwxels**>, FOOD ['frying pan'], see ts'ékwx̄t.

<**ts'ákwxt**>, FOOD ['(be) frying s-th'], see ts'ékwx̄t.

<**ts'ál**>, probably bound root //c'él// *very, extremely, painfully*

<**ts'áts'el**>, df //c'él[=C₁ə=]l or C₁é=c'əl or c'él=C₁ə=əl//, MOOD /'(be) very, (extremely), really'/, possibly root <**ts'ál**> *very, extremely, painfully*, possibly root <**ts'á**> *on top of*, probably <=**R1**=> *resultative/continuative or derivational*, possibly <**R7**=> *derivational*, possibly <=**el**> *go, come, get, become*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, syntactic comment: only found preceding main verb or adjective/adjectival verb or adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC, Deming (5/4/78, 5/18/78, 2/8/79, 5/3/79 esp. SJ), Elders Group (1/19/77), RP and EB (2/12/76), also <**ts'éts'el**>, //c'él[=C₁ə=]l//, attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78), example: <**ts'áts'el kw'ókwe's tlòwáyél.**>, //c'él[=C₁ə=]l k'w'ε[-AáC₁ə-]s təla=wéyél//, /'It's very hot today., It's really hot today.'/, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by AC, RP (2/12/76), also <**ts'áts'elew kw'ókwe's tlòwáyél.**>, //c'él[=C₁ə=è'l=əw k'w'ε[-AáC₁ə-]s təla=wéyél//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by EB (2/12/76), <**ts'áts'elew sthewót**>, //c'él[=T1=]l'=əw' s=èəwát//, /'(He's/She's/They're) very smart'/, dialects: *idiolectal th for ch here*, attested by EB, <**ts'áts'eltsel méq'.**>, //c'él[=C₁ə=]l-c-əl méq'//, /'I'm very full.'/, attested by AC, <**ts'áts'el wel the'í:t s'ú:met.**>, //c'él[=C₁ə=]l wəl èəʔí-t s=ʔú.mət//, /'He's really truly lazy.'/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb adverb/adverbial verb adverb/adverbial verb adjective/adjectival verb, <**ts'áts'el éy**>, //c'él[=C₁ə=]l ʔéy//, EFAM, /'(he's/she's/it's) very good., (He/She) is polite.'/, attested by Deming (2/8/79), <**ts'áts'el spópiy**>, //c'él[=C₁ə=]l s=pá[=C₁ə=y]y//, /'very crooked'/, attested by AC, <**ts'áts'eltsel sí:si.**>, //c'él[=C₁ə=]l-c-əl síy=C₁əC₂//, /'I'm really afraid.'/, attested by Elders Group, <**ts'áts'el tsqwá:y, (xw)ewás lép'ex.**>, //c'él[=C₁ə=]l c=q'w'é.y (x'w=ʔəwə=Aé=əs, ʔəwə=əs) lóp'=əx'//, /'It's very green, one doesn't eat it.'/, literally /'(it) is very green, one doesn't (yet) eat it'/, attested by Deming (5/3/79, SJ esp.), <**ts'áts'eltsel xwoyíwel tel sqwálewel kw'els me xwe'í sq'ó talhlúwep (éy l sí:yáye, l sí:yáye sí:yám).**>, //c'él[=C₁ə=]l-c-əl x'w=ε[=Aá=]y=íwəl t-əl s=q'w'él=əwəl k'w'-əl-s mə x'wə=ʔí s=q'á tε=ʔ=ləwə=p (ʔéy l s=i[=´=]yé=yə, l s=i[=´=]yéyə s=i[=´=]y=ém//, /'I'm very happy to come here at this gathering my (good friends, dear friends)'/, literally /'I am very happy the -my thoughts/feelings that -I come arrive/come here gathered together with you folks (good my friends, my friends dear (plural))'/, attested by Deming (5/18/78), <**ts'áts'el we s'ú:met (mestíyexw)**>, //c'él[=C₁ə=]l wə=s=ʔə[=Aú=]mət (məstíyəx'w)//, /'(He's/She's a) really lazy (person)'/, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), also <**ts'áts'el ô s'ú:met**>, //c'él[=C₁ə=]l ʔəw s=ʔə[=Aú=]mət//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77).

<**ts'áts'elem**>, mdls //c'él[-C₁ə-]l=əm//, ABFC /'having labor pains, being in labor in childbirth'/, possibly root <**ts'ál**> *very, extremely, painfully* as in <**ts'áts'el**> and <**ts'áléqel**>

(<=**R1**=> *continuative*), (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AK (Elders Group 3/26/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /è'á-è'l-m/ *give birth* K67:320, also <**th'áth'elem**>, //è'él[-C₁ə-]l=əm//, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78).

<**ts'áléqel**>, df //c'él=ə[=´=]q=əl//, ABFC /'going to piss right away, almost piss oneself, (have an urgent or extreme or painful need to urinate)'/, literally /'very/extremely/painfully in the penis/genitals go/come/get/become'/, probably root <**ts'ál**> *very, (extremely, painfully)*, lx <=**áq ~ =eq**> *on/in the penis, on the genitals*, probably <´=> *derivational*, (<=**el**> *go, come, get, become*), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (Fish Camp 7/20/79),

example: <etsel tsellh mel ts'áléqel.>, //ʔə-c-əl cəlʔ məl c'él=ə[= '=]q=əl//, /'I'm going to piss right away., I'm going to piss myself./, literally /'ambig.past -I almost a bit almost pissed myself/, attested by JL.

<ts'á:lq'em>, TVMO /'spinning (while hanging), (twirling)'/, see ts'el.

<ts'á:lt's>, probably root or stem //c'élc'//, perhaps shiny

<sts'á:lt's>, df //s=c'élc'//, ANAF [fish scales'], (<s=> nominalizer), probably root as in ts'á:lts'em shiny, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/19/75), Deming (4/1/76), Salish cognate: Cowichan /è'él'c' / scales B74b:24 (Cow.), Saanich dial. of NSt /è'éləc' / scale of fish B74a:24 (Saan.), also <sts'élts'>, //s=c'élc'//, attested by SP (BHTTC 10/2/76).

<ts'á:lts'em>, izz //c'élc'=əm//, LT ['shiny'], (<=em> intransitivizer/have/get), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (10/13/76).

<ts'á:lxet>, MED ['delousing s-o'], see méxts'el.

<ts'á:lhkw'els>, ABFC ['pinching'], see th'lhák'w'.

<ts'ám ~ ch'ám ~ ts'ém>, bound root //c'ém ~ c'óm// bite

<ts'ámet ~ ch'ámet ~ ts'émet>, pcs //c'ém=əT ~ c'óm=əT//, [c'émət ~ c'ómət], ABFC /'put s-th between the teeth, put it in one's mouth, bite on s-th (not into it)'/, related to th'ám chew, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (8/15/70, 9/30/71), EB (3/22/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /è'ém?/ bite (itr.)(dog, fish, fly, etc.) and /è'ém?-t/ bite (tr.) W73:38, K67:319, perhaps not Shuswap /c'm-em/ and /c'm-nt-es/ and /s-c'm-st-es/ to bite and suck blood (of mosquito, sand fly, etc.) K74:177, nor Shuswap root /k'em/ surface in many body parts K74 (but the latter may be cognate with Upriver Halkomelem /c'əmx'á-yèəl/ jaw, contrast <th'ám> chew.

<ch'mát>, cts //c'ém=M1=T//, ABFC ['biting on s-th'], (<metathesis type 1> continuative (irregular)), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78).

<ch'emá:ls>, sas //c'ém=é:ls//, dnom, ABFC ['a thing that bites'], (<> structured activity non-continuative nominal), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<ch'ech'émels>, cts //C₁ə=c'ém=əls//, sas, dnom, ABFC /'a biter (animal, fish, etc.), a thing that is (always) biting'/, (<R5=> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative nominal), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), example: <ch'ech'éméls te sqwemáy.>, //C₁ə=c'ém=əls//, /'The dog is a biter./, attested by IHTTC.

<sts'ámex>, df //s=c'ém(=)əx'//, [sc'émIx'], FOOD ['dry herring eggs'], FSH, Elder's comment: "a Stó:lô word though the eggs are brought from the coast", (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning uncertain but probably <ts'ám ~ ch'ám ~ ts'ém> bite, poss. <=ex> upright, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /è'ébs/ dried herring eggs (ready for eating) H76:110.

<ts'ápexel>, rsls //c'ə[=Aé=]p=əx=əl//, LAND ['it got rusty'], probably root <ts'ép> dirty, compare <s=ts'ép=x> be dirty, (<á-ablaut> resultative), possibly <=ex ~ =x> distributive, all over, (<=el> go, come, get, become), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/5/78), compare with <sts'épx> be dirty, Elder's comment: "ts'ápexel may also be a word but EB is unsure of its meaning".

<sts'ápexel>, strs //s=c'ə[=Aé=]p=əx=əl//, LAND [(be) rusty'], (<s=> stative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78).

<ts'áq>, ABDF /'scrape where skin comes off, skinned'/, see th'áq ~ ts'áq or ts'éq ~ th'éq.

<ts'átem>, ABFC ['crawling'], see ts'tá:m.

<ts'átem stim:ô^t>, //c'ê^t=ə^m stim=mó^t//, CAN, /'train'/, literally /'crawling steamboat'/, attested by IHTTC (7/28/77), also <ts'étem stim:ô^t> ~ ch'étem stim:ô^t>, //c'ê^t=ə^m stim=mó^t//, attested by NP (9/30/75), see ts'tá:m.

<ts'át^xem ~ th'át^xem>, izz //c'ê^t=x̄=ə^m ~ è'ê^t=x̄=ə^m or è'a[=Aé=]t=x̄=ə^m//, SD /'clinking, tinkling (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together, dishes together, metal together)'/, root meaning unknown unless th'ót pull out a nail, possibly <á-ablaut> continuative or resultative, lx <=x̄> distributive, all over, (<=em> intransitivizer, have/get/become), phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<ts'át^xwels ~ ch'át^xwels>, df //c'ê^t(=)x̄=ə^{ls}//, sas, ABFC /'(mice) chewing (a wall, box, etc.)'/, possibly root <ts'á:(t)> chew (s-th), <=xw> lump-like, round, (<=els> structured activity continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76), Salish cognate: possibly Squamish /è'ít-in?/ gnaw W73:117, K69:68, possibly Lushootseed /è'ít'-id/ chewed it up, destroyed it as would an insect H76:118, Sechelt /c'əʔ-át/ chew [s-th] T77:26.

<ts'á:txwels>, dnom //c'ê^t=x̄=ə^{ls}//, sas, EZ /'a big rat (prob. the introduced Norway rat, probably native species of large vole which may include any or all of the following that are found in the area: creeping vole, long-tail vole, mountain heather vole, boreal redback vole), possibly also the introduced roof rat'/, [prob. the introduced Rattus norvegicus, native species possibly including any/all of these four: Microtus oregoni serpens, Microtus longicaudus macrurus, Phenacomys intermedius oramontis, and Clethrionomys gapperi cascadenis, possibly also the introduced Rattus rattus'], literally /'something chewing (as a structured activity like a mouse on a wall or box)'/, <=xw> lump-like, round, (<=els> structured activity continuative nominal), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<ts'á:txwels>, EZ /'a big rat (prob. the introduced Norway rat, probably native species of large vole which may include any or all of the following that are found in the area: creeping vole, long-tail vole, mountain heather vole, boreal redback vole), possibly also the introduced roof rat'/, see ts'át^xwels ~ ch'át^xwels.

<ts'á:tl'em ~ ch'á:tl'em ~ ts'átl'em>, ABFC /'jumping, hopping'/, see ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.

<ts'áts'el>, df //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l or C₁é=c'ə₁ or c'ê=C₁ə=ə₁//, MOOD /'(be) very, (extremely), really'/, probably root <ts'ál> very, extremely, painfully, see under <ts'ál>, possibly root <ts'á> on top of, probably <=R1=> resultative/continuative or derivational, possibly <R7=> derivational, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, syntactic comment: only found preceding main verb or adjective/adjectival verb or adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC, Deming (5/4/78, 5/18/78, 2/8/79, 5/3/79 esp. SJ), Elders Group (1/19/77), RP and EB (2/12/76), also <ts'éts'el>, //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l//, attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78), example: <ts'áts'el kw'ókw'es tlówáyél.>, //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l k'w̄ε[-AáC₁ə-]s təla=wéyə₁l//, /'It's very hot today., It's really hot today.'/, dialects: Chill., attested by AC, RP (2/12/76), also <ts'áts'elew kw'ókw'es tlówáyél.>, //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l=əw k'w̄ε[-AáC₁ə-]s təla=wéyə₁l//, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB (2/12/76), <ts'áts'elew sthewót>, //c'ê[=T1=]l'=əw' s=èəwát//, /'(He's/She's/They're) very smart'/, dialects: idiolectal th for ch here, attested by EB, <ts'áts'eltsel méq'>, //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l-c-ə₁ m'éq'//, /'I'm very full.'/, attested by AC, <ts'áts'el wel the'í:t s'ú:met.>, //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l wəl èəʔí-t s=ʔú-mət//, /'He's really truly lazy.'/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb adverb/adverbial verb adverb/adverbial verb adjective/adjectival verb, <ts'áts'el éy>, //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l ʔéy//, EFAM,

/(he's/she's/it's) very good., (He/She) is polite./, attested by Deming (2/8/79), <ts'áts'el spópiy>, //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l s=pá[=C₁ə=y]//, /'very crooked'/, attested by AC, <ts'áts'eltsel sí:si.>, //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l-c-əl síy=C₁əC₂//, /'I'm really afraid./, attested by Elders Group, <ts'áts'el tsqwá:y, (xw)ewás lép'ex.>, //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l c=q'ê.y (x'w=ʔəwə=Aé=əs, ʔəwə=əs) ləp'=əx'//, /'It's very green, one doesn't eat it./, literally /'(it) is very green, one doesn't (yet) eat it'/, attested by Deming (5/3/79, SJ esp.), <ts'áts'eltsel xwoyíwel tel sqwálewel kw'els me xwe'í sq'ó talhlúwep (éy l sí:yáye, l sí:yáye sí:yám).>, //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l-c-əl x'w=ɛ[=Aá=]y=íwəl t-əl s=q'êl=əwəl k'w'-əl-s mə x'wə=ʔí s=q'á tɛ=ʔ=léwə=p (ʔéy l s=i[= '=]yé=yə, l s=i[= '=]yéyə s=i[= '=]y=éɛm)//, /'I'm very happy to come here at this gathering my (good friends, dear friends)./, literally /'I am very happy the -my thoughts/feelings that -I come arrive/come here gathered together with you folks (good my friends, my friends dear (plural))'/, attested by Deming (5/18/78), <ts'áts'el we s'ú:met (mestíyexw)>, //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l wə=s=ʔə[=Aú=]mət (məstíyəx'w)//, /'(He's/She's a) really lazy (person)/, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), also <ts'áts'el ô s'ú:met>, //c'ê[=C₁ə=]l ʔəw s=ʔə[=Aú=]mət//, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (1/19/77).

<ts'áts'esem>, izz //c'ê[=C₁ə=]s=əm//, TAST /'good tasting (savory, not sweet), tasty'/, semantic environment [used with meat, nuts, some other things, but not a sweet flavor], (<=R1=> continuative or resultative), (<=em> have/get/intransitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/75, 7/9/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /è'ásəb/ It has a good taste. and /ʔu-è'ásəb/ delicious H76:106.

<ts'áts'etl'em>, ABFC ['jumping'], see ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'éɛm.

<ts'áts'etl'em>, EZ /'grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper'/, see ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'éɛm.

<ts'ats'etl'í:m>, ABFC /'jumping along, jumping up and down'/, see ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'éɛm.

<ts'ats'etl'í:m>, EZ /'grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper'/, see ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'éɛm.

<ts'áts'ets'tl'ím>, ABFC ['be hopping'], see ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'éɛm.

<ts'ats'í:ts'etl' ~ ts'ats'íts'etl'>, DESC ['shorter'], see ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

<ts'aweyí:les>, EZ /'white-breasted bear, a bear with white on the breast, (brown bear with a white chest [AK])'/, see ts'áwi or ts'áwiy.

<ts'áwi or ts'áwiy>, probably root //c'éwi or c'éw=iy//, ANA ['shell (shiny part)'], HHG ['glass'], possibly <=iy> bark, covering?, syntactic analysis: noun?, nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77, 5/28/75), AK and SP (Elders Group 6/1/77), example: <ts'áwis te (s'óxwe, q'oyátl'iya, á:yx, mimelehó:llh)>, //c'éw(=)iy-s tə (s=ʔáx'wə, q'ayéë'=iyɛ, ʔé.yx, C₁í=mələ=há.1ʔ)//, /'shell of a (clam, snail, crab, egg)/, Elder's comment: "both AK and SP heard this", attested by AK and SP (Elders Group 6/1/77).

<ts'aweyí:les>, ds //c'əw(=)əy=í:ləs//, EZ /'white-breasted bear, a bear with white on the breast, (brown bear with a white chest [AK])'/, ['variety of *Ursus americanus altifrontalis* or *Ursus americanus cinnamomum*'], literally /'glass/shiny shell =on the chest'/, (semological comment: so named because the white fur is shiny like glass), lx <=í:les> on the chest, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (10/13/76), IHTTC (7/25/77), also <ts'áweyílès>, //c'éw(=)əy=í:ləs//, also /'brown bear with white chest'/, phonology: downstepping, updrifting, attested by AK (11/21/72).

<ch'áwq'em>, df //c'éw(=)q'=əm//, SD ['sizzling'], FOOD, semantic environment [of grease in a frying pan or in roasting meat], root meaning unknown, possibly <=q'> on something else?, (<=em> have/get/intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<ts'á:xt>, bound root or stem //c'É·xʸt//, meaning uncertain

<sts'á:xt>, dnom //s=c'É·xʸt//, EB /'tree limb, branch (of tree), (knot on a tree [CT])/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /sc'É·xʸt/ stick (of wood), JH /sc'É·xt/ limb (of a tree), H-T <tsai'qt> (macrons over both vowels) branch (a), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /s-è'ást/ branch, limb H76:106, Samish dial. of NSt (VU) /sc'Éyst ~ sc'Éyst/ limb of a tree, knot in a tree or wood, knothole G86a:73, also <sts'éxttses>, //s=c'É[=Aé=]xʸt=cəs//, attested by CT (6/8/76), also /'knot on a tree/, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <qéx te sts'á:xts ta qwe'ópelhp.>, //qéx tə s=c'É·xʸt-s t-ε qʷəʔáp=əʔp//, /'You've got a lot of branches on your apple tree./, literally /'there's lots the branches of your apple tree/, attested by AC (11/24/71).

<sts'axtálá>, ds //s=c'Éxʸt=élé//, EB ['knothole'], literally /'container of a tree branch/limb/, lx <=álá> container of, container, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (7/8/76), Elders Group (3/15/72).

<sts'éxttses>, ds //s=c'É[=Aé=]xʸt=cəs//, EB ['limb (of tree)'], (<é-ablaut> derivational), lx <=tses> on the hand, bough (of tree), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<ts'áxw>, bound root //c'Éxʷ quiet/silent (after noise)//.

<ts'áxws>, if //c'Éxʷ-s//, LANG ['everyone got quiet'], SD, (<-s> third person possessive/subordinate), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

<sts'áxw>, stvi //s=c'Éxʷ//, LANG /'quiet or silent (after noise) (used of people), (be/have) a lull in conversation/, SD, (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (12/7/79).

<sts'áts'exw ~ sch'ách'exw>, strs //s=c'É[=C₁ə=]xʷ//, LANG /'(be) silent, quiet, keep quiet/, SD, (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (12/9/79), EB (12/18/75), Elders Group (3/3/76); found in <sch'ách'exwchexwo.>, //s=c'É[=C₁ə=]xʷ-c-əxʷ-a//, /'You keep quiet./, attested by Elders Group.

<ch'áxwel ~ ts'áxwel>, incs //c'Éxʷ=əl//, LANG /'shut up, (go or get or become quiet)/, SD, (<=el> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, usage: not polite, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75), EB (5/3/76); found in <ch'áxwellha.>, //c'Éxʷ=əl-ʔε//, /'Shut up./, attested by Elders Group, *<ts'áxwellha ta' thóthel.> rejected by EB.

<ch'exweló:ythel ~ ts'exweló:ythel>, ds //c'Éxʷ=əl=á·yèəl or c'É[=Aə=]xʷ=əl=á·yèəl//, LANG /'stop talking, shut up (the lips or jaw)/, literally /'go/get silent on the lips/jaw/, possibly <é-ablaut> derivational/resultative/durative, lx <=ó:ythel> on the jaw, on the lips, phonology: vowel-reduction or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group; found in <ch'exweló:ythellha.>, //c'Éxʷ=əl=á·yèəl-ʔε//, /'Stop talking./, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), example: <skw'áy kw'es ts'exweló:ythels.>, //s=kʷéy kʷ-əs c'Éxʷ=əl=á·yèəl-s//, /'(He/She/They) can't shut up./, attested by Elders Group (2/25/75); found in <ch'exweló:ythelalha.>, //c'Éxʷ=əl=á·yèəl-εʔε//, /'Stop talking you guys., Stop talking you folks./, attested by IHTTC.

<ch'exwí:lt>, pcs //c'Éxʷ=í·l=T//, KIN /'hush a baby from crying, (hush s-o (a baby) from crying)/, LANG, (<=el ~ =í:l> go, come, get, become), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).

<ts'exwí:lthet>, pcrs //c'Éxʷ=í·l=T-ət//, LANG ['one gets silent'], literally /'hush oneself, get oneself quiet/, (<-et> reflexive), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

- <**ts'xwó:ythel**>, ds //c'(ε)x^w=á·yèəl//, LANG /'silence the mouth, keep the mouth quiet'/, literally /'quiet the jaw/lips'/, lx <=**ó:ythel**> (on the) jaw, lips, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76); found in <**ts'xwó:ythellha**>, //c'(ε)x^w=á·yèəl-ʔε//, /'Silence your mouth., Keep your mouth quiet.'/, *<**ts'xwó:ythellha ta' thóthel**> rejected by EB.
- <**ts'áxws**>, LANG ['everyone got quiet'], see ts'áxw.
- <**ts'á:ya**>, possibly root //c'É·yε or c'É·y=ε or c'É·iyε//, KIN /'relative of deceased spouse, mother/brother/sister/cousin/relative of deceased husband, dead spouse's relative or sibling, daughter-in-law if son dies'/, possibly root <**ts'á:**> on top of?, possibly <=**iya**> affectionate diminutive, possibly <=**a**> living thing, phonology: possible vrmg, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (11/16/71), LJ via AD (6/16/79), IHTTC (7/25/77), other sources: ES /c'É·yε/ deceased spouse's relative, Salish cognate: Squamish /è'áyayʔ/ deceased spouse's sibling or cousin K67:321, Samish dial. of NSt /è'é·y'ə/ spouse of deceased sibling G84a:79, also <**th'á:ya**>, //è'É·yε//, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <**ts'á:yas te th'áxey**>, //c'É·yε-s tə è'Éx=əy//, /'reed canary grass'/, lit. /'relative of deceased spouse of grass scalded and bleached white for basketry imbrication (designs), relative of deceased spouse of white straw grass, relative of deceased spouse of blue-joint reed-grass'/ (prob. since the scalded grass is dead/deceased; the Thompson language has a number of plants named as relatives of other plants), attested by LJ via AD (6/18/79, see also duplicate entry under stem <**th'á:ya**>
- <**ts'its'á:ya**>, pln //C₁í=c'É·iyε//, KIN ['in-laws or relatives when the connecting link dies'], (<**R4**=> plural), (irregular), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (11/16/71), also <**th'ith'á:ya**>, //C₁í=è'É·yε//, also /'all the relatives (in-laws) of one's deceased husband'/, attested by EB (6/9/76).
- <**th'áyá:m**>, ds //è'Éyε=əm//, KIN ['to marry a sibling of one's deceased spouse'], (<=**em**> middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/18/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /è'áyayʔ-m/ marry deceased spouse's sibling or cousin K67:321, Lushootseed /è'ájajəb/ inherit H76:106, Samish dial. of NSt /è'éy'əŋ/ to marry spouse of deceased sibling G84a:79.
- <**ts'á:yas te th'á:xey**>, EB ['reed canary-grass'], see ts'á:ya, th'á:ya, and th'áx.
- <**ts'áyxw**>, DESC ['drying'], see ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
- <**Ts'a'í:les**>, PLN /'Chehalis village on Harrison River, the Heart Rock for which Chehalis, B.C. was named (at the mouth of Chehalis River)'/, see ts'á:
- <**ts'ech'ó:lwelh**>, HHG ['(being/put) on the top shelf'], see ts'á:
- <**ts'ék'**>, possibly bound root //c'ók'//, meaning unknown
- <**sts'ék'**>, dnom //s(=)c'ók'//, EB ['pine-cone'], (perhaps <**s**=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, probably borrowed from Thompson /sc'ók'/ pine nut beside /sc'ók'-qín'-kaʔ/ pine cone T73:9.
- <**ts'ékwx ~ ch'ékwx**>, probable bound stem //c'ók'(=)x//, root meaning uncertain
- <**ts'ékwx̄t**>, pcs //c'ók'(=)x̄=T//, FOOD ['fry s-th'], possibly <=**x̄**> distributive, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by , Salish cognate: Squamish /èək^wx̄-án/ fry (tr.) beside /èək^wx̄-ímʔ/ fry (act. itr.) W73:109, K67:316, Songish dial. of NSt /è'k^wéx̄t/ to fry (tr.) M68:39, also <**ts'éqwx̄wt**>, //c'ók^wx̄=T//, comment: probably mistranscribed for ts'ékwx̄t, attested by AC (9/18/71), EB (12/15/75), example: <**ts'eqwx̄wt te stsél:əm**>, //c'ók^wx̄=T tə s=cél-əm//, /'fry the liver'/, comment:<**ts'eqwx̄wt**> prob. mistranscribed, attested by AC; found in <**ts'ékwx̄tchexw. ~ ts'ékwx̄tlha**>, //c'ók^wx̄=T-c-əx^w ~ c'ók^wx̄=T-ʔε//, /'Fry it.'/,

attested by EB (3/1/76).

<**ts'ákwx̄t**>, cts //c'ə[-AÉ-]k^w(=)x̄=T//, FOOD ['(be) frying s-th'], (<**á-ablaut**> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76), example: <**ílh̄tsel ts'ákwx̄t**>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl c'ə[-AÉ-]k^wx̄=T//, 'I was frying it.', attested by EB, <**ts'ákwx̄tes te chékel**>, //c'ə[-AÉ-]k^wx̄=T-əs tə cəkəl//, [c'ək^wx̄tɪs tə éík'ɪl], 'She's frying the chicken.', attested by EB (3/1/76).

<**sts'ákwx̄ ~ sch'ákwx̄**>, strs //s=c'ə[=AÉ=]k^wx̄//, FOOD ['(already) fried'], (<**s=>** *stative*), (<**á-ablaut**> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77), AD (12/19/78), also <**sch'ékw̄x̄**>, //s=c'ə́k^wx̄//, attested by Danny Charlie Sr. (12/19/78), <**sch'ákwx̄ seplíl**>, //s=c'ə[-AÉ=]k^wx̄ səplíl//, 'fried bread', attested by AD, also <**sch'ékw̄x̄ seplíl**>, //s=c'ə́k^wx̄ səplíl//, attested by DC.

<**ts'ekwx̄á:ls ~ ts'ekwx̄áls**>, sas //c'ək^wx̄=é:ls//, FOOD ['to fry (as a structured activity)'], (<**=áls**> *structured activity non-continuative*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76, 5/3/76), example: <**ílh̄tsel ts'ekwx̄áls te seplí:l**>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl c'ək^wx̄=é:ls tə səplí:l//, 'I fried bread.', attested by EB; found in <**ts'ekwx̄á:lsIha**>, //c'ək^wx̄=é:ls-ʔɛ//, 'Fry some.', ASM ['meaning do the work for awhile'], attested by EB, example: <**ts'ekwx̄á:lsIha kw seplí:l ~ ts'ekwx̄álschexw kw seplí:l**>, //c'ək^wx̄=é:ls-ʔɛ k^w səplí:l ~ c'ək^wx̄=é:ls-c-əx^w k^w səplí:l//, 'Fry some bread.', attested by EB (3/1/76, 5/3/76).

<**ts'ákwx̄els**>, cts //c'ə[-AÉ-]k^wx̄=əls//, sas, FOOD ['frying'], (<**á-ablaut**> *continuative*), (<**=els**> *structured activity continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76 corrects 12/15/75), example: <**ílh̄tsel ts'ákwx̄els te seplí:l**>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl c'ə[-AÉ-]k^wx̄=əls tə səplí:l//, 'I was frying bread.', attested by EB (5/3/76).

<**ts'ákwx̄els**>, dnom //c'ə[=AÉ=]k^wx̄=əls//, FOOD ['frying pan'], TOOL, HHG, (<**á-ablaut**> *continuative*), (<**=els**> *structured activity continuative nominal*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming Elders at Ft. Langley, B.C. museum (3/9/78), also <**sch'ákwx̄els**>, //s=c'ə[=AÉ=]k^wx̄=əls//, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), AD (8/80), example: <**alétsa te sch'ákwx̄els?**>, //ʔélécɛ tə s=c'ə[=AÉ=]k^wx̄=əls//, 'Where's the frying pan?/', attested by AD.

<**ts'ékw̄xelhtst**>, bens //c'ək^wx̄-əʔc=T//, pcs, FOOD ['fry it for s-o'], (<**-elhts**> *benefactive*), (<**=t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76), also <**ts'ékw̄xelht**>, //c'ək^wx̄=əʔc=T//, attested by EB (3/1/76); found in <**ts'ekwx̄elhtsthó:x**>, //c'ək^wx̄-əʔc=T-áx'//, 'fry it for me', attested by Elders Group, example: <**ts'ekwx̄elhtsó:xchexw**>, //c'ək^wx̄-əʔc=T-áx'-c-əx'//, 'Fry it for me.', attested by EB.

<**ts'ekwx̄á:ls ~ ts'ekwx̄áls**>, FOOD ['to fry (as a structured activity)'], see **ts'ékw̄x̄t**.

<**ts'ékw̄xelhtst**>, FOOD ['fry it for s-o'], see **ts'ékw̄x̄t**.

<**ts'ékw'iyá**>, df //c'ək^w-iyɛ//, dmn, BPI ['midget'], root meaning unknown unless <**th'ékw'**> *worm*, lx <**=iyá**> *affectionate diminutive*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (1/31/80), compare with <**ts'ók^w**> *minnow?*.

<**ts'ekw'xále**>, NUM ['twenty people'], see **ts'kw'éx**.

<**ts'el**>, bound root //c'əl *turn, turn around*//, Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /è'əlp/ *twist, turn, sprain* [perhaps with /=p/ *on itself* as in Upriver Halkomelem /=p'/ *on itself* but with loss of glottalization] as in Lushootseed /ʔəs-è'əlp/ *it's turned*, /è'əlp-əd/ *turn it, twist it*, /è'əlp-ús-əd/ *turn the head (of a horse when riding)* H76:110-111.

<**ts'eláltxw**>, ds //c'əl=éltx'//, SOC ['steal someone's spouse'], literally 'turn/turn around the

spouse/home'/, lx <=**áltxw**> *spouse, home*, comment: this use contrasts with that of <=**áwtxw**> *house, building*, clearly a related suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (4/26/79).

<**ts'ólese**m ~ **ts'ólése**m>, mdls //c'ə[=Aá=]l=əs=əm ~ c'ə[=Aá=]l=ə[= '=]s=əm//, ABFC /'turn one's face, (turn one's body away [IHTTC])'/, DIR, probably <**ó-ablaut**> *derivational*, lx <=**es**> *on the face*, possibly <= '=> *derivational*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: probable ablaut, possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EF (9/21/78), also /'turn one's body away'/, attested by IHTTC (9/16/77), example: <**ts'ólése**m, **ts'ólése**m **telúwe** **q'ámi**. **I stl'í kw'els kw'atsethóme**. **Pshaw, it's only my cousin.**>, //c'ə[=Aá=]l=əs=əm, c'ə[=Aá=]l=əs=əm, tɛ=lúwə q'émíy. I s=ě'í k'w-əl-s k'wɛc=əT-ámə//, /'Turn your face, turn your face, you, girl. I want to see you. Pshaw, it's only my cousin.'/, usage: love song, attested by EF (9/21/78).

<**ts'ó:lexeth**'>, df //c'ə[=Aá=]l=ləxəè' or c'ə[=Aá=](l)=éləxəè'//, ABFC /'roll over in bed, turn over in bed'/, DIR, (<**ó-ablaut**> *derivational*), lx <=**(a)lexeth**'> *in bed*, phonology: possible vowel-loss in suffix and consonant merger (l+l→:l), or possible consonant-loss in root and vowel merger, (semological comment: the non-body-part suffix here seems clearly locative and has the <=**el**= ~ =**ál**=> like many body-part suffixes, could this indicate that the <=**el**= ~ =**ál**=> element was originally *locative*? and then that meaning element spread to the other body part suffixes by analogy even when <=**el**=/~**ál**=> was not added?), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (Elders Group 3/5/80), also <**ch'ó:lexeth**'>, //c'ə[=Aá=]l=ləxəè'//, attested by HT (Elders Group 3/5/80).

<**ts'elqéylt** or **ts'elqí:lt**>, pcs //c'əl=q=í:l=T//, DIR /'turn s-th around'/, possibly <=**q** ~ =**q'**> (*on something else* or perhaps <=**qel**> (*in the head* with <**i-ablaut**> *durative* or <=**í:l**> *go, come, get, become*), (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: allomorph or deglottalization of =q', syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (4/17/80).

<**ts'elqéylém**>, mdls //c'əl=q=í:l=əm//, DIR /'turn (oneself) around, make a U-turn'/, TVMO, literally /'turn oneself around (on) something else' or /'turn one's head around durative'/, possibly lx <=**q** ~ =**q'**> (*on something else* or perhaps <=**qel**> (*in the head* with <**i-ablaut**> *durative* or <=**í:l**> *go, come, get, become*), (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: syllable-loss, updrifting, allomorph or deglottalization of =q', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (4/17/80), example: <**ts'elqéylém ta'** (**wákel**, **stiqíw**, **kyó**, **péki**)>, //c'əl=q=í:l=əm t-ɛʔ (wékəl, s=tiqíw, k'á, péki)//, /'Turn your (wagon, horse, car, buggy) around.'/, attested by Deming (4/17/80).

<**sts'élqes**>, ds //s=c'əl=q=əs or s=c'əl=q'=D=əs//, HUNT [whirled slingshot], ASM [whirled from one end], literally /'something to turn around something else on the face (or) something round to turn around something else'/, (<**s**=> *nominalizer, something to*), lx <=**q** ~ =**q'**> (*on something else*, lx <=**es**> *on the face, round object*, phonology: allomorph or deglottalization of =q', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (7/27/78), also <**ts'élqes**>, //c'əl=q=əs or c'=[D=]él=q=əs//, comment: ts probably mistranscribed for ts', phonology: possible deglottalization, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), also <**th'élqos**>, //è'ə=q=as//, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).

<**ts'á:lq'em**>, cts //c'ə[-Aé-]l=q'=əm//, TVMO /'spinning (while hanging), (twirling)'/, DIR, literally /'go/come/get turning around on something else (or) turning itself around on something else'/, (<**á:-ablaut**> *continuative*), lx <=**q**'> *on something else*, (<=**em**> *go/come/get/become or middle voice*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/13/76), also perhaps <**s'álq'em**> *hanging*, (which I strongly suspect is a computer typo for <**ts'álq'em**>), attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).

<**ts'éléxw**>, df //c'əl=əx'//, TVMO /'turn back into a quiet slough from the river, be going into a slough from the river'/, CAN, DIR, possibly <=**exw**> *round, around*, syntactic analysis: intransitive

verb, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75), also <ts'éléxw>, //c'əl=əx^w//, also /'(a fish) going into a quieter stream'/, attested by Elders Group (7/20/77), example: <ts'éléxw te sthóqwi.>, //c'əl=əx^w tə s=ə́áq^wi//, /'The fish is going into a slough from the river.'/, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75).

<sts'éléxw>, dnom //s=c'əl=əx^w//, WATR /'slough, backwater, ((also) eddy [AC])'/, literally /'something to go into quieter water'/, (<s=> nominalizer, something to), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (6/14/78), also <sts'élèxw>, //s=c'əlèx^w//, also /'eddy, backwater'/, attested by AC (9/1/71).

<Sts'elxwíq̄w ~ Ts'elxwíq̄w ~ Ts'elxwéyeq̄w>, ds //s=c'əl=(ə)x^w=íq̄w ~ c'əl=(ə)x^w=íq̄w//, PLN ['Chilliwack River'], SOCT ['Chilliwack Indian people'], ASM ['there are traditions that these people lived on the Chilliwack River from Chilliwack Lake to Soowahlie (the headquarters) and spoke a language closer to the Nooksack language than to Halkomelem, a language DM called <Ch'éléxwoq̄wem> (Wells tapes, new transcript), sometime about the 1790's they began to mix with and adopt Upriver Halkomelem, a few placenames only survived (Th'ewáli, St'ep̄t'óp, Stútèlô) and these are discussed in Galloway 1985c], literally /'slough/backwater/quieter water at the top of the head (or) something to go into slough/quieter water from the river at the top of the head'/, (semological comment: perhaps so named because of the many (named) sloughs at the mouth of (top of the head of) the Chilliwack river where it formerly hit the Fraser River), lx <=íq̄w> on the top of the head, phonology: vowel-loss, phonology: this name is the source of the modern names of Chilliwack, B.C. and the former municipality of Chilliwack nearby, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/4/70, 10/31/73), Elders Group (7/20/77), other sources: JH /c'ilx^wí-q̄w/ slough, Chilliwack, source: place names reference file #79, also <Ch'elxwíq̄w ~ Ch'elxwí:q̄w ~ Ch'elxwéyeq̄w>, //c'əl=x^w=í(·)q̄w//, (semological comment: Wells glosses it as *Chilliwack River* and says it literally means *going back upstream, a backwater*, but on the same page is also gives it as the names for Dolly Varden Creek as well as Chilliwack Creek (= Chilliwack River), later he also says it was the name for a village below Centre Creek, an old village destroyed by a slide), attested by Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13, 19.

<Ch'éléxwoq̄wem>, ds //c'əl=əx^w=aq̄w=əm or c'əl=əx^w=i[=Aa=]q̄w=əm//, LANG /'the old Chilliwack language, ([also prob.] to speak the old Chilliwack language'/, SOCT, (semological comment: this language was either midway between Halkomelem and Nooksack languages or was a dialect of lhéchelesem, the Nooksack language), possibly <=íq̄w ~ =aq̄w ~ =eq̄w> on top of the head, possibly <o-ablaut> derivational, (<=em> intransitivizer/have/get, speak), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, (also prob. intransitive verb), attested by DM (Wells tapes, new transcripts),

<sts'elxwíwel>, ds //s=c'əl=(ə)x^w=íwəl//, ANA /'insides (animal or human or other?), (internal organs, guts, etc.), (stomach [inside] [DM])'/, ASM ['(includes the guts, stomach, heart, liver, etc.)'], literally /'backwater/slough in the insides'/, lx <=íwel> in the insides, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/11/71), Deming (esp. SJ 5/3/79), other sources: ES /šc'əlx^wíwəl/ guts, also /'stomach [inside]'/, attested by DM (12/4/64), example: <tsqwá:y te sts'elxwíwels te st'élém.>, //c=q^wé-y tə s=c'əl=əx^w=íwəl-s tə s=t'əl=əm//, /'The inside/inner cherry bark is green.'/, attested by Deming (esp. SJ).

<ts'elxwí:wsem>, mdls //c'əl=(ə)x^w=í-ws=əm//, ABFC ['relieved (in one's body)'], literally /'turn into quieter water on (in?) one's body'/, lx <=í:w> on the body, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

<ts'eláltxw>, SOC ['steal someone's spouse'], see ts'el.

<ts'eláxw>, possible strs stem //c'əl(=)ə[=Aé=]x^w//, prob. from stem <ts'éléxw>, df //c'əl=əx^w//, TVMO

/'turn back into a quiet slough from the river, see ts'el.

<**sts'eláxwem**>, df //s=c'əl(=)ə[=Aé=]x^w=əm//, SPRD [*'an experienced spirit dancer'*], ASM [*'a dancer for four years or more'*], literally possibly */'something (or someone) that has gotten into quieter water'*, (<**s**=> *nominalizer, something that, (rarely) someone that*), possibly <**á-ablaut**> *resultative or durative*, (<**=em**> *intransitivizer/get/become or middle voice*), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77), AC (11/10/71), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt /sè'əx^wəŋ^ʔ/ *a spirit dancer (old or new)*, *Indian dancer* G86a:81, possibly same root as Squamish /è'i(y)ʔ/ *to fast* (K67:321).

<**ts'eléletl'xel**>, BPI [*'has short legs'*], see ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

<**ts'éləxw**>, TVMO */'turn back into a quiet slough from the river, be going into a slough from the river'*, see ts'el.

<**ts'elqéylém**>, DIR */'turn (oneself) around, make a U-turn'*, see ts'el.

<**ts'elqéylt** or **ts'elqí:lt**>, DIR [*'turn s-th around'*], see ts'el.

<**ts'élxet**>, MED [*'delouse s-o'*], see méxts'el.

<**ts'élxetel**>, MED [*'delouse each other, looking for lice in each other's head'*], see méxts'el.

<**ts'elxwí:wsem**>, ABFC [*'relieved (in one's body)'*], see ts'el.

<**ts'elh**=>, dp //c'əʔ= (person) next to, close to//.

<**ts'elh'á:y**>, ds //c'əʔ=ʔé.y//, SOCT */'sweetheart, person of the opposite sex that one is running around with, girl-friend, boy-friend'*, literally */'a person one keeps next to/close to, a person one keeps going next to/close to'*, (<**ts'elh**=> *person next to, person close to*), root <**á:y**> *keep on, keep on going*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), EB (12/12/75), example: <**the ts'elh'á:y**>, //èə c'əʔ=ʔé.y//, */'the girl-friend, the (female) sweetheart'*, attested by EB, <**tl'é ts'elh'á:ys**>, //è'á c'əʔ=ʔé.y-s//, */'That's his sweetheart.'*, attested by Elders Group, <**the ts'elh'á:ys te Brent**>, //èə c'əʔ=ʔé.y-s tə Brent//, */'Brent's sweetheart, the (female) one Brent is running around with'*, attested by Elders Group.

<**ts'lhimexóstel**>, rcps //c'əʔ=(?)im=əx^y=ás=təl//, SOCT */'going with each other [romantically], going for a walk with each other'*, literally */'go for a walk close/next to each other'*, (<**ts'elh**=> *next to, close to*), root <**ím**> *step*, lx <**=ex**> *upright*, lx <**=ós**> *round object, cyclic period*, (<**=tel**> *reciprocal, each other*), phonology: consonant-loss in root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78), example: <**tl'ó yewá:lelh ts'lhimexóstels**>, //è'á yəwé-l-əʔ c'əʔ=(?)im=əx^y=ás=təl-s//, */'That's the first one (past) he was going with., That's the first one he was going for a walk with.'*, attested by MV.

<**ts'élhxwélmexw**>, ds //c'ə[=´]=x^wəl(=)məx^w//, SOCT [*'neighbor'*], literally */'next/close-to Indian person'*, possibly <=´=> *derivational*, root <**xwélmexw**> *Indian, (Indian) person*, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/12/75).

<**ts'elhxwílmexw**>, pln //cə(1)ʔ=x^wə[=Aí=]l(=)məx^w//, SOCT [*'near neighbors'*], possibly <**í-ablaut**> *plural*, phonology: ablaut, the <**l**> before <**lh**> is unexplained, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB and AD (9/26/78).

<**ts'elhk'w'á:ls**>, ABFC [*'pinch'*], see th'lhák'w'.

<**ts'élhxwélmexw**>, SOCT [*'neighbor'*], see ts'elh=.

<**ts'elhxwílmexw**>, SOCT [*'near neighbors'*], see ts'elh=.

<**ts'elhxà:m**>, SOC */'cry with someone, a person one cries with (related or not), unrelated grandparents*

of a deceased grandchild, etc.'/, see $\underline{x}à:m \sim \underline{x}á:m$.

<**ts'elh'á:y**>, SOCT /'sweetheart, person of the opposite sex that one is running around with, girl-friend, boy-friend'/, see $ts'elh=$.

<**ts'emxó:ythel**>, df //c'əm(=ə)xʷ=á·yèəl//, ANA /'chin, jaw (of fish, human, etc.), (lips (both), cheek, side of the face [DM])'/, probable root <**ts'ém**> bite, possibly <=**ex**> upright, vertical?, lx <=**ó:ythel**> of the jaw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), DM (12/4/64), Deming (4/1/76), contrast Cowichan /sè'əmʔáyèən/ jaw B74b:20, other sources: JH /c'əmxáyèəl chin, H-T <sumqai'EtsEl, sumkai'Etsum> jaw, Salish cognate: possibly Shuswap root /k'em/ surface as in many body part words such as /t-k'm-épeʔs-qn/ chin and /t-k'm-cín/ lip, edge K74:213, also /lips (both), chin, cheek, side of the face'/, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<**ts'ep**>, probable root //c'ép// dirty (esp. of skin, also of house).

<**ts'epí:wel**>, ds //c'ép=i-wəl//, BPI /'(have a) dirty behind, (dirty in the rump, dirty in the rectum)'/, lx <=**í:wel**> in the insides, in the rump, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (5/13/75).

<**ts'épxel**>, ds //c'ép=xʷəl//, BPI /'(have) dirty feet'/, lx <=**xel**> on the foot, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (5/13/75).

<**sts'épxwel ~ sch'épxwel**>, ds //s=c'ép=xʷ=əl//, ABDF ['wart'], (<**s**=> nominalizer), possibly <=**xw**> around in circle, lump?, possibly <=**el**> come/go/get/become, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (10/26/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /sè'əpxʷəl?/ wart W73:282, K67:288.

<**ts'épx**>, probably stem //c'ép=xʷ dirty (esp. of body parts, also of house)//. <=**x**> distributive, all over.

<**sts'épx**>, stvi //s=c'ép=xʷ//, DESC ['be dirty'], (<**s**=> stative), possibly <=**x**> distributive, all over, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (1/19/76), compare with <**ts'ápexel**> it got rusty, Salish cognate: Sechelt /è'əpx/ dirty T77:21, example: <**sts'épx te láléms.**>, //s=c'ép=xʷ tə lé[=C₁ə=]m-s//, /'Her house is dirty.'/, attested by EB, <**kwélhtu sts'épx te láléms.**>, //kʷéʔt=t=əw s=c'ép=xʷ tə lé[=C₁ə=]m-s//, /'She's got a (really) dirty house.'/, attested by EB.

<**ts'epxéłqsel**>, ds //c'ép=xʷ=əl(=)qs(=)əl//, BPI /'(have a) dirty nose'/, lx <=**x**> distributive, all over, lx <=**éłqsel ~ eqs ~ éłqs ~ éqsel ~ eqsel**> on the nose, possibly <=**el**> go/come/get/become, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (3/4/76).

<**ts'épxes**>, ds //c'ép=xʷ=əs//, BPI /'(have a) dirty face'/, lx <=**x**> distributive, all over, lx <=**es**> on the face, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72, 5/13/75).

<**ts'epxtses**>, ds //c'ép=xʷ=cəs//, BPI /'(have) dirty hands'/, lx <=**x**> distributive, all over, lx <=**tses**> on the hand, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<**ts'épxel**>, BPI /'(have) dirty feet'/, see $ts'épx$.

<**ts'epxéłqsel**>, BPI /'(have a) dirty nose'/, see $ts'épx$.

<**ts'épxes**>, BPI /'(have a) dirty face'/, see $ts'épx$.

<**ts'epxtses**>, BPI /'(have) dirty hands'/, see $ts'épx$.

<**ts'ep'é**>, pcs //c'ép'=M1=T//, MC ['dab it on'], root meaning unknown, probably <**metathesis type 1**> non-continuative, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: probable metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<**ts'éq'**>, free root //c'əq'//, EFAM ['be surprised'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Elder's comment: "Adaline says this is in the old language her husband [Ed Lorenzetto] learned from the old lady [MJ?]", attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), AL (Elders Group 3/1/72), Salish cognate: Squamish

/è'əq'/ *be surprised* W73:258, K69:68, also /'I'm surprised./, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), example: <le ts'əq'.>, //lə c'əq'//, /'(He/She was) astonished, surprised/, attested by AL (Elders Group 3/1/72), <ts'áts'eltsel ts'əq'.>, //c'ə[=C₁ə=]-c-əl c'əq'//, /'I'm really surprised./, attested by AL (Elders Group 3/1/72).

<ts'əqw ~ th'əqw>, bound root //c'əq^w ~ è'əq^w//, root meaning unknown.

<Ts'əqwela ~ Th'əqwela>, df //c'əq^w=əlɛ ~ è'əq^w=əlɛ//, PLN ['a fairly flat clearing on a mountain in Morris Valley where they used to play ts'its'eqweló:l or Indian badminton'], ASM ['the game was played with cedar things that have wings (winged cedar seeds?), the place was located on the Harrison River side of Morris Lake Mountain'], root meaning unknown unless related to th'í:qw' *punch, hit with fist*, probably <=ela> meaning uncertain unless > *on the side of the head, cheek*, comment: the suffix seems cognate with that in Squamish and in Northern Straits (Samish /-əláʔ/ *structured activity (non-continuative)* (G84a:38)), syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by EL (Chehalis Place Names trip 9/27/77), EL (3/1/78 tape), source: place names reference file #292, 292a, Salish cognate: Squamish /è'q^wəlaʔ/ *hockey-like game* W73:111, K69:67.

<Sth'əqwela>, dnom //s=è'əq^w=əlɛ//, PLN ['Morris Lake Mountain'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (Chehalis Place Names trip 9/27/77), source: place names reference file #304, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-è'q^wəlaʔ/ *the puck (for a hockey-like game)* W73:111, K69:67.

<ts'íts'qweló:l>, df //C₁í=c'əq^w=əlɛ=á-l or C₁í=c'əq^w=əlá=əl//, PLAY /'Indian badminton (played with cedar things that have wings), (grass shinny (a game like grass hockey, uses a big round ball) [BJ])/, (<R4=> *diminutive*), root meaning unknown, possibly <=ela or =elá:> meaning uncertain, possibly <=el> *go/come/get/become*, phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal?, attested by EL (Chehalis place names trip 9/27/77), also /'grass shinny (a game like grass hockey, uses a big round ball)/, attested by BJ (12/5/64)(Wells tapes, new transcript old p.397), other sources: ES /k^wéyk^wq^wəyáls/ (CwMs /k^wək^wq^wəyáls/) *shinny (game)*, historical/comparative detail: the forms in Elmendorf and Suttles (and Upriver Halkomelem <kw'ekw'iyó:ls> in this dictionary) mean literally *clubbing a spherical object with a stick-like object* and seem more likely to refer to *shinny*, the game played with a round ball, the form just above does not seem to have the same suffix and so seems more likely to refer to *Indian badminton*, which was not played with a spherical ball but with winged cedar seeds.

<Ts'əqwela ~ Th'əqwela>, PLN ['a fairly flat clearing on a mountain in Morris Valley where they used to play ts'its'eqweló:l or Indian badminton'], see ts'əqw ~ th'əqw.

<ts'əqw>, rsls //c'əq^w//, HUNT /'be hit (with arrow, bullet, anything shot that you've aimed), got shot, (got pierced), got poked into, got wounded (with gun or arrow)/, EFAM ['be overcome with pleasurable feelings after eating great salmon or a great meal'], phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75, 3/2/77), EB (11/28/75, 4/23/76, 5/12/76), Salish cognate: Musqueam /c'əq^w/ *get pierced* Suttles ca1984ms:ch.7, p.106, example: <le ts'əqw'.>, //lə c'əq^w//, /'He got shot (arrow, bullet, etc.)/, attested by EB (11/28/75).

<ts'qw'ét>, pcs //c'əq^w-M1=T//, MC /'poke it, pin s-th, pick it up (on sharp pointed object), pick s-th up on a fork (or other sharp object)/, (<metathesis type 1> *non-continuative*), (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), EB (5/3/76, 4/23/76, 5/25/76, 5/26/76), example: <ts'qw'ét te sqá:wth qesu me lhá:xem í tel lóthel>, //c'əq^w=M1=T tə s=qé-w(=)è qə-s-u mə ʔé-x=əm ʔí t-əl láèəl//, /'poke/pick up the potato (with a fork) and put it (serve yourself) on my dish/, attested by CT and HT, <ts'qw'ét kwthéstàmès li kw'e sts'óqw'els qesu lhá:xem>, //c'əq^w=M1=T k^wèə s=tém=əs li k^wə

s=c'áq'w=əls qə-s-u ʔé·x=əm//, /'pick something up on a fork and serve yourself (on a dish)'/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), <quesu mí ts'qw'é^t te sqá:wth>, //qə-s-u mí c'əq'w=M1=T tə s=qé·w(=)ə//, /'and come poke the potato'/, attested by CT and HT; found in <ts'qw'étem>, //c'əq'w=M1=T-əm//, /'He got shot., (Somebody shot him.)'/, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by EB (4/23/76).

<ts'eqw'ts'eqw'thóxes>, plv //C₁əC₂=c'əq'w=T-áx^y-əs//, cts, if, ABDF ['he/she/it is poking me [purposely]'], (<R3=> plural (subject/action)), (<-óx> me (object)), (<-es> third person subject), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (11/19/71).

<ts'eqw'eláxw>, ncs //c'əq'w=l-éx^w//, HUNT ['hit with an arrow accidentally'], (<=l> non-control transitivizer, accidentally/managed to), (<-exw ~ -áxw (after CəC roots where C is obstruent)> third person object), phonology: allomorph (as noted in Suttles consonant alternation 1984 ms. ch.7), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75).

<ts'eqw'ts'éqw' ~ ts'éqw'ts'eqw'>, dnom //C₁əC₂=c'əq'w or c'əq'w=C₁əC₂//, EB /'Scotch thistle, (includes two introduced thistles and probably two native ones, from samples gathered, pressed and examined: Scotch thistle, Canada thistle, probably montane edible thistle and Indian thistle)'/, ['*Cirseum vulgare*, *Cirseum arvense*, and probably *Cirseum edule*, *Cirseum brevistylum*'], Elder's comment: "a made-up name that means poke-poke, made-up since they had no Scotch thistles before the Whites came (AC)", MED [EF (Deming 9/21/78) noted that bull thistle roots could be chewed in thumbnail sized bit for insomnia, but noted it was poison in big quantities, she did not remember the Halkomelem word for this thistle and it may or may not be the same word given here'], possibly <=R2> characteristic, possibly <R3=> plural, phonology: stress omitted in field notes, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/19/71), other sources: ES /c'əq'w c'əq'w/ Scotch thistle, also <ts'eqw'ts'éqw'>, //C₁əC₂=c'əq'w//, /'thorn'/, attested by Elders Group (5/21/75).

<ts'ets'éqw'>, df //C₁ə=c'əq'w//, EB ['needle of spruce'], (<R5=> diminutive or derivational), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).

<ts'qw'élhp>, ds //c'əq'w=ə[=M2=]ʔp//, EB /'spruce tree, Sitka spruce'/, [*Picea sitchensis*'], literally /'pierce/poke tree'/, lx <=elhp> tree, plant, (<metathesis> derivational), phonology: metathesis, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/29/75), AC, others, other sources: ES and JH /c'q'w'əʔp/ spruce, example: <ts'qw'élhp kwémléxw>, //c'əq'w=ə[=M2=]ʔp k'w'əmléx^w//, /'spruce root(s)'/, attested by AC.

<ts'qw'élá>, ds //c'əq'w=ə[=M2=]lé or c'əq'w=éle//, CLO ['ear-ring'], PE, literally /'pierce/poke on the ear/side of the head'/, lx <=éla ~ =ela> on the side of the head, on the ear, possibly <metathesis> derivational, phonology: possible metathesis, updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/24/75).

<ts'eqw'eláx>, df //c'əq'w=əl=ə[=Aé=]x^y//, HUNT ['arrow'], probably root <ts'eqw'> pierce, hit with something shot, possibly <=el> go/come/get/become, possibly <=ex> upright?, possibly <á-ablaut> durative or derivational, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, comment: possibly a back-formation after <sákw'elàx> arrow which has cognates but has a different root and stem, <kw'él=ex> shoot (an arrow/gun) with root <kw'él> hold, contrast <sákw'elàx> arrow, attested by RP (BHTTC 10/18/76), not recognized by others in Elders Group (10/20/76).

<ts'eqw'eléstel>, ds //c'əq'w=ilə[=´=]s=təl//, CLO /'brooch, pin (ornament pinned to clothing)'/, PE, literally /'device/something to pin on the chest'/, lx <=iles> on the chest, probably <=´=> derivational, lx <=tel> device, something to, phonology: probable stress-shift, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/24/75), Elders at Fish Camp (JL, NP, Deming)(7/19/79).

- <**ts'eqw'élqsel**>, ds //c'əq'w=əlqsəl//, ABDF ['(have a) scabby nose'], literally 'got pierced/poked into on the nose', lx <=**élqsel**> *on the nose*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80).
- <**sts'ó:qw'els**>, dnom //s=c'ə[=Aá=]q'w=əls//, sas, HHG ['fork'], FOOD, literally 'something for piercing/poking into as a structured activity', (<s=> *nominalizer*), root <**ts'eqw'**> *pierce, poke into*, (<ó:-ablaut> *derivational or durative*), (<=els> *structured activity continuative nominal*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (11/28/75), AD (8/80), CT (6/21/76), NP (1026/75), example: <**alétsa te sts'ó:qw'els?**>, //ʔélécə tə s=c'ə[=Aá=]q'w=əls//, 'Where's the fork?'/, attested by AD, <**ts'qw'ét kwthéstàmès li kw'e sts'óqw'els qesu lhá:xem**>, //c'əq'w=M1=T k'w'èə s=tém=əs li k'w'ə s=c'áq'w=əls qə-s-u ʔé·x=əm//, 'pick something up on a fork and serve yourself (on a dish)'/, attested by CT and HT, <**ikw'elò te sts'ó:qw'els.**>, //ʔí=k'w'ə=là tə s=c'ə[=Aá=]q'w=əls//, 'This+is a fork.'/, attested by NP.
- <**sts'éqw' ~ sch'éqw'**>, dnom //s=c'əq'w//, BSK ['fine cedar root weaving, fine cedar root work'], literally 'something that got pierced/poked', (semological comment: prob. so named because one uses an awl to poke holes in the roots in the basket as one weaves, and the roots are poked through each other in places), (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75, 3/24/76), example: <**sts'éqw' syó:ys**>, //s=c'əq'w s=yá:ys//, 'fine cedar root work (only roots used)'/, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).
- <**ts'eqw'ó:welh ~ ts'eqw'ówelh ~ ch'eqw'ówelh**>, ds //c'əq'w=ó·wəʔ ~ c'əq'w=ówəʔ//, BSK ['to weave a cedar root basket'], literally 'pierce/poke into vessel/canoe/?basket', lx <=**ó:welh ~ ówelh ~ ewelh**> *canoe, vessel, basket?*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75), AC (8/13/70), also <**ts'qw'ówelh ~ ts'qw'ówélh ~ th'qw'ówelh**>, //c'əq'w=ówəʔ ~ è'əq'w=ówəʔ//, attested by EB (IHTTC 9/2/77, 12/19/75), example: <**lichexw slhéq'alexw kw'as ch'eqw'ówelh?**>, //lí-c-əx'w s=ʔé=q'əl=l-əx'w k'w'-ε-s c'əq'w=ówəʔ//, 'Do you know how to make a basket?'/, literally 'do you have knowledge of it that you weave a basket', attested by AC, <**yalhòse ts'qw'ówélh.**>, //yεʔ=à-l-s-ə c'əq'w=ówəʔ//, 'I started to make a basket.'/, attested by EB (12/19/75), <**yálhó'ó kw'a'sé ts'qw'ówelh.**>, //yéʔ=a à k'w'-εʔ-s-ə c'əq'w=ówəʔ//, 'You just start to make a basket.'/, attested by EB (12/19/75), <**qá:ysò le ts'eqw'ówélh.**>, //qé:ys-à lə c'əq'w=ówəʔ//, 'He just now made a basket.'/, attested by EB (12/19/75), <**totí:ltes te syó:ys te ts'qw'ó:welhs.**>, //ta[-C₁ə-]l=í:l=T-əs tə s=yá:ys-s tə c'əq'w=ó·wəʔ-s//, 'He/She is learning basketwork.'/, literally 'he/she is learning s-th the work -of the his/her make a basket', attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), also <**totí:ltes kws thýytes te ts'qw'ó:welh.**>, //ta[-C₁ə-]l=í:l=T-əs k'w'-s éiy=T-s tə c'əq'w=ó·wəʔ//, attested by EB (Elders Group 3/16/77).
- <**th'éqw'ówelh ~ (probably ts'éqw'ówelh)**>, cts //è'ə[-']q'w=owəʔ ~ c'ə[-']q'w=əwəʔ//, BSK ['making a basket, (weaving a cedar root basket)'], (<- ' -> *continuative*), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (IHTTC 9/27/77).
- <**sch'eqw'ówelh**>, dnom //s=c'əq'w=ówəʔ//, BSK ['basket-weaving'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/17/71), example: <**hókwixtsel li tel sch'eqw'ówelh.**>, //hákw=əx'y-c-əl li t-əl s=c'əq'w=ówəʔ//, 'I'm using it on my basket-weaving.'/, attested by AC.
- <**ts'eqw'eláx**>, HUNT ['arrow'], see *ts'éqw'*.
- <**ts'eqw'eláxw**>, HUNT ['hit with an arrow accidentally'], see *ts'éqw'*.
- <**ts'eqw'eléstel**>, CLO ['brooch, pin (ornament pinned to clothing)'], see *ts'éqw'*.
- <**ts'eqw'elítsetel**>, df //c'əq'w=əlíc=təl//, CAN ['a boom on a boat'], possibly root <**ts'qw'**> as in <**ts'qw'ét**> *prop it up on a Y-like object*, lx <=**elíts**> *on the back*, lx <=**tel**> *device to, something to*,

syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (Elders Group 1/23/80).

<ts'eqw'élqsel>, ABDF ['(have a) scabby nose'], see ts'éqw'.

<ts'eqw'ô:welh ~ ts'eqw'ôwelh ~ ch'eqw'ôwelh>, BSK ['to weave a cedar root basket'], see ts'éqw'.

<ts'eqw'ts'eqw'>, EB /'Scotch thistle, (includes two introduced thistles and probably two native ones, from samples gathered, pressed and examined: Scotch thistle, Canada thistle, probably montane edible thistle and Indian thistle)'/, see ts'éqw'.

<ts'eqw'ts'eqw'thóxes>, ABDF ['he/she/it is poking me [purposely]'], see ts'éqw'.

<ts'esémelep ~ ts'esémelép>, EB ['weeds in a garden'], see ts'ísem.

<ts'esláts>, df //c'əs=łéc or c'is=łéc or c'əs=əl=éc//, EB /'fresh saskatoon berry, service-berry, June berry'/, ['Amelanchier alnifolia'], ASM ['ripen in July, best ones are above Hope, fresh berries are eaten when available but dried berries were obtained pressed into cakes from the Thompson and other Interior groups where more berries grow, the berries are black in color'], possibly root <ts'es> black as in <ts'ésqsel> "black-nose" or "smut" (a card game), possibly root <ts'is> grow, possibly <=láts ~ =lets> on the bottom, possibly <=el> go/come/get/become, possibly <=áts> a rare variant of <=tses> on the hand, phonology: possible vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/2/75, 7/9/75).

<ts'eslátselhp>, ds //c'əs=łéc=ə†p//, EB /'saskatoon bush, service-berry bush'/, ['Amelanchier alnifolia'], lx <=elhp> plant, tree, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<ts'eslátselhp>, EB /'saskatoon bush, service-berry bush'/, see ts'esláts.

<ts'ésqel>, ds //c'əs=qəl//, EZ ['golden eagle'], ['Aquila chrysaetos'], literally perhaps /'black in the head'/, ASM ['had a dark brown head (and body) with a golden nape visible only at close range'], possibly root <ts'és> dark brown, black possibly root as in <ts'ésqsel> "black-nose" or "smut" (a card game in which the nose is colored black on the loser), lx <=qel> in the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75, 7/9/75, 2/18/76, 2/23/80), other sources: ES and JH /c'əsqəl/ (CwMs /c'əsqən/) golden eagle, Salish cognate: Squamish /è'əsqn/ snow eagle, golden eagle W73:87, K69:67, but only golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos) in Bouchard and Kennedy 1976:72, Saanich /è'əsqən/ golden eagle.

<ts'ésqsel>, ds //c'əs=qsel//, PLAY ['"black-nose" or "smut" card game'], ASM ['a card game like Old Maid (hide one odd extra card, pair off during the game, whoever gets stuck with the hidden card after all other cards are paired off loses and gets painted black on the tip of his nose, as more games are played, if the same player loses again he gets more of his nose blackened, then his cheeks or forehead are started on (Elders Group 2/13/80)'], literally /'black on the nose'/, root <ts'és> black root <a rare bound root clearly glossed only in this stem, lx <=qsel> on the nose, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/12/75, 2/18/76, 2/13/80).

<ts'étl' ~ ch'étl'> or <wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'>, possibly root or stem //c'éhë' or wəc'éhë' or wə=c'éhë' or wə=c'i[=Aéh]=jë'//

<wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'>, possibly root //wəc'éhë' or wə=c'éhë' or wə=c'i[=Aéh]=jë'//, TVMO /'fell of its own accord (of an object from a height or from upright), drop down (object/person, from a shelf, bridge, cliff, etc.), fall off'/, possibly <we=> suddenly, possibly root <ts'étl' or ts'ítl'> short, possibly <é-ablaut on root i> resultative or derivational, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75), AC, Elders Group (3/72), HT (6/8/76), CT (6/8/76), example: <le wech'étl'.>, //lə wə(=)c'éhë'//, /'He dropped down., He fell off.'/, attested by AC (10/13/71), <me wets'étl'.>, //mə wə(=)c'éhë'//, /'It dropped (from a shelf, for ex.).'/, attested by

EB, <le wets'étl' te stl'ítl'qelh li te shxwt'álh.>, //lə wə(=)c'əë' tə s=C₁í=ë'əq=ə† li tə sx^w=t'é†//, /'A child drops off a bridge./, attested by HT, <le wets'étl' te qó: li te qw'eléqel.>, //lə wə(=)c'əë' tə qá: li tə q^wəl'éqəl//, /'a drop-off, The water drops off a cliff./, attested by CT.

<wets'étl'lexw>, ncs //wə(=)c'əë'=l-əx^w//, ABDF ['drop s-th by accident'], (<=l> non-control transitivizer, accidentally, happen to, manage to), (<-əxw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/9/76).

<ts'ets'éqw'>, EB ['needle of spruce'], see ts'éqw'.

<ts'exwí:lthet>, LANG ['one gets silent'], see ts'áxw.

<ts'ex ~ th'ex>, root //c'əx or è'əx//, probably wash or clean

<sts'ets'ix>, strs //s=c'ə[=C₁əAí=]x or s=C₁ə=c'ə[=Aí=]x//, BLDG (perhaps) ['(be) clean (of a house)'], DESC, (<s=> stative), possibly <í-ablaut> resultative, possibly <R5= or =R1=> resultative, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, possible delabialization, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (1/16/76), compare <th'xét> (possibly) clean s-th, contrast root <th'əxw> wash.

<ts'əxwts'əxw (or more correct) th'əxwth'exw>, EFAM ['pity'], see th'ixw ~ th'əxw.

<ts'ílem>, TVMO /'mounting a horse, mounting a person', see ts'á:.

<ts'ílem>, TVMO ['get on top of something'], see ts'á:.

<ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel>, ds //c'ím=əl//, DIR /'get close, approach, get near, nearly, (go close, come close)/, probably <=el> go, come, get, become, phonology: optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC (11/17/71), EB (12/15/75, 4/5/76, 4/12/78), Elders Group (3/1/72), Deming (1/20/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /è'ím-i/ approach K67:321, example: <me ts'ímél>, //mə c'ím=əl//, /'approach (your nets for ex.), get close, (come close)/, literally /'come get close/, attested by Elders Group, <le ts'ímél>, //lə c'ím=əl//, /'approach (your nets for ex.), get close, (go close)/, attested by Elders Group, <welh ts'ímel tl'ékwe'el.>, //wə† c'ím=əl è'ək^w=əl//, /'It's nearly going out (of fire)/, literally /'already nearly go out (of fire)/, attested by EB, <wets'ímél te slhixws>, //wə-c'ím=əl tə s=†íx^w=s//, /'nearly three o'clock/, literally /'if/when nearly the three o'clock/, attested by Deming, <le ts'ímél kws wets'á:s.>, //lə c'ím=əl k^w-s wə-c'é-əs//, /'He's nearly got to the top./, attested by EB (4/5/76), <látsel t'ók'w' wets'ímeles te Christmas.>, //lé-c-əl t'ák^w wə-c'ím=əl-əs tə Christmas//, /'I'm going home near Christmas./, literally /'I'm going home when it gets near the Christmas/, attested by AC.

<ts'íts'emel>, cts //c'í[-C₁ə-]m=əl//, DIR ['getting close'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB (4/12/78).

<ts'ímélnet>, iecs //c'ím=əl=məT//, TVMO /'get close to s-o/s-th, approach s-th/s-o/, DIR, (<=met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), EB (4/12/78), example: <le ts'ímélnet. ~ me ts'ímélnet. ~ le ts'ímele kw'e stéfis.>, //lə c'ím=əl=məT ~ mə c'ím=əl=məT ~ lə c'ím=əl-ə k^wə s=C₁ə=tə[Aí=s]//, /'approach it/, literally /'go get close to s-th ~ come get close to s-th ~ go just get close to s-th which is nearby/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<ts'ímélthet>, pcrs //c'ím=əl=T-ət//, TVMO ['approach (your nets for ex.)'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<ts'ímélnet>, TVMO /'get close to s-o/s-th, approach s-th/s-o/, see ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.

<ts'ímélthet>, TVMO ['approach (your nets for ex.)'], see ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.

- <**ts'ísem**>, mds //c'ís=əm//, ABFC ['to grow'], EB, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB (12/15/75, 2/6/76), <**ch'ísem ~ ts'ísem**>, [č'ísIm] EH, [ç'ísIm] RG, 'grow', attested by RG, EH 8/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 6), compare <**ts'ístel ~ th'ístel**> horn, antler??. other sources: possibly related to H-T <tse'Em> (macron over e) to sprout (from stem of tree) and <tse'Em> (macron over e) to sprout (said of buds), also <**ts'í:sem**>, //c'í:s=əm//, attested by AC (11/24/71), example: <**lulh me ts'í:sem ta spí:ls.**>, //lə-u† mə c'í:s=əm t-ε s=spí:ls//, 'Your garden is growing up.', literally 'past -already come/coming to/start to grow your plantings', attested by AC, <**lulh me ts'í:sem ta méle.**>, //lə-u† mə c'í:s=əm t-ε mólε//, 'Your child is growing.', attested by AC (11/24/71).
- <**ts'íts'esem**>, cts //c'í[-C₁ə-]s=əm//, ABFC ['growing (of animals, children, etc.)'], EB, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <**ch'ích'esem ~ ts'íts'esem**>, [č'íc'ísIm] EH, [ç'íc'ísIm] RG, 'growing', attested by RG, EH 8/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 6), also <**ts'í:ts'esem**>, //c'í[-C₁ə-]s=əm//, attested by AC (11/24/71).
- <**ts'íts'esem tl'íkw'els**>, FOOD bean sprouts, EB, (lit. growing up + bean), (attested by RG, EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG, EH 6/26/00)
- <**sts'éts'esem**>, dnom //s=c'í[=AəC₁ə-]s=əm//, EB ['small little plants'], literally 'something that is many little growing', (<s=> nominalizer), (<é-ablaut and =R1=> plural diminutive), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/7/76).
- <**ts'símt**>, df //c'ís=M1=T or c'ís=ə[M2]=m=T or c'ís=əm=ím=T or c'ís=M1=məT//, KIN 'growing [s-o] up, (raising s-o)', (<metathesis type> continuative? or derivational), possibly <=ím> repeatedly, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), possibly <=met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer, phonology: possible metathesis, possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb?, attested by Elders Group (1/29/75).
- <**Ts'símteló:t**>, df //c'ís=M1=T=əlà-t or c'ís=M2=təl=à-t//, PLN ['other sister of Lhílheqey or Mount Cheam'], N ['(also name of the late) Mrs. Cecilia Thomas of Seabird Island'], ASM ['the other sisters of Mt. Cheam (all turned to stone with her) are Olóxwelwet and Xemóth'iyetel'], possibly <=tel> name ending, lx <=elò:t ~ =ò:t> female name ending, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (1973), Elders Group (1/29/75), source: place names reference file #125.
- <**ts'esémelep ~ ts'esémelép**>, ds //c'ís=ə[=´=]m=iləp//, EB ['weeds in a garden'], EB 'marijuana, "pot", "weed"', semantic environment ['smoking'], (<=´=> derivational), lx <=ilep> dirt, phonology: stress-shift, vowel-reduction, optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 4/7/76), Deming (3/8/79, 3/15/79 (SJ, MC, MV, LG), 5/3/79), example: <**tsqwá:y te ts'esémelep.**>, //c=q'ε·y tə c'ís=ə[=´=]m=iləp//, 'The weeds are green.', attested by Deming (esp. SJ 5/3/79), <**p'óp'etl'em te ts'esémelep**>, //p'á[-C₁ə-]ě'=əm tə c'ís=ə[=´=]m=iləp//, 'smoking pot (marijuana)', literally 'smoking the weed', attested by Deming (3/8/79, 3/15/79).
- <**Ts'ístel**>, PLN ['Saddle Rock above Yale'], see th'ís.
- <**ts'ít ~ ch'ít**>, pcs //c'íy=T//, SOC 'greet s-o, thank s-o', (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vocalization, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76, 7/21/76), Elder's comment: "the root may be ts'á on top of especially considering ts'itóléstexw pile it up (EB (4/23/76)", comment: EB may be right or the two roots may be unconnected, Salish cognate: Sechelt /è'íy-it/ to thank T77:35, B85:296, also <**th'ít**>, //è'íy=T or è'í[=-]=y=T//, also 'praise s-o (with words), thank s-o', attested by EB (4/23/76), also <**th'ít ~ ch'ít**>, //è'íy=T ~ c'íy=T//, attested

by Deming (4/20/78), example: <ch'ít te syúwel>, //c'íy=T tə s=yéw=əl//, SPRD, /'thank a spirit song, ((also) thank a spirit power)/, ASM ['done before you sing it'], attested by Elders Group (7/21/76), <lúwe ts'ít te Chíchelh Siyám.>, //lúwə c'íy=T tə cí[=C₁ə=]† s=iy=ém//, /'It's you to thank the Lord./, attested by Deming (12/15/77), <ts'ítchxw ta' siyáye.>, //c'íy=T-c-əx^w t-ε? s=yéyə//, /'Thank your friend./, attested by AD (12/17/79), <ts'ít:chexw ta' siyáye.>, //c'í[=]=y=T-c-əx^w t-ε? s=yéyə//, /'Really thank your friend./, attested by AD (12/17/79), <tsel th'í:thòmè.>, //c-əl è'íy=T-ámə//, /'I praised you (with words), I thanked you./, attested by EB; found in <ch'ítolétsel. ~ th'ítolétsel.>, //c'íy=T-álə-c-əl ~ è'íy=T-álə-c-əl//, /'I thank you folks., I thank you all very much., I praise you folks./, attested by Deming (12/15/77, 4/20/78), example: <ch'íthométset lám kw's mômkw'stám.>, //c'íy=T-amə-c-ət lÉ=m k^w-s mok^w'=s=tém//, /'We thank you for everything./, usage: blessing a meeting, attested by AD (1/17/80), <ts'ítolétsel kws mômkw'elep>, //c'íy=T-álə-c-əl k^w-s mok^w'-ələp//, /'I thank you everyone./, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), <ts'íthométsel>, //c'íy=T-ámə-c-əl//, /'I thank you; I praise you./, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<xwth'ít>, df //x^w=è'íy=T//, SOC /'thank s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, a ceremony, being a witness)/, REL, ASM ['one thanks a witness with a token wrapped in a colored scarf, the token is often a quarter'], (<xw=> meaning uncertain unless perhaps *towards*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, usage: it is an insult to translate this word as *pay s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, etc.)*, attested by EB (4/23/76); found in <xwth'ít:tes.>, //x^w=è'íy=T-əs//, /'He thanked him (for a cure, pall-bearing, etc.)/, attested by EB, <xwth'ít:thóxes.>, //x^w=è'íy=T-áx^y-əs//, /'He thanked me (for a cure, pall-bearing, a ceremony)./, attested by EB, example: <á:xwesthoxes te tále tl'óles shxwth'ít:thóxes.>, //ʔé·x^wəs=T-áx^y-əs tə tÉlə è'á lə-s sx^w=è'íy=T-áx^y-əs//, /'He gave me money, that's how he thanked me. (give it to s-o)/, attested by EB; found in <shxwth'ít:témè.>, //sx^w=è'íy=T-əm-ət//, /'They thanked someone (for a cure, pall-bearing, being a witness)./, attested by EB.

<ts'ítoléstexw>, df //c'íy=tálé=sT-əx^w//, caus, SOC /'pile it up (blankets, rocks, anything)/, possibly <=tólé> meaning unknown, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), Elder's comment: "derived from ts'á on top", syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/23/76).

<ts'ít:tl' ~ ts'ítl'>, bound root //c'í-ě' ~ c'íě' short//.

<ts'ít:ts'etl'>, df //c'í-[=C₁ə=]ě'//, DESC ['short'], probably <=R1=> resultative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/6/70), other sources: ES /c'í-c'ě'/' short.

<ts'ats'ít:ts'etl' ~ ts'ats'íts'etl'>, df //C₁ε=c'í(·)[=C₁ə=]ě'//, DESC ['shorter'], probably <R8=> comparative or augmentative/diminutive, phonology: double reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/6/70, 10/15/71), example: <l stl'í te we'ól ts'ats'íts'etl' xwéylem.>, //l s=ě'í tə wə-ʔál C₁ε=c'í[=C₁ə=]ě' x^wí-l=əm//, /'I want the shortest rope./, literally /'is my want the more shorter rope/, attested by AC (8/6/70).

<sts'ats'íts'etl'tses>, ds //s=C₁ε=c'í[=C₁ə=]ě'=cəs//, ANAH ['third finger'], literally /'shorter finger/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=tses> on the hand, phonology: double reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (Elders Group 5/3/78), other sources: Boas 1890 (Scowlitz field notes).

<ch'ít:tl'emeth'>, ds //c'í-ě'=əməè'//, BPI /'short person, short (in stature)/, DESC, lx <=emeth'> in height, stature, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by AC (11/11/71).

<ts'ít:ts'ítl'emeth'>, dmV //c'í-[=C₁ə=]ě'=əməè'//, BPI /'short (of a person), shorty/, DESC, ABFC ['call of a little bird (chickadee?)'], Elder's comment: "probably of the chickadee (AD)", (<=R1=>

diminutive or resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by EB (12/1/75), IHTTC (8/23/77), AD (IHTTC 8/23/77).

<**ts'ítl'ewelh**>, ds //c'íë'=əwəʔ//, CAN ['short canoe'], lx <=**ewelh** ~ =**ôwelh**> canoe, vessel, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by EB and AD (9/19/78).

<**ts'ítl'ôwes** or **ts'ítl'ewes**>, ds //c'íë'=owəs or c'íë'=əwəs//, CAN ['short paddle'], lx <=**ôwes** ~ =**ôwes** ~ =**ewes**> paddle, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by EB and AD (9/19/78).

<**ts'íts'etl'thet**>, incs //c'í[-C₁ə-]ë'=èəʔ//, cts, DESC ['be getting shorter'], (<=**R1**> continuative), (<=**thet**> get, become), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79), example: <**ts'íts'etl'thet te swàyèl**>, //c'í[-C₁ə-]ë'=èəʔ tə s=wèyèl//, TIME, /'The days are getting shorter.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<**ts'tl'étl'xel**>, df //c'=[əC₂=]i[=Aé=]ë'=xʔəl//, ABFC ['takes short steps'], (<=**R6**=> plural or diminutive or out-of-control), comment: a rare type of reduplication, probably <é-**ablaut**> durative or derivational, lx <=**xel**> on the foot, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (9/18/78).

<**ts'eléletl'xel**>, df //c'=[əl=]i[=Aé=lə=]ë'=xʔəl//, BPI ['has short legs'], possibly <=**el**=> plural, possibly <é-**ablaut**> durative or derivational, possibly <=**le**=> plural, phonology: double infix plural?, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (9/18/78), also <**ch'áléléth'xel**>, //c'élóléè'=xʔəl//, also /'short-legged runt'/, Elder's comment: "a swear-word", attested by AC (11/11/71).

<**ts'ítl'ewelh**>, CAN ['short canoe'], see ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

<**ts'ítl'ôwes** or **ts'ítl'ewes**>, CAN ['short paddle'], see ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

<**ts'í:ts'á:tl'em**>, EZ /'grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper'/, see ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'é_m.

<**ts'íts'á:ya**>, KIN ['in-laws or relatives when the connecting link dies'], see ts'á:ya.

<**ts'íts'emel**>, DIR ['getting close'], see ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.

<**ts'íts'esem**>, ABFC /'growing (of animals, children, etc.)'/, see ts'ísem.

<**ts'íts'esem tl'íkw'els**>, EB /'bean sprouts'/ (lit. growing up + bean), see ts'ísem.

<**ts'í:ts'etl'**>, DESC ['short'], see ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

<**ts'íts'etl'thet**>, DESC ['be getting shorter'], see ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

<**ts'íts'ewel**>, EFAM ['bored'], see ts'íw.

<**ch'ich'ewós**>, df //c'í[-C₁ə-]w=ás//, cts, ABFC ['sunning oneself'], root meaning unknown, (<=**R1**> continuative), lx <=**ós**> on the face, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/4/77), comment: translation omitted in original notes.

<**sts'íts'exw**>, strs //s=c'í[=C₁ə=]xʔ//, EFAM ['be considerate'], see under stem <**th'íxw**> help.

<**sts'íts'exwtel**>, pcrs //s=c'í[=C₁ə=]xʔ=T-əʔ//, EFAM [(be) considerate of each other'], see under stem <**th'íxw**> help.

<**ts'íts'kwiyóls**>, df //C₁í=c'əq'w=iy(=)áls//, PLAY ['playing pool'], literally possibly /'little poking spherical object/ball'/, (<=**R4**=> diminutive), possibly root <**ts'eqw'**> poke into, pierce, lx <=**iyóls**> ball, probably <=**iy** ~ =**ey** ~ =**á:y**> bark, wool, covering, probably <=**óls**> spherical object, phonology: reduplication, kw probably mistranscribed for qw', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (7/27/78), also <**thíthq'eyóls**>, //C₁í=èq'w=əy(=)áls or èí[=C₁ə=]q'w=əy(=)áls//,

PLAY, also /'pool (the game)/, attested by IHTTC (with Deming), also <th'ith'qw'iyóls>, //C₁í=è'əq^w=iy(=)áls//, PLAY, also /'pool (the game)/, attested by MH (Deming 9/6/77), example: <ts'its'kwiyóls á:lhtel.>, //C₁í=c'ək^w=iy(=)áls ʔé·ʔtəł//, /'They are playing pool./, attested by Deming (7/27/78).

<ts'its'lhà:m ~ ts'its'lhá:m ~ ts'ets'lhà:m>, ABFC /'hearing, (hear [Elders Group, EB])/, see ts'lhà:m.

<ts'its'lhá:met ~ ts'its'lhámet>, ABFC ['hearing s-th/s-o'], see ts'lhà:m.

<ts'its'qweló:l>, PLAY /'Indian badminton (played with cedar things that have wings), (grass shinny (a game like grass hockey, uses a big round ball) [BJ])/, see ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.

<ts'í:ts'tl'emeth'>, BPI /'short (of a person), shorty/, see ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

<ts'íw>, bound root //c'íw annoyed, bothered, fed up, bored//.

<th'íwél>, df //è'íw=əl or è'íy=əwəl//, EFAM ['annoyed'], possibly <í-ablaut> resultative or durative, possibly <=ewel> in the mind, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, phonology: <th'> for <ts'> possibly idiolectal, this form is only attested by EB, <ch'íwelmet>, [è'íwɪlmɪt], 'be fed up', attested by EH 6/6/00 (SU transcription, tape 7), derived forms with ts' are attested by Elders Group and the Deming Elders and are cognate with forms in Squamish and Lushootseed by the regular sound correspondences (ts' here is regular, th' is unexpected and irregular), phonology: probable updrifting, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75, 4/27/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /è'íg^wil/ impatient, disgusted, irritated H76:114, Squamish /è'íwi?/ feel annoyed, feel bothered, get fed up W73:6, K69:68.

<ts'its'ewel>, cts or rsls //c'í[-C₁ə-]w=əl//, EFAM ['bored'], (<-R1-> continuative or resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/15/78), <ch'ích'íwélmet>, [è'íc'íwɪlmɪt], 'really fed up', attested by EH 6/6/00 (SU transcription, tape 7), also <th'íth'ewel>, //è'í[-C₁ə-]w=əl//, also /'being annoyed/, attested by EB (4/27/76).

<ts'íwélmét>, iecs //c'íw(=)əl=məT//, EFAM /'annoyed with s-th, annoyed by s-o, tired of s-o/, (<=met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77), Deming (6/15/78), also <th'íwélmet>, //è'íw(=)əl=məT//, also /'to be fed up [with s-o/s-th]/, attested by EB (12/15/75, 4/27/76).

<th'íwélstexw>, caus //è'íw(=)əl=sT-əx^w//, EFAM /'annoyed s-o, bothered s-o, pestered s-o/, possibly <í-ablaut> durative or resultative, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: th' is perhaps idiolectal for more widespread ts' here, phonology: possible ablaut, updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/27/76); found in <th'íwélstxwes.>, //è'íw=əl=sT-əx^w-əs//, /'He annoyed her., He bothered her., He pestered her./, attested by EB.

<ts'íwélmét>, EFAM /'annoyed with s-th, annoyed by s-o, tired of s-o/, see ts'íw.

<ts'iyáq ~ ch'iyáq>, root or stem //c'iyéq//, FSH /'fish trap, weir/.

<sts'iyáq>, dnom //s=c'iyéq//, FSH /'fish trap, weir/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/25/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /è'íáq/ salmon weir W73:286, K67:322, also /'trapping animals/, attested by AC (8/28/70).

<Sch'iyáq>, dnom //s=c'iyéq//, PLN ['creek with its mouth on the south side of Chilliwack River and above the mouth of Middle Creek'], (semological comment: Wells says it means place of fish weir), syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13.

<ch'iyáqtel>, ds //c'iyéq=təł//, FSH /'salmon weir, fish trap/, root <ch'iyáq> to trap fish, lx <=tel> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<**Ch'iyáqtel**>, dnom //c'iyéq=təl//, PLN /'Tzeachten, a (recent) settlement on the upper reaches of the lower Chilliwack River, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #13 near Sardis'/, literally /'device to trap fish'/, (semological comment: Wells says it means *place of the fish weir*), lx <=**tel**> *device to, something to*, phonology: the <n> in the Anglicized spelling of the name either reflects the pronunciation at first recording by whites (Gibbs) in which case the sound change of Downriver /n/ to Upriver /l/ was not complete consonant alternation 1858, or /n/ reflects a recording of this name by Downriver speakers to Gibbs about the same time, none of the Elders from the 1890's to the present pronounce /l/ with /n/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), DM (12/4/64), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19, Wells 1966, H-T <TciáktEl>, source: place names reference file #181.

<**ts'iyáye**>, bound root or stem //c'iyáyə or c'=[əC₂]=áyə or s=c'iy=áyə//, root or stem meaning uncertain, lx <=**iya** ~ =**óya**> *affectionate diminutive*.

<**sts'iyáye**>, df //s=c'iyáyə or s=c'=[əC₂]=áyə or s=c'iy=áyə//, KIN ['twins'], ASM ['twins were sometimes taken up into the mountains to be raised since they were said to have great power, example over the weather, even today if twins are teased it will cause rain'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), possibly root <**ts'iy**> *near, close by* as in Squamish (otherwise not attested in UHk), or possibly <**ts'iy**> *greet, thank, praise* (which is found in UHk), possibly <=**R6**=> *plural* or more likely <=**óya** ~ =**iya**> *affectionate diminutive*, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /sc'iyíləm/ (CwMs /sc'iyáyə/) *twins*, Salish cognate: Squamish /è'íúy/ [should be //è'iy=úy//] ~ /sè'íúy/ *twins* from root /è'i/ *near, close by* W73:275, K67:289,321, K69:69, Lushootseed /è'íyùya?/ *twins* H76:118.

<**ts'í:yelh**>, REL /'(be) praying, (pray [Elders Group])'/, see ts'ahéyelh.

<**ts'íywx ~ ts'éywx ~ ch'íywx**>, free root //c'íywx ~ c'éywx//, DESC /'be dry, get dry, to dry'/, possibly <**í-ablaut** or **é-ablaut**> *resultative*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BHTTC (10/76), EB (12/1/75, 2/6/76), Deming (1/31/80), Salish cognate: Squamish root /è'í? ~ è'ay?/ *dry out, wither* K69:68 as in /è'í?x?/ *dry* K67:322, K69:68 and /è'áy?-i/ *dry out (ab. living things), die (ab. tree)* K69:68, all W73:86, example: <**lulh ts'éywx**>, //lə=uʔ c'éywx//, /'It's dry.'/, literally /'past -already is dry'/, attested by AC, <**ts'íywx tel thóthel**>, //c'íywx t-əl è=áèəl//, /'My mouth is dry.'/, attested by Deming, <**lulh le ts'íywx te stó:lô**>, //lə=uʔ lə c'íywx tə s=tá:l=əw//, /'The river is getting dry.'/, literally /'past -already past 3rd person subject get dry the river'/, attested by EB.

<**ts'íywx stotekwtíq w seplíl**>, FOOD *noodles* (lit. dry + stringy hair + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**chí:s** (or) **tl'éxw ts'íywx sqemó**>, FOOD *cheese* (lit. cheese or hard + dry + milk), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**tl'áqt ts'íywx seplíl**>, FOOD *spaghetti* (lit. long + dry + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**ts'áywx**>, cts //c'í[-AÉ-]ywx//, DESC ['drying'], (<**á-ablaut**> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (1/31/80), other sources: ES and JH /c'É·ywx/ *dry*.

<**ts'áywx kúkumels** (could be **ts'íywx kwúkwemels**>, FOOD *zucchini*, EB, (lit. dried + cucumber), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**ts'áywx sqemó**>, FOOD *powdered milk/coffee mate* (lit. dry + milk), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**shxwch'á:yxwels**>, dnom //sx^w=c'í[=AÉ=]ywx^w=əls//, sas, FSH ['fish-drying rack'], literally /'something for drying fish as a structured activity continuative'/, (<**shxw**=> *something for*),

(<=els> *structured activity continuative nominal*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript new p. 187).

<sch'á:yxw>, str //s=c'í[=AÉ·=]yx^w//, DESC ['(be) dried'], FOOD, (<s=> *stative*), (<á:-ablaut> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript new p.191), example: <sch'á:yxw (swí:wa, sth'í:m)>, //s=c'í[=AÉ·=]yx^w (s=wí-wε, s=è'í-m)//, /'dried (eulachons, berries)'/, attested by DM.

<sch'á:yxwels>, dnom //s=c'í[=AÉ·=]yx^w=els//, sas, FOOD ['dried meat'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), (<ó:-ablaut> *resultative*), (<=els> *structured activity continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript new p.190).

<ts'íyxwt ~ ts'éyxwt>, pcs //c'íyx^w=T ~ c'íyx^w=T//, FSH ['dry s-th'], HUNT, HARV /'spread them out to dry (berries, bulrushes, etc.)'/, MC, (<t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (10/1/71, 10/13/71), EB (4/28/76), example: <éwechexw ts'íyxwtexw.>, //ʔéwə-c-əx^w c'íyx^w=T-əx^w//, /'Don't dry it.'/, attested by AC, <lachxw ch'éyxwt te qwe'óp.>, //lε-c-x^w c'íyx^w=T tə q^wəʔáp//, /'You go dry the apple.'/, attested by AC, <léwe ts'éyxwt ta s'óthes.>, //lélwə c'íyx^w=T t-ε s=ʔàè=əs//, /'You dry your face.'/, attested by AC, <th'exwót q'e éwechxw ts'éyxwtexw.>, //è'əx^w=át q'ə ʔéwə-c-x^w c'íyx^w=T-əx^w//, /'Wash it but don't dry it.'/, attested by AC.

<ch'áyxwt>, cts //c'í[-AÉ-]yx^w=T//, HARV ['drying s-th'], HUNT, FSH, MC, (<á:-ablaut> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70, 10/13/71); found in <ch'áyxwtes.>, //c'í[-AÉ-]yx^w=T-əs//, /'He/She is drying it (clothes, fruit, dishes, etc.)'/, attested by AC, example: <tse ts'áyxwt.>, //c-əl c'í[-AÉ-]yx^w=T//, /'I'm drying it.'/, attested by AC (8/24/70).

<ch'íyxweqel>, ds //c'íyx^w=əqəl//, ABDF ['dry in the throat'], lx <=eqel> *in the throat*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (1/31/80).

<ts'íyxweqthàlèm>, df //c'íyx^w=əq(əl)=T-èlèm//, if, ABDF ['my throat is dry'], literally possibly /'something dried out my throat on purpose'/, possibly <=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*, (<-àlèm> *first person singular passive*), phonology: syllable-loss predictable, syntactic analysis: transitive verb -passive, attested by EB (12/19/75), example: <me ts'íyxweqthàlèm, tsel me lhqó:le.>, //mə c'íyx^w=əq(əl)=T-èlèm, c-əl mə †=qá·lə//, /'My throat is dry, I'm thirsty.'/, attested by EB.

<ch'íyxwíwel>, ds //c'íyx^w=íwəl//, ABDF ['really constipated'], literally /'dry in the rectum, dry in the insides'/, lx <=íwel> *in the rectum, in the insides, in the bottom*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL (3/31/78).

<th'éyxwestem>, caus //c'íyx^w=əs=sT=əm//, /θ'íyx^wəstəm/, [θ'éyx^wəstəm], pass., REL /'his/her face/their faces are made dry'/, semantic environment: ['a word used when showing a picture of the deceased at a memorial ceremony, and telling the family to dry their tears'], phonological comment: related to <ts'íyxw> *dry*, <ts'íyxwt> *dry it*, some say <ch'íyxw> and <ch'íyxwt>, apparently <th'éyxw> is the correct way in some dialects (Cheh. has this kind of variation with /c'/); <=es> *face*, <=t> *do purposely to s-o/s-th* or <=st> *cause/make someone do something*, <-em> *passive*, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).

<ts'íyxweqthàlèm>, ABDF ['my throat is dry'], see ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

<ts'íyxwt ~ ts'éyxwt>, FSH ['dry s-th'], see ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

<ts'kw'éx>, possibly root //c'k^wéx^y or c[=G]=k^wε[=Aé]=x^y//, [c'k^wíx^y], NUM ['twenty'], probably root <kw'éx> *count*, possibly <ts=> *have, get*, possibly <=G= (glottalization)> *derivational*,

- possibly <é-**ablaut**> *derivational*, phonology: possible glottalization, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: num, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, DM, BJ, CT, others, other sources: ES /c'k'w'éxʸ/, JH /c'k'w'éx/, also <**tskw'éx** ~ **ts'kw'éx**>, //ck'w'éxʸ ~ c'k'w'éxʸ//, attested by AC; found in <**ts'kw'éxtset**>, //c'k'w'éxʸ-c-ət//, /'We're twenty., There's twenty of us./, attested by AC, example: <**ts'kw'éx qas kw'e léts'e**>, //c'k'w'éxʸ qəs k'w'ə léc'ə//, /'twenty-one/, attested by AC, BJ, also <**ts'kw'éx qas te léts'e**>, //c'k'w'éxʸ qəs tə léc'ə//, attested by CT 9/5/73, see <**kw'áx**>
- <**ts'ekw'xále**>, ds //c'k'w'ə[=M1=]xʸ=élə//, NUM ['twenty people'], lx <=**ále**> *people*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <**ts'kw'éx mestíyexw**>, //c'k'w'éxʸ məstíyexw//, attested by AC.
- <**ts'kw'exáleqel**>, ds //c'k'w'əxʸ=éləqəl//, NUM ['twenty containers'], lx <=**áleqel**> *containers*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.
- <**ts'kw'xó:s**>, ds //c'k'w'xʸ=á:s//, NUM ['twenty dollars'], lx <=**ó:s**> *on the face, round thing, dollar*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <**ts'ekw'xó:s**>, //c'k'w'ə[=M1=]xʸ=á:s//, attested by AC (11/30/71).
- <**ts'kw'exáleqel**>, NUM ['twenty containers'], see ts'kw'éx.
- <**ts'kw'xó:s**>, NUM ['twenty dollars'], see ts'kw'éx.
- <**ts'lhà:m**>, df //c'ʔé=əm or c'éʔ=M1=əm or c'éʔ=ə[M2=]m or c'ʔ=é.m//, ABFC ['to hear'], root meaning unknown, possibly <**metathesis**> *derivational*, possibly <=**em**> *middle voice*, possibly <=**em**> *have/get/intransitivizer*, phonology: possible stressed intransitivizer, possible metathesis, downdrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/16/75), other sources: JH /c'ʔé.m/ *to hear*.
- <**ts'íts'lhà:m** ~ **ts'íts'lhá:m** ~ **ts'ets'lhà:m**>, cts //C₁í-c'ʔé=əm ~ C₁ə-c'ʔé=əm//, ABFC /'hearing, (hear [Elders Group, EB])/, (<**R4-** or **R5-**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Elder's comment: "ts'ets'lhá:m is lower Fraser (downriver Halkomelem)(AC)", attested by EB (12/16/65, 5/4/76), AC (8/14/70, 9/18/71), other sources: ES /c'əc'ʔé.m/ *hear*, also /'hear/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), attested by EB (5/4/76).
- <**ts'lhá:met**>, iecs //c'ʔé=məT//, ABFC ['hear s-o/s-th'], (<=**met**> *indirect effect non-control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BJ (12/15/64), AC (11/10/71, 12/4/71), JL (5/5/75), EB (12/16/75), example: <**tseł ts'lhámet**>, //c-əl c'ʔé=məT//, /'I heard it./, attested by AC (12/4/71), <**tseł ts'lhá:met kw'e ase q'óq'ey**>, //c-əl c'ʔé=məT k'w'-εʔ-s-ə q'á[=C₁ə=]y//, /'I heard that you were sick./, attested by EB, <**tl'olsuw ts'lhá:met tel skwí:x**>, //ě'a-l-s-uw c'ʔé=məT t-əl s=k'í-xʸ//, /'Then I heard my name./, usage: contemporary story, attested by AC (11/10/71).
- <**ts'íts'lhá:met** ~ **ts'íts'lhámet**>, cts //C₁í-c'ʔé=məT//, ABFC ['hearing s-th/s-o'], (<**R4-**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL (5/5/75), AC (9/18/71, 12/4/71), Elders Group (3/15/72), EB (5/4/76), example: <**lichxw ts'íts'lhá:methóx?**>, //lí-c-x'w C₁í-c'ʔé=məT-áxʸ//, /'Can you hear me?/, attested by AC (9/18/71); found in <**ts'íts'lhámethòmè**>, //C₁í-c'ʔé=məT-ámə//, /'hear(ing) you/, phonology: downstepping, updrifting, attested by Elders Group, example: <**ts'íts'lhá:metes ye t'ít'elem**>, //C₁í-c'ʔé=məT-əs yə t'ít[-C₁ə-]l=əm//, /'He's hearing the singing./, *<**ts'íts'lhá:m ye t'ít'elem**> rejected, */hearing the singing'/ rejected, Elder's comment: "broken Indian, would mean the ones hearing would be doing the singing too", attested by EB (5/4/76), <**lí: ts'íts'lhá:methò:m?**>, //lí-ə C₁í-c'ʔé=məT-à.m//, /'Can he hear you?/, literally /'is he hearing you, are you being heard/, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by AC (9/18/71), <**lí: tseł ts'íts'lhà:metháme**>, //lí. c-əl C₁í-c'ʔé=məT-ámə//, /'Yes. I hear you./, attested by AC

(9/18/71).

<ts'lhá:met>, ABFC ['hear s-o/s-th'], see ts'lhà:m.

<ts'lhéqw'ewíts>, ABDF ['sprain the back'], see ts'lhóqw'.

<ts'lhéqw'xel>, ABDF ['leg got sprained, (sprain one's ankle [JL])'], see ts'lhóqw'.

<ts'lhímexóstel>, SOC ['go with each other (romantically), go for a walk with each other (romantically)'], see ím or ts'elh=.

<ts'lhóqw'>, possibly root //c'ʔáqʷ//, ABDF ['(get or develop a) sprain, to sprain'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: either a suffix or sound symbolism is involved in this root; found in p'lhéqw'xel *get a sprained foot, leg got out of joint*, root t'lhóqw' *pry, Musqueam /t'ʔáqʷ/ *get twisted* Suttles ca1984:ch.7, Squamish /p'álqʷ-šn/ *sprain one's ankle* W73:248, K67:252, Colville Okanagan root /mʔqʷ/ in /k'ʔ-mʔqʷ-cin-xn/ *sprain one's ankle* and /k'ʔ-mʔqʷ-cn-ikst/ *sprain one's wrist* M87:342,100, example: <ts'lhóqw' te (shxw'ílámàlà, slhéq'ôwelh, sth'emxweláxel)>, //c'ʔáqʷ tə (sxʷ=ʔíləm=əlè, s=ʔéqʷ=owəʔ, s=è'am=xʷ=əlɛxəl)//, ['sprain the (shoulder, back, elbow)'], attested by Deming (1/31/80), <ts'lhóqw' tel (tépsəm, t'álów)>, //c'ʔáqʷ t-əl (t=əpsəm, t'élów)//, ['sprain my (neck, arm)'], attested by Deming (1/31/80).

<ts'lhéqw'ewíts>, df //c'ʔa[=Aə]=qʷ=əwíc//, ABDF ['sprain the back'], literally ['sprained on the back'], possibly <é-**ablaut**> durative or resultative or derivational, lx <=ewíts> on the back, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (1/31/80).

<ts'lhéqw'xel>, df //c'ʔa[=Aə]=qʷ=x'əɪ//, ABDF ['leg got sprained, (sprain one's ankle [JL])'], literally ['sprained on the leg/foot'], possibly <é-**ablaut**> resultative/durative/derivational, lx <=xel> on the leg, on the foot, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (1/31/80), also ['sprain one's ankle'], attested by JL (5/5/75).

<ts'meth'ó:les>, ANA ['(have) blue eyes'], see méth'.

<ts'ó: ~ ts'ó' (Sumas dial.)>, free root //c'á ~ c'áʔ// relative

<sts'ó:>, dnom //s=c'á//, KIN ['relative (of any kind)'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by Deming (4/1/76), also <ts'ó'>, //c'áʔ//, dialects: Sumas, attested by Deming (4/1/76).

<ts'ókw>, free root or stem //c'ákʷ//, EZ ['minnow'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/28/76).

<Ts'okw'á:m ~ Lexwts'okw'á:m ~ Lexwch'okw'á:m>, PLN ['village at Five-Mile Creek (five miles above Yale), (village about half a mile above mouth of Sawmill Creek [SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77)], Five-Mile Creek, Saddle Rock [Halkomelem Instructors Association 10/26/77], area of skunk cabbages right across the Fraser River from Five-Mile Creek, a low area at the swampy south end of Q'alelíktel [AK (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79)], area along the banks of Five-Mile Creek, the original area is a quarter mile north from SLAHEECH CEMETERY No. 3 (marked by sign and white picket fence of west side of highway) and a quarter mile west [Albert Phillips (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79)]]'], see ts'ó:kw'e ~ ch'ó:kw'e ~ ts'ó:kw'a.

<ts'ó:kw'e ~ ch'ó:kw'e ~ ts'ó:kw'a>, possibly root //c'á-kʷə ~ c'á-kʷɛ or c'á-kʷ=ɛ//, EZ ['skunk cabbage'], ['Lysichitum americanum'], ASM ['leaves used to wrap food for cooking and as waxed paper'], MED ['roots used for spring tonic (AC), leaf put on head for antidote for baldness, roots used as medicine for rheumatism (wash limbs in it) (EF), leaves are medicine for swelling and arthritis and put on the chest for emphysema (EF)'], possibly <=a ~ =e> living thing, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, EF (Deming 9/21/78), other sources: ES /c'ákʷ'a/ *skunk cabbage*, JH

/c'á-k'wə/ *skunk cabbage*, Salish cognate: Northern Lushootseed /è'ú(?)k'w/ *skunk cabbage* H76:119, Squamish /è'úk'wə/ *skunk cabbage* W73:237, K67:321, K69:68, also <ts'ókw'elets>, /c'ák'w=ələc//, lx <=elets> *on the bottom*, attested by Deming (4/12/79).

<Ts'okw'á:m ~ Lexwts'okw'á:m ~ Lexwch'okw'á:m>, ds //c'ak'w(=)ε=əm ~ ləx'w=c'ak'w(=)ε=əm//, PLN /'village at Five-Mile Creek (five miles above Yale), (village about half a mile above mouth of Sawmill Creek [SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77)], Five-Mile Creek, Saddle Rock [Halkomelem Instructors Association 10/26/77], area of skunk cabbages right across the Fraser River from Five-Mile Creek, a low area at the swampy south end of Q'alelíktel [AK (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79)], area along the banks of Five-Mile Creek, the original area is a quarter mile north from SLAHEECH CEMETERY No. 3 (marked by sign and white picket fence of west side of highway) and a quarter mile west [Albert Phillips (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79)]]/, lx <=em> *place to have/get*, lx <lexw=> *always*, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25, source: place names reference file #133, also /'village about half a mile above mouth of Sawmill Creek/, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), also /'Five-Mile Creek, Saddle Rock/, attested by Halkomelem Instructors Association (10/26/77), also /'area of skunk cabbages right across the Fraser River from Five-Mile Creek, a low area at the swampy south end of Q'alelíktel/, attested by AK (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79), also /'area along the banks of Five-Mile Creek, the original area is a quarter mile north from SLAHEECH CEMETERY No. 3 (marked by sign and white picket fence of west side of highway) and a quarter mile west/, attested by Albert Phillips (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79).

<ts'ó:kw'>, probable root or stem //c'á-k'w//, root meaning unknown unless distantly related to **th'íkwe** *left side*, perhaps *left*, *wrong* as in many languages.

<sts'ó:kw'xel>, df //s=c'á-k'w=x'əl//, CLO ['get a shoe on the wrong foot'], (<s=> *stative*), root meaning unknown, lx <=xel> *on the foot*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (9/21/76).

<sts'ókw'elxel>, plv //s=c'ák'w=əl=x'əl//, CLO ['got (both) shoes on wrong feet'], (<=el=> *plural lexical suffix*), grammatical comment: clear example of =el= infix pluralizing the lexical suffix, phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (9/22/76).

<ts'ó:l>, probably free root //c'á-l//, ABDF /'to get skinned, peel the skin off/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), example: <ts'ó:l tel chálex>, /c'á-l t-əl c'éləx'//, /'skin my hand, peel the skin on my hand/, attested by Elders Group.

<ts'óls or ts'ó:ls>, sas //c'á-(l)=éls//, FOOD /'peel (as a structured activity, for ex. in fixing vegetables)'/, HARV, (<=áls> *structured activity non-continuative*), phonology: probable syllable-loss (of el before =áls), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79), example: <ts'óls te (xáwéq, sqá:wth)>, /c'á-(l)=éls tə (x'əw(=)əq, s=qé:w(=)è//, /'peel the (carrots, potatoes)'/, attested by MH.

<ts'ólese ~ ts'ólése>, ABFC /'turn one's face, (turn one's body away [IHTTC])'/, see ts'el.

<ts'ó:lexeth'>, ABFC /'roll over in bed, turn over in bed'/, see ts'el.

<ts'óls or ts'ó:ls>, FOOD /'peel (as a structured activity, for ex. in fixing vegetables)'/, see ts'ó:l.

<ts'ó:lha ~ ch'ó:lha ~ ts'ólha>, probable bound root or stem //c'á-†(=)ε ~ c'á†(=)ε//, meaning unknown. <sts'ó:lha ~ sch'ó:lha ~ sts'ólha>, df //s=c'á-†(=)ε ~ s=c'á†(=)ε//, EB ['leaf'], LT ['leaf-green'], ASM [the following color terms are used by AK before sts'ólha to specify shades of the color: tsxwíkw', xwíxwekw'el, tsqw'ixw, tsqwáy, sqwóqwiyeł, st'ít'el'el], (<s=> *nominalizer*), root meaning unknown, possibly <=a> *living thing*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), EB (2/16/76), Elders Group (5/16/79), other sources: ES /sc'á†a/ (Cw /sc'á†ε?/, Ms

/sc'áʔaʔ/) leaf, Salish cognate: Squamish /sè'úʔaʔ/ leaf (of any tree) W73:158, K67:288, Lushootseed /s-è'úʔəyʔ/ leaf (in general) H76:119, see charts by Rob MacLaury, example: <ts'ats'í:ts'etl' sts'ó:lha xwá:lá:lh>, //C₁ε=c'í.ë' [=C₁θ=]ë' s=c'é.ʔε x'ε.1ε=éʔp//, EB, /short leaf willow, short-leaf willow, Sitka willow/, /Salix sitchensis'/ (<xwá:lá:lh> short-leaf willow, Sitka willow), attested by AC (11/26/71), <tl'áqt sts'ó:lha xwá:lá:lh>, //ë'éqt s=c'á.ʔεx'ε.1ε=éʔp//, EB, /long leaf willow, Pacific willow/, /Salix lasiandra/, contrast <xélt's'epelhp> Pacific willow, long-leaf willow, attested by AC (11/26/71), <tsqwá:y te hilálxw sch'ó:lha.>, //c=q'é.y tθ hil=álx'w s=c'á.ʔε//, /The Fall leaves are yellow./, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79), <tsqwá:y te sts'ólha.>, //c=q'é.y tθ s=c'áʔε//, /The leaf is green./, attested by Deming (5/3/79, SJ esp.).

<ts'ó:meqw>, probable stem or root //s=c'á.m(=)əq'w//, root meaning unknown.

<sts'ó:meqw>, df //s=c'á.m(=)əq'w//, KIN /great grandparent, great grandchild, sibling or (up to fourth) cousin of great grandparent, great grandchild of brother or sister or (up to fourth) cousin/, (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=eqw> on top of the head, on the hair, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/29/71, 8/15/70), Elders Group (6/8/77, 7/9/75), other sources: ES /sc'á.məq'w/ great grandparent, great grandchild, example: <tl'ó: a sts'ó:meqw.>, //ë'á-ə ʔε s=c'á.məq'w//, /Is that your great grandchild?/, attested by AC.

<sts'ólemeqw>, pln //s=c'á[=lθ=]m(=)əq'w//, KIN /great grandchildren, great grandparents/, (<=le=> plural), phonology: infix plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/16/71).

<Ts'qó:ls>, PLN /village on the site of Hope, modern Hope, B.C./, see ts'qó:ls.

<ts'q'éyxem>, TAST /vanilla, (vanilla extract)/, see q'íx.

<ts'qw'élá>, CLO [ear-ring], see ts'éqw'.

<ts'qw'élhp>, EB /spruce tree, Sitka spruce/, see ts'éqw'.

<ts'qw'ét>, MC /poke it, pin s-th, pick it up (on sharp pointed object), pick s-th up on a fork (or other sharp object)/, see ts'éqw'.

<ts'qw'ít or th'qw'it>, pcs //c'q'w=ə[=Aí=]T or è'q'w=ə[=Aí=]T//, durs, EB /prop up a limb with a Y-shaped stick, (prop s-th up (of a limb, with a Y-shaped stick))/, root meaning unknown, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), (<í-ablaut> durative), phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss in root, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (6/30/76), also <ts'qw'ít or ts'qw'át> or something else?, //c'q'w=ə[=Aí=]T or c'éq'w=M1=T//, also /prop up a limb/, attested by HT (6/21/76).

<ts'qw'óstel ~ ts'qw'ówstel>, df //c'q'w=óws=təl//, HHG [big copper pot], FOOD, root meaning unknown unless ts'qw' as in ts'qw'ít prop it up on a Y-shaped stick, possibly <=óws> on the body, on the skin, lx <=tel> device to, Elder's comment: "borrowed from the Thompson language (BH TTC)", syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BH TTC (8/24/76), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /n-q'íʔs-tn/ cooking pot W73:203, K67:309, (the Squamish root is cognate with Upriver Halkomelem qwéls boil, as are Samish /šq'él's/ cooking pot G86a:83 and Cowichan /šq'ál's/ cooking pot B74b:32), but contrast Squamish /sq'ʔíls ~ q'éy=q'w'i/ copper W73:67, K67:296, K69:59, and Lushootseed /q'w'úlalatx'w/ copper H76:431 and Upriver Halkomelem /q'w'íq'w'i/ copper and /sq'w'él/ a metal found in mines and used for arrowheads, also <tsqw'ó:stel>, //cq'w=ó.s=təl//, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), also <ts'qw'ó:stel>, //c'q'w=ó.s=təl//, also /big metal pot/, attested by Elders Group (1/22/75).

<ts'qw'í:wíyelhp>, ds //c'q'w=í.wəl=əʔp//, EB /swamp gooseberry, prickly swamp currant/, dialects: some Chill., compare <th'kw'íwíyelhp> swamp gooseberry, prickly swamp currant, with root

<th'ekw' ~ th'ikw'> *sore*.

<ts'sá:y>, df //c's=é·y or c'és=M1=əy//, EB ['*Douglas fir log or wood*'], ['*Pseudotsuga menziesii*'], ASM ['the bark ranges from gray in young trees to black to reddish-brown or grayish-brown in older trees, it is excellent firewood'], root meaning unknown unless ts'es *black, brown-gray* or ts'á:s in sts'á:s *fine whitish ash* or ts'ís *grow*, lx <=á:y ~ =ey> *bark, covering*, possibly <metathesis> *derivational*, phonology: possible metathesis and vowel merger, possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Salish cognate: Squamish /è'š-áyʔ/ *Douglas fir* W73:100, K67:319, possibly Northern Lushootseed /è'əsáyʔ/ *straight spear for crabs and bottom fish* (E.K.) ~ *two-pronged pole for spearing (usu. of fir)* (D.M.) ~ *a stick of firewood* (Louisa George), H76:112.

<ts'sá:yelhp>, ds //c's=é·y=əʔp//, EB ['(*Douglas*) *fir tree*'], ['*Pseudotsuga menziesii*'], lx <=elhp> *tree*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), others.

<ts'sá:yelhp>, EB ['(*Douglas*) *fir tree*'], see ts'sá:y.

<ts'símt>, KIN /'growing [s-o] up, (raising s-o)'/, see ts'ísem.

<Ts'símteló:t>, PLN ['other sister of *Lhílheqey* or *Mount Cheam*'], see ts'ísem.

<ts'sítsim>, df //c'is=íc=im or c'ís=M1=əc=im//, FSH /'spear pole knot hitch (two half-hitches), clove-hitch knot'/, MC, ASM ['this knot is handy to know if one keeps a gaff hook in cork in a pocket, and if he sees a fish he can cut a pole fast and attach the hook with this knot (EL)'], literally possibly /'grow in back repeatedly'/, (semological comment: possibly so named due to the way a clove hitch is tied: right over and back around left, then new left over and back around new right), possibly root <ts'is> *grow?*, possibly <=íts ~ =ets ~ =ewíts> *on the back*, possibly <metathesis> *derivational*, possibly <=ím> *repeatedly*, phonology: possible metathesis, possible vowel-loss in root, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by EL (Elders Group 1/26/77).

<ts'tá:m>, ds //c'ét=M1=əm//, ABFC ['*crawl*'], (<metathesis type 1> *non-continuative*), (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: metathesis, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/11/75), AC (8/6/70), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt /è'téŋ/ *crawl* (beside /è'étŋ' / *crawling*) G86a:93, Cowichan dial. of Halkomelem /c'tém/ *crawl* B74b:59, possibly Squamish /è'ít-n/ *bring close (tr.)* W73:61, K67:321, also <ts'tám>, //c'ét=M1=(ə)m//, attested by Deming (3/16/78), example: <lulh ts'tá:m tel mímele.>, //lə=uf c'ét=M1=əm t-əl C₁í=məle//, /'My baby is already crawling./, literally /'my little child has already crawled'/, attested by EB.

<ts'átem>, cts //c'ét=əm//, [c'étə̃m], ABFC ['*crawling*'], (<lack of metathesis means> *continuative*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/6/70), EB (12/11/75), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), Deming (3/16/78), IHTTC (7/28/77), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt /è'étŋ' / *crawling* G86a:93, also <ts'étem ~ ch'étem>, //c'ét=əm//, attested by NP (9/30/75), example: <ts'átem stim:ỗt>, //c'ét=əm stim=mót//, CAN, /'train'/, literally /'crawling steamboat'/, attested by IHTTC (7/28/77), also <ts'étem stim:ỗt ~ ch'étem stim:ỗt>, //c'ét=əm stim=mót//, attested by NP (9/30/75).

<ts'tés>, df //c'tés//, SD /'(make a) ringing sound when something drops (spoon, metal ashtray or something heavy)'/, semantic environment ['for ex. of a spoon, metal ashtray, or something heavy'], root perhaps same as in th'átsem *ringing, jingling*, comment: th'átsem if related would be /è'ə[-Aé-]ts=ə̃m/ and ts'tés would be really th'tés /è'ét[=M1]=s/, phonology: possible metathesis or vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<ts'tíxem>, df //c'tíx=ə̃m//, FSH /'coiled up méthelh rope for fishing (for sturgeon and spring salmon)'/, root meaning unknown, possibly <=em> *have/get/intransitivizer*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested

by Elders Group (3/26/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-è'tíšm/ *harpoon-line of cedar-bark* W73:130, K67:288.

<**ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'é̄m**>, mdls //c'ě̄'-M1=m ~ c'ě̄'-M1=m or c'ě̄'=ə[-']m//, [c'ě̄'ém ~ c'ě̄'óm], ABFC /'jump, hop (once)/, TVMO, (<**metathesis type 1**> non-continuative), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: metathesis, vowel-loss or vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/7/70), Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/15/72), EB (12/12/75), JL (5/5/75), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <**le ts'tl'ám.**>, //lə c'ě̄'=M1=m//, /'He jumped./, attested by AC, JL.

<**ts'á:tl'em ~ ch'á:tl'em ~ ts'átl'em**>, cts //c'ě̄'[-...]ě̄'=ə̄m//, ABFC /'jumping, hopping/, TVMO, (<-:- and lack of metathesis> continuative), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/7/70), Elders Group (3/15/72), JL (5/5/75), example: <**le ts'átl'em.**>, //lə c'ě̄'=ə̄m//, /'He's jumping./, attested by AC.

<**ts'í:ts'á:tl'em**>, dmn //C₁í=c'ě̄'ě̄'=ə̄m//, EZ /'grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper/, [order Orthoptera, family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae], literally /'little jumping/hopping/, (<**R4**=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (12/4/71).

<**ts'áts'etl'em**>, cts //c'ě̄'[-C₁ə-]ě̄'=ə̄m//, ABFC ['jumping'], TVMO, (<**-R1**> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<**ts'áts'etl'em**>, dnom //c'ě̄'[-C₁ə=]ě̄'=ə̄m//, EZ /'grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper/, [order Orthoptera, family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae], literally /'jumping, hopping/, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<**ts'ats'etl'í:m**>, durs //c'ě̄'[-C₁ə-]ě̄'=ə̄[=Aí=]m or c'ě̄'[-C₁ə-]ě̄'=ə̄m=í:m//, rpts, cts, ABFC /'jumping along, jumping up and down/, TVMO, probably <**í:-ablaut**> durative, possibly <=í:m> repetitive, phonology: reduplication, ablaut or syllable-loss (em before =ím), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/15/72).

<**ts'ats'etl'í:m**>, dnom //c'ě̄'[-C₁ə=]ě̄'=ə̄[=Aí=]m or c'ě̄'[-C₁ə=]ě̄'=ə̄m=í:m//, EZ /'grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper/, [order Orthoptera, family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae], literally /'jumping along/jumping up and down/, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: H-T <tastaskle'm> (macron over e) ~ <kakawate'IE> (umlaut over first <a> and macron over e) grasshopper (*Caloptenus sp.*)(first named from <tsa'klEm> to jump, hop, the second name refers to the strident noise the insect makes—that name may be <q'aq'awetxíle> or <q'íkw'etxíle> or something similar in Stó:lô orthography).

<**ts'áts'ets'tl'ím**>, dmv //c'ě̄'[-C₁ə-][=C₁ə=]ě̄'=ə̄[=Aí=]m or c'ě̄'[-C₁ə-][=C₁ə=]ě̄'=ə̄m=ím//, durs, rpts, cts, ABFC ['be hopping'], TVMO, (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: double reduplication, ablaut or syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), example: <**ts'áts'ets'tl'ím te (pípehò:m, mímetú, kwíkweshú).**>, //c'ě̄'[-C₁ə-][=C₁ə=]ě̄'=ə̄[=Aí=]m tə (C₁í=pəhà-m, C₁í=mətú, C₁í=k"əšú)//, /'The (frog, little lamb, little pig) is hopping./, attested by BHTTC.

<**ts'tl'é̄met**>, iecs //c'ě̄'-M1=məT//, ABFC ['jump at s-o'], ABFC ['strike (of a snake) at s-o'], semantic environment ['snake'], (<**metathesis type 1**> non-continuative), (<=met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), example: <**ts'tl'é̄methò:m te álhqey.**>, //c'ě̄'-M1=məT-à-m tə ʔé̄tqəy//, /'The snake strikes at you., The snake jumps at you./, syntactic comment: passive, attested by Elders Group.

<**ts'tl'é̄metst**>. pcs //c'ě̄'-M1=m=əcəl=T (or poss.) c'ě̄'-M1=m=əc=T//, GAM /to skip rope/, <=T> purposeful control transitivizer, <=ewíts ~ =íts ~ =ích ~ =ech> on the back, on the back of

something (those allomorphs without <ew> also have extended allosemes/meanings DIR ['on the surface, on top'], for ex. <=í:tsel ~ =etsel> *on the back, on the surface, on the top*, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).

<tl'emtl'émxel>, df //c'=)C₁əC₂=ë'ém=x^yəl//, EZ /'grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper/, ['order Orthoptera, family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae'], literally possibly /'many jump on the foot/, (semological comment: if so named, perhaps after grasshopper plagues), (<R3=> plural subject or? action), lx <=xel> *on the foot*, phonology: reduplication, consonant-loss (first consonant of root, very odd), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by HP (4/16/75).

<ts'tl'émet>, ABFC ['jump at s-o'], see ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.

<ts'tl'étl'xel>, ABFC ['takes short steps'], see ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

<ts'xwélmexw ~ ts'xwílmexw>, SOCT ['friends'], see xwélmexw.

<ts'xwót>, pcs //c'x^wá=T or c'áx^w=M1=T or c'x^w=áT//, TIB /'add some, add it, (do it again [AD])/, possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuative, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis or allomorph of suffix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /è'x^w-úd/ *add it to something* H76:696, Squamish root /è'ix^w ~ è'əx^w/ *increase* as in /è'x^w-ut/ *increase (tr.)* W73:149, K67:319,320, K69:68, also /'do it again/, attested by AD (11/19/79).

<ch'exwélhchat>, ds //c'əx^w=é†cε=T//, WATR ['add some water [to s-th]'], TIB, FOOD, lx <=élhcha> *water, unclear liquid*, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/17/77).

<ts'xwó:ythel>, LANG /'silence the mouth, keep the mouth quiet/, see ts'áxw.

U

- <Uhámeł ~ Ôhámeł> //ʔə[=Au=]ha=éméł ~ ʔə[=Ao=]ha=éméł//, PLN ['village now called Ohamil Reserve or Laidlaw'], see under more common variants <Ôhámeł> and <Shxw'ôhámeł>.
- <ú:kw'elets>, FOOD /'run out of food, be out of food'/, see ôwkw'.
- <ú:kw't>, FOOD ['finish it (of food)'], see ôwkw'.
- <Uqw'íles>, df //wq'w=íł=əs or ʔə=wq'w=íł=əs//, PLN /'Restmore Caves [Wells], (mouth of Hunter Creek [IHTTC])'/, literally /'go drift downriver on the face'/, (semological comment: so named after an Indian murderer who lived there and killed people coming upriver till he was killed by an organized group of Indian people (Duff 1952)), phonology: vocalization of w to u, possibly <e= ~ hé=> continuative?, root <wôqpw'> drift downriver, possibly <=íł> go, come, get, become, probably <=es> on the face, (<zero> nominalizer), comment: i.e. a verb used over time as place name becoming a nominal/noun, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):15, source: place names reference file #184, also <ôqpw'íles ~ ôqpw'éyles>, //wq'w=íł=əs//, also /'mouth of Hunter Creek'/, phonology: vocalization of w to ô or e → ô, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77 incl. AK, TG, AD but not SP on that day).
- <úx>, possibly root //ʔúx//, EFAM ['it smells (said to child)'], phonology: sound symbolism with other interjections, syntactic analysis: interjection, usage: baby talk, attested by AHTTC (2/15/80).
- <unknown>, WETH ['four days of northeast wind'], Elder's comment: "there is a word for this", attested by EB.
- <unknown>, WETH ['eight days of northeast wind'], Elder's comment: "there is a word for this", attested by EB.

W

<**wá:ch ~ wá:ts**>, bound root //wé·c//, *dung, shit, excrement*.

<**wá:cháwtxw**>, ds //wé·c=éwtx//, BLDG /'outhouse (for solid waste), (shit-house)'/, literally /'shit house, dung building'/, (semological comment: this term is coarser than <**átl'qeláwtxw**> outhouse (lit. outside house) or lílem outhouse (lit. little house) and so a coarse term in English, like *shit-house* gives a more accurate sense of when the term would be used in Halq'eméylem), lx <=**áwtxw**> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), Salish cognate: Sechelt /wâè/ excrements T77:15.

<**wákel ~ wákyel**>, free root //wékəl or wékʷəl//, [wákʷɪl], CAN ['wagon'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by EB (12/18/75), Elders Group (3/2/77), example: <**wákyel xàlh**>, //wékʷəl xʷéʔ//, /'wagon road'/, phonology: sentence-stress, attested by Elders Group.

<**wál**>, bound root //wél// meaning uncertain

<**swálém**>, df //s=wél=əm or s=wél=ə[=´=]m//, KIN ['orphan'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to, (here) someone that), root meaning unknown unless <**wál** or **wá:l**>, bound root //wél or wé·l throw//, comment: it is tempting to connect the root in shxw=wáli parents here but Downriver and Island Halkomelem and Squamish cognates show that the word for orphan originally had a root with wán and the word for parents originally had a root with wál, possibly <=**em**> have/get/intransitivizer or middle voice, possibly <=´=> derivational, phonology: possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /wánim/ orphan W73:191, K67:378.

<**swelmáylh ~ swelméylh**>, df //s=wál=əm=éyʔ//, KIN /'child of deceased sibling, child of deceased brother/sister'/, (<s=> nominalizer, someone that), probably root <**wálém**> orphan, possibly <=**áylh**> child, possibly <=**lh**> past tense, deceased, phonology: vowel-loss in suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/16/71), other sources: ES /swəlméyʔ/ (CwMs /swənméyʔ/) deceased sibling's child, H-T <swilmai'tl> cousin after parent's death, also <**swelmá:ylh**>, //s=wál=əm=é·yʔ//, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77).

<**wál** or **wá:l**>, bound root //wél or wé·l throw//.

<**wá:ls**>, sas //wé(l)=éls//, ECON /'to scramble-give, throw money/blankets/poles to a crowd, give away at a big (winter) dance [by throwing]'/, ASM ['sometimes these things were thrown from the roof or platform at roof level connected to the longhouse/dance house, when blankets were thrown people would try to hang on to the largest portion if they couldn't get away with a whole blanket, then a person would come around and cut the blanket apart in each portion, when poles were thrown the portion of pole that a person could hang onto was redeemed by a proportionate amount of money or other gifts, when coins were thrown people just scrambled for them, this type of giving was done besides the formal presentations within the longhouse to particular named people'], probably root <**wál**> throw, (<=**á:ls ~ =áls**> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: consonant-loss (l before =áls), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /wáls/ throw away as a "scramble-gift", give away (itr.) W73:224, K69:89.

<**wówi:ls**>, cts //wɛ[-AáC₁ə-](l)=ə[=Aí=-]ls//, [wáwí·ls], ECON ['(be scramble-giving)'], (<**ó- ablaut plus -R1-**> continuative), probably <**í:-ablaut on e in a suffix**> durative, (<=**els**> structured activity continuative), phonology: double ablaut, reduplication, consonant-loss,

syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old p.324).

<**swá:ls**>, dnom //s=wé(1)=éls//, ECON /'scramble-giving, a scramble'/, (<=s> nominalizer, something to), phonology: consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/15/71), BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /swé:ls/ *scramble-giving*, Salish cognate: Squamish /swáls/ *scatter (tr.?)*, *throw away*; *scramble-gift* W73:224, K67:299, K69:60,75.

<**wá:lx**>, pcis //wé:l=xʸ//, ABFC /'throw s-th (a rock, etc.), throw it (to someone)'/, (<=x> purposeful control inanimate object preferred), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), other sources: ES /wé:lxʸ/ *throw*, also <**wá:lx**>, //wé:l=xʸ//, attested by EB (4/29/76); found in <**wá:lxchexw yewá:lmels kw'as wets'étl'**>, //wé:l=xʸ-c-əxʷ yəwé:l=məls kʷ-ε-s wə=c'əë'//, /'Throw it before you fall.'/, attested by AC (10/13/71), example: <**tsel le wá:lx te í:'axwil smált.**>, //c-əl lə wé:l=xʸ tə C₁í=ʔεxʷíl s=mélt//, /'I threw a little rock.'/, attested by AC (10/21/71), <**wá:lxlha te qweqwáyels lam tl' Bill.**>, //wé:l=xʸ-ʔε tə C₁ə=qʷéy=əls lə=mə' Bill//, /'Throw the orange to Bill.'/, attested by EB (4/29/76), <**wá:lx té smá:lt**>, //wé:l=xʸ tə s=mè:lt//, /'to throw a rock'/, attested by EB (1/30/76), <**tsel wá:lxòlèm.**>, //c-əl wé:l=xʸ-àlə̀m//, /'I fell down.'/, literally /'I was thrown (?)/', syntactic analysis: passive?, attested by EB (12/10/75).

<**swéltel**>, df //s=wé[=Aé]=l=təl//, FSH /'net (any kind, for any purpose), fish net, gill-net (Elders Group 11/26/75)'/, HUNT /'net (for ducks, fish)'/, EZ ['web (of spider)'], literally /'something to throw device'/, (<=s> nominalizer), probably root <**wá:l**> *throw*, probably <**é-ablaut**> derivational, lx <=tel> *device to*, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75, 6/14/75), EB (2/11/75), TG (4/23/75), Deming (3/25/76), AC (10/23/70), EL (2/20/79), Salish cognate: Squamish /swít/n/ *net; spider web* W73:184, K67:299, also /'gill-net'/, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75), example: <**tewát kw'e íxw tháyelhtset ta swéltel**>, //tə=wé́t kʷə ʔí-xʷ èi[-Aé-]y=əʔc=əT t-ε s=wé[=Aé]=l=təl//, /'Who are you making the fish-net for?'/, attested by AC (11/11/71).

<**lesák swéltel**>, cpds //ləsék s=wé[=Aé]=l=təl//, FSH /'bag net, sack net'/, literally /'sack/bag net'/, (semological comment: *lesák* is borrowed from Chinook Jargon), ASM ['this term used later by EL as he's not sure of the real term, he saw it done: other men threw spears at the fish to drive them into the net, it was done at Páléxel, and EL saw them get 50 steelhead'], syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by EL (2/20/79),

<**wéltá:lt**>, df //wé:l=tə[=M2]=l=T or wəl=ti[=Aé]=l=t//, HUNT /'spring snare [s-th], [a?] spring snare'/, possibly root <**wá:l**> *throw* and stem <**wá:ltel**> lit. "throw device" as in *net*, probably <=tel> *device to*, possibly <**metathesis**> derivational, possibly <**á-ablaut**> derivational or durative, possibly <=t> purposeful control transitivizer, phonology: metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb? or nominal??. attested by Deming (4/11/78), contrast with <**t'í:tsel**> *spring snare*, also <**íweltált**>, //íwəl=təl=t//, HUNT /'spring snare trap'/, (semological comment: no derivational affix =t is known elsewhere; it may be that the suffix is -t purposeful control transitivizer and that the translation of *íweltált* should be *set it (snare trap)*, *set a snare*), attested by Elders Group 10/20/76, for this latter form and alternated etymology and related words see *íwel*.

<**wá:ls**>, ECON /'to scramble-give, throw money/blankets/poles to a crowd, give away at a big (winter) dance [by throwing]'/, see *wál* or *wá:l*.

<**wá:lx**>, ABFC /'throw s-th (a rock, etc.), throw it (to someone)'/, see *wál* or *wá:l*.

<**wá:lhət**>, pcs //wéʔ=əT//, ABFC /'chase it away, (chase s-o/s-th away)'/, TVMO, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/16/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /wáʔ-an/ *chase away, chase out (tr.)* K67:378.

<**wá:m**>, possibly root //wé:m// meaning unknown

- <**swà:m**>, df //s=wè·m//, FOOD ['dried big clams threaded onto a string of inner cedar bark (obtained in trade)'], EZ ['(horse clam)'], ['*Tersus capax* ~ *Schizothaerus capax*'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/21/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /swám/ *horse clam* W73:60, K67:299 and /swaám/ *horse clam (Tersus capax)* Kennedy and Bouchard 1976b:104.
- <**wáq ~ wíq**>, bound root //wéq(=) ~ wíq// *male*; found in <**swíq**> *man*, see below under <**wíyeq ~ wíyq ~ wí:q**>, since the vowel of the root is variable.
- <**swáqeth**>, df //s=wéq(=)ə̀è or s=wí[=Aé=]q=ə̀(=)è//, KIN ['husband'], literally (possibly) /'someone that's a male spouse', (<s=> nominalizer, someone that), possibly root <**wíq**> *male*, possibly <**á-ablaut**> derivational, possibly <e> living entity, lx <=th ~ =eth> spouse, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others, other sources: H-T <swa'kuts> (umlaut over a) *husband*, Salish cognate: Nooksack /šwáqəc/ *husband* Amoss 1961, Sechelt /s-wáqac/ *husband* T77:16, MCx /gáqə̀è/ *married woman* and MCx /gáwqə̀qə̀è/ *married women* all quoted in G82:36 (cognate set 171) where the PCS *-c spouse is confirmed by Lushootseed //s-q'úy?-c// /s-q'úy'íc' / *widow(er)* and /ʔu-q'úy'íc'-il/ *just lost a spouse* H76:431 with an apparent root /q'úy?/ *die* cognate with Halq'eméylem /q'á·y/ *die*.
- <**swóweqeth**>, dnom //s=wɛ[=AáC₁ə̀=]q=ə̀(=)è//, KIN /'hubby, dear husband, pet term for husband', (<s=> nominalizer), (<ó-ablaut plus -R1-> affectionate diminutive), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (11/19/79).
- <**swóweqeth**>, strs //s=wɛ[=AáC₁ə̀=]q=ə̀(=)è//, KIN /'married woman, got a husband, got married to a husband', literally /'got a male spouse', (<s=> stative), (<ó-ablaut on root á plus =R1=> resultative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (10/23/71), JS (Elders Group 3/26/80), EB and AD (9/25/78), example: <**éwe ís swóweqeth**>, //ʔə̀wə̀ ʔí-s s=wɛ[=AáC₁ə̀=]q=ə̀(=)è//, /'She's got no husband.', attested by JS.
- <**swóqeweqeweth** (or better **swóq-weqeth**>, plv //s=wɛ[=Aá=]q=C₁ə̀C₂=ə̀(=)è//, strs, KIN /'married women, ((plural) got husbands)', (<=R2> plural), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, extra ew apparently mistranscribed, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72), example: <**ə̀welh le t'ókw' ye swóqeweqeweth**>, //ʔə̀wə̀=ʔ lə̀ t'ák' yə̀ s=wɛ[=Aá=]q=C₁ə̀C₂=ə̀(=)è//, /'The married women never went home.', usage: conversation, attested by Elders Group (3/72).
- <**wásewey**>, df //wésə̀w=ɛy or wésə̀w=ə̀y//, EB ['small mountain alder'], [*Alnus tenuifolia*'], ASM ['botanically identified from a sample'], root meaning unknown, lx <=ay ~ =ey> bark, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, Salish cognate: Squamish /yásawʔi/ *tree similar to the alder but small (grows high up in the mountains)* W73:4, K67:382 and /yásaw'ay/ *mountain alder (Alnus sinuata) (Regel) Rydb. Bouchard and Turner 1976:75, Fraser R. dial. of Lillooet /zásaw-az/ mountain alder (Alnus incana), Sitka alder (Alnus crispa (ssp. sinuata)) Turner 1974:49,101, Lushootseed /yəsáwi/ alder H76:632, historical/comparative detail: Upriver Halkomelem has apparently assimilated the initial consonant to the third consonant.*
- <**wát**>, free root //wét//, PRON /'who?, who', syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by BHTTC (10/3/76), other sources: ES /wét/ and JH /wét/ *who*, example: <**wát kw'a skwíx?**>, //wét k'w-ɛ s=k'íx'//, /'What's your name?'/, attested by BHTTC (10/3/76).
- <**tewát**>, ds //tə̀=wét//, PRON /'be who?'/, (<te=> the (gender and proximity/visibility unspecified)), phonology: te= is phonologically, syntactically, and semantically a prefix here, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, syntactic comment: te= is not functioning here as a demonstrative article (which cannot occur sentence initially), attested by AC, EB (1/12/7), AD (5/5/80), BHTTC (10/3/76), example: <**tewát kw'e lí kwethá?**>, //tə̀=wét k'wə̀ lí k'wə̀=èè//, /'Who is there?'/, attested by EB,

<**tewát kw'e tl'íls kws láms?**>, //tə=wét k'wə ẽ'í=ls k'-s lē=m-s//, /'Who wants to go?/, attested by EB, <**tewát kw'e tl'íls kws més ísq'ó?**>, //tə=wét k'wə ẽ'í=ls k'-s mē-s yə=s=q'á//, /'Who wants to come along?/, attested by EB, <**tewát kw'a's sq'ó?**>, //tə=wét k'w-εʔ-s s=q'á//, /'Who is with you?/, literally /'who is? your someone with'/, attested by AD, <**tewát kw'e thiyt te'íle?**>, //tə=wét k'wə ẽíy=T tə=ʔí=lə//, /'Who made this?/, attested by EB, <**tewát kw'e íxw tháyelhstet ta swéltel?**>, //tə=wét k'wə ʔí-x'w ẽi[-Aé-]y=əʔc=əT t-ε s=wól=tə//, /'Who are you making the fish-net for?/, literally /'who is? that aux -you are making for s-o your net'/, attested by AC (11/11/71), <**tewát te lhéxéylex?**>, //tə=wét tə ʔx=i-l=əxʔ//, /'Who is standing there? Who's there?/, attested by AC (8/15/70), <**léwe kwe tewát aswá ptámethox?**>, //léwə k'wə tə=wét ʔε-s=wé pté=məT-axʔ//, /'Who are you that's asking me this?/, syntactic comment: syntax is unusual with aswá, attested by AC (9/29/71), <**léwe tewát?**>, //ləwə tə=wét//, /'Who are you?/, attested by AC (8/15/70), <(wát, tewát, stám) (kw'a, ta') skwíx?>, //(wét, tə=wét, s=tém) (k'w-ε, t-εʔ) s=k'íxʔ//, /'What's your name?/, attested by BHTTC (10/3/76), <**tewát te sqwmáy?**>, //tə=wét tə s=q'əm=éy//, /'Whose dog?/, literally /'who is? the dog'/, attested by AC (12/8/71), <**chel ó lhq'élexw wetewátes.**>, //c-əl ʔəw ʔ=q'él=l-əx'w wə-tə=wét-əs//, /'I know who it is./, attested by EB.

<**tewátes**>, df //tə=wét=əs//, PRON /'somebody, anybody'/, (<=es> meaning uncertain), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (12/16/75, 1/12/76), AC (12/8/71), Deming (3/29/79), example: <**ístexwchelcha ó í kw'e tewátes.**>, //ʔí=sT-əx'w-c-əl-cε ʔà ʔí k'wə tə=wét=əs//, /'I'll leave it with somebody./, attested by EB, <**ówechel líl kw'étslexw tewát[es].**>, //ʔówə-c-əl lí-l k'w'éc=l-əx'w tə=wét=əs//, /'I didn't see anybody./, attested by EB, <**tewátes t'we sqwmáy.**>, //tə=wét=əs t'wəw s=q'əm=éy//, /'(It must be) somebody's dog./, literally /'it is somebody must be is dog'/, attested by AC, <**líyetsel málqléxw kw'e tewátes?**>, //lí-ə-c-əl mélq=l-əx'w k'wə tə=wét=əs//, /'Did I forget anybody? (forget s-o)/, attested by Deming, <**tewátesò kw'e emí sq'ó.**>, //tə=wét=əs-à k'wə ʔəmí s=q'á//, /'Anybody can come along./, literally /'it's just anybody that come be with'/, attested by EB, <**lép'exes te xeytl'á:ls mékw' tewátes.**>, //lép'=əxʔ-əs tə x'íë'=é-ls mék'w tə=wét=əs//, /'The grizzly ate anybody. (eat s-o/s-th)/, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77).

<**kw'ewátes**>, df //k'wə=wét=əs//, PRON ['something'], (<kw'e=> the (abstract, remote)), (<=es> meaning unclear), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (5/1/79), example: <**áxwethòm kw'ewátes.**>, //ʔéx'w=əT-əm k'wə=wét=əs//, /'Someone will give you something./, literally /'you are given something'/, attested by AD.

<**mekw'ewátes ~ mekw'ewát**>, cpds //mək'w=wét=əs ~ mək'w=wét//, PRON /'everybody, everyone'/, root <**mékw'**> all, every, root <**wát**> who?, who, (<=es> meaning unclear), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77), others, example: <**mekw'ewát lép'exes te xeytl'á:ls. ~ lép'exes te xeytl'á:ls mekw'ewátes.**>, //mək'w=wét lép'=əxʔ-əs tə x'íë'=é-ls ~ lép'=əxʔ-əs tə x'íë'=é-ls mək'w=wét=əs//, /'The grizzly ate everybody./, attested by Elders Group.

<**kw'elhwát**>, df //k'wə(=)ʔ=wét//, PRON /'who else?, who (of several)?, (anybody else (AC))//, (<kw'e(=)lh=> meaning unclear unless <kw'élh> spill), syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, Elder's comment: "this word is short for kw'elh tewát", attested by EB (4/28/78), also /'anybody else'/, attested by AC (12/10/71), example: <**qas kw'elhwát?**>, //qε-s k'wəʔ=wét//, /'and who else?, and who (of several)?/, attested by EB, <**ówéta kw'elhwát tél:exw welís alétsa te sléxwelh.**>, //ʔowə= ʔé k'wəʔ=wét tél=l-əx'w wə-lí-s ʔélécε tə s=léx'w=wəʔ//, /'Nobody knows where the canoe is./, literally /'there is not anybody else know it if- is there -it is where? the canoe'/, usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC.

<**swótle**>, df //s=wé[=Aá]=t=lə//, PRON /'somebody, someone'/, (<s=> nominalizer), (<ó=ablaut>

derivational), probably <=lə> this, here probably as in <te'íle> this, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/23/71), AD (3/6/79), IHTTC (8/8/77), example: <skwíxs te swótle>, //s=k^wíx^y-s tə s=wɛ[=Aá=]t=lə//, /'somebody's name/, literally /'name -of the somebody/, attested by AC, <óxwestchexw te'íle xéltel kw'e swótle.>, //ʔɛ[=Aá=]x^w=əs=T-c-əx^w tə=ʔí=lə xí[=Aá=]l=təl k^wə s=wɛ[=Aá=]t=lə//, /'Give this pencil to someone./, attested by AD, <éy t'wa meythómes kw'e swótl'e.>, //ʔéy t'wɛ mɛy=T-ámə-əs k^wə s=wɛ[=Aá=]t=lə//, /'It would be good if someone helps you./, attested by IHTTC.

<=wát>, da //wét//, NUM /'(whoever, one out of)/, CJ, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in <mekw'wát ~ mekw'át>, //mək^w=(w)ét//, /'somebody/, from <mékw'> everybody, all and <wát>, free root //wét//, PRON /'who?, who/.

<wá:ta>, CJ /'is there none?, isn't there any?/, see éwe ~ ôwe.

<wáth'>, free root //wét'//, ABFC [pry], MC, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, comment: not attested but must occur in light of the following word.

<wóweth'>, cts //wɛ[-AáC₁ə-]è'//, ABFC [prying], MC, (<ó-ablaut plus -R1-> continuative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/25/77).

<shxwoweth'ílep or shxwwoweth'ílep>, dnom //sx^w=wɛ[=AaC₁ə=]è'=ílep//, TOOL [shovel], LAND, literally /'something for prying earth/, (<shxw=> something for), lx <=ílep> earth, dirt, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/25/77), contrast <lepál> shovel.

<swáweth'>, strs //s=wé[=C₁ə=]è'//, MC [(be) locked with a stick], (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<wáth'et>, pcs //wét'è'=əT//, MC /'pry s-th, lock s-th (the Indian way/barred/wedged), pry s-th up, lever it up/, ABFC, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78), EB (4/27/76), IHTTC (8/25/77), comment: , Salish cognate: Squamish /wác'-an/ lever up; pry loose (tr.) K69:89, historical/comparative detail: should one compare this word with weth'át teases-o (i.e. sort of pry someone)? following Kuipers who relates the two Squamish cognates to each other.

<xwewáth'et>, df //x^wə=wét'è'=əT//, pcs, MC [unlock it], possibly <xwe=> un-, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<shxwéth'tel or shxwwéth'tel>, dnom //sx^w=wɛ[=Aá=]è'=təl//, MC /'a latch, Indian lock/, BLDG, ASM [a latch fastened in the middle or on one end, or loose which slides through], see illustration, (<shxw=> nominalizer, something for/that), (<é-ablaut> resultative or durative), lx <=tel> device to, phonology: ablaut, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77).

<wáth'elh>, ds //wét'è'=(əw)əʔ//, BSK [to weave slats (like a th'ôwe^x basket or bulrush mat or inner or middle cedar bark)], literally /'pry/bar/lock basket/vessel/, probably <=elh (probably ~ =ewelh)> basket, vessel, canoe, Elder's comment: "perhaps also to weave wool but AD believes they have different weaves for wool, each of which is named [twine, twill, etc.] (AD 6/8/79)", syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (6/18/79).

<wáweth'elh>, cts //wé[-C₁ə-]è'=əʔ//, BSK [weaving slats], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (6/8/79).

<wá:th'elh ~ wáth'elh>, dnom //wé[=-=]è'=əʔ ~ wét'è'=əʔ//, BSK /'bulrush mat, reed mat, mat (of cattail/roots/bulrushes, etc.), (wall mat (Elders Group 11/12/75)/, ASM [usually used for a foot mat (Deming)], possibly <=:> derivational, possibly <=elh> according to the ways of the, in the way of the, traditional, phonology: possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested

by Elders Group (9/10/75, 4/23/80), Deming (4/17/80), also <wáts'elh>, //wéç' =əʔ//, also /'wall mat/, attested by Elders Group (11/12/75), also <wáts'elh>, //wéç' =əʔ//, also /'reed mat/, attested by TM (Elders Group 4/23/80).

<wáth'elh>, BSK ['to weave slats (like a th'ôwex basket or bulrush mat or inner or middle cedar bark)'], see wáth'.

<wá:th'elh ~ wáth'elh>, BSK /'bulrush mat, reed mat, mat (of cattail/roots/bulrushes, etc.), (wall mat (Elders Group 11/12/75))', see wáth'.

<wáth'et>, MC /'pry s-th, lock s-th (the Indian way/barred/wedged), pry s-th up, lever it up', see wáth'.

<wáts'et>, probable stem //wéç' (=)əʔ// meaning unknown

<swáts'et>, df //s=wéç' əʔ//, FIRE /'torch (made from pitch) (SJ and MV), (bark shield for fire (Elders Group 3/6/78))', (<s=> nominalizer, something to), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ and MV (Deming 3/2/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /sx^wáèit/ torch W73:271, K67:294, also /'bark shield for fire', attested by Elders Group (3/8/78).

<wáweth'elh>, BSK ['weaving slats'], see wáth'.

<wá:y>, possibly root //wé·y or wi[=Aé·=]y//, SOC /'(be) found out (something you were trying to hide), to be discovered (something secret)', EFAM, possibly <á:-ablaut> resultative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77), Salish cognate: Skagit dial. of Lushootseed root /wíʔ-/ announce in a loud voice as in /wíʔ-əd/ shout, announce in a loud voice, holler [tr.] H76:553,56, Squamish root /wáy/ as in /wáy-at/ reveal, make public (tr.) K69:89.

<wá:yt>, pcs //wé·y=T or wi[=Aé·=]y=T//, SOC ['warn s-o'], EFAM, possibly <á:-ablaut> resultative, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible ablaut, possible clipping, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77), compare with perhaps <yó:t> warn s-o (poss. clipping?), Salish cognate: Squamish /wáy-at/ reveal, make public (tr.) K69:89 (vs. Squamish /yá-nʔ/ warn (tr.) K67:382 and root /yuh/ take care, be careful K67:383), Lushootseed /wíʔ-əd/ shout, announce in a loud voice, holler H76:553,56, Skagit dial. /wíʔ-ad/ yell, call out loudly, telephone H76:420, also /'warning (of an attack)', attested by Deming and/or JL and/or NP (Fish Camp 7/19/79), example: <lílh me wá:ytem.>, //lí-ʔ mə wé·y=T-əʔm//, /'He was warned.', attested by JL and/or NP and/or Deming (Fish Camp 7/19/79).

<wíyt>, pcs //wé[=Aé·=]y=T or wɛ[=Aí·=]y=T or wíy=T//, SOC /'go warn s-o in secret, go tell s-o in secret', EFAM, possibly <é-ablaut or í-ablaut> resultative?, (<-t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76); found in <wíythòmè>, //wɛ[=Aé·=]y=T-ámə//, /'warn you', attested by Elders Group, example: <le wíyt.>, //lə wɛ[=Aé·=]y=T//, /'Go tell/warn someone in secret.', attested by Elders Group.

<wá:(y)>, possible root //wé(·)y//, meaning uncertain

<shxwewá:(y)>, df //sx^w=(h)ə-wé(·)y//, KIN ['parent'], (<shxw=> something for/that, someone for/that), root meaning unknown, unless <wá:y> found out (something you were trying to hide), discovered (something secret) (also as in wá:yt warn s-o)—as parents are always doing both, <shxw=> nominalizer for continuative, probably <he-> continuative, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/10/71), other sources: H-T <tEcswe> (macron over e) ([tə šswé(y)] /tə s(x^w)wéy/) parent, example: <yéthestes te mestíyexw te sqwà:ls te sí:les or sxwewá:(y)s.>, //yéèəs=T-əs tə məstíyex^w tə s=q^wè·l-s tə sí:lə-s or sx^w=wé(·)y-s//, /'He told the people the words of his grandfather or his parent.', usage: contemporary text, attested by AC (11/10/71), Salish cognate: Nooksack <swálay7 ~ shwálay> (NKF1.1206; NKF3.2231; NKF2.1981).

<**shxwwáli**>, pln //sx^w=wé[=lə=y]//, KIN /'parents, relations (ancestors?)', (<=le=> plural), phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/15/70, 9/29/71, 11/10/71), other sources: ES /šx^wwélí/ (CwMs /šx^wwéli/) parents, ancestors, H-T <cwa'li> (macron over a)(p.395) ~ <swca'li> (macron over u or umlaut over a) parents, Salish cognate: Nooksack <swálay7 ~ shwálay> (NKF1.1206; NKF3.2231; NKF2.1981).

<**wáy**>, bound root //wéy// daylight, day

<**wáyel**>, incs //wéy=əl//, WETH /'get daylight, become day', lx <=el> go, come, get, become, inceptive, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (9/17/75), example: <**lulh me wáyel**>, //lə-uʔ mə wéy=əl//, /'Its' getting daylight./, literally /'past -already come/start to get daylight'/, attested by AC (8/8/70); found in <**wáyelcha**>, //wéy=əl-cə//, /'it's tomorrow', literally /'it will come/go/get day(light)'/, attested by AC (10/6/71), example: <**álhche(xw) qelát wá:yel ~ óscha qelát wá:yel**>, //ʔéʔ-cə qəlét wé:y=əl ~ ʔás-cə qəlét wé:y=əl//, /'day after tomorrow', literally /'? -future again become day'/, attested by Elders Group (9/17/75).

<**swáyel ~ swáyél ~ swàyèl**>, dnom //s=wéy=əl//, WETH /'day, daytime, sky, weather, (horizon (BJ))', TIME ['day'], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: optional updrifting, optional downdrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), DM (12/4/64), IHTTC (8/10/77), Deming (1/18/79, 3/31/77), Elders Group (3/3/76, 3/2/77), DC (12/19/78), other sources: ES /swéyəl/ day, sky, also <**kw'e chíchelh**>, //k^wə cí[=C₁ə=]ʔ//, also /'sky', literally /'what (remote) is high up', Elder's comment: "others use swàyèl day for sky", attested by EB (2/16/76), also <**swá:yél ~ swà:yèl ~ swáyél ~ swàyèl**>, //s=wé(·)y=əl//, also /'horizon, sky, day', attested by BJ (12/5/64), example: <**Q: stámelh swàyèl kw'e cheláqelhelh? A.: yiláwelhàt.**>, //s=tém-əʔ s=wéy=əl k^wə cəléq=əʔ-əʔ. yiléw=əʔét//, /'Q.: What day was yesterday? A.: Monday./, literally /'is what? -past day the (abstract/remote/invisible) yesterday', attested by IHTTC, <**éy swàyèl, méle.**>, //ʔéy s=wéy=əl mólə//, /'Good day, child./, attested by Deming, <**Q.: stám swàyèl tlówayèl? A: (yiláwelhàt., stheméls., slhíxws., sxe'óthels., slhq'átses., t'óqw'tem., sxaxelhát.)**>, //s=tém s=wéy=əl təlá=wéy=əl. (yiléw=əʔét, s=èəm=əlc, s=ʔíx^w=s, s=xəʔáèəl=s, s=ʔq'é=cəs=s, t'áq^w=T=əm, s=xé=C₁ə=əʔét)//, /'Q.: What day is today? A. (Monday., Tuesday., Wednesday., Thursday., Friday., Saturday., Sunday.)', attested by IHTTC (8/10/77), <**lhíxw swáyel**>, //ʔíx^w s=wéy=əl//, /'three days', attested by Elders Group (3/2/77), <**Q.: stámcha swàyèl wàyèlès? A.: sxe'óthels.**>, //s=tém-cə s=wéy=əl wéy=əl=ə̀s. s=xəʔáèəl=s//, /'Q.: What day is tomorrow? A.: Thursday./, literally /'is what? -future day tomorrow. thursday', attested by IHTTC, <**xéytl' te swáyel.**>, //xí-ë' tə s=wéy=əl//, /'The day is cold., (The weather is cold.)', attested by Deming, <**kw'ókw'es te swáyel.**>, //k^wɛ[=AáC₁ə=]s tə s=wéy=əl//, /'The day is hot./, attested by Deming, <**(le, ulh) kw'óstheth te swáyel.**>, //(lə, ʔuʔ) k^wés=èəʔ tə s=wéy=əl//, /'The day is getting warm./, literally /'(past, already) got warm the day', attested by Deming, <**tl'emxwxyélem te swáyel.**>, //ë'əm=x^w=x(ə)l=íl=əm tə s=wéy=əl or ë'əm=x^w=xə[=Aí=]l=əm tə s=wéy=əl//, /'The day is hailing./, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming, <**mótl' te swáyel.**>, //máë' tə s=wéy=əl//, /'The weather is bad./, from <**mótl'**> stumped, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), <**ixwcha selchím té swàyèl.**>, //ʔíx^w-cə səlcím tə s=wéy=əl//, /'I wonder what the weather will be like?'/, literally /'I wonder -future is how the day/weather', attested by DC (12/19/78).

<**seswá:yél**>, pln //C₁ə=swé:yəl//, TIME ['days'], (irregular), (<R5-> plural), phonology: reduplication of prefix permitted because in a power song, syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: taken from a power song, attested by CT, EB (9/18/78).

<**téxwswáyel ~ texwswàyèl ~ texwswáyél**>, ds //təx^w=s=wéy=əl//, TIME /'midday, noon', (<texw=> mid-), phonology: optional downdrifting, optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/76), AD (4/28/78), DM (12/4/64), Deming

(1/25/79), example: <(láméscha, xwewáscha) texwswáyèl>, //lém-əs-cɛ, x^w=(?)əwə=ɛs-cɛ təx^w=s=wéy=əl//, /'before noon', literally /'(when it will go, when it will be not yet) noon'/, attested by AD, <yiláw texwswáyel>, //yiléw təx^w=s=wéy=əl//, /'after noon (minutes after twelve o'clock a.m.), afternoon'/, attested by Elders Group, DM, <yéyilaw texwswáyel>, //C₁ə=[´]yiləw təx^w=s=wéy=əl//, /'a little after noon, later on in the afternoon'/, attested by Elders Group, <texwswáyél s'álhtel>, //təx^w=s=wéy=əl s=ʔéʔ=T-əl//, /'noon meal', literally /'mid-day something to= eat =purposely -with each other'/, attested by Deming.

<tlówáyèl ~ tlówáyél>, ds //t(ə)=lá=wéy=əl//, TIME ['today'], (<tló=> this), possibly <te=> the (present), possibly <ló> here, phonology: optional downshifting/downdrifting, updrifting, possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, nominal?, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77), Deming (3/31/77), Elders Group (1/19/77), example: <stám swáyèl tlówáyèl?>, //s=tém s=wéy=əl tlá=wéy=əl//, /'What day is today?'/, attested by IHTTC, <ewéte tl'emxwéyle tlówáyél.>, //ʔəwə=´tə ɛ´əm=x^w=íl=ə tlá=wéy=əl//, /'There's no hail today.'/, attested by Deming, <yeláwel xéytl' tlówáyèl telí cheláqelh(elh).>, //yəl'éw=əl xí-yé´ tlá=wéy=əl təlí cəl'éq=əʔ(-əʔ)//, /'Today is colder than yesterday.'/, literally /'go past cold today from/than yesterday'/, attested by Elders Group, <l stl'í kw'els qw'él:ém te sth'óqwi tlówáyel.>, //l s=é´í k^wə-l-s q^wél=əm tə s=é´áq^wi tla=wéy=əl//, /'I want to barbecue salmon today.'/, attested by AC.

<wáyeles ~ wáyélés ~ wáyèlès>, ds //wéy=əl=əs//, TIME ['tomorrow'], lx <=es> cyclic period, phonology: optional updrifting, optional downdrifting, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by DM (12/4/64), BJ (5/10/64), Deming (1/18/79), IHTTC (8/10/77), EB (5/1/78), Elders Group (3/19/75), also <wáyeles ~ wáy:eles ~ wáy:élés ~ wáy:èlès>, //wéy=əl=əs ~ wé:y=əl=əs//, phonology: length transfer to following consonant, attested by AC (8/6/70, 10/15/71, 11/13/71), example: <lámtsel wáy:eles.>, //lé=m-c-əl wé:y=əl=əs//, /'I'll go tomorrow.'/, attested by AC, <látselcha xwelí wáy:eles.>, //lé-c-əl-cɛ x^wə=lí wé:y=əl=əs//, /'I'll be there tomorrow.'/, literally /'I'm going to -future get there tomorrow'/, attested by AC, <álhtelchexwcha wáy:élés.>, //ʔéʔ=T-əl-c-əx^w-cɛ wé:y=əl=əs//, /'You'll eat tomorrow.'/, attested by AC (11/13/71), <(álhtelchètchà, álhteltsèlchà) wáy:èlès.>, //ʔéʔ=T-əl-c-ət-cɛ, ʔéʔ=T-əl-c-əl-cɛ wé:y=əl=əs//, /'(We'll eat, I'll eat) tomorrow.'/, attested by AC (11/13/71), <álhtelchapcha wáy:eles.>, //ʔéʔ=T-əl-c-ɛp-cɛ wé:y=əl=əs//, /'You (plural) will eat tomorrow.'/, attested by AC (11/13/71), <li a sqwá:lewel kwes xwe'í:s wéy:eles?>, //li-ə ʔɛ s=q^wè-l=əwəl k^w-əs x^wə=ʔí-s wé:y=əl=əs//, /'Do you think they'll come (get here) tomorrow?'/, attested by AC (9/18/71), <kw'etslométselcha wáyèles.>, //k^wəc=l-amə-c-əl-cɛ wéy=əl=əs//, /'I'll see you tomorrow.'/, attested by Deming, <lámtselcha látelh(es) wáyélés.>, //lé=m-c-əl-cɛ lét=əʔ(-əs) wéy=əl=əs//, /'I'll go early tomorrow morning. (early morning)'/, attested by EB, <lámés slát wáyeles>, //lém-əs s=lát wéy=əl=əs//, /'(when it goes to) tomorrow night'/, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).

<wáyeles ~ wáyélés ~ wáyèlès>, TIME ['tomorrow'], see wáyel.

<wá:yt>, SOC ['warn s-o'], see wá:y.

<we=>, da //wə=//, TIME ['suddenly'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <welhéq>, //wə=ʔéq'//, /'sound of a spank on a bottom'/, attested by AD (2/19/79), <wets'étl'>, //wə=c'əé' or wə=c'í[=Aé]=jè'//, /'drop, fall'/, literally /'suddenly get short?'/ or possibly root as in <c'è'ém> jump, <wets'á:>, //wə=c'é'//, /'get to the top or summit of a mountain'/, literally /'suddenly be astride'/, root <ts'á:> top, on top

<we= ~ u= ~ uw= ~ ew= ~ =ew ~ =w ~ =u>, da //wə= ~ ʔu= ~ ʔuw= ~ ʔəw= ~ =əw ~ =w ~ =u//, EFAM ['contrastive'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix or suffix, also <u= ~ uw= ~ =u>, //ʔu= ~ ʔuw= ~ =u//, also <ew= ~ =ew>, //ʔəw= ~ =əw//, also <=w>, //w//; found in <su>, //s-ew//, /'so'/,

<tú(:)tl'ò>, //tə=w=ë'á or tə=ú=ë'á//, /'that's him, he's the one'/, <thú(:)tl'ò>, //èə=w=ë'á or èə=ú=ë'á//, /'that's her, she's the one'/, <yutl'ó:lem>, //yə=w=ë'á=lə=m or yə=ú=ë'á=lə=m//, /'that's them, they are the ones'/, <welh ~ ulh>, //wə=ɸ ~ ʔu=ɸ//, /'already'/, (<-lh> past tense), <we'ól ~ we'ólew ~ we'ólwe>, //wə=ʔál ~ wə=ʔál=əw ~ wə=ʔál wə=//, /'too (overly)'/, attested by AC, others, also <ólewe>, //ʔál(ə)=wə//, attested by EB, others, example: <we'ólwe qéx te slhéxwelhchas>, //wə=ʔál wə=qəx tə s=ɸəx^w=əɸcə-s//, /'an awful lot of spit, too much spit'/, attested by AC, <ólewe lópxwem>, //ʔál=wə ləpx^w=əm//, /'(making) too much noise'/, attested by EB, <ólewe xwétes tl'esu míq'>, //ʔál=wə x^wətəs ə'ə-s-u míq'//, /'It was too heavy and it sank. (sink)'/, <we'ólwe qwe'íqweqws ta (xéltel, xwé:yem)>, //wə=ʔál wə=q^wəʔíq^w=əq^w-s t-ɛ (xəl=təl, x^wí:ləm)//, /'Your (pen/pencil, rope) is too thin/narrow.'/, attested by JL; found in <wiyóth>, //wə=yáè//, /'always'/, <welóy>, //wə=láy//, /'only, just'/, example: <ts'áts'elew kw'ók'wes tlòwáyél>, //c'ɛ[=C₁ə=]l=əw k^wɛ[=Aá=C₁ə=]s təlá=wéyél//, /'It's really hot today.'/, attested by EB,

<we->, (<wə->), MOOD /'subjunctive, when, if'/, syntactic analysis: ip, syntactic comment: requires the same word to be affixed with subordinate subject pronoun set (=al, =exw, =es, =et, =ap ~ =elep)(these pronouns lose their initial vowel after verbs ending in <i>), attested by Elders Group, EB, CT and HT, IHTTC, AC, Deming, others; found in <wekw'á:yàl>, //wə-k^wɛ-y-èl//, /'if I get hungry'/, attested by Elders Group (6/28/78), example: <éy t'we kw'el sqwálewel we'emís>, //ʔéy t'wə k^wə-l s=q^wél=əwəl wə-ʔəmí-s//, /'I'll be glad if he comes.'/, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), <(wexéytl'exw, we'ixw xéytl') hók'wexlha ta' kopú>, //(wə-xí-ë'-əx^w, wə-ʔí-x^w xí-ë') hák^w=əx^y-ɸə t-ɛ? kapú//, /'If you're cold put on your coat.'/, attested by EB (5/25/76), <welís thét ta sqwálewel>, //wə-lí-s èt t-ɛ s=q^wél=əwəl//, /'if you think that, if your mind says so'/, literally /'if- aux -it say that the -your mind'/, attested by EB (4/18/78), <welí[s] kw'e li te éqwelets te thqát éwe lís eyém>, //wə-lí[-s] k^wə li tə ʔəq^w=ələc-s tə èqét ʔəwə lí-s ʔey=əm//, /'If it's on the back of the tree it's not as strong.'/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), <éwe stl'ís kw'es maytólxws welámet sówq'tòlè>, //ʔəwə s=ë'í-s-s k^w-əs mɛy=T-álx^w-s wə-lé=m-ət séwq'=T-álə//, /'He doesn't want to help us when we go find you folks. (search for s-o)'/, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77), also <éwe stl'íses kws maytóxwes welámet súwq'tòlè>, //ʔəwə s=ë'í-s-əs k^w-s mɛy=T-áx^w-əs wə-lé=m-ət séwq'=T-álə//, dialects: *Chéh.*, attested by EB (IHTTC 8/22/77), also <éwe stl'íses maytóxwes welámet súwq'tòlè>, //ʔəwə s=ë'í-s-əs mɛy=T-áx^w-əs wə-lé=m-ət séwq'=T-álə//, dialects: *Tait*, attested by SP and AK and AD (IHTTC 8/22/77), <éy t'wa meythómet>, //ʔéy t'wə mɛy=T-ámə-ət//, /'It would be good if we help you.'/, attested by IHTTC (8/8/77), comment: this example shows that we- can sometimes be omitted with no loss of meaning if the subordinate (subjunctive?) pronouns are used.

<wé>, free root //wé//, EFAM ['Is that okay?'], Elder's comment: "a question word used at the end of a sentence to ask if it's okay, not very common", syntactic analysis: particle, syntactic comment: tag-question, attested by AD (11/19/79).

<wék'>, possible root or stem //wék'// or //wéq'=K// meaning unknown

<swék'>, df //s=wék' or s=wéq'=K//, SOCT /'a dandy, someone who overdresses, a show-off, comedian, someone who always cracks jokes, smart-alec; proud'/, ASM [used mainly of someone who overdresses and acts funny about it (usually a younger person), sometimes with a little envy or pride in the person, sometimes with a person who does something smart that the elders are proud of (AD)], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=K (fronting or palatalization)> diminutive, phonology: possible fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), EB (2/27/76), Deming (6/15/78), AD (1/10/79), also <swék'elets>, //s=wék'=ələc or s=wéq'=K=ələc//, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), EB (2/27/76, 6/16/76), Deming (6/15/78), AD (1/18/79),, also /'smart ass'/, attested by Deming (6/15/78), also <swék'ten>, //s=wék'=tən//,

also /'show-off/, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), also /'brave man/, attested by HP (Elders Group 2/8/78).

<**Swék'ten**>, ds //s=wék'tən//, N ['Hank Pennier's nickname'], lx <=ten> (Downriver Halkomelem for <=tel> something to, device to, male name ending), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78).

<**wel**>, possibly root //wəl//, QUAL /'really, real/, ASM ['used before color terms by TG and NP to distinguish very dark shades, except for /p'əq' where it points out the focus'], possibly <we=> contrastive, possibly root <el> just, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75, 3/29/78), TG (8/19/87), NP (8/20/87), see charts by Rob MacLaury, example: <tsel wel ōwestexw.>, //c-əl wəl ʔówə=sT-əxʷ//, /'I really say no./, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), <ts'áts'el wel the'í:t>, //c'é[=C₁ə=]l wəl èəʔí:t//, /'It's really true./, literally /'it's very/really really true/, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<**weltá:lt**>, df //wé:l=tə[=M2=]l=T//, HUNT /'spring snare [s-th], [a?] spring snare/, see <wá:l> throw.

<**welék'**>, possibly root //wəlék' or w[=əl=]éq'=K//, EZ /'little green frog, little green tree frog, (Pacific tree toad)/, ['Hyla regilla'], possibly root <wéq'> frog croak, possibly <=el=> plural, probably <=K (fronting)> diminutive, phonology: probable fronting, possible infix plural, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80, 3/1/72, 12/15/76), contrast <weq'iyethílem> a kind of frog, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /wáq'waq' ~ wəlís ~ wəq'íq' / an unidentified kind of small frog and /swələq' / Frog talk; specifically what Frog would sing to her baby to try to get him to stop crying H76:546,550,452, example: <qwà:l te welék'.>, //q'è:l tə w[=əl=]éq'=K//, /'The frog croaks., The frog talks./, LANG, ABFC, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<**welék'es**>, dnom //w[=əl=]éq'=K=əs//, TIME ['the month/moon beginning in March'], literally /'little frog season/, Elder's comment: "when the little frogs begin to sing or talk", lx <=es> cyclic period, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75, 2/5/75), contrast <wexés> frog, also <wóxes>, //wə[=Aá=]x=əs//, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<**welék'es**>, TIME ['the month/moon beginning in March'], see welék'.

<**welékwsa**>, us //wəlékʷsə//, EB /'poison fern that grows in swampy places, (prob. water hemlock, poison hemlock)/, ['probably Cicuta douglasii'], ASM ['poisonous water hemlock looks like a fern and grows in swampy places'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75).

<**weléx**>, EZ /'frog, (if generic may include Pacific tree toad and perhaps the introduced species: bullfrog, green frog, red-legged frog, western spotted frog, and the tailed toad)/, see wexés.

<**welóy**>, CJ /'be only (contrastive), be just (contrastive)/, see lóy.

<**Welqémex**>, PLN ['Greenwood Island'], see qám.

<**wélwelàm ~ wélwelà:m**>, chrs //wəl=C₁əC₂=ə[=Aé=]m or wé(·)l=C₁əC₂=ə[=M3=]m//, durs, SD /'to echo, (echoing (Elders Group 10/27/76)/, possibly root <wál ~ wá:l> throw, (<=R2> characteristic), possibly <á(-)ablaut> durative, possibly <metathesis type 3> derivational, phonology: reduplication, ablaut or metathesis type 3, downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), other sources: JH /wəlwəl'é-m/ echo, Salish cognate: Squamish /wálam/ toecho W73:88, K69:89, Nooksack /wúlàʔæm/ to echo Amoss 1961, also <welwelá:m>, //wəl=C₁əC₂=ə[=Aé=]m or wé:l=C₁əC₂=ə[=M3=]m//, attested by Deming (5/24/79), also <wélwelà:m>, //wəl=C₁əC₂=ə[=Aé=]m or wé:l=C₁əC₂=ə[=M3=]m//, also /'echoing/, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76).

- <**swélwelàm**>, dnom //s=wél=C₁əC₂=ə[=Aé=]m or s=wél=C₁əC₂=ə[=M3=]m//, SD ['an echo'], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, ablaut or metathesis type 3, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/72).
- <**wélweleq**>, bound stem //wél=C₁əC₂=ələq//, possibly root <**wál ~ wá:l**> throw, probably <=R2> characteristic, possibly <=eleq> waves
- <**swélweleq**>, df //s=wél=C₁əC₂=ələq//, WATR ['a kind of ice'], (semological comment: perhaps of a special kind, word used in a song sung by CT), (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <**wál ~ wá:l**> throw, probably <=R2> characteristic, possibly <=eleq> waves, prob. lit. "something (ice) that the waves characteristically throw", phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, EB and AD (9/19/78), example: <**swélweleqtsel á'a**>, //s=wél=C₁əC₂=ələq-c-əl ʔéʔé//, 'I am ice, yes./, usage: song, attested by CT.
- <**welh ~ ulh ~ =ulh**>, possibly root //wəʔ or wə-ʔ ~ ʔu-ʔ ~ =u-ʔ//, TIME ['already'], probably root <**we ~ ʔəw ~ ʔu**> contrastive, probably <-lh> past tense, phonology: vocalization, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, AC, Deming, Elders Group, others, Salish cognate: Saanich and Samish dialects of NSt /kʷʔ/ already G86:59, example: <**ulh là:m.**>, //ʔu-ʔ lé=m//, 'He's already gone./, phonology: downdrifting, emphatic lengthening, attested by EB (2/2/76), <**látsel welh**>, //lé-c-əl wəʔ//, 'I already did', dialects: Chill./Sardis, attested by EB (6/7/76), also <**láchulh**>, //lé-c(əl)-u-ʔ//, phonology: unusual pronoun allomorph (-ts for -tsel) also found in Nooksack, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB (6/7/76), <**lulh syíyexw.**>, //lə-u-ʔ s=yə[=(Aí)=C₁ə=]xʷ//, 'It's already unwrapped./, (semological comment: see also untie, unravel, unwind, fall apart, come apart, come loose, break down, all meanings of the same root), attested by Deming (6/22/78), <**welh tu méq**>, //wəʔ t=u méq//, 'nearly full (of food)', literally 'already sort of filled (of food)', attested by EB (2/6/76), <**welh tu léts' ~ xwálhqey léts'**>, //wəʔ t=u léc' ~ xʷélcq=əy léc'//, 'near full (of a container)', literally 'already somewhat full ~ almost/nearly full', attested by EB, <**welh tu ítet**>, //wəʔ t=u ʔítət//, 'nearly asleep', literally 'already sort of asleep', attested by EB, <**stowlh ley kwíkwemel**>, //s=t(əʔ)ɛ=(Aa)-wʔ lé -yə(=) kʷí[=C₁ə=]m=əl//, 'already turning red', literally '(prob.) like - already going -in motion getting red', attested by AD (8/6/79), <**th'exwmetólxwchexw, lálh tsulh t-sós.**>, //è'əxʷ=məʔT-álxʷ-c-əxʷ, lé-ʔ c-t-u-ʔ ts(=)ás//, 'Pity us, we are getting unfortunate./, phonology: ulh phonetically attached to preposed pronoun, attested by Elders Group (TM, DF, or NP).
- <=**welh ~ =wílh**>, da //wəʔ ~ =wíʔ//, EFAM 'in the mind, -minded, disposition', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <**lexwqélwelh**>, //ləxʷ=qél=wəʔ//, 'cranky, crabby, dirty-minded', literally 'always bad/dirty -minded', <**xwe'éywelh**>, //xʷə=ʔéy=wəʔ//, 'kind, generous', literally 'become good -minded/in disposition', <**xwqélwelh**>, //xʷ=qél=wəʔ//, 'stingy', <**sqelwílhmet**>, //s=qəl=wíʔ=məʔT//, 'hate s-o', also <=**wílh**>, //wíʔ//.
- <**welhchí:ws**>, EFAM ['real tired'], see lhchí:ws.
- <**welhéleq**>, SD 'fall splat, (make the) sound of a spank or slap', see welhéq'.
- <**welhíth**>, TIME ['a long time ago'], see híth.
- <**welhí:thelh ~ welhíthelh**>, TIME ['a long time ago'], see híth.
- <**wép**>, TVMO ['overloaded'], see wíp or wép.
- <**wep'éth' ~ wep'áth'**>, WETH 'come out (of sun), come up (of sun)', see p'eth'.
- <**weq'iyethílem**>, mdls //wəq' =əyəèəl=íl=əm//, EZ ['a kind of frog'], possibly root <**wéq**> frog croak, lx <=**eyethel ~ =ó:ythel**> on the jaw, on the lips, music, (<=íl> go, come, get, become), (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders at Katz Class (BHTTC, T.G.,

P.D.Peters) (10/5/76), contrast <**welék'**> *little green tree frog, (Pacific tree toad)*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /wáq'waq' ~ wəlís ~ wəq'íq'/ *an unidentified kind of small frog* and /swóləq'/ *Frog talk; specifically what Frog would sing to her baby to try to get him to stop crying* H76:546,550,452.

<**wétexel**>, bound stem //wétə=xʷəl or wét=əxʷ=əl//, root meaning unknown.

<**swétexel**>, df //s=wétə=xʷəl or s=wét=əxʷ=əl//, WETH ['rainbow'], (<**s**> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, probably <=**xel**> *precipitation; on the leg*, or possibly <=**ex**> *upright, vertical*, and <=**el**> *go, come, get, become*, comment: =ex=el is less likely because there is good evidence these two suffixes co-occur in the opposite order (=íl=ex) as in lh_xílex *stand* and qw'eyílex *dance*, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Cheh. or Tait*, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), Deming (3/31/77).

<**wet'émeqw'**>, SD /'splash (the sound and the action), [splash suddenly], splash once'/, see t'émeqw'.

<**wéthweth**>, EZ ['spotted sandpiper'], see wíth.

<**weth'át**>, pcs //wétə'ə[=Aé=]T or wétə'ə[=Aé=]T//, durs, SOC ['tease s-o'], EFAM, literally possibly /'purposely pry/lever someone for a long time'/, probably root <**wáth'**> as in <**wáth'et**> *pry s-th up, lever it*, (<**á**=ablaut> durative), (<=**et**> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, possible vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/29/76), DC and Ben James and AD (12/19/78), Salish cognate: Squamish root /wac' ~ wəc'/ *tease, pry loose, lever up' as in /wə-wc'-át/ tease (tr.)* W73:263, K69:89, Sechelt /wác'-at/ *to tease* T77:35 but not Sechelt /wát'-at/ *to lever up, pry up* T77:30-31 and B86:289, also <**ewth'át**>, //ʔə(=)wétə'ə[=Aé=]T//, dialects: *Tait, Cheh.*, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), also <**hewth'át**>, //hə=wétə'ə[=Aé=]T//, dialects: *Sumas (Kilgard)*, attested by JS (IHTTC 9/2/77), comment: but this form may be continuative (see example below), example: <I stl'í kw'els weth'át.>, //l s=ě'í k'w-əl-s wétə'ə[=Aé=]T//, /'I want to tease someone.'/, attested by DC and Ben James and AD (12/19/78).

<**hewth'át**>, cts //hə-wétə'ə[=Aé=]T//, durs, SOC ['teasing s-o'], EFAM, (<**he**-> continuative), phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss, he- continuative is used regularly before roots beginning in w, y, l, or m, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (10/21/71), EB (3/29/76), also <**hí:wth'át**>, //hí=wétə'ə[=Aé=]T//, dialects: *Sumas (Kilgard)*, attested by JS (IHTTC 9/2/77), also <**í:wth'át**>, //ʔí=wétə'ə[=Aé=]T//, dialects: *Tait, some Cheh.*, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), example: <**hóytlha kw'es hewth'át**>, //hay=T-ʔə k'w-əs hə-wétə'ə[=Aé=]T//, /'Stop teasing him.'/, comment: <**kw'a's**> might be more proper here, attested by EB (3/29/76), <**latlh hewth'át**>, //lɛ-tʔ hə-wétə'ə[=Aé=]T//, /'Go tease him.'/, (semological comment: continuatives are sometimes used like this), attested by JS (IHTTC (9/2/77)).

<**hewth'eláq**>, chrs //hə-wétə'ə[=Aé=]q//, durs, cts, SOC ['teasing'], (semological comment: probably mistranslated for a teaser), (<**he**-> continuative), (<=**elq**> someone who habitually), (<**á**=ablaut> durative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?!, nominal?, attested by BHTTC (10/2/76).

<**í:wthelàq**>, chrs //ʔí=wétə'ə[=Aé=]q//, durs, cts, SOC /'a teaser, somebody that teases to get one's goat'/, literally /'someone who habitually is teasing/prying/levering'/, phonology: ablaut, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<**wetl'éleqw**>, SD /'a shot, explosion'/, see tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

<**wets'á**>, DIR ['get to the top or summit of a mountain'], see ts'á.

<**wets'á:lómet**>, TVMO ['bring oneself to a summit (of a mountain)'], see ts'á.

<**wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'**>, possibly root //wəc'əě' or wə=c'əě' or wə=c'i[=Aé=]ě'//, TVMO /'fell of its own accord (of an object from a height or from upright), drop down (object/person, from a shelf,

bridge, cliff, etc.), fall off/, possibly <we=> suddenly, possibly root <ts'étl' or ts'ítl'> short, possibly <é-ablaut on root i> resultative or derivational, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75), AC, Elders Group (3/72), HT (6/8/76), CT (6/8/76), example: <le wech'étl'>, //lə wə(=)c'ḗḗ'//, /'He dropped down., He fell off./, attested by AC (10/13/71), <me wets'étl'>, //mə wə(=)c'ḗḗ'//, /'It dropped (from a shelf, for ex.)/, attested by EB, <le wets'étl' te stl'ítl'qelh li te shxwt'álh.>, //lə wə(=)c'ḗḗ' tə s=C₁í=ḗ'əq=əʔ li tə sx^w=t'ḗʔ//, /'A child drops off a bridge./, attested by HT, <le wets'étl' te qó: li te qw'eléqel.>, //lə wə(=)c'ḗḗ' tə qá: li tə q^wəlḗqəl//, /'a drop-off, The water drops off a cliff./, attested by CT.

<wets'étl'lexw>, ncs //wə(=)c'ḗḗ'=l-əx^w//, ABDF ['drop s-th by accident'], (<=l> non-control transitivizer, accidentally, happen to, manage to), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/9/76).

<wets'étl'lexw>, ABDF ['drop s-th by accident'], see wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'.

<wéwe>, bound root or stem //wḗwə// meaning unknown

<shxwéwe>, df //sx^w=wḗwə or s=x^wəw=ə or sx^w=wḗ=C₁ə or sx^w=wḗw=ə//, EZ ['cougar'], ['Felis concolor oregonensis'], probably <shxw=> something for/that, possibly <s=> nominalizer, something to, root meaning unknown, possibly from Chinook Jargon (see below), possibly <=e> living entity, possibly <=R1> continuative or resultative or derivational, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/26/77), AC (8/7/70, 9/30/71), Elders Group (3/1/72), ME (11/21/72 tape)), other sources: ES /šx^wḗw·a ~ x^wḗ'ḗqtələc/ cougar, JH /sx^wú·wè/ cougar, H-T <cwò'wa> cougar, panther (Felis concolor), Salish cognate: Squamish /-(n-)s-wú'wu/ cougar, mountain lion W73:68, K67:307, Lushootseed (EK, LL, ESi) /s-wḗwá?/ ~ (JC) /s-wḗwə?/ cougar and perhaps (EK) /swəw'wá?/ little cougar H76:551, Chinook Jargon <swaawa> panther Johnson 1978:382, also <swéwe>, //s=wḗw(=)ə or s=wḗ=C₁ə//, attested by NP (IHTTC 7/26/77), also <shxwewéwe>, //sx^w=wḗw(=)ə or sx^w=wḗ=C₁ə//, attested by AK and SP (IHTTC 7/26/77), AK (11/21/72 tape).

<Shxwewéwe>, dnom //sx^w=wḗw(=)ə or sx^w=wḗ=C₁ə//, PLN ['next slough entering Harrison River above Xemó:leqw'], Elder's comment: "means coyote", comment: probably error for "means cougar", phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (3/1/78), also <Shxwúwélem>, //sx^w=wú=C₁ə= 'əl=əm or sx^w=wḗ=C₁ə= 'əl=əm//, phonology: possible stress-shift, attested by EL (Chehalis place names boat trip 6/27/78).

<wexés>, us //wəx^yḗs or wə=x^yḗs or wəx^y=ə[']s//, DIR ['(come) out of thick bushes'], TVMO, possibly <we=> suddenly, root meaning unknown unless root as in wíwexem frayed (of a rope), possibly <=es> on the face, possibly <= ' => derivational, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77), example: <me wexés>, //mə wə(=)x^yḗs//, /'come out of thick bushes/, attested by IHTTC.

<wexés>, df //wəx^y=ə[']s//, EZ /'frog, (if generic may include Pacific tree toad and perhaps the introduced species: bullfrog, green frog, red-legged frog, western spotted frog, and the tailed toad)/, ['if generic includes families Ranidae and Bufonidae and may include Hyla regilla and perhaps the introduced species: Rana catesbeiana, Rana clamitans, Rana aurora aurora, Rana pretiosa pretiosa, and Ascaphus truei, if not generic then includes only members of family Ranidae and/or family Bufonidae'], SD ['the sound a frog makes (IHTTC only)'], root meaning uncertain but form is exactly same as word meaning out of thick bushes, possibly <=es> on the face, possibly <= ' => derivational, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75), contrast <pípehò:m> frog, contrast <weq'iyethílem> a kind of frog, contrast <welék'> little green tree frog, (Pacific tree toad), Salish cognate: Squamish /wəx^yḗs/ frog W73:108, K67:377 and frog (members of family Ranidae and family Bufonidae) Bouchard and Kennedy 1976:119-120, Sechelt /wəx^yḗs/ frog T77:9, also /'the sound

a frog makes'/, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77).

<**Wexésem ~ Lexwwexésem**>, ds //wəxés=əm ~ ləx^w=wəxés=əm//, PLN ['Bill Bristol Island'], (<**lexw**=> *always*), (<**=em**> *place to have/get*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and SP (perhaps from MP) (IHTTC 7/8/77), Elders on American Bar place names trip (AD and AK) (6/26/78), Elders at Katz Class (BHTTC 10/5/76), source: place names reference file #46.

<**wóxes**>, df //wə[=Aá=]x=əs//, TIME ['month beginning in March'], (semological comment: named after frog croaking or frog), (<**ó-ablaut**> *derivational*), possibly <**=es**> *cyclic period*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77), Elders Group (2/5/75), contrast <**welék'es**> *moon beginning in March*, Salish cognate: possibly Squamish /wéłx̄s/ *time of the last snow when the frogs come to life, probably March* W73:108, K67:377.

<**weléx**>, df //w[=əl=]éx̄//, EZ /'frog, (if generic may include Pacific tree toad and perhaps the introduced species: bullfrog, green frog, red-legged frog, western spotted frog, and the tailed toad)/, ['if generic includes families Ranidae and Bufonidae and may include Hyla regilla and perhaps the introduced species: Rana catesbeiana, Rana clamitans, Rana aurora aurora, Rana pretiosa pretiosa, and Ascaphus truei, if not generic then includes only members of family Ranidae and/or family Bufonidae'], possibly <**=el**=> *plural*, root meaning unknown, phonology: possible infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80).

<**Wexésem ~ Lexwwexésem**>, PLN ['Bill Bristol Island'], see **wexés**.

<**wexó:mô:lh**>, cpds //wəx=x̄ɛ[=Aá=]·m=ól̄ or wə=x̄ɛ[=Aá=]·m=ó:ł̄//, EZ /'big frog (even bigger than pípehò:m and cries like a baby), (probably bullfrog, possibly green frog)/, probably ['Rana catesbeiana'], possibly ['Rana clamitans'], (semological comment: both the species mentioned have alarm cries described in Green and Campbell 1984 as screams and wails, both are now common in the Stó:lô area though introduced from the east by the White man), literally possibly /'frog weep/cry baby (or) suddenly weep/cry baby'/, probably root <**xà:m**> *cry, weep*, possibly root <**wex**> meaning uncertain but found in words for *frog* and *croak*, possibly <**we**=> *suddenly*, <**=ólh**> *young, offspring/child*, possibly <**ô-ablaut**> *derivational*, phonology: ablaut, possible consonant-loss (l before lh), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (7/6/79).

<**we'ól ~ ól(e)we ~ ólew**>, NUM /'too (overly), very much'/, see òl ~ -òl ~ -ò ~ el.

<**wí: ~ wíy**>, probable root //wíy ~ wéjy// *warn*, compare **wá:y**.

<**Swí:lhcha ~ Swíylhcha**>, df //s=wíy=ł̄cɛ//, PLN ['Cultus Lake'], ASM ['because of stl'áleqem creatures thought to inhabit Cultus Lake it was avoided except by those training for power, several kinds of stl'áleqems were reported to live in the lake, a bear-like creature that dwelled underwater and ate all but the bones of men lowered into the lake on ropes, and creatures seen in small muddy swirls of water which then gave the person seeing them <**xó:lís**> (fatal soul-loss sickness after seeing stl'áleqem creatures)'], ASM ['a creek that runs from Cultus Lake into Chilliwack River is called Sweltzer Creek, an early spelling of Swíylhcha, perhaps by a White man with a British or American r-less dialect'], (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), probably root <**wíy ~ wá:y**> *warn*, lx <**=élhcha ~ =lhcha**> *unclear liquid*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/14/70), others, other sources: Gibbs, H-T02

<**wíp**>, bound root //wíp or wé̄p *load with something heavy*//, Salish cognate: Squamish root /wip/ as in /wi-wip-áy-qs-n-m/ *be hanging down (ab. small objects, e.g., icicles, leaves)*' (formally a passive of a verb in /-nəx^w/ not recorded by itself) K67:379.

<**wé̄p**>, rsls //wi[=Aá=]p//, TVMO ['overloaded'], DESC, HUNT, ASM ['in packing on one's back, can't lift it, have to leave some meat if packing meat'], (<**é-ablaut on root i**> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77),

example: <tsel wép.>, //c-əl wi[=Aé=]p//, /'I'm overloaded./, attested by IHTTC.

<swíp>, stvi //s=wə[=Aí=]p//, TVMO ['(be) loaded with a heavy pack'], HUNT, (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77).

<swewíp>, df //s=C₁ə=wíp//, TVMO ['more than one person heavily loaded with packs'], HUNT, possibly <s=> nominalizer or stative, (<R5=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77).

<swepwíp>, plv //s=C₁əC₂=wíp//, TVMO ['each had a heavy pack'], HUNT, literally /'many have heavy load, many are loaded heavily./, (<s=> stative), (<R3=> plural agent), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77).

<wí:q ~ wíq>, bound root //wí:q ~ wíq widen, spread//, Salish cognate: possibly Squamish root /wiq'/ open (ab. container) as in /wiq'-c-án? ~ wiq'-c-n?/ pull, force open (tr.) and /wíq'-c-m/ pull open one's mouth (with one's hands) (itr.) K69:90, possibly Lushootseed /g'əq'/ open, opening, clearing H76:171, historical/comparative detail: Halkomelem appear to have lost glottalization from q' if these forms are cognate.

<wí:qet>, pcs //wí:q=əT//, CAN /'spread s-th, widen s-th'/, MC, ASM ['for ex. a canoe by dropping hot stones in it while it is filled with water'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (9/10/75).

<wíqes>, ds //wíq=əs//, ABFC ['to yawn'], literally /'widen on the face'/, lx <=es> on the face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<wíweqes>, cts //wí[-C₁ə-]q=əs//, ABFC ['yawning'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/15/70).

<wíqes>, ABFC ['to yawn'], see wí:q ~ wíq.

<wí:qet>, CAN /'spread s-th, widen s-th'/, see wí:q ~ wíq.

<wíth>, bound root //wíè meaning prob. imitative//.

<wéthweth>, chrs //wi[=Aé=]è=C₁əC₂//, EZ ['spotted sandpiper'], ['Actitis macularia'], literally (probably) /'characteristically (goes) weeth'/, ASM ['the call of the spotted sandpiper is described by Udvardy 1977 as "weet-weet-weet", thus probably the name (G79:16)'], (<é-ablaut> derivational), (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK and/or SP and/or AD (Raft Trip 8/30/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /wəcwíc/ spotted sandpiper (Actitis macularia) or possibly pectoral sandpiper (Calidris melantotos) or western sandpiper (Ereunetas mauri) Bouchard and Kennedy 1976:78 versus /s-p'ə-p'lâè'/ snipe W73:241, K69:56, contrast <sqasíya ~ sqathíya ~ sq'asíya ~ skasíya> common snipe, Wilson's snipe (Capella gallinago) after Hill-Tout's <skasi'a> (umlaut over first a, macron over i) snipe, also EZ /'snipe, (Wilson's snipe or common snipe)'/, ['Capella gallinago'], Elder's comment: "rather than wíthiya (EL and JL)", attested by EL and JL (9/15/78), Elders Group (6/4/75, 2/11/76, 2/18/76).

<wóthiya>, ds //wi[=Aá=]è=iyε//, EZ ['female spotted sandpiper'], ['Actitis macularia'], (<ó-ablaut> derivational), lx <=iya> affectionate diminutive, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK and/or SP and/or AD (Raft Trip on Fraser R. from Xelhálh to Alhqá:yem 8/30/77), also <wíthiya>, //wíè=iyε//, also EZ ['snipe (large or small)'], ['Capella gallinago'], attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<wí:we ~ wíwe>, stem //wí(·)wə or wí(·)w=ə or C₁í=wə or wí(·)=C₁ə// eulachon, oolachen, candle-fish
<swí:we ~ swíwe>, df //s=wí(·)wə or s=wí(·)w=ə or s=C₁í=wə or s=wí(·)=C₁ə//, EZ /'eulachon, oolachen, candle-fish'/, ['Thaleichthys pacificus'], ASM ['small oily fish that run in great numbers up the Fraser River in spring, they are caught at the mouth of the Fraser in April and upriver at

Chehalis till about May 10th, the extracted oil was a great delicacy and was used much as butter is by Whites, it was traded and obtained by trade both among the Stó:lô, the fish was also dried and smoked and eaten fresh (delicious pan-fried with a little bread crumbs, eaten bones and all since the bones are so fine), cold weather forces the run too deep in the river for them to be dipped, they are caught nowadays with wire mesh dippers but formerly with special scoops which had their own name', MED ['if a person rubs eulachon oil on his head he will go crazy (this is one tradition)'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=e> living thing, possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly <=R1> diminutive or continuative or resultative, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/29/70, 11/17/71), BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72), other sources: ES /swí·wə/ and JH /swí·wè/ eulachon, H-T <swe'Ewa> (macron over e) oolachan (*Thaleichthys pacificus*), Salish cognate: Squamish /sɔ̃'íwʔə/ eulachon, candlefish K69:60, also <swí:wa>, //s=C₁í=wə//, attested by DM (12/4/64), also <swí'we>, //s=wíʔwə or s=C₁í=ʔ=wə or s=wí[=ʔ]=C₁ə//, dialects: Matsqui, attested by Deming (5/6/76), example: <latset qó:lem te swíwe.>, //lɛ-c-ət qá:=əl=əm tə s=wíwə//, 'Let's scoop oolachens.', attested by Deming (5/6/76).

<temwíwe> or possibly <temswíwe>, ds //təm=wíwə or təm=s=wíwə//, TIME 'month beginning in April at the mouth of the Fraser, May-June (Jeness:Sepass), oolachen moon', literally 'time to get eulachon, eulachon time/season', (<tem=> time, season, time to), (semological comment: the form without s= may be a verb get eulachons), phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adverb/adverbial verb?, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), also <temxwíwe ~ temwíwe>, //təm=x'íwə ~ təm=wíwə//, source: Jenness's field notes on William Sepass of Sardis (months from Sepass's calendar).

<wíweles>, probable stem //C₁í=wələs or wí[=C₁ə=]ləs//, root meaning unknown unless related to the root wíq in swíqe man.

<swíweles ~ swíwles>, df //s=C₁í=wələs or s=wí[=C₁ə=]ləs//, HAT 'adolescent boy (about 10 to 15 yrs. old), teenaged boy, young man (teenager)', (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly <=R1=> derivational, root meaning unknown, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/15/70, 10/23/71), CT (6/8/76), Elders Group (10/1/75), other sources: ES /swíw·ləs/ adolescent boy, H-T <swe'wilus> (macron over e) youth and <swa'wilus> (macron over a) youths (coll.), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /s-wə'lús/ young man of noble parentage H76:551, example: <q'á:mis te swíweles>, //q'É·m(=)iy-s tə s=C₁í=wələs//, 'the girl's boyfriend', literally 'girl -his/her the boy', comment: misglossed, should be the boy's girlfriend, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75).

<swóweles>, pln //s=wí[=Aá=][=C₁ə=]ləs//, HAT ['lots of adolescent/teenaged boys'], (<ó-ablaut> plural), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/21/71), others.

<wíweqes>, ABFC ['yawning'], see wí:q ~ wíq.

<wiweqw'óthet>, FSH ['jerk-lining for sturgeon in a canoe'], see wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

<wíx>, bound stem //wíxʔ// meaning uncertain

<wíwexem>, rsls //wí[=C₁ə=]xʔ=əm//, incs, DESC ['frayed (of a rope)'], (<=R1=> resultative), (<=em> have, get, inceptive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AHTTC (2/8/80), compare <wexés> (come out of thick bushes?).

<wiyálhò>, ASP ['(just) started (to do something)'], see yalh.

<wíyeka>, N 'little man (nickname for a person), (sonny boy (MV and DF))', see swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

- <**wíyeq ~ wíyq ~ wí:q**>, probable bound root //wíyəq ~ wíyq ~ wí:q// *male*, also see alternative analysis of this root under <**wáq ~ wíq**>, bound root //wéq ~ wíq// *male*, above (where etymologies for <**swáqeth**>, df //s=wéq(=)əè or s=wi[=Aé=]q=ə(=)è//, KIN ['husband'], literally (possibly) 'someone that's a male spouse' and its derivations are found. The vowel of the original root is either <a> or <i>. <**swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe**>, df //s=wí:q=ə//, HAT ['man (15 years and up)'], EZ ['male (creature)'], EB ['male (plant)'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), possibly root <**wí:q**> *male*, possibly <e> *living entity*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/24/71, etc.), BJ (5/10/64), Elders Group (3/15/72), many others, other sources: ES /swəy-qə/ (MsCw /swəyʔqə/) *man*, Salish cognate: Squamish /swíʔqa/ *man* W73:172, K67:300, and from G82: dialects of NSt (Lummi) /swəyʔqəʔ/, (Saanich) /swəyʔqə/ (P70) ~ /swíʔqə/ (B74a), (Songish) /swáyʔqəʔ/, (Sooke) /swəyqəʔ/, (Samish) VU /swəy'əqa/ ~ LD /swəy'qaʔ/, and of SSt (Clallam) /swəyʔqəʔ/ all *man, male*, historical/comparative detail: historical evidence and the derived form <**wiyeka**> /wí:q=K=ɛ/ *little man* both suggest the final vowel once was /ɛ/ in Upriver Halkomelem, example: <**iyómex swí:qe**>, //ʔiy=áməx^y s=wí:q=ə//, 'handsome man', attested by AC (12/8/71), <**swí(y)eqe kw'e mé:es**>, //s=wí:q=ə k'wə məl·ɛ-s//, 'a son, (his/her/its/their child is male)', literally 'is male the (remote) his/her/its/their offspring', attested by AC (10/23/71), <(qél, híkw, i'axwíl) swíyeqe>, // (qél, híkw, C₁i=ʔəx^w(=)íl) s=wí:q=ə//, '(bad, big, little) man', attested by AC (8/4/70), <**talúwe swíyeqe**>, //tɛ=ləwə s=wí:q=ə//, 'You are a man.', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).
- <**si:wí:qe**>, pln //s=i=wí:q=ə or s=hí:wí:q=ə//, HAT 'men, males', EZ, EB, (<(h)i= between s= and w...> *plural*), phonology: infix plural, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/21/71), others, other sources: H-T <siwe'Eka> (macron over i and over e) *men (collect.)*.
- <**swíwíqe**>, dmn //s=C₁i=wíq=ə//, HAT 'little man, small man', (<R4=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (11/1/78).
- <**swiqe'ál** or **swiyeqe'ál**>, df //s=wíq=ə=ʔél//, EB ['male part of male plant'], ASM ['unclear whether this refers just to the stamen (male pollen producing part of a flower) or more'], lx <='ál> *part (of a plant)?*, comment: the glottal stop <'> /ʔ/ appears to belong to the suffix since in <**slheli'ál**> there is one present and <**slháli**> usually has an allomorph with final <y> before vowel initial consonants; found in <**slheliyó:llh**> *girl*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/23/77), compare with <**slheli'ál**> *female part of a female plant*.
- <**swiyeqe'ó:llh**>, ds //s=wí:q=ə=ʔá·lʔ//, HAT ['boy (from 5 to 10 yrs.)'], lx <='ó:llh ~ ó:llh> *child, offspring, young*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/16/76), AC (10/23/71), BJ (5/10/64), other sources: H-T <sweEka'tl> (macron over e and a) *boy*, also 'boy (from baby to 4 or 5 yrs.)', dialects: *Chill.*, attested by EB (2/16/76).
- <**siwíqe'ó:llh** or **siwí:qe'ó:llh**>, pln //s=[i=]wí:q=ə=ʔá·lʔ//, HAT ['boys'], (<(h)i= between s= and w... or y...> *plural*), phonology: infix plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/23/71).
- <**swiwiqe'ó:llh**>, dmn //s=C₁i=wíq=ə=ʔá·lʔ//, HAT ['boy (from baby to 4 or 5 years)'], (<R4=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Ches.*, attested by EB (2/16/76).
- <**wíyeka**>, dmn //wí:q[=K=]ɛ//, N 'little man (nickname for a person), (sonny boy (MV and DF))', SOCT, (<=K= (fronting)> *diminutive*), phonology: fronting, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77), also <**wí'ke**>, //wíʔq[=K=]ə//, also 'sonny boy', attested by MV and EF (Deming 4/27/78).
- <**wiyóth kwsu éys te sqwálewels te lólets'e**>, EFAM 'optimist, a person whose thoughts are always

good!, see wiyóth.

<**wiyóth kwsu qéls te sqwálewels te lólets'e**>, EFAM /'pessimist, a person whose thoughts are always bad'!, see wiyóth.

<**wíyt**>, SOC /'go warn s-o in secret, go tell s-o in secret'!, see wá:y.

<**wóchmel**>, free root //wácməl//, SOCT ['watchman'], borrowed from English <watchman>, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<**Wolích**>, PLN /'Wahleach whistle stop on Seabird Island where Wayne Bobb lived in 1977, (now also Wahleach Lake (man-made) [EB])'!, see **xwále** ~ **xwá:le**.

<**wóq**>, bound root //wáq// *glow, blaze*, or possibly related to //wíyq ~ wíq//, bound root *widen, spread*
<**wóweqem**>, cts //wá[-C₁ə-]q=əm//, FIRE /'glowing of coals not quite gone out yet, red blaze of a fire (DM)'!, root meaning unknown, (<-R1-> *continuative*), probably <=em> *have, get, intransitive*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/16/80), Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed (Skagit dial.) /g^wəq/ ~ (Snohomish dial.) /gəq/ *sunshine, brightness* as in /ʔəs-g^wəq/ *the sun is shining* H76:155, also /'red blaze of a fire'!, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<**Wóshetem**>, free root //wáʃətəm//, PLN /'Washington (state), Washington (D.C.)'!, probably borrowed from English <Washington>, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Deming Elders (3/15/79)(SJ, MC, MV, LG), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /wáʃətəb/ *Washington* H76:546.

<**wó:thel**>, df //wá=áèəl//, FOOD ['share a meal'], SOC, root meaning unknown unless <**wá:**> *continue* as in yewá: *along* and syewá:l *ancestors*, probably <=óthel ~ =ó:thel> *in the mouth*, phonology: possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (12/15/77), Salish cognate: possibly? Squamish /wəʔu/ *continue, carry on* W73:67, K67:377, possibly? Lushootseed /wáwəx^w/ *join in eating (the food is put on the table and people pick out what they want...)* H76:548, example: <**michap wó:thel sq'eq'ó talhlímelh.**>, //mi-c-εp wá=áèəl s=C₁ə=q'á tε=ʔlíməʔ//, /'Come and share (our meal) with us.'!, attested by Deming.

<**wóthiya**>, EZ ['female spotted sandpiper'], see wíth.

<**wóweqem**>, cts //wá[-C₁ə-]q=əm//, FIRE /'glowing of coals not quite gone out yet, red blaze of a fire (DM)'!, see under root <**wóq**>

<**Wowés**>, possibly root or stem //wawés or wa[=R1=][=´=]s//, PLN ['place across the Fraser River from Union Bar'], ASM ['there's a White settlement there now'], (semological comment: may have something to do with across or opposite), possibly root possibly root <**was**> or stem <**wowés**> *opposite* as perhaps in <**wowis=st=eleq**> *jealous* perhaps literally *made opposite for awhile habitually*, possibly <=R1=> *resultative or derivational*, possibly <=´=> *derivational*, more likely clipped form from <**Iwówes**> /ʔi=wá[=R1=]s/ *Union Bar*, phonology: possible reduplication, possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, compare <**Iwówes**> /ʔi=wá[=R1=]s/ *Union Bar*, compare also <**Ó:ywoses**> *west side of Fraser River at Emory Creek* (perhaps <á(:)y=wós=es> /ʔé:y=was=əs/ with <a → o> /ε → a/ automatic before <=es> *face*), attested by Elders Group (7/6/77), source: place names reference file #15.

<**wóweth'**>, ABFC ['prying'], see wáth'.

<**wówí:ls**>, ECON ['(be scramble-giving)'], see wál or wá:l.

<**wowistéleq**>, df //wε[=C₁ə=Ai=]s=sT=ələq//, EFAM /'jealous, (envious (EB))'!, ASM ['for ex. either of a rival or of one's spouse'], literally (possibly??) /'made opposite for awhile (durative) habitually'!, possibly root <**was**> *opposite*, possibly <=R1=> *resultative or continuative*, possibly <**i-ablaut on e**>

durative, possibly <=st> *causative control transitivizer*, possibly <=éleq> *habitually*, phonology: possible reduplication, possible ablaut, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), Salish cognate: the affix in: Squamish /pisténʔaq/ *jealous* W73:152, K69:43, Samish dial. of NSt /pəsténəq/ *jealous* G86:79, and possibly in Lushootseed /s-pipídəq/ *jealous* H76:300, also <wòwistéleq>, //wá[=C₁əAi=]s=sT=éleq//, also /'jealous, envious/, attested by EB (1/7/76), example: <tsel wòwistéleq.>, //c-əl wá[=C₁əAi=]s=sT=éleq//, /'I'm jealous (either of a rival or of my spouse)./, attested by Elders Group.

<wòwistéleqmet>, iecs //wá[=C₁əAi=]s=sT=éleq=məT//, EFAM ['be jealous of s-o'], (<=met> *indirect effect non-control transitivizer*), phonology: possible reduplication, possible ablaut, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), example: <tsel wòwistéleqmet te swótle.>, //c-əl wá[=C₁əAi=]s=sT=éleq=məT tə s=wɛ[=Aá=]t=lə//, /'I'm jealous of somebody./, attested by Elders Group.

<wòwistéleqmet>, EFAM ['be jealous of s-o'], see wòwistéleq.

<wóxes>, TIME ['month beginning in March'], see wexés.

<wô:l>, probably root //wô-l or wó[=R1=]l//, EB /'bulrush, tule/, ['Scirpus acutus'], ASM [round/cylindrical reeds (rather than flat like cattails) which were used for mats but less common than cattails, can be found at Hicks Lake'], possibly <=R1=> meaning unclear, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64, 5/10/64), Elders Group (7/2/75), LJ via AD (6/18/79), other sources: ES /wəw-l/ (Ms /wí-lʔ/, Cw /wəlʔ/) *tule*, JH /wú-l/ *tule*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ʔúlal/ *cattail* H76:682, Squamish /wəl/ *bulrush* (single stemmed plant which can be peeled like corn (inside part used for making mats, outside part split and braided used for the ends of this rain- proof mat) K69:89, also probably /'green reeds that always grow with bulrushes/, attested by AC (11/19/71), also /'jointed reed or rush used for whistle/, attested by AC (9/10/71), also <wô:l ~ wú:l>, //wô-l//, also /'cattail rush/, attested by SJ (Deming 4/17/80).

<wô:lalh>, df //wô-l=ɛʔ//, WV ['bulrush mat'], BSK, HHG, possibly <=alh> perhaps *weaving, mat*, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AK (Elders Group 1/23/80), comment: AK agreed on this pronunciation but did not pronounce it herself, other sources: ES /wəw-lɛʔ/ (CwMs /wí-lʔɛʔ/) *tule mat*.

<wô:lalh>, WV ['bulrush mat'], see wô:l.

<wôqw' ~ wéqw'>, free root //wóq'w ~ wéq'w//, ABDF ['to drown'], also DIR ['(drift downriver)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72, 3/26/75), AC (8/7/70), EB (1/26/76), others, Salish cognate: Squamish /wúq'w/ *go downstream* W73:83, K67:379, K69:89, Nooksack /wóq'w/ *drift* Amoss 1961, Twana /wúq'w/ *drift*, Lummi dial. of NSt /wəq'w-íl-əŋ/ (*go downstream; south*, Songish dial. of NSt /k'əq'w/ *downriver*, Clallam /k'əq'w-i/ *go downstream* all cognate set #32 in G82:13, Samish dial. of NSt (VU) /wáq'w-əʔ/ ~ (LD) /wáq'w-ʔ/ *downstream* G86:64, historical/comparative detail: the main meaning of the Upriver Halkomelem differs from those of the cognates, and the Halkomelem vowel should not be that same as in the cognate forms in Squamish, Nooksack and Twana (Proto-Central Salish *u becomes Upriver Halkomelem /a/), these irregularities may show the form was borrowed into Halkomelem, example: <le wôqw'.>, //lə wóq'w//, /'He drowned./, syntactic comment: ambiguous past, attested by AC (8/7/70), <môkw' wôqw'.>, //mók'w wóq'w//, /'All drowned./, attested by AC (8/7/70), <le wôqw' tl'esu s'í:kw'.>, //lə wóq'w ɛ'ə=s=u s=ʔí:k'w//, /'He was drowned and lost./, attested by EB (1/26/76).

<wôqw'wôqw'>, plv //C₁əC₂=wóq'w//, WATR ['a flood'], literally /'many drown (or) many downriver/, (<R3=> *plural*), phonology: reduplication, e → ô, syntactic analysis: nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

- <**wôqw'et**>, pcs //wóq^w=əT//, WATR ['drop s-th into the water'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivity), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD and NP (4/11/80), also <**wéqw'et**>, //wéq^w=əT//, also 'throw s-th into the water', attested by EB (3/1/76).
- <**wôqw'ilem ~ wôqw'éylem ~ wôqw'ilém ~ wôqw'éylém**>, mdls //wóq^w=íl=əm//, incs, DIR 'go downstream, go downriver, down the river', WATR, CAN, TVMO, (<=íl> go, come, get, become), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75), TG (Elders Group 3/1/72).
- <**héwqw'elem ~ hówqw'elem**>, cts //héh-wq^w=əl=əm//, DIR '(going) downstream, drift downstream, (drifting downstream)', WATR, CAN, TVMO, (<hé-> continuative before resonants), phonology: vowel-loss in root after stressed prefix, vowel-reduction in suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/16/76).
- <**xwôqw'éylem**>, incs //x^wə=wq^w=íl=əm ~ x^w=wq^w=íl=əm//, DIR 'go in the direction of the water, go downriver', WATR, CAN, TVMO, possibly <xwe=> get, become, possibly <xw=> toward, phonology: vowel-loss in root between prefix and stressed suffix, vocalization of ew or w to ô, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76, 4/26/76), also 'going downstream', attested by AC (8/25/70), example: <le xwôqw'éylem thel méle.>, //lə x^wə=wq^w=íl=əm è-əl mélə//, 'My daughter went downstream.', attested by EB (4/26/76), <latsel xwôqw'éylem.>, //lɛ-c-əl x^w=wq^w=íl=əm//, 'I'm going downstream.', attested by AC.
- <**yexwôqw'elem**>, mos //yə=x^w=héh-wq^w=əl=əm//, incs, mdls, TVMO ['travelling by going downriver'], DIR, WATR, CAN, (<ye=> travelling by, while moving along), (<xwe=> get, become), (<hé-> continuative), (<=el ~ =íl> go, come, get, become), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: vowel-loss in root after stressed prefix, vowel-loss in prefix before stressed prefix, vocalization of éw to ô, vowel-reduction/allomorph in suffix, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB (6/7/76).
- <**sôqw'áxel**>, dnom //s=wô[=M1=]q^w=éxəl//, BLDG ['lower [downriver] end of house (inside or outside)'], DIR, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=áxel> end (of building), side, part, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76).
- <**ôqw'iles ~ ôqw'éyles**>, df //wô[=M1=]q^w=íl=əs or ?ə=wq^w=íl=əs//, PLN 'mouth of Hunter Creek, (Restmore Caves (Wells))', Elder's comment: literally 'facing downriver', possibly <he= ~ hé=> continuative?, possibly <=íl> go, come, get, become, probably <=es> on the face, (<zero> nominalizer), comment: i.e. a verb used over time as place name becoming a nominal/noun, phonology: vocalization of w to ô or e → ô, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77 incl. AK, TG, AD but not SP on that day), source: place names reference file #184, also <**Uqw'iles**>, //wq^w=íl=əs//, also 'Restmore Caves', literally 'watching downriver', (semological comment: so named after an Indian murderer who lived there and killed people coming upriver till he was killed by an organized group of Indian people (Duff 1952)), phonology: metathesis, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):15.
- <**sôqw'ólwelh**>, stvi //s=wô[=M1=]q^w=álwəþ//, DIR ['(be) downstream below something'], WATR, literally 'be on the downriver side', (<s=> stative), lx <=ólwelh> on the side, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC (8/25/70), example: <sôqw'ólwelh te syáyeq'>, //s=wq^w=álwəþ tə s=yé[=C₁ə=]q//, '(It's) downriver past the log.', literally 'the log is on the downriver side', attested by AC.
- <**xwôqw'ô:lh**>, df //x^w=wô[=M1=]q^w=ówəþ or x^w=wq^w=ó·þ//, TVMO ['drifting back downriver (like spawned-out salmon)'], DIR, WATR, possibly <xw=> toward?, possibly <xwe=> get, become, probably <=ólwelh> canoe, vessel, possibly <=ô:lh> large fish?? or > offspring??. phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (4/1/76).

<**wiweqw'óthet**>, dm̥v //C₁í=wəq^w=ə[=Aá=]T-ə̃t//, pcs, rfls, durs, FSH ['jerk-lining for sturgeon in a canoe'], CAN, ASM ['sitting in a canoe holding a rope anchored onshore with rocks on one end and with sturgeon-sized gaff hooks on the other end in the water'], literally /'drifting oneself purposely downriver a little for a (long) while'/, (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), (<=**et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<**ó-ablaut**> *durative*), (<=**et**> *reflexive*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (11/10/76).

<**wôqw'elh**>, bound stem //wóq^w=ə̃t//, possibly *downriver weaving*.

<**swôqw'elh**>, df //s=wóq^w=ə̃t//, WV /'woven goat-wool blanket, (twilled weave (JL))'/, ASM ['sometimes woven mixed with dog wool and/or cottonwood fluff, the wool was often whitened with baked diatomaceous earth (st'ewôkw'), several different weaves were used in the surviving examples and newly made blankets including a twilled weave and a twined weave, there are several excellent books on this weaving now called Salish weaving, the original blankets were very highly valued and were used as money in potlatches and in trade with Hudson's Bay Co. (a practice which H.B.C. also used with their own trade blankets), according to AC the goat-wool blankets were only used as a cape and never slept on, the goat wool was obtained from mountain goats killed but more was obtained by Stó:lô people following goat trails and picking hairs left in the bushes where goats frequented (example those which they ate from)'], (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), root possibly <**wôqw'** ~ **wéqw'**> *drift downriver*, lx <=**elh**> *weaving, mat* as in <**wól=á:lh**> *bulrush/tule mat*, possibly lit. /'downriver weaving'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), AC (10/23/71, 12/4/71), DM (12/4/64), many others, Salish cognate: Squamish /swúq^wãt/ *Indian blanket* W73:39, K67:299, Samish dial. of NSt /swéwq^wə̃t/ [swóq^wə̃t] *goat wool blanket* G86:83, also /'twilled weave'/, attested by JL (Elders Group 8/8/79), example: <**tsel thíyt te swôqw'elh telí te sáys te p'eq'élqel**>, //c-ə̃l èíy=T tə s=wóq^w=ə̃t təlí tə séy-s tə p'əq^w=ə̃lqəl//, /'I made a blanket of (from) the wool of the mountain goat.'/, attested by AC (12/4/71).

<**wôqw'et**>, WATR ['drop s-th into the water'], see wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

<**wôqw'ílem ~ wôqw'éylem ~ wôqw'ílé̃m ~ wôqw'éylé̃m**>, DIR /'go downstream, go downriver, down the river'/, see wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

<**wôqw'wôqw'**>, WATR ['a flood'], see wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

X

<x=>, da or bound root //xʷ=//, ANA ['genital'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix/lexical suffix or bound root; found in <xá:welh>, //xʷ=é·wəʔ//, 'vagina, vulva', lx <=á:welh> canoe, boat, vessel, dish, <sxéle>, //s=xʷ=ε[=Aé=]lε or s=xʷól=εlε//, 'penis', possibly <=álá> container, possibly root <xel> roll, rotate, <xíwe>, //xʷ=íwε or xʷíwəʔ//, 'urinate (of a woman)', possibly <=íwa> cord, <xátl>, //xʷ(=)ééʔ//, 'have an erection', perhaps <sxáye>, //s=xʷ(ε)=iyε(=M2)//, 'co-wife, younger co-wives', perhaps root <xópʷ>, //xʷ(=)ápʷ//, 'squat'.

<xálxwthet>, ABFC ['cool off (of a person)'], see xó:lxwem.

<xálh ~ xá:lh>, free root //xʷéʔ ~ xʷé·ʔ//, LAND ['road'], SOC, BLDG ['door'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (8/13/70, 10/1/71, 9/30/71), Elders Group (3/72, 3/2/77), EB, others, other sources: ES /xʷé·ʔ/ (Cw /šéʔ/, Ms /xʷéʔ/) road (trail), JH /xé·ʔ/ road, path, Salish cognate: cognate set #8 in Galloway 1988, PCS *xʷwáʔ trail, way; doorway, Se /šáwʔ/, Sq /šuíʔ/, Nk (PA61, G84a: SJ, G84b: LT: LG) /šéʔ/, Nk (G83b: PA: GS) /xʷéʔ/ (Hk accent), Lm /sóʔ/, Smb (LD, VU, TB) SnSg So(E69) /sáʔ/, So (TTE74) /sóʔ/, Cl /súʔ/, Ld /šógʷʔ/, Ld (Suttles65) /šágʷʔ/, Tw (Suttles65) /šuwʔáʔ/, example: <yíyeq te xálh>, //yí[-C₁ə-]q tə xʷéʔ//, 'snowing on the road', literally 'the road is falling snow', attested by AC (9/30/71), <lám te sle'ólwelhs té xálh.>, //lé=m tə s=ləʔ=álwəʔ-s tə xʷéʔ//, 'He went across the road.', phonology: sentence stress, attested by EB.

<kyóxàlh or kyóxàlh>, cpds //kʷá=xʷéʔ[= ̀=]ʔ or kʷá xʷéʔ//, CAN ['railroad'], root <kyó> car, root <xálh> road, possibly <= ̀= > derivational, phonology: possible stress-shift or sentence stress, syntactic analysis: nominal or nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).

<xáxlh>, dmn //xʷéʔ[=C₁ə=]ʔ//, LAND 'path, trail', SOC, (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77), AC (8/13/70).

<xá:m>, free root //xʷé·m//, CAN ['get a canoe stuck on a rock or something'], WATR, literally 'get shallowed', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77).

<sxáxem>, str //s=xʷéʔ[=C₁ə=]m//, WATR ['shallow'], (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), EB (12/4/75), BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64).

<sxáxem>, dnom //s=xʷéʔ[=C₁ə=]m//, WATR ['shallow water'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R1=> resultative or continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<Xáméles>, ds //xém=ə[= ́=]l=əs//, PLN 'island off of Wahleach Island, island at bridge on river side on east end of Seabird Island', literally 'get stuck in the river on the face [of the island]', (<=el> come, go, get, become), possibly <= ́= > derivational, lx <=es> on the face, phonology: possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77), AK (8/30/77), source: place names reference file #183.

<Xemó:leqw>, ds //xʷém=á[=lə=]qʷ//, PLN ['Leon's Slough on Harrison River'], ASM ['just above Shxwópélem and below Híqelem, east of Q'iq'ewetó:lthel'], literally 'shallow with many fish', lx <=ó:qw> fish (head), (<=le=> plural), phonology: infixed plural, vowel-reduction in root before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77, 3/1/78, 6/27/78 Harrison R. Boat trip), source: place names reference file #299.

<xá:mthet ~ xómthet>, incs //xʷé·m=èəʔ ~ xʷé[=Aá=]m=èəʔ//, WATR ['getting shallow'], (<=thet> get, become), possibly <ó-ablaut> optional before <=thet>, phonology: optional ablaut, syntactic

analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), also <xó:mthet ~ xómthet>, //xʷɛ[=Aá=]m=èə̯t ~ xʷɛ[=Aá=]m=èə̯t//, also /'got shallow'/, attested by EB (12/4/75).

<Xáméles>, PLN /'island off of Wahleach Island, island at bridge on river side on east end of Seabird Island'/, see xá:m.

<xá:mthet ~ xómthet>, WATR ['getting shallow'], see xá:m.

<xáqlhelem>, SPRD [(be) sighing (of a spirit-dancer)], see xeqlhálém.

<xaxxeqlhálem>, SPRD ['sighing over and over (of a spirit-dancer before or after dancing)], see xeqlhálém.

<xáq'>, bound root //xʷéq' hang open//.

<xáq'em>, mdls //xʷéq'=ə̯m//, ABFC ['open one's mouth'], (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).

<xáxeq'em>, cts //xʷé[-C₁ə-]q'=ə̯m//, ABFC ['opening one's mouth'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).

<xixq'á:m ~ xixq'ám>, durs //xʷɛ[-C₁ə-]q'=ə̯[=Aé(·)=]m//, ABFC ['mouth open'], (<-R1-> resultative), (<á(:)-ablaut> durative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), EB (5/25/76), example: <lóyexwa xixq'ámes?>, //láy=yə̯x^w=ɛ xʷɛ[-C₁ə-]q'=ə̯[=Aé=]m-ə̯s//, /'Does he/she have to have his/her mouth open?'/, attested by EB.

<xeq'ó:thet>, df //xʷéq'[=M1=]=èə̯t or xʷéq'=ə̯[=Aé(·)=]T-ə̯t//, MC ['hang something up'], probably <metathesis> non-continuative, probably <á(:)-ablaut> durative, probably <=thet> get, become, possibly <=et> purposeful control transitivizer, possibly <-et> reflexive??. (semological comment: there is a semantic element of purposeful control in this stem but not reflexive unless it is mistranslated for hang oneself), phonology: á → ó before =thet automatically, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75).

<xáq'em>, ABFC ['open one's mouth'], see xáq'.

<xá:t>, free root //xʷé:t//, HUNT ['bullet'], FSH /'sinker, (fish) weight'/, LAND ['lead'], MC ['lead weight'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76), Elders Group (2/19/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /šát/ ammunition, shot W73, historical/comparative detail: if the Squamish form is borrowed from English /šát/ shot then the Halkomelem form was either borrowed from another Salish language word /šát/ and made to fit the regular sound correspondences non-Upriver Halkomelem /š/ = Upriver Halkomelem /xʷ/ and non-Nooksack/Halkomelem/Northern Straits /a/ = Halkomelem /ɛ/ Nooksack /æ/ and Northern Straits /e/; or the Halkomelem form may have come from Nooksack or Northern Straits which had in turn borrowed it from another Salish language and done the same thing, also <xát>, //xʷét//, attested by Deming (5/20/76), EB (2/6/76).

<xetáléqetel>, ds //xʷɛt=é̯lq=tə̯l//, FSH ['sinker line'], literally /'lead/weight/sinker (in the) waves device'/, lx <=álq> waves, lx <=tel> device, phonology: possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<xátl'>, free root //xʷé̯t'//, ABFC /'get erect (of penis only), have an erection'/, possibly root <xá> genital, possibly <=tl'> meaning unknown unless stiff, hard, phonology: sound symbolism?, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (7/20/79 Fish Camp), other sources: JH /xá·ë'/ to have an erection.

<sxtl'í:qw>, ds //s=xʷ(ɛ)ë̯'í-q^w//, ANA ['head of the penis'], literally /'the top of the head of an erection'/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=í:qw> top of the head, (semological comment: somatic suffixes usually drop the locative on feature in independent body part words), phonology: vowel-loss in root

before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (JH), other sources: JH /sxë'í-qʷ/
head of penis, contrast <shxw'á:q> *foreskin* (JH66:11 also from DM).

<xáweleq>, EB [*'carrot-like plant used for green dye*], see xáwéq.

<xá:welh>, free stem //xʷ=é·wəʔ or xʷé=éwəʔ//, ANA /'woman's genitals, vulva, vagina/, possibly root
 <xá ~ x> *genital*, probably not root <xáw> *bone*, possibly <=áwelh ~ =ôwelh ~ =ewelh> *vessel, dish, canoe*,
 phonology: possible vowel merger, sound-symbolism?, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), other sources: ES ChMs /xʷéwəʔ/ (-wəʔ *vessel*)(Cw /šéwəʔ/) *vulva*,
 Salish cognate: not Squamish /sc'uhnc'/ *vulva* W73:280, K69:57, compare <xíwe> *urinate (of a woman)*, also <sxáwelh>, //s=xʷé(=ə)wəʔ//, attested by JL (7/20/79 Fish Camp).

<xawelhíqʷ>, ds //xʷ=é·wəʔ=íqʷ or xʷé=éwəʔ=íqʷ//, ANA /'clitoris/, lx <=íqʷ> *top of the head*, Elders Group

<xáwéq>, ds //xʷéw=əq or xʷəw=é[=M2=]q//, EB /'wild carrot (possibly spring gold or wild carraway), domestic carrot (both that planted and that gone wild)/, possibly [*Lomatium utriculatum* or *Perideridia gairdneri*, also *Daucus carota*], probably root <xáw> *bone* probably root as in cognates from other languages, possibly <=eq ~ =áq> *in the penis*, possibly <metathesis> *derivational*, phonology: possible metathesis, updrifting, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /xʷéwəq/ *wild carrot, carrot*, H-T <Hia'wEk> (macron on i and a) *carrot (native root resembling)*, Salish cognate: Squamish /šáwaq/ *carrot* and perhaps root /šawʔ/ *bone* W73:53, K67:323, Lushootseed (Southern dialects) /šágʷəq/, (Northern dialects) /šəgʷáq/ *carrot* and perhaps /šáwʔ/ *bone* H76:455-457, also <xá:wéq>, //xʷé·w=əq//, attested by AC (11/17/71).

<xáweq kíkš seplíl>, FOOD /'carrot cake/, (lit. carrot + cake + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<xáweq sqe'óleqʷ>, FOOD /'carrot juice/, (lit. carrot + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<xíxewíyeq or xíxewíq>, dmpn //C₁í=xəw(=ə)q[=Aí=]q//, EB [*'little carrots*], (<R4=> *diminutive*), possibly <í-ablaut> *plural?*, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK and SP (7/13/75).

<xaweqá:l>, ds //xəw(=)əq=é·l//, EB /'yarrow, also parsely fern/, [*Achillea millefolium*, also *Cryptogramma crispera*], MED [*'drink yarrow tea for medicine if you are going to eat taboo food, eating salmon or deer meat are taboo for a boy or girl going through puberty, for a widow or widower, and for someone who has just lost his parents or lost a child, one gets raw inside if he eats salmon or deer at such a time and breaks the taboo (AD), also medicine to stimulate or speed childbirth (MC), also both yarrow and parsely fern are tuberculosis medicine*], lx <=á:l> *similar to, -like, or part/portion*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (3/5/79), also <xaweqál>, //xʷəw(=)əq=é·l//, attested by MC and SJ (Deming 2/10/77).

<xáweleq>, df //xʷéw=ə[=lə=]q or xʷéw=əl=əq//, EB [*'carrot-like plant used for green dye*], [(unidentified)], possibly <=le=> *plural*, possibly <=el> *-like, similar to*, phonology: possible infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (3/31/78).

<Xíxewqèyl or Xíxewqì:l ~ Xewqéyl or Xewqí:l>, ds //C₁í=xəw(=)əq=í·l ~ xʷəw(=)əq=í·l//, PLN [*'slough about mid-point in Seabird Island where xáweleq plant grew*], ASM [*'slough located outside the track along the river, on the east side*], (<R4=> *diminutive*), (<=í:l> *come, go, get, become*), phonology: optional reduplication, vowel-loss in suffix before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (3/31/78), also <Xíxewqéyls or Xíxewqí:ls>, //C₁í=xəw(=)əq=í·ls//, also /'place on the south side of Seabird Island nearly opposite Xáméles Island, carrot-like plants used for green dye used to grow there/, attested by JL (Seabird Is. trip

4/3/78).

<**xaweqá:l**>, EB /'yarrow, also *parsely fern*'/, see *xáwéq*.

<**xáxeq'em**>, ABFC ['opening one's mouth'], see *xáq'*.

<**xáxlh**>, LAND /'path, trail'/, see *xálh ~ xá:lh*.

<**xaxt'ó:les**>, df //C₁ε=xət'=á·ləs or x'yə[=C₁ə=]t'=á·ləs//, EB /'trillium, B.C. easter lily/, ['*Trillium ovatum*'], MED ['take twin trillium root (root of trillium which has a double flower, wash it, scald it, set it on your eyes to take off cataracts)'], ABDF ['cataracts'], possibly root <**xét ~ xet**> swim (of fish), possibly <**R8=** or **=R1**> derivational, lx <=**ó:les**> on the eye, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/17/75), AD and NP (1/23/80), EB (3/2/76).

<**xá:y ~ xà:y**>, free root //x'yé·y ~ x'yé·y//, ANAF /'gills, also "boot" (boot-shaped organ attached to fish gill)/, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Deming (4/1/76), Elders Group (6/11/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /šáʔyay/ gills (of fish) W73:116, K67:323, Lushootseed (LG) /s-xáy'ay' ~ (EK, LL) /s-xəyay' gills H76:586.

<**sxiy:ws**>, ds //s=x'y=yí·ws or s=x'y[=Aə=]y=yí·ws or s=x'y[=Ai=]y=yí·ws//, ABDF ['smallpox'], literally (probably) /'like fish scales on the skin/body/, (<**s**> nominalizer), lx <=**i:ws**> on the skin, on the body, possibly <**e-ablaut** or **i-ablaut**> derivational, (or perhaps) like, phonology: possibly ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), contrast <**spél:exw**> chickenpox (CT 10/15/73).

<**xáye**>, possible bound root or stem //x'yé(=i)yə//, meaning unknown

<**sxáye**>, df //s=x'yé(=i)yə//, KIN /'a husband's younger wives, co-wife/, (<**s**> nominalizer), possibly root <**xá**> genital, possibly <=**ie**> affectionate diminutive, phonology: possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/15/70), other sources: ES /sx'yá·yε/ co-wife, Salish cognate: Squamish /šáʔyu/ co-wife; screech owl; corpse; lie dead W73:289, K67:323, Samish dial. of NSt /sáyeʔ/ two wives, co-wives, husband of ex-wife, wife of ex-husband G86:79.

<**xá:ysem**>, df //x'é·ys=əm//, EZ ['ant'], ['order Hymenoptera, family Formicidae'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=**em**> have/get or middle voice, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (12/4/71), BJ (12/5/64), others, other sources: ES /x'yà·ysəm/ ant, JH /x'éysəm/ ant, H-T <yha'isEm> (macron over a and i) ant (*Formica* sp.).

<**xá'at**>, pcs //x'yéʔ=əT or x'yéʔ=ə[=Aε=]T//, ABFC ['hold s-o in one's arms'], (<=**et**> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible a-ablaut phonological echo, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/21/76).

<**xe'át**>, cts //x'yéʔ=ə[-M2-]T//, ABFC /'holding s-o in one's arms, (holding a baby in one's arms [Elder's Group]//, (<**metathesis type 2**> continuative), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/21/76), also /'holding a baby in one's arms/, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76), example: <**xe'át tel méle**>, //x'yéʔ=ə[-M2-]T t-əl mélə//, /'holding my child in my arms/, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

<**xixe'át**>, dmV //C₁í=x'yéʔ=ə[-M2-]T//, ABFC ['holding a wee baby in one's arms'], (<**R4**> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/21/76); found in <**xixe'átes**>, //C₁í=x'yéʔ=ə[-M2-]T-əs//, /'He's holding a wee baby in his arms./, attested by EB.

<**xchápth ~ schápth**>, us //x'yé·pè ~ scé·pè//, KIN /'uncle's wife, aunt's husband, parent's sibling's spouse, uncle by marriage, aunt by marriage/, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (11/16/71), others, other sources: ES ChMs /x'yé·pè/ and JH /xcé·pè/ both parent's sibling's spouse, H-T <sQutca'pEts ~ cutca'pEtc> (macron over both u, umlaut over both a) aunt's husband, uncle's wife,

Salish cognate: Cowichan /cĕpĕ/ *parent's sibling's spouse* (ES), Sechelt /ĕápĕ/ *parent's sibling, parent's sibling's spouse*, MCx /ĕĕpĕ/ *uncle, aunt* (Davis 1970, 1981p.c.) ~ MCx /ĕiyĕpĕ/ *parent's sibling, parent's sibling's spouse* (Suttles 1965), NSt /sĕĕs/ *uncle, aunt* TTE74, Clallam /cáĕc/ *parent's sibling, parent's sibling's spouse* TTE74, all in G82:40, cognate set #194, also Samish dial. of NSt /sĕĕs/ *parent's sibling* as well as Samish /šx^wsĕĕs/ *parent's sibling's spouse* G86:79, example:

<semík^w tel schápĥ>, //sĕ=mĕ[=Aí]=k^w t-ĕl scĕpĕ//, /'all of my uncle's wives'/, attested by AC (11/16/71). <=xel>, da //x^yĕl//, ANA /'on the foot or leg, in the foot or leg, tail of fish, leg of other animate creatures'/, WETH /'precipitation, ray of light'/, LT, syntactic analysis: lexical affix, derivational suffix; found in <lhékw'xel>, //tĕk^w=x^yĕl//, /'to trip, stumble'/, literally /'hook on foot'/, <th'ĕxwxĕlém>, //ĕ'ĕx^w=x^yĕl=ĕm//, /'wash one's feet'/, <sléxxel>, //s=łĕx=x^yĕl//, /'toe'/, <sxĕts'xel>, //s=x^yĕc'=x^yĕl//, /'splinter or sliver in foot'/, <lhĕts'xel>, //tĕc'=x^yĕl//, /'cut on the foot'/, <qwémxwxel>, //q^wĕm=x^w=x^yĕl//, /'ankle'/, literally /'lump of foot'/, <sth'émxel>, //sĕ'ĕm=x^yĕl//, /'shin'/, literally /'bone in leg'/, <sq'epólqwtelxel>, //sq'ĕp=álĕq^w=tĕl=x^yĕl//, /'kneecap'/, <lekwxá:l>, //łĕk^w=x^yĕ[=Aĕ=-]//, /'broke a leg'/, <qwlhí:yxel>, //q^wt=í:y=x^yĕl//, /'shoe(s)'/, literally /'driftwood on foot'/, <thelíwáxel ~ tselíwáxel>, //ĕł=íwĕ=x^yĕl ~ cĕł=íwĕ=x^yĕl//, /'snowshoe(s)'/, <łáxel>, //łĕ=x^yĕl//, /'fishing platform (for still-dip-netting)'/, <xwó:mxelem>, //x^wá:m=x^yĕl=ĕm//, /'run'/, <xwemxá:lem>, //x^wĕm=x^yĕ.l=ĕm or x^wĕm=x^yĕ[=Aĕ=-]l=ĕm//, /'running'/, (semological comment: some speakers of Tait and Chehalis dialects say the glosses are reversed on the last two words), root <xwém> *hurry, be fast*, phonology: fronting, <sqwelqwélxel>, //s=C₁ĕC₂=q^wĕl=x^yĕl//, /'tuft(s) of hair on a horse's legs'/, <sxĕpxel>, //sxĕp=x^yĕl//, /'fish tail'/, <tl'emtl'émxel>, //C₁ĕC₂=ĕ'ĕm=x^yĕl//, /'grasshopper'/, literally /'repeatedly jumping foot or leg'/, <pítxel>, //pít=x^yĕl//, /'salamander'/, <tl'élxxel>, //ĕ'ĕl=x^yĕl//, /'spring salmon (generic)'/, literally /'spotted foot'/, <slhémxel>, //s=tĕm=x^yĕl//, /'dew'/, literally /'moisture precipitation/moisture on the foot'/, <sq'óxel>, //sq'á=x^yĕl//, /'partner'/, literally /'together in foot'/, <stheqelxĕlém>, //sĕĕqĕl=x^yĕl=ĕm//, /'rainbow'/.

<xél>, bound root //x^yĕl *roll, rotate*//.

<xéłĕtst>, pcs //x^yĕl=ĕc=T//, TVMO ['roll s-th over'], MC, possibly <=ets> *on the back*, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: updrifting, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), Salish cognate: possibly Squamish /ší-ší?ĕ/ *round (around)* W73:219, K67:324, example: <xéłĕtst te syáyeq>, //x^yĕl=ĕc=T tĕ s=yĕ[=C₁ĕ=]q//, /'roll a log over'/, attested by Elders Group.

<xéłĕtsem>, mdls //x^yĕl=ĕc=ĕm//, TVMO /'rolling over; wheeled'/, <=em> *middle voice*, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<xéłĕtsem shxwqeyqexóthet>, cpds //x^yĕl=ĕc=ĕm /s(=)x^w=qi[=C₁ĕ=]x=ĕ[=Aá=]T=ĕt//, GAM /'roller skates, roller blade skates'/, lit. "wheeled/rolling skate", attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), see xél or qíx.

<xelókw' ~ xeló:kw'>, df //x^yĕl=ák^w ~ x^yĕl=á:k^w//, SH /'round, full (of the moon)'/, possibly <=ókw'> meaning uncertain, compare <st'elákw'> *circular, round and flat*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (2/6/76), AC (9/15/71, 10/1/71, 10/8/71), other sources: ES /x^yĕlá:k^w/ *round*, JH /xĕłĕk^w/ *round*, Salish cognate: Squamish /ší?úk^w/ *round, compact* W73:219, K67:325, also <xelákw'>, //x^yĕl=ĕk^w//, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <łulh xeló:kw' te skw'exós>, //łĕ=ul t x^yĕl=á:k^w tĕ s=k^wĕx^y=ás//, /'The moon is full.'/, attested by AC (10/1/71).

<xixwelókw'>, dmn //C₁í=x^y[=W=]ĕl=ák^w//, SH /'small bundle, small package'/, MC, literally /'little round'/, (<R4=> *diminutive*), (<=W= (labialization) of x> **automatic with some roots beginning with <x>** (as in Musqueam (Suttles 7.2.1))), phonology: labialization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/1/71).

<xelkw'ó:ls>, ds //x^yĕl=á(·)k^w=M1=á(·)ls//, SH /'(spherical), round (of ball, apple, potato, rock, full

- moon, but not of a pear*)', possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuative?, lx <=ó:ls ~ =óls> spherical object (esp. ball, fruit, rock), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by AC (10/1/71, 8/6/70), EB (2/9/76), CT (6/8/76).
- <xelókw'els>, ds //x'əl=ε[=Aá=]k'w=á[=Aə=]ls//, SH /'really round, (perfectly spherical?)', possibly <ó-ablaut> continuative, possibly <e-ablaut> durative, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76).
- <xixelkwòls>, dmn //C₁í=x'əl=á(·)k'w=M1=á(·)ls//, PE /'cotton balls', lit. "little rolled balls", <R4=> diminutive, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).
- <xixelkwòls s'álqsel>, cpds /C₁í=x'əl=á(·)k'w=M1=á(·)ls s=ʔél=qsəl//, PE /'Q-tips', lit. "little rolled balls - on a point", (<s=> nominalizer), probably root <'ál> pole, shaft, length?, lx <=qsel> on the nose, on the point, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).
- <xelékw't>, pcs //x'əl=a[=Aé=]k'w=T//, TVMO /'roll s-th (like a log), (roll it up [AC])', (<é-ablaut> durative), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/9/76), also /'roll it up', attested by AC (9/15/71); found in <xelékw'tlha.>, //x'əl=a[=Aé=]k'w=T-ʔε//, /'Roll it up.', attested by AC, compare <xwélekw't> roll it up.
- <xelkw'ámeth>, ds //x'əl=(ε)k'w=éməè'//, SH ['round (of a pole)'], lx <=ámeth'> long thin object (pole, rope, thread, etc.), phonology: vowel-loss before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76).
- <sxéltsep>, ds //s=x'əl=(ól)cəp//, FIRE ['firedrill'], TOOL, ASM ['stick rotated on kindling to start sparks and fire, the stick was often long-leaf willow'], literally /'something to rotate (on) firewood', (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=élehep ~ =éltsep or =tsep ~ =chep> firewood, wood, phonology: possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (4/6/78), Elders Group (3/15/72), other sources: ES /sx'élcəs/ (Ms /sx'élcəp/, Cw /š'élcəp/) firedrill, Salish cognate: Squamish /ší-èəp/ [š'áyèəp] firedrill W73:101, K69:69.
- <xéltsepelhp>, ds //x'əl=cəp=əʔp//, EB /'long-leaf willow, Sitka willow', ['Salix lasiandra'], MED ['used for medicine of some kind'], literally /'firedrill tree', lx <=elhp> tree, plant, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77), contrast <ts'ats'í:ts'etl' sts'ó:lha xwá:lá:lhp> long-leaf willow, Sitka willow, contrast <xwá:lá:lhp> willow, contrast <tl'áqt sts'ó:lha xwá:lá:lhp> short-leaf willow, Pacific willow.
- <sxéls' ~ sxél:ts'>, ds //s=x'əl=lc'//, ANAB /'feather (any kind), (fine feathers [EB], small feathers [IHTTC], lots of feathers [EB])', literally /'something to rotate around in circles', (semological comment: could be so named after the fact that such feathers rotate slowly as they fall to earth or after their use in the sxwóyxwey dance where they are fastened to spin around on the headdress, fine feathers were sometimes stuck to grease on spirit-dancers and were also thrown all over ceremonially from a bag when a new spirit-dancer dances in public for the first time (EB 1/8/76)), (<s=> something to, nominalizer), lx <=elts'> around in circles, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/13/70, 9/10/71), Elders Group (3/15/72), other sources: ES /sx'ílç' ~ sə'p'é·lqəl/ feather, Salish cognate: possibly Samish dial. of NSt /š'óləè' / go around in a circle, to circle G86:82, also /'fine feather(s)', attested by EB (5/25/76), also /'small feathers', attested by IHTTC (9/19/77), also /'lots of feathers', attested by EB (1/8/76).
- <xélcha>, bound root //x'əlçε catch fish//.
- <chxélcha>, iza //c=x'əlçε//, FSH /'to catch (fish, game, birds)', HUNT, (<ch= ~ ts=> intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (5/26/76), EB (1/8/76), Salish cognate: Sechelt /š'éñèu/ to catch (animal in trap) T77:26, example: <chxélcha te sth'óqwí.>, //c=x'əlçε tə s=è'áq'wí//, /'He caught a fish.', attested by EB (1/8/76), <chxélche>, [čx'ílə], 'catch a fish',

attested by (EH,RG) 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 3).

<**chxólcho**>, ctvi [èx'álčá] (BG: final vowel prob. mistranscribed for <a> /ε/), FSH /'always catching fish'/ (BG: the *always* is probably not required, overemphasizing *continuative*), HUNT, attested by (EH,RG) 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 3), <*chexelcho>, [čIx'Ilčá], *'catching fish' (EH,RG) 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 3)

<**sxélcha ~ sxélche**>, dnom //s=x'ólčɛ ~ s=x'ólčɛ//, FSH /'one's catch (fish, game, etc.)'/, HUNT, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (8/30/76), EB (1/8/76, 12/15/75, 6/23/78), example: <**qéx te sxélchas.**>, //qéx tɛ s=x'ólčɛ-s//, /'His catch is big./, literally /'is many/much the his catch'/, attested by EB (1/8/76), <**stám kw' sth'óqwi a sxélcha?**>, //s=tém k'wə s=è'áq'í ʔɛ s=x'ólčɛ//, /'What kind of fish did you catch?'/, literally /'is what? the (remote) fish your catch'/, attested by EB (12/15/75), <**chelà:lqwlha te sxélchas.**>, //cəlè·l=q'ɛ tɛ s=x'ólčɛ-s//, /'He sure caught a lot./, literally /'is sure a lot the his catch'/, attested by EB (6/23/78).

<**xéle**>, possible root or stem //x'ól(=)ə or x'=ɛ[=Aá=]=lə or or x'ól=ɛlə//, meaning uncertain
<**sxéle**>, df //s=x'ólə or s=x'ɛ[=Aá=](=)lə//, ANA ['penis'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to), possibly root <x ~ xá> genital, possibly root <xel> roll, rotate?, possibly <é-ablaut> derivational, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /x'élə/ (Ms /x'ólə/, Cw /šélə/) penis, Salish cognate: Squamish /šəl/ penis W73:196, K69:69, Lushootseed /šəláʔ/ penis H76:458.

<**Sxéle**>, df //s=x'ólə//, PLN ['Penis Rock near Cheam View'], (semological comment: shaped like a penis, probably turned to stone by the Transformer in a story (see Boas 1895)), syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**xéle'ò:les**>, ds //x'ólə=ʔá·ləs//, ABDF ['sty in the eye'], literally perhaps /'penis on the eye'/, (semological comment: perhaps so named for the physical resemblance), possibly root <xéle> penis, or perhaps literally /'roll/rotate on the eye'/, with root <xél> roll, rotate, lx <=ó:les ~ ='ó:les> on the eye, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by HP (Elders Group 9/22/76).

<**xelékw't**>, TVMO /'roll s-th (like a log), (roll it up [AC])'/, see xél.

<**xéletsem**>, mdls //x'ól=əc=əm//, TVMO /'rolling over; wheeled'/, see xél.

<**xéletsem shxwqeyqexóthet**>, cpds //x'ól=əc=əm /s(=)x'w=qí[=C₁ə=]x=ɛ[=Aá=]T=ət//, GAM /'roller skates, roller blade skates'/, lit. "wheeled/rolling skate", see xél or qíx.

<**xéletst**>, TVMO ['roll s-th over'], see xél.

<**xéle'ò:les**>, ABDF ['sty in the eye'], see sxéle.

<**xelkw'ámeth'**>, SH ['round (of a pole)'], see xél.

<**xelkw'ó:ls**>, SH /'(spherical), round (of ball, apple, potato, rock, full moon, but not of a pear)'/, see xél.

<**xelókw' ~ xeló:kw'**>, SH /'round, full (of the moon)'/, see xél.

<**xelókw'els**>, SH /'really round, (perfectly spherical?)'/, see xél.

<**xéltsepelhp**>, EB /'long-leaf willow, Sitka willow'/, see xél.

<**xemá:l**>, bound root or stem //x'əmÉ·l// have an enemy, hold a grudge

<**sxemá:l**>, df //s=x'əmÉ·l//, SOC ['enemy'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/15/70), BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/72, 3/23/77), other sources: ES /s'əmÉl/ enemy, Salish cognate: Squamish /šmán/ enemy W73:90, K67:323, Lushootseed /šəbád/ enemy H76:457, example: <**híkw l sxemà:l.**>, //hík'w l s=x'əmÉ·l//, /'He's my big enemy., I hate that person./,

phonology: sentence-stress, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<**sxelmá:l**>, pln //s=xʷə[=lə=]mÉ·l//, SOC ['enemies'], (<=le=> plural), phonology: infix plural, vowel-loss in infix before stressed syllable, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (5/5/75), example: <**híkʷ l sxelmá:l yithá.**>, //híkʷ l s=xʷə[=lə=]mÉ·l yə=èé//, /'My enemies there are big., I hate more than one person there.'/, attested by JL.

<**xixemó:ltel**>, pcs //xʷə[-C₁ə-]mɛ[=Aá=]-l=t-əl//, rcps, cts, SOC ['holding a grudge against each other'], (<-R1-> continuative), (<ó-**ablaut automatic on á before =tel**>), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-el> reciprocal), phonology: vowel raising of e →i between x and x, a →o before =tel automatic, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

<**Xemó:leqʷ**>, PLN ['Leon's Slough on Harrison River'], see xám.

<**xepá:ltel**>, CARV ['wood-carving knife'], see xíp.

<**xepólst**>, HARV ['peel s-th (esp. fruit or vegetable root or a vegetable like squash or a round object)'], see xíp.

<**xépqst**>, TOOL ['sharpen it (of a point)'], see xíp.

<**xéq**>, free root //xʷéq//, TIB ['be complete'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /šéq/ be finished, be completed, over W73:100, K67:323, example: <**le xéq.**>, //lə xʷéq//, /'It's complete.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<**xeqláxw**>, ncs //xʷəq=l-ə[=Aé=]xʷ//, durs, TIB ['complete s-th'], (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<á-**ablaut on inflectional suffix**> durative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <**tseqláxw.**>, //c-əl xəq=l-ə[=Aé=]xʷ//, /'I completed it.'/, attested by Elders Group, <**lichxw xeqláxw?**>, //li-c-xʷ xʷəq=l-ə[=Aé=]xʷ//, /'Did you complete it?'/, attested by Elders Group.

<**xeqláxw**>, TIB ['complete s-th'], see xéq.

<**xeqlhálem**>, mdls //xʷəq=ʰél=əm//, SPRD /'to sigh (of a spirit-dancer), make a loud (breathy) noise'/, ABFC, literally perhaps /complete/finish in one's windpipe (or) high in one's windpipe/, possibly root <**xéq**> /xʷəq/ complete, lx <=lhál> in the windpipe, throat (air-passage), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/30/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /šəq-ʰál-m/ be out of breath K67:323, possibly Lushootseed root /šéq/ up, high H76:459.

<**xáqlhelem**>, cts //xʷəq=ʰɛ[-M2-]l=əm//, SPRD ['(be) sighing (of a spirit-dancer)'], ABFC, (<**metathesis type 2**> continuative), phonology: metathesis type 2, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/30/78).

<**xaqxeqlhálem**>, df //C₁əC₂=xʷəq=ʰél=əm or xʷəq=C₁əC₂=ʰél=əm//, SPRD ['sighing over and over (of a spirit-dancer before or after dancing)'], ABFC, possibly <**R3**> plural action, possibly <=R2> characteristic, phonology: xaq... probably mistranscribed for xeq..., syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/30/78), EB (8/4/78).

<**xéq'ó:thet**>, MC ['hang something up'], see xáq'.

<**xetáleqetel**>, FSH ['sinker line'], see xát.

<**xetám ~ xtám**>, mdls //xʷət=ə[=Aé=]m or xʷét=M1=əm//, ABFC ['swim (of fish)'], possibly <á-**ablaut on suffix**> durative, possibly <**metathesis type 1**> non-continuative, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD and NP (1/21/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /štám/ dive and root /šat ~ šət/ dive as also in /šə-št-ám?/ dive

head down, /nəx^w-šət-št-am/ *a diver*, and /šát-št-am/ *golden-eye duck* (the Upriver Halkomelem form for this duck /léqləqəm/ also means *diving characteristically*) W73:81, K67:323, K69:69.

<**xétem**>, cts //x^yét=əm or x^yε[-Aé-]t=əm//, ABFC /'swimming (of fish), (swim (of a fish) [EB])/, possibly <**é-ablaut**> *continuative*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD and NP (1/23/80), BJ (12/5/64, new transcript, old p.306) NP (12/6/73), Elders Group (4/26/78), also /'swim (of a fish)/, attested by BHTTC (8/31/76), also <**xét'em**>, //x^yét'=əm or x^yε[-Aé-]t'=əm//, also /'swim (of a fish)/, attested by EB (3/2/76), example: <**le xétem te sthóqwi.**>, //lə x^yét=əm tə s=èáq^wi//, /'The salmon is travelling./, attested by BJ, <**xétem te sth'ó:qwi.**>, //xét=əm tə s=è'á-q^wi//, /'The fish are swimming./, attested by NP (12/6/73).

<**xétem**>, ABFC /'swimming (of fish), (swim (of a fish) [EB])/, see xetəm ~ xtəm.

<**xetqewé:lt**>, pcs //x^yét(=)q^w=iwəl=í·l=T or x^w[=F=]at(=)q^w=iwəl=í·l=T//, incs, SH ['hollow it out'], root meaning unknown unless xwót(=)qw=iwel *hollow*, possibly <=**F= (fronting)**> *diminutive*, lx <=**í:l**> *go, come, get, become*, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: possible fronting, vowel-reduction or allomorph, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (3/6/79), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /šəṭq^w-k^wíl-ət/ *to hollow s-th out* B74a:65.

<**xét'**>, free root //x^yét'//, DESC /'slack, loose (of a pack)/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77).

<**xet'éla**>, df //x^yét'=éle//, DESC /'loose (of a pack), slack (of a pack), too low (of a pack)/, literally /'slack by the side of the head/, (semological comment: so named because packs were usually carried by tumpline around the head, now extended to back-packs too), lx <=**éla**> *on the side of the head, by the ear, on the temples, by the cheek*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), example: <**xet'éla tel schí:m.**>, //x^yét'=éle t-əl s=cə[=Aí=]m//, /'My pack is slack., My pack is loose (the straps are loose)./, attested by IHTTC.

<**xet'éla**>, DESC /'loose (of a pack), slack (of a pack), too low (of a pack)/, see xét'.

<**xéth' ~ xéts'**>, bound? root, doublet //x^yéè' ~ x^yéc'// *get a sliver*

<**xéth'ches**>, ds //x^yéè'=cəs//, ABDF ['get a sliver in one's hand'], lx <=**ches ~ =tses**> *on the hand*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, compare <**xéts'ches**> *get a splinter/sliver in the hand*, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /š(i)c'(i)/ *stick into, stick through, sheathe, insert* as in /šíc'-id/ *stick it into* H76:463, historical/comparative detail: doublet with xéts'ches which is cognate with a Squamish root.

<**xéts'ches**>, ds //x^yéc'=cəs//, ABDF ['get a sliver or splinter in the hand'], lx <=**ches ~ =tses**> *on the hand*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, compare <**xéth'ches**> *get a sliver in one's hand*, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript, old p.333), Salish cognate: Squamish /sè'-aè/ *splinter, slivver (in finger)* W73:246, K67:288 (prob. error for /šè'-aè/) prob. from Squamish root /šíè'/ *be all around, amidst, surrounded by* K67:324, K69:69-70.

<**xéts'xel**>, ds //x^yéc'=x^yəl//, ABDF ['get a sliver or splinter in the foot'], lx <=**xel**> *on the foot*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript, old p.333).

<**xets'í:lem**>, EB ['go through the woods'], see xí:ts' ~ xíts' ~ xets'.

<**xets'ô:wes**>, CAN ['(one person) puts away his paddles (and canoe and gear for winter)'], see xits' ~ xets'.

<**xets'ôwesem**>, CAN ['store away one's paddles'], see xits' ~ xets'.

<**xets'ô:westel**>, CAN /'everybody put away (fishing gear, canoe and) paddles (for winter), put away each other's paddles [and canoes and gear] for winter/, see xits' ~ xets'.

<**xets'ó:westel** ~ **xets'ówestel**>, TIME /'moon or month beginning in November, (put away each other's paddles), (sometimes the moon beginning in October, depending on the weather [Elders Group [3/12/75], (moon or month beginning in January [Elders Group 2/5/75)]/'/, see xits' ~ xets'.

<**xe'át**>, ABFC /'holding s-o in one's arms, (holding a baby in one's arms [Elder's Group])/'/, see xá'at.

<**xíleqw**>, possibly root //x^yíl(=)əq^w//, MC /'to search through, to rummage'/, ABFC, possibly root <**xél**> roll, rotate, possibly <=**eqw**> on top (of the head), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /šil(i)/ 'come out from under, emerge; dig around to uncover s-th' as in /ʔu-šil-id/ 'dig around to find [uncover] it' H76:465-466.

<**xíleqwt**>, pcs //x^yíl(=)əq^w=T//, MC /'search through it, rummage through it, search s-o (like Customs officials)'/, ABFC, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77); found in <**xíleqwthòmè**>, //x^yíləq^w=T-ámə//, /'search you'/, attested by IHTTC.

<**xíxeleqwt**>, cts //x^yí[-C₁ə-]l(=)əq^w=T//, MC /'searching it, digging through it'/, ABDF, (<-**R1**> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77).

<**xíleqwt**>, MC /'search through it, rummage through it, search s-o (like Customs officials)'/, see **xíleqw**.

<**xíp**>, bound root //x^yíp plane (with a plane), trim, taper, peel outer layer with knife or plane//.

<**xípet**>, pcs //x^yíp=əT//, CARV /'plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC])/'/, HARV, FOOD, BSK, CAN, MC, (<=**et**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/27/76, 1/8/76), Deming (4/30/80), CT and HT (6/21/76), MH (Deming 1/4/79), other sources: H-T <Hi'pit> (macron over i) 'to peel bark, etc.', contrast JH /èà-lá-st/ 'to bark, peel and /ʔəq^w/ 'to be peeled', also <**xí:pet**>, //x^yí-p=əT//, also /'carve it, peel it'/, attested by AC (9/1/71, 11/24/71), example: <**xí:pet te (p'elyí:ws, slá:y, kwémlexw)**>, //x^yí-p=əT tə (p'əl=y=í-ws, s=lé:y, k^wémlex^w)//, /'peel the (bark of a tree, bark of a fir tree, root of a tree)'/, attested by AC (11/24/71), <**le xí:petes.**>, //lə x^yí-p=əT-əs//, /'He carved it.'/, attested by AC (9/1/71), <**te sqewá:meth's te thqát, tl'ó tl'émexw xípet.**>, //tə s=qé·w=ə[=M2=]məè[']-s tə èqét, è'á è'əm-əx^w x^yíp=əT//, /'The sunny side of a tree, that's the part you strip off'/, attested by CT and HT, <**xípet te xáwéq**>, //x^yíp=əT tə x^yéw=əq//, /'scrape the carrots'/, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79).

<**xepólst**>, pcs //x^yíp=áls=T//, HARV /'peel s-th (esp. fruit or vegetable root or a vegetable like squash or a round object)'/, lx <=**óls** ~ =**ó:ls**> fruit, ball, rock, round object, (<=**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-reduction in root, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (11/24/71), other sources: H-T <Hipa'lst> (macron over a) 'to peel roots, etc.', also <**xepó:lst**>, //x^yíp=á:ls=T//, also /'peel it (like potatoes, etc.)'/, attested by Deming (4/10/80), example: <**xepólst te (qwe'óp, sqá:wth)**>, //x^yíp=áls=T tə (q^wəʔáp, s=qé·w(=)è)//, /'peel (apples, potatoes)'/, attested by AC.

<**sxíxep**>, dnom //s=x^yí[=C₁ə=]p//, TOOL ['a planer'], (<**s**=> nominalizer), (<=**R1**=> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75, early fall 1976).

<**sqw'emóxw sxíxep**>, cpds //s=q^wəm=ə[=Aá=]x^w s=x^yí[=C₁ə=]p//, CAN ['bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making'], TOOL, <**sqw'emóxw**>, ABFC /'(be) doubled up in bed on one's side with knees drawn up', CAN ['bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for

canoe-making', see *qw'óm̓xw*. (<s=> stative), (<ó-ablaut> resultative), (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R1=> continuative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (early fall 1976).

<*sqw'emó̓xw xíxepels*>, cpds //s=q'w̓əm=ə[=Aá=]x̓w̓ x'yí[=C₁ə=]p=əls//, sas, CAN ['bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making'], TOOL, <*sqw'emó̓xw*>, ABFC ['(be) doubled up in bed on one's side with knees drawn up'], CAN ['bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making'], see *qw'óm̓xw*. (<s=> stative), (<ó-ablaut> resultative), (<=R1=> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative device for), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (early fall 1976).

<*xepá:ltel*>, df //x'yip=é:l(=)təl//, CARV ['wood-carving knife'], TOOL, root <*xip*> plane, trim, peel outer layer with knife/plane, possibly <=á:l or =á:ltel> meaning uncertain, probably <=tel> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (5/25/76), CAN ['U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife (or plane) for scraping out canoe'], TOOL, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80).

<*xépqst*>, rsls //x'i[=Aé=]p=qs=T//, pcs, TOOL ['sharpen it (of a point)'], (<é-ablaut on root i> resultative), lx <=qs> on the nose, point, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<*xípet*>, CARV /'plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC])/, see *xíp*.

<*xíq*>, bound root //x'yíq//, lift up and out, squeeze up and out

<*xíqt*>, pcs //x'yíq=T//, ABFC /'take it out of a box, pull it out of a box/, MC, probably root <*xíq*> lift up and out, squeeze up and out, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /šəq/ 'high, up' as in /šəq-əd/ /šəq=t/ 'lift it up' H76:459.

<*sxíxeq?* or *sxíxeq'?*>, df //s=x'yí[=C₁ə=]q or s=C₁í=x'yéq//, EB ['a kind of blueberry'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to/that), possibly root <*xíq*> lift up and out, squeeze up and out, high, up, (semological comment: possibly so named if this is the same blueberry as <*sxw'éxixeq* ~ *sxw'éxixeq*> because the latter grows on a small bush on summits high up in the mountains), possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly root <*xaq'*> hang open possibly root as in <*xeq'ó:thet*> hang up, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, compare <*sxw'éxixeq* ~ *sxw'éxixeq*> small sweet high mountain

<*sxw'éxixeq* ~ *sxw'éxixeq*>, df //s=x̓w̓éx̓ix̓éq ~ s=x̓w̓?éx̓ix̓éq or s=x̓w̓(?)é=C₁í=x̓éq or s=x̓w̓(?)é=x̓i[=C₁ə=]q or s=x̓w̓(?)éx̓=əC₂=əq//, EB /'small gray mountain blueberry on a low plant, dwarf blueberry/, ['*Vaccinium caespitosum*'], ASM ['the sweetest kind, grows at summit, often very short'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to/that), possibly root <*xíq*> lift up and out, squeeze up and out, compare <*xixqelísem*> toothpaste, compare <*xíq=t*> take/pull s-th out of a box, comment: possibly compound, possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly <=R1=> diminutive or derivational, possibly <=R6=> derivational, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, Elders Group and Deming (Mt. Baker trip 9/3/75), other sources: Duff 1952: /swIXIX'uk/ gray (huckle)berries, also <*sxíxeq* or *sxíxeq'*>, //s=x'yí[=C₁ə=]q or s=x'yí[=C₁ə=]q//, also /'a kind of blueberry/, attested by Elders Group (7/10/75), also <*xwe'éxixeq*>, //x̓w̓é=ʔé=x̓i[=C₁ə=]q or x̓w̓éʔé=C₁í=x̓éq//, EB ['blueberry'], also /'dwarf blueberry or Cascade blueberry/, also /'(Vaccinium caespitosum or Vaccinium deliciosum)/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <*swéxixeq*>, //s=w̓é=x̓i[=C₁ə=]q//, also /'mountain or swamp blueberry (unsure)/, attested by AC (11/19/71, 11/22/71), also <*swéxixeq'*>, //s=w̓é=x̓i[=C₁ə=]q//, also /'blueberry/, attested by AC (11/24/71).

- <**xixqelísem?**>, mdls //xí[=C₁ə=]q=əlís=əm//, PE ['toothpaste(?)], literally perhaps /'squeezing up and out on one's teeth/tooth/, <**xíq**> *squeeze up and out, lift up and out*, lx <=**elís**> *on the tooth*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), possibly <**zero**> *nominalization*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "unsure of form and meaning", attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).
- <**xítem**>, df //x^yít=əm//, EFAM ['wish for someone's food'], FOOD, possibly <=**em**> *middle voice*, possibly <=**em**> *intransitivizer/have/get*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /šítim-min?/ 'covet (tr.)' as in /na wa šítim-min?-tas ta na wa húy?stax^w/ *He was wishing he could have some of what you are eating*. K69:69.
- <**xíxetem**>, cts //x^yí[-C₁ə-]t=əm//, EFAM ['wishing for someone's food (esp. when in sight)'], FOOD, (<-**R1**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (8/31/76), Elders Group (3/23/77).
- <**xixtímestexw** or **xixtímstexw**>, caus //x^yi[=C₁ə=]t=(ə)m=ím=sT-əx^w or x^yi[-C₁ə-]t=ə[=Aí=]m=sT-əx^w//, EFAM ['tempt s-o (with sex or lust)'], ABFC, literally perhaps /'purposely causing s-o repeatedly to wish for someone's food/spouse (or perhaps) purposely causing s-o for a long time to wish for someone's food/spouse/, (<=**R1**> *continuative*), possibly <=**ím**> *repeatedly*, possibly <**í-ablaut on suffix e**> *durative*, (<=**st**> *causative control transitivizer*), (<-**exw**> *third person object*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut or syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).
- <**xits'** ~ **xets'**>, bound root //x^yic' ~ x^yəc' *tuck, put away, store away*//.
- <**xits'ət**>, pcs //x^yíc'=əT//, MC /'store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away/, ASM ['of pencil in ear, of paddles in the woods or in a split pole or in a crack in a plank house'], (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), also <**xets'ét**>, //x^yəc'=M1=T//, possibly <**metathesis type 2**> *non-continuative*, phonology: possible metathesis, attested by Elders Group (1/22/75).
- <**xixets'eláxel**>, rsls //x^yi[=C₁ə=]c'=əlxəxəl//, ABFC ['have something under one arm'], literally /'tucked/stored on the arm/, (<=**R1**> *resultative*), lx <=**eláxel**> *on the arm*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77).
- <**xixets'eláxem**>, mdls //x^yi[=C₁ə=]c'=əlxəx(ə)=əm//, rsls, ABFC ['put one's hands under one's arms'], literally /'tuck oneself in one's arm/, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: reduplication, syllable-loss of el before =em, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77).
- <**xets'ô:wes**>, ds //x^yic'=ó·wəs or x^yi[=Aə=]c'=ó·wəs//, CAN ['(one person) puts away his paddles (and canoe and gear for winter)'], literally /'tuck/stow/store away canoe paddle/, possibly <**e-ablaut**> *derivational*, lx <=**ô:wes**> *canoe paddle*, phonology: probable vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), example: <**xets'ô:wes te Rudy.**>, //x^yic'=ó·wəs tə Rudy//, /'Rudy put away his (gear, canoe, and) paddles./, attested by Elders Group.
- <**xets'ôwesem**>, mdls //x^yic'=ó·wəs=əm//, CAN ['store away one's paddles'], (<=**em**> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), example: <**latsel xets'ôwesem.**>, //lɛ-c-əl x^yic'=ó·wəs=əm//, /'I'm going to store away my paddle./, attested by IHTTC.
- <**xets'ô:westel**>, rcps //x^yic'=ó·wəs=T-əl//, pcs, CAN /'everybody put away (fishing gear, canoe and) paddles (for winter), put away each other's paddles [and canoes and gear] for winter/, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<-**et**> *reciprocal*), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).
- <**xets'ô:westel** ~ **xets'ôwestel**>, ds //x^yic'=ó(·)wəs=təl//, TIME /'moon or month beginning in

November, (put away each other's paddles), (sometimes the moon beginning in October, depending on the weather [Elders Group [3/12/75], (moon or month beginning in January [Elders Group 2/5/75])], literally /'put away each other's paddles/, Elder's comment: "the word for November means store everything away, get everything ready for winter (AC though she did not remember the word)", probably <zero> nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/22/75, 3/12/75, 3/28/79), AC (8/14/70, 10/8/71), other sources: Jenness's field notes of interviews and calendar of Wm. Sepass of Sardis can be transliterated as /xʷəcʷ=ówəʂ=tə/ November-December, time to put paddles away, also /'moon beginning in January/, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<**xí:ts'** ~ **xíts'** ~ **xets'**>, bound root //xʷí(·)cʷ ~ xʷəcʷ *amidst the woods/bush/vegetation//*, Salish cognate: probably Squamish root /šìèʷ/ *be all around* as in /šìèʷ-án/ *circle around (tr.)* K67:324 and /ʔə(s)-šì-šèʷ/ *surrounded by, esp. amidst vegetation, in the bush* K69:69-70, perhaps also?? Lushootseed root /šicʷ(i)/ *stick through, stick in, sheathe, insert* H76:463-463, comment: a connection with root *xíts'* *tuck away, ...* seems possible.

<**sxí:xets'** ~ **sxíxets'**>, df //s=xí:[=C₁ə]=cʷ//, EB /'(be in the) woods, (amidst bush or vegetation, be tucked away?)/, possibly <=s=> *stative or nominalizer*, possibly <=R1=> *resultative or continuative*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/11/70, 9/10/71), EB (3/9/76), ME (tape 11/21/72), other sources: ES /sxʷí·xʷəcʷ/ *woods*, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔə(s)-šì-šèʷ/ *'surrounded by, esp. 'amidst vegetation, in the bush'* K69:69-70, example: <**qwóqwel li te sxíxets'**>, //qʷə[-AáC,ə]l li tə s=xʷí:[=C₁ə]=cʷ//, /'(used to) always talk in the bush/, literally /'be talking in the woods/bush/vegetation/, attested by ME.

<**xets'í:lem**>, mdls //xʷí·cʷ=í·l=əm or xʷí·cʷ=ə[=M2=]l=əm or xʷəcʷ=í·l=əm//, incs, EB [*go through the woods'*], TVMO, literally /'go/come/get oneself amidst the woods/bush/vegetation/, (<=í:l ~ =íl ~ =el> *go, come, get, become*), (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: vowel-reduction or possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (9/10/71), example: <**tsel la xets'í:lem tl'olsuw kw'étslexw te spáth.**>, //c-əl lə (or lə) xʷí·cʷ=í·l=əm ɛ̃ʷ a-l-s=əw kʷʷəcʷ=l-əxʷ tə s=pêè//, /'I went through the woods and I saw the bear./, attested by AC.

<**xets'á:ls**>, sas //xʷí·cʷ=é·ls//, HARV /'cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (cut wood to store away)/, possibly root <**xíts'** ~ **xets'**> *tuck, put away, store away* or <**xí:ts'** ~ **xíts'** ~ **xets'**> *amidst the woods/brush/vegetation*, (<=á:ls> *structured activity non-continuative*), phonology: vowel-reduction before stressed suffix and in non-continuative, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, compare root perhaps <**xíts'** ~ **xets'**> *store away* or perhaps <**sxí:xets'**> *the woods, (thick vegetation)*, attested by EB (3/9/76).

<**xíxets'els**>, cts //xʷí[-C₁ə]-cʷ=əls//, sas, HARV /'cutting wood (with a saw), sawing wood/, (<=R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/9/76).

<**xíts'**> or <**xets'**>, probable bound root //xʷí·cʷ// or //xʷəcʷ//

<**xíxets'em**>, df //xʷí[-C₁ə]-cʷ=əm or [C₁í=xʷəcʷ=əm//, SM /'stinking (smell of outhouse or pig farm), (to stink [Elders Group 11/10/76, AC 9/1/71])/, root meaning unknown, possibly <=R1-> *continuative*, possibly <=R1=> *resultative or derivational*, possibly <=em> *have, get, intransitivizer*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (12/10/75), EB (8/14/78), also /'to stink/, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76), AC (9/1/71).

<**xts'ímthet**>, df //xʷí·cʷ=ím=èət or xʷí·cʷ=ə[=Aí=]m=èət or xʷí·cʷ=ím=T-ət//, SM /'(have/get a) strong stink/, possibly <=ím> *repeatedly*, possibly <=em> *have/get/intransitivizer*, possibly <=i-ablaut on e in suffix> *durative*, probably <=thet> *get, become*, possibly <=t> *purposeful control*

transitivizer, possibly <-et> reflexive, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<**xíts'et**>, MC /'store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away'/, see xits' ~ xets'.

<**xíwe**>, possibly root or stem //x'íwə or x'íwə//, ABFC ['urinate'], possibly root <x> genital, possibly <=íwe> meaning uncertain unless cord?!, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (8/25/76), AD (1/15/79), Salish cognate: in part Lushootseed /tiwáʔ/ urinate (female) in contrast to Lushootseed /sʔəx'áʔ ~ sɣ'áʔ/ urinate (male) H76:504, 452, Samish dial. of NSt /šəšíwaʔ/ urinate; penis[?] G86:75, also /'urinate (of a man?)/, attested by BHTTC (8/25/76), also /'urinate (used for male or female)/, attested by AD (1/15/79); found in <**xíwechexw.**>, //x'íwə-c-əx'//, /'Urine./, usage: said to a child, for ex., attested by AD (1/15/79).

<**xíxwe**>, cts //x'(=)í[-C₁ə-]wə//, ABFC ['urinating'], ASM ['used of animals doing it (dogs, horses, for ex.)'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: vowel-loss, consonant merger, x reduplication as xw in some roots as in Musqueam (Suttles consonant alternation 1984:7.2.1, p.13 of ms. ch.7), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (1/15/79).

<**xíwe'áléxeth**>, ds //x(=)iwə=ʔélíxəè//, ABDF /'wet the bed, (urinate in the bed)/, lx <=áléxeth'> bed, phonology: th prob. mistranscribed for th', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (1/15/79).

<**xíxewe'áléxeth'**>, cts //x(=)í[-C₁ə-]wə=ʔélíxəè'//, ABDF ['wetting his/her bed'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: no x reduplication as xw here, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (Fish Camp 7/20/79).

<**xíwe'áléxeth**>, ABDF /'wet the bed, (urinate in the bed)/, see xíwe.

<**xíxeleqwt**>, MC /'searching it, digging through it'/, see xíleq.

<**xíxeles**>, probable stem //x'í[=C₁ə=]l(=)əs//, root meaning unknown

<**sxíxeles**>, stvi //s=x'í[=C₁ə=]l(=)əs//, EFAM /'insistant, persistant (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just the opposite, (stubborn, contrary)/, (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> continuative or resultative), possibly <=es> in the face, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/8/77), Deming (3/15/79--SJ, MC, MV, LG), Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔə(s)-ší-šiʔus/ stubborn W73:256, K69:92.

<**xíxemel ~ xíxemal**>, df //C₁í=x'ɛm=əl or x'ɛ[=Aí=]l[-C₁ə-]m=əl//, FSH /'drift-netting, catching fish with one or two canoes drifting downstream with a net in deep water'/, possibly root <xám> shallow if the net is held shallow, possibly <R1=> diminutive or continuative, possibly <-R1-> continuative, possibly <í-ablaut> derivational, lx <=el> come, go, get, become, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, possible vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript, new pp.188-189), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /šəmaʔn/ fish with dipnet (itr.) beside /šəmaʔn-tn/ dip net' W73:184, K69:69 (not Squamish /səyɣ-áʔ-m/ use a driftnet' K69:61), perhaps Lushootseed /šəbəd/ a fishing net like a basket with a wide opening but narrows to a point so the fish can't turn around; used in creeks; made from cedar boughs; a bag net H76:457.

<**xixemó:ltel**>, SOC /'holding a grudge against each other'/, see sxemá:l.

blueberry, dwarf blueberry (*Vaccinium caespitosum*).

<**xíxetem**>, EFAM /'wishing for someone's food (esp. when in sight)/, see xítem.

<**xixets'eláxel**>, ABFC /'have something under one arm'/, see xits' ~ xets'.

<**xixets'eláxem**>, ABFC /'put one's hands under one's arms'/, see xits' ~ xets'.

- <xíxets'els>, HARV /'cutting wood (with a saw), sawing wood'/, see xets'á:ls.
- <xíxewe'áléxeth'>, ABDF ['wetting his/her bed'], see xíwe.
- <xíxewíyeq or xíxewíq>, EB ['little carrots'], see xáwéq.
- <xixe'át>, ABFC ['holding a wee baby in one's arms'], see xá'at.
- <xixkw'ó:m>, ABFC ['swimming (be in swimming)'], see xókw' ~ xó:kw'.
- <xíxpò:m>, SD /'whistle with pursed lips, whistling'/, see xó:pem.
- <xixqelísem?>, mdls //xí[=C₁ə=]q=əlís=əm//, PE ['toothpaste(?)'], literally perhaps /'squeezing up and out on one's teeth/tooth'/, with root <xíq> *squeeze up and out, lift up and out*, lx <=elís> *on the tooth*, (<=em> *middle voice*), possibly <zero> *nominalization*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "unsure of form and meaning", attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).
- <xixq'á:m ~ xixq'ám>, ABFC ['mouth open'], see xáq'.
- <xixtímestexw or xixtímstexw>, EFAM ['tempt s-o (with sex or lust)'], see xítem.
- <xixxweláwa>, df //x^yi[=C₁ə=]wə=əlélwε or C₁í=x^yεw=əlélwε//, ANAF ['fish air-bladder'], possibly root <xíwe> *urinate (of female)* or <xaw> *bone*, possibly <=R1=> *continuative or resultative*, possibly <R4=> *diminutive*, possibly <=eláwa> *bladder/long thing*, phonology: reduplication, possible x reduplication as xw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), Salish cognate: perhaps in part Squamish /pláwa?/ *air-bladder of fish (used as container for oil)* K69:42 [my analysis, possibly Squamish root /pəh/ *blow*], and Samish /šəpəlíwə?/ *fish eggs hung in an air bladder* G86:78, perhaps in part Salish lexical affix /-ewa/ *long things*' Haeberlin (Thompson) 1974:231, suffix 6.19.
- <xíxwe>, ABFC ['urinating'], see xíwe.
- <xixwelókw'>, SH /'small bundle, small package'/, see xél.
- <xókw' ~ xó:kw'>, bound root //x^yák^w ~ x^yá.k^w *bathe*//.
- <sxókw'>, dnom //s=x^yák^w//, TIME ['fourth day after a death (when everyone washes up (bathes))'], REL, SOC, ASM ['after a death the body was prepared by special people and kept in the house for visitors to pay their respects, nowadays this is done by undertakers, on the fourth day there is now a funeral and burial, if there is a ritual burning ceremony it is done four days after the burial'], possibly <s=...=es> *day, cyclic period* possibly with <=es> lost, possibly <s=> *nominalizer, something to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/15/77).
- <xó:kw'em>, mdls //x^yá.k^w=əm//, ABFC ['to bathe'], (<=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (9/7/71), IHTTC (8/29/77--SP, EB, AK, NP), other sources: JH /xá.k^wəm/ *to bathe*, Salish cognate: Squamish /šúk^w-um/ *bathe (itr.)* W73:15, K67:324, example: <wiyóth kws tsésetémet kws xó:kw'ems.>, //wə=yáê k^w-s cəs=əT-əm-ət k^w-s x^yá.k^w=əm-s//, /'He was always sent to bathe.'/, attested by IHTTC.
- <xóxekw'em>, cts //x^yá[-R-]k^w=əm//, ABFC ['bathing'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (9/7/71), IHTTC (8/29/77--SP, EB, AK, NP), example: <wiyóth kws tsésetémet kws xóxekw'ems>, //wə=yáê k^w-s cəs=əT-əm-ət k^w-s x^yá[-C₁ə-]k^w=əm-s//, /'He was always sent to bathe.'/, attested by IHTTC.
- <shxwxóxekw'em>, dnom //sx^w=x^yá[=C₁ə=]k^w=əm//, BLDG ['bathtub'], literally /'something for bathing oneself'/, (<shxw=> *something for*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), AD (8/80), example: <lí slíts' te shxwxóxekw'em?>, //lí s=lə[=Aí=]c' tə sx^w=x^yá[=C₁ə=]k^w=əm//, /'Is the bathtub full?'/,

attested by AD.

<xókw'emá:lá>, dnom //x'ák'w=əm=é·lé//, BLDG ['bathtub'], literally /'container of bathe oneself/, lx <=á:lá> *container of*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (9/1/76).

<xixkw'ó:m>, durs //C₁í=x'ák'w=ə[=Aá=]m or C₁í=x'ák'w=ə[-M1-]m//, dmv, cts, ABFC ['swimming (be in swimming)'], PLAY ['playing in water'], (<R4=> diminutive), probably <ó:-ablaut> durative, possibly <metathesis> continuative, phonology: reduplication, ablaut or metathesis, probable vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Deming (8/4/77), contrast <t'í:ts'em> swim (the crawl, etc.), other sources: ES /x'əx'k'w'á·m/ swim (be in swimming), Suttles ca1984:7.5 and 7.5.1 has Musqueam /x'ix'k'w'ám'/ be in swimming (p.132) as a durative progressive (= my durative continuative) as well as durative diminutives (p.135) which have similar forms, example: <ílh xixkw'ò:m.>, //í-† C₁í=x'ák'w=ə[=Aá=]m//, /'They were swimming./, attested by AC (9/7/71).

<xó:kw'et>, pcs //x'ák'w=əT//, ABFC /'(bathe s-o, give s-o a bath), make s-o take a bath/, (semological comment: the subject is in full control with =et so the translation *make s-o take a bath* is probably not as accurate as *bathe s-o, give s-o a bath*), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /šúk'w-ut/ bathe (tr.) W73:15, K67:324, example: <lalh(a) xó:kw'et.>, //lε-†(ε) x'ák'w=əT//, /'(Go give him/her a bath.), Make him take a bath./, attested by AC (10/21/71).

<xó:kw'em>, ABFC ['to bathe'], see xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

<xókw'emá:lá>, BLDG ['bathtub'], see xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

<xó:kw'et>, ABFC /'(bathe s-o, give s-o a bath), make s-o take a bath/, see xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

<xó:l>, bound root //x'á·l bore a hole, drill a hole//.

<xó:lt>, pcs //x'á·l=T//, TOOL ['to bore a hole'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72 tape), Salish cognate: Squamish /šúy-uy-ʔn/ make holes with an awl (tr.) W73:142, K67:324, K69:69, example: <tseł xó:lt.>, //c-əl x'á·l=T//, /'I bore (a hole)/, attested by Elders Group.

<sxoxwí:ls>, dnom //s=x'a[=C₁ə=]l=əls//, sas, TOOL /'a borer, an auger/, (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R1=> continuative), (<=í:ls ~ =əls> structured activity continuative device to), phonology: reduplication, x reduplicated as xw in some roots as in Musqueam (Suttles consonant alternation1984:7.2.1 [p.13 of ch.7]), el→íy before =els or syllable-loss (el before =els or =í:ls), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72 tape).

<sxoxwô:ls>, sas //s=x'a[-C₁ə-]l=əls//, cts, TOOL /'boring a hole/, possibly <s=> stative, (<-R1-> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, x reduplicated as xw, el→éw or ôw before els, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72 tape).

<xó:lélhp>, df //x'á·l=ə†p//, EB /'plant with three black berries always joined together, (possibly black twinberry)/, ['possibly *Lonicera involucrata*'], ASM ['not medicine for xó:lí:s so far as known--I asked to see if the two words might have the same root, there are few plants with joined black berries in the area so *black twinberry* seems the likeliest identification'], root meaning unknown unless xó:l bore a hole, lx <=élhp> plant, tree, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (at Victoria Curriculum Conference 11/2-5/77), Salish cognate: Cowichan /šá·l'ə†p/ red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*) Turner and Bell 1971:81 though this species is not related to black twinberry and in fact has white berries used to induce vomiting by the Saanich and Stó:lô (Upriver Halkomelem th'exwíyelhp).

<xó:léxwem>, WETH ['getting real drafty'], see xó:lxwem.

<**xó:lís**>, us //xʷá·lís//, ABDF [*a fatal kind of shock on seeing a stl'álegem (supernatural creature)*], ASM [*'symptoms can include vomiting until a person dies, soul-loss, (after seeing a sílhqey) twisting up horribly and dying, insanity (after seeing a sasquatch)*], root meaning unknown unless <**xó:l**> *bore a hole, drill a hole*, possibly <=**es**> *face*, possibly <-**Aí**-> *durative*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75).

<**xó:lt**>, TOOL [*'to bore a hole*], see **xó:l**.

<**xó:lxwem**>, iza //xʷá·lxʷ=əm//, TAST [*'have a menthol taste, (have a cool taste)*], semantic environment [*'menthol cigarettes, medicine*], root meaning unknown, (<=**em**> *have, get, intransitivizer*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SJ (Deming, on elders trip to Banff 8/25/78), also <**xó:lxwem ~ xó:lxwem**>, //xʷá·lxʷ=əm ~ xʷá·lxʷ=əm//, also SM [*'(have a) menthol smell, (be) strong-smelling (of medicine)*], attested by Deming (1/31/80), also <**xó:lxwem**>, //xá·lxʷ=əm//, WETH, also [*'get drafty [cool?]*], attested by Deming (3/31/77), example: <**xó:lxwem te st'élmexw**>, //xʷá·lxʷ=əm tə s=t'élməxʷ//, [*'The medicine has a menthol taste.*], attested by SJ (8/25/78), <**ts'áts'el xó:lxwem**>, //c'ɛ=[C₁ə=]l xʷá·lxʷ=əm//, [*'real strong smelling (of medicine)*], attested by Deming (1/31/77).

<**xó:lxwem**>, iza //xá·lxʷ=əm//, WETH [*'get drafty*], (<=**em**> *have, get, intransitivizer*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/31/77), example: <**me xó:lxwem**>, //mə xʷá·lxʷ=əm//, [*'(It) gets drafty.*], attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<**xó:léxwem**>, cts //xʷá·l[-é-]xʷ=əm//, WETH [*'getting real drafty*], (<-**é**-> *continuative*), phonology: é-infix which is rare, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/31/77), example: <**me xó:léxwem**>, //mə xʷá·l[-é-]xʷ=əm//, [*'(It is) getting real drafty.*], attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<**xálxwθet**>, incs //xʷa[=Aɛ=]lxʷ=əθet//, ABFC [*'cool off (of a person)*], possibly <**á-ablaut**> meaning unknown, (<=**θet**> *get, become, inceptive*), phonology: possible ablaut of o→a before =θet, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

<**xó:lxwem**>, WETH [*'get drafty*], see **xó:lxwem**.

<**xólh**>, bound root //xʷá† look//, Salish cognate: Lushootseed (Northern dial.) root /šú†/ *see, look* as in /ʔu-šú†/ *look around*, /šú†/ *look(ing)*, /ʔə(s)šúš†əbid/ *looking for s-o (to come), expecting s-o* H76:469-471.

<**xólhmet ~ xólhmet**>, iecs //xʷá†=məT//, SOC [*'look after s-o, protect s-o, take care of s-o*], (<=**met**> *indirect effect non-control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/6/76), Elders Group (4/28/76, 6/16/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ʔə(s)šúš†əbid/ *looking for s-o (to come), expecting s-o* H76:469-471, example: <**te xólhmet kwe tsméle**>, //tə xʷá†=məT kʷə c=méle//, SOC [*'mid-wife (helps to deliver babies)*], literally [*'the one who looks after the one who gives birth*], attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).

<**xóxelhmet**>, cts //xʷá[-C₁ə-]†=məT//, SOC [*'looking after s-o, taking care of s-o*], (<-**R1**-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, also <**xó:lhmet**>, //xʷá[---]†=məT//, (<-:-> *continuative*), phonology: lengthening?, attested by TG (4/75), example: <**xóxelhmet the tsméle**>, //xʷá[-C₁ə-]†=məT əə c=méle//, [*'looking after someone having a baby*], literally [*'looking after s-o the (female) have a child*], attested by EB (2/6/76), <**tsel xó:lhmetòme**>, //c-əl xʷá†=məT-ámə//, [*'I'm looking after you., I'm taking care of you.*], attested by TG (4/75).

<**xólhmetθet ~ xó:lhmetθet**>, rfls //xʷá(·)†=məT-əθet//, SOC [*'take care of oneself, look after oneself, be careful*], (<-**et**> *reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group

(3/1/72, 4/28/76, 5/19/76, 6/16/76); found in <xólhemethetxw.>, //xʷáʔ=məT-ət-c-əxʷ//, /'Take care of yourself./, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), EB, <xólhemethetxwò.>, //xʷáʔ=məT-ət-c-xʷ-à//, /'Be careful., Take care./, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76), <xólhemethetlha.>, //xʷáʔ=məT-ət-ʔə//, /'Be careful./, usage: said to person who has tripped and hurt himself (for ex.), attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

<xó:lhmetet>, cts //xʷá[---]ʔ=məT-ət//, SOC ['taking care of oneself'], (<-:-> continuative), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by TG (4/75); found in <xó:lhmetettsel.>, //xʷá[---]ʔ=məT-ət-c-əl//, /'I'm taking care of myself./, attested by TG.
<xolhmílh or xolhmíylh>, ds //xʷaʔ=m(əT)=íylh//, SOC ['to babysit someone else's kids (children)'], literally /'look after a child'/, lx <=iyhl ~ =áylh> child, phonology: syllable-loss of et in =met before stressed lexical affix which functions as object, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD and AK (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79).

<xolhemílh or xolhemíylh>, cts //xʷaʔ=[-ə]m(əT)=íyʔ//, SOC ['babysitting'], (<-e-> continuative), phonology: infix e, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/13/80).

<xólhemílh ~ xólhemí:lh or xólhemí:ylh>, dnom //xʷa[=´]=ʔ=m=íyʔ//, SOC /'babysitter (for kids, etc.)/, SPRD /'babysitter (for new spirit-dancers), any of the workers who help in initiating a spirit-dancer, (initiator or helper of spirit-dancers)/, possibly <=´=> nominalizer?, phonology: stress-shift, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76, 3/1/72), also <xolhemílh>, //xʷaʔ=ə=m(əT)=íyʔ//, attested by AD (1/19/79), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), example: <tseł xolhemílh.>, //c-əl xʷaʔ=ə=m(əT)=íyʔ//, /'I'm a babysitter./, attested by AD (1/19/79).

<xolhemílh or xolhemíylh>, SOC ['babysitting'], see xólh.

<xólhemílh ~ xólhemí:lh or xólhemí:ylh>, SOC /'babysitter (for kids, etc.)/, see xólh.

<xólhmet ~ xólhemet>, SOC /'look after s-o, protect s-o, take care of s-o/, see xólh.

<xó:lhmetet>, SOC ['taking care of oneself'], see xólh.

<xólhemet ~ xó:lhmetet>, SOC /'take care of oneself, look after oneself, be careful/, see xólh.

<xolhmílh or xolhmíylh>, SOC ['to babysit someone else's kids (children)'], see xólh.

<xó:pem>, ds //xʷá.p=əm//, SD ['to whistle'], MUS, LANG, (<=em> middle voice or have/get/intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/12/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /šúp/ to whistle W73:287, K67:324.

<xíxpò:m>, dmv //C₁í=xʷá.p=ə[=M2]=m or C₁í=xʷap=ə[=Aá.=]m//, SD /'whistle with pursed lips, whistling/, MUS, LANG, (<R4=> diminutive), possibly <metathesis> derivational, possibly <ó:-ablaut> durative, phonology: reduplication, metathesis or ablaut, downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (7/27/78), EB (12/12/75, 5/4/76), MV (Deming 5/4/78), *<xíxpò:m te st'ílem> rejected, //C₁í=xʷá.p=ə[=M1]=m tə s=t'íl=əm//, /'whistling the song/, Elder's comment: "one just can say xíxpò:m", attested by EB (5/4/76), example: <ówechxw swiyeqáxw, qe xíxpò:mchexw.>, //ʔówə-c-xʷ s=wíqə-éxʷ qə C₁í=xʷá.p=ə[=M2]=m-c-əxʷ//, /'You're not a man but you're whistling./, usage: a saying to young girls around puberty to stop them from whistling, Elder's comment: "her grandmother told her this", attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78).

<xópethet>, ABFC ['squat'], see xóp'.

<xóp'>, bound root //xʷáp' squat//.

<sxóxep> or better <sxóxep'>, strs //s=xʷá[=C₁ə]=p'//, ABFC ['(be) squatting'], (<s=> stative),

(<=R1=> *resultative or continuative*), phonology: reduplication, p probably mistranscribed for p', syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77), Salish cognate: Cowichan /šəšáʔp'-nəc/ *to squat* B74c:77, Saanich dial. of NSt /šəšáʔp'-əwəc/ *to squat* B74a:77.

<xópethet>, or better <xóp'ethet>, df //x'áp'=èət//, ABFC ['squat'], possibly <=ethet> *get, become, inceptive*, phonology: p probably mistranscribed for p', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC; found in <xópethetlha.>, //x'áp'=èət-ʔɛ//, /'Squat./, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).

<xóp'em>, mdls //x'áp'=əm//, ABFC /'squat/, <=em> *middle voice*, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<xókek'em>, ABFC ['bathing'], *see* xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

<xóxelhmet>, SOC /'looking after s-o, taking care of s-o/, *see* xólh.

<xts'ímthet>, SM [(have/get a) strong stink'], *see* xíxets'em.

XW

<**xw**>, da //x^w//, DIR *toward(s), for*, see under <shxw> and also found in: <**xwth'ít**>, df //x^w=è'íy=T//, SOC *'thank s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, a ceremony, being a witness)'* (see under root <ch'it>), <**xwch'alech'á:ls**>, sas //x^w=C₁ε[=lθ]=c'ê=êls//, FOOD [*put on the stove (water/food)*], HHG, literally *'(towards) many things put on top of in a structured activity'* (see under root <ch'a(:)>); Salish cognate: Nk //x^w// *towards*, Galloway, Adams & Renteria 2004a.

<**xw**>, da //x^w//, ANA *'on the vulva, in the vagina'*, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, comment: <**xw**> *on the vulva, in the vagina* is rarely attested in material I have gathered (probably due to my not having asked for forms containing it and due to the modesty used by the elders in translating those they gave me); another complicating factor in recognizing it is the fact that there are other prefixes with the same shape (**xw**= *always*, **xw(e)**= *become, get*, **xw**= used after s= *nominalizer*, **xw**= meaning uncertain but used esp. with words suffixed with =ó:s ~ =es *on the face* and some other body part suffixes; comment: other forms with this suffix include three place names: 1.) <**Xwth'kw'é**m> (/x^w=è'k'w=é̄m/) *small creek near American Bar used to heal sores* said to mean *sores* but is not the same as the word for *sores* and may mean literally *place to bring sores in the vagina/vulva*; 2.) <**Xwyélés ~ Lexwyélés**> *rock up the Harrison River from the old Chehalis Indian cemetery which also has marks near it called Tracks of Mink (<Sxéyeltels te Sqayéxiya>)*; this place is the subject of a story told in Boas (Bertz translation, 1980 version:34) about a woman with this name, who had teeth in her vagina and bit off Mink's right hand (so his tracks can still be seen where he ran out of her house) and was soon transformed into rock by the Transformer, <**Xá:ls**>; thus the name probably means literally (*always*) *teeth in the vagina* since <yélés> means *teeth* and <le=> means *always*; 3.) <**Xwth'ístel**> *place across the Fraser River from Q'alelíktel*, where the root is <th'ís=tel ~ ts'ís=tel> *horn, antler.*, Salish cognate: Musqueam /x^w-₃/ *vulva; inward, inhering; possessing* (probably several homophonous suffixes)--Suttles ca1984:13.4.7 gives some very clear examples: /x^w-èí/ *big vulva* from /èí/ *big*, /x^w-ʔéy' / *clean vulva* from /ʔéy' / *good, clean* /x^w=k'ən-ét/ *put one's hand on a woman's vulva* (from /k'ən-ét/ (*grasp s-o/s-th with one's hand*), /š=x^w=q'ín/ *woman's pubic hair* from /q'ín/ *body hair* as in /q'ín=əw/ *body hair* and /q'ín=eq/ *male pubic hair*, and possibly /x^w-méq'w/ *miscarry* from /méq'w/ *burst*, and as in <**xwpełákw**>, //x^w=pəłə[=Aê]=k'w//, *'peek under a woman's skirt, (catch sight of a woman's vulva/vagina)'*, attested by Elders Group (9/21/77), also possibly as in <**xwpóysekel**>, ds //x^w=páysəkəł//, *'to bicycle (of a woman), ride a bicycle (of a woman)'*, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).

<**xw**>, da //x^w//, ANA [*pertaining to the head*], (semological comment: mainly used sporadically with body part suffixes of the head <=es> *on the face*, <=eqw> *on top of the head*, <=ó:thel> *on the mouth*, perhaps <=eqel> *of the throat* and <=á:lí:ya> *of the ear*), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, lexical affix; found in <**xwthó:qw**>, //x^w=è=á-q'w//, *'big head'*, root <th= ~ thi ~ the> *big*, <**xwthó:s**>, //x^w=è=á-s//, *'big face'*, root <th= ~ thi ~ the> *big*, <**xwthó:thel**>, //x^w=è=á-èł//, *'big mouth'*, root <th= ~ thi ~ the> *big*, <**xwtl'ó:qtēs**>, //x^w=è'á-qt=əs//, *'long face, morose'*, <**xwpopó:s**>, //x^w=pap=á-s//, *'hair all over the face'*, <**xwmékwetht ~ mékwetht**>, //x^w=mék'w=əè=ł//, *'kiss s-o'*, <**xwmékwethel ~ mékwethel**>, //x^w=mék'w=əèł//, *'kiss s-o on the lips (mouth)'*, root <mékw> *stout*, <**xwlíyémēs**>, //x^w=líyém=əs//, *'smile'*, root <líyém> *laugh*, <**shxw'óthestsēs**>, //s=x^w=ʔáèəs=cəs//, *'palm of hand'*, root <s'óthes> *face*, <**shxw'óthesxel**>, //s=x^w=ʔáèəs=x'əł//, *'sole of foot'*, <**xwt'óxwestsēs**>, //x^w=t'áx'w=əs=cəs//, *'hollow of the hand'*, root <t'óxw> *going downriver*, (<=es> *on the face*), (<=tsēs> *of the hand*), <**xwt'óxwesxel**>.

//x^w=t'áx^w=əs=x'əl//, /'arch of the foot/, <xwmélkw'es>, //x^w=mólk^w'=əs//, /'get hit in the face by s-th falling/, <xwlalá:>, //x^w=lélé://, /'listen hard/, <xwlalá:m>, //x^w=lélé=:m//, /'listen/, possibly root <l> meaning unknown, possibly <=alá:> may be related to somatic suffix <=á:lí:ya> in the ear, possibly <shxwthí:qel>, //s=x^w=èí=qəł//, /'loud voice/, root <thí:> big, (<=eqel> in the throat), possibly <shxw'í:le>, //s=x^w=lí:ləł//, /'side of head ~ cheek/, root meaning unknown.

<xw= ~ lexw= ~ (rarely) le=>, da //ləx^w= ~ x^w= ~ (rarely) lə=//, TIME ['always'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <lexw'éy ~ xw'éywelh>, //ləx^w=?éy ~ x^w=?éy=wəł//, /'generous, always good/, <lexwqélwelh>, //ləx^w=qéł=wəł//, /'cranky, crabby, dirty-minded/ (root <qél> bad; dirty), <lexwmálqewelh>, //ləx^w=mélq=əwəł//, /'forgetful; passed out (if drunk)/, <lexwslhám>, //ləx^w=s=łém//, /'always choking on liquid/, also <lexwshxwlhám>, //ləx^w=sx^w=łém//, /'choking on liquid/, <lexwstl'ép>, //ləx^w=s=ě'ép//, /'always deep/, (<s=> stative), <Lkwôxwethem>, //l(ə)=k'óx^wə=əm//, /'Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake/, literally /'always coho place or always catch coho since this is a coho spawning ground/, attested by EL, <Lexwyó:qwem ~ Xwyó:qwem>, //ləx^w=yá-q^w=əm ~ x^w=yá-q^w=əm//, /'mountain above Union Bar, also prob. Trafalgar Flat below it/, literally /'always (smells of) rotten fish (since spawned out salmon, yó:qwem, collect in the river nearby)/, attested by SP, <Xwchí:yò:m>, PLN /'Cheam Island (my name for an island in the Fraser River across from Cheam Indian Reserve #2), Cheam village, Cheam Indian Reserve #1/, literally /'always a place to get strawberries /.

<=xw ~ =exw>, da //x^w ~ =əx^w//, SH /'lump-like, round/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, also <=exw>, //x^w//; found in <(s)th'emxweláxel>, //(s)=è'am=x^w=əlélxəl//, /'an elbow/, <th'eméxwelets>, //è'əm=ə[=']x^w=əléc//, /'downriver end/point of island/, literally /'tide out round/lump-like at the bottom/, <ts'él:exw>, //c'él=əx^w//, /'turn back into a quiet slough from the river/, root <ts'él(:)> turn, <sts'épxwel>, //s=c'ép=x^w=əl//, /'wart/, root <ts'ép> dirty.

<xwa ~ xwe>, free root //x^wε ~ x^wə//, ASP /'become, get/, see under allomorph <xwe> become, get.

<xwá>, free root //x^wé//, ABDF /'starve, be starving, be famished, (be extremely hungry [Deming, JL])/, FOOD, Elder's comment: "worse than <kw'à:y> be hungry", syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/9/76, 12/19/75), Elders Group (3/72), Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wəh/ be totally starved, be in state of extreme exhaustion, have passed out from hunger, (extreme) and /x^wi?úš/ be very hungry W73:251,146, K69:78-79, K67:350, also /'be hungry, (be extremely hungry)/, attested by Deming (2/7/80), JL, example: <tsel welh xwá.>, //c-əl wə=ł x^wé//, /'I'm starving./, literally /'I already starve./, attested by Elders Group (3/72), <le xwá tutl'o qesu le q'ó:y.>, //lə x^wé t=u=ě'ə qə-s-u lə q'á:y//, /'He starved and so he died./, *<le kw'à:y tutl'o qesu le q'ó:y.> rejected by EB (2/9/76), <me xwá>, //mə x^wé//, /'to be hungry/, literally /'come to starve, start to starve/, attested by JL, <latsellh xwá. ~ látsullh xwá.>, //lɛ-c-əl-ł x^wé ~ lɛ-c-u-ł x^wé//, /'I am hungry./, literally /'I was going to starve. ~ I was already going to starve./, attested by Deming.

<xwexwá>, cts //C₁ə-x^wé//, ABDF ['starving'], FOOD, (<R5-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80), others, Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /c-x^wəx^wiŋ/ to starve B74a:78.

<temxwá>, ds //təm=x^wé//, TIME ['famine'], FOOD, literally /'time to starve/, (<tem=> time), syntactic analysis: nominal, *<temkw'à:y> rejected by EB (2/9/76).

<xwát>, pcs //x^wé=T//, TVMO /'lessen it (of someone's load), halve it, make s-th lighter (in weight), lessen it (like when someone's pack is too heavy)/, MC, root meaning unknown unless <xwá> starve, (<=t> purposeful control transitivity), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80), AD (11/19/79, 2/28/80), Salish cognate: possibly Squamish /x^wát-an?/ make less (heavy), take off from (tr.) K69:78, possibly Lushootseed /x^wác-ad/ take s-th off to lighten it

H76:555, example: <tu **xwátxexw.**>, //tu x^wé=T-c-əx^w//, /'Make it lighter (in weight).'/, literally /'a little/somewhat you lighten s-th in weight'/, attested by AD.

<**xwátem**>, pcs //x^wé=T-əm//, SPRD /'somebody is made to fast, he is starved (purposely)'/, FOOD, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-em> passive third person patient (object)), syntactic analysis: transitive verb-passive, attested by Deming (2/7/80).

<**xwexwátem**>, cts //C₁ə-x^wé=T-əm//, SPRD /'fasting'/, SOC, <**R5-**> continuative, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<**xwóthet**>, pcrs //x^wε[=Aá=]=T-ət//, ABDF /'to abstain from food, to fast, starve oneself'/, FOOD, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-et> reflexive), phonology: a→o automatically before =thet, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wiʔús-cut/ starve oneself W73:251, K69:78-79, also <**xwáthet**>, //x^wé=T-ət//, also /'make oneself famished'/, attested by EB (12/19/75), example: <tsel **xwáthet.**>, //c-əl x^wé=T-ət//, /'I made myself famished.'/, attested by EB (12/19/75).

<**xwexwóthet**>, cts //C₁ə-x^wε[=Aá=]=T-ət//, ABDF /'starving oneself, being on a "crash" diet'/, FOOD, (<**R5-**> continuative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80).

<**xwà:lx**>, pcis //x^wé=əl=x^y//, ABFC /'lift up s-th, lift [s-th], hoist [s-th] up'/, (<=el> go, come, get, become), (<=x> purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL (5/5/75), also <**xwálx**>, //x^wé=əl=x^y//, attested by EB (12/17/75), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <**xwálx**>, //x^wé=əl=x^y//, attested by AC, <le **xwálxes te xwétes (leplós, lesák, smá:lt).**>, //lə x^wé=əl=x^y-əs tə x^wétəs (ləplás, ləsék, s=mé:lt)//, /'He lifted the heavy (plank, sack, rock).'/, attested by AC (10/31/71), <tl'olsuw **xwálx tel chálex sta'á te shxwélméxwelh sqwàl kw'els thét-s "Hello."**>, //ě'a-l-s-uw x^wé=əl=x^y t-əl céləx^y s=t=εʔé s=x^wélméx^w=əʔ s=q^wé-l k^w-əl-s èét-s "Hello."/, /'And I lifted my hand like the Indian way to say "Hello."'/, usage: recent narrative, attested by AC (11/10/71), <**xwálx tel chálex tl'olsu thét "hóy siyá:ya."**>, //x^wé=əl=x^y t-əl céləx^y ě'a-l-s-uw èét "háx s=yé:yé."/, /'Raising my hand then I said, "Hello, friends."'/, usage: recent narrative, attested by AC (11/10/71).

<**shxwélchep**>, df //s=x^w(=)élcəp or /s=x^wél=élcəp//, FIRE /'home-made lantern (using candle in a can with a hole in it, etc.), jack-o-lantern'/, LT, HHG, (<s=> nominalizer, something to), possibly <**shxw=>** nominalizer, something for, root probably same as in <**xwà:lx**> lift up s-th, lift [s-th], hoist [s-th] up'/, lx <=élchep> firewood, phonology: loss of transitivizer <=x>, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (Elders Group 2/6/80), contrast <**swáchet**> lantern, torch, Salish cognate: Squamish /sx^wáèit/ torch, light, lamp only with Halkomelem <**swáchet**> lantern, torch, not with <**shxwélchep**>.

<**xwóxwe**>, rsls //x^wε=AáC₁ə//, DESC /'light (weight), lightweight'/, SOCT ['fast runner'], (<ó-ablaut and =R1=> resultative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, also nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/13/77), EB (12/19/75), AC (8/6/70, 8/29/70), Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔáʔx^wa/ light (ab. weight), swift W73:162, K67:392, Lushootseed /x^wəʔáʔx^wəʔ/ light weight H76:562, Sechelt /x^wíx^wx^wa/ light of weight T77:21, Sechelt /x^wíx^wa/ light of weight B77:53, Samish dial. of NSt /x^wəx^wéw^wx^wə/ lightweight G86:91, Saanich dial. of NSt /x^wəx^wáwx^wə/ lightweight B74a:44.

<**shxwóxwel**>, incs //s=x^wε=AáC₁ə=əl//, ABFC /'to lift, raise'/, literally /'go/get to be lightweight'/, (<s=> stative), (<=el> go, come, get, become), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD and NP (1/23/80).

<**shxwóxwelstexw**>, caus //s=x^wε[=AáC₁ə]=əl=sT-əx^w//, ABFC /'keep it in the air, lift s-th/s-o

off the floor'/, SPRD ['lift s-o (of a spirit dancer being initiated)'], (<s=> stative), (<ó-ablaut plus =R1=> resultative), (<=el> go, come, get, become), (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD and NP (1/23/80), also <shxwó:xwelstexw>, //s=x^wε[=Aá·C₁θ=]=θl=sT-θx^w//, also /'holding s-th up'/, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<xwá:lq>, free root //x^wé·lq//, QUAL ['almost'], ABDF ['to almost die'], syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB (1/9/76), compare possibly <xwíleqlqxw> almost kill s-o (accidentally/managed to), Salish cognate: prob. not Lushootseed /x^wúl-ud/ put it near H76:620, ASM ['almost'], example: <xwá:lqtsel líl lá:m.>, //x^wé·lq-c-θl lí-l lÉ=̄m//, /'I almost went.'/, attested by EB, <xwá:lqchexw lám, étl'>, //x^wé·lq-c-θx^w lÉ=̄m, ʔéë'//, /'You almost went, didn't you?'/, syntactic analysis: tag-question, attested by EB, ASM ['almost die']; found in <xwá:lqtsel.>, //x^wé·lq-c-θl//, /'I almost died., I almost did.'/, attested by EB.

<xwá:lqi ~ xwálqey>, df //x^wé·lq=i ~ x^wé̄lq=̄ey//, QUAL ['almost'], syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB (1/9/76, 2/6/76), example: <xwá:lq i tós te kyó.>, //x^wé·lq=i tás tθ k^yá//, /'He almost got hit by a car.'/, attested by EB (1/9/76), <xwálqey léts' ~ wélh tu léts'>, //x^wé̄lq=̄ey léc' ~ wé=̄f tu léc'//, /'(It's) near full (of a container)'/, attested by EB (2/6/76).

<xwá:lqi ~ xwálqey>, QUAL ['almost'], see xwá:lq.

<xwà:lx>, ABFC /'lift up s-th, lift [s-th], hoist [s-th] up'/, see xwá.

<xwát>, TVMO /'lessen it (of someone's load), halve it, make s-th lighter (in weight), lessen it (like when someone's pack is too heavy)'/, see xwá.

<xwátem>, SOC /'somebody is made to fast, he is starved (purposely)'/, see xwá.

<Xwatóy>, N /'Female Salmonberry Bird, (Female Swainson's Thrush)'/, see xwét.

<xwathtálem>, WETH /'getting cloudy, clouding up'/, see thá:t.

<xwáth'>, bound root //x^wéè' rock, teeter//.

<xwáth'em>, mdls //x^wéè'=̄em//, ABFC ['to rock'], TVMO, (<=em> middle voice or intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/7/77), Salish cognate: probably Saanich dial. of NSt /x^wéè'-̄eŋ/ to stagger, possibly Lushootseed /x^wíc'ic'ab/ balance, teeter, stagger H76:562.

<xwixweth'álem>, dmV //C₁í-x^wéè'=̄θ[=M2=]l=̄em//, ABFC ['rocking'], TVMO, (<R4> diminutive), (semological comment: diminutive verbs are always continuative as well as in Musqueam (Suttles ca1984:ch.7)), possibly <á-ablaut> durative, possibly <metathesis> derivational, phonology: reduplication, metathesis or ablaut and vowel-reduction, downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), compare <shxwth'ámqels> scissors, also <xwixweth'álem>, //C₁í-x^wéè'-̄θ[=M2=]l=̄em or x^wi[-C₁θ-]è'=̄θ[=Aé=]l=̄em//, also /'rocking'/, PLAY ['teeter-totter'], attested by IHTTC (9/7/77).

<xwixweth'álem sch'áletstel>, cpds //C₁í-x^wéè'=̄θ[=Aé=]l=̄em s=c'É=lθc=tθl//, HHG ['a rocking chair'], literally /'rocking chair'/, phonology: reduplication, metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by IHTTC (9/7/77), also <xwixweth'álem (sh)xwch'áletstel>, //C₁í-x^wéè'=̄θ[=Aé=]l=̄em (s)x^w=c'É=lθc=tθl//, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<Xwixweth'álem>, ds //C₁í-x^wéè'=̄θ[=Aé=]l=̄em//, PLN ['stone underwater Teeter-totter near Xelhálh'], ASM ['turned to stone by Xà:ls'], phonology: reduplication, metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/7/77).

<**shxwth'ámqels**>, dnom //s=x^wéè'= θ [=M2=]m=q= θ ls//, sas, TOOL ['scissors'], HHG, (<**s**= or **shxw**=> *nominalizer*), root <**xwáth'**> *teeter, rock*, (<**em**> *intransitivizer/have/get or middle voice*, possibly <**metathesis**> *continuative*, lx <**=q**> *closable container*, (<**=els**> *structured activity continuative device for*), phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76).

<**shxwth'ámqels qw'xwéltses/qw'xwélches**>, cpds //s=x^wéè'= θ [=M2=]m=q= θ ls q^wi \bar{x} ^w= θ [= $\bar{=}$]=l=c θ s or q^wé \bar{x} ^w= θ [=M2=]l=c θ s//, PE /'fingernail clippers'/, lit. "scissors for the fingernails", <**shxw**=> *nominalizer*), root <**xwáth'**> *teeter, rock*, (<**em**> *intransitivizer/have/get or middle voice*, possibly <**metathesis**> *continuative*, lx <**=q**> *closable container*, (<**=els**> *structured activity continuative device for*), <**qw'íxw**> *dark brown*, <**=el**=> *plural*, <**=tses**> *on the hand*, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**xwixweth'áletstel**>, df //C₁i-x^wéè'= θ [=Aé=]l θ c= θ l//, HHG ['a rocking chair'], literally /'device for rocking on the bottom duratively'/, (<**R4**-> *continuative*), (<**á-ablaut**> *durative*), lx <**=elets**> *on the bottom, on the rump*, lx <**=tel**> *device for*, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/28/78).

<**xwóxwth'**>, bound stem //x^wé[=AaC₁ θ =]è'//, ABFC *teetered/rocked*

<**shxwóxwth'**>, strs //s=x^wé[=AaC₁ θ =]è'//, EFAM /'be crazy, be insane'/, literally /'be teetered/rocked'/, (<**s**=> *stative*), (<**ó-ablaut plus =R1**=> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), EB (1/7/76), other sources: JH /s \bar{x} ^wá \bar{x} ^wc'/ *to be insane*, Salish cognate: prob. not Sechelt /x^wá \bar{x} ^w-wiwan-íl- θ m/ *crazy* B77:56, not Saanich /s \bar{x} ^wá \bar{x} ^w θ k^w/ *crazy* B74a:46 nor Samish /s \bar{x} ^wé \bar{x} ^w θ k^w/ *to be crazy* G86a:76, also <**shxwó:xwth'**>, //s=x^wé[=Aá-C₁ θ =]è'//, attested by EB (12/12/75), AC (11/11/71).

<**shxwixwóxwth'**>, dmv //s=C₁i=x^wé[=AáC₁ θ =]è'//, EFAM /'(be) stupid, not all there (mentally), (be) a little crazy'/, literally /'a little bit teetered/rocked'/, (<**R4**=> *diminutive*), phonology: double reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (11/11/71), Elders Group (3/3/76), example: <**tu shxwixwóxwth'**>, //tu s=C₁i=x^wé[=AáC₁ θ =]è'//, /'a little bit crazy'/, (semological comment: *tu a little bit, sort of*), attested by Elders Group.

<**xwoxwth'áleq[w]thom**>, pcs //x^wé[=C₁ θ =]è'= θ [=M2=]l θ q^w=T-à \bar{m} //, EFAM /'you're crazy in the head, you're sick in the head'/, literally /'you were purposely made teetering/crazy in the head'/, comment: q prob. mistranscribed for qw, (<**metathesis**> *derivational*), lx <**=óleqw**> *in the head*, (<**=t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<**-òm**> *passive second person object/patient*), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/16/80).

<**xwó:xwth'tem**>, pcs //x^wé[=Aá-C₁ θ =]è'= θ [=M2=]l θ q^w=T-à \bar{m} //, EFAM ['sexy'], literally /'purposely get teetered/crazy'/, (<**=t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<**=em**> *intransitivizer/have/get or ?middle voice*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/12/75).

<**xwoxwth'í:lem**>, mdls //x^wé[=AaC₁ θ =]è'= θ [=M2=]l θ q^w=T-à \bar{m} //, SOCT /'prostitute, whore'/, literally /'(someone that) goes/comes/brings/gets oneself sexy (teetered/crazy)'/, (<**=í:l**> *go, come, get, become*), (<**=em**> *middle voice*), (<**zero**> *nominalizer*), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/21/77).

<**xwáth'em**>, ABFC ['to rock'], see *xwáth'*.

<**Xwawíthí:m**>, df //x^wé=wíè= θ [=M2=]l θ q^w=T-à \bar{m} //, PLN ['place above Yale'], possibly <**xwa**=> *become*, possibly root

<**wíth**> perhaps *call of sandpiper*, (<=**í:m**> repeatedly), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IH TTC (8/29/77)(those Tait speakers present incl. SP and AK).

<**xwá:ye**>, bound root or stem //x^wé·yə// *in the middle, in the center*

<**shxwá:ye**>, stvi //s=x^wé·yə//, DIR '*be in the middle, be in the center*', (<**s**=> stative), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), example: <**tsel shxwá:ye.**>, //c-əl s=x^wé·yə//, '*I'm in the middle/center.*', attested by Elders Group.

<**shxwá:ytses**>, dnom //s=x^wé·yə=cəs//, ANA '*second finger, middle finger*', literally '*something to be in the middle on the hand*', (<**s**=> nominalizer, *something to*), lx <=**tses**> *on the hand*, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<**xwayólem**>, df //x^w=əy=ál=əm//, SOC [*gift one really makes use of*], possibly <**xw**=> *always*, possibly root <**ey**> *good*, possibly <=**ól**> *just*, possibly <=**em**> *have/get/intransitivizer*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/21/76 esp. TG).

<**xwchém:és**>, TVMO [*they met*], see chó:m.

<**xwchém:est**>, TVMO [*meet s-o*], see chó:m.

<**Xwchí:yò:m**>, PLN '*Cheam Island (my name for an island in the Fraser River across from Cheam Indian Reserve #2), Cheam village, Cheam Indian Reserve #1*', see schí:ya.

<**xwchókwel**>, TVMO '*where is s-o going?, where is s-o travelling?, where is s-o headed for?*', see chá:l or chó:l.

<**xwch'alech'á:ls**>, FOOD [*put on the stove (water/food)*], see ts'á:

<**xwch'áletsem**>, ABFC [*have a seat*], see ts'á:

<**xwe**=>, da //x^wə=//, ASP '*become, get*', syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, lexical affix; found in <**xwe'éyem**>, //x^wə=ʔéy=əm//, '*clear (of river water)*', root <**éy**> *good*, <**xwehíwel**>, //x^wə=híwəl//, '*go upstream*', root <**ahíw**> *upstream*, <**xwewqw'éylém**>, //x^wə=wq'w=éyl=əm//, '*go downstream*', root <**wóqw**> *drift downstream; drown*, <**xwtití:m**>, //x^w=tiyt=í·m//, '*eddy water*', literally '*go upstream repeatedly*', <**xwechá:l ~ xwchá:l**>, //x^w(ə)=c'é·l//, '*where is someone going?*' (see root in <**chó:lt**> *follow behind someone*), <**xwechókwel ~ xwchókwel**>, //x^w(ə)=cák'əl//, '*where is s-o headed?*'.

<**xwe ~ xwa**>, free root //x^wə ~ x^wə//, ASP '*become, get*', syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb, syntactic comment: works as a prefix also with the same meaning, attested by EB, Elders Group, example: <**iyá:qtes te spó:l tl'ésu mé xwe swíyeqe.**>, //ʔiyé·q=T-əs tə s=pá·l ẽ'a-s-u mə x^wə s=wíq=ə//, '*He changed a crow into a man.*', literally '*he changes it the crow and so it comes to become man*', attested by EB (1/16/76), <**iyóqthet te skwówech esu xwe mestíyexw.**>, //ʔiyə[=Aá=]q=T-ət tə s=k'áw(=)əc ʔə-s-u x^wə məstíyəx^w//, '*The sturgeon changed into a person.*', literally '*he changed himself the sturgeon and so become person*', attested by EB (4/28/78), <**mé xwé híkw te thqá:t.**>, //mə x^wə híkw tə èqé·t//, '*The tree has gotten big (and tall).*', attested by EB (12/1/75), <**le xwá éy.**>, //lə x^wə ʔéy//, '*It got better.*', attested by Elders Group (3/9/77); found in <**xwe'í:**>, //x^wə=ʔí·//, '*get here, arrive*', literally '*get/become here*', attested by AC, many others, example: <**yalhtsel xwe'í:**>, //yə=ʔ-c-əl x^wə=ʔí·//, '*I got back., (I just now got here/arrived.)*', attested by AC (9/1/71), <**lulh xwe'í te (swíwe, sthóqwi, kwóxweth).**>, //lə-uʔ x^wə=ʔí tə (s=wíwə, s=èáq'í, k'óx'w=əè)//, '*The (eulachons, fish, cohos) are here now/running.*', attested by AC (11/17/71), <**li a sqwá:lewl kwes xwe'í:s wáy:eles?**>, //li ʔə s=q'è·l=iwəl k'w-əs x^wə=ʔí·s wéy·əl=əs//, '*Do you think they'll come tomorrow?*', attested by AC (9/18/71).

<**xwechá:l**>, TVMO '*where did he go?, where is he/she/etc.?*', see chá:l ~ chó:l.

<**xwehíwel**>, DIR ['go upstream'], see ahíw.

<**xwehó**> or <qwehá>, possible root or stem //x^wəh// meaning uncertain or //q^wəhɛ// go through a tunnel/hole

<**shxwehóméllhelh**>, df //s=x^wəh=ámél=†ə† or sx^w=q^wəhɛ=ámél=†ə†//, ANA ['adam's apple'], literally perhaps /something that goes through a tunnel/hole part in the windpipe/throat/, (<**shxw**= or **s**=> something that), possibly root <**qwehá**> go through a tunnel/hole, possibly root <**xweh**> meaning uncertain, lx <=ómél> part of (body), lx <=helh> in the windpipe/throat, phonology: possible vowel merger, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<**xwekw'á:ls**>, SOC /to drag (for a body in the river, for ex.)/, see xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

<**xwékw'est**>, ABFC ['dragging s-o/s-th'], see xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

<**xwekw'ó:st**>, ABFC ['drag s-th/s-o'], see xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

<**xwekw'ót**>, ABFC ['drag s-th/s-o'], see xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

<**xwel**>, free root //x^wəl//, QUAL ['still'], phonology: unstressed/low tone, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, syntactic comment: usually preposed to the word it modifies, attested by AC, Deming (6/22/78), EB, CT and HT (6/21/76), Elders Group (3/29/78), AH (Deming 2/8/79), Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed /x^wul' / merely, just that and nothing else (adverb, usually preposed) H76:620, example: <li xwel emí te slháqwems?>, //li x^wəl ʔə=mí tə s=†éq^w=əm-s//, /Is he/she still breathing?/, literally /does it still come the his/her breath/, attested by AC (8/14/70), <li xwel áyelexw?>, //lí x^wəl ʔéy=ləx^w//, /Is he still alive?/, attested by AC (8/15/70), <xwel xexé:yls>, //x^wəl C₁ə-xíl=əls//, /still writing/, attested by Deming, <xwel isá:le.>, //x^wəl ʔisɛ-lə//, /There's only two., There's just two./, literally /there's still two/, attested by EB (5/12/78), <xwel qéx.>, //x^wəl qéx//, /There's still lots./, attested by EB (5/12/78), <le xwel totí:ltes té sqwéltels.>, //lə x^wəl tá[-C₁ə-]l=i-l=T-əs tə s=q^wɛ[=Aé=]l=təl-s//, /He's still learning his language./, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), <lúw xwel ówestexw.>, //ləw x^wəl ʔówə=sT-əx^w//, /He's still denying someone./, attested by Elders Group, <xwel í te lhíxw sléxwelh.>, //x^wəl ʔí tə ʔíx^w s=ləx^w=wə†//, /Three canoes are still here./, attested by AH (Deming 2/8/79), <xwel sts'ets'á te stiқи:w.>, //x^wəl s=C₁əC₂=c'é tə s=tiқи-w//, /He's still astride the horse./, attested by EB (3/1/76), <xwel xéyth' te sqw'él.>, //x^wəl xí:è' tə s=q^wé†//, /Your cooking is not done./, literally /still is uncooked/unripe the cooking/, attested by Elders Group (3/5/80), <xwel tsqwá:y.>, //x^wəl c=q^wé.y//, /It's still green./, attested by Deming (SJ esp. 5/3/79).

<**xwelá ~ xwelám ~ xwlá ~ xwlám**>, DIR /toward, towards, for/, see la.

<**xwélalà:m ~ xwélalàm**>, ABFC ['listening'], see xwlalá:.

<**xwelált**>, TIME ['become evening'], see lá:t.

<**xweláltelh**>, TIME ['last night'], see lá:t.

<**xwelám**>, df //x^w(ə)=lé=m//, DIR ['toward'], possibly <**xw**=> toward, possibly <**xwe**=> get, become, possibly root <lá(=m)> go to, going to, (<=m> middle voice), syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by EB, others, see under stem <lá(=m)> go to, going to, Salish cognate: in part perhaps Nooksack /tx^w=/ or /x^w=/ both toward Galloway, Adams & Renteria 2004a, perhaps Lushootseed //dx^w-ʔal// /tx^wəl/ toward H76:148, example: <tiyélestchexw ta' q'éwe xwelám te t'ómél.>, //tiy=ə[=´]=l=əs=T-c-əx^w t-ɛʔ q'əwə x^w(ə)=lé=m tə t'ámél//, /Lean your cane against the wall./, literally /you lean it purposely your cane toward the wall/, attested by EB.

- <**xwélchep**> or <**xw**>, possible stem or root //x^wél=élcəp// lift/hoist firewood
 <**shxwélchep**>, df //s=x^w(=)élcəp or /s=x^wél=élcəp//, FIRE /'home-made lantern (using candle in a can with a hole in it, etc.), jack-o-lantern'/, LT, HHG, (<s=> nominalizer, something to), possibly <**shxw**=> nominalizer, something for, root probably same as in <**xwà:lx**> lift up s-th, lift [s-th], hoist [s-th] up'/, lx <=**élcəp**> firewood, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (Elders Group 2/6/80), contrast <**swáchet**> lantern, torch, Salish cognate: Squamish /sx^wâèit/ torch, light, lamp only with Halkomelem <**swáchet**> lantern, torch, not with <**shxwélchep**>.
- <**xwélekw'**>, free root or stem //x^wél(=)əkw^{'w}//, SH ['to wrap'], root meaning uncertain unless <xwà:l> lift, lx <=**kw'** ~ **ekw'**> round, around in circles, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /x^wəlk^{'w}/ wrap around; intoxicated H76:560, also <**xwélkw'**>, free root //x^wélk^{'w}//, WATR, also /'to eddy'/, (semological comment: probably in context of /water, to wrap around → to eddy), attested by EB (3/22/76).
- <**xwélekw't**>, pcs //x^wél=əkw^{'w}=T//, SH ['wrap s-th'], ABFC, (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78), contrast <**xélekw't**> roll it, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /x^wélək^{'w}-əd/ wrap it up H76:560.
- <**xwelxwélekw't**>, plv //C₁əC₂=x^wél=əkw^{'w}=T//, SH /'wrap it again, rewrap it, (correction by AD:) roll it up (of a mat, carpet, etc.)'/, ABFC, (<R3=> plural action), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78), AD (3/10/80).
- <**shxwelókw'**>, str //s=x^wél=ə[=Aá=]k^{'w}//, SH ['(be) wrapped'], DESC, (<s=> stative), (<ó-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78).
- <**xwelókw'stexw** ~ **shxwelókw'stexw**>, caus //(s=x^wél=ə[=Aá=]k^{'w}=sT-əx^{'w}//, SH ['keep it wrapped'], (<st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78).
- <**xwelkw'ím**>, rpts //x^wél=əkw^{'w}=ím//, WATR ['eddy (in water)'], lx <=**ím**> repeatedly, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal??. attested by Elders Group (3/72).
- <**xwélekw't**>, SH ['wrap s-th'], see xwélekw'.
- <**xwelemôwelh** ~ **xwlemôwelh**>, TVMO ['get hit on the back'], see ló:m ~ lóm.
- <**xwelí** ~ **xwlí**>, DIR /'get there, arrive there, reach there'/, see lí.
- <**xwelí**> or <**eli(y)**>, possible root //x^wəlí// meaning uncertain or //ʔəli(y)// dream, vision or //ʔéy// keep on going (root of //ʔéy(=)ləx^w/ be alive, healthy, live).
 <**shxwelí**>, df //s=x^wəlí or sx^w=ʔəli=´//, REL /'soul, spirit of a living person'/, possibly <s=> nominalizer, something to, possibly <**shxw**=> something for/that, nominalizer, possibly root <**eli**> dream (as in <**éliyá**>, df //ʔəlí(?=í)yé//, REL /'to dream, have a vision'/), possibly <=´> derivational, phonology: possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old p.328), Elders Group (11/19/75), other sources: ES /šx^wəlí ~ sx^wáyəlx^w/ (CwMs /šx^wəlí/) life, soul, Salish cognate: Sechelt /sx^wʔáy'i/ soul, life spirit B77:32, Samish dial. of NSt /səlí/ soul G86a:81, Saan. dial. of NSt /səlí/ soul (vs. //ʔéy'le/ life spirit B74a:26 which is cognate perhaps with Squamish /s-ʔáy-nəx^w/ life, spirit W73:162, K67:303, K69:94 and Upriver Halkomelem //ʔéy(=)ləx^w/ be alive, healthy, live).
- <**xwelí:ls**>, DIR /'get to, reach there'/, see lí.
- <**xwelítem**>, us //x^wəlítəm or x^wə(=)lí(=)t(=)əm//, SOCT /'White person, (Caucasian), White man'/, root meaning uncertain but suggested by two elders to be <**xwá**>, free root //x^wé//, ABDF /'starve, be

starving, be famished, (be extremely hungry since the first Whites were often in this state when they arrived, always asking about food, etc.; another elder suggested the word was related to the Chinook Jargon word for bullet (which I cannot find in Johnson 1978), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), BHTTC (11/19/76), Elders Group, Deming, others, other sources: ES /x^wəlítəm/ white man, Salish cognate: Squamish /x^walít/ White person W73:288, K67:349, Sechelt /x^walít/ White person T77:17, Saanich dial. of NSt /x^wnítəm/ White person B74a:30, Samish dial. of NSt (VU) /x^wənítəm ~ x^wənítəm'/ White person G86a:80, Lushootseed /x^wéltəb/ Caucasian H76:561, comparative note: the inconsistency in l vs. n and final n vs. m among the seeming cognates probably show diffusion, example: <lichxw we'éy 'el qwóqwel kw'es me kwetxwilem te xwelítəm?>, //li-c-x^w wə=ʔéy ʔəl q^wɛ[-AáC,ə-]l k^w'-əs mə k^wətɛx^w=íl=əm tə x^wəlítəm//, 'Were you still talking when the White man came in? (come inside)', attested by AC (9/30/71).

<xwelítəmáwtxw>, ds //x^wəlítəm=éwtx^w//, BLDG ['lumber house'], literally 'White man house/building', lx <=áwtxw> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/28/78).

<xwelítémelh>, ds //x^wəlítəm=əʔ//, SOCT 'according to the White man, White man fashion', lx <=elh> according to the ways of, -style, -fashion; found in <xwelítémelh skw'ó:lmexwelhp>, EB 'Himalaya blackberry bush, evergreen blackberry bush', see skw'ó:lmexw

<xwelítémelh sókw>, EB 'celery', FOOD, (lit. white man style inner core of cow parsnip (i.e., yó:le), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<xwelítémelh xeyeslótél (or) kw'ókw'es kwémlexw s'élhtel>, EB 'ginger', FOOD (lit. white man style + wild ginger (or) hot + root + food), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<xwelítémelh yó:le>, EB 'asparagus', FOOD, (lit. white man style + cow parsnip), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<xwelítémelh sqwà:l>, LANG 'English language', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<shxwelítémelh méxts'el>, cpds //s=x^wəlítəm=əʔ mɛx^y(=)c'(=)əl//, EZ ['common bedbug'], ['Cimex lectularius'], ABDF, literally 'Whiteman style/kind of louse', (<s=> stative), lx <=elh> style, kind of, in the fashion of, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb nominal, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group, Deming.

<xwelítémqel>, ds //x^wəlítəm=qəl//, LANG 'the White man's language, the English language', lx <=qel> language, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/6/71, 11/10/71), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), example: <mókw' xwelítémqel.>, //mók^w x^wəlítəm=qəl//, 'They all spoke English.', literally 'everybody White man language', attested by AC (11/10/71).

<xwelítémáwtxw>, BLDG ['lumber house'], see xwelítém.

<xwelítémelh skw'ó:lmexwelhp>, EB 'Himalaya blackberry bush, evergreen blackberry bush', see skw'ó:lmexw.

<xwelítémqel>, LANG 'the White man's language, the English language', see xwelítém.

<Xwelíwiya>, dmn //x^wəlíw=iyɛ//, N ['Seagull'], ASM ['name of a character in a story'], root meaning unknown, (<=iya> affectionate diminutive), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (4/12/79), see under stem <Qwolíwiya>.

<xwelkw'ím>, WATR ['eddy (in water)'], see xwélekw'.

<xwélmexw>, df //x^wəl(=)mɛx^w or x^wə[=´]=mɛx^w//, SOCT 'Indian person, (North American) Indian', root meaning unknown unless xwel still, lx <=mexw> person, people, possibly <=´=> derivational,

phonology: possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/10/71, 12/7/71), EB (11/26/75, 1/9/76, 2/13/78), others, other sources: ES /x^wélmэх^w/ *Indian*, JH /x^wílmэх^w/ *Indian*, H-T <Qu'l'muq> (macron over second u) *Indian*, Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /(?ə)x^wílhəx^w/ *Indian* B74a:30, not Squamish /s-tól-məx^w/ *Indian* W73:149, K67:281, not Lushootseed /ʔáciʔtəbix^w/ *person; Indian* H76:643, not Sechelt /s-qál-mix^w/ *Indian* T77:17, not Samish dial. of NSt /ʔəʔtélhəx^w/ *people, tribe* G86a:105, also <xwélməxw or xwèlməxw>, //x^wél=məx^w//, phonology: updrifting, downdrifting, attested by EB, also <xwémlexw>, //x^wél=m[=M1=]əx^w//, attested by TM, example: <lám te xwélməxw las ehá:we té tl'alqtéle li te thá.>, //lám tə x^wél=məx^w lə-s ʔəhə-wə təə'ε[=lə=]qt=ələ li tə èé//, '*Indians go hunting deer there.*', attested by AC (12/7/71), <t'it'elemetes the xwélməxw q'á:mi te pésk'a st'í:lem.>, //t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əməT-əs èə x^wél=məx^w q'É-m=iy tə pésk'ε s=t'í:l=əm//, '*The adolescent Indian girl sings the hummingbird song.*', attested by EB (2/13/78) approved this sentence constructed by a class member, <qélchap xwélməxw.>, //qél-c-εp x^wél=məx^w//, '*You're bad people.*', literally '*you're bad Indian people*', attested by EB (11/26/75), <qél yé xwèlməxw.>, //qél yə x^wélmэх^w (or x^wəlmэх^w)//, '*The people are bad., (They are) bad people.*', literally '*'is/are bad the (plural human) Indian person*', attested by EB (11/26/75), <lhéq'elh xét'e yé xwèlməxw.>, //t'əq'=əʔ xət'ə yə x^wél=məx^w//, '*The people used to say.*', attested by EB (1/9/76). Contrast <ó:wqw'elməxw or ó:kw'elməxw>, *a group of people, a tribe of people, several tribes.*

<ts'xwélməxw ~ ts'xwílməxw>, df //c'=x^wélmэх^w or c'x^w=x^wélmэх^w or c'x^w=élmэх^w ~ c'íx^w[=M1=]=əl(=)məx^w//, SOCT ['friends'], probably root <xwelməxw>, possibly root or compounded <ts'íxw ~ th'íxw> *pity, help*, possibly <ts= ~ ch= ~ ts'=> *stative (with color terms), have, get (elsewhere)*, possibly <metathesis> *derivational*, possibly <=el=> *plural*, lx <=élməxw> *people* or lx <=məxw> *person*, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by RP and NP (5/4/76).

<xwelməxwáwtxw>, ds //x^wəlmэх^w=éwtx^w//, BLDG '*longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.), Indian house, plank house*', literally '*Indian house/building*', lx <=áwtxw> *house, building*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/8/70), Elders Group (1/8/75, 11/12/75, 1/21/76, 6/28/78).

<xwélməxwqel>, ds //x^wélmэх^w=qəl//, LANG '*an Indian language, talk Indian*', lx <=qel> *language*, phonology: possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal; intransitive verb?, attested by AC (10/6/71, 11/13/71), others, example: <tl'os'ésuw xwélməxwqel li tethá sew qwàl te lólets'e.>, //t'ə'a-s-əs-əw x^wəlmэх^w=qəl li tə=èé s-əw q'èl tə C₁á=ləc'ə//, '*Then the announcer/master of ceremonies speaks in Indian there.*', literally '*then he contrastive talks Indian in there so spoke the one person*', attested by AC (11/10/71).

<xwelməxwáwtxw>, BLDG '*longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.), Indian house, plank house*', see xwélməxw.

<xwélməxwqel>, LANG '*an Indian language, talk Indian*', see xwélməxw.

<xwelókw'stexw ~ shxwelókw'stexw>, SH ['keep it wrapped'], see xwélek'w.

<xwélp'>, df //x^wél=p'//, ABFC ['to fan'], root meaning unknown, lx <=p'> *on itself*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77).

<xwélp'es>, ds //x^wél=p'=əs//, ABFC ['to fan in the face'], lx <=es> *on the face*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77).

<xwélp't>, pcs //x^wél=p'=T//, ABFC '*fan s-o, brush s-o with a branch*', ASM ['brushing s-o/s-th with a bough is sometimes done by ritualists or shamans to brush away unwanted spirits from a person or place'], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by

IHTTC (7/5/77); found in <**xwélp'tem**>, //x^wélp'=T-əm//, /'(s-o was) brushed with branch'/, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77).

<**xwélp'tel**>, dnom //x^wélp'=tə//, HHG ['a fan'], ASM ['originally made of grouse tail tied open at base and dried; I was given one of these at a Fish Camp'], lx <=**tel**> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/6/77).

<**xwélp'es**>, ABFC ['to fan in the face'], see **xwélp'**.

<**xwélp't**>, ABFC /'fan s-o, brush s-o with a branch'/, see **xwélp'**.

<**xwélp'tel**>, HHG ['a fan'], see **xwélp'**.

<**xwélwels**>, probable bound stem //x^wélp(=)əls//, meaning uncertain

<**shxwélwels**>, df //s=x^wélp(=)əls//, sas, HHG ['container'], (<s=> something that), root meaning unknown, (<=els> structured activity continuative nominal), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed /sk^wədúlè/ container (LG) from root /k^wəd(á)/ take, get, hold H76:246, example: <**lhq'átseqel shxwélwels**>, //ʔq'é=cs=əqəl s=x^wélp=əls//, /'five containers'/, attested by CT and HT.

<**xwelxwélekw't**>, SH /'wrap it again, rewrap it, (correction by AD:) roll it up (of a mat, carpet, etc.)'/, see **xwélekw'**.

<**xwém ~ xwém**>, free root //x^wém ~ x^wém//, TVMO /'be fast, hurry'/, see under stem <**xwém**> be fast, hurry.

<**xwemá**>, MC ['open'], see **má ~ má'**.

<**xwemá:qet**>, HHG /'take a cover off, take it off (a cover of a container), open it (bottle, box, kettle, book, etc.)'/, see **má ~ má'**.

<**xwemá:t**>, MC ['open it'], see **má ~ má'**.

<**xwématsel ~ xwémetsel**>, bound stem //x^wém=əcəl// or //q^wómetsel// lump on the back

<**shxwématsel ~ shxwémetsel**>, df //s=x^wém=əcəl// or //shxw=q^wómetsel//, EZ /'fisher, an animal close to a mink, animal like an otter', ['Martes pennanti pennanti'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to), possibly root <**kwém**> lump, possibly root <**xwem**> fast or <**qwem**> lump, lx <=**etsel**> on the back, on the surface, on top, phonology: possible spirantization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76, 3/21/79), other sources: H-T <Cwo'mEtsEl> otter, Salish cognate: possibly? Thompson /n=wan=íkn'/ fisher B74c:9, also (probably) /'wolverine'/, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), also <**shxwémétsel**>, //s=x^wém=əcəl//, also EZ /'wolverine', ['Gulo luscus luscus'], Elder's comment: "so named because it has a hunch-back", attested by ME (11/21/72 tape) (compare <**sqwómetsel**>, stvi //s=q^wám=əcəl//, ABDF ['get hunchbacked']),

<**xwéma'à:ls**>, BLDG ['doorman'], see **má ~ má'**.

<**xwema'à:ls**>, BLDG ['open the door'], see **má ~ má'**.

<**xwémlexw**>, ncs //x^wém=l-əx^w or x^wə=mé=l-əx^w//, SOC ['did s-o a favor'], root meaning uncertain but perhaps from <**xwemá**> open, (<=l> non-control transitivizer (accidentally, manage to)), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: possible vowel loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (5/6/76); found in <**xwémlox**>, //x^wém=l-áx^y//, /'did me a favor'/, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming (5/6/76), also <**xwémloxm**>, //x^wém=l-ám^{x^y}//, attested by Deming (5/6/76).

<**shxwémlexw**>, stvi //s=x^wém=l-əx^w or s=x^wə=mé=l-əx^w//, SOC ['did s-o a favor'], (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/16/77), TM/DF/NP/TG (Elders Group 3/22/78), Deming (5/6/76); found in <**shxwémloxchexw**>, //s=x^wém=l-áx^y-c-əx^w//, /'You did me a

favor., Thank you./, attested by IH TTC, <(sh)xwemlómxchexw.>, //((s=x)w^wəm=l-ámx^y-c-əx^w//, /'You did me a favor.'/, dialects: *Matsqui*, attested by Deming, example: <Le th'exwstélemet ó siyám. Maytólxwchexw. Th'exwmetólxwchexw, lálh tstulh t-sós. Qéx te shxwhókwixtset. Shxwemlólxwchexw. Yalhixw kw'a's hóy.>, //lə'əx^w=sT-óləmət ʔá s=i-y=ém. məy=T-álx^w-c-əx^w. è'əx^w=məT-álx^w-c-əx^w, lé-† c-t-u† tsás. qéx tə sx^w=hák^w=əx^y-c-ət. s=x^wəm=l-álx^w-c-əx^w. yə†-i-x^w k'^w-εʔ-s háy//, /'Pity us, oh Lord. Help us. Pity us, we're getting unfortunate. We'll use it in many ways. You did us a favor. Thank you.'/, usage: words or prayer said to plants before picking for medicine, bark, etc., attested by TM/DF/NP (Elders Group 3/22/78).

<xwemlí:kw>, possible bound stem //x^wəmlí:k^w//, root meaning unknown unless related to xweml- as in xwémlexw *do s-o a favor*

<shxwemlí:kw>, df //s=x^wəmlí:k^w//, KIN /'parent's cousin, parent's sibling, uncle, aunt'/, (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77), AC (9/29/71, 11/16/71), other sources: ES /šx^wəmlí:k^w/ *parent's sibling*, H-T <sQumEle'k·Q ~ cwumEle'k·Q> (macron over both e) *uncle* and <t'scumEle'k·Q> (macron over e) *aunt* and <lek·Q> (macron over e) *uncle/aunt (term of address)*.

<shxwemlá:lekw>, pln //s=x^wəmli[=Aé:·lə=]k^w//, KIN /'uncles (all of them), aunts (all of them)'/, (<á:-ablaut and =le= infix> plural (collective)), phonology: ablaut, infix =le=, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/29/71), example: <tí'ó a shxwemlá:lekw.>, //ě'á ʔε s=x^wəmli[=Aé:·lə=]k^w//, /'That's your uncles/aunts.'/, attested by AC.

<xwemthiy>, possible bound stem //xwəm=θiy-//, meaning unknown unless related to root in shxwemlí:kw *parent's cousin, parent's sibling, uncle, aunt*.

<shxwemthiyà:lh>, //s=x^wəm=èiy=è·† /s=x^wəm=qèiy=è·†//, /'deceased uncle or aunt or grandparent or someone responsible for you directly or indirectly'/, <=à:lh ~ =elh> *late (deceased)*; *past tense*, perhaps compare <qethiyálh>, df //qəèiy=é·†//, KIN /'deceased uncle, deceased grand-uncle'/. phonology: possible consonant loss of <q> between <m> of prefix and <th> of root, compare Samish dial. of N. Straits LD /qsəèé·†/ (VU /qsəèélə·†/) *deceased parent's sibling* G86:79, Lushootseed /qəsíʔ/ *uncle, male sibling of either parent while that parent is living* H76:382 (which show that <qethiyálh> has root <qethiy> with basic meaning of *uncle* + =álh *deceased, past tense*), as does possibly <shxwemthiyà:lh>.

<shxwemxwemthiyá:lh>, //s=C₁əC₂=x^wəm=qèiy=è·†//, /'deceased uncles or aunts or grandparents responsible for someone'/,

<xwemxálem>, ds //x^w[=K=]əm=x^yə[=Aé:]=l=əm//, ABFC ['to run'], see under root <xwém ~ xwém> *be fast, hurry*.

<xwémxel>, WETH /'raining hard, pouring rain, (raining fast)'/, see xwém ~ xwém *be fast, hurry*.

<xweqw'él:a>, df //x^w[=F=]əq^w=él·ε//, EB ['scouring rush'], [*Equisetum hiemale*], literally perhaps /'hang-over'/, ASM [(each round reed comes up alone, jointed pink and black at joints when young, green with black joints when older); can break the reed at the joints and suck water from them (Elders Group)], root meaning uncertain but probably <xwíqw'>, bound root //x^wíq^w tie up and hang, tie around//, as in <xwíqw'esem> *hang oneself*, lx <=él:a> *in the temples*, compare <xweqw'élé'á:ltel> *hang-over medicine; small-flowered alumroot*, phonology: probable fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/2/75), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish root /x^wəq^w ~ x^wíq^w/ *be tied* as in /x^wíq^w-us-m/ *hang oneself* W73:129, K69:87.

<xweqw'ele'á:ltel>, df //x^w[=F=]əq^w=əlé=ʔé·l(=)təl//, MED [*hang-over medicine*], EB /'small-flowered alumroot, (and possibly) smooth *Heuchera*'/, [*Heuchera micrantha*, and possibly *Heuchera glabra* or hybrid], MED [used as medicine for hang-over, for "thrush" (white coating in

a baby's mouth), and for trenchmouth'], literally perhaps /'hung/tied around-in the temples medicine'/, root probably <**xwíq**'>, bound root //x^wíq^w tie up and hang, tie around//, lx <=**el:a**> in the temples, lx <=**á:ltel**> medicine, phonology: probably fronting, compare <**th'el=á:ltel**> heart medicine for the same suffix, phonology: epenthetic glottal stop, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (7/13/75).

<**xweq^w'ele'á:ltel**>, MED ['hang-over medicine'], see xweq^w'él:a.

<**xwéq^w'ethet**>, ABFC /'crawling (as of snake, seal, slug, snail), (dragging oneself)'/, see xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

<**Xweq^w'oyíq^w**>, df //x^wəq^w'=ayíq^w or x^wə=q^w'ay=íq^w//, PLN ['Echo Island in Harrison Lake'], ASM ['this island is in the southern end of the lake and is so named in English because one can hear one's voice echo from the island from a point/points on the western shore of the island, especially at <**Xwixwe'áqel**> Echo Point (which means *imitating the voice* in Halkomelem), there are also rocks shaped like a bear and a horned owl at Echo Point'], possibly lx <xwe=> become, root meaning unknown unless <q^w'óy> an old form of <q'óy> die, or possibly <**xwíq**'>, bound root //x^wíq^w tie up and hang, tie around// instead, lx <=**oyíq^w**> meaning uncertain or more likely <=íq^w> on top of the head, semantic comment: possible if reference is to the two stone heads of bear and owl there or to a place of ritually tying headbands around the top of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (Chehalis trip with EB and NP also 9/27/77), source: place names file reference #313, also <**Xwôq^w'oyíq^w**>, //x^wəq^w'=ayíq^w or x^wə=q^w'ay=íq^w//, attested by EL (3/1/78 Stó:lô Sítel tape), also <**Xweq^w'oyíq^w**>, //x^wəq^w'=ayíq^w or x^wə=q^w'ay=íq^w// (poss. lit. 'become yellow on top of the head'—this etymology not suggested by an elder), attested by EL (Harrison River and Lake placenames boat trip 6/27/78), also <**Xwôq^w'oyíq^w**>, //x^wəq^w'=iyéq^w//, comment: probably mistranscribed though possibly metathesis of last two vowels, source: place names file reference #120, attested by EL with Elders Group (Harrison Lake boat trip to Port Douglas 6/18/75).

<**xwesá:lews**>, EB ['leaves falling'], see xwís.

<**xwét**>, free root //x^wét//, EZ /'Swainson's thrush, the salmonberry bird'/, ['*Hylocichla ustulata ustulata*'], ASM ['this bird is famed for pecking holes in berry baskets to get salmonberries, it hangs out near salmonberry bushes (and has a call that sounds very much like a single "xwét" whistled), also identified from photos in Udvardy (by Deming elders), in a story this is the name of their call too, it makes these calls when the salmonberries are ripe, always eats berries, punches holes in berry baskets (IHTTC)'], SD ['call of the Swainson's thrush'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Deming (5/24/79), LG and SJ (Deming 4/12/79), IHTTC (8/23/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wét/ Swainson's thrush B78:18 and Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:97-99, Lushootseed /s-x^wét/ thrush, salmonberry bird H76:562.

<**Xwét**>, free root //x^wét//, N /'Male Salmonberry Bird, (Male Swainson's Thrush)'/, ASM ['also the name of its call'], usage: name in a story, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77).

<**Xwatóy**>, ds //x^wə[=Aε]=t=áy(ε)//, N /'Female Salmonberry Bird, (Female Swainson's Thrush)'/, SD ['the call of the female Swainson's thrush'], usage: name in a story, (<**a-ablaut**> derivational), possibly <=**óya**> affectionate diminutive, female name ending, possibly <=**óy**> meaning uncertain, phonology: possible ablaut, possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77).

<**Xwét**>, N /'Male Salmonberry Bird, (Male Swainson's Thrush)'/, see xwét.

<**xwetáqt**>, pcs //x^wə=téq=T or x^wét=ə[=M2]=q=T//, ABFC /'put it down, take it down (s-th on the wall

for ex.)/, HHG, probably <xwe=> become, probably root <táq> close, possibly root <xwát> make it lighter, lessen the load, take it off someone's pack, possibly <=eq> meaning unclear, possibly <metathesis type 2> derivational, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AK and most others (Elders Group 3/26/80).

<xwetá:yeqel>, LANG /'answering, replying, answering back'/, see tiy.

<xwétes ~ xwét:es>, free root //x^wétəs ~ x^wét-əs//, DESC ['heavy'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), AC (8/6/70, 10/1/71, 8/29/70, 10/6/71, 10/21/71), AD, other sources: ES (CwMsCh) /x^wétəs/ heavy, Salish cognate: not cognate with Squamish, Sechelt, Saanich and Samish dials. of NSt /x^wém/ heavy nor with Lushootseed /x^wéb/ heavy, example: <lí: xwét:es?>, //lí-ə x^wét-əs//, /'Is it heavy?/, attested by AC (10/21/71), <hík^w xwétes mestíyexw>, //hík^w x^wétəs məstíyəx^w//, /'big heavy person'/, attested by AC (10/21/71), <xwét:es syó:ys>, //x^wét-əs s=yá:ys//, /'heavy work (as in manual labor)'/, attested by AC (8/29/70), <qelátstexwchexw esu las tu xwe xwétes.>, //qəlét=sT-əx^w-c-əx^w ?ə-s-u lə-s tu x^wə x^wétəs//, /'Add more [to it] and make it heavier./, literally /'you add more/cause it to be again so it goes to a little get/become heavy'/, attested by AD, <xwét:es te sqwétxem.>, //x^wét-əs tə s=q^wétx^w=əm//, /'The fog is heavy./, attested by AC (10/6/71).

<xwetiyéqel>, LANG /'answer, reply, (answer back [BH TTC])'/, see tiy.

<xwétkw'em>, CLO ['denim cloth'], see xwót'kw'em.

<xwétkw'emáyiws>, CLO /'denim pants, jeans'/, see xwót'kw'em.

<xwétkw'emélwet>, CLO ['denim clothes'], see xwót'kw'em.

<Xwétxel or Xwétxel>, df //x^wét=x^yəl or x^wa[=Aə=]tix^y=(x^y)əl//, PLN ['Whetkyel village east of Little Mountain by Agassiz'], root meaning unknown unless <xwét> Swainson's thrush or <xwétes> heavy or the same root as in <sxwotíx> helldiver, pied-billed grebe?, possibly lx <=xel> on the foot, precipitation, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, possibly <é-ablaut> resultative or derivational, phonology: possible ablaut, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):23 <HWET-kyel> (with dash through k) Whetkyel, village east of Little Mt. by Agassiz.

<xweth'>, probable bound root //x^wéè'// twist, sprain

<xweth'éqw'tses>, df //x^wéè'=ə[=M2=]q^w=cəs or x^wéè'=ə[= '=]q^w=cəs//, rsls, ABDF ['sprained wrist'], ANA ['wrist or hand joint'], root <xweth'> twist, sprain, lx <=eqw'> around in a circle, lump, probably <metathesis or stress-shift> resultative, lx <=tses> on the hand, phonology: metathesis or stress-shift, possible vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal; adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-x^wéc'q^w/ joint, cut, place of division as also in /s-x^wéc'q^w-âè/ wrist and /x^wéc'q^w=án/ cut off (tr.) W73:153,294, K67:298,371, Sechelt /x^wéc'-x^wéc'-q^w/ joints T77:14, and the same =qw' suffix in Lushootseed /p'əs-q^w-əg^wás/ joint and /s-p'əs-q^w-šad/ ankle and /p'əs-q^w-əg^wás-əèi/ wrist H76:358, historical/comparative detail: the cognates make one wonder if xw here is mistranscribed for xw.

<xweth'éqw'xel>, df //x^wéè'=ə[=M2=]q^w=x^yəl//, ABDF ['sprained ankle'], ANA ['ankle joint'], root meaning unknown, lx <=eqw'> around in a circle, lump, probably <metathesis> resultative, lx <=xel> on the foot, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal; adjective/adjectival verb, Elder's comment: "xwtl'elétsxel is wrong", attested by Elders Group (7/27/75, 10/8/75), Salish cognate: affixes in Lushootseed /s-p'əs-q^w-šad/ ankle H76:358 and Squamish /p'álq^w-šn/ sprain one's ankle W73:6, K67:252.

<xwetskwí:lem>, TVMO /'(go) far away'/, see chó:kw.

<**xwéts'xel**>, df //x^wéç' =x^yəl//, WETH /'stop raining, stop snowing'/, root meaning uncertain (but in cognates it alone means *stop raining*, lx <=**xel**> *precipitation*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77), Stanley Jones (6/25/75), Deming (3/31/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wâè'/ *stop raining* and perhaps /x^wèè'šíʔ/ *interspace, space between* as in /tx^w-x^wèè'šíʔ/ *move to the space between* W73:254, K67:349,348, Lushootseed /x^wâè'/ (VH /x^wâè'/) *stop raining* as in /ʔu-x^wâè'(əx^w)/ *it stopped raining* H76:555, Saanich dial. of NSt /x^wèè'səŋ/ *to stop raining* B74a:79, Samish dial. of NSt (VU) /x^wéc'-səŋ ~ x^wèè'-səŋ/ *to stop raining* G86a:64, also for -xel Sechelt /è'áwšəŋ/ (metathesized root?) *to stop raining* B77:93, example: <**luh xwéts'xel.**>, //lə-ut x^wéç' =x^yəl//, /'It's stopped raining.'/, attested by Deming, for a song to stop the rain see under <**xé:yq'**>.

<**xwewá**>, CJ /'not yet be, be not yet'/, see éwe ~ ôwe.

<**xwewá:**>, CJ /'isn't s-o yet?, isn't it yet?, hasn't s-o yet?'/, see éwe ~ ôwe.

<**xwewáth'et**>, MC ['unlock it'], see wáth'.

<**xwéwes**>, us //x^wéwəs//, EFAM /'Sure., Exactly.'/, syntactic analysis: interjection, Elder's comment: "possibly Skagit", attested by RP (2/27/76).

<**xwéweslexw**>, ncs //x^wéwəs=l-əx^w//, FOOD ['beat s-o out of food'], SOC, unless <**xw=ʔéwə=>** *become not*, (<=**l**> *non-control transitivizer, accidentally/managed to*), (<=**exw**> *third person object*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /x^wíʔ-nəx^w/ ("not-lack control (tr.)") *lose, have lost* K67:349, example: <**le xwôweslóxes.**>, //lə x^wéwəs=l-áx^y-əs//, /'He beat me out of food.'/, attested by Elders Group; found in <**xweweslò:m.**>, //x^wéwəs=l-à-m//, /'I got beat out of food.'/, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by Elders Group.

<**xwexwá**>, ABDF ['starving'], see xwá.

<**xwéxwemxelí:m**>, ABFC ['running on and off'], see xwém ~ xwém.

<**xwexwíléx**>, TVMO /'got up with a quick motion, got up quickly'/, see xwíléx.

<**xwexwíye**>, df //x^wəx^w=íyε or x^w[=K=]əx^w[=K=]ε[=Aí=y=ə//, EZ /'salmonberry worm, (prob. larvae of moths or butterflies or two-winged flies)'/, ['probably larvae of *Lepidoptera* or *Diptera*, possibly larvae of order *Lepidoptera*, family *Tortricidae*'], ASM ['unidentified larvae found inside the cap of the salmonberry when picked late in the season'], root meaning unknown unless related to <**xwexwá:ye**> fly, possibly <=**íya**> *affectionate(?) diminutive*, possibly <=**K= (fronting)**> *diminutive or derivational*, phonology: possible fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), Deming (3/15/79 incl. SJ, MC, MV, LG).

<**xwexwó:s**>, bound root or stem //x^wəx^w(=)á-s//, meaning uncertain

<**shxwexwó:s**>, df //s=x^wəx^w(=)á-s or sxw=xwí[=Aó:=s//, EZ ['thunderbird'], WETH ['thunder'], POW, ASM ['thunderbird is a huge bird, a stl'áleqem creature which causes all the effects of thunderstorms, he lives in caves in certain mountains, these caves are said to be covered with sparkly mica from his living there and are sometimes sought out by those questing for great spirit power (the power of the thunderbird)'], (semological comment: the weather effects are expressed through the metaphor THUNDERSTORM EFFECTS ARE ACTIONS OF THUNDERBIRD; found in examples below), (<**s**=> *nominalizer, something to*), root meaning unknown but compare the root in <**xwíset ~ xwítset**> *shake s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or blanket for ex.)*, since thunder does shake things and causes thunder when he shakes his wings, possibly <=**ó:s**> *in the face*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/31/77),

BJ (12/5/64), MV (Deming 5/4/78), others, other sources: ES /šx^wəwx^wá:s/ (CwMs /šx^wəwx^wá?ʔs/) *thunderbird*, Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /sx^wəx^wá?ʔs/ *thunderbird* B74a:4, Samish dial. of NSt /sx^wəx^wáʔas ~ s^x^wəx^wáʔas/ *thunderbird* G86a:70, not Lushootseed /s-x^wəq^wəb/ *thunderbird* H76:613, example: <lómetes te shxwexwó:s.>, //lám=əT-əs tə s=x^wəx^w(=)á:s//, WETH, /'Lightning strikes., A thunderbolt (strikes)., (Thunder throws and hits s-th.)', literally /'thunderbird throws and hits s-th', attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78), <me séxwe te shxwexwó:s.>, //mə séx^wə tə s=x^wəx^w(=)á:s//, WETH, /'It's raining., Thunder is urinating.', literally /'thunderbird starts to urinate', attested by Deming (3/31/77), <qwixtes te tl'qá:ls te shxwexwó:s.>, //q^wíy=x=T-əs tə ǝ'q'ǝ-l-s tə s=x^wəx^w(=)á:s//, WETH, /'to thunder, Thunder shakes his wings.', literally /'he shakes s-th the his wings the thunderbird', attested by Deming (3/31/77), <qwixtes te lhéptels te shxwexwó:s.>, //q^wíy=x=T-əs tə ʔǝp=təl-s tə s=x^wəx^w(=)á:s//, WETH, /'to lightning, Thunder moves or shakes his eyelashes.', literally /'he moves/shakes the his eyelashes the thunderbird', attested by Deming (3/31/77), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /q^wǝy'xəʔ tǝ s^x^wəx^wáʔas/ *thunderstorm* B74a:4, Samish dial. of NSt /q^wǝyəxəʔ tǝ s^x^wəx^wáʔas/ *have a thunderstorm* ("thunderbird is shaking himself") G86a:63, Salish cognates in metaphor: Squamish /t'x-áyʔus-m/ *open one's eyes, lightning* W73:190, K67:268, Samish dial. of NSt /k^wǝléèil tǝ s^x^wəx^wáʔas/ *lightning* ("thunderbird is opening his eyes") G86a:63, <xéleq't te shxwexwó:s.>, //xǝléq'=T tə s=x^wəx^w(=)á:s//, WETH, /'to lightning, have lightning, Thunder opens his eyes.', literally /'thunderbird opens his eyes', attested by Deming (3/31/77), BJ (12/5/64), Deming (1974), <xéleq't te shxwexwó:s.>, //xǝl[=C₁əC₂=]ǝq'=T tə s=x^wəx^w(=)á:s//, WETH, /'having lightning, Thunder is opening his eyes.', literally /'thunderbird is opening his eyes', attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<Xwexwó:stel>, ds //x^wəx^w(=)á:s=təl//, PLN ['mountain shaped like a thunderbird across the Fraser River from Q'ów (the "howl") mountain'], ASM ['it is shaped like a thunderbird (shxwexwó:s) and it fought with Q'ów mountain till the Xexéyls (Transformers) turned them to stone, Xwexwó:stel is a shape on the face of the mountain just west next to Th'áth'ele (q.v.) on the south side of the Fraser River'], literally /'thunder(bird) device/thing to/, lx <=tel> *device to, thing to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (3/7/78), AD and Evangeline Pete (6/26/78).

<Xwexwó:stel>, PLN ['mountain shaped like a thunderbird across the Fraser River from Q'ów (the "howl") mountain'], see shxwexwó:s.

<xwexwóthet>, ABDF /'starving oneself, being on a "crash" diet', see xwá.

<xwéylemt te télmels>, SCH /'measure the knowledge, give a test', MC, see xwéylémt.

<xwéytheqel>, LANG /'interpreting, (telling on someone [EB])', see yéth.

<xwe'éyem ~ xw'éyem>, WATR /'be clear (of water), be smooth (AC)', see éy ~ éy:.

<xwe'í>, TVMO /'arrive, arriving, come here, have come, get here, get back, come in (in a race)', see í.

<xwe'ílòmèt>, TVMO ['manage to get here'], see í.

<xwe'í:lstexw>, TVMO ['bring s-o/s-th here'], see í.

<xwe'í:qw'wí:ls ~ xwe'íyewq'wí:ls>, HHG ['drying dishes'], see íqw'.

<xwe'ít>, us //x^wəʔít//, MOOD /'what happened?, what is it?, why?/', syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75), other sources: JH /x^wəʔí-t/ *what happened?*, contrast <tl'okwselchí:m> *why?*, compare <xwe'í:t> *what is s-o doing?*, Salish cognate: remotely possible is N. Lushootseed /ʔǝxíd/ *what act/state, why not (do s-th)* (S. Lushootseed /xíd/) as in /ʔu-ʔǝxíd/ *what happened?, what did you do?* and /yǝxi ʔuʔǝxíd/ *why?* H76:662-663 (if cognate this would require

metathesis historically of the first two consonants and labialization historically of /x/ or delabialization of /x̣/), ASM ['what happened?'], example: <**chxwe'ít?**>, //c-x^w x^wəʔít//, 'What happened to you?/', phonology: consonant merger, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75), ASM ['what is it?'], attested by CT (6/8/76), ASM ['why?'], also <**xwe'ít ~ xw'ít**>, //x^wəʔít ~ x^wʔít//, attested by EB, <**xw'ít kw'a's ôwe líxw lám?**>, //x^wʔít k^w-εʔ-s ʔówə lí-x^w lé=m//, 'Why didn't you go?/', semantic environment Elder's comment: "used when no one depended on her but she just changed her mind", attested by EB (5/26/76), <**xw'ít kwá?**>, //x^wʔít k^wé//, 'Why do you?, What for?/', literally 'why anyway?/', attested by EB (1/9/76), <**xw'ít kwes x̄tá t(e)thá?**>, //x^wʔít k^w-s-əs x̄tē tə=èé//, 'Why did he do that?/', attested by EB (1/9/76), <**xwe'ít kwa tl'o'a sulh thíyt?**>, //x^wəʔít k^wé ẽ'a ʔε s-uʔ èíy=T//, 'Why did you make it?/', attested by EB (1/9/76), also <**tl'ókwselchí:ms kw'as lé thìyt?**>, //ẽ'á=k^w=səlcí-m-s k^w-ε-s lə èíy=T//, attested by AC (1973: p.121), <**xw'ít kw'a's ôwelh ...?**>, //x^wʔít k^w-εʔ-s ʔówə-ʔ ...//, 'Why don't you ...?/', attested by EB (4/27/76), <**xwe'ít kw'a's ôwelh lháq'et ta' kopú?**>, //x^wəʔít k^w-εʔ-s ʔówə-ʔ ʔéq'=əT t-εʔ kapú//, 'Why don't you put down your coat?/', attested by EB (4/27/76).

<**xwe'ít**>, cts //x^wəʔí[---]t//, MOOD 'what is s-o doing?, what is s-o saying?, what is he/she/it doing/saying?/', TIB, LANG, semantic environment ['an answer to such a question is also continuative, such as <**ó:met.**> *He/She is sitting.* or <**lhxé:ylex.**> *He/She is standing.*'], LANG ['what s-o is saying'], semantic environment ['subordinate subjunctive'], (<-:-> continuative), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (2/5/75), EF (Deming class 5/18/78), IHTTC (9/15/77), NP (10/26/75), BHTTC (10/21/76), AD (12/18/78, 1/8/80), EB (9/20/78), MV (Deming 5/4/78), also <**xwe'ít**>, //x^wəʔít//, attested by AD and EB (11/10/78), also <**xwe'iyet**>, //x^wəʔí[---]t or x^wəʔíyət//, attested by AC (9/15/71), EF (Deming 5/18/78), ASM ['what is s-o doing?'], example: <**xwe'í:tchexw?**>, //x^wəʔí[---]t-c-əx^w//, 'What are you doing?/', attested by AC (9/15/71), <**echexw xwe'í:t? ~ chexw xwe'í:t?**>, //(ʔə)-c-əx^w x^wəʔí[---]t//, 'What are you doing?/', attested by AC (12/8/71), <**í:lhchexw xwe'iyet?**>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əx^w x^wəʔí[---]t//, 'What were you doing?/', attested by AC (9/15/71), <**tsel xwe'í:t?**>, //c-əl x^wəʔí[---]t//, 'What am I doing?/', attested by NP (10/26/75), <**Q. Achexw xwe'í:t? A. Atsel lhí:m.**>, //ʔε-c-əx^w x^wəʔí[---]t? ʔε-c-əl ʔí.m//, 'What are you doing? I'm picking./', attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), <**chxwe'í:t?**>, //c-x^w x^wəʔí[---]t//, 'What are you doing?, What are you saying?/', attested by Elders Group (2/5/75), <**ílh xwe'í:t?**>, //ʔí-ʔ x^wəʔí[---]t//, 'What did he do?/', attested by AD (1/8/80), <**Q. ílhchexw xwe'í:t? A. íhtsel lhí:m.**>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əx^w x^wəʔí[---]t? ʔí-ʔ-c-əl ʔí.m//, 'What were you doing? I was picking./', attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), <**xwe'í:t yalh ta' skwó:y(e)xthet?**>, //x^wəʔí[---]t yəʔ t-εʔ s=k^wi[-Aá-]y(=)x̄=T-ət//, 'What are you doing?/', literally 'what are they doing now your doings?/', attested by AD (12/18/79), <**ólechexw óle xwe'í:t?**>, //ʔálə-c-əx^w ʔálə x^wəʔí[---]t//, 'What are you doing? (angrily), (What on earth are you doing?)/', literally 'you are true/right true/right what is s-o doing? (or) truly truly what are you doing?/', attested by Deming Evening Class (EF/MV/others 5/18/78), ASM ['what is s-o saying?'], <**chxw kwoyálh xwe'í:t?**>, //c-x^w k^wε yəʔ x^wəʔí[---]t//, 'What are you saying now?/', attested by EB (9/20/78), <**óle xwe'í:t?**>, //ʔálə x^wəʔí[---]t//, 'What did he say?/', literally 'really/truly what is he saying?/', attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78), <**xwe'í:t ta sqwálewel?**>, //x^wəʔí[---]t t-ε s=q^wél=əwə//, 'What are you thinking about?/', literally 'what are they saying? your thoughts/talk in the mind?/', attested by AC (10/15/71), also <**xwe'í:t kw'a sqwálewel?**>, //x^wəʔí[---]t k^w-ε s=q^wél=əwə//, also 'What are you thinking?/', attested by AC (8/28/70), ASM ['what s-o is saying?'], <**môkw'tset ôwelh teló:met welí:xw xwe'í:t.**>, //môk^w-c-əʔ ʔówə-ʔ təl=l-ámət wə-lí-x^w x^wəʔí[---]t//, 'We don't understand what you're saying./', attested by AC (10/6/71), <**ôwéta slhéq'elewx wexwe'í:tes kw'el sqwà:l.**>, //ʔowə= ʔé s=ʔ[=é]=q^wél=l-əx^w wə-x^wəʔí[---]t-əs k^w-əl s=q^wè-l//, 'I didn't know what to say./', attested by AC (11/10/71).

<**xwe'ítixw** or **xwe'ít yexw**>, cpds //x^wəʔít=yəx^w or x^wəʔít yəx^w//, MOOD /'I wonder what s-o will do?', /I wonder what I will do?'/, root <**xwe'ít**> what is it?, what happened?, why, (what does s-o do?), root <**yexw**> I wonder, phonology: vowel-loss in postclitic, vocalization of y between consonants, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by EB and AD (11/10/78), AD (12/18/78), Salish cognate: Saan. and Samish dials. of NSt /yəx^w/ (postposed/enclitic) *conjectural, must be, I wonder* G86a:59, also <(yexw **xwe'ít**)>, //ʔixw x^wəʔít (or) yəx^w x^wəʔít//, attested by EB and AD (11/10/78), example: <**xwe'ítixwcha tútl'ò?**>, //x^wəʔít=yəx^w-cɛ t=ú=ë`à//, /'I wonder what he'll do?'/, attested by AD (12/18/78); found in <**xwe'ítixwtsetlcha?**>, //x^wəʔít=yəx^w-c-əl-cɛ//, /'I wonder what I'll do?'/, attested by AD (12/18/78), <**xwe'ítixwtsetcha?**>, //x^wəʔít=yəx^w-c-ət-cɛ//, /'I wonder what we'll do?'/, attested by AD (12/18/78), <**xwe'ítixwchexwcha?**>, //x^wəʔít=yəx^w-c-əx^w-cɛ//, /'I wonder what you'll do?'/, attested by AD (12/18/78), <**xwe'ítixwchapcha?**>, //x^wəʔít=yəx^w-c-ɛp-cɛ//, /'I wonder what you folks will do?'/, attested by AD (12/18/78), example: <**ixwtsetl xwe'ít?** or **yexwtsetl xwe'ít?**>, //yəx^w-c-əl x^wəʔít//, /'I wonder what shall I do?'/, attested by AD and EB (11/10/78).

<**xwe'ít:t**>, MOOD /'what is s-o doing?, what is s-o saying?, what is he/she/it doing/saying?'/, see xwe'ít.

<**xwe'ítixw** or **xwe'ít yexw**>, MOOD /'I wonder what s-o will do?, I wonder what I will do?'/, see xwe'ít.

<**xwe'ít'et**>, ds //x^wə=ʔa[=Aí=]t'=əT//, incs, pcs, HUNT /'draw a bow, cock a gun, (draw it (of a bow), cock it (of a gun))'/, SOC, (<**xwe**=> get, become, inceptive), (<**í-ablaut**> derivational perhaps aspectual), root <**ót'**> stretch, (<=**et**> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75), see root ót'.

<**xwe'íwelmet**>, iecs //x^wə=ʔíwəl=məT//, EFAM ['pay attention to s-o'], literally /'get/become in the mind toward s-o'/, (semological comment: with negation can be translated as *ignore s-o*), root <**xwe**> get, become, lx <=**(')íwel**> in the mind, (<=**met**> indirect effect non-control transitivizer), phonology: epenthetic glottal stop between vowels at morpheme boundary, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by SJ (5/3/78), AD and EB (11/10/78), also <**xwel'íwelmet**>, //x^wəl=ʔíwəl=məT//, comment: the first <ɪ>/l/ is omitted when this word is attested the following day by both AD and EB (11/10/78) and the derivation makes sense without it but not with it; also <ɪ>/lʔ/ is tolerated only when produced by reduplication; so it seem most likely that the first <ɪ> is in error or mistranscribed, attested by EB (11/9/78), <**li xwe'íwelmetem?**>, //li-ə x^wə=ʔíwəl=məT-əm//, /'Are they paying attention to him?'/, attested by AD and EB (11/10/78), example: <**kw'á:y kws ówes xwe'íwelméthóxes.**>, //k^w'é-y k^w-s ʔówə-s x^wə=ʔíwəl=məT-áx^y-əs//, /'She can't do that, not pay any attention to me.'/, literally /'it can't be that she not pay attention to me'/, usage: story of Mink and Miss Pitch, attested by SJ (5/3/78), <**ówelh xwel'íwelmétes.**>, //ʔówə-ʔ x^wə(ɪ)=ʔíwəl=məT-əs//, /'She ignored him., She didn't pay any attention to him.'/, attested by EB (11/9/78).

<**Xwe'íweqw'óthel**>, df //x^wə(=)ʔíwəq^w=áèəl//, PLN /'slough facing south [east] across from Chehalis, B.C.'/, possibly <**xwe**=> get, become, root meaning unknown, lx <=**óthel**> in the mouth, in the mouth of a river, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (3/1/78 Stó:lô Sítel tape).

<**xwe'í:yá:qepem**>, mdls //x^wə=ʔi[=´:=]yé-q=əp=əm//, LANG ['to joke'], literally /'get/become changed on one's end/bottom/rump'/, (semological comment: this could be a humorous reference to rump or more likely to the fact that what one says involves a change at the end of the sentence or story (which is what surprises the listener and causes the humor)), (<**xwe**=> get, become), root <**iyá:q**> to change, (<=´:=> resultative), lx <=**ep**> on the end, on the bottom, on the rump, (<=**em**> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (5/5/75), Salish cognate: Cowichan dial. of Halkomelem /x^wiy'éqəpəm/ to joke B74b:66, Saanich dial. of NSt /x^wiy'éqəè/ to joke B74a:66, also

<**xwe'iyáqepem**>, //x^wə=ʔíyéq=əp=əm//, attested by AD (3/6/79), also see iyá:q.

<**xwíkw'**>, bound root //x^wík^{'w} gray, grey//, comment: using derived forms of the root as a modifier of other color terms the following combinations were given by AK: tsxwíkw' (tskwím, sts'óla, tsqwáy, qálq, semth'íl, tsméth') (once glossed *light* before tsqwáy); tsxwíxwekw' (qálq, tsqwáy, tsméth'); xwíxwekw' (tsqwáy, tsqwáy, tsméth', qwiqwóyáls); sxwíxwekw' tsqwáy; tsxwíxwekw'el (tsméth', tsqw'íxw "like dark brown"); xwíxwekw'el (sts'óla, qálq, tsqwáy).

<**tsxwíkw'**>, ds //c=x^wík^{'w}//, LT /'(have/be) gray, (have/be) grey'/, ASM ['squares circled on the color chart of Berlin and Kay (1969) (rows top to bottom = B-I, columns left to right = 1-40, side column of white to black = 0); individual speakers circled the following squares for tsxwíkw': TM: B0, C0, D0; EL: C0; AK: G0, H0; TG (with RP): I13, I14, I15, I16, I17, I18, I19; NP (xwíxwekw'el): H12, H13, H14;], ASM ['the following color terms are used by AK before tsxwíkw' to specify shades of the color: p'(e)q'íl'], (<ts= ~ ch=> have, stative with colors), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, chart by Rob MacLaury, attested by TM (Elders Group 2/14/79), EL (2/20/79), AK (1/24/79), Deming (5/3/79), (esp. SJ), Salish cognate: Squamish root /-x^wík^{'w} ~ x^wéik^{'w}/ grey as in /x^wéik^{'w}-x^wík^{'w}/ grey and /x^wíxw'ík^{'w}/ small [grey] blueberry W73:124, K67:348, 350, also <**chxwíkw'**>, //c=x^wík^{'w}//, attested by BHTTC (9/9/76), example: <**tsxwíkw' te stqóye**>, //c=x^wík^{'w} tə s=tqáyə//, /'The wolf is gray.'/, attested by Deming (5/3/79), <**tsxwíkw' te slek'iyáp**>, //c=x^wík^{'w} tə s=lək'iy(=)ép//, /'The coyote is gray.'/, attested by Deming (5/3/79), esp. SJ).

<**tsxwíkw'ómex**>, ds //c=x^wík^{'w}=áməx^y//, LT /'[looks gray, gray-looking]'/, (<ts=> have, get, stative with colors), (<=ómex> looks, -looking, in color), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**xwíxwekw'**>, cts //x^wí[C₁ə=k^{'w}//, LT /'[being gray]'/, (<=R1=> continuative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**tsxwíxwekw'**>, cts //c=x^wí[C₁ə=k^{'w}//, LT /'[be getting gray]'/, (<ts=> have, get, stative with colors), (<=R1=> continuative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by TG, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<**xwíkw'el**>, incs //x^wík^{'w}=ə//, LT /'be faded (of clothes), (get/become) faded, (go or get or become gray)'/, (<=el> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <**la xwíkw'el te kopú**>, //lɛ (or lə) x^wík^{'w}=ə//, /'The coat is faded.'/, attested by CT.

<**xwíxwekw'el**>, cts //x^wí[C₁ə=k^{'w}=ə//, LT /'(grayish, getting gray)'/, semantic environment ['not of hair'], literally /'going/getting/becoming gray'/, (<=R1=> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, chart by Rob MacLaury, ASM ['squares circled on the color chart of Berlin and Kay (1969) (rows top to bottom = B-I, columns left to right = 1-40, side column of white to black = 0); NP circled the following squares for xwíxwekw'el: H12, H13, H14'], contrast <**xólemthet**> turn gray (of hair), attested by NP (Elders Group 2/7/79, 1987).

<**tsxwíxwekw'el**>, strs //c=x^wí[C₁ə=k^{'w}=ə//, LT /'grayish'/, semantic environment ['not of hair'], literally /'be getting/becoming gray'/, (<ts= ~ ch=> have, stative with colors), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, chart by Rob MacLaury, attested by JL (5/8/79).

<**xwíxwekw'**>, df //x^wí[C₁ə=k^{'w}//, EB /'gray mountain blueberry which looks like *sxwéxixeq* but is sweeter, oval-leaved blueberry, could also be Cascade blueberry', ['Vaccinium ovalifolium, possibly also *Vaccinium deliciosum*'], root <**xwíkw'**> gray, (semological comment: so named because the berry is more gray than blue, actually blue with a whitish dusting or coating on the berry that grays the color to grayish-blue), (<=R1=> continuative or resultative or derivational),

(<**zero**> nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, zero nominalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/10/75), TM (3/24/76), others, Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wi-x^wík^w/ oval-leaved blueberry (*Vaccinium ovalifolium*), also domestic blueberry (*Vaccinium spp.*) Bouchard and Turner 1976:94-95, T72:11, from root /x^wík^w/ gray K67:250, Lushootseed (Snohomish dial.) /šúʔšuk^w/ an unidentified blueberry from root /šúk^w/ powder, gray as in /ʔə(s)-šúk^w-il/ become gray, light gray and /x̣i-šúk^w/ gray H76:468, Thompson /x^wíx^wak^w/ oval-leaved blueberry, "grey blueberry", *Vaccinium ovalifolium*, also commercial blueberries Turner, Thompson, Thompson & York 1973ms.:37.

<**xwíkw'el**>, LT /'be faded (of clothes), (get/become) faded, (go or get or become gray)'/, see xwíkw'.

<**xwíléx**>, df //x^wíy=el=əx^y//, ABFC /'stand up, rise from a seat'/, literally /'go/come get upright'/, probably root <**xwe**> become, get (normally a prefix however), (<=**el** ~ =**il**> go, come, get, become), lx <=**ex**> upright, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).

<**xwexwíléx**>, rsls //x^wə[=C₁ə]=íl=əx^y or C₁ə=x^wíy=əl=əx^y//, TVMO /'got up with a quick motion, got up quickly'/, possibly <**R5**= or =**R1**> resultative, phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), example: <**le xwexwíléx**>, //lə x^wə[=C₁ə]=íl=əx^y//, /'got up with a quick motion'/, literally /'he/she got up with a quick motion'/, attested by Elders Group, <**chexw me xwexwíléx**>, //c-əx^w mə x^wə[=C₁ə]=íl=əx^y//, /'You're already standing, You got up quick.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<**xwíléxmet** or **xwíléxmet**>, iecs //x^wíy=əl=əx^y=məT or x^wə=íl=əx^y=məT//, SOC ['stand up for s-o (respected)'], ABFC, (<=**met**> indirectly effecting non-control transitivizer), phonology: vowel merger, updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).

<**xwíléxmet** or **xwíléxmet**>, SOC ['stand up for s-o (respected)'], see xwíléx.

<**xwíq**>, us //x^wíq//, SOC ['someone's turn'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by no name/date but early 1979, Salish cognate: prob. not Squamish /x^wi-ʔq/ have its bottom exposed from root /x^wəy ~ x^wí/ appear K69:78 nor root in Squamish /ʔə(s)-x^wí-x^wíq/ lively, happy, gay K67:294, K69:92,78, but perhaps Squamish /x^wík^w/ have the pointer in the slahal game guess wrong K69:78.

<**xwíqw**>, bound root //x^wíq^w press and rub//.

<**xwíqwet**>, pcs //x^wíq^w=əT//, ABFC ['press and rub s-th'], CLO ['iron s-th'], (<=**et**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), Deming (4/26/79), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /x^wík^w(i)/ scrape, rub hard as in /x^wík^w-id/ //x^wík^w-it/ scrape it, rub it, rub it hard H76:563.

<**shxwíqweqwels**>, dnom //sx^w=x^wí[=C₁ə]=q^w=əls//, sas, cts, HHG ['an iron'], CLO, literally /'something for pressing and rubbing hard as a structured activity device'/, (<**sx^w**> something for, nominalizer), (<=**R1**> continuative), (<=**els**> structured activity continuative device), phonology: reduplication, probable consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<**shxwqwó:lthels**>, df //s(x^w)=x^wíq^w=á:lə(əl)=əls//, CARV ['a wood carving'], literally perhaps /'something pressed and rubbed hard on the knee as a structured activity'/, (semological comment: nice confirmation of such an etymology was provided by watching one of the last expert carvers work, Joe Lorenzetto (see photo Galloway 1980:131a)), (<**s**= or **shxw**> nominalizer, something that), root <**xwíqw**> press and rub hard, lx <=**ó:lthel**> on the knee, (<=**els**> structured activity continuative device), phonology: syllable-loss, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript old p.258), TG (4/23/75).

<**xwíqwet**>, ABFC ['press and rub s-th'], see **xwíqw**.

<**xwís**>, free root //x^wís//, EB /'fall off (of leaves, berries)'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/29/76), also <**xwís:s**>, //x^wí-s or x^wíy=əs//, also EB /'open (of peas, beans)'/, possibly root <**xwíy**> awake, wake, arise, possibly <=es> on the face, attested by AC (11/24/71), example: <**lulh xwís:s**>, //lə=ut x^wís (or) lə=ut x^wíy=əs//, /'all opened (of beans or peas)'/, attested by AC.

<**xwíset ~ xwítset**>, pcs //x^wís=əT ~ x^wíc=əT//, HARV /'shake s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or blanket for ex.)'/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: the root apparently has a variant, <**xwíts**> syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/5/76, 3/5/80), EB (3/29/76, 4/27/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /x^wís(i)/ brush off (e.g. rug, tablecloth) as in /x^wís-id/ brush it off (e.g. rug, tablecloth) (not used for brushing off clothes one has on) H76:564, 535, also Lushootseed /x^wé̄c-əd/ take (clothing) off and the same root also in /x^wc-áb/ empty H76:559-560.

<**xwesá:lews**>, ds //x^wís=é̄.ləws or x^wí[-Aə-]s=é̄.ləws//, EB /'leaves falling'/, possibly <e-ablaut> continuative or durative or resultative, lx <=á:lews> leaf, phonology: vowel reduction or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (10/14/76).

<**telxwítset**>, df //təl=x^wíc=əl//, TIME ['toward November'], literally /'from get/become fall(en) (of leaves)'/, probably <tel=> from, root <**xwíts**> fall (of leaves/berries), (<=el> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), example: <**lulh telxwítset**>, //lə=ut təl=x^wíc=əl//, /'Leaves are falling., towards November'/, attested by Elders Group.

<**xwíset ~ xwítset**>, HARV /'shake s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or blanket for ex.)'/, see **xwís**.

<**xwítel**>, bound stem //x^wíy=təl//, probably wake up device

<**shxwítel**>, dnom //s=x^wíy=təl//, HHG /'chamberpot, potty-chair, urinal'/, (<s=> nominalizer), probably root <**xwíy**> wake up, lx <=tel> device for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<**xwíxet**>, ABFC ['wake s-o up'], see **xwíy ~ x^wí**.

<**xwíxwekw'**>, LT ['[being gray]'], see **xwíkw'**.

<**xwíxwekw'**>, EB /'gray mountain blueberry which looks like **sxwéxixeq** but is sweeter, oval-leaved blueberry, could also be Cascade blueberry'/, see **xwíkw'**.

<**xwíxwekw'el**>, LT /'(grayish, getting gray)'/, see **xwíkw'**.

<**xwixwekw'elátsem**>, CAN /'automobile, car'/, see **xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó**.

<**xwixwekw'ósxelem ~ xwekw'ósxelem**>, ABDF ['dragging one's feet'], see **xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó**.

<**xwíxwel**>, df //C₁í=x^wəl or x^wí[=C₁ə=]l or C₁í=x^w[=K=]εl//, EB /'shrub, small bush (for ex. growing on river edge, or like vine maple or thimbleberry or willow), brush, underbrush'/, root meaning unknown unless related to root **xwál** willow, possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly <=R1=> diminutive or derivational, possibly <=K= (fronting)> derivational or diminutive, phonology: reduplication, possible fronting, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (11/22/71), Elders Group (4/7/76), other sources: ES /x^wíx^wəl/ underbrush, H-T <Qi'QEI> (macron over i) bush (small), shrub (vs. H-T <tsu'tsakut> bush (big) (/ə̄ə̄ə̄qə̄t/ little tree)), Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wí-x^wl?/ branches ("little trees") W73:43, K67:350, also <**xwíxwel**>, //C₁í=x^wəl//, attested by AC (11/26/71).

<**Xwíxweth'álem**>, PLN ['stone underwater Teeter-totter near Xelháhl'], see **xwáth'**.

<**xwixweth'álem**>, ABFC ['rocking'], see *xwáth'*.

<**xwíxweth'álem sch'áletstel**>, HHG ['a rocking chair'], see *xwáth'*.

<**xwixweth'áletstel**>, HHG ['a rocking chair'], see *xwáth'*.

<**xwíy ~ x'í**>, free root //x'íy//, ABFC ['wake up'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <**le xwí.**>, //lə x'í(y)//, 'He woke up.', attested by AC (8/15/70); found in <**xwíylha. ~ xwí:lha.**>, //x'íy-ʔɛ//, 'Wake up.', attested by AC (9/7/71).

<**shxwexwí**>, strs //s=C₁ə=x'íy//, ABFC ['be awake'], (<**s**> stative), (<**R5**> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (12/19/75), AC (8/15/70), example: <**lí we shxwexwí?**>, //li=ə wə=s=C₁ə=x'íy//, 'Is he [really] awake?/', attested by EB, <**le shxwexwí.**>, //lə s=C₁ə=x'íy//, 'He has awakened.', attested by AC.

<**shxwíyxiwiy ~ shxwíxiwiy**>, chrs //s=x'íy=C₁əC₂//, stvi, ABFC ['(be) easy to wake up'], (<**s**> stative), (<**R2**> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/8/77).

<**xwíyt**>, pcs //x'íy=T//, ABFC ['wake s-o up'], (<**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL and NP and Deming (Fish Camp 7/19/79), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /x'ə̀-ət/ to wake s-o up B74a:82; found in <**xwíytem.**>, //x'íy=T-əm//, 'He was woken up.', syntactic analysis: passive, attested by JL and NP and Deming.

<**xwíythet ~ xwíthet**>, pcrs //x'íy=T-ət//, ABFC ['wake up (oneself), (wake oneself purposely)'], (<**t**> purposeful control transitivizer), (<**et**> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/15/70), JL and NP and Deming (Fish Camp 7/19/79), EB (12/12/75), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt (VU) /x'ə̀-ət//, (LD) /x'ə̀-ət// //x'ə̀-ət=M1=sət// wake up G86a:76, Saanich dial. of NSt /x'ə̀-ət// wake up (oneself) B74a:82, example: <**tsel me xwíythet.**>, //c-əl mə x'íy=T-ət//, 'I woke myself up.', attested by EB; found in <**xwíythetlha.**>, //x'íy=T-ət-ʔɛ//, 'Wake up.', attested by EB, <**xwíythetchap.**>, //x'íy=T-ət-c-ɛp//, 'Wake up you guys.', attested by AD (8/80).

<**xwíxet**>, pcs //x'íy=əx'=əT//, ABFC ['wake s-o up'], probably <**ex**> upright, (<**et**> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/12/75); found in <**xwíxetlha.**>, //x'íy=əx'=əT-ʔɛ//, 'Wake him up.', attested by EB, example: <**welh iyólem kwe'ás xwíxet; wulh ólew híth kws ítet-s.**>, //wəʔ ʔiy=ál=əm k'ə-ʔɛ-s x'íy=əx'=əT; wə-uʔ ʔál=əw híe k'ə-s ʔítət-s//, 'It's alright for you to wake him up; he's already slept too long.', attested by EB.

<**xwíyós**>, ds //x'íy=ás//, ABFC ['alert'], EFAM, literally 'awake in the face', lx <**ós**> in the face, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD and EB (9/21/78).

<**shxwixwiyós or shxwiyxiwiyós**>, chrs //s=x'íy=C₁əC₂=ás//, stvi, EFAM ['wide-awake'], literally 'be characteristically alert/awake in the face', (<**s**> stative), (<**R2**> characteristic), lx <**ós**> in the face, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (8/80); found in <**shxwixwiyótsel.**>, //s=x'íy=C₁əC₂=ás-c-əl//, 'I'm wide awake.', attested by AD.

<**shxwiyxiwiyós**>, dnom //s=x'íy=C₁əC₂=ás//, chrs, EFAM ['early-bird'], ABFC, literally 'someone that is characteristically alert/wakes up in the face', (<**s**> nominalizer, someone that), root <**xwiy**> wake up, (<**R2**> characteristic), lx <**ós**> in the face, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/8/77).

<**xwíyáxkel**>, bound stem (borrowing) //x'íyəx'k'əl//, probably rack of horns, root meaning unknown

<**shxwíyáxkel**>, df //s=x'íyəx'k'əl//, EZ ['(moose, British Columbia moose), elk'], ['(Alces alces andersoni)'], (semological comment: the translation as elk is among the younger generation of

elders since all the really old speakers and cognates in the other Salish languages show that q'óyíyets is *elk* and this term is *moose*, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, probably borrowed from Thompson (Lytton dial.) /lax^wáyaxkn/ *moose* B74c:8 (vs. Lytton dial. /sq^wáy'axkn/ *horn, antler* B74c:22, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76), BHTTC (2/5/75, 8/31/76), also <**kwiyáxqel**>, //k^wiyéx^y=qəl//, also /'moose, rack of horns', ANAA ['rack of horns'], attested by AL (Elders Group 3/1/72), Salish cognate: Thompson (Lytton dial.) /lax^wáyaxkn/ *moose* B74c:8 (vs. Lytton dial. /sq^wáy'axkn/ *horn, antler* B74c:22, also <**kwiyáxchel**>, //k^wiyéx^y=cəl//, also /'moose, rack of horns', ANAA ['rack of horns'], attested by SP (Elders Group 3/1/72), Salish cognate: Thompson (Lytton dial.) /lax^wáyaxkn/ *moose* B74c:8 (vs. Lytton dial. /sq^wáy'axkn/ *horn, antler* B74c:22.

<**xwíyeqwela**>, FIRE ['black soot'], see yéqw.

<**xwiyétheqel**>, LANG /'to interpret, (tell on someone [EB])'/, see yéth.

<**xwiyétheqet**>, LANG ['interpret for s-o'], see yéth.

<**xwiyó:leqw**>, DIR ['(become/get) upside down'], see yél or perhaps yá:l.

<**xwiyó:leqwt**>, DIR ['turn s-o upside down'], see yél or perhaps yá:l.

<**xwiyós**>, ABFC ['alert'], see xwíy ~ x^wí.

<**xwiyótheqel**>, MUS /'(have a) high pitch (voice or melody), (have a) sharp voice'/, see éy ~ éy:.

<**xwíyt**>, ABFC ['wake s-o up'], see xwíy ~ x^wí.

<**xwíythet ~ xwíthet**>, ABFC /'wake up (oneself), (wake oneself purposely)'/, see xwíy ~ x^wí.

<**xwkw'ók'w'etses**>, ABFC ['staring at s-o'], see kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

<**xwlalá**>:, df //x^w=lélé(=) or x^w=lélé(-)//, ABFC /'straining to listen, really listening, listening hard, trying to listen, (listen [AC])'/, possibly <**xw**> become, get, possibly <=> durative or continuative, phonology: possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/17/75), also <**xwlalá**>, //x^w=lélé//, RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), Salish cognate: Nooksack /ʔolənəx/ *hear* Amoss 1961, possibly Squamish (in part) /tx^w-áyaʔn/ *listen*, W73, also <**xwlalá**>, //x^w=lélé//, ABFC ['just listening (not talking)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), also <**xwlála**>, //x^w=lélé//, also /'listening'/, attested by AC (9/18/71), also /'listen'/, attested by AC (9/8/71), example: <**sh**:, **tsel xwlalá**:->, //š:., c-əl x^w=lélé(=)//, /'Shh, I'm trying to listen.'/, attested by EB; found in <**xwlalá:lha**:->, //x^w=lélé-ʔε//, /'Listen., You listen.'/, attested by AC.

<**xwlalá:m ~ xwlalám**>, mdls //x^w=lélé=əm//, ABFC /'listen, hark, listen to something particular'/, (<=em> middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), IHTTC (9/15/77), EB (12/17/75), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), Salish cognate: PCS cognate set 61 in G82:17 quotes these: Saanich dial. of NSt /ləlén'-əŋ/ *listen* (vs. /tsel'éŋ/ *to hear*), Songish dial. of NSt /léʔn-əŋ/ *to hear* (can be followed by resultative -é, i.e. /léʔn-é-ŋ/), Sooke dial. of NSt /yə-y-ŋʔ-sát/ *listening*, Cowichan dial. of Halkomelem /x^wiyən'é-m/ *listen*; found in <**xwlalá:mlha**:->, //x^w=lélé[---]=əm-ʔε//, /'Listen.'/, attested by EB, also <**xwlalámmlha**:->, //x^w=lélé=əm-ʔε//, attested by IHTTC, <**xwlalámchexw**:->, //x^w=lélé=əm-c-əx^w//, /'You're called to witness.'/, literally /'you listen'/, usage: in ceremonies in the longhouse, semantic environment ['usually follows calling out the Indian name of the person called to witness a ceremony (bestowing an Indian name, removing a new dancer's headdress, thanking people who helped initiate a dancer or helped in some other way, etc.)'], attested by Elder Roberts (Bill Roberts) (Deming 4/20/78), <**xwlalá:mchelcha**:->, //x^w=lélé=əm-c-əl-cε//, /'I'll listen.'/, attested by EB,

example: <ôwelh xwłalà:m.>, //ʔówə-ʔ x^w=lɛlɛ:=əmə//, /'He never listens.'/, attested by EB.

<xwélalà:m ~ xwélalám>, cts //x^w[-é-]lɛlɛ:=əmə ~ x^w[-é-]lɛlɛ:=əmə//, ABFC ['listening'], (<-é-> continuative), phonology: infix schwa, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/17/75, 4/2/76).

<xwłalá:met>, iecs //x^w=lɛlɛ:=məT//, ABFC ['listen to s-o'], (<=met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/17/75), also <xwłalámét>, //x^w=lɛlɛ:=məT//, attested by AC (9/18/71), CT (6/8/76), example: <tseł xwłalá:met.>, //c-əł x^w=lɛlɛ:=məT//, /'I listened to him.'/, attested by EB, <lichexw xwłaláméthóx?>, //li-c-əx^w x^w=lɛlɛ:=məT-áx^y//, /'Are you listening to me?'/, attested by AC; found in <xwłaláméthóxlha.>, //x^w=lɛlɛ:=məT-áx^y-ʔɛ//, /'Listen to me.'/, attested by AC, <xwłaláméthò:m.>, //x^w=lɛlɛ:=məT-à:m//, /'You are listened to.'/, attested by CT.

<xwłalámstexw ~ xwłalástexw>, caus //x^w=lɛlɛ:=əməsT-əx^w ~ /x^w=lɛlɛ:=sT-əx^w//, SOC ['make s-o listen'], SPRD /'call s-o to witness, call s-o to listen'/, REL, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group, RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332); found in <xwłalámsthòm.>, //x^w=lɛlɛ:=məsT-à:m//, /'You are made to listen., You are called to witness/listen.'/, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), Elders Group (6/8/77), <xwłalámsthòxes>, //x^w=lɛlɛ:=məsT-áx^y-əłs//, SPRD /'he/she calle me to witness'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), <xwłalástem ~ xwłalámstem>, //x^w=lɛlɛ:=sT-əmə ~ /x^w=lɛlɛ:=məsT-əmə//, SPRD /'they call him/her/them to witness'/, lit. "he/she/they is/are caused to listen", attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), <xwłalástem túł'ò>, //x^w=lɛlɛ:=sT-əmə t=əw=ě'a//, SPRD /'he is (called) to witness'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<xwłalá:m ~ xwłalám>, ABFC /'listen, hark, listen to something particular'/, see xwłalá:.

<xwłalá:met>, ABFC ['listen to s-o'], see xwłalá:.

<xwłalá(m)stexw>, SOC ['make s-o listen'], see xwłalá:.

<xwłéts'eqel>, LANG ['different language'], see láts'.

<xwłí>, possible stem //x^w=lí//, but also see main entry under lí.

<shxwłí>, dnom //sx^w=lí//, DIR /'(place, location), where s-o is at'/, literally /'something that's at (or) place where s-o is at'/, (<s= ~ shxw=> something that, nominalizer), possibly <xw=> located at, from(?), probably root <lí> be at, in, on; be there, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (Elders Group (3/29/78), Salish cognate: Lushootseed in part /diʔ/ to, at the side of, in H76:138, perhaps Squamish /naʔ/ be on, at (location, time); be there: be absent K67:312, example: <kwxómexws ta' shxwłí>, //k^wəx^y=óməx^w-s t-ɛʔ s=x^w=lí//, /'place name, name of the place where you come from'/, attested by JL also see main entry under lí.

<ôwéta xwłí:s>, cpds //ʔowə=ʔtɛ x^w=lí-s//, EFAM /'it doesn't matter, it's useless'/, literally /'where it's at is nothing'/, syntactic analysis: vp, attested by Deming (1/18/79).

<ewétò shxwłís>, cpds //ʔəwə=ʔtɛ-à s=x^w=lí-s//, EFAM /'useless, no special use, ordinary'/, literally /'where it's at is just nothing'/, syntactic analysis: vp, attested by Elders Group (4/2/80), example: <le ewétò shxwłís st'ílèm.>, //lə ʔəwə=ʔtɛ-à s=x^w=lí-s t'íl=əmə//, /'It was just an ordinary song., It was a useless song., It was a song of no special use.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<ewéta shxwłístexw>, caus //ʔəwə=ʔtɛ s=x^w=lí=sT-əx^w//, cpds, EFAM /'not care about s-o, have no use for s-o, be impassive'/, literally /'cause s-o to be at nothing'/, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: vneg nominal=transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77), example: <ewéta shxwłístexw tewátes.>, //ʔəwə=ʔtɛ

s=x^w=lí=sT-əx^w tə=wét=əs//, /'He doesn't care about anyone., He's got no use for anyone., He's impassive.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<xwliyémés>, ABFC ['to smile'], see líyém ~ leyém.

<xwló:yemes>, ABFC ['smiling'], see líyém ~ leyém.

<xwlhépelets>, ABDF /'sat down (with a plop?), [slip off on one's bottom or chair]'/, see xwlhép.

<xwmá:m or lexwmá:m>, DESC /'open (of a bottle, basket, etc.)'/, see má ~ má'.

<xwmath'elqéylémt>, EFAM ['tell a lie for s-o'], see máth'el.

<xwmá:x>, MC /'open it (door, gate, anything)'/, see má ~ má'.

<xwmékwàthel>, ABDF ['he got kissed'], see mékw.

<xwmékwàthem>, ABDF ['kiss'], see mékw.

<xwmékwàht>, ABDF /'kiss s-th, (kiss s-o [Deming, IHTTC])'/, see mékw.

<xwmítsesem>, ABFC ['pass s-th (by hand)'], see mí ~ mé ~ me.

<xwókwesem>, izz //x^wák^w(=)əs=əm//, SM ['smells like urine'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=es> on the face, (<=em> have/get/intransitive or middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77), compare perhaps <xwóxweqw'em> bad-smelling, Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed /x^wásəb/ the smell of urine H76:558 (this cognate would point to an UHk mistranscription—that the form should be <xwóxwesem>), prob. not Lushootseed /x^wák^wəb/ smell of s-th burning (usu. feathers) H76:557.

<xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó>, bound root //x^wák^w drag//.

<xwekw'ót>, pcs //x^wák^w-M1=əT//, ABFC ['drag s-th/s-o'], (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (3/5/79), Elders Group (3/72), EB (5/3/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wúk^w-n/ drag, pull (tr.) W73:84, K67:349, also <xweqwót>, //x^wáq^w=M1=T//, comment: qw prob. mistranscribed for kw', attested by AC (8/11/70), also <xwókw'et>, //x^wák^w=əT//, attested by Elders Group (3/72), example: <xwekw'ótes tl' Bill the Málí.>, //x^wák^w=M1=T-əsə' Bill èə mélí//, /'Bill drags Mary.'/, *<xwekw'á:ls te Bill the Málí.> rejected by EB (5/3/76), <xweqwótes te syáyas.>, //x^wáq^w=M1=T-əs tə s=yéyε-s//, /'He dragged his friend.'/, attested by AC.

<xwó:kw'thet>, pcs //x^wá[=-]k^w=T-əT//, ABFC ['drag oneself'], (<=:> meaning unclear), (<-et> reflexive), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72), also <xwóqw'ethet>, //x^wáq^w=əT-əT//, also ABFC /'crawl (as of a snake, seal, slug, snail)'/, (semological comment: a snake doesn't ts'átem crawl (on legs)), comment: qw' may be alternative to kw' rather than mistranscription here, also different is the non-metathesized non-continuative form here unlike for most of the Coqualeetza Elders Group, attested by Deming (1/31/80).

<xwéqw'ethet>, cts //x^wa[-Aə-]q^w=əT-əT//, ABFC /'crawling (as of snake, seal, slug, snail), (dragging oneself)'/, (<é-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (1/31/80), example: <xwéqw'ethet te (áshxw, q'oyátl'iya, álhqey).>, //x^wa[-Aə-]q^w=əT-əT tə (ʔésx^w, q'ayéë'=iyε, ʔé†q=əy)//, /'The (seal, snail/slug, snake) is crawling.'/, attested by Deming (1/31/80).

<xwekw'á:ls>, sas //x^wak^w-M1=é(·)ls//, SOC /'to drag (for a body in the river, for ex.)'/, (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (<=á:ls ~ =áls> structured activity continuative), phonology: metathesis, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76), also

- <**xweqwá:ls**>, //x^waq^w=M1=É(·)ls//, also /'to drag (for ex. wood, logs, persons)/, attested by AC (8/11/70), example: <**xwekw'á:ls te Bill.**>, //x^wak^w=M1=É(·)ls tə Bill//, /'Bill went to drag./, attested by EB (5/3/76).
- <**xwóqw'el**>, incs //x^wáq^w=əl//, ABFC ['drag'], comment: qw' prob. mistranscribed for kw' (<=el> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75).
- <**xwekw'ó:st**>, ds //x^wák^w-M1=əs=T or x^wák^w-M1=á:s=T//, pcs, ABFC ['drag s-th/s-o'], literally /'drag s-o/s-th purposely on the face/, (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), lx <=es ~ =ó:s> on the face, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72), EB (5/3/76), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /x^wk^wást/ to drag s-th B74a:61, also <**xwekw'óst**>, //x^wák^w=M1=əs=T//, attested by AD (3/5/79), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332); found in <**xwekw'ó:stem.**>, //x^wák^w=M1=əs=T-əm//, /'Someone was dragged./, attested by EB, example: <**lámtsel xwekw'óst.**>, //lé=m-c-əl x^wák^w=M1=əs=T//, /'I'm going to drag it./, attested by AD.
- <**xwék'w'est**>, cts //x^wa[-Aé-]k^w=əs=T//, ABFC ['dragging s-o/s-th'], (<é-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72), AD (3/5/79), also <**xwéqwest ~ xwéqw'est**>, //x^wa[-Aé-]q^w=əs=T ~ x^wa[-Aé-]q^w=əs=T//, attested by AC (8/11/70).
- <**xwixwekw'ósxelem ~ xwekw'ósxelem**>, mdls //C₁í=x^wak^w=(M1=)ás=x^yəl=əm//, dmv, ABDF ['dragging one's feet'], literally /'dragging the face of one's foot (sole) a little/, (<R4=> diminutive action), (semological comment: as in Musqueam (Suttles ca1984:ch.7) verb diminutives are always also continuative), lx <=ós> on the face, lx <=xel> of the foot, (semological comment: these two suffixes combine semantically to produce on the sole of the foot (the independent word for sole of foot, shxw'óthesxel, is also literally the face of the foot)), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, possibly metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76).
- <**xwókw'eletsem**>, mdls //x^wák^w=ələc=əm//, cts, ABDF ['dragging one's behind or rump or bottom'], lx <=elets> on the bottom, on the rump, (semological comment: lack of metathesis type 1 yields continuative here), (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <**xwókw'eletsem lhíxw só:les**>, //x^wák^w=ələc=əm †i-x^w səl=á:[=M2=]s//, /'dragging your behind when you're drunk/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).
- <**xwókw'eletsem**>, ds //x^wák^w=ələc=əm//, CAN /'high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile/, literally /'dragging one's rump/bottom/, ASM ['thirty or forty feet long, four feet wide, made by the Chilliwacks and others for travel to salt water, it had a projecting bow (see drawing Elders Group 1/28/76) and was used for everything'], (<zero> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript new p.167), Elders Group (3/15/72, 3/1/76) Deming (1/31/80), also <**xwóqw'eletsem**>, //x^wáq^w=ələc=əm//, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75, 1/28/76).
- <**xwixwekw'elátsem**>, dmn //C₁í=x^wak^w=ələ[=Aé=]c=əm//, durs, CAN /'automobile, car/, literally /'dragging its bottom a little, dragging its little bottom/, (semological comment: perhaps referring to the tailpipe?), (<R4=> diminutive), (<á-ablaut> derivational or durative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/28/77), contrast <**toxwemíwel**> car, automobile, contrast <**kyó:**> car, automobile.
- <**shxweqw'élqstel**>, df //s=x^wəq^w=ələqs=təl//, CLO ['nose-ring'], PE, literally /'(prob.) something to drag on the nose device/, (<s=> something to, nominalizer), probably root <**xwokw**> drag, comment: qw' may be Chill. variant pronunciation for kw' as in drag, lx <=éleqs> on the nose, lx

<=**tel**> *device, device to, something to*, phonology: vowel-reduction in root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript new pp.180-181).

<**shxwék'w'thelh sq'éytes**>, cpds //s=x^wək^w=θəʔ s=q'ít=əs// (sic for <**shxwék'w'lhelh sqéytes**>, cpds //s=x^wək^w=ʔəʔ s=q'ít=əs//), CLO /'kerchief/, lit. /"dragged on the throat headband"/, <**s**=> nominalizer, <**xwekw'**> *drag*, <=**élhelh** ~ =**lhelh** ~ poss. =**elhleh**> *in the windpipe, throat*, <**s**=> nominalizer, <**qít**> *tied*, <=**es**> *on the face*, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**xwókw'**>, bound root //x^wák^w numb//.

<**shxwóxwekw'**>, str //s=x^wá[=C,ə=]k^w//, ABDF ['numb (can also be used joking of a drunk)'], (<**s**=> *stative*), (<=**R1**=> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (7/6/76), IHTTC (8/8/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔəs-x^wá-x^wk^w/ *drunk* with the same root in /x^wák^w-i/ //x^wák^w=iy// *get drunk* and /x^wák^w-i-šn/ *have pins and needles in one's leg* (but vs. /tnúʔ/ *numb*) W73:86, K69:78, K67:349, Sechelt /s-x^wák^wil/ *drunk* T77:22, B77:54 (vs. Sechelt /è'áè'áʔ/ *numb* B77:56), Saanich dial. of NSt /s-x^wəx^wék^w-təŋ/ *drunk* and /sx'éʔx^wək^w/ *crazy* B74aa:44, 46, Samish dial. of NSt (LD) /s-x^wəx^wík^wtŋ/ *drunk*, and perhaps Lushootseed /x^wák^wil/ *tired* H76:557.

<**xwókw'eltem**>, df //x^wák^w=əl=təm or x^wák^w=əl=T-əm//, ABDF ['numb, made numb'], (<=**el**> *go, come, get, become*), possibly <=**tem**> *past participle*, possibly <=**T**> *purposeful control transitivizer*, possibly <=**em**> *intransivizer, have, get*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (12/4/75, 7/6/76), example: <**ley xwókw'eltem**>, //lə yə=x^wák^w=əl=təm//, ABDF, /'getting numb, going to sleep (of foot or other parts)/, attested by EB.

<**xwókw'elxel**>, ds //x^wák^w=əl=x^yəl//, ABDF ['numb in the foot, the foot is asleep'], lx <=**xel**> *on the foot*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (7/6/76).

<**xwókw'eltel**>, ds //x^wák^w=əltəl or x^wák^w=əl=təl//, EB ['big-leaved avens'], ['*Geum macrophyllum*'], MED ['numbing medicine'], ASM ['part rubbed on as a numbing medicine, also eaten by the ruffed grouse'], lx <=**altel**> *medicine*, possibly <=**el**> *come, go, get, become*, possibly <=**tel**> *something to, device to*, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<**xwókw'eletsem**>, ABDF ['dragging one's behind or rump or bottom'], see xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

<**xwókw'eletsem**>, CAN /'high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile/, see xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

<**xwókw'eltel**>, EB ['big-leaved avens'], see xwókw'.

<**xwókw'eltem**>, ABDF ['numb, made numb'], see xwókw'.

<**xwókw'elxel**>, ABDF ['numb in the foot, the foot is asleep'], see xwókw'.

<**xwó:kw'thet**>, ABFC ['drag oneself'], see xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

<**Xwoqwsémó:leqw**>, df //x^wə([=Aa=])=q^wəs=əm=ə[-Aá-]ləq^w//, PLN ['basin lake near top of Cheam Peak'], ASM ['also called hole at foot of Cheam Peak, both translations make sense because the lake, of about 30- to 40-foot diameter, is located at the base of the peak (at 4800 ft.) just below where it starts the final sharp ascent to the 6913ft. summit from a long meadowed ridge at about the 5800ft. level, when I made the climb with two friends about 1982 and camped on the meadow overnight we could see the lake from the meadow and it was very tempting to use it to wash up, we started down but it proved a lot further than it looked (1000 ft. down) though reachable with some care, certainly it was used for just such purposes by the Stó:lô people who camped and picked blueberries on the meadows there (the blueberries are still delicious for breakfast there)'], Elder's comment: "it means *washing one's head*", literally perhaps /'place to get dropped into the water on top of the head/hair/,

(semological comment: perhaps so named because one could easily fall head-first into the little lake since the mountain around it has slippery vegetation and is moderately steep), possibly <**xwe**> *get, become*, possibly <**o-ablaut**> *continuative or derivational*, possibly root <**qwes**> *fall in the water, drop in the water*, possibly <**=em**> *place to have/get or intransitivizer or middle voice*, lx <**=eleqw**> *on top of the head, on the hair*, possibly <**ó-ablaut**> *durative or derivational*, possibly <**zero**> *nominalizer*, phonology: possible vowel-loss, possible ablaut, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (1973), source: place names reference file #274 and #274a. Compare <**xwóyeqwem**> (or perhaps) <**xwáyeqwem**>, mdls //x^wáy=əq^w=əm or x^wéy=əq^w=əm//, ABFC [*'wash one's head and hair'*], root meaning unknown unless related to <xwíqw=et> (<xwíyqw=et>) *press and rub it, iron it*<**xwóqw**> or more likely <**xwáqw**>, bound root //x^wáq^w// or //x^wéq^w// *bad smell (of s-th burning?)*(see Lushootseed cognate)

<**xwóqw'el**>, ABFC [*'drag'*], see xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

<**Xwóqw'ilwets?**>, df //x^wáq^w=il(=)wəc//, PLN [*'village near Katz'*], root meaning unknown unless <**xwóqw'**> *bad-smelling* or <**xwókw'**> *numb*, possibly <**=il**> *go, come, get, become*, possibly <**=ewets**> *on the back*, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25 <WHAH-kw.ayl-wihts> *village near Katz*.

<**xwótekwem**>, FIRE [*'(have/get) a sudden flame'*], see xwótkwem.

<**xwótkw ~ xwótkw**>, bound root or stem //x^wát(=)k^w ~ x^wát(=)q^w or x^wε[=Aá=]t(=)k^w/q^w// *dig out, hollow out*, possibly root <**xwát**> *lighten (in weight)??*, possibly <**ó=ablaut**> *resultative*, possibly <**=kw**> *round, in circles*,

<**shxwótkw**>, str //s=x^wε[=Aá=]t(=)k^w//, SH [*'(be) dug out, (be hollowed out)'*], (<**s**> *stative*), possibly root <**xwát**> *lighten (in weight)??*, possibly <**ó=ablaut**> *resultative*, possibly <**=kw**> *round, in circles*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (7/6/76).

<**shxwótkwewel**>, stvi //s=x^wát(=)k^w=iwəl or s=x^wε[=Aá=]t(=)k^w=əwəl//, SH [*'hollow (of tree or log)'*], (<**s**> *stative*), lx <**=iwel ~ =ewel**> *in the insides*, phonology: possible ablaut, vowel reduction or allomorph, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), CT (6/8/76), also <**shxwótkwewel**>, //s=x^wát(=)q^w=iwəl or s=x^wát(=)q^w=əwəl//, attested by AD (3/6/79).

<**xetqwewí:lt**>, pcs //x^wət(=)q^w=iwəl=í:l=T or x^w[=F=]at(=)q^w=iwəl=í:l=T//, incs, SH [*'hollow it out'*], root meaning unknown unless <**xwót(=)qw=iwel**> *hollow*, possibly <**=F= (fronting)**> *diminutive*, lx <**=í:l**> *go, come, get, become*, (<**=t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: possible fronting, vowel-reduction or allomorph, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (3/6/79), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /šətq^w-k^wíl-ət/ *to hollow s-th out* B74a:65.

<**xwótkwem**>, df //x^wátk^w=əm//, FIRE [*'(to) flame, (have/get) a flame, to blaze'*], root meaning unknown, (<**=em**> *have/get/intransitivizer or middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76, 1/16/80), EB (5/26/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wétk^w-m ~ x^wé-x^wétk^w-m/ *to flame* W73:102, K69:78, prob. not Lushootseed root /x^wík^w(i)/ in /ʔu-x^wík^wi-cut/ (*the fire*) *blazed up* H76:616.

<**xwótekwem**>, cts //x^wát[-ə-]k^w=əm//, FIRE [*'(have/get) a sudden flame'*], possibly <**=e**> *continuative*, phonology: infixed schwa, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/26/76).

<**xwótkwem**>, df //x^wátk^w=əm//, SD [*'make the sound of water splashing or dripping fast, (make the sound of a waterfall, make the sound of pouring rain dripping or splashing in puddles loudly)'*],

WATR, root meaning unknown, (<=em> *intransitivizer/have/get or middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by LG (Deming 4/17/80), Salish cognate: Nooksack /x^wátq^wəm/ *make the sound of a waterfall/loud splashing of falling water* (BG field notes), possible connection with Lushootseed root /x^wít' - ~ x^wt' -/ *fall/drop from a height* as in /s-x^wət'/ *waterfall* and /ʔu-x^wít' -il/ *fall (from a high place)* H76:564, possible connection with Sechelt and Mainland Comox /x^wax^wát'q'ím/ *thunderstorm??* T77:8, B75prelim:4, also SD ['*sound of boiling water*'], attested by AD (4/21/80), also /'dripping fast'/, attested by SJ (Deming 4/17/80).

<shxwótqwelwetem>, ds //s=x^wátq^w=əlwət=əm//, HHG ['*washboard*'], CLO, literally /'something to sound loud splashing water on one's clothes (or) something to have/get the sound of loud splashing water on clothes'/, (<s=> *nominalizer, something to*), probably root <xwótqw> *sound of loud splashing water*, lx <=elwet> *clothes*, probably <=em> *middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (9/1/76).

<xwót'kw'em>, df //x^wát'k^w=əm or x^wá[=t'=]k^w=əm//, SD /'(have/get) soft rustling (of material), shuffling (sound)'/, possibly <=t'=> *sound??*, possibly root <xwókw'> *drag* possibly root as in <xwekw'ót> *drag s-th/s-o*, (<=em> *intransitivizer/have/get*), phonology: possible infix lexical affix??, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76), contrast <xwótq'esílem> *raven's trilling sound (like hoarse woman's voice)*, Salish cognate: infix perhaps also in Squamish /c'ət'q'-m/ *a drop falls* cognate with Upriver Halkomelem /è'q'əm/ *to drip* W73:85, K69:54.

<xwót'kw'emxel>, ds //x^wát'k^w=əm=x'əl//, ABDF /'drag one's foot, to shuffle (the feet)'/, possibly root <xwókw'> *drag* possibly root as in <xwekw'ót> *drag s-th/s-o*, possibly <=t'=> *sound??*, (<=em> *intransitivizer/have/get*), lx <=xel> *on the foot*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76).

<xwétkw'em>, df //x^wa[=Aé=]t'[=G=]k^w=əm//, CLO ['*denim cloth*'], literally /'place to have/get shuffling/rustling sound'/, Elder's comment: "refers to the sound it makes", (<é-ablaut> *derivational*), possibly <=G= (deglottalization)> *derivational* or mistranscribed, possibly <=em> *place to have/get*, phonology: possible ablaut, possible deglottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (late 10/76).

<xwétkw'emáyiws>, ds //x^wa[=Aé=]t'[=G=]k^w=əm=éy(=)iws//, CLO /'denim pants, jeans'/, lx <=áyiws> *pants* lx <from =áy> *bark/wool/covering and =iws> on the body*, phonology: possible ablaut, possible deglottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (late 10/76).

<xwétkw'emélwet>, ds //x^wa[=Aé=]t'[=G=]k^w=əm=əlwət//, CLO ['*denim clothes*'], lx <=əlwət> *clothes*, phonology: possible ablaut, possible deglottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (late 10/76).

<xwót'kw'emxel>, ABDF /'drag one's foot, to shuffle (the feet)'/, see xwót'kw'em.

<xwot'q'esílem>, df //x^wat'q'(=)əs=íl=əm or x^wa[=t'=]q'=əs=íl=əm//, SD /'a trilling sound a raven makes', EZ, LANG, ASM ['sounds like a hoarse woman's voice, it means someone will give you something if you hear it'], Elder's comment: "it means <áxwethòm kw'ewátes> (*someone will give you something*)", root meaning unknown, possibly <=t'=> *sound??*, possibly <=es> *on the face*, lx <=íl> *go, come, get, become*, (<=em> *intransitivizer/have/get or middle voice*), phonology: possible infix lexical affix??, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AK (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79), AD (5/1/79).

<xwóthet>, ABDF /'to abstain from food, to fast, starve oneself'/, see xwá.

<xwóxw>, possible root //x^wáx^w//, meaning unknown

- <**shxwóxw**>, df //s=x^wáx^w//, EB /'rabbit, (varying hare, perhaps now also the introduced eastern cottontail)/, [*Lepus americanus cascadenis* and *Lepus americanus washingtoni*, now perhaps *Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi*], (<**s**> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Tait*, attested by AK (11/21/72), Salish cognate: probably not Squamish /sx^wax^w/ pigmy owl, saw-whet owl (*Aegolius acadicus*) K67:294, Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:85.
- <**xwóxwe**>, DESC /'light (weight), lightweight'/, see *xwá*.
- <**xwóxweqw'em**>, iza //x^wá[=C₁ə=]q^w=əm//, SM ['bad-smelling'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=**R1**> continuative or resultative, possibly <=**em**> intransitivizer/have/get or middle voice, perhaps compare <**xwókwesem**> smells like urine, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (3/23/78), Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed /x^wák^wəb/ smellof s-th burning (usu. feathers) H76:557.
- <**xwóxweyem**>, ECON ['selling'], see *xwóyem*.
- <**xwoxweyíwel**>, EFAM /'be happy, being happy'/, see *xwoyíwel* ~ *xwoyíwél*.
- <**xwoxwiyómet**>, ECON ['selling it'], see *xwóyem*.
- <**xwoxwiyómethet** ~ **xoxwiyómethet**>, pcrs //x^w[=K=]ə[-C₁ə-]yɛ[=Aá=]m=əT-ət or x^wa[-C₁ə-]y=ə[=Aá=]m=əT-ət//, cts, durs, LANG /'denying an accusation, clearing oneself'/, literally /'telling a story purposely on oneself for a long time'/ or possibly /'selling oneself on purpose for a long time'/, possibly root <**xwóy=em**> sell, or root <**xwiyám**> tell a story, or root <**xoy=em**> meaning unknown, possibly <=**K= (fronting)**> derivational, (<**-R1-**> continuative), (<**ó-ablaut**> durative), (<=**et**> purposeful control transitivizer), (<**-et**> reflexive), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, possible fronting, comment: originally transcribed as *xoxwiyómethet* but *x* must be in error for *xw* in light of the cognates and the Halkomelem forms which are likely to show the same root; however it is possible that an otherwise unknown root <**xoy(=)em**> is the root here since a number of roots beginning in <**x**> have -R1- reduplication with <**xwe**> instead of <**xe**>, see <*xixwewe*> urinating from <*xíwe*> urinate and <*xoxwí:ls*> a borer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wíyin-cút/ deny (a lie) B78:74, Mainland Comox /x^wáííʔə̀sə̀it/ to deny (a lie) B75prelim.:72.
- <**xwoxwth'áleq[w]thom**>, EFAM /'you're crazy in the head, you're sick in the head'/, see *xwáth'*.
- <**xwoxwth'í:lem**>, SOCT /'prostitute, whore'/, see *xwáth'*.
- <**xwó:xwth'tem**>, EFAM ['sexy'], see *xwáth'*.
- <**xwóyem**>, iza //x^wáy=əm//, ECON ['sell'], (<=**em**> intransitivizer/have/get), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76, 5/4/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wúyum/ sell (itr.) W73:226, K67:349, Lushootseed /x^wúyub/ sell H76:573.
- <**xwóxweyem**>, cts //x^wá[-C₁ə-]y=əm//, ECON ['selling'], (<**-R1-**> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/4/76).
- <**xwóymét** ~ **xwó:ymét**>, pcs //x^wáy=əm=əT//, ECON ['sell s-th'], (<=**em**> intransitivizer/have/get), (<=**et**> purposeful control transitivizer), possibly <=**met**> indirect effect non-control transitivizer, phonology: updrifting, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/2/76, 1/30/76, 5/4/76), example: <**xwóymetes tutl'o te sth'óqwi.**>, //x^wáy=əm=əT-əs t=u=ë'a tə s=è'áq^w(=)i//, /'He sold the fish./, *<**xwóyem tutl'o te sth'óqwi.**> rejected by EB (5/4/76).
- <**xwoxwiyómet**>, cts //x^wa[-C₁ə-]y=ə[=Aá=]m=əT//, ECON ['selling it'], (<**-R1-**> continuative), possibly <**ó-ablaut**> durative, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/2/76).

<**shxwimá:le ~ shxwiymála ~ shxwímàlà**>, dnom //s=x^w(a)y=(ə)m=é(·)lé//, BLDG ['a store (commercial establishment)'], ECON, literally 'container of something to sell', lx <=**á:la ~ =ála ~ =àlà**> container of, phonology: double vowel-loss, vowel-reduction, vocalization of y, updrifting, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/18/71), Elders Group (7/27/75, 1/21/76).

<**xwóyeqwem**> (or perhaps) <**xwáyeqwem**>, mdls //x^wáy=əq^w=əm or x^wéy=əq^w=əm//, ABFC ['wash one's head and hair'], root meaning unknown unless related to <**xwíqw=et**> (<**xwíyqw=et**>) press and rub it, iron it, lx <=**eqw**> on top of the head, on the hair, (<=**em**> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (11/11/71), Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wáyʔ-q^w-mʔ/ wash one's head W73:282, K67:349, example: <**latsel xwóyeqwem.**>, //lɛ-c-əl x^wáy=əq^w=əm//, 'I'm going to wash my head.', attested by AC.

<**xwóyeqw'em**>, df //x^wáyəq^w=əm//, ABDF '(have/get) wheezing, rattling breath', root meaning unknown, (<=**em**> have/get/intransitivizer or middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<**xwóyeqw'emíles**>, ds //x^wóyəq^w=əm=íles//, ABDF 'wheezing in the chest, rattling in the chest', lx <=**íles**> in the chest, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<**xwóyeqw'emíles**>, ABDF 'wheezing in the chest, rattling in the chest', see xwóyeqw'em.

<**xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwél**>, df //x^way=íwəl or x^w=(?)ɛ[=Aa=]y=íwəl//, EFAM 'become glad, become happy, happy inside', literally '(probably) become good in the insides/mind', possibly <**xwe=>** get, become, possibly root <**éy**> be good, possibly <**o-ablaut**> derivational, lx <=**íwel**> in the mind, in the insides, phonology: optional updrifting, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 4/16/75, 7/9/75, 2/16/77, 3/2/77), EB (12/16/75), Deming (5/18/78), compare <**xwóywél**> thrill (possibly an alternate pronunciation and translation for <**xwoyíwel**>?, possibly a distinct word), Salish cognate: probably not Squamish /(?ə)s-x^wi-x^wiq/ happy, lively, gay W73:130, K67:294, K69:59, 92, example: <(xwoyíwel, éy) tel sqwálewel.>, //x^w=(?)ɛ[=Aa=]y=íwəl, ?éy t-əl s=q^wəl=iwəl//, 'I'm happy.', literally 'my thoughts/feelings are happy/glad', attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), <xwoyíwel kw'el sqwá:lewel.>, //x^w=(?)ɛ[=Aa=]y=íwəl k^w-əl s=q^wɛ-l=iwəl//, 'I'm happy.', attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), <ts'áts'eltsel xwoyíwel tel sqwálewel kw'els me xwe'í sq'ó talhluwep (éy l sí:yáye, l sí:yáye sí:yám).>, //c'él[=C,ə=]l-c-əl x^w=(?)ɛ[=Aa=]y=íwəl t-əl s=q^wəl=iwəl k^w-əl-s mə x^wə=ʔí s=q^wá tɛ=ʔ-luwə-p (?éy l s=í-éy=i[=M2=]yɛ, l s=í-éy=i[=M2=]yɛ s=í-éy=ó[=M2=]m)//, 'I'm very happy to come here at this gathering my (good friends, dear friends).', usage: public speaking, attested by Deming (5/18/78), <xwoyíwel á skwól telówà:yel.>, //x^w=(?)ɛ[=Aa=]y=íwəl ?ɛ s=k^wá-l təlá=wɛ-yəl//, 'Happy Birthday to you.', literally 'your birth this day is happy', attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), <xwoyíwel kw'els lám.>, //x^w=(?)ɛ[=Aa=]y=íwəl k^w-əl-s lɛ=m//, 'I'm happy/glad to go.', attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).

<**xwoxweyíwel**>, cts //x^wa[-C,ə-]y=íwəl ~ x^wa[-C,ə-]y=í-wəl//, EFAM 'be happy, being happy', (<=**R1**> continuative or resultative or both to account for both translations), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, Elder's comment: "she doesn't use xwoyíwel", attested by EB (12/16/75, 2/13/78, 3/19/76); found in <xwoxweyí:weltsel.>, //x^wa[-C,ə-]y=í-wəl-c-əl//, 'I'm happy.', attested by EB (3/19/76), example: <xwoxweyí:wel tel sqwálewel.>, //x^wa[-C,ə-]y=í-wəl t-əl s=q^wəl=iwəl//, 'I'm happy.', literally 'my thoughts/feeling are becoming happy', attested by EB (3/19/76).

<**xwoyíwelmet**>, iecs //x^w=(?)ɛ[=Aa=]y=íwəl=məT//, EFAM 'happy to see s-o', literally 'become good in the insides toward s-o', (<=**met**> indirect effect non-control transitivity), phonology:

possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77).

<**xwoyíwelstexw**>, caus //x^w=(?)ɛ[=Aa=]y=iwəl=sT-əx^w//, EFAM /'make s-o happy, cheer s-o up'/, literally /'make/cause s-o to become good in the insides'/, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-**exw**> third person object), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77).

<**xwoyíwelmet**>, EFAM /'happy to see s-o'/, see **xwoyíwel** ~ **xwoyíwél**.

<**xwoyíwelstexw**>, EFAM /'make s-o happy, cheer s-o up'/, see **xwoyíwel** ~ **xwoyíwél**.

<**xwóykwem**>, df //x^wáyk^w=əm//, TVMO /'shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen, for ex.)'/, root meaning unknown, possibly lx <=kw> in circles, possibly <=em> intransitivizer/have/get or middle voice, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), compare <**xwóyqwem**> *shaky and weak*, compare <**xwóyqwesem**> *one's head is shaking constantly (like with disease)*, compare <**xwóyqw'esem**> *wobbly*, compare <**xwóyewthòm**> *you're shaking all over*.

<**xwóymét** ~ **xwó:ymét**>, ECON /'sell s-th'/, see **xwóyem**.

<**xwóyqw**> or more likely just <**xwóy**>, probable root //x^wáy// *shaky* or possibly //x^wáyqw// *shaky*

<**xwóyqwem**>, mdls //x^wáyqw=əm//, ABDF /'('get) shaky and weak'/, root meaning unknown, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), compare <**xwóykwem**> *shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen for ex.)*, compare <**xwóyqwesem**> *one's head is shaking constantly (like with disease)*, compare <**xwóyqw'esem**> *wobbly*, compare <**xwóyewthòm**> *you're shaking all over*, Salish cognate: possibly Squamish /x^wáy/ *become senseless, paralyzed; faint; perish* (if a doublet with Upriver Halkomelem /x^wéy/ *perish in a group, die in a group*) K67:371.

<**xwóyqwesem**>, mdls //x^wáyq^w=əs=əm//, ABDF /'one's head is shaking constantly (like with disease)'/, root meaning unknown, lx <=es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/16/77), compare <**xwóyqwem**> *shaky and weak*, compare <**xwóykwem**> *shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen for ex.)*, compare <**xwóyqw'esem**> *wobbly*, compare <**xwóyewthòm**> *you're shaking all over*.

<**xwóyewthòm**>, pcs //x^wáyəq^w=T-àm//, if, ABDF /'you're shaking all over'/, literally /'you are shaken all over'/, root meaning unknown, probably <=t> purposeful control transitivizer, (<-òm> passive second person object/patient), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, syntactic comment: passive, attested by Elders Group (1/16/80), compare <**xwóyqwem**> *shaky and weak*, compare <**xwóykwem**> *shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen for ex.)*, compare <**xwóyqwesem**> *one's head is shaking constantly (like with disease)*, compare <**xwóyqw'esem**> *wobbly*.

<**xwóyqw'esem**>, mdls //x^wáyq^w=əs=əm//, ABDF /'wobbly'/, probable bound root <**xwóy**> //x^wáy// *shaky*, lx <=qw' ~ =eqw'> around in circles, lx <=es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (4/26/79), compare <**xwóyqwesem**> *one's head is shaking constantly (like with disease)*, compare <**xwóyqwem**> *shaky and weak*, compare <**xwóykwem**> *shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen for ex.)*, compare <**xwóyewthòm**> *you're shaking all over*, also <**xwáyq'esem**>, //x^wéyq^w=əs=əm//, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), example: <**xwóyqw'esem s'í:mex**>, //x^wáyq^w=əs=əm s=ʔí[=]=m=əx^y//, /'a wobbly walk'/, attested by Deming (4/26/79), also <**xwáyq'esem s'ímex**>, //x^wéyq^w=əs=əm s=ʔím=əx^y//, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).

<**xwóywél**>, ds //x^w=(?)ɛ[=Aá=]y=iwəl or x^wáy(=)wəl or x^wə=Aá=yəw=əl//, EFAM /'(get a) thrill, (to) thrill'/, probably bound root <**xwóy**> //x^wáy// *shaky*, possibly <**xwe**=> *get, become*, possibly <**ó-ablaut**> derivational, possibly root <**éy**> *good*, possibly root <**yew**> *feel spiritual power*, probably

<=**íwel** ~ =**ewel**> on the insides, in the mind, less likely <=**el**> go, come, get, become, phonology: possible ablaut, possible vowel-loss in root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (late 10/76).

<**xwpóysekel**>, ds //x^w=páysəkəl//, TVMO /'to cycle, ride a bicycle/, see póysekel.

<**xwô:qel** ~ **xwôwqel** ~ **xwéwqel**>, possible bound stem //x^wów=qəl ~ x^wéw=qəl or x^w[=F=]i[=Aé=]w=qəl//, meaning uncertain

<**shxwô:qel** ~ **shxwôwqel** ~ **shxwéwqel**>, df //s=x^wów=(ə)qəl ~ s=x^wéw=(ə)qəl or s=x^w[=F=]i[=Aé=]w=(ə)qəl//, EZ /'whistling swan, probably also trumpeter swan/, ['Olor columbianus, probably also Olor buccinator'], literally perhaps /'something that's whistling in the throat/, (<s= or **sxw**=> nominalizer, something that), possibly root <**xwíw** or **xwíw**> whistle (a root otherwise unattested in UHk but Lushootseed has such a root, see below), possibly <=**F**= (**fronting**)> diminutive?, possibly <**é-ablaut**> continuative or derivational, lx <=**(e)qel**> in the throat, phonology: possible ablaut, possible fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (6/4/75), other sources: ES /sx^wéwqəl/ whistling swan, H-T <cwô'kEl> swan (white)(Olor columbianus), Salish cognate: Squamish /s(x^wéwqən/ white swan, whistling swan W73:258, K67:294, K69:59 and whistling swan (Olor columbianus) and trumpeter swan (Olor buccinator) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:67-68, Sechelt /x^wúqin/ swan T77:11, Mainland Comox /híwqin/ swan B75prelim.:16, Saanich dial. of NSt /sx^wéwqən/ swan B74a:14, Lushootseed root /x^wíw/ and /x^wíw-əl/ to whistle H76:618, also <**sxwôq'w'qel**>, //s=x^woq^w=qəl or s=x^wéq^w=qəl//, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76).

<**Xwôqwiyáqw**>, us //x^woq^w'iyéq^w or x^woq^w=éy(=)i[=M2=]q^w//, PLN ['Echo Island in southern quarter of Harrison Lake'], ASM ['about three miles long, south of Cascade Peninsula and about three miles north of Harrison Hot Springs'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/18/75 on boat trip to Port Douglas), comment: very noisy motor on boat, name from EL may have been mistranscribed, contrast <**Xwôxwe'áqel** ~ **Xwôxwe'áqel**> Echo Island, compare and see <**Xweqw'oyáqw**> which may be a more correct form for this name.

<**xwôqw'éylem**>, DIR /'go in the direction of the water, go downriver/, see wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

<**xwôqw'ô:ls**>, df //x^woq^w'=ó-ls or x^w[=F=]oq^w'=ó-ls//, EB /'arrowleaf, wapato, Indian potato/, ['Sagittaria latifolia'], ASM ['underwater tubers formerly harvested at Pitt Meadows, Sumas Lake, Kawkawa Lake and probably other areas, they grow in water with the arrowhead shaped leaves sticking out of the water on long stalks, Susan Jimmie's mother and grandmother used to go out to Sumas Lake by Kilgard just about mid-March and get these arrowleaf potatoes, they were sweet and were also called q'áq'et'em sqá:wth ("sweet potato"); they also dried them and when you soaked them in water they would puff right up again (SJ); they grow around Pitt Lake, can be dug in fall in two ways: Mandy Charnley remembers they were dug with a pick-ax in mudflats when the water went down and Evangeline Pete remembers they were loosened with the toes while hanging onto the canoe they'd float to the surface (Elders Group 7/21/76)'], possibly root <**xwôq'w'**> pole a canoe, possibly <=**F**= (**fronting**)> diminutive, lx <=**ô:ls**> roughly spherical/round object, fruit, tuber, ball, rock, possibly <**ô:-ablaut**> derivational, phonology: possibly the second <**ô**> shows the form is borrowed from a language like Nooksack or Squamish which has /o/ or /u/ (respectively) corresponding to Upriver Halkomelem /a/ historically (as in this suffix), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ (3/17/77), Elders Group (7/21/76), Deming (6/21/79), other sources: Suttles 1955:27 Katzie dial. of Downriver Halkomelem /x^waq^w'ól?s/ wapato (Sagittaria latifolia), Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wə-x^wək^w'əl?s/ (stress unknown) a kind of potato (recording doubtful) W73:203, K67:371, Squamish /x^wux^w'uk^w'úlc/ (said borrowed from the Fraser River people [Halkomelem]) Indian potato, arrowleaf

(not found in the Squamish area and obtained by trade from the Stó:lô people)(*Sagittaria latifolia*)
Bouchard and Turner 1976:40-42, Thompson (Lytton dial.) /q^waq^wúł's/ *wapato, arrow-leaf*
(*Sagittaria latifolia*) (lower valey wild potato, grew in Chilliwack area, brought to Spuzzum in big
baskets for trade) Turner, Thompson, Thompson & York 1973ms:11.

<**xwôqw'ô:lh**>, TVMO ['drifting back downriver (like spawned-out salmon)'], see wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

<**shxwôqw'ô:lh**>, df //s=x^we=wq^w=ó·†//, EZ ['August run spring salmon that go up Silver Creek (near Hope)'], ['August Silver Creek run of *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to), lit. something that's drifting back downriver (like spawned-out salmon), possibly <=ô:lh> meaning uncertain, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<**Xwôxwe'áqel**>, ds //C₁ə-x^w[=F=](=)əʔé=əqəl//, PLN ['Echo Island in Harrison Lake'], see under stem <**xwixwe'á**> imitate.

<**xwp**> or <**xwép**>, bound root //x^wp// or //x^wéþ//, ABFC ['pick up from the ground or floor']

<**xwpét**>, pcs //x^wéþ-M1=T// or //x^wp=əT//, ABFC ['pick s-th up from the ground or floor'], (possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (<=t ~ =et> purposeful control transitivity), phonology: poss. metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/26/76), also <**xwpét**>, //x^wéþ-M1=T// or //x^wp=əT//, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <**xwpétlha ta' kopú.**>, //x^wp=éT-†ε t-εʔ kapú// or //x^wéþ=M1=T-†ε t-εʔ kapú//, 'Pick up your coat (from the floor).', attested by EB.

<**xwpósem**>, vis or mdls //x^wp=ós=əm//, SPRD ['show a picture at a memorial ceremony'], morphosememic development (SMM), semantic comment: from literally 'pick up a face from the ground/floor' ['since at a memorial ceremony, framed pictures of those remembered are lifted up and carried around the longhouse at spirit dances or separate memorial ceremonies; such ceremonies are done for recently deceased as well as every few years for loved ones who passed away years earlier'], attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), example: <**me xwpósem te hákw'elesem**>, /mə x^wp=ós=əm tə hék^w=ələs=əm/, 'come show a picture of those remembered', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**xwpelákw**>, CLO ['peek under a woman's skirt'], see péł:ékw.

<**xwpét**>, pcs //x^wéþ-M1=T// or //x^wp=əT//, ABFC ['pick s-th up from the ground or floor'], see xwp.

<**xwpopó:s**>, ANA ['(have a) hairy face, (have) hair on the face, (have a woolly face)'], see pá:pa.

<**xwqwó:lthels**>, bound stem //x^wíq^w=á·lè(əł)=əłs//, press and rub hard on the knee as a structured activity, see **xwíq^w** press and rub.

<**shxwqwó:lthels**>, df //s(x^w)=x^wíq^w=á·lè(əł)=əłs//, CARV ['a wood carving'], literally 'something pressed and rubbed hard on the knee as a structured activity', (semological comment: nice confirmation of such an etymology was provided by watching one of the last expert carvers work, Joe Lorenzetto (see photo Galloway 1980:131a)), (<s= or shxw=> nominalizer, something that), root <**xwíq^w**> press and rub hard, lx <=ó:lthel> on the knee, (<=els> structured activity continuative device), phonology: syllable-loss, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript old p.258), TG (4/23/75).

<**xwtáq**>, SH ['(get closed, become closed)'], see téq.

<**xwtéłqet**>, LANG ['repeat s-th (verbally)'], see tél ~ tá:l ~ tiy.

<**xwtetáq**>, BLDG ['be closed'], see téq.

<**xwtí:chest ~ xwtí(:)ychest**>, SOC ['got even with s-o'], see tiy.

- <xwtíyches>, SOC [*'fight back'*], see *tiy*.
- <xwt'át'ekwel>, CSTR [*'bridge, cable crossing'*], see *t'ákwel*.
- <xwt'ót'epels ~ shxwt'ót'epels>, TOOL [*'adze (for making canoes and pit-house ladders)'*], see *t'óp*.
- <xwt'ó:welh>, ABDF [*'your back is sprained'*], see *t'ó*.
- <xwt'óxwestses>, ANA [*'hollow of hand'*], see *t'óxw*.
- <xwt'óxwesxel>, ANA [*'arch of foot'*], see *t'óxw*.
- <xwthó:s>, ANA [*'(have) a big face'*], see *thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh*.
- <xwthó:thel>, ANA [*'(have) a big mouth'*], see *thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh*.
- <Xwth'ístel>, PLN [*'a place across the Fraser River from the rock named Q'alelíktel'*], see *th'ís*.
- <xwth'í:t>, SOC [*'thank s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, a ceremony, being a witness)'*], see *ts'ít ~ ch'í:t*.
- <Xwth'kw'ém>, PLN [*'medicine spring on the Fraser River beach about a half mile above (north) of the American Bar beach'*], see *th'ekw' or th'íkw'*.
- <xwtl'óqtés>, ANA [*'(have a) long face'*], see *tl'áqt*.
- <xwúxwe>, possible root or stem //x^wi[=A^é]=C₁ə or s=x^wi[=A^ú]=C₁ə//, root meaning unknown
- <shxwúxwe>, stvi //s=x^wi[=A^é]=C₁ə or s=x^wi[=A^ú]=C₁ə//, EFAM [*'(be) ambitious, (be) willing'*, (<s=) stative], possibly root <xwi(y)> *awake, alert*, possibly <=R1> *continuative or resultive or derivational*, possibly <é-*ablaut* or ú-*ablaut*> *durative*, phonology: possible *ablaut*, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), compare <xwiyós> *alert*, compare <shxwixwiyós> *early-bird*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-x^wé-x^waʔ/ *diligent, good worker* W73:79, K67:294, Samish dial. of NSt /s-x^wéy'x^wéy'/ *diligent; lively* from root /x^wéy ~ x^wéè'/ *wake* as in /s-x^wáy'-əʔ/ *awake* and /x^wéè-sət/ *wake up* G86:90, 76.
- <Xwyélés ~ Lexwyélés>, PLN [*'rock up the Harrison River from the old Chehalis Indian cemetery'*], see *yél:és*.
- <xw'elyó:les>, ABFC [*'(have) good sight'*], see *éy ~ éy:.*
- <xw'éyeqel>, ABFC [*'(have) a clear voice'*], see *éy ~ éy:.*
- <xw'éywelh ~ xwe'éywelh ~ xwe'éy:welh>, EFAM [*'good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured'*], see *éy ~ éy:.*
- <xw'ílámálá ~ xw'ílámàlà>, ANA [*'shoulder (name of body part, unpossessed)'*], see *ílám*.
- <xw'ílamôwelh>, CAN [*'carry a canoe on one's shoulders, to portage'*], see *ílám*.
- <xw'í:imet>, TVMO [*'reach s-o here'*], see *í*.
- <xw'í:ls>, TVMO [*'manage to get to s-o here'*], see *í*.
- <xw'í'àlh>, LANG [*'talk quietly'*], see *éy ~ éy:.*

X

<x::>, free root //x:// or //x-://, EFAM /'(glad greeting sound, also sound to show pride in accomplishment)/, semantic environment ['the oldest generations (grandparents of 1976's elders) used to say this as they patted kids under the chin with palm upright'], syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by BHTTC (10/13/76).

<=x ~ =ex>, da //x ~ =ex//, DIR /'distributive, all over, all around'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, also <=ex>, //=ex//; found in <á:l_xem>, //ʔé-l=x=əm//, /'(make) a murmur, to murmur'/ (compare <ó:l_xhet> to groan), <kwíy_x>, //k'íy=x//, /'to move'/ (compare <kwíy_xt> move s-th and <kwíy_xthet> move, move itself, move oneself), <skw'ál_x> (perhaps), //s=k'w'él=x//, /'immature bald eagle'/, <lówé_x ~ léwé_x>, //léw=ex//, /'rib, ribs'/ (compare <lew=> put inside a hole), <lhépx_xlexw>, //ʔép=x=l-əx'w//, /'blink them (one's eyes)'/ (compare <lhép> fold skin, close with skin and <lhéplexw> blink), <lhét_xtem>, //ʔót=x=T-əm//, /'tremble'/ (compare <lhát_xtem> be trembling, shiver), <spélh_xel>, //s=p'[=D=]éʔ=x=əl//, /'prairie, grassy open land'/ (compare possibly <p'élh> flatten), <Qétex_xem>, //qε[=Aé]=t=x=əm//, /'mountain on west side of Fraser R. above American Bar which had a steaming pond at the top'/ (compare <qát ~ qá:t> cook or heat or warm with steam), <qí:w_x ~ qéy_w_x ~ qá:w_x>, //qí=w=x ~ qé:w=x//, /'steelhead trout'/ (compare perhaps <qá:w> rest?), <qét_xt>, //qét=x=T or qε[=Aé]=t=x=T//, /'feel s-o/s-th with fingers'/ (compare perhaps <qát> warm or heat with steam?), <q'etxáls>, //q'ət=x=él's//, /'to rattle (cans, etc., to wake newlyweds), to shivaree (someone)'/ (compare <q'et> rattling sound, scraping sound), <q'át_xem>, //q'ə[-Aé]-t=x=əm//, /'scraping sound (as metal on dishes, etc.), rattling sound'/, <sq'éth'_x>, //s=q'èè'=x//, /'dung, (scattered excrement or droppings?)'/ (compare <sq'éth'> dung, shit), <q'oyé_x ~ q'eyé_x ~ q'éyex_xem ~ q'oyé_xem>, //q'əy=ə[=']x(=əm)//, /'whirlpool'/ (compare <q'ey> wind around, tie, knot), <sq'xáp>, //səq'=x=ép//, /'stump of a tree (still rooted)'/ (compare <seq> split, crack, and <=áp> in the dirt, ground), <qwít_x>, //q'ít=x//, /'Pacific dogwood flower'/ (root meaning unknown), <qwá:y_xt>, //q'é:y=x=T//, /'shake s-th'/ (compare <qwá:y_xthet> it shook (itself), shaking, bobbing around and <qwíy_xt> (shaking s-th) probably also <kwíy_x> move), <t'áy_x>, //t'éy=x//, /'be envious'/ (compare <t'áy> emotionally upset as in <táyeq> angry and <st'ó:y_xw> brooding), <th'ál_xem>, //è'él=x=əm//, /'transparent, can be seen through (skin, curtain, etc.), translucent'/, <th'át_xem ~ ts'át_xem>, //è'ét=x=əm ~ c'ét=x=əm//, /'clinking, tinkling'/, <tl'á:l_xem>, //è'él=x=əm//, /'(have/get a) crackle and pop (log in fire, firecrackers, etc.)'/ (compare <tl'ál ~ tl'á:l> sharp sound), <tl'el_xtl'él_x>, //C₁əC₂=è'él=x//, /'spotted with circles or round dots'/ (compare <tl'él> spotted, speckled), <tl'em_xw_xéy_xem>, //è'əm=x'w=x=í:l=əm//, /'to hail, be hailing'/ (compare with <tl'ém> (make) short hard crack or snap noise or sound, <=xw> lump, spherical or round object, and <=í:l> come, go, get, become), <tl'ép_xt>, //è'ép=x=T//, /'sow s-th, drop or spread seed in rills, scatter s-th'/ (compare <tl'ép> down, below, deep), <stl'áp_x>, //s=è'ə[=Aé]=p=x//, /'be scattered all over'/ (compare <tl'ép> down, below, deep), <tl'ápex_xem>, //è'ə[=Aé]=p=x=əm//, /'fall down and scatter, drop and scatter'/, <tl'xáx_xel>, //è'éx^y-M1=x=əT or è'éx^y-M1=éxə//, /'burst open, split open of its own accord'/ (compare <tl'éx> rip apart, split apart), <tl'xáx_xet>, //è'éx^y-M1=x=əT//, /'to split s-th open (like a deer or fish)'/, <sts'ép_x>, //s=c'ép=x//, /'be dirty'/ (compare <ts'ép> dirty), <ts'ep_xélqsel> (have a) dirty nose, <ts'ép_xes> (have a) dirty face, <ts'ép_xtses> (have) dirty hands, <ts'epí:w_xel> (have a) dirty rump, <ts'ápex_xel>, //c'ə[=Aé]=p=x=əl//, /'it got rusty'/ (compare <ts'ép> dirty), <ts'ékw_xt>, //c'ək'w=x=T//, /'fry s-th'/, <xéy_xlex>, //xí=əl=əx or xəy=əl=əx//, /'to war, go to war'/ (compare root <xéy or <xíy> against or fight), <yél_xt>, //yél=x=T//, /'look for s-th/s-o'

(compare root <yél> *turn*), <yá:l̥x̥>, //yé[=Aé:=]l=x̥//, /'search'/ (compare <á:-ablaut> *durative*).

<xahá:met>, ABFC /'cried for s-th, (be crying for s-th/s-o)'/, see xà:m ~ xá:m.

<xálew>, free root //x̥élew//, FOOD /'big serving spoon, spoon with handle about ten to 12 inches long, ladle, (spoon carved from mountain goat horn)'/, (semological comment: Joe Lorenzetto (JL) was probably the last Stó:lô carver who made mountain goat horn spoons), TOOL, HHG, PE, ANAF [/'spoon-shaped bone back of upper lip of sturgeon'], ASM [/'can be used for a little spoon in fact, there is a tradition that the bones of the sturgeon can be used as models of every kind of tool, (the others may have been named after the tools like this one?)'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75, 4/5/78, 9/21/77, 1/28/76), other sources: ES Cowichan dial. of Halkomelem /x̥élew/ *spoon*, Salish cognate: Squamish /x̥áʔlu/ *spoon made of wild sheep's horn* K67:368.

<xalwéla>, ds //x̥eləw=éle or x̥eləw=ε[=Aé=]le//, [x̥elwíle], FSH [/'horn rings for dip-nets'], literally perhaps /'container for ladle/spoon/dipper'/, ASM [/'made from mountain goat horn or in latter days from cow horn, these hold the net to the frame and when a string holding them all is loosened they slide shut holding the fish inside'], probably root <xálew> *ladle, spoon*, probably <=ála> *container for*, probably <é-ablaut> *derivational*, phonology: probable ablaut, vowel-loss in root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<xáqlqem>, df //x̥ə[-Aé-]l(=)q=əm//, cts, TVMO /'rolling, moving [around in circles]'/, (<á-ablaut> *continuative*), possibly <=q> meaning unknown, probably <=em> *have/get/intransitivizer or middle voice*, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SJ (Deming 8/10/78), compare <xé(l)hchem> *swim, (to dog-paddle)* with same root, Salish cognate: Squamish /x̥éʔlq'-m/ *roll or fall down (from a raised position)* beside /x̥lq'-án/ *roll down off, knock down off (tr.)* W73:218, K67:367, 366. Compare also <xéqlqes>, ABFC [/'to wave (the hand)']

<xáqlqem pékcha ~ xáqlqem xwíthiya>, cpds //x̥ə[-Aé-]lq=əm pékce ~ x̥ə[-Aé-]lq=əmx̥^wîè=iyε//, PLAY /'moving picture, movie'/, literally /'moving [around in circles]/rolling picture ~ moving [around in circles]/rolling likeness/photo/carving of person or animal'/, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by SJ (Deming 8/10/78).

<xelxáqlqem>, plv //C₁əC₂=x̥ə[-Aé-]lq=əm//, TVMO /'moving, (many moving around in circles, moving around in circles many times)'/, (<R3=> *plural subject/action*), phonology: reduplication, probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<xelxáqlqem>, dnom //C₁əC₂=x̥ə[-Aé-]lq=əm//, PLAY [/'movie(s)'], literally /'many moving around in circles, moving around in circles many times'/, (<R3=> *plural subject/action*), (<zero> *nominalizer*), phonology: reduplication, probable ablaut, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<xelxólqemóles>, df //C₁əC₂=x̥ə[=Aá=]lq=əm=áləs or C₁əC₂=x̥ε[=Aá=]lq=əm=áləs//, ABFC [/'roll one's eyes'], (<R3=> *plural action*), possibly <ó-ablaut> meaning uncertain here, lx <=óles> *on the eyes, in the eyes*, phonology: ó-ablaut on root a, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80).

<xáqlqem pékcha ~ xáqlqem xwíthiya>, PLAY /'moving picture, movie'/, see xáqlqem.

<Xá:ls ~ Xà:ls>, sas //x̥i=é:ls//, N [/'Transformer'], REL, ASM [/'this is the most common name for the Transformer, the origin of the Transformers is told in Dan Milo's story of Black Bear[s Children] and Grizzly Bear (Wells (Maud, Galloway, Weeden eds.) 1987:89-90), in which Grizzly Bear murders Black Bear (both female) and eats Black Bear, Black Bear's children (4 brothers + 1 sister) discover this and flee, eventually persuading a man to drown Grizzly Bear while crossing a river, after other adventures the children wander off to the land of the horizon and return as Transformers,

accompanied by Mink, a sexual mischief-maker, Boas 1895 (Bertz 1977) tells many of the stories of the wanderings and transformations of the Transformers from the Upriver Halkomelem area as well as other areas', probably bound root <xí> ~ <xéy> *against, change, transform*, (<=á:ls> *structured activity non-continuative*), literally /'transform as a structured activity', (<zero> *nominalizer*), phonology: zero nominalizer, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, DM, BJ, others, other sources: ES /xəxé:ls/ (CwMs /xé:ls/) *world changer*, Boas 1895 (Bertz 1977 translation), H-T, Wells (Maud, Galloway, Weeden eds.) 1987:89-90, etc., Salish cognate: Squamish /s-xáyʔs/ *mythical Transformer, World Changer* K67:297, not Lushootseed /dúk^wibəʔ/ *Transformer* H76:143, Samish dial. of NSt /xéʔel's/ *the Transformer* G86:70, Sechelt /wáxals/ *Transformer* T77:15 (the /wá-/ may be cognate with UHk <we=>/wə=/ *suddenly*). Also see less common name: <Xéyt>, ds //xí(y)=T or xéy=T//, N ['Transformer'], REL, (from <xí> ~ <xéy> *against, change, transform*), ASM ['this is another [less common] name for the Transformer, more common names are Xá:ls ~ Xà:ls and Xexá:ls for all the Transformers (he and his 3 siblings), for the root of <Xéyt> see <xí> ~ <xéy> *against, change, transform* and <xít> ~ <xéyt>, pcs //xí(y)=T or xéy=T//, IDOC /'transform s-th/s-o, change s-th/s-o', REL, ASM ['used when passing something (food, clothing, belongings) over a fire at a burning to feed the dead, and other spiritual transformations']

<Xexá:ls>, dmpn //C₁ə=xi=é:ls//, N ['the Transformers'], ASM ['used of talking of the siblings (and Mink?)'], (<R5=> *diminutive plural or plural*), (<=á:ls> *structured activity non-continuative*), (<zero> *nominalizer*), phonology: reduplication, zero nominalizer, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, others, other sources: ES /xəxé:ls/ (CwMs /xé:ls/) *world changer*, Boas 1895 (Bertz 1977 translation), H-T.

<xalwéla>, FSH ['horn rings for dip-nets'], see xálew.

<xà:m ~ xá:m>, free root or stem //xè:m ~ xé:m(=m) or possibly xé:h=m//, ABFC /'weep, cry, weeping, crying', may have <(e)m> *middle voice* and phonology: cluster simplification <mm → :m> or <hm → m>, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/14/70, 10/21/71), Elders Group (3/29/78), EB (1/30/76), other sources: ES /xè:m/ *cry*, Salish cognate: Squamish /xəh-m ~ xám/ *to cry, [also in sent. exx.] crying* W73:72, K67:367, K69:85, Lushootseed //xáhəb// *cry* realized as /xáab/ *cry, crying* H76:577, also <xám>, //xém//, also /'weep, cry', attested by Deming (3/16/78); found in <xá:mtsel.>, //xé:m-c-əl//, /'I cry.', dialects: *rare in Sardis dial., not said in Tait and Cheh. dialects*, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), example: <xwewá lís xà:m.>, //x^w=(?)əwə=é lí-sxè-m./, /'He hasn't cried yet.', attested by AD (3/31/78), <xwewá lís xà:m?>, //x^w=?əwə-ə lí-sxè-m./, /'Hasn't he cried yet?/', attested by AD (3/31/78), <xíyet qetl'ésu xá:ms>, //xíy=əT qə-ě'ə-s-u xé:m-s//, /'fight him till he cries', attested by AC (10/21/71), <hewth'átlha qetl'ésu xá:ms.>, //hə=wéè'=ə[M2]=]T-ʔə qə-ě'ə-s-u-xé:m-s//, /'Tease him (be teasing s-o) till he cries.', attested by AC (10/21/71).

<xá:m>, cts //xé[---]m//, ABFC /'crying, weeping', (<-:-> *continuative*), phonology: possible lengthening or tone change (mid-pitch-stress/mid tone → high-pitch-stress/high tone) though speakers are not always consistent in either contrast, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/16/78), BHTTC (10/21/76), example: <xá:m yéxwtselcha.>, //xè-m yəx^w-c-əl-cə//, /'I'm expecting to cry.', literally /'I will expect to cry.', attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), <tsel xá:m.>, //c-əlxè-m//, /'I'm crying.', attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), <Q. Lílhachexw xà:m? A. Ílhtsel xà:m.>, //lí-ʔ-ə-c-əx^wxè:m? í-ʔ-c-əlxè-m//, /'Q. Were you crying? A. I was crying.', attested by BHTTC (10/21/76).

<xemxám>, plv //C₁əC₂=xém//, ABFC /'lots of people crying', (<R3=> *plural subject continuative?*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming

(3/16/78).

<**xexá:m**>, cts //C₁ə=x̣é·m//, plv, ABFC ['crying a lot'], (<**R5**> *continuative (and plural action)*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

<**Xexám Smá:lt**>, cpds //C₁ə=x̣ém s=mé·lt//, PLN ['rock in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot'], ASM ['there is a story explaining this, DF knows it'], literally 'crying a lot rock', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb (as adjective/adjectival verb) nominal, attested by DF (Elders Group 11/9/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):15 <hah-HAHM> *rock in Fraser R. near Scowlitz.*

<**xixà:m ~ xéyxà:m**>, dmV //C₁í=x̣è·m or C₁í=x̣è[---]m//, ABFC ['sobbing, crying a little, (to sob [EB])'], (<**R4**> *diminutive action*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by DF and NP (Elders Group 4/26/78), also 'to sob', attested by EB (1/30/76).

<**xá:met**>, iecs //x̣ém=məT//, ABFC ['cry for s-o/s-th'], SOC, (<=**met**> *indirect effect non-control transitivizer*), phonology: consonant merger (mm → :m), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC (10/14/7), EB (3/1/76), Elders Group (3/15/72), other sources: JH /x̣é·mət/ *to cry for*; found in <**xá:metes**>, //x̣ém=məT-əs//, 'He cried for him.', attested by EB, example: <**xá:metes kwa**>, //x̣ém=məT-əs k^wə//, 'He cried for him (in regret)(after being mean to him).', attested by EB; found in <**xámetòlèm**>, //x̣ém=məT-àlè̃m//, 'You folks are being cried about., You folks are lonely.', attested by BHTTC, example: <**le xá:metòlèm**>, //ləx̣ém=məT-àlè̃m//, no translation given(He cried for you folks., He was crying for you folks.), attested by Elders Group (3/15/72 tape).

<**xahá:met**>, df //C₁ε=x̣[-B-]ém=məT or C₁ə-x̣[-B-]ém=məT//, ABFC ['cried for s-th, (be crying for s-th/s-o)'], SOC, possibly <**R8**> *resultative or continuative*, possibly <**R5**> *continuative or plural action continuative*, phonology: -B- (backing, x̣ → h) optional dissimilation (historically this actually reflects a root <xah> as seen in cognates of <xà:m ~ xá:m> above), reduplication, consonant merger (mm → :m), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (10/21/71), example: <**xahá:métes te qwe'óp**>, //C₁ε=x̣[-B-]ém=məT-əs tə q^wəʔáp//, 'He cried for the apple.', phonology: updrifting, attested by AC.

<**xehó:methet**>, rcps //C₁ε=x̣[-B-]ε[-Aá-]m=məT-ət//, [x̣(ə)há·məèət], iecs, ABFC ['cry for oneself, (crying for oneself)'], EFAM ['sorry for oneself'], (<**R8**> *resultative or continuative*), phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss in prefix, backing and ó-ablaut of root a automatic before =thet, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, syntactic comment: reflexive of indirect effect non-control transitivizer, attested by AC (10/21/71), other sources: JH /x̣á·məèət/ *to cry for oneself.*

<**xá:mlexw**>, ncs //x̣é·m=l-əx^w//, EFAM ['make s-o cry (accidentally or manage to)'], ABFC, SOC, (<=**l**> *non-control transitivizer (accidentally, manage to)*), (<=**exw**> *third person object*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), example: <**achap xá:mlòx**>, //ʔε-c-εpx̣é·m=l-áx^w//, 'You folks made me cry.', attested by BHTTC.

<**ts'elhxà:m**>, ds //c'əʔ=x̣è·m//, SOC ['cry with someone, a person one cries with (related or not), unrelated grandparents of a deceased grandchild, etc.'], ASM ['example two grandparents of a deceased grandchild could be called this'], KIN ['different grandparents of a deceased grandchild, etc.'], (<**ts'elh**> *nearby*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77).

<**xamélmel**>, ds //x̣ém=əlməl//, EFAM ['want to cry, feel like crying'], lx <=**élmel**> *in the mind, want to, feel like*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/26/78).

<**Xemó:th'iyá**>, df //x̣ém=á·è'(=)iyə//, PLN ['small peak next to Mount Cheam'], N ['youngest sister of

Lhílheqey (Mount Cheam) that cries', ASM ['so named because she cries because she can't see the Fraser River, a lot of creeks run together down down her (esp. when it rains), two other sisters (neighboring peaks) of Mt. Cheam are Olóxwelwet and Ts'símtelòt'], root <**xám**> cry, lx <=**ó:th**'> meaning unknown unless related to <=**th**'> (probably) ['small portion'], lx <=**iya**> affectionate diminutive; female name ending, phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC and CT (1973), IHTTC (8/23/77), source: place names reference file #126.

<**sxómes**>, dnom //s=xé[=Aá=]m=ə̀s//, SOC //a gift in memory from someone gone//, PE, SPRD, lit./ "something - wept - on the face"/, <**s**=> nominalizer, <=**es**> on the face, phonology: automatic <**a**> → <**o**> before <=**es**> face, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<**xamélmel**>, EFAM /'want to cry, feel like crying'/, see **xà:m** ~ **xá:m**.

<**xá:met**>, ABFC ['cry for s-o/s-th'], see **xà:m** ~ **xá:m**.

<**xá:meth**>, possible stem //xé·m(=)aè//, root meaning unknown, more likely root is <**sáx**> bitter (see entry immediately below)

<**sxá:meth**>, df //s=xé·m=aè// or /séx[=M1=]ə̀m=aè//, EB ['cottonwood sap or cambium'], ['cambium/sap of *Populus balsamifera trichocarpa*'], ASM ['the sweet cambium was scraped or licked off of the inside of peeled bark and eaten fresh, but (according to Turner 1975:226) soured or fermented very quickly when exposed to air'], probably <**s**=> nominalizer, possibly root <**xà:m** ~ **xá:m**> weep (stem tears in the mouth?), or more likely same root as in <**sásexem**> bitter as the cambium is sweet but turns bitter if exposed to air too long, probably <=**óth** ~ =**eth** ~ =**óthel**> in the mouth, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, see main entry under <**sxá:meth**> under the letter S.

<**xá:mlexw**>, EFAM /'make s-o cry (accidentally or manage to)'/, see **xà:m** ~ **xá:m**.

<**xám'xem'**>, chrs //xém'=C₁ə̀C₂//, EB /'gray lacy lichen or tree moss (real fine like hair, grows on maples)'/, ['unidentified'], root meaning unknown, (<=**R2**> characteristic), probably Nooksack language or borrowed from it or Matsqui dial. -- Upriver Halkomelem doesn't have glottalized <m'/m'/, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ (Deming 5/24/79).

<**xápkw'els**>, FOOD ['crackers'], (lit. crunching noise structured activity [thing]), see **xep'ékw'**

<**xápkw'em**>, SD /'make a crunching or crackling noise, crunching (gnawing) sound'/, see **xep'ékw'**.

<**xápkw'els**>, ABFC /'chewing with a crunch, nibbling, gnawing'/, see **xep'ékw'**.

<**xápkw't** ~ (sic) **xápkwt**>, ABFC /'gnawing s-th, be gnawing on s-th'/, see **xep'ékw'**.

<**xápkw'tem**>, df //xə[-Aé-]p'(=)k'w=təm//, ABDF ['be aching (of bones)'], literally possibly /'have crunched/cracked (of bones)'/, (<**á-ablaut**> continuative or resultative), (<=**tem**> past participle or stative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (2/28/79), also <**xá:p'qwtm**>, //xə[-Aé-]p'q'w=təm (or xə[-Aé-]p'k'w=təm)//, also ABDF /'(have/get) rheumatism, aching'/, attested by NP (10/26/75), Salish cognate: in part Squamish /xəp'k'w-íws-n-t-m/ be rheumatic K67:366, in part Saanich dial. of NSt /xəpk'w-ík'əs-t-əŋ/ rheumatism B74a:25, example: <**ówechexw lámexwcha xwa siyólexwe a'áchewlh xápkw'tem ta' sth'éth'elòm.**>, //ówə-c-əx'w lə̀m-əx'w-cə x'wə s=yálə̀x'w=ə ʔəʔə-cə-wʔ xə[-Aé-]p'k'w=təm t-əʔ s=C₁ə̀Aá=è'[-ə̀l=]á·m//, /'You're not going to get old until (unless) your bones are aching.'/, usage: saying or proverb, attested by AD (2/28/79), <**xá:p'qwtm tel sth'ó:m.**>, //xə[-Aé-]p'q'w=təm t-ə̀l s=è'á·m//, /'My bones are aching.'/, attested by NP (10/26/75), see **xep'ékw'**.

<**xápkw'em**>, df //xə[-Aé-]p'q'w=əm or xə[-Aé-]p'k'w=Bə̀m//, ABDF /'it aches (like of bones),

(*be aching (of bones)*)', probably <**á-ablaut**> *resultative or continuative*, possibly <=**qw'**> *around in circles'* or <=**kw'**> *round, around in circles*, possibly <=**B (backing)**> *derivational*, (<=**em**> *middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get*), phonology: possible ablaut, possible backing, possible dissimilation from **xápkw'em** *make a crunching sound*, comment: the phonetic similarity and the fact that aching bones often make the same sound as in *crunching (of bones, etc.)* makes the connection of the forms with <**kw'**> and <**qw'**> very persuasive, there is also the same variation in glottalization and fronting/backing in both the aching words and the crunching words here, so I list them under the same root as does Kuipers for the Squamish forms, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (2/28/79), Salish cognate: Squamish /xəp'k'w'-án-t-m/ *to hurt, ache* K67:66, see **xep'ékw'**.

<**xás**>, bound root //xés make up the mind, determine//.

<**sxáxas**>, str //s=xé[=C₁ə=]s//, EFAM /'(be) determined, got your mind made up'/, (<=**s**> *stative*), (<=**R1**> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (11/10/76).

<**xásel**>, inc //xés=ə//, EFAM /'(get) determined', (<=**el**> *go, come, get, become*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).

<**xasélmēt**>, df //xés=élmə=əT or xés=ə[=´=]l=məT//, EFAM /'determined (about s-th), have to do it, got to do it'/, possibly <=**élmel**> *in the mind, feel like, want to*, possibly <=**el**> *go, come, get, become*, possibly <=´=> *derivational*, possibly <=**et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*, possibly <=**met**> *indirect effect non-control transitivizer*, phonology: possible stress-shift, possible syllable-loss (el before =et), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC (11/10/76), Elders Group (3/2/77).

<**sxaxesélmēt**>, dnom //s=xé[=C₁ə=]s=élmə=əT//, EFAM /'determination', (<=**s**> *nominalizer*), (<=**R1**> *resultative or continuative*), phonology: reduplication, probable syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/10/76).

<**xasáxw**>, us //xéséx^w//, ABDF /'(have a) harelip', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by BHTTC (8/31/76).

<**xasélmēt**>, EFAM /'determined (about s-th), have to do it, got to do it', see **xás**.

<**xátqem ~ xétqem**>, iza //xétq=əm ~ xétq=əm//, TCH /'rough (like corduroy)'/, root meaning unknown, (<=**em**> *intransitivizer, get, have*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (late 10/76).

<**xát'kw'els**>, CARV /'carving wood, whittling'/, see **xet'kw'á:ls**.

<**xáth' ~ xe'áth'**>, bound root //xéð' ~ x[=əʔé=]è' *measure, mark a measurement*//, (<=**e'á**> *comparative*), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /xéč'/ *counter used in bone game* [one is won with each correct guess of each bone] H76:589, compare perhaps <**xe'óthel**> *four*??.

<**sxe'áth'**>, dnom //s=x[=əʔé=]è'//, DESC /'a measure, a true mark'/, (<=**s**> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (4/2/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /xéč'/ *counter used in bone game* H76:589, Sechelt /xəʔac'-át/ *to measure* T77:30.

<**sxe'áth'**>, stvi //s=x[=əʔé=]è'//, HARV /'spotted (marked and located)'/, HUNT, DESC, TVMO, (<=**s**> *stative*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<**sxe'áth'tel**>, dnom //s=x[=əʔé=]è'=tə//, DESC /'measuring device'/, <=**s**> *nominalizer* or <=**s**> *stative*, <=**tel**> *device, thing to*, semantic comment: [it is unclear whether this term is derived from <**sxe'áth'**> *a measure, a true mark* or from <**sxe'áth'**> *spotted (marked and located)*, especially in the compound derived from it, the literal meaning would be resp. /'measure device, device to

measure”/ or “device to measure (mark and locate)”/ since a map is already marked and located and measured, also if this word means *a measure device* it could also mean *ruler, tape measure*, etc.], attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**sxe'áth'tels té tèmèxw**>, cpds //s=x[=əʔé=]è'=təl-s tó tòmèxw//, PLN /'map /, lit./ “measuring device of the earth”/, phonological comment: the tone marked on the article <te> reflects the frequent updrift from low to high tone before mid tones, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**xe'áth'stexw**>, caus //x[=əʔé=]è'=sT-əxw//, HARV /'mark s-th, blaze it (of a trail), get/have s-th spotted (marked and located), make note of s-th/, HUNT, TVMO, DESC, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), also <**sxe'áth'stexw**>, //s=x[=əʔé=]è'=sT-əxw//, (<s=> stative), attested by AD (3/6/80), example: <**lichxw xe'áth'stexw?**>, //lí-c-xw x[=əʔé=]è'=st-əxw//, /'Did you have it spotted (marked and located)?/, attested by CT, <**sxe'áth'stexwchxw ta' xálh.**>,

//s=x[=əʔé=]è'=sT-əxw-c-xw t-εʔ x'éʔ//, /'Mark your trail., Blaze your trail./, attested by AD, <**sxe'áth'stexwchexw shxwlís kw'as kwá:lx.**>, //s=x[=əʔé=]è'=sT-əxw-c-əxw sxw=lí-s k'w-ε-s k'é:l=xʔ//, /'Make note of where you hide it./, attested by AD, <**sxe'áth'stexwchxw kw'as le qéylemt.**>, //s=x[=əʔé=]è'=sT-əxw-c-xw k'w-ε-s lə qí:l=əm=T//, /'Make note of where you put it./, literally /'you make note of/mark it that you past store s-th away/, attested by AD.

<**xá:th't ~ xáth't**>, pcs //xé·è'=T ~ xéè'=T//, DESC /'put a mark on it (like water level of river), mark it, weigh it, (measure it)/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/2/76, 5/5/76).

<**Xáth'aq**>, df //xéè'=εq//, PLN ['Hatzic'], ASM [name of an unidentified plant which grew there lots (SP and AK)], Elder's comment to David Rozen: "it means *measuring the penis*", literally /'mark on the penis, measure the penis/, (semological comment: Hatzic Lake has a penis-shaped peninsula which could be connected with a story?), lx <=aq> on the penis, (<zero> nominalizer), phonology: zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (6/27/75), David Rozen, source: place names file reference #121.

<**xáth'tel**>, dnom //xéè'=təl//, DESC /'a mark to show where something is, a marker (to show a trail, something buried, a grave)/, TVMO, REL, lx <=tel> something to, nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80).

<**xá:th'etstel**>, dnom //xé·è'=əc=təl//, REL ['grave pole'], ASM ['carved post often an effigy or likeness of the person (a standing human body), formerly put in grave houses (see Barbeau photo)], Barbeau photo in Galloway 1980, lx <=ets> on the back, lx <=tel> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<**Xáth'aq**>, PLN ['Hatzic'], see **xáth' ~ xe'áth'**.

<**xá:th'etstel**>, REL ['grave pole'], see **xáth' ~ xe'áth'**.

<**xá:th't ~ xáth't**>, DESC /'put a mark on it (like water level of river), mark it, weigh it, (measure it)/, see **xáth' ~ xe'áth'**.

<**xáth'tel**>, DESC /'a mark to show where something is, a marker (to show a trail, something buried, a grave)/, see **xáth' ~ xe'áth'**.

<**xátl'**>, free root //xéë'//, WETH /'rough (of wind or water), turbulent (of wind or water), real swift (of water)/, WATR, EFAM, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), Deming (3/31/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /xáé'/ *difficult* (in exx. meaning *hard work, impassable brushy place*) also in /xáé'-il/ *argument that ends in a fight* and /ʔu-xáé'=il/ *argue, talk rough, fight verbally* H76:583, also <**xá:tl'**>, //xé·è'//, attested by EB (12/4/75), Elders Group

(3/26/75), compare possibly <xeytl'áls or xitl'áls> *grizzly bear* with same root??.

<xotl'thet>, incs //xɛ[=Aá=]ë' =èət//, WETH ['*be windy*'], (<=**thet**> *get, become*), phonology: ó-ablaut on root a automatic before =thet, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), Deming (3/31/77), example: <xótl'thet te swáyel.>, //xɛ[=Aá=]ë' =èət tə s=wèyəθ//, '*The day is windy.*', attested by Elders Group, <xótl'thet flowáyél.>, //xɛ[=Aá=]ë' =èət təla=wéyóθ//, '*It's windy today.*', attested by Deming.

<xáts'et>, us //xéc'əθ//, EB ['*fireweed*'], ['*Epilobium angustifolium*'], ASM ['peeled shoots are eaten raw in spring before they flower, a good vegetable but somewhat slimy, late summer seed fluff was gathered and mixed sometimes with dog wool and mountain goat wool for blankets'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/7/75), AC (11/26/71 forgot name), Salish cognate: Squamish /xàè't/ *fireweed* W73:101, K67:368.

<xá:ws>, free root //xé-ws//, DESC ['*new*'], EB ['*fresh*'], FOOD, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/6/70), AD (10/9/79), other sources: ES /xé-ws/ *new*, Salish cognate: Squamish /xáwʔs/ *new, fresh (ab. food)* W73:184, K67:368, Lushootseed (Skagit dial.) /xáw's/ *new, fresh* H76:584, also <xáws>, //xéws//, attested by EB (12/1/75, 1/7/76, 8/14/78), Elders Group (3/15/72), <texwò xá:ws.>, //təx'w-àxé-ws//, '*(It's) brand new.*', literally '*just lately/after a short while new*', attested by AD, example: <eyéschxwò ta' xáws syó:ys>, //ɛy=és-c-x'w-à t-ɛʔxéws s=yá-ys//, '*Have fun in your new work.*', attested by EB (8/14/78).

<xawsólkwlh or xawsó:lkwlh>, ds //xɛws=álk'ʔ or xɛws=á-lk'ʔ//, SPRD ['*new spirit-dancer*'], ASM ['in first through third year of dancing'], literally '*new spirit power*', lx <=**ólkwlh** or **ó:lkwlh**> *spirit power*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), Salish cognate: Squamish /xəws-álk'ʔ/ *new dancer* W73:184, K69:85, Lushootseed /xáw's-ul'q'ʔ/ *a new dancer* H76:584, also <xawsólxw>, //xɛws=álx'w//, attested by EB (5/12/78).

<xawsó:lh>, ds //xɛws=á-ʔ or xɛws=á-lʔ//, SPRD '*new dancer (new spirit-dancer), (new) baby (in spirit-dancing)*', literally '*new baby*', ASM ['a person being initiated into spirit-dancing in his first year is called by this term in Upriver Halq'eméylem and called a "baby" in English, during the initiation he/she is kept isolated in a longhouse away from his home community, made to fast and purify him/herself, bathe in streams, hear drumming, and after several weeks is sent out in the woods in certain spiritual locations on a quest for his/her guardian spirit or spirit power'], he/she gets a vision/dream of the creature or thing with this power and acquires its spirit song and spirit dance, during the initiation he/she also has to wear a special wool or bark hat over his head and face and is trained in the rituals and beliefs of the spirit dancing society, when he/she has a spirit song which drummers can drum to he/she begins travelling extensively to spirit dance gatherings in various locations, until his hat is ritually removed at the end of the first season he is still called a "baby" and is protected and watched by "babysitters" (see xólhemíylh), lx <=**ó:llh** ~ **ó:lh** ~ **áylh** ~ **=i(y)lh**> *baby*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (2/20/80).

<xawsólkwlh or xawsó:lkwlh>, SPRD ['*new spirit-dancer*'], see xá:ws.

<xawsó:lh>, SPRD '*new dancer (new spirit-dancer), (new) baby (in spirit-dancing)*', see xá:ws.

<xáxe>, rsls //xé=C₁ə//, REL ['*sacred, holy, (taboo)*'], (<=**R1**> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/11/77), EB (12/18/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /xáxaʔ/ *forbid* and /s-xáʔxaʔ/ *great, sacred* H76:584.

<Xáxe Slát>, cpds //xé=C₁ə s=lét//, CH '*Christmas Eve, night before Christmas*', TIME, literally '*sacred/holy night*', syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by IHTTC.

<Xáxe Smestí:yexw>, cpds //xé=C₁ə s=mestí-yəx'w//, CH '*Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost*', literally

/holy/sacred spirit/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by EB.

<**Sxáxe**>, dnom //s=xé=C₁ə//, PLN /'Morris Creek (near Chehalis, B.C.), Morris Lake (near Chehalis)/, literally /'something to be sacred/taboo/, ASM [there is a story which explains this told on the perhaps untranscribed tape of the 8/24/77 Elders Meeting by DF, perhaps the same story as related below under **Sxáxe Smá:lt** Morris Mountain'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DF (Elders Group 8/24/77), EL (with NP and EB) (Chehalis trip 9/27/77), source: place names file reference #239 (Morris Creek) and #239a (Morris Lake).

<**sxáxe**>, strs //s=xé=C₁ə//, REL /'(be) sacred, holy/, ASM [can be used with any religion, Salish, Christian, etc.], (<s=> stative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (2/10/75), DF (Elders Group 8/24/77 and 1/16/79), EL (with NP and EB) (Chehalis trip 9/27/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /s-xáʔxaʔ/ great, sacred H76:584.

<**Sxáxe Smá:lt**>, cpds //s=xé=C₁ə s=mé:lt//, PLN ['Morris Mountain (near Chehalis)'], ASM ['it grew in the flood and the Chehalis people climbed it and were saved, nowadays you can go there if you know where and ask for rain or for a man, etc., there is a special tree there where a kind of blowing sound was always heard, a powerful place (DF)'], literally /'sacred mountain/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by DF (Elders Group 1/16/79).

<**sxaxelh(l)át ~ sxexelh(l)at**>, ds //s=xé=C₁ə=(ə)†(l)ét//, REL ['Sunday (sacred day)'], TIME, literally /'sacred day/, lx <=elhát or =elhlát> day, phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), IHTTC (8/10/77), others, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /xáxaʔ-ə†dát/ Sunday ("great/sacred day") H76:586, example: <**Q. stám swàyə̀l tlówàyə̀l? A. Sxaxelhát.**>, //s=tém s=wèyèl təlá=wèyèl? s=xé=C₁ə=ə†ét//, /'Q. What day is today? A. Sunday./, attested by IHTTC.

<**xáxemilàlèm ~ xáxmilàlèm**>, df //xé=C₁ə=əm=il=l-èlèm//, if, REL /'confession, to go to confession, to confess/, literally apparently /I am managed to be made to go get sacred/taboo/, comment: no derivational suffixes are known which combine to form =(e)milàlèm but =l-àlèm occurs as first person passive of non-control transitive verbs and here yields a very plausible meaning, they managed to/happened to make me, I was managed/happened to be made to, =il is also likely since one must go, come, get to Catholic confessions, =em is the only remaining suffix possible (the intransitivizer could occur in this position) and have, get is also semantically plausible with the root **xáxe** sacred, taboo, especially with the sense of get taboo because one is confessing to things one has done which are taboo in Catholic religion;, comment: if this derivation is right, there should be a form, <**xáxemílexw**> /xé=Rl=əm=íl=l-əx^w/ (manage/happen) to get s-o to go to confession, or there once was such a form and the first person passive of it has been petrified or crystallized with the meaning given by today's elders, to confess, go to confession, if the form is not petrified and <**xáxemílexw**> can still be used, then the translation for <**xáxemilàlèm**> should be corrected here to something like they got me to go to confession or I go to confession, root <**xáxe**> sacred, holy, taboo, possibly <=em> intransitivizer, have, get, possibly root <=il> go, come, get, become, probably <=l> non-control transitivizer (manage to/happen to/accidentally), probably <-èlèm> passive first person patient/object, phonology: probable consonant-loss or consonant merger (=il=l → il), the retention of unstressed i is made more likely before stressed object pronoun endings as in first person passive, with =íl retaining stress only before the unstressed third person object -exw, syntactic analysis: transitive verb-passive, attested by IHTTC (9/9/77), AD (9/29/77).

<**xaxesyúwes** or **xaxe syúwes**>, cpds //xé=C₁ə=s=yúwə=s ~ xé=C₁ə=s=yówə=s or xé=C₁ə=s=yówə=s//, EZ /'bluejay, Steller's jay (sacred fortune-teller)/, ['Cyanocitta stelleri paralia and

Cyanocitta stelleri annectens'], literally /'sacred fortune-teller'/, ASM ['so named because it predicts good news when it cries <q'ey q'ey q'ey>, and bad news when it cries <chéke chéke chéke chéke> in high notes'], lx <=s> meaning unclear here, contrast <kwá:y> *bluejay, Steller's jay*, syntactic analysis: nominal, syntactic comment: perhaps a true compound or perhaps two words, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<sxaxe'áylh>, cpds //s=x̣ɛ=C₁ə=ʔéyʔ//, HUMC ['deformed baby'], literally /'sacred baby or taboo baby'/, ASM ['in pre-contact times such babies were usually left to die on certain mountains, such as T'ámiyahò:y (Mount McGuire), thus the literal meaning taboo baby is more likely than sacred baby'], (<s=> nominalizer or stative), lx //ʔéyʔ//<='áylh> baby, phonology: epenthetic glottal stop, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/15/79 incl. SJ, MC, MV, LG).

<sxexómôlh>, df //s=x̣ɛ=C₁ə=phám=ówʔ or s=x̣ə[=C₁əAá=]m=óʔ//, EZ ['huge pretty frog with supernatural powers'], (<s=> nominalizer), root <xáxe> *sacred, holy, taboo*, compounded with root <pehóm> *frog*, <=óllh> *young, offspring/child*, possibly <ô-ablaut> *derivational* (possibly borrowed from a Salish language with /u/ or /o/), phonology: probable reduplication, possible ablaut, probable consonant loss and vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/24/76).

<xáxekw'>, possibly root //x̣éxək'ʷ or x̣é[=R1=](=)k'ʷ or R7=x̣ək'ʷ//, EB /'bulb or root called wild artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke'/, ['*Helianthus tuberosus*'], ASM ['has edible bulb (tuber) which could be eaten raw or cooked, used to dry them, there used to be lots at Uncle Dave's place at Seabird Island (David Charles, husband of Mary Charles) and some also grew by Chehalis'], (semological comment: the Jerusalem artichoke flowers in September and is best harvested in late fall or after the first cold snap, it is native to central North America but through cultivation by both Indians and non-Indians it has now spread and gone wild in most areas of North America, the English name is a corruption of the Italian word for sunflower since it is a member of the sunflower family, it has a yellow, daisy-like flower and grows up to ten feet tall, it was identified from a sample gathered on Seabird Island), possibly root <xákw'> meaning unknown, possibly root <xékw'> *wedged in*, (semological comment: the root meaning *wedged in* is possible since the tubers often grow in clumps which appear wedged together, such a name could remind a person how they might find the tubers when digging for them), possibly <=R1=> *resultative or continuative*, possibly <R7=> meaning uncertain, possibly <zero> *nominalizer*, phonology: possible reduplication, possible zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/22/76).

<xaxelts'elísem>, ABDF ['grinding one's teeth'], see xélt's.

<xaxelts'íwélém>, SH ['is getting twisted'], see xélt's.

<xaxemilalèm ~ xaxmilalèm>, REL /'confession, to go to confession, to confess'/, see xáxe.

<Xáxe Slát>, CH /'Christmas Eve, night before Christmas'/, see xáxe.

<Xáxe Sместí:yexw>, CH /'Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost'/, see xáxe.

<xaxesxèlem>, HUNT ['setting a trap'], see xésxel.

<xaxesyúwes or xaxe syúwes>, EZ /'bluejay, Steller's jay (sacred fortune-teller)'/, see xáxe.

<xehó:methet>, ABFC /'cry for oneself, (crying for oneself)'/, see xà:m ~ xá:m.

<xékw'>, free root //x̣ək'ʷ//, SH ['it gets narrow or wedged in'], ASM ['like if one is crawling and gets stuck, also used if one's clothes are too tight and one is wedged in them'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), example: <le xékw'>, //lə x̣ək'ʷ//, /'It got

narrow., He/She/It got wedged in./, attested by Elders Group.

<**sxexákʷ**>, str *s=*xə[=C₁é(·)=]k^w//, SH */(be) squeezed in, jammed up, tight/*, (<**s**> *stative*), (<=**R9**> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (11/1/79).

<**sxexákʷ**>, dnom *s=*xə[=C₁é(·)=]k^w//, LAND */'canyon (narrow, walled in with rock)/*, literally */'something that's squeezed/wedged/jammed in/*, (<**s**> *nominalizer*), (<=**R9**> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<**xexekw'íwel** ~ **xaxekw'íwel**>, ds */*xə[=C₁é(·)=]k^w=íwəl//, ABDF */'get constipated, "bound up"/*, literally */'wedged in/jammed up in the insides/rectum/*, (<=**R1**> *resultative*), lx <=**íwel**> *in the rectum, in the insides*, phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), contrast <**ts'iyxwíwel**> *constipated, "bound up"* (lit. "got dry in the rectum"), example: <**xexekw'íwelchapcha. xaxekw'íwelchapcha. hálp'exexw te alíle. hálp'exexw te alíle.**>, */*xə[=C₁é(·)=]k^w=íwəl-c-ɛp-cɛ. xə[=C₁é(·)=]k^w=íwəl-c-ɛp-cɛ. h́é-ləp' =əx^y-əx^w tə ʔélíle. h́é-ləp' =əx^y-əx^w tə ʔélíle.//, phonology: if 1 represents do, 2 re, 3 mi, 4 fa, 5 so, 6 la, 7 ti, 8 do (here in a major scale), this song is sung to the following pitches on each syllable: 3 5 5 8 6 5. 3 5 5 8 6 5. 3 3 1 1 1 2 1. 3 3 1 1 1 2 1. For the rhythms now, if 1 = whole rest, 2 = half note, 4 = quarter note, 8 = eighth note, 16 = sixteenth note, the rhythms of each verse are: 8 8 8 4 4 1. 8 8 8 4 4 1. 8 8 8 16 16 4 4 1. 8 8 8 16 16 4 4 1., */'You'll get constipated. You'll get constipated. If you eat salmonberries. If you eat salmonberries./*, usage: a berry-picking song, attested by EF (Deming 9/21/78).

<**xekw'óles**>, df */*xək^w=áləs//, ANA */'fish backbone (not dried), (backbone of any creature [Elders Group 7/27/75])/*, possibly root <**xekw'**> *wedge in, jam in, get narrow/tight*, possibly <=**óles**> *on the eyes, in looks*, probably <**zero**> *nominalizer*, phonology: probably zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), contrast <**sxéwe**> *dried fish backbone*, compare <**xekw'ólesewíts**> *backbone (of human or other creatures), spine*, other sources: ES */sək^wá-lés/ backbone*, JH */sək^wá-ləs/ backbone*, H-T <s'q'wa'lis> (macron over a) *spine of fish, fish bone* (vs. <s'q'wa'lisEwe'ts> (macron over a and e) *spine (of the body)*), Salish cognate: perhaps the root in Lushootseed */xk^w-áp/ the back part of a chicken that is eaten* derived from root */xək^w(u)/ turn it over face down* as also in */ʔu-xək^w èəd/ I turned over* and */xk^w-ud/ turn it over* H76:592, also */'backbone (of any creature)/*, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<**xekw'ólesewíts**>, ds */*xək^w=áləs=əwíc//, ANA */'backbone (of human or other creatures), spine (human or other creature)/*, lx <=**ewíts**> *on the back*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75), contrast <**shxwth'omewíts**> *backbone (of any creature)*.

<**xekw'ólesewíts**>, ANA */'backbone (of human or other creatures), spine (human or other creature)/*, see **xekw'óles**.

<**xél**>, bound root */*xél// *move, around in circle*, below are listed some possible derivations, see under the forms themselves for full entries and forms derived from them

<**xél:e**>, bound root stem */*xél.(=)ə//, probably root <**xél**> *move, move around in circles*, probably lx <=**e** ~ =**a**> *living thing*

<**xéleq't**>, us */*xéləq^t//, ABFC [*'open one's eyes'*]

<**xélqes**>, df */*xél(=)q(=)əs//, ABFC [*'to wave (the hand)'*], SOC, possibly root <**xél**> *to mark, make a mark/sign*, possibly root <**xál(=q)**> or <<**xél(=q)**>> *move around in circles, roll*, possibly <=**q**> meaning uncertain unless <=**q**> *closable container*, possibly <=**es**> *on the face, round object?.*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/21/79)

<**xálqem**>, cts, TVMO */'rolling, moving [around in circles]/*

- <**xéłts'**>, free stem //x̄ól=c' or x̄ól=(ə)l=c'//, TVMO ['to twist'], possibly root <**xél**> *move, around in circle*, possibly <=**elts'** or =**ts'**> *twist, turn around*, phonology: possible syllable-loss of **el** after ...**él**, possible sound symbolism, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/9/76), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /x̄ólèè'-sət/ *turn oneself around* B74a:81, also for PCS suffix */=əłè' ~ =lè' ~ =è'/ *twist, turn around* see cognate set #215 in Galloway 1982.
- <**xéłts't**>, pcs //x̄ól=c'=T//, ABFC /twist it/, TVMO, <=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)
- <**xálexelts't**>, plv //C₁V₁C₂=x̄ól=c'=T (or) C₁ə[=Aé=]C₂=x̄ól=c'=T//, poss. also cts, ABFC /'twist it around (a few times)'/, either <**R13**=> or <**R3- plus ablaut**> *plural continuative or plural resp.*, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)
- <**xéłts'thet**>, rfls //x̄ól=c'=T-et/, ABFC /'turn around'/, <-et> *reflexive*, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)
- <**xélhchem**>, mdls //x̄ól(1)=t̄c(ε)=əm//, ABFC /'swim, (tread water), (wading in deep water [LJ], swimming [Elders Group])'/, literally /'(probably) move oneself around in circles in water'/, probably root <**xél**> *move around in circles, roll*, lx <=(**e**)lhcha> *in water, unclear liquid, (<=em> middle voice)*, phonology: consonant merger, vowel-loss (twice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by RM (4/23/76), contrast <**t'íts'em**> *swim*, also /'wading in deep water'/, attested by LJ (Elders Group 4/26/78), also /'swimming'/, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group (4/5/78), contrast <**t'ít'ets'em**> *swimming under the waer when diving*.
- <**xél ~ xé:ył** (or better) **xí:l**>, bound root //x̄ól ~ x̄í:l *mark, paint marks, write*//.
- <**xé:yłt**>, pcs //x̄í:l=T//, SCH ['write s-th'], REL /'paint s-o, (paint marks on s-th/s-o)'/, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/12/75, 4/27/76), AC (11/10/71, 11/30/71), IHTTC (8/24/77), Elders Group (10/1/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /x̄ól?-t/ *write (tr.)* beside /x̄ól?/ *write (itr.)* W73:294, K67:367, Lushootseed root /x̄ál(a)/ *mark, write, decorate* as in /x̄ál-ad/ *write s-th* and /dx^w-x̄ál-əs-əb-əx^w/ *mark/paint one's face* H76:579-580, example: <**etsel xé:yłt.**>, //ŋə-c-əl x̄í:l=T//, /'I wrote it./, attested by AC, <**álthe le xé:yłt.**>, //ŋélèə lə x̄í:l=T//, /'(It's me that wrote it.)'/, attested by AC, <**xé:yłlha ta' skwíx.**>, //x̄í:l=T-t̄ε t-ε? s=k^wíx^y//, /'Write your name./, attested by EB, <**xé:yłtchexw lá te pípe.**>, //x̄í:l=T-c-əx^w lé tə pípə//, /'Write it down on paper./, attested by Elders Group, <**xé:yłtes te sqwà:ls te swas "chief".**>, //x̄í:l=T-əs tə s=q^wè-l-s tə s=wé-s "chief"//, /'He wrote the words of his "chief".'/, attested by AC.
- <**xé:yłthet**>, pcrs //x̄í:l=T-ət//, REL ['paint one's body'], literally /'paint marks on oneself purposely'/, (<-et> *reflexive*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/27/76).
- <**xexé:yłt**>, cts //C₁ə-x̄í:l=T//, SCH ['writing s-th'], (<**R5**-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (11/30/71), example: <**tsel xexé:yłt.**>, //c-əl C₁ə-x̄í:l=T//, /'I'm writing it./, attested by AC.
- <(xé:yłlhts(e)t)>, bens //x̄í:l-t̄c=T//, SCH ['write for s-o'], (<-lhts> *benefactive*), (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC; found in <**xé:yłlhtsthòx**>, //x̄í:l-t̄c=T-áx^y//, /'write for me'/, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77).
- <**sxexé:ył**>, strs //s=C₁ə-x̄í:l//, SCH ['already written'], (<s=> *stative*), (<**R5**=> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77).
- <**sxéylstexw**>, caus //s=x̄í:l=sT-əx^w//, SCH ['got s-th written down'], (<s=> *stative*), (<=st> *causative control transitivizer*), (<-exw> *third person object*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by

LJ (4/7/78), example: <tl'ó kwe lixw éw sxéylstexw te "Hooknose"?>, //é'á k^w li-x^w ʔəw s=xí·l=sT-əx^w tə "Hooknose"//, /'Have you got it written down "Hooknose"?'/, attested by Lizzie Johnson (History tape #34 4/7/78).

<xelá:ls>, sas //xíl=é·ls or xəl=é·ls//, SCH ['writing (while doing it)'], (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), (semological comment: the translation seems continuative but may only reflect the structured activity sense of the meaning, that is, done for a while or as a temporary occupation), phonology: vowel-reduction or allomorph, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77).

<sxelá:ls>, dnom //s=xíl=é·ls or s=xəl=é·ls//, SCH ['writings'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (6/31/79), also SOC ['mail?'], Elder's comment: "unsure", attested by Deming (1/25/79).

<xexé:yls>, sas //C₁ə-xí·l=əls//, cts, SCH ['writing (while doing it as a structured activity)'], (<R5-> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, syllable-loss (el after í:l), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77), EB (1/16/76), Deming (6/22/78), example: <xwel xexé:yls>, //x^wəl C₁ə-xí·l=əls//, /'still writing'/, attested by Deming (6/22/78).

<sxexé:yls>, sas //s=C₁ə-xí·l=əls//, dnom, SCH /'something one writes with, (writing implement)'/, literally /'something that is a tool for writing as a structured activity'/, (<s=> something that, nominalizer), (<R5=> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative tool for), phonology: reduplication, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77), contrast <xéltel> something one writes with, (writing implement), pen, pencil.

<Sxelá:wtxw>, ds //s=xíl=é·wtx^w ~ s=xəl=é·wtx^w//, PLN /'Schelowat, a village at the bend in Hope Slough at Annis Rd. where there was a painted or marked house'/, ASM [a village just across Hope Slough from where the Melody Cafe was in 1964 (HE 10/8/64), between Rosedale and Cheam (AC)], literally /'marked/painted house'/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=á:wtxw> house, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by HE (10/8/64 tape, our new transcription), AC (1973), Elders Group (7/20/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):23, Wells 1966, source: place names file reference #80, #284.

<xélesem>, vis //xi[=Aé=]l=əs=əm//, PE /'(pictured, marked, painted)'/, or possibly mdls, possibly <é-ablaut on root i> resultative or durative or derivational, lx <=es> face, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb or middle verb, example: <mestíyexw xélesem>, //məstíyəx^w xəl=əs=əm// 09or //məstíyəx^w xi[=Aé=]l=əs=əm//, /'picture of a person'/, lit. /'person pictured'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<sxéles>, df //s=xíi[=Aé=]l=əs or s=xəl=əs//, BSK ['design on basket'], ASM ['these were also called by what they looked like: arrowhead (t'exelá), ladder (skw'ýtél), mountain, lightning, village, river, and many more'], literally /'something (to get) marked/painted on the face'/, (<s=> nominalizer, something to), possibly <é-ablaut on root i> resultative or durative or derivational, lx <=es> on the face, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77), Elders Group (6/11/75), also PE ['picture, design'], attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /dx^w-xál-us-əb-əx^w/ mark or paint one's face shows the cognate root /xal(u)/ mark, write, decorate and suffix H76:580.

<sxelxéles>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=xəl=əs or s=C₁əC₂=xi[=Aé=]l=əs//, BSK /'designs on basket, basket designs'/, (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77).

<sxelxéles te syó:qwem>, cpds //s=C₁əC₂=xəl=əs-s tə s=yá·q^w=əm//, WETH ['rays of light'], LT ['sunbeams'], literally /'designs of the sun'/, ASM ['NP was told that sunbeams are like fingers

and not to touch them or your fingers will get long, AD was told "don't grab for dust in a sunbeam or you'll be grabby"], syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), NP and AD (4/11/80).

- <**xelxélest**>, pcs //C₁əC₂=xəl=əs=T or C₁əC₂=xi[=Aé=]l=əs=T//, BSK ['*decorate it with different designs*'], MC, (<**R3**> plural action), possibly <**é-ablaut on root i**> derivational or durative or resultative, lx <=es> on the face, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77).
- <**xélestexw**>, caus //pcs //xəl=əs=sT-əxʷ//, SPRD //show a picture//, REL, MC, <=st> causative, <-exw> 3rd person object, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)
- <**Xelíqel**>, ds //xíl=ə[=M2=]qəl//, PLN ['*steep rock wall that used to have Indian writing at first C.P.R. tunnel above Haig*'], literally /'mark/write/paint marks on the cliff/throat/, ASM ['there used to be Indian writing here, the rock is steep right down to the river, perhaps even overhanging'], (<**metathesis**> derivational), lx <=eqel> on the cliff, on the throat, (<**zero**> nominalizer), phonology: metathesis, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77), source: place names file reference #229.
- <**Sxé:ylnet** or **sxé:ylnet**>, ds //s=xí-l=əm=ət or s=xí-l=əm=a[=Aə=]t//, EZ ['*male black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest*'], ['*Ursus americanus altifrontalis* with white spot on chest'], N, (semological comment: perhaps both a name and the word for a bear with such a mark), literally /'something/someone that gets/has marked/painted male name/, (<s=> nominalizer, something/someone that), (<=em> have, get, intransitivizer), lx <=et> male name, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape).
- <**Sxéylmòt** or **sxéylmòt**>, ds //s=xí-l=əm=àt//, EZ ['*female black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest*'], ['*Ursus americanus altifrontalis* with white spot on chest'], N, (semological comment: perhaps both a name and the word for a bear with such a mark), literally /'something/someone that gets/has marked/painted female name/, (<s=> nominalizer, something/someone that), (<=em> have, get, intransitivizer), lx <=òt> female name, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape).
- <**sxelpéla**>, df //s=xəl=əp=éle or s=xəl=p'=éle//, ANAH ['*sideburn(s)*'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to), root <xel> mark, decorate, possibly <=ap> on the bottom, possibly <=p'> on itself, lx <=éla> on the side of the head, temple, cheek, phonology: possible vowel-loss, possible mistranscription of p for p', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).
- <**sxélqs**>, ds //s=xəl=qs//, DESC ['*a stripe (on the nose or point)*'], LT, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=qs> on the nose, on the point, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (5/8/79), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ʔəs-xál'-xəl/ speckled, striped H76:580. Squamish /n-xə-xl7-è/ having marks on the back, a stripe on the back K69:85, example: <**sxélqs te kw'síts**>, //s=xəl=qs-s tə k'wəs=íc//, /'the stripe of the rainbow trout', attested by JL (5/8/79).
- <**sxélxelqs**>, pln //s=xəl=C₁əC₂=qs//, DESC ['*stripes (on the nose or point)*'], LT, (<=R2> plural here though usually characteristic), comment: perhaps mistranscribed for **sxélxelqs** /s=R3=xəlqs/, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (5/8/79), example: <**sxélxelqs te kw'síts**>, //s=xəl=C₁əC₂=qs-s tə k'wəs=íc//, comment: perhaps mistranscribed for **sxélxelqs** /s=R3=xəlqs/, /'the stripes of the rainbow trout', attested by JL (5/8/79).
- <**xéllq'eqs**>, df //xəl=q'=əqs or xi[=Aé=][=lə=]q'=əqs//, EZ /'bluebill duck, (identified from photos as) lesser scaup', ['*Aythys affinis*'], literally /'marked/stripe on something else on the nose (or) scratched (leaving marks) plural on something else on the nose/, Elder's comment: "the name means

it has a stripe on its nose", possibly root <xél> *mark, paint a mark, stripe*, possibly root <xí=q'> *scratch and leave mark*, possibly <é-*ablaut*> *resultative*, possibly <=le=> *plural*, lx <=q'> *on something else*, lx <=eqs> *on the nose*, (<zero> *nominalizer*), phonology: possible infixed plural, possible ablaut, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/15/78).

<xéltel>, ds //x'él=təl//, SCH /'pencil, pen, something to write with, (device to write or paint or mark with)/, literally /'something/device to write/paint marks/mark/, lx <=tel> *device to, something to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75, 1/19/77), EB (3/1/76), AC, others, Salish cognate: Squamish /x'élʔ-tn/ *pencil* W73:196, K67:367, Lushootseed /x'ál-təd/ *writing utensil, pencil, pen* H76:579, example: <méstexw ta' xéltel.>, //mi=Aé=sT-əx' t-ε? x'él=təl//, /'Give me your pencil./, literally /'cause s-th to have come your pencil/writing device/, attested by EB (3/1/76), <yeláwel tl'áqt tel xéltel telí ta swá.>, //yəl'éw=əlé' éqt t-əl x'él=təl təlí t-ε s=w'é//, /'My pencil is longer than yours./, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <we'ólwe qwe'íqweqws ta xéltel.>, //wə=ʔál wə=q'əʔíq'w=əq'w-s t-ε x'él=təl//, /'Your pen/pencil is too thin/narrow./, attested by JL (7/13/79).

<xelá:ls>, SCH ['writing (while doing it)'], see xél ~ xé:yl (or better) xí:l.

<xél:e>, bound root stem //x'él.(=)ə//, probably root <xél:> *move, move around in circles*, probably lx <=e ~ =a> *living thing*

<sxél:e>, dnom //s=x'él-ə//, ANA /'leg, foot/, (<s=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/15/70, 9/10/71, 11/11/71), SJ, EB (1/7/76), Elders Group (1/24/79), BJ (5/10/64), other sources: ES /sx'él-ə/ (CwMs /sx'énʔə/) *foot (leg)*, H-T <sqE'la> *leg (whole)*, Cowichan /sx'én-ε/ Amy Cooper (9/10/71), example: <tselekwláxw tel sxél:e.>, //c-əl lək'w=1-ə[=Aé=]x'w t-əl s=x'él-ə//, /'I broke my foot/leg. (break s-th (sticklike) accidentally)/, attested by AC (11/11/71), <selí:kw te sxél:es.>, //s=lə[=Aí=]k'w tə s=x'él-ə-s (or) s=(h)ə=lə[=Aí=]k'w tə s=x'él-ə-s//, /'Her leg is broken. (break)/, attested by AC (11/11/71), <yexw xélh te sxél:es tl'oses yelhyó:qwt.>, //yəx'w x'əʔ tə s=x'él-ə-s é'a-s-əs yə=ʔiyá-q'w t//, /'His leg must hurt, he's [travelling] behind./, attested by EB (1/7/76), <xélh tel sxél:e.>, //x'əʔ t-əl s=x'él-ə//, /'My foot hurts./, attested by Elders Group (1/24/79), <téqləxw tel sxél:e.>, //t'éqləx'w t-əl s=x'él-ə//, /'My foot aches./, attested by SJ.

<sxexéyle or sxexíle>, pln //s=C₁ə=x'ə[=Aí=]l-ə or s=x'ə[=C₁əAí=]l-ə//, ANAH /'(both human) legs, (both) feet/, possibly <R5= or =R1=> *plural*, possibly <í-*ablaut*> *resultative or durative or automatic*, possibly <í-*ablaut*> *automatic with plural here*, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, length-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB and TM (Elders Group 2/13/80), AD (2/80).

<sxexé:yle or sxexí:le>, df //s=C₁ə=x'ə[=Aí=][=]=l-ə or s=x'ə[=C₁əAí=][=]=l-ə//, ANAH /'whole leg, (whole of both legs)/, possibly <R5= or =R1=> *plural*, possibly <í-*ablaut*> *resultative or durative or automatic*, possibly <í-*ablaut*> *automatic with plural here*, possibly <=:=> *augmentative/emphatic*, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (7/13/79), example: <tl'áleqt ta' sxexé:yle.>, //é'él[=lə=]qt t-ε? s=x'ə[=C₁əAí=]=l-ə//, /'Your leg is long./, comment: mistranslated, should be *Your legs are long*. since the verb is clearly pluralized too with =le=, attested by JL.

<sxelxéyle>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=x'ə[=Aí=]l-ə//, ANA /'legs (more than two, for ex. non-human)/, (<R3=> *plural (many)*), possibly <í-*ablaut*> *resultative or durative or automatic*, possibly <í-*ablaut*> *automatic with plural here*, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, length-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB and TG (Elders Group 2/13/80), AD, example: <tl'álxchxw te sxelxéyles te letám.>, //é'él=x'y-c-x'w tə s=C₁ə=x'ə[=Aí=]l-ə-s tə lətəm//, /'Put the legs (back) on the table./,

literally /'you attach -s-th the legs of the table/, attested by AD.

<**sxéyeltel** ~ **sxí:ltel**>, df //s=x̣ə[=Aí=]l·ə=təl//, ABFC ['footprint, tracks'], (<s=> nominalizer), root <**x̣él·ə**> *foot, leg*, possibly <**í-ablaut**> *resultative or durative or automatic*, lx <=**tel**> *something, device*, phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss, length movement automatic between consonants to before the first cluster member, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/26/71), DM (12/4/64), Salish cognate: Squamish /n-x̣ə́nʔə-tn/ *tracks, footprints* from /s-x̣ə́nʔ/ *foot, leg* W73:272, K69:63.

<**Sxéyeltels Te Sqoyéxiya**>, cpds //s=x̣ə[=Aí=]l·ə=təl-s tə s=qayəx̣=iyɛ//, PLN '*the Tracks of Mink, holes shaped like a mink's tracks toward the base of the rock-face called Xwyélés or Lexwyélés*', literally /'track(s)/footprint(s) of the Mink/, (semological comment: see under Xwyélés for the story explaining both the rock and the footprints, the rock is on the Harrison River, we photographed the rock and its tracks on a boat trip with EL to document placenames), phonology: ablaut, length movement, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by EL (6/27/78 on boat trip up Harrison River).

<**xéleq't**>, us //x̣éleq't//, ABFC ['open one's eyes'], (semological comment: with this meaning one would expect a middle voice form with a lexical suffix for *on the eye(s)*, instead we get a form that looks more like a purposeful control transitive but is not one--it doesn't take the third person subject suffix -es which all purposeful control transitives do-- see examples below), possibly root <**xél:**> *move, move around in circles*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by Deming, BJ, example: <**xéleq't te shxwexwó:s.**>, //x̣éleq't tə s=x̣ẉəx̣'á:s//, /'to lightning, have lightning, Thunder(bird) opens his eyes./, POW, attested by Deming (1974, 3/31/77), BJ (12/5/64).

<**xélxéleq't**>, df //x̣él[=C₁əC₂=]əq't//, ABFC ['opening one's eyes'], (<=**R2**> *characteristic or continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by Deming, Elders Group (7/9/75), example: <**xélxéleq't te shxwexwó:s.**>, //x̣él[=C₁əC₂=]əq't tə s=x̣ẉəx̣'á:s//, /'having lightning, Thunder(bird) is opening his eyes./, attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<**xéleq't te shxwexwó:s.**>, //x̣éleq't tə s=x̣ẉəx̣'á:s//, WETH /'to lightning, have lightning, Thunder(bird) opens his eyes./, POW, attested by Deming (1974, 3/31/77), BJ (12/5/64), see **xéleq't**.

<**Xelíqel**>, PLN ['steep rock wall that used to have Indian writing at first C.P.R. tunnel above Haig'], see **xél** ~ **xé:yl** (or better) **xí:l**.

<**xelóxcha**>, WATR ['little lakes'], see **xó:tša** ~ **xó:cha**.

<**xéleqes**>, df //x̣él(=)q(=)əs//, ABFC ['to wave (the hand)'], SOC, possibly root <**xél:**> *to mark, make a mark/sign*, possibly root <**xél:**> *move, move around in circles*, possibly <=**q**> meaning uncertain unless <=**q**> *closable container*, possibly <=**ó:s** ~ **ós** ~ **es**> *on the face, face of the hand or foot, round object??*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/21/79). Compare also <**xálqem**>, cts, TVMO /'rolling, moving [around in circles]'/

<**xélqesà:ls**>, sas //x̣él(=)q(=)əs=é:ls//, ABFC ['to wave (one's arms)'], SOC, (<=**à:ls**> *structured activity continuative*), (semological comment: <=**els**> *structured activity non-continuative* would fit the meaning here better than <=**à:ls**>), phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (5/1/79).

<**xólqesà:ls**>, cts //x̣ə[-Aá-]l(=)q(=)əs=é:ls//, ABFC ['waving (one's arms)'], SOC, (<**ó-ablaut**> *continuative*), (<=**à:ls**> *structured activity continuative*), phonology: ablaut, downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (5/1/79, 5/8/79).

<**xéleqest**>, pcs //x̣él(=)q(=)əs=T//, ABFC ['wave at s-o'], SOC, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/5/76); found in <**xéleqestlha.**>.

//x̣él(=)q(=)əs=T-ʔε//, /'Wave at somebody., (Wave at him/her/them.)'/, attested by Elders Group.

<x̣élqesà:ls>, ABFC ['to wave (one's arms)'], see x̣élqes.

<x̣élqest>, ABFC ['wave at s-o'], see x̣élqes.

<x̣éltel>, SCH /'pencil, pen, something to write with, (device to write or paint or mark with)'/, see x̣él ~ x̣é:y| (or better) x̣í:l.

<x̣élts'>, possibly free root or stem //x̣élc' or x̣él(:)=c' or x̣él(:)=(ə|)c'//, TVMO ['to twist'], possibly root <x̣él:> move, move around in circle, possibly <=elts' or =ts'> twist, turn around, phonology: possible syllable-loss of **el** after ...él, possible sound symbolism, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/9/76), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /x̣élə̀ə̀-sə̀t/ turn oneself around B74a:81, also for PCS suffix */=əlè' ~ =lè' ~ =è'/ twist, turn around see cognate set #215 in Galloway 1982.

<sx̣á:lts'>, strs //s=x̣ə[=Aé=]l=(ə|)c'//, DIR /'(be) turned around, turned the wrong way'/, (<s=> stative), (<á:-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (5/25/76).

<sx̣á:lts'emeth'>, strs //s=x̣ə[=Aé=]l=c'=əmə̀è'//, ds, EB ['grown twisted (of a tree)'], lx <=emeth'> standing, upright, in height, phonology: ablaut, possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<sx̣á:lts'xel'>, ds //s=x̣ə[=Aé=]l=c'=x̣ə̀l//, ABFC [/'(have the) legs crossed'], ASM ['if you cross your legs all the time you'll get twisted with cramped hips and an s-shaped back so you can't get up (EF)'], literally /'be twisted on the leg(s)'/, lx <=xel'> on the leg/foot, phonology: ablaut, possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (4/26/79 incl. EF).

<sx̣á:lts'ewel'>, ds //s=x̣ə[=Aé=]l=c'=iwə̀l//, ABFC ['be twisted'], literally /'be twisted in the insides'/, lx <=ewel' ~ =íwel'> in the insides, phonology: ablaut, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <sx̣á:lts'ewel te álhqey.>, //s=x̣ə[=Aé=]l=c'=iwə̀l tə ʔéʔq=əy//, /'The snake is twisted.'/, attested by CT.

<sx̣ó:lts'iyethel'>, ds //s=x̣ə[=Aé=·Aá=]l=c'=iyə̀èə̀l//, ABDF ['to have a crooked jaw'], literally /'be twisted on the jaw'/, ASM ['people sometimes get that way when a ghost bumps them'], lx <=iyethel'> on the jaw, phonology: double ablaut, ó:-ablaut on á: in root automatic before =iyethel', syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (5/25/76).

<x̣élts't'>, pcs //x̣él=c'=T//, TVMO /'twist s-th/s-o, turn it around, turn s-o, turn s-th (for ex. a page)'/, DIR, (<=t'> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/9/76, 5/26/76, 5/5/76, 3/16/77), EB (4/28/78); found in <x̣élts'tes, ~ x̣élts'thetes.>, //x̣él=c'=T-əs ~ x̣él=c'=T-ət-əs(?)//, /'He turned it around.'/, attested by EB (4/28/78), example: <x̣élts't te pípe lám te lhq'á:tse.>, //x̣él=c'=T tə pípe lám tə ʔq'é·t=cəs//, /'Turn to page five., Turn the page to page five.'/, literally /'turn the paper go to five'/, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77).

<x̣élts'tem'>, df //x̣él=c'=T=əm or x̣él=c'=T-əm or x̣él=təm//, EFAM /'be twisted (mentally), he's twisted (mentally)'/, possibly <=t'> purposeful control transitivizer, possibly <=em'> intransitivizer/have/get or middle voice, possibly <=tem'> past participle, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (1/16/79).

<x̣élts'thet'>, pcrs //x̣él=c'=T-ət//, ABFC /'turn oneself around, turn (oneself) around'/, TVMO, DIR, (<=t'> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=et'> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76), EB (4/28/78).

<x̣axel'tsel'elísem'>, mdls //C,é-x̣él=c'=əlís=əm//, ABDF ['grinding one's teeth'], (<R7-> continuative),

lx <=elís> on the tooth/teeth, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

<xélt's'es>, ds //x̣éł=(ə)l=c'=əs//, TVMO ['twist by the head'], literally /'twist on the face'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/9/76).

<xélt's'est>, pcs //x̣éł=c'=əs=T//, TVMO ['twist s-o/s-th by the head'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/9/76).

<xélt's'esem>, mdls //x̣éł=c'=əs=əm//, ABFC ['turn one's head'], (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/16/77).

<xélt's'íwélém>, df //x̣əl=c'=íwél=əm or x̣əl=c'=íwəl=əm//, SH ['get twisted [inside]'], EB, lx <=íwél or =íwél> on the insides, (<=em> middle voice or have/get/intransitivizer), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), compare <sxált's'ewel> be twisted, example: <le xélt's'íwélém.>, //lə x̣əl=c'=íwəl=əm//, /'It got twisted./, attested by CT, <le xélt's'íwélém te thqát.>, //lə x̣əl=c'=íwəl=əm tə èqét//, /'The tree is twisted./, attested by CT.

<xáxélt's'íwélém>, cts //C₁é-x̣əl=c'=íwəl=əm//, SH ['is getting twisted'], (<R7-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <le xáxélt's'íwélém.>, //lə C₁é-x̣əl=c'=íwəl=əm//, /'It's getting twisted./, attested by CT.

<xélt's'es>, TVMO ['twist by the head'], see xélt's'.

<xélt's'esem>, ABFC ['turn one's head'], see xélt's'.

<xélt's'est>, TVMO ['twist s-o/s-th by the head'], see xélt's'.

<xélt's'íwélém>, SH ['get twisted [inside]'], see xélt's'.

<xélt's't>, TVMO /'twist s-th/s-o, turn it around, turn s-o, turn s-th (for ex. a page)'/, see xélt's'.

<xélt's'tem>, EFAM /'be twisted (mentally), he's twisted (mentally)'/, see xélt's'.

<xélt's'thet>, ABFC /'turn oneself around, turn (oneself) around'/, see xélt's'.

<xelxálqem>, TVMO /'moving, (many moving around in circles, moving around in circles many times)'/, see xálqem.

<xelxálqem>, PLAY ['movie(s)'], see xálqem.

<xélexéleq't>, ABFC ['opening one's eyes'], see xéleq't.

<xélexéleq't te shxwexwó:s.>, //x̣éł=[C₁əC₂]=əq't tə s=x̣"əx"á:s//, WETH /'having lightning, Thunder(bird) is opening his eyes./, POW, attested by Deming (3/31/77), see xéleq't.

<xelxélest>, BSK ['decorate it with different designs'], see xél ~ xé:ył (or better) xí:l.

<xelxólqemóles>, ABFC ['roll one's eyes'], see xálqem.

<xéłh>, free root //x̣éł//, ABDF /'hurt, be hurt, (ache [Elders Group 3/1/72], to really hurt (more than an ache) [AD])'/, EFAM, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/15/78), Elders Group (2/16/76), LJ (Elders Group 6/28/78), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /x̣éł/ sick as in /ʔəs-x̣éł/ be sick, hurt H76:593, root in Squamish /x̣éłán/ epidemic/ K69:84, also /'to really hurt (more than an ache)'/, attested by AD (2/28/79), also /'ache'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), example: <xéłh tel s'íles lhíl kw'à:y.>, //x̣éł t-əl s=ʔíləs ʔí-l k"è-y//, /'My chest hurts when I get hungry./, attested by LJ.

<xéłh (te, kw'e) sqwálewel>, cpds //x̣éł (tə, k"ə) s=q"èł=iwəl//, EFAM /'be sorry, the feelings are hurt'/, literally /'the (present/unspecified, abstract) thoughts/feeling are hurt'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb demonstrative article nominal, attested by Deming (6/15/78), Elders Group

(2/19/75, 4/16/75, 2/16/76, 6/28/78), CT (6/8/76), example: <xélh tel sqwálewel. ~ xélh kw'el sqwálewel.>, //x̣éʔ (t-ə, kʷ-ə) s=q̣ʷél=iwəl//, /'I'm sorry., My feelings are hurt.'/, attested by Elders Group, <xélh kw'a sqwá:lewel.>, //x̣éʔ kʷ-ε s=q̣ʷél=iwəl//, /'You are sorry., You mourn.'/, attested by CT (6/8/76), <wálh me xélh kw'a' sqwálewel lhíxw me p'élh?>, //ʔəwə-ə-ʔ mə x̣éʔ kʷ-εʔ s=q̣ʷél=iwəl ʔí-xʷ mə p'éʔ//, /'Do you ever feel sorry when you sober up?'/, literally /'is it never? (is not -yes/no-question -past) come/become be hurt your feelings/thoughts when -you become sober'/, attested by Elders Group (6/28/78).

<xexélh>, cts //C₁ə-x̣éʔ//, ABDF /'(be) hurting, be aching'/, EFAM, (<R5-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/9/77, 12/7/77).

<xexélh te sqwálewel>, cpds //C₁ə-x̣éʔ tə s=q̣ʷél=iwəl//, EFAM ['be feeling sorry'], literally /'are hurting the thoughts/feelings'/, phonology: reduplication, down-drifting, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb demonstrative article nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/9/77).

<xexélh>, rsls //C₁ə-x̣éʔ//, ABDF ["'sored up"/], (<R5=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, probably adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (Elders Group 4/26/78).

<sxélh>, dnom //s=x̣éʔ//, ABDF /'a wound, (a hurt?)'/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (12/16/75), example: <me i'éyel tel sxélh.>, //mə C₁əC₂=ʔéy=əl t-əl s=x̣éʔ//, /'My wound healed.'/, literally /'(be)come get better my wound/hurt'/, attested by EB.

<xélhlexw>, ncs //x̣éʔ=l-əxʷ//, ABDF /'hurt s-o [accidentally, happen to, manage to]'/, (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/26/78); found in <xélhlòx>, //x̣éʔ=l-áxʷ//, /'hurt me'/, phonology: downstepping, attested by Elders Group.

<xelhláxw>, durs //x̣éʔ=l-ə[=Aé]=xʷ//, ABDF /'hurt s-o/s-th [for awhile, accidentally]'/, (<á- ablaut> durative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (11/11/71), example: <tsel xelhláxw tel sxéyes.>, //c-əl x̣éʔ=l-ə[=Aé]=xʷ t-əl s=x̣éy(=)əs//, /'I hurt my head.'/, attested by AC.

<xexélhlexw>, cts //C₁ə-x̣éʔ=l-əxʷ//, ABDF /'(be) hurting s-o [accidentally, happening to/managing to]'/, Elder's comment: "unsure", (<R5-> continuative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by NP (Elders Group 4/26/78).

<xlhét>, pcs //x̣éʔ=M1=T//, SOC ['beat s-o up'], literally /'hurt s-o on purpose'/, (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78), EB (12/17/75, 12/19/75); found in <xlhétes.>, //x̣éʔ=M1=T-əs//, /'S-o beat s-o up., (He/She/They beat him/her/it/them up.)'/, attested by EB (12/17/75), <xlhétem.>, //x̣éʔ=M1=T-əm//, /'He got beat up.'/, attested by EB (12/19/75).

<xlhá:léqel ~ xelhaléqel>, ds //x̣éʔ=é(·)l'éqəl//, ABDF ['(have a) headache'], lx <=á:léqel> on the skull, on the front of the head, possibly <=á(:)-ablaut> durative, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72), compare <tesaléqel> bump one's head.

<xelhalwes>, ds //x̣éʔ=élwəs or x̣éʔ=ə[=Aé]=lwəs//, ABDF /'have a pain in the stomach, (have a stomach-ache), one's stomach hurts'/, lx <=élwes (~? =álwes)> in the stomach, probably <á- ablaut> durative, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/24/79); found in <xelhalwestsel.>, //x̣éʔ=ə[=Aé]=lwəs-c-əl//, /'My stomach hurts., I have a pain in the stomach.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<xelhwílh>, df //x̣éʔ=wə[=Aí]=ʔ//, ds, EFAM /'to disappoint, (be disappointed)'/, lx <=welh> in disposition, -minded, (<í-ablaut> durative or resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis:

intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<**xelhwílhlexw**>, ncs //xə́t=wə[=Aí=]t=l-əxʷ//, EFAM ['disappoint s-o'], (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (4/27/78), EB (1/20/76), Elders Group (3/72), example: <**tsel xelhwíhlòmè**>, //c-əl xə́t=wə[=Aí=]t=l-ámə//, 'I disappointed you.', phonology: downstepping, updrifting, attested by EB, <**latsel xelhwíhlòmè**>, //lɛ-c-əl xə́t=wə[=Aí=]t=t-ámə//, 'I'm going to disappoint you.', attested by EB, <**chexw xelhwíhlòx**>, //c-əxʷ xə́t=wə[=Aí=]t=l-áxʷ//, 'You disappointed me.', attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<**Xelhlálh ~ Xelhálh**>, ds //xə́t=é́lə=M2=t//, PLN ['former village directly across the Fraser River from Yale'], Elder's comment: literally 'injured people', ASM ['so named because a lot of people were hurt by a big war or fight with west coast raiders (AK), alternatively so named because XeXáls (the Transformers) turned so many to stone here'], lx <=ále> people, (<metathesis> derivational), (<=lh> past tense), phonology: metathesis, vowel-loss, optional consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK and SP (Fish Camp 8/2/77), AK/SP/AD (Raft trip 9/13/77), IHTTC (8/11/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25, source: place names file reference #4a.

<**xlhélets**>, ds //xə́t=é́ləc//, ABDF ['tired on the rump'], literally 'sore on the bottom/rump', lx <=élets> on the bottom, on the rump, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by SJ (3/17/77).

<**xlhém**>, df //xə́t=é́m//, ABDF ['to be tired'], literally 'hurt/sore in strength', lx <=ém> in strength, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (12/12/75, 1/7/76), Deming (1/31/80), example: <**xlhém tel sxelxéyle**>, //xə́t=é́m t-əl s=C₁əC₂=xə́[=Aí=]lə//, 'My legs are tired.', attested by Deming.

<**xlhém:et**>, iecs //xə́t=é́m=mə́T//, EFAM ['tired of s-th, bored with s-th'], ABDF, literally 'hurt in strength toward s-th', (<=met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer), phonology: consonant merger (mm → m:), vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), synonym <**lhčí:wsmet**>.

<**sxélhxelh**>, dnom //s=xə́t=C₁əC₂//, chrs, ANAF ['tiny fin above tail of fish, (perhaps spines above tail of some fish)'], literally perhaps 'something to characteristically hurt', ASM ['perhaps so named because they are often sharp'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<**xelhálwes**>, ABDF ['have a pain in the stomach, (have a stomach-ache), one's stomach hurts'], see **xélh**.

<**xélhchem**>, mdls //xə́(1:)=ṭc(ɛ)=ə́m//, ABFC ['swim, (tread water), (wading in deep water [LJ], swimming [Elders Group])'], literally '(probably) move oneself around in circles in water', probably root <**xé́l**> move around in circles, roll, lx <=(e)lhcha> in water, unclear liquid, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: consonant merger, vowel-loss (twice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: Cheh., attested by RM (4/23/76), contrast <**t'íts'em**> swim, also 'wading in deep water', attested by LJ (Elders Group 4/26/78), also 'swimming', dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (4/5/78), contrast <**t'ít'ets'em**> swimming under the waer when diving.

<**xólhchem**>, cts //xə́[-Aá-]l=ṭc(ɛ)=ə́m//, ABFC ['swimming (of dog, deer, animal), (dog-paddling)'], (<ó-ablaut> continuative), comment: in **xálqem** moving [around in circles], rolling root **xé́l** has á-ablaut continuative, phonology: ablaut, consonant merger, vowel-loss (twice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/26/78).

<**Xelhlálh ~ Xelhálh**>, PLN ['former village directly across the Fraser River from Yale'], see **xélh**.

- <xelhláxw>, ABDF /'hurt s-o/s-th [for awhile, accidentally]'/, see xélh.
- <xéhllexw>, ABDF /'hurt s-o [accidentally, happen to, manage to]'/, see xélh.
- <xélh (te, kw'e) sqwálewel>, EFAM /'be sorry, the feelings are hurt'/, see xélh.
- <xelhwílh>, EFAM /'to disappoint, (be disappointed)'/, see xélh.
- <xelhwíhlexw>, EFAM ['disappoint s-o'], see xélh.
- <Xemó:th'iyá>, PLN ['small peak next to Mount Cheam'], see xà:m ~ xá:m.
- <xemxám>, ABFC ['lots of people crying'], see xà:m ~ xá:m.
- <xémxem>, chrs //xém=C,əC₂//, EB /'giant horsetail, also common horsetail, (mushroom [AC])'/, ['*Equisetum telmateia*, *Equisetum arvense*'], ASM ['pollen cone and probably also the shoots of the giant horsetail were eaten in spring, water could be sucked from jointed fragments also'], root meaning unknown, (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: Cowichan dial. of Halkomelem /sᵶémʔxémʔ/ and Saanich dial. of NSt /sᵶémxém/ both *scouring rush* (*E. arvense* [sic? *E. hiemale*?]) and *giant horsetail* (*E. telmateia*) Turner and Bell 1971:68, Squamish /s-xém-xm/ *horsetail* (*bot.*) W73:144, K69:80 or *scouring rush* (*E. hiemale*), *common horsetail* (*E. arvense*), and *giant horsetail* (*E. telmateia*) Bouchard and Turner 1976:14-15, and possibly showing the ancient root Columbian /xém'/ *be dry* Kinkade 1981:47 since horsetail was used as a source of water (this is not Kinkade's idea, only mine), also /'mushroom'/, attested by AC (11/26/71).
- <xemxímels ~ xemxíméls>, EZ /'chicken hawk (red-tailed hawk), hawk (large and small varieties)'/, see xím.
- <xepá:y ~ xepáy ~ xpá:y>, EB ['western red cedar wood'], see sxp.
- <xépchest>, pcs //xép=cəs=T//, ABFC ['snatch it from s-o'], root meaning unknown, lx <=ches ~ =ches> *on the hand*, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76), Salish cognate: possibly Lushootseed root in /xép-ús-əb/ *lift head up, straighten up* H76:597; found in <xepchesthóxes>, //xép=cəs=T-áxʷ-əs//, /'He snatched it from me.'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <xépeqw (or xép'eqw? or xép'ekw'?)>, possible stem //xép=əqʷ or xép'=D=əqʷ (or xép'=əqʷ or xə[= ']=p'əkʷ)//, root meaning uncertain, perhaps *crispy* or *crunchy*
- <sxépeqw (or sxép'eqw? or sxép'ekw'?)>, dnom //s=xép=əqʷ or s=xép'=D=əqʷ (or s=xép'=əqʷ or s=xə[= ']=p'əkʷ)//, ANAF ['edible gristle inside fish head (nose gristle)'], literally (perhaps) /'something crispy/to chew with a crunch in the top of the head'/, ASM ['eaten as a delicacy'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to), root meaning unknown unless <xép'(=kw')> *chew with a crunch*, possibly <=D (deglossalza-tion)> derivational, lx <=eqw> *on top of the head*, compare <xép'ékʷ> *make a crunch underfoot*, compare <xép'kw'=á:ls> *chew with a crunch*, phonology: possible deglossalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (4/1/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /sᵶép'(ə)kʷ ~ sᵶép'kʷ-əs/ *edible cartilage in front part of fish nose* from root as in /xép'kʷ-əd/ *chew s-th hard that makes noise* H76:598, Squamish /sxp'ékʷ/ *cartilage* W73:53, K69:59 from root /xép'/ *to split, break, crack* as also in /xép'-nəxʷ/ *have broken, break accid.* (tr.) and /s-xép'-šn/ *fish tail* (lit. "split leg") but especially this root with root extension /-kʷ/ as in /xép'kʷ-ánʔ/ *chew up* (tr.) (so that the object cracks) and /xép'kʷ-án-t-m/ *to hurt, ache* and /xép'kʷ-íws-n-t-m/ *be rheumatic* K69:84, K67:366.
- <xépkw'em>, TCH /'brittle, crisp'/, see xép'ékʷ.

- <**xépxel** (or **xép'xel**)>, dnom //x̣épx=x̣'əl or x̣épx'=D=x̣'əl (or x̣épx'=x̣'əl)//, meaning uncertain if not *chew on the foot with a crunch*
- <**sxépxel** (or **sxép'xel**)>, dnom //s=x̣épx=x̣'əl or s=x̣épx'=D=x̣'əl (or s=x̣épx'=x̣'əl)//, ANAF ['fish tail'], literally perhaps /something to chew with a crunch on the foot (tail)/, ASM ['eaten often when cooked crisply'], (<s=> *nominalizer, something to*), root meaning unknown unless <**xép'**(=kw')> *chew with a crunch*, possibly <=**D (deglottalization)**> *derivational*, lx <=**xel**> *on the foot (tail)*, compare <**xep'ékwx'**> *make a crunch underfoot*, compare <**xep'kw'=á:ls**> *chew with a crunch*, phonology: possible deglottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/13/70, 9/18/71), Deming (4/1/76), other sources: ES /ṣx̣épx̣'əl/ (but Ms /ṣx̣épx̣'x̣'ən/, Cw /ṣx̣épx̣'ṣ̌ən/ glottalized) *fish tail*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-x̣épx̣'-šn/ *fish tail* from root /x̣épx̣'/ *split, break, crack* as also in /x̣épx̣'-nəx̣'w/ *have broken, break accidentally (tr.)* W73:102, K67:297, 367, also Squamish /ṣx̣épx̣'ṣ̌ən/ *caudal peduncle or "narrow section near tail of fish"* Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:38-39.
- <**xepxepkw't**>, ABFC ['chewed it up'], see **xep'ékwx'**.
- <**xepyúwelh**>, HHG ['cedar trough (to serve food)'], see **sxíp**.
- <**xep'ékwx'**>, possibly root //x̣épx̣'ék'w or x̣épx̣'=ə[M2]=k'w//, SD /'make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.), make a crunch'/, root meaning unknown unless as in Squamish cognate, possibly <=**ekw'**> meaning unclear unless *round, around*, possibly <**metathesis**> *derivational*, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /x̣épx̣'k'w-əd/ *chew s-th hard that makes noise* H76:598, Squamish /x̣épx̣'k'w-ánʔ/ *chew up (tr.) (so that the object cracks)* from root /x̣épx̣'/ *to split, break, crack* as also in /x̣épx̣'-nəx̣'w/ *have broken, break accid. (tr.)* and /s-x̣épx̣'-šn/ *fish tail* (lit. "split leg") but especially with root extension /-k'w/ K69:84, K67:366.
- <**xep'kw'á:ls**>, sas //x̣épx̣'(=)k'w=é:ls//, ABFC ['chew with a crunch'], SD, FOOD, (<=**á:ls**> *structured activity non-continuative*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).
- <**xáp'kw'els**>, cts //x̣ə[-Aé-]p'(=)k'w=əls//, sas, ABFC /'chewing with a crunch, nibbling, gnawing'/, SD, FOOD, (<**á-ablaut**> *continuative*), (<=**els**> *structured activity continuative*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), Elders Group (1/21/76), *<**xáp'kw'els te Bill te kyá:liti.**> rejected, */'Bill's chewing up/gnawing the candy.'/ rejected by EB (5/3/76).
- <**xápkw'els**>, dnom //x̣ə[-Aé-]p'(=)k'w=əls// FOOD *crackers* (lit. crunching noise structured activity [thing]), nominal alloeme of the continuative stem just above (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)
- <**xép'kw't ~ xépkw't ~ (sic) xépkwt**>, pcs //x̣épx̣'(=)k'w=T ~ x̣épx̣'=D=k'w=T//, ABFC /'gnaw s-th, chew s-th [crunchy]'/, FOOD, SD, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: deglottalization, dissimilation, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76, 12/5/75), example: <**xépkw'tes te kyá:liti.**>, //x̣épx̣'=D=k'w=T-əs tə k'é:liti//, /'He chewed the candy.'/, attested by EB (5/3/76).
- <**xáp'kw't ~ (sic) xápkwt**>, cts //x̣ə[-Aé-]p'=D=k'w=T//, ABFC /'gnawing s-th, be gnawing on s-th'/, FOOD, SD, (<**á-ablaut**> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, deglottalization, dissimilation, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75), example: <**xápkwtes te sqwemáy te sth'ó:m.**>, //x̣ə[-Aé-]p'=D=k'w=T-əs tə s=q'əm=éy tə s=è'á:m//, /'The dog is gnawing on a bone.'/, attested by EB.
- <**xepxepkw't**>, plv //C₁əC₂=x̣épx̣'=D=k'w=T//, ABFC ['chewed it up'], FOOD, SD, (<**R3**> *plural action, completive*), phonology: reduplication, deglottalization, dissimilation, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76), example: <**xepxépkw'tes te kyá:liti.**>.

//C₁əC₂=xəp'=D=k'w=T-əs tə k'ɛ:l̩ti//, /'He chewed up the candy.'/, attested by EB.

<xépkw'em>, izz //xəp'=D=k'w=əm//, TCH /'brittle, crisp'/, (<=D (deglossalization)> derivational), (<=em> intransitivizer, have, get), phonology: deglossalization, dissimilation, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by HT and CT (6/8/76), SP (BHTTC late 10/76), also <xép'kw'em>, //xəp'=k'w=əm//, also /'crisp'/, attested by EB and TG (BHTTC late 10/76).

<xápkw'em>, cts //xə[-Aɛ]-p'=D=k'w=əm//, SD /'make a crunching or crackling noise, crunching (gnawing) sound'/, semantic environment ['like ice breaking or chewing apples or peanuts'], (<á-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, deglossalization, dissimilation, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, synonym <tl'ámqw'els>, attested by EB (3/12/76), BHTTC (11/11/76 or 11/12/76).

<xep'ewíts>, ABDF ['marked on the back'], see xíp'.

<xep'í:tseł>, ds //xi(=)p'=í·c(-)əl or xi[=Aə=](=)p'=í·cəl//, EZ /'chipmunk with two stripes, Northwestern chipmunk, also Townsend chipmunk'/, ['Eutamias amoenus (affinis?), Eutamias townsendi'], literally /'(get) scratched on the back'/, ASM ['when they come out in winter and shake their mats or mattresses and blankets, that's when the last snow has wide flakes'], Elder's comment: "he may have gotten his scratched back from grizzly bear in a story (Elders Group 3/21/79)", root <xíp' ~ xey=p'> scratch and leave mark (on itself), probably <e-ablaut> resultative, lx <=í(:)tseł> on the back, on the surface, on the top, or lx <=ewíts ~ =íts ~ =ích ~ =ech> on the back, on the back of something (first allomorph possibly has <=ew> on the body, see that main entry under allomorph <=ewíts>) plus <-el> come, go, get, inceptive, (<zero> nominalizer), phonology: ablaut or vowel-reduction, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape), compare <s-xéyp'> line, other sources: JH /xəp'í·cəl/ chipmunk.

<xexp'í:tseł ~ xexp'ítseł ~ sxexp'í:tseł>, ds //(s=)xi[=Aə=C₁ə=](=)p'=í(·)c'əl//, [(s)xəxp'í(·)c'əl], EZ /'chipmunk with more than two stripes, Northwestern chipmunk, Townsend chipmunk'/, ['Eutamias amoenus felix (has more than two stripes), Eutamias townsendi, perhaps also Eutamias amoenus affinis'], literally /'(something) (got) scratched several times on the back'/, (<s=> nominalizer), (<e-ablaut> resultative), (<=R1=> plural), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/21/79), AK (11/21/72 tape), other sources: ES /cicəpyáèəl/ (CwMs /xəxp'ícən/) chipmunk, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-xə-xp'-í-èn/ chipmunk W73:59, K69:60 and Northwestern chipmunk (Eutamias amoenus felix) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:2, Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /xíxip'íè'/ chipmunk H76:604.

<xep'kw'á:ls>, ABFC ['chew with a crunch'], see xep'ék'w'.

<xép'kw't ~ xépkw't ~ (sic) xépkwt>, ABFC /'gnaw s-th, chew s-th [crunchy]'/, see xep'ék'w'.

<xéq>, bound root //xəq straddle//.

<xéqét>, pcs //xəq-M1=T//, ABFC /'straddle s-th (log, fish, etc.)'/, (metathesis type 1 non-continuative), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, epenthetic schwa (e), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/29/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /xəq/ wrap around as in /xəq-əd/ wrap string/cloth around it, tie it, wind it around H76:598.

<Lexéxéq>, df //lə(x^w)=C₁ə=xəq//, PLN ['Luckakuck Creek'], ASM ['in what is now Sardis, B.C., it flows on the east side of Vedder Road in front of former Edenbank farm, before contact it got its name as a kind of cuss-word people would say since they had to cross it by a slippery log which they wound up straddling (either by accident or design) (DM)'], literally /'always straddled (or) always straddling'/, (<lexw= ~ xw= ~ (rarely) le=> always), (<R5=> resultative or continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (1/8/62 new transcript

Wells tapes), IHTTC (8/29/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.), Wells 1966, source: place names file reference #90.

<**xéqét**>, ABFC /'straddle s-th (log, fish, etc.)/, see **xéq**.

<**xéq'**>, free root //xéq'//, DESC ['narrow (of rocky passage)'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<**xéq'át**>, df //xéq'ə[=Aé=]t//, LAND /'flat smooth and bare rock, a [rock] bluff, a bluff (straight up)/, possibly <=et> past participle?? as in <=t=em> past participle where <=em> is probably intransitivizer/have/get, perhaps <á-ablaut> is durative, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), Elders Group (3/15/72, 4/2/75).

<**sxéq'xéq'et**>, df //s=C₁əC₂=xéq'ət//, LAND ['a little bluff (of rock)'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <R3=> plural or ?diminutive, comment: the meaning is diminutive (the translation little) but this type of reduplication is rarely attested for any meaning but plural, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).

<**Xéq'átelets**>, ds //xéq'ə[=Aé=]t=ələc//, PLN ['place in Fraser River two miles above American Bar with narrow rock'], ASM ['so named because the smooth flat bare rock walls get so narrow here that the river gets only four or five feet high Nov.-Feb. and you can see the bottom'], probably root <**xéq'át**> smooth flat bare rock, possibly root <**xéq'**> narrow, possibly <=et> perhaps past participle, possibly <á-ablaut> resultative or continuative, lx <=elets> on the bottom, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75, 7/13/77), SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), source: place names file reference #54 and #132.

<**xéq'át**>, LAND /'flat smooth and bare rock, a [rock] bluff, a bluff (straight up)/, see **xéq'**.

<**Xéq'átelets**>, PLN ['place in Fraser River two miles above American Bar with narrow rock'], see **xéq'**.

<**xést'el**>, us //xést'əl//, EZ /'nits, louse eggs/, ['eggs of the order Phthiraptera (lice), esp. eggs of *Pediculus humanus* (human lice) and perhaps of other parasites'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/21/76), Deming (2/7/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /xəst'ánʔ/ nits W73:185, K69:84, Lushootseed /xəst'ád/ nit H76:598.

<**xésxel**>, df //xés=x'əl//, HUNT /'metal trap, any trap, (also deadfall trap)/, root meaning unknown unless cognate with Squamish root below for contract, shrink, cramp, lx <=xel> on the foot, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75, 10/20/76), other sources: ES /xésx'əl/ (Ms /xésx'ən/, Cw /xésšən/) deadfall, Salish cognate: Squamish /xés-šn/ big trap with stone, deadfall W73:272, K67:367 perhaps from Squamish root /xis/ shrink, contract, cramp as in /xis-inʔ-t-m/ shrink K69:86, K67:369, Samish dial. of NSt /xésən' trap, deadfall trap G86:85.

<**xáxesxèlem**>, iza //C₁é-xəs=x'əl=əm//, cts, HUNT ['setting a trap'], (<R7-> continuative), (<=em> intransitivizer/have/get), phonology: reduplication, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/20/76), IHTTC (8/15/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /xəs-šn-ʔám/ to trap (itr.) K67:367.

<**Xaxesxélem**>, ds //C₁é=xəs=x'əl[= '=]=əm//, PLN ['mountain [north] across from Lizzie Johnson's place on Seabird Island'], literally /'place to be having set traps/, (<R7=> continuative or resultative), (< '= (stress-shift)> derivational), (<=em> place to have/get), phonology: reduplication, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/15/77), source: place names file reference #191.

<**xét'**> or <**xt'**>, bound root //xét'// or //xt'// evil spell.

<**xt'ét**>, pcs //xét'=M1=T//, IDOC /'cast a spell on s-o, put a spell on s-o, shoot power into s-o/, ASM

[such power is shot invisibly by Indian doctors and can only be removed usually by another Indian doctor, when it is removed it is sometimes found to be a piece of bone, sometimes it is an invisible spirit that is cast out by the curing Indian doctor/shaman], (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), other sources: ES ChMsCw /x̣t'ət/ shoot power (into victim), Salish cognate: Squamish root /x̣ət'/ evil charm as in /x̣t'-ət/ put an evil spell on s-o (tr.) and /ʔəs-x̣ət'-x̣ət'/ bewitched K69:84.

<x̣t'áls or x̣t'á:ls>, sas //x̣ət'=M1=é(·)ls//, IDOC /'cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power'/, (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (<=á:ls ~ =áls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt (LD) /x̣t'=éləʔ/ shoot power into s-o (done by an Indian doctor) with /=éləʔ/ structured activity non-continuative G86:81.

<x̣ét'e>, possibly root //x̣ət'ə or x̣ətʔ(ə) or x̣ətəʔ-M1//, cts, LANG /'be saying, say, said'/, the first two etymologies show <lack of metathesis type 1> continuative ~ resultative, the third shows the root <x̣éte'> with <metathesis type 1> continuative ~ resultative; elders didn't relate the say/sing verb with <t'> to the do/doing verb with <t>, I have shown them related here (as Suttles does for Musqueam) but have put them in the current entry under <x̣ét'e> since it comes before <x̣tá: ~ x̣tá> in the alphabet (the latter do/doing set is found under <x̣tá: ~ x̣tá> cross-referenced back here as main entry, phonology: consonant merger (/tʔ// → /t'/), epenthetic schwa, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL, EB, AC, others, Salish cognate: Musqueam dial. of Halkomelem /x̣ət'ə/ be saying, be doing as irregular progressive [= my continuative] of /x̣tétʔ/ do Suttles ca1984ms:ch. 7 p.96 [my numbering] or section 7.2.11, Squamish /táʔ-šit/ do for s-o, make for s-o W73:81, K67:264, comment: Suttles' analysis for Musqueam is plausible for Upriver Halkomelem too because of three facts: 1) x̣ét'e is once translated as be doing this (see fifth example below) as well as be saying, said, 2) the Upriver causative form /x̣ət'əstəx'w/ is translated both as telling s-o, told s-o (showing both the use as continuative and as resultative) and also as did s-th (see example below), and 3) a number of roots with /ə/ <é> have continuatives with the unmodified (unmetathesized) root and non-continuatives with <metathesis type 1> non-continuative, if the root is //x̣ətʔ// then the addition of metathesis type 1 would produce /x̣tétʔ/ with apparently é-ablaut then added (the only irregularity) producing the Musqueam /x̣tétʔ/ and Upriver /x̣tét/ do (/ʔ/ becomes optional length in Upriver Halkomelem after vowel at word end), example: <t'l'e kwsew x̣ét'e á:lhtel, "t'l'óts'a Siyó:ylexwe Smált tethá.">, //é'a k^w-s-əs x̣ət'ə ʔé.ʔ=təʔ, é'á-c'ε s=yá.[=C,ə=]ləx^w=ə s=mélt tə=èé//, /'That's what they said, "That's Siyó:ylexwe Mountain there."/, attested by JL (4/7/78 Coqualeetza History Department tape #34), <lhéq'elh x̣ét'e yé xwèlmèxw>, //ʔéq'-əʔ x̣ət'ə yə x^wél=məx^w//, /'the people used to say'/, attested by EB (1/9/76), <osu x̣ét'e skw'áy kw'es í:kw's wátes kw'e me séweq't te sléxwelh.>, //ʔa-s-u x̣ət'ə s=k^wéy k^w-əs ʔí.k^w-s wét=əs k^wə mə séwəq'=T tə s=ləx^w=wəʔ//, /'So [they said] it won't be lost whoever comes to look for (it) the canoe./, usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <ô te x̣ét'etò.>, //ʔo tə x̣ət'ə tà (or) ʔo tə x̣ət'ə=t-à//, /'Oh the talking./, semantic environment ['said when fed up with someone talking too much'], usage: saying, comment: if <tò> is not a morpheme here then perhaps the form has <=t> past participle to derive the talking with <-ô> just being phonetically suffixed after that as usual, for <tò>/tà/ compare Lushootseed /ta/ (emphatic particle) Hess 1976:472 perhaps, attested by EB (4/27/76); found in <wexet'áxwcha>, //wə-x̣ət'ə-éx^w-cε//, /'when you will be doing this, When you get older you'll be doing this./, usage: saying often used by grandparents or parents of 1979's elders when showing children how to do something, attested by AD (11/22/79).

<x̣ét'estexw>, caus //x̣ət'ə=sT-əx^w//, LANG /'told s-o/s-th, be telling s-o/s-th, did s-th, (be doing s-th)/, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis:

transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77, 8/29/77), AC (12/7/71), LJ (4/7/78 History Dept. tape #34), AL (Elders Group 3/72, Heritage Proj. tape 33, lesson VII), Elders Group (2/19/75), AD (11/22/79); found in <**xét'esthóxes.**>, //xét'ə=sT-áxʷ-əs//, /'He told me./, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77), example: <**xét'esthò:m kw'as éy mestíyexw.**>, //xét'ə=sT-à-m kʷ-ε-s ʔéy məstíyəxʷ//, /'They told you you are a good person./, literally /'you were told that you are good person./, attested by IHTTC (8/29/77), <**òsu xét'estexwes te mestíyex kwes hí:kwthetcha te qó:.**>, //ʔà-s-u xét'ə=sT-əxʷ-əs tə məstíyəxʷ kʷ-s-əs hí[=-]kʷ=èət-cε tə qá://, /'So he tells the people that the water will get [real] big or rise./, usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <**xét'estxwes te stó:les te Paul Webster ...**>, //xét'ə=sT-əxʷ-əs tə s=tá-ləs-s tə Paul Webster ...//, /'Paul Webster's wife said .../, attested by LJ (4/7/78), <**xét'estexwes yí o qwóqwel t'éqoya.**>, //xét'ə=sT-əxʷ-əs yə ʔa qʷε[-C₁əAá-]l t'əq=oyε//, /'Some people say "t'éqoya" [for dirty]./, literally /'some (the ones) just talking told it little fart./, attested by AL (Elders Group 3/72); found in <**xét'estem.**>, //xét'ə=sT-əm//, /'So they say., They say., It is said., (can be used while gesturing to mean) It is done., They did it./, literally /'it is said/done (by them [unspecified people])/, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75), AD (11/22/79), example: <**esésu tl'ó xét'estem --, stám kw'e yalh ...**>, //ʔə-s-əs-u ẽ'á xét'ə=sT-əm, s=tém kʷə yεʔ ...//, /'And they said that's --, now what was it? .../, usage: talking to oneself, attested by LJ (4/7/78), <**xét'estem kw'e lò.**>, //xét'ə=sT-əm kʷə lò//, /'It's done this way./, attested by AD (11/22/79).

<**x́tá:** ~ **x́tá**>, if //xə[-M1-]t[-AÉ-]ʔ//, [x́tá: ~ x́tá], TIB /'do, do this'/, root <**xét'(e)**> *be saying, say, said, (be doing)*, (<**metathesis type 1**> *non-continuative*), probably <**á-ablaut**> allomorphic, phonology: metathesis, ablaut allomorphic, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/10/80), EB (1/9/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /táʔ-šit/ *do for s-o, make for s-o* W73:81, K67:264, perhaps Lushootseed /ta/ (*emphatic particle*) H76:472, example: <**x́tá(:)chexw kw'e lò.**>, //xə[-M1-]t[-AÉ-]ʔ-c-əxʷ kʷə lò//, /'Go like this./, literally /'You do (this) this./, attested by AD (3/10/80), <**xw'ít kwes x́tá(:) t(e)thá?**>, //xw'ít kʷ-s-əs xə[-M1-]t[-AÉ-]ʔ tə=èé//, /'Why did he do that?/, attested by EB (1/9/76); found in <**x́tá(:)tsa kw'e lò**>, //xə[-M1-]t[-AÉ-]ʔ-cε kʷə lò//, no translation given, literally /'it will do this./, attested by AD (3/10/80).

<**sx́tá(:)**>, str //s=xə[-M1-]t[-AÉ-]ʔ//, QUAL /'the same kind, the same, (said that way, done that way)'/, (<**s**=> *stative*), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (3/10/80), Salish cognate: Musqueam /sxt'é ~ sxt'éʔ ~ sxət'éʔ/ *said that way, so-called, done that way, the same, prepared* resultative of /xté/ *do* Suttles ca1984: ch.7, p.153, section 7.7.4, example: <**tl'ó ò sx́tá(:).**>, //ẽ'á ʔà s=xə[-M1-]t[-AÉ-]ʔ//, /'This is the same kind./, attested by AD, <**ò sx́tá(:) ò te skwíxs.**>, //ʔəw s=xə[-M1-]t[-AÉ-]ʔ ʔà tə s=kʷíxʷ-s//, /'It's got the same name./, literally /'contrastive/really said that way/the same just the its name (or) It's really just the same name./, attested by AD.

<**sx́tá(:)stexw**>, caus //s=xə[-M1-]t[-AÉ-]ʔ=sT-əxʷ//, TIB /'do it this way'/, (<**st**> *causative control transitivizer*), (<**exw**> *third person object*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (3/10/80); found in <**sx́tá(:)stexwchexw.**>, //s=xə[-M1-]t[-AÉ-]ʔ=sT-əxʷ-c-əxʷ//, /'Do it this way./, attested by AD.

<**x́tá:stexw**>, caus //xə[-M1-]t[-AÉ-]ʔ=sT-əxʷ//, TIB /'do it, do s-th'/, (<**st**> *causative control transitivizer*), (<**exw**> *third person object*), phonology: this is the one form where length is clearly attested for the glottal stop in the Musqueam cognate forms, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75), example: <**skw'áy kw'els x́tá:stexw.**>, //s=kʷ'éy kʷ-ə-l-s xə[-M1-]t[-AÉ-]ʔ=sT-əxʷ//, /'I can't do it./, attested by Elders Group.

<**x́t'ét**>, pcs //xét'=M1=T//, IDOC /'cast a spell on s-o, put a spell on s-o, shoot power into s-o'/, ASM /'such power is shot invisibly by Indian doctors and can only be removed usually by another

Indian doctor, when it is removed it is sometimes found to be a piece of bone, sometimes it is an invisible spirit that is cast out by the curing Indian doctor/shaman', (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), other sources: ES ChMsCw /x̣t'ət/ shoot power (into victim), Salish cognate: Squamish root /x̣ət'/ evil charm as in /x̣t'ət/ put an evil spell on s-o (tr.) and /ʔəs-x̣ət'-x̣ət'/ bewitched K69:84.

<x̣t'áls or x̣t'á:ls>, sas //x̣ət'=M1=é(·)ls//, IDOC /'cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power'/, (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (<=á:ls ~ =áls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt (LD) /x̣t'=ələʔ/ shoot power into s-o (done by an Indian doctor) with /=ələʔ/ structured activity non-continuative G86:81.

<x̣ét'estexw>, LANG /'told s-o/s-th, be telling s-o/s-th, did s-th, (be doing s-th)'/, see x̣ét'e.

<x̣et'kw'á:ls>, sas //x̣ət'k'w'=é·ls//, CARV /'carve wood, whittle'/, (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), EB (5/12/76), Salish cognate: Sechelt root in /x̣ət'k'w'-ém/ to carve and /x̣ət'k'w'-át/ to carve (tr.) T77:26, B77:69, Mainland Comox root in /x̣ət'k'w'-əʔəm/ to carve, put a design on something B75prelim.:69, Saanich dial. of NSt root in /x̣t'ək'w'-əŋ/ to carve B74a:57, Samish dial. of NSt root in /x̣ət'k'w'-ŋ/ carving (a pole, etc.) G86:92.

<x̣át'kw'els>, cts //x̣ə[-Aé-]t'k'w'=əls//, sas, CARV /'carving wood, whittling'/, (<á-ablaut> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/12/76).

<x̣ét'kw'els>, dnom //x̣ə[='=]t'k'w'=əls//, sas, CARV /'a carving'/, (<='=> continuative or resultative), (<=els> structured activity continuative nominal), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/28/76).

<x̣ét'kw'els>, CARV /'a carving'/, see x̣et'kw'á:ls.

<x̣éth>, probably root //x̣əè or èəx̣=M2 shove, push//.

<x̣thét>, pcs //x̣əè-M1=T//, ABFC /'shove s-th'/, (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76), compare <thx̣ét> push s-th/s-o, shove s-th/s-o, comment: x̣thét may be a metathesis of thx̣ét (idiolectal or dialectal) or it may be a survival of the Lushootseed cognate with a semantic reversal (not uncommon in historical semantic developments), other sources: ES /èx̣ət/ push, Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /x̣əc/ pull out, extract as in /x̣éc-əd/ pull(ing) it out H76:588-589, cognates with the form if metathesized from attested thx̣ét include: Squamish /c̣x̣ət/ push (a person) W73:207, K67:273-274, shove B78:91 and Samish dial. of NSt /sx̣ət/ push/shove s-o/s-th beside /ṣəxt/ pushing it G86:96.

<x̣ethós>, ds //x̣əè=ás//, PLAY /'to bet'/, ECON, literally /'shove money'/, lx <=ós> dollars, money, round objects, on the face, cyclic period, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/8/76), Elders Group (2/11/76), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /cuás-m/ bet beside /cuás-min/ bet s-o (tr.) W73:37, K69:53, Colville Okanagan /x̣c-x̣ca-m/ bet M87:297, example: <ílhchel x̣ethós.>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl x̣əè=ás//, /'I bet [past tense].'/, attested by EB, <isólescha kw'els x̣ethós.>, //ʔisɛ[=Aá=]l=əs-cɛ k'w'-əl-s x̣əè=ás//, /'I'll bet two dollars.'/, literally /'it will be two dollars that I bet (shove money)'/, attested by EB, <ílhchel x̣ethós (tel tá:le., te isó:les.)>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl x̣əè=ás (t-əl té-lə, tə ʔisɛ[=Aá=]l=əs)//, /'I bet (my money., two dollars.)'/, attested by EB.

<x̣thémés>, df //x̣əè-M1=m=əs//, PLAY /'betting money'/, Elder's comment: "unsure", (semological comment: such a form would more likely mean bet money), (<metathesis type 1> non-

continuative), lx <=es> *money, dollars*, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/2/76), Salish cognate: Colville Okanagan /x̣c-x̣ca-m/ *bet* M87:297.

<**xeth'ét**>, pcs //x̣éè[='=]-M1=T//x̣éè'-M1=T//, ABFC ['push s-th (in)'], (<**metathesis type 1**> *non-continuative*), (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: either glottalized allomorph or infix <='=>glottal stop or <=G=>glottalization *derivational*, metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (8/6/70, 10/13/71), other sources: JH /x̣éè'ét/ *to push in*; found in <**xeth'étes**>, //x̣éè'=M1=T-əs//, /'He pushed it./, attested by AC (10/15/71).

<**xethelálh**>, NUM ['four times'], see **xé'ó:thel** ~ **xé'óthel**.

<**xethelsxá**>, NUM ['forty'], see **xé'ó:thel** ~ **xé'óthel**.

<**xethelsxále**>, NUM ['forty people'], see **xé'ó:thel** ~ **xé'óthel**.

<**xethelsxó:s**>, TIME ['forty days'], see **xé'ó:thel** ~ **xé'óthel**.

<**xethí:le** ~ **xethíle**>, NUM ['four people'], see **xé'ó:thel** ~ **xé'óthel**.

<**xethílemets'**>, NUM /'four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects)'/, see **xé'ó:thel** ~ **xé'óthel**.

<**xethíleqel**>, NUM ['four containers'], see **xé'ó:thel** ~ **xé'óthel**.

<**xethíléqw**>, NUM ['four fish'], see **xé'ó:thel** ~ **xé'óthel**.

<**xethíles**>, NUM /'four dollars, ((also) four blankets [Boas])'/, see **xé'ó:thel** ~ **xé'óthel**.

<**xethílews**>, NUM ['four birds'], see **xé'ó:thel** ~ **xé'óthel**.

<**xethí:lh** or **xethíyelhp**>, NUM ['four trees'], see **xé'ó:thel** ~ **xé'óthel**.

<**xethlá:wes**>, NUM /'four paddles, four paddlers'/, see **xé'ó:thel** ~ **xé'óthel**.

<**xethós**>, PLAY ['to bet'], see **xéth**.

<**xéth'xeth'**>, EFAM /'cranky, quick-tempered'/, see **xíth'** ~ **xéyth'**.

<**xéwe**>, probable bound root or stem //x̣éwə//, meaning unknown

<**sxéwe**>, dnom //s=x̣éwə//, FOOD ['dried fish backbone (with meat left on it)'], ASM ['the meat is what is dried'], (<s=> *nominalizer, something to*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 4/28/76), Deming (4/1/76), BJ (12/5/64), DM (12/4/64), other sources: ES /sx̣éwə/ (CwMs /sx̣éwə/) *fish backbone*, Salish cognate: Sechelt /sx̣éwa/ *backbone* T77:14, Squamish /s-x̣éwə/ *dried salmon backbone* W73:221, K67:297, perhaps also /s-x̣"áw-inas/ *breastbone* K67:298, example: <**kw'íkw'ets' te sxéwe**>, //k'w'í[=C₁ə=]c' tə s=x̣éwə//, /'the fish backbone [got butchered] (with meat on)'/, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<**Xexá:ls**>, N ['the Transformers'], see **xít**.

<**xexá:m**>, ABFC ['crying a lot'], see **xà:m** ~ **xá:m**.

<**Xexám Smá:lt**>, PLN ['rock in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot'], see **xà:m** ~ **xá:m**.

<**xexekw'íwel** ~ **xaxekw'íwel**>, ABDF /'get constipated, "bound up"/, see **xékw'**.

<**xéxel**>, df //x̣éx̣(=)əl or x̣é[=C₁ə=]l//, WETH /'frost, get frosty'/, possibly <=el> *go, come, get, become*, possibly <=R1=> *continuative or resultative*, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (4/2/75), Deming (3/31/77), other sources: ES /x̣éx̣əl/ (CwMs /x̣éx̣ən/) *frost*, Salish cognate: Squamish /x̣é-x̣n?/

frost W73:109, K67:367 beside /x̣ə-x̣nʔ-án-t-m/ freezing (of the ground) K67:367, example: <me **xéxel te témexw**>, //mə x̣éx̣=əl tə t̄m̄əx̣ʷ//, /'The ground gets frosty./, attested by Deming.

<**xexélh**>, ABDF /'(be) hurting, be aching'/, see **xélh**.

<**xexélh**>, ABDF [/'sored up"/, see **xélh**.

<**xexélhlewx**>, ABDF /'(be) hurting s-o [accidentally, happening to/managing to]'/, see **xélh**.

<**xexélh te sqwálewel**>, EFAM ['be feeling sorry'], see **xélh**.

<**xexéyet**>, SOC ['beating s-o up'], see **xéyet**.

<**xexé:yls**>, SCH ['writing (while doing it as a structured activity)'], see **xél** ~ **xé:yl** (or better) **xí:l**.

<**xexé:ylt**>, SCH ['writing s-th'], see **xél** ~ **xé:yl** (or better) **xí:l**.

<**Xexéyth'elhp**>, PLN ['place on the east side of Seabird Island'], see **xíth'**.

<**xexéyxe**>, EFAM ['being ashamed'], see **xéyxe** ~ **xíxe**.

<**xexe'ó:thel**>, NUM ['four to each'], see **xé'ó:thel** ~ **xé'óthel**.

<**xexp'ítsel sisemó:ye**>, EZ ['yellow-jacket bee'], see **sisemó:ya** ~ **sisemóya** ~ **sisemóye** ~ **sísemòye**.

<**xexp'í:tse** ~ **xexp'ítsel** ~ **sxexp'í:tse**>, EZ /'chipmunk with more than two stripes, Northwestern chipmunk, Townsend chipmunk'/, see **xep'í:tse**.

<**xexq'elá:lh**>, df //x̣i[=C₁ə=](=)q' =əɬε=əʔp or x̣i[=C₁ə=](=)q' =əɬε=éʔp//, EB /'False Solomon's seal, Twisted-stalk, rosy-flowered Twisted-stalk, star-flowered Solomon's seal'/, ['Smilacina racemosa, Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus curvipes, Smilacina stellata'], MED ['False Solomon's seal is used as medicine for dandruff, its roots are also medicine in a sweatbath for swollen legs'], literally /'scratching an itch on the temples/side of the head plant'/, (semological comment: clearly named for its use as dandruff medicine), root <**xi(=)q'**> *scratch an itch (on something else)*, lx <=**q'**> *on something else*, (<=**R1**> *continuative*), lx <=**ela**> *on the temples, on the side of the head*, lx <=**elhp** ~ **álhp**> *plant, tree*, phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by not recorded on file slip, contrast <**sth'í:ms te álhqey**> *snakeberry (incl. False Solomon's seal, Twisted-stalk, rosy-flowered Twisted-stalk, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and Hooker's fairy bells)*, note that Gunther 1973:25 gives the Quileute word which means "snake plant" and notes that the Quileute believe that garter snakes and water snakes ate the berries), Salish cognate: probably not Colville Okanagan /q'ix'án/ *False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal* Turner, Bouchard and Kennedy 1980:48 since this would require historical metathesis of the root consonants and Halkomelem /x̣/ corresponding to Okanagan /xʷ/ and Turner, Bouchard and Kennedy give an etymology as "marked foot" with the /-x'án/ as *foot*.

<**xéyes** ~ **xéy:es**>, probable bound stem //x̣éy(·)=əs//, root meaning uncertain unless *against*, thus stem meaning might be "against the face"

<**sxéyes** ~ **sxéy:es**>, df //s=x̣éy(·)=əs//, ANA ['head (of any living thing)'], (<=**s**> *nominalizer, something to*), possibly <=**es**> *on the face*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/14/70, 9/18/71, 11/11/71), BJ (5/10/64 old vs. new transcription new p.108, 12/5/64 old vs. new transcript old p.306), Elders Group (3/72), IHTTC (9/7/77), other sources: ES /ṣx̣áy-əs/ *head*, JH /ṣx̣áyəs/ *head*, H-T <sqai'yus> *head*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /s-x̣əy'ús/ *head* H76:599 vs. /s-x̣áy'us/ (LL) *boiled salmon heads* ~ (ESi) *head* H76:600, also <**sxóyes** ~ **sxóy:es**>, //s=x̣áy(·)=əs//, also /'fish head'/, attested by AC (8/13/70), BJ (12/5/64 old transcript), Deming (4/1/76), also /'head'/, attested by LJ (Elders Group 6/28/78), Elders Group (3/1/72), example: <**tse** **xelhláxw tel**

sxéyes., //c-əl xət=l-ə[=Aé=]x^w t-əl s=xáyəs//, /'I hurt my head. (hurt s-th accidentally)'/, attested by AC (11/11/71), <**sxóy:es te sth'óqwi**>, //s=xáy-əs-s tə s=è'áq^w=i//, /'head of a salmon'/, <**sxéy:es te (músmes, sthóqwi, mestíyexw)**>, //s=xáy-əs-s tə (mús=C₁əC₂, s=èáq^w=i, məstíyex^w)//, /'head of a (cow, fish, person)'/, attested by AC (9/18/71), <**sá:lth'tem tel sxéyes.**>, //sə[=Aé:]=l=è'təm t-əl s=xáyəs//, /'My head is dizzy.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/72), <**lhéq' me sélts'tem tel sxóyes lhíl áxeth.**>, //ʔéq' mə sél=c'təm t-əl s=xáyəs ʔi-l ʔéxəè//, /'Sometimes my head spins when I lay down.'/, attested by LJ (Elders Group 6/28/78), <**sáyem tel sxóyes.**>, //sáy=əm t-əl s=xáyəs//, /'My head is hurt.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<**Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey**>, cpds //s=xáyəs-s tə s=x^wε[=Aá:]=y=C₁əC₂//, PLN /'rock that was a sxwó:yxwey head (mask) turned to stone at Xelhlálh', literally /'head of the sxwó:yxwey'/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by IHTTC (9/7/77).

<**xéyeslótél**>, df //xáy=əs=əl=ə[=Aá:]=təl//, EB /'wild ginger', [Asarum caudatum], Elder's comment: literally /'facing each other' (go/get against each other on the face durative), ASM ['a few people flavored meats with the roots'], (semological comment: so named because of the paired leaves that face each other), MED ['for medicine to prevent colic or gas in babies, pour hot water over the whole plant, then cool it some and bathe the baby, wild ginger also used for heart medicine'], contrast <**th'alátel**> wild ginger (lit. heart medicine), probably root <**xéy ~ xíy**> against, lx <=es> on the face, (<=el> go, come, get, become), (<=(e)tel> reciprocal, each other), (<ó-ablaut in inflection> durative), (<zero> nominalizer), phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (raft trip slide identifications 9/13/77).

<**xwelítemelh xeyeslótél** (or) **kw'ók'w'es kwémlexw s'élhtel**>, EB /'ginger', FOOD /'ginger', (lit. white man style + wild ginger (or) hot + root + food), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<**xéyet**>, pcs //xáy=əT or xáy=əT//, SOC /'beat s-o up, kick s-o in fight, lick s-o (in fight), spank s-o, fight s-o (till he cries for ex.), fight s-o in anger, fight s-o back'/, possibly root <**xéy**> against, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (12/17/79), Elders Group (1/25/78, 2/19/75), EB (12/19/75), AC (10/21/71, etc.), Salish cognate: Squamish /xáy-n/ stop people (obj.) from fighting/arguing/gambling (tr.) W73:99, K67:368; found in <**xeyethométselcha.**>, //xáy=əT-ámə-c-əl-cε//, /'I'll beat you [up]., I'll lick you.'/, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75), example: <**xéyet ta' mímele.**>, //xáy=əT t-ε? C₁i=mələ//, /'Spank your child.'/, attested by EB, <**iyó:lem kw'as xéyet.**>, //iy=á-l=əm k^w-ε-s xáy=əT//, /'It's alright for you to spank him.'/, attested by EB, <**xéyet qetl'ésu xá:ms**>, //xáy=əT qə=è'és=suxè-m-s//, /'fight him till he cries (cry)'/, attested by AC; found in <**xéyetlha.**>, //xáy=əT-ʔε//, /'Fight back.'/, attested by AC (8/11/70), example: <**le xéyethóxes.**>, //lə xáy=əT-áx^y-əs//, /'He fought me in anger., He hit me.'/, attested by AC (8/27/73), <**lhewá:lh kwses xéyethóxes.**>, //ʔix^w=é-ʔ k^w-s-əs xáy=əT-áx^y-əs//, /'Three times he hit me.'/, attested by AC (8/4/70).

<**xexéyet**>, cts //C₁ə-xáy=əT//, SOC /'beating s-o up', (<R5-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<**Xéyteleq**>, chrs //xáy=əT=ələq//, N /'name of an old man from Kilgard who was a strong warrior (fighter)'/, ASM /'he once punched through a man's chest in battle, he was also a strong Indian dancer (spirit dancer)'/, N /'now also the name of Ambrose Silver', literally /'someone (male name) who usually fights/wins a fight'/, lx <=eleq> someone who usually, occupational; male name, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/21/76).

<**xeyímelets**>, EB /'roots of a tree when it floats downriver', see xím.

- <xéylém>, ABFC ['growl (of an animal)'], see xílém.
- <xé:yles>, ABFC ['made it (if laxative finally works)'], see xílés.
- <Xéylés>, PLN /'place by Albert Cooper's house on Chilliwack River Road near Vedder Crossing, former village where a slide is now on north bank of Chilliwack River opposite Liumchen Creek'/, see xílés.
- <xé:yllhts(e)t>, SCH ['write for s-o'], see xí:l.
- <xé:ylt>, SCH ['write s-th'], see xí:l.
- <xé:ythet>, REL ['paint one's body'], see xí:l.
- <Xéylxel(e)mòs> ~ <Xílxel(e)mòs>, chrs //xí(·)l=C₁əC₂=əm=ás or xə[=Aí=]l=C₁əC₂=əm=ás//, PLN ['one of the two rocks of Lady Franklin Rock'], see Xílxel(e)mòs.
- <xéyemem>, ABFC ['grab a handful'], see xím.
- <xéyemet>, ABFC ['grab s-th/s-o'], see xím.
- <xéymleqwt>, ABFC /'pull s-o's hair, grab s-o's hair'/, see xím.
- <xéyp'eysel>, ABDF ['scraped on the nose'], see xíp'.
- <xéyp'es>, ABDF ['scraped on the face'], see xíp'.
- <xéyp <xwíqw'el> sleet, silver thaw **et**>, ABFC /'scratch s-o/s-th and leave a mark, rake it, claw it, scrape it'/, see xíp'.
- <xè::yq'> ABFC /'snore sound'/, free root //xì:q// [xè:q'], ASM ['found in a song to stop the rain, sung by CT (Mrs. Cecilia Thomas of Seabird Island) on a tape recorded by a visiting ethnomusicologist Albert Friesen from Univ. of Michigan [Coqualeetza or the Sto:lo Archives may have a copy of the tape which EB and I used to transcribe and learn the song from], CT learned it from an aunt of Elizabeth Herrling who got it in a dream, CT said it is not a winter spirit-song, but cautioned you have to really believe in it or it won't work; the words are <Xét'e yalh, teló spò:l, kw'els ôwe telí'ál, telúwe Syoqwíl, xè::yq', xè::yq', xè::yq', xè::yq'> sung to the melody 113^b, 113^b, 13^b 13^b 3^b, 13^b 111, 2, 2, 2, 2. (1=do, 2=re, 3=mi, 4=fa, 5=so major) and rhythm: .5 .5 2, .5 .5 2, 1 .5 .5 .5 2, .5 .5 .5 2 1, 2.5.5, 2.5.5. 2.5.5., 2.5.5 (·5=eighth note, 1=quarter note, 1.5=dotted quarter note, 2=half note, 2.5=dotted half note 2.5.5=double dotted half note [length of 7 eighths]). The words mean, *That crow says now, that I'm not from you Sun, snore, snore, snore, snore.*' which may be about the rain crow that brings rain. The author (BG) learned it and by the year 2000 had used it 52 times (it worked 50 of those times, stopping the rain in about half an hour; on June 12 or 19, 2000 (after 2 weeks of rain and while it was still raining--as it has to be to work) I sung it at an Elders Meeting at Coqualeetza/Sto:lo Nation while teaching an advanced Halkomelem Class through SFU, Linguistics 432.2, Elizabeth Herrling and some of my students sang it along with me, I was loaned a drum also [drum beats are steady quarter notes] and we sang the song the traditional four times; before we finished the fourth repetition, I heard some of the staff and elders whispering, "look!, look outside! the rain's stopped and the sun's coming out!" I have only used it a few times in Saskatchewan and it worked about 2 out of 3 times in that Province.], attested by CT about 1976; the word is similar to the verb <xwíqw'em> *to snore* but lacks the <=em> middle voice and unrounds and unglottalizes the consonants; the way it is used in the song is as the *sound of snoring*.
- <xéyq'et>, ABFC /'scratch it (like of an itch), (itch it)'/, see xíq'.
- <Xéyt>, N ['Transformer'], see xít.

- <**Xéyteq**>, N [*name of an old man from Kilgard who was a strong warrior (fighter)*], see **xéyet**.
- <**xéytet**>, LANG [*'snap at s-o (verbally or in arguing), growl at s-o (with words)'*], see **xítem**.
- <**xéyth'elh**>, EB [*'alder tree, red alder'*], see **xíth'**.
- <**xé:ytl'thet**>, WETH [*'getting colder'*], see **xí:tl'**.
- <**xéytl'thet**>, WETH [*'get cold'*], see **xí:tl'**.
- <**xeywése**m or **xéywése**m>, EFAM [*'to scowl, make a bad face or a scowl'*], see **xíwel**.
- <**xéywét**>, LANG [*'advise s-o not to do something bad, (advise s-o against s-th), advise s-o to change, stop s-o from doing something'*], see **xíwel**.
- <**xéyxekw'els**>, ABFC [*'chewing (something hard, like apple)'*], see **xíkw'et**.
- <**xéyxekw'et**>, ABFC [*'be chewing s-th hard'*], see **xíkw'et**.
- <**xéyxelxw**>, EFAM [*'(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to)'*], see **xéyxé** ~ **xíxe**.
- <**xéyxelx**>, SOC [*'war, (warring), fighting a war'*], see **xíléx**.
- <**xéyxelòmèt**>, EFAM [*'to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?)'*], see **xéyxé** ~ **xíxe**.
- <**xéyxemels**>, EB [*'burdock'*], see **xím**.
- <**xéyxemels ch'ech'éqw**>, EB [*'burdock'*], see **xím**.
- <**xéyxep'els**>, ABFC [*'scratch, (scratching as a structured activity)'*], see **xíp'**.
- <**xéyxep'ilep**>, HARV [*'a rake, a harrow'*], see **xíp'**.
- <**xéyxep'els**>, ABFC [*'scratching'*], see **xíq'**.
- <**xeyxep'qéylem**>, ABFC [*'scratching one's head'*], see **xíq'**.
- <**xéyxesel**>, EFAM [*'getting spooked, being afraid that bad spirits are around, spooky feeling'*], see **xísel**.
- <**xéyxesem**>, EFAM [*'creepy'*], see **xísel**.
- <**xéyxestexw**>, EFAM [*'make s-o ashamed'*], see **xíxe**.
- <**xéyxetem**>, LANG [*'growling (with words)'*], see **xítem**.
- <**xéyxetet**>, LANG [*'snapping at s-o (verbally or in arguing)'*], see **xítem**.
- <**xéyxethet**>, EFAM [*'shame oneself (purposely)'*], see **xíxe**.
- <**xeyxets'émthet**>, ABDF [*'(get) real itching'*], see **xíth'** ~ **xéyth'**.
- <**xéyxewet**>, LANG [*'advising s-o not to do something, advising him to change'*], see **xíwel**.
- <**xé'áth'stexw**>, HARV [*'mark s-th, blaze it (of a trail), get/have s-th spotted (marked and located), make note of s-th'*], see **xáth'** ~ **xé'áth'**.
- <**xé'ó:thel** ~ **xé'óthel**>, df //xəʔ=á(·)èəl or xəʔá(·)è=əl or x=əʔé=áèəl//, NUM [*'four'*], root meaning unknown unless related to that in <**xé'áth**> *measure, mark a measure*, possibly <=**ó(:)thel**> *in the mouth*, possibly <=**el**> *go, come, get, become*, possibly <=**e'á**> *comparative*, phonology: possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/4/70, 10/8/71), CT (9/5/73), NP (12/6/73), BJ (5/10/64), others, other sources: ES /xəʔáèəl/ (CwMs /xəʔáèən/) *four*, Salish cognate: Squamish /xəʔúcn/ *four (objects)* W73:107, K67:369, example: <**ts'kw'éx qas te**

<**x̣e'ó:thel**>, //c' = k'w'əx̣' qe-s tə x̣əʔ = á·èəl//, /'twenty-four'/, attested by CT, <**ó:pel qas (te, kw'e)**>
 <**x̣e'ó:thel**>, //ʔá·pəl qe-s (tə, k'w'ə) x̣əʔ = á·èəl//, /'fourteen'/, attested by AC (8/4/70), CT (9/5/73), <**tl'ó**>
 <**yóswe lí:s x̣e'ótheles láts'ewets mestíyexw le q'ép li tethá.**>, //ě'á yáswə lí·s x̣əʔ = á·èəl-əs
 léc' = əwəc məstíyəx̣' lə q'ép li təèè//, /'There was maybe four hundred people gathered there.'/, usage: narrative, attested by AC (11/10/71), <**tsel áxwet mékw' te sqwéqwemiy te x̣e'ó:thel sth'ò:m.**>, //c-əl ʔéx̣' = əT mək'w t-ε s=C, íAá=q'əm = εy tə x̣əʔ = á·èəl s = è' à·m//, /'I gave all your dogs four bones.'/, literally /'I give s-o/s-th food all the puppies the four bone'/, attested by AC (11/30/71).

<**x̣exe'ó:thel**>, ds //C₁ə = x̣əʔ = á·èəl//, NUM ['four to each'], (<**R5**> = distributive), Elder's comment: "never heard the other numbers done like this, maybe lhéchelesem (Nooksack language)", phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (11/30/71), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /x̣ə-x̣aʔúcn/ *four (persons)* W73:107, K67:367.

<**x̣ethelálh**>, ds //x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = é† or x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = é†//, NUM ['four times'], TIME, numc // = álh *times, occasions*//, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant merger or consonant-loss, vowel-reduction or allomorph, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), AC (8/4/70, 8/8/70, 10/8/71), Salish cognate: Squamish /x̣'ucn-á†-n-cut/ *make a fourth attempt* W73:107, K69:86, example: <**x̣ethlálh kwes x̣eyethòxes.**>, //x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = é† k'w-s-əs x̣íy = əT-áx̣' - əs//, /'Four times he hit me.'/, attested by AC (8/4/70).

<**x̣ethlá:wes**>, ds //x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = é·wəs//, NUM /'four paddles, four paddlers'/, CAN, numc // = ówes ~ = ówes ~ = á:wes *paddles*//, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant-loss or consonant merger, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<**x̣ethelsxá**>, ds //x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = (ə)sx̣'é//, NUM ['forty'], numc // = elsxá *times ten*//, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant-loss or consonant merger, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/4/70), CT (9/5/73), Mary Charles (9/5/73), BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old p.336), DM (12/4/64 new transcript old p.262), Salish cognate: Squamish /x̣ucn-a†šá? ~ x̣əcn-a†šá?/ *forty* W73:107, K67:212.

<**x̣ethelsxále**>, ds //x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = (ə)sx̣'é = élə//, NUM ['forty people'], HUMC, numc // = ále *people*//, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant-loss or consonant merger, vowel-reduction, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).

<**x̣ethelsxó:s**>, ds //x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = (ə)sx̣'é = á·s or x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = (ə)sx̣'é = Aá = ás//, TIME ['forty days'], literally /'forty cyclic periods'/, ECON ['forty dollars'], NUM, numc // = ó:s ~ = ós ~ = es *cyclic period, round objects, dollars, on the face*//, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant-loss or consonant merger, vowel-reduction, vowel merger, possible ablaut automatic of a before =es/=ós, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64), AC (11/30/71), example: <**x̣ethelsxó:s swà:yel**>, //x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = (ə)sx̣'é = á·s tə s = wé·yəl//, /'forty days'/, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<**x̣ethí:le ~ x̣ethíle**>, ds //x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = [Aí =](l) = élə//, NUM ['four people'], HUMC, (semological comment: includes counting sasquatches), numc // = ale *people*//, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant-loss or consonant merger, vowel-reduction, ablaut, consonant-loss or consonant-shift, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75, 1/30/80), AC (10/8/71, 11/30/71); found in <**x̣ethíletset**>, //x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = [Aí =](l) = élə-c-ə//, /'(There's) four of us.'/, literally /'we are four people'/, attested by AC (10/8/71), example: <**x̣ethí:le te siwíqe qa lólets'e the slháli.**>, //x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = [Aí =](l) = élə tə s[=i =]wíq = ə qe C₁ á = ləc'ə èə s = †él = í//, /'(There's four men and one woman.'/, attested by AC (11/30/71), <**x̣ethíle sásq'ets**>, //x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = [Aí =](l) = élə sésq'əc//, /'four sasquatches'/, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80).

<**x̣ethí:lḥp or x̣ethíyelḥp**>, ds //x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = [Aí =](l) = ə†p or x̣(ʔ) = əèəl = ə†p//, NUM ['four trees'], EB,

numc //=*elhp tree*//, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant-loss or consonant merger, vowel-reduction, ablaut, *el* → *íy* automatically before =*elhp*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).

<**xethílemets'**>, ds //x̣(?)=ə̀ə̀[=Aí=]l=ə̀məc'//, NUM /'four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects)'/, HHG, lx <=**emets'**> *long thin objects, ropes, threads, sticks, poles*, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant-loss or consonant merger, vowel-reduction, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by AD (4/12/78), other sources: Boas 1890 Scowlitz ms..

<**xethíleqel**>, ds //x̣(?)=ə̀ə̀[=Aí=]l=ə̀qəl//, NUM ['four containers'], HHG, lx <=**eqel**> *container, throat, speech*, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant-loss or consonant merger, vowel-reduction, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<**xethíleq̣w**>, ds //x̣(?)=ə̀ə̀[=Aí=]l=ə̀q̣w//, NUM ['four fish'], EZ, lx <=**eqw**> *fish*, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant-loss or consonant merger, vowel-reduction, ablaut, updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by BHTTC (8/24/76).

<**xethíles**>, ds //x̣(?)=ə̀ə̀[=Aí=]l=ə̀s//, NUM /'four dollars, ((also) four blankets [Boas])'/, ECON, lx <=**es**> *dollars*, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant-loss or consonant merger, vowel-reduction, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by AC (8/4/70, 10/6/71, 10/8/71), AD (4/12/78), other sources: Boas 1890 Scowlitz ms., also /'four blankets, four dollars'/, attested by Boas 1890 Scowlitz ms..

<**xethílews**>, ds //x̣(?)=ə̀ə̀[=Aí=]l=ə̀ws//, NUM ['four birds'], EZ, lx <=**ews**> *birds, (on the body/skin)*, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant-loss or consonant merger, vowel-reduction, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77).

<**xé'otheláyiws**>, ds //x̣ə̀ʔ=àə̀l=é̃y(=)iws//, NUM ['four pants'], CLO, lx <=**áy(=)iws**> *pants*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<**xé'óthelmó:t ~ xé'óthelmò:t**>, ds //x̣ə̀ʔ=àə̀l=má:t ~ x̣ə̀ʔ=àə̀l=mà:t//, NUM /'four kinds, (four piles [Elders Group 7/27/75])'/, (semological comment: *piles* may have been corrected to *kinds* by the IHTTC translation), lx <=**mó:t ~ mò:t**> *kinds*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by IHTTC (7/28/77), Elders Group (7/27/75), also /'four piles'/, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<**x(e)'othelòls**>, ds //x̣(ə̀)ʔ=àə̀l=àls//, NUM ['four fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant)'], EB, lx <=**òls ~ ó:ls**> *fruit, spherical objects, rocks*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<**xé'othelòwelh**>, ds //x̣ə̀ʔ=àə̀l=ówə̀ʔ//, NUM /'four canoes, four boats'/, CAN, lx <=**òwelh**> *canoe, vessel*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<**sxe'óthels**>, ds //s=x̣ə̀ʔ=àə̀l=s//, TIME /'Thursday, four o'clock, (fourth cyclic period)'/, NUM, literally /'fourth cyclic period'/, lx <=**s...=s**> *cyclic period, -th day; -th hour, o'clock*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), IHTTC (8/10/77), AC (10/6/71), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-x̣áʔúcn-s/ *Thursday* K67:369, ASM ['Thursday'], example: <**Q. stám swàyə̀l tlówàyə̀l? A. sxe'óthels.**>, //s=tém s=wèyèl təlá=wèyèl? s=x̣ə̀ʔ=àə̀l=s//, /'Q. What day is today? A. Thursday.'/, attested by IHTTC, ASM ['four o'clock'], <**wetéses te sxe'ó:thels**>, //wə̀-tés-əs tə s=x̣ə̀ʔ=àə̀l=s//, /'when it gets to four o'clock'/, attested by AC.

<**xé'otheláyiws**>, NUM ['four pants'], see **xé'ó:thel ~ xé'óthel**.

<**xé'óthelmó:t ~ xé'óthelmò:t**>, NUM /'four kinds, (four piles [Elders Group 7/27/75])'/, see **xé'ó:thel ~ xé'óthel**.

<x(e)'othelòls>, NUM [*four fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant)*], see xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

<xe'othelówelh>, NUM [*four canoes, four boats*'], see xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

<xí(y) ~ xéy>, possibly root //xí(y) ~ xéy *against, (change, transform)*//, comment: this may be a root (or sound symbolic), with single consonants added to form free form stems, many of the single consonants may be suffixes with isolatable meanings (like <=q'> and <=p'>) but some may be merely stem extenders which have no consistent meanings with other roots, <xí(y) ~ xéy> *against* works for many (if not most) Upriver Halq'eméylem words it appears in, thus it seems present in: <xéy=et> *beat up s-o, spank s-o, lick s-o (in fight)*, <xéy=kw'=et> *chew it hard*, <xéy=l=ém> *growl (of animal)*, <xéy=l=ém> *growl (of a person)*, *snap*, <xéy=l=és> *steep drop-off*, <xéy=l=ex> *to war (=e)x distributive*, <xéy=m=et> *grab s-o/s-th*, <xí=p' ~ xéy=p'> *scratch and leave mark, line*, <xíq' ~ xéy=q'> *scratch to itch*, <xí=s=el ~ xéy=s=el> *get a spooked feeling*, <xí=t> *transform it, change it*, <xéy=th'> *raw, unripe ("against food")*, <s=xí[=xe]=th'> *look angry without talking, look disappointed*, <xéy=th'=el> *got impatient*, <xí[=xe]=th'=em> *itchy*, <xey=w=és=em> *scowl*, <xéy=w=ét> *advise s-o against doing something bad, stop s-o from doing something bad*, <xéyx> *be ashamed*; that includes almost every root beginning with this sequence, though <xéytl'> *cold* seems not to fit; the same root or sound-symbolic <xi> *against* seems to also fit almost every /xə/-initial root in Hess 1976 (including many cognates with the Halkomelem forms listed just above); the Lushootseed form is not related to the prefix /xi-/ used with Lushootseed color terms; Squamish may also have a cognate root; because its status as a root in Halkomelem is not yet clear I have shown words which may contain it as separate entries rather than all sub-entries under one root, this also should make the words easier to look up, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /xi/ [*against*] as in: /xib(i)/ *grab with pressure (as a hawk would do)*, *claw*, /xicil/ *angry*, prob. /xic'/ *raw (meat)*, /xíc'il/ *shame, guilt*, /xídib/ *growl*, /xídub/ *catch s-o doing s-th wrong*, /xik'w/ *ugly, mean, rough; strange appearance*, /xíliḵ/ *war, battle, fight*, /xíë'(i)/ *fell a tree*, /xip'(i)/ *scratch (and leave a mark)* (derivative: (Skagit) /xíxəp'ie'/ *chipmunk*), /xíq'(i)/ *scratch, esp. to relieve an itch*, poss. /xít'ahəb/ *squat?*, /xíxə/ *shame*, /xíxq'/ *get the best of s-o, compete; refuse* H76, similarly Squamish root /xəy- ~ xi-/ which Kuipers suggests means *cause to stop (fighting, being a nuisance, etc.)* K69:84, K67:368.

<xíkwel> ~ <xéykwel>, possible bound stem //xí(y)k^w=əl//, meaning uncertain, or an alternate analysis would have root <sx> (medial vowel deleted before stressed suffix) + <=íkwel> (not attested elsewhere but perhaps a doublet with UHk <=íwel> *on the insides*—very appropriate in a word meaning *gizzards*)

<sxíkwel> ~ <sxéykwel>, df //s=xí(y)k^w=əl or sx=íkwəl//, ANA [*'gizzards*'], (<s=> *nominalizer, something to*), root meaning unknown, lx <=el> *go, come, get, become*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Maggie Pennier (Elders Group 1/24/79), example: <sxéykwels te chékel>, //s=xí(y)k^w=əl-s tə cəkəl//, [*'chicken('s) gizzards*'], attested by Maggie Pennier.

<xíkwel> ~ <xéykwel>, possible bound stem //xí(y)k^w=əl//, meaning uncertain, or an alternate analysis would have root <sx> (medial vowel deleted before stressed suffix) + <=íkwel> (not attested elsewhere but perhaps a doublet with UHk <=íwel> *on the insides*, or the red potatoes could possibly resemble *gizzards*, thus

<sxíkwel> ~ <sxéykwel>, df //s=xí(y)k^w=əl or sx=íkwəl//, EB [*'wild red potatoes that pigs eat, (probably Jerusalem artichoke)*'], ASM [*'a tall plant with big leaves, some grew at American Bar in the 1920's*'], [*'probably Helianthus tuberosus*'], (<s=> *nominalizer, something to*), root meaning unknown, lx <=el> *go, come, get, become*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by LJ via AD (6/18/79).

- <**xíkw'**> ~ <**xéykw'**>, stem or root //xí=k'w// or //xík'w// *chew*
 <**xéykw'et**>, pcs //xí=k'w=əT or xík'w=əT//, ABFC [*'chew it (s-th hard, apple, pill)'*], possibly root <**xí**> *against*, possibly <=**kw'**> *around in circles*, (<=**et**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/18/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /xík'w-in/ *chew (not at regular meal), munch (tr.?)* W73:57, K69:84.
- <**xéy₂kw'et**>, cts //xí[-C₁ə-]k'w=əT//, ABFC [*'be chewing s-th hard'*], (<**-R1-**> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76), example: <**xéy₂kw'etes te thíthqet.**>, //xí[-C₁ə-]k'w=əT-əs tə C₁í=əəqəT//, [*'He (for ex. a beaver) is chewing a small tree.'*], attested by EB.
- <**xéy₂kw'els**>, sas //xí[-C₁əC₂-](=)k'w=əls//, cts, ABFC [*'chewing (something hard, like apple)'*], (<**-R1-**> *continuative*), (<=**els**> *structured activity continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76).
- <**xílem**> ~ <**xéylem**>, df //xí(y)=l=əm//, ABFC [*'growl (of an animal)'*], possibly root <**xéy**> *against*, possibly <=**l**> meaning unknown, possibly <=**em**> *middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get*, phonology: possible vowel merger, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76, 12/15/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /xíʔn-m/ *growl* W73:125, K67:369, Saanich dial. of NSt /xíxən-əŋ/ *to growl [growling]* B74a:64, also <**xé:ylem**>, //xí-l=əm or xíy=l=əm//, attested by CT (6/8/76).
- <**xílep**> ~ <**xéylep**>, df //xí=ílep or xə[=Aí=](y)=ílep//, LAND [*'swept ground'*], probably root <**xíy**> ~ <**xéy**> *against or scratch*, possibly <**í-ablaut**> *resultative*, possibly root <**íxw**> *sweep* (unlikely since it would require otherwise unmotivated metathesis and delabialization), lx <=**ílep**> *ground, dirt*, phonology: possible ablaut, possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal?, attested by Deming (11/1/79).
- <**xíles**> ~ <**xéylés**>, df //xíy(=)l=əs or xí(=)l=ə[=´]=s//, LAND [*'steep drop-off, a drop-off, very steep slope, steep shore, steep riverbank, a slide'*], root meaning unknown unless <**xéy**> *against*, possibly <=**el**> *go, come, get, become*, possibly <=**es**> *on the face*, possibly <=´=> *derivational*, phonology: possible stress-shift or updrifting, possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76, 6/21/76), Elders Group (4/2/75, 8/24/77), Salish cognate: prob. not Squamish /s-x'əh-áyʔus/ *dropoff (for ex. at bottom of beach)* W73:85, K69:78.
- <**Xéylés**>, df //xíy(=)l=əs//, PLN [*'place by Albert Cooper's house on Chilliwack River Road near Vedder Crossing, former village where a slide is now on north bank of Chilliwack River opposite Liumchen Creek'*], literally [*'slide, steep slope'*], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/24/77), AC, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19, source: place names reference file #222.
- <**xé:yles**>, df //xí[=-]y=əl=əs//, ABFC [*'made it (if laxative finally works)'*], literally perhaps [*'really dropped off or slid'*], possibly <=´=> *emphatic*, phonology: possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), example: <**tse l xé:yles.**>, //c-əl xí[=-]y=əl=əs//, [*'I made it (if laxative finally works).'*], attested by Elders Group.
- <**xí:les**> ~ <**xé:ylés**>, ABFC [*'made it (if laxative finally works)'*], see **xílés**.
- <**xíléx**> ~ <**xéyléx**>, ds //xí(=ə)l=ə[=´]=x//, SOC [*'to war, go to war'*], literally [*'go against all around/distributive (or) go fight all around'*], possibly root <**xéy**> ~ <**xí**> *against or fight*, (<=**el**> *go, come, get, become*), (<=**x**> ~ <=**ex**> *distributive, all around*), possibly <=´=> *derivational*, phonology: consonant-loss, updrifting or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80), EB (5/5/76), compare <**xéy=et**> *to fight s-o, beat s-o up*, Salish cognate:

Lushootseed /xílix/ *war, battle, fight* H76:603, Squamish /xéyx ~ xíʔx/ *war beside* /xəyx=éwiʔ/ *war canoe* W73:281, K67:368 and Squamish /xəyx-qín-m/ *war whoop* W73:281, K69:85, example: <le **xéyléx**>, //lθ xéy=əl=ə[=´=]x//, /'He went to war./, attested by EB.

<**xéyxex**>, cts //xí[-C₁ə-]=l=əx//, SOC /'war, (warring), fighting a war/, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75), EB (5/5/76).

<xí:llhts(e)t> ~ <xé:yllhts(e)t>, SCH ['write for s-o'], see xí:l.

<xí:lt> ~ <xé:ylt>, SCH ['write s-th'], see xí:l.

<xí:lthet> ~ <xé:ylothet>, REL ['paint one's body'], see xí:l.

<**Xílxel(e)mòs**> ~ <**Xéylxel(e)mòs**>, chrs //xí(·)l=C₁əC₂=əm=ás or xə[=Aí=]l=C₁əC₂=əm=ás//, PLN ['one of the two rocks of Lady Franklin Rock'], literally perhaps /'characteristically have marks on the face/, Elder's comment: ASM ['the other of the rocks has a name too, it too was once a man but changed to rock by Xà:ls and thrown in the river, Xéylxelemòs was said to have had multiple eyes in his forehead (thus perhaps the name)'], N ['name of a man changed to rock by Xà:ls and thrown in the river'], probably root <xéyl ~ xí:l ~ xél> *mark, write*, (<=R2> characteristic), probably <=em> intransitivizer/have/get, lx <=ós> *on the face*, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (12/14/77), other sources: Boas 1895 (*Indianische Sagen ...*, 1977 Bertz translation):28 records the story (forms in angle brackets within square brackets are in Stó:lô orthography; those outside square brackets here are in Boas's orthography): "<Qe'lqElEmas> [macron over e], the first of the <QEtla'tl> (macron over a) [the village of <Xelhlálh> /xəʔ=lé=ʔ/, across from Yale], was very powerful. His tribe were all river monsters. Once <Qals> [umlaut over a][<Xà:ls> /xə̃=ls/, the Transformer] came to him. The three brothers crossed the river to visit him while their sister stayed on the opposite shore. They managed to cross the river, which is very dangerous at this spot, without mishap., But when they came to [<Xéylxel(e)mòs>] he called his tribe, and when [<Xà:ls>] saw the dreadful forms he fainted. [<Xéylxel(e)mòs>] took a magic potion out of his basket, sprinkled it over him and so revived him. <Sk-Ela'o>[macron over a] [<Squeláw> /s=qəléw/ *beaver*], the brother of [<Xéylxel(e)mòs>], was the first chief of the <Spe'yim> [<Spíyem> /s=píy=əm/] ([Spuzzum], the southernmost village of the Ntlakyapamuq [Thompson]). When he saw that [<Xà:ls>] came to his brother, he dug an underground passage to his house to be able to help him in case of need. [could this be the name of the other rock of Lady Franklin Rock?].

<xilxelemós> ~ <xeylxelemós>, chrs //xíl=C₁əC₂=əm=ás or xə[=Aí=]l=C₁əC₂=əm=ás//, WETH ['fleecy wave clouds that look like sheep'], literally perhaps /'characteristically have marks on the face/, probably root <xéyl ~ xí:l ~ xél> *mark, write*, (<=R2> characteristic), probably <=em> intransitivizer/have/get, lx <=ós> *on the face*, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), AC.

<xím> ~ <xéym>, bound probable root //xím or xí=m *grab*//, Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /xib(i)/ *grab with pressure (as a hawk would do), claw* H76:600. Squamish root /xim/ as in /xím-inʔ/ *grab s-o by the hair, pull s-o's hair (tr.)* and /xám-i/ *grab and hold on to (itr.)* W73:122, K67:367, 369.

<xéymem>, iza //xí(=)m=əm//, ABFC ['grab a handful'], (<=em> intransitivizer, get, have), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/31/77).

<xéymet>, pcs //xí(=)m=əT//, ABFC ['grab s-th/s-o'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75), Elders Group (7/9/75); found in <xeymethóme>, //xím=əT-ámə//, /'grab you/, attested by Elders Group.

- <**xéymleqwt**>, pcs //xí(=)m=ləq^w=T//, ds, ABFC /'pull s-o's hair, grab s-o's hair'/, literally /'grab s-o on the hair'/, lx <=(e)leq^w> *on the hair*, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75), Elders Group (7/9/75); found in <**xéymleqwthò:m.**>, //xí(=)m=ləq^w=T-à·m//, /'Your hair was grabbed or pulled., (s-o) pulled/grabbed your hair.'/, attested by Elders Group.
- <**xéyxemels**>, dnom //xí[=C₁ə=]m=əls//, cts, sas, EB ['burdock'], ['*Arctium minus*'], literally /'something grabbing'/, ASM ['introduced by non-Indians, named after the qualities of the burrs'], (<=R1=> *continuative*), (<=els> *structured activity continuative nominal*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/2/75, 7/23/75).
- <**xéyxemels ch'ech'éq^w**>, cpds //xí[=C₁ə=]m=əls C₁ə=c'əq^w//, EB ['burdock'], ['*Arctium minus*'], literally /'grabbing little thorns'/, (<=R1=> *continuative*), (<=els> *structured activity continuative nominal*), (<R5=> *diminutive (plural?)*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (7/23/75).
- <**xemxímels ~ xemxíméls**>, sas //C₁əC₂=xím=əls//, dnom, EZ /'chicken hawk (red-tailed hawk), hawk (large and small varieties)'/, ['*Buteo jamaicensis*, *Buteo* genus and *Accipiter* genus'], literally /'something grabbing many times/things as a structured activity'/, Elder's comment: "it means it scoops down and grabs (AC)", (<R3=> *plural action/object*), (<=els> *structured activity continuative nominal*), phonology: reduplication, optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (12/4/71), BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (6/4/75, 2/18/76), other sources: ES /xəmxíməls/ *hawk*, H-T <Humqə'mEls> (macron over e) *hawk (Accipiter sp.)(large)* and <HeqEmqə'mEls> (macrons over both e) *hawk (Accipiter sp.)(small)* and <se'kEIetc> (macron over e) *hawk (Accipiter sp.)*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /x̩b̩x̩ib/ *chicken-hawk; generic term for bird of prey* H76:601, not Squamish /sx̩p'im/ *chicken hawk* K69:60 and Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:72 *Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, marsh hawk, red-tailed hawk*, also /'hawk (large)'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).
- <**xixemxíméls**>, dmn //C₁í=C₁əC₂=xí(=)m=əls//, EZ ['little hawk'], ['probably of *Accipiter* genus'], (<R4=> *diminutive*), (<R3=> *plural action/object*), phonology: double reduplication, optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/15/76), also <**xwixemxéyméls**>, //C₁í=C₁əC₂=xí(=)m=əls//, also /'small hawk'/, comment: **xw** probably mistranscribed for **x**, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).
- <**xeyímelets**>, df //xí[=:]m=ələc//, EB ['roots of a tree when it floats downriver'], root <**xéym**> *grab*, possibly <=:=> *derivational*, lx <=elets> *on the bottom*, (<zero> *nominalizer*), phonology: possible lengthening, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/2/79).
- <**xímem**> ~ <**xéymem**>, ABFC ['grab a handful'], see **xím**.
- <**xímet**> ~ <**xéymet**>, ABFC ['grab s-th/s-o'], see **xím**.
- <**xímleqwt**>, ~ <**xéymleqwt**> ABFC /'pull s-o's hair, grab s-o's hair'/, see **xím**.
- <**xíp**> ~ <**xéyp**>, possibly root //xíp or xí=p'=D//, TVMO ['miss'], CAN, ASM ['like to not make it over a wave or ripple and go back downstream'], possibly root <**xí ~ xéy**> *against*, possibly <=p'> *on something else*, possibly root <**xíp'**> *scratch and leave mark*, possibly <=D (deglottalization)> *derivational*, phonology: possible deglottalization, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (8/30/76), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /x̩p'/ *get nipped, scratched, touched (by something flying by)* K67:369.
- <**xíp**> ~ <**xéyp**>, possibly root //xíp or xí=p'=D//, prob. related to <**xíp'**> *scratch and leave mark*
- <**sxíp**> ~ <**sxéyp**>, df //s=xí(=)p or s=xí=p'=D//, LT ['a line'], (<s=> *nominalizer, something to/that*),

possibly root <xí> *against*, possibly <=p> meaning unknown, probably <=p> *on something else*, possibly root <xíp'> *scratch and leave mark*, possibly <=D (deglossalization)> *derivational (resultative?)*, phonology: possible deglossalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), compare <sxéyxep'> *a stripe*, compare <xéyp'=et> *scratch it and leave mark, scrape it, rake it*, example: <thékw' sxéyp>, //èék'w s=xí(=)p//, /'straight line'/, attested by Elders Group.

<sxéyxep>, pln //s=xí[=C,ə=]p//, LT ['lines'], (<=R1=> *plural*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<sxéypxep>, pln //s=xíp=C₁əC₂//, LT ['lots of lines'], (<=R2> *plural*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<xepá:y ~ xepáy ~ xpá:y>, ds //xí[=Aə=]p=é·y or xí=p'=D=é·y//, EB ['western red cedar wood'], ['*Thuja plicata*'], literally /'(probably) lined bark'/, probably root <xí(=)p> *line*, probably <e-**ablaut on root i**> *resultative*, lx <=á:y> *bark*, phonology: probable ablaut, optional vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/11/70, 8/25/70, 9/10/71, 11/19/71), BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), Elders Group (3/72 tape 33), other sources: ES /xpá:y/ (CwMs /xpéy/) *red cedar (as material)*, JH /xpéy/ *red cedar*, H-T <Hapai> (umlaut over first a, macron over second) *cedar (Thuja gigantea)*, Salish cognate: Squamish /xp-áyʔ/ *cedar* W73:55, K67:366, root in Lushootseed /xpáyʔəc/ *cedar tree* H76:606, example: <xepáy kwémléxw ~ kwémléxws te xepáy>, //xí[=Aə=]p=é·y k^wémléx^w ~ k^wémléx^w-s tə xí[=Aə=]p=é·y//, /'(red) cedar root'/, attested by AC (8/25/70, 9/10/71), <xepá:y ló:thel>, //xí[=Aə=]p=é·y lá·èəl//, /'(red) cedar dish'/, attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<xpá:yelhp ~ xpáyelhp>, ds //xí[=Aə=]p=é·y=əʔp//, EB ['western red cedar tree'], ['*Thuja plicata*'], lx <=elhp> *tree*, phonology: probable ablaut, optional vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (1/29/75, 7/23/75), CT and HT (6/8/76), example: <p'elyi:ws te xpáyelhp>, //p'əl=əy=í·ws-s tə xí[=Aə=]p=é·y=əʔp//, /'outer red cedar bark'/, literally /'bark of the red cedar tree'/, attested by CT and HT.

<xepyúwelh>, ds //xəp=əy=ówəʔ//, HHG ['cedar trough (to serve food)'], FOOD, lx <=ówelh ~ =úwelh> *vessel, canoe*, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/72 tape 33).

<xpó:ys>, ds //xəp=ə[=Aá=]·y=əs//, BSK /'wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry)'/, literally /'red cedar wood on the face'/, lx <=es> *on the face*, phonology: ó-ablaut automatic before =es, vowel-loss (twice), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76, 6/11/75).

<xpá:ytses ~ xpáytses>, ds //xəp=é·y=cəs//, EB /'(red) cedar limb, (red) cedar bough'/, ['*Thuja plicata*'], literally /'red cedar hand'/, ASM ['red cedar boughs are used by ritualists to sweep out the corners of a longhouse or to brush people to get rid of ghosts in cleansing ceremonies, they are also used under bedding in camping to sweeten the smell and keep away pests as well as soften the ground one sleeps on (done for ex. at the fish drying camps by elders)'], lx <=tses> *(on the) hand, bough*, phonology: vowel-loss, optional length-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/6/76), Elders Group (7/23/75), HT and CT (6/8/76).

<xíp'> ~ <xéyp'>, possibly root //xí(=)p' *scratch and leave mark*//, root <xí> *against*, possibly <=p'> *on something else*, (semological comment: the meaning of this suffix everywhere else is *on itself* but in this root it seems to have switched meanings with =q' *on something else*).

<xéyp'et>, pcs //xí=p'=əT//, ABFC /'scratch s-o/s-th and leave a mark, rake it, claw it, scrape it, rake it'/, ASM ['for ex. scratch s-o/s-th as a cat would scratch s-o'], (<=et> *purposeful control*)

transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (10/10/79), EB (4/27/76, 3/2/76), other sources: ES /x̣éyp'ət/ *scratch*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /x̣íp'-id/ *scratch it and leave a mark* H76:604, Squamish /x̣íp'-in/ *scratch (tr.)* W73:224, K67:369, also <x̣ipet>, //x̣í=p'=D=əT//, [x̣épət], comment: p may be misrecorded for p', attested by AC (8/24/70, 10/13/71), example: <x̣éyp'et te sch'ólha>, //x̣í(=)p'=əT tə s=c'áʔε//, /'rake the leaves (leaf)'/, attested by AD.

<sx̣éyxep'>, rsls //s=x̣í[=C₁ə=](=)p'//, dnom, LT ['a stripe'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (10/10/79).

<x̣éyxep'els>, sas //x̣í[-C₁ə-](=)p'=əls//, cts, ABFC /'scratch, (scratching as a structured activity)'/, (<-R1-> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<x̣éyp'eqsel>, ds //x̣í(=)p'=əqsəl//, ABDF ['scraped on the nose'], lx <=eqsel> on the nose, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, prob. adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<x̣éyp'es>, ds //x̣í(=)p'=əs//, ABDF ['scraped on the face'], lx <=es> on the face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, prob. adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<xep'ewíts>, ds //x̣í(=)p'=əwíc//, ABDF ['marked on the back'], LT, lx <=ewíts> on the back, phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, prob. adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (10/10/79).

<sx̣eyxep'ewíts ~ sx̣eyxep'ôwíts>, strs //s=x̣í[=C₁ə=](=)p'=əwíc//, LT ['striped on back'], (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> resultative), lx <=ewíts> on the back, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape).

<x̣éyxep'ilep>, ds //x̣í[=C₁ə=](=)p'=íləp//, HARV /'a rake, a harrow'/, TOOL, literally /'scratching dirt and leaving a mark'/, (<=R1=> continuative), lx <=ilep> dirt, ground, (<zero> nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<x̣íp'eqsel> ~ <x̣éyp'eqsel>, ABDF ['scraped on the nose'], see x̣íp'.

<x̣íp'es> ~ <x̣éyp'es>, ABDF ['scraped on the face'], see x̣íp'.

<x̣íp'et> ~ <x̣éyp'et>, ABFC /'scratch s-o/s-th and leave a mark, rake it, claw it, scrape it'/, see x̣íp'.

<x̣íqeya> ~ <x̣éyqeya>, df //x̣ə[=Aí=]q=əyε or x̣íq=əyε//, EZ /'old salmon (ready to die, spotted)'/, possibly root <x̣éq> *straddle*, (semological comment: if correct perhaps because dying salmon often straddle (lie over) rocks), possibly <í-ablaut> resultative, lx <=eya> affectionate diminutive, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<x̣íq'> ~ <x̣éyq'>, stem or root //x̣í(=)q' *scratch (like of an itch)*//, root <x̣í> *against*, possibly <=q'> *on itself*, (semological comment: the meaning of this suffix everywhere else is *on something else* but in this root it seems to have switched meanings with =p' *on itself*), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /x̣íq' *scratch, esp. to relieve an itch* H76:604, Squamish /x̣íq' *be scratched* as also in /x̣íq'-in-cut/ *scratch oneself* and /x̣íq'-qʷ-mʔ/ *scratch one's head* W73:224-225, K67:369, K69:86.

<x̣éyq'et>, pcs //x̣í(=)q'=əT//, ABFC /'scratch it (like of an itch), (itch it)'/, (<=et> purposeful+ control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/2/76), Salish cognate: in part Squamish /x̣íq'-in/ *scratch* W73:224-225, K67:369, Lushootseed /x̣íq'-id/ //x̣íq'=it// *scratch it to relieve an itch* H76:604.

<x̣éyxep'els>, cts //x̣í[-C₁ə-](=)q'=əls//, sas, ABFC ['scratching'], (<-R1-> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/2/76).

<**xeyxəq'qéylem**>, cts //xí[-C₁ə-](=)q'=qəł=íł=əm or xí[-C₁ə-](=)q'=qəł[=Aí=]ł=əm//, [xəxəq'qélə̃m], mdls, ABFC [*'scratching one's head'*], ASM [*'a stick made of wood of the wild rose was sometimes used to scratch in the hair'*], (<-R1-> *continuative*), lx <=**qel**> *on the head, in the head*, possibly <**í-ablaut**> *durative*, possibly <=**íł**> *go, come, get, become*, (<=**em**> *middle voice*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut or syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/15/77).

<**xíq'et**> ~ <**xéyq'et**>, ABFC [*'scratch it (like of an itch), (itch it)'*], see **xíq'**.

<**xís**> ~ <**xéys**>, stem or root //xí(=)əs or xí(=)s//, *spooky feeling, creepy feeling*

<**xéysel**>, df //xí(=)əs=əl or xí(=)s=əl//, EFAM [*'get a spooky or spooked feeling, afraid that bad spirits are around, get spooked, fear something behind'*], possibly root <**xéy** ~ **xí**> *against*, possibly <=**es**> *on the face*, possibly <=**s**> meaning unknown, (<=**el**> *go, come, get, become*), phonology: probable vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 3/3/76, 3/2/77), RP and EB (2/12/76), Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed root /xəc/ *fear* as in /ʔəs-xəc/ *be afraid* H76:587, or perhaps Squamish root /xís/ *shrink, contract, cramp* or Squamish /xíʔ-xí-s/ *feign at (tr.)* and /xíʔ-xí-s/ *make a feigning movement at, make believe (tr.)* W73:98, K67:368, 370, K69:86.

<**xéyxesel**>, cts //xí[-C₁ə-](=)əs=əl//, EFAM [*'getting spooked, being afraid that bad spirits are around, spooky feeling'*], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by RP and EB (2/12/76), Elders Group (3/15/72, 4/16/75).

<**xéyxesem**>, df //xí[-C₁ə-]=əs=ə̃m//, EFAM [*'creepy'*], (<=**R1**=> *resultative or continuative*), (<=**em**> *have/get/intransitivizer or middle voice*), phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76).

<**xít**> ~ <**xéyt**>, pcs //xí(y)=T or xéy=T//, IDOC [*'transform s-th/s-o, change s-th/s-o'*], REL, ASM [*'used when passing something (food, clothing, belongings) over a fire at a burning to feed the dead (it makes them usable both by the spirits of the deceased owner when the things are put into the fire and by living friends and relatives present after the remainder is passed over the fire a certain number of times while the ritualist speaks to the departed spirits), also used when an Indian doctor/shaman sprinkles water, and when Xá:ls (the Transformer) or Xexéyls (the Transformers) transform someone into rock or creatures'*], possibly root <**xí(y)** ~ **xéy**> *against*, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80).

<**Xéyt**>, ds //xí(y)=T or xéy=T//, N [*'Transformer'*], REL, ASM [*'this is another [less common] name for the Transformer, more common names are Xá:ls ~ Xà:ls and for he and his 3 siblings (2 brothers + one sister), Xexá:ls; the origin of the Transformers is told in Dan Milo's story of Black Bear[']s Childeren] and Grizzly Bear, in which Grizzly Bear murders Black Bear (both mothers) and eats Black Bear, Black Bear's children discover this and flee, eventually persuading a man to drown Grizzly Bear while crossing a river, after other adventures the children wander off to the land of the horizon and return as Transformers, accompanied by Mink, a sexual mischief-maker, Boas 1895 (Bertz 1977) tells many of the stories of the wanderings and transformations of the Transformers from the Upriver Halkomelem area as well as other areas'*], literally [*'transform s-th/s-o, change s-th/s-o'*], (<**zero**> *nominalizer*), phonology: zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (4/27/79), contrast <**Xá:ls** ~ **Xà:ls**> *the Transformer*, contrast <**Xexá:ls**> *the Transformers*, comment: both these forms derive from the same root as does <**xéyt**> (perhaps <**xéy**> *against* but they are listed under both **xéyt** and **Xá:ls** to make them easier to find).

<**xixyéyt** or **xeyxéyt**>, df //C₁í=xí(y)=T or C₁əC₂=xíy=T//, IDOC [*'transform it more, pass it over the*

fire more (at a burning)'/, REL, possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly <R3=> plural action, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80); found in <xí(y)xéytchexw.>, //C₁í=xí(y)=T-c-əx^w or C₁əC₂=xíy=T-c-əx^w//, /'Transform it more., Pass it over the fire more (at a burning).'/, attested by Elders Group.

<xít> or <xéyt>, //xíy(=)t// or //xít// *growl*

<xéytem>, df //xí=T=əm or xí(=)t=əm//, LANG /'growl (of people, with words), speak gruffly'/, EFAM, possibly root <xéy ~ xí> *against*, contrast <xéy(=)t> *beat s-o up*, contrast <xéy(=)t> *transform s-o, change s-o*, possibly <=t> meaning unknown, possibly <=em> *middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get*, possibly <=em> *speak a language from* possibly as in <halq'eméylem> *Halkomelem language, speak Halkomelem* and <lhéchelesem> *Nooksack language, speak Nooksack*, (semological comment: this last suffix =em *speak a language from* may just be a special case of *place to have/get* used with the prime tribal village name since the language names where this use is attested (Halkomelem, Nooksack, and Straits all have a cognate suffix and use for their language names) all have stems which are village names most centrally located in the language territory, i.e. /ləq'éməl/ *Nicomene village, near Deroche, B.C.*, /ʔəð'áelos/ *village in what is now Everson, Wash.*, and /lək^wəjən/ *village on what is now the Songhees reserve in the city of Victoria, B.C.*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/26/76, 12/15/75, Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed /xid-ib/ *growl* H76:602, though that is more likely cognate with Upriver Halkomelem /xí(y)=l=əm/ *growl (of animal)* and Squamish /xíʔn-m/ *growl (of animal)*, W73, Lushootseed /d/ usu. corresp. to Downriver Halkomelem /n/, Squamish /n/ but Hess 1976 notes that Lushootseed /-t// transitive is usually realized as Lushootseed /d/.

<xéyxetem>, cts //xí[-C₁ə-](=)t=əm//, izes, LANG /'growling (with words)'/, (<-R1-> *continuative*), (<=em> *intransitivizer, have, get*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75).

<xéytet>, pcs //xí(=)t=əT//, LANG /'snap at s-o (verbally or in arguing), growl at s-o (with words)'/, EFAM, (<=et> *purposeful control transitive*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77), EB (12/15/75); found in <xeytethóxes.>, //xí(=)t=əT-áx^y-əs//, /'He snapped at me (verbally or in arguing)., He growled at me (with words).'/, attested by IHTTC, EB.

<xéyxetet>, cts //xí[-C₁ə-](=t)=əT//, LANG /'snapping at s-o (verbally or in arguing)'/, (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77); found in <xeyxetetethóxes.>, //xí[-C₁ə-](=t)=əT-áx^y-əs//, /'He was snapping at me (verbally or in arguing).'/, attested by IHTTC.

<xítet> ~ <xéytet>, LANG /'snap at s-o (verbally or in arguing), growl at s-o (with words)'/, see xítet.

<xíth> ~ <xéyth>, ds //xí=è'//, EB /'unripe'/, FOOD /'raw, uncooked'/, possibly root <xéy ~ xí> *against*, possibly <=th> *food, small portion*, compare <lhémth> *pick at food* where <lhém ~ lhím> is *pick*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/5/80), AC (9/1/71), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /xíc'/ *raw (meat)* vs. /q^wúx^wadəb/ *unripe* H76:602, root in Squamish /xç'áyʔ/ *unfinished canoe hull* K69:84, root in Cowichan and Musqueam /xəð'éyʔ/ (vs. Chilliwack /pəqsəwəʔ/) *unfinished hull* ES ["uncooked tree/bark" because it hasn't yet had red-hot rocks and water applied to burn out the core for a canoe], example: <le xwel xéyth'>, //lə x^wəl xí=è'//, /'They're on the unripe side.'/, literally /'past third person subject still unripe'/, attested by AC, <xwel xéyth' te sqw'el.>, //x^wəl xí=è' tə s=q^wéł//, /'Your cooking is not done.'/, literally /'still is uncooked the cooking'/, attested by Elders Group (3/5/80).

<xéyth'elhþ>, ds //xí=è'=əþp//, EB /'alder tree, red alder'/, [Alnus rubra], literally /'unripe tree'/, (semological comment: perhaps so named since the bark and wood turn deep red or orange when

exposed to moist air (Turner 1979:190)), ASM ['bark used to dye bitter cherry bark black for basketry designs, wood used green to smoke fish, spoons and dishes carved out of the wood'], lx <=**elhp**> *tree*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/72, 3/1/72), Deming (6/21/79), AC (11/19/71, 11/26/71), other sources: ES /x̄é·yè'əþ/ *alder*, H-T <He'tsElp> (macron over e) *alder tree (Alnus rubra)*, Salish cognate: Sechelt /x̄íxic'-ay/ *alder* T77:11.

<**Xexéyth'elhp**>, pln //C₁ə=x̄í=è'əþ//, PLN ['place on the east side of Seabird Island'], ASM ['place going [east] toward the river at Wahleach where lots of alders were, it was located at the south point of the little bay due east of Wahleach railroad stop, Xixewqéyls another place name pointed out by JL (referring to a carrot-like plant/yarrow that grew there and was used for dye) is located at the north end of the little bay, another possible location for Xexéyth'elhp is at the south point of the biggest bay on the east side of Seabird (south of the little bay) but that would mean that the reference to Wahleach is totally wrong, JL likely came across the Fraser by canoe from his home in the Peters Reserve with his grandmother to reach these places'], literally /'many (little) alder trees'/, (<**R5**> plural or diminutive plural), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (4/1/78), IHTTC (8/15/77), Elders Group (8/31/77), source: place names reference file #196 and #266.

<**xíth'**> ~ <**xéyth'**>, bound root or stem //x̄í(=)è' to itch (need to scratch)//, probably root <**xi**= ~ **xy**=> against + lx <=**th**> (probably) *small portion*, Salish cognate: Squamish root /x̄íc'/ *itch* as in /x̄íc'-im/ *itch* and /x̄í-x̄íc'-m ~ x̄é-x̄íc'-m/ *itch* W73:152, K67:367, 369, 370.

<**xixeth'em**>, df //x̄í[=C₁ə=](=)è'əþ//, ABDF ['itchy'], (<=**R1**> continuative or resultative), (<=**em**> intransitivizer/have/get or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (late 10/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /x̄í-x̄íc'-m ~ x̄é-x̄íc'-m/ *itch* W73:152, K67:367, 369, 370, also <**xéyxets'em**>, //x̄í[=C₁ə=](=)c'əþ//, also /'to itch'/, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<**xeyxets'éthet**>, incs //x̄í[=C₁ə=](=c')əþ[= '=]m=èə//, ABDF ['(get) real itching'], (<=**thet**> get, become), phonology: reduplication, stress-shift automatic before =thet? or allomorphic, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<**xíth'** ~ **xéyth'**>, root or stem //x̄í(=)è' ~ x̄éy(=)è' *impatient* or *itchy, impatient*//, probably root <**xi**= ~ **xy**=> against + lx <=**th**> (probably) *small portion*, probably same root as preceding root <**xíth'**> ~ <**xéyth'**>, bound root or stem //x̄í(=)è' to itch (need to scratch)//.

<**xíth'el** ~ **xéyth'el**>, incs //x̄ə[=Aí=]è'əþ or x̄í(=)è'əþ//, EFAM ['got impatient'], literally perhaps /'got an itch'/, possibly <**í-ablaut of root e**> resultative, (<=**el**> go, come, get, become), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), Salish cognate: possibly Lushootseed /x̄íc-il/ *angry* which has derivative /x̄íc-il-əb/ *grumpy, kind of angry* H76:601-602.

<**xéth'xeth'**>, chrs //x̄éè'=C₁əC₂//, EFAM /'cranky, quick-tempered'/, literally perhaps /'characteristically itchy'/, (<=**R2**> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/26/77 except EB), also <**sxéth'xeth'**>, //s=x̄éè'=C₁əC₂//, (<**s**=> stative), attested by EB (IHTTC 7/26/77).

<**sxéyxeth'**>, strs //s=x̄í[=C₁ə=](=)è' or s=x̄ə[=AíC₁ə=]è'//, EFAM ['disappointed and angry-looking without talking'], (<**s**=> stative), possibly root <**xéy**> against, possibly root <**xéyth'**> *itch*, (<=**R1**= (perhaps with **í-ablaut**)> resultative), possibly <=**th**> *small portion*, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (6/14/76), Salish cognate: prob. Lushootseed root /x̄íc'-il/ *shame, guilt* as in /ʔəs-x̄íc'-il/ *be guilty* and /ʔəs-x̄íc'-il-us/ *contorted, distorted face from bad feelings* and /x̄íc'-il-àyucid/ *shame in the mouth* related to root

/xíxi/ *shamε* and /xidub/ *catch s-o doing something wrong* H76:602, perhaps Squamish /xíc'-i/ *bring shame upon oneself (so that one has to blush)* W73:228, K69:85 vs. Squamish root /ʔix/ → /s-ʔix-i/ *shame* (metathesis?) K67:305, W73:228.

<**sxeyxeth'ó:ythel**>, ds //s=xí[=C₁ə=](=)è' =á.yèəl or s=xə[=AíC₁ə=]è' =á.yèəl//, strs, ABDF /'ugly expression in mouth, ugly grin/, EFAM, lx <=**ó:ythel**> *on the lips/jaw*, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<**xíth'el** ~ **xéyth'el**>, EFAM ['got impatient'], see **xíth'** ~ **xéyth'**.

<**xíth'elhp**> ~ <**xéyth'elhp**>, EB /'alder tree, red alder/, see **xíth'**.

<**xí:tl'**> ~ <**xéytl'**>, free root //xí-ë'//, TCH ['be cold'], WETH, semantic environment ['of water, food, weather, ground, etc.'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/4/70, 9/8/71, 10/1/71), EB (12/1/75), Deming (3/31/77), Elders Group (1/19/77), BJ (5/10/64), other sources: ES /xé.yë'/ *cold*, JH /xí-ë'/ *cold*, Salish cognate: no cognates found in dictionaries/word lists of MCx, Se, Sq, San, Sam, Ld, Nk, Th, Cm, however Ld does have /ë'áx/ *feel cold* (Bates, Hess & Hilbert 1994:152) which is probably cognate through historical metathesis, example: <**xéytl' te swáyel.**>, //xí-ë' tə s=wéyəl//, /'The day is cold./, attested by Deming, <**xé:ytl' te témexw.**>, //xí-ë' tə téməx^w//, /'The ground is cold./, attested by AC, <**yeláwel xéytl' tlówayèl telí kw'e cheláqelh(elh).**>, //yəlélw=əl xí-ë' təlá=wéyəl telí k^wə cəlélq(=)ə†(-ə†)//, /'Today is colder than yesterday./, attested by Elders Group.

<**xéytl'thet**>, incs //xí-ë' =èət//, WETH ['get cold'], (<=**thet**> *get, become*), phonology: the root vowel cannot be /ɛ/ because /ɛ/ → /a/ automatically (<**a**> → <**o**>) before <=**thet**> and there is no such change here, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (4/21/80), EB (2/16/76), example: <**hókwestselcha te'fle hólem swéta welámescha xéytl'thet.**>, //hák^w=əx^s-c-əl-cə tə=ʔí=la hál=əm s wátə wə-íə=m-əs-cə xí-ë' =èət//, /'I'll wear/put on this warm sweater when it gets cold. (wear s-th, put on s-th)/, attested by AD.

<**xé:ytl'thet**>, cts //xí[---]ë' =èət or xí[---]yë' =èət//, WETH ['getting colder'], (<:-> *continuative (or) augmentative*), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/16/76), example: <**ulh me xé:ytl'thet.**>, //ʔu† mə xí[---]ë' =èət//, /'It's getting colder./, other sources: Gibbs' *autumn*, attested by EB, <**me xé:ytl'thet.**>, //mə xí[---]ë' =èət//, /'(It's) winter./, literally /'become/come/start to be getting colder/, attested by EB.

<**temxé:ytl'thet**>, ds //təm=xí[.=]ë' =èət//, TIME ['winter'], literally /'time for getting colder/, (<**tem**=> *season for, time for*), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<**temxéytl'**>, ds //təm=xí-ë'//, TIME ['winter'], literally /'season/time for cold/, (<**tem**=> *season for, time for*), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), AC (8/14/70, 10/8/71), others.

<**sxéytl'**>, dnom //s=xí-ë'//, TIME ['winter'], literally /'the cold/, (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/8/71).

<**xitl'áls** ~ **xitl'á:ls**> ~ <**xeytl'áls** ~ **xeytl'á:ls**>, df //xɛ[=y=]ë' =é-ls//, sas, EZ ['grizzly bear'], ['*Ursus arctos horribilis*'], ASM ['they turn right when they first come out of their cave, they were not eaten since they sometimes eat humans (parts have been found in their stomachs), they are hard to kill -- must be shot in the ear (all this from ME who calls them **xáxe** *sacred, taboo*], possibly root <**xáytl'**> <**xóytl'** ~ **xó:yt**> *cranky, aggressive, ready to fight, violent*, comment: <**xáytl'**> if the root is a bound form, attested elsewhere only before <=**thet**> (which automatically changes any root <**a**> to <**o**> as in <**xóytl'thet**>), possibly root <**xátl'**> *rough, turbulent (of wind/water)*, compare <**xóytl'** ~ **xó:ytl'**>

below, possibly <=y=> epenthetic, possibly <=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative nominal, thus a possible literal meaning of /'cranky/aggressive/ready to fight/violent as a structured activity'/
 syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Mrs. Margaret Jim (Mrs. August Jim) and JL and AC (10/62 Wells tape new transcript), AK (11/21/72 tape), ME (11/21/72 tape), Elders Group (3/29/77), JL and EB and Maggie Pennier and HT and Lawrence James and DF and AG and NP (Elders Group 6/7/78), BJ (5/10/64 Wells tapes new transcript new p.121), contrast <kw'í:tseł> grizzly bear (DF: small grizzly), comment: kw'í:tseł was used also by DF and NP and HT (Elders Group 6/7/78) and by DM (Wells tapes new transcripts) and BJ (5/10/64 Wells tapes new transcript new p.121), also /'large grizzly bear', attested by DF (6/7/78), also <xeytl'álth>, //xɛyɛ' =élè//, attested by Deming (3/11/76), comment: perhaps mistranscribed, example: <lép'exes te xeytl'áls (mekw'ewátes, mékw'tewátes).>, //lɛp' =əxʷ-əs tɛxɛyɛ' =éls (mɛkʷ' =əwét=əs, mékʷ' tɛ=wét=əs)//, /'The grizzly ate everybody/anybody. (eat s-o/s-th)'/, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77), <mekw'ewát lép'exes te xeytl'áls.>, //mɛkʷ' =əwét lɛp' =əxʷ-əs tɛxɛyɛ' =éls//, /'The grizzly ate everybody.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77).

<xítl'thet>, ~ <xéytl'thet> WETH ['get cold'], see xí:tl'.

<xí:tl'thet> ~ <xé:ytl'thet>, WETH ['getting colder'], see xí:tl'.

<xíwel> ~ <xéywel>, bound root //xí=íwéł or xí=íwəl or xí=əwəl against in the mind or shame in the mind//, compare root <xéy ~ xí> against, compare <xíxe> be ashamed.

<xéywét>, pcs //xí=íw(əł)=əT or xí=íwé(ł)=T or xí=əw(əł)=əT//, LANG /'advise s-o not to do something bad, (advise s-o against s-th), advise s-o to change, stop s-o from doing something'/, SOC, (<=et ~ =t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel merger, regular syllable-loss (of el before =et), possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/19/75, 3/8/76), Elders Group (1/25/78); found in <xéywétes.>, //xí=íwéł=əT-əs//, /'He advises him to not to do something., He advises him to change., He advises him to do something.'/, attested by EB.

<xéyxewet>, cts //xí[-C₁ə-]=íw(əł)=əT//, LANG /'advising s-o not to do something, advising him to change'/, SOC, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/19/75, 3/8/76).

<xeywésem or xéywésem>, mdls //xí=íwé(ł)=əs=əm or xí=əw(əł)=ə[= ']s=əm//, EFAM /'to scowl, make a bad face or a scowl'/, ABFC, SOC, literally /'against/shame in the mind on one's face'/, lx <=es> on the face, possibly <= ' => derivational, phonology: possible stress-shift, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).

<sxéyxewes>, stvi //s=xí[-C₁ə-]=əw(əł)=əs or s=xí[=C₁ə] =əw(əł)=əs//, EFAM /'(be) scowling (if mad or ate something sour), ((made a) funny (strange) face [Elders Group 1/21/76])'/, ABFC, SOC, (<s=> stative), possibly <-R1-> continuative, possibly <=R1=> resultative, phonology: reduplication, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), also /'(made a) funny face (strange)'/, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76).

<xíwésem or xíwésem> ~ <xeywésem or xéywésem>, EFAM /'to scowl, make a bad face or a scowl'/, see xíwel.

<xíwét> ~ <xéywét>, LANG /'advise s-o not to do something bad, (advise s-o against s-th), advise s-o to change, stop s-o from doing something'/, see xíwel.

<xíxà:m ~ xéyxà:m>, ABFC /'sobbing, crying a little, (to sob [EB])'/, see xà:m ~ xá:m.

<xíxe ~ xéyxé>, rsls //xí=C₁ə//, EFAM ['ashamed'], (<=R1> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/25/78), Salish

cognate: Lushootseed /xíxi/ *shame* and /ʔəs-xíxi/ *be ashamed* H76:605-606, Saanich dial. of NSt /xíxəxə/ *to be ashamed* B74a:54, perhaps root in Squamish /xíc'-i/ *bring shame upon oneself* (e.g. *so that one has to blush*) and perhaps metathesized root /ʔíx/ *shame* in /s-ʔíx-i/ *shame* W73:228, K67:305, 399, K69:85, example: <tsel me xéyxē.>, //c-əl mə xí=C₁ə//, /'I am ashamed., I am getting ashamed.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<xéyxē.>, cts //C₁ə-xí=C₁ə//, EFAM ['being ashamed'], (<R5-> continuative), (<=R1> resultative), phonology: double reduplication, grammatical comment: continuative resultatives are quite rare, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<xéyxēlexw.>, ncs //xí=C₁ə=l-əx^w//, EFAM /'(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to)/, (<=I> non-control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/16/75), Elders Group (6/7/78); found in <xeyxelóxes.>, //xí=C₁ə=l-áx^y-əs//, /'He (accidentally) made me ashamed.'/, attested by Elders Group, example: <tsel xéyxēlexw tel siyá:ye.>, //c-əl xí=C₁ə=l-əx^w t-əl s=yé:yə//, /'I insulted my friend.'/, attested by EB.

<xéyxēlòmèt.>, ncrs //xí=C₁ə=l-àmèt//, EFAM /'to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?)/, (<-òmèt> reflexive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76, 3/1/72).

<xéyxēthet.>, pcrs //xí=C₁ə=T-ət//, EFAM ['shame oneself (purposely)'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer) + (<-et> reflexive), or instead possibly <=thet> *get, become*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), example: <tsel xéyxēthet.>, //c-əl xí=C₁ə=T-ət//, /'I shamed myself.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<xéyxēstexw.>, caus //xí=C₁ə=sT-əx^w//, EFAM ['make s-o ashamed'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/16/75), Elders Group (6/7/78); found in <xeyxēsthóxes.>, //xí=C₁ə=sT-áx^y-əs//, /'He made me ashamed.'/, attested by Elders Group, example: <tsel xéyxēstexw.>, //c-əl xí=C₁ə=sT-əx^w//, /'I made him ashamed.'/, attested by EB; found in <xéyxēsthò:m.>, //xí=C₁ə=sT-àm//, /'S-o made you ashamed.'/, attested by EB (12/16/75).

<xíxekw'els> ~ <xéyxekw'els>, ABFC /'chewing (something hard, like apple)/, see xíkw'et.

<xíxekw'et> ~ <xéyxekw'et>, ABFC /'be chewing s-th hard', see xíkw'et.

<xíxelexw> ~ <xéyxēlexw>, EFAM /'(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to)/, see xíxe.

<xíxelex> ~ <xéyxēlex>, SOC /'war, (warring), fighting a war', see xíléx.

<xíxelòmèt> ~ <xéyxēlòmèt>, EFAM /'to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?)/, see xíxe.

<xíxemels> ~ <xéyxēxemels>, EB ['burdock'], see xím.

<xíxemels ch'ech'éq^w> ~ <xéyxēxemels ch'ech'éq^w>, EB ['burdock'], see xím.

<xíxemxíméls>, EZ ['little hawk'], see xím.

<xíxep'els> ~ <xéyxēp'els>, ABFC /'scratch, (scratching as a structured activity)/, see xíp'.

<xíxep'ílep> ~ <xéyxēp'ílep>, HARV /'a rake, a harrow', see xíp'.

<xíxeq'els> ~ <xéyxēq'els>, ABFC ['scratching'], see xíq'.

<xíxeq'qéylem> ~ <xeyxēq'qéylem>, ABFC ['scratching one's head'], see xíq'.

- <xíxesel> ~ <xéyxesel>, EFAM /'getting spooked, being afraid that bad spirits are around, spooky feeling'/, see xísel.
- <xíxesem> ~ <xéyxesem>, EFAM ['creepy'], see xísel.
- <xíxestexw> ~ <xéyxestexw>, EFAM ['make s-o ashamed'], see xíxe.
- <xíxetem> ~ <xéyxetem>, LANG ['growling (with words)'], see xítem.
- <xíxetet> ~ <xeyxetet>, LANG ['snapping at s-o (verbally or in arguing)'], see xítem.
- <xíxethet> ~ <xéyxethet>, EFAM ['shame oneself (purposely)'], see xíxe.
- <xíxeth'em>, ABDF ['itchy'], see xíth' ~ xéyth'.
- <xixets'émtset> ~ <xeyxets'émtset>, ABDF ['(get) real itching'], see xíth' ~ xéyth'.
- <xíxewet> ~ <xéyxewet>, LANG /'advising s-o not to do something, advising him to change'/, see xíwel.
- <xíyxyét or <xeyxyét>, IDOC /'transform it more, pass it over the fire more (at a burning)'/, see xít.
- <xlhá:léqel ~ <xelhaléqel>, ABDF ['(have a) headache'], see xélh.
- <xlhélets>, ABDF ['tired on the rump'], see xélh.
- <xlhém>, ABDF ['to be tired'], see xélh.
- <xlhém:et>, EFAM /'tired of s-th, bored with s-th'/, see xélh.
- <xlhét>, SOC ['beat s-o up'], see xélh.
- <xólem>, izz //xál=əm//, LT /'gray (of hair), grey (of hair)'/, possibly root <xál ~ xél ~ xíl (xéyl)> mark, paint, write, possibly <ó-ablaut> resultative or durative, probably <=em> intransitivizer, have, get, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/4/70).
- <sxó:lem>, str //s=xál=əm//, LT /'(be) real gray (of hair), (grey hair)'/, <s=> stative, or possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=:> augmentative or resultative, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb or nominal, attested by AC (10/6/71), Salish cognate: MCx /x'úwəm/ grey hair B75prelim.:28, Sechelt /sx'úlum/ grey hair T77:14, Squamish /s-x'úyum/ grey hair W73:124, K69:86, Saanich dial. of NSt /s-xáləm-əs/ grey hair B74a:22, Samish dial. of NSt /s-xáləm-əs/ grey hair G86:75.
- <xólémthet>, incs //xal=ə[-']m=èə//, cts, ABDF ['turning gray (in hair)'], (<- ' -> continuative), (<=thet> get, become), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/4/70, 8/29/70), example: <lulh xólémthet.>, //lə-u† xal=ə[-']m=èə//, /'He's turning gray (his hair)'/, literally /'he already is turning gray'/, attested by AC (8/4/70).
- <xó:lemthet>, rsls //xá[=:]l=əm=èə//, ABDF ['really turned gray (of hair)'], (<=:> resultative), (<=thet> get, become), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (10/6/71).
- <xólémthet>, ABDF ['turning gray (in hair)'], see xólem.
- <xó:lemthet>, ABDF ['really turned gray (of hair)'], see xólem.
- <xó:letsa>, WATR ['many lakes'], see xó:tša ~ xó:ča.
- <Xó:letsa Smá:lt>, PLN ['mountain right back of Yale town reserve with two big lakes and many small ones'], see xó:tša ~ xó:ča.
- <xólqesà:ls>, ABFC ['waving (one's arms)'], see xélqes.

<**xólhchem**>, ABFC /'swimming (of dog, deer, animal), (dog-paddling)'/, see **xélhchem**.

<**xó:qel ~ xóqel**>, df //xá=əqəl//, EZ ['marten'], ['*Martes americana caurina*'], Elder's comment: "has yellowish fur, more-so than mink", ASM ['it has a dark [deep-colored] chest because it and Weasel and maybe Squirrel all got burnt in a story [prob. involving the Transformer] (Elders Group 3/21/79), the marten is said to live up high in the mountains, to eat squirrels, climb trees, and steal food'], root meaning unknown unless *yellow/orange* or *dark [deep-colored]*, lx <=**eqel**> *on the throat*, (semological comment: so named probably due to the yellow or orange patch on its throat and breast, the color is especially deep orange and extensive in this subspecies from the coast (Cowan and Guiget 1965), the body fur is a richer brown inclining toward cinnamon in color), phonology: probable vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (11/21/72), ME (11/21/72 tape), Elders Group (2/11/76, 9/1/76, 3/21/79), other sources: JH /xá-qəl/ *marten*, ES /xá-qəl ~ sq'ê-ë'/ (CwMs /xá?qən/) *otter* (but I have /sq'ê-ë'/ only for *otter*), Salish cognate: Squamish /x'ú?qin/ *marten* W73:174, K69:86.

<**xotl'thet**>, WETH ['be windy'], see **xátl'**.

<**xó:tsa ~ xó:cha**>, free root //xá-cə//, WATR ['lake'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (8/14/70, 10/13/71), BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), EB, other sources: ES /xácə/ (Cw /xácə?/, Ms /xáca?/) *lake*, Salish cognate: PCS /*xáèu?/ *lake* cognate set #79 in G82 includes: Squamish and Lushootseed /xáèu?/ *lake* [W73:156, K67:368, H76:577], Nooksack /xáèò/ *lake* Amoss 1961, SanSg /xáèə/, Sg (Suttles 1965) /xáèa?/, Sooke /xáèə?/ E69, all *lake*, historical/comparative detail: note that Halkomelem has metathesized the vowels in this word and Upriver Halkomelem has also included its reflex (length) of the final glottal stop in the metathesis (its length is now medial), example: <**lám kw'e sle'óthels te xó:tsa.**>, //lé=m k'wə s=l=ə?é=áèəl-s tə xá-cə//, /'He went across the lake./, attested by EB.

<**xóxtsa ~ xóxcha**>, dmn //xá[=C₁ə=]cə//, WATR /'small lake, pond'/, (<=**R1**> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, length-loss before reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75), AC (10/23/71), JL (4/7/78 History Dept. tape 34), example: <**esésu xóxcha the'ít tethá lí te chóleqwmels.**>, //?ə-s-əs-u xá[=C₁ə=]cə èə?ít tə=èé li tə cáləq^w=məls//, /'It's really a (little) lake there on the side away from the river'/, attested by JL.

<**xelóxcha**>, dmpn //x[=əl=]á[=C₁ə=]cə//, WATR ['little lakes'], (<=**el**> *plural*), phonology: infix plural, reduplication, length-loss before reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by JL (4/7/78).

<**xó:letsa**>, pln //xá.[=lə=]cə//, WATR ['many lakes'], (<=**le**> *plural*), phonology: infix plural, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/8/77), SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), Elders Group (9/13/77).

<**Xó:letsa Smá:lt**>, cpds //xá.[=lə=]cə s=mé-lt//, PLN ['mountain right back of Yale town reserve with two big lakes and many small ones'], ASM ['it is on the C.P.R. side, Frozen Lake is one of several lakes on that mountain'], literally /'many lakes mountain'/, phonology: infix plural, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by IHTTC (7/8/77), SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), Elders Group (9/13/77), source: place names reference file #34.

<**Sxóchaqel**>, ds //s=xácə=qəl//, PLN ['Chilliwack Lake'], literally /'lake at the head (of the river) (BJ, Elders Group 8/24/77)'/, (<=**s**> *nominalizer, something that*), root <**xócha**> *lake*, lx <=**qel**> *on the head, at the head of a river*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ, CT (1973), Elders Group (5/28/75, 8/24/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.), Wells 1966, source: place names reference file #165 and #226.

<**xots'oyíqw**>, df //x̣ac'ay=íqʷ//, FOOD ['barbecued fish head'], FSH, root meaning unknown (not likely <**xíth'**> ~ <**xéyth'**> *unripe, raw, uncooked* or <**xíth'**> ~ <**xéyth'**> *itch*), (possibly <**xáth'**> ~ <**xe'áth'**>, *measure, mark a measurement* or root in <**xáts'et**> *fireweed* whose bark/covering is peeled and the shoots then eaten raw), possibly lx <=á:y ~ =ey ~ =iy> *bark, wood, plant, covering* (whose <a> may have gone to <o> before suffixes pertaining to the face or head [thus perhaps the root vowel as well] or may just be the <ey> allomorph), this may make sense since the barbecued skin of the fish head is and eaten when crispy, lx <=íqw> *on the top of the head*, phonology: possible <**ts'-th'**> etymological variation as attested elsewhere, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79).

<**xots'oyíqw slhóp**>, cpds //x̣ac'ay=íqʷ s=ʔáp//, FOOD ['fish head soup'], phonology: some speakers use slhóp' for *soup, stew*, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79).

<**xóxtsa ~ xóxcha**>, WATR /'small lake, pond'/, see **xó:t**sa ~ **xó:**cha.

<**xóyes ~ q'óyes**>, bound root or stem //x̣áyəθs ~ q'áyəθs//, meaning unknown

<**sxóyeseqw ~ sq'óyeseqw**>, df //s=x̣áyəθs=əqʷ ~ s=q'áyəθs=əqʷ//, CLO ['soft feathers put in oiled hair for dancing'], probably <**s=**> *nominalizer*, possibly stem or root in <**s=xóyes**> ~ <**sxéyes ~ sxéy:es**> *'head (of any living thing)*, secant allomorph possibly root <**q'óyes**> meaning unknown, lx <=eqw> *on the hair*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<**xóytl' ~ xó:ytl'**>, bound root or stem //x̣á(·)yě'//, meaning unknown unless related to <**xátl'**> *rough, turbulent (of wind/water)*, prob. same root as in <**xitl'áls ~ xitl'á:ls**> ~ <**xeytl'áls ~ xeytl'á:ls**>, df //x̣ɛ[=y=]ě' =é:ls//, sas, EZ ['grizzly bear'], ['*Ursus arctos horribilis*'].

<**sxóytl'thet ~ sxó:ytl'thet**>, stvi //s=x̣á(·)yě' =T-əθ or s=x̣á(·)yě' =èəθ or s=x̣ɛ[=Aá=y=]ě' =T-əθ or s=x̣ɛ[=Aá=y=]ě' =èəθ//, EFAM /'(be) aggressive, cranky, ready to fight, (be) violent, hot-headed'/, Elder's comment: "this is also what they call grizzly bears", (<**s=**> *stative*), probably root <**xátl'**> *rough, turbulent (of wind/water)*, possibly <=y= > meaning unknown, comment: =y= is not attested elsewhere and may be epenthetic, possibly <=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*, possibly <=et> *reflexive*, possibly <=thet> *get, become*, phonology: probable ablaut (a → o automatic before =thet), possible epenthetic y, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (10/19/77, 12/19/75), Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/23/77).

<**xpá:yelhp ~ xpáyelhp**>, EB ['western red cedar tree'], see **sxíp**.

<**xpá:ytses ~ xpáytses**>, EB /'(red) cedar limb, (red) cedar bough'/, see **sxíp**.

<**xpó:ys**>, BSK /'wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry)'/, see **sxíp**.

<**xtá:stexw**>, TIB /'do it, do s-th'/, see **xét'e**.

<**xtá: ~ xtá**>, TIB /'do, do this'/, see **xét'e**.

<**xt'**>, or <**xét'**> bound root//x̣t'// or //x̣ét'// *evil spell* or more likely merely root <**xét'e**> //x̣ét'ə or x̣ét'(?ə) or x̣ét'ə?-M1//, cts, LANG /'be saying, say, said'/, since a spell is *said*, see also under <**xét'e**>

<**xt'ét**>, pcs //x̣ét' =M1=T//, IDOC /'cast a spell on s-o, put a spell on s-o, shoot power into s-o'/, ASM ['such power is shot invisibly by Indian doctors and can only be removed usually by another Indian doctor, when it is removed it is sometimes found to be a piece of bone, sometimes it is an invisible spirit that is cast out by the curing Indian doctor/shaman'], (<**metathesis type 1**> *non-continuative*), (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), other sources: ES ChMsCw /x̣t'ét/ *shoot power (into victim)*,

Salish cognate: Squamish root /xət'/ *evil charm* as in /xt'-ét/ *put an evil spell on s-o (tr.)* and /ʔəs-xét'-xət'/ *bewitched* K69:84.

<xt'áls or xt'á:ls>, sas //xət'=M1=é(·)ls//, IDOC /'cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power'/, (<**metathesis type 1**> *non-continuative*), (<=á:ls ~ =áls> *structured activity non-continuative*), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt (LD) /xt'=éleʔ/ *shoot power into s-o (done by an Indian doctor)* with /=éleʔ/ *structured activity non-continuative* G86:81.

<xt'áls or xt'á:ls>, IDOC /'cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power'/, see xét'.

<xt'é>, IDOC /'cast a spell on s-o, put a spell on s-o, shoot power into s-o'/, see xét'.

<xthémés>, PLAY ['betting money'], see xéth.

<xthét>, ABFC ['shove s-th'], see xéth.

XW

<=xw>, da //x̣ʷ//, SH /'round, around'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in <qw'emétxw>, //q̣ʷəm(=)ét=x̣ʷ//, /'water lily, door knob'/, <tl'emxwxí:lem>, //è'əm=x̣ʷ=x̣ʷí:l=əm//, /'hail'/, <qweméxweth>, //q̣ʷém=M1=x̣ʷ=əè'//, /'lumpy clay'/, <qw'émxwtses>, //q̣ʷém=x̣ʷ=cəs//, /'wrist'/, <melmólxw>, //C₁əC₂=mál=x̣ʷ//, /'greasy; mixed up'/, <qwí(y)xw>, //q̣ʷéy=x̣ʷ//, /'miss a shot'/, literally /'move around'/, <spá:lxw ~ spá:lxw>, //s=pi[=Aé.=]l=x̣ʷ//, /'underground food, edible corms/tubers/bulbs, camas'/, <mélhxwel>, //móʔ=x̣ʷ=əl//, /'Indian plum, June plum'/, <th'ó:yxwem>, //è'á:y=x̣ʷ=əm//, /'(get) nervous, (get) excited'/, <yélxw>, //yél=x̣ʷ//, /'smooth (of boulder for ex.)'/, <yó:lxwtem>, //yə[=Aá.=]l=x̣ʷ=təm//, /'delirious'/, literally /'be in a state of turning over around in circles'/.

<xwálá:lhp ~ xwá:lá:lhp>, EB /'willow (includes especially short-leaf willow or Sitka willow, also long-leaf willow or Pacific willow, and red willow bush)'/, see xwále ~ xwá:le.

<xwále ~ xwá:le>, bound root //x̣ʷélə ~ x̣ʷé:lə perhaps willow//.

<xwálá:lhp ~ xwá:lá:lhp>, df //x̣ʷé(·)lə=éʔp//, EB /'willow (includes especially short-leaf willow or Sitka willow, also long-leaf willow or Pacific willow, and red willow bush)'/, ['especially *Salix sitchensis*, also *Salix lasiandra*, and possibly other *Salix species*'], MED ['good medicine for sores, make tea from the inner bark to gargle with for mouth sores, also scald last year's leaves and use on open sore (EB)'], root meaning unknown unless willow or unless reef net as in the Samish cognate, lx <=álhp ~ =elhp> tree, plant, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/19/71, 11/26/71), BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old p.300), EL (Chehalis trip 9/27/77), SJ (Deming 9/21/78), EB, JL (Fish Camp 7/19/79), other sources: ES /x̣ʷélé.ʔp/ (CwMs /x̣ʷéléʔp/) willow, JH /x̣ʷalé.ʔp/ willow tree, H-T <Qa'ilalp> (macron over first a) willow, Salish cognate: Squamish /x̣ʷáy-ʔay/ willow K69:86 and Sitka willow (*Salix sitchensis*), and probably other willows (such as *S. hookeriana* and *S. scouleriana*) Bouchard and Turner 1976:122, Lushootseed /s-x̣ʷáluʔ(əè) ~ x̣ʷəx̣ʷálu(aè)/ willow (tree) H76:608, Samish dial. of NSt /s-x̣ʷələ-eʔə ~ s-x̣ʷəlí-ʔiʔè/ willow ("reef net plant") from /s-x̣ʷələʔ/ reef-net G86:85, Saanich dial. of NSt /sx̣ʷəlíʔiʔè/ willow B74a:15, Mainland Comox /səx̣ʷay/ willow, red willow B75prelim.:19, contrast <xéltsepelhp> long-leaf willow, Pacific willow (*Salix lasiandra*), attested by EL, also /'white willow'/, attested by SJ, example: <xwá:lá:lhp theqát>, //x̣ʷé:lə=éʔp èəqét//, /'willow tree'/, attested by AC (11/26/71), <xwíxwel xwá:lá:lhp>, //C₁í=x̣ʷəl (or x̣ʷí[=C₁ə=]l)x̣ʷé:lə=éʔp//, /'willow bush'/, attested by AC (11/26/71), <ts'ats'í:ts'etl' stsó:lha xwá:lá:lhp>, //C₁ə=c'í[=C₁ə=]ë' s=cá.ʔəx̣ʷé:lə=éʔp//, EB /'short leaf willow, (Sitka willow)'/, ['*Salix sitchensis*'], attested by AC (11/26/71), <tl'áqt stsó:lha xwá:lá:lhp>, //è'éqt s=cá.ʔəx̣ʷé:lə=éʔp//, EB /'long leaf willow, (Pacific willow)'/, ['*Salix lasiandra*'], attested by AC (11/26/71).

<xwóxwelá:lhp>, dmn //x̣ʷé[=AáC₁ə=]lə=éʔp//, EB /'a small willow tree, a low willow'/, (<ó-ablaut and =R1=> diminutive, small), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64 Wells tapes new transcript old p.300).

<Xwóxwelá:lhp>, ds //x̣ʷé[=AáC₁ə=]lə=éʔp//, PLN ['a village by Yale along Yale Creek'], ASM ['an area on the upriver [of the Fraser R., i.e. north] side of Yale Creek where there were lots of willows and a settlement till washed out by the high flood of 1897'], literally /'a small willow tree, a low willow'/, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64 Wells tapes new transcript old p.300), IHTTC (7/8/77 MP via AD and SP in writing

and verbally), Elders Group (7/6/77, 9/13/77 and AK and SP and AD on Raft trip), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25, source: place names reference file #4.

<**Xwolích ~ Xwelích**>, ds //x̣^walə=íc or x̣^wɛ[=Aa=]lə=íc ~ x̣^wɛ(=Aə=)lə=íc//, PLN /'place at Ruby Creek where Paul Webster lived some years ago, now Wahleach Island Indian Reserve #2 and area at mouth of Mahood Creek'/, ASM ['across the Fraser River from O'hamil, across from shingle mill, at log house at end of road to river turn right'], Elder's comment: "name means lots of willows there", literally /'willow on the back'/, lx <=**ich**> on the back, phonology: vowel merger, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/31/77, 8/15/77), AK/SP/AD (Raft trip 8/30/77), Elders on place names trip to Seabird Island (EB, JL, AD, others) (4/3/78), Elders Group (7/13/77 on this day at least the following attended and gave some place names: LJ, SP, AG, DF), source: place names reference file #65a and #65.

<**Wolích**>, ds //x̣^w[w]alíc//, PLN /'Wahleach whistle stop on Seabird Island where Wayne Bobb lived in 1977, (now also Wahleach Lake (man-made) [EB]'/, ASM ['named after Xwolích (may not be an old name)'], phonology: irregular change of xw to w, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by LJ (IHTTC 8/15/77), source: place names reference file #195, also /'Wahleach Lake'/, ASM ['the lake is an artificial one, recently dammed, the name probably refers to the creek [if Indians had any hand in choosing it]'], attested by EB (12/8/75).

<**xwástel**>, ds //x̣^wɛs=təl or x̣^wə[=Aé=]s=təl//, PE /'solid grease, suet, lump of grease, (stomach fat [CT]'/, ASM ['cooked in a ball so it wouldn't crumble, could be carried in one's purse or bag, used like face cream to clean face, mixed with paint for spirit dancing face paint, etc.'], HUNT, FOOD /'lard, shortening'/, bound root <**xwás** or **xwés**> produce grease, produce animal fat, probably <**á-ablaut**> derivational, lx <=**tel**> device to, something (to), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), MH (Deming 1/4/79), contrast <**slós**> fat, comment: MH reports <**slós**> is also lard, shortening, Salish cognate: Squamish /x̣^wəs/ be fat and /x̣^wás-tn/ hardened grease, fat beside /x̣^wəs-ɪʔ/ get fat W73:97, 123, K67:371, K69:86, Lushootseed /x̣^wəs/ fat beside /s-x̣^wəs/ grease and /ʔu-x̣^wəs-il-d/ fatten s-o/s-th up H76:613-614, Sechelt /s-x̣^wəs/ grease, fat T77:14, also /'stomach fat'/, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <**xwástels te (spá:th, áshxw, t'l'elqtéle, p'q'élqel, músmes)**>, //x̣^wə[=Aé=]s=təl-s tə (s=pé-è, ʔɛsx^w, ɛ'ɛ[=lə=]qt=élɛ, p'əq'=élqəl, mús=C₁əC₂)//, /'solid (bear, seal, deer, mountain goat, beef/cow) grease'/, literally /'solid grease -its/-of the (bear, etc.)'/, usage: in careful speech, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), also <(spá:th, áshxw, t'l'elqtéle, p'q'élqel, músmes) xwástel>, //(s=pé-è, ʔɛsx^w, ɛ'ɛ[=lə=]qt=élɛ, p'əq'=élqəl, mús=C₁əC₂) x̣^wə[=Aé=]s=təl//, usage: rapid speech, not as good as the forms preceding such as xwástels te spá:th, syntactic comment: this may point out that such nominal(as adjective) nominal phrases in general are tolerated in fast speech but not preferred in careful speech, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77).

<**xwà:y ~ xwá:y**>, free root //x̣^wɛ·y ~ x̣^wé·y//, ABDF /'perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/26/76), SP (8/28/75), Salish cognate: PCS cognate set 29a in Galloway 1982:12 includes: Squamish /x̣^wáy/ perish, faint, become senseless, become paralyzed W73:196, K67:370, Nooksack /x̣^wáy/ die, Sechelt /x̣^wáy(?) already dead and /x̣^wáyat/ kill them (two) on purpose, Mainland Comox /x̣^wáy/ everybody's dead, several perish, Sooke dial. of NSt /x̣^wáy/ they are dead and /x̣^wé-t/ wipe them out and /x̣^wé-t-ŋ/ they were slaughtered, killed off, beside Squamish /x̣^wáy-at/ slaughter, wipe out (tr.) K69:86.

<**xwó:y**>, df //x̣^wɛ[=Aá]·y//, ABDF ['they all died'], possibly <**ó-ablaut of root a**> resultative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SP (8/28/75), example: <**le xwó:y ~ le xwá:y**>, //lə x̣^wɛ[=Aá]·y ~ ləx̣^wé·y//, /'They all died.'/, attested by SP.

<**Sxwoyehá:lá**>, df //s=x̣^wɛ[=Aa]=y=ə=(h)é-lé//, PLN /'Squia-ala (now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #7)'/, ASM ['at the junction of old Chilliwack River and Koquapilt Slough, so named because

many were killed together by canoe raiders and they were buried in a pit (Elders Group 7/20/77), Squia-a-ala is the (D.I.A.) spelling used for the present reserve name', literally perhaps /'something that's a container of people who all died together'/, (<s=> nominalizer, something to), possibly <=e> entity, being, lx <=á:lá ~ =há:lá ~ =à(:)là> container of, phonology: possible ablaut, epenthetic h, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/20/77, 1/15/75), source: place names reference file #82, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19, also <Sxwá:yehà:là>, //s=x̣ʷé·y=ə=hè·lè//, attested by CT (1973), also <Sxwayehále>, //s=x̣ʷé[=Aa=]y=ə=héle//, attested by BJ (5/10/64 Wells tapes new transcript new p.142, 144-146).

<Sxwoyímelh>, ds //s=x̣ʷé[=Aa=]y(=əm)=ím=ə†//, PLN ['New Westminster'], literally /'nominalizer/something that many died together repeatedly in past'/, Elder's comment: "means place where lots of people died, (or) all died", ASM ['named from xwó:y all died because two innocent Indian men were hung there, and one, before the rope was put around his neck, told the people that because he was innocent many would die after him; soon after, a fire burned down New Westminster, killing a number of people including the judge; this happened when all the buildings, fences, and sidewalks were wooden, about 1860 or so (SP)'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <=em> place to have/get, (<=ím> repeatedly), (<=elh> past tense), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/6/77), SP (8/28/75), source: place names reference file #24, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):15.

<Sxwóxwiyímelh>, ds //s=x̣ʷé[=AáC₁ə=]y=əm=ə†//, PLN ['village near and above [upriver from] Katz where 36 pit-houses were wiped out in an epidemic'], ASM ['people died right in their pit-houses, only one family was saved because it took to the mountains [in winter], the place is near Evangeline Pete's place near Katz'], literally /'place where all/many died in past'/, (<s=> nominalizer), (<ó-ablaut plus =R1=> resultative), (<=em> place to have/get), (<=elh> past tense), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/6/77), SP (8/28/75), source: place names reference file #23, Elders at Katz Class (TG/AG/PDP/SP? 10/5/76).

<xwá:yt>, pcs //x̣ʷé·y=T//, SOC ['kill them'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80).

<xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye>, df //C₁ə=x̣ʷé(·)y=ə//, EZ /'blowfly, big fly, (little fly (one of them) [Elders Group 2/19/75])'/, ['order Diptera, family Calliphoridae'], ASM ['(this is the fly that develops from maggots in carrion, the family includes the bluebottle fly and greenbottle fly with metallic iridescent coloring on their backs)'], (semological comment: may be so named (from root xwáy) since they would be especially numerous around those who died in a group), possibly <R5=> diminutive, possibly root <xwá(:)y> many die, possibly <=e> living thing/entity, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), EB (11/24/75), other sources: H-T <qôQai'a> fly (Musca sarcophaga sp.), Salish cognate: Squamish root in /ʔáx̣ʷáyʔ/ house-fly, black fly W73:104, K67:392 and housefly (family Muscidae, prob. Musca domestica and Musca autumnalis Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:115, Lushootseed /x̣ʷəx̣ʷáy/ fly (insect) H76:615, Sechelt /x̣ʷax̣ʷáyʔ/ black fly T77:9, Mainland Comox /x̣ʷáx̣ʷáyim'/ housefly B75prelim.:12, also /'little fly (one of them)'/, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75), also EZ ['black flies'], ['family Simulidae'], ASM ['(unlike blowflies and house-flies, black flies have a humpback appearance, they are abundant near water (laid on water plants or wet rocks) and females can attack in clouds and bite warm-blooded creatures)'], attested by Elders Group (7/20/77), example: <t'ít'elem te (qwá:l, sisemó:ya, xwexwiyáye, xwexwá:ya)>, //t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm tə (qʷé·l, C₁í=səm=á·yē, C₁ə=x̣ʷé·y=i[=M2=]yē, C₁ə=x̣ʷé·y=ə)//, /'The (mosquito, bee, smaller fly, larger fly) is buzzing.'/,

literally 'the (mosquito, bee, smaller fly, larger fly) is singing', attested by AD and TG (8/22/72, 8/23/72).

<**Xwôxwá:ye**>, ds //C₁ə=x̣^wé·y=ə//, PLN 'village on east bank of Sweltzer Creek (above Sxwoyehá:lá), (creek by the village of the same name [Xwôxwá:ye] [Wells])', ASM ['name of village on Soowahlie creek (Sweltzer Creek), as soon as you pass the church at Soowahlie and cross the bridge it's on the left by a round rock (BJ 12/5/64), this is above (upriver from) Sxwoyehá:lá (Squia-ala in D.I.A. spelling for that reserve name)', Elder's comment: "the name means black flies (Elders Group) or blow-flies (BJ)", phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/20/77), source: place names reference file #91, other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19, also 'creek by village of same name [Xwôxwá:ye]', source: Wells 1966, also <**Xwixwiyáye**>, //C₁í=x̣^wéy=i[=M2=]yε//, attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<**xwiyáye**>, dmn //x̣^wéy=i[=M2=]yε//, EZ ['a fly'], ['family uncertain'], (<=iye ~ =iya> diminutive), probably <metathesis> derivational, phonology: probable metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/15/79 incl. SJ, MC, MV, LG).

<**xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye**>, dmn //C₁ə=x̣^wéy=i[=M2=]yε ~ C₁í=x̣^wéy=i[=M2=]yε//, EZ ['house-fly'], ['family Muscidae, Musca domestica and prob. Musca autumnalis'], ASM ['a well-known spirit song of Charlie Sampson of Chilliwack Landing (Sqwá) was called the fly song; AC recalled the words as: xwixwiyáyetsel. xwixwiyáyetsel. (I am the fly. I am the fly.) with melody: 5 5 3 5 5-3 3 3 2 2-3 (1=do, 2=re, 3=mi, 4=fa, 5=so major) and rhythm: 1.5 .5 1 1 2, .5-1 .5 1 1 1-1 (.5=eighth note, 1=quarter note, 1.5=dotted quarter note, 2=half note, dashes are glissandi or glides)'], (<R5= or R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, probable metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), AD and TG (8/22/72, 8/23/72), Deming (3/15/79 incl. SJ, MC, MV, LG), AC (8/13/70), AC, NP (1/20/76), other sources: ES /x̣^wəx̣^wəyá:yε/ fly, H-T <Qôqwiáya> (macrons over both a) fly (Musca domestica), also <**xwixwiyáye**>, //C₁í=x̣^wéy=i[=M2=]yε//, also EZ 'a fly, blow-fly', ['order Diptera, family Calliphoridae'], attested by BJ (12/5/64), example: <t'ít'elem te (qwá:l, sisemó:ya, xwexwiyáye, xwexwá:ya)>, //t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm tə (q̣^wé·l, C₁í=səm=á·yε, C₁ə=x̣^wéy=i[=M2=]yε, C₁ə=x̣^wé·y=ə)//, 'The (mosquito, bee, smaller fly, larger fly) is buzzing.', literally 'the (mosquito, bee, smaller fly, larger fly) is singing', attested by AD and TG (8/22/72, 8/23/72).

<**xwiyxwiyáye**>, pln //C₁əC₂=x̣^wéy=i[=M2=]yε//, EZ 'a lot of flies, big blow-flies', ['order Diptera, family Calliphoridae'], (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75), AC (9/1/71).

<**xwá:yt**>, SOC ['kill them'], see xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

<**xweló:y**>, possibly root //x̣^wəlá·y stagger?//.

<**xwexweló:ySTEM**>, caus //x̣^wə[-C₁ə-]lá·y=sT-əm//, cts, ABDF ['staggering around'], literally possibly? 's-o was being caused to stagger', (<R1-> continuative), possibly root <xweló:y> stagger, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<=em> passive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb-passive, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), contrast <yitá:lSTEM> staggering around under root <tél ~ tá:l> repeat, respond.

<**xwexweló:ysthòm**>, caus //x̣^wə[=C₁ə=]lá·y=sT-à·m//, rsls, if, ABDF ['you get staggered'], (<=R1=> resultative), (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<=ò:m> passive second person patient/object), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb-passive, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), contrast <telsthòm> you get staggered under root <tél ~ tá:l> repeat, respond.

<**xwélhepxel**>, ABDF ['slipping off with a foot'], see xwlhép.

<**xwelhxwélhepxel**>, ABDF /'slip with both feet, lose balance on both feet'/, see **xwlhép**.

<**xwém ~ xwém**>, free root //x^wém ~ x^wém//, TVMO /'hurry, hurry up, be quick, be fast, move faster, quickly'/, phonology: xwém is possibly mistranscribed for **xwém**, though **xwemxálem ~ xwemxálem** run also shows the same variation (or mistranscription), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by BJ (5/10/64 new p.123, 12/5/64), AC, EB, Elders Group (10/27/76), EB/Deming/IHTTC (fall 1977), Salish cognate: Samish and Saanich dials. of NSt /x^wéŋ/ fast, hurry G86:90 and B74a:42, Squamish root /x^wám ~ x^wám/ rushing current, swiftly moving water as in /x^wám ~ x^wám/ run swiftly (ab. water) W73:220, K67:371; found in <**xwémilha.**>, //x^wém-†ε//, /'Hurry up., Run. (ordering)'/, (<-**lha**> ordering imperative), attested by EB (5/5/78), <**xwémtlh.**>, //x^wém=t†//, /'Hurry up (coaxing).'/, (<-**tlh**> coaxing imperative), attested by EB (5/5/78), <**xwémalha.**>, //x^wém-ε†ε//, /'Hurry up (you folks)., Run. (ordering)'/, (<-**alha**> ordering imperative you pl.), attested by AC (9/7/71), example: <**xwémilha latst lhí:m kw'e alí:le.**>, //x^wém-†ε lε-c-ət †í:m k^wə ʔəlí-lə//, /'Hurry up, let's pick salmonberries. (be picking)'/, attested by AC (11/24/71), <**tu xwémilha.**>, //tu x^wém-†ε//, /'Move a little faster.'/, attested by EB/Deming/IHTTC (fall 1977), <**kwélhtu xwém**>, //k^wé†tu x^wém//, /'very fast'/, attested by EB (12/19/75), <**xwém kw'els kw'qwémésthòm.**>, //x^wém k^w-əl-s k^wəq^w=ém=əsT-àm//, /'I can knock you down fast. (you are knocked down/clubbed)'/, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76), <**lahl áyel xwém. ~ xwém lahl áyel.**>, //lε-† ʔéy=əl x^wém ~ x^wém lε-† ʔéy=əl//, /'Go away quickly.'/, attested by AC (11/30/71).

<**lexwô:m ~ lexwôm**>, df //lə(x^w)=x^wə[=Aó(·)=]m//, WATR /'rapids, fast water, clear water, flowing fast, going fast, swift (water)'/, (<**lexw= ~ (very rarely) le=>** always), (<**ó(·)-ablaut**> derivational), phonology: ô-ablaut rare, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/15/72, 3/26/75), other sources: ES /ləx^wéw-m/ (Ms /x^wéym/, Cw /x^wəwm/) rapids, rushing current in sea or river, example: <**lexwôm te qó:.**>, //lə(x^w)=x^wə[=Aó(·)=]m tə qá://, /'swift water, (The water is swift)'/, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<**xwemxwém**>, ds //C₁əC₂=x^wém//, TVMO /'hurry up, faster'/, (<**R3=>** comparative or augmentative or plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80), example: <**xwemxwém ôw ôl.**>, //C₁əC₂=x^wém ʔəw ʔəl//, /'More faster.", even faster, (still faster)'/, attested by Elders Group.

<**xwemxwemeléqel**>, chrs //x^wém=C₁əC₂=əl=éqəl//, LANG ['talk fast'], literally /'(go/get) characteristically fast in speech'/, (<**=R2>** characteristic), (<**=el**> go, come, get, become), lx <**=éqel**> in the throat, in speech, language, phonology: reduplication, comment: word originally mistranscribed as **xwemxwemeléqep** but =eléqep would mean taste, smell and must be error for =eléqel in speech, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76).

<**xwéméthel**>, ds //x^wém=ə[=M2=]èəl//, FOOD /'eat fast, eating fast, hurry to eat'/, BPI ['(have a) quick mouth'], lx <**=ethel ~ =óthel**> in the mouth, (<**metathesis**> continuative or derivational), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, prob. adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72); found in <**xwéméthellha.**>, //x^wém'=ə[=M2=]èəl-†ε//, /'Eat fast.'/, attested by EB/Deming/IHTTC (fall 1977), example: <**xwéméthellh álhTEL.**>, //x^wém=ə[=M2=]èəl-†† ʔé†=təl//, /'Hurry to come eat [a meal].'/, attested by NP (6/4/80).

<**xwémetses**>, ds //x^wém=əcəs//, TVMO /'pick fast, (do fast with the hands)'/, literally /'hurry/be fast in the hand'/, lx <**=tses ~ =etses**> in the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB/Deming/IHTTC (fall 1977), example: <**tu xwémetseslha.**>, //tu x^wém=əcəs-†ε//, /'Pick fast.'/, attested by EB/Deming/IHTTC (fall 1977).

<**xwémxel**>, ds //x^w[=F=]ém=x^yəl//, WETH /'raining hard, pouring rain, (raining fast)'/, literally /'fast

precipitation', possibly <=F= (fronting)> derivational, lx <=xel> precipitation (rain, snow, sleet, etc.), phonology: possible fronting or allomorph, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, others, see under stem <xwémxel, example: <xwémxel li te s'átl'q.>, //x^w[=F=]əm=x^yəl li tə s=ʔéë'q//, 'It's raining hard outside.', attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<xwemxálém ~ xwemxálém>, mdls //x^w[=F=]əm=x^yə[=Aé=]l=əm ~x^wəm=x^yə[=Aé=]l=əm//, ABFC ['run'], ASM ['of people or animals'], literally 'hurry/be fast on one's foot', possibly <=F= (fronting)> derivational, (<á-ablaut> derivational), lx <=xel> on the foot, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: ablaut, fronting, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, IHTTC, EB, AC (8/7/70, 9/7/71), BJ (5/10/64), also <xwemxálem>, without updrifting, //x^w[=F=]əm=x^yə[=Aé=]l=əm//, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332); found in <xwemxálémilha.>, //x^w[=F=]əm=x^yə[=Aé=]l=əm-ʔε//, 'Run.', attested by BHTTC (10/13/76), example: <xwemxálémilha la(m) te steqtál.>, //x^w[=F=]əm=x^yə[=Aé=]l=əm-ʔε lε(=m) tə s=téq=tə[=M2=]l//, 'Run to the door.', attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), <tsel t'át kw'els xwemxálém kw'e la me t'éqw' tel slhák'w'em.>, //c-əl t'é=T k'^w-əl-sx^w[=F=]əm=x^yə[=Aé=]l=əm k'^wə lε mə t'éq'^w t-əl s=ʔék'^w=əm//, 'I tried to run but I ran out of breath.', attested by EB (12/12/75).

<xwó:mxelem ~ xwó:mxelem ~ xwómxelem ~ xwómxelem>, cts //x^wə[-Aá(-)]m=x^yəl=əm ~x^wə[-F=]ə[-Aá(-)]m=x^yəl=əm//, ABFC 'running, run[ing] around', SOC ['a runner'], PLAY, (<ó(:)-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, fronting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (10/13/71), BHTTC (10/13/76), EB (1/30/76, 2/6/76), Elders Group (2/76), example: <xwómxelem qetl'osésu lhékw'xel qetl'osésu (wets'étl', tséql) qetl'osésu lekwxál.>, //x^w[=F=]ə[-Aá(-)]m=x^yəl=əm qə-ě'a-s-és-u ʔák'^w=x^yəl qə-ě'a-s-és-u (wə=c'é cólq) qə-ě'a-s-és-u lək'^w=x^yə[=Aé=]l//, 'He was running and he tripped and fell and broke his leg. (fall, break a leg)', attested by AC (10/13/71), <tl'ó te xwómxelem.>, //ě'á təx^w[=F=]ə[-Aá(-)]m=x^yəl=əm//, 'That's the runner.', literally 'that's the one running', syntactic comment: relative clause with verb rather than xwómxelem being a derived nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/76).

<xwéxwemxelí:m>, dmpv //C₁í=Aé=x^w[=F=]əm=x^yəl=əm=í.m or C₁í=Aé=x^w[=F=]əm=x^yəl=ə[=Aí=]m//, [x^wóx^wəm x^yílí.m], ABFC ['running on and off'], (<R4=> diminutive), (<é-ablaut on R4=> plural of diminutive), probably <=í:m> repeatedly, possibly <í:ablaut on suffix e> durative, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, fronting, syllable-loss or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (10/13/76).

<xwemxwlí:m>, df //x^wəm=x^yə=əl=í.m or x^wəm=x^yə=əl=ə[-Aí-]m, less likely x^wəm=x^yəl=əm=í.m or x^wəm=x^yəl=ə[=Aí=]m or C₁əC₂=x^w[=əl=]əm=í.m//, ABFC ['hurrying'], comment: ...xwl... possibly error for ...xl... or assimilation, possibly <R3=> plural, possibly <=xw> all around, possibly <=el=> plural, possibly <=í:m> repeatedly or <í:ablaut on suffix e> durative, phonology: syllable-loss or assimilation, ablaut, possible infixed plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/18/75).

<xwéméthel>, FOOD 'eat fast, eating fast, hurry to eat', see xwém ~ xwém.

<xwémetses>, TVMO 'pick fast, (do fast with the hands)', see xwém ~ xwém.

<xwemxwém>, TVMO 'hurry up, faster', see xwém ~ xwém.

<xwemxwemeléqel>, LANG ['talk fast'], see xwém ~ xwém.

<xwemxwlí:m>, ABFC ['hurrying'], see xwém ~ xwém.

<xwés>, bound root //x^wés river splits around a rock//.

<Sxwesálh>, df //s=x^wəs=éʔ or s=x^wəs=ə[=Aé=]ʔ//, PLN 'place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek)', (<s=>

nominalizer), possibly <=álh> meaning unclear, possibly <=elh> *past tense*, possibly <á-*ablaut*> *durative or derivational*, phonology: possible ablaut, SP and AK not sure of the name but gave location, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC with elders at Place Names Meeting (8/23/77), SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), source: place names reference file #134 and #217, also <Xwesálh>, //x̣ʷəs=éʔ or x̣ʷəs=ə[=Aé=]ʔ//, attested by IHTTC with elders (8/23/77), source: place names reference file #217.

<xwét>, free root //x̣ʷét//, SH /'to tear, it rips'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76, 3/30/76), Elders Group (5/16/80), Salish cognate: Lushootseed (Southern dial.) /x̣ʷét/ as in /ʔəs-x̣ʷét/ *it's torn* H76:614, and perhaps Sechelt /x̣ʷét-at/ *to tear off/apart* T77:34, example: <xwét te s'íth'ems.>, //x̣ʷét tə s=ʔíè'ə=m-s//, /'Her dress tears.'/, comment: correcting her previous translation (Her dress is torn.), attested by EB (2/6/76, 3/30/76).

<xwtát>, pcs //x̣ʷət=ə[=Aé=]t//, durs, SH /'rip it up, tear it up, rip s-th, tear s-th'/, semantic environment ['about cloth, paper, buckskin, leaves, anything'], (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), (<á-*ablaut on e in suffix*> *durative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80), Deming (3/25/76), EB (2/6/76); found in <xwtátes.>, //x̣ʷət=ə[=Aé=]T-əs//, /'He tore it.'/, attested by EB (2/6/76).

<xwetxwét>, plv //C₁əC₂=x̣ʷét//, SH ['torn up (in pieces) (or prob. better) (tear up (in many pieces))'], (semological comment: some entries from this date with resultative translations were corrected by the speaker at a later date to leave out the resultative translation, this example was not mentioned the second time but probably needs the same correction (torn up → tear up)), (<R3=> *plural action/object*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/6/76).

<sxwexwéyt or sxwexwít>, strs //s=C₁ə=x̣ʷət[=Aí=]t//, SH ['torn'], (<s=> *stative*), possibly <R5= í-*ablaut*> *resultative*, possibly <=R1= í-*ablaut*> *resultative*, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (3/30/76).

<xwetíwél>, ds //x̣ʷət=íwél//, CLO ['rip on the bottom or insides'], lx <=íwél> *in the insides, in the rectum*, (now also) *on the bottom*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80), example: <xwetíwél te seqíws>, //x̣ʷət=íwél tə səq=íws//, /'rip one's pants'/, attested by Elders Group.

<xwetíwél>, CLO ['rip on the bottom or insides'], see xwét.

<xwetxwét>, SH ['torn up (in pieces) (or prob. better) (tear up (in many pieces))'], see xwét.

<xwétl'>, probable bound root //x̣ʷéé'//, probably *rolled*

<sxwétl'qel>, df //s=x̣ʷéé'=qəl//, HHG /'pillow, rolled bulrush mat'/, ASM ['often the tails of cat-tail rushes were used to stuff pillows and mattresses'], (<s=> *nominalizer, something to*), root meaning unknown unless xwétl' *rolled*, lx <=qel> *on the head*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/10/71), Elders Group (2/27/80), TG (4/75), other sources: JH /sx̣ʷéé'əqəl/ *pillow*, Salish cognate: Sechelt /x̣ʷéé'-qín/ *pillow, cushion* T77:18, Lushootseed /x̣ʷéé't/ *pillow* H76:613, also <shxwétl'qel (or shxwxwétl'qel?)>, //sx̣ʷéé'=qəl//, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), comment: xw may be mistranscribed for xwxw.

<sxwetl'qelá:la>, ds //s=x̣ʷéé'=qəl=é:lé//, HHG /'pillow slip, pillow-case'/, lx <=á:la> *container off/for*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/10/71), Elders Group (3/1/72), also <shxwetl'qelá:la (or shxwxwetl'qelá:la?)>, //sx̣ʷéé'=qəl=é:lé//, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), comment: xw may be mistranscribed for xwxw.

<xwewe>, probable root //x̣ʷəw// or //x̣ʷéw// or most likely //x̣ʷ[=F=]əw(=)ə//, perhaps same root in

<**shxwéwe**>, df //sx^w=wéwə or s=x^wəw=ə or sx^w=wé=C₁ə or sx^w=wéw=ə//, EZ ['cougar'], ['*Felis concolor oregonensis*']

<**sxwewál**>, df //s=x^wəwél or s=x^wéw=ə[=M2=]l or more likely x^w[=F=]əw(=)ə=él//, EZ ['fox'], ['*Vulpes fulva cascadenensis*'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to), stem possibly <**xwéwe**> as in cougar, and with <=á:l> similar to, -like, or part/portion may mean “cougar-like”, if not then possibly <metathesis> derivational, phonology: possible fronting or metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape), Elders Group (4/16/75), Salish cognate: Thompson /x^wʔayx^w/ fox B74c:9, Columbian /sx^wəʔx^wʔayx^w/ fox K81:68 (where /ʔ^w/ is labialized pharyngeal stop found in some Interior and Tsamosan Salish languages), also <**shwál**>, //s(x^w)wél//, attested by HP (3/3/76).

<**xwexweló:y**>, ABDF ['staggering around'], see **xweló:y**.

<**xwexweló:ysthòm**>, ABDF ['you get staggered'], see **xweló:y**.

<**xwexwe'á**>, df //x^wəx^w=əʔé or C₁ə=x^w=əʔé//, SOC ['copy, imitate'], root meaning unknown, lx <=e'á> comparative, (like), possibly <R5=> derivational?, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/6/79), Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wə-x^wáʔ/ imitate K69:86, Saanich dial. of NSt /x^wəx^wáʔ/ imitate B74a:66, example: <sta yálh ulh **xwexwe'á**>, //s=t(=əʔ)é yəʔ ʔuʔ x^wəx^w=əʔé//, /'Now he imitates., Now he copies./, attested by AD.

<**xwixwe'á**>, cts //x^wə[-Ai-]x^w=əʔé or C₁í-x^w=əʔé//, SOC ['imitating'], possibly <í-ablaut> continuative, possibly <R4-> continuative (unusual use of R4), phonology: ablaut or reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/26/76).

<**xwexwe'át**>, pcs //x^wəx^w=əʔé=T or C₁ə=x^w=əʔé=T//, SOC ['copy s-o, imitate s-o'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (3/6/79), Elders Group (4/6/77).

<**xwixwe'át**>, cts //x^wə[-Ai-]x^w=əʔé=T or C₁í-x^w=əʔé=T//, SOC ['imitating s-o, copying s-o'], possibly <í-ablaut> continuative, possibly <R4-> continuative (unusual use of R4), phonology: ablaut or reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77), EB (4/26/76, 5/3/76); found in <**xwixwe'áthométsel**>, //x^wə[-Ai-]x^w=əʔé=T-ámə-c-ə//, /'I'm imitating you./, attested by EB (4/26/76), <**xwixwe'áthò:m**>, //x^wə[-Ai-]x^w=əʔé=T-à-m//, /'You were imitated., They imitated you., (You were being imitated.)/, attested by EB (4/26/76), example: <**xwixwe'átes te spá:th**>, //x^wə[-Ai-]x^w=əʔé=T-əʔ tə s=péð//, /'He's imitating a bear./, attested by EB (5/3/76), <**xwixwe'átem kw cheláqelhelh**>, //x^wə[-Ai-]x^w=əʔé=T-əm k^w cəléq(=)əʔ=əʔ//, /'He was imitated yesterday., They imitated him yesterday., (They were imitating him yesterday.)/, attested by EB (4/26/76).

<**Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwôxwe'áqel**>, ds //x^wə[=Ai=]x^w=əʔé=əqə ~ C₁í-x^w[=F=]=əʔé=əqə ~ C₁ə=x^w[=F=]=əʔé=əqə//, PLN ['Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island'], literally /'imitating a voice/, ASM ['the island is in Harrison Lake, the bay is on the west side of the island by Chítmexw and Spá:th rocks on the island'], Elder's comment: so named because if you talk slow here you can hear the echo of your own voice talking back to you, possibly <=F= (fronting)> derivational, lx <=eqel> in the throat, speech, voice, (<zero> nominalizer), phonology: ablaut or reduplication, optional fronting, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (3/1/78 tape, 6/27/78 boat trip).

<**xwixwe'ós**>, ds //x^wə[=Ai=]x^w=əʔé=ás ~ C₁í-x^w=əʔé=ás//, SOC ['making a face'], literally /'copying/imitating on the face/, lx <=ós ~ =ós ~ =es> on the face, phonology: ablaut or reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76).

<**xwexwe'át**>, SOC /'copy s-o, imitate s-o/, see **xwexwe'á**.

<**xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye**>, EZ ['house-fly'], see **xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye**.

<**xwéychesem** (or better) **xwíythesem**>, PE ['get one's picture taken'], see **xwíyth**.

<**xwéyxweleqw** or **xwí:xweleqw**>, EZ ['small bird'], see **xwí:leqw ~ xwé:yleqw ~ xwéyleqw**.

<**xwe'ít**>, us //x̣^wəʔít//, TOOL ['a wedge'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76), Elders Group (2/5/75), other sources: ES (ChMsCw) /x̣^wəʔít/ wedge, JH /x̣^wəʔí-t/ a wooden wedge, Salish cognate: Squamish /x̣^wəʔít/ wedge W73:286, K67:371, Sechelt /s-x̣^wəʔít/ wedge T77:19.

<**xwík'**>, perhaps bound root or stem //x̣^wík' or x̣^wiq'=F//, meaning unknown unless whole word is onomatopoeic

<**sxwík'**>, df //s=x̣^wík' or s=x̣^wiq'=F//, EZ ['winter robin, bush robin, varied thrush'], [*Ixoreus naevius naevius*], SD ['call of the winter robin or varied thrush'], ASM ['the varied thrush stays in the Stó:lô area all winter, unlike the American robin'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <=F (fronting)> diminutive, phonology: sound symbolism, possible fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/15/78), Elders Group (3/19/75, 2/18/76, 5/14/80), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /s-x̣^wíš/ varied thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*) K69:60 and Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:97-98, perhaps Lushootseed /s-x̣^wíʔ ~ s-x̣^wəx̣^wíʔ/ unidentified kind of small bird whose myth name is /s-píc-x̣^w/ H76:619, not Sechelt /tik'-tik'-šín/ thrush T77:11, also <**xwéyk'** or **xwík'**>, //x̣^wík'//, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75).

<**xwéylem ~ xwé:ylem ~ xwí:lem**>, df //x̣^wí:l=əm//, WV ['rope, twine, string, thread'], HARV, HUNT, EB ['stringy fibers (as on cow parsnip)'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=em> intransitivizer/have/get, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (2/19/75, 4/5/78), IHTTC (7/19/77), JL (7/13/79), other sources: ES /x̣^wéy·ləm/ (CwMs /x̣^wéyʔləmʔ/) rope, Salish cognate: Squamish /x̣^wíʔlm/ rope W73:219, K67:372, Samish dial. of NSt VU /x̣^wéyləmʔ/, LD /x̣^wéy'ləmʔ/ rope beside /x̣^wəx̣^wey'ləmʔ/ string, twine G86:86, and PCS cognate set #105 in G82 includes: Nooksack /x̣^wíylim/ rope A61, Sechelt /x̣^wílm/ rope beside /x̣^wí-x̣^wəlm/ string, twine T77:19, also Sechelt /x̣^wíləm/ rope B80pc and B83pc, Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /x̣^wíləb/ thread H76:616 [note? Lushootseed root /x̣^wíʔ/ lost, turned around], Twana /x̣^wíləb/ thread NT79 & NT82, Lummi dial. of NSt /x̣^wíʔləm/ rope, thread (Demers 1982 p.c.), Saanich dial. of NSt /x̣^wíʔləm/ rope, Songish and Clallam /x̣^wíʔləm/ rope, example: <**p'áth'tsel. alétsa kwthel xwéylem?**>, //p'êè'-c-əl. ʔəlécε k'è-əl x̣^wí·ləm//, /'I'm going to sew. Where is my thread?/, literally /'I sew (present as immediate future) where is it the (near but not visible) -my thread/, attested by AC (9/30/71), <**xwéylems te stiqíw**>, //x̣^wí·ləm-s tə s=tiqíw//, /'the horse's rope/, attested by AC (9/30/71), <**selá kw'as q'í(y)set te xwéylem.**>, //s=(hə=)lé k'w-ε-s q'í(y)s=əT tə x̣^wí·ləm//, /'Tie the rope tight./, literally /'(it) is tight that you tie s-th the rope/, attested by AC (9/30/71), <**le hó:kwexes theł tà:l te xwéylem kwes p'ewí:tes tel s'í:th'em.**>, //lə há·k'w=əx̣^y-əs è-əl tē·l təx̣^wí·ləm k'w-s-əs p'əw=ə[=Aí:=]T-əs t-əl s=ʔí·è'ə=m//, /'My mother used the thread to patch up my dress./, literally /'past use s-th the (female present) -my mother the thread that she/he patch s-th up the (present/unspecified) dress/clothing/, attested by AC (9/21/71), <**líqwet te xwéylem**>, //líq'w=əT təx̣^wí·ləm//, /'let out a rope (let it out (of rope))/, literally /'loosen it the rope/, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), <**xwéylems te téxwets**>, //x̣^wí·ləm-s tə təx̣^w(=)əc//, /'bowstring/, literally /'its string the bow/, attested by Elders Group (4/5/78), <**we'ólwe qwe'íqweqws ta xwé:ylem.**>, //wə=ʔál wə=q'əʔíq'w=əq'w-s t-εx̣^wí·ləm//, /'Your rope is too thin/narrow./, attested by JL.

<**xwéylém**>, pcs //x̣^wí:l(=)əm=T//, DESC /'weigh s-th, ((also) measure s-th [EB])/, possibly root

<**xwéylem**> rope, pcs //t purposeful control transitivity//, phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis:

transitive verb, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), also /'measure s-th, weigh s-th/, attested by EB, example: <**xwéylémt kwstámes**>, //x^wí·l(=)əm=T k^w=s=tém=əs//, /'weigh something/, attested by CT and HT.

<**xwéylemt te télmels**> or better <**xwéylemt te télmels**>, cpds //x^wí·l(=)əm=T tə ta[=Aé=]l=(ə)l məl-s//, SCH /'measure the knowledge, give a test/, <**télmel**>, //ta[=Aé=]l=(ə)l məl//, the mind, someone's own knowledge, <**é-ablaut**> resultative, lx <=**mel**> part, portion or lx <=**élmel**> in the mind, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**xwíleqlexw**>, ncs //x^wíləq=l-əx^w or x^w[=Q=]ɛ[=Aí=]l[=ə=]q=l-əx^w//, df, SOC ['almost kill s-o'], root meaning unknown, Elder's comment: "may come from xwá:lq almost", comment: derivation from xwá:lq would require several unusual processes: backing, í-ablaut of root a, and =e= infixing, possibly <=**Q= (backing)**> derivational?, possibly <**í-ablaut**> derivational, possibly <=**e=**> plural? or derivational, (<=**l**> non-control transitivizer), (<**-exw**> third person object), phonology: possible backing, possible ablaut, possible infixed e (schwa), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/21/78); found in <**xwíleqlóxes**>, //x^wíləq=l-áx^y-əs//, /'He almost killed me./, attested by EB.

<**xwilxwíleqlexw** or **xwelxwíleqlexw**>, plv //C₁əC₂=x^wíləq=l-əx^w//, SOC ['repeatedly almost kill s-o'], (<**R3=**> plural action), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/21/78, 4/25/78), example in the words to EB's grandmother's thunder spirit song:

<**xwilxwíleqlóxes kw'e xwéleqws kw'e chíchelh**. ~ **xwílxwíleqlómxes kw'e xwéleqws kw'e chíchelh**>, //C₁əC₂=x^wíləq=l-áx^y-əs k^wəx^wí·l(=)əq^w-s k^wə cí[=C₁ə=]†//, /'The thunderbird repeatedly almost killed me./, literally /he repeatedly almost kills me the (remote/distant) big bird of the (remote) high up/height/, (semological comment: notice the idiom used for *thunderbird*, lit. "the bird bird of the remote high up/height", EB's granny also had three other spirit songs besides this thunder song, a wolf song, a crying song, and one other, the words to the crying song were: <**ye'éyò selá:we**> (not translated but <**selá:we**> is *lonely*, <**ye=**> *moving along*, <**éy**> *good*, <**-ò**> *just*)), usage: spirit songs, attested by EB.

<**xwí:leqw ~ xwé:yleqw ~ xwéyleqw**>, possibly root //x^wí·l(=)əq^w or x^wí·ələq^w//, EZ /'big bird, (large bird (of any kind)), any waterfowl/, possibly <=**eqw ~ =eleqw**> on top of the head, phonology: possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75, 2/19/75, 6/4/75, 2/18/76), EB (2/21/78, 4/25/78), contrast <**mó:qw**> large bird; duck, waterfowl (*Chill.* dialect), Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wíl7əq^w/ *duck (generic)*, (for LM includes: ducks and also *scoter, grebes, cormorant, murre, murrelet*, and smaller loons) K67:372, K69:87.

<**xwéyxweleqw** or **xwí:xweleqw**>, dmn //x^wí·[=C₁ə=]ləq^w or C₁í=x^wíləq^w//, EZ ['small bird'], probably <**R4=** or =**R1=**> diminutive, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<**xwilxwíleqlexw** or **xwelxwíleqlexw**>, SOC ['repeatedly almost kill s-o'], see **xwíleqlexw**.

<**xwíqel**>, probable bound stem //x^wíq(=)əl or x^wə[=Aí=]q=əl//, meaning uncertain

<**sxwíqel**>, df //s=x^wíq(=)əl or s=x^wə[=Aí=]q=əl//, WETH ['tree bent to ground with ice and frozen'], EB, (<**s=**> stative or nominalizer), root meaning unknown but if <**q**> is error for <**qw**> then the root means *tied and hanging down* and this is an alternate pronunciation of <**xwíqw'el**> *sleet, silver thaw*, probably <**í-ablaut on root e**> resultative, probably <=**el**> *come, go, get, become*, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), compare <**xwíqw'el**> *sleet, silver thaw*.

<**xwíqw**>, bound root //x^wíq^w tie up and hang, tie around//, Salish cognate: Squamish root /x^wíq^w ~x^wəq^w/ be tied as in /x^wíq^w-in?/ tie up, connect (tr.) K67:372 and /x^wíq^w-us-n/ hang (a person)(tr.) K69:87.

<**sxwíxweqw'**>, strs //s=x^wí[=C₁ə=]q^w//, FSH ['(hung up in a fish net)'], HUNT, CLO, MC, (<s=> *stative*), (<=R1=> *resultative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), example: <ewéta **sxwíxweqw'**>, //ʔəwə= ʔtə s=x^wí[=C₁ə=]q^w//, /'There's no fish on your net./, literally /'(there) is nothing hung up in a fish net'/, attested by Elders Group.

<**xwíqw'est**>, pcs //x^wíq^w=əs=T//, SOC /'put a rope around s-o/s-th's neck, put a leash on s-th, hang s-o'/, ASM ['can be done to a person, dog, horse, etc., doesn't necessarily hurt them, the meaning of hanging to kill was brought by the non-Indian post-contact'], literally /'tie s-o/s-th purposely around on the face (to hang down)'/, lx <=es> *on the face*, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (3/6/79), Elders Group (4/16/75), other sources: JH /x^wí-q^wəst/ *to hang a person*, Salish cognate: Squamish /x^wíq^w-us-n/ *hang (a person)(tr.)* K69:87.

<**xwíqw'esem**>, mdls //x^wíq^w=əs=əm//, SOC /'hang oneself, (hung by a rope [AC])'/, literally /'tie oneself around on the face to hang down'/, lx <=es> *on the face*, (<=em> *middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/5/80), also /'hung by a rope'/, attested by AC (8/28/70).

<**sxwéqw'lhelh**>, ds //s=x^wí[=Aə́=]q^w=ʔəʔ//, CLO /'scarf, neckerchief'/, literally /'something that is tied around on the throat to hang down'/, (<s=> *nominalizer, something that*), (<é-**ablaut on root i**> *resultative*), lx <=lhelh> *on the throat, on the front of the neck*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/24/75), Salish cognate: Sechelt /s-x^wú-x^wq^w-ʔaʔ/ *kerchief* T77:18, Samish dial. of NSt /s-x^wíx^wq^w-ʔnəʔ/ *anything one has on one's neck (cloth, neckerchief, necklace, etc.)* G86:84, also <**xweqw'ellhelh**>, //x^w(=F=)i[=Aə́=]q^w=əʔəʔ//, also /'scarf, necktie'/, possibly <=F= (**fronting**)> *diminutive or derivational*, phonology: possible fronting, ablaut, attested by MP and SP and EB (Elders Group 2/1/78), also /'necktie, bowtie'/, Elder's comment: "can't remember the word for *necktie, bowtie*", attested by BHTTC (10/21/76).

<**sxwéqw'ellhelh**>, ds //s=x^wí[=Aə́=]q^w=əʔəʔ//, CLO /'necklace'/, literally /'something that is tied around on the throat to hang down'/, (<s=> *nominalizer, something that*), (<é-**ablaut on root i**> *resultative*), lx <=éllhelh> *on the throat, on the front of the neck*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75), Salish cognate: Sechelt /s-x^wú-x^wq^w-ʔaʔ/ *kerchief* T77:18, Samish dial. of NSt /s-x^wíx^wq^w-ʔnəʔ/ *anything one has on one's neck (cloth, neckerchief, necklace, etc.)* G86:84.

<**xwíqw'el**>, incs //x^wíq^w=əʔ//, WETH /'to sleet, have a silver thaw'/, ASM ['sleet is freezing rain, silver thaw is a thaw which melts and refreezes'], literally /'go/come/get/become tie around and hang down'/, (semological comment: *to sleet* uses the active *go/come* meaning, *have a silver thaw* uses the *get/become* meaning of =el), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<**xwí:qw'el**>, cts //x^wí[---]q^w=əʔ//, WETH /'sleeting, be sleeting'/, (<-:-> *continuative*), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), example: <**xwí:qw'el te swáyel**>, //x^wí[---]q^w=əʔ tə s=wéyəʔ//, /'It's sleeting., The day is sleeting./, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<**xwíqw'el**>, WETH /'to sleet, have a silver thaw'/, see **xwíqw'**.

<**xwí:qw'el**>, WETH /'sleeting, be sleeting'/, see **xwíqw'**.

<**xwíqw'em ~ xwí:qw'em**>, df //x^wíq^w=əm ~x^wí-q^w=əm//, ABFC /'to snore'/, (<=em> *middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75, 3/5/80), other sources: JH /x^wí-q^wəm/ *to snore, snoring* JH66:22,15, Salish cognate: Mainland Comox /x^wúq^wt/ *to snore* B75prelim.:91, Sechelt /x^wúq^w-t/ *to snore* T77:33, Squamish /x^wúq^w-n/ *to snore* K67:372, not Lushootseed /x^wálitut/ *to snore* H76:608 which appears to be a compound of

/ʔítut/ *to sleep* perhaps with /x̣ʷalʔ/ *lack control*.

<xwíxweqw'em>, cts //x̣ʷí[-C,ə-]qʷ=əm//, ABFC ['snoring'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75, 3/5/80), AC (8/28/70).

<xwíqw'esem>, SOC /'hang oneself, (hung by a rope [AC])/, see xwíqw'.

<xwíqw'est>, SOC /'put a rope around s-o/s-th's neck, put a leash on s-th, hang s-o/, see xwíqw'.

<xwítl'>, probable root or stem //x̣ʷíē'//, meaning unknown

<sxwítl'>, df //s(=)x̣ʷíē'//, EZ /'catbird (has black head), rufous-sided towhee/, ['Pipilo erythrophthalmus'], ASM ['rufous-sided towhee was identified by EL from pictures in David Marshall (1973): Familiar Birds of Northwest Forests, Fields and Gardens and called the catbird by EL who said it is called the catbird in English because it calls like a cat meowing; there is also another bird in the Stó:lô territory marginally, the gray catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) according to Udvardy 1977 which makes mewling calls but has only a black cap; the rufous-sided towhee has an entirely black head, makes a call described by Udvardy (1977:598) as an "inquisitive meewww?" and a song he describes for the Pacific coast variety/dialect as "to-wheeeee", "a buzzy trill", these descriptions fit resp. the cat's meow description given by EL and the Stó:lô name itself sxwítl' which could perhaps resemble a buzzy trilled to-wheeeee (xw and tl' providing the buzz and the s= then rounding of xw providing the first "to-" like sound)], possibly <s=> *nominalizer, something to*, phonology: probable sound symbolism, onomatopoeia, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (4/12/79), EL (9/15/78), Salish cognate: not Saanich dial. of NSt /ṣx̣ééš/ *catbird* B74a:14, but in Squamish the *rufous-sided towhee* (name forgotten) was also called the *catbird* (Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:100), possibly Lushootseed /ṣx̣ʷəx̣ʷíʔ ~ ṣx̣ʷíʔ/ *an unidentified kind of small bird* H76:619.

<xwíxweqw'em>, ABFC ['snoring'], see xwíqw'em ~ xwí:qw'em.

<xwixwe'á>, SOC ['imitating'], see xwexwe'á.

<Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwôxwe'áqel>, PLN /'Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island/, see xwexwe'á.

<xwixwe'át>, SOC /'imitating s-o, copying s-o/, see xwexwe'á.

<xwixwe'ós>, SOC ['making a face'], see xwexwe'á.

<xwíxwiyá:m>, LANG [*to recite or tell a fairy tale*], see xwiyám.

<xwíxwiyem>, df //C₁í=x̣ʷíy=əm or C₁əC₂=x̣ʷíy=əm or C₁í=x̣ʷíy=əm//, EFAM ['nervous while walking on something narrow'], possibly <**R4**=> *diminutive or resultative*, possibly <**R3**=> *plural*, probably root <xwiy> *wake, awake*, possibly root <xwíy> meaning unknown, phonology: possible mistranscription of xw for xw, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/7/77), Salish cognate: probably not Squamish /x̣ʷáʔ=ilwəs/ *become excited, become disturbed* W73:92, K69:86.

<xwiyám>, possibly root //x̣ʷíyé(·)m or x̣ʷíy=ə[=Aé(·)=]m//, LANG [*tell a story [legendary]*], PLAY, SOC, possibly <=**em**> *intransitivizer, have, get*, possibly <**á**(·)-**ablaut on suffix e**> *durative*, (semological comment: durative meaning is plausible because the legendary stories told were often very long with many episodes), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/15/79) (SJ, MC, MV, LG), Salish cognate: Southern Lushootseed /ṣx̣ʷíʔáb/ *traditional story, myth* H76:619, Squamish /x̣ʷə-x̣ʷí-ʔámʔ/ *tell a story (itr.)* beside /x̣ʷə-x̣ʷí-ʔús-n/ *tell a story to (tr.)* and /ṣx̣ʷə-x̣ʷí-ʔámʔ/ *non-realistic story, a myth* W73:254, K67:298, 371; found in <xwiyámlha>, //x̣ʷíy=ə[=Aé=]m-ʔɛ//, /'Tell a story./, attested by Deming (3/15/79).

- <**xwíxwiyá:m**>, df //C₁í=x^wiy=ə[=Aé=]m//, LANG ['to recite or tell a fairy tale'], PLAY, SOC, possibly <**R4**=> *diminutive*, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76).
- <**xwiyexwiyám** or **xwiyxwiyá(:)m**>, plv //C₁əC₂=x^wiy=ə[=Aé(·)=]m//, LANG ['(be) telling stories [legendary]'], PLAY, SOC, (semological comment: pluralized verbs are always *continuative* as well (as in Musqueam, Suttles ca1984: chapter 7)), (<**R3**=> *plural continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70), example: <**xwiyexwiyám te siyólexwe.**>, //C₁əC₂=x^wiy=ə[=Aé(·)=]m tə s=yáləx^w=ə//, 'The old man is telling stories.', attested by AC.
- <**sxwiyám**>, dnom //s=x^wiy=ə[=Aé=]m//, LANG 'story, (myth, legend)', PLAY, SOC, (<**s**=> *nominalizer, something to/that*), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Chill.*, attested by SJ and MC and MV (Deming 3/15/79), other sources: ES /s^wəyé·m/ (CwMs /s^wəy?ém?) *myth*, Salish cognate: Southern Lushootseed /s-x^wi?áb/ *traditional story, myth* H76:619.
- <**sxwexwiyám** ~ **sxwôxwiyá:m**>, dmn //s=C₁ə=x^wiy=ə[=Aé(·)=]m//, LANG 'child's fable, story, fairy tale, child's story', PLAY, SOC, (<**R5**=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (1/30/76), SJ and MC and MV (Deming 3/15/79), AC (9/1/71, 11/10/71, 11/11/71, 8/24/70), CT (9/5/73, 9/15/73), Mary Charles (9/5/73), Elders Group (1/7/76), contrast <**sqwélqwel**> *true story, narrative, news*, example: <**ôwe lis the'ít sta'á kw'e sxwôxwiyám.**>, //?ówə li-s èə?í·t s=t=é?é k^wə s=C₁ə=x^wiy=ə[=Aé=]m//, 'It's not true but it's like a fable.', attested by AC (11/11/71), <**le hóy te sxwôxwiyám.**>, //lə háy tə s=C₁ə=x^wiy=ə[=Aé=]m//, 'He end[ed] a story., He finish[ed] a story.', attested by Elders Group.
- <**sxwolexwiyám**>, pln //s=C₁á=lə=x^wiy=ə[=Aé=]m or s=C₁ə[=Aa=lə=]=x^wiy=ə[=Aé=]m//, HAT ['ancient people over a hundred years old'], ASM ['they can't move, just lay there in the pit-house, they take liquids, in spring the family digs out the roof to get them out into the sun'], literally perhaps 'legend people', possibly <**R10**=> *person* (as in <**lóləts'e**> *one person?*) or more likely <=**le**=> *plural*), possibly <**o-ablaut**> *derivational*, probably <**á-ablaut**> *durative*, phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (9/9/76).
- <**xwiyáye**>, EZ ['a fly'], see **xwôxwáyə** ~ **xwexwáyə** ~ **xwôxwá:ye**.
- <**xwiyexwiyám** or **xwiyxwiyá(:)m**>, LANG ['(be) telling stories [legendary]'], see **xwiyám**.
- <**xwíyth**>, bound root //x^wíyè have a likeness made//.
- <**xwíythi**>, ds //x^wíyè(=)iy//, CARV 'carved outside post on longhouse, totem pole', (semological comment: probably *have a likeness made of a person or creature on wood* since these were the principal things carved on Stó:lô houseposts or poles, funeral boxes, grave poles, spindle whorls, masks), possibly <=**iy**> *bark, [old meaning] tree*, syntactic analysis: noun?, intransitive verb?, attested by DM (12/4/64), TG (4/23/75).
- <**sxwíythi** ~ **sxwéythi**>, df //s=x^wíyè(=)i(y)//, PE 'likeness, portrait, photograph, photo, statue', (semological comment: the word may have also included likenesses painted on drums, houses, skins, rocks, etc. since it now includes photographs), (<**s**=> *nominalizer, something to*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), TG (4/23/75).
- <**sxwéythiyes** ~ **sxwíythiyes**>, ds //s=x^wíyè=iy=əs//, CLO 'headdress, face costume, mask', lx <=**es**> *on the face*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), TG (4/23/75).
- <**xwéychesem** (or better) **xwíythesem**>, mdls //x^wíyè=əs=əm//, PE ['get one's picture taken'], literally

'get a likeness of one's/a face', lx <=es> of the face, (<=em> middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get), phonology: ch probably mistranscribed for th (esp. in light of xwiyxwiythiyósem motion pictures, movies) but could also be an artifact of legitimate ts/ch ~ th (incomplete sound shift in this word for the speaker/speakers giving the word), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/28/78).

<xwiyxwiythiyósem>, df //C₁əC₂=x^wiyè=iy(=)ás=əm or x^wiy[=C₁əC₂=]è=iy(=)ás=əm//, PLAY /'movies, motion pictures', possibly <R3=> plural, possibly <=R2=> characteristic, root <xwiyth> (have/get a) likeness, probably <=iyós> around in circles, possibly <=ós> of the face, (<=em> place to have/get), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/21/76).

<xwíythi>, CARV /'carved outside post on longhouse, totem pole', see xwíyth.

<xwiyxwiyáye>, EZ /'a lot of flies, big blow-flies', see xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.

<xwiyxwiythiyósem>, PLAY /'movies, motion pictures', see xwíyth.

<xwlhép>, df //x^w†(=)əp or x^wé†[=M1=]p or x^w[=B=]ə=†əp//, ABDF /'slip off (one's feet, hands, bottom), lose balance', possibly <=ép> on the bottom, possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuative, possibly <xwe=> become, get, possibly <=B= (backing)> derivational, phonology: possible metathesis, possible backing, phonology: xw could be mistranscribed for xw, see xwlhépelets sit down (with a plop?), [slip off one's chair], all derived forms below with xw were elicited at the same class meeting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (8/30/76), compare <elhápt> slip it out (what a woman says to a man), Salish cognate: probably Squamish /†úp/ be way off, be out of reach, be away from the edge as also in /†úp-n/ put away (tr.) and /†úp-cut/ move away K67:329-330.

<xwlhépxel>, df //x^wé†[=M1=]p=x^yəl or x^w[=B=]ə=†əp=x^yəl//, ABDF /'slip off with a foot, lose balance [on feet]', lx <=xel> on the foot, phonology: possible metathesis, possible backing, phonology: xw could be mistranscribed for xw, see xwlhépelets sit down (with a plop?), [slip off one's chair], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (8/30/76).

<xwélhepxel>, df //x^wé†əp=x^yəl or x^w[=B=]ə=†əp=x^yəl//, ABDF /'slipping off with a foot', (<lack of metathesis> continuative), lx <=xel> on the foot, phonology: possible backing, phonology: xw could be mistranscribed for xw, see xwlhépelets sit down (with a plop?), [slip off one's chair], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (8/30/76).

<xwelhxwélhepxel>, df //C₁əC₂=x^wé†əp=x^yəl or C₁əC₂=x^w[=B=]ə=†əp=x^yəl//, ABDF /'slip with both feet, lose balance on both feet', (<R3=> plural), lx <=xel> on the foot, phonology: reduplication, possible backing, phonology: xw could be mistranscribed for xw, see xwlhépelets sit down (with a plop?), [slip off one's chair], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (8/30/76).

<xwlhépches>, df //x^wé†[=M1=]p=cəs or x^w[=B=]ə=†əp=cəs//, ABDF /'slip off the hands, slip out of the hands', lx <=ches ~ =tses> on the hand, phonology: possible metathesis, possible backing, phonology: xw could be mistranscribed for xw, see xwlhépelets sit down (with a plop?), [slip off one's chair], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (8/30/76).

<xwlhépelets>, df //x^wé†[=M1=]p=ələc or x^w[=F=]ə=†əp=ələc//, ABDF /'sat down (with a plop?), [slip off on one's bottom or chair]', literally /'slip off on one's rump', lx <=elets> on the rump, on the bottom, phonology: possible metathesis, possible fronting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/5/78).

<xwlhépches>, ABDF /'slip off the hands, slip out of the hands', see xwlhép.

<**xwlhépxel**>, ABDF /'slip off with a foot, lose balance [on feet]'/, see **xwlhép**.

<**Xwolích ~ Xwelích**>, PLN /'place at Ruby Creek where Paul Webster lived some years ago, now Wahleach Island Indian Reserve #2 and area at mouth of Mahood Creek'/, see **xwále ~ xwá:le**.

<**xwó:qw'**>, probably root //x^wá·q^w//, EZ /'sawbill duck, fish-duck, common merganser (larger), American merganser'/, ['*Mergus merganser*'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (12/4/71), BJ (12/5/64), EL (9/15/78), Elders Group (2/18/76), EB (2/13/78), other sources: ES /x^wá·q^w/ *sawbill*, JH /x^wá·q^w/ (sic) *merganser*, Salish cognate: Mainland Comox /x^wúq^w/ *sawbill duck* B75prelim.:16, Squamish /x^wúhq^w/ *merganser, sawbill duck* K69:86 or better /x^wúuq^w/ *common merganser (Mergus merganser) and red-breasted merganser (M. serrator), sawbill duck* Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:71, Saanich dial. of NSt /x^wá?aq^w/ *sawbill duck* B74a:14, example: <**qwóqwel te xwó:qw'**>, //q^wε[=AáC₁ə=]l təx^wá·q^w//, /'The sawbill is talking.'/, attested by AC (12/4/71), <**th'ó:kws te xwó:qw' qas te léts'e pésk'a.**>, //è'ák^ws təx^wá·q^w qε-s tə léc'ə pəsk'ε//, /'There are seven sawbill ducks and one hummingbird.'/, attested by EB (2/13/78 approved this sentence constructed by class member).

<**xwóqw'**>, bound root //x^wáq^w pole a canoe//.

<**xwóqw'et**>, pcs //x^wáq^w=əT//, CAN ['to pole a canoe'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivity), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75, 10/1/75), Salish cognate: Squamish root in /x^wúq^w-cut/ *to pole up (in a canoe)* K67:372.

<**xwóxweqw'et**>, cts //x^wá[-C₁ə-]q^w=əT//, CAN ['poling a canoe'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<**sxwóqw'tel**>, ds //s=x^wa[=Aó=]q^w=təl or s=x^wa[=Aé=]q^w=təl//, CAN ['canoe pole'], literally /'device to pole a canoe'/, (<s=> nominalizer, something to), (<ó-ablaut or é-ablaut> derivational), lx <=tel> *device to, something to*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/10/64), DM (12/4/64), AC (12/7/71), Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/26/75), EB, other sources: ES /sx^wéq^wtəl/ *canoe pole*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-x^wúq^w-tn/ *canoe pole* K67:372, example: <**kw'étslexwes te sléxwelh, sq'émel, qas te sxwóqw'tel.**>, //k^wε[=Aé=]c=l-əx^w-əs tə s=ləx^w=wəʔ, s=q^wém(=)əl, qε-s tə s=x^wa[=Aó=]q^w=təl//, /'He saw a canoe, a paddle, and a canoe pole. (see s-th/s-o)'/, attested by EB.

<**xwóqw'et**>, CAN ['to pole a canoe'], see **xwóqw'**.

<**xwotíx**>, probable bound root //x^watíx^y//, meaning uncertain

<**sxwotíx**>, df //s=x^watíx^y//, EZ /'hell-diver, pied-billed grebe'/, ['*Podilymbus podiceps*'], ASM ['comes up the Fraser in the fall, a marsh bird, has hind legs way back, is a diver'], probably <s=> nominalizer, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (2/11/76, 6/4/75), other sources: ES /sx^watí·x^y/ *hell-diver*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /x^wətís/ *silver diver, "regular" diver (larger bird than the "small diver")* H76:614, Samish dial. of NSt /sx^wtís/ *black diver (has white front)* G86:67, Saanich dial. of NSt /sx^wtís/ *black diver* B74a:14.

<**xwótl'aqw**>, possible bound stem //x^wáë'εq^w//, possible from root <**xwétl'**> *rolled up*

<**Sxwótl'aqwem**>, df //s=x^wáë'εq^w=əm//, PLN /'Emory Creek, also village at mouth of Emory Creek on both sides of the creek'/, Elder's comment: literally /'water always boiling up rough'/, possibly <s=> nominalizer, something to/that, possibly root <**xwétl'**> *rolled up* possibly root <**as in sxwétl'qel**> *pillow, rolled up bulrush mat*, possibly <ó-ablaut> resultative or continuative or derivational, possibly <=eqw> *on top of the head* or more likely <=aqw> *around in circles*, probably <=em> intransitivity, have, get, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/6/77 incl. Maggie Pennier, Mary Peters, CT, LJ), SP/AK/AD (Raft trip 8/30/77), source: place

names reference file #9, also <**Sxwótl'áqw'em**>, //s=x^wáë'éq^w=əm//, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<**xwóxwelá:lh**>, EB /'a small willow tree, a low willow'/, see **xwále** ~ **xwá:le**.

<**Xwóxwelá:lh**>, PLN ['a village by Yale along Yale Creek'], see **xwále** ~ **xwá:le**.

<**xwóxweqw'et**>, CAN ['poling a canoe'], see **xwóqw'**.

<**xwó:y**>, ABDF ['they all died'], see **xwà:y** ~ **xwá:y**.

<**xwóy**>, probably bound root or stem //x^wáy or x^wé[=Aá=]y//, probably *shaking constantly*

<**sxwóyéleqw**>, df //s=x^wáy=ələq^w or s=x^wé[=Aá=]y=ələq^w//, CLO ['(special head-dress)'], SPRD, possibly <s=> *nominalizer, something to*, possibly root <**xwóy**> *shaking constantly* as in <**xwóyqwesem**> *one's head is shaking constantly (like with disease)*, (semological comment: this is plausible since new dancers must almost constantly shake their staffs at dances and this also shakes their heads), possibly root <**xwáy**> *die in a group, all die*, (semological comment: this is plausible since new dancers are regarded as babies, newly reborn), lx <=**eleqw**> *on top of the head, on the hair*, phonology: possible ó-ablaut on root á automatic before suffixes of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).

<**sxwóyéleqws te xawsólkwlh**>, cpds //s=x^wé[=Aá=]y=ələq^w-s təxəws=álk^w4//, CLO ['new spirit-dancer's head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat'], SPRD, literally /'special head-dress of the new guardian spirit/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (11/26/75, 3/16/78).

<**xwóyqwesem**>, mdls //x^wáyq^w=əs=əm//, ABDF ['one's head is shaking constantly (like with disease)'], root meaning unknown, lx <=**es**> *on the face*, (<=**em**> *middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/16/77).

<**sxwó:yxwey** ~ **sxwóyxwey**>, df //s=x^wá(·)y=C₁əC₂ or s=x^wé[=Aá=]·y=C₁əC₂//, REL /'sxwóyxwey ceremony featuring a masked dance, the sxwóyxwey mask and dance'/, ASM ['the wooden mask has protruding pegs for eyes and a carved protruding tongue, ears are often carved at the top and feathers and spinners fastened to the top, cloth drapes over the back of the head of the dancer, the dancer carries a hoop from which dangle large pecten shells which are rattled, during the dance a chorus of women sing the special song, the dance is done by prescribed numbers of dancers all similarly costumed, the right to do the dance is inherited through the female line, the dance may be put on at special ceremonies such as birth, marriage, death, cleansing or opening a longhouse, it is the only Stó:lô masked dance and the only mask they use, I saw the dance used at the opening of a new long-house for spirit-dancing in Chehalis, B.C.'], (<s=> *nominalizer, something to*), possibly root <**xwóy**> *shaking constantly* as in <**xwóyqwesem**> *one's head is shaking constantly (like with disease)*, (semological comment: this is plausible since the pecten shell rattles are shaken as a feature of the dance and the headresses also to make the flickers whirl), possibly root <**xwáy**> *die in a group, all die*, (semological comment: this is plausible since the mask and dance were said to originate with people who lived underwater in Kawkawa Lake (near Hope) and danced to try to save their people who were dying en masse of a leprosy-like disease), possibly <ó-ablaut> *derivational*, (<=**R2**> *characteristic*), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, DM, BJ, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-x^wáy?-x^way/ *mask* K67:298, 372 (the vowel shows the word is borrowed from Halkomelem).

<**Sxwó:yxwey** ~ **Sxwóyxwey**>, df //s=x^wá(·)y=C₁əC₂ or s=x^wé[=Aá=]·y=C₁əC₂//, PLN /'rock shaped like a man's head with a sxwó:yxwey mask on a point near the head of Harrison River, the point also called Spook's Point'/, ASM ['located across the Harrison River from Skwtéxwqel point, both

points are near the outlet of Harrison Lake which forms the head (start) of Harrison River', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77, 3/1/78, 6/27/78), source: place names reference file #288.

<**Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey**>, cpds //s=xéyəs-s tə s=xʷá(·)y=C₁əC₂//, PLN ['a *sxwó:yxwey* head turned to stone on land at *Xelhlálh* somewhere'], literally 'the head of the *sxwó:yxwey*', syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by IHTTC (9/7/77).

<**Sxwó:yxweyla ~ Sxwóyxweyla**>, ds //s=xʷá(·)y=C₁əC₂=ɛlɛ//, PLN ['village above *Yakweakwioose* on both sides of the *Chilliwack* River'], ASM ['the river changed course around the turn of the century [1900] and now goes west from Vedder Crossing, the location of the old village site is near Higginson Rd., above Chilliwack Indian Reserve #8, where the Anglican church is now [1964]'], literally 'container of the *sxwó:yxwey* mask, home of the *sxwó:yxwey* mask', ASM ['so named presumably because one of the early owners of the mask lived there'], lx <=álá ~ =àlà> container of/for, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19, source: place names reference file #175 and #176.

<**Xwó:leqw**>, df //xʷó:l=əqʷ//, PLN ['*Whonnock* village'], ASM ['a downriver Halkomelem-speaking village on the north side of the Fraser River'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=eqw> on top of the head, on the hair, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DF (Elders Group 4/23/80).

<**xwós**>, probable bound root //xʷó(·)s//, foam

<**sxwósem ~ sxwó:sem ~ sxó(:)sem**>, ds //s=xʷó(·)s(=)əm//, EB ['*soapberry*'], ['*Shepherdia canadensis*'], FOOD ['*Indian ice-cream, whipped soapberry foam*'], ASM ['the berries do not grow in Stó:lô territory but were obtained by trade with the Thompsons and others, the berries if rubbed between the hands will produce a white foam or froth, in aboriginal times (and still rarely today) the berries (or a syrup from them) were whipped up in special soapberry baskets kept grease-free, they were whipped up with special cedar whisks and the foam was eaten on special small flat paddle-shaped soapberry spoons, nowadays soapberries are more often whipped up with an electric beater in modern bowls kept grease-free (or the foam is inhibited), it is usually sweetened with sugar now, though in the old days other berries or other sweetening agents were added'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to), borrowed from Thompson /s-xʷús-əm/ *soapberry* from root /xʷús/ foam Turner 1973ms:34, phonology: optional partial delabialization before the <ô>/o/, we can tell this vowel is not from <ew>/əw/ because of the Musqueam and Cowichan cognates which have a different vowel and no <w>/w/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/11/70, 11/24/71, 9/18/71), BJ (12/5/64), OW (Deming 1/4/79), other sources: ES /s-xʷésəm/ (CwMs /s-xʷésəm/) *soapberry*, Salish cognate: Thompson /s-xʷús-əm/ *soapberry* from root /xʷús/ foam Turner 1973ms:34, Squamish /s-xʷús-m/ *soapberry* beside /xʷús-um/ *prepare soapberries* K69:60, Lushootseed /s-xʷúsəb ~ s-xʷásəb/ *soapberry*. *Indian ice cream* H76:611, 623, Saanich dial. of NSt /s-xʷésəm/ *soapberry* B74a:15, Samish dial. of NSt /s-xʷésəm ~ s-xʷésəŋ/ *soapberry* G86:71, also <**xósem**>, //xʷósəm//, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79).

<**sxwósemálá**>, ds //s=xʷosəm=élɛ//, BSK ['*soapberry basket, Indian ice-cream basket*'], FOOD, ASM ['a tall basket with round bottom for whipping soapberries'], lx <=álá> container for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76).

<**Xwóxwá:ye**>, PLN ['village on east bank of Sweltzer Creek (above *Sxwoyehá:lá*), (creek by the village of the same name [*Xwóxwá:ye*] [Wells])'], see *xwóxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwóxwá:ye*.

<**xwóxwtha**> or <**xwéth**>, possible bound stem //xʷé[=C₁ə=]è=ɛ//, root meaning unknown

<**sxwóxwtha**>, df //s=xʷé[=C₁ə=]è=ɛ//, EZ ['*song sparrow*, also *brown sparrow*, (could include any or all of the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: *Savannah sparrow, vesper sparrow, lark*

sparrow, tree sparrow, chipping sparrow, Harris sparrow, fox sparrow, white-crowned sparrow, golden-crowned sparrow, and song sparrow) (type of brown wren [BHTTC 11/15/76], larger wren (but smaller than robin) [Elders Group 2/18/76])/, ['*Melospiza melodia morphna*, (perhaps any/all of the following: *Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi*, *Poocetes gramineus*, *Chondestes grammacus*, *Spizella arborea*, *Spizella passerina*, *Zonotrichia querula*, *Passerella iliaca*, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, *Zonotrichia atricapilla*, *Melospiza melodia morphna*)'], (<S=> nominalizer, something to/that), possibly <=R1=> continuative/resultative, root meaning unknown, possibly <=a> living creature, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (9/15/78), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /s-x̣ʷíx̣ʷ/ *sparrow* K69:60 and *Savannah sparrow* (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:100, probably Lushootseed /s-x̣ʷéx̣ʷc'q'ʷ/ *river snipe* (a small blackish diver and good swimmer, it eats trout eggs; it's mostly in creeks and rivers; in mythology he is a tricky sort of guy; he makes up lies to scare people) H76:615, also <sxwôxwcha>, //s=x̣ʷé[=C₁ə=]c=ε//, attested by EL (9/15/78), also <sxwéthxweth>, //s=x̣ʷéè=C₁əC₂//, also /'sparrow'/, (<=R2> characteristic), dialects: *Katzie* (downriver dial.), attested by Elders Group (6/4/75), comment: this apparently shows the root is xwéth, also /'type of brown wren'/, attested by BHTTC (11/15/76), also /'larger wren (but smaller than robin)'/, dialects: *Tait*, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76), also <sxwôxwlha>, //s=x̣ʷé[=C₁ə=]ʔ=ε//, also /'larger wren (but smaller than robin)'/, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76).

<xwpét>, //x̣ʷép-M1=T// or //x̣ʷp=əT//, ABFC ['pick s-th up from the ground or floor'], see <xwpét> under xwp.

<xwtát>, SH /'rip it up, tear it up, rip s-th, tear s-th'/, see xwét.

Y

<yákw'>, free root //yék'w//, ECON ['hire'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB (6/7/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /jákw'adiʔ/ *invite* H76:211, example: <láchulh yákw'>, //lé-c(-ə)l-uʔ yék'w//, /'I already hired., I've already hired./, grammatical comment: zero optional as first person subject marker, attested by EB, Elders Group, also <látsel welh le yákw'. ~ láchulh le yákw'>, //lé-c-əl wəʔ lə yék'w ~ lé-c(-ə)l-uʔ lə yék'w//, attested by Elders Group, <látselcha yákw'>, //lé-c-əl-cə yék'w//, /'I'm going to hire./, attested by Elders Group.

<yákw'emet ~ yékw'emet>, iecs //yék'w=məT ~ yɛ[=Aá=]k'w=məT//, ECON ['hire s-o'], (<é-ablaut> derivational), (<=met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer), phonology: optional ablaut, epenthetic e or syllabic m, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, syntactic comment: this form would be indistinguishable from a form with =em *intransitivizer* followed by =et *purposeful control transitivizer* but the latter seems unlikely since yákw' is used as an intransitive by itself (yákw'em is not yet attested), (semological comment: semantically, *to hire* (esp. if the meaning was originally *invite* as in the Lushootseed cognate and as in pre-contact days without money) does not involve full control over the person hired, only indirect control (or non-control since the person may quit, work slowly, etc.)), attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), contrast <híyqwt> *coax s-o, persuade s-o, invite s-o, recruit s-o* which is unrelated in form; found in <yékw'emetes.>, //yɛ[=Aá=]k'w=məT-əs//, /'He hires someone./, attested by Elders Group, example: <látsel welh yákw'emethòmè. ~ láchulh yákw'emethòmè.>, //lé-c-əl wəʔ yék'w=məT-ámə ~ lé-c(-ə)l-uʔ yék'w=məT-ámə//, /'I've already hired you./, phonology: ...thòmè may show the pronoun object is -óme ~ -òmè, grammatical comment: zero optional as first person subject marker, attested by Elders Group, <líchxw welh yékw'emet?>, //lí-c-x' wəʔ yɛ[=Aá=]k'w=məT//, /'Did you already hire someone?/, attested by Elders Group, <látselcha yékw'emet wáyélés.>, //lé-c-əl-cə yɛ[=Aá=]k'w=məT wáyél=əs//, /'I'm going to hire someone tomorrow./, phonology: updrifting, attested by Elders Group, <látselcha yékw'emethòmè>, //lé-c-əl-cə yɛ[=Aá=]k'w=məT-ámə//, /'I will hire you./, attested by Elders Group; found in <yekw'emethométsel. ~ yékw'emethométsel.>, //yɛ[=Aá=]k'w=məT-ámə-c-əl or yɛ[=Aá=]k'w=məT-àmə-c-əl//, /'I hire you., I'll hire you (now)./, (semological comment: a performative), attested by Elders Group.

<yáyekw'emet>, cts //yé[-C₁ə]-k'w=məT//, ECON ['hiring s-o'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72); found in <yáyekw'emetes.>, //yé[-C₁ə]-k'w=məT-əs//, /'He's hiring someone./, attested by Elders Group.

<yákw'emet ~ yékw'emet>, ECON ['hire s-o'], see yákw'.

<yál> or <yel>, probable root //yé// meaning unknown unless *glide* or //yəl// *turn*

<yáyelem>, cts //yé[-C₁ə]-l=əm//, ABFC /'sailing (of a bird), gliding on the wind/, (<-R1-> continuative), (<=em> middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SJ (Deming 8/10/78), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /yál-aʔn/ *wing* with possible root /yəl/ *turn* as in /s-ilʔánm/ *year* K67:380, Nooksack <ay yálam> *(one bird) to fly in circles (like a hawk sailing above prey)*(NKF2.1861), prob. not Squamish /yáwap/ *sail* K67:382.

<yalkw'ólhem or yelkw'wólhem>, SOC /'close up a meeting, wind up a meeting, complete a meeting/, see yókw' ~ yóqw'.

<yá:lx>, SOC ['search'], see yél or perhaps yá:l.

<**yá:lxt**>, SOC ['search for s-th'], see yél or perhaps yá:l.

<**yalh**>, free root //yɛʔ//, ASP /'as usual, this time, now, the first time'/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB (1/9/76), LJ (4/7/78 History Dept. tape #34), Elders Group (2/8/78), Salish cognate: Musqueam dial. of Halkomelem /yéʔ/ (/yéʔ/ in ES orthog.) *only now, only then* (Suttles ca1984:4.3.1 and 18.4.14), Squamish /yaʔ/ *at last; after than, then* W73:3, K67:382, Saanich dial. of NST /èəʔ/ (*particle*) *immediate past* in G86:60 from M86, possibly Lushootseed /yáʔ/ (*adverb*) *unrealized wish, be unable, want to but can't* H76:628, probably not Lushootseed /jəʔ/ (*modal particle*) *so it would seem, must be* H76:219-220, example: <esésu t'l'ó xét'estem, stám kw'e yalh ...>, //ʔə-s-əs-u ɛ'á xət'ə=sT-əm, s=tém k'wə yɛʔ ...//, /'And they said that's--, now what is it?...'/, attested by LJ, <yalhtsel sqw'él:ém>, //yɛʔ-c-əl s=q'wél=əm//, /'the first time I barbecued'/, syntactic comment: notice the attachment of the subject pronoun to yalh as with adverb/adverbial verb's rather than particles, attested by Elders Group, <yalhs'es me lhémexw.>, //yɛʔ-s-ʔəs mə ʔéməx'w//, /'It just started to rain.'/, attested by Deming (3/31/77); Salish cognate: Musqueam /yéʔ/ *only now, only then* Suttles ca 1985:4.3.1, 18.4.14

<**yálhò**>, ds //yéʔ=à//, ASP /'begin, start, (be) just started, just began, be just begun'/, literally /'just now, just the first time, just this time'/, (<=ò> *just*), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76, 2/8/78), EB (12/19/75), Deming (3/31/77), example: <yálhòls yó:ys ~ yálhels yó:ys.>, //yéʔ=à-l-s yá:ys//, /'I started work., I started to work.'/, literally /'is just now/is just begun my work'/, *<yálhò tsel (s)yó:ys.> rejected, syntactic comment: subject is expressed by possessive pronoun preceding -s subordinate clause nominalizer which nominalizes the following verb phrase so it can be possessed, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), also <yálhòlse le yóys.>, //yéʔ=à-l-s lə yóys//, phonology: epenthetic e, attested by EB (Elders Group 2/8/78), <yalhelts yó:ys tloqá:ys.>, //yéʔ=à-l-s yá:ys tla=qé:ys//, /'I just started working [this instant].'/, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), <yálhòlse ts'qw'ówélh.>, //yéʔ=à-l-s c'əq'w=ówəʔ//, /'I started to make a basket.'/, phonology: epenthetic e, attested by EB (12/19/75), <yálhò'ó kw'e'asé ts'qw'ówélh.>, //yéʔ=a-ʔɛ k'wə-ʔɛ-s c'əq'w=ówəʔ//, /'You just start(ed) to make a basket.'/, phonology: epenthetic e, yálhò'ó perhaps mistranscribed for yálhò'á, syntactic comment: unusual double subject marking but both with possessive pronouns, attested by EB (12/19/75).

<**wiyálhò**>, ds //wə=yéʔ=à//, ASP ['(just) started (to do something)'], (<we=> *contrastive*), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76), example: <wiyálhòlhes thíyt.>, //wə=yéʔ=à-l-s-əs èíy=T//, /'I just started to make it'/, attested by Elders Group.

<**yálhò**>, ASP /'begin, start, (be) just started, just began, be just begun'/, see yalh.

<**Yálhxetel**>, df //yéʔ=x'ə(1)=təl or ye=o[=Aé=]ʔ=x'ə(1)=təl//, PLN /'island or point on north side of first slough north of the mouth of Chehalis River, (next slough and point above Mímexwel [EL 3/1/78])'/, ASM ['the main canoe landing for Chehalis, the biggest landing at Chehalis, a point located about 100 yards further up Harrison River from the first slough (Mímexwel) above (north of) Chehalis River mouth (EL), near the end of present Chehalis Reserve Road by old church, the second slough north of Chehalis River it was where they had floats and beached their canoes (EB)'], possibly <ye=> *travelling by, in motion or (the) plural human*, root meaning unknown unless ólh *get aboard a canoe*, possibly <á-ablaut> *derivational*, possibly <=xel> *on the foot*, possibly <=tel> *device, something to*, phonology: consonant-loss (l on =xel before =tel), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DF and EB (3/3/76), EL (3/1/78), EB (12/8/75), EL with NP and EB (Chehalis place names trip 9/27/77), IHTTC (8/25/77), source: place names reference file #105 and #110, also /'next slough and point above Mímexwel'/, attested by EL (3/1/78).

<**yálh yuw kw'a's hò:y**>, LANG /'I thank you (deeply), I thank you (deeply)., Thank you.'/, see hò:y ~

hó:y ~ hóy.

<yáq'>, free root //yÉq'//, EB ['to fall (about a tree)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72), Salish cognate: Squamish /yáq' / fall down as also in /yáq'-an/ cause to fall down (tr.) K67:382, example: <le yáq'.>, //lə yÉq'//, 'It fell (of a tree).', attested by Elders Group.

<syáyeq'>, dnom //s=yÉ[=C₁ə=]q'//, rsls, EB ['log'], literally /'something that has fallen (of a tree)//, (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/26/70, 11/16/71), other sources: H-T <s'ya'uk> (umlaut over a) log (in the forest) vs. <kwÉtla'i> (umlaut over a) log (in the water).

<syáq'yeq'>, pln //s=yÉq'=C₁əC₂//, EB ['a lot of logs'], (<=R2> plural but usually characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<yáq'et>, pcs //yÉq'=əT//, HARV /'to fall it (a tree), to fell a tree, to fall a tree', (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 3/19/75).

<yáyeq'et>, cts //yÉ[-C₁ə-]q'=əT//, HARV /'falling it, falling a tree', (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <yáyeq'etes te thqát.>, //yÉ[-C₁ə-]q'=əT-əs tə èqÉt//, 'He's falling a tree.', attested by Elders Group.

<yéq'lexw ~ yéq'elexw>, ncs //yÉ[=Aə=]q'=l-əx'//, HARV /'managed to fell a tree, (managed to fall it)', (<é-ablaut> resultative), (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: ablaut, optional epenthetic e, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/7).

<yéq'á:ls>, sas //yəq'=é:ls//, HARV ['fall a tree'], (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<yáyeq'els>, cts //yÉ[-C₁ə-]q'=əls//, sas, HARV /'falling (a tree), be falling trees', (<-R1-> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB, IHTTC (9/2/77).

<yáyeq'els>, dnom //yÉ[=C₁ə=]q'=əls//, sas, HARV /'a faller, a logger', (<=R1=> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative nominal), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<yáq'et>, HARV /'to fall it (a tree), to fell a tree, to fall a tree', see yáq'.

<yá:t>, free root //yÉ:t//, ABDF /'to vomit, throw up', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/14/70), other sources: ES /yÉ:t/ (circumflex over ε) (Cw /yÉ?ét/) vomit, Salish cognate: Squamish /yaʔt/ vomit and /yə-yaʔt/ vomit continuously K67:382, 381.

<yáyet ~ yáyat>, rsls //yÉ[-C₁ə-]t//, ABDF ['vomiting'], (<-R1-> resultative or continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/14/70), Salish cognate: Squamish /yə-yaʔt/ vomit continuously K67:381.

<syá:ttel>, dnom //s=yÉ:t=təl//, MED ['throw-up medicine'], ASM ['medicine to make one throw up'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=tel> device, something, medicine, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/23/75).

<héyetélmel>, cts //hÉ-yét=élməl//, ABDF ['nauseated'], literally /'vomiting in the mind, think about/feel like vomiting', (<hé- ~ há-> continuative), lx <=élmel> in the mind, think about, feel like, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<yá:tel>, probable bound root or stem //yÉ:t(=)əl or s=yÉ:(yə)=təl//, root possibly <yá: or yá:ye> be

friend, relative, <=tel> may be reciprocal or someone for

<syá:tel>, dnom //s=yé·t(=)əl or s=yé·=təl//, SOCT /'widow, widower/, (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless <yá:> *to be friend* as in root <yá:ya>, stem <syá:ya> *friend*, possibly <=el> *go, come, get, become*, possibly <=tel> *something that, someone to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (10/10/75), Elders Group (3/13/80), other sources: ES /syétəl/ (CwMs /syétən/) *widow, widower*, Salish cognate: Squamish /syáʔtn/ *widow(er)* K67:300, perhaps Squamish root /yaʔ/ *tight, shut or tied tightly* as in /yáʔ-n/ *put on, hold, tie tightly (tr.)* and /yáʔ-ya/ *tight* and /yáʔ-ya-c/ *stoppered tightly (ab. bottle)* K67:381 (however this would require a doublet in Halkomelem since this root in Squamish is more clearly cognate with the root in Upriver Halkomelem /selá/ //s=hə-lé// *tight*).

<yatílem>, incs //yét=íl=əm//, SOC /'become a widow, become a widower/, (<=íl> *go, come, get, become*), (<=em> *intransitivizer, have, get*), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/13/80).

<yatílem>, SOC /'become a widow, become a widower/, see syá:tel.

<yátl'q'els>, MC ['painting'], see yétl'.

<yátl'q't>, ABFC ['rubbing it'], see yétl'.

<yax ~ áx>, free root //yεx ~ ʔéx//, EFAM ['bad'], usage: baby-talk, said to a child of crawling age to teach him something is bad, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AD.

<yáxq' ~ iyáxq'>, possible bound root or stem //(i)yéxq'//, root meaning unknown, initial <i> probably epenthetic, the derived form is lit. "something for doing X as a structured activity" and the stem or root here expresses what the pouch does, the doing X part, possibly <=q'> *on something else, within something else*, leaving root or stem <yáx> meaning unknown (only <yéxch ~ yéxts>, free root //yéxç *give as a gift*// comes close in shape), or less likely <ye-> *travelling along while (doing X)*, leaving root or stem <xáq'> if there is derivational metathesis or if not <xq'>, roots attested so far which have these two consonants are <xéq'>, free root //xéq'//, DESC ['narrow (of rocky passage)'], <xíq'> ~ <xéyq'>, possibly root //xí(=)q' *scratch (like of an itch)*//, and none of these seem convincing semantically.

<shxwyáxq'els ~ shxwiyáxq'els>, dnom //sx^w=yéxq'=əsl//, sas, HUNT ['pouch (like for gunpowder)'], PE, (<shxw=> *something for*), root meaning unknown, (<=els> *structured activity continuative nominal/tool for*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 Wells tape new transcript new p.180).

<yá:ya>, possibly root //yé·yε or ʔéy=M1=iyε or ʔéy=M2=R2 *be friends, relatives*//.

<siyá:ya ~ siyáya ~ syá:ya ~ siyá(:)ye>, dnom //s=yé·yε or s=ʔéy=M1=iyε or s=ʔéy=M2=C₁əC₂//, SOC ['friend, relative'], (<s=> *nominalizer, someone that*), possibly <=e> *person, being*, possibly <á:-ablaut> *derivational*, possibly root <ey ~ iy (before suffixes)> *good* or <yá:ya> perhaps *be friends, relatives*, possibly <=iya> *affectionate diminutive*, possibly <M1 or M2 metathesis> *derivational*, possibly <=R2> *characteristic*, comment: this etymology yields stem yá:ya, phonology: consonant-loss of glottal stop, reduplication, possible metathesis, possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (many occasions), BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), Deming (12/15/77), others, example: <siyám l siyáye>, //s=iy=ém l s=ʔiy=C₁əC₂[=Aé·=]=ə//, /'My dear friends./, usage: speeches, attested by Deming, <we'ólwel stl'í l siyá:ye.>, //wə=ʔál-wə-l s=é'í l s=ʔiy=C₁əC₂[=Aé·=]=ə//, /'I like my friend a lot./, attested by EB, other sources: ES /syé·yε/ (CwMs /syéʔyεʔ/) *friend, relative*, H-T <sie'ya> (macrons over i and e) *companion, comrade*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-yáyʔ/ *friend; be related to, be on friendly terms with* [s-

nominalizer vs. *s-* *stative*] K67:300, W73:214, K69:60, Lushootseed /s-yáyaʔ/ (perhaps /s-yáʔyaʔ/) *relative, friend* H76:627, example: <tl'ó:l siyá:ya.>, //ě'á-əl s=yé·yε//, /'That's my friend./, attested by AC (9/29/71), <lhwélep l siyáya>, //ʔ=lów[=M2=]ə=p l s=yé·yε//, /'You people are my friends./, attested by AC (9/29/71), also <talhwélep l siyáye>, //tε=ʔ=lów[=M2=]ə=p l s=yéyə//, also /'you people my friends./, attested by Deming (12/15/77), <siyáyes te stá:xwelh.>, //s=yé·yε-s tə s=té·xʷ=əʔ//, /'Children are his friends./, attested by AC (9/29/71).

<sí:yá:ya>, pln //s=C₁əC₂=yé·yε or s=i·yé·yε or s=hé=yé·yε or /s=ʔi[=´·=]y=C₁əC₂[=Aé·=]=ə//, SOC ['friends, lots of friends'], possibly <R3=> plural, possibly <í:=> plural, possibly <hé=> plural, phonology: vowel-loss and vocalization of y, could also now be analyzed as lengthening and stress-insertion (as in sí:yá:m, the plural of siyá:m *respected leader, chief*; this process is also used to form continuatives occasionally; found in sí:yá:met *flirting with s-o*) but here can be analyzed as reduplication, s(i) →sí: plurals, historical/comparative detail: the Lushootseed cognate shows what is probably the ultimate origin of all the plurals of s(i)=y... words → sí:y..., that is prefixed reduplication, considering Cowichan and Musqueam with glottal stop as the second root consonant (corresponding regularly to length in Chilliwack), Proto-Halkomelem had a plural form //s=R3=yéʔyεʔ// or //s=yəʔ=yéʔyεʔ// which apparently lost the first vowel and vocalized the /y/ to /i/ between consonants (both frequent processes), then upriver glottal stop before consonant was changed to length and final glottal stop was dropped (also regular), leaving Upriver Halq'eméylem with /sí·yé·yε/, the vocalization happens also in the Squamish cognate but not in the Lushootseed cognate, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, AC, Deming (5/18/78), others, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-i-yayʔ/ *friends* K67:300, Lushootseed /syəyáʔyaʔ/ *friends, relations* H76:627, example: <ts'áts'eltsel xwoyíwel tel sqwálewel kw'els me xwe'í sq'o talhlúwep l sí:yáye sí:yám.>, //c'é[=C₁ə=]l-c-əl xʷ=ε[=Aa=]y=íwəl t-əl s=qʷél=əwəl kʷ-ə-l-s mə xʷə=ʔí s=q'á tε=ʔ=lúwə=p l s=C₁əC₂=yé·yε s=i[=´·=]y=é·m//, /'I'm very happy to come here at this gathering my dear friends./, usage: speech, attested by Deming (5/18/78).

<yáyetel (prob. also yáyatel)>, rcps //yéyε=təl//, pcs, SOC /'they've made friends, (make friends with each other)'/, (<=tel> reciprocal), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (11/16/71), other sources: perhaps ES /yáytəl/ *blood relatives*, Salish cognate: verbal use of the same root cognate in Squamish /yáy-nəwʔas/ *become friends* K69:91.

<yóyatel>, cts //yε[-Aá-]yε=təl//, rcps, SOC /'they're making friends, (making friends with each other)'/, (<ó-ablaut on root a> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (11/16/71).

<yáyekw'emet>, ECON ['hiring s-o'], see yákw'.

<yáyelem>, ABFC /'sailing (of a bird), gliding on the wind'/, see yal

<yáyeq'els>, HARV /'falling (a tree), be falling trees'/, see yáq'.

<yáyeq'els>, HARV /'a faller, a logger'/, see yáq'.

<yáyeq'et>, HARV /'falling it, falling a tree'/, see yáq'.

<yáyetel (prob. also yáyatel)>, SOC /'they've made friends, (make friends with each other)'/, see yá:ya.

<yáyet ~ yáyat>, ABDF ['vomiting'], see yát.

<yáysele ~ yéysele>, HUMC ['two people'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<ye=>, da //yə=//, DEM ['nominalizer plural'], phonology: probably phonologically prefixed because in some cases the <e> merges with a following consonant (for ex. =w) to form a new vowel (as in yutló:lem *it's them*), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, syntactic comment: a number of verbs

(demonstrative, interrogative, pronominal) can serve a nominal or pronominal function when phonologically prefixed with ye=; found in <yutl'ó:lem>, //yə=w=ë'á(·)[=lə=]m//, /'it's them, they are the ones'/.

<ye= ~ yi= ~ í>, da //yə= ~ yi= ~ ʔí//, TVMO /'travelling by, in motion, while moving along, while travelling along'/, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt /ʔiʔ- ~ ʔi- ~ yi-/ in motion, while moving G86:56; found in <yeló:lh>, //yə=ʔ[=əl=]á.ʔ//, /'travelling by canoe, travelling by car/boat/train'/, literally /'travelling along aboard (a canoe, nowadays also a car/boat/train)'/, <ye'í:mex ~ yi'í:mex>, //yə=ʔí[--]m=əxʔ//, /'travelling by foot, travelling on foot'/, literally /'travelling along walking'/, <yets'ets'á:>, //yə=C₁ə=c'é.ʔ//, /'travelling by horse'/, literally /'travelling along astride'/, <yexwéwqwelem>, //yə=xʔə= ' =wəq'ʔ=əl=əm//, /'travelling by going downriver'/, literally /'travelling along going downriver'/, <yexwóxweqw'et>, //yə=x'á[-C₁ə-]q'ʔ=əT//, /'poling along in a canoe (in quiet water), travelling by poling a canoe'/, literally /'travelling along poling a canoe'/.

<ye ~ yi>, free root //yə ~ yi//, DEM [the (plural [usually human])], syntactic analysis: demonstrative article, attested by EB, Elders Group, AC, others, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /ʔi-/ (derivational prefix) collective for ex. in /ʔi-sèətxʔəd/ bears, /ʔi-qyúuqs/ group of seagulls, and /ʔi-è'úb/ enough H76:666, example: <ye (xwélmexw, mestíyexw, qwóqwel)>, //yə (x'ól=məxʔ, məstíyəxʔ, q'wɛ[-Aá-]l)//, /'the (Indians/people, people, speakers)'/, literally /'the (plural) (Indian, person, speaking)'/, <ye líkw' kw'e Kamloops, ye líkw' mók'w' shxwtelís li te B.C.>, //yə lík'ʔ k'ʔə Kamloops, yə lík'ʔ mók'ʔ sʔ=ətélí-s li tə B.C.//, /'some from Kamloops, some from all over B.C.'/, usage: narrative of recent gathering, attested by AC (11/10/71), <qesu lá:m ye lí:kw'.>, //qə-s-u lē= m yə lí-k'ʔ//, /'And so a few went.'/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <xwey'éyelhs ye qweqwà:l>, //xʔ=C₁əC₂=ʔéy=əʔ-s yə C₁ə=q'è.1//, /'[they are (many)] talking good'/, literally /'they (many) are in good/clear voice the (pl.) [ones] talking (public speaking)'/, attested by JL (Elders Group 8/29/79), <kw'étslexwes te swíyeqe mékw' yi shellhálí>, //k'ʔéC=l-əxʔ-əs tə s=wíq=ə mék'ʔ yi s=C₁əC₂=ʔél=í//, /'The men saw all the women.'/, attested by Elders Group, <lemlémetchxw mékw' ye tskwí:m l á:wkw'.>, //C₁əC₂=lém=əT-c-xʔ mək'ʔ yə c=k'í-m l ʔé-wk'ʔ//, /'Fold all my red clothes.'/, attested by Elders Group, <lemlémetchxw mékw' yel á:wkw'.>, //C₁əC₂=lém=əT-c-xʔ mək'ʔ yə-l ʔé-wk'ʔ//, /'Fold all my clothes.'/, attested by Elders Group, <le q'ep'lóxes wiyóthe kwsu háléms ye mímelha.>, //lə q'əp'=l-áxʔ-əs wi=yàè-ə k'ʔ-s-u hē-lə=m-s yə mí[-C₁ə-]ʔɛ//, /'He got me addicted to (hooked on) always going to spirit dances. (get s-o addicted, get s-o hooked)'/, attested by EB, <tí'ó tál's yithá.>, //é'á tēl-s yi=èé//, /'That's their mother.'/, attested by AC (8/28/70), <álhtelcha yithá wéyeles.>, //ʔéʔ=təl-cɛ yi=èé wéyəl=əs//, /'They'll eat tomorrow.'/, attested by AC (11/13/71).

<yékw'et>, SH /'break up s-th by crumpling, crush it up, rub it together fast (to soften or clean), rub it to soften it (of plants, etc.), fluff it (inner cedar bark to soften it)'/, see yókw' ~ yóq'w'.

<yekw'ó:lh> or perhaps <yekw'wó:lh>, CAN [one's canoe is broken up], see yókw' ~ yóq'w'.

<yekw'ólhem> or perhaps <yekw'wólhem>, CAN [break(ing) the canoe], see yókw' ~ yóq'w'.

<yél ~ yá:l>, bound root //yél ~ yé:l turn//, Salish cognate: Squamish root /yəl/ turn as in /yél-aʔn/ wing and /s-ilʔánm/ year K67:380, Lushootseed root /jal-/ [dzál-] reverse the side of, turn over, turn around, go around/over some obstruction as in /jál-q-əd/ turn it over, /jál-q-us/ turn face to opposite direction/, /jal-jəl-q/ turn around several times/, /jál-q-s/ go around a point, [and probably] /s-jál-è' / (Skagit) ~ /s-jál-c' / (Snohomish) year, turning of the seasons H76:212-213.

<yélqw't>, pcs //ye[=Aá:]=l=q'ʔ=T//, SOC /'upset bed, mess s-th up'/, VALJ, probably root <yel> turn, possibly <ó:-ablaut> durative or resultative, possibly <=qw'> around in circles, (<=t> purposeful

control transitivizer), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<yó:lqw'>, ds //ye[=Aá:=]l=q'w//, SOC /'make a mess, mess up'/, VALJ, probably root <yel> turn, possibly <ó:-ablaut> durative or resultative, possibly <=qw'> around in circles, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<yó:lqw'es>, ds //ye[=Aá:=]l=q'w=es//, SOC /'make a real mess'/, VALJ, probably root <yel> turn, possibly <ó:-ablaut> durative or resultative, possibly <=es> on the face?, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<xwiyó:leqw>, ds //x'w=yə[=Aá:=]l=əq'w//, DIR ['(become/get) upside down'], (<xwe=> become, get), possibly <ó:-ablaut> durative or resultative, lx <=eqw> on top of the head, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (5/5/76).

<xwiyó:leqwt>, pcs //x'w=yə[=Aá:=]l=əq'w=T//, DIR ['turn s-o upside down'], (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/5/76), compare perhaps <yó:lqwtem> delirious, compare perhaps <syó:letsep> wave (of water).

<yélxt>, pcs //yél=x=T//, SOC /'look for s-th/s-o'/, root <yél> turn, lx <=x> distributive, all over, (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /yélx/ look for (itr.) and /yélx-t/ look for (tr.) K67:380; found in <yélxtchexw.>, //yél=x=T-c-əx'w//, /'Look for s-th/s-o., You look for s-th/s-o./, attested by EB.

<yá:lxt>, durs //yə[=Aé:=]l=x=T//, SOC /'search for s-th'/, (<á:-ablaut> resultative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76).

<yá:lx>, durs //yə[=Aé:=]l=x//, SOC /'search'/, root <yél> turn, (<á:-ablaut> durative), lx <=x> distributive, all over, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76).

<yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw>, possibly root //yəlél(·)w or yəl=él(·)w or yil=él(·)w//, DIR /'be over, past (passed)'/, TIME, possibly root <yel> turn, possibly <=á(·)w> meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), EB (1/26/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /yəláw' / proceed H76:630, example: <yiláw te syáyeq'>, //yiléw tə s=yé[=C₁ə=]q'//, /'over the log'/, attested by Elders Group, <yiláw texswáyel>, //yiléw təx'w=s=wéyəl//, /'afternoon (minutes after 12 noon)'/, attested by Elders Group, <chxw la yelá:w.>, //c-x'w lə yəlél·w//, /'You passed by./, literally /'you went past'/, attested by EB, <alht'éq'w' syiláws te slhéms>, //ʔəʔ=t'əq'w' s-yiléw-s tə s=ʔəm=s//, /'half an hour past eleven o'clock, thirty minutes after 11:00'/, literally /'half (portion broken (of string) of what's passed of the eleventh hour)'/, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/19/78).

<yéyilaw ~ yíyelaw>, dmV //C₁í=yiléw ~ C₁í=yəlélw//, DIR /'a little past, a little after'/, TIME, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/76), SJ (Deming 1/20/77), example: <yéyilaw texswáyel>, //C₁í=yiléw təx'w=s=wéyəl//, /'a little after noon, later on in the afternoon'/, attested by Elders Group, <yíyelaw te slhíxws>, //C₁í=yəlélw tə s=ʔíx'w=s//, /'past three o'clock'/, Elder's comment: "this is as close as the old people got to minutes", attested by SJ.

<yelá:wt>, pcs //yəlél·w=T//, TVMO /'pass by s-o'/, DIR, (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/26/76), example: <lam o yelá:wthò:m.>, //lél=m ʔà yəlél·w=T-à-m//, /'You were passed by., He passed you by./, literally /'he goes just you are passed by./, attested by EB.

<yelá:wx>, pcis //yəlɛ̃·w=xʸ//, TVMO ['to pass by s-th/s-o'], DIR, (<=x> purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/26/76), example: <lam o yelá:wxóxes; ówe is ye qwélsthóxes.>, //lɛ̃=m ʔà yəlɛ̃·w=xʸ-áxʸ-əs ʔəwə ʔi-s yə qʷɛ̃[=Aə̃]=l=sT-áxʸ-əs//, 'He just passed by me; he didn't speak to me. (speak to s-o)!', attested by EB.

<yeláwel>, incs //yəlɛ̃w=əl//, TVMO ['just past, over'], (<=el> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /ə̃l'əwəl/ to pass by B74a:70.

<yilawelhát ~ yiláwelhàt ~ syiláwelhàt>, ds //yilɛ̃w=əʔ(=)lɛ̃t//, TIME ['Monday (day past)'], literally 'day after [Sunday] ~ something past day', (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=elh(=)lát> day, past (tense) night, phonology: consonant merger (lhl → lh), optional downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), IHTTC (8/10/77), EB (5/1 or 2/78), example: <lámtselcha kw'e syiláwelhàt.>, //lɛ̃=m-c-əl-cɛ̃ kʷə s=yilɛ̃w=əʔ=lɛ̃t//, 'I'm going to go on Monday., I'll go on Monday.', attested by EB.

<yeláwel>, TVMO ['just past, over'], see yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.

<yelá:wt>, TVMO ['pass by s-o'], see yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.

<yelá:wx>, TVMO ['to pass by s-th/s-o'], see yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.

<yél:és>, possibly root //yəl·és or y=əlí[=Aə̃]=s//, ANA ['tooth, teeth'], possibly <=elís> of the tooth, possibly <é-ablaut on affix> durative or derivational, phonology: possible ablaut, possible lengthening (of resonant between two stressed vowels, updrifting, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (8/14/70, 9/10/71), BJ (5/10/64), EB, other sources: ES /yəlés/ tooth, Proto-Central Salish */yənís ~ yénis/ tooth, Salish cognate: PCS cognate set #18 in G88 (#145 in G82) includes: MCx /jənəs/ [jínɪs], Pt /yənəs/ [yínɪs] ~ /yənís/ (Boas 1886 Pentlatch.field notes <yini's>), Se /yénis/, Sq /yənís/ K67:380, CwMs /yénəs/ ES, Nk /yənís/ A61, G84a:SJ, NStCl /ə̃nəs/, Ld /jədís/ H76:217, Tw /yədís ~ yédís/ all tooth, example: <líye sá:yem ta yél:és?>, //lí-ə sé·y=əm t-ɛ̃ yəl·és//, 'Have you got a toothache?, Does your tooth hurt?!', attested by AC (9/10/71), <kw'óqw lí te yél:és>, //kʷ'áqʷ lí tə yəl·és//, 'hit with a stick-like object on the teeth!', attested by EB (1/12/76).

<Xwyélés ~ Lexwyélés>, ds //xʷ=yəlís ~ lə(xʷ)=xʷ=yəlís//, PLN ['rock up the Harrison River from the old Chehalis Indian cemetery'], ASM ['it also has marks near it called Tracks of Mink (Sxéyeltels te Sqayéxiya)]; this place is the subject of a story told in Boas (Bertz translation, 1980 version:34) about a woman with this name who had teeth in her vagina and bit off Mink's right hand (so his tracks can still be seen where he ran out of her house) and was soon transformed into rock by the Transformer, Xá:ls;], literally '(always) teeth in the vagina', lx <xw=> in the vagina, on the vulva, (<lexw= ~ xw= ~ le=> always), phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (3/1/78, 6/27/78).

<yélyešem>, chrs //yəl[=C₁əC₂=]əs=əm//, ABDF ['(have) a steady toothache, have a toothache'], (<=R2=> characteristic), (<=em> intransitivizer, have, get), possibly <=em> middle voice, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76, 9/1/76, 1/24/79), also <yelyélés>, //C₁əC₂=yəlís//, also 'toothache', attested by AH and LG (Deming 5/8/80); found in <yélyešemtsel.>, //yəl[=C₁əC₂=]əs=əm-c-əl//, 'I have a toothache.', attested by Elders Group (1/24/79).

<yelyelísem>, ds //C₁əC₂=y=əlís=əm or C₁əC₂=yəl[=Aí]=s=əm//, WETH ['(have/get) many icicles'], WATR, literally 'have/get many teeth(-like objects)', (<R3=> plural (collective)), lx <=elís ~ =élés> (of the) tooth, possibly <í= on é in root> resultative, possibly <=em>

intransitivizer/have/get, possibly <=em> *place to have/get*, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<**syalyelisem**>, dnom //s=C₁əC₂[=Aɛ=]yələ[=Aí=]s=əm or s=C₁əC₂[=Aɛ=]y=əlís=əm//, WETH ['icles'], WATR, (<s=> *nominalizer*), possibly <a-ablaut> *derivational*, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, possible double ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/31/77), Elders Group (4/16/75).

<**yelòlèm**>, df //yəl=ál(=)əm//, TIME ['(have/get a year)'], possibly root <**yel ~ yil**> *turn*, possibly <=em> *intransitivizer*, *have*, *get*, phonology: downdrifting, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), compare root <**yál**> *turn around*, *reverse sides*??, example: <**émi yelòlèm**>, //ʔəmí yəl=áləm//, 'the coming year', attested by Elders Group, <**áschew émi yelòlèm**>, //ʔéscəw ʔəmí yəl=áləm//, 'the next coming year, next year that's coming', attested by Elders Group.

<**syílólem ~ siló:lém ~ sílòlèm**>, dnom //s=yíl(=)ál(=)əm ~ s=(y)il=á·l(=)əm//, TIME ['year'], (<s=> *nominalizer*, *something to/that*), possibly root <**yel ~ yil**> *turn*, possibly <=em> *intransitivizer*, *have*, *get*, phonology: downstepping, updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/14/70, 10/8/71), Elders Group (5/26/76, 3/12/75, 3/26/75, 4/16/75), EB (1/12/76), BHTTC (10/2/76), other sources: ES /syilá·ləm/ *year*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-il-ʔánm/ *year* poss. from root /yəl/ *turn* W73:294, K67:305, 380, Lushootseed /s-jél-è'/ (Skagit dial.) ~ /s-jél-c'/ (Snohomish dial.) *year*, *turning of seasons* H76:213-214, example: <**léts'e siló:lém**>, //léc'ə s=yil=á·ləm//, 'one year', attested by AC, also <**léts'e syilòlèm**>, //léc'ə s=yil=áləm//, attested by DM (12/4/64 Wells tapes new transcript old p.261), <**lulh kw'íl silólém?**>, //lə-uʔ k'w'íl s=yil=áləm//, 'How old is he?, How many years is he?', literally 'past (third person obj.) -already is how many? year', attested by AC, <**lhí:xw siló:lém**>, //ʔí·x^w s=yil=á·ləm//, 'three years', attested by AC, <**xáws silólem**>, //xéws s=yil=áləm//, '(white man's) New Year', attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), <**ísále silólem**>, //íisélə s=yil=áləm//, 'two years', attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), <**lhq'átses syilólém**>, //ʔq'ét=cəs s=yil=áləm//, 'five years', attested by EB (1/12/76), <**t'xémelsxá qas te t'xém syilólem kweselh kwó:l**>, //t'xəm=əlsx^yé qε-s tə t'xəm s=yil=áləm k^w-s-əs-əʔ k^wá·l//, 'sixty-sixth year since her birth', attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), <**welh kw'íl syilólem kw'as yóyes?**>, //wəʔ k'w'íl s=yil=áləm k^w-ε-s yá[-C₁ə-]s//, 'How many years have you been working?', attested by BHTTC (10/2/76).

<**yeló:lh**>, TVMO 'to travel by canoe, (nowadays also) travel by airplane, travel by train, travel by car', see ó:lh.

<**yélqw't**>, SOC 'upset bed, mess s-th up', see yél or perhaps yá:l.

<**yélt**>, us //yélt//, LAND ['(have a) small earth slide (small landslide)'], root possibly <**yel**> *turn*?? with stative <-t>??, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal??. dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).

<**syélt**>, dnom //s=yélt//, LAND ['large rock slide that includes trees and other debris'], (<s=> *nominalizer*, *something to/that*), syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Seabird Is.*, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), contrast <**syéxw**> *rock-slide* (Katz dial.).

<**yélth**>, free root //yélt//, ABDF ['to poison'], SOC, root possibly related to <**yel**> *turn*??, possible lx <=th> *in mouth*??, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (11/24/71), Deming (6/21/79).

<**yéltht**>, pcs //yélt=T//, SOC ['poison s-o/s-th on purpose'], (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (11/24/71), Deming (6/21/79); found in <**yélth:ò:m**>, //yélt=T-à·m//, 'you'll get poisoned, (s-o) poison(ed) you', phonology: consonant

merger, attested by AC.

<yéltht>, SOC [*poison s-o/s-th on purpose*'], see yéltth.

<yélxt>, SOC [*look for s-th/s-o*'], see yél or perhaps yá:l.

<yélxw>, possibly root //yélx^w or yél=x^w//, TCH [*smooth (of boulder, for ex.)*'], DESC, possibly <=xw> lump-like, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (late 10/76).

<yéylesem>, ABDF [*(have) a steady toothache, have a toothache*'], see yél:és.

<yelyelísem>, WETH [*(have/get) many icicles*'], see yél:és.

<yelhyó:qwt>, TIME [*be last (in travelling), be behind (in travelling)*'], see lhiyó:qwt.

<yém ~ yem>, bound root //yé̄m ~ yē̄m (perhaps) *stretch around the middle*//.

<yemáwéstel>, df //yēm=éwés=təl//, BSK [*wide cedar root strips for baskets*'], ASM [*the part that was wrapped around fine bundled strips called shxwth'á:lhtel*'], literally perhaps [*device to stretch around the middle of (basket?)*'], lx <=áwés> meaning unknown unless here *basket* (though usually *paddle*), lx <=tel> *device, something to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<yémqetel>, df //yé̄m=qə(1)=təl//, BSK [*buckskin straps, lid for berry basket*'], HARV, ASM [*the lid consisted of buckskin straps tied zigzag across the top*'], KIN [*buckskin straps for tying a baby in its cradle or basket*'], literally perhaps [*device to stretch around the middle on the head*'], (semological comment: perhaps named after packstraps made of buckskin), probably <=qel> *on the head*, lx <=tel> *device, something to*, phonology: consonant-loss (l before =tel), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<shxwyém^wtel ~ shxwiyé^wtel>, df //sx^w=yé̄m=təl//, CLO [*belt, (necklace?? [DM])*'], literally perhaps [*device that stretches around the middle*'], (<shxw=> *something for/that*), lx <=tel> *device, something to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (Elders Group 3/1/72), Elders Group (8/20/75), AC (10/23/71), Salish cognate: Squamish /nəx^w-yé̄mʔ-tn/ *belt* K67:311, also [*necklace (?)*'], Elder's comment: "unsure", attested by DM (12/4/64).

<yémx^wtel>, dnom //yé̄m=xʔ(ə1)=təl//, CLO [*shoelace, shoe-lace*'], literally perhaps [*device that stretches around the middle on the foot*'], lx <=xel> *on the foot*, lx <=tel> *device, something to*, phonology: syllable-loss (el before =tel), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DC (Elders Group 4/23/80), also <yémx^wtel>, //yé̄m=xʔ(ə1)=təl//, phonology: consonant-loss (l before =tel), attested by EB (1/6/76), example: <q'áp'et ta' yémx^wtel>, //q'əp'=əT t-εʔ yém=xʔ(ə1)=təl//, [*Tie your shoelace.*'], literally [*tie s-th your shoelace*'], attested by EB.

<syémyem>, chrs //s=yēm=C₁əC₂//, stvi, ABFC [*to be pregnant*'], literally perhaps [*to be characteristically stretched around the middle*'], (<s=> *stative*), (<=R2> *characteristic(ally)*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (1/30/76), Elders Group (10/1/75).

<yemáwéstel>, BSK [*wide cedar root strips for baskets*'], see yém ~ yem.

<yémqetel>, BSK [*buckskin straps, lid for berry basket*'], see yém ~ yem.

<yémq't>, pcs //yé̄m(=)q'=T//, TCH [*rub (oil or water) in s-th to clean or soften, rub s-th to soften or clean it, (shaping a stone hammer with abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing? [BHTTC 9/2/76])*'], ASM [*for ex. after dipping it in water, like washing clothes (MC)*'], root meaning unknown unless <yém ~ yem> *stretch around the middle*, possibly <=q'> *on something else, within something else*, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb,

attested by AD (5/1/79), Deming (4/26/79), also /'rub s-th to soften or clean it, for ex. after dipping it in water, like washing clothes'/, attested by MC (Deming 4/26/79), also /'shaping a stone hammer with abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing?'/, (semological comment: these may all be proper translations since shaping a stone hammer (or other things) with abrasion involves keeping it wet with water so it doesn't get too hot, mixing paint certainly involves rubbing liquid in the pigment, *pressing s-th together/crushing it* if in oil or water would also fit), attested by BHTTC (9/2/76).

<yémxtel>, CLO /'shoelace, shoe-lace'/, see yém ~ yem.

<yeqelsxá:y>, WETH ['first snow'], see yíq.

<yeqílem ~ eqéylem>, mdls //yəq=íl=əm~ ʔəq=íl=əm//, incs, TVMO /'crawl underneath, (go underneath)'/, (<=íl> go, come, get, become), (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /yəqəy/ to creep and /y-iʔqəy/ creeping K67:380; Lushootseed /dzəqíl/<jəqíl> crawl, have head down H76:221, example: <le eqéylem lá te láləm>, //lə ʔəq=íl=əm lé tə léləm//, /'He crawled under the house.'/, literally /'he past crawl/go under go to the house'/, attested by EB.

<Híqelem or Híyqelem>, cts //hə-yq=íl=əm//, PLN /'creek and bay on Harrison River just below the old native Chehalis Cemetery, on the east side of Harrison River'/, literally /'going underneath'/, ASM ['so named because one used to have to go under a big log there in one's canoe; the log is rotten away now; this is the creek or bay above Sqiqemló and also above Xemó:leqw but across the river from Xemó:leqw'], (<he-> continuative), photo taken 6/27/78, phonology: consonant alternation, most likely the root is ʔəq (EB) ~ yəq (EL), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, source: place name file reference #297.

<(Ye)yeqámén>, df //yəq=C₁əC₂=éməl//, PLN ['an old course of Atchelitz Creek'], possibly root <yeq> crawl under, possibly <=R2> characteristic, lx <=ámél> part/portion (of the body, geographic features), phonology: possible reduplication, n is either misrecorded or a downriver pronunciation of an upriver place name, syntactic analysis: nominal, compare <hí(y)qelem> crawl under, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13, Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish root /yəq-əy/ to creep K67:380 which is cognate with Upriver Halkomelem /hí-yq=əl=əm/ crawl under.

<yéq'>, bound root //yəq' file, abrade//, Salish cognate: Squamish root /yəq' ~ yaq' be polished (ab. stone), be sharpened (ab. knife) as in /yáq'-an2/ sharpen (by filing) and /yəq'-mín/ filings (Coeur d'Alene cognate also cited /yaq' file, whet) K69:91, K67:382, Lushootseed root /jəq' [dzəq'] grind, sharpen as in /jəq'-əd/ grind it, sharpen it H76:221.

<yeq'á:ls>, sas //yəq'=é·ls//, MC ['to file [abrasively]'], CARV, TOOL, (<=á:ls ~ =à:ls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: possible downshifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<hiyeq'á:l>, ds //hi=yəq'=é·l//, SOCT /'a filer, someone that's filing (with a file)'/, (<hi- ~ he-> continuative), lx <=á:l> someone that, something that, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<shxwíyq'el or shxwíq'el>, ds //sx^w=hí-yəq'=əl//, TOOL ['a file'], literally /'something for going to file'/, (<shxw=> something for), (<hí-> continuative), (<=el> go, come, get, become), phonology: consonant merger, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (Fish Camp 7/11/78).

<héyeq'et ~ héyq'et>, pcs //hə-yəq'=əT//, cts, MC ['filing s-th'], TOOL, (<hé- ~ hí- ~ há-> continuative), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: optional vowel-loss, syntactic

analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72); found in <héyeq'etes. ~ héyq'etes.>, //hé-yəq'=əT-əs//, /'He's filing it./, attested by Elders Group.

<yéq'es>, df //yéq'=əs//, MC ['to file'], lx <=es> on the face, round thing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<héyq'es>, cts //hé-yəq'=əs//, MC ['filing'], (<he-> continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<yéq'est>, pcs //yéq'=əs=T//, TOOL ['grind or sharpen s-th (of edged tools)'], literally /'file purposely on the face of s-th/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 5/26/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /nəx^w-iq'-ús-n/ sharpen (tr.) from root /yəq'/ be sharpened K67:382, example: <yéq'est te lháts'tel>, //yéq'=əs=T tə ʔi[=Aé=]c'=tə//, /'sharpen a knife/, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<yeq'á:ls>, HARV ['fall a tree'], see yáq'.

<yeq'á:ls>, MC ['to file [abrasively]'], see yéq'.

<yéq'es>, MC ['to file'], see yéq'.

<yéq'est>, TOOL ['grind or sharpen s-th (of edged tools)'], see yéq'.

<yéq'lexw ~ yéq'elexw>, HARV /'managed to fell a tree, (managed to fall it)/, see yáq'.

<yeq'pó:s (prob. error or variant for yeqp'ó:s)>, ABFC ['(travelling/moving) stooped over'], see qep'.

<yéqw>, free root //yéq^w//, FIRE /'burned, to burn, scorch/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB (1/30/76), AC (8/8/70, 9/15/71), Salish cognate: Squamish /yəq^w- ~ (h)í?q^w-/ fire as in /yéq^w-lèp/ put wood on the fire and /hí?q^wín/ light, torch, candle K67:381, Saanich dial. of NSt /èéq^w/ any fire, flame B74a:7, Samish dial. of NSt /èéq^w/ to burn G86:66, example: <yéqw te lálem.>, //yéq^w tə léləm//, /'The house burned./, attested by AC (8/8/70), <le yéqw.>, //lə yéq^w//, /'It burned./, attested by AC (8/6/70, 8/14/70), also /'It is burnt./, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <le yéqw te lálem.>, //lə yéq^w tə léləm//, /'The house is burnt./, attested by AC (8/6/70), <xwá:lqey yéqw>, //x^wé-lqey yéq^w//, /'nearly burned/, attested by EB (2/6/76), also <xwá:lqeyèqw>, //x^wé-lqə(y) yéq^w//, phonology: word-boundary loss, consonant merger, usage: fast speech, attested by EB (2/6/76).

<héyeqw>, cts //hé-yəq^w//, FIRE /'be burning/, (<hé- ~ há- ~ hí-> continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), AC, also <híyeqw>, //hí-yəq^w//, attested by EB (12/15/75, 2/6/76), example: <héyeqw kw'e tsóleqw.>, //hé-yəq^w k'^wə cáləq^w//, /'The backwoods is burning./, attested by AC (8/14/70), <xwel héyeqw.>, //x^wəl hé-yəq^w//, /'It's [still] burning./, attested by AC (8/6/70), <u xwel híyeqw.>, //ʔu x^wəl hí-yəq^w//, /'It's still burning./, attested by EB (12/15/75).

<héyeqw>, dnom //hé=yəq^w//, FIRE /'fire, ((also) flame [EB, Elders Group])/, ASM ['any kind, wood, forest, etc.], (<hé- ~ há- ~ hí-> continuative or resultative), (<zero> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), BJ (5/10/64), DM (12/4/64), AC (8/14/70, 9/8/71), EF (8/10/79 at ICSL), other sources: ES /hé-yəq^w/ fire, also <híyeqw>, //hí=yəq^w//, also /'flame, fire/, attested by EB (12/15/75, 2/6/76), Elders Group (1/7/76, 4/23/80), example: <eyém te híyeqw.>, //ʔey=ətm tə hí=yəq^w//, /'The fire is burning strong./, literally /'is strong the fire/, attested by EB (2/6/76), <le tl'ék^wel te héyeqw.>, //lə ɛ'ək^w=əl tə hé=yəq^w//, /'The fire went out./, literally /'past go out (of fire) the fire/, attested by EB (11/27/75), <welh tl'ék^wel te híyeqw.>, //wəʔ ɛ'ək^w=əl tə hí=yəq^w//, /'The fire has gone out./, literally /'already go out the fire/, attested by EB (12/15/75), <tl'ék^welt te híyeqw>, //ɛ'ək^w=əl=T tə hí=yəq^w//, /'Put out a fire./,

literally /'put it out (of fire)'/, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76), <tesét te héyeqw>, //təs=M1=T tə hē=yəq^w//, /'Go towards the fire.'/, literally /'go towards s-th the fire'/, attested by EF (8/10/79) at the Salish Conference/ICSL).

<elíyiyem te híyqw.>, cpds //ʔəlíy=C₁əC₂=əm tə hí=yəq^w//, FIRE ['the fire is laughing'], ASM ['this is said when the fire is <pá:yts'em> sparking and it tells you you'll have a visitor who laughs when he comes'], literally /'be characteristically laughing the fire'/, (<e=> meaning-unknown), (<=R2> characteristically or plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: sentence, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80).

<yéqwt>, pcs //yəq^w=T//, FIRE /'burn s-th, light s-th'/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), example: <éxqst te máches qesu yéqwt kw'e sísq' or kw'estámés>, //ʔəx=qs=T tə mécəs qə-s-u yəq^w=T k^wə sí[=C₁ə=]q' or k^wə=s=tém=əs//, /'strike the match and light the kindling or something (strike it (of a match), scrape it)'/, attested by CT.

<híyeqwt>, cts //hí-yəq^w=T//, FIRE ['burning s-th'], (<hí-> continuative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72); found in <híyeqwtēm.>, //hí-yəq^w=T-əm//, /'it is being burned'/, attested by Elders Group.

<híyeqwtēm siyólh>, cpds //hí-yəq^w=T-əm s=yáʔ//, FIRE ['firewood'], literally /'wood being burned'/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<yéqwelht>, bens //yəq^w=əʔ(c)=T//, FIRE ['burn it for s-o'], (<=elhts ~ =elh> benefactive), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76), example: <tseł yéqwelht>, //c-əl yəq^w=əʔ(c)=T//, /'I burned it for someone.'/, attested by EB; found in <yeqwelhthóxchexw.>, //yəq^w=əʔ(c)=T-áx^y-c-əx^w//, /'You burn it for me.'/, attested by EB (3/1/76).

<Syéqw>, dnom //s=yəq^w//, [syóq^w], PLN ['village site (burned) on Atchelitz Creek'], ASM ['located north of the present Vedder River, about at South Sumas, said to mean burned over place'], literally /'something that burned'/, (<s=> nominalizer, something that), syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1966 <s'YOOK-q>.

<yíyeqw>, df //C₁í=yəq^w or yə[=Aí=C₁ə=]q^w//, FIRE /'fire (out of control), forest fire burning, fire burning'/, probably <R4=> diminutive, possibly <í-ablaut> derivational, possibly <=R1=> continuative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<Syíyeqw>, dnom //s=C₁í=yəq^w//, PLN ['burnt mountain across from American Bar'], ASM ['in front of Qw'éywelh, on the CN (east) side of the Fraser R.'], Elder's comment: "means burnt mountain", literally /'something that burned in a forest fire'/, (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AD from MP (IHTTC 7/8/77), source: place names reference file #29a and #31, also /'burnt place at summit of Xó:letsa Smá:lt (which is above Yale)'/, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77).

<yeqwyéqw>, plv //C₁əC₂=yəq^w//, FIRE /'house on fire, house fire'/, literally /'many burning'/, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<Yeqwyeqwí:ws>, plv //C₁əC₂=yəq^w=í-ws//, PLN /'Yakweakwoose, next village above Scowkale, village near Sardis on the old Chilliwack River course, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #9'/, ASM ['by some accounts this village was repeatedly burnt out (Elders Group 7/20/77), by another the grass burned there yearly (AC 1973), during Hill-Tout's field work on Upriver Halkomelem (ca 1898-1902) the chief of the village was Qw'atísetel (Chief Louie) (Elders Group 1/15/75 recalled

his name after hearing attempts to pronounce the name Hill-Tout recorded as <Qate'selta> [circumflex over first a, macron over first e], "Yakweakwioose" is the spelling used by the Dept. of Indian Affairs and the Indian band itself for the reserve now', literally /'house fires on the covering/body/skin'/, Elder's comment: "the name means *burnt out (of houses)* since just the houses, not the people, were burnt out (BJ 12/5/64)", (semological comment: the stem seems to be the one meaning *house fire* but the suffix can only be one meaning *on the body/skin/covering*, that makes no sense at present unless perhaps by covering is meant the grass that AC reported burned every year as well), lx <=**í:ws**> *on the body, on the skin, on the covering*, (<**zero**> *nominalizer*), phonology: reduplication, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), Elders Group (7/20/77), AC (1973), other sources: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19, Wells 1966, source: place names reference file #88.

<**seyeqwíq̣w**>, df //s=C₁əC₂=yə[=Aí=]q̣w//, LT ['burnt color'], (<**s**=> *stative*), (<**R3**=> *plural or derivational*), (<**í-ablaut**> *durative*), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis:

adjective/adjectival verb, historical/comparative detail: the pattern of ablaut and reduplication for this derived color term is exactly the same as for some colors terms in Nooksack, Squamish, and perhaps other Salish languages (Squamish and Nooksack /x^wək^wx^wfk^w/ *gray* from root /x^wək^w/ *gray* for ex., as well as the words for *red, black*, etc.), attested by ME (11/21/72).

<**heyeqwá:la**>, ds //hɛ=yəq̣w=é:lɛ//, FIRE ['fireplace'], literally /'container of fire/burning'/, (<**hɛ**=> *continuative or resultative*), lx <=**á:la**> *container of*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /s-èéq̣w-uʔs-elə/ *fireplace* B74a:32.

<**shxwhéyq̣wela** ~ **shxwhéyq̣wala**>, ds //sx^w=hɛ=yəq̣w=ɛlɛ//, FIRE ['firepit in house'], literally /'container of something for burning'/, (<**shxw**=> *something for*), phonology: vowel-loss, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript Wells tapes new p.175).

<**xwíyeqwela**>, df //x^we=hí=yəq̣w=ɛlɛ or x^wə[=´]=yəq̣w=ɛlɛ//, FIRE ['black soot'], possibly <**xw**=> *always*, possibly <**xwe**=> *become*, possibly <**hí**-> *continuative or resultative*, possibly <=´=> *derivational*, lx <=**ala**> *container of*, phonology: possible vowel-loss, possible consonant merger, possible stress-shift, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript new p.176).

<**yeqwá:ls**>, sas //yəq̣w=é:lɛ//, REL /'have a ritual burning ceremony, have a burning, feed the dead, (food offered to the dead [at a ritual burning] [EB 5/25/76])/, FIRE, literally /'burn as a structured activity'/, ASM ['the burning ceremony is held four days after burial of a dead person, at dawn; also one year after the last burning or death, done at sunset; it is done by a ritualist (RM, DF, and some others), the favorite food and drink of the deceased is prepared by the family and passed over a fire by the ritualist while he calls the spirit or ghost of the deceased in a special language (falsetto, often with ends of words not finished, sometimes with special songs), half of each plate of food or drink is scraped into the fire by the ritualist, who can usually tell when the spirit comes and takes it, (RM described the spirit as looking like faint sparkles when it comes and snatches the food),'], the spirits of other relatives dead longer are often feed similarly from plates and glasses (with their names attached nowadays), the outdoor fire is built specially and the witnesses (family and friends of the departed) are instructed to stand quietly around the fire but out of a line between the fire and the nearby graveyard where the deceased were buried, people can get ghosted or have their souls taken by the spirits or get a twisted jaw if bumped by the spirits coming to get food, children are kept away because they are especially vulnerable, the ceremony is quite moving and powerful,, some of the newly deceased's favorite possessions are also burned on the fire and some are passed through the fire/smoke and then saved out, after the dead have all been fed the witnesses are allowed to eat

the remaining half-plates of food and are given the possessions to be distributed, if follow-up burnings are not held or not held often enough (yearly) bereft family members may sometimes be haunted or ghosted, usually another burning ceremony should then be arranged to feed the hungry spirit so that the ghosted person can stop seeing the ghost of his relative or hearing sounds made by the ghost, (<=á:ls> *structured activity*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BJ (12/5/64), IHTTC (8/4/77), also /'food offered to the dead [at a ritual burning]'/, attested by EB (5/25/76).

<syeqwá:ls>, dnom //s=yəq^w=é:ls//, sas, REL /'clothing, food, and possessions burned and given away when a person dies, (possessions and food burned and given away at a burning)'/, FIRE, literally /'something to burn as a structured activity'/, (<s=> *nominalizer, something to*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/15/71).

<híyewels>, cts //hí=yəq^w=əls//, sas, REL /'the one who burns [at a burning ceremony], (ritualist at a burning)'/, FIRE, literally /'someone burning as a structured activity'/, (<hí=> *continuative*), (<=els> *structured activity continuative nominal*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), EB (6/9/76).

<yéqwelchep ~ yéqweltsep>, ds //yéq^w=əlcəp//, FIRE /'build a fire, make a fire, make the fire, (stoke the fire)'/, literally /'burn firewood'/, lx <=elchep ~ =élchep> *firewood*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/7/76), AC (8/14/70), Elders Group (3/15/72), AD (8/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /yəq^w-ləp/ *put wood on the fire* K67:381; found in <yéqweltsepchexw.>, //yéq^w=əlcəp-c-əx^w//, /'Make a fire., Light a fire.'/, attested by AD.

<híyqwelchep>, cts //hí-yəq^w=əlcəp//, FIRE /'making the fire, building the fire, (stoking a fire)'/, literally /'burning firewood'/, (<hí-> *continuative*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP and AD (AHTTC 2/22/80), example: <Líwlh la tl'ék'w'el te híyew? Li s'ú:met te stó:les (te lò?, te híyqwelchep?)>, //li-ə-u† lə ɛ'ék^w=əl tə hí=yəq^w? li-ə s=?ə[=Aú:=]mət tə s=tá:ləs (tə là, tə hí-yəq^w=əlcəp)?//, /'Is the fire already gone out? Is the wife lazy (here?, who makes the fire?)'/, usage: sayings in the smokehouse (during spirit-dancing season) if no one keeps the fire stoked, attested by NP and AD (AHTTC 2/22/80).

<yéqwelchept>, pcs //yéq^w=əlcəp=T//, FIRE /'make a fire for s-o', (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76); found in <yéqwelcheptóxlha.>, //yéq^w=əlcəp=T-áx^y-†ε//, /'Make a fire for me.'/, attested by EB.

<yeqwí:l ~ yeqwí:l>, durs //yəq^w=ə[=Aí:=]l//, HHG /'an electric light, coal-oil lamp, lamp'/, LT, literally /'durative go burn'/, (<=el> *go, come, get, become*), (<í:-ablaut on e in suffix> *durative*), (<zero> *nominalizer*), phonology: ablaut, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), EB (12/17/75), Salish cognate: Sechelt /hiyq^wíʔn/ *lamp, light, torch* T77:18, Squamish /hiʔq^wín/ *light, torch, candle* K67:381, example: <yéqw te yeqwí:l>, //yéq^w tə yəq^w=ə[=Aí:=]l//, /'light the lantern, light the lamp'/, attested by EB.

<yeqwí:lem ~ yeqwéylem>, incs //yəq^w=ə[=Aí:=]l=əm//, LT /'make a light, turn the light on, light the lamp'/, HHG, (<=em> *intransitivizer, have, get*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), AD (8/80); found in <yeqwí:lemchexw.>, //yəq^w=ə[=Aí:=]l=əm-c-əx^w//, /'Make a light., Turn the light on., Light the lamp.'/, attested by AD.

<yeqwí:ls>, sas //yəq^w=ε[=Aí:=]ls//, durs, LT /'make a light', HHG, (<=á:ls> *structured activity non-continuative*), (<í:-ablaut> *durative or derivational*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, synonym <táwelt>.

<yeqwí:les>, ds //yəq^w=í:ləs//, ABDF /'have heartburn', literally /'burn in the chest'/, lx <=í:les> *in*

the chest, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75), Elders Group (3/3/76), MH (Deming 1/4/79), Salish cognate: Mainland Comox /jáʰkʷám-ínʰəs/ *indigestion* B75prelim:32, Saanich dial. of NSt /èqʷ-ínəs/ *indigestion* B74a:25, example: <tsel yeqwí:les.>, //c-əl yəqʷ=í-ləs//, /'I have heartburn./, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79).

<yeqwílep>, ds //yəqʷ=íləp//, EB ['burnt (i.e. dry) grass'], literally /'burnt ground/, lx <=ílep ~ =élep> *ground*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79).

<Yeqwílmēt ~ Syeqwílmētᵂ>, ds //yəqʷ=íl=mət ~ s=yəqʷ=íl=mətᵂ//, N ['Male Grizzly Bear'], literally /'get burnt male name ~ something that got burnt male name (house)/, ASM ['names in bears' language, a bear or any animal will not hurt you if you stand and call its proper name, but you have to watch the fur of the bear and must get the right name and say it just right or you'd better run, these names describe the burnt look to the grizzly's fur'], (<s=> *nominalizer, something to/that*), root <yeqʷ> *burnt*, (<=íl> *go, come, get, become*), lx <=mēt> *male name*, lx <=mētᵂ> *male name (house/dynasty)*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape).

<Yeqwílmētəlòt>, ds //yəqʷ=íl=mət=əlòt//, N ['Female Grizzly Bear'], literally /'get burnt female name/, ASM ['name in bears' language, a bear or any animal will not hurt you if you stand and call its proper name, but you have to watch the fur of the bear and must get the right name and say it just right or you'd better run, these names describe the burnt look to the grizzly's fur'], root <yeqʷ> *burnt*, (<=íl> *go, come, get, become*), lx <=mēt> *male name*, lx <=əlòt> *female name*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape).

<syéqwlhàlà>, df //s=yəqʷ=ɬ=élé//, FIRE /'firepit, fireplace/, literally perhaps /'container of what was burnt/, (<s=> *nominalizer, something to*), possibly <=lh> *past tense?*, lx <=álá> *container of*, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), also <yeqʷwálá>, //yəqʷ=élé//, attested by RP (Elders Group 3/15/72).

<syéqwlhá:ltel>, df //s=yəqʷ=ɬ=é-ltəl or s=yəqʷ=ɬ=é-l=təl//, FIRE /'tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark)/, (<s=> *nominalizer, something to*), possibly <=lh> *past tense*, possibly <=á:ltel> *medicine for*, possibly <=lhá:l> *in the windpipe*, possibly <=tel> *device, something to*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<syó:qwem>, dnom //s=yə[=Aá:=]qʷ=əm//, WETH ['sun'], (<s=> *nominalizer, something to/that*), (<ó:-ablaut> *derivational*), possibly <=em> *intransitivizer, have, get*, possibly <=em> *place to have/get*, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/8/71, 8/14/70), BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), Deming, MP and AD, SP/AK/AD (Raft trip 8/30/77), other sources: ES /syá-qʷəm/ *sun*, Salish cognate: Sechelt /s-yá-yqʷ/ *sun* T77:7, example: <lulh me pél:ekw te syó:qwem.>, //lə-uɬ mə pél-əkʷ tə s=yə[=Aá:=]qʷ=əm//, /'The sun has come out./, attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<spéxwqels te syóqwem sp'áq'em>, EB /'sunflower seeds/, FOOD, (lit. small airborne seed of + the + sun + flower), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<sxelxéles te syó:qwem>, cpds //s=C₁əC₂=xél=əs-s tə s=yá-qʷ=əm//, WETH ['rays of light'], LT ['sunbeams'], literally /'designs of the sun/, ASM ['NP was told that sunbeams are like fingers and not to touch them or your fingers will get long, AD was told "don't grab for dust in a sunbeam or you'll be grabby"'], syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), NP and AD (4/11/80).

<tále te syó:qwem>, cpds //télə(-s) tə s=yə[=Aá:=]qʷ=əm//, EZ /'metallic blue-green beetle, "June bug", probably *metallic wood-boring beetle*, or possibly *some types of long-horn beetle which are metallic green with reddish legs*/, ['probably order *Coleoptera*, family *Buprestidae*, genus *Buprestis*, or possibly family *Cerambycidae*, genus *Gaurotes*'], literally /'money (of) the sun/,

ASM ['it's good luck to find and keep one'], (irregular)dropping of -s *possessive* may be *derivational* here to separate the idiom from the literal phrase, phonology: ablaut, consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by SP or AK or AD (Raft Trip from Xelhálh to Alhqá:yem 8/30/77).

- <yeqwá:ls>, REL /'have a ritual burning ceremony, have a burning, feed the dead, (food offered to the dead [at a ritual burning] [EB 5/25/76])', see yéqw.
- <yéqwelchep ~ yéqweltsep>, FIRE /'build a fire, make a fire, make the fire, (stoke the fire)'/, see yéqw.
- <yéqwelchept>, FIRE ['make a fire for s-o'], see yéqw.
- <yéqwelht>, FIRE ['burn it for s-o'], see yéqw.
- <Yéqwelhtax ~ Yéqwelhta>, free root //yéq^wəʔtax ~ yéq^wəʔta//, SOCT /'Yuculta Kwakiutl people, southern Kwakiutl people from Cape Mudge north who raided the Salish people', ASM ['Yuculta is the Dept. of Indian Affairs spelling for a reserve at Cape Mudge on an island near Campbell River on Vancouver Island, the Kwakiutl people from here for a ways north were aggressive raiders during the 19th century and perhaps earlier, their descendants now are members of 12 or 13 bands, they raided the Stó:lô numerous times as far up as Yale, many Stó:lô villages were relocated further up the Chilliwack R. and lookouts were posted, numerous stories were told about battles, deaths, ambushes, and slave-taking, the Stó:lô made a few return raids as well'], borrowed from Kwakw'ala /yíq^wəʔtax/ village at Cape Mudge, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), BHTTC (11/19/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /yíq^wiʔtax/ North people, people from Campbell R. north K67:381, K69:90, Nooksack /yóq^wəʔtax/ people from the North (esp. southern Kwakiutl raiders) A78:10.
- <yeqwí:lem ~ yeqweylem>, LT /'make a light, turn the light on, light the lamp'/, see yéqw.
- <yeqwílep>, EB ['burnt (i.e. dry) grass'], see yéqw.
- <yeqwí:les>, ABDF ['have heartburn'], see yéqw.
- <Yeqwílmēt ~ Syeqwílmētᵂ>, N ['Male Grizzly Bear'], see yéqw.
- <Yeqwílmētəlòt>, N ['Female Grizzly Bear'], see yéqw.
- <yeqwí:l ~ yeqwì:l>, HHG /'an electric light, coal-oil lamp, lamp'/, see yéqw.
- <yeqwí:ls>, LT ['make a light'], see yéqw.
- <yéqwt>, FIRE /'burn s-th, light s-th'/, see yéqw.
- <yeqwyéqw>, FIRE /'house on fire, house fire'/, see yéqw.
- <Yeqwyeqwí:ws>, PLN /'Yakwekwioose, next village above Scowkale, village near Sardis on the old Chilliwack River course, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #9', see yéqw.
- <yét'> or <yít'>, possible root //yet'// meaning uncertain or perhaps //yit'// melt, thaw
- <Siyét'e>, df //s=yi[=Aé]=t'=ə//, PLN /'village now at north end of Agassiz-Rosedale bridge, now Tseatah Indian Reserve #2 (of Cheam band)'/, ASM ['located on a slough, former village site and area of north shore of Fraser River across from Cheam Island'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to/that), possibly root <yít'> as in <yít'=em> thaw, melt, possibly <é-ablaut on root i> resultative, possibly <=e> living thing, so perhaps lit. "thawed person/people", phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (8/30/77), JL and AD and AK (4/7/78), source: place names reference file #256, also <Siyét'o>, //s=yəʔt'=a//, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):23, Duff 1952, also <Siyét'a>, //s=yəʔt'=ə//, attested by HE (10/8/64).
- <yet'qw'íwsem>, mdls //yəʔ'=q^w=íws=əm or ya[=Aé]=t'=q^w=íws=əm//, ABFC ['lather one's body'],

PE, possibly root <yít'> *melt*, (semological comment: perhaps this root since soap does seem to melt into lather), possibly root <yót' ~ yót'> *rub?* as in shxwiyòtqw'ewí:ls> *dishcloth*, possibly <é-**ablaut of root i**> *resultative*, lx <=qw'> *around in circles*, lx <=íws> *on the body, on the skin*, (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (Fish Camp 7/20/79).

<yéth>, bound root //yéè *tell what happened, report*//, Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /yəc-/ *tell, report, inform; news* as in //yəc-t/ *tell s-o* and /ʔu-yəc-c èəx' / *you told me* and /yəc-əb/ *tell* and /yəc-əb-tx' / *tell s-o* H76:628-629, Squamish root /yəc/ as in /s-yəc/ *story (realistic)* and /s-yəc-m/ *news, information* K67:300 and /yəc-m/ *tell, report (tr.)* K67:380.

<yéthest>, pcs //yéè=əs=T//, LANG /'tell s-o something that happened, tell s-o (bring something out)'/, possibly <=es> meaning uncertain, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB (4/29/76), AD (12/17/79), example: <láchxw yéthest tha táł.>, //lê-c-x'w yéè=əs=T è-ε tál//, /'Go tell your mother.'/, attested by AC (8/28/70), <líchxw yéthest?>, //lí-c-x'w yéè=əs=T//, /'Do you tell it?'/, attested by AC (9/20/71), <tseł yéthest.>, //c-əł yéè=əs=T//, /'I told it.'/, attested by AC (9/30/71), <le yéthestóxes.>, //lə yéè=əs=T-áx'-əs or lə yéè=sT-áx'-əs//, /'He told me.'/, attested by AC (8/28/70).

<yéthestexw>, caus //yéè=sT-əx'w or yéè=əs=sT-əx'w//, no translation given, literally /'cause s-o to tell what happened'/, (<=st> *causative control transitivizer*), phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Ed and Delphine Kelly (12/10/71).

<yétheqet>, pcs //yéè=əq(əł)=T or yéè=əq(əł)=T//, ds, LANG ['teach s-o a language'], lx <=eqel> *in speech, in the throat*, (<=et ~ =t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: possible syllable-loss (el before =t), possible consonant-loss (l before =t), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/21/77).

<xwiyétheqel>, ds //x'w=yéè=əqəł//, LANG /'to interpret, (tell on someone [EB])'/, literally /'(probably) always tell what happened in speech/language'/, (<xw=> *always*), lx <=eqel> *in speech, in language*, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (9/15/71, 10/6/71), also /'tell on someone'/, attested by EB (3/7/78), example: <latsel xwiyétheqel.>, //lε-c-əł x'w=yéè=əqəł//, /'I'll go and interpret.'/, attested by AC (9/15/71), <lí a stl'í kw'as xwiyétheqel?>, //lí ʔε s=ë'í k'w-ε-s x'w=yéè=əqəł//, /'Do you want to interpret?'/, attested by AC (10/6/71).

<xwéytheqel>, cts //x'w[-é-]=yéè=əqəł or x'w=yé[-M1-]è=əqəł//, LANG /'interpreting, (telling on someone [EB])'/, (<é-**infix** or **metathesis**> *continuative*), phonology: infixed schwa or metathesis, possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (9/15/71), also <xwíytheqel>, //x'w[-é-]=yéè=əqəł or x'w=yé[-M1-]è=əqəł//, also /'telling on someone'/, attested by EB (3/7/78), example: <ílh le xwéytheqel.>, //ʔí-ʔ lə x'w=yé[-M1-]è=əqəł//, /'He was interpreting.'/, attested by AC, <ílhtsel xwéytheqel.>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əł x'w=yé[-M1-]è=əqəł//, /'I was interpreting.'/, attested by AC.

<xwiyétheqet>, pcs //x'w=yéè=əq(əł)=əT or x'w=yéè=əq(əł)=T//, LANG ['interpret for s-o'], literally /'interpret s-o'/, (<=et ~ =t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: possible syllable-loss (el before =t), possible consonant-loss (l before =t), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (10/6/71), example: <metlh xwiyetheqethóx.>, //mə-tʔ x'w=yéè=əq(əł)=əT-áx'//, /'Come and interpret for me.'/, attested by AC, <lí a stl'í kw'as xwiyétheqethóx?>, //lí ʔε s=ë'í k'w-ε-s x'w=yéè=əq(əł)=əT-áx'//, /'Do you want to interpret for me?'/, literally /'is it your want that-you interpret me'/, attested by AC, <lí a stl'í kw'es álthes xwiyétheqethò:m?>, //lí ʔε s=ë'í k'w-əs ʔélèə-s x'w=yéè=əq(əł)=əT-à-m//, /'Do you want me to interpret for you?'/, literally /'is it your want that-it is me you are interpreted'/, attested by AC.

<**lexwshxwiyétheqel**>, ds //ləx^ws=x^wə=yə̀è=əqəl or ləx^w=sx^w=yə̀è=əqəl//, LANG /'a gossip, person that always gossips'/, literally /'person that always becomes/gets to tell what happened in speech (or) always someone for telling what happened in speech'/, (<**lexws**=> *person that always*), possibly <**lexw**=> *always*, possibly <**xwe**=> *get, become*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (3/9/76), AC (9/15/71).

<**yéthéleqw**>, ABDF ['(have a) pointed head'], see *éy* ~ *éy*·.

<**yétheqet**>, LANG ['teach s-o a language'], see *yéth*.

<**yéthest**>, LANG /'tell s-o something that happened, tell s-o (bring something out)'/, see *yéth*.

<**yéthestexw**>, LANG ['cause s-o to tell what happened'], see *yéth*.

<**yétl'**>, bound root //yə̀è' rub//.

<**yétl'q't**>, pcs //yə̀è'=q'=T//, ABFC /'rub s-th/s-o, smear s-th, (paint s-th)'/, MC, lx <=**q'**> on something else, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77), Elders Group (4/28/76, 5/26/76), compare <**yótl'et**> *shine s-th*, other sources: ES (CwMsCh) /yě̀'q't/ rub, Salish cognate: Squamish /yə̀è'q'/ rub, paint as in /yə̀è'q'-án?/ rub, paint (tr.) K67:380.

<**yátl'q't**>, cts //yə̀[-Aé-]ě̀'=q'=T//, ABFC ['rubbing it'], MC ['painting it'], (<**á-ablaut**> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), EB (4/28/76), example: <**yátl'q't tel lálem**>, //yə̀[-Aé-]ě̀'=q'=T t-əl léləm//, /'painting my house'/, attested by EB.

<**yátl'q'els**>, sas //yə̀[-Aé-]ě̀'=q'=əls//, cts, MC ['painting'], (<**á-ablaut**> *continuative*), (<=**els**> *structured activity continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77), EB (4/28/76).

<**syátl'q'els**>, dnom //s=yə̀[-Aé-]ě̀'=q'=əls//, sas, MC ['paint (nominal)'], literally /'something man-made (tool) for painting'/, (<**s**=> *nominalizer*), (<=**els**> *structured activity continuative nominal/tool for*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77), DM (12/4/64), also <**shxwiyáth'qels**>, probably mistranscribed for <**shxwiyátl'q'els**>, //sx^w=yé̀è'q'=əls or sx^w=yə̀[-Aé-]ě̀'=q'=əls//, also /'paint (for walls, etc.)'/, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77), example: <(tsq'éy^x, tskwí:m, eyó:les) siyátl'q'els ~ (tsq'éy^x, tskwí:m, eyó:les) tsq'éy^x siyáth'qels>, //(c=q'íx, c=k'í-m, ʔey=á-ləs) s=yə̀[-Aé-]ě̀'=q'=əls ~ (c=q'íx, c=k'í-m, ʔey=á-ləs) sx^w=yé̀è'q'=əls//, /'(black, red, yellow) paint'/, attested by DM (12/4/64 Wells tapes, new transcript, new p.181).

<**s(i)yátl'qels te qw'xwéltses**>, cpds ///s=yə̀[-Aé-]ě̀'=q'=əls-s tə q'íx^w=ə[´]=cəs//, PE /'nail polish'/ (lit. "paint for (of) the fingernail"), attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<**yétl'q'esem**>, mdls //yə̀è'=q'=əs=əm//, PE ['put paint on one's face'], REL, lx <=**q'**> on something else, lx <=**es**> on the face, (<=**em**> *middle voice, one's own*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77).

<**yétl'q'est**>, pcs //yə̀è'=q'=əs=T//, ABFC ['smear something on s-o's face [purposely]'], PE, lx <=**q'**> on something else, lx <=**es**> on the face, (<=**t**> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76); found in <**yétl'q'esthométsel**>, //yə̀è'=q'=əs=T-ámə-c-əl//, /'I smear something on your face.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<**yétl'q'íws**>, ds //yə̀è'=q'=íws//, PE ['put paint on the body'], lx <=**q'**> on something else, lx <=**íws**> on the body, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77).

<**yétl'q'esem**>, PE ['put paint on one's face'], see *yétl'*.

<yétl'q'est>, ABFC [*smear something on s-o's face [purposely]*], see yétl'.

<yétl'q'íws>, PE [*put paint on the body*], see yétl'.

<yétl'q't>, ABFC [*rub s-th/s-o, smear s-th, (paint s-th)*], see yétl'.

<yets'ets'á>, TVMO [*to travel by horse, already riding a horse*], see ts'á.

<yéw: ~ yéw>, bound root //yéw(·) *communicate with a spirit or spirits*//, Salish cognate: Squamish root /yéw(?)/ approximate meaning: *spiritual power* K67:381.

<syéw:e ~ syéwe ~ syô:we ~ syú:we>, df //s=yéw=ə ~ s=yéw=ə//, REL [*fortune-teller, seer, person who can see things in the future, female witch*], literally perhaps [*someone (living thing) to communicate with a spirit*], (<s=) *nominalizer, someone to/that*), possibly <=e> *living thing*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (11/19/75), EB (2/11/76, 4/24/78, 5/25/76), AC (11/16/71), other sources: ES /syéw-ə/ (CwMs /syéwʔə/) *seer*, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔəs-yéwʔ/ *seer, fortune-teller* K67:381, Nooksack /syóʔwæ/ *seer (usually a woman)* A78:15-16, Saanich dial. of NSt /syéw'ə/ *seer (forecasts the future)* B74a:26, possibly Southern Lushootseed /jégʷə/ *a kind of monster* H76:217, 317.

<hí:ywes>, pncs //hí-yəw=əs//, REL [*predicting the future*], (<hí-> *continuative*), (<=es> *psychological non-control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/28/79).

<syúwél ~ syéw:el>, dnom //s=yéw=ə//, SPRD [*an Indian dancer's spirit power; spirit power song*], ASM [*the spirit that comes to a person training to be a spirit dancer, it appears to him in a dream unbidden or more often sought out on a spirit quest in the woods, the spirit may be a creature or even an inanimate object but it sings a song and does a characteristic dance in the dream, the new dancer, when he comes to, practices both with drummers who help him do it the same way each time and who learn it and thereafter drum it and can sing it with him (no one else can sing it) during spirit dancing season*], (<s=) *nominalizer, something to*), root <yéw:> *communicate with a spirit*, (<=el> meaning uncertain, perhaps *device*), historical/comparative detail: not the =el meaning *go/come/get/become* since that is cognate with =el in Cowichan, Musqueam, and other Salish languages, the cognates for this word instead have =en which Suttles (ca1984:14.6.8) says in Musqueam (/ə-n ~ -ən'/) may be a lexical suffix meaning something like *instrument*, phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), EB (3/31/78), AD (3/31/78), AC (10/15/71, 9/29/71), BJ (12/5/64), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-yéw-an/ [*spirit*] *song* from root /yəw(?)/ *spiritual power* beside /yəwʔ-ín-m/ *sing (tr.)* and /yəwʔ=ínʔ-c/ *understand (speech)* K67:300,381, Lushootseed /yáwdəb/ *spirit power song* beside /ʔu-yáwdəb/ *sing one's power* H76:627, Samish dial. of NSt /syéwən/ *spirit song (and its dance)* G86:81, Nooksack /syóʔwən/ *spirit power, guardian spirit; spirit song and dance* A78:49ff, example: <le t'ít'elem te syéw:els te sí:les.>, //lə t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm tə s=yéw=ə-l-s tə sí-lə-s//, [*She's singing her grandmother's [spirit] song.*], attested by AC, <ewá:lh t'ílemesthòm té syùwels?>, //ʔəwə-ə-əʔ t'íl=əm=sT-àm tə s=yúw=ə-l-s//, [*Does he ever sing you his spirit song?*], literally [*was it not/never? you were sung for the his spirit song?*], phonology: sentence pitch on article and downstepping, attested by EB, <éwelh t'ílemesthò:m té syùwels.>, //éwə-əʔ t'íl=əm=sT-àm tə s=yúw=ə-l-s//, [*He never sang you his spirit song.*], literally [*it was not/never you were sung for the his spirit song?*], phonology: sentence pitch on article and downstepping, attested by AD, <t'át'emet te syòwels>, //t'ə=C₁ə=-məT tə s=yúw=ə-l-s//, [*singer for someone (at spirit dance)*], lit. [*trying-concerning-it/s-o the spirit-song-his/her*], attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<yewí:lt>, pcs //yəw=í:l=T or yəw=ə[=Aí:l=T]//, REL [*casting an evil spell on s-o*], (<=í:l meaning

uncertain but perhaps *come, go, get* or perhaps <=Aí:=> *durative* or, historical/comparative detail: Musqueam cognate has /-í-n/ meaning uncertain (Suttles ca1984:14.6.9), (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/25/76), contrast <xt'ét> *put/cast a spell on s-o*.

<syiwí:l ~ syewí:l>, df //s=yə[=Aí=]w=í-l or s=yəw=ə[=Aí=]l//, REL /'a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB 4/25/78])/, ASM ['the spell is usually inherited, "if you don't sing it right maybe you'll go crazy"], (<s=> *nominalizer, something to*), (<=í:l> meaning uncertain, perhaps *come, go, get*–stressed full-grade of <=el>), historical/comparative detail: Musqueam cognate has /-í-n/ meaning uncertain (Suttles ca1984:14.6.9), probably <í:-ablaut of suffix e> *durative*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (11/19/75), EB (5/25/76), other sources: ES /syəwí-n/ (CwMs /syəʔwínʔ/) *inherited spell*, Salish cognate: Squamish /siwʔínʔ/ *magic power* K69:62, Nooksack /siwínʔ/ *magic spell* A78:16, also REL ['someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic]'], attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), also REL ['ritualist'], attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), also /'witch'/, attested by EB (4/25/78).

<yewí:lmət>, iecs //yəw=í-l=məT//, REL /'(cast a spell for s-o, use a magical power for s-o)/, semantic environment ['of a fortune-teller, shaman (Indian doctor, medicine man), ritualist'], (<=í:l meaning uncertain, perhaps *come, go, get*–stressed full-grade of <=el> or <í:-ablaut of suffix e> *durative*), historical/comparative detail: Musqueam cognate has /-í-n/ meaning uncertain (Suttles ca1984:14.6.9), (<=mēt> *indirect effect non-control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<yiwí:leq̣w>, ds //yiw=í-l=əq̣w//, REL /'medicine song [sung by shaman]'/, literally perhaps /'use a magical power/sung spell on the hair'/, ASM ['spells were often cast upon people by shamans in the person's absence by using some of the person's hair (obtained without his/her knowledge), thus for spells on a person to love someone, to get sick, etc.'], , perhaps *come, go, get*–stressed full-grade of <=el> or <í:-ablaut of suffix e> *durative*), historical/comparative detail: Musqueam cognate has /-í-n/ meaning uncertain (Suttles ca1984:14.6.9), lx <=eq̣w> *on the hair, on top of the head*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<syiwí:leq̣w>, ds //s=yiw=í-l=əq̣w//, REL /'war-whoop, ((probably) a sung spell before battle)/, SOC, literally perhaps /'something that is a sung spell on the head/hair'/, (semological comment: if the meaning of head rather than hair is used it may refer to the occasional practice of cutting off enemies heads as battle trophies), (<s=> *nominalizer, something to*), (<=í:l , perhaps *come, go, get*–stressed full-grade of <=el> or <í:-ablaut of suffix e> *durative*), historical/comparative detail: Musqueam cognate has /-í-n/ meaning uncertain (Suttles ca1984:14.6.9), lx <=eq̣w> *on the hair, on top of the head*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<heywí:leq̣w>, df //hɛ=yew=í-l=əq̣w//, REL /'a category of religious songs including ṣxwó:ỵxwey songs and burning songs, a burning song'/, ASM ['the burning song is sung six days after a person dies at which time a ritualist burns his clothes and food (BJ)'], (<he=> *continuative or plural*), phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old pp.323-324).

<syôwméxwṭses>, df //s=yôw=mə[=´=]x̣w=cəs//, REL /'large rattle used at spirit-dances'/, PE, ASM ['used only by someone who inherited the power to use it, old examples in museums are made with horn or leather enclosing the hard objects inside that rattle, often mountain goat/dog wool braids were fastened around the edges to hang down, usually D-shaped with the handle

attached to the middle of the rounded sewn-together bottom'], (<s=> nominalizer, something to/that), possibly root <yéw ~ yíw> call/get a spirit/power, possibly <=mexw> person, people, possibly <=´=> derivational, lx <=tses> on the hand, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old p.320), Salish cognate: Sechelt /yɛl-míx^w-èis/ rattle T77:18, also <syilméxwtses>, //s-yil=mə[=´=]x^w=cəs//, also /'a rattle'/, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<yewá:>, df //yə=wé·//, TVMO ['along'], possibly <ye=> travelling along, while in motion, possibly root <wá:> meaning uncertain, perhaps continue, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC (8/23/73), Salish cognate: Squamish root /wa(?) ~ wə-/ as in the predicative clitic /wa/ continuous/ and in /wəʔ-u/ continue, carry on and /wəʔ-u-s/ continue, carry on (tr.) K67:378, perhaps Lushootseed /yəháw' ~ yáwʔ/ proceed, go ahead H76:630 with metathesis, example: <wátsa lamál yewá:ʔ>, //ʔəwə-ə-cɛ lɛ=m-él yə=wé·//, /'Can I go along?, Will you take me along?'/, literally /'will it not be? I go along'/, attested by AC, <látse! yewá:>, //lé-c-əl yə=wé·//, /'I'm going [along] with you.'/, literally /'I'm going along'/, attested by AC.

<yewá:l>, possibly root //yəwé·l or yə=wé·=əl//, NUM ['first'], possibly <ye=> along, possibly root <wá:> continue, possibly <=el> go, come, get, become, phonology: possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), AC (10/13/71), EB (4/14/78), MV (Deming 5/4/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /yawʔánʔ/ first, before, ahead, former as also in /s-yawʔánʔ/ place of origin; ancestry and also perhaps related to root /hiwʔ/ forward, ahead K67:382, 300, Lushootseed /yawʔ ~ yəháw' / proceed, go ahead H76:630, example: <yewál qw'él te elíle.>, //yəwél q'w'él tə ʔəlílə//, /'The salmonberry is first ripe.'/, attested by EB, <álthe yewál me xwé'í.>, //ʔélèə yəwél mə x'ə=ʔí//, /'I came first.'/, literally /'it's me first come to arrive'/, attested by Elders Group, <tl'ó yewá:lelh ts'lhimexóstels.>, //ě'á yəwé·l-əʔ c'əʔ=(?)im=əx^y=ás=təl-s//, /'That's the first one he was going with [romantically]., That's the first one he was going for a walk with.'/, attested by MV, <me stetís kwthe yewá:l.>, //mə s=C₁ə=tə[=Aí=]s k^wèə yəwé·l//, /'He came close to the first.'/, attested by AC (10/13/71).

<syewá:l ~ syewál>, dnom //s=yəwé·l or s=yə=wé·=əl ~ s=yəwé·l//, KIN ['ancestors'], literally /'someone that is first (or) someone to be first'/, (<s=> nominalizer, someone to/that), phonology: possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/13/77), AC (9/29/71), EB (2/27/76), other sources: ES /syəwé·l/ ancestors, lineage, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-yawʔánʔ/ place of origin; ancestry K67:382, example: <tl'ól syewá:l.>, //ě'á-l s=yəwé·l//, /'That's my ancestors.'/, attested by AC.

<syewá:lelh ~ syewálelh>, if //s=yəwé·l-əʔ//, KIN ['departed ancestors'], (<-elh> past tense), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/27/76), IHTTC (9/13/77), example: <sqwà:ls ta' syuwá:lelh>, //s=q^wè·l-s t-ɛʔ s=yəwé·l-əʔ//, /'words of your ancestors'/, attested by EB, <shxwtelís te syewálelh>, //sx^w=təlí-s tə s=yəwé·l-əʔ//, /'where the past ancestors came from (where s-o comes from)'/, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

<syesyewálelh>, pln //s=C₁ə=s=yə(=)wé·=əl-əʔ//, KIN /'ancestors past, (all one's ancestors)'/, (irregular), (<R5=s=> plural), comment: the reduplication of a prefix is not attested in any other word and seems like an error but several members of the Elders Group were certain of the form, phonology: reduplication, reduplication of prefix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), example: <stó:lô syesyewálelh>, //s=tá:l-əw s=C₁ə=s=yəwé·l-əʔ//, /'Stó:lô ancestors, Stalo ancestors'/, attested by Elders Group.

<yewá:lmels ~ iwá:lmels>, df //yə(=)wé·(=)əl=əm=əls or yə(=)wé·(=)əl=məl=əs ~ ʔi-ywé·l=əm=əls//, TIME ['before'], possibly <=em> intransitivizer/have/get, possibly <=els>

structured activity continuative, possibly <(h)i-> continuative before y, possibly <=mel> part, portion, possibly <=es> cyclic time period, phonology: possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), others, example: <yewálmels kw'e tseláqelh(elh)>, //yəwél=məl=əs k'wə cəlɛq=əʔ(-əʔ)//, 'the day before yesterday', attested by AC (10/15/71), also <léts'e swáyel iwá:lmels kw'e cheláqelhelh>, //léc'ə s=wéyəl ʔi-ywé:l=məls k'wə cəlɛq=əʔ(-əʔ)//, attested by DM (12/4/64), <wá:lxchexw yewá:lmels kw'as wets'étl'.>, //wé:l=x'c-əx'w yəwé:l=məls k'w-ε-s wə=c'əé'//, 'Throw it before you fall.', attested by AC (10/13/71), <lulh qwáyel te s'óthes yuwá:lmels kwswes melqí:wsem.>, //lə-uʔ q'əy=əl tə s=ʔáè=əs-s yəwé:l=məls k'w-s-əs məlq=í-ws=əm//, 'Her face is turning green before she faints.', attested by AC (11/17/71), <iwá:lmels kws xwe'ís te sth'ó:qwi>, //ʔi-ywé:l=məls k'w-s x'wə=ʔí-s tə s=e'áq'i//, 'before the salmon come (arrive)', attested by DM (12/4/64).

<yewá:lmels ~ iwá:lmels>, TIME ['before'], see yewá:l.

<yewí:met>, REL ['(cast a spell for s-o, use a magical power for s-o)'], see yéw: ~ yéw.

<yewí:lt>, REL ['casting an evil spell on s-o'], see yéw: ~ yéw.

<yexw>, free root //yəx'w//, EFAM ['I wonder'], syntactic analysis: mpcl, attested by AD (3/10/80), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /yəx'w/ postposed modal particle, conjectural, often translated as *I wonder* or by *must be* (not obligation/necessity) Montler 1986:208-209, Samish dial. of NSt /yəx'w/ (identical to Saanich in meaning, syntactic class, and function) G84a:59, example: <tí'ó: yexw>, //é'á-ə yəx'w//, 'I wonder if, (Is it that, I wonder?)', attested by AD (3/10/80), <xà:m yéxwtsecha.>, //xè-m yəx'w-c-əl-cə//, 'I'm expecting to cry.(?)', Elder's comment: "unsure of translation", attested by BHTTC (10/21/76).

<yexwóqw'elem>, TVMO ['travelling by going downriver'], see wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

<yéxch ~ yéxts ~ yéxcha ~ yéxtsa>, free root //yəx'cɛ give as a gift//.

<syéxcha ~ syéxtsa>, dnom //s=yəx'cɛ//, SOC ['a gift'], <s=> nominalizer, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<yéxchet ~ yéxtset>, pcs //yəx'c=əT//, SOC ['give a gift to s-o'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (9/7/71), Elders Group (3/15/72, 4/16/75), other sources: ES /ʔyəx'cət/ give, JH /ʔyəx'cət/ give a present; found in <yéxcetlha.>, //yəx'c=əT-ʔɛ//, 'Give it to somebody (with you).', attested by AC, <yéxcethóxes.>, //yəx'c=əT-áx'y-əš//, 'He gave it to me as a gift., He gave me the gift.', attested by AC, <yéxcethòmè>, //yəx'c=əT-àmè//, 'give to you (as a present), give you something free as a gift', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 4/16/75), example: <yéxcethòmétsel te'í:le.>, //yəx'c=əT-àmé-c-əl tə=ʔí:lè//, 'I'm giving you this as a gift.', attested by AC.

<yexchí:met>, df //yəx'c=í-m=əT or yəx'c=ə[=Aí=]məT//, SOC ['ask for s-th[?]', (semological comment: this translation may not be accurate), literally 'give s-th repeatedly as a present[?]', possibly <=í:m> repeatedly, possibly <=et> purposeful control transitivizer, possibly <=met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer, possibly <í:ablaut on suffix e> durative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76); found in <yexchí:métes.>, //yəx'c=í-m=əT-əs//, 'He asked for it.', phonology: updrifting, attested by Elders Group.

<yéxchet ~ yéxtset>, SOC ['give a gift to s-o'], see yéxch ~ yéxts.

<yexchí:met>, SOC ['ask for s-th[?]', see yéxch ~ yéxts.

<yéxw>, SH ['broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled'], see yíxw.

<yexwá:ls>, SH ['breaking (everything)'], see yíxw.

<yéxwela>, df //yéx^w=əle//, EZ 'eagle (generic), (golden eagle [some speakers])', ['Aquila chrysaetos and Haliaeetus leucocephalus'], ASM ['kids were sometimes teased by telling them eagles will take them'], possibly root <yéxw> broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled, possibly <=ela> on the temples, on the side of the head, on the cheek, (<zero> nominalizer), phonology: zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (12/4/71), BJ (5/10/64), Elders Group (3/21/79)(SMN only), other sources: ES /yéx^wəle/ (Cw /yéx^wəle/) eagle (generic), JH /yéx^wəle/ eagle (generic term), Salish cognate: Squamish /yəx^wéla?/ eagle K67:381 and immature bald eagle Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:73, Lushootseed /yəx^w(ə)lá?/ eagle H76:633, also 'golden eagle'.

<yéxweletst>, SH ['unwrap it'], see yíxw.

<yéxwet>, MC 'untie s-th, unravel s-th, unwind it, unwrap it, loosen s-th, unlace it', see yíxw.

<yéyilaw ~ yíyelaw>, DIR 'a little past, a little after', see yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.

<y'e'ile>, DIR ['these'], see í.

<y'e'í:mex>, TVMO 'coming by foot, travelling by walking, already walking, travelling on foot', see ím.

<yiláwel kw'a's hò:y>, LANG 'thank you very much, Thank you very much.', see hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.

<yilawelhát ~ yiláwelhàt ~ syiláwelhàt>, TIME ['Monday (day past)'], see yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.

<yíq>, free root //yíq//, WETH 'to snow, (snow falls)', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/31/77), others, other sources: ES (CwMsCh) /yíq/ it's snowing, Salish cognate: Squamish /yíq/ to snow, it snows versus /yí?iq/ //yē-yiq// be snowing K67:383-384, Samish dial. of NST /éíq/ snow falls versus (VU) /éyəq/ //éyəq// snow is falling G86:97, example: <me yíq>, //mə yíq//, 'coming to snow, (beginning to snow)', attested by Deming.

<syíq>, dnom //s=yíq//, WETH 'a snow, a snowfall', (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/30/71), BJ (5/10/64), example: <hí:kw te syíq.>, //hí[=-]k^w tə s=yíq//, '(It's) a big snow.', literally 'the snowfall is big', attested by AC, <spípew te syíq.>, //s=pí[=C₁ə=]w tə s=yíq//, 'The snow is frozen.', *<spípew te máqa.> rejected by AC.

<yíyeq>, cts //yí[-C₁ə-]q//, WETH '(be) snowing, it's snowing, snow is falling', (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76, 3/1/76), AC (9/30/71), other sources: ES (CwMsCh) /yíq/ it's snowing, JH /yē-q/ snowing, example: <yíyeq te xálh>, //yí[-C₁ə-]q tə x^é†//, '(It's) snowing on the road.', attested by AC, <yí:yeq te smált kw'e xwelá:lt.>, //yí[=-][C₁ə-]q tə s=mélt k^wə x^wə=lé.[=C₁ə=]t//, 'It was snowing on the mountain last night.', attested by AC.

<syíyeq>, df //s=yí[-C₁ə-]q or s=yí[=C₁ə=]q//, WETH 'falling snow, be snowing', (<s=> nominalizer or stative), possibly <-R1-> continuative, possibly <=R1=> stative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/14/70, 9/13/71), IHTTC (7/26/77), example: <syíyeq te smált.>, //s=yí[=C₁ə=]q tə s=mélt//, 'It's snowing on the mountain.', attested by AC, <lhálh^qetx^{el} te syíyeq.>, //t^é[=C₁ə=]q^ət=x^əəl tə s=yí[-C₁ə-]q//, 'The falling snow has wide flakes/snowflakes.', attested by IHTTC.

<yeqelsxá:y>, df //yiq=əlsx^yé=éy//, WETH ['first snow'], lx <=elsxá> times ten, first, possibly <=áy> covering, wool, bark, phonology: vowel-reduction, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/22/75).

<q'elsiyáqem or q'elts'yáqem>, cpds //q'əl=(l)c'=yi[=Aé]=q=əm//, WETH ['(have/get a) snowdrift'],

literally (prob.) /'have/get wound around/tangled twisted snow falls/, root <q'el> *wound around, tangled*, lx <=lts'> *twisted*, root <yiq> *snow falls*, (<á-*ablaut*> *derivational*), (<=em> *intransitivizer, have, get*), phonology: probable ablaut, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<sqelyiqem (or sq'elyiqem)>, cpds //s=q'əl=yíq=əm//, WETH ['a snowdrift'], literally (prob.) /'something that gets/has tangled/wound around snow falls/, (<s=> *nominalizer, something that*), root <q'el> *wound around, tangled*, root <yiq> *snow falls*, (<=em> *intransitivizer, have, get*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/15/78).

<yitá:lstem>, ABDF ['staggering around'], see tél ~ tá:l ~ tiy.

<yít'em>, ds //yít'=əm//, CST /'melt, thaw/, semantic environment ['of creek, butter, etc., but not of lakes'], (<=em> *intransitivizer/have/get or middle voice*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/14/70), EB (12/10/75), Elders Group (3/14/79), other sources: JH /yét' / thaw versus ES (CwMsCh) /yáx' / thaw, compare <Siyét'a> *village near Agassiz-Rosedale bridge*.

<yíyet'em>, cts //yí[-C₁ə]-t'=əm//, CST ['be melting'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79), example: <yíyet'em te slós.>, //yí[-C₁ə]-t'=əm tə s=lás//, /'The grease is melting./, attested by Elders Group, <yíyet'em te máqa.>, //yí[-C₁ə]-t'=əm tə mēqε//, /'The snow is melting./, attested by Elders Group, <yíyet'em te sxwôsem.>, //yí[-C₁ə]-t'=əm tə s=x'ós=əm//, /'The [whipped] soapberries are melting./, attested by Elders Group.

<yitl'ít'ew>, TVMO ['travelling along] running away', see tl'í:w.

<yí:ts'em>, probable bound stem //yí:c'=əm//, meaning uncertain

<syí:ts'em>, df //s=yí:c'=əm//, LAND ['sand'], (<s=> *nominalizer, something to/that*), root meaning unknown, (<=em> *intransitivizer/have/get*), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/8/71), CT (6/8/76), other sources: ES /səyíc'əm/ (Ms /syíc'əm/) *sand*, also <siyíts'em>, //s=yíc'=əm//, attested by AC (8/14/70).

<syí:ts'emílep>, ds //s=yí:c'=əm=ílep//, LAND ['sand bar'], WATR, literally /'sand ground/, lx <=ílep> *ground, dirt*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<yiwí:leqw>, REL ['medicine song [sung by shaman]'], see yéw: ~ yéw.

<yíxw>, free root //yíx'//, SH /'fall apart, come apart (of something man-made)/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/75, 1/7/76), EB (4/27/76), Salish cognate: Mainland Comox /əiʔx' / to come loose beside /əiʔx'ət/ to loosen B75prelim.:81, Lushootseed root /jix(i)/ *break down, collapse, break off and fall; be out of order; breakdown of a mechanical device* as in /ʔəs-jíx/ *has collapsed (of bridge), is broken (of machine)* and /jix-id/ *break it down* H76:225-226,561 perhaps Sechelt /yáx' / to come loose beside /yáx'-at/ to loosen T77:31, example: <le yíxw te sch'áletstel.>, //lə yíx' tə s=c'é=ləc=təl//, /'The chair fell apart./, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<yíxwet>, pcs //yíx'=əT//, MC /'take s-th down, tear down s-th man-made, dismantle s-th, take it apart/, SH, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/26/76, 4/27/76), Deming (4/27/78), Elders Group (4/26/76); found in <yíxwetem.>, //yíx'=əT-əm//, /'It was torn down (of something man-made), It was dismantled./, attested by EB (4/27/76), example: <yíxwetchap te siláwtxw.>, //yíx'=əT-c-εp tə sil=éwtx'//, /'You folks take down the tent./, attested by EB (4/26/76).

<yéxw>, rsls //yi[=Aá]=x'//, SH /'broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled/, MC, semantic environment ['(got untied) of shoelace, braid, canoe, etc.'], (<é-*ablaut on root i*> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming

(6/22/78), EB (12/17/75, 4/27/76, 6/21/76), AHTTC (2/15/80), CT (6/8/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /yə́x̣ʷ/ *untied, loose, free* K69:90 shows the same resultative vowel, Lushootseed root /gə́x̣(á)/ *get loose, untie, bail out (of jail)* beside Skagit /gʷə́x̣/ *get loose* and /gə́x̣ád/ *untie s-o. bail s-o out of jail* H76:156, example: <me yéx̣w>, //mə yə́x̣ʷ//, /'come loose/, attested by CT.

<yéx̣wet>, pcs //yi[=Aə́]=x̣ʷ=əT//, MC /'untie s-th, unravel s-th, unwind it, unwrap it, loosen s-th, unlace it/, SH, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (4/27/78, 6/22/78), Elders Group (3/12/75), EB (12/17/75), CT and HT (6/21/76), IHTTC (9/2/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /gə́x̣ád/ *untie s-o. bail s-o out of jail* H76:156, example: <yéx̣wet te swéta>, //yi[=Aə́]=x̣ʷ=əT tə swətə//, /'unravel a sweater/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).

<híyex̣wet>, cts //hí-yi[=Aə́]=x̣ʷ=əT//, SH /'unlacing it/, MC, (<hí-> *continuative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<syéx̣w>, dnom //s=yi[=Aə́]=x̣ʷ//, LAND /'rockslide (that already happened)/, literally /'something that came loose/, (<s=> *nominalizer, something that*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Katz*, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), AD (AHTTC 2/15/80).

<syéx̣w>, strs //s=yi[=Aə́]=x̣ʷ//, SH /'unravelled/, MC, (<s=> *stative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (AHTTC 2/15/80).

<syíyex̣w>, strs //s=yí[=C₁ə́]=x̣ʷ//, SH /'be unwrapped/, (<s=> *stative*), (<=R1=> *resultative*), comment: this is an alternate resultative to the one formed by é-ablaut, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78), example: <lulh syíyex̣w.>, //lə-u† s=yí[=C₁ə́]=x̣ʷ//, /'It's already unwrapped./, attested by Deming.

<yex̣wá:ls>, sas //yix̣ʷ=é:ls//, SH /'breaking (everything)/, MC, (<=á:ls> *structured activity non-continuative*), (semological comment: thus the -ing only indicates an activity that was structured and is over, not a continuative activity), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78).

<yéx̣weletst>, ds //yi[=Aə́]=x̣ʷ=əTəc=T//, pcs, SH /'unwrap it/, MC, literally /'unwrap s-th on the bottom/, lx <=elets> *on the bottom*, (<=t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78).

<yíx̣wet>, MC /'take s-th down, tear down s-th man-made, dismantle s-th, take it apart/, see yíx̣w.

<yíyeq>, WETH /'(be) snowing, it's snowing, snow is falling/, see yíq.

<yíyeqw>, FIRE /'fire (out of control), forest fire burning, fire burning/, see yéqw.

<yíyet'em>, CST /'be melting/, see yít'em.

<yókw' ~ yóqw'>, bound root //yákʷ ~ yáqʷ to break (in pieces), smash, crush, crumple//, Salish cognate: Squamish /yúkʷ/ *be smashed* as also in /yúkʷ-un/ *smash up (tr.)* and /yúkʷ-i/ *be smashed, busted* (for ex. of a bone or a canoe) K69:91, Lushootseed root /juqʷ(u)/ *ruin, smash up, shatter* as in /ʔu-júqʷ-ud/ *smashing up s-th (ʔu-/ completive)* H76:227.

<yóqw'em ~ yó:qw'em>, iza //yá(·)qʷ=əT//, SH /'to break [in pieces], it broke/, semantic environment /'for ex. of a plank or a car/, (<=em> *intransitivizer, have, get*), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <le yó:qw'em te loplós.>, //lə yá-qʷ=əT tə laplás//, /'The plank broke./, attested by AC (8/6/70).

<yókw'et>, pcs //yákʷ=əT//, SH /'break it/, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (4/27/78), Salish cognate: Musqueam dial. of Halkomelem /yákʷət/ *smash it* Suttles ca1984: 7.7.1 (ch.7 p.146), Squamish /yúkʷ-un/ *smash up*

(tr.) K69:91, Lushootseed /ʔu-júq^w-ud/ *smashing up s-th* (/ʔu-/ *completive*) H76:227, also <yóq^w'et ~ yó:q^w'et>, //yá(·)q^w=əT//, attested by AC, also <yákw'et>, //yékw^w=əT//, attested by EB (3/22/76), example: <yóq^w'et lí te smá:lt>, //yáq^w=əT lí tə s=mé·lt//, /'break it on a rock'/, attested by AC (8/6/70), <le yó:q^w'etes te spí:w.>, //lə yá·q^w=əT-əs tə s=pí·w//, /'He broke the ice.'/, attested by AC (10/13/71); found in <yákw'etes.>, //yékw^w=əT-əs//, /'He broke it.'/, attested by EB (3/22/76).

<yóy^wekw'et>, cts //yá[-C_iə-]k^w=əT//, SH ['breaking it'], (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

<yékw'et>, rsls //ya[=Aá=]k^w=əT//, SH /'break up s-th by crumpling, crush it up, rub it together fast (to soften or clean), rub it to soften it (of plants, etc.), fluff it (inner cedar bark to soften it)'/, (<é-*ablaut*> *resultative*), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70, 9/7/71), Deming (4/27/78, 4/26/79), Elders Group (9/21/77), Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed /èšj^w (-əd)/ *rub (it) about (as two pieces of cloth rubbed together)*; *rub bark together (to extract juices for medicine or to make it stringy for making clothing)* H76:93, probably not Squamish /ʔíq^w/ *be rubbed* as also in /ʔíq^w-in/ *rub off* and /ʔíq^w-in=-cut/ *rub oneself off* (tr. refl.) W73:220, K67:399 which is related to the Upriver Halkomelem root /ʔíq^w/ *rub*, though there is clearly some mutual semantic and perhaps phonological influence between roots.

<yekw'ó:lh> or perhaps <yekw'wó:lh>, df //yá·k^w=wə[=M2=]† or ya(=Aə=)k^w=wə[=Aá=]†//, CAN ['one's canoe is broken up'], SOC, lx <=welh> *canoe*, possibly <metathesis> *derivational*, possibly <e-*ablaut*> *resultative*, possibly <ó:-*ablaut on e in suffix*> *durative*, phonology: possible metathesis or ablaut, possible vowel-reduction, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80).

<yekw'ólhem> or perhaps <yekw'wólhem>, iza //yák^w=wə[=M2=]†=əm or ya(=Aə=)k^w=wə[=Aá=]†=əm//, CAN ['break(ing) the canoe'], SPRD /'have the last spirit dance of the season, have the "sweep up"'/, literally /'have/get one's canoe broken up'/, (semological comment: so named because spirit-dancing required much travel of participants during the winter dancing season (every weekend nowadays) to different villages and tribes and one had better not break his canoe till the last dance), (semological comment: one of two metaphors focusing on different aspects of the last dance of the season), lx <=welh> *canoe*, possibly <metathesis> *derivational*, possibly <e-*ablaut*> *resultative*, possibly <ó:-*ablaut on e in suffix*> *durative*, (<=em> *intransitivizer, have, get*), phonology: metathesis or ablaut, possible vowel-reduction, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by RM (4/22/76), contrast <ixwethet> *have the "sweep up", have the last spirit-dance of the season*.

<yalkw'ólhem or yelkw'wólhem>, iza //ya(=Aə=)[=lə=]k^w=wə[=Aá=]†=əm or yə[=lə=]k^wwá†=əm//, SOC /'close up a meeting, wind up a meeting, complete a meeting'/, literally /'many break their canoes'/, (semological comment: a slight extension of the metaphor for the last spirit-dance of the season), (<=le=> *plural*), phonology: infixed plural, possible ablaut, vowel-loss, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76).

<yókw'et>, SH ['break it'], see yókw' ~ yóq^w'.

<yóle ~ yóla ~ yó:le>, possibly root //yálə ~ yálε ~ yá·lə or yá(·)l=ə ~ yál=ε//, EB /'wild celery, cow parsnip'/, ['Heracleum lanatum'], ASM ['young sprouts are picked in April and May, after stripping the xwéylem or string off the outside, the inner part is eaten raw or cooked as a vegetable, best eaten in spring before it flowers and gets tough, the root is used for medicine, the sprout (esp. the inside

part) is called sóqʷ], possibly <e ~ a> *living thing*, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (11/22/71), others, other sources: Duff 1952 /yála/ *cow parsnip*, Salish cognate: Squamish /yúlaʔ/ *Indian rhubarb* K67:383 and *cow parsnip*, "*Indian rhubarb*", *Heracleum lanatum* Bouchard and Turner 1976:65, Nooksack /yóʔlá/ *wild celery* (prob. *cow parsnip*) A78:7, Lushootseed /yúlaʔ/ *wild celery* H76:636.

<**xwelítemelh yó:le**>, EB /'asparagus'/, FOOD, (lit. white man style + cow parsnip), (attested by RG, EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG, EH 6/26/00)&&

<**Slá:yli**>, cpds //s=lé=yolə=iy//, PLN ['*Cheam View*'], ASM ['place (by whistle stop) on the C.N. (southeast) side of the Fraser below Hope'], Elder's comment: "from yó:le, so named because there was lots of cow parsnip there", <s=> *nominalizer or stative*, root <lá:> *tight* root <as in s=e=lá:> *be tight*, root <yó:le> *cow parsnip*, possibly <=iy> *bark*, (rarely) *plant* or possibly as in Nooksack *place*, phonology: vowel-loss, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (4/7/78 Seabird Is. trip).

<yó:leseqw ~ yóleseqw>, CLO ['hats'], see yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.

<yó:lexw>, root or stem //yá-l(=)əxʷ// root meaning probably *turn over (of years)* or *old*

<**siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~ siyólexwe**>, stvi //s=yá-l(=)əxʷ=ə ~ s=yáləxʷ=ə//, DESC ['old'], (<s=> *stative*), possibly root <yó:l> *turn over (of years)* possibly root as in *year*, possibly <=exw> *lump, round, around*, possibly <=e> *living thing*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/6/70), BJ (5/10/64), other sources: ES /q'εʔí-ləm/ (Ms /syáʔləxʷəʔ/, Cw /sʔéləxʷ/) *old*, (JH has /q'eʔí-ləm/ *old person*), H-T <cia'lEkwa> (macron over i and first a) *old*, comment: AC contrasts /q'εʔí-ləm/ semantically as *very old, ancient* (10/23/71, elsewhere), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /sʔéləxʷ/ *old* beside /sʔéləxʷsət/ [get] *old (object)* B74a:41, Samish dial. of NSt /sʔéləxʷ/ (TB /ʔesʔéləxʷ/) *old (of tree, person, etc.)* G86:90, example: <**we'ólwe siyólexwe**>, //wə-ʔál wə-s=yáləxʷ=ə//, /'too old, very old/, attested by EB (5/5/78), <**siyólexwe (swíqe, slháli)**>, //s=yáləxʷ=ə (s=wíq=ə, s=ʔél=iy)//, /'old (man, woman)/, attested by AC (10/23/71), <**siyólexwe (sqwemá:y, lálém)**>, //s=yáləxʷ=ə (s=qʷəm=é·y, lélóm)//, /'old (dog, house)/, attested by EB (12/4/75), <**chxw ólewe siyólexwe kw'as sexwe'álexeth'**>, //c-xʷ ʔál=wə s=yáləxʷ=ə kʷ-ε-s səxʷ=əʔéləxʷəʔ//, /'You're too old to wet your bed./, attested by EB (5/5/78).

<**siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe**>, dnom //s=yá-l(=)əxʷ=ə//, DESC ['old person'], (<s=> *nominalizer*), possibly root <yó:l> *turn over (of years)* possibly root as in <**syeló:lem**> *year*, possibly <=exw> *lump, round, around*, possibly <=e> *living thing*, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/15/70, 10/15/71, 10/13/71, 10/21/71, 10/31/71), EB (12/1/75), other sources: H-T <cia'lEkwa (tE swe'Eka)> (macrons on i, first a, and e) *old man* and <cia'lEkwa (sE sla'li)> (macrons on both i and on first and last a) *old woman*, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-yúʔ-yuxʷa/ *old person* beside reduplicated plural form /s-í-yʔúxʷa/ prob. //s-í-ʔyúxʷa// *old people* K67:300, root in Saanich dial. of NSt /sʔəlxʷéen/ *elder, old person* B74a:27 and in Samish dial. of NSt /sʔəl'éləxʷ/ *ancestors, elders, old people* G86:79, example: <**stl'í:tl'eqlh te le kw'óqwet te óqwelets te siyólexwe**>, //s=C₁í=ě'əq=əʔ tə lə kʷ'áqʷ=əʔ tə ʔóqʷ=ələc-s tə s=yáləxʷ=ə//, /'It was a child who hit the old man on the back./, literally /'it is a child who past hit s-o with stick-like obj. the his back/back of the (male) old person/, attested by AC (10/13/71), <**th'óqwetes te siyólexwe te q'áq'et'em**>, //è'áqʷ=əʔ-t-əs tə s=yáləxʷ=ə tə q'él[=C₁ə=]t'ə=əm//, /'The old person sucked something sweet./, literally /'he sucks s-th the (gender unspecified) old person that which is sweet/, attested by AC (10/15/71), <**wiyóth kw'es lhéxwelchhas te siyólexwe**>, //wə=yáè kʷ-əs ʔə[-' -]xʷ=əʔcε-s tə s=yáləxʷ=ə//, /'The old man is always spitting./, attested by AC (10/21/71).

<**sí:yólexwe**>, pln //s=hí-yál(=)əxʷ=ə or s=[-í-]yál(=)əxʷ=ə//, HAT ['old people'], possibly <hí->

plural, possibly <-í:-> *plural*, phonology: possible consonant merger, possible infix plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/23/71), example: <qéx te sí:yólexwe>, //qéx tə s=[-i-]yáləx^w=ə//, /'(There's) a lot of old people.'/, attested by AC.

<siyó:ylexwe>, dmn //s=yá·[=C₁ə=]ləx^wə//, HAT ['little old person'], (<=R1=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (11/1/78).

<Siyó:ylexwe Smá:lt>, cpds //s=yá·[=C₁ə=]ləx^wə s=mé·lt//, PLN /'Bear Mountain, also called Lhóy's Mountain'/, ASM ['the lumpy mountain north of the west end of Seabird Island, Lhóy' was a Thompson Indian from Spuzzum who died about 1942 at about 83 years of age, he was EB's husband Phil Bobb's mother's brother, a number of Thompsons settled years ago on Seabird Island and the reserve there though in the heart of Stó:lô territory was opened to both Thompson and Stó:lô Indians'], literally /'little old person mountain'/, (<=R1=> *diminutive*), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by JL (4/7/78, 4/3/78), IHTTC (8/5/77), example: <tl'ekwses xét'e á:lhtel, tl'óts'a Siyó:ylexwe Smált tethá.>, //ë'a-k^w-s-ə s xət'ə ʔé·t=təl, ë'á-c'ε s=yá·[=C₁ə=]l(=)əx^w=ə s=mélt tə=èé//, /'(Because) that's what they said, that's Little Old Person Mountain there. (reportedly)'/, attested by JL.

<yó:letsep>, probable stem //yá·ləcəp or s=yá·l=cəp//, root probably <yó:l> *turn over*

<syó:letsep>, df //s=yá·ləcəp or s=yá·l=cəp//, WATR ['a wave'], (<s=> *nominalizer, something to/that*), probably root <yó:l> *turn over*, <etsep> is either part of the root or perhaps a rare lx not attested elsewhere in Upriver Halkomelem) <=etsep> referring to *currents of water* (see the Lushootseed cognate with ending /èuʔ/, one would expect cognate <=etse> from <=élhcha> *unclear water* or <=eleq ~ áleq> *wave*, it may be that the final <p> is influence by unrelated lx <=élchep ~ =éltsep> *firewood* or a mishearing for <m> as in <=em>, however the Nooksack cognate makes it look the the <p> is correct, phonology: possible syllable-loss or consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: *Tait on Seabird Is.*, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), CT (6/8/76), other sources: ES /èièé·ləq/ (CwMs /háʔyəʔləq/) *wave*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /júlèuʔ/ *wave (of water)* as also in /júlèuʔ-əbəx^w/ *the waves are getting bigger and running faster* H76:227, possibly Mainland Comox /júw'ək^w/ *wave* B75prelim.:5 and Sechelt /yúlak^w/ *wave* T77:8 and Squamish /yú-yaʔ-k^w/ *wave, current, rapids* as also in /yú-yaʔ-k^w-m/ *undulate* K67:383, Nooksack <yúnolchup ~ yúl7o7chip> (Galloway & Adams (2007) Classified Word List for Nooksack), also <syó:lts'ep (or syó:ltsep)>, //s=yá·l=c'əp or s=yá·l=(ə)ləcəp//, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript, old p.290), also <smá:yeleq>, //s=mé·yə=ələq//, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), example: <thitheháleq te syó:letsep.>, //èí=C₁ə=héleq tə s=yá·ləcəp//, /'The waves are getting bigger.'/, literally /'be bigger waves the wave'/, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<yó:lqw>, SOC /'make a mess, mess up'/, see yél or perhaps yá:l.

<yó:lqw'es>, SOC ['make a real mess'], see yél or perhaps yá:l.

<yó:lxwtem>, df //yá·l(=)x^w=təm//, ABDF ['delirious'], possibly root <yó:l> *turn over*, possibly <=xw> meaning unknown unless *in circles* (not likely *lump* as usual), possibly <=tem> *past participle or stative intransitive or adjectival*, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

<yólh>, bound root //yáʔ *firewood*//, Salish cognate: Squamish /yúʔ/ *burn (itr.)*; *make a fire (itr.)* as also in /y-íʔuʔ/ //yé-yəwʔ// *burn (itr.)*; *have a fire burning*; *fire*; *firewood*, /yúʔ-un/ *burn (tr.)*, /yúʔ-qs/ *light a pipe*; *burn one's nose*, /yúʔ-šit/ *burn food or clothes for the dead (tr.)* and /yuʔ-q'áyʔ-nəwʔas/ *have heartburn* K67:383, K69:91.

- <**chiyólh**>, ds //c=yá†//, HARV /'gather firewood (in the woods), get firewood'/, (<**ch**=> get, have), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/5/79), example: <**lámtsel chiyólh.**>, //lɛ=m-c-əl c=yá†//, /'I'm going to get firewood.'/, attested by AD, <chiyólh>, [čiyá†], 'go out and get wood', attested by EH 6/6/00 (SU transcription, tape 7), [éičiyá†], [čəyɔl], 'going out and getting wood', EH 6/6/00 (SU transcription, tape 7).
- <**chiyóyelh**>, cts //c=yá[-C₁ə-]†//, HARV ['getting firewood'], (<**R1**-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/5/79), also <**tsyóyelh**>, //c=yá[-C₁ə-]†//, attested by HT (Elders Group 2/6/80).
- <**siyólh ~ siyó:lh ~ syólh**>, dnom //s=yá† ~ s=yá·†//, HARV /'wood, firewood'/, FIRE, (<**s**=> nominalizer, something to/that), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), BJ (12/5/64), EB (12/15/75), IHTTC (7/13/77), Elders Group (3/15/72), HT (6/21/76), other sources: ES /siyá·†/ wood, example: <**la lhts'á:ls te siyólh.**>, //lɛ ʔic'=é·ls tə s=yá†//, /'He's gone cutting wood.'/, attested by EB (12/11/75), <**le q'pétes te siyó:lh.**>, //lə q'əp=M1=T-əs tə s=yá·†//, /'Someone gathered firewood. (gather s-th)'/, attested by EB.
- <**st'elákw' siyólh**>, cpds //s=t'əlék'w s=yá†//, HUNT ['circular frame (for tanning hides)'], syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by HT (6/21/76), example: <**p'áth'et te kw'eléws te sméyeth li te st'elákw' siyólh**>, //p'èè'=əT tə k'wəl=əw-s tə s=méyèè li tə s=t'əlék'w s=yá†//, /'sew the hide of an animal on a circular frame'/, attested by HT.
- <**syóyelh**>, dmn //s=yá[=C₁ə=]†//, HARV ['little stick of firewood'], (<**R1**=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/13/77).
- <**syéyelh**>, dmpn //s=C₁íAé=ya†//, HARV ['lots of little sticks of firewood'], PLAY /'slahal scoring sticks, gambling sticks'/, (<**R4**=> diminutive), (<**é-ablaut on R4**=> plural of diminutive), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/13/77), Deming (7/27/78), Elders Group (3/15/72).
- <**shxwyélhtel ~ shxwiyéhtel**>, rsls //sx^w=yo[=Aé=]†=təl//, dnom, FIRE /'ashes (cinder-like), cinders (heavy and dirty), embers'/, (<**shxw**=> something for), (<**é-ablaut**> resultative), lx <**=tel**> device, something, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), Deming (1/31/80), NP (4/11/80), example: <**tóqweltsep te shxwyélhtel.**>, //táq^w=əlcəp tə sx^w=ya[=Aé=]†=təl//, /'The ashes have cooled enough (to handle)'/, literally /'have cooled enough (to handle) (of firewood)'/, attested by NP.
- <**siyólhá:wtxw**>, ds //yá†=é·wtx^w//, BLDG ['wood-shed'], FIRE, literally /'(fire)wood building/house'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (5/11/76), AD (1/4/80), also <**yólhá:wtxw**>, //yá†=é·wtx^w//, also /'food cellar'/, comment: corrected to wood-shed by AD (1/4/80).
- <**yó:qw**>, free root //yá·q^w//, FSH ['rotten fish'], EZ, syntactic analysis: noun?, nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by SP and AK (7/13/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /yú?q^w/ an old salmon that has already spawned and is about to die H76:636.
- <**Lexwyó:qwem**>, ds //ləx^w=yá·q^w=əm//, PLN ['place on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up'], ASM ['on the CN (east) side of the river below the mountain called Lexwyó:qwem Smá:lt, in the fall this place always smelled of dead fish since spawned-out ones collected in the river there'], literally /'place to always have/get rotten fish'/, (<**lexw**= ~ **xw**=> always), (<**=em**> place to have/get), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (7/13/75), source: place names reference file #41, also <**Xwyó:qwem**>, //x^w=yá·q^w=əm//, attested by IHTTC (7/8/77), IHTTC and elders (Place Names Meeting 8/23/77).
- <**Lexwyó:qwem Smá:lt**>, cpds //ləx^w=yá·q^w=əm s=mé·lt//, PLN ['mountain on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up'], ASM ['on the CN (east)

side of the river'], literally /'place to always have/get rotten fish mountain'/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by IHTTC (7/8/77), IHTTC and elders (Place Names Meeting 8/23/77), source: place names reference file #42, also <Xwyóqwem Smált>, //x^w=yá·q^w=əm s=mélt//, ASM ['mountain upriver from Mt. Ogilvie'], attested by AD/AK/others (American Bar trip 6/26/78).

<yóqw'em>, mdls //yáq^w=əm//, ABFC ['to sweat'], (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/15/70), Salish cognate: Mainland Comox /j'íq^wəm/ to sweat B75prelim.:94, Sechelt /yáq^w-a to sweat T77:34, Squamish /yáq^w-am/ to sweat; sweat W73:258, K67:382, Samish dial. of NSt /èáq^w-ŋ/ (VU) to sweat beside /èáq^wŋ'/ sweating G86:76, historical/comparative detail: irregular correspondence with the stressed vowel: Sq should have /ú/ or Halkomelem /é/, NSt /é/.

<yóyeqw'em>, cts //yá[-C₁ə-]q^w=əm//, ABFC ['sweating'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Salish cognate: Squamish /yá-yaq^wam/ sweat profusely W73:258, K67:382.

<syó:qw'em>, dnom //s=yá·q^w=əm//, ANA ['sweat [noun]'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<yóqw'em ~ yó:qw'em>, SH /'to break [in pieces], it broke'/, see yókw' ~ yóqw'.

<yó:seqw ~ yóseqw>, df //yá(·)s=əq^w//, CLO ['hat'], root meaning unknown, lx <=eqw> on top of the head, on the hair, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (10/6/71, 10/21/71, 10/23/71), DM (12/4/64), BJ (5/10/64), Elders Group (3/15/72), other sources: ES /yá·sàq^w/ (CwMs /yáʔsaq^w/) hat, Salish cognate: Squamish /yásaʔq^w/ head-cover used by medicine man; hat K69:382, Saanich dial. of NSt /sèésaʔq^w/ hat B74a:34, Samish dial. of NSt /yásaʔq^wŋ/ put on one's hat G86:84, example: <qéx te yó:seqw>, //qéx tə yá·s=əq^w//, /'a lot of hats'/, attested by AC.

<yó:yseqw ~ yóyseqw>, dmn //yá(·)[=C₁ə=]s=əq^w//, CLO ['small hat'], (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), IHTTC (8/25/77), EL with NP and EB and AD (Chehalis trip 9/27/77), EL (3/1/78, 6/27/78).

<Yó:yseqw>, dmn //yá·[=C₁ə=]s=əq^w//, PLN ['rock that looks like a little hat on west (Chehalis) side of Harrison River above mouth of Morris Creek'], ASM ['below Ts'éqwela and across from Lexwyélés'], literally /'little hat'/, (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/25/77), EL with NP and EB and AD (Chehalis trip 9/27/77), EL (3/1/78, 6/27/78), source: place names reference file #289.

<yó:leseqw ~ yóleseqw>, pln //yá·[=lə=]s=əq^w ~ yá[=lə=]s=əq^w//, CLO ['hats'], (<=le=> plural), phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<siyó:yseqw>, str s //s=yá·[=C₁ə=]s=əq^w or s=yá·[-C₁ə-]s=əq^w//, CLO ['be wearing a hat'], (<s=> stative), (<=R1=> resultative), possibly <-R1-> continuative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (10/23/71).

<yóseqwem>, mdls //yás=əq^w=əm//, CLO ['put on one's hat'], (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (4/15/80), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt (LD) /yásaʔq^w=ŋ/ put on one's hat G86:84.

<yóseqwem>, CLO ['put on one's hat'], see yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.

<yóswe ~ yó:swe>, possibly root //yá(·)swə or yá(·)s=wə or yə=s=wá(·)=M2//, MOOD /'maybe, perhaps, I don't know (if), may (possibly)'/, syntactic analysis: particle, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76), AC (10/8/71, 11/10/71, 12/8/71), Deming (1/18/79), EB, IHTTC (incl. all: SP, NP, AD, AK, DC, EB 8/22/77), Salish cognate: perhaps in part Saanich dial. of NSt /wáw'ə/ maybe B74a:49

beside /ʔiʔ-wəwə/ *perhaps, maybe* M86, G86:59, and Samish dial. of NSt /ʔi-wáwaʔ/ *perhaps, maybe* G86:60 and Mainland Comox /gúgúhúy/ *maybe* B75prelim:59 (which would correspond to a hypothetical Halkomelem /wawahá-y/ by the regular sound correspondences), example: <yóswe kw'els lám te'á'altha.>, //yás=wə kʷ-əl-s lé=m tɛ=C₁é=ʔɛlèɛ//, *'Perhaps I may go.'*, attested by EB (2/16/76), <yóswe kw'á'as lám telówé.>, //yás=wə kʷ-éʔɛ-s lé=m tɛ=lówə//, *'Perhaps you may go.'*, attested by EB (2/16/76), <yóswe kws lám tútl'ò.>, //yás=wə kʷ-s lé=m tɛ=w=ë'á//, *'Perhaps he may go.'*, attested by EB (2/16/76), <yóswe 'á.>, //yás=wə ʔé//, *'Maybe yes.'*, attested by EB (4/23/76), <yóswe tsel líl welà:m.>, //yás=wə-c-əl lí-l wə-lé=m//, *'I might go.'*, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76), <yó:swe weskw'áyes kw'els lám.>, //yá-swə wə-s=kʷ'éy-əs kʷ-əl-s lé=m//, *'I don't know if I can go., Maybe it's impossible for me to go., (Maybe I can't go.)'*, attested by SP, NP, AD, AK, and DC (IHTTC 8/22/77), also <yó:swe skw'áyes kw'els lám.>, //yá-swə s=kʷ'éy-əs kʷ-əl-s lé=m//, attested by AD, AK, DC, and EB (IHTTC 8/22/77), <yóswe welámá:l.>, //yós=wə wə-lém-é-1//, *'I might go.'*, attested by AC (12/8/71), <yóswe t'ós máls, yóswe t'ós sí:les.>, //yáswə ë'á-s mé-l-s, yáswə ë'á-s sí-lə-s//, *'Maybe it's his father, or maybe it's his grandfather.'*, usage: recent narrative, attested by AC (11/10/71).

<yót ~ yót>, pcs //yá=T ~ yá=T//, LANG [*'warn s-o'*], SOC, (<t> *purposeful control transitivizer*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), NP (Elders Group 4/26/78), contrast <wá:yt> *warn s-o*, Salish cognate: Squamish /yúh ~ yəh/1 *be careful, take care* as also in /yúh/ *careful* and esp. /yá-nʔ/ *warn (tr.)* W73:281,53, K67:282,283, historical/comparative detail: Upriver Halkomelem /wé-y=T/ *warn s-o* and Squamish cognate /wáy-at/ *reveal s-th, make s-th public, make an announcement about s-o/s-th* (K69:89) though partially similar in shape and meaning are probably not related, example: <tsel yót t stá:xwelh.>, //c-əl yá=T tə s=té-xʷ=əʔ//, *'I warned the children.'*, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75).

<hé:yót>, cts //hé-yá=T//, LANG [*'warning s-o'*], SOC, (<há- ~ hé- ~ hí-> *continuative*), phonology: the root retains its stress here even after the stressed prefix probably to dissimilate from the continuative of yá:t *vomit* which is probably <héyet> as seen in <héyetélmel> *nauseated*, lengthening on prefix here may be mistranscribed, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75, 4/28/76), example: <hé:yót t stá:xwelh.>, //hé-yá=T tə s=té-xʷ=əʔ//, *'warning the children'*, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75).

<héyót>, rsls //hé=yá(·)=T//, LANG [*'warned s-o'*], SOC, (<há= ~ hé=> *resultative*), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), example: <(chulh ~ chel ulh) héyóthòmè.>, //(c-uʔ ~ c-əl ʔuʔ) hé-yá=T-àmə//, *'I warned you.'*, attested by Elders Group.

<siyót>, stvi //s=yá=T//, SOC [*'beware'*], literally perhaps *'be warned of s-o/s-th'*, (<s=> *stative*), (semological comment: performative), syntactic analysis: prob. transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/26/78); found in <siyótchxwò.>, //s=yá=T-c-xʷ-à//, *'Beware.'*, literally *'you just be warned of s-o/s-th'*, attested by Elders Group.

<yot'> ~ <yet'>, possible root //yat' or yəʔ'// perhaps *rub* or *scrub*

<yet'qw'íwsem>, mdls //yət'=qʷ=íws=əm or ya[=Aé]=t'=qʷ=íws=əm//, ABFC [*'lather one's body'*], PE, possibly root <yít'> *melt*, (semological comment: perhaps this root since soap does seem to melt into lather), possibly root <yót' ~ yót'> *rub?* as in <shxwiyòtqw'ewí:ls> *dishcloth*, possibly <é-ablaut of root i> *resultative*, lx <=qw'> *around in circles*, lx <=íws> *on the body, on the skin*, (<=em> *middle voice*), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (Fish Camp 7/20/79).

<shxwiyòtqw'ewí:ls or better shxwyòt'qw'ewí:ls>, df //sxʷ=yát=qʷ=əwí-ls or sxʷ=yát'=qʷ=əwí-ls//, HHG [*'dishcloth'*], literally perhaps *'something for rubbing around in circles on dishes'*, (<shxw=>

something for), possibly root <yóť or yóť> rub?, lx <=qw'> around in circles, lx <=ewí:ls> dishes, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), AD (8/80), example: <alétsa te shxwiyòťqw'ewí:ls?>, //ʔélécε tē sxʷ=yát=qʷ=əwí:ls//, 'Where is the dishcloth?', attested by AD (8/80).

<Yó:yt'elwet>, df //yá.[=C₁ə]=t'əlwət//, N ['Old Mary of Chehalis'], ASM ['she had a smokehouse in Chehalis between that of Old Phillip and that of Paul August (EL and EB (3/1/78), a little upriver from Yáľxetel'], literally perhaps /rubbing clothes/, possibly root <yóť:t'> rub?, possibly <=R1=> continuative, lx <=elwet> female name ending; also clothes, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL and EB (3/1/78).

<yóťh>, probable root //yáê// always

<wiyóťh>, ds //wə=yáê//, TIME 'always, all the time, ((also) often, over and over [TG])', (<we= ~ =we ~ =ew ~ =u> contrastive), root <yóťh> always, phonology: vowel-raising (ey → iy unstressed), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/16/77), AC, EB (Elders Group 4/26/78), AD (1/23/79), Salish cognate: Nooksack /mæ-yúć/ always PA61, Samish dial. of Nst /yás/ always G86, also 'always, often, over and over', attested by TG (4/75), example: <wiyóťhs kw'es í:wólems te stá:xwelh, t'ít'elem kw'es í:wólems.>, //wə=yáê-s kʷ-əs ʔi[-' -]wál=əm-s tē s=té:xʷ=əť, t'í[-C₁ə-]l=əm kʷ-əs ʔi[-' -]wál=əm-s//, 'The children are playing all the time, singing as they're playing.', attested by AC (10/15/71), <wiyóťh kw'es lhéxwelhchas te siyólexwe.>, //wə=yáê kʷ-əs ʔéxʷ=əťcε-s tē s=yáləxʷ=əť//, 'The old man is always spitting.', attested by AC (10/21/71), <tl'ó wiyóťh mamíyet.>, //é'á wə=yáê mε[-C₁ə-']y=T//, 'He is always helping.', literally 'That one always is helping s-o', attested by AC (10/23/71), <wiyóťh welólets'e è>, //wə=yáê wə=C₁á=ləc'ə ʔè//, 'always alone', attested by AC (12/8/71), <wiyóťh kws xwtatiyeqels.>, //wə=yáê kʷ-s xʷ=C₁ε=tíy=əqəl-s//, 'He's always answering back.', attested by EB, <wiyóťh è kws yóyes.>, //wə=yáê ʔè kʷ-s yá[-C₁ə-]s//, 'He works every day.', literally 'always just that he is working', attested by AD.

<wiyóťh kwsu éys te sqwálewels te lólets'e>, cpds //wə=yáê kʷ-s-u ʔéy-s tē s=qʷ'əl=əwəl-s tē C₁á=ləc'əť//, EFAM 'optimist, a person whose thoughts are always good', literally 'always that -they/it -contrastive be good -they the thoughts -his the one person', syntactic analysis: sentence, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77).

<wiyóťh kwsu qéls te sqwálewels te lólets'e>, cpds //wə=yáê kʷ-s-u qəl-s tē s=qʷ'əl=əwəl-s tē C₁á=ləc'əť//, EFAM 'pessimist, a person whose thoughts are always bad', literally 'always that -they/it -contrastive be bad -they the thoughts -his the one person', syntactic analysis: sentence, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77).

<kw'ô wiyóťh(cha) ò ~ kw'ô hélémcha ò>, cpds //kʷ-əw wə=yáê(-cε) ʔà ~ kʷ-əw h́-łε[=Aé=]m-cε ʔà//, TIME ['forever'], literally 'what really (will be) just always ~ what really will be just going on', syntactic analysis: subordinate clause, attested by Elders Group.

<yóťhet>, pcrs //yá=T-əť//, TVMO ['to back up (walk or move backwards)'], semantic environment ['of a person (yourself), horse, canoe, car, etc.'], (<=ť> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (9/2/76), SJ (Deming 4/17/80), Salish cognate: Musqueam /yáť=t/ back it up Suttles ca1984 7.2.4 (ch.7 p.53), historical/comparative detail: is the Musqueam form related to Upriver /yóť:t/ warn s-o or homophonous?, also <yóť'thet>, //yáť=T-əť//, dialects: Sumas/Matsqui, attested by Deming (4/17/80), also <yóť'tset>, //yáť=c-əť//, dialects: unknown, attested by Tillie Sampson (=Matilda Sampson) (Deming 4/17/80).

<héyethet ~ héy'thet>, cts //h́-ya=T-əť//, TVMO ['backing up'], (<h́- ~ h́- > continuative), phonology: vowel-reduction ~ vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC

(9/2/76), Salish cognate: Musqueam /həy'ət ~ həy'áʔt/ *back it up* Suttles ca1984 7.2.4.

<yótl'et ~ yótl'at>, pcs //yáě' =əT or yə[=Aá=]ě' =əT ~ yə[=Aá=]ě' =ə[=Aε=]T//, HHG ['shine it'], probably root <yetl'> *rub* probably root as in <yetl'-q'-t> *rub it, paint it*, possibly <ó-ablaut> derivational, (<=et> *purposeful control transitivizer*), possibly <a-ablaut on e in suffix> *durative*, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), example: <yótl'at ta' spú:l.>, //yə[=Aá=]ě' =ə[=Aε=]T t-εʔ s=pú:l//, /'shine your spoon', attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), <yótl'at te qwlhixel>, //yə[=Aá=]ě' =ə[=Aε=]T tə q'wəʔ =ə[= '=]y=x'əl//, /'shine the shoe', attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<yó:wthet>, LANG ['bragging'], see yú:w.

<yóxw>, free root //yáx'w//, WATR ['to thaw'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (Fish Camp 7/11/78), other sources: ES (CwMsCh) /yáx'w/ *thaw*, Salish cognate: Mainland Comox /jix'w/ *to melt (as ice)* beside /jáx'w-ət/ *th [tr.]* B75prelim.:82,95, Sechelt /yáx'w/ *to melt, thaw* T77:31, Squamish root /yáx'w/ *melt, thaw* as in /yáx'w-iʔ/ *to thaw* and /yáx'w-an/ *melt (tr.)* W73:176, K69:91, Lushootseed root /jáx'(a)/ as in /ʔu-jáx'w/ *thaw, melt* and /jáx'w-at-əb/ *it was thawed* H76:217, Saanich dial. of NSt /ěáx'w/ *to thaw* beside /ěáx'w-əŋ/ *to melt (as ice)* B74a:80, 69, Samish dial. of NSt /ěáx'w-əŋ/ *to melt* G86:95, Thompson /zʔax'w/ *to melt (as ice)* beside /zaʔáx'w/ *to thaw* B74c:64,76, Columbian /saʔx'w/ *melt* beside /sáx'w-ən/ *I melt it* K81:77.

<yóyatel>, SOC /'they're making friends, (making friends with each other)'/, see yá:ya.

<yóyekw'et>, SH ['breaking it'], see yókw' ~ yóqw'.

<yóyeqw'em>, ABFC ['sweating'], see yóqw'em.

<yóyes>, SOC /'working, be working'/, see yó:ys.

<yó:ys>, free root //yá:ys//, SOC ['to work'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, IHTTC (9/2/77), Elders Group (2/8/78, 6/28/78), others, other sources: ES /yá:ys/ (CwMs /ʔyá:ys/) *work*, JH /ʔyá:ys/ *work*, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /yáyus/ *work* may belong here or may be cognate with the continuative Upriver Halkomelem /yáyəs/ *working* (Lushootseed /ʔu-yáyus/ *working* uses /ʔu-/ *continuative*) H76:627, Saanich dial. of NSt /ěéy/ *to work* B74a:83, example: <la yó:ys.>, //lε yá:ys//, /'He's gone to work.', attested by AC (8/24/70), <lí a stl'í: kw'as yó:ys?>, //lí ʔε s=ě'í: k'w-ε-s yá:ys//, /'Do you want to work?'/, attested by AC (10/6/71), <yalhtsel yó:ys>, //yεʔ-c-əl yá:ys//, /'the first time I worked'/, literally perhaps /'I started to work'/, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), <lhíl yó:ys>, //ʔí-l yá:ys//, /'when I worked'/, attested by Elders Group (6/28/78), <yálhòls yó:ys ~ yálhels yó:ys>, //yÉʔ-à-l-s yá:ys ~ yÉʔ-əl-s yá:ys//, /'I started work., I started to work.', *<yálhò tsel yó:ys> rejected by Elders Group (2/8/78), also <yálhòlse le yó:ys>, //yÉʔ-əl-s-ə lə yá:ys//, attested by EB (Elders Group 2/8/78), <yalhels yó:ys tloqá:ys. ~ yalhel syó:ys tloqá:ys.>, //yεʔ-əl-s yá:ys təla=qÉ:ys//, /'I just started working.', literally /'I started work now.', attested by Elders Group (2/8/78).

<yóyes>, cts //yá[-C₁ə-](y)s//, SOC /'working, be working'/, (semological comment: usually with continuatives I do not show the *be* in the English translation because *be* + *-ing* is required by English not by Halkomelem, it would be just as valid a translation to show all Halkomelem continuatives translated in English with *be* + *-ing* as does Suttles 1984a), (<-R1-> *continuative*), phonology: reduplication, irregular consonant-loss of the second root consonant is a slight phonetic change in this case (/yáyəys > yáyəs/) but brings the continuative in line with most C1VC2 root continuatives and so assimilates to the predominant continuative pattern, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), AC (8/24/70), Elders Group, EB, Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt (VU) /ěéʔe(y)/ //ěé[-ʔ-yə-]y// *working* G86:98, example: <la yóyes.>, //lε yá[-

C₁ə-](y)s//, /'He's working./, attested by AC, <ílh yóyes.>, //ʔí-ʔ yá[-C₁ə-](y)s//, /'He was working./, attested by AC, <ílhtsel yóyes.>, //ʔí-ʔ-c-əl yá[-C₁ə-](y)s//, /'I was working./, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), <yóyes te swéta>, //yá[-C₁ə-](y)s tə s=wétə//, /'working on a sweater./, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79), <yóyes o qew lát ò.>, //yá[-C₁ə-](y)s ʔà qə-w lét ʔà//, /'She works all day./, literally /'she/he/it is just working until just evening./, attested by EB (Elders Group 1/24/79).

<lexwsyóyes ~ lexwsiyó:yes>, ds //ləx^ws=yá[= =][C₁ə-](y)s//, SOC [/'[someone] always working'], (<lexws=> someone who is always), (<=:=> emphatic), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (6/14/76).

<shxweyó:yes or better shxwyó:yes>, ds //sx^w=yá[= =C₁ə-](y)s//, TOOL [/'tool'], literally /'something for really working./, (<shxw=> something for), (<=:=> emphatic), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (5/25/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /səx^w-u-yáyus/ tool, what you work with where /səx^w-/ is a derivational prefix meaning an agent or functioning device that habitually performs an act associated with the stem and /ʔu-/ is continuative H76:444, 443, also <sxwyó:yes>, //sx^w=yá[= =C₁ə-](y)s//, WV, also /'loom', Elder's comment: "Mary Peters called a loom just <sxwyó:yes>", phonology: some Tait speakers (TG for ex.) lack the allophone [š] before /x^w/ (<sh> before <xw>), it is unclear whether TG (who was in the BHTTC or Beginning Halkomelem Teacher Training Course) gave the form or whether some other speaker gave it to accurately reflect Mary's pronunciation, but Mary may have been present that day as a visitor to the class with her daughter EP, attested by BHTTC (8/23/76).

<syó:ys>, dnom //s=yá-ys//, SOC [/'work'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, AC, Elders Group, others, example: <éwe ís t'í syó:ys.>, //ʔéwə ʔí-s ẽ'í s=yá-ys//, /'It's easy work., It's not hard work./, attested by EB (12/19/75), <schewétmet te syó:ys.>, //s=cəwə[=Aé=]t=məT tə syá:ys(-s)//, /'He's good at that/(his) work./, literally /'be good at/know how to do s-th the work (-his)/, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), <eyéschxwò ta' xáws syó:ys.>, //ʔey=és-c-x^w-à t-εʔéws s=yá-ys//, /'Have fun in your new work./, literally /'you just have fun your new work./, usage: used for farewell to a departing staff member, attested by EB (8/14/78), <stám kw'a syó:ys?>, //s=tém k^w-ε s=yá-ys//, /'What's your work?./, attested by AC (11/17/71), <qéx syó:ys yutl'ólem, tíméthet syó:ys, qayalhs'es le xwe'í: kw'the ílh la t'epí:l.>, //qéx s=yá-ys-s yə=w-ẽ'á[=lə=]m, tím=əT-ət s=yá:ys-s, qε yéʔ-s-ʔə-s lə x^wə=ʔí k^wə ʔí-ʔ lε ẽ'əp=í:l//, /'They had a lot of work, hard work, before the one that went down arrived [back up]. (descend, go down)/, semantic environment [an Indian was lowered down a cliff to a cave then hauled back up having found artifacts in the cave below Mómet'es from the time of the Flood], usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71).

<yó:yseqw ~ yóyseqw>, CLO [/'small hat'], see yó:seqw ~ yóyseqw.

<Yó:yseqw>, PLN [/'rock that looks like a little hat on west (Chehalis) side of Harrison River above mouth of Morris Creek'], see yó:seqw ~ yóyseqw.

<Yó:yt'elwet>, df //yá-[C₁ə-]t'=əlwət//, N [/'Old Mary of Chehalis']

<yúkw'es>, us //yúk^wəs//, SOC [/'busy at home all the time'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<Yù:l>, us //yù:l//, PLN [/'island in river on which Yune's Cannery was built'], ASM [/'in the river between Tsawwassen and Fraser River that goes by Lulu Island, Yune is not a non-Indian name, it is from Yù:l (properly Downriver Yù:n) which is the Indian name of the island'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80), also <Yù:n>, //yù:n//, dialects: Downriver Halkomelem,

attested by Elders Group (4/23/80).

<yutl'étl'elòm>, PRON /'(that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones)'/, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<yutl'ó:lem>, PRON /'that's them (gender unspecified), they, them'/, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<yú:w>, free root //yéw-//, LANG ['(said when praising something beautiful)'], EFAM, phonology: vowel-raising (/éw-// → /ú-w/), syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76), perhaps also used in <yálh yuw kw'a's hò:y>, LANG /'I thank you (deeply), I thank you (deeply), Thank you.'/, see hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy; Salish cognate: Lushootseed /yú(?)/ slang for /háʔʔ/ 'good as in /pút yu su-ləllícúʔ ʔə tiʔəʔ ʃiqʷs/ 'His hat was changing (colors) very prettily, H76:636, Squamish root in /yéw-t/ 'to praise (tr.), brag about (tr.) and /yéw-cut/ 'brag (lit. praise oneself) K69:90.

<yó:wthet>, pcrs //yə[-Aá-]w·=T-ət//, cts, LANG ['bragging'], EFAM, (<ó-ablaut> 'continuative'), (<=t> 'purposeful control transitivizer'), (<-et> 'reflexive'), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /yéw-t/ 'to praise (tr.), brag about (tr.) and esp. /yéw-cut/ 'brag (lit. praise oneself) K69:90, example: <lichxw yó:wthet?>, //li-c-xʷ yə[-Aá-]w·=T-ət//, /'Are you bragging?'/, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78)

<yú:wqwlha>, df //yéw·=qʷʔε//, EFAM /'how beautiful., be really beautiful'/, possibly <=qwlha> 'emphatic', syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by EB (5/18/76), example: <yú:wqwlha ta' qwlhíxel.>, //yéw·=qʷʔε t-εʔ qʷʔʔ=ə[´=]y=xʷəl//, /'You've got really beautiful shoes.'/, literally /'is really beautiful your shoe'/, attested by EB.

<yú:wqwlha>, EFAM /'how beautiful., be really beautiful'/, see yú:w.

' or '

Either form of the apostrophe here stands for what is known in linguistics as a glottal stop when it appears after a vowel. When it appears after a consonant it stands for what is known in linguistics as glottalization; when it occurs after consonants it is treated as part of the characters that make up that letter in the Stó:lô writing system. Only on very rare cases, in Upriver Halkomelem, does glottal stop occur after a consonant when that consonant is also found glottalized in other words; to show an actual glottal stop follows such a plain consonant, they are separated with a dash, as in <ets-'ets> *stutter*.

While glottal stop is rare at the end of a word and before consonants in Upriver Halkomelem (most have changed to length), glottal stop actually occurs as the onset of every word spelled with an initial vowel in the Stó:lô writing system. Since it is predictable there, it is not written there. The same is true for most root forms beginning in this dictionary; any written with an initial vowel begin with a glottal stop when they occur word initially; some also have the glottal stop when prefixed, as in <s'ith'em> *clothes*. Some never occur word initially and do not have a glottal stop when prefixed. When reduplicated those roots which have an initial glottal stop, also copy it as C1 (consonant 1 of the root).

Since the apostrophe is not written at the start of words and roots with initial glottal stop, there are no entries needed for this letter in the Stó:lô orthography. In the other dialect groups of Halkomelem, Downriver Halkomelem and Island Halkomelem, glottal stop can occur after most if not all consonants and is much more frequent. Thus a separate symbol is needed in those dialects for glottal stop, so that glottalized consonants and consonant followed by glottal stop can be shown correctly and separately. Tesó:s te mestíyexw!

In some cases a glottal stop is added to separate a vowel final root or stem and a vowel initial suffix, but more often the vowels are allowed to merge and combine according to rules described in Galloway 1977 and 1993. In the international phonetic alphabet, glottal stop is written with a question mark without the dot. Below are two examples. The first shows a reduplicated stem with the glottal stop reduplicated. The second example shows a suffix which sometimes uses glottal stop to separate it from a root or stem which ends in a vowel. In both cases I have spelled the stem or suffix with an apostrophe to show how it works, but in the dictionary and writing system normally, the initial glottal stop or apostrophe will always be left off. Thus will be found under the letter <a> under <al'álíy> and the suffix will be found under <=ó:ylha> in the letter <o>.

<'al'álíy> (normally written <al'álíy>), VALJ ['all good'], see éy ~ éy:.

<=(')ó:ylha> (normally written <=ó:ylha>), da //=(?)á.y†ε//, EB ['(wooden?)'], perhaps originally a compound with root <yo:lh> *cut tree, log* plus metathesis yielding <=o:ylh> plus <=e ~ =a> *living entity*, could less plausibly be seen as <=á:y> *bark, plant, wool, covering*, possibly <=lh> *past tense*, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, compare <=ó:ylh ~ =iylh> (*bed?*)??; found in <mímele'ó:ylha>, //C₁í=məle=ʔ=á.y†ε//, /'doll/ (from <mímele> *baby, tiny child* (with <R4=> *diminutive* + <méle> *child*); <=ó:ylh=a> should be compared to <s=yó:lh> *firewood, wood* and <s=yó:ylh> *little firewood, little stick of wood* and <=a> *living thing* contrast <=iylh> *child or young*. In my data the word for *doll* is the only example.

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary

English-to-Halq'eméylem Index

a

a

the (distant and out of sight, remote), (definite but distant and out of sight, remote), the (abstract), a (remote, abstract), some, (indefinite):: kw'e.

the (male, present, visible), the (gender or presence and visibility unspecified), a (male, present and visible), a (gender or presence and visibility unspecified):: te, te.

abandon

leave s-o, leave s-th, go away from s-o/s-th, abandon s-o, leave s-o behind:: áyeles < á:y.

Abies amabilis or Abies grandis

prob. Abies lasiocarpa, if sample is mistaken poss. Abies amabilis or Abies grandis, if term balsam is mistaken poss. a variety of Pseudotsuga menziesii:: q'et'emá:yelhp < q'át'em.

Abies grandis:: t'ó:xw ~ t'óxw ~ t'óxw.

branch of probably Abies grandis:: t'óxwtse < t'ó:xw ~ t'óxw ~ t'óxw.

prob. Abies lasiocarpa, if sample is mistaken poss. Abies amabilis or Abies grandis, if term balsam is mistaken poss. a variety of Pseudotsuga menziesii:: q'et'emá:yelhp < q'át'em.

probably Abies grandis:: t'ó:xw ~ t'óxw ~ t'óxw.

Abies lasiocarpa

prob. Abies lasiocarpa, if sample is mistaken poss. Abies amabilis or Abies grandis, if term balsam is mistaken poss. a variety of Pseudotsuga menziesii:: q'et'emá:yelhp < q'át'em.

able

be alright, be okay, it's alright, it's okay, can, be able, it's enough, be right, be correct, that's right:: iyólem ~ iyó:lem < éy ~ éy:.

aboard

be aboard, be in (a conveyance):: eló:lh < ó:lh.

get in a canoe, get aboard:: ó:lh.

get s-th aboard (a canoe, car, conveyance):: eló:lhstexw < ó:lh.

put s-th/s-o aboard, put it on-board:: ó:lhstexw < ó:lh.

about

be singing about s-o/s-th:: t'ít'elemet < t'íl.

sing about s-o/s-th:: t'ílemet < t'íl.

think s-o is talking or laughing about one:: tl'ostélmét < tl'óst or tl'óstexw.

above

be above, be high, top, up above, way high:: chíchelh < =chílh ~ chílh=.

high, upper, above:: =chílh ~ chílh=.

over, in the air over, above:: stselhsó:lwelh < =chílh ~ chílh=.

abrasion

rub (oil or water) in s-th to clean or soften, rub s-th to soften or clean it, (shaping a stone hammer with abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing? [BHTTC 9/2/76]): yémq't.

absent)

agent (human, gender unspecified, absent):: tl'.

by (agent. human, gender unspecified, absent):: tl'.

absent) (CONT'D)

that's her (absent):: kwsú:tl'ò < kw.

that's her (absent), she (absent):: kwsú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him (absent), it's her (absent):: kwthú:tl'ò < kw,
kwthú:tl'ò < kw, kwthú:tl'ò < kw.

that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent)::
kwthú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that's them (absent, not present):: kwthú:tl'òlem < kw.

that's them (absent, not present), they (absent):: kwthú:tl'òlem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

absent-minded

(be) absent-minded, forgetful:: q'thá:mtem < q'thá:m.

abstain

to abstain from food, to fast, starve oneself:: xwóthet < xwá.

abstract

that (abstract subordinating conjunction):: kw'e.

the (distant and out of sight, remote), (definite but distant and out of sight, remote), the
(abstract), a (remote, abstract), some, (indefinite):: kw'e.

the (present, not visible, gender unspecified), the (remote, abstract):: kwe < kw.

(there), (action distant or abstract):: lí ~ lí: ~ li.

the (remote, not visible, abstract), some (indefinite):: kw.

Acarina

class Arachnida, order Acarina, Dermacentor andersoni, and probably Ixodes pacificus::
t'pí.

class Arachnida, order Acarina, probably Ixodes pacificus and Dermacentor andersoni
resp.: méth'elhqìwèl < méth'elh.

accept

discriminate against s-o, not accept s-o:: memí:lt < mí:lt.

not accept s-o, discriminate against s-o:: memí:lt < mí:lt.

not want s-o, not accept s-o, discriminate against s-o:: mí:lt.

pretending to be good, want to be accepted:: éystelómet ~ éy:stelómet < éy ~ éy:.

take s-th, accept s-th, get s-th, fetch s-th, pick s-th up:: kwú:t.

accident

drop s-th by accident:: wets'étl'lexw < wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'.

accidentally

accidentally hurt an old injury of s-o, (accidentally reinjure s-o):: qélhlexw < qélh.

(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to):: xéyxexlexw < xéyxex ~ xíxex.

(be) hurting s-o [accidentally, happening to/managing to]: xexéhllexw < xéhlh.

break s-th (stick-like) (accidentally):: lekwlá:xw < lékw.

drop s-th (accidentally):: tséqllexw < tséql ~ chéql.

drop s-th (accidentally), let s-o go:: kwò:lxw < kwá:.

frightened s-o [accidentally], [happened/managed to] frighten s-o:: th'ith'íkw'elexw <
th'íkw' or th'ekw'.

hit s-o unintentionally, hit s-o accidentally:: kw'óqwllexw < kw'óqw.

hit with an arrow accidentally:: ts'eqw'eláxw < ts'eqw'.

hurt s-o [accidentally, happen to, manage to]: xéhllexw < xéhlh.

accidentally (CONT'D)

hurt s-o/s-th [for awhile, accidentally]: xelhláxw < xélh.

kill s-th/s-o accidentally, (happen to or manage to kill s-th/s-o): q'eyléxw < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

make s-o ashamed [happen to or accidentally or manage to]: lháylexw < lháy.

make s-o cry (accidentally or manage to): xá:mlexw < xà:m ~ xá:m.

non-control reflexive, happen to or manage to or accidentally do to oneself: =l=ómet or =l-ómet ~ =l=ó:met.

non-control transitivizer, accidentally, happen to, manage to do to s-o/s-th: =l.

scare s-o accidentally: sí:silexw < síy.

step on it accidentally: ómeléxw < iṭm.

to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?): xéyxelòmèt < xéyxé ~ xíxe.

touch s-o accidentally, bump s-o, bumped s-o: téslexw < tós.

Accipiter

Buteo jamaicensis, Buteo genus and Accipiter genus: xemxímels ~ xemxíméls < xéym.

probably of Accipiter genus: xixemxíméls < xéym.

accompany

accompanying s-o: q'eq'exí:lt < q'ó.

accompany s-o, go with s-o: sq'ót ~ sq'ót < q'ó.

accompany s-o, go with s-o, go along with s-o: q'exí:lt < q'ó.

accompany s-o little or elderly: q'eq'exí:lt < q'ó.

accomplishment)

(glad greeting sound, also sound to show pride in accomplishment): x::.

according to

according to the ways of the, in the way of the: =elh.

accordion :: ót'etem qweló:ythetel < qwà:l.

accumulating)

it's snowing, (snow is accumulating): mámeqe < máqa ~ máqe.

Acer circinatum

Acer circinatum, Acer glabrum var. douglasii or Acer douglasii: sí:ts'elhp.

Acer douglasii

Acer circinatum, Acer glabrum var. douglasii or Acer douglasii: sí:ts'elhp.

Acer glabrum var. douglasii

Acer circinatum, Acer glabrum var. douglasii or Acer douglasii: sí:ts'elhp.

Acer macrophyllum: q'emó:lhp ~ q'emówelhp < sq'émél.

ache

be aching (of bones): xáp'kw'tem < xep'ékw'.

(be) hurting, be aching: xexélh < xélh.

(be) sore, (be) hurting all the time, painful, aching: sáyém < sáyem.

(have a) headache: xlhá:léqel ~ xelháléqel < xélh.

have a pain in the stomach, (have a stomach-ache), one's stomach hurts: xelhálwes < xélh.

ache (CONT'D)

(have) a steady toothache, have a toothache:: yélyeselem < yél:és.
 (have/get) rheumatism, aching:: xáp'kw'tem < xep'ék'w'.
 hurt, be hurt, (ache [Elders Group 3/1/72], to really hurt (more than an ache) [AD]): xélh.
 it aches (like of bones), (be aching (of bones)):: xáp'qw'em < xep'ék'w'.
 it aches of arthritis:: chálh.
 it's aching of arthritis:: cháchelh < chálh.
 to hurt again (as when a painful place is bumped and hurts again or as when a pain inside one's body returns again), (to ache [SJ]): téqlxw.

Achillea millefolium

Achillea millefolium, also Cryptogramma crispa:: xaweqá:l < xáwéq.

Achlys triphylla:: lhxwáléws < lhí:xw.

Acipenser transmontanus:: skwó:wech ~ skwówech.

acknowledge

acknowledge oneself:: telómelthet < tól.

acorn

nut of hazelnut bush, acorn, any nut, walnut, peanut, etc.: sth'í:tsem < th'éts.

Acrididae

order Orthoptera family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae:: tl'emékw' < tl'ámkw'em, tl'emékw' < tl'ém, tl'emtl'émxel < tl'ém, ts'áts'etl'em < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém, ts'ats'etl'í:m < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém, ts'í:ts'á:tl'em < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.

across :: st'át'elh < t'álh.

be across, be on the other side of:: sle'ó:thel < le'á.

bring s-th/s-o across a river, (ferry s-o/s-th over):: t'kwíléstexw < t'ákwel.

carry a packstrap slung across the chest (over one shoulder and under one arm):: st'át'elhíles < t'álh.

across the Fraser River from Union Bar

place across the Fraser River from Union Bar:: Wowés.

act

acting smart:: smímst'el < máth'el.

Actaea rubra

Actaea rubra if red baneberry is correct identification:: í:lwelh.

Actitis macularia:: wéthweth < wíth, wóthiya < wíth.

adam's apple:: shxwehóméllhelh.

add

add some, add it, (do it again [AD]): ts'xwót, ts'xwót.

add some water [to s-th]: ch'exwélhchat < ts'xwót.

do it again, add more (to s-th): qelástexw < qelát.

put s-th with (something), add s-th (to something), include s-th: q'ót < q'ó.

add (CONT'D)

trickling, dribbling, water bubbling up in a river, add water to a container, water running under:: kw'átem.

addict

contract a disease, catch a disease, get addicted:: q'áp'.
he passes on a disease to s-o, he gets s-o addicted:: q'ep'lóxes < q'áp'.

admire

admire s-th/s-o:: thélmet.
admiring s-o/s-th:: tháthelmet < thélmet.

admit

admitting s-o/s-th, letting s-o/s-th in, bringing s-o/s-th inside:: kwétexwt < kwetáxw.
bring s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), take s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure), admit s-o (into a house/enclosure), let s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), put s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure):: kwetáxwt < kwetáxw.

adolescent

adolescent male (before he changes to a man, about 13, when his voice changes, etc.):
tumiyáth'.
adolescent virgin girl, young girl (about ten to fifteen years), girl (from ten till she becomes a woman):: q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.
(young) girls, lots of (adolescent) girls:: q'á:lemi ~ q'á:lemey < q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.

adolescent boy

adolescent boy (about 10 to 15 yrs. old), teenaged boy, young man (teenager):: swíweles ~ swíwles.

adopt

adopt a child:: txwmelám < méle ~ mél:a, txwméla ~ texwméla < méle ~ mél:a.
adopted child:: smelám < méle ~ mél:a.

adult

small adult cow:: múmesmes < músmes.
small adult cows, (small adult cattle):: melúmesmes < músmes.

advise

advise s-o, teach s-o, show s-o:: íwest < íwes.
showing s-o (how to do it), teaching s-o, advising s-o, guiding s-o, directing s-o:: í:west < íwes.

adze :: st'et'eméls ~ st'et'ebéls < t'ém.

adze (for making canoes and pit-house ladders):: xwt'ót'epels ~ shxwt'ót'epels < t'óp.
adze with handle for canoe-making, elbow-adze:: hálfytel < hà:y.
adzing, chopping, chopping with an adze:: t'et'eméls < t'ém.
to chop with an adze, to chop, to adze, an adze:: t'eméls < t'ém.
U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe:: sqw'emqw'emóxw < qw'ómxw.

Aegolius acadicus)

Glaucidium gnoma swarhi (or *Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli*) and *Cryptoglaux acadia*

Aegolius acadicus) (CONT'D)

acadia (or Aegolius acadicus):: spopeleqwith'a ~ spopeleqwith'e < poleqwith'a.

affectionate

affectionate diminutive:: =iya ~ =óya.

afraid

afraid to try:: qelélwes < qél.

animal or bird one is afraid of and can't see, powerful creature, supernatural creature:: stl'á:leqem.

be afraid, be scared, be nervous:: sí:si < síy.

be afraid of s-th/s-o:: sí:simet < síy.

coward, person that's always afraid:: lexwsí:si < síy.

get a spooky or spooked feeling, afraid that bad spirits are around, get spooked, fear something behind:: xéysel.

getting spooked, being afraid that bad spirits are around, spooky feeling:: xéyxesel < xéysel.

after

a little past, a little after:: yéyilaw ~ yíyelow < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.

be last, be behind, after:: lhiyó:qwt.

later, after a while, later on, wait a while:: téxw.

after-birth:: s'ó:qw.

again :: ew.

add some, add it, (do it again [AD]): ts'xwót.

again, another, more:: qelát.

do it again, add more (to s-th):: qelátstexw < qelát.

next, again:: atse.

to hurt again (as when a painful place is bumped and hurts again or as when a pain inside one's body returns again), (to ache [SJ]): téqlexw.

wrap it again, rewrap it, (correction by AD:) roll it up (of a mat, carpet, etc.): xwelxwélekw't < xwélekw'.

against

holding a grudge against each other:: xixemó:ltel < sxemá:l.

lean s-th against something:: tiyélest < tiy.

Agassiz (B.C.)

the whole Agassiz (B.C.) area (JL), Agassiz Mountain (AK), place near Agassiz where Hamersley Hopyards were (possibly some other speakers):: Alámex.

Whetkyel village east of Little Mountain by Agassiz:: Xwétxel or Xwétxel.

Agassiz Mountain:: Alámex Smámelt < Alámex.

Agassiz Mountain (or more likely Mount Woodside):: Sqwehíwel < qwá.

the whole Agassiz (B.C.) area (JL), Agassiz Mountain (AK), place near Agassiz where Hamersley Hopyards were (possibly some other speakers):: Alámex.

village on north bank of the Fraser River above Agassiz Mountain:: Tsítsqem.

Wahleach Bluff, a lookout mountain with rock sticking out over a bluff, also the lookout point on Agassiz Mountain:: Kw'okw'echíwel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

Agassiz-Rosedale bridge

Agassiz-Rosedale bridge

village now at north end of Agassiz-Rosedale bridge, now Tseatah Indian Reserve #2 (of Cheam band):: Siyét'e.

agate

jade (nephrite) (used for sharpening [chopping] stones), any agate (can be used as flint to strike a spark):: t'émq'ethel.

agent

agent (human, gender unspecified, absent):: t'l'.
by (agent. human, gender unspecified, absent):: t'l'.

aggressive

(be) aggressive, cranky, ready to fight, (be) violent, hot-headed:: s̄xóytl'thet ~ s̄xó:ytl'thet.

ago

a long time ago:: welhíthelh < híth, welhí:thelh < híth, welhíth < híth.
long ago:: wet'ót'.
recently, just now, lately, (at one recent moment), not long ago:: qá:ys.

agree :: éyeles < éy ~ éy:.

aid

help s-o, defend s-o, protect s-o, aid s-o:: má:yt ~ máyt < máy.

aim

aiming it:: momí:yt < mó:yt.
aim it:: mó:yt.
point at, aim:: mót'es.

air

keep it in the air, lift s-th/s-o off the floor:: shxwóxwelstexw < xwá.

air-bladder

fish air-bladder:: xixxweláwa.

airborne)

get hit (by s-th thrown or airborne):: ló:m ~ lóm.

airplane :: lhólhekw' stim:ót < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw', lhólhekw' stimót < stim:ót.

to travel by canoe, (nowadays also) travel by airplane, travel by train, travel by car::
yeló:lh < ó:lh.

Aix sponsa:: qwiwílh.

akimbo)

put hands on both hips, (put hands akimbo):: piyiyólwelhem < pý.

Albert Flat

village or settlement on the west side of the Fraser River at Emory Creek by Frank Malloway's fish camp, Albert Flat (Yale Indian Reserve #5):: Ó:ywoses.

Alces alces andersoni)

Alces alces andersoni)

(Alces alces andersoni):: shxwiyáxkel.

alder

alder tree, red alder:: xéyth'elhp < xéyth'.

a yellowish glow at night given off by old birch and alder:: qwéth'.

small mountain alder:: wásewey.

Alectoria (Bryoria)

Alectoria (Bryoria)

possibly Letharia vulpina or Alectoria (Bryoria) species or Usnea species:: mex̄t'éles.

Alectoria fremontii:: sqwelíp.

alert :: xwiyós < xwíy ~ x̄í.

alfalfa sprouts:: tsqwá:y spéxwqel < qwá:y, píxw

(lit. green + fine airborne seed)

algae

green pond slime or river slime, algae:: stíxem < tíxem.

Allium cepa:: éniyels.

alive

be alive, be living, be in good health, be healthy, be well:: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

come alive, come back to life, get better (from sickness), get well, revive:: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

keep s-o/s-th alive:: á:yelexwstexw < áylexw ~ áyelexw.

all

all, every:: mékw' ~ mók'w'.

all good:: 'al'álíy < éy ~ éy:.

all of them (people):: semíkw' < mékw' ~ mók'w'.

always, all the time, ((also) often, over and over [TG]): wiyóth.

ancestors past, (all one's ancestors):: syesyewálelh < yewá:l.

(be) all bundled up:: st'etl'íqw'.

busy at home all the time:: yúkw'es.

cut it all up:: t'eqw't'éqw'et < t'éqw'.

perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out:: xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

(take all of themselves, pick themselves all up):: mók'w'éthet < mékw' ~ mók'w',

mók'w'éthet < mékw' ~ mók'w'.

take it all, pick it all up:: mekw'ét ~ mók'w'ét ~ mók'w'ót < mékw' ~ mók'w'.

they all died:: xwó:y < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

uncles (all of them), aunts (all of them):: sxwemlá:lekw < shxwemlí:kw.

all around

distributive, all over, all around:: =x ~ =ex.

allergic

prickly (from fir bark, wool, or something one is allergic to), irritant, have an allergic

allergic (CONT'D)

reaction (to fir powder or cedar bark):: th'íth'ekwem < th'íkw.

Allison's

a place on Chilliwack River, a little above Anderson Flat and Allison's (between Tamihi Creek and Slesse Creek), a village at deep water between Tamihi Creek and Slesse Creek:: Iy'óythel < éy ~ éy:.

Allium acuminatum

Allium cernuum, prob. also Allium acuminatum:: st'áxet.

Allium cernuum

Allium cernuum, prob. also Allium acuminatum:: st'áxet.

all over

(be) scattered all over:: st'l'áp̄ < tl'ép̄.

distributive, all over, all around:: =x̄ ~ =ex̄.

(get) lots of water all over since it's raining so hard, really getting rainy:: t'emt'émqw'xel < t'émeqw'.

you'll get punched all over:: th'óleqw'esthò̄m < th'í:qw'et.

you're shaking all over:: xwóyeqwthò̄m.

almost :: xwá:lq, xwá:lqi ~ xwálqey < xwá:lq.

almost kill s-o:: x̄wíleql̄exw.

(be) partially blind, almost blind:: qelsílé̄m < qél.

going to piss right away, almost piss oneself, (have an urgent or extreme or painful need to urinate):: ts'áléqel.

repeatedly almost kill s-o:: x̄wilx̄wíleql̄exw or x̄welx̄wíleql̄exw < x̄wíleql̄exw.

to almost die:: xwá:lq.

Alnus rubra:: x̄éyth'elhp < x̄éyth'.

Alnus tenuifolia:: wásewey.

alone :: ilólets'e ~ hilólets'e < léts'a ~ léts'e.

leave s-o alone, stop pestering s-o:: kwikwe'át < kwá:.

one person, be alone:: lólets'e < léts'a ~ léts'e.

along :: yewá:.

accompany s-o, go with s-o, go along with s-o:: q'exí:lt < q'ó.

along, together, be included, with:: sq'eq'ó < q'ó.

along, with, together with:: sq'ó < q'ó.

jumping along, jumping up and down:: ts'ats'etl'í:m < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'é̄m.

to sing along or follow in singing a spirit song:: t'à:m.

travelling by, in motion, while moving along, while travelling along:: ye= ~ yi= ~ ī.

(while) travelling along, in motion:: ye=.

Alopius vulpinus

perhaps Cetorhinus maximus, Hexanchus griseus, Alopius vulpinus, and/or others::

q'ellhomelét̄sel < q'ellhólemèt̄sel.

already :: welh ~ ulh ~ =ulh.

already (CONT'D)

already written:: $s\underline{x}e\underline{x}\acute{e}:y\grave{l} < \underline{x}\acute{e}l \sim \underline{x}\acute{e}:y\grave{l} \sim \underline{x}\acute{i}:l$

(be) cooked, (be) already cooked:: $sqw'eqw'f:l < qw'él.$

coming by foot, travelling by walking, already walking, travelling on foot:: $ye'f:mex < i\eta m.$

he/she/it was (already), they were (already):: $lulh < le.$

now I, (now I'm already):: $tl'ékwálsulh < tl'ó \sim tl'o.$

alright

be alright, be okay, it's alright, it's okay, can, be able, it's enough, be right, be correct, that's right:: $iyólem \sim iyó:lem < éy \sim éy:.$

be alright, be well, be fine, be okay:: $éy \grave{o}l \sim éy\grave{o}l \sim éy\grave{o} < éy \sim éy:.$

be fine (in health), be alright (in health), be well:: $we'éy \grave{o}l \sim we'éy\grave{o}l \sim we'éy\grave{o} \sim u \acute{e}y\grave{o} \sim u'éy\grave{o} < éy \sim éy:.$

alumroot

small-flowered alumroot, and possibly smooth Heuchera:: $qw'eléqetel < qw'eléqel, xweqw'ele'á:ltel < xweqw'él:a.$

always :: $lexw= \sim xw=, lexw= \sim xw= \sim (\text{rarely}) le=.$

always, all the time, ((also) often, over and over [TG]): $wiyóth.$

a person that always:: $lexws= < lexw= \sim xw= \sim (\text{rarely}) le=.$

a person that always hunts, hunter:: $lexws=há:wa < háwe.$

a person that always sings:: $lexwst'f:lem < t'fl.$

a person that's always lazy:: $lexws'ú:met < emét.$

(be) always scared:: $lexws'f:si \sim xws'f:si < síy.$

be always sickly:: $q'é:yq'ey < q'ó:y \sim q'óy.$

coward, person that's always afraid:: $lexws'f:si < síy.$

deeper, always deep:: $lexwstl'ép < tl'ép.$

mountain on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up:: $Lexwyó:qwem Smá:lt < yó:qw.$

optimist, a person whose thoughts are always good:: $wiyóth kwsu éys te sqwálewels te lólets'e < wiyóth.$

person who is always lazy:: $lexws'f:ts'el < f:ts'el.$

pessimist, a person whose thoughts are always bad:: $wiyóth kwsu qéls te sqwálewels te lólets'e < wiyóth.$

place on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up:: $Lexwyó:qwem < yó:qw.$

[someone] always working:: $lexwsyóyes \sim lexwsiyó:yes < yó:ys.$

someone that always:: $lexws=.$

sometimes?, always?: $lheq.$

Alwís

name of second creek below (here south of) Suka Creek (as of 8/30/77), creek called Alwís's Bow-line:: $Alwís Lhqéletel.$

Amadis

Cultus Lake Mountain, actually Mount Amadis or International Ridge:: $Swílhcha Smá:lt < Swílhcha.$

amazement)

(expression of amazement):: $hó'f.$

ambitious

ambitious

(be) ambitious, (be) willing:: shxwúxwe.

(be) willing to do one's work, (ambitious [BH TTC]):: lexws'ó:les.

Ambystoma gracile decorticatum

Ensatina eschscholtzi and Plethodon vehiculum and possibly also: Ambystoma macrodactylum macrodactylum, Ambystoma gracile gracile, and possibly Ambystoma gracile decorticatum:: pí:txel.

Ambystoma gracile gracile

Ensatina eschscholtzi and Plethodon vehiculum and possibly also: Ambystoma macrodactylum macrodactylum, Ambystoma gracile gracile, and possibly Ambystoma gracile decorticatum:: pí:txel.

Ambystoma macrodactylum macrodactylum

Ensatina eschscholtzi and Plethodon vehiculum and possibly also: Ambystoma macrodactylum macrodactylum, Ambystoma gracile gracile, and possibly Ambystoma gracile decorticatum:: pí:txel.

Amelanchier alnifolia:: sk'ak'áxwe, ts'esláts, ts'eslátselhp < ts'esláts.

America

America, United States:: Pástel.

American :: Pástel.

American Bar

burnt mountain across from American Bar:: Syfyeqw < yéqw.

medicine spring on the Fraser River beach about a half mile above (north) of the American

Bar beach:: Xwth'kw'ém < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

Mill Creek (at American Bar), Puckat Creek on map also:: Peqwchó:lthel Stótelô < péqw.

mountain across the Fraser River from American Bar:: Qw'íywelh or Qw'éywelh.

mountain on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River above American Bar which had a steaming pond at the top, (year-round village at mouth of American Creek on west bank of the Fraser River [Duff]): Qétexem < qá:t.

place in Fraser River two miles above American Bar with narrow rock:: Xeq'átelets < xeq'.

village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek,

American Bar Reserve:: Peqwchó:lthel ~ Peqwechó:lthel < péqw.

American Creek

mountain on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River above American Bar which had a steaming pond at the top, (year-round village at mouth of American Creek on west bank of the Fraser River [Duff]): Qétexem < qá:t.

village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek,

American Bar Reserve:: Peqwchó:lthel ~ Peqwechó:lthel < péqw.

year-round village at mouth of American Creek on west bank of the Fraser River:: Qétexem < qá:t.

amidst

(be in the) woods, (amidst bush or vegetation, be tucked away?): sxí:xets' ~ sxíxets' <

xí:ts' ~ xíts' ~ xets'.

amount

amount

give an equal share or amount to s-o, give (food?) to s-o, share with s-o:: áxwest < áxw.

amusement

be fun, have (lots of) fun, have amusement, having lots of fun, be pleasant:: íyes ~ éyes < éy ~ éy:.

Anas acuta

Anas americana (~ Mareca americana), prob. also Anas penelope (~ Mareca penelope), (Anas acuta [BJ]): sése.

Anas americana

Anas americana (~ Mareca americana), prob. also Anas penelope (~ Mareca penelope), (Anas acuta [BJ]): sése.

Anas penelope

Anas americana (~ Mareca americana), prob. also Anas penelope (~ Mareca penelope), (Anas acuta [BJ]): sése.

Anas platyrhynchos

Anas platyrhynchos, perhaps generic for duck:: teléqsel ~ tel:éqsel.

ancestor

ancestors:: syewá:l ~ syewál < yewá:l.

ancestors past, (all one's ancestors):: syesyewálelh < yewá:l.

departed ancestors:: syewá:lelh ~ syewálelh < yewá:l.

parents, relations (ancestors?): shxwwáli < shxwewá(:)y.

anchor :: mesíyeltel ~ mesí:ltel.

homemade anchor, kilik, calik, (killick):: skw'éstel.

anchor-line

anchor-line, mooring-line, bow-line, what is used to tie up a canoe:: lhqélelel < lhqé:ylt.

ancient

ancient people over a hundred years old:: s_xwole_xwiyám < _xwiyám.

getting ancient, getting old:: q'e'ílém < q'a'í:lem ~ q'e'í:lem.

very old, ancient, get ancient, be ancient:: q'a'í:lem ~ q'e'í:lem.

and :: qas < qe.

and, but, or:: qe.

and so, and then:: qesu < qe, qet'osu ~ qet'esu < qe.

and so (he, she, it, they):: qet'osésu ~ qet'os'ésu < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o, t'l'osésu ~ t'l'os'ésu < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

and then (he, she, it):: t'l'esu < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

Anderson Flat

a place on Chilliwack River, a little above Anderson Flat and Allison's (between Tamihi Creek and Slesse Creek), a village at deep water between Tamihi Creek and Slesse Creek:: Iy'óythel < éy ~ éy:.

angel

angel :: lisós.

anger

snap one's eyes at s-o [in anger or disgust]:: th'éplexwlexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexwlexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

Anglican

Englishman, English, Canadian, Canada, Anglican:: kelchóch ~ kyelchóch.

angry

being angry, continue to be angry, angry, mad, roused, stirred up:: t'át'eyeq' ~ t'át'iyeq' < t'ay.

disappointed and angry-looking without talking:: sxéyxeth' < xíth' ~ xéyth'.

get angry, get mad, be angry:: t'áyeq' < t'ay.

Anguis fragilis

Anguis fragilis:: aleqá:y < álhqey ~ álhqay.

angular

angular or perpendicular extension:: =áxel ~ =xel.

animal

a biter (animal, fish, etc.), a thing that is (always) biting:: ch'ech'émeles < ts'ámet ~ ch'ámet.

animal or bird one is afraid of and can't see, powerful creature, supernatural creature:: stl'á:leqem.

animal tripe (stomach, upper and lower), bowel:: spéxw.

catch an animal, get an animal:: kwélest < kwél.

fisher (mink-like animal):: thswál.

flesh (human, non-human), meat (of dried fish, animal, or bird):: slhíqw.

furry on the whole body (of an animal):: siysá:yiws < sá:y.

(game) animal, (meat):: sméyeth ~ sméyéth.

growing (of animals, children, etc.): ts'íts'esem < ts'ísem.

growl (of an animal):: xéylém < xéykw'et.

(have) animal smell (of bear, skunk, dog, etc.), (have) animal stink, (have) human smell (of underarm, body odor, etc.), (have) body odor:: pápeth'em.

horn of an animal:: th'ístel < th'ís.

[left] front leg quarter of deer or other animal:: sth'ikweláxel < th'íkwe.

let oneself fall, drop oneself down (by parachute, rope, etc., said of little birds trying to fly out of nest, little animals trying to get down and let themselves fall):: chólqthet < tséiq ~ chéiq.

little animal(s):: smímiyàth < sméyeth ~ sméyéth.

runt of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter:: th'íth'kw'oya < sth'ékw', th'íth'kw' < sth'ékw'.

shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen, for ex.): xwóykwem.

sneaking after an animal:: tl'ítl'ets'élqem < tl'í:ts'.

spear animals by torchlight:: lexéywa ~ lexíwa.

spotted with irregular shaped blobs (like if mud-spattered, used of dogs, deer, and other animals so marked):: st'á:lq.

swimming (of dog, deer, animal), (dog-paddling):: xólhchem < xélhchem.

tail (of animal, bird):: stl'ep'él:ets ~ stl'ep'élets.

to escape (as an animal from a trap), got away from something that trapped a person or

animal (CONT'D)

animal:: t'ewlómét ~ t'òwlómét < t'í:w.
 to rot, rotten (of fruit, animal, flora, fauna, food):: th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.
 tracking an animal:: chokweléqlqem < chó:kw.
 unidentified animal with marks on its face, perhaps badger or wolverine:: sqoyép.
 wool, fur, animal hair:: sá:y.

animate

that's (an animate being), it's (usually animate):: t'ó ~ t'ò.

ankle

ankle joint:: xweth'éqw'xel.
 ankle (the lump part):: qwémxwxel < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
 leg got sprained, (sprain one's ankle [JL]): ts'lhéqw'xel < ts'lhóqw'.
 legs crossed, cross one's ankles (either sitting or standing) [prob. error], (ankles crossed (either sitting or standing)): q'eyáweth'xel < q'ey ~ q'í.
 sprained ankle:: xweth'éqw'xel.

Annis Rd.

Schelawat, a village at the bend in Hope Slough at Annis Rd. where there was a painted or marked house:: Sxelá:wtxw < xél ~ xé:y! ~ xí:l

announce

speaker at a gathering, announcer at a gathering:: lheqqwóqwel or lheq qwóqwel < qwà:l.

announcer

speaker at a gathering, announcer at a gathering:: lheqqwóqwel or lheq qwóqwel < qwà:l.

annoy

annoyed:: th'íwél, th'íwél < ts'íw.
 annoyed s-o, bothered s-o, pestered s-o:: th'íwélstexw < th'íwél, th'íwélstexw < ts'íw.
 annoyed with s-th, annoyed by s-o, tired of s-o:: ts'íwélmét < ts'íw.
 being annoyed:: th'íth'ewel < th'íwél.
 to be fed up [with s-o/s-th], (annoyed with s-o/s-th):: th'íwélmét < th'íwél.

another

again, another, more:: qelát.
 another room, different room:: láts'ewtxw < láts'.
 (be) true to one another:: the'ítte! < the'ít.
 helping one another, (helper [Elders Group]): momíyelhtel < máy.
 help out, go help, pitch in, help one another:: móylhtel < máy.
 purposeful control reciprocal, (perhaps just) reciprocal, (do purposely to) each other, (do purposely to) one another:: =t=el.

ant :: xá:ysem.

anthill

lots of anthills:: qwemqwó:mth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

anus

in the rump, in the anus, in the rectum, in the bottom, on the insides, inside parts, core, inside the head:: =í:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.

any

any

is there none?, isn't there any?: wá:ta < éwe ~ ôwe.

anybody

everybody, everyone, (anybody [Elders Group 3/1/72]): mekw'ewát < mékw' ~ môkw'.

somebody, anybody:: tewátes < wát.

who else?, who (of several)?, (anybody else (AC)): kw'elhwát < wát.

anything

whatever it is, what it is, it is anything, it is something:: stámés < tám.

anyway

anyway, ever, (new information as in NStraits):: kwá.

try to do something (no matter what, anyway):: iyálewethet < éy ~ éy:.

apart

break (of ground), crack apart (of its own accord) (of ground), ripped:: tl'éx.

broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled:: yéxw < yíxw.

fall apart, come apart (of something man-made):: yíxw.

rip it apart:: tl'xát < tl'éx.

take s-th down, tear down s-th man-made, dismantle s-th, take it apart:: yíxwet < yíxw.

Apidae

order Hymenoptera, superfamily Apoidea, family Apidae, including *Apis mellifera* (introduced), also family Bombidae and family Vespidae and possibly bee-like members of family Syrphidae (order Diptera):: sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sisemòye.

Apis mellifera

order Hymenoptera, superfamily Apoidea, family Apidae, including *Apis mellifera* (introduced), also family Bombidae and family Vespidae and possibly bee-like members of family Syrphidae (order Diptera):: sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sisemòye.

Apocynum androsaemifolium

Apocynum androsaemifolium, possibly also *Apocynum cannabinum*:: méthelh.

Apocynum cannabinum

Apocynum androsaemifolium, possibly also *Apocynum cannabinum*:: méthelh.

Apoidea

order Hymenoptera, superfamily Apoidea, family Apidae, including *Apis mellifera* (introduced), also family Bombidae and family Vespidae and possibly bee-like members of family Syrphidae (order Diptera):: sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sisemòye.

appear

appear, come into view, rise into view:: pél:ékw.

appearance

in looks, -looking, in appearance:: =ó:mex ~ =óméx ~ =òmèx ~ =ómex ~ =omex ~ =emex.

what does it look like?, what does he/she look like?, (how is he/she/it in appearance or looks?), (what color is it? [NP]): selchímomex < selchí:m ~ selchím.

apple)

apple)

chewing (something hard, like apple):: xéyxekw'els < xéykw'et.chew it (s-th hard, apple, pill):: xéykw'et.

crabapple, (now) domesticated apple:: qwe'óp.

crabapple tree, domestic apple tree:: qwe'ó:pelhp < qwe'óp.

(spherical), round (of ball, apple, potato, rock, full moon, but not of a pear):: xelkw'ó:ls < xél.

apple juice:: qwe'óp sqe'óleqw < qwe'óp, qó:

(lit. apple + fruit juice)

apprehend

(emprisoned), put in jail, grounded, restricted, caught, apprehended:: qíq'.

approach

approach, get near, get closer, reach, go up to, get up to:: tés.

approaching, getting near, getting closer:: tetés < tés.

approach (your nets for ex.)::: ts'ímélthet < ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.

get close, approach, get near, nearly, (go close, come close):: ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.

get close to s-o/s-th, approach s-th/s-o:: ts'ímélmet < ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.

April

hungry time (about mid-April to mid-May), famine (Elders 3/72):: temkw'à:y < kw'à:y.

month beginning in April at the mouth of the Fraser, May-June (Jeness:Sepass), oolachen moon:: temwíwe (or possibly) temswíwe < swí:we ~ swíwe.

month or moon of March to April, grass moon:: soxwí:les < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

time of the baby sockeye's coming, early spring (usually April), April moon:: temkwíkwewel.

April-fool

fooling s-o, (fool s-o as a joke, April-fool s-o [Deming])::: q'íq'elstá:xw < q'á:l.

apron :: í:pel.

dog-hair blanket dancing apron (DM 12/4/64):: kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.

loincloth, dog-hair apron, dog-hair mat:: sthíyep.

Aquila chrysaetos:: ts'ésqel.

Aquila chrysaetos and Haliaeetus leucocephalus:: yéxwela.

Arachnida

class Arachnida, order Acarina, Dermacentor andersoni, and probably Ixodes pacificus:: t'pí.

class Arachnida, order Acarina, probably Ixodes pacificus and Dermacentor andersoni resp.::: méth'elhqìwèl < méth'elh.

class Arachnida, order Araneida, also order Phalangida:: q'ésq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

class Arachnida, order Phalangida:: tl'áleqtxel q'ésq'éssetsel < q'ey ~ q'i, tl'áleqtxel q'ésq'esetsel < tl'áqt.

Araneida

class Arachnida, order Araneida, also order Phalangida:: q'ésq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

arch

arch

arch of foot:: xwt'óxwexel < t'óxw.

Archilochus alexandri

possibly Trochilidae family, probably including Selasphorus rufus, Archilochus alexandri, and Stellula calliope:: pésk'a.

Arctium minus:: xéyxemels ch'ech'éqw' < xéym, xéyxemels < xéym.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, (intro.) Pisum sativum, (intro.) Phaseolus vulgaris, and probably Vicea gigantea:: t'íkw'el.

Ardea herodias

Ardea herodias especially subspecies fannini:: sméqw'o ~ smóqw'o.

area)

Cowichan (people, dialect, area):: Qewítsel < qew.

Saanich reserves area:: Sáléch.

Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat (Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sx_leláwtxw):: Salq'íwel < séq'.

Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this meaning) [Elders Group 7/13/77]): Smá:th ~ Semá:th ~ Semáth.

Victoria, B.C., city of Victoria area, Fort Victoria:: Sth'ó:mes.

village or area on north side of Suka Creek (which is on the east side of the Fraser River):: Kwókwxwemels < kwoxw.

area up the mountainside

an area up the mountainside from Ñwoxw_leláhp (Yale):: Chelqwílh ~ Chelqwéylh < chá:l or chó:l.

aren't

isn't?, aren't?, don't?, doesn't?, (be not?): ewá ~ ôwá ~ wá < éwe ~ ôwe.

Arion aster

also Limax maximus and Arion aster:: q'oyátl'iye.

arise

sit, sit down, sit up, arise (from lying or sitting), get up (from lying down, from bed or chair):: emét.

arm :: t'á:lew ~ t'álew.

armband:: q'ep'eláx_ltel < q'áp'.

break an arm:: lek_weláx_lel < lékw.

carry a packstrap or both packstraps over the shoulder(s) and under the arm(s)::

sq'íwq'ewíles < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.

carry s-th/s-o on one's arm:: s'ókw'(e)stexw < ókw'.

cross one's arms (but not fold one's arms across chest) [prob. error], (arms crossed [but not

arm (CONT'D)

- folded across chest):: q'eyáweth'eláx̄el < q'ey ~ q'i.
 cut one's arm:: lhets'elá:x̄el < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
 have something under one arm:: xixets'eláx̄el < xits' ~ xets'.
 hit on the arm:: kw'eqwelá:x̄el < kw'óqw.
 hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one's arms/wings):: tex̄eláx̄elem < tex̄.
 holding a wee baby in one's arms:: xixe'át < xá'at.
 holding s-o in one's arms, (holding a baby in one's arms [Elder's Group]): xe'át < xá'at.
 hold s-o in one's arms:: xá'at.
 I got hard (of arm, leg, penis, etc.): tl'x̄wòlèm < tl'éx̄w.
 left arm:: sth'íkwechís < th'íkwe.
 lying on one's stomach with head down on one's arms:: qiqep'eyósem < qep'.
 on the arm, in the arm, on or in the wing:: =eláx̄el.
 point of elbow, arm bone:: th'emeláx̄el < hth'b.txt.
 put one's hands under one's arms:: xixets'eláx̄em < xits' ~ xets'.
 right arm:: siyachís < éy ~ éy:, s'iyláx̄el < éy ~ éy:.
 skin of the arm:: kw'elôwáx̄el < kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.
 square, corner, arm with elbow out:: st'eláx̄el.
 strawberry birthmark on the arm:: schíyeláx̄el < schí:ya.
 stretch out the wings, stretch out the arm(s):: tex̄eláx̄el < tex̄.
 to be arm in arm (like escorting someone), to take an arm (of someone):: s'ókw'ches < ókw'.
 to wave (one's arms):: x̄élqesà:ls < x̄élqes.
 waving (one's arms):: x̄ólqesà:ls < x̄élqes.

Armadillidium vulgare

class Crustacea, order Isopoda, Armadillidium vulgare:: k'ák'elha.

armband

armband:: q'ep'eláx̄tel < q'áp'.

arm in arm

to be arm in arm (like escorting someone), to take an arm (of someone):: s'ókw'ches < ókw'.

armpit :: shxw'íláx̄el.

around

- around the outside of the house:: sélts'ēxel < sél or sí(:)l.
 beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the Harrison River goes around by Kilby's store:: Sq'iq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 (be) turned around, turned the wrong way:: sx̄á:ls' < x̄éls'.
 (circle) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse:: sélts' < sél or sí(:)l.
 distributive, all over, all around:: =x̄ ~ =ex̄.
 feeling around:: qátx̄els < qétxt.
 go around a bend in the river, go around a turn, go around something in one's way:: q'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 go around a bend (in water):: q'éwlets ~ q'ówlets < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 go around (a point, a bend, a curve, etc.) in the water, make a U-turn (in the water, could use today on land with a car):: q'ówletsem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 go around inside the longhouse counter-clockwise:: selts'elwílem < sél or sí(:)l.

around (CONT'D)

- go around s-th in the water:: q'ówletst < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 go over or around (hill, rock, river, etc.): q'ál.
 has come around (of a cyclic period of time):: séqsel.
 hug s-o around:: qwemchíwet < qwem.
 it shook (shakes itself), shaking, bobbing around:: qwá:y_xthet < qwá:y.
 location around a house, part:: =mel.
 moving, (many moving around in circles, moving around in circles many times):: xelxálqem < xálqem.
 on the side of the head, on the temples, around the ear, on the cheek:: =éla.
 pass around to give away (at a dance for example):: lhít'es < lhít'.
 pass it around (papers, berries, anything):: lhít'et < lhít'.
 pass it around to s-o:: lhít'est < lhít'.
 (perhaps) around in circles:: =qw' ~ =eqw'.
 (perhaps) round, around in circles:: =kw' ~ =ekw'.
 place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat
 Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek):: S_xwesálh < xwés.
 put a rope around s-o/s-th's neck, put a leash on s-th, hang s-o:: xwíqw'est < xwíqw'.
 rags wound around the legs in the cold or to protect from mosquitoes, (leggings)::
 q'élq'xetel < q'ál.
 rolling, moving [around in circles]: xálqem.
 round, around:: =xw.
 running, run[ing] around:: xwó:mxelem ~ xwó:mxelem ~ xwómxelem ~ xwómxelem < xwém ~ xwém.
 staggering around:: xwexweló:ystem < xweló:y, yitá:lstem < tél ~ tá:l ~ tiy.
 swivel one's hips (as in the Hawaiian hula for ex.) (shake one's bottom around):: qwayxélechem < qwá:y.
 turn around a bend, go around a bend, turn around (to go back), turn around a corner::
 q'ewqé:ylém ~ q'ewqéylém (better q'ewqí:lem) < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 turn (oneself) around, make a U-turn:: ts'elqéylém < ts'el.
 turn oneself around, turn (oneself) around:: xélts'thet < xélts'.
 turn s-th around:: ts'elqéylt or ts'elqí:lt < ts'el.
 twist s-th/s-o, turn it around, turn s-o, turn s-th (for ex. a page):: xélts't < xélts'.
 twist, turn around, around in circles:: =ts' ~ =elts' ~ =á:lts'.
 village on east bank of Fraser River below Siwash Creek (Aseláw), now Yale Indian
 Reserves 19 and 20, named because of a big rock in the area that the trail had to pass (go around), also the
 name of the rock:: Q'alelíktel < q'ál.

arrive

- arrive, arriving, come here, have come, get here, get back, come in (in a race):: xwe'í < í.
 get there, arrive there, reach there:: xwelí ~ xwlí < lí.
 just came, (just arrived):: tátsel.

arrow :: ts'eqw'eláx < ts'eqw'.

- arrow, gun:: sakweláx ~ sekweláx < kwél.
 arrow pouch, (a quiver for arrows):: th'esélatel.
 be hit (with arrow, bullet, anything shot that you've aimed), got shot, (got pierced), got
 poked into, got wounded (with gun or arrow):: ts'eqw'.
 blunt-headed arrow:: s-hótl'eqw.
 hit with an arrow accidentally:: ts'eqw'eláxw < ts'eqw'.
 miss s-th (in shooting at it with arrow, spear or gun):: qwíxwet < qwíxw.
 pointer to show direction (like in a trail) (could be an arrow or stick or mark in the
 ground):: shxwmót'estel < mót'es.
 to miss a shot (an arrow, spear or gun):: qwíxw.

arrowhead

arrowhead :: t'exelá.

(perhaps) copper, (hard metal that looks like gold but isn't, maybe copper [Elders at Katz Class 10/5/76], metal found in mines and used for arrowheads [Elders Group 5/28/75], gold [EB]):
sqw'él.

arrowleaf :: sqeqewíthelh < sqáwth ~ sqá:wth.

arrowleaf, wapato, Indian potato:: xwôqw'ó:ls.

potato (generic), including three or four kinds of wild potato: arrowleaf or wapato,

Jerusalem artichoke, blue camas, and qíqemxel (so far unidentified plant), besides post-contact domestic potato:: sqáwth ~ sqá:wth.

arthritis

it aches of arthritis:: chálh.

it's aching of arthritis:: cháchelh < chálh.

Arthropoda

probably class Arthropoda:: sth'ékw'.

artichoke

bulb or root called wild artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke:: xáxekw'.

potato (generic), including three or four kinds of wild potato: arrowleaf or wapato,

Jerusalem artichoke, blue camas, and qíqemxel (so far unidentified plant), besides post-contact domestic potato:: sqáwth ~ sqá:wth.

wild red potatoes that pigs eat, (probably Jerusalem artichoke):: sxéykwel.

wild red potato (grew at American Bar in the 1920's), possibly Jerusalem artichoke:: sxéykwel.

article

nominalizer (female present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article:: the=.

nominalizer (male or gender unspecified, present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article:: ta=, te=.

Aruncus sylvester:: chochkwó:les < chók:kw.

as

when (simultaneous subordinating conjunction), as:: kw'e.

Asarum caudatum:: xéyeslótél, th'alátel < th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.

Ascaphus truei

if generic includes families Ranidae and Bufonidae and may include Hyla regilla and perhaps the introduced species: Rana catesbeiana, Rana clamitans, Rana aurora aurora, Rana pretiosa pretiosa, and Ascaphus truei, if not generic then includes only members of family Ranidae and/or family Bufonidae:: wexés, weléx < wexés.

ash

ashes (cinder-like), cinders (heavy and dirty), embers:: shxwiyélhtel ~ shxwyélhtel < yólh.

fine ashes floating up from a fire:: tqwó:chep < tóqweltsep.

fine white ashes:: sts'á:s ~ sts'ás.

mountain ash berries, (perhaps also) mountain ash tree:: qwíqwelh.

sparks, red hot ashes thrown out:: qw'á:ycheq < qw'á:y.

ashamed

ashamed

(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to):: xéyxel_{ex}w < xéyx_e ~ xíxe.

ashamed of s-th:: lhístexw < lháy.

be ashamed:: xéyx_e ~ xíxe.

being ashamed:: xexéy_xe < xéyx_e ~ xíxe.

be shamed:: lháy.

feel embarrassed and shy because ashamed, be ashamed:: lhístélémét < lháy.

make s-o ashamed:: xéyxestexw < xéyx_e ~ xíxe.

make s-o ashamed [happen to or accidentally or manage to]: lháylexw < lháy.

ashamed (CONT'D)

to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?): xéyxelòmèt < xéyx_e ~ xíxe.

ash color :: sts'á:s ~ sts'ás.

ashes)

baked (in ashes), baked (in a stove):: s'ótheqw < ótheqw.

bake s-th in ashes, bake s-th in a stove:: ótheqwt < ótheqw.

to roast potatoes in hot sand or ashes, bake in ashes, bake in stove:: ótheqw.

ashore

drift ashore:: qwélh.

pull ashore in a canoe, land a canoe:: lhà:l.

Asio otus

possibly also the following other horned owls found in the area: long-eared owl *Asio otus* and spotted owl *Strix occidentalis*:: chítmexw.

ask

ask about s-o:: petá:mes < petá:m.

ask a favor, ask pity, beseech:: th'exwstélémét < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

(ask for a favor or pity for s-o):: th'exwstí:lm_et < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

ask for s-th[?]: ye_xchí:met < yé_xch ~ yé_xts.

asking about s-o, asking after s-o:: pétemes < petá:m.

begging for a favor, asking for help:: th'íth'exwstélémét < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

asleep

fall asleep:: itetlóm_et < ítet, léqw.

nodding (falling asleep):: létqw'estem.

numb in the foot, the foot is asleep:: xwókw'elx_el < xwókw'.

sleep, go to sleep, asleep:: ítet.

sleeping, asleep:: í:tet < ítet.

asparagus:: xwelítemelh yó:le < xwelítem, yó:le (lit. white man style + cow parsnip)

aspen

poplar, Lombardy poplar (intro.), also black cottonwood and perhaps trembling aspen which may have rarely occurred on the eastern and northeastern edges of Stó:lô territory::

p'elp'álq'emá:lews ~ p'elp'álq'emá:lews < p'álq'em.

aspen (CONT'D)

"poplar", probably includes black cottonwood and trembling aspen (though trembling aspen is rare in Upriver Halq'eméylem territory):: th'estíyelhp < th'ís, th'extíyelhp < th'éx.

ass

butt, ass, rump, buttocks:: shél:éts ~ shél:ets ~ shéléts ~ shélets < lhél.

(have a) sloppy ass:: shelp'íwel < lhél.

stick it up someone's rump:: t'ekwíwet < t'ékw.

(stuck in the rectum), stuck in the ass:: st'ekwíwel < t'ékw.

asthma

roots (resembling eyes looking at you) of a kind of plant that's good for asthma:: qelémes < qélé́m ~ qél:ém.

astonish

be surprised, astonished:: lewálh.

astride

be astride, be sitting on:: sts'ets'á < ts'á.

they came on (top of):: ch'alech'á (~ ts'alets'á) < ts'á.

as usual

as usual, this time, now, the first time:: yalh.

at

at home, be living (somewhere), stay:: tl'eláxw ~ tl'láxw < tl'élexw.

be in, in, be on, on, be at, at, before (an audience), (untranslated):: lí ~ li.

(place, location), where s-o is at:: shxwlí.

where it's at, where it's from:: shxwlí < lí ~ li.

Atchelitz

Atchelitz Creek, an old Chilliwack River channel:: Áthelets < áthelets.

Atchelitz village and now Chilliwack Indian reserve #8:: Áthelets < áthelets.

Atchelitz Creek

an old course of Atchelitz Creek:: (Yequeqámen).

a tributary of Atchelitz Creek:: Kwôkwa'áltem ?.

village site (burned) on Atchelitz Creek:: Syéqw < yéqw.

attach

put s-th on (of a design on a dress, of a shirt, shoes, etc.), attach it, stick it on, fasten it::

tl'álx < tl'ál.

to be attached, to be fixed or fastened, be put on:: st'lát'l'el < tl'ál.

attempt

make an attempt (to do something difficult, like running rapids in a canoe, mountain-climbing, winning a game, etc.), give it a try:: t'óthet < t'á.

try it, attempt it:: t'át ~ t'á:t < t'á.

attention

pay attention to s-o:: xwe'íwelmet.

auger

auger

a borer, an auger:: sxoxwí:ls < xó:l.

borer to make holes, auger:: sqweqwá:ls ~ shxwqweqwá:ls < qwá.

augmentative

comparative or augmentative:: =R1= or =C1e=.

plural or augmentative:: R11= or C1V1=.

August

August run spring salmon that go up Silver Creek (near Hope):: shxwôqw'ó:lh.

coho salmon time, August to September:: temkwôxweth < kwôxweth.

July to August, (big spring salmon time):: temth'oló:lh < sth'olólh.

sockeye moon, month to get sockeye salmon (begins with first quarter after black moon in

July, lasts into August), July to August, (June to July [Jenness: WS]):: temthéqi < sthéqi ~ sthéqey.

aunt

parent's cousin, parent's sibling, uncle, aunt:: shxwemlí:kw.

uncle, aunt:: kwiyó:s.

uncles (all of them), aunts (all of them):: sxwemlá:lekw < shxwemlí:kw.

uncle's wife, aunt's husband, parent's sibling's spouse, uncle by marriage, aunt by marriage:: xchápth ~ schápth.

aunt's husband

uncle's wife, aunt's husband, parent's sibling's spouse, uncle by marriage, aunt by marriage:: xchápth ~ schápth.

Auricularia

Fomes sp. including Fomes applanatus and probably others, possibly Polyporus sp., possibly Ganoderma sp., prob. also jelly fungi of Tremella and maybe Auricularia and Dacrymyces species, especially Tremella mesenterica (Yellow trembler) which is abundant only on the red alder and is reddish-orange matching the color, translucence and shape of those eaten by some of the Stó:lô elders, the jelly fungi could possibly have a different name from the bracket fungus:: s'ómó:qwes.

automobile

automobile, car:: to^xwemíwel < tó^xw, xwixwekw'elátsem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

car, automobile:: kyó.

high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile::

xwókw'eletsem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

autumn

autumn, fall (season):: temhilálxw < híl.

auxiliary

(auxiliary verb), ([may also imply] here):: í.

avalanche lily

blue camas, yellow dog-tooth violet = yellow avalanche lily:: sk'ámets ~ sk'ámeth.

Avena fatua

both Avena sativa and Avena fatua:: óts.

Avena sativa

Avena sativa

both Avena sativa and Avena fatua:: óts.

avens

big-leaved avens:: th'ith'kwimelálews, th'ith'kwimelálews < th'fkw, xwókw'eltel < xwókw'.

avocado:: thós sth'emíwel sékwluwi < thi, th'em, sékwluwi

(lit. big round + pit + soft smooth texture)

awake

be awake:: shxwexwí < xwíy ~ xíí.

wide-awake:: shxwixwiyós or shxwiyxwiyós < xwíy ~ xíí.

aware

become aware (said for ex. of a child about three years or so, or of realizing how something is done), come to one's senses, sober up:: p'élh.

away

(an Indian doctor or shaman) working, curing, chasing the bad things away:: lhálhewels < lhá:w.

be on the other side of, be on the side facing away:: sle'ólwelh < le'á.

be tucked away, put away so well you can't find it, be solid:: slá ~ selá ~ slá: (probably).

be watchful, be facing away:: sle'ó:les < le'á.

carried away:: títyexw < tíyexw, tíyexw.

elope, run away together:: chó:mtel < chó:m.

everybody put away (fishing gear, canoe and) paddles (for winter), put away each other's paddles [and canoes and gear] for winter:: xets'ó:westel < xits' ~ xets'.

get away, leave, (perhaps just) away:: á:yel < á:y.

get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food:: melmelóws < mál ~ mél.

go away (as away from the fire):: tsxéylém or tsxlém.

go away from the river:: chó:m.

leave s-o, leave s-th, go away from s-o/s-th, abandon s-o, leave s-o behind:: áyeles < á:y.
(one person) puts away his paddles (and canoe and gear for winter):: xets'ó:wes < xits' ~ xets'.

part away from the river, side away from the river:: chóleqwmel < chá:l or chó:l.

preserved fish, preserved meat, dried fish, dried meat (usually fish), smoked salmon, wind-dried salmon (old word), what is stored away, what is put away:: sq'éyle.

put away, (it has been put away):: q'éylòm.

put s-th away, save s-th (food for ex.): q'éylemt ~ qé:ylemt < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

run away:: lhá:w.

running away:: tl'ítl'ew < tl'í:w.

s-o has been put away (in grave-house or buried), he's/she's been buried:: qéylemtem ~ qé:ylemtem < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

s-o/s-th has been put away:: qéylemtem ~ qé:ylemtem < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

store away one's paddles:: xets'ówesem < xits' ~ xets'.

store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away:: xítse't < xits' ~ xets'.

take it off (of a table for example), take it away (from something), take it off (of eyeglasses, of skin off an animal), take s-o off/away (from something), take s-th out (a tooth for ex.): máx < má ~ má'-.

to escape (as an animal from a trap), got away from something that trapped a person or

away (CONT'D)

animal:: t'ewlómét ~ t'ówlómét < t'í:w.
 to escape (of a man or a slave), run away:: t'í:w.
 [travelling along] running away:: yitl'ít'ew < t'í:w.
 turn away, turn one's face away:: qelésesem < qél.
 turn one's face, (turn one's body away [IHTTC]): ts'ólesesem ~ ts'ólésesem < ts'el.

away from

away from the shore, toward the river:: chúchu ~ chúwchuw ~ chéwchew < cháchew ~ cháchu.
 from away from the river:: telchó:leqwtel < chá:l or chó:l.
 in the backwoods, toward the woods, away from the river, in the bush:: chó:leqw < chá:l or chó:l.

awhile

hurt s-o/s-th [for awhile, accidentally]: xelhláxw < xélh.

awl

awl (any kind):: st'eqówtel.

axe

big axe, double-bladed heavy axe:: kw'óqweletstel ~ kw'óqwletstel < kw'óqw.
 chop one's foot (with axe), [get chopped on the foot (with axe)]: t'émxel < t'éem.
 chop wood (with an axe), split wood:: th'iqw'élchep or th'iyqw'éltsep < th'íyewq'w'.
 little hatchet, little axe:: kw'qwém < kw'óqw.

Aythya valisineria:: lamélwelh.

Aythys affinis:: xélq'eqs.

Ay-wa-wis

village at Union Bar, now also Hope Indian Reserve #5 (#15 in Duff 1952), Ay-wa-wis:
 Iwówes.

baby :: sqá:qele ~ sqáqele < sqá:q.

a swing, a little treadle they swing the babies on:: q'éyt'o ~ q'éyt'e.

baby basket, cradle basket, basketry cradle:: p'ó:th'es ~ p'óth'es.

baby basket rock just below main bay and sand bar of Lexwtl'át'ekw'em (Klaklacum, Indian Reserve #12, first village and reserve south of American Creek), on the west side of the Fraser River:: Lexwp'oth'esála ~ Xwp'oth'esála < p'ó:th'es ~ p'óth'es.

baby bottle:: sqemó'álá < qemó:.

baby chicks:: chelichkelsó:llh < chékel.

baby elk, (young elk):: q'oyíyetsó:llh < q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.

baby frog, probably also tadpole:: pipehó:mó:llh < peh or pó(:)h.

baby horse:: steqiwó:llh < stiqíw.

baby (kin), child (kin) (up to about eight years old):: mímele < méle ~ mél:a.

baby sockeye salmon:: skwíkwexel.

baby wren, little or young wren:: t'át'emiya < t'ámiya.

buckskin straps for tying a baby in its cradle or basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yem.

child (post-baby to pre-adolescent), child (under 12), (young [BJ]): st'ít'leqelh ~ st'í:tl'leqelh.

child, young, baby:: =ílh ~ =íylh ~ =éylh ~ =elh ~ =á(:)ylh.

baby (CONT'D)

- deformed baby:: *sxaxé'áylh* < *xáxe*, *t'ámiya*.
 fawn, baby deer:: *st'ít'ele* < *st'éle*.
 giving birth, having a child, having a baby:: *tsméla* < *méle* ~ *mél:a*.
 have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered):: *sémele* < *méle* ~ *mél:a*.
 hermaphrodite (person with organs of both sexes), hermaphrodite baby:: *t'ámiya*.
 holding a wee baby in one's arms:: *xixe'át* < *xá'at*.
 holding s-o in one's arms, (holding a baby in one's arms [Elder's Group]): *xe'át* < *xá'at*.
 hush a baby from crying, (hush s-o (a baby) from crying):: *ch'exwí:lt* < *ts'áxw*.
 last baby (youngest baby), the last-born, a child cranky and jealous of an expected brother or sister:: *óqw'a* < *óqw'*.
 new dancer (new spirit-dancer), (new) baby (in spirit-dancing):: *xawsó:lh* < *xá:ws*.
 pacify a baby, pacify it (a baby), sing or hum to a baby to quiet it, sing to it (a baby), (sing a lullaby to it):: *tl'ót*.
 rabbit: snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced), (baby rabbit, small rabbit or hare [Elders Group]): *sqíqewàth* < *sqewáth*.
 smallest peak just below Mount Cheam (on left of Mt. Cheam looking south), Lhílheqey's (Mt. Cheam's) baby (located about where her breast would be on the left hand side facing her):: *Óyewòt*.
 soft spot on (top of) a baby's head, fontanel:: *sqe'éleqw* < *qí:* ~ *qí'*.
 swing for baby cradle:: *séqtel* < *seqíws* ~ *seqí:ws*.
 time of the baby sockeye's coming, early spring (usually April), April moon:: *temkwíkwexel*.
 water pygmies, water baby:: *s'ó:lmexw*.
 younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf:: *st'éle*.

babysit

- babysitter (for kids, etc.): *xólhemílh* ~ *xòlhemí:lh* < *xólh*.
 babysitter (for new spirit-dancers), any of the workers who help in initiating a spirit-dancer, (initiator or helper of spirit-dancers):: *xólhemílh* ~ *xòlhemí:lh* < *xólh*.
 babysitting:: *xólhemílh* < *xólh*.
 baby-sitting, the one baby-sitting, baby-sitter:: *á:lmelh* < *álmelh*.
 to baby-sit one's own children:: *álmelh*.
 to babysit someone else's kids (children):: *xólhmílh* < *xólh*.

back

- arrive, arriving, come here, have come, get here, get back, come in (in a race):: *xwe'í* < *í*.
 back end of a house (inside or outside), back part of a house:: *stselqwáxel* < *chá:l* or *chó:l*.
 backing up:: *héyethet* ~ *héyhet* < *yóthet*.
 back (of a tree) (the side away from the rising sun):: *óqwelets*.
 back of the body, the whole back:: *óqwelets*.
 (be) with one's back towards something or someone:: *schewíts*.
 break one's spine, break one's back, have a humpback/hunchback:: *lekwewíts* < *lékw*.
 bringing it back:: *q'éyq'elstexw* < *q'ó:lthet*.
 bring s-o/s-th back:: *ámeq't*.
 carrying on one's back, packing on one's back:: *chmà:m* < *chám*.
 carry s-th on one's back, pack s-th on one's back:: *chámet* < *chám*.
 drifting backwards in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting), backing up (of canoe, train):: *tewláts*.
 fight back:: *xwtíyches* < *tiy*.
 get hit on the back:: *xwelemówelh* ~ *xwlemówelh*, *xwelemówelh* ~ *xwlemówelh* < *lóm* ~ *lóm*.
 get hunchbacked:: *sqwómetsel* < *qwó:m* ~ *qwóm* ~ *qwem*.

back (CONT'D)

- give it back, bring it back, return s-th:: q'élstexw < q'ó:lthet.
 have one's hands behind one's back:: sq'eth'ewíts ~ sq'eth'ôwíts < q'áth'.
 hit on the back:: kw'qwewíts < kw'óqw.
 hunchback, humpback, lump on the back:: skwómàtsel (sqwómàtsel) < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
 (in) back of a house:: tselqwáxel < chá:l or chó:l.
 in back of a house, behind a house:: tselqwáxelmele < chá:l or chó:l.
 it got smashed in the back end or rear end:: téslatstem < tós.
 lie down on one's back:: kw'aqálém < kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.
 lie on one's back, on his back:: kw'e'íyeqel ~ kw'e'íqel < kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.
 lying on one's back:: kw'e'í:qel < kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.
 marked on the back:: xep'ewíts < xéyp'.
 neck, (back of head and back of neck [EB], nape of the neck [Elders Group 5/3/78]):
 tépsem.
 on the back:: =ewíts ~ =íts ~ =ích ~ =ech.
 on the back of the head, back of the neck:: =épssem.
 pack on one's back, carry on one's back:: chámem < chám.
 piggy-back:: méwiya.
 put one's hands behind one's back:: q'eth'ôwítsem < q'áth'.
 put one's head back (tilt one's face up):: q'óxese.
 return, come back, go back:: q'ó:lthet.
 revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?:
 á:yelexwt < áylexw ~ áyelexw.
 save s-o, (EB) bring s-o back to life:: á:yelexwlexw < áylexw ~ áyelexw.
 skin of the back:: kw'elôwíts < kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.
 sloppy back:: slhellhél'p'elets < lhél.
 sprain the back:: ts'lhéqw'ewíts < ts'lhóqw'.
 striped on back:: sxeyxep'ewíts ~ sxeyxep'ôwíts < xéyp'.
 the back (on the body), (lower back [Deming]): slhéq'ôwelh < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
 to back up (walk or move backwards):: yóthet.
 to the back (near the wall), on the inside (on a bed toward the wall):: lhelhá:l.
 travelling by and packing on his back (might be said of a passer-by):: iyçmà:m ~ iytsmà:m < chám.
 turn back into a quiet slough from the river, be going into a slough from the river::
 ts'élexw < ts'el.
 your back is sprained:: xwt'ó:welh < t'ó.

back and forth

back and forth, (go or come back and forth):: q'elq'í:lthet ~ q'elq'éylthet < q'ó:lthet.

backbone

- backbone (of human or other creatures), spine (human or other creature):: xekw'ólesewíts
 < xekw'óles.
 cord, muscle, tendon, nerve cord by backbone:: tl'e'ímél ~ tl'e'í:mel.
 dried fish backbone (with meat left on it):: sxéwe.
 fish backbone (not dried), (backbone of any creature [Elders Group 7/27/75]): xekw'óles.
 (someone's) spine, (someone's) backbone:: th'omewích ~ th'ó:bewíts < sth'ó:m.
 the spine, the backbone:: shxwth'omewíts < sth'ó:m.

back up

drifting backwards in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting),

back up (CONT'D)

backing up (of canoe, train):: tewláts.

backward

(be) tight, (leaning backwards [EB]):: sq'áq'eth' < q'áth'.

drifting backwards in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting),

backing up (of canoe, train):: tewláts.

to back up (walk or move backwards):: yóthet.

backwater

slough, backwater, ((also) eddy [AC]):: sts'élexw < ts'el.

backwoods

in the backwoods, toward the woods, away from the river, in the bush:: chó:leqw < chá:l
or chó:l.

(maybe) the backwoods side:: stselqwóthel < chá:l or chó:l.

(bad) :: áx ~ yáx.

bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough:: qelímó:les < qél.

bad morning breath:: qeléqep látelh slhák'w'em < qél.

bad-smelling:: xwóxweqw'em.

be bad (of water, person, anything), be dirty (of house, clothes, person, etc.): qél.

be naughty, be bad (a menace) (but not quite as bad as qél):: qíqel < qél.

dirty (weather), bad weather, storm:: qél:em ~ qél:ém or leqél:e(´)m < qél.

get a spooky or spooked feeling, afraid that bad spirits are around, get spooked, fear something behind::
xéysel.

getting spooked, being afraid that bad spirits are around, spooky feeling:: xéyxesel < xéysel.

have a bad smell:: qeléqep < qél.

it smells, give off a smell, smell bad:: hóqwem < hóqw.

look bad, look mean:: qelóméx < qél.

pessimist, a person whose thoughts are always bad:: wiyóth kwsu qéls te sqwálewels te
lólets'e < wiyóth.

said to a child of crawling age to teach him something is bad:: yax ~ áx.

(said when something smells bad):: éxw.

smell bad, (have a) bad fragrance, (have a) bad smell:: qéleqep < qél.

strong smell, bad stink, smell that can't be located:: simáleqep < éy ~ éy:.

taste bad:: qéleqep < qél.

(this cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] warns you of bad news):: chéke chéke chéke chéke.

to scowl, make a bad face or a scowl:: xeywésem or xéywésem < xéywel.

turn bad, (get) spoiled (of clothes for ex.), (get) dirty:: qelqéyl or qelqí:l < qél.

turn bad in smell, smells like it's turned bad:: qelqéyláléqep < qél.

badger

a spirit power of a kw'óxweqs dancer, (perhaps wolverine or badger spirit power):: sqoyép
< sqoyép.

badger or wolverine:: melmélkw'es sqoyép < sqoyép.

unidentified animal with marks on its face, perhaps badger or wolverine:: sqoyép.

yellow badger, possibly wolverine:: sqoyép ~ melmélkw'es sqoyép.

badminton

a fairly flat clearing on a mountain in Morris Valley where they used to play ts'its'eqweló:l
or Indian badminton:: Ts'éqwela ~ Th'éqwela < ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.

bag

bag

container for left-overs taken home from feast, doggie bag:: meq'ethále < méq'.
 skunk's stink bag, skunk's stink sac:: spú'amal ~ spú'emel < pú'.
 skunk's stink bag (stink sac):: skwukwtisláts.
 suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothing container, clothes bag, trunk (for clothes),
 etc.: áwkw'emálá < á:wkw'.

bagel

donut, bagel:: sqweqwá seplíl < seplíl ~ seplí:l.

bag net

bag net, sack net:: lesák swéltel < swéltel.
 to bag net, to sack net, to still-dip with two canoes:: thqá:lem.

bail

a bailer, canoe bailer:: lhéltel < lhí:lt ~ lhílt.
 bail, (bail s-th):: lhí:lt ~ lhílt.
 bailing:: lhalhí:lt < lhí:lt ~ lhílt.
 bailing (a canoe, etc.), bail oneself:: lhí:lthet ~ lhílthet < lhí:lt ~ lhílt.

bait

bait (for fishing):: má:la ~ má:le.
 bait (for trapline):: má:la ~ má:le.
 baiting s-th (fish-line):: mamá:lat < má:la ~ má:le.
 baiting s-th (trap):: mamá:lat < má:la ~ má:le.
 bait it for s-o:: má:lalht < má:la ~ má:le.
 bait s-th (a trap for animals or birds):: má:lat < má:la ~ má:le.
 bait s-th (fish-line, fish-hook, fish-trap):: má:lat < má:la ~ má:le.
 fishing basket, bait basket:: shxwmálahá:lá < má:la ~ má:le.

bake

baked (in ashes), baked (in a stove):: s'ótheqw < ótheqw.
 bakery:: qw'elemáwtxw < qw'él.
 bake s-th in ashes, bake s-th in a stove:: ótheqwt < ótheqw.
 bake underground, (steam-cook underground, cook in a steam-pit):: qetás < qá:t.
 baking (bread esp.): thá:yém < thíy.
 baking over an open fire, roasting over an open fire, barbecuing, cooking in an oven::
 qw'eqw'élém < qw'él.
 baking underground:: qétes < qá:t.
 barbecue, bake (meat, vegetables, etc.) in open fire, bake over fire, roast over open fire,
 bake under hot sand, bake in oven, cook in oven, (boiled down (as jam) [CT, HT]): qw'élém < qw'él.
 barbecued food, (salmon bake [Deming]): sqw'él:ém < qw'él.
 barbecued, roasted, (baked (in an oven) [DC]): s=qw'elém < qw'él.
 roast potatoes, baked potatoes:: s'ótheqw < ótheqw.
 stuff steam-cooked underground, what is baked underground:: sqetás < qá:t.
 to bake (bread, other food):: thíyém < thíy.
 to roast potatoes in hot sand or ashes, bake in ashes, bake in stove:: ótheqw.

baked potato:: s'ótheqw < ótheqw (lit. something + baked)

Baker

Baker

Mount Baker:: Kwelxá:lxw < kwél.

bakery

bakery:: qw'elemáwtxw < qw'él.

Balaenoptera borealis

perhaps generic, most likely includes all local balleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti, especially Balaenoptera physalus and Megaptera novaeangliae, possibly Eschrichtius glaucus, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera acutorostrata, Sibbaldus musculus, Eubalaena sieboldi, could include the following toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti): Physeter catodon, possibly Berardius bairdi, Mesoplodon stejnegeri, Ziphius cavirostrus:: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

Balaenoptera physalus

perhaps generic, most likely includes all local balleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti, especially Balaenoptera physalus and Megaptera novaeangliae, possibly Eschrichtius glaucus, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera acutorostrata, Sibbaldus musculus, Eubalaena sieboldi, could include the following toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti): Physeter catodon, possibly Berardius bairdi, Mesoplodon stejnegeri, Ziphius cavirostrus:: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

balance

slip off (one's feet, hands, bottom), lose balance:: xwlhép.
 slip off with a foot, lose balance [on feet]:: xwlhépxel < xwlhép.
 slip with both feet, lose balance on both feet:: xwelhxwélhepxel < xwlhép.

bald

bald-headed:: th'óqweleqw.
 bald rock, bare rock:: ts'qó:ls.
 (be) bald-headed:: sth'ó:qweleqw < th'óqweleqw.

bald eagle

bald eagle (mature with white head):: sp'óq'es < p'éq'.
 immature bald eagle:: skw'álx.

baldpate

widgeon (duck), American widgeon or baldpate, probably also the European widgeon, (pintail duck [BJ]): sése.

ball

(be) rolled up in a ball (twine, yarn, etc.): sqw'ómxwes < qw'ómxw.
 five spherical objects, five fruit, five rocks, five balls (five fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant) [AD]): lhq'atsesóls < lheq'át ~ lhq'át.
 roll s-th up in a ball:: qw'ómxwest < qw'ómxw.
 roughly spherical object(s), ball:: =ó:ls.
 small balls of snow on one's feet:: qwelqwélxel < qwélxel.
 (spherical), round (of ball, apple, potato, rock, full moon, but not of a pear):: xelkw'ó:ls < xél.

balleen

whale (perhaps generic), could include the following balleen whales: common finback whale, humpback whale, possibly gray whale, Sei/Pollack whale, Minke whale, blue whale, Pacific right

balleen (CONT'D)

whale, could include the following toothed whales: sperm whale, poss. Baird beaked whale, Stejneger beaked whale, Cuvier whale:: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

balsam fir

balsam fir (has sweet sap or cambium, grows at higher altitudes, called larch by some, "balsam" is a popular name for trees of the genus *Abies*), from a sample taken prob. subalpine fir, if sample is mistaken poss. Pacific silver fir or grand fir, if the term balsam is mistaken too, poss. a variety of Douglas fir:: q'et'emá:yelhp < q'át'em.

banana:: pelále

banana bread:: pelále seplíl < pelále, seplíl (lit. banana + bread)

band

armband:: q'ep'eláxtel < q'áp'.

headband, headband made out of cedar bark woven by widow or widower when mourning:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.

new spirit dancer's headband:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.

waistband of a skirt:: qéttel < qít.

woven headband of packstrap, tumpline:: q'sí:ltel < q'ey ~ q'i.

baneberry

short unidentified plant, about 3 ft. tall with red berries like a short mountain ash, the berries are bitter but the plant is used as medicine, possibly red baneberry:: í:lwelh.

bang

make a banging sound:: kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.

[make a bang, make a sudden hard thump sound]:: kw'péxw.

(make the) sound of a spank on a bottom, (fall down with a bang [Elders Group 5/19/76]):
welhéq'.

bank

a river bank caving in:: péqweles < péqw.

bank (money house, money building):: tale'áwtxw < tá:le ~ tále.

broken off in pieces (like a river-bank):: peqwpéqw < péqw.

Katz river-bank, Ruby Creek settlement, village on north bank of Fraser River just below (west of) the mouth of Ruby Creek:: Spópetes < pó:t.

riverbank, bank of a river:: semlóthel.

steep drop-off, a drop-off, very steep slope, steep shore, steep riverbank, a slide:: xéylés.

the whole riverbank on the CPR (west) side of the Fraser River just south of Strawberry Island and just north of Peqwchó:lthel:: Selch'éle < sél or sí(:)l.

Bar

a hunter turned to stone now located below Hemhémethew near Hill's Bar on the east bank of the Fraser River:: Tewít < tewít.

a little bay in the Fraser River a quarter mile east of Iwówes (Union Bar, Aywawwis):: Qíqemqèmèl < qém:el.

a rock shaped like a dog on the east shore of the Fraser River near Hill's Bar and below Tewít (a rock shaped like a human hunter):: Sqwemá:y (?) < qwem.

a turn in the Fraser River on the CPR (northwest) side two miles east of American Bar, Texas Bar bend in the Fraser River:: Sq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

Bar (CONT'D)

- elk (or) moose turned to stone in the Fraser River by Hill's Bar:: Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts < q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.
 flat rocks (bedrock) with holes at Hill's Bar where they used to make smótheqw (prepared fish oil) from sockeye heads:: Hemhémethew < mótheqw or methew.
 Hill's Bar:: Qwíth'qweth'iyósem < qwéth'.
 Hill's Bar (a stretch of shoreline between Yale and Hope, on the east side of the Fraser river):: Qw'elóqw' < qw'él.
 Hill's Bar (between Yale and Hope), Fraser River where it goes over Hill's Bar on the CN (east) side:: Qw'áléts.
 Mill Creek (at American Bar), Puckat Creek on map also:: Peqwchó:lthel Stóteló < péqw.
 spear-shaped rock on beach on the Fraser near Hill's Bar:: Tá:lh < tá:lh.
 village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek, American Bar Reserve:: Peqwchó:lthel ~ Peqwechó:lthel < péqw.

bar

- a slough on Harrison River north side by the mouth of Chehalis River which has a knee-shaped sandbar at its mouth, this is the next slough above (upriver from) Meth'á:lmexwem:: Q'iq'ewetó:lthel < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 pry s-th, lock s-th (the Indian way/barred/wedged), pry s-th up, lever it up:: wáth'et < wáth'.
 sand bar:: syí:ts'emílep < syí:ts'em.

barbecue

- baking over an open fire, roasting over an open fire, barbecuing, cooking in an oven:: qw'eqw'élém < qw'él.
 barbecue, bake (meat, vegetables, etc.) in open fire, bake over fire, roast over open fire, bake under hot sand, bake in oven, cook in oven, (boiled down (as jam) [CT, HT]): qw'élém < qw'él.
 barbecued fish head:: xots'oyíqw.
 barbecued food, (salmon bake [Deming]): sqw'él:ém < qw'él.
 barbecued, roasted, (baked (in an oven) [DC]): s=qw'élém < qw'él.
 barbecue stick, cooking stick (split stick for barbecuing salmon):: pí:kwel.
 barbecue sticks, (split roasting stick):: qw'éltel < qw'él.

bare

- bald rock, bare rock:: ts'qó:ls.
 flat smooth and bare rock, a [rock] bluff, a bluff (straight up):: xeq'át < xeq'.
 (have a) bare foot:: semáxel < má ~ má'-.

Bare Bluffs

- Bare Bluffs, a steep slope on the west side of Harrison Lake:: Lhó:leqwet.

bark

- bark at s-o/s-th:: tl'éwt < tl'éw.
 bark house:: sokw'emáwtwx < sókw'.
 barking:: tl'áwels < tl'éw.
 barking a lot, lots of barking:: tl'éwtl'ewels < tl'éw.
 bark (of any tree):: p'alyí:ws ~ p'alyíws ~ p'elyíws.
 bark (of tree, bush, etc.): p'elyú:s ~ p'alyú:s or p'elyíws ~ p'alyíws.
 bark, wood, plant:: =á:y ~ =ey ~ =iy.
 blackened bitter cherry bark:: pélel.
 break up s-th by crumpling, crush it up, rub it together fast (to soften or clean), rub it to

bark (CONT'D)

- soften it (of plants, etc.), fluff it (inner cedar bark to soften it):: yékw'et < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
- cedar bark mat:: slhqw'á:y < lhéqw'.
- cedar bark skirt:: lhqw'áy < lhéqw', sèqw'emí:ws < síqw'em.
- cherry bark (for baskets):: st'elém < t'elém.
- cottonwood bark driftwood (it was used to carve toy canoes), cottonwood driftwood used for carving toy canoes:: qwémélép ~ qwemélep.
- fir bark:: slá:y < lá:y.
- get dust or bark in both eyes:: thq'elq'ó:les < théq'.
- get dust or bark in one eye:: thq'ó:les < théq'.
- headband, headband made out of cedar bark woven by widow or widower when mourning:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.
- inner cedar bark:: slewí < léw.
- inner cedar bark (maybe error), (birch bark [AHTTC]): sèqw'emí:ws < síqw'em.
- new spirit-dancer's head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat:: s̄xwóyéleqws te x̄awsólkwlh < s̄xwóyéleqws.
- outer cedar bark:: sókw'em < sókw'.
- peel bark (as structured activity):: lheqw'á:ls < lhéqw'.
- peel cedar bark:: síqw'em.
- peeling bark:: lhólheqw'els < lhéqw'.
- peel it (bark off a tree), bark it, (de-bark it), pull it down (of bark, board, etc.), pull it up (of bark, board):: lheqw'ó:t < lhéqw'.
- plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.
- prickly (from fir bark, wool, or something one is allergic to), irritant, have an allergic reaction (to fir powder or cedar bark):: th'íth'ekwem < th'íkw.
- rough (of wood), lumpy (of ground, bark, etc.): smelhmélhqw.
- skin or bark pulls off:: síkw'em < síkw'.
- tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark):: syeqwlhá:ltel < yéqw.
- tiny slivers of fir bark, fir bark powder:: sth'íkwem < th'íkw.
- to bark:: tl'ewéls < tl'éw.

bark-peeler

bark-peeler:: lhéqw'ewsà:ls < lhéqw'.

bark shield for fire

torch (made from pitch) (SJ and MV), (bark shield for fire (Elders Group 3/6/78)): swáts'et.

barn

barn, (hay house, grass building):: soxweláwtwx < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

barrel

barrel, probably also tub:: q'eyós < q'ey ~ q'i.

base

base of a tree:: shxw'étselts < áthelets.

base of mountain or something high:: shxw'étselts < áthelets.

hull of berry (inside left after the berry is picked), "stem" or base of berry left after the berry is picked:: th'ép'oyeqw ~ th'épeyeqw.

basin

basin

basin lake near top of Cheam Peak:: Xwoqwsémó:leqw.

basket

a lot of baskets:: sá:lelel ~ sá:ltel < sí:tel ~ sítel.

baby basket, cradle basket, basketry cradle:: p'ó:th'es ~ p'óth'es.

baby basket rock just below main bay and sand bar of Lexwtl'átl'ekw'em (Klaklacum,

Indian Reserve #12, first village and reserve south of American Creek), on the west side of the

Fraser River:: Lexwp'oth'esála ~ Xwp'oth'esála < p'ó:th'es ~ p'óth'es.

basket (any kind):: sí:tel ~ sítel.

baskets:: sá'eltel < sí:tel ~ sítel.

basket-weaving:: sch'eqw'ówelh < ts'éqw'.

berry-basket:: sth'ímàlà ~ sth'ímà:la < sth'í:m ~ sth'î:m.

buckskin straps for tying a baby in its cradle or basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yem.

buckskin straps, lid for berry basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yem.

cedar sapling basket:: tl'pát.

cedar slat basket, cedar sapling basket:: th'ówex ~ th'ówéx.

cherry bark (for baskets):: st'elém < t'elém.

clothes basket:: shxw'awkw'ála < á:kw'.

coiled bottom of a basket before the sides are on:: skwélets < kwél.

design on basket:: sxéles < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

designs on basket, basket designs:: sxelxéles < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

face of a basket, (design on a basket):: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.

fine cedar root strips for baskets:: shxwth'á:lhtel.

fishing basket, bait basket:: shxwmálahá:lá < má:la ~ má:le.

grass scalded and bleached white for basketry imbrication (designs), sometimes called

white straw grass, probably blue-joint reed-grass:: th'á:xey ~ th'áxey < th'áx.

little basket:: sí:stel < sí:tel ~ sítel.

little baskets:: selístel < sí:tel ~ sítel.

little berry basket:: kw'álhem, lí:latses < elfle, skw'álhem < kw'élh.

making a basket, (weaving a cedar root basket):: th'éqw'ówelh ~ (probably ts'éqw'ówelh) < ts'éqw'.

plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for

houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel

bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.

soapberry basket, Indian ice-cream basket:: sxwósemálá < sxwósem ~ sxwó:sem ~ sxó(:)sem.

stink-egg basket, stink salmon egg basket:: kw'óle'álá < kw'ó:la ~ kw'ú:la.

storage basket (for oil, fruit, clothes), burial basket for twins, round basket (any size,

smaller at top), clay jug (to store oil or fruit):: skwám:m ~ skwám < kwám:m ~ kwám.

throw s-o down hard (like a wrestler), tap s-th (a container's bottom) [hard] on something

to make the contents settle (like berry basket):: th'esét ~ th'sét < th'és.

to weave a cedar root basket:: ts'eqw'ó:welh ~ ts'eqw'ówelh ~ ch'eqw'ówelh < ts'éqw'.

water basket:: shxwqó:m < qó:.

wide cedar root strips for baskets:: yemáwéstel < yém ~ yem.

wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry):: xpó:ys < sxéyp.

bat :: skw'elyáxel.

bat, may include any/all of the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: western big-eared

bat, big brown bat, silver-haired bat, hoary bat, California myotis, long-eared myotis, little brown myotis,

long-legged myotis, Yuma myotis, and possibly the keen myotis:: p'íp'eth'eláxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel < p'í:.

may include any or all of the following (all of which occur in the area): western big-eared

bat (CONT'D)

bat, big brown bat, silver-haired bat, hoary bat, California myotis, long-eared myotis, little brown myotis, long-legged myotis, Yuma myotis, and possibly the keen myotis, respectively:: skw'elyáx̄el.
 young bat:: skw'íkw'elyáx̄el < skw'elyáx̄el.

bath)

(bathe s-o, give s-o a bath), make s-o take a bath:: xó:kw'et < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

bathe

(bathe s-o, give s-o a bath), make s-o take a bath:: xó:kw'et < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

bathing:: xóxekw'em < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

fourth day after a death (when everyone washes up (bathes)):: sxókw' < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

to bathe:: xó:kw'em < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

bathroom

outhouse, toilet, bathroom:: atl'qeláwtwx < átl'q.

bathtub :: shxwxóxekw'em < xókw' ~ xó:kw', xókw'emá:lá < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

battle)

war-whoop, ((probably) a sung spell before battle):: syiwí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

Bay

Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island:: Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwixwe'áqel ~

Xwóxwe'áqel < xwexwe'á.

Pretty's Bay on Harrison River:: Sásq'etstel < sásq'ets.

bay :: sméya.

a little bay in the Fraser River a quarter mile east of Iwówes (Union Bar, Aywawwis)::

Qíqemqèml̄ < qém:el.

a little bay or eddy on Harrison River about two miles downriver from Chehalis:: Skw'á:l̄xw.

bay at upper end of Íyéw (Yale Indian Reserve #22):: Qémelets < qám.

bay at upper end of Yale Indian Reserve #2 (Four-and-a-half Mile Creek) (near the northern end of Stó:lô territory):: Sqemqémelets < qám.

Haig bay, a calm place on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River by the Haig railroad stop, below and across from Hope:: Sqám ~ Sqà:m < qám.

largest deepest bay on Harrison River (between Victor McDonald's place and Morris Mt)::

Híkw Sméya < híkw.

name of a seal bay on Harrison River just before Pretty's house going to Chehalis::

Áshxwetel < áshxw.

Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake:: Lkwóxwethem < kwóxweth.

be

a net is set, be set (of a net by canoe, not of a pole net):: semíliyel < mí:l ~ míl.

be aching (of bones):: xáp'kw'tem < xep'ékw'.

be ashamed:: xéyx̄e ~ xíx̄e.

be brown:: tsqw'íxw < qw'íxw.

be chewing s-th hard:: xéyx̄ekw'et < xéykw'et.

be considerate:: sts'íts'exw.

be cut:: slhíts' < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

be deep, be very deep, be deep water:: shxwtl'ép < tl'ép.

be drunk, got drunk:: só:les < sél or sí(:)l.

be (CONT'D)

- be dry, get dry, to dry:: ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
 (be) dug out, (be hollowed out):: shxwótkw < xwótkw ~ xwótkw.
 be dumbfounded, be surprised, be stupefied, be speechless:: slholhek'íwél ~ slholhek'í:wél < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.
 be feeling sorry:: xéxélh te sqwálewél < xélh.
 be fixed, be fixed up properly:: sthethíy < thíy.
 be from where?:: tel'alétse ~ tel:étse < tel=
 be gathered together:: sq'eq'íp < q'ép.
 [be getting black]:: sq'íq'xél < q'íx.
 [be getting brown]:: sqw'íqw'xwél < qw'íxw.
 be greedy:: sqél:éxw < qél:éxw ~ qel(:)éxw.
 be happy, being happy:: xwoxweyíwél < xwoyíwél ~ xwoyíwél.
 be hit (with arrow, bullet, anything shot that you've aimed), got shot, (got pierced), got poked into, got wounded (with gun or arrow):: ts'éqw'.
 be hopping:: ts'áts'ets'tl'ím < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.
 (be) hurting, be aching:: xéxélh < xélh.
 be in a hurry:: s'ówth < áwth.
 be in a state of -ness:: =tem.
 being angry, continue to be angry, angry, mad, roused, stirred up:: t'át'eyeq' ~ t'át'iyeq' < t'ay.
 being ashamed:: xéxéye < xéye ~ xíxe.
 being homesick:: t'ót'ekw'élmel < t'ó:kw'.
 being similar:: st'at'á < t.
 being tickled, (having tickling, getting tickling), tickley:: sá:yt'em ~ sayít'em < síyt'.
 be inside a pit-house:: sqemí:l < sqémél.
 be in the middle, be in the center:: shxwá:ye.
 be light (illuminated):: státewél < táw.
 be like, be similar to, be the same as, be a kind of:: sta'á ~ ste'á < t.
 be married:: smamalyí < malyí.
 be melting:: yíyet'em < yít'em.
 be near, be close to, be beside, be next to:: stetís < té:s.
 be on top of:: sts'ets'á < ts'á:
 be overcome with pleasurable feelings after eating great salmon or a great meal:: ts'éqw'.
 be over, past (passed):: yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
 be patient, Be patient:: tl'épstexw ta' sqwálewél. < tl'ép.
 be really tangled, it's really tangled:: sq'á:lq' < q'ál.
 be skinny:: chtíth < títh ~ tí:th.
 be skinny, be thin:: stíth ~ stí:th < títh ~ tí:th.
 be sorry, the feelings are hurt:: xélh (te, kw'e) sqwálewél < xélh.
 (be) sunk:: smímeq' < míq'.
 be tangled (on something):: sq'álq' < q'ál.
 be twisted:: sxáalts'ewél < xélts'.
 be twisted (mentally), he's twisted (mentally):: xélts'tem < xélts'.
 be under an umbrella:: sq'elóts'eqw < q'el.
 be unwrapped:: syíyexw < yíxw.
 be wearing a hat:: siyó:yseqw < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
 be yellow, be green:: tsqwá:y < qwá:y.
 continuative, be -ing:: -R1- or -C1e-, R5- or C1e-, R8= or C1a=, =R9= or =C1á(:)=.
 get angry, get mad, be angry:: t'áyeq' < t'ay.
 get stuck in the mud, get mired, be mired, get muddy:: t'ékw.
 have, get, stative or be with colors:: ts= ~ ts'.

be (CONT'D)

having labor pains, being in labor in childbirth:: ts'áts'elem.
 how beautiful., be really beautiful:: yú:wqwlha < yú:w.
 hurry, hurry up, be quick, be fast, move faster, quickly:: xwém ~ xwém.
 [looks a state of going brown, be getting brown-looking]:: sqw'íqw'exwelomex < qw'íxw.
 seven, to be seven:: th'ó:kws.
 sleeting, be sleeting:: xwí:qw'el < xwíqw'.
 stative, be:: s=.
 to be attached, to be fixed or fastened, be put on:: st'lát'l'el < t'l'ál.
 working, be working:: yóyes < yó:ys.

beach

beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the Harrison River goes around by Kilby's store:: Sq'iq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 beach on east side of Harrison Lake across from Long Island where there are lots of flat rocks, most of which have holes in them:: Sqweqwehíwel < qwá.
 beach, shore:: cháchew ~ cháchu.
 go out from the beach (if in a canoe):: tó:l ~ tò:l.
 soft (knee-shaped) cliff on a beach:: =ó:lthel.

bead :: th'eth'xéyt or th'eth'xít < th'exét.
 little tiny beads:: ts'ets'emíkw.
 prayer beads:: lesúpli.

beak

(have a) hook nose, beak nose, Roman nose, (be bent-nosed):: sqémqsel < qém.

beam :: shxwt'ólhestel < t'álh.

cross-beam (in a house):: st'álh < t'álh, t'élhmel < t'álh.
 sunbeams:: sxelxéles te syó:qwem < yéqw.
 beams (of longhouse, all of them), houseposts:: stíqw'teqw' < tíqw'.

bean

kinnikinnick berry, bearberry, Indian tobacco, domestic pea, domestic green bean, and probably giant vetch berry:: tl'íkw'el.
 kinnikinnick plant, domestic pea-vine, domestic bean-vine, giant vetch vine:: tl'íkw'íyelhp < tl'íkw'el.
 open (of peas, beans):: xwís.
 bean sprouts:: ts'íts'esem tl'íkw'els (lit. growing up + bean) < ts'ís, tl'íkw'el
 kidney beans:: tskwimómex tl'íkw'el (lit. dark red in appearance + bean) < kwím, tl'íkw'el
 lima beans:: thós sp'eq'í:l tl'íkw'el (lit. big round + off-white + bean) < thí, p'éq', tl'íkw'el

Bear

Female Grizzly Bear:: Yeqwímetelòt < yéqw.
 Male Grizzly Bear:: Yeqwímet ~ Syeqwímetxw < yéqw.

bear

bear cub:: spathó:llh < pá:th.
 bear dung:: spàthélets < pá:th.
 bear (generic), esp. black bear, also includes brown bear, bear with a white breast, and grizzly bear though these all have separate names:: spá:th < pá:th.
 bear-shaped rock up on cliff on south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in

bear (CONT'D)

- Harrison Lake:: Spá:th < pá:th.
 bear trap:: pathúyel < pá:th.
 brown bear:: spá:th < pá:th, tskwímelqel < kwí:m.
 female black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxéylmòt or sxéylmòt < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l.
 grizzly bear:: xeytl'áls ~ xeytl'á:ls, kw'í:tsel.
 male black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxé:ylmet or sxé:ylmet < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l.
 to be born:: kwól ~ kwól:l.
 white-breasted bear, a bear with white on the breast, (brown bear with a white chest [AK]): ts'aweyí:les < ts'áwi or ts'áwiy.

bearberry

- kinnikinnick berry, bearberry, Indian tobacco, domestic pea, domestic green bean, and probably giant vetch berry:: tl'íkw'el.

beard

- hair on the chin or jaw, beard, mustache:: qwiliyéthel < qwíl ~ qwel.

Bear Mountain

- Bear Mountain, also called Lhóy's Mountain:: Siyó:ylexwe Smá:lt < siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~ siyólexwe

beat

- a drum, small stick used to drum or beat time to songs in slahal game:: q'ówet.
 beating (s-o/s-th), thrashing (s-o/s-th):: qw'óqw'eqwet < qw'óqw.
 beating s-o/s-th with a stick, hitting s-o/s-th with a stick, clubbing it:: kw'ókw'eqwet < kw'óqw.
 beating s-o up:: xexéyet < xéyet.
 beat s-o out of food:: (xwéweslexw).
 beat or hit s-o/s-th with a stick, hit s-th (on purpose), hit s-o intentionally:: kw'óqwet < kw'óqw.
 beat s-o up:: xlhét < xélh.
 beat s-o up, kick s-o in fight, lick s-o (in fight), spank s-o, fight s-o (till he cries for ex.), fight s-o in anger, fight s-o back:: xéyet.
 beat up s-o as a lesson till he learns or gives up, teach s-o a lesson:: lepét < lép.
 slow beat:: t'íw ~ t'í:w.
 smash s-th to pieces (hard pitch, splintery wood, a glass), break s-th to pieces, beat s-th/s-o to a pulp:: th'ó:wt
 stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater, rug-beater:: kw'ekw'qwá:lth'átel < kw'óqw.

beater

- soapberry beater, stick for whipping up soapberries or Indian ice cream:: th'amawéstel or th'emawéstel < th'ím ~ th'í:m.
 stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater, rug-beater:: kw'ekw'qwá:lth'átel < kw'óqw.

beautiful:: éyqwlha < éy ~ éy:, qélqwlha < qél.

- good-looking, beautiful, pretty, handsome, looks good:: iyó:mex ~ iyóméx ~ iyómex < éy ~ éy:.

- how beautiful., be really beautiful:: yú:wqwlha < yú:w, yú:wqwlha < yú:w.

Beaver

- Beaver (name in a story):: Qelá:wiya < sqelá:w.

beaver

beaver :: sqelá:w.

little beaver:: sqiqelá:w < sqelá:w.

Beaver Creek

Beaver Creek (at U.S.-Canada boundary line):: Sqelá:w (Stótelô) < sqelá:w.

beaver dam:: teqáp or teqíp < téq.

Beaver Lake

Beaver Lake or Hanging Lake:: Sqelá:w (Xóxtsa) < sqelá:w.

because

because (he, she, it, they):: tl'okw'es ~ tl'okwses ~ tl'ekwses < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

become

become aware (said for ex. of a child about three years or so, or of realizing how something is done), come to one's senses, sober up:: p'élh.

become a widow, become a widower:: yatílem < syá:tel.

become, get:: xwa ~ xwe, xwe=, xwe ~ xwa.

become glad, become happy, happy inside:: xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwél.

be faded (of clothes), (get/become) faded, (go or get or become gray):: xwíkw'el < xwíkw'.

[be get/go/become red]:: tskwímél < kwí:m.

get, (become), turn, go:: =thet.

(get closed, become closed):: xwtáq < téq.

go, come, get, become:: =í:l ~ =i_l ~ =el.

gone blue, (go blue, get blue, become blue):: meth'í:l < méth'.

got red, became red, gone red:: kwí:mel < kwí:m.

lose heart, become disappointed, become discouraged:: qelqéyl or qelqí:l < qél, qelqéyl or qelqí:l < qél.

bed :: pí:t, shxw'áxeth < áxeth.

bed, (child, young):: =á(:)ylh ~ =á(:)lh ~ =elh (~ =iyh ~ =ó:llh ?).

(be) doubled up in bed on one's side with knees drawn up:: sqw'emóxw < qw'ómxw.

beds:: shxw'álexeth(') < áxeth.

boards put under bed if moved outside:: lhəxôwéstel < lhá:x ~ lháx.

fix oneself in bed:: tl'ó:thet < tl'ó:t.

make a bed, make (straighten up) a bed, make one's bed:: thiyá:lhem ~ thiyálhem < thíy.

mattress, mats used in beds, (diaper(s) [AC]):: slhá:wel.

platform (in house, etc.), bed platform, platform in bottom of canoe, flooring (the planks):: lálwes.

riverbed:: stolôwálá < tó:l ~ tò:l.

roll over in bed, turn over in bed:: ts'ó:lexeth' < ts'el.

sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one's sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katie)]):: shxw'ó:met < emét.

to the back (near the wall), on the inside (on a bed toward the wall):: lhelhá:l.

upset bed, mess s-th up:: yéqlw't < yél or perhaps yá:l.

wet one's head (sic?), (wet one's bed repeatedly):: lhélqwelhem < lhél.

wet the bed, (urinate in the bed):: séxwe'áléxeth' < séxwe, xiwe'áléxeth < xíwe.

wetting his/her bed:: xíxewe'áléxeth' < xíwe.

bedbug

bedbug

common bedbug:: lhelhq'etíwel < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t, shxwelítémelh méxts'el < méxts'el.

bedroom

bedroom, hotel:: itetáwtwx < ítet, pí:tawtxw < pí:t.

bee

bee, honeybee, hornet, wasp:: sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemòye.

bumblebee:: mékwmekw < mékw.

yellow-jacket bee:: xep'ítsel sisemó:ye < sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemòye.

beef

cow, bull, beef:: músmes.

beer

:: p'óp'eqw'em < p'óqw'em.

beer parlor

liquor store, beer parlor (AC):: lamáwtwx < lám.

beets:: tskwím shxw'ólewù < kwím, shxw'ólewù

(lit. red + turnip)

beetle

ladybug, ladybird beetle:: slháhlí < slhá:lí.

metallic blue-green beetle, "June bug", probably metallic wood-boring beetle, or possibly

some types of long-horn beetle which are metallic green with reddish legs:: tále te syó:qwem < tá:le ~ tále, tále te syó:qwem < yéqw.

before :: yewá:lmels ~ iwá:lmels < yewá:l.

be in, in, be on, on, be at, at, before (an audience), (untranslated):: lí ~ li.

beg

beggar:: lexwshxwmó:mel < shxwmó:l.

begging:: shxwmómel < shxwmó:l.

begging for a favor, asking for help:: th'íth'exwstélemét < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

to beg:: shxwmó:l.

type of bird that begs for bones or food with the song: paspes(y)í(:)tsel kw'e sth'ò:m th'ò:m

th'ò:m, probably a song sparrow:: paspesítsel ~ paspasyí:tsel ~ pespesí:tsel < pas ~ pes.

begin

begin(ning) to, start(ing) to, inceptive:: mí ~ mé ~ me.

begin, start, (be) just started, just began, be just begun:: yálhò < yalh.

feel like singing a spirit song, be in a trance making sighs and crying sounds before singing

a spirit song, be in the beginning of a trance before the spirit song is recognizable (the motions and sounds, crying out or wailing before singing):: lhéçh.

behind

be last, be behind, after:: lhiyó:qwt.

be last (in travelling), be behind (in travelling):: yelhyó:qwt < lhiyó:qwt.

be with behind facing toward something (like a fire):: sle'álets < le'á.

dragging one's behind or rump or bottom:: xwókw'etsem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

behind (CONT'D)

drag out behind:: tóxwem < tóxw.

feel creepy, fear something behind one:: sísem < síy.

feeling creepy, fearing something behind one:: sísesem < síy.

follow after, coming behind (the one ahead knows):: chokweléiqem < chók:kw.

follow behind s-o, trail s-o:: chokwí:lt < chók:kw.

follow s-th/s-o (on foot, in a car, or on a horse, for ex.), follow behind s-o:: chók:lt < chá:l or chók:l.

forget s-th, forget s-o, forget s-th behind:: máqllexw ~ málqellexw < mál ~ mél.

get a spooky or spooked feeling, afraid that bad spirits are around, get spooked, fear something behind:: xéysel.

go out of sight (behind something), disappear [behind something], [get in shade]: t'á:l.

(have a) dirty behind, (dirty in the rump, dirty in the rectum):: ts'epí:wel < ts'épx.

have one's hands behind one's back:: sq'eth'ewíts ~ sq'eth'ôwíts < q'áth'.

hit on the behind (with a stick-like object):: kw'qwélets < kw'óqw.

in back of a house, behind a house:: tselqwáxelmel < chá:l or chók:l.

kick s-o in the behind, kick s-o in the rump:: lamá'íwét < lemá'.

leave s-o, leave s-th, go away from s-o/s-th, abandon s-o, leave s-o behind:: áyeles < á:y.

put one's hands behind one's back:: q'eth'ôwítsem < q'áth'.

being

being annoyed:: th'íth'ewel < th'íwél.

being nervous, being excited, (getting nervous/excited):: th'óyéxwem < th'ó:yxwem.

having labor pains, being in labor in childbirth:: ts'áts'elem.

someone is being pinched:: th'íth'lhákw'etem < th'lhákw'.

belch

belching:: qwóqwets'et < qwáts'et.

to belch, to burp:: qwáts'et.

believe :: q'á:l.

believe s-o, trust s-o:: q'élmet < q'á:l.

believing:: q'áq'el < q'á:l.

believing s-o:: q'áq'elmet < q'á:l.

doubting s-o/s-th, be not believing s-o/s-th:: mameth'élexw < máth'el.

doubt s-o, not believe s-th/s-o:: meth'éléxw < máth'el.

bell

bellringer:: títel mál < tí:ltel.

to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or

toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

to ring a bell:: tí:ltel.

bellringer

bellringer:: títel mál < tí:ltel.

belly

belly fin:: th'étmel.

belly, stomach:: kw'él:a ~ kw'éla.

belly-button

belly-button

belly-button, navel:: m^óxwoya ~ m^óxweya ~ méxweya.
 little belly-button:: mím^xwoya < m^óxwoya ~ m^óxweya ~ méxweya.
 ruptured belly button, ruptured navel:: lhéxwelòw < lhéxw.

belong

chief's, (belonging to a chief, in the style of a chief):: siyómelh < siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.
 (one's) own, belongs to (one):: swá.

belongings

belongings (AC):: á:kwk'.

below

"a little below":: stutuwothel ~ stewtewóthel.
 a little below the mouth of a creek or slough:: chichewóthel < cháchew ~ cháchu.
 (be) below, (be) underneath, (be) at the bottom of a pile or stack:: stl'epólwelh ~ stl'pólwelh < tl'ép.
 (be) downstream below something:: sôqw'ólwelh < wóqw' ~ wéqw'.
 deep down, below, down below, low:: tl'ép.
 downriver, down that way, downriver below:: lhósexel < lhós.
 go down, go down below, get low:: tl'pí:l ~ tl'epí:l < tl'ép.

belt

belt, (necklace?? [DM]): shxwyém^{tel} ~ shxwiyé^{mtel} < yém ~ yem.
 tighten it (a belt, a pack, etc.): q'íxwet.

bench

chair, bench, seat, something to sit on:: ch'áletstel ~ sch'á(:)letstel ~ shxwch'áletstel < ts'á:.

bend

a bend in a river, a curve of a lake:: sq'ówqel < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 a bend in a road:: sq'ówqel < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 a turn in the Fraser River on the CPR (northwest) side two miles east of American Bar,
 Texas Bar bend in the Fraser River:: Sq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 be bent, be crooked:: spópiy < pó:y.
 (be) bent, (perhaps bent round):: sqóqem < qém.
 bending lots of things, bending them (lots of things):: piypó:yt < pó:y.
 bending over:: qép'esem < qep'.
 bending s-th:: pópeyt ~ pópiyt < pó:y.
 bend s-th:: pó:yt < pó:y.
 bent over?: stl'ítl'em.
 be supple, be easy to bend:: met'mét'.
 go around a bend in the river, go around a turn, go around something in one's way:
 q'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 go around a bend (in water):: q'éwlets ~ q'ówlets < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 go around (a point, a bend, a curve, etc.) in the water, make a U-turn (in the water, could
 use today on land with a car):: q'ówletsem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 (have a) hook nose, beak nose, Roman nose, (be bent-nosed):: sqémqsel < qém.
 limber, supple, bend easily (of a person):: leqw'ímóws.
 put one's head down, bend, bend over, bend over with one's head down, stoop down:
 qep'ósem < qep'.

bend (CONT'D)

tree bent to ground with ice and frozen:: *sxwíqel*.

turn around a bend, go around a bend, turn around (to go back), turn around a corner::

q'ewqé:ylém ~ q'ewqéylém (better *q'ewqí:lem*) < *q'éw ~ q'ew*.

benefactive

benefactive, do for s-o, malefactive, do on s-o:: -lhts.

bent

bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making:: *sqw'emóxw sxíxep* < *xíp*, *sqw'emóxw xíxepels* < *xíp*.

Berardius bairdi

perhaps generic, most likely includes all local balleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti, especially *Balaenoptera physalus* and *Megaptera novaeangliae*, possibly *Eschrichtius glaucus*, *Balaenoptera borealis*, *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*, *Sibbaldus musculus*, *Eubalaena sieboldi*, could include the following toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti): *Physeter catodon*, possibly *Berardius bairdi*, *Mesoplodon stejnegeri*, *Ziphius cavirostrus*:: *qwél:és ~ qwélés*.

Berberis aquifolium:: *th'ó:lth'iyelhp*.

Berberis nervosa:: *selfy*, *selfyelhp* < *selfy*.

bereft

pitiful, (bereft, poor):: *selá:wa*.

berry :: =ó:me.

a kind of blueberry:: *sxíxeq?* or *sxíxeq'?*.

a sprout or shoot (esp. of the kinds peeled and eaten in spring), sweet green inner shoots, green berry shoots, salmonberry shoots, wild raspberry shoots and greens, salmonberry sprouts, blackcap shoots, thimbleberry shoots, wild rhubarb shoots, fern shoots:: *stháthqiy*.

berry-basket:: *sth'ímàlà ~ sth'ímà:la* < *sth'í:m ~ sth'î:m*.

berry, berries, (fruit [AC, AD]): *sth'í:m ~ sth'î:m*.

berry plant:: *th'í:melhp* < *sth'í:m ~ sth'î:m*.

berry juice:: *sth'í:m sqe'óleqw* < *th'í:m*, *qó*:

blackberry, berry of the wild trailing blackberry, berry of evergreen blackberry (intro.), berry of Himalaya blackberry (intro.), respectively:: *skw'ó:lmexw*.

blackberry (fruit), (before contact, only) wild trailing blackberry, (now also) evergreen blackberry, (now also) Himalaya blackberry:: *skw'ó:lmexw*.

blackcap berry:: *tseiqó:mé* < *tséiq*.

blackcap berry or berries:: *tseiqó:me ~ tseiqómo* < *tséiq ~ chéiq*.

black hawthorn berry, blackhaw berries:: *máts'el*.

blue elderberry:: *th'í:kwekw ~ th'í:qweqw*.

bog blueberry, tall swamp blueberry:: *mó:lsem ~ mólsem*.

bog cranberry:: *qwemchó:ls* < *qwà:m ~ qwám*.

buckskin straps, lid for berry basket:: *yémqetel* < *yém ~ yem*.

dried saskatoon berries:: *sk'ak'áxwe*.

fall off (of leaves, berries):: *xwís*.

fresh saskatoon berry, service-berry, June berry:: *ts'esláts*.

gooseberry:: *t'á:mxw*.

gray mountain blueberry which looks like *sxwéxixeq* but is sweeter, oval-leaved blueberry, could also be Cascade blueberry:: *xwíxwekw' < xwíkw'*.

berry (CONT'D)

- hull of berry (inside left after the berry is picked), "stem" or base of berry left after the berry is picked:: th'ép'oyeqw ~ th'épeyeqw.
- Japanese wineberry:: th'elíth'eplexw ~ ts'elíts'eplexw (or perhaps ts'elíts'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).
- kinnikinnick berry, bearberry, Indian tobacco, domestic pea, domestic green bean, and probably giant vetch berry:: t'íkw'el.
- little berry basket:: kw'álhem, skw'álhem < kw'élh.
- mountain ash berries, (perhaps also) mountain ash tree:: qwíqwelh.
- pick berries, pick off (leaves, fruit, vegetables, hops), (pluck off, harvest):: lhím.
- plant with three black berries always joined together, (possibly black twinberry):: xó:lélhp.
- possibly high-bush cranberry, more likely squashberry:: kwúkwewels.
- prickly swamp currant, swamp gooseberry:: th'kw'íwíyelhp < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.
- red elderberry:: sth'íwéq'.
- red elderberry (the berry):: sth'íwéq'.
- red-flowering currant berry, Indian currant berry, probably also stink currant berry also called skunk currant berry:: sp'á:th'.
- red huckleberry:: sqá:la, sqá:le.
- salal berry:: t'áqe.
- salmonberry (the berry itself):: elíle.
- shiny black mountain huckleberry, also called a mountain blueberry by the speakers:: kwxwó:mels < kwoxw.
- short gray bog blueberries with berries in bunches, probably the Canada blueberry also known as velvet-leaf blueberry, this term is for both the fruit and the plant:: lhewqí:m.
- short Oregon grape berry:: selíy.
- smallest gray swamp blueberries, smallest variety of Canada blueberry:: lhelhwqí:m < lhewqí:m.
- small gray mountain blueberry on a low plant, dwarf blueberry:: sxw'éxixeq ~ sxw'éxixeq.
- "snakeberry", includes False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably Twisted-stalk (2 spp.) and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m.
- snowberry:: pepq'éyò:s < p'éq'.
- snowberry plant:: qewówelhp.
- soapberry:: sxwósem ~ sxwó:sem ~ sxó(:)sem.
- spread them out to dry (berries, bulrushes, etc.): ts'íyxtw ~ ts'éyxtw < ts'íyxtw ~ ts'éyxtw ~ ch'íyxtw.
- swamp gooseberry, prickly swamp currant:: ts'qw'í:wíyelhp.
- tall gray mountain blueberry, probably Alaska blueberry:: léth'ilets.
- tall Oregon grape berry:: th'ó:lth'iyelhp sth'í:m ~ sth'í:ms te th'ó:lth'iyelhp < th'ó:lth'iyelhp.
- thimbleberry:: t'qwém.
- to cup water in one's hands, to cup berries in one's hands:: qéltsesem < qó:.
- touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it:: tóset < tós.
- whitecap berry, white blackcap berry:: p'éq' tselqó:me < tséq ~ chéq.
- wild red raspberry, domestic red raspberry:: s'ó:ytheqw < éy ~ éy:.

berry basket

little berry basket:: lí:latses < elíle.

beseech

ask a favor, ask pity, beseech:: th'exwstélémét < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

beside

beside

be near, be close to, be beside, be next to:: *stetís < tés.*

best

(be) bragging, extravagant in claims, bull-headed, claims he's the best:: *sqoyéxiya < sqáyéx ~ sqáyéx.*

be totally independent, doing the best one can:: *óyó:lwethet < éy ~ éy.*

manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the best one can:: *iyólewéthet < éy ~ éy.*

my dear, (little best friend, little dear friend, etc.): *q'éyq'eleq ~ (better) q'íq'eleq < q'ó.*

pal, best friend, dear friend, chum:: *q'óleq ~ q'e'óléq < q'ó.*

better

be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture, other things?): *éy ~ éy.*

come alive, come back to life, get better (from sickness), get well, revive:: *áylexw ~ áyelexw.*

making s-th better, repairing s-th once discarded:: *p'áp'ekw'et < p'ák'w'.*

recover, be better:: *i'éyel < éy ~ éy.*

repair s-th once discarded, make s-th better, fix s-th up, repair s-th:: *p'ák'w'et < p'ák'w'.*

revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?: *á:yelexwt < áylexw ~ áyelexw.*

Betula papyrifera commutata:: *sékw'emiy < síkw'.*

between

middle (in age or spatial position), between:: *alxwítseł.*

put s-th between the teeth, put it in one's mouth, bite on s-th (not into it):: *ts'ámet ~ ch'ámet.*

beware :: *siyót < yó:t ~ yót.*

bicycle

a bicycle:: *póysekel.*

to cycle, ride a bicycle:: *xwpóysekel < póysekel.*

big

be big, be large, be high (of floodwater), rise (of floodwater):: *híkw.*

be big (of a fire), the fire is big, the fire is going strong, big fire:: *thó:lchep ~ thó:ltsep < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.*

(be) larger, bigger:: *thíthe < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.*

be very big:: *hí:kw ~ hí:kw < híkw.*

big bird:: *thehíws < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.*

big bird, (large bird (of any kind)), any waterfowl:: *xwí:leqw ~ xwé:yleqw ~ xwéyleqw.*

big-bodied people, (have big bodies):: *thíthehí:ws < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.*

big ears, (have big ears):: *thíthehá:lí:ya < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.*

big penis, (have a big penis):: *thá:q < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.*

big person (of females), big lady:: *thékwàł.*

big tree, (be big of a tree or plant):: *sthá:lhp < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh, sthá:lhp < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.*

big voice (usually deep):: *thíwelh < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.*

big (CONT'D)

- big waves, (have big waves):: thitheháleq < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 get big, rise (of floodwater):: híkwthet < híkw.
 (have) a big face:: xwthó:s < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 have a big head:: thó:qw < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have a) big mouth:: thehó:ythel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh, xwthó:thel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have a) big neck:: thahápsem < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have a) big nose:: sméqsel < méqsel.
 (have a) big rump:: thehíwel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have a) big rump, (have a) big "bum" (bottom):: thahélets < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have a) real big foot, (have a) huge foot:: thí:thaxel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have) big eyes:: thithehó:les < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have) big feet:: thíthexel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have) big hand(s):: thíthetses < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have) big heads (of a bunch of fish for ex.): thítheqw < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have) sloppy ears, big ears:: shellhelp'á:lí:ya < lhél.
 longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing):: stháwtwx < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 rising, getting big:: hahíkwthet < híkw.
 something big (and round) (for ex. big fruit, big rocks, etc.): thíthes < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 stout (of a person), thick (of a tree), thick around, coarse (of a rope), big (fat) (of a person).
 big (in girth):: mékw, mékw.

Big Dipper

Big Dipper, (the Elk):: Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts < q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.

bile

gall-bladder, gall, bile, have bile trouble, be jaundiced, bilious:: leléts' ~ laléts'.

bilious

gall-bladder, gall, bile, have bile trouble, be jaundiced, bilious:: leléts' ~ laléts'.

bill

bird's bill:: t'óp'els < t'óp', t'ót'ep'els < t'óp'.

Billy Harris's Slough

slough called Billy Harris's Slough or Louie's Slough, the next slough east of Yálhxetel and west of Q'iq'ewetó:lthel:: Meth'á:lméxwem ~ Mth'á:lmexwem.

bind

tie it up, bind it, tie it (parcel, broken shovel handle, belt, two ropes together):: q'áp'et ~ q'á:p'et < q'áp'.

birch

a yellowish glow at night given off by old birch and alder:: qwéth'.

birch, western white birch:: sékw'emiy < síkw'.

inner cedar bark (maybe error), (birch bark [AHTTC]): sèqw'emí:ws < síqw'em.

place where a grove of birches stood/stand near the Kickbush place on Chilliwack River

Road in Sardis, (village at junction of Semmihault Creek and Chilliwack River [Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19])

:: Sekw'sekw'emá:y < síkw'.

Bird

Bird

Female Salmonberry Bird, (Female Swainson's Thrush):: Xwatóy < xwét.

Male Salmonberry Bird, (Male Swainson's Thrush):: Xwét < xwét.

bird

animal or bird one is afraid of and can't see, powerful creature, supernatural creature::

stl'á:leqem.

big bird:: thehíws < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

big bird, (large bird (of any kind)), any waterfowl:: xwí:leqw ~ xwé:yleqw ~ xwéyleqw.

bird's bill:: t'óp'els < t'óp', t'ót'ep'els < t'óp'.

call of a little bird (chickadee?): ts'í:ts'tlemeth' < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

common nighthawk, (rain bird [Elders Group]): pí:q'.

eight birds:: tqatsíws < tqá:t'sa.

five birds:: lhq'atssí:ws < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

flesh (human, non-human), meat (of dried fish, animal, or bird):: slhíqw.

four birds:: xethílews < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

gray or brown-gray chickadee-sized bird which calls t'ú' or tsk tsk in maple woods near

American Bar:: t'ú'.

larger bird (any kind, generic), waterfowl, duck, (mallard [Cheh. dial.]:: mó:qw.

let oneself fall, drop oneself down (by parachute, rope, etc., said of little birds trying to fly

out of nest, little animals trying to get down and let themselves fall):: chólqthet < tséql ~ chéql.

nine birds:: tuxwíws < tú:xw.

one bird:: lets'íws < léts'a ~ léts'e.

sailing (of a bird), gliding on the wind:: yáyelem.

seven birds:: th'ekwsíws < th'ó:kws.

six birds (dead or alive):: t'xemóws < t'éx.

small bird:: xwéyxweleqw or xwí:xweleqw < xwí:leqw ~ xwé:yleqw ~ xwéyleqw.

small bird (any kind, generic):: mí:meqw ~ mímeqw < mó:qw.

Swainson's thrush, the salmonberry bird:: xwét.

tail (of animal, bird):: stl'ep'él:ets ~ stl'ep'élets.

ten birds:: epálôws < ó:pel, opelíws < ó:pel.

three birds:: lhxwíws < lhí:xw.

thunderbird:: shxwexwó:s.

to catch (fish, game, birds):: chxélcha < xélcha.

two birds:: iselíws < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la, islóqw < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

type of bird that begs for bones or food with the song: paspes(y)í(:)tsel kw'e sth'ò:m th'ò:m

th'ò:m, probably a song sparrow:: paspesítset ~ paspasyí:tsel ~ pespesí:tsel < pas ~ pes.

birth

after-birth:: s'ó:qw.

giving birth, having a child, having a baby:: tsméla < méle ~ mél:a.

have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered):: sémele < méle ~ mél:a.

having labor pains, being in labor in childbirth:: ts'áts'elem.

birthmark

strawberry birthmark on the arm:: schíyeláxel < schí:ya.

bit

a little bit, small bit, a few:: emímel ~ amí:mel.

a small person (old or young) is picking or trying to pick, an inexperienced person is

picking or trying to pick, picking a little bit, someone who can't pick well is picking:: lhilhím < lhím.

bit (CONT'D)

(be a) little bit proud, [a little] proud:: smámth'el < máth'el.

small (AC, BJ), little (AC), a little bit (Deming: EF, MC, Cheh.: EB):: axwíl.

bite

a bite:: sq'éykw' < q'éykw' or q'í:kw'.

a biter (animal, fish, etc.), a thing that is (always) biting:: ch'ech'émel < ts'ámet ~ ch'ámet.

a thing that bites:: ch'emá:ls < ts'ámet ~ ch'ámet.

bite into s-th/s-o, bite s-th, bite s-o:: q'éykw'et ~ q'í:kw'et < q'éykw' or q'í:kw'.

biting into s-th/s-o, biting s-o/s-th:: q'éyq'ekw'et < q'éykw' or q'í:kw'.

biting on s-th:: ch'mát < ts'ámet ~ ch'ámet.

put s-th between the teeth, put it in one's mouth, bite on s-th (not into it):: ts'ámet ~ ch'ámet.

to snap (one's fingers, a louse when one bites it, etc.): t'eméqw < t'ém.

bitter :: títexem.

be bitter (like of cascara bark or medicine or rancid peanuts):: sásexem ~ sá:sexem < sáxem.

bitter, rancid:: chíchexem.

got rancid, got bitter:: chxí:mthet < chíchexem.

black

be black:: tsq'éyx ~ tsq'íx ~ ts'q'éyx ~ ts'q'íx < q'íx.

[be getting black]: sq'íq'exel < q'íx, tsq'íq'exel < q'íx.

black eye, bruised eye:: st'it'eqó:les < t'íq.

black paint:: ts'q'éyx témelh < témélh.

get black:: q'íxel < q'íx.

[getting black]: q'íq'exel < q'íx.

paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.): lhíxesem < lhá:x ~ lháx.

plant with three black berries always joined together, (possibly black twinberry):: xó:lclhp.

scorch s-th, blacken s-th with fire, heat it up (near a fire), burning a canoe with pitchwood to remove splinters and burn on black pitch):: qw'á:yt < qw'á:y.

spread red or black paint on s-th(?)s-o:: lhíxet < lhá:x ~ lháx.

to paint red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.): lhíx < lhá:x ~ lháx.

blackberry

blackberry, berry of the wild trailing blackberry, berry of evergreen blackberry (intro.), berry of Himalaya blackberry (intro.), respectively:: skw'ó:lmexw, skw'ó:lmexw.

blackberry (fruit), (before contact, only) wild trailing blackberry, (now also) evergreen blackberry, (now also) Himalaya blackberry:: skw'ó:lmexw.

blackberry juice:: sqw'ó:lmexw sqe'óleqw < qw'ó:lmexw, qó:

blackberry vine, blackberry bush:: skw'ó:lmexwelhp < skw'ó:lmexw.

Himalaya blackberry bush, evergreen blackberry bush:: xwelítemelhp skw'ó:lmexwelhp < skw'ó:lmexw.

trailing blackberry vine:: shxwelméxwelhp skw'ó:lmexwelhp < skw'ó:lmexw.

blackbird

blackbird, Brewer's blackbird, or smaller crow, i.e., northwestern crow:: q'eláq'a.

blackboard)

blackboard)

eraser (for pencil or blackboard):: shxwe'íqw'els < íqw'.

blackcap

a sprout or shoot (esp. of the kinds peeled and eaten in spring), sweet green inner shoots, green berry shoots, salmonberry shoots, wild raspberry shoots and greens, salmonberry sprouts, blackcap shoots, thimbleberry shoots, wild rhubarb shoots, fern shoots:: stháthqiy.

blackcap berry:: tselqó:mé < tséiq.

blackcap berry or berries:: tselqó:me ~ tselqómo < tséiq ~ chéiq.

blackcap bush:: tselqó:má:lhp < tséiq ~ chéiq.

blackcap plant:: tselqó:má:lhp < tséiq.

whitecap berry, white blackcap berry:: p'éq' tselqó:me < tséiq ~ chéiq.

blacken

blackened bitter cherry bark:: pélel.

scorch s-th, blacken s-th with fire, heat it up (near a fire), burning a canoe with pitchwood to remove splinters and burn on black pitch):: qw'á:yt < qw'á:y.

blackfish

killer whale, blackfish:: q'ellhólemètsel.

black fly

gnat, probably includes non-biting midges, biting midges, and (biting) black flies:: pepxwíqsel < píxw.

blackhaw

black hawthorn berry, blackhaw berries:: máts'el.

bladder :: séxwàtel ~ séxwàtel < séxwe, sexwe'álá < séxwe.

fish air-bladder:: xixxweláwa.

blade

shoulder-blade:: kweq'tál.

Blaine

White Rock, B.C., Blaine, Wash.:: P'eq'ó:ls < p'éq'.

blank

splitting wood (esp. blanks and bolts):: póqwels < péqw.

blanket

blanket (modern), covering:: léxwtel < lexw.

blanket robe:: tl'exwewítstel < tl'xw ~ tl'exw.

cover s-o with a blanket, cover s-th, cover s-th/s-o up:: léxwet < lexw.

eight Indian blankets [Boas], eight dollars:: tqó:tsó:s < tqá:tša.

four dollars, ((also) four blankets [Boas]): xethíles < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

nine dollars, (nine Indian blankets [Boas]): tú:xwes < tú:xw.

one dollar, one Indian blanket (Boas): léts'es < léts'a ~ léts'e.

pile it up (blankets, rocks, anything):: ts'itóléstexw.

seven dollars, (seven Indian blankets or dollars [Boas]): th'ókwses < th'ó:kws.

shake s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or blanket for ex.): xwíset ~ xwítset < xwís.

blanket (CONT'D))

six dollars, (six Indian blankets [Boas]): t'xém:es ~ t'xémés < t'éx.
 spread it out (of blanket, net, book, etc.): tlhét ~ tlhát ~ telhét < télh.
 square dressing room or shelter of blankets where sxwóy_xwey dancers change before doing
 the sxwóy_xwey dance:: q'eléts'tel < q'el.
 stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater,
 rug-beater:: kw'ekw'qwá:lth'átel < kw'óqw.
 ten dollars, (ten Indian blankets [Boas]): epóles < ó:pel.
 three dollars, three tokens of wealth, three blankets (Boas), three cyclic periods:: lhí:xwes
 < lhí:xw.
 two dollars, [Boas] two Indian blankets:: isó:les < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
 woven goat-wool blanket, (twilled weave (JL)): swóqw'elh.

blanket-beater

stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater,
 rug-beater:: kw'ekw'qwá:lth'átel < kw'óqw.

blast

(make) a blast or boom (and the earth shakes afterward):: làtém.

blaze

(be) blazed (of a mark in a tree), chipped (of mark in tree):: st'ót'ep < t'óp.
 glowing of coals not quite gone out yet, red blaze of a fire (DM):: wóweqem.
 mark s-th, blaze it (of a trail), get/have s-th spotted (marked and located), make note of
 s-th:: x'e'áth'stexw < x'áth' ~ x'e'áth'.
 (to) flame, (have/get) a flame, to blaze:: xwótkwem.

bleach

grass scalded and bleached white for basketry imbrication (designs), sometimes called
 white straw grass, probably blue-joint reed-grass:: th'á:xey ~ th'áxey < th'áx.

bleed :: choléxwem.

bleeding:: chó:lxwem < choléxwem.
 bleeding nose, (be/have bleeding in the nose):: sthxwélqsel < thóxw or théxw.
 have a nose bleed:: thxwómélqsel < thóxw or théxw.
 having a nose bleed:: thóxwemélqsel < thóxw or théxw.

bless

bless s-th/s-o:: plíst.

blind

(be) blind, (be) completely blind:: qéyxes ~ qíxes.
 (be) partially blind, almost blind:: qelsílém < qél.

blinders

window shades, blinds, blinders (on a horse, etc.): t'oléstel < t'á:l.

blinds

window shades, blinds, blinders (on a horse, etc.): t'oléstel < t'á:l.

blink :: lhéplexw < lhép.

blinking one's eyes repeatedly:: lhéplhepxlexw < lhép.

blInk (CONT'D))

blink one's eyes:: lhépxlexw < lhép.
 shut one's eyes, close one's eyes, (blink [EB]):: th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).
 shutting one's eyes repeatedly, (blinking [EB]):: th'épth'eplexw (or perhaps th'ép'th'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

blister :: qó:tsó:m < qó:.

blob

spotted with irregular shaped blobs (like if mud-spattered, used of dogs, deer, and other animals so marked):: st'á:lq.

blood :: scholéxwem < choléxwem, stháthiyel.

bloom

bloom or (plant) fuzz (spore, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts:: spekw'é^m < pékw' ~ péqw'.
 just starting to flower, blooming, (flowering):: p'áp'eq'em < p'áq'em.
 to bloom, to flower:: p'áq'em.

blow

blow, blow s-th:: pó:t.
 blowing (of an Indian doctor on a patient):: pópexwels < póxw.
 blowing spray (humorously said of a child teething):: pópexwels < póxw.
 blown:: pepó:tem < pó:t.
 blow (spray) on a patient (of an Indian doctor or shaman), blow spray on s-o/s-th (of a shaman, a person ironing, a child teething):: póxwet < póxw.
 blow (wind):: pehá:ls < peh or pó(:)h.
 flute, wind instrument, blown musical instrument:: pepó:tem < pó:t.
 stop blowing (of the wind):: chémq ~ tsémq.
 to drop or blow plant fluff (like dandelions, fireweed, cottonwood, etc.), to blow (of dusty or flaky stuff like wood dust, dandruff, maybe seeds):: pípexwem < píxw.
 when plant fuzz blows:: pókw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

blow-fly

a fly, blow-fly:: xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.
 a lot of flies, big blow-flies:: xwiyxwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.
 blowfly, big fly, (little fly (one of them) [Elders Group 2/19/75]): xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.

blubber

seal fat, seal blubber:: sqwló.

blue

[be a little blue]: tsmímeth' < méth'.
 [be in a state of get blue]: smeth'íl < méth', tsmeth'íl < méth'.
 [be in a state of getting blue]: semth'íl < méth'.
 blue, be blue, have blue:: tsméth' < méth'.
 gone blue, (go blue, get blue, become blue):: meth'í:l < méth'.
 (have) blue eyes:: ts'meth'ó:les < méth'.
 (have) marble eyes, (have) blue eyes:: mopeló:les.
 [looks blue, blue-looking]: tsméth'òmèx < méth'.

blueberry

blueberry

a kind of blueberry:: sxíxeq? or sxíxeq'?

bog blueberry bush:: mólsemlhp < mó:lsem ~ mólseml.

bog blueberry, tall swamp blueberry:: mó:lsem ~ mólseml, mó:lsem ~ mólseml.

gray mountain blueberry which looks like sxwéxixeq but is sweeter, oval-leaved blueberry, could also be

Cascade blueberry:: xwíxwekw' < xwíkw'.

shiny black mountain huckleberry, also called a mountain blueberry by the speakers::

kwxwó:mels < kwoxw.

short gray bog blueberries with berries in bunches, probably the Canada blueberry also

known as velvet-leaf blueberry, this term is for both the fruit and the plant:: lhewqí:m,

lhewqí:m.

smallest gray swamp blueberries, smallest variety of Canada blueberry:: lhelhewqí:m <

lhewqí:m.

small gray mountain blueberry on a low plant, dwarf blueberry:: sxwéxixeq ~ sxw'éxixeq.

tall gray mountain blueberry, probably Alaska blueberry:: léth'ilets, léth'ilets.

bluebill duck

bluebill duck, (identified from photos as) lesser scaup:: xéllq'eqs.

Bluejay :: Sqéyia.

bluejay

bluejay, Steller's jay:: kwá:y.

bluejay, Steller's jay (sacred fortune-teller):: xaxesyúwes or xaxe syúwes < xáxe.

cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] that means good news:: q'ey, q'ey, q'ey.

(this cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] warns you of bad news):: chéke chéke chéke chéke.

Bluff

Wahleach Bluff, a lookout mountain with rock sticking out over a bluff, also the lookout point on Agassiz Mountain:: Kw'okw'echíwel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

bluff

a little bluff (of rock):: sxeq'xéq'et < xeq'.

flat smooth and bare rock, a [rock] bluff, a bluff (straight up):: xeq'át < xeq'.

lying, telling a lie, (bluffing [BH TTC]): mameth'álem < máth'el.

Mount Ogilvie or a round peak or bluff on Mt. Ogilvie where mountain goats live, the

mountain or peak or bluff resembles big breasts:: Qwemth'í:les < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

to bluff, pretend one knows something, (be) stuck up:: math'álem < máth'el.

Bluffs

Bare Bluffs, a steep slope on the west side of Harrison Lake:: Lhó:leqwet.

blunder

make a mistake, blunder:: mélmel < mál ~ mél.

blunt

(be) blunt (edge or point), dull (of edge/point):: qelóth < qél.

blunt (end of canoe pole):: témkwes.

blunt-headed arrow:: s-hótl'eqw.

blunt (of poles):: témqweqsel.

blush

blush

one's face is red, one is blushing:: kwelkwímelésem < kwí:m.

board

bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough:: qelímó:les < qél.

board for stretching squirrel or skunk hides, etc.: tépelhállh < tpólh.

boards in a canoe bottom:: lhexôwéstel < lhá:x ~ lháx.

boards put under bed if moved outside:: lhexôwéstel < lhá:x ~ lháx.

(have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board):: sp'íp'elheqw < p'ílh.

plank, board, lumber:: loplós ~ leplós.

put s-th/s-o aboard, put it on-board:: ó:lhstexw < ó:lh.

sticking out through a hole (like a toe out of a sock, knee out of a hole in pants, a nail

driven clear through the other side of a board), come out into the open:: qwôhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.

boat :: pôt.

a boom on a boat:: ts'eqw'elítsetel.

a canoe or boat cut off short in the rear (because the stern couldn't be repaired)::

t'qw'á:lats < t'eqw'.

a ferry (canoe, boat, ferryboat):: shxwt'át'ekwels < t'ákwel.

bow of canoe or boat:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.

canoe, boat:: =ô:welw ~ =ôwelw ~ =ôwelw ~ =ewelw ~ =á:welw ~ =welw ~ =ewí:l.

eight canoes, eight boats:: tqátsa'ôwelw ? < tqá:t'sa.

five canoes belonging to one person, five boats:: lhq'atsesôwelw ~ lhq'atseséwelw < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

four canoes, four boats:: xe'othelôwelw < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

mast on a canoe or boat:: spotelálá < pó:t.

nine canoes, nine boats:: tuxwôwelw < tú:xw.

one canoe, one boat:: lets'ôwelw < léts'a ~ léts'e.

row-boat:: pôtôwelw < pôt.

seven canoes, seven boats:: th'okwsôwelw < th'ó:kws.

six canoes, six boats:: t'xemôwelw < t'éx.

steamboat:: stim:ô:t.

ten canoes, ten boats:: opelôwelw < ó:pel.

three canoes, three wagons, three conveyances (any form of transportation), three boats::

lhxwó:lh < lhí:xw.

two canoes, two boats:: islôwelw ? or isôwelw ? < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

bob

it shook (shakes itself), shaking, bobbing around:: qwá:yxthet < qwá:y.

to bob:: pepélekwes < pél:ékw.

Bobb

Wahleach whistle stop on Seabird Island where Wayne Bobb lived in 1977, (now also Wahleach Lake (man-made) [EB]): Wolích < xwále ~ xwá:le.

Bobcat :: Sqelóts'emes < sqets'ómes.

bobcat :: sqets'ómes.

body

body

big-bodied people, (have big bodies):: thítthehí:ws < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 body (while alive):: slexwíws.
 breast bone, part of human body between breast bone and ribs:: th'xámél.
 club on the body:: kw'qwí:ws < kw'óqw.
 furry on the whole body (of an animal):: siysá:yiws < sá:y.
 ghost, corpse, dead body:: spoleqwíth'a < poleqwíth'a.
 grease one's body:: melxwíwsem < mélxw.
 hair anywhere on the body (arms, legs, chest, underarms, etc.): qwilóws < qwíl ~ qwel.
 hair on the body:: sqwelqwílóws ~ sqwelqwéylóws < qwíl ~ qwel.
 lather one's body:: yet'qw'íwsem.
 left side of the body:: sth'ekwe'í:ws < th'íkwe.
 one side of the body (between arm and hip):: slheq'ó:lwelh < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
 on the body, on the skin, on the covering:: =í:ws ~ =ews.
 on the body, on top of itself:: =á:w ~ =í:w ~ =ew.
 paint one's body:: xé:ylthet < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
 put paint on the body:: yétl'q'íws < yétl'.
 relieved (in one's body):: ts'elxwí:wsem < ts'el.
 ten bodies:: opelíws < ó:pel.
 to drag (for a body in the river, for ex.): xwekw'á:ls < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.
 to whip all over the body with cedar boughs:: kw'oqwchí:ws < kw'óqw.
 turn one's face, (turn one's body away [IHTTC]): ts'ólesem ~ ts'ólésem < ts'el.
 wash one's body:: th'exwíwsem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 yellow-bodied:: tsqwayíws < qwá:y.

body odor

(have) animal smell (of bear, skunk, dog, etc.), (have) animal stink, (have) human smell (of underarm, body odor, etc.), (have) body odor:: pápeth'em.

bog

Labrador tea, "Indian tea", "swamp tea": mó:qwem.
 (sphagnum) bog, marsh:: mó:qwem.

boil

a boil:: sqw'echém.
 barbecue, bake (meat, vegetables, etc.) in open fire, bake over fire, roast over open fire,
 bake under hot sand, bake in oven, cook in oven, (boiled down (as jam) [CT, HT]): qw'élém < qw'él.
 be boiled:: sqwóls < qwó:ls.
 boiling (currently):: lhó:qwem < lhot.
 boiling, making boil, (cooking in boiling liquid):: qwó:ls.
 boiling s-th:: qwó:lst < qwó:ls.
 boil it for me:: qwelselhtsthó:x < qwó:ls.
 boil s-th:: qwélst < qwó:ls.
 boil water:: lhó:qwem < lhot.
 pot to boil in:: lhámkiya.
 pot to boil in, iron pot, smaller iron pot:: lhémkiya ~ lhámkiya < lhém.
 something to boil in:: sh(xw)qwó:ls < qwó:ls.
 sound of boiling water:: xwó:qwem.
 to boil:: lhetqwá:ls < lhot.
 to boil, make boil:: qwéls < qwó:ls.
 water kettle, boiler pan (for canning, washing clothes or dishes):: qowletsá:ls < qew.

boiler pan

boiler pan

water kettle, boiler pan (for canning, washing clothes or dishes):: qowletsá:ls < qew.

bolt

splitting wood (esp. blanks and bolts):: póqwels < péqw.

Bombidae

family Bombidae, *Bombus* spp.: mékwmekw < mékw.

order Hymenoptera, superfamily Apoidea, family Apidae, including *Apis mellifera* (introduced), also family Bombidae and family Vespidae and possibly bee-like members of family Syrphidae (order Diptera):: sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sisemóye.

Bombus spp.

family Bombidae, *Bombus* spp.: mékwmekw < mékw.

Bonasa umbellus sabini:: skwéth' ~ skwéth'kweth', sqwéth', stíxwem.

bone :: sth'ó:m.

backbone (of human or other creatures), spine (human or other creature):: xekw'ólesewíts < xekw'óles.

be aching (of bones):: xáp'kw'tem < xep'ékw'.

bone marrow:: sléxsel < ló:s ~ lós.

bones:: sth'emth'ó:m < sth'ó:m.

breast bone, part of human body between breast bone and ribs:: th'xámél.

collarbone:: (s)tl'lhíléstel < t'álh.

dried fish backbone (with meat left on it):: sxéwe.

fish backbone (not dried), (backbone of any creature [Elders Group 7/27/75]): xekw'óles.

it aches (like of bones), (be aching (of bones)): xáp'qw'em < xep'ékw'.

make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.): xep'ékw'.

point of elbow, arm bone:: th'emeláxel < hth'b.txt.

small bones:: sth'eth'eló:m < sth'ó:m.

(someone's) spine, (someone's) backbone:: th'omewích ~ th'ó:bewíts < sth'ó:m.

spoon-shaped bone back of upper lip of sturgeon:: xálew.

the spine, the backbone:: shxwth'omewíts < sth'ó:m.

wrist, wrist bone (on outer side of wrist, little finger side, lump of wrist):: qwémxwtses < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

book

spread it out (of blanket, net, book, etc.): tlhét ~ tlhát ~ telhét < télh.

boom

a boom on a boat:: ts'eqw'elítsetel.

(make) a blast or boom (and the earth shakes afterward):: làtém.

boot

gills, also "boot" (boot-shaped organ attached to fish gill):: xá:y ~ xà:y.

gumboots, rubber boots:: kw'ekw'íxwxel < kw'íxw.

boot-shaped organ

gills, also "boot" (boot-shaped organ attached to fish gill):: xá:y ~ xà:y.

bore

bore

a borer, an auger:: s_xoxwí:ls < xó:l.
 bored:: ts'íts'ewel < ts'íw.
 borer to make holes, auger:: sqweqwá:ls ~ shxwqwewqá:ls < qwá.
 tired of s-th, bored with s-th:: xlhém:et < xélh.
 tired of s-th, bored with s-th:: lhchí:wsmet < lhchí:ws.
 to bore a hole:: xó:lt < xó:l.

born

first-born:: schí:lh < =chílh ~ chílh=
 last baby (youngest baby), the last-born, a child cranky and jealous of an expected brother
 or sister:: óqw'a < óqw'.
 to be born:: kwól ~ kwó:l.

borrow :: chélhta.

be borrowed:: schókwelelh.
 borrowing:: chókwelhta (or chókwellhta) < schókwelelh.
 get credit, borrow (money for ex.), (getting credit, borrowing):: qw'íméls.
 lend it to s-o, let s-o borrow it:: chélhtat ~ chélhtet < chélhta.

boss :: shxwsiyám < siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.

chief, leader, respected person, boss, rich, dear:: siyá:m < éy ~ éy:
 respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness:: siyám ~ (rare)
 siyá:m.

both

both burned, (many got burned):: kw'áles < kw'ás.
 both cheeks:: shxw'el'íle < shxw'íle ~ shxw'í:le.
 both eyebrows:: themthómél < thómél.
 both heels, two heels, (heel):: th'etselétsxel < th'éts.
 (both human) legs, (both) feet:: s_xe_xéyle or s_xe_xíle < s_xél:e.
 chin, jaw (of fish, human, etc.), (lips (both), cheek, side of the face [DM]): ts'emxó:ythel.
 get dust or bark in both eyes:: thq'elq'ó:les < théq'.
 got (both) shoes on wrong feet:: sts'ókw'elxel < sts'ó:kw'xel.
 heel, (both heels):: th'elétsxel < th'éts.
 hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one's arms/wings):: texeláx_elem < tex.
 slip with both feet, lose balance on both feet:: xwelhxwélh_epxel < xwlhép.
 whole leg, (whole of both legs):: s_xe_xé:yle or s_xe_xí:le < s_xél:e.

bother

annoyed s-o, bothered s-o, pestered s-o:: th'íwélstexw < th'íwél, th'íwélstexw < ts'íw.

bottle :: shxwlamá:lá < lám.

baby bottle:: sqemó'álá < qemó:
 nursing bottle:: sqemálá < qemó:.

bottle-opener

an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener:: shxwéma'ám < má ~ má', shxwémeqel < má ~
 má', shxwémeqèyls < má ~ má'.

bottom

bottom

- (be) below, (be) underneath, (be) at the bottom of a pile or stack:: stl'epólwelh ~ stl'pólwelh < tl'ép.
 bottom of a tree, trunk of a tree:: s'aléts.
 coiled bottom of a basket before the sides are on:: skwélets < kwél.
 deep bottom (of a river, lake, water, canoe, anything):: stl'epláts < tl'ép.
 dragging one's behind or rump or bottom:: xwókw'eletsem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.
 foundation of a house, bottom of a tree:: s'alétsmel < s'aléts.
 (have a) big rump, (have a) big "bum" (bottom):: thahélets < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have a) skinny butt, (be skinny on the rump or bottom):: sth'émléts < sth'ó:m.
 hole in the bottom (of bucket, etc.): sqwálats < qwá.
 in the rump, in the anus, in the rectum, in the bottom, on the insides, inside parts, core, inside the head:: =í:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.
 it got smashed in the back end or rear end:: téslatstem < tós.
 (make the) sound of a spank on a bottom, (fall down with a bang [Elders Group 5/19/76]): welhéq'.
 on the bottom (of anything):: =élets ~ =lets.
 on the rump, on the bottom, on the buttock(s):: =élets ~ =lets.
 (probably) tickle the bottom of someone's feet, (tickle s-o on the foot):: sét'xt < síyt'.
 rip on the bottom or insides:: xwetíwél < xwét.
 sat down (with a plop?), [slip off on one's bottom or chair]: xwlhépelets < xwlhép.
 slide on one's seat, (sliding on one's bottom):: qíqexéletsem ~ qéyqexéletsem < qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.
 slip off (one's feet, hands, bottom), lose balance:: xwlhép.
 spread one's legs (sitting for example), (be spread in the bottom):: spapxíwel < páx.
 swivel one's hips (as in the Hawaiian hula for ex.) (shake one's bottom around):: qwayxélechem < qwá:y.
 take it off from the bottom of s-th (a pack for ex.): mexlátst < má ~ má'-.
 the bottom (of a waterfall, body of water, basket, anything):: áthelets.
 to still-dip, rest dip-net on bottom (of river):: thqá:lem.
 touching bottom (of a canoe or a person):: tesláts < tós.
 warming your bum, (be warming the bottom or rump):: sqewálets < qew.
 warm it up (on the bottom):: qówletst < qew.
 warm one's rump, warm one's bottom:: qewéletsem < qew.

bough

- fir boughs, needle of any other conifer than spruce:: qwélatses.
 limb or bough of tree:: =tses ~ =ches.
 (red) cedar limb, (red) cedar bough:: xpá:ytses ~ xpáytses < sxéyp.
 to whip all over the body with cedar boughs:: kw'oqwchí:ws < kw'óqw.

boulder

- place on mountain above Ruby Creek where there's lots of boulders all over the mountain lined up in rows:: Thíthesem < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

bounce

- bumping or bouncing hard on the rump:: th'esth'esélets < th'és.
 jumping up and down or bouncing up and down (of an Indian doctor training):: hélmethet < lá:m.

"bound up"

- get constipated, "bound up": xexekw'íwel ~ xaxekw'íwel < xékw'.

Bovis

Bovis

genus Bovis:: músmes.

bow

bow of a canoe:: q'lhól.

bow of canoe or boat:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.

bow (weapon):: téxwets.

draw a bow, cock a gun:: xwe'ít'et.

draw a bow, cock a gun, (draw it (of a bow), cock it (of a gun)):: xwe'ít'et < ót'.

high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile::

xwókw'etsem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

bowel

animal tripe (stomach, upper and lower), bowel:: spéxw.

bowel movement

have a bowel movement, defecate, to shit:: ó'.

bowl

grease bowl:: shxwlósàlà < ló:s ~ lós.

sugar bowl:: shúkwe'àlà < súkwe ~ súkwa ~ shúkwe.

Bow-line

name of second creek below (here south of) Suka Creek (as of 8/30/77), creek called

Alwís's Bow-line:: Alwís Lhqéletel.

bow-line

anchor-line, mooring-line, bow-line, what is used to tie up a canoe:: lhqéletel < lhqé:ylt.

bowman)

pull in once with a canoe paddle wide or slow, pull in in turning (a canoe paddling stroke done by a bowman):: lhímes.

box

be box-shaped:: kw'elókw'exwóles < kw'óxwe.

(be) too tight (of shoes, clothes, trap, box), tight (of a dress one can't get into), too tight to get into (of dress, car, box of cards, etc.): st'etl'íq' < tl'íq'.

box, trunk, grave box (old-style, not buried), coffin, casket:: kw'óxwe.

dry storage box in tree or on top of pole (for salmon and other dried provisions)::

póqw'elh < pó:qw' ~ póqw'.

fire box or fire platform and fire shield for torch-lighting or pit-lamping fire:: tl'áts'eq.

It's boxed., It's in a box:: skw'ókw'exwe < kw'óxwe.

(mice) chewing (a wall, box, etc.): ts'átxwels ~ ch'átxwels.

one's hand jammed (in a trap, under a box, etc.): tl'í:q'etses < tl'íq'.

take it out of a box, pull it out of a box:: xíqt.

box lunch

(food) provisions for a trip, box lunch:: sáwel.

boy

boy

adolescent boy (about 10 to 15 yrs. old), teenaged boy, young man (teenager):: swíweles ~ swíwles.

boy (from 5 to 10 yrs.): swíyeqe'ó:llh < swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

boy (from baby to 4 or 5 years):: swíwíqe'ó:llh < swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

boys:: swíwíqe'ó:llh or swí:qe'ó:llh < swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

changing in voice (of a boy):: qw'iqw'elá:mqel ~ qw'iqw'elámqel < qw'íl.

little man (nickname for a person), (sonny boy (MV and DF)):: wíyeka < swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

lots of adolescent/teenaged boys:: swóweles < swíweles ~ swíwles.

to change (of a boy's voice at puberty):: qw'elá:m < qw'íl.

boy-friend

sweetheart, person of the opposite sex that one is running around with, girl-friend, boy-friend:: ts'elh'á:y < ts'elh=.

bra :: sqemálá < qemó:.

brace

put one's hand on s-th to brace oneself, brace oneself on s-th/s-o:: píyet < píy.

bracelet :: th'ómetsel < sth'ó:m.

Brachyura

probably the tribe Brachyura (a tribe is intermediate between a family and a suborder):: á:yx.

bracken

bracken fern root, rhizome of bracken fern:: sá:q.

bracken fern (top, part above ground):: ptákweg.

bracket fungus:: s'ómó:qwes.

bracket fungus, (possibly also some jelly fungi like yellow trembler):: s'ómó:qwes.

brag

(be) bragging, extravagant in claims, bull-headed, claims he's the best:: sqoyéxiya < sqáyéx ~ sqayéx.

braid

a braid:: st'amxá:lts' < t'ámex.

to braid (hair):: t'ámex.

brain :: sméth'elheqw, sméth'qel.

branch

break off branches of berries:: lekwátssá:ls < lékw.

fan s-o, brush s-o with a branch:: xwélp't < xwélp'.

fine needles of hoarfrost on a branch:: pú:ches ~ púwches, pú:ches ~ púwches < pí:w.

heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit:: sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.

tree limb, branch (of tree), (knot on a tree [CT]): st'sá:xt.

white fir branch:: t'óxwtse < t'ó:xw ~ t'óxw ~ t'óxw.

brant

brant

smaller goose, brant, (black brant), for the smaller goose possibly also the cackling goose and lesser Canada goose:: t'l'ákw'x̲el.

Branta bernicla

Branta bernicla, (Branta nigricans), possibly also Branta canadensis minima and Branta canadensis (leucopareia or parvipes):: t'l'ákw'x̲el.

Branta canadensis:: áxe.

Branta canadensis canadensis:: t'l'x̲wómálqel ~ t'l'ax̲wómálqel.

Branta canadensis (leucopareia or parvipes)

Branta bernicla, (Branta nigricans), possibly also Branta canadensis minima and Branta canadensis (leucopareia or parvipes):: t'l'ákw'x̲el.

Branta canadensis minima

Branta bernicla, (Branta nigricans), possibly also Branta canadensis minima and Branta canadensis (leucopareia or parvipes):: t'l'ákw'x̲el.

Branta nigricans

Branta bernicla, (Branta nigricans), possibly also Branta canadensis minima and Branta canadensis (leucopareia or parvipes):: t'l'ákw'x̲el.

Brassica campestris:: shxw'ólewù.

Brassica oleracea:: kápech.

brave

(be) brave:: iyálewes < éy ~ éy:.

bread

baking (bread esp.):: thá:yém < thíy.

bread, flour:: seplíl ~ seplí:l.

cover s-o, cover s-th (like yeast bread):: t'l'x̲wét (or probably t'l'xwét) < t'l'xw ~ t'l'exw.

banana bread:: pelále seplíl < pelále, seplíl

moss bread:: sqwelíp.

potato bread:: sqáwth seplíl < qáwth, seplíl

sourdough bread:: t'át'ets'em seplíl (lit. sour + bread) < t'áts', seplíl

to bake (bread, other food):: thíyém < thíy.

break

all broken up (of sticks or bones, of the bones of a person who got in an accident)::

lékwlekw < lékw.

be broken (of stick-like object):: self:kw < lékw.

break a leg, (have/get) a broken leg:: lekwxá:l ~ lekwxál < lékw.

break an arm:: lekweláx̲el < lékw.

breaking (everything):: yex̲wá:ls < yíx̲w.

breaking it:: yóyekw'et < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

break(ing) the canoe:: yekw'ólhem or perhaps yekw'wólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

break it:: yókw'et < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

break (CONT'D))

- break it in pieces with one's hands:: peqwpéqwet < péqw.
 break (of a flexible object like a rope, string or breath), it broke:: t'éqw'.
 break (of a stick-like object):: lékw.
 break off:: pqwá:ls < péqw.
 break off branches of berries:: lekwátssá:ls < lékw.
 break (of ground), crack apart (of its own accord) (of ground), ripped:: tl'éx.
 break one's neck:: lekwépssem < lékw.
 break one's spine, break one's back, have a humpback/hunchback:: lekwewíts < lékw.
 break s-th in two (with one's hands), break it in half (with one's hands only), break off a piece of s-th:: peqwót < péqw.
 break s-th (stick-like):: lekwát < lékw.
 break s-th (stick-like) (accidentally):: lekwlá:xw < lékw.
 break up s-th by crumpling, crush it up, rub it together fast (to soften or clean), rub it to soften it (of plants, etc.), fluff it (inner cedar bark to soften it):: yékw'et < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
 broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled:: yéxw < yíxw.
 broken off in pieces (like a river-bank):: peqwpéqw < péqw.
 Chehalis River mouth (below the highway bridge, where land is breaking up into sand bars), (an opening one could get through in a canoe in high water near Chehalis [IHTTC 8/25/77], small creek (branch of Chehalis River) several hundred yards up Chehalis River from where the road goes from old Chehalis village site to Chehalis River [EL 9/27/77]): Spôqwówelh ~ Speqwó:lh < péqw.
 dead and broken [of a plant]: st'ápiy < t'ápiy.
 her hand is broken, his hand is broken:: selkwá:tse < lékw.
 I broke my fast:: le hóystexw tel sxwexwá < hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.
 one's canoe is broken up:: yekw'ó:lh or perhaps yekw'wó:lh < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
 she broke her hand, he broke his hand:: lekwátse < lékw.
 smash s-th to pieces (hard pitch, splintery wood, a glass), break s-th to pieces, beat s-th/s-o to a pulp:: th'ó:wt.
 split off, break off, break a piece off, break in two, split in two:: péqw.
 to break [in pieces], it broke:: yóqw'em ~ yó:qw'em < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

break wind

to pass gas, break wind, to fart:: pú'.

breast

- breast bone, part of human body between breast bone and ribs:: th'xámél.
 breast, nipple, milk:: sqemó: < qemó:.
 Mount Ogilvie or a round peak or bluff on Mt. Ogilvie where mountain goats live, the mountain or peak or bluff resembles big breasts:: Qwemth'í:les < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
 squeezing the breast of s-o/s-th, milking s-o/s-th:: p'ip'eth'élmet < p'í:.
 suckle, suck milk from a breast:: qemó:.
 white-breasted bear, a bear with white on the breast, (brown bear with a white chest [AK]): ts'aweyí:les < ts'áwi or ts'áwiy.

breath

- bad morning breath:: qeléqep látelh slhák'w'em < qél.
 break (of a flexible object like a rope, string or breath), it broke:: t'éqw'.
 breath (noun):: slhák'w'em.
 cut off one's breath:: t'eqw'lhálém < t'éqw'.
 (have/get) wheezing, rattling breath:: xwóyeqw'em.
 out of breath and over-tired and over-hungry:: pqwíles < péqw.

breath (CONT'D))

run out (of breath):: t'éqw'.

to sigh (of a spirit-dancer), make a loud (breathy) noise:: xeqlhálém.

breathe

breathing:: pexwelhálém < pexwlhálém.

breathe in:: sot'elhàlèm.

to breathe (once):: pexwlhálém.

breathe out:: péxwelhàlèm < péxw.

to sigh, breathe out whew:: hóxwethílé.

bridge :: shxwt'álh < t'álh.

bridge, cable crossing:: xwt'át'ekwel < t'ákwel.

bridge of nose:: sth'émqsel < hth'b.txt.

fell of its own accord (of an object from a height or from upright), drop down (object/person, from a shelf, bridge, cliff, etc.), fall off:: wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'.

bright

bright (in color):: tstáwél ~ táwél < táw.

bring

admitting s-o/s-th, letting s-o/s-th in, bringing s-o/s-th inside:: kwétexwt < kwetáxw.

bringing it back:: q'éyq'elstexw < q'ó:lthet.

bring it down (from upstairs or from upper shelf, etc.): t'pí:lx ~ t'pì:lx < t'ép.

bring it out for the first time (of a spirit-song):: p'í:t < p'í.

bring oneself to a climax, to climax, to orgasm, masturbate:: wets'á:lómet < ts'á.

bring oneself to a summit (of a mountain):: wets'á:lómet < ts'á.

bring s-o/s-th back:: ámeq't.

bring s-o/s-th here:: xwe'í:lstexw < í.

bring s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), take s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure), admit s-o (into a house/enclosure), let s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), put s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure):: kwetáxwt < kwetáxw.

bring s-th, brought s-th:: ma'eméstexw ~ máméstexw < mí ~ mé ~ me.

bring s-th, fetch s-th, get s-th (bring it), give it to s-o (as s-th fetched, not as a gift):: méstexw < mí ~ mé ~ me.

bring s-th/s-o across a river, (ferry s-o/s-th over):: t'kwíléstexw < t'ákwel.

bring s-th/s-o outside (purposely):: atl'qílt < átl'q.

bring s-th to someone:: le'améstexw < mí ~ mé ~ me.

give it back, bring it back, return s-th:: q'élstexw < q'ó:lthet.

revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?: á:yelexwt < áylexw ~ áyelexw.

save s-o, (EB) bring s-o back to life:: á:yelexwlexw < áylexw ~ áyelexw.

bring in

bring in firewood, bring wood in:: kwtxwéltsep ~ kwetxwéltsep < kwetáxw.

bring s-o food

give s-o food, bring s-o food, pass food to s-o:: áxwet.

brisket

inside brisket of meat (deer, etc.): th'x'éyles or th'x'íles.

outside brisket of meat:: qw'íwelh.

Bristol Island

Bristol Island

Bill Bristol Island:: Wexésem ~ Lexwwexésem < wexés.

brittle

brittle, crisp:: xépkw'em < xep'ék^w'.

broccoli:: tsqwá:y p'áp'eq'em kápech < qwá:y, p'áq', kápech
(lit. green + flowering/flowered + cabbage)

broke

be broke [financially]:: stesó:s < t-sós ~ tesós.

brome grass

a grass that grows with berries in fields and everywhere and has seeds that stick in one's throat when eaten with berries, probably a type of brome grass, likely California brome grass, possibly sweet cicely:: táqalh.

Bromus

probably a Bromus sp., likely Bromus carinatus, possibly Osmorhiza chilensis and Osmorhiza purpurea,:: táqalh.

Bromus carinatus

probably a Bromus sp., likely Bromus carinatus, possibly Osmorhiza chilensis and Osmorhiza purpurea,:: táqalh.

brooch

brooch, pin (ornament pinned to clothing):: ts'eqw'eléstel < ts'éqw'.

brood

brooding:: st'á:yxw < t'ay.

sit on eggs, to hatch eggs, to brood eggs:: tl'xwá:ylhem < tl'xw ~ tl'exw.

broom :: éxwtel < íxw.

brother

(be) brother and sister, (be) siblings to each other, (be) first cousin to each other:: qeló:qtel < sqá:q.

brother-in-law's wife, (spouse's sibling's spouse), (step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister

[AC]): sléleq < láts'.

girl's younger brother (pet name):: iyá:q, iyá:q.

great grandparent, great grandchild, sibling or (up to fourth) cousin of great grandparent,

great grandchild of brother or sister or (up to fourth) cousin:: sts'ó:meqw.

half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister:: lets'ów(e)yelh ~ sléts'óweyelh < láts'.

husband's brothers, (perhaps also wife's sisters?, spouse's siblings?, sibling's spouses?):

smetmátéxwtel < smátéxwtel.

husband's brother, wife's sister, spouse's sibling (cross-sex), brother-in-law, sister-in-law,

sibling's spouse (cross-sex):: smátéxwtel.

nephew, niece, sibling's child (child of sister or brother or cousin (up to and including

fourth cousin) [Elders Group]): stí:wel.

older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling

of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line,

older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

brother (CONT'D))

sibling, brother, sister:: álex.

(siblings), brothers:: e'álex < álex.

spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister, woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife):: smátexwtel.

to make a sign with its foot it wants a younger brother or younger sister:: oqw'exélem < óqw'.

younger sibling, younger brother, younger sister, child of younger sibling of one's parent, "younger" cousin (could even be fourth cousin [through younger sibling of one's great great grandparent]):: sqá:q.

younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one's(great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister:: sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

brother-in-law

husband's brother, wife's sister, spouse's sibling (cross-sex), brother-in-law, sister-in-law, sibling's spouse (cross-sex):: smátexwtel.

brother-in-law's wife

brother-in-law's wife, (spouse's sibling's spouse), (step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister [AC]):: slets'éleq < láts'.

brother's wife

sister-in-law, husband's sister, brother's wife, wife's sister (EB):: shxw'álex < álex.

spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister, woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife):: smátexwtel.

brown :: tsqw'íqw'exw < qw'íxw.

(be) a dark color (of clothes, complexions, etc.), (dark gray, dark brown):: stl'ítl'esel < stl'ítl'es.

be brown:: tsqw'íxw < qw'íxw.

[be getting brown]: sqw'íqw'exwel < qw'íxw, tsqw'íqw'exwel < qw'íxw.

be red, red, reddish-brown, copper-colored:: tskwí:m < kwí:m.

brown bear:: tskwímelqel < kwí:m.

(brownish):: qw'íqw'exw < qw'íxw.

[getting brown]: qw'íqw'exwel < qw'íxw.

have reddish-brown fur, have reddish-brown animal hair:: tskwímelqel < kwí:m.

have red hair, have reddish-brown hair:: tskwí:meqw < kwí:m.

[looks a state of going brown, be getting brown-looking]: sqw'íqw'exwelomex < qw'íxw.

brownish)

(tan, brownish):: p'íp'exwel, sp'íp'exwel < p'íp'exwel.

bruise

a bruise:: st'ít'eqel < t'íq.

be bruised:: t'íqel < t'íq.

black eye, bruised eye:: st'ít'eqó:les < t'íq.

brussels sprouts:: mémeles kápech < méle, kápech

(lit. many little children of + cabbage)

brush

brush

- brush one's teeth:: th'exwélesem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 brush s-th off, brush it (by hand or with branches):: píxwet < píxw.
 fan s-o, brush s-o with a branch:: xwélp't < xwélp'.
 shrub, small bush (for ex. growing on river edge, or like vine maple or thimbleberry or willow), brush, underbrush:: xwíxwel.

Bryophyta

- phylum Bryophyta:: qwà:m ~ qwám.

Bryoria) species

- possibly *Letharia vulpina* or *Alectoria* (Bryoria) species or *Usnea* species:: mex't'éles.

bubble

- foaming, bubbling, foamy:: p'óp'eqw'em < p'óqw'em.
 trickling, dribbling, water bubbling up in a river, add water to a container, water running under:: kw'átem.

Bubo virginianus

- Bubo virginianus occidentalis*, *Bubo virginianus saturatus*, and perhaps other *Bubo virginianus* subspecies:: chítmexw.

Bubo virginianus occidentalis

- Bubo virginianus occidentalis*, *Bubo virginianus saturatus*, and perhaps other *Bubo virginianus* subspecies:: chítmexw.

Bubo virginianus saturatus

- Bubo virginianus occidentalis*, *Bubo virginianus saturatus*, and perhaps other *Bubo virginianus* subspecies:: chítmexw.

Bucephala clangula

- probably *Bucephala clangula* and *Bucephala islandica*:: láqleqem < léqem.

Bucephala islandica

- probably *Bucephala clangula* and *Bucephala islandica*:: láqleqem < léqem.

bucket

- collected rain-water drops in a bucket:: th'q'emelétsem < th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.
 pail, bucket, kettle (BJ, Gibbs):: skw'ó:wes ~ skw'ówes.

buckskin

- buckskin clothes:: míyethélwét < sméyeth ~ sméyéth.
 buckskin, rawhide, tanned buckskin:: áxelqel.
 buckskin straps for tying a baby in its cradle or basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yem.
 buckskin straps, lid for berry basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yem.

bud

- flower of wild rose, hip or bud of wild rose, including: Nootka rose, probably also dwarf or woodland rose and swamp rose, possibly (from Hope east) prickly rose:: qá:lq.

bufflehead (duck)

bufflehead (duck)

a white-headed duck, [could be bufflehead, snow goose, emperor goose, poss. oldsquaw, or hooded merganser, other duck-like birds with white heads do not occur in the Stó:lô area and the emperor goose would be only an occasional visitor]: skemí'ya.

Bufo boreas boreas

family Ranidae and family Bufonidae, esp. Bufo boreas boreas and recent introductions Rana catesbeiana and Rana clamitans, and Ascaphus truei, Rana aurora aurora, and Rana pretiosa pretiosa:: pípehò:m < peh or pó(:)h.

Bufonidae

if generic includes families Ranidae and Bufonidae and may include Hyla regilla and perhaps the introduced species: Rana catesbeiana, Rana clamitans, Rana aurora aurora, Rana pretiosa pretiosa, and Ascaphus truei, if not generic then includes only members of family Ranidae and/or family Bufonidae:: wexés, weléx < wexés.

bug

common bedbug:: lhelhq'etíwel < lheq'át ~ lhq'át, shxwelítemelh méxts'el < méxts'el.
ladybug, ladybird beetle:: slháhlí < slhá:lí.
little bug:: sth'ékw'oye < sth'ékw'.
metallic blue-green beetle, "June bug", probably metallic wood-boring beetle, or possibly some types of long-horn beetle which are metallic green with reddish legs:: tále te syó:qwem < tá:le ~ tále, tále te syó:qwem < yéqw.
worm, bug:: sth'ékw'.

build

build a fire, make a fire, make the fire, (stoke the fire):: yéqwelchep ~ yéqweltsep < yéqw.
build a house (make a house):: thiyéltxwem < thiy.
making the fire, building the fire, (stoking a fire):: híyqwelchep < yéqw.

building)

bank (money house, money building):: tale'áwtwx < tá:le ~ tále.
barn, (hay house, grass building):: soxweláwtwx < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.
building, house:: =á:wtwx ~ =áwtwx ~ =ewtxw ~ =(á)ltwx ~ =(el)txw.
church house, the church (building):: ts'ahéyelhá:wtwx < ts'ahéyelh.
Indian dance-house, "smoke-house", (spirit-dance building):: smilha'áwtwx < mílha.
plank building:: s'iltexwím < s'í:ltexw.
three houses, (three buildings):: lhxwá:wtwx < lhí:xw.

bulb

bulb or root called wild artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke:: xáxekw'.
unidentified plant with round bulbs that look and taste like potatoes, round root like potatoes that used to be eaten and tastes like potatoes:: qíqemxel ~ qéyqemxel < qém.

bull

cow, bull, beef:: músmes.

bullet :: xát.

be hit (with arrow, bullet, anything shot that you've aimed), got shot, (got pierced), got poked into, got wounded (with gun or arrow):: ts'éqw'.

bullfrog

bullfrog

big frog (even bigger than pípehò:m and cries like a baby), (probably bullfrog, possibly green frog):: wexó:mó:lh.
 big pretty frog, bullfrog with colors on his back:: pehó:mó:lh < peh or pó(:)h.
 frog, (esp. Northwestern toad, if generic also includes the tree toad and recent introductions the bullfrog and green frog, and the tailed toad, red-legged frog, and western spotted frog), (if generic may also include water frog that lives in springs and keeps the water cold [Halq'eméylem name unknown to Elders Group on 1/30/80], and a huge pretty frog (bigger than pípehò:m) that has supernatural powers and cries like a baby [sxexómólh ~ wexó:mó:lh]), (big frog with warts [AD]): pípehò:m < peh or pó(:)h.
 frog, (if generic may include Pacific tree toad and perhaps the introduced species: bullfrog, green frog, red-legged frog, western spotted frog, and the tailed toad):: wexés, weléx < wexés.

bullhead

bullhead, (brown bullhead):: smó:txw ~ smót_xw.

bull-headed

(be) bragging, extravagant in claims, bull-headed, claims he's the best:: sqoyéxiya < sqáyéx ~ sqayéx.
 insistant, persistant (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just the opposite, (stubborn, contrary):: sxíxeles.

bulrush

bulrush mat:: wó:lalh < wó:l.
 bulrush mat, reed mat, mat (of cattail/roots/bulrushes, etc.), (wall mat (Elders Group 11/12/75):: wá:th'elh ~ wáth'elh < wáth'.
 bulrush, tule:: wó:l.
 cattail, cattail rush or reed, (bulrush [AC, BJ]): sth'á:qel.
 pillow, rolled bulrush mat:: sxwétl'qel.
 spread them out to dry (berries, bulrushes, etc.): ts'íyxwt ~ ts'éyxwt < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

"bum"

(have a) big rump, (have a) big "bum" (bottom):: thahélets < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 warming your bum, (be warming the bottom or rump):: sqewálets < qew.

bumblebee :: mékwmekw < mékw.

bump

bumped on the head:: teséleqw < tós.
 bump, get hit by something moving (for ex. by a car):: tós.
 bumping or bouncing hard on the rump:: th'esth'esélets < th'és.
 bump the head:: tesálèqel < tós.
 bump them together:: testéstexw < tós.
 tapping it (with something), mashing s-th, grinding s-th, be bumping s-o:: tóteset < tós.
 to hurt again (as when a painful place is bumped and hurts again or as when a pain inside one's body returns again), (to ache [SJ]): téqléxw.
 touch s-o accidentally, bump s-o, bumped s-o:: tésléxw < tós.
 touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it:: tóset < tós.

bun

bun

(have the) hair in a bun:: sq'éth'ep < q'áth'.

bunch

a whole bunch having fun:: eyó:sthet ~ iyóstheth < éy ~ éy:.

bunch of rabbits:: sqweqwewáth < qwá.

(have) big heads (of a bunch of fish for ex.): thítheqw < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

little crows, small crows, bunch of small crows, (bunch of northwestern crows):: spepelól
~ spepelól:l < spól:l.

(more than one) entering a house, going in (of a whole bunch):: kwetexwí:lem <
kwetáxw.

bunch of little ones

a bunch of little ones:: emémel < emímel ~ amí:mel.

bundle

(be) all bundled up:: st'etl'íqw'.

small bundle, small package:: xixwelókw' < xél.

Buprestidae

probably order Coleoptera, family Buprestidae, genus Buprestis, or possibly family Cerambycidae, genus

Gaurotes:: tále te syó:qwem < tá:le ~ tále, tále te syó:qwem < yéqw.

Buprestis

probably order Coleoptera, family Buprestidae, genus Buprestis, or possibly family Cerambycidae, genus

Gaurotes:: tále te syó:qwem < tá:le ~ tále, tále te syó:qwem < yéqw.

burdock :: xéyxemels ch'ech'éqw' < xéym, xéyxemels < xéym.

burial

burial grove of Scowkale:: Tl'át'l'elh ?.

storage basket (for oil, fruit, clothes), burial basket for twins, round basket (any size,
smaller at top), clay jug (to store oil or fruit):: skwá:m ~ skwám < kwá:m ~ kwám.

burl

lump on a tree, burl:: smétsa.

burn

be burning:: héyeqw < yéqw.

both burned, (many got burned):: kw'áles < kw'ás.

burned in the throat:: kw'és=qel < kw'ás.

burned (of rocks), scorched (of rocks):: qw'óqw'iy < qw'á:y.

burned on the finger or hand, burnt the hand, a hand got burnt:: kw'éstses < kw'ás.

burned on the foot:: kw'ésxel < kw'ás.

burned on the lips:: kw'esó:ythel < kw'ás.

burned on the rump:: kw'esélets < kw'ás.

burned, to burn, scorch:: yéqw.

burning s-th:: híyeqwt < yéqw.

burn it for s-o:: yéqwelht < yéqw.

burn s-th, light s-th:: yéqwt < yéqw.

burnt color:: syeqwyíqw < yéqw.

burn (CONT'D)

- burnt (i.e. dry) grass:: yeqwílep < yéqw.
 burnt mountain across from American Bar:: Syíyeqw < yéqw.
 clothing, food, and possessions burned and given away when a person dies, (possessions and food burned and given away at a burning):: syeqwá:ls < yéqw.
 fire (out of control), forest fire burning, fire burning:: yíyeqw < yéqw.
 get burned (of human or creature):: kw'ás.
 have a ritual burning ceremony, have a burning, feed the dead, (food offered to the dead [at a ritual burning] [EB 5/25/76]): yeqwá:ls < yéqw.
 have heartburn:: yeqwí:les < yéqw.
 (portion not burnt up, burnt or gone out completely portion):: th'exmíl < th'éx.
 scorch s-th, blacken s-th with fire, heat it up (near a fire), burning a canoe with pitchwood to remove splinters and burn on black pitch):: qw'á:yt < qw'á:y.
 stop burning (of a burn), go down (of swelling):: t'esí:l < t'ás.
 the one who burns [at a burning ceremony], (ritualist at a burning):: híyeqwels < yéqw.
 to scald s-th/s-o, burn s-th/s-o [with hot liquid):: th'áxet < th'áx.
 village site (burned) on Atchelitz Creek:: Syéqw < yéqw.

burning

- a category of religious songs including sxwó:yxwey songs and burning songs, a burning song:: heywí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.
 a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB 4/25/78]): syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.
 clothing, food, and possessions burned and given away when a person dies, (possessions and food burned and given away at a burning):: syeqwá:ls < yéqw.
 have a ritual burning ceremony, have a burning, feed the dead, (food offered to the dead [at a ritual burning] [EB 5/25/76]): yeqwá:ls < yéqw.
 the one who burns [at a burning ceremony], (ritualist at a burning):: híyeqwels < yéqw.
 transform it more, pass it over the fire more (at a burning):: xiyxéyt or xeyxéyt < xéyt.

burp

- to belch, to burp:: qwáts'et.

burst

- bloom or (plant) fuzz (spore, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts:: spekw'éem < pékw' ~ péqw'.
 burst, burst out, (get) smash(ed) (something round and filled):: méqw' ~ móqw'.
 burst open, split open of its own accord (like a dropped watermelon):: tl'xáxel < tl'éx.
 it burst (of spores or seed fluff):: pek'w'éem < pékw' ~ péqw'.

bury

- (be) buried:: spapí:l < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
 bury s-th, plant s-th:: pí:lt < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
 s-o has been put away (in grave-house or buried), he's/she's been buried:: qéylemtem ~ qé:ylemtem < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

bush

- bark (of tree, bush, etc.): p'elyú:s ~ p'alyú:s or p'elyíws ~ p'alyíws.
 (be in the) woods, (amidst bush or vegetation, be tucked away?): sxí:xets' ~ sxíxets' < xí:ts' ~ xíts' ~ xets'.
 blackberry vine, blackberry bush:: skw'ó:lmexwelhp < skw'ó:lmexw.

bush (CONT'D))

- blackcap bush:: tselqó:má:lh̥p < tsé̌lq ~ ché̌lq.
 blue elderberry bush, blue elderberry tree:: th'íkwekwelhp < th'í:kwekw ~ th'í:qweq̃w.
 bog blueberry bush:: mólsemelhp < mól:lsem ~ mólsem.
 gooseberry bush:: t'á:mxwelhp < t'á:mxw.
 hazelnut bush or tree:: sth'ítsemelhp < sth'ítsem.
 hazelnut tree or bush:: sth'ítsemelhp < th'éts.
 heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit:: sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.
 Himalaya blackberry bush, evergreen blackberry bush:: xwelítemelh skw'ó:lmexwelhp < skw'ó:lmexw.
 Indian currant bush, red-flowering currant bush, prob. also stink currant bush:: sp'á:th'elhp < sp'á:th'.
 Indian plum bush:: mélh̃xwelehp < mélh̃xwel.
 in the backwoods, toward the woods, away from the river, in the bush:: chó:leq̃w < chá:l or chól.
 red elderberry bush:: sth'íwéq'elhp < sth'íwéq'.
- red huckleberry bush:: sqá:lá:lh̥p ~ qá:lá:lh̥p < sqá:la.
 red huckleberry plant or bush:: qá:lá:lh̥p < sqá:le.
 salal bush:: t'áqà:lh̥p < t'áqe.
 saskatoon bush, service-berry bush:: ts'eslátselhp < ts'esláts.
 shake s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or blanket for ex.): xwíset ~ xwítset < xwís.
 shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen, for ex.): xwóykwem.
 short Oregon grape bush:: selfyelhp < selfy.
 shrub, small bush (for ex. growing on river edge, or like vine maple or thimbleberry or willow), brush, underbrush:: xwíxwel.
 tall Oregon grape bush:: th'ó:lth'iyelhp.
 thick crowded tight bushes, bushes growing wide from narrow roots or base:: sq'epláts < q'ép.
 thimbleberry plant or bush:: t'qwémelhp < t'qwém.
 wild rose bush, including: Nootka rose, probably also dwarf or woodland rose and swamp rose, possibly (from Hope east) prickly rose:: qá:lqelhp < qá:lq.

bushes

(come) out of thick bushes:: wexés.

bush robin

winter robin, bush robin, varied thrush:: sxwík'.

bush-tit

chickadee: black-capped chickadee, probably also chestnut-backed chickadee, possibly also the least bush-tit:: skíkek < sqá:q.
 chickadee: black-capped chickadee, prob. also chestnut-backed chickadee, poss. also least bush-tit:: méxts'el.

bushy

bushy hair:: stíx̃eq̃w ~ stí:x̃eq̃w.
 (have) bushy and uncombed hair:: chílheq̃w < =chíl̃h ~ chíl̃h=.

busy

busy

busy at home all the time:: yúkw'es.

but

and, but, or:: qe.

butcher

butchering:: kw'íkw'ets' < kw'íts'.

cleaning or butchering a fish or animal:: kw'íkw'ets'els < kw'íts'.

cut open and butcher it, clean it (of fish or animal):: kw'íts'et < kw'íts'.

fish butchering knife:: kw'éts'tel < kw'íts'.

sides of butchered salmon with knife marks in them:: kw'íkw'ets' < kw'íts'.

Buteo

Buteo jamaicensis, Buteo genus and Accipiter genus:: xemxímels ~ xemxíméls < xéym.

Buteo jamaicensis

Buteo jamaicensis, Buteo genus and Accipiter genus:: xemxímels ~ xemxíméls < xéym.

butt

butt, ass, rump, buttocks:: slhél:éts ~ slhél:ets ~ slhéléts ~ slhélets < lhél.

cigarette butt:: th'exmíls te sp'ótl'em < th'éx.

(have a) skinny butt, (be skinny on the rump or bottom):: sth'émléts < sth'óm.

butter :: péte.

butter dish:: péte'àlà < péte.

butterfly :: sesxá, smímeyàth ~ smímoyàth.

(butterfly (generic) [AC]): lholeqwót.

butterfly (medium- and small-sized):: ep'ó:yethel? or epó:yethel?.

probably butterfly with white spot, (perhaps white butterfly), if the name applies to one or

more predominantly white butterflies it could include the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: Clodius parnassian butterfly, Phoebus' parnassian butterfly, pale tiger swallowtail butterfly, white pine butterfly, checkered white butterfly, veined white butterfly, albino females of alfalfa sulphur butterfly:: p'ip'eq'eyós < p'éq'.

salmonberry worm, (prob. larvae of moths or butterflies or two-winged flies):: xwexwíye.

buttock

butt, ass, rump, buttocks:: slhél:éts ~ slhél:ets ~ slhéléts ~ slhélets < lhél.

on the rump, on the bottom, on the buttock(s):: =élets ~ =lets.

button :: lheq(e)léstel < lhéq.

be buttoned:: slheq(e)lí:s < lhéq.

(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can't be quite buttoned):: spexelís < páx.

button it:: lheqlíst < lhéq.

button (up):: lheq(e)lí:sem < lhéq.

buttoned)

(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can't be quite buttoned):: spepíx < páx.

buy

buy

buy (as structured activity), He bought (as structured activity):: alqá:ls ~ alqáls < iléq.
 buying (as structured activity), He's buying (it) [as structured activity]:: íleqels < iléq.
 buy it for s-o:: iléqelhtst < iléq.
 buy s-th:: iléqet < iléq.

buzz

buzzing (of insects):: t'ít'elem < t'íl.
 buzz (of insects):: t'ílélem ~ t'ílem < t'íl.

by

by (agent. human, gender unspecified, absent):: tl'.
 coming by foot, travelling by walking, already walking, travelling on foot:: ye'í:mex < ím.
 get separated (by distance), be by themselves, be separate:: halts'elí.
 go travelling by way of, go via:: ley ~ lay < la.
 pass by s-o:: yelá:wt < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
 to pass by s-th/s-o:: yelá:wx < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
 to travel by canoe, (nowadays also) travel by airplane, travel by train, travel by car:: yeló:lh < ó:lh.
 travelling by, in motion, while moving along, while travelling along:: ye= ~ yi= ~ iḡ.

by way of

by way of:: telál.
 go through (somewhere), go via (somewhere), go by way of:: lhe'á.

cabbage :: kápech.

skunk cabbage:: ts'ó:kw'e ~ ch'ó:kw'e ~ ts'ó:kw'a.

cabin

little house, cabin (say 12 ft. x 10 ft. or less), small home, storage house (small shed-like house, enclosed with door), outhouse (slang), toilet (slang):: lílem < lá:lém.
 log cabin:: t'mí:wsà:ls < t'ém.
 log house, log-cabin:: lokáwtwx < lók ~ làk.

cable crossing

bridge, cable crossing:: xwt'át'ekwel < t'ákwel.

cake:: kíks

carrot cake:: xáweq kíks seplíl (lit. carrot + cake + bread) < xáweq, kíks, seplíl
 lemon cake:: t'át'ets'em qwíqwòyèls kíks seplíl < t'áts', qwá:y, kíks, seplíl
 (lit. lemon (itself from sour little yellowish fruit) + cake + bread)

Calamagrostis canadensis

probably Calamagrostis canadensis:: th'á:xey ~ th'áxey < th'áx.

calf

calf:: músmesò:llh < músmes.
 calf (of the leg):: q'átl'elxel.
 younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf:: st'él'e.

California:: kalipóli.

calik

calik

homemade anchor, kilik, calik, (killick):: skw'éstel.

call

call (by voice), shout, yell, holler:: tà:m.

(calling a chicken):: chek chek chek.

call of a little bird (chickadee?): ts'í:ts'tlemeth' < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

call of the chickadee:: swí:tì.

call of the Swainson's thrush:: xwét.

call of the winter robin or varied thrush:: s_xwík'.

call s-o (by voice), holler at s-o, shout at s-o, shout at s-o:: tà:met ~ tàmet < tà:m.

call s-o to witness, call s-o to listen:: xwlalámstexw < xwlalá:.

gray or brown-gray chickadee-sized bird which calls t'ú' or tsk tsk in maple woods near

American Bar:: t'ú'.

he/she called me to witness:: xwelalámsthòxes < xwlalá:.

make a high hooting call (maybe only of spirits):: hó:kw't.

the call of the female Swainson's thrush:: Xwatóy < xwét.

they call him/her/them to witness (lit. "he/she/they is/are caused to listen"):: xwelalástem ~ xwelalámstem < xwlalá:.

Calliphoridae

order Diptera, family Calliphoridae:: xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye, xwiyxwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye, xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.

calm

be calm:: slílexwelh.

be calm (of water or wind), (get calm (wind/water), calm down (wind/water), be smooth (of water) [AC, LH]): qám.

calm (of water), smooth (of water), (when the river is) quiet or calm:: p'ep'ákwem < p'ékw.

calm water (calmer than sqám):: sqáqem < qám.

(get) calm, (become) calm, peaceful:: líqwel < líqw.

get calm (of wind):: qametólém ~ qametólem < qám.

Haig bay, a calm place on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River by the Haig railroad stop, below and across from Hope:: Sqám ~ Sqà:m < qám.

place in Katz or Ruby Creek, may be name for Charlie Joe's place near Katz at the mouth of a creek where the water is always calm:: sqemélwélh ~ sqemélwelh < qám.

slackened down, calmed down:: líqwem < líqw.

(the wind) is calm, calm (of wind):: qémxel < qám.

Calvatia

probably *Calvatia gigantea* and *Lycoperdon perlatum/gemmatum* and possibly other *Calvatia* or *Lycoperdon* spp.: pópkw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

Calvatia gigantea

probably *Calvatia gigantea* and *Lycoperdon perlatum/gemmatum* and possibly other *Calvatia* or *Lycoperdon* spp.: pópkw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

camas

blue camas, (any edible underground vegetable food [SP], vegetable root(s) [MH]):

spá:lxw.

camas (CONT'D))

blue camas, yellow dog-tooth violet = yellow avalanche lily:: sk'ámets ~ sk'ámeth.
 potato (generic), including three or four kinds of wild potato: arrowleaf or wapato,
 Jerusalem artichoke, blue camas, and qíqemxel (so far unidentified plant), besides post-contact domestic
 potato:: sqáwth ~ sqá:wth.

Camassia leichtlinii

Camassia quamash and Camassia leichtlinii:: spá:lxw.
 including: Sagittaria latifolia, Helianthus tuberosus, Camassia quamash (and Camassia
 leichtlinii), and unidentified plant, besides Solanum tuberosum:: sqáwth ~ sqá:wth.
 resp. Camassia leichtlinii and Camassia quamash, Erythronium grandiflorum:: sk'ámets ~
 sk'ámeth.

Camassia quamash

Camassia quamash and Camassia leichtlinii:: spá:lxw.
 including: Sagittaria latifolia, Helianthus tuberosus, Camassia quamash (and Camassia
 leichtlinii), and unidentified plant, besides Solanum tuberosum:: sqáwth ~ sqá:wth.
 resp. Camassia leichtlinii and Camassia quamash, Erythronium grandiflorum:: sk'ámets ~
 sk'ámeth.

cambium

black cottonwood cambium (soft matter between the bark and the wood):: sxá:meth.
 cottonwood sap, cottonwood cambium:: ts'its'emá:welh.
 cottonwood sap or cambium:: sxá:meth.

Cameleats

Chilliwack Mountain, village of Cameleats on west end of Chilliwack Mountain::
 Qwemí(:)líts.

camp

a camp:: q'élmel < q'el.
 camp and rest:: qelá:wthet < qá:w.
 to camp, (camping [BH TTC]): q'élém < q'el.

Camp River

Camp Slough, Camp River:: S'alxwítset < alxwítset.

Camp Slough

Camp Slough, Camp River:: S'alxwítset < alxwítset.

can

be alright, be okay, it's alright, it's okay, can, be able, it's enough, be right, be correct, that's
 right:: iyólem ~ iyó:lem < éy ~ éy:.
 be totally independent, doing the best one can:: óyó:lwethet < éy ~ éy:.
 manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the
 best one can:: iyólewéthet < éy ~ éy:.
 metal can (in U.S. English), a tin (in Canadian English):: q'éxq'xel < q'(e)x.
 water kettle, boiler pan (for canning, washing clothes or dishes):: qowletsá:ls < qew.

Canada

Englishman, English, Canadian, Canada, Anglican:: kelchóch ~ kyelchóch.

Canada goose

Canada goose

big Canada goose, big honker:: t'l'xwómáqlqel ~ t'l'axwómáqlqel.

Canadian

Englishman, English, Canadian, Canada, Anglican:: kelchóch ~ kyelchóch.

canary-grass

reed canary-grass:: ts'á:yas te th'á:xey < th'áx.

candle

point or tip of a long object (pole, tree, knife, candle, land):: =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.

candle-fish

eulachon, oolachen, candle-fish:: swí:we ~ swíwe.

candy :: kálti.

cane

cane, staff:: q'éwe.

new spirit dancer's cane:: q'ewú:w < q'éwe.

Canis familiaris:: sqwemá:y ~ sqwmá:y ~ sqwemáy < qwem.

Canis latrans lestes:: sk'ek'iyáp ~ slek'iyáp, slek'iyáp.

Canis lupus columbianus

Canis lupus fuscus [tentative], Canis lupus columbianus:: stqó:ya ~ stqó:ye ~ stqó:yá.

Canis lupus fuscus [tentative]

Canis lupus fuscus [tentative], Canis lupus columbianus:: stqó:ya ~ stqó:ye ~ stqó:yá.

Cannery

island in river on which Yune's Cannery was built:: Yù:l.

Cannibal

Cannibal Ogress, Wild Cannibal Woman:: Th'ówxíya < th'ówex ~ th'ówéx.

cannot locate

smell that one cannot locate, strong stink:: simáléqep.

canoe :: =ólh.

a bailer, canoe bailer:: lhéltel < lhí:lt ~ lhílt.

a canoe or boat cut off short in the rear (because the stern couldn't be repaired)::

t'qw'á:lats < t'éqw'.

adze (for making canoes and pit-house ladders):: xwt'ót'epels ~ shxwt'ót'epels < t'óp.

adze with handle for canoe-making, elbow-adze:: hálíytel < hà:y.

a ferry (canoe, boat, ferryboat):: shxwt'át'ekwels < t'ákwel.

all the equipment for making a canoe, canoe-making equipment:: halíyches < hà:y.

anchor-line, mooring-line, bow-line, what is used to tie up a canoe:: lhqélelel < lhqé:ylt.

be how many canoes?:: kw'ilówelh < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

canoe (CONT'D))

- big high-bowed canoe from the Coast, Nootka war canoe, huge canoe:: q'əxwô:welh ~ q'əxwôwelh.
 blunt (end of canoe pole):: témkwes.
 boards in a canoe bottom:: lhəxôwéstel < lhá:x ~ lháx.
 bow of a canoe:: q'lhól.
 bow of canoe or boat:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.
 break(ing) the canoe:: yekw'ólhem or perhaps yekw'wólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
 canoe (any kind), car, vehicle (any kind):: sléxwelh.
 canoe, boat:: =ô:welh ~ =ôwelh ~ =ôwelh ~ =ewelh ~ =á:welh ~ =welh ~ =ewí:l.
 canoe paddle:: sq'éméł.
 canoe paddle, paddler(s):: =ô:wes ~ =ô:wes ~ =á:wes ~ =ewes.
 canoe pole:: sxwôqw'tel < xwóqw'.
 canoe shed:: sléxwelháwtxw < sléxwelh.
 canoe with shovel-nose at both ends, same as tl'elá:y:: sqwéthem < qweth.
 canoe-work, canoe-making:: s=há:y < hà:y.
 carry a canoe on one's shoulders, to portage:: xw'ilamôwelh < ílám.
 caulking a canoe, plugging a canoe:: t'ékwôwelh < t'ékw.
 come with s-o (in a canoe for ex.): q'ewí:lt < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 cottonwood bark driftwood (it was used to carve toy canoes), cottonwood driftwood used for carving toy canoes:: qwémélép ~ qwemélep.
 crosspieces in a canoe, (thwarts):: lhəxelwélhtel < lhá:x ~ lháx.
 deep bottom (of a river, lake, water, canoe, anything):: st'lepláts < tl'ép.
 double-ended canoe:: púpt < pôt.
 drifting backwards in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting), backing up (of canoe, train):: tewláts.
 drift-netting, catching fish with one or two canoes drifting downstream with a net in deep water:: xíxemel ~ xíxemal.
 eight canoes, eight boats:: tqátsa'ôwelh ? < tqá:tsa.
 everybody put away (fishing gear, canoe and) paddles (for winter), put away each other's paddles [and canoes and gear] for winter:: xets'ô:westel < xits' ~ xets'.
 five canoes belonging to one person, five boats:: lhq'atsesôwelh ~ lhq'atseséwelh < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
 four canoes, four boats:: xe'othelôwelh < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.
 get a canoe stuck on a rock or something:: xá:m.
 get in a canoe, get aboard:: ó:lh.
 get off (a canoe or conveyance), get out of a canoe, (disembark):: qw'í:m, qw'í:m.
 get s-th aboard (a canoe, car, conveyance):: eló:lhstexw < ó:lh.
 go out from the beach (if in a canoe):: tó:l ~ tò:l.
 group of canoes travelling upstream (moving to camp for fish-drying for ex.): istéytiyel.
 high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile:: xwókw'eletsem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.
 inside or core of a plant or fruit (or canoe or anything):: =í:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.
 make a canoe, making a canoe:: hà:y.
 make it hollow (of canoe, log, etc.): thiyeqwewí:lt < thíy.
 making a canoe:: hahà:y < hà:y.
 mast on a canoe or boat:: spotelálá < pót.
 nine canoes, nine boats:: tuxwôwelh < tú:xw.
 one canoe, one boat:: lets'ôwelh < léts'a ~ léts'e.
 (one person) puts away his paddles (and canoe and gear for winter):: xets'ô:wes < xits' ~ xets'.
 one's canoe is broken up:: yekw'ó:lh or perhaps yekw'wó:lh < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
 patch a canoe:: lhéqôwelh ~ lhéqwôwelh < lhéq.
 poling a canoe:: xwóxweqw'et < xwóqw'.

canoe (CONT'D))

- pry (a canoe paddling stroke when the canoe is hard to turn):: lhímesem < lhímes.
 pry with paddle in stern to turn a canoe sharply, pry (canoe stroke done by a sternman)::
 q'á:lets.
 pull ashore in a canoe, land a canoe:: lhà:l.
 pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front:: t̄xwówelh < tó̄xw.
 pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front, pulling a canoe with a rope::
 tó̄xwesem < tó̄xw.
 pull in once with a canoe paddle wide or slow, pull in in turning (a canoe paddling stroke
 done by a bowman):: lhímes.
 push out from shore (in canoe):: thēxósem < thēx.
 racing-canoe:: táyewelh < tá:y.
 racing in a canoe, canoe-racing (while you're doing it):: tátey < tá:y.
 raid s-o in canoes:: sléxwelhmet < sléxwelh.
 scorch s-th, blacken s-th with fire, heat it up (near a fire), burning a canoe with pitchwood
 to remove splinters and burn on black pitch):: qw'á:yt < qw'á:y.
 set a net (by canoe), set one's net, fish with a net, (submerge a net):: míliyel < mí:l ~ míl.
 seven canoes, seven boats:: th'okwsówelh < th'ó:kws.
 short canoe:: ts'ítl'ewelh < ts'ítl' ~ ts'ítl'.
 shovel-nose canoe:: tl'elá:y.
 six canoes, six boats:: t'xemówelh < t'éx.
 small canoe:: slílxwelh < sléxwelh.
 steer a canoe:: tháyelets.
 stern of canoe, stern-man among paddlers:: iláq.
 ten canoes, ten boats:: opelówelh < ó:pel.
 three canoes, three wagons, three conveyances (any form of transportation), three boats::
 lhxwó:lh < lhí:xw.
 tie it up (of a canoe):: lhqé:ylt.
 tip over (of a canoe):: qwélh.
 tippy (of a canoe):: kw'éth'em < kw'eth'ém.
 to bag net, to sack net, to still-dip with two canoes:: thqá:lem.
 to fasten s-th by tying, tie up s-th (like canoe, horse, laces, nets, cow, shoelaces), tie it::
 q'éyset ~ q'í(:)set < q'ey ~ q'i.
 to paddle, paddling a canoe (in rough water):: éxel.
 to pole a canoe:: xwóqw'et < xwóqw'.
 to race in a canoe:: tá:y.
 to travel by canoe, (nowadays also) travel by airplane, travel by train, travel by car::
 yeló:lh < ó:lh.
 touching bottom (of a canoe or a person):: tesláts < tós.
 two canoes, two boats:: islówelh ? or isówelh ? < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
 unloading a canoe, taking things out of a canoe:: qw'íméls < qw'í:m.
 U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe:: sqw'emqw'emó̄xw < qw'óm̄xw.
 U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife (or plane) for scraping out canoe:: xepá:ltel < xíp.

canoe-making

- bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making:: sqw'emó̄xw sxíxep <
 xíp, sqw'emó̄xw xíxepels < xíp.

can-opener

- an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener:: shxwéma'ám < má ~ má'-, shxwémeqel < má ~
 má'-, shxwémeqèyls < má ~ má'-.

can't

can't

(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can't be quite buttoned):: *spepíx* < *páx*.impossible, can't be:: *kw'á:y* ~ *kw'áy*.it is impossible, it can't be, it never is:: *skw'á:y* < *kw'á:y* ~ *kw'áy*.can't reach:: *sq'thá:mtses* < *q'thá:m*.can't reach (with hand):: *q'thá:mtses* < *q'thá:m*.

can't see

(have/be) dirty water, (not clear, unclear, can't see the bottom (of water) [EL]):

mímexwel.canvas-back duck:: *lamélwelh*.

canyon

canyon area on Chehalis Creek just above (upriver or north from) the main highway bridge

(esp. the first cliff on the east side) [means one-legged]:: *Páléxel* ~ *Paléxel*.canyon (narrow, walled in with rock):: *sxexákw'* < *xékw'*.cape :: *lópôs*.Capella gallinago:: *wéthweth* < *wíth*, *wóthiya* < *wíth*.

Cape Mudge

Yuculta Kwakiutl people, southern Kwakiutl people from Cape Mudge north who raided the Salish people:: *Yéqwelhta* ~ *Yéqwelhta*.

capsize

tip over, capsize:: *kw'élh*.

car

automobile, car:: *toxwemíwel* < *tóxw*, *xwixwekw'elátsem* < *xwókw'* ~ *xwekw'ó*.

(be) too tight (of shoes, clothes, trap, box), tight (of a dress one can't get into), too tight to get into (of dress, car, box of cards, etc.):

stl'etl'íq' < *tl'íq'*.canoe (any kind), car, vehicle (any kind):: *sléxwelh*.car, automobile:: *kyó*.get in a conveyance, get in a car, mount a horse:: *ó:lh*.get s-th aboard (a canoe, car, conveyance):: *eló:lhstexw* < *ó:lh*.

get wedged (by falling tree, for ex.), got run over (by car, train, etc.):

tl'íq'.

go around (a point, a bend, a curve, etc.) in the water, make a U-turn (in the water, could

use today on land with a car):: *q'ówletsem* < *q'éw* ~ *q'ew*.

high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile::

xwókw'eletsem < *xwókw'* ~ *xwekw'ó*.

run over it (with car), spread it (for ex. on bread with knife), put it up (of wallpaper), (stick

it on), stick s-th closed (with pitch for ex.):

tl'íq't < *tl'íq'*.

to travel by canoe, (nowadays also) travel by airplane, travel by train, travel by car::

yeló:lh < *ó:lh*.

card

a carder (for carding wool):: *shxwtéxelqèyls* < *tex*.card wool, comb s-th, (carding/combining s-th (wool/hair)):: *téxelqèylt* < *tex*.

care

care

care about s-o/s-th:: shxwłístexw < lí ~ li.

carry it carefully, handle it with care:: sts'áts'elstexw < ts'á:

look after s-o, protect s-o, take care of s-o:: xólhmet ~ xólhmet < xólh.

looking after s-o, taking care of s-o:: xóxelhmet < xólh.

not care about s-o, have no use for s-o, be impassive:: ewéta shxwłístexw < shxwłí.

take care of oneself, look after oneself, be careful:: xólhmet < xólh.

taking care of oneself:: xó:lhmet < xólh.

careful

be careful:: thehít < thehít, tu s'éy ~ u s'éyò < éy ~ éy:

take care of oneself, look after oneself, be careful:: xólhmet < xólh.

carefully

carry it carefully, handle it with care:: sts'áts'elstexw < ts'á:

caress

caressing s-o:: ótqwt < etqwt.

caress s-o:: etqwt.

carp :: scheláka.

carpet

wrap it again, rewrap it, (correction by AD:) roll it up (of a mat, carpet, etc.):

xwelxwélekw't < xwélekw'.

carraway)

wild carrot (possibly spring gold or wild carraway), domestic carrot (both that planted and that gone wild):: xáwéq.

carried away

carried away:: tíyexw.

get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food:: ló:metsel < ló:m ~ lóm, melmelóws < mál ~ méł.

get carried away (emotionally):: théqwt'.

carrot

carrot cake:: xáwéq kíks seplíl (lit. carrot + cake + bread) < xáwéq, kíks, seplíl

carrot juice:: xáwéq sqe'óleq < xáwéq, qó:

carrot-like plant used for green dye:: xáweleq < xáwéq.

little carrots:: xíxewíyeq or xíxewíq < xáwéq.

plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.

touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it:: tóset < tós.

wild carrot (possibly spring gold or wild carraway), domestic carrot (both that planted and that gone wild):: xáwéq.

carry

carried away:: tíyexw < tíyexw, tíyexw.

carry a canoe on one's shoulders, to portage:: xw'ilamówelh < flám.

carry (CONT'D))

- carry a packstrap around the shoulders and across the chest at the collarbone:: s'íteyí:les.
 carry a packstrap or both packstraps over the shoulder(s) and under the arm(s)::
 sq'iwq'ewíles < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.
 carry a packstrap slung across the chest (over one shoulder and under one arm)::
 st'át'elhlíles < t'álh.
 carry[ing] a packstrap around the head:: chmaméleqw < chám.
 carrying on one's back, packing on one's back:: chmà:m < chám.
 carrying s-th/s-o on one's back, packing it on one's back:: chmá:t < chám.
 carry it carefully, handle it with care:: sts'áts'elstexw < ts'á:
 carry on one's shoulder:: flàm.
 carry s-o:: kwelát < kwél.
 carry s-th on one's back, pack s-th on one's back:: chámét < chám.
 carry s-th on one's shoulder:: í:lá:mt < flàm.
 carry s-th/s-o on one's arm:: s'ókw'(e)stexw < ókw'.
 get carried away (emotionally):: théqw'.
 pack on one's back, carry on one's back:: chámém < chám.
 water (someone) carried, (water fetched/gotten):: sqó:m < qó:.

carve

- a carving:: xét'kw'els < xet'kw'á:ls.
 a wood carving:: shxwqwó:lthels, shxwqwó:lthels.
 big serving spoon, spoon with handle about ten to 12 inches long, ladle, (spoon carved from mountain goat horn):: xálew.
 carved outside post on longhouse, totem pole:: xwíyithi < xwíyth.
 carve stone, work in stone:: t'eléxot < t'éléx.
 carve wood, whittle:: xet'kw'á:ls.
 carving wood, whittling:: xát'kw'els < xet'kw'á:ls.
 plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.
 wood-carving knife:: xepá:ltel < xíp.

carving

- a wood carving:: shxwqwó:lthels.

cascara

- be bitter (like of cascara bark or medicine or rancid peanuts):: sásexem ~ sá:sexem < sáxem.
 cascara tree:: q'á:yxelhp.

case

- clothes container, suitcase, clothes case:: ákw'emálá < á:kw'.'
 pillow slip, pillow-case:: sxwetl'qelá:la < sxwétl'qel.
 tool case:: á:kw'mal < á:kw'.'

casket

- box, trunk, grave box (old-style, not buried), coffin, casket:: kw'óxwe.

cast

- (cast a spell for s-o, use a magical power for s-o):: yewí:lmet < yéw: ~ yéw.
 cast a spell on s-o, put a spell on s-o, shoot power into s-o:: xt'ét < xét'.
 cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power:: xt'áls or xt'á:ls < xét'.
 casting an evil spell on s-o:: yewí:lt < yéw: ~ yéw.

caste

caste

(have a) white caste over the eye, (have a) cataract:: p'eq'ó:les < p'éq'.

Castor canadensis leucodontus:: sqelá:w, sqiqelá:w < sqelá:w.

castrate

castrated, he was castrated:: ma'elétstem < má ~ má'.

cat

domestic cat:: pús.

kitten:: púpsò:llh < pús.

cataract

cataracts:: xaxt'ó:les.

(have a) white caste over the eye, (have a) cataract:: p'eq'ó:les < p'éq'.

(have) one white eye, (have a cataract on one eye):: sqwelxwó:lés.

catbird

catbird (has black head), rufous-sided towhee:: sxwítl'.

catch

catch an animal, get an animal:: kwélest < kwél.

catching a fish by hook, hooking s-th, gaffing a fish:: lhílhew'et < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

catch it:: kwút < kwút.

catch s-o:: qíq'et < qíq'.

catch up with someone:: chél:exw < chá:l ~ chó:l.

contract a disease, catch a disease, get addicted:: q'áp'.

drifting backwards in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting),

backing up (of canoe, train):: tewláts.

drift-netting, catching fish with one or two canoes drifting downstream with a net in deep water:: xíxemel ~ xíxemal.

(emprisoned), put in jail, grounded, restricted, caught, apprehended:: qíq'.

get s-th, catch s-th, have s-th, find s-th:: kwélexw ~ kwél:exw < kwél.

hook fish, catch fish (by hook), to gaff-hook fish:: lhew'á:ls < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

November, time to catch salmon:: temth'ó:qwi < sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.

one's catch (fish, game, etc.)::: sxélcha ~ sxélche < xélcha.

see s-o/s-th, catch sight of s-th/s-o:: kw'étslexw < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

to catch (fish, game, birds):: chxélcha < xélcha.

to hook, to catch (by horns or thorns):: lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

catechism :: katkasyéthem.

category

a category of religious songs including sxwó:yxwey songs and burning songs, a burning song:: heywí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

caterpillar:: smímexàlh.

inchworm, (caterpillar of the geometrid moth family):: q'álq'elp'í:w < q'ál, q'alq'eló:wsem < q'ál.

Cathartes aura:: éq"eq'esem.

Catharus guttatus

Catharus guttatus

respectively *Hylocichla guttata* or *Catharus guttatus*, or possibly *Hylocichla minima* or *Catharus minimus*::
slhólho.

Catharus minimus

respectively *Hylocichla guttata* or *Catharus guttatus*, or possibly *Hylocichla minima* or *Catharus minimus*::
slhólho.

Catholic :: Káthlek.

Catostomus catostomus

probably *Catostomus catostomus*:: skwímeth < kwí:m.

Catostomus macrocheilus

probably *Catostomus macrocheilus*:: q'óx̄el.

prob. *Catostomus macrocheilus*:: qw'á:ts.

cat-tail

cat-tail, cattail reed:: sth'á:qel.

cattail, cattail rush or reed, (bulrush [AC, BJ]): sth'á:qel.

cattail mat (large or small):: solá:ts.

fine airborne seed(s) (not used of plum or apple seed(s) or the hard seeds -- sth'emíwél is

used for those) (used for dandelion seeds, cottonwood seeds, etc., tail of a cat-tail reed, (plant fluff

(possibly including tail of cat-tail rush) [Elders Group 2/27/80]): spéxwqel ~ spéx̄wqel < píxw.

cattail/roots/bulrushes

bulrush mat, reed mat, mat (of cattail/roots/bulrushes, etc.), (wall mat (Elders Group
11/12/75)): wá:th'elh ~ wáth'elh < wáth'.

cattle)

small adult cows, (small adult cattle):: melúmesmes < músmes.

Caucasian)

White person, (Caucasian), White man:: xwelítem.

cauliflower:: p'éq' sp'áq'em kápech < p'éq', p'áq', kápech

(lit. white + flower + cabbage)

caulk

caulking a canoe, plugging a canoe:: t'ékwôwelh < t'ékw.

causative

causative control transitive:: =st.

cause

(make that s-th (instead), cause that to be s-th (instead)):: tl'óst or tl'óstexw.

cautious

(be) cautious:: st'émt'em < t'ám.

cave

:: kwelqéylém ~ kwelqílém.

cave (CONT'D))

a river bank caving in:: péqweles < péqw.

caves:: kwelkwelqéylém < kwelqéylém ~ kwelqlém.

mountain with caves that is behind Hunter Creek (in 1976-1977 they blasted this mountain where it was beside Trans-Canada Highway #1 to shorten the highway past it):: Tómtomiyeqw.

Caves

mouth of Hunter Creek, (Restmore Caves (Wells)):: ôqw'íles ~ ôqw'éyles < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

Restmore Caves [Wells], (mouth of Hunter Creek [IHTTC]):: Uqw'íles.

cedar

cedar bark mat:: slhqw'á:y < lhéqw'.

cedar bark skirt:: lhqw'áy < lhéqw', sèqw'emí:ws < síqw'em.

cedar limb rope (slitted):: stélwél.

cedar pole:: sókw'émelhp < sókw'.

cedar sapling basket:: tl'pát.

cedar slat basket, cedar sapling basket:: th'ôwex ~ th'ôwéx.

cedar trough (to serve food):: xepyúwelh < sxéyp.

fine cedar root strips for baskets:: shxwth'á:lhtel.

fine cedar root weaving, fine cedar root work:: sts'éqw' ~ sch'éqw' < ts'éqw'.

headband, headband made out of cedar bark woven by widow or widower when mourning:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.

inner cedar bark:: slewí < léw.

inner cedar bark (maybe error), (birch bark [AHTTC]):: sèqw'emí:ws < síqw'em.

making a basket, (weaving a cedar root basket):: th'éqw'ôwelh ~ (probably ts'éqw'ôwelh) < ts'éqw'.

outer cedar bark:: sókw'em < sókw'.

peel cedar bark:: síqw'em.

prickly (from fir bark, wool, or something one is allergic to), irritant, have an allergic reaction (to fir powder or cedar bark):: th'íth'ekwem < th'íkw.

(red) cedar limb, (red) cedar bough:: xpá:ytses ~ xpáytses < sxéyp.

small float for nets (made from singed cedar):: qwôqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l.

tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark):: syeqwhá:lhtel < yéqw.

to weave a cedar root basket:: ts'eqw'ô:welh ~ ts'eqw'ôwelh ~ ch'eqw'ôwelh < ts'éqw'.

western red cedar tree:: xpá:yelhp ~ xpáyelhp < sxéyp.

western red cedar wood:: xepá:y ~ xepáy ~ xpá:y < sxéyp.

wide cedar root strips for baskets:: yemáwéstel < yém ~ yem.

wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry):: xpó:ys < sxéyp.

yellow cedar:: pó:xeleqw.

young cedar:: súsékw'.

young (red) cedar:: shxwt'ám:etsel.

cedar-bark]

new spirit-dancer's head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat:: sxwóyéleqws te xawsólkwlh < sxwóyéleqw.

ceiling :: skwetxwós < kwetáxw.

roof, shake(s) on roof, shingle(s) on roof, ceiling:: síqetsel < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

celery:: xwelítemelh sókw' < xwelítem, sókw'

(lit. white man style + inner core of cow parsnip (i.e., yó:le)

wild celery, cow parsnip:: yóle ~ yóla ~ yó:le.

cellar

cellar

root cellar, (root house [AD]):: *spepíláwtwx* < *pél* (perhaps ~ *pí:l* by now).

cent

a half dollar, fifty cents:: *lhséq'* < *séq'*.

ten cents, dime:: *mí:t* ~ *mít*.

center

be in the middle, be in the center:: *shxwá:ye*.

core of a rock, center of a rock, core of anything, heart of anything inanimate::

sth'emí:wel ~ *sth'emíwel* ~ *sth'emíwél* < *sth'ó:m*.

crown of head, center of the top of the head where the hair starts:: *sq'eyxéleqw*.

centipede

centipede, and poss. millipede:: *lhets'íméls te pítxel* < *lhets'ímél*.

Centre Creek:: *Stahiyáq??* or *Stiyáq??* or *St'ahiyáq??* or *Stahí:q??*.

village across from or a little above the mouth of Centre Creek into Chilliwack River:: *Swóyel*.

Cerambycidae

probably order Coleoptera, family Buprestidae, genus Buprestis, or possibly family Cerambycidae, genus

Gaurotes:: *tále te syó:qwem* < *tá:le* ~ *tále*, *tále te syó:qwem* < *yéqw*.

Ceratopogonidae

order Diptera, probably families Chiromidae, Ceratopogonidae, and Simuliidae:: *pepxwíqsel* < *píxw*.

ceremony

have a ritual burning ceremony, have a burning, feed the dead, (food offered to the dead [at a ritual burning] [EB 5/25/76]):: *yeqwá:ls* < *yéqw*.

name s-o (in a ceremony):: *kwíxet* < *kwí:x* ~ *kwíx*.

sxwóyxwey ceremony featuring a masked dance, the *sxwóyxwey* mask and dance:: *sxwó:yxwey* ~ *sxwóyxwey*.

thank s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, a ceremony, being a witness):: *xwth'ít* < *ts'ít* ~ *ch'ít*.

the one who burns [at a burning ceremony], (ritualist at a burning):: *híyewels* < *yéqw*.

certainly

(polite imperative?, (polite) certainly, (polite) of course):: *òwelh* ~ *-òwèlh*.

Cervus canadensis nelsoni

Cervus canadensis roosevelti, perhaps also *Cervus canadensis nelsoni*:: *q'oyíyets* or *q'oyí:ts*.

Cervus canadensis roosevelti

Cervus canadensis roosevelti, perhaps also *Cervus canadensis nelsoni*:: *q'oyíyets* or *q'oyí:ts*.

Cestoidea

order Cestoidea, esp. *Taenia solium*:: *sqwó:qwetl'í:wèl*.

Cetorhinus maximus

Cetorhinus maximus

perhaps Cetorhinus maximus, Hexanchus griseus, Alopius vulpinus, and/or others::
q'ellhomelétsel < q'ellhólemétsel.

chair

a rocking chair:: xwíxweth'àlem sch'áletstel < xwáth', xwixweth'áletstel < xwáth'.
chair, bench, seat, something to sit on:: ch'áletstel ~ sch'á(:)letstel ~ shxwch'áletstel < ts'á:.
chamberpot, potty-chair, urinal:: shxwítel.
(make/have a) squeaking sound (of a tree, of a chair, of shoes), squeaking (of shoes, trees), (creaking):: qá:ytl'em.
missed the chair in sitting down, missed one's chair:: sépelets.
sat down (with a plop?), [slip off on one's bottom or chair]: xwlhépelets < xwlhép.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis:: pó:xeleqw.

chamberpot

chamberpot, potty-chair, urinal:: shxwítel.

change :: iyá:q.

change course (of a river):: táyéqel.
change it (money) for s-o:: iyóqelhtsthet < iyá:q.
change it (of money):: iyáqest < iyá:q.
change (money):: siyóqelhtsthet < iyá:q.
change oneself (purposely), change oneself into something else, change s-th on oneself:: iyóqthet < iyá:q.
change s-o/s-th (into something else), transform s-o/s-th:: iyá:qt ~ iyáqt < iyá:q.
change s-th (mental/emotional):: iyá:q.
change s-th (physically), replace:: iyá:qt ~ iyáqt < iyá:q.
change s-th (purposely), change s-o, transform s-o/s-th, trade s-th, replace s-th:: iyá:qt ~ iyáqt < iyá:q.
changing in voice (of a boy):: qw'iqw'elá:mqel ~ qw'iqw'elámqel < qw'íl.
to change (of a boy's voice at puberty):: qw'elá:m < qw'íl.
transform s-th/s-o, change s-th/s-o:: xéyt.

channel

a channel between an island and the main shore a) across Harrison River from where the Phillips smokehouse was at Chehalis village (slightly downriver from the mouth of Chehalis R. into Harrison R.), also b) at Harrison Lake where the hatchery was:: Lheltá:lets ~ Lheltálets < lhà:l.
a channel that makes an island, inside channel:: lheltálets < lhà:l.
go through a channel:: lheltáletsem < lhà:l.

char)

speckled trout, (prob. brook trout, also called speckled char):: sp'íp'ehà:th' ~ sp'íp'ehàth' < sp'á:th'.

characteristic:: =R12 or =C1V1.

characteristic, inherent continuative:: =R2 or =C1eC2.

characteristically]

be crooked [characteristically]: spóypiy < pó:y.

charcoal

charcoal

black coals, charcoal:: p'áts't.

charge

charging (of an angry grizzly for ex.): á:lqem, i'á:lqem < á:lqem.

Charles

a place just past the west end of Seabird Island, towards Agassiz, AK's grandfather only translated it as Hamersley's (see Hamersley's hopyards), it was located at the west end of Seabird Island i.e. property between Dan Thomas's and Uncle Dave Charles's places, across from Sqémelets [Elders on Seabird Is. trip 6/20/78]: Qwoméxweth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

chase

(an Indian doctor or shaman) working, curing, chasing the bad things away:: lhálhewels < lhá:w.

chase it away, (chase s-o/s-th away):: wálhet.

chase s-o, chase s-th, chasing s-o/s-th:: á:ystexw < á:y.

go after s-th/s-o, chase s-o/s-th (not stopping or slowing tillit's caught):: eyát < á:y.

He's chasing them/it repeatedly:: iy'iyátes < á:y.

chase s-o to have sex:: á:ystexw < á:y.

Cheam)

a mountain facing Chilliwack and adjacent to Mt. Cheam, the oldest sister of Lhílheqey (Mount Cheam):: Oló:xwelwet.

another small peak just to the right of the Mount Cheam summit peak as one faces south, she is another daughter of Lhílheqey (Mt. Cheam):: S'óyewòt < Óyewòt.

Cheam Island (my name for an island in the Fraser River across from Cheam Indian Reserve #2), Cheam village, Cheam Indian Reserve #1:: Xwchí:yò:m < schí:ya, Xwchí:yò:m < schí:ya, Xwchí:yò:m < schí:ya.

creek between Popkum and Cheam, also a location near Popkum, (must be second of two creeks above Popkum that cross Highway #1 [JL 4/7/78]): sthamí:l.

Mt. Cheam:: Lhílheqey.

one (second) of two creeks just above Popkum which cross Highway #1, (creek between Popkum and Cheam, also a place near Popkum [AC]): Sthamí:l < themá.

other sister of Lhílheqey or Mount Cheam:: Ts'símteló:t < ts'ísem.

smallest peak just below Mount Cheam (on left of Mt. Cheam looking south), Lhílheqey's (Mt. Cheam's) baby (located about where her breast would be on the left hand side facing her):: Óyewòt.

small peak next to Mount Cheam:: Xémó:th'ya < xà:m ~ xá:m.

village now at north end of Agassiz-Rosedale bridge, now Tseatah Indian Reserve #2 (of Cheam band):: Siyét'e.

youngest sister of Lhílheqey (Mount Cheam) that cries:: Némó:th'ya < xà:m ~ xá:m.

Cheam Creek

Cheam Creek on north side below Ford Creek:: Sqwe'óp (?) < qwe'óp.

Cheam Lake

village on east bank of Fraser River near the outlet from Cheam Lake, Popkum Indian village:: Pópkw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

Cheam Peak

Cheam Peak

basin lake near top of Cheam Peak:: Xwoqwsémó:leqw.

the hole (lake) at the foot of Cheam Peak on the south side:: Sqwá:p < qwá.

Cheam View:: Slá:yli < yóle ~ yóla ~ yó:le.

Penis Rock near Cheam View:: Sxéle < sxéle.

cheap

be cheap:: semyó: ~ semyó.

cheat

cheating s-o:: fhóyt < ehó:yt.

cheat s-o (in slahal for ex.): ehó:yt.

check

check a net or trap (for animal):: kw'echú:yel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

check a net or trap (for fish):: kw'echú:yel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

cheek :: slheqwéla < slhíqw.

both cheeks:: shxw'el'íle < shxw'íle ~ shxw'í:le.

cheek, cheek-bone:: shxw'íle ~ shxw'í:le.

chin, jaw (of fish, human, etc.), (lips (both), cheek, side of the face [DM]): ts'emxó:ythel.

fish cheeks:: thipéle, possibly th'ipéle.

on the side of the head, on the temples, around the ear, on the cheek:: =éla.

sitting on one cheek of the rump:: tewálehélets < tewále.

cheek-bone

cheek, cheek-bone:: shxw'íle ~ shxw'í:le.

cheeky

cheeky, rough (of a person in conduct):: lhálts'.

cheer

make s-o happy, cheer s-o up:: xwoyíwelstexw < xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwél.

cheese:: chí:s

tl'éxw ts'íywx sqemó: < tl'éxw, ts'íywx, qemó:

(lit. cheese or hard + dry + milk)

Chehalis

Chehalis village on Harrison River, the Heart Rock for which Chehalis, B.C. was named
(at the mouth of Chehalis River):: Ts'a'í:les < ts'á:.

Morris Creek (near Chehalis, B.C.), Morris Lake (near Chehalis):: Sxáxe < xáxe.

Morris Mountain (near Chehalis):: Sxáxe Smá:lt < xáxe.

October moon, time to smoke Chehalis spring salmon:: tempó:kw' < pó:qw' ~ póqw'.

slough facing south [east] across from Chehalis, B.C.: Xwe'íweqw'óthel.

small Chehalis spring salmon:: pepqw'ólh < pó:qw' ~ póqw'.

Chehalis Creek

canyon area on Chehalis Creek just above (upriver or north from) the main highway bridge
(esp. the first cliff on the east side) [means one-legged]:: Páléxel ~ Paléxel.

Chehalis Creek (CONT'D))

Fraser River, (Chehalis Creek, Chehalis River [Elders Group, EL/EB/NP]): Stó:lô < tó:l
~ tò:l.

silver spring salmon that came up Harrison River and Chehalis Creek, (first spring salmon [Deming]):
sqwéxem < qwéxem.

Statlu Creek, one of the main tributaries of Chehalis Creek:: stótelô < tó:l ~ tò:l.

Chehalis Indian cemetery

rock up the Harrison River from the old Chehalis Indian cemetery:: Xwyélés ~ Lexwyélés
< yél:és.

Chehalis Lake

spring salmon which goes to Chehalis Lake in May then returns to salt water:: sth'olólh.

Chehalis River

a slough on Harrison River north side by the mouth of Chehalis River which has a
knee-shaped sandbar at its mouth, this is the next slough above (upriver from) Meth'á:lmexwem::
Q'iq'ewetó:lthel < q'éw ~ q'ew.

Chehalis River mouth (below the highway bridge, where land is breaking up into sand
bars), (an opening one could get through in a canoe in high water near Chehalis [IH TTC
8/25/77], small creek (branch of Chehalis River) several hundred yards up Chehalis River from where the
road goes from old Chehalis village site to Chehalis River [EL 9/27/77]):

Spôqwôwelh ~ Speqwô:lh < péqw, Spôqwôwelh ~ Speqwô:lh < péqw.

Chehalis village on Harrison River, the Heart Rock for which Chehalis, B.C. was named
(at the mouth of Chehalis River):: Ts'a'í:les < ts'á:

Harrison River spring salmon, Harrison River chinook salmon, big Chehalis River spring
salmon, (preserved (smoked?) meat [AC: Tait dialect]): pó:qw' ~ póqw'.

heart-shaped island near the mouth of Chehalis River that beat like a heart:: Th'álátel ~
Th'á:lá ~ Th'ála < th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.

island or point on north side of first slough north of the mouth of Chehalis River, (next
slough and point above Mímexwel [EL 3/1/78]): Yálhxtel.

late fall Harrison River and Chehalis River sockeye salmon (last run, kind of red)::
qwechíwiya.

late fall sockeye salmon (last run on Harrison River and Chehalis River, kind of red)::
sqwó:yxw.

place near mouth of Chehalis River where they had a mass burial during a smallpox
epidemic:: Smímstiyexwá:lá ~ Smímstíyexwá:le < mestíyexw.

west fork of stream which goes into Chehalis River above Páléxel:: Th'ámxwelqs.

cherry

blackened bitter cherry bark:: pélel.

cherry bark (for baskets):: st'elém < t'elém.

choke cherry:: lhéxwlhéxw < lhéxw.

wild cherry tree, bitter cherry tree:: t'elémelhp < t'elém.

chest)

(be) doubled up (a person with knees up to his chest), all doubled over:: sqw'emqw'emóxw < qw'ómxw.

carry a packstrap around the shoulders and across the chest at the collarbone:: s'íteyí:les.

carry a packstrap slung across the chest (over one shoulder and under one arm):: st'át'elhíles < t'álh.

chest (human or animal thorax):: s'í:les ~ s'í:lés.

cools one's chest inside:: th'elhílésem < th'álh.

female black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxéylmòt or sxéylmòt < xél ~ xé:yí ~ xí:l.

chest) (CONT'D))

have a hot drink, warm one's chest inside:: qatflésem < qá:t.

hit on the chest:: kw'qwí:les < kw'óqw.

male black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxé:ylnmet or sxé:ylnmet < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l.

on the chest, in the chest:: =í:les.

skin of the chest:: kw'elôwíles < kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.

wheezing in the chest, rattling in the chest:: xwóyeqw'emfiles < xwóyeqw'em.

chesterfield

sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one's sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katzie)]): shxw'ó:met
< emét.

chew :: th'am < th'a.

be chewing s-th hard:: xéyxekw'et < xéykw'et.

chewed it up:: xepxepkw't < xep'ékw'.

chewing:: th'ám ~ ts'ám < th'a.

chewing (gum):: th'eth'am < th'a.

chewing (something hard, like apple):: xéyxekw'els < xéykw'et.

chewing s-th:: th'eth'át < th'a.

chewing with a crunch, nibbling, gnawing:: xáp'kw'els < xep'ékw'.

chew it (s-th hard, apple, pill):: xéykw'et.

chew s-th:: th'át < th'a.

chew with a crunch:: xep'kw'á:ls < xep'ékw'.

gnaw s-th, chew s-th [crunchy]: xép'kw't ~ xépkw't ~ (sic) xépkwt < xep'ékw'.

(mice) chewing (a wall, box, etc.): ts'átxwels ~ ch'átxwels.

chick

baby chicks:: chelichkelsó:llh < chékel.

chickadee

call of a little bird (chickadee?): ts'í:ts'tlemeth' < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

call of the chickadee:: swí:tì.

chickadee: black-capped chickadee, probably also chestnut-backed chickadee, possibly also the least bush-tit:: skíkek < sqá:q.

chickadee: black-capped chickadee, prob. also chestnut-backed chickadee, poss. also least bush-tit:: méxts'el.

chicken :: chékel.

baby chicks:: chelichkelsó:llh < chékel.

(calling a chicken):: chek chek chek.

chicken drumstick:: sxéles te chékel < xéle, chékel
(lit. leg of + the + chicken)

chicken dung:: chèkelélets < chékel.

roast chicken:: sqw'élem chékel < qw'él, chékel
(lit. roasted/barbecued + chicken)

chicken hawk

chicken hawk (red-tailed hawk), hawk (large and small varieties): xemxímels ~ xemxíméls < xéym.

chickenpox

(have) smallpox, measles, chickenpox:: pelkwí:ws < pél:ékw.

chief

chief

chief, leader, respected person, boss, rich, dear:: siyá:m < éy ~ éy:.
 chief's, (belonging to a chief, in the style of a chief):: siyómelh < siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.
 respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness:: siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.
 respected leaders, chiefs, upper-class people:: sí:yá:m < siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.

child

adopt a child:: txwmeám < méle ~ mél:a, txwméla ~ texwméla < méle ~ mél:a.
 adopted child:: smelám < méle ~ mél:a.
 already had children:: semsémele < méle ~ mél:a.
 baby (kin), child (kin) (up to about eight years old):: mímele < méle ~ mél:a.
 bed, (child, young):: =á(:)ylh ~ =á(:)lh ~ =elh (~ =iyh ~ =ó:llh ?).
 blowing spray (humorously said of a child teething):: pópexwels < póxw.
 blow (spray) on a patient (of an Indian doctor or shaman), blow spray on s-o/s-th (of a shaman, a person ironing, a child teething):: póxwet < póxw.
 child (of someone, kinterm), offspring, son, daughter:: méle ~ mél:a.
 child (post-baby to pre-adolescent), child (under 12), (young [BJJ]): st'ítl'eqlh ~ st'ítl'eqlh.
 children (generic):: stá:xwelh.
 children (kinterm, someone's), sons, daughters:: mámele < méle ~ mél:a.
 children (not one's own necessarily, generic):: stá:xwelh.
 child, young, baby:: =ílh ~ =íylh ~ =éylh ~ =elh ~ =á(:)ylh.
 girl child, girl (from 5 to 10 years or so):: sheliyó:llh < shá:lí.
 giving birth, having a child, having a baby:: tsméla < méle ~ mél:a.
 growing (of animals, children, etc.): ts'íts'esem < ts'ísem.
 have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered):: sémele < méle ~ mél:a.
 her deceased children, (his deceased children):: mameláselh < méle ~ mél:a.
 illegitimate child:: skáslekem.
 insistant, persistant (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just the opposite, (stubborn, contrary):: sxíxeles.
 it smells (said to child):: úx.
 last baby (youngest baby), the last-born, a child cranky and jealous of an expected brother or sister:: óqw'a < óqw'.
 nephew, niece, sibling's child (child of sister or brother or cousin (up to and including fourth cousin) [Elders Group]): stí:wel.
 nephews, nieces, sibling's children:: statí:wel < stí:wel.
 older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line, older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.
 poor little one, you poor thing (said to a child):: t'ó:t'.
 reject someone as a spouse or partner for one's child:: qá:lmílh < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.
 reject someone as a spouse or partner for your child:: qá:lmílh.
 said to a child of crawling age to teach him something is bad:: yax ~ áx.
 step-child:: texwmélem < méle ~ mél:a.
 step-children:: texwmámelem < méle ~ mél:a.
 teachings for children, what is taught to one's children:: s'iwesá:ylhem < íwes.
 to babysit someone else's kids (children):: xolhmílh < xólh.
 younger sibling, younger brother, younger sister, child of younger sibling of one's parent, "younger" cousin (could even be fourth cousin [through younger sibling of one's great great

child (CONT'D))

grandparent]:: sqá:q.

childbirth

having labor pains, being in labor in childbirth:: ts'áts'elem.

child of deceased sibling

child of deceased sibling, child of deceased brother/sister:: swelmáylh ~ swelméylh < swálém.

child's in-law

children's in-laws:: skw'ekw'ílwes < skw'élwés.

child's spouse's parent, child's spouse's sibling, child's in-laws:: skw'élwés.

child's spouse

child's spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, (man's) sister's husband:: schiw'tálh.

sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, children's spouses:: schí:wetálh < schiw'tálh.

child's spouse's parent

child's spouse's parent, child's spouse's sibling, child's in-laws:: skw'élwés.

child's spouse's sibling

child's spouse's parent, child's spouse's sibling, child's in-laws:: skw'élwés.

chill

be chilled (of a person), got cold (of a person):: th'óth'elhem < th'álh.

Chilliwack

Chilliwack Indian people:: Sts'elxwíqw ~ Ts'elxwíqw ~ Ts'elxwéyeqw < ts'el.

Squia-ala (now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #7):: Sxwoyehá:lá < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

Tzeachten, a (recent) settlement on the upper reaches of the lower Chilliwack River, now

Chilliwack Indian Reserve #13 near Sardis:: Ch'iyáqtel < sts'iyáq.

Yakweakwoose, next village above Scowkale, village near Sardis on the old Chilliwack River course, now

Chilliwack Indian Reserve #9:: Yeqwyeqwí:ws < yéqw.

Chilliwack Indian Reserve

Kwakwawapilt village and reserve (Chilliwack Indian Reserve #6):: Qweqwe'ópelhp < qwe'óp.

Scowkale, sometimes misspelled Skulkayn, now Chilliwack Indian Reserves #10 and #11::

Sq'ewqé(:)yl ~ Sq'ewqí:l < q'éw ~ q'ew.

Chilliwack Lake:: Sxóchaqel < xó:tsa ~ xó:cha.

Chilliwack Mountain

Chilliwack Mountain, village of Cameleats on west end of Chilliwack Mountain::

Qwemí(:)líts.

Chilliwack River:: Sts'elxwíqw ~ Ts'elxwíqw ~ Ts'elxwéyeqw < ts'el.

an old course of the Chilliwack River, now Vedder River:: Lhewálmel < lhá:w.

a place on Chilliwack River, a little above Anderson Flat and Allison's (between Tamih

Creek and Slesse Creek), a village at deep water between Tamih Creek and Slesse Creek:: Iy'óythel < éy

~ éy:.

Chilliwack River (CONT'D))

creek with its mouth on the south side of Chilliwack River and above the mouth of Middle Creek:: Sch'iyáq < sts'iyáq.

place by Albert Cooper's house on Chilliwack River Road near Vedder Crossing, former village where a slide is now on north bank of Chilliwack River opposite Liumchen Creek:: X'éylés < x'éylés.

Semmihaul Creek, a stream from the east joining the old Chilliwack River near the Chilliwack airport:: Smiyó:llh?.

Soowahlie village (where Sweltzer Creek met Chilliwack River), Soowahlie Reserve near Vedder Crossing:: Th'ewá:lí < th'éw.

Sweltzer Creek (the stream from Cultus Lake to Chilliwack River at Soowahlie):: Swílhcha Stótelô < Swílhcha.

Tzeachten, a (recent) settlement on the upper reaches of the lower Chilliwack River, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #13 near Sardis:: Ch'iyáqtel < sts'iyáq.

village above Yakweakwoose on both sides of the Chilliwack River:: Sxwó:yxweyla ~ Sxwóyxweyla < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.

village across from or a little above the mouth of Centre Creek into Chilliwack River:: Swóyel.

village at junction of Ryder Lake Creek and Chilliwack River:: T'ept'óp.

village on a small flat a little above Vedder Crossing, on the north side of Chilliwack River:: Th'óth'emels < th'óméls.

Watery Eaves, a famous longhouse and early village on a flat area on Chilliwack River just a quarter mile upriver/east above Vedder Crossing:: Qoqoláxel < qó:.

Yakweakwoose, next village above Scowkale, village near Sardis on the old Chilliwack River course, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #9:: Yeqwyeqwí:ws < yéqw.

Chilliwack River Road

place where a grove of birches stood/stand near the Kickbush place on Chilliwack River Road in Sardis, (village at junction of Semmihaul Creek and Chilliwack River [Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19]): Sekw'sekw'emá:y < síkw'.

Chilopoda

class Chilopoda and poss. class Diplopoda:: lhets'íméls te pítxel < lhets'ímél.

Chimaphila umbellata:: chéchelex < cháléx.

chin

chin, jaw (of fish, human, etc.), (lips (both), cheek, side of the face [DM]): ts'emxó:ythel.

hair on the chin or jaw, beard, mustache:: qwiliyéthel < qwíl ~ qwel.

hit on the mouth, [hit on the chin, hit on the lip, hit on the jaw]: kw'qwó:ythel < kw'óqw.

on the lips, on the jaw, on the chin:: =ó:ythel.

skin of the mouth, (prob. also skin of the chin or jaw or lips): kw'elôwó:ythel < kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.

china

long china platter:: qwsó:les.

Chinese

Chinese person:: chá:lmel.

Chinese language:: chálmelqel < chá:lmel.

chinook salmon

chinook salmon

Harrison River spring salmon, Harrison River chinook salmon, big Chehalis River spring salmon, (preserved (smoked?) meat [AC: Tait dialect]): pó:qw' ~ póqw'.

spring salmon (generic), (Chinook salmon):: tl'élxxel ~ tl'álxxel < tl'él.

white Fraser River spring salmon that goes upriver with the redspring salmon, (white Fraser River chinook salmon):: speqá:s.

chip

(be) blazed (of a mark in a tree), chipped (of mark in tree):: st'ót'ep < t'óp.

to chip it (like wood):: t'ópet < t'óp.

wood chips:: t'ámel (or) t'é:m:el < t'é:m.

chipmunk :: tsitsepyóthel.

chipmunk, i.e., Northwestern chipmunk and Townsend chipmunk:: qwémxel < qwem.

chipmunk with more than two stripes, Northwestern chipmunk, Townsend chipmunk:: xexp'ít:tsel ~ xexp'ít:tsel ~ sxexp'ít:tsel < xep'ít:tsel.

chipmunk with two stripes, Northwestern chipmunk, also Townsend chipmunk:: xep'ít:tsel.

Chiromidae

order Diptera, probably families Chiromidae, Ceratopogonidae, and Simuliidae:: pepxwíqsel < p'íxw.

Chiroptera

order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae:: skw'elyáxel.

order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae, may include any or all of the following: Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans,

Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis,

Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: p'íp'eth'elàxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel < p'í:.

chisel

a chisel:: t'et'é:mels < t'é:m.

Choate Creek

Choate Creek on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River:: St'élxweth' stótelô < St'élxweth'.

village near the mouth of Choate Creek, (Choate Creek [AK, SP/AD], (Stullawheets

village on a hill on the east bank of the Fraser River near the mouth of Suka Creek [elders on American Bar Trip (AD/AK/?)]): St'élxweth'.

chocolate lily:: stl'éleqw'.

choke

(be) choked with smoke:: p'eltl'ómelh < p'ótl'em.

choke on bone or s-th solid:: áq'elh.

choke on food, get choked on food:: t'kwíles ~ t'ekwíles < t'ékw.

choke on water, choked on liquid:: lexwslhém ~ lexwslhám < lhém.

choke s-o/s-th:: p'ith'lhált < p'í:.

getting choked on food:: t'ékweles < t'ékw.

Chondestes grammacus

Melospiza melodia morphna, (perhaps any/all of the following: Passerculus sandwichensis

Chondestes grammacus (CONT'D))

brooksi, Poocetes gramineus, Chondestes grammacus, Spizella arborea, Spizella passerina, Zonotrichia querula, Passerella iliaca, Zonotrichia leucophrys, Zonotrichia atricapilla, Melospiza melodia morphna)::
sxwôxwtha.

choose

pick it, choose it, sort it, (choose s-o/s-th):: mîset < mîs.

chop

adzing, chopping, chopping with an adze:: t'et'éméls < t'ém.

chop one's foot (with axe), [get chopped on the foot (with axe)]:: t'émxel < t'ém.

chop one's hand, [get chopped on the hand]:: t'émches < t'ém.

chopped in different places:: st'amt'í:m (or better) st'emt'í:m < t'ém.

chopping the ground (with hoe or mattock):: t'et'émélep < t'ém.

chop s-th in different places:: t'emt'émet < t'ém.

chop wood, split wood, (chop/split s-th wood):: séq'et < séq'.

chop wood (with an axe), split wood:: th'iqw'élcchep or th'iyqw'éltsep < th'íyeqw'.

jade (nephrite) (used for sharpening [chopping] stones), any agate (can be used as flint to strike a spark):: t'émq'ethel.

smooth a log by chopping:: t'mí:ws < t'ém.

to chop with an adze, to chop, to adze, an adze:: t'eméls < t'ém.

wood chips:: t'ámel (or) t'ém:el < t'ém.

Chordeiles minor minor:: pí:q'.

Christ

Jesus Christ:: Síthikwi.

Christmas

Christmas day:: swáyels te Chíchelh Siyám < =chílh ~ chílh=.

Christmas Eve, night before Christmas:: Xáxe Slát < xáxe.

Chrysops

family Tabanidae, genus Chrysops:: lhéméléts'.

chum

ma'am, female friend, chum (female), little girl:: iyés < éy ~ éy:.

pal, best friend, dear friend, chum:: q'óleq ~ q'e'óléq < q'ó.

sir, male friend, chum (male), sonny:: iyéseq < éy ~ éy:.

chum salmon

dog salmon, chum salmon:: kw'ó:lexw.

Church

to pray, have a church service, (a Church (organization, not building) [Elders Group])::
ts'ahéyelh.

church

church house, the church (building):: ts'ahéyelhá:wtxw < ts'ahéyelh, ts'ahéyelhá:wtxw <
ts'ahéyelh.

to pray, have a church service, (a Church (organization, not building) [Elders Group])::
ts'ahéyelh.

Cicadidae

Cicadidae

probably mostly family Gryllidae, but perhaps family Protharanopsidae, also perhaps singing groups such as family Tettigoniidae (order Orthoptera) or Cicadidae (order Hemiptera):: tó:lthíwa < tó:l ~ tò:l.

cicely

a grass that grows with berries in fields and everywhere and has seeds that stick in one's throat when eaten with berries, probably a type of brome grass, likely California brome grass, possibly sweet cicely:: táqalh.

Cicuta douglasii

probably Cicuta douglasii:: welékwsa.

cigar :: sikó.

cigarette :: sikelít.

cigarette butt:: th'exmíls te sp'ótl'em < th'éx.

Cimex lectularius:: shxwelítemelh méxts'el < méxts'el.

Cimex lectularius (order Hemiptera, family Cimicidae):: lhelhq'etíwel < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

Cinclus mexicanus

Cinclus mexicanus:: smélxweth'.

cinder

ashes (cinder-like), cinders (heavy and dirty), embers:: shxwiyélhtel ~ shxwyélhtel < yólh.

circle

a circle:: st'elákw' < t'elákw'.

(circle) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse:: sélts' < sél or sí(:)l.

circular frame (for tanning hides):: st'elákw' siyólh < yólh.

go in a semi-circle (or part of a circle) with the current:: selch'éle < sél or sí(:)l.

go in full circle with the current:: sá:lch'ówelh < sél or sí(:)l.

(in a) circle:: =iyó:s.

lower circle under eye:: stl'epó:lemelh ~ stl'epó:les < tl'ép.

moving, (many moving around in circles, moving around in circles many times):: xelxálqem < xálqem.

(perhaps) around in circles:: =qw' ~ =eqw'.

(perhaps) round, around in circles:: =kw' ~ =ekw'.

rolling, moving [around in circles]:: xálqem.

spotted with circles or round dots:: tl'eltl'élx < tl'él.

twist, turn around, around in circles:: =ts' ~ =elts' ~ =á:lts'.

upper circle over the eye, probably upper eyelid:: chelhó:lemelh < =chílh ~ chílh=, schelhó:les < =chílh ~ chílh=.

circular

circular frame (for tanning hides):: st'elákw' siyólh < yólh.

circular objects:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.

circular, round and flat:: st'elákw' < t'elákw'.

Cirseum arvense

Cirseum arvense

Cirseum vulgare, Cirseum arvense, and probably Cirseum edule, Cirseum brevistylum::
ts'eqw'ts'eqw' < ts'éqw'.

Cirseum brevistylum

Cirseum vulgare, Cirseum arvense, and probably Cirseum edule, Cirseum brevistylum::
ts'eqw'ts'eqw' < ts'éqw'.

Cirseum edule

Cirseum vulgare, Cirseum arvense, and probably Cirseum edule, Cirseum brevistylum::
ts'eqw'ts'eqw' < ts'éqw'.

Cirseum vulgare

Cirseum vulgare, Cirseum arvense, and probably Cirseum edule, Cirseum brevistylum::
ts'eqw'ts'eqw' < ts'éqw'.

Citrus aurantium

especially Citrus sinensis, also Citrus aurantium:: qwiqwóyáls ~ qwiqwóyéls ~
qwiqwòyàls < qwá:y.

Citrus limon:: tsqwá:y < qwá:y.

Citrus sinensis

especially Citrus sinensis, also Citrus aurantium:: qwiqwóyáls ~ qwiqwóyéls ~
qwiqwòyàls < qwá:y.

claim

(be) bragging, extravagant in claims, bull-headed, claims he's the best:: sqoyéxiya < sqáyéx ~ sqayéx.

clam

clam, butter clam, fresh-water clam, fresh-water mussel:: s'óxwe, s'óxwe.
dried big clams threaded onto a string of inner cedar bark (obtained in trade):: swà:m.
(horse clam):: swà:m.

clap

clap one's hands, clap once with hands:: lhéqw'tsesem < lhóqw'et.
clapping with (one's) hands:: lhólheqw'tsesem < lhóqw'et.

class

high class people:: semelá:lh < smelá:lh.
low class person, [person on the lowest economic class]:: stít-sòs < t-sós ~ tesós.
respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness:: siyám ~ (rare)
siyá:m.
respected leaders, chiefs, upper-class people:: sí:yá:m < siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.
respected person, (high class person [EB]):: smelá:lh.

claw

fingernail, nail of finger, claw:: qw'exwéltses.
scratch s-o/s-th and leave a mark, rake it, claw it, scrape it:: xéyp'et < xéyp'.

clay

clay

diatomaceous earth (could be mixed with things to whiten them--for ex. dog and goat wool), white clay for white face paint (for pure person spirit-dancers), white powder from mountains, white clay they make powder from to lighten goat and dog wool for blankets, powder, talc, white face paint:: st'ewókw'.

hard clay, hard earth, smooth (hard) earth:: síq'.

lumpy clay:: qwóméxweth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

name of place with clay at the edge of the river at some location:: S'áqwemxweth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

red ochre, (clay colored reddish by oxides of iron):: témélh.

storage basket (for oil, fruit, clothes), burial basket for twins, round basket (any size, smaller at top), clay jug (to store oil or fruit):: skwá:m ~ skwám < kwá:m ~ kwám.

clean

be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture, other things?)::: éy ~ éy:.

break up s-th by crumpling, crush it up, rub it together fast (to soften or clean), rub it to soften it (of plants, etc.), fluff it (inner cedar bark to soften it):: yékw'et < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

clean hands:: éyetses < éy ~ éy:.

clean [in everything: clothes, house, person, etc.], clean in one's person and what one owns:: eyétses < éy ~ éy:.

cleaning or butchering a fish or animal:: kw'íkw'ets'els < kw'íts'.

clean it (of table, land, etc.)::: tí:lt.

clean one's face:: ep'ósem < á:p' ~ áp'.

clean one's nose:: meqsélem < méqsel.

cut open and butcher it, clean it (of fish or animal):: kw'íts'et < kw'íts'.

is clean, good:: éy ~ éy:.

(perhaps) (be) clean (of a house):: sts'ets'íx < th'xét.

(possibly) clean out brush from a graveyard or the ceremony of graveyard cleaning:: stselqwá:ls < chá:l or chó:l.

(possibly) to clean s-th:: th'xét.

rub (oil or water) in s-th to clean or soften, rub s-th to soften or clean it, (shaping a stone hammer with abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing? [BH TTC 9/2/76])::: yémq't.

clear

be clear (of water), be smooth (AC):: xwe'éyem ~ xw'éyem < éy ~ éy:.

be in clear voice, be in good voice, be in good health, healthy:: shxw'éyelh < éy ~ éy:.

clear it (of land):: tí:lt.

clear up (of weather), turn fine (after a hard storm):: iyílem < éy ~ éy:.

(have) a clear voice:: xw'éyeqel < éy ~ éy:.

(have/be) dirty water, (not clear, unclear, can't see the bottom (of water) [EL])::: mímexwel.

rapids, fast water, clear water, flowing fast, going fast, swift (water):: lexwó:m ~ lexwóm < xwém ~ xwém.

to clear land:: tí:lthet < tí:lt.

clearing

a fairly flat clearing on a mountain in Morris Valley where they used to play ts'its'eqweló:l or Indian badminton:: Ts'éqwela ~ Th'éqwela < ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.

cleft

cleft

cleft in back of the neck:: t'ayéq'psem < t'ay.

cleft palate

cleft palate, harelip:: qiqewótheló:ythel < sqewáth.

Clethrionomys gapperi cascadenis

may include any or all of the following which occur in this area: creeping vole *Microtus*

oregoni serpens, long-tail vole *Microtus longicaudus macrurus*, mountain heather vole *Phenacomys*

intermedius oramontis, boreal redback vole *Clethrionomys gapperi cascadenis*, Norway rat (intro.) *Rattus*

norvegicus, and perhaps roof rat

Rattus rattus, also includes bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat) *Neotoma cinerea occidentalis* which has its own name below:: há:wt.

prob. the introduced *Rattus norvegicus*, native species possibly including any/all of these

four: *Microtus oregoni serpens*, *Microtus longicaudus macrurus*, *Phenacomys intermedius oramontis*, and

Clethrionomys gapperi cascadenis, possibly also the introduced *Rattus rattus*:: ts'á:txwels < ts'átxwels ~ ch'átxwels.

cliff

cliff, vertical rock face:: qw'eléqel.

fell of its own accord (of an object from a height or from upright), drop down

(object/person, from a shelf, bridge, cliff, etc.), fall off:: wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'.

soft (knee-shaped) cliff on a beach:: =ó:lthel.

throat of a cliff or mountain:: =eqel.

climax

bring oneself to a climax, to climax, to orgasm, masturbate:: wets'á:lómet < ts'á:

to climax, come (sexually), ejaculate:: qw'lhòlèm or qw'lhòlèm.

climb

climb a mountain, climb a hill, go up a mountain or hill:: kw'íyeqel < kw'í ~ kw'íy,

kw'íyeqel < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

climb, get up a vertical surface:: kw'í ~ kw'íy.

climbing, rising:: kw'ekw'í < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

clink

clinking, tinkling (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together, dishes together, metal together)::

ts'átxem ~ th'átxem.

(have) clinking (of glass or dishes or metal), (have) tinkling sound (of glass, ice in glass,

glasses together):: th'átxem ~ ts'átxem.

clippers

nail clippers (lit. "scissors for the fingernails"):: shxwth'ámqels qw'xwéltses/qw'xwélches < xwáth',

qw'exw.

clitoris

clitoris:: xawelhíqw < xá:welh

clock :: lhók.

eight o'clock:: steqá:tsas < tqá:tsa.

eleven o'clock:: slhéms < lhém.

clock (CONT'D)

Friday, five o'clock:: Slhq'átses < lheq'át ~ lhq'át.
 hour, o'clock, day of week:: s=...=s.
 nine o'clock:: stú:xws < tú:xw.
 o'clock:: s= =s.
 seven o'clock:: sth'ó:kws < th'ó:kws.
 six o'clock:: st'xéms < t'éx.
 ten o'clock, (tenth hour):: s'ó:pels < ó:pel.
 three o'clock (< the third hour):: slhíxws < lhí:xw.
 Thursday, four o'clock, (fourth cyclic period):: sx'e'óthels < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.
 two o'clock, two hours:: isáles < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

(closable container):: =q

close

a lot of trees close together (young), thicket:: théqet < theqát ~ thqát.
 approach, get near, get closer, reach, go up to, get up to:: tés.
 approaching, getting near, getting closer:: tetés < tés.
 be closed:: xwtetáq < téq.
 be near, be close to, be beside, be next to:: stetís < tés.
 close by itself:: téq.
 close s-th:: tqát < téq.
 close s-th (for ex. a box), put a lid on s-th (for ex. a pot), cover it with a lid:: qp'á:qet < qp'á.
 close together, (narrow? [MV]): t'l'éts' < t'l'í:ts'.
 close up a meeting, wind up a meeting, complete a meeting:: yalkw'ólhem or yelkw'wólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
 closing one's eyes, shutting one's eyes:: th'íth'eplexw (or perhaps th'íth'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).
 come close, come near, come sit in (with a group):: teséthet ~ tséthet < tés.
 get close, approach, get near, nearby, (go close, come close):: ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.
 (get closed, become closed):: xwtáq < téq.
 get close to s-o/s-th, approach s-th/s-o:: ts'ímélmét < ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.
 getting close:: ts'íts'emel < ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.
 (have) one eye closed:: lheq'ó:les.
 lots of eyes being closed:: th'elíth'eplexw ~ ts'elíts'eplexw (or perhaps ts'elíts'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).
 pair of twins, pair of closest friends:: sq'eq'e'óleq < q'ó.
 run over it (with car), spread it (for ex. on bread with knife), put it up (of wallpaper), (stick it on), stick s-th closed (with pitch for ex.): t'l'íq't < t'l'íq'.
 shut one's eyes, close one's eyes, (blink [EB]): th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

cloth :: sí:l.

be wearing a loincloth:: sthiyáp < sthíyep.
 cloth or warm material to wrap around the foot, stockings:: chóxwxel.
 denim cloth:: xwétkw'em < xwót'kw'em.
 dishcloth:: shxwiyòtqw'ewí:ls.
 face-cloth:: shxwíqw'estel < íqw'.
 loincloth, dog-hair apron, dog-hair mat:: sthíyep.
 needle (for sewing cloth, for mat-making):: p'éth'tel < p'áth'.

clothes :: á:kw', =íth'a ~ =íth'e.

clothes (CONT'D)

- (be) a dark color (of clothes, complexions, etc.), (dark gray, dark brown):: stl'ítl'esel < stl'ítl'es.
- be faded (of clothes), (get/become) faded, (go or get or become gray):: xwíkw'el < xwíkw'.
- (be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can't be quite buttoned):: spexelís < páx, spepíx < páx.
- (be) too tight (of shoes, clothes, trap, box), tight (of a dress one can't get into), too tight to get into (of dress, car, box of cards, etc.): stl'etl'íq' < tl'íq'.
- be worn out (of clothes for ex.), be old (of clothes), smashed up when dropped, dissolved:: th'éw.
- buckskin clothes:: míyethélwét < sméyeth ~ sméyéth.
- clothes basket:: shxw'awkw'ála < á:wkw'.
- clothes, clothing (esp. Indian clothing, men's or women's), something to wear, dress, gown:: s'íth'em < íth'a.
- clothes container, suitcase, clothes case:: áwkw'emálá < á:wkw', áwkw'emálá < á:wkw'.
- clothes store:: awkw'áwtwx < á:wkw'.
- clothes store, clothing store:: ith'emáwtwx < íth'a.
- denim clothes:: xwétkw'emélwet < xwót'kw'em.
- patch s-th (of clothes, nets), patch s-th up:: p'ôwíyt ~ p'ewíyt < p'ewíy ~ p'ôwíy.
- peel it off (clothes):: lhqw'íwst < lhéqw'.
- slide down (of clothes):: lhósem < lhós.
- stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater, rug-beater:: kw'ekw'qwá:lth'átel < kw'óqw.
- suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothing container, clothes bag, trunk (for clothes), etc.: áwkw'emálá < á:wkw'.
- take off one's clothes, undress:: lhôwth'ám < lhewíth'a.
- take someone's food or clothes:: kwétxwt.
- two garments, two (items of) clothes:: islélwet < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
- washing one's clothes:: th'éxwelwetem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
- wash one's clothes:: th'xwelwétem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
- water kettle, boiler pan (for canning, washing clothes or dishes):: qowletsá:ls < qew.

clothing

- clothes, clothing (esp. Indian clothing, men's or women's), something to wear, dress, gown:: s'íth'em < íth'a.
- clothes store, clothing store:: ith'emáwtwx < íth'a.
- clothing, food, and possessions burned and given away when a person dies, (possessions and food burned and given away at a burning):: syeqwá:ls < yéqw.
- clothing, material:: =íth'a < íth'a.
- garment, clothing:: =elwet ~ =élwet.
- suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothing container, clothes bag, trunk (for clothes), etc.: áwkw'emálá < á:wkw'.
- upper clothing, clothing on upper half of the body:: chlhíth'a < =chílh ~ chílh=.
- warm (of clothing):: hólem.

cloud :: shxw'áhtel < thá:t.

- be steaming (in many places), be cloudy with rain-clouds:: pelpólxwem < poléxwem.
- fleecy wave clouds that look like sheep:: xeylxelemós.
- (get a) ray of sun between clouds:: qeyqeyxelósem < qéyqeyxelà.
- getting cloudy, clouding up:: xwathtálém < thá:t.

clove-hitch

clove-hitch

spear pole knot hitch (two half-hitches), clove-hitch knot:: ts'sítsim.

clover

clover, prob. both white clover and red clover:: lhó:me.

club

beating s-o/s-th with a stick, hitting s-o/s-th with a stick, clubbing it:: kw'ókweqwet < kw'óqw.

clubbed on the back of the neck, clubbed on the back of the head:: kw'qwépssem < kw'óqw.

clubbing many times, hitting many times:: kw'elqwál < kw'óqw.

club on the body:: kw'qwí:ws < kw'óqw.

hit s-o on the head, club him on the head:: kw'qwéleqwt < kw'óqw.

hit with a stick-like object, clubbed:: kw'óqw.

salmon club:: kw'óqwestel < kw'óqw.

sturgeon club, fish club (for salmon, sturgeon, etc.): slá:meth.

war club, club for any purpose:: kw'óqwestel < kw'óqw.

cluster]

eight fruit in a group [or cluster] (as they grow on a plant):: tqòtsòls < tqá:tsa.

four fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: x(e)'othelòls < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

nine fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: tuxwòls < tú:xw.

seven fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: th'ekwòls < th'ó:kws.

three fruit in a cluster (as they grow on a plant):: lhewòls < lhí:xw.

coal

black coals, charcoal:: p'áts't.

coal-oil lamp

an electric light, coal-oil lamp, lamp:: yeqwí:l ~ yeqwì:l < yéqw.

coarse

(have) coarse hair:: mekwélqel < mékw.

stout (of a person), thick (of a tree), thick around, coarse (of a rope), big (fat) (of a person).

big (in girth):: mékw.

coat :: kopú.

coax

coaxing imperative plural:: -attha.

coaxing imperative singular:: -tlh ~ -lh.

Coccinellidae)

order Coleoptera, family Coccinellidae):: slháhlí < slhá:lí.

cock

draw a bow, cock a gun:: xwe'ít'et.

draw a bow, cock a gun, (draw it (of a bow), cock it (of a gun)):: xwe'ít'et < ót'.

cock-eyed

cock-eyed

cross-eyed, prob. also cock-eyed:: skw'íts'òlès.

cod

ling-cod:: á:yt ~ é:yt, mechó:s.

coffee :: kópi.

coffee mate

powdered milk/coffee mate:: ts'áyxw s-qemó < ts'áyxw, qemó
(lit. dry + milk)

coffee-pot:: kópi'álá < kópi.

coffin

box, trunk, grave box (old-style, not buried), coffin, casket:: kw'óxwe.

coho salmon

coho net:: kwóxwethel < kwóxweth.

coho salmon, silver salmon:: kwóxweth.

coho salmon time, August to September:: temkwóxweth < kwóxweth.

small (fully grown) coho salmon, [kokanee]:: sth'ímiya < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m.

coil

be coiled (ready to strike for ex. of a snake):: sq'elá:w < q'ál.

(be) coiling (ready to strike) (of a snake):: sq'elq'elá:w < q'ál.

coiled bottom of a basket before the sides are on:: skwélets < kwél.

coiled up méthelh rope for fishing (for sturgeon and spring salmon):: ts'tíxem.

coil it, wind it up (of string, rope, yarn):: q'élq't < q'ál.

Colaptes cafer cafer

Colaptes cafer cafer and rarely Colaptes cafer collaris, (if large is correct Dryocopus pileatus [AK], if small is correct, probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber or possibly Dryobates villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius or Dryobates pubescens (esp.) gairdneri some zoologists replace the genus Dryobates with Dendrocopos, others with Picoides):: th'íq.

Colaptes cafer collaris

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cold

a cough, a cold with a cough:: stó:qw'em < tó:qw'em.

be chilled (of a person), got cold (of a person):: th'óth'elhem < th'álh.

be cold:: xéytl' ~ xí:tl'.

(cold (of a person) or get cooled down, get cold):: th'ólhem < th'álh.

freezing, freezing cold:: pípewels < pí:w.

get cold:: xéytl'thet < xéytl' ~ xí:tl'.

getting colder:: xé:ytl'thet < xéytl' ~ xí:tl'.

(have) fingers so cold they can't bend:: memekwóyetses < mékw.

cold (CONT'D)

(have/get) a head cold:: th'ólhem sq'óq'ey < th'álh.

north-east wind, north wind, east wind, cold wind:: só:tets.

one's hand sticks to something (in cold, to honey, to glue, etc.): t'elémtes < t'elém.

Coleoptera

order Coleoptera, family Coccinellidae):: slháhlí < slhá:lí.

probably order Coleoptera, family Buprestidae, genus Buprestis, or possibly family Cerambycidae, genus

Gaurotes:: tále te syó:qwem < tá:le ~ tále, tále te syó:qwem < yéqw.

Colias erytheme

if the name applies to one or more predominantly white butterflies it could include the

following which occur in the Stó:lô area: family Papilionidae: Parnassius clodius, Parnassius phoebus

Papilio eurymedon, family Pieridae: Neophasia menapia, Pieris occidentalis, Pieris napi, albino females of

Colias erytheme:: p'ip'eq'eyós < p'éq'.

collarbone:: (s)tl'híléstel < t'álh.

collect

collect, collect money, take a collection, gather:: q'pá:ls < q'ép.

collected rain-water drops in a bucket:: th'q'emelétsem < th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.

collected rain-water from a drip:: th'q'émelets ~ ts'q'émelets < th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.

collect, gather:: q'pém < q'ép.

collecting:: q'ápels < q'ép.

collecting s-th, gathering s-th:: q'ápt or q'ápet < q'ép.

gather s-th, pick up s-th (stuff that's scattered about), collect s-th, gather it up, pick them up

(already gathered or not):: q'pét < q'ép.

to gather (of people esp.), to collect:: q'ép.

collection

collect, collect money, take a collection, gather:: q'pá:ls < q'ép.

collective)

elders (many collective):: siyelyólexwa < siyólexwe.

plural, (usually) many in a group, collective:: R3= or C1eC2=.

(rare) plural, (usually) many in a group, collective:: R5= or C1e=, =R6= or =eC2=, R7=
or C1á=, R8= or C1a=.

color

ash color:: sts'á:s ~ sts'ás.

(be) a dark color (of clothes, complexions, etc.), (dark gray, dark brown):: stl'ítl'esel < stl'ítl'es.

bright (in color):: tstáwél ~ táwél < táw.

burnt color:: syeqwyíqw < yéqw.

have, get, stative or be with colors:: ts= ~ ts'.

in color:: =ó:mex ~ =óméx ~ =òmèx ~ =ómex ~ =omex ~ =emex.

(many) different colors:: lets'ló:ts'tel < láts'.

orange (fruit), especially mandarin orange (the fruit), also domestic orange, (also orange

(color)): qwiqwóyáls ~ qwiqwóyéls ~ qwiqwòyàls < qwá:y.

red ochre color, color of red clay of iron oxide used for religious paint and face paint::

témélh.

rose color:: qá:lq.

color (CONT'D)

stative (with color terms), have, get (elsewhere):: ts= ~ ch=
 what does it look like?, what does he/she look like?, (how is he/she/it in appearance or looks?), (what color is it? [NP]): selchímomex < selchí:m ~ selchím.

colt

colt:: statiqíwò:llh < stiqíw.
 younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf:: st'él'e.

Columba fasciata

including Columba fasciata, Zenaidura macroura, possibly Ectopistes migratorius, also Columbia livia (introduced):: hemó:.

Columbia livia

including Columba fasciata, Zenaidura macroura, possibly Ectopistes migratorius, also Columbia livia (introduced):: hemó:.

comb

card wool, comb s-th, (carding/combining s-th (wool/hair)):: téxelqèytl < tex.
 comb (for hair):: lhts'ímél.
 combing one's hair:: téxelqéylem < tex.
 comb one's hair, comb one's own hair:: texqéylem < tex.
 comb s-o's hair:: texqé:ytl < tex.
 fine comb:: lhémxts'el < méxts'el.
 (louse-comb):: lhémxts'el < méxts'el, lhémxts'etel < méxts'el.
 real fine-tooth comb:: lhémxts'etel < méxts'el.
 shake s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or blanket for ex.): xwíset ~ xwítset < xwís.

come :: emí: ~ emí < mí ~ mé ~ me.

appear, come into view, rise into view:: pél:ékw.
 arrive, arriving, come here, have come, get here, get back, come in (in a race):: xwe'í < í.
 back and forth, (go or come back and forth):: q'elq'í:lthet ~ q'elq'éylthet < q'ó:lthet.
 become aware (said for ex. of a child about three years or so, or of realizing how something is done), come to one's senses, sober up:: p'élh.
 broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled:: yéxw < yíxw.
 come, came, He came., She came.: ma'emí ~ ma'mí < mí ~ mé ~ me.
 come close, come near, come sit in (with a group):: teséthet ~ tséthet < téš.
 come, coming, come to, coming to:: mí ~ mé ~ me.
 come near me, (sic? for make me get near):: tesésthòx < téš.
 come near s-o, (come to s-o):: emíls < mí ~ mé ~ me.
 come out (of hair) (like hair in a comb):: qw'éš.
 come out (of sun), come up (of sun):: wep'éth' ~ wep'áth' < p'eth'.
 come to after fainting, (revive after fainting):: p'elhiws < p'élh.
 come to see s-o/s-th, visit s-o:: kw'átset < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
 Come (urging one person):: míthelh < mí ~ mé ~ me.
 come with s-o:: sq'ómet < q'ó.
 come with s-o (in a canoe for ex.): q'ewí:lt < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 coming by foot, travelling by walking, already walking, travelling on foot:: ye'í:mex < i-ŋ m.
 coming with s-o:: sq'eq'ómet < q'ó.
 fall apart, come apart (of something man-made):: yíxw.

come (CONT'D)

follow after, coming behind (the one ahead knows):: chokwelélqem < chók:kw.

get close, approach, get near, nearly, (go close, come close):: ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel, ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.

go, come, get, become:: =í:l ~ =i_l ~ =el.

go with, come with, be partner with:: q'axí:l < q'ó.

has come around (of a cyclic period of time):: séqsel.

just came, (just arrived):: tátsel.

just come out on (of sun):: p'eth'.

just coming out of the earth (of plants for ex.): qwósem.

return, come back, go back:: q'ó:lthet.

sticking out through a hole (like a toe out of a sock, knee out of a hole in pants, a nail

driven clear through the other side of a board), come out into the open:: qwôhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.

they came on (top of):: ch'alech'á (~ ts'alets'á) < ts'á.

tide coming in, water coming in, water coming up (ocean tide or river):: qém:el.

to climax, come (sexually), ejaculate:: qw'lhòlèm or qw'lhòlèm.

to float, come up to the surface, rise to the surface, to surface:: p'ékw.

watch for s-o to come, be on the watch for s-o:: qw'óqw'elhmet < qw'ólh or qw'álh.

where s-o came from:: shxwtelí < tel=.

come alive

come alive, come back to life, get better (from sickness), get well, revive:: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

come back to life

come alive, come back to life, get better (from sickness), get well, revive:: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

comedian

a dandy, someone who overdresses, a show-off, comedian, someone who always cracks jokes, smart-alec:: swék'.

come in

go in (a house/enclosure), come in, come inside, enter a house or enclosure:: kwetxwí:lem < kwetáxw.

come off :: má ~ má'.

it peeled off, comes off:: lhéqw'.

come out

come out (of sun), come up (of sun):: wep'éth' ~ wep'áth' < p'eth'.

just come out on (of sun):: p'eth'.

come to

come, coming, come to, coming to:: mí ~ mé ~ me.

come to after fainting, (revive after fainting):: p'elhíws < p'élh.

come up

(be) Spring, [cyclic period] when everything comes up:: kw'íyles ~ kw'éyles < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

(be) Spring, [time or season] when everything comes up:: temkw'éyles < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

come up (CONT'D)

come out (of sun), come up (of sun):: wəp'éth' ~ wəp'áth' < p'eth'.
 place where the sun comes up:: swəp'áth' < p'eth'.

comfort

comfort s-o, sympathize with s-o:: smámekw'et < mákw'a.

comfortable:: éy ~ éy:

be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be
 good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture,
 other things?),:: éy ~ éy:

command

command imperative second person plural:: -alha.
 command imperative second person singular:: -lha.

Commodore)

Indian name of Mary Amy (Lorenzetto) (Commodore) Cooper:: Óyewòt.
 name of a fierce old warrior from Sumas, an ancestor of the Commodore family:: Qwá:l <
 qwá:l.

communion :: lekaléstel.

Comox language

Sliammon people, Sliammon dialect (of the Comox language, Mainland Comox):: Sloyámén.

companion

companion, other part:: sq'ó < q'ó.

comparative

comparative or augmentative:: =R1= or =C1e=.

complete

be complete:: xéq.
 close up a meeting, wind up a meeting, complete a meeting:: yalkw'ólhem or
 yelkw'wólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
 complete s-th:: xeqláxw < xéq.

completely

go out completely (of fire):: th'éx.
 (portion not burnt up, burnt or gone out completely portion):: th'exmíl < th'éx.

complexion

(be) a dark color (of clothes, complexions, etc.), (dark gray, dark brown):: stl'ítl'esel <
 stl'ítl'es.

comprehend)

find s-th out, understand s-th, learn s-th, realize s-th, now know what s-th is like, read (and
 comprehend) s-th, understand s-o:: tél:exw ~ (in rapid speech) télexw < tól.

cone

pine-cone:: sts'ék'.

confess

confess

confession, to go to confession, to confess:: xáxemilàlèm ~ xáxmilàlèm < xáxe.

confident

know oneself, be confident:: lheq'elómet < q'á:l.

confuse

confused:: melmílets' < mál ~ mél.

conifer

fir boughs, needle of any other conifer than spruce:: qwélatses.

conscience

conscience, spirit (which can be lost temporarily), soul, life-spirit, power of one's will:: smestíyexw < mestíyexw.

considerate

be considerate:: sts'íts'exw, sts'íts'exw < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

(be) considerate of each other:: sts'its'exwtel < sts'íts'exw, sts'íts'exwtel < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

constant

keep the fire at a constant temperature:: txwéltsep.

constantly

one's head is shaking constantly (like with disease):: xwóyqwesem, xwóyqwesem.

constipated:: t'kwíwel < t'ékw.

get constipated, "bound up":: xexekw'íwel ~ xaxekw'íwel < xékw'.

really constipated:: ch'íywxíwel < ts'íywx ~ ts'éywx ~ ch'íywx.

consumption

hog fennel, Indian consumption plant:: q'exmí:l.

contact

(get) a disease gotten by contacting a frog, a skin eruption, also the same disease as the man got in Kawkawa Lake in the Sxwó:yxwey story, (perhaps also) leprosy:: qw'ó:m.

container :: shxwélwels.

(closable container):: =q.

clothes container, suitcase, clothes case:: áwkw'emálá < á:wkw'.

container for left-overs taken home from feast, doggie bag:: meq'ethále < méq'.

container for, receptacle for:: =á:lá ~ =álá ~ =àlà ~ =ela.

container(s):: =eqel.

eight containers:: tqátsáleqel < tqá:tsa.

empty container (like bottles esp. if there's lots):: shxwema'ámel < má ~ má'-.

five containers:: lhq'átseqel < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

four containers:: xethíleqel < xé'ó:thel ~ xé'óthel.

nine containers:: tuxwáleqel < tú:xw.

one container:: léts'eqel < léts'a ~ léts'e.

seven containers:: th'ekwsáleqel < th'ó:kws.

six containers:: t'xémeqel < t'xé.

container (CONT'D)

small container:: a'axwíleqel < axwíl, mímeleqel.

small containers (a number of them):: mémeleqel < mímeleqel.

suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothing container, clothes bag, trunk (for clothes), etc.: áwkw'emálá < á:wkw'.

take a cover off, take it off (a cover of a container), open it (bottle, box, kettle, book, etc.): xwemá:qet < má ~ má'.

ten containers:: opeláleqel < ó:pel.

the inside (of a container):: skwetxwewílh < kwetáxw.

thirty containers:: lhewelsxáleqel < lhí:xw.

three containers:: lhíxweqel < lhí:xw.

twenty containers:: ts'kw'exáleqel < ts'kw'éx.

two containers:: isáleqel < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

vessel, (container):: =ó:welh ~ =ówelh ~ =ówelh ~ =ewelh ~ =á:welh ~ =welh ~ =ewí:l.

continuative

characteristic, inherent continuative:: =R2 or =C1eC2.

continuative, be -ing:: -R1- or -C1e-, R5- or C1e-, R8= or C1a=, =R9= or =C1á(=).

continuative, resultative:: há- ~ hé-.

diminutive, little (of subject, object, agent, patient or action), small, (all diminutive verbs are also continuative):: R4= or C1í=, =R6= or =eC2=, R7= or C1á=.

plural continuative:: R13= or C1V1C2=.

structured activity continuative, structured activity continuative nominal or tool or person:: =els.

continue

being angry, continue to be angry, angry, mad, roused, stirred up:: t'át'eyeq' ~ t'át'iyeq' < t'ay.

continuing on singing:: t'élt'elem < t'íl.

continuous

be dripping, (have) continuous dripping, water dropping:: th'áq'em < th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.

continuous shooting or popping sounds:: tl'él't'eleqw' < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

(making a) continuous rustling noise (of paper or silk or material), rustling (of leaves, paper, a sharp sound):: sá:wts'em < sawéts'em.

contract

contract a disease, catch a disease, get addicted:: q'áp'.

contrary)

insistant, persistant (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just the opposite, (stubborn, contrary):: sxíxeles.

contrastive:: we= ~ u= ~ uw= ~ ew= ~ =ew ~ =w ~ =u.

be only (contrastive), be just (contrastive):: welóy < lóy.

then (action following a previous action, contrastive), so (contrastive):: su.

control

causative control transitivizer:: =st.

purposeful control reciprocal, (perhaps just) reciprocal, (do purposely to) each other, (do purposely to) one another:: =t=el.

purposeful control reflexive, do purposely to oneself:: =thet.

control (CONT'D)

purposeful control transitivizer, do purposely to s-o/s-th:: =t ~ =et.

purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred:: =ex.

conveyance)

be aboard, be in (a conveyance):: eló:lh < ó:lh.

get in a conveyance, get in a car, mount a horse:: ó:lh.

get off (a canoe or conveyance), get out of a canoe, (disembark):: qw'í:m.

get s-th aboard (a canoe, car, conveyance):: eló:lhstexw < ó:lh.

three canoes, three wagons, three conveyances (any form of transportation), three boats::

lhxwó:lh < lhí:xw.

convulsion

(have) fits, convulsions:: q'áq'etl'.

cook

bake underground, (steam-cook underground, cook in a steam-pit):: qetás < qá:t.

baking over an open fire, roasting over an open fire, barbecuing, cooking in an oven::

qw'eqw'élém < qw'él.

barbecue, bake (meat, vegetables, etc.) in open fire, bake over fire, roast over open fire,

bake under hot sand, bake in oven, cook in oven, (boiled down (as jam) [CT, HT]):: qw'élém < qw'él.

barbecue stick, cooking stick (split stick for barbecuing salmon):: pí:kwel.

(be) cooked, (be) already cooked:: sqw'eqw'í:l < qw'él.

boiling, making boil, (cooking in boiling liquid):: qwó:ls.

cooked fish head:: sth'óqwes < sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.

cooked (over fire):: qw'él.

cooking, (cooking) food:: skwúkw < kwúkw.

cook s-th:: qw'él't < qw'él.

dish, big cooking and serving trough used in longhouse, feast dish, plate (of wood or basketry), (platter), tray:: ló:thel.

fish eggs, salmon eggs, roe, (cooked salmon eggs [JL]):: qélex.

getting cooked:: qw'eqwél < qw'él.

not cooked enough (of fish), [undercooked]:: lálek'em.

something that's cooked:: sqw'él's < qw'él.

stuff steam-cooked underground, what is baked underground:: sqetás < qá:t.

(the) cooking:: sqw'él < qw'él.

(the) cooking, (soup, stew [DM, CT]):: sqwél's < qwó:ls.

to cook, cooking:: kwúkw.

cookhouse

cookhouse, kitchen:: kwukwáwtxw < kwúkw.

cool

(cold (of a person) or get cooled down, get cold):: th'ólhem < th'álh.

cool down enough to touch (or handle or work with):: tóqweltsep.

cool down (of a person):: th'álh.

cooling it (of food):: títemí:lt < temí:lt.

cooling off (of food):: títemí:lthet < temí:lt.

cool it (of food):: temí:lt.

cool off (of a person):: xálxwthet < xó:lxwem.

cool off (of food):: temí:lthet < temí:lt.

cool oneself:: th'ólhethet < th'álh.

cool (CONT'D)

cool oneself off:: th'álhethet < th'álh.

cools one's chest inside:: th'elhílésem < th'álh.

(have?) a cool drink:: th'elhílésem < th'álh, th'elhqéylem or th'elhqílem ~ th'elhqílem < th'álh.

have a menthol taste, (have a cool taste):: xó:lxwem.

it is cool [of weather], (be) cool (of a place):: sth'áth'elh < th'álh.

Cooper

Indian name of Mary Amy (Lorenzetto) (Commodore) Cooper:: Óyewòt.

place by Albert Cooper's house on Chilliwack River Road near Vedder Crossing, former

village where a slide is now on north bank of Chilliwack River opposite Liumchen Creek:: X'éylés < x'éylés.

coordinated outfit

dancer's uniform, (any) coordinated outfit:: s-hóyews < hóyiws.

copper :: qwíqwi ~ qwíyqwi.

big copper pot:: ts'qw'óstel ~ ts'qw'ówstel.

(perhaps) copper, (hard metal that looks like gold but isn't, maybe copper [Elders at Katz

Class 10/5/76], metal found in mines and used for arrowheads [Elders Group 5/28/75], gold [EB]):

sqw'él, sqw'él.

copper-colored

be red, red, reddish-brown, copper-colored:: tskwí:m < kwí:m.

copy

copy, imitate:: xwexwe'á.

copy s-o, imitate s-o:: xwexwe'át < xwexwe'á.

imitating s-o, copying s-o:: xwixwe'át < xwexwe'á.

Coqualeetza

Coqualeetza stream esp. where it joins Luckakuck Creek, later Coqualeetza (residential

school, then hospital, then Indian cultural centre and Education Training Centre):: Kw'eqwáíth'a <

kw'óqw.

Coqualeetza stream

Coqualeetza stream esp. where it joins Luckakuck Creek, later Coqualeetza (residential

school, then hospital, then Indian cultural centre and Education Training Centre):: Kw'eqwáíth'a <

kw'óqw.

Coquihalla River:: Kw'ikw'iyá:la < kw'íy.

maybe the same place as Sqw'exwáq (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the

Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived):: Skw'íkw'xweq (or better, Sqw'íqw'xweq) <

Sqw'exwáq.

pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River:: Sqw'exwáq.

Coquitlam :: Kwíkwet'em.

Coquitlam Indian people:: Kwíkwet'em.

cord

cord, muscle, tendon, nerve cord by backbone:: tl'e'ímél ~ tl'e'í:mel.

(poss.) cord, rope:: =í:wa ~ =í:wá: ~ =el=a₇ wa.

cord (CONT'D)

spinal rope inside sturgeon, (sturgeon spinal cord):: qw'ólhla.

corduroy)

rough (like corduroy):: xátqem ~ xétqem.

core

core of a rock, center of a rock, core of anything, heart of anything inanimate:: sth'emí:wel
~ sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.

heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any
growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit:: sth'emí:wel ~
sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m, sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.

inside or core of a plant or fruit (or canoe or anything):: =í:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.

in the rump, in the anus, in the rectum, in the bottom, on the insides, inside parts, core, inside the head::
=í:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.

cork line

float line, cork line:: qwôqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l.

corn :: kwól.

white sweet corn:: p'éq' q'áq'et'em kwó:l < p'éq', q'át', kwó:l
(lit. white + sweet + corn)

Corner

Cottonwood Corner:: Kwó:le.

corner

square, corner, arm with elbow out:: st'eláxel.

turn around a bend, go around a bend, turn around (to go back), turn around a corner::
q'ewqé:ylém ~ q'ewqéylém (better q'ewqí:lem) < q'éw ~ q'ew.

Cornus nuttallii:: qwítx, qwítxelhp < qwítx.

Cornus stolonifera:: th'exwíyelhp.

corpse

ghost, corpse, dead body:: spoleqwíth'a < poleqwíth'a.

correct

be alright, be okay, it's alright, it's okay, can, be able, it's enough, be right, be correct, that's
right:: iyólem ~ iyó:lem < éy ~ éy:.

(meaning uncertain), (perhaps right, correct):: mà.

right (correct):: leq'á:lh < léq'.

Corvus brachyrhynchos

Corvus brachyrhynchos, (Corvus corax [EF, some Deming elders]): spó:l.

Corvus caurinus:: spelól < spó:l, spepelól ~ spepeló:l < spó:l.

Euphagus cyanocephalus, or Corvus caurinus:: q'eláq'a.
prob. Corvus caurinus:: spopelál < spó:l.

Corvus corax

Corvus corax:: skéweqs < sqéweqs, sqéweqs, sqéweqs.

Corvus brachyrhynchus, (Corvus corax [EF, some Deming elders]): spó:l.

Corylus cornuta:: sth'ítsem, sth'ítsemelhp < sth'ítsem, sth'ítsemelhp
< th'éts.

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris
noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus
alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni::
skw'elyáxel.

order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae, may include any or all of the following: Corynorhinus townsendi
townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis
californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus,
Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: p'íp'eth'elàxel ~ p'íp'eth'elàxel < p'í:.

cost

cost ten dollars:: epoléstexw < ó:pel.

(costume) :: =ómet ?.

dancer's uniform, (any) coordinated outfit:: s-hóyews < hóyiws.

dancing costume:: slewómet ~ lewómet.

headdress, face costume, mask:: sxwéythyies ~ sxwíythyies < xwíyth.

spirit-dancing costume, wool hat for spirit-dancer (Deming):: s-hóyiws.

trimmings on uniform (paddles, etc.): stl'íitl'ets < tl'íts ~ tl'ích.

cotton balls

cotton balls (lit. "little rolled balls"):: xíxelkwòls < xél.

cotton balls (lit. "plant fluff - ball"):: pípexwem pó:l < p'íxw, pó:l.

cottontail

big rabbit, older rabbit, big/older snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also big/older
eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced):: sqiqewóthel < sqewáth, sqwiqweyóthel.

(larger) rabbit: snowshoe or varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit
(introduced):: sqewáth.

rabbit: snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced),

(baby rabbit, small rabbit or hare [Elders Group]): sqiqewàth < sqewáth.

rabbit, (varying hare, perhaps now also the introduced eastern cottontail):: shxwóxw.

cottonwood

black cottonwood cambium (soft matter between the bark and the wood):: sxá:meth.

black cottonwood tree:: chewô:lhp < cháchew ~ cháchu.

cottonwood bark driftwood (it was used to carve toy canoes), cottonwood driftwood used
for carving toy canoes:: qwémélép ~ qwemélep.

cottonwood sap, cottonwood cambium:: ts'its'emá:welh.

cottonwood sap or cambium:: sxá:meth.

poplar, Lombardy poplar (intro.), also black cottonwood and perhaps trembling aspen

which may have rarely occurred on the eastern and northeastern edges of Stó:ló territory::

p'elp'álq'emá:lews ~ p'elp'álq'emá:lews < p'álq'em.

"poplar", probably includes black cottonwood and trembling aspen (though trembling

aspen is rare in Upriver Halq'eméylem territory):: th'estíyelhp < th'ís, th'exítyelhp < th'éx.

cottonwood (CONT'D)

to drop or blow plant fluff (like dandelions, fireweed, cottonwood, etc.), to blow (of dusty or flaky stuff like wood dust, dandruff, maybe seeds):: pípexwem < píxw.

Cottonwood Beach

Cottonwood Beach (in the southern quarter of Harrison Lake):: Chewó:lhþ < cháchew ~ cháchu.

Cottonwood Corner:: Kwó:le.

couch

sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one's sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katzie)]): shxw'ó:met < emét.

cougar :: shxwéwe.

cough

a cough, a cold with a cough:: stó:qw'em < tó:qw'em.
coughing:: tóteqw'em < tó:qw'em.
to cough:: tó:qw'em.

count :: kw'xá:m < kw'áx.

be counted:: skw'ekw'íx < kw'áx.
counting:: kw'áxem < kw'áx.
counting them, counting s-th:: kw'áxt < kw'áx.
count them, count s-th:: kw'xát < kw'áx.

counter-clockwise

go around inside the longhouse counter-clockwise:: selts'elwílem < sél or sí(:)l.

courage

courage (lit. in the stomach):: =á:lwes ~ =élwes.
in the stomach, in courage:: =álwes ~ =élwes.

course

an old course of Atchelitz Creek:: (Yequeqámen).
change course (of a river):: táyéqel.

cousin

(be) brother and sister, (be) siblings to each other, (be) first cousin to each other:: qeló:qtel < sqá:q.
grandparent, grandparent's sibling, grandparent's first cousin:: sí:le.
great grandparent, great grandchild, sibling or (up to fourth) cousin of great grandparent, great grandchild of brother or sister or (up to fourth) cousin:: sts'ó:meqw, sts'ó:meqw.
great great grandparent, great great grandchild, sibling or cousin (up to fourth) of great great grandparent/-child:: th'ép'ayeqw ~ th'épayeqw.
great great great great grandparent, great great great great grandchild, sibling or cousin (up to fourth) of great great great great grandparent or -child:: tómiyeqw.
nephew, niece, sibling's child (child of sister or brother or cousin (up to and including fourth cousin) [Elders Group]): stí:wel.
older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line,

cousin (CONT'D)

older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o, sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.
 older siblings, elder cousins (first/second/third cousins by an older sibling of one's ancestor):: sá:tl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.
 parent's cousin, parent's sibling, uncle, aunt:: shxwemlí:kw.
 sibling/cousin of great great grand-parent/-child:: ékwiyeqw.
 sibling/cousin of great great great grandparent/-child:: ékwiyeqw.
 younger siblings, "younger" cousins (first, second, or third cousins [whose connecting ancestor is younger than ego's]): sqelá:q < sqá:q.
 younger sibling, younger brother, younger sister, child of younger sibling of one's parent, "younger" cousin (could even be fourth cousin [through younger sibling of one's great great grandparent]): sqá:q.
 younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one's(great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister:: sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt, sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

cover

a cover, lid:: qp'á:letstel < qep'.
 blanket (modern), covering:: léxwtel < lexw.
 close s-th (for ex. a box), put a lid on s-th (for ex. a pot), cover it with a lid:: qp'á:qet < qep'.
 cover it (s-th open):: qp'á:letset < qep'.
 cover oneself up:: léxwethet < lexw.
 cover s-o, cover s-th (like yeast bread):: tl'xwét (or probably tl'xwét) < tl'xw ~ tl'exw.
 cover s-o with a blanket, cover s-th, cover s-th/s-o up:: léxwet < lexw.
 take a cover off, take it off (a cover of a container), open it (bottle, box, kettle, book, etc.): xwemá:qet < má ~ má'.
 you get covered on the mouth (by a flying squirrel at night for ex.): qp'ó:ythòm < qep'.

covering

floor, floor mat, floor covering, linoleum, rug:: lhéyéyléptel < lhá:x ~ lháx.
 on the body, on the skin, on the covering:: =í:ws ~ =ews.
 thick plank for side of house, thick shake for longhouse roof, covering over hole in roof of pit-house:: s'í:ltexw.

cow

calf:: músmesò:llh < músmes.
 cow, bull, beef:: músmes.
 small adult cow:: músmesmes < músmes.
 small adult cows, (small adult cattle):: melúsmesmes < músmes.
 to fasten s-th by tying, tie up s-th (like canoe, horse, laces, nets, cow, shoelaces), tie it:: q'éyset ~ q'í(:)set < q'ey ~ q'i.
 younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf:: st'él'e.

coward

coward, person that's always afraid:: lexwsí:si < síy.

cowboy :: káwpôy.

cowboy hat:: kawpôyóweq(w) < káwpôy.
 (make) a whoop, a cowboy's whoop:: q'exelám.

Cowichan

Cowichan

Cowichan (people, dialect, area):: Qewítsel < qew.

co-wife

a husband's younger wives, co-wife:: sxáye.

cow parsnip

cow parsnip sprout (especially the edible inside part):: sóqw'.

stringy fibers (as on cow parsnip):: xwéylem ~ xwé:ylem ~ xwí:lem.

wild celery, cow parsnip:: yóle ~ yóla ~ yó:le.

coyote :: sk'ek'iyáp ~ slek'iyáp, slek'iyáp.

little coyote:: lil'eyáp < slek'iyáp.

crab :: á:yx.

crabapple

crabapple, (now) domesticated apple:: qwe'óp.

crabapple tree, domestic apple tree:: qwe'ó:pelhp < qwe'óp.

(have) sound of popping small round things (snowberries, herring eggs as when eating them, rice krispies, crabapples, cranberries, etc.), (have a crunching sound (as of grasshopper, rice krispies)):: tl'ámkw'em, tl'ámkw'em < tl'ém.

crabby

(be) cranky, crabby, dirty-minded:: lexwqélwelh < qél.

crack

a crack:: sisíq' < séq'.

a cracked mountain where the pipeline crosses the Fraser River between Hope and Agassiz:: Sisíq' < séq'.

break (of ground), crack apart (of its own accord) (of ground), ripped:: tl'éx.

lots of cracks:: seq'síq' < séq'.

plugging a hole or leak or crack in anything:: t'ót'ekwels < t'ékw.

Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat (Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sxeláwtxw):: Salq'íwel < séq'.

split s-th, crack s-th:: seq'át ~ sq'át < séq'.

to crack, to split (of its own accord), ((also) cracked, a crack [AC]):: séq'.

crackers:: xápkw'els < xépekw'

(lit. crunching noise structured activity [thing])

crackle

crackling and popping (of a log in fire or firecrackers):: tl'álxem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (noise when eating):: tl'ámqw'els < tl'ém.

crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (sound or noise when eating):: tl'ámqw'els < tl'ámkw'em.

(have/get a) crackle and pop (sound of a log in a fire or of firecrackers):: tl'á:lxem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

make a crunching or crackling noise, crunching (gnawing) sound:: xápkw'em < xep'ékw'.

cradle

cradle

baby basket, cradle basket, basketry cradle:: p'ó:th'es ~ p'óth'es.

buckskin straps for tying a baby in its cradle or basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yem.

(have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board):: sp'íp'elheqw < p'ílh.

swing for baby cradle:: séqtel < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

Crago vulgaris

suborder Natantia, probably Crago and other genera, especially Crago vulgaris, Pandalus

danae were identified by AD from a photo as the kind AD's parents got dried from the Chinese and called by this name:: homò:y.

cramp

cramped:: q'á:lp'tem < q'élptem ~ q'élp'tem.

cramping:: q'áq'elptem < q'élptem ~ q'élp'tem.

getting a cramp:: q'elq'élp'tem < q'élptem ~ q'élp'tem.

to have cramps, get a cramp, to be cramped:: q'élptem ~ q'élp'tem.

cranberry

cranberry juice:: kwúkwewels sqe'óleqw (or) qwemchó:ls sqe'óleqw < kwúkwewels, qwà:m, qó:
(lit. high-bush cranberry + fruit juice (or better:) bog cranberry + fruit juice)

bog cranberry:: qwemchó:ls < qwà:m ~ qwám.

(have) sound of popping small round things (snowberries, herring eggs as when eating

them, rice krispies, crabapples, cranberries, etc.), (have a crunching sound (as of grasshopper, rice krispies)):: tl'ámkw'em, tl'ámkw'em < tl'ém.

possibly high-bush cranberry, more likely squashberry:: kwúkwewels.

crane

(be) pigeon-toed, (sandhill crane toed:: slímiyeqwxel < slí:m.

great blue heron, (often called) "crane":: sméqw'o ~ smóqw'o.

sandhill crane:: slí:m.

crane fly

crane fly, leatherjacket (immature crane fly):: spelwálh qwá:l < qwá:l, tl'áleqtxel qwá:l < qwá:l.

crane fly, "leatherjacket" (insect):: tl'áleqtxel qwá:l < tl'áqt.

cranial deformation

(have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board):: sp'íp'elheqw < p'ílh.

cranky :: t'it'á:yeq' < t'ay.

(be) aggressive, cranky, ready to fight, (be) violent, hot-headed:: sxóytl'thet ~ sxó:ytl'thet.

(be) cranky, crabby, dirty-minded:: lexwqélwelh < qél.

cranky, quick-tempered:: xéth'xeth' < xíth' ~ xéyth'.

last baby (youngest baby), the last-born, a child cranky and jealous of an expected brother or sister:: óqw'a < óqw'.

Crataegus douglasii:: máts'el, mats'íyelhp < máts'el.

crawl :: ts'tá:m.

crawl (as of a snake, seal, slug, snail):: xwó:kw'thet < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

crawling:: ts'átem < ts'tá:m.

crawl (CONT'D)

crawling (as of snake, seal, slug, snail), (dragging oneself):: xwéqw'ethet < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

crawl through (like through a fence):: qwahéylém ~ qwahí:lém < qwá.

crawl underneath, (go underneath):: eqílem ~ eqéylem.

swimming, (swimming under the water after diving (Cheh.) [Elders Group], swimming with crawl strokes, etc. [Deming]): t'ít'etsem ~ t'ít'echem < t'ítsem.

swim (of a person), swim (with crawl strokes, etc.): t'ítsem.

crayon:: mamelehá:yelh xéltel < méle ~ mél:a.

crazy

be crazy, be insane:: shxwóxwth' < xwáth'.

(be) stupid, not all there (mentally), (be) a little crazy:: shxwixwóxwth' < xwáth'.

you're crazy in the head, you're sick in the head:: xwoxwth'áleq[w]thom < xwáth'.

creak

(make/have a) squeaking sound (of a tree, of a chair, of shoes), squeaking (of shoes, trees), (creaking):: qá:ytlem.

creature)

a fatal kind of shock on seeing a stl'áleqem (supernatural creature):: xò:lí:s.

animal or bird one is afraid of and can't see, powerful creature, supernatural creature::

stl'á:leqem.

backbone (of human or other creatures), spine (human or other creature):: xekw'ólesewíts < xekw'óles.

(little supernatural creature), little stl'áleqem:: stl'ítl'leqem < stl'á:leqem.

lots of stl'áleqems, (lots of supernatural creatures):: stl'eltl'áleqem < stl'á:leqem.

two supernatural creatures:: yáysele ~ yéysele < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

credit

get credit:: íxem.

get credit, borrow (money for ex.), (getting credit, borrowing):: qw'íméls.

lend money to s-o, [give s-o credit]: exímt < íxem.

to put on credit ??: exímels < íxem.

Creek

a neck of land on the west side of Harrison Lake just north of Twenty-Mile Creek and across from the north tip of Long Island:: Shxwtépsem < tépsem.

an old course of Atchelitz Creek:: (Yequeqámen).

a place on Chilliwack River, a little above Anderson Flat and Allison's (between Tamih

Creek and Slesse Creek), a village at deep water between Tamih Creek and Slesse Creek:: Iy'óythel < éy ~ éy:, Iy'óythel < éy ~ éy:.

Atchelitz Creek, an old Chilliwack River channel:: Áthelets < áthelets.

a tributary of Atchelitz Creek:: Kwôkwa'átem ?.

August run spring salmon that go up Silver Creek (near Hope):: shxwôqw'ó:lh.

Beaver Creek (at U.S.-Canada boundary line):: Sqelá:w (Stótelô) < sqelá:w.

canyon area on Chehalis Creek just above (upriver or north from) the main highway bridge

(esp. the first cliff on the east side) [means one-legged]:: Páléxel ~ Paléxel.

Centre Creek:: Stahiyáq?? or Stiyáq?? or St'ahiyáq?? or Stahí:q??.

Cheam Creek on north side below Ford Creek:: Sqwe'óp (?) < qwe'óp.

Choate Creek on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River:: St'élxweth' stótelô <

Creek (CONT'D)

- St'élxweth'.
 creek from Hicks Lake [sic? from Deer Lake] that's actually three creeks all leaving from the lake, probably Mahood Creek, (also Hick's Mountain [LJ]): Sílhxw < lhí:xw.
 Emory Creek, also village at mouth of Emory Creek on both sides of the creek: Sxwótl'aqwem.
 Five-Mile Creek: Lohíts ~ Lahíts ~ Lahích ~ Slahích.
 Ford Creek, (=Foley Creek?): Ets'íts'a or Eth'íth'a or Ets'íth'a, Ets'íts'a or Eth'íth'a or Ets'íth'a.
 Ford Lake (sic Foley Lake), Ford Creek (sic Foley Creek) on north side of Chilliwack River below Post Creek: Lasisélp?
 Fraser River, (Chehalis Creek, Chehalis River [Elders Group, EL/EB/NP]): Stó:lô < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 Gordon Creek: Sókw'ech Stó:lô < sókw'.
 Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake): Stótelô < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 Hicks Creek: Péps? or Píps?.
 Katz river-bank, Ruby Creek settlement, village on north bank of Fraser River just below (west of) the mouth of Ruby Creek: Spópetes < pót.t.
 Lackaway village, Lackaway Creek: Lá:xewey.
 Little Matsqui Creek: Stótlôtel < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 Luckakuck Creek: Lexexéq < xéq.
 Mary Ann Creek, village at mouth of Mary Ann Creek into the Fraser (in Yale, B.C., Yale Town Indian Reserve #1): Sése.
 Matsqui village, (Matsqui Creek [Wells]): Máthxwi.
 maybe the same place as Sqw'exwáq (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived): Skw'íkw'xweq (or better, Sqw'íqw'xweq) < Sqw'exwáq.
 Middle Creek: Lóyaqwe'áth'? or Lóyaqwe'áts'?, Lóyeqw'e'áts' (most likely) or Lóyaqwe'áts' or Lóyaqwe'áth', Nesókwewch ~ Nasókwach.
 Mill Creek (at American Bar), Puckat Creek on map also: Peqwchó:lthel Stótelô < péqw.
 monument at Saddle Rock at Five Mile Creek: Sólkweyem?? or Solkw'í:m??.
 Morris Creek (near Chehalis, B.C.), Morris Lake (near Chehalis): Sxáxe < xáxe.
 mouth of Weaver Creek: Lhemqwó:tel < lhém.
 Mt. MacFarlane Creek: possibly Chéchem.
 north and south sides of the mouth of Five-Mile Creek: Lexwts'ístel < th'ís.
 place where a grove of birches stood/stand near the Kickbush place on Chilliwack River
 Road in Sardis, (village at junction of Semmihault Creek and Chilliwack River [Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19]): Sekw'sekw'emá:y < síkw'.
 place where Yale Creek divides (forks) above the highway bridge over the creek: T'ít'xelhchò:m < t'éx.
 pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River: Sqw'exwáq.
 Post Creek: Kwókwewem ?.
 (probably) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek
 (creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]): Qwôhòls < qwá.
 (probably) Slollicum Creek: St'áleqem Stótelô < st'á:leqem.
 Restmore Caves [Wells], (mouth of Hunter Creek [IHTTC]): Uqw'íles.
 Ruby Creek (the creek not the village): St'ít'xoya < t'éx.
 Ryder Lake Creek: T'ept'óp Stótelô < T'ept'óp.
 Sakwi Creek, a stream that joins Weaver Creek about one-third mile above the salmon hatchery: Qeywéxem < qí:w_x ~ qéyw_x ~ qá:w_x ~ qáw_x.
 Semmihault Creek, a stream from the east joining the old Chilliwack River near the Chilliwack airport: Smiyó:llh?.
 Silver Creek, Silver Hope Creek: Tl'íkw'elem < tl'íkw'el.

Creek (CONT'D)

- silver spring salmon that came up Harrison River and Chehalis Creek, (first spring salmon [Deming]): sqwéxem < qwéxem.
- Siwash Creek, on the CN (east) side of the Fraser River:: Aseláw Stótelô < Aseláw.
- Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake:: Lkwôxwethem < kwôxweth.
- Skwellepil Creek:: Skwálepel < kwà:l.
- Sowaqua Creek:: Swókwel < swókwel.
- Spuzzum village (on south bank of Spuzzum Creek at its mouth onto the Fraser River), also Spuzzum Creek:: Spíyem.
- Statlu Creek, one of the main tributaries of Chehalis Creek:: stótelô < tó:l ~ tò:l, stótelô < tó:l ~ tò:l.
- Suka Creek (on east side of Fraser River above Hope):: Skwíyò Stó:lô < Skwíyò.
- Sweltzer Creek (the stream from Cultus Lake to Chilliwack River at Soowahlie):: Swílhcha Stótelô < Swílhcha.
- Tamihi Creek:: T'ami(ye)hóy (Stótelô) < t'ámiya.
- the first creek above Hemlock Valley road which also crosses the road to Morris Valley, also the name for Pretty Creek:: Lhemqwótel Stótelô < lhém.
- Upper Sumas Creek:: Tátelín??.
- village across from or a little above the mouth of Centre Creek into Chilliwack River:: Swóyel.
- village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek, American Bar Reserve:: Peqwchó:lthel ~ Peqwechó:lthel < péqw.
- village at junction of Ryder Lake Creek and Chilliwack River:: T'ept'óp.
- village at mouth of Stulkawhits Creek on Fraser River:: Lexwtl'fkw'elem < tl'fkw'el.
- village just below (on the south side of) Suka Creek, on the CN side (east side) of the Fraser River across from Dogwood Valley:: Skwíyò.
- village near the mouth of Choate Creek, (Choate Creek [AK, SP/AD], (Stullawheets village on a hill on the east bank of the Fraser River near the mouth of Suka Creek [elders on American Bar Trip (AD/AK/?)]): St'élxweth', St'élxweth'.
- village on both sides of Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Mountain:: Loyú:mthel ~ Loyú:mthel.
- wide place at the mouth of the east (upriver) branch of Jones Creek:: Swílh'.
- winter village on flat at mouth of Gordon Creek:: Sókw'ech ~ Sókw'ets < sókw'.

creek

- a creek probably on the CPR side (west side) of the Fraser River between Yale and Strawberry Island:: Mélxweth' < smélxweth'.
- a fork in a creek:: st'éx < t'éx.
- a little below the mouth of a creek or slough:: chichewóthel < cháchew ~ cháchu.
- Chehalis River mouth (below the highway bridge, where land is breaking up into sand bars), (an opening one could get through in a canoe in high water near Chehalis {IH TTC 8/25/77}, small creek (branch of Chehalis River) several hundred yards up Chehalis River from where the road goes from old Chehalis village site to Chehalis River [EL 9/27/77]): Spôqwówelh ~ Speqwó:lh < péqw.
- creek between Popkum and Cheam, also a location near Popkum, (must be second of two creeks above Popkum that cross Highway #1 [JL 4/7/78]): sthamí:l.
- creek from Hicks Lake [sic? from Deer Lake] that's actually three creeks all leaving from the lake, probably Mahood Creek, (also Hick's Mountain [LJ]): Sílhíxw < lhí:xw.
- creek, little river, small creek, small river:: stótelô ~ stó:telô < tó:l ~ tò:l.
- creek near Green Point on east side of Harrison Lake:: Lhewálh.
- creek that runs into Yale Creek about two miles up (above the mouth of Yale Creek into the Fraser River):: Kwátexw.

creek (CONT'D)

creek with its mouth on the south side of Chilliwack River and above the mouth of Middle Creek:: Sch'iyáq < sts'iyáq.

end of a falling section of land, end of a level stretch of land, (head of a creek or island [Elders Group]):: lhéq'qel.

head of a creek or island:: lheqel ~ lhequl.

lots of little creeks:: stételô < tó:l ~ tò:l.

name of second creek below (here south of) Suka Creek (as of 8/30/77), creek called Alwís's Bow-line:: Alwís Lhqélelel.

old lake above Smith Falls, Smith Falls creek (which enters Cultus Lake at its northeast corner):: Slhílhets' < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

one (second) of two creeks just above Popkum which cross Highway #1, (creek between Popkum and Cheam, also a place near Popkum [AC]):: Sthamí:l < themá.

(probably) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek (creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]):: Qwôhòls < qwá.

rough (of a river or creek):: qw'íwelh.

smaller creek:: stútlô < tó:l ~ tò:l.

Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this meaning) [Elders Group 7/13/77]):: Smá:th ~ Semá:th ~ Semáth.

the first creek above Hemlock Valley road which also crosses the road to Morris Valley, also the name for Pretty Creek:: Lhemqwótel Stótelô < lhém.

to drain (of a pond), (get) dried up (of creek, empty cup, etc.): t'óqwel.

tributary, small creek that goes into a bigger river:: sqwá < qwá.

village on east bank of Sweltzer Creek (above Sxwoyehá:lá), (creek by the village of the same name [Xwôxwá:ye] [Wells]):: Xwôxwá:ye < xwôxwá:ye ~ xwexwá:ye ~ xwôxwá:ye.

creepy :: xéyxesem < xéysel.

feel creepy, fear something behind one:: sísem < síy.

feeling creepy, fearing something behind one:: sísesem < síy.

cricket :: tó:lthíwa < tó:l ~ tò:l.

cripple

be lame (esp. if deformed), be a cripple, to limp, have a limp:: slékwlets ~ slékwelets < lékw.

crisp

brittle, crisp:: xépkw'em < xep'ékw'.

crochet

a hook for crocheting:: lhílhew'els < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

crooked

be bent, be crooked:: spópiy < pó:y.

be crooked [characteristically]: spóypiy < pó:y.

(have a) crooked hand:: spíytse < pó:y.

(have a) crooked leg, (be a) crooked-legged person:: spipíxel < pó:y.

to have a crooked jaw:: sxó:lts'iyethel < xé'lts'.

went crooked:: póyhet < pó:y.

crooked-legged

crooked-legged

(have a) crooked leg, (be a) crooked-legged person:: spipíyxeł < pó:y.

Cross)

crossing oneself, (making the sign of the Cross):: pá:yewsem < pó:y.

make the sign of the Cross, (cross oneself):: píyewsem ~ píwsem < pó:y.

cross

across:: st'át'el'h < t'álh.

a cross, grave cross, gravestone, cross one hangs up:: lakwí:l.

bring s-th/s-o across a river, (ferry s-o/s-th over):: t'kwíléstexw < t'ákwel.

cross a river, cross a road, cross over:: t'ákwel.

crossing oneself, (making the sign of the Cross):: pá:yewsem < pó:y.

crossing over:: t'át'ekwel < t'ákwel.

cross one's arms (but not fold one's arms across chest) [prob. error], (arms crossed [but not folded across chest]): q'eyáweth'eláx_{el} < q'ey ~ q'i.

cross one's hands [prob. error], (hands crossed):: q'eyáweth'ches < q'ey ~ q'i.

cross one's legs:: q'eyáweth'xelem < q'ey ~ q'i.

dirty, (have a cross face [EB]): qelés < qél.

(have the) legs crossed:: sxáłts'xel < xélts'.

legs crossed, cross one's ankles (either sitting or standing) [prob. error], (ankles crossed (either sitting or standing)): q'eyáweth'xel < q'ey ~ q'i.

make the sign of the Cross, (cross oneself):: píyewsem ~ píwsem < pó:y.

small cross:: lílakw'wì:l < lakwí:l.

something used to cross over a river, ferry, place good for crossing:: xwt'át'ekwel < t'ákwel.

the only safe place to cross a river:: shxwítitós or shxwtiytós.

cross-beam

cross-beam (in a house):: st'álh < t'álh, t'éłhmel < t'álh.

cross-eyed

cross-eyed, prob. also cock-eyed:: skw'íts'òlès.

Crossing

Promontory Mountain by Vedder Crossing:: Stító:s ~ Stító:s.

crossing

bridge, cable crossing:: xwt'át'ekwel < t'ákwel.

cross-legged

sitting cross-legged:: silílh.

crosspiece

crosspieces in a canoe, (thwarts):: lh_xelwélhtel < lhá:x ~ lháx.

fish-spreader for drying fish, cross-piece for drying fish, salmon stretcher:: t'á:ts'.

cross sex)

spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister, woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife):: smátexwtel.

Crotalus viridus oreganus

Crotalus viridus oreganus:: th'éxtel < th'éx.

crouch down:: tl'ípethet < tl'ép.

Crow

Raven, (Mister Raven or Mister Crow? [AK 1/16/80]): Skwówéls.

crow :: spopelál < spó:l.

big crow, common crow, also known as western crow or American crow, (raven [EF, some Deming elders]): spó:l.

blackbird, Brewer's blackbird, or smaller crow, i.e., northwestern crow:: q'eláq'a.

howling (of a dog), crowing (of a rooster):: q'ówem < q'á:w.

large red-necked woodpecker, large red-headed woodpecker, rain crow (black with red comb on head) (AC), pileated woodpecker:: temélhépsem < témélh.

little crows, small crows, bunch of small crows, (bunch of northwestern crows):: spepelól ~ spepeló:l < spó:l.

smaller crow, northwestern crow:: spelól < spó:l.

crowd

crowding together:: q'ópthet < q'ép.

crowd s-o out:: plhét < pélh.

crowd together, gather together, people gather:: q'péthet < q'ép.

get crowded:: pélh.

get crowded out:: pelhpélh < pélh.

(someone) standing in the middle of a crowd:: s-hómkwstem.

thick crowded tight bushes, bushes growing wide from narrow roots or base:: sq'epláts < q'ép.

crown

crown of head:: sqw'óteleqw.

crown of head, center of the top of the head where the hair starts:: sq'eyxéleqw.

crumple

break up s-th by crumpling, crush it up, rub it together fast (to soften or clean), rub it to soften it (of plants, etc.), fluff it (inner cedar bark to soften it):: yékw'et < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

crunch

chewing with a crunch, nibbling, gnawing:: xáp'kw'els < xep'ékw'.

chew with a crunch:: xep'kw'á:ls < xep'ékw'.

crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (noise when eating):: tl'ámqw'els < tl'ém.

crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (sound or noise when eating):: tl'ámqw'els < tl'ámkw'em.

gnaw s-th, chew s-th [crunchy]: xép'kw't ~ xépkw't ~ (sic) xépkwt < xep'ékw'.

(have) sound of popping small round things (snowberries, herring eggs as when eating them, rice krispies, crabapples, cranberries, etc.), (have a crunching sound (as of grasshopper, rice krispies)):: tl'ámkw'em, tl'ámkw'em < tl'ém.

make a crunching or crackling noise, crunching (gnawing) sound:: xápkw'em < xep'ékw'.

make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.): xep'ékw'.

crush

break up s-th by crumpling, crush it up, rub it together fast (to soften or clean), rub it to soften it (of plants, etc.), fluff it (inner cedar bark to soften it):: yékw'et < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

crush (CONT'D)

crush (of berries), smash (of berries), squish (of berries, etc.), to mash:: tósem < tós.
 many get crushed, get all crushed, many smashed (round and filled):: meqw'méqw' <
 méqw' ~ móqw'.
 rub (oil or water) in s-th to clean or soften, rub s-th to soften or clean it, (shaping a stone
 hammer with abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing? [BH TTC 9/2/76]):
 yémq't.

cry

cried for s-th, (be crying for s-th/s-o):: xahá:met < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 cry for oneself, (crying for oneself):: xehó:methet < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 cry for s-o/s-th:: xá:met < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 crying a lot:: xexám < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 crying, weeping:: xá:m < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] that means good news:: q'ey, q'ey, q'ey.
 cry with someone, a person one cries with (related or not), unrelated grandparents of a
 deceased grandchild, etc.: ts'elhà:m < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 easy to cry, (cries easily):: qe'áls ~ qiqe'áls < qó:.
 feel like singing a spirit song, be in a trance making sighs and crying sounds before singing
 a spirit song, be in the beginning of a trance before the spirit song is recognizable (the motions and
 sounds, crying out or wailing before singing):: lhéch.
 hush a baby from crying, (hush s-o (a baby) from crying):: ch'exwí:lt < ts'áxw.
 lots of people crying:: xemxám < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 make one's mouth like one's going to cry:: pespesó:ythílem < pas ~ pes.
 make s-o cry (accidentally or manage to):: xá:mlexw < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 rock in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot:: Xexám Smá:lt < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 screaming, crying (of a baby):: kwekwchám < kwátsem ~ kwáchem.
 sobbing after crying:: qésqesí:l < qásel.
 sobbing, crying a little, (to sob [EB]): xíxà:m ~ xéyxà:m < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 (this cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] warns you of bad news):: chéke chéke chéke chéke.
 tired out from crying:: qesqesí:lqel < qásel, qsí:lthet < qásel.
 want to cry, feel like crying:: xamélmel < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 weep, cry, weeping, crying:: xà:m ~ xá:m.
 youngest sister of Lhílheqey (Mount Cheam) that cries:: Ñemó:th'iya < xà:m ~ xá:m.

Cryptoglaux acadia acadia

Glaucidium gnoma swarhi (or Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli) and Cryptoglaux acadia
 acadia (or Aegolius acadicus):: spopeleqwíth'a ~ spopeleqwíth'e < poleqwíth'a.

Cryptogramma crispa

Achillea millefolium, also Cryptogramma crispa:: xaweqá:l < xáwéq.

crystal :: th'áth'elh.

cub

bear cub:: spathó:llh < pá:th.

cucumber :: kwúkwemels.

Cucumis sativus:: kwúkwemels.

Culicidae

Culicidae

family Culicidae, also included as a type of "mosquito" in family Tipulidae:: qwá:l.

Cultus Lake:: Swí:lhcha ~ Swíylhcha.

Cultus Lake, (also village at Cultus Lake near Hatchery Creek [Wells (1st ed.):19]):
Swílhcha.

Cultus Lake Mountain, actually Mount Amadis or International Ridge:: Swílhcha Smá:lt
< Swílhcha.

Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake):: Stótelô < tó:l ~
tô:l.

Sweltzer Creek (the stream from Cultus Lake to Chilliwack River at Soowahlie)::
Swílhcha Stótelô < Swílhcha.

cup :: lepót, lopót.

handle of a cup:: q'ô:l (or better) qw'ô:l.

to cup water in one's hands, to cup berries in one's hands:: qéltsesem < qó:.

cupboard

any kind of cupboard:: shxwłathílé < ló:thel.

cure

(an Indian doctor or shaman) working, curing, chasing the bad things away:: lhálhewels <
lhá:w.

cure s-o, heal s-o by Indian doctoring:: lhá:wet < lhá:w.

curing s-o (as an Indian doctor):: lhálhewet < lhá:w.

heal, be cured:: lhá:w.

thank s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, a ceremony, being a witness):: xwth'ít < ts'ít ~
ch'ít.

curious

be curious:: kw'ókw'eleqw.

curl

curly hair, (be curly-haired(?), have curly hair(?)):: sq'elq'élp'eqw < q'ál.

curly hair, (have curly hair(?)):: sq'elq'élp'es < q'ál, sq'ó:lp'eqw < q'ál.

currant

flower of the red-flowering currant:: qwelíyes.

Indian currant bush, red-flowering currant bush, prob. also stink currant bush::

sp'á:th'elhp < sp'á:th', sp'á:th'elhp < sp'á:th', sp'á:th'elhp < sp'á:th'.

prickly swamp currant, swamp gooseberry:: th'kw'íwíyelhp < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

red-flowering currant berry, Indian currant berry, probably also stink currant berry also
called skunk currant berry:: sp'á:th', sp'á:th'.

swamp gooseberry, prickly swamp currant:: ts'qw'í:wíyelhp.

current

go in a semi-circle (or part of a circle) with the current:: selch'éle < sél or sí(:)l.

go in full circle with the current:: sá:lch'ôwelh < sél or sí(:)l.

curve

a bend in a river, a curve of a lake:: sq'ówqel < q'éw ~ q'ew.

curve (CONT'D)

go around (a point, a bend, a curve, etc.) in the water, make a U-turn (in the water, could use today on land with a car):: q'ówletsem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

cushion :: lháx̄etletstel < lhá:x̄ ~ lháx̄, shxwthéletstel < thél.

Customs officials)

search through it, rummage through it, search s-o (like Customs officials):: xíleqwt < xíleqw.

cut

a canoe or boat cut off short in the rear (because the stern couldn't be repaired):: t'qw'á:lats < t'éqw'.

a cut on the hand:: shxwlhéts'tses < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

be cut:: slhíts' < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cut (grass, hay):: lhéch'elechá:ls < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cut it all up:: t'eqw't'eqw'et < t'éqw'.

cut it (wood, lawn, etc.): t'eqw'ót < t'éqw'.

cut off one's breath:: t'eqw'lhálém < t'éqw'.

cut off the tip of one's nose:: lhts'élqsel < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cut one's arm:: lhets'elá:x̄el < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cut one's foot:: lhéts'xel < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cut one's hair:: lhíts'eqwem < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cut on one's hand, (cut one's finger [EB]): lhéts'ches < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cut on the mouth:: lhts'ó:ythel < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cut open and butcher it, clean it (of fish or animal):: kw'íts'et < kw'íts'.

cut something off for s-o:: lhíts'elhtset < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cut s-th (string or rope):: tl'qw'ót.

cut s-th (with anything: knife, saw, scythe, etc.), cut s-o:: lhí:ts'et < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cutting (grass, hay):: lhílhech'elchá:ls < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cutting them up (of logs):: t'ot'qw'íth'et < t'éqw'.

cutting wood (with a saw), sawing wood:: xíxets'els < xets'á:ls.

cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (cut wood to store away):: xets'á:ls.

fish cut real thin for wind-drying but without cross cuts, dried fish cut differently than slhíts'es:: st'ál.

get cut:: lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

(get the) top cut off:: t'eqw'qéyl or t'eqw'qí:l < t'éqw'.

sawing wood, cutting wood with a saw:: lhílhets'els < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

to cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (to cut [as structured activity] [Deming]): lhts'á:ls < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts', lhts'á:ls < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cute. :: ák'.

cute, a little one is good, good (of s-th little):: í'y < éy ~ éy:.

cute little one:: á'y ~ á'y < éy ~ éy:.

good (of little ones), cute (of many of them):: é'y ~ á'y < éy ~ éy:.

cut-grass

sharp grass, cut-grass:: pxá:y.

Cyanocitta stelleri annectens

Cyanocitta stelleri paralia and Cyanocitta stelleri annectens:: x̄ax̄esyúwes or x̄axe syúwes < x̄áxe, kwá:y.

Cyanocitta stelleri paralia

Cyanocitta stelleri paralia

Cyanocitta stelleri paralia and Cyanocitta stelleri annectens:: xaxesyúwes or xaxe syúwes
 < xáxe, kwá:y.

cycle

to cycle, ride a bicycle:: xwpóysekel < póysekel.

cyclic period]

(be) Spring, [cyclic period] when everything comes up:: kw'íyles ~ kw'éyles < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

cyclic period, moon, season:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.

(fifty cyclic periods [DM]):: lhèq'etselsxó:s ~ lhéq'etselsxó:s < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

has come around (of a cyclic period of time):: séqsel.

one cyclic period:: léts'es < léts'a ~ léts'e.

thirty cyclic periods:: lhewelhsxó:s < lhí:xw.

three dollars, three tokens of wealth, three blankets (Boas), three cyclic periods:: lhí:xwes
 < lhí:xw.

Thursday, four o'clock, (fourth cyclic period):: sxé'óthels < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

Cyperaceae

family Gramineae and possibly family Cyperaceae (sedges):: só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

Cyprinus carpio:: scheláka.

dab

dab it on:: ts'ep'ét.

Dacrymyces

Fomes sp. including Fomes applanatus and probably others, possibly Polyporus sp., possibly Ganoderma sp., prob. also jelly fungi of Tremella and maybe Auricularia and Dacrymyces species, especially Tremella mesenterica (Yellow trembler) which is abundant only on the red alder and is reddish-orange matching the color, translucence and shape of those eaten by some of the Stó:lô elders, the jelly fungi could possibly have a different name from the bracket fungus:: s'ómó:qwes.

daddy long-legs

daddy long-legs, harvestman spider:: tl'áleqtxel q'ésq'éssetsel < tl'áqt.

daddy long-legs (spider), harvestman spider:: tl'áleqtxel q'ésq'éssetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

dam

beaver dam:: teqáp or teqíp < téq.

damp

pour water on s-th to keep it damp:: kw'lhó:st < kw'élh.

smelling damp, rank:: qwóqwelem.

dance

a kind of spirit-dance done after the syúwel (spirit power) has left a dancer but the dancer still needs to dance:: qw'éxweqs.

an experienced spirit dancer:: sts'eláxwem.

a non-spirit-dancer:: st'ólkwlh.

dance (CONT'D)

a spirit-dance, a winter-dance:: smílha < mílha.

a spirit power of a kw'óxweqs dancer, (perhaps wolverine or badger spirit power):: sqoyép < sqoyép.

babysitter (for new spirit-dancers), any of the workers who help in initiating a spirit-dancer, (initiator or helper of spirit-dancers):: xólhemílh ~ xólhemí:lh < xólh.

dance-hall:: qw'eyílexáwtwx < qw'eyílex ~ qw'eyíléx.

dancing costume:: slewómet ~ lewómet.

(doing) spirit-dancing, winter-dancing (when they're in action):: mímelha < mílha.

have the last spirit dance of the season, have the "sweep up":: yekw'ólhem or perhaps yekw'wólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

having fun at a non-spiritual dance:: oyewílem.

his/her dance:: sqw'eyílexs < qw'eyílex ~ qw'eyíléx.

Indian dance-house, "smoke-house", (spirit-dance building):: smilha'áwtwx < mílha.

invite s-o (to come eat, dance etc.) (any number), invite s-o to a feast:: tl'e'áxet < tl'e'á ~ tl'á'.

inviting (to come eat, dance), to give a potlatch, (give a feast or gathering), to invite to a feast, invite to a potlatch:: tl'etl'áxel < tl'e'á ~ tl'á'.

lift s-o (of a spirit dancer being initiated):: shxwóxwelstexw < xwá.

longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing):: stháwtwx < thí ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.), Indian house, plank house:: xwelmexwáwtwx < xwélmexw.

new spirit dancer's headband:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.

non-spirit-dancers (lots of them):: st'elt'ólkwlh < st'ólkwlh.

soft (down) feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sq'óyeseqw ~ sx'óyeseqw < sq'óyes.

soft feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sx'óyeseqw ~ sq'óyeseqw.

spirit power, spirit-dancer:: =ó:lkwlh.

square dressing room or shelter of blankets where sxwóy_xwey dancers change before doing the sxwóy_xwey dance:: q'eléts'tel < q'el.

sxwóy_xwey ceremony featuring a masked dance, the sxwóy_xwey mask and dance:: sxwó:y_xwey ~ sxwóy_xwey.

(the) spirit-dancing:: smímelha < mílha.

to spirit-dance, to spirit-dance (of a group), have a spirit-dance, to winter-dance:: mílha.

dance-house

Indian dance-house, "smoke-house", (spirit-dance building):: smilha'áwtwx < mílha.

dancer

an Indian dancer's spirit power:: syúwél ~ syéw:el < yéw: ~ yéw.

dancer's uniform, (any) coordinated outfit:: s-hóyews < hóyiws.

new dancer (new spirit-dancer), (new) baby (in spirit-dancing):: xawsó:lh < xá:ws.

new spirit-dancer:: xawsólkwlh or xawsó:lkwlh < xá:ws.

new spirit-dancer's head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat:: sxwóyéleqws te xawsólkwlh < sxwóyéleqws.

paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.): lhíx_xsem < lhá:x ~ lháx.

to paint red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.): lhíx < lhá:x ~ lháx.

dancing

spirit-dancing costume, wool hat for spirit-dancer (Deming):: s-hóyiws.

dancing apron

dancing apron

dog-hair blanket dancing apron (DM 12/4/64):: kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.

dancing costume

dancing costume:: slewómet ~ lewómet.

dandelion :: qwáyúwél < qwá:y.

to drop or blow plant fluff (like dandelions, fireweed, cottonwood, etc.), to blow (of dusty or flaky stuff like wood dust, dandruff, maybe seeds):: pípexwem < píxw.

dandruff

(have) dandruff:: lheqw'lhéqw'eqw < lhéqw'.

to drop or blow plant fluff (like dandelions, fireweed, cottonwood, etc.), to blow (of dusty or flaky stuff like wood dust, dandruff, maybe seeds):: pípexwem < píxw.

dandy

a dandy, someone who overdresses, a show-off, comedian, someone who always cracks jokes, smart-alec:: swék'.

danger.

close to danger., danger., stop:: í' ~ i'.

dangerous

scare oneself (in being reckless), scare oneself (do something one knows is dangerous and get scared even more than expected):: sí:silómet ~ sí:silòmèt < síy.

dark

(be) a dark color (of clothes, complexions, etc.), (dark gray, dark brown):: st'ítl'esel < st'ítl'es.

(be) dark (as at night):: thá:t.

get dark:: thetí:l < thá:t.

getting dark:: lálàt < lá:t.

dark glasses)

eyeglasses, (probably dark glasses):: st'óle'oléstel < t'á:l.

Daucus carota

possibly Lomatium utriculatum or Perideridia gairdneri, also Daucus carota:: xáwéq.

daughter

another small peak just to the right of the Mount Cheam summit peak as one faces south, she is another daughter of Lhlheqey (Mt. Cheam):: S'óyewòt < Óyewòt.

child (of someone, kinterm), offspring, son, daughter:: méle ~ mél:a.

children (kinterm, someone's), sons, daughters:: mámele < méle ~ mél:a.

daughter-in-law

child's spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, (man's) sister's husband:: schiw'tálh.

relative of deceased spouse, mother/brother/sister/cousin/relative of deceased husband, dead spouse's relative or sibling, daughter-in-law if son dies:: ts'á:ya.

sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, children's spouses:: schí:wetálh < schiw'tálh.

David

David

(Indian name of) David (of Cultus Lake):: Seláq'oyatel.

day

:: swáyel ~ swáyél ~ swàyèl < wáyel.

be what day?:: skw'íles < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

day, daytime, sky, weather, (horizon (BJ)):: swáyel ~ swáyél ~ swàyèl < wáyel.

day before yesterday:: lhulhá

day of the week:: =elhlát ~ =lhát.

days:: seswá:yél < wáyel.

eight days of northeast wind:: unknown.

forty days:: xethelsxó:s < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four days of northeast wind:: unknown.

fourth day after a death (when everyone washes up (bathes)):: sxókw' < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

get daylight, become day:: wáyel.

hour, o'clock, day of week:: s=...=s.

Monday (day past):: yilawelhát ~ yiláwelhàt ~ syiláwelhàt < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.

Sunday (sacred day):: sxaxelh(1)át ~ sxexelh(1)at < xáxe.

-th day of the week:: s= =s.

today, this day:: tlowáyél ~ tlówàyèl < ló.

Wednesday (< the third day):: slhíxws < lhí:xw.

day-dream

(be) in a daze, day-dreaming:: stekwtákw.

daylight

get daylight, become day:: wáyel.

daytime

day, daytime, sky, weather, (horizon (BJ)):: swáyel ~ swáyél ~ swàyèl < wáyel.

daze

(be) in a daze, day-dreaming:: stekwtákw.

dead

be dead:: sq'óq'ey < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

dead and broken [of a plant]:: st'ápiy < t'ápiy.

die, be dead, be paralyzed:: q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

ghost, corpse, dead body:: spoleqwíth'a < poleqwíth'a.

have a ritual burning ceremony, have a burning, feed the dead, (food offered to the dead [at a ritual burning] [EB 5/25/76]):: yeqwá:ls < yéqw.

it's dead (of a tree):: t'ápiythes < t'ápiy.

it's going dead (of a tree):: t'ópiythes < t'ápiy.

lost and presumed dead, perish:: s'í:kw' < íkw' ~ í:kw'.

deadfall

a prop used to trip a deadfall trap:: tpólhtel < tpólh.

deadfall trap:: tl'iq'áwtwx < tl'iq'.

metal trap, any trap, (also deadfall trap):: xéssel.

snare, deadfall:: s'eweltá:l < íwel.

deaf

deaf

deaf, deaf (but can hear a little):: tl'ékwela.

dear :: siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.

chief, leader, respected person, boss, rich, dear:: siyá:m < éy ~ éy:.

dear friends:: q'e'ó:leq < q'ó.

hubby, dear husband, pet term for husband:: swóweqeth < swáqeth.

my dear, (little best friend, little dear friend, etc.): q'éyq'eleq ~ (better) q'íq'eleq < q'ó.

pal, best friend, dear friend, chum:: q'óleq ~ q'e'óléq < q'ó.

death

fourth day after a death (when everyone washes up (bathes)):: sxókw' < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

de-bark

peel it (bark off a tree), bark it, (de-bark it), pull it down (of bark, board, etc.), pull it up (of bark, board):: lheqw'ó:t < lheqw'.

debris

large rock slide that includes trees and other debris:: syélt < yélt.

debt

repay, pay a debt:: léwlets ~ lówlets.

deceased

deceased one:: stewéqel.

deceased ones, late ones:: stáweqel < stewéqel.

deceased uncle, deceased grand-uncle:: qethiyálh.

departed ancestors:: syewá:lelh ~ syewálelh < yewá:l.

elders past, deceased old people:: siyolexwálh < siyólexwe.

her deceased children, (his deceased children):: mameláselh < méle ~ mél:a.

late (deceased), past tense:: =à:lh ~ =elh.

lost (deceased):: sóstem < sát.

that was her (deceased):: kwsú:tl'ò:lh < kw.

that was her (deceased), she (deceased):: kwsú:tl'ò:lh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that was him (deceased), he (deceased):: kw'ú:tl'ò:lh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that was them (deceased):: kwthú:tl'ò:lèmh < kw.

that was them (deceased), they (deceased):: kwthú:tl'ò:lèmh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

(word used when showing a picture of the deceased at a memorial ceremony, and telling the family to dry their tears) his/her face/their faces are dried:: th'éy_xwestem < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

deceased spouse

relative of deceased spouse:: th'á:ya.

relative of deceased spouse, mother/brother/sister/cousin/relative of deceased husband, dead spouse's relative or sibling, daughter-in-law if son dies:: ts'á:ya.

to marry a sibling of one's deceased spouse:: th'áyá:m < ts'á:ya.

deceive

fool s-o, deceive s-o, (lie to s-o [SJ]): q'elstá:xw < q'á:l.

December

December

about December, (January to February [Billy Sepass]): meqó:s < máqa ~ máqe.
 moon or month beginning in February, (November to December, time when ice forms [and sticks] [Billy Sepass in Jenness]): temtl'í:q'es < tl'íq'.

decide

think, ponder, study, decide:: tó:lthet < tól.

decorate

decorate it with different designs:: xelxélest < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

deep

be deep:: stl'ép < tl'ép.
 be deep, be very deep, be deep water:: shxwtl'ép < tl'ép.
 big voice (usually deep):: thíwelh < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 deep bottom (of a river, lake, water, canoe, anything):: stl'epláts < tl'ép.
 deep down, below, down below, low:: tl'ép.
 deeper, always deep:: lexwstl'ép < tl'ép.
 drift-netting, catching fish with one or two canoes drifting downstream with a net in deep water:: xíxemel ~ xíxemal.
 (make s-th deep or low):: tl'épstexw < tl'ép.
 swim, (tread water), (wading in deep water [LJ], swimming [Elders Group]): xélhchem.

deer

black-tailed deer:: tl'alqtéle ~ tl'elqtéle < tl'áqt.
 deer (Columbia blacktail or Coast), mule deer:: tl'alqtéle ~ tl'elqtéle < tl'áqt.
 deer hooves:: kwóxwemal , < kwoxw.
 deer-skin moccasin:: stl'éqxel.
 fawn, baby deer:: st'ít'e < st'él'e.
 inside brisket of meat (deer, etc.): th'xéyles or th'xíles.
 [left] front leg quarter of deer or other animal:: sth'íkweláxel < th'íkwe.
 swimming (of dog, deer, animal), (dog-paddling):: xólhchem < xélhchem.
 to split s-th open (like deer or fish):: tl'xáxet < tl'éx.
 white-tailed deer:: tl'alqtéle ~ tl'elqtéle < tl'áqt.
 younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf:: st'él'e.

deer fly :: lheméléts'.

defecate

have a bowel movement, defecate, to shit:: ó'.
 made it (if laxative finally works):: xé:yles < xéylés.
 mess in one's pants (shit in one's pants):: ó'ayiwsem < ó'.

defend

help s-o, defend s-o, protect s-o, aid s-o:: má:yt ~ máyt < máy.
 weapon (arrow, club, etc.), something used to defend oneself:: hí:tel ~ hí:ytel < iyó:tel.

definite

the (distant and out of sight, remote), (definite but distant and out of sight, remote), the (abstract), a (remote, abstract), some, (indefinite):: kw'e.

deformation

deformation

(have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board):: sp'íp'elheqw < p'ílh.

deformed

deformed baby:: s̄x̄axe'áylh < x̄áxe, t'ámiya.

delay

delay oneself:: iy'eyómthet < óyém.

delay s-o:: oyómt < óyém, q'éylómstexw < q'éylòm.

delay s-o, slow s-o down:: oyémstexw < óyém.

delirious :: yó:l̄x̄wtem.

deliver

have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered):: sémele < méle ~ mél:a.

Deming

Deming (Wash.), South Fork of Nooksack River and village nearest Deming:: xwe'éyem
~ xw'éyem < éy ~ éy:.

demonstrative

nominalizer (female present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified),

demonstrative article:: the=.

nominalizer (male or gender unspecified, present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article:: ta=, te=.

den

house, home, den, lodge, hive:: lá:lém.

Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus:: m̄f:t'.

Dendrocopos

Colaptes cafer cafer and rarely Colaptes cafer collaris, (if large is correct Dryocopus pileatus [AK], if small is correct, probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber or possibly Dryobates

villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius or Dryobates pubescens (esp.) gairdneri some zoologists

replace the genus Dryobates with Dendrocopos, others with Picoides):: th'íq.

probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber and/or possibly Dryobates villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius

or (downy woodpecker) Dryobates pubescens (gairdneri esp.), for Munro

and Cowan's Dryobates genus Peterson uses Dendrocopos and Udvardy uses Picoides::

qw'op̄x̄wiqsélem < qw'óp̄x̄w.

denim

denim cloth:: xwétkw'em < xwót'kw'em.

denim clothes:: xwétkw'emélwet < xwót'kw'em.

denim pants, jeans:: xwétkw'emáyiws < xwót'kw'em.

deny it :: ówestexw ~ éwestexw < éwe ~ ówe.

departed

departed ancestors:: syewá:l̄elh ~ syewálelh < yewá:l.

depend

depend

depending on someone:: *tehí:lewel*.

dependent

(probably also) subordinate or dependent (with passive):: *-èt*.

Depot Creek

Depot Creek (off upper Chilliwack River):: possibly *Chechíxem* < *chíche_xem*.

Dermacentor andersoni

class Arachnida, order Acarina, *Dermacentor andersoni*, and probably *Ixodes pacificus*::
t'pí.

class Arachnida, order Acarina, probably *Ixodes pacificus* and *Dermacentor andersoni*
resp.:: *méth'elhqìwèl* < *méth'elh*.

Deroche

a place near Deroche, B.C., just east of Lakahahmen Indian Reserve #10 (which is
registered with D.I.A. as Skweam):: *Skwiyó:m* < *Skwíyò*.

place across the Fraser River from Deroche:: *P'eq'ó:les* < *p'éq'*.

descendant

head of descendants:: *=eqw* ~ *=(e)leqw* ~ *=íqw* ~ *=ó:qw*.

design

decorate it with different designs:: *xelxélest* < *xél* ~ *xé:yl* ~ *xí:l*

design on basket:: *sxéles* < *xél* ~ *xé:yl* ~ *xí:l*

designs on basket, basket designs:: *sxelxéles* < *xél* ~ *xé:yl* ~ *xí:l*

face of a basket, (design on a basket):: *=ó:s* ~ *=ós* ~ *=es*.

picture, design:: *sxéles* < *xél* ~ *xé:yl* ~ *xí:l*.

put s-th on (of a design on a dress, of a shirt, shoes, etc.), attach it, stick it on, fasten it::
tl'álx < *tl'ál*.

desire

desire s-th, desire s-o, wish for s-th/s-o:: *témex*.

desiring s-th:: *téméx* < *témex*.

want, desire, like, need:: *stl'í* ~ *stl'í:* < *tl'í* ~ *tl'í:*.

desk :: *letám*.

table, desk:: *letám*.

destroy

spoil s-th, destroy s-th:: *qelqé:ylt* or *qelqí:lt* < *qél*.

determination

determination:: *sxaxésélmét* < *xás*.

determined

(be) determined, got your mind made up:: *sxáxas* < *xás*.

determination:: *sxaxésélmét* < *xás*.

determined (about s-th), have to do it, got to do it:: *xasélmét* < *xás*.

(get) determined:: *xásel* < *xás*.

develop

develop

(get or develop a) sprain, to sprain:: ts'lhóqw'.

device

device, implement, thing used for:: =tel.

device, tool:: =í:ls.

device, tool, thing for doing something [as a structured activity]), person doing something [as structured activity]:: =els.

pencil, pen, something to write with, (device to write or paint or mark with):: xéltel < xél
~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

devil

devil, Satan:: líyóm.

devil's club

devil's club plant:: qwó:pelhp.

Devil's Run:: Líyómxetel < líyóm.

Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this meaning) [Elders Group 7/13/77]): Smá:th ~ Semá:th ~ Semáth.

dew :: lhémtel < lhém, slhémlhem < lhém, slhémxel < lhém.

dialect

Cowichan (people, dialect, area):: Qewítset < qew.

Kwantlen people, Kwantlen dialect of Downriver Halkomelem:: Qw'ó:ltl'el.

Pilalt tribe, Pilalt people, Pilalt dialect, (Pilalt, village at west end of Little Mountain by Agassiz [Wells, Duff]): Pelólhxw.

Sliammon people, Sliammon dialect (of the Comox language, Mainland Comox):: Sloyámén.

diaper :: sqelá:lh < qél.

mattress, mats used in beds, (diaper(s) [AC]): slhá:wel.

diarrhea

get diarrhea:: tl'xátem < tl'éx.

diatomaceous earth

diatomaceous earth (could be mixed with things to whiten them--for ex. dog and goat wool), white clay for white face paint (for pure person spirit-dancers), white powder from mountains, white clay they make powder from to lighten goat and dog wool for blankets, powder, talc, white face paint:: st'ewókw'.

Dicamptodon ensatus:: tseyí:yex.

prob. Dicamptodon ensatus, poss. also Taricha granulosa granulosa, prob. also Gerrhonotis coeruleus principis:: seyíyex.

Dickinson

Dickinson

nickname for Nat Dickinson:: *Pepxwíqsel* < *píxw*.

dictionary:: *tóltí:lqel* < *tól*.

did

never did, he/she/they never did:: *ówethelh* < *éwe* ~ *ówe*.

didn't

wasn't?, weren't?, didn't?:: *ewá:lh* ~ *wá:lh* < *éwe* ~ *ówe*.

weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?, does s-o ever?, never used to, not going to (but did anyway) [perhaps in the sense of never usually do X but did this time]:: *ewá:lh* ~ *wá:lh* < *éwe* ~ *ówe*.

die

clothing, food, and possessions burned and given away when a person dies, (possessions and food burned and given away at a burning):: *syeqwá:ls* < *yéqw*.

die, be dead, be paralyzed:: *q'ó:y* ~ *q'óy*.

(have) quieter water, died down a little:: *sqám* < *qám*.

in-laws or relatives when the connecting link dies:: *ts'its'á:ya* < *ts'á:ya*.

old salmon (ready to die, spotted):: *xéyqeya*.

perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out:: *xwà:y* ~ *xwá:y*.

they all died:: *xwó:y* < *xwà:y* ~ *xwá:y*.

to almost die:: *xwá:lq*.

diet

starving oneself, being on a "crash" diet:: *xwexwóthet* < *xwá*.

different :: *láts'*.

a different kind:: *lets'emót* < *láts'*.

another room, different room:: *láts'ewtxw* < *láts'*.

be different:: *selá:ts'* < *láts'*.

chopped in different places:: *st'am'tí:m* (or better) *st'em'tí:m* < *t'ém*.

chop s-th in different places:: *t'em'témet* < *t'ém*.

decorate it with different designs:: *xelxélest* < *xél* ~ *xé:yl* ~ *xí:l*

different person, stranger:: *lets'ó:mexw* < *láts'*.

different tribe, different people, strangers:: *lets'ó:lmexw* < *láts'*.

drifting a net in different places:: *qwáseliyel* < *qwés*.

look different:: *lets'ó:méx* < *láts'*.

(many) different colors:: *lets'ló:ts'tel* < *láts'*.

two different things:: *selélets'* < *láts'*.

difficult

(be) difficult, hard (of work, etc.):: *tl'í* ~ *tl'í:*.

make an attempt (to do something difficult, like running rapids in a canoe, mountain-climbing, winning a game, etc.), give it a try:: *t'óthet* < *t'á*.

dig :: *thiyeqwá:ls* ~ *thiyqwá:ls* < *thíy*.

(be) dug out, (be hollowed out):: *shxwótkw* < *xwótkw* ~ *xwótkw*.

digging:: *thóyewels* < *thíy*.

digging stick:: *shxwthóyewels* < *thíy*, *sqá:lex* ~ *sqálex*.

dig it, dig s-th, dig for s-th:: *thíyewt* or *thíyqwt* < *thíy*.

dig (CONT'D)

searching it, digging through it:: xíxeleqwt < xíleqw.

digest

food settled (in the stomach), food is settled (in the stomach), (be settled (of food in the stomach), be comfortably digested (of food)):: qsák'w.

digging stick

digging stick:: shxwthóyeqwels < thíy, sqá:lex ~ sqálex.

dim

dim it:: sóyt < sóy.

(get) dusk, (get dim):: só:yel < sóy.

dime

ten cents, dime:: mí:t ~ mít.

diminutive

affectionate diminutive:: =iya ~ =óya.

diminutive, little (of subject, object, agent, patient or action):: =R1= or =C1e=.

diminutive, little (of subject, object, agent, patient or action), small, (all diminutive verbs are also continuative):: R4= or C1í=, =R6= or =eC2=, R7= or C1á=.

diminutive, small, little:: R5= or C1e=.

dingy

(dingy white, off-white):: stl'ít'les.

dip

a waiting dip-net with frame and string trap:: thqálem < thqá:lem.

dipping water:: qóqelem < qó:.

go in the water, walk slowly into the water, (dip oneself in the water [HT]): mí:lthet < mí:l ~ míl.

holding on to a thqálem, waiting dip-netting, still-dipping:: théqelem < thqá:lem.

place where one fishes by waiting with a dip-net, dip-net fishing place, place where one still-dips:: sthqálem < thqá:lem.

to bag net, to sack net, to still-dip with two canoes:: thqá:lem.

to dip a net, (dipping a net):: qóqelets < qó:.

to dip water, get water, fetch water, pack water:: qó:m < qó:.

to scoop, to dip, dip water:: qó:lem < qó:.

to still-dip, rest dip-net on bottom (of river):: thqá:lem.

Diplopoda

class Chilopoda and poss. class Diplopoda:: lhets'íméls te pítxel < lhets'ímél.

dip-net

a dip-net, (a scoop net [CT]): q'emó:stel < q'emós ~ q'emó:s.

a waiting dip-net with frame and string trap:: thqálem < thqá:lem.

dip-netting, fishing with a scoop net, (harpooning fish at night [DM 12/4/64]): q'íq'emó:s ~ q'éyq'emó:s < q'emós ~ q'emó:s.

holding on to a thqálem, waiting dip-netting, still-dipping:: théqelem < thqá:lem.

horn rings for dip-nets:: xálwéla < xálew.

place where one fishes by waiting with a dip-net, dip-net fishing place, place where one

dip-net (CONT'D)

- still-dips:: sthqálem < thqá:lem.
 to dip-net:: q'emós ~ q'emó:s.
 to dip-net, a dip-net:: qó:lets < qó:.
 to still-dip, rest dip-net on bottom (of river):: thqá:lem.

Dipper

Big Dipper, (the Elk):: Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts < q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.

dipper (bird):: smélxweth'.

Diptera

- order Diptera, family Calliphoridae:: xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye, xwiwxwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye, xwôxwá:ye, xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.
 order Diptera, family Tipulidae:: spelwálh, tl'áleqtxel qwá:l < tl'áqt.
 order Diptera, probably families Chiromidae, Ceratopogonidae, and Simuliidae:: pepxwíqsel < píxw.
 order Hymenoptera, superfamily Apoidea, family Apidae, including Apis mellifera (introduced), also family Bombidae and family Vespidae and possibly bee-like members of family Syrphidae (order Diptera):: sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemòye.
 probably larvae of Lepidoptera or Diptera, possibly larvae of order Lepidoptera, family Tortricidae:: xwexwíye.

direct

- directing, training, teaching, guiding:: í:wes < íwes.
 showing s-o (how to do it), teaching s-o, advising s-o, guiding s-o, directing s-o:: í:west < íwes.
 teach how to do something, teach, guide, direct, show:: íwes.

direction of the water

go in the direction of the water, go downriver:: xwôqw'éylem < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

dirt

- a lot of dirt:: sqel:ép ~ sqél:ep < qél.
 (be) dirty:: chmítl' < mótl', mótl'.
 dirt, ground:: =ílep ~ =í:lep ~ =éylép ~ =elep ~ =áp ~ =íp ~ =ép.
 dirty, filthy:: t'íqqwlha < t'íq.
 hill (dirt, includes both sides of hill), little hill:: skwókwep ~ skwokwepílep.

dirty :: t'éqoya < t'íq.

- ashes (cinder-like), cinders (heavy and dirty), embers:: shxwiyélhtel ~ shxwyélhtel < yólh.
 be bad (of water, person, anything), be dirty (of house, clothes, person, etc.): qél.
 (be) cranky, crabby, dirty-minded:: lexwqélwelh < qél.
 (be) dirty:: chmítl' < mótl', mótl', qél:em ~ qél:ém or leqél:e(´)m < qél, sts'épx < ts'épx.
 (be) dirty (in everything) (in one's clothes, house, person):: qelétses < qél.
 dirty, filthy:: t'íqqwlha < t'íq.
 dirty, (have a cross face [EB]): qelés < qél.
 dirty (weather), bad weather, storm:: qél:em ~ qél:ém or leqél:e(´)m < qél.
 (have a) dirty face:: ts'épxes < ts'épx.
 (have a) dirty nose:: ts'epxélqsel < ts'épx.
 (have/be) dirty water, (not clear, unclear, can't see the bottom (of water) [EL]): mímxwel.

dirty (CONT'D)

(have) dirty feet:: ts'épxel < ts'épx.

(have) dirty hands:: qéletses < qél, ts'epxtses < ts'épx.

puddle that's always dirty, dirty pond, stagnant pool of water, (it never dries out [AK]):
th'qwélhcha.

turn bad, (get) spoiled (of clothes for ex.), (get) dirty:: qelqéyl or qelqí:l < qél.

dirty behind

(have a) dirty behind, (dirty in the rump, dirty in the rectum):: ts'epí:wel < ts'épx.

dirty-minded

(be) cranky, crabby, dirty-minded:: lexwqélwelh < qél.

disappear

disappear, drop out of sight, (to fade [Elders Group 3/72]): théxw ~ théxw.

disappearing:: thethéxw < théxw ~ théxw.

disappear (purposely):: thexwó:thet < théxw ~ théxw.

go out of sight (behind something), disappear [behind something], [get in shade]: t'á:l.

disappoint

disappointed and angry-looking without talking:: sxéyxeth' < xíth' ~ xéyth'.

disappoint s-o:: xelhwílhlexw < xélh.

lose heart, become disappointed, become discouraged:: qelqéyl or qelqí:l < qél.

to disappoint, (be disappointed):: xelhwílh < xélh.

discard

repair s-th once discarded, make s-th better, fix s-th up, repair s-th:: p'ákw'et < p'ákw'.

throw s-th away, discard s-th, throw s-o away, discard s-o:: íkw'et < íkw' ~ í:kw'.

discarded

making s-th better, repairing s-th once discarded:: p'áp'ekw'et < p'ákw'.

discourage

lose heart, become disappointed, become discouraged:: qelqéyl or qelqí:l < qél.

discover

(be) found out (something you were trying to hide), to be discovered (something secret)::

wá:y.

discover s-th, find s-th:: thexláxw.

discriminate

discriminate against s-o, not accept s-o:: memí:lt < mí:lt.

not accept s-o, discriminate against s-o:: memí:lt < mí:lt.

not want s-o, not accept s-o, discriminate against s-o:: mí:lt.

disease

contract a disease, catch a disease, get addicted:: q'áp'.

(get) a disease gotten by contacting a frog, a skin eruption, also the same disease as the
man got in Kawkawa Lake in the Sxwó:yxwey story, (perhaps also) leprosy:: qw'ó:m.

(have a) chronic skin disease marked by reddish skin and itching, have "seven-year itch":
lhóth'.

he passes on a disease to s-o, he gets s-o addicted:: q'ep'lóxes < q'áp'.

disease (CONT'D)

one's head is shaking constantly (like with disease):: xwóyqwesem, xwóyqwesem.
 scabies (a skin disease), ("seven-year itch", itch lasting seven years [Deming 2/7/80]):
 slhóth' < lhóth'.

disembark)

get off (a canoe or conveyance), get out of a canoe, (disembark):: qw'í:m.

disgust

disgusted:: qelqálém < qél.
 (said when you are disgusted):: éx.
 snap one's eyes at s-o [in anger or disgust]: th'éplexwlexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexwlexw) <
 th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).
 yechh., (expression of disgust used by some elders on seeing or smelling something
 disgusting):: áq'.

dish :: =ó:welh ~ =ôwelh ~ =ôwelh ~ =ewelh ~ =á:welh ~ =welh ~ =ewí:l.

big wooden dish (often two feet long), feast dish, wooden platter, (big stirring spoon [LJ],
 carved wooden spoon, big wooden spoon [AC, BJ, DM]): qwelhyówelh ~ qwelhliyówelh ~ qwelhlyúwelh
 < qwélh.

butter dish:: péte'àlà < péte.

clinking, tinkling (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together, dishes together, metal together)::
 ts'átxem ~ th'átxem.

dish, big cooking and serving trough used in longhouse, feast dish, plate (of wood or
 basketry), (platter), tray:: ló:thel, ló:thel.

dishcloth:: shxwiyòtqw'ewí:ls.

dishes:: =ewí:ls.

dish towel:: shxw'áp'ewí:ls < aᵗ:p' ~ aᵗp', shxwiqw'ewí:ls < íqw'.

dry dishes, wipe off dishes:: iqw'wí:ls < íqw'.

drying dishes:: xwe'í:qw'wí:ls ~ xwe'íyew'wí:ls < íqw'.

dry them (dishes), dry s-th (dish):: eqw'ewílt < íqw'.

(have) clinking (of glass or dishes or metal), (have) tinkling sound (of glass, ice in glass,
 glasses together):: th'átxem ~ ts'átxem.

help oneself to food, serve oneself, serve oneself food (with a ladle), serve oneself a meal
 (food), (put on a dish [CT, HT]): lhá:xem ~ lháxem < lhá:x ~ lháx.

long feast dish:: qwethíles < qweth.

maple dish:: q'emó:lhpiwelh < sq'émél.

to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or
 toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or
 th'á(:)ts.

washing dishes:: th'óxwí:ls < th'éxw or th'óxw.

wash the dishes:: th'exwewíls ~ th'exwwí:ls ~ th'xwwí:ls ~ th'xwí:ls < th'éxw or th'óxw.

water kettle, boiler pan (for canning, washing clothes or dishes):: qowletsá:ls < qew.

dishcloth

dishcloth:: shxwiyòtqw'ewí:ls.

dish-pan

sink, dish-pan:: shxwth'oxwewí:ls < th'éxw or th'óxw.

dish-towel:: shxw'áp'ewí:ls < áp'.

dislike

dislike

be disliked:: qélsem < qél.

dislike s-o/s-th, to not like s-o/s-th:: qélstexw < qél.

dismantle

take s-th down, tear down s-th man-made, dismantle s-th, take it apart:: yíxwet < yíxw.

Disporum hookerii

respectively Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, Streptopus amplexifolius (and Streptopus roseus), and

Disporum hookerii:: sth'íms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, and probably Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus, and

Disporum hookerii:: sth'íms te álhqey < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m.

disposition

in the mind, -minded, disposition:: =welh ~ =wílh.

dissolve

be worn out (of clothes for ex.), be old (of clothes), smashed up when dropped, dissolved::

th'éw.

distance

a sound heard starting up again in the distance:: ehá léqep < ehó.

far, be far away, far off, way in the distance:: chók:kw.

(made) a faint sound carried by the air, sound within hearing distance, sound within

earshot:: ehá léqep < ehó.

distant

keep on hearing a distant sound:: sasetá léqep < sát.

(make) a distant sound:: stá léqep < sát.

the (distant and out of sight, remote), (definite but distant and out of sight, remote), the

(abstract), a (remote, abstract), some, (indefinite):: kw'e.

(there), (action distant or abstract):: lí ~ lí: ~ li.

distribute:: kweléqelh.

distribute to s-o:: kweléqelh(t)st < kweléqelh.

distributive

distributive, all over, all around:: =x ~ =ex.

distributive, to each:: R5= or C1e=.

dive

a diver:: há lqem < léqem, leqléqem < léqem.

dive (already in water), go underwater, sink oneself down:: leqàlèm < léqem.

dive, dive in:: léqem.

diving:: há lqem < léqem.

goldeneye duck (probably both the common goldeneye duck and the Barrow goldeneye

duck), (a kind of diving duck [Elders Group])::: láqleqem < léqem.

divide

divide something in half with s-o:: tseléqelhtst.

place where Yale Creek divides (forks) above the highway bridge over the creek:: T'ít'xelhchò:m < t'éx.

dizzy

dizzy

(be) dizzy:: sá:lts'tem < sél or sí(:)l, sélts'tem < sél or sí(:)l.
 (get) dizzy, get drunk:: séles < sél or sí(:)l.

do

add some, add it, (do it again [AD]):: ts'xwót.
 a doing:: skwó:y^xthet ~ skwó:y^xthet < kwíy^x.
 benefactive, do for s-o, malefactive, do on s-o:: -lhts.
 be totally independent, doing the best one can:: óyó:lwethet < éy ~ éy:.
 determined (about s-th), have to do it, got to do it:: xásélm^et < xás.
 did s-o a favor:: (shxwémlexw) < (xwémlexw), (xwémlexw).
 do, do this:: xtá: ~ xtá < xét'e.
 do I have to?, does one have to?: lóyéxwa < lóy.
 do it again, add more (to s-th):: qelátstexw < qelát.
 do it, do it oneself:: iyálewet ~ eyálewet < éy ~ éy:.
 do it, do s-th:: xtá:stexw < xét'e.
 do it harder:: tím^et.
 do it this way:: sx^{tá}(:stexw < xét'e.
 do s-th oneself:: iyálewet < éy ~ éy:.
 do s-th well:: sthí:ystexw < thíy.
 exert oneself, make a big effort, do with all one's might, [do] as hard as possible, do it harder (used if already paddling for ex.): tíméthet < tím^et.
 insistant, persistant (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just the opposite, (stubborn, contrary):: sxíxeles.
 I wonder what s-o will do?, I wonder what I will do?: xwe'ítixw or xwe'ít yexw < xwe'ít.
 make s-th, fix s-th, do s-th:: thíyt < thíy.
 manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the best one can:: iyólewéthet < éy ~ éy:.
 non-control reflexive, make oneself do something, keep oneself doing something:: =st=èlèmèt or =st=èlèmèt ~ =st=elóm^et.
 pick fast, (do fast with the hands):: xwémetses < xwém ~ xwém.
 scare oneself (in being reckless), scare oneself (do something one knows is dangerous and get scared even more than expected):: sí:silóm^et ~ sí:silòmèt < síy.
 studying s-th, thinking about s-th, learning s-th, training for s-th, trying to do s-th:: totí:lt < tól.
 try to do something (no matter what, anyway):: iyálewethet < éy ~ éy:.
 what is s-o doing?, what is s-o saying?, what is he/she/it doing/saying?: xwe'ít < xwe'ít.

dock

wild rhubarb, western dock, common yellow dock, domestic rhubarb:: t'emó:sa.

doctor

(an Indian doctor or shaman) working, curing, chasing the bad things away:: lhálhewels < lhá:w.
 blowing (of an Indian doctor on a patient):: pópexwels < póxw.
 blow (spray) on a patient (of an Indian doctor or shaman), blow spray on s-o/s-th (of a shaman, a person ironing, a child teething):: póxwet < póxw.
 cure s-o, heal s-o by Indian doctoring:: lhá:wet < lhá:w.
 curing s-o (as an Indian doctor):: lhálhewet < lhá:w.
 hand rattle of Indian doctor or shaman:: kwóxwemal ~ kwóxwmal < kwoxw.
 Indian doctor at work, shaman at work, healer:: lhálhewéleq < lhá:w.

doctor (CONT'D)

- Indian doctor, shaman, medicine man, Indian doctor's spirit power (Elders Group 11/19/75):: shxwlá:m < lá:m.
- Indian red paint (used by spirit dancers, ritualists, and Indian doctors or shamans):: témélh.
- jumping up and down or bouncing up and down (of an Indian doctor training):: hélmethet < lá:m.
- jump up and down (of Indian doctor training):: lemóthet < lá:m.
- paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.): lhíx_{se}m < lhá:x
~ lháx.
- place of training to become an Indian doctor (pit made from repeated jumping every year on the same spot):: shxwlemóthetále < lá:m.
- spirit power of an Indian doctor or shaman:: slá:m < lá:m.
- to paint red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.): lhíx < lhá:x ~ lháx.

Doctor's Point

- a stone like a statue at Harrison Lake, probably Doctor's Point:: Skoyá:m ~ Skeyá:m.
- Doctor's Point on northwest shore Harrison Lake:: Lhxé:ylex < lhéx.

dodge

- get out of the way, get off the way, dodge:: íyeqthet < iyá:q.

does

- weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?, does s-o ever?, never used to, not going to (but did anyway) [perhaps in the sense of never usually do X but did this time]: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ôwe.

doesn't

- isn't?, aren't?, don't?, doesn't?, (be not?): ewá ~ ôwá ~ wá < éwe ~ ôwe.
- unless he, if he doesn't:: ewás < éwe ~ ôwe.

dog

- :: sqwemá:y ~ sqwmá:y ~ sqwemáy < qwem.
- a lot of (small) dogs, puppies:: sqwéqwemay < qwem.
- a rock shaped like a dog on the east shore of the Fraser River near Hill's Bar and below Tewít (a rock shaped like a human hunter):: Sqwemá:y (?) < qwem.
- dog house:: sqwemayáwtxw < qwem.
- dog wool:: sqwemá:yalqel < qwem.
- dog wool fibre:: qweqwemeylíth'e < qwem.
- howling (of a dog), crowing (of a rooster):: q'ówem < q'á:w.
- puppy:: sqwíqwemay < qwem.
- small puppy:: sqwíqwemeyð:llh < qwem.
- swimming (of dog, deer, animal), (dog-paddling):: xólhchem < xéllhchem.

dogbane

- grass or fibre for nets or twine, spreading dogbane, possibly also Indian hemp:: méthelh.

doggie bag

- container for left-overs taken home from feast, doggie bag:: meq'ethále < méq'.

dog-hair

- dog-hair blanket dancing apron (DM 12/4/64):: kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.
- loincloth, dog-hair apron, dog-hair mat:: sthíyep.

Dog Mountain

Dog Mountain

Dog Mountain above Katz Reserve:: Q'á:w < q'á:w.

dog-paddle

swimming (of dog, deer, animal), (dog-paddling):: xólhchem < xélhchem.

dog salmon

dog salmon, chum salmon:: kw'ó:lexw.

September to October, dog salmon time:: temkw'ó:lexw < kw'ó:lexw.

smokehouse, house for smoking fish:: kw'olexwáwtwx < kw'ó:lexw.

dog-tooth violet

blue camas, yellow dog-tooth violet = yellow avalanche lily:: sk'ámets ~ sk'ámeth.

dogwood

Pacific dogwood flower, flowering dogwood flower:: qwítx.

Pacific dogwood, flowering dogwood:: qwítxelhp < qwítx.

red-osier dogwood, (also called "red willow" [SJ, EL]): th'exwíyelhp.

Dogwood Valley

village just below (on the south side of) Suka Creek, on the CN side (east side) of the Fraser River across from Dogwood Valley:: Skwíyò.

doll :: mimele'ó:yha < méle ~ mé!a.

dollar

a half dollar, fifty cents:: lhséq' < séq'.

cost ten dollars:: epoléstexw < ó:pel.

eight dollars:: tqó:tsó:s < tqá:t_a.

eighty dollars:: téqetselsxós < tqá:t_a.

fifty dollars:: lhèq'etselsxó:s ~ lhéq'etselsxó:s < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five dollars:: lhq'ó:t_{ses} < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

forty dollars:: xethelsxó:s < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four dollars, ((also) four blankets [Boas]): xethíles < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

lots of money, (many dollars):: qxó:s < qéx.

money, dollar(s):: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.

nine dollars, (nine Indian blankets [Boas]): tú:xwes < tú:xw.

ninety dollars:: tú:xwelsxó:s < tú:xw.

one dollar, one Indian blanket (Boas):: léts'es < léts'a ~ léts'e.

seven dollars, (seven Indian blankets or dollars [Boas]): th'ókwses < th'ó:kws.

seventy dollars:: th'èkwetselsxó:s < th'ó:kws.

six dollars, (six Indian blankets [Boas]): t'xém:es ~ t'xémés < t'éx.

sixty dollars:: t'xémelsxó:s < t'éx.

ten dollars, (ten Indian blankets [Boas]): epóles < ó:pel.

thirty dollars:: lhewelsxó:s < lhí:xw.

three dollars, three tokens of wealth, three blankets (Boas), three cyclic periods:: lhí:xwes < lhí:xw.

twenty dollars:: ts'kw'xó:s < ts'kw'éx.

two dollars, [Boas] two Indian blankets:: isó:les < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

dolly varden (trout)

dolly varden

dolly varden trout:: thexó:th.

done

finish eating, be done eating:: hó:ythel < hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.

finish, stop, quit, get done, be finished, have enough, be done, be ready:: hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.

don't

isn't?, aren't?, don't?, doesn't?, (be not?): ewá ~ ôwá ~ wá < éwe ~ ôwe.

don't know

maybe, perhaps, I don't know (if), may (possibly):: yóswe ~ yó:swe.

donut, doughnut, bagel:: sqweqwá seplíl < qwá, seplíl

(lit. be got a hole/with a hole + bread)

door :: xálh ~ xá:lh.

door, doorway, door of a big (communal) house or longhouse:: steqtá:l < téq.

open the door:: xwema'à:ls < má ~ má'.

door-knob :: qw'emétxw.

doorman :: xwéma'à:ls < má ~ má'.

doorway

door, doorway, door of a big (communal) house or longhouse:: steqtá:l < téq.

dorsal

dorsal fin (long fin in back):: q'áwetsel.

dot

spotted with circles or round dots:: tl'eltl'élx < tl'él.

double

all doubled up:: sqwemqwemóxw.

(be) doubled up (a person with knees up to his chest), all doubled over:: sqw'emqw'emóxw < qw'ómxw.

(be) doubled up in bed on one's side with knees drawn up:: sqw'emóxw < qw'ómxw.

double-ended

double-ended canoe:: púpt < pôt.

double-headed

supernatural double-headed snake:: sílhqey < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

doubt

doubting s-o/s-th, be not believing s-o/s-th:: mameth'éléxw < máth'el.

doubt s-o, not believe s-th/s-o:: meth'éléxw < máth'el.

Really. (said in doubt):: kw'è: < kw'é.

dough

dough

make it thin (of dough, etc.): th'eth'emí:lstexw < th'eth'emí:l.

press s-th down (like yeast dough): qéytl't ~ qí(y)tl't.

shake s-th down, pack s-th down, push s-th down, knead s-th (esp. of bread dough), press it down (like yeast bread): qeth'ét.

doughnut, donut: sqweqwá seplíl < qwá, seplíl
(lit. be got a hole/with a hole + bread)

Douglas

Douglas fir log or wood: ts'sá:y.

(Douglas) fir tree: ts'sá:yelhp < ts'sá:y.

Lillooet people, Port Douglas (also Lillooet) people: sth'kwólh.

dove

pigeon, dove, including band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, and possibly passenger pigeon, also (introduced) domestic pigeon, rock dove: hemó:.

down

(become/get) upside down: xwiyó:leqw < yél or perhaps yá:l.

bring it down (from upstairs or from upper shelf, etc.): tl'pí:lx ~ tl'pì:lx < tl'ép.

broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled: yéxw < yíxw.

deep down, below, down below, low: tl'ép.

down feathers, real fine feathers: sq'óyes.

downriver, down that way: lhélhós < lhós.

downriver, down that way, downriver below: lhósexel < lhós.

face down, (upside-down [Deming]): qep'ós < qep', qep'ós < qep'.

fall, fall off, drop, drop off, drop or fall down (of person): tséq ~ chéq.

fell of its own accord (of an object from a height or from upright), drop down (object/person, from a shelf, bridge, cliff, etc.), fall off: wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'.

go down, go down below, get low: tl'pí:l ~ tl'epí:l < tl'ép.

go down hill, go down from anything: tl'pílé:m < tl'ép.

go down(hill) to the water, go towards the river: t'óxw.

go down (of swelling): t'esí:l < t'ás.

go down to the river: chóxw.

go out into the river, go down to the river, walk down to the river: tó:l ~ tò:l.

(have) pants sliding down: lhosemáyiws < lhós.

jumping along, jumping up and down: ts'ats'etl'í:m < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'é:m.

knock s-o down: kw'qwémést(exw?) < kw'óqw.

laying down, putting down: lhálheq'els < lháq'.

lay it down, put it down: lháq'et < lháq'.

let oneself fall, drop oneself down (by parachute, rope, etc., said of little birds trying to fly out of nest, little animals trying to get down and let themselves fall): chólqthet < tséq ~ chéq.

lie down: lhóq'ethet < lháq'.

lower it down, (lower s-th down): tl'pí:lt ~ tl'épelt < tl'ép.

lower s-th down: tl'épt < tl'ép, tl'pí:lstexw < tl'ép.

lying down on one's stomach: qíqep'yó:lha ~ qéyqep'yó:lha < qep'.

lying on one's stomach with head down on one's arms: qíqep'eyósem < qep'.

press s-th down (like yeast dough): qéytl't ~ qí(y)tl't.

put it down, take it down (s-th on the wall for ex.): xwetáqt.

put one's head down, bend, bend over, bend over with one's head down, stoop down:

down (CONT'D)

- qep'ósem < qep'.
 put them down (several objects):: lháleq'et < lháq'.
 putting it down:: lhálheq'et < lháq'.
 sat down (with a plop?), [slip off on one's bottom or chair]:: xwlhépelets < xwlhép.
 shake s-th down, pack s-th down, push s-th down, knead s-th (esp. of bread dough), press it down (like yeast bread):: qeth'ét.
 sit, sit down, sit up, arise (from lying or sitting), get up (from lying down, from bed or chair):: emét.
 sitting, sitting down, sitting up:: ó:met ~ ó'emet < emét.
 slide down (of clothes):: lhósem < lhós.
 soft (down) feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sq'óyeseqw ~ sx'óyeseqw < sq'óyes.
 stop burning (of a burn), go down (of swelling):: t'esí:l < t'ás.
 take s-th down, tear down s-th man-made, dismantle s-th, take it apart:: yíxwet < yíxw.
 throw s-o down hard (like a wrestler), tap s-th (a container's bottom) [hard] on something to make the contents settle (like berry basket):: th'esét ~ th'sét < th'és.
 throw s-o down [hard] on the rump:: th'eséletst < th'és.
 to fall down and scatter, drop and scatter:: tl'ápe~~x~~em < tl'ép.
 to go down (of water), subside (of water), the tide goes out or down, (be going out (of tide) [BJ]): th'à:m ~ th'am.
 tracks going down to the river:: tó:l~~x~~el < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 turn s-o upside down:: xwiyó:leqwt < yél or perhaps yá:l.
 turn s-th upside-down:: qep'óst < qep'.

down feathers

down feathers, real fine feathers:: sq'óyes.

downhill

go down(hill) to the water, go towards the river:: t'óxw.

downriver

- (also drift downriver):: wôqw' ~ wéqw'.
 downriver, down that way:: lhelhós < lhós.
 downriver, down that way, downriver below:: lhósexel < lhós.
 downriver, (from downriver):: tellhó:s < lhós.
 drifting back downriver (like spawned-out salmon):: xwôqw'ó:lh < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.
 go downstream, go downriver, down the river:: wôqw'ílem ~ wôqw'éylem ~ wôqw'ílém ~ wôqw'éylém < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.
 go in the direction of the water, go downriver:: xwôqw'éylem < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.
 lower [downriver] end of house (inside or outside):: sôqw'áx~~e~~l < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.
 roots of a tree when it floats downriver:: xeyímelets.
 travelling by going downriver:: yexwôqw'elem < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

Downriver Halkomelem

Kwantlen people, Kwantlen dialect of Downriver Halkomelem:: Qw'ó:ltl'el.

downstream

- (be) downstream below something:: sôqw'ólwelh < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.
 go downstream, go downriver, down the river:: wôqw'ílem ~ wôqw'éylem ~ wôqw'ílém ~ wôqw'éylém < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.
 (going) downstream, drift downstream, (drifting downstream):: héwqw'elem ~ hówqw'elem < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

down the river

down the river

go downstream, go downriver, down the river:: wôqw'ílem ~ wôqw'éylem ~ wôqw'ílém ~ wôqw'éylém < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

drafty

get drafty:: xó:l̄xwem < xó:lxwem.

getting real drafty:: xó:l̄éxwem < xó:lxwem.

drag

:: xwóqw'el < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

crawling (as of snake, seal, slug, snail), (dragging oneself):: xwéqw'ethet < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

dragging one's behind or rump or bottom:: xwókw'eletsem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

dragging one's feet:: xwixwekw'ósxelem ~ xwekw'ósxelem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

dragging s-o/s-th:: xwékw'est < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

drag oneself:: xwó:kw'thet < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

drag one's foot, to shuffle (the feet):: xwót'kw'emxel < xwót'kw'em.

drag out behind:: tóxwem < tóxw.

drag s-o:: xwekw'óst < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

drag s-th/s-o:: xwekw'óst < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó, xwekw'ót < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

to drag (for a body in the river, for ex.):: xwekw'á:ls < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

dragonfly :: lhíhló:ya.

drain

to drain (of a pond), (get) dried up (of creek, empty cup, etc.):: t'óqwel.

draw

draw a bow, cock a gun:: xwe'ít'et.

draw a bow, cock a gun, (draw it (of a bow), cock it (of a gun)):: xwe'ít'et < ót'.

drawing

picture, photo, (drawing, etc.):: pékcha.

drawn up

(be) doubled up in bed on one's side with knees drawn up:: sqw'emóxw < qw'ómxw.

dream

a dream:: s'élíyá < élíyá.

(be) in a daze, day-dreaming:: stekwtákw.

dream, dreaming:: el'èliyà < élíyá.

dreaming:: el'èliyà < élíyá.

dreaming about s-o/s-th:: el'éliyemet < élíyá.

spirit dream, vision, (any) dream:: s'élíyá < élíyá.

to dream, dreaming:: élíyá.

to dream, have a vision:: élíyá, élíyá.

dreaming :: el'èliyà < élíyá.

dream, dreaming:: el'èliyà < élíyá.

dress

a dress, woman's dress:: slewíws.

dress(CONT'D)

(be) too tight (of shoes, clothes, trap, box), tight (of a dress one can't get into), too tight to get into (of dress, car, box of cards, etc.): st'etl'íq' < t'íq'.

clothes, clothing (esp. Indian clothing, men's or women's), something to wear, dress, gown:: s'íth'em < íth'a.

put on a dress:: eth'íwsem < íth'a.

square dressing room or shelter of blankets where sxwóy_xwey dancers change before doing the sxwóy_xwey dance:: q'eléts'tel < q'el.

thin (of material like a dress, also of a string):: th'eth'emí:l.

to dress, get dressed:: íth'em < íth'a.

dressing room

square dressing room or shelter of blankets where sxwóy_xwey dancers change before doing the sxwóy_xwey dance:: q'eléts'tel < q'el.

dribble

trickling, dribbling, water bubbling up in a river, add water to a container, water running under:: kw'átem.

dried

to drain (of a pond), (get) dried up (of creek, empty cup, etc.): t'óqwel.

dried fish

fish cut real thin for wind-drying but without cross cuts, dried fish cut differently than slhíts'es:: st'ál.

drift

(also drift downriver):: wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

a snowdrift:: sqelyíqem (or sq'elyíqem) < yíq.

drift ashore:: qwélh.

drifting a net in different places:: qwáseliyel < qwés.

drifting back downriver (like spawned-out salmon):: xwôqw'ó:lh < wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

drifting backwards in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting), backing up (of canoe, train):: tewláts.

drifting (drift-netting):: lhólhes < lhós.

dry snow coming in (drifting), fine snow that leaks into a house:: sqwelxómé ~ sqwelxóme < qwélxel.

dry snow (that can drift):: sqwélxem < qwélxel.

(going) downstream, drift downstream, (drifting downstream):: hówqw'elem ~ hówqw'elem < wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

(have/get a) snowdrift:: q'elsiyáqem or q'elts'yáqem < yíq.

set a net and drift with it:: qwsá:wíyel < qwés.

throw a net into water (to drift, not to set), throw a net out, (gill net [TG]): qwsá:yel < qwés.

drift-net

drifting backwards in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting), backing up (of canoe, train):: tewláts.

drifting (drift-netting):: lhólhes < lhós.

drift-netting, catching fish with one or two canoes drifting downstream with a net in deep water:: xíxemel ~ xíxemal.

slough where people used to drift-net by Martin Harris's place at Seabird Island:: Titáwlechem < tewláts.

to drift-net, to fish with drift-net:: lhós.

driftwood

driftwood :: qwhá:y < qwélh.
 cottonwood bark driftwood (it was used to carve toy canoes), cottonwood driftwood used
 for carving toy canoes:: qwémélép ~ qwemélep.
 lots of little pieces of driftwood:: qwéqwelhi(y) < qwélh.

drill

fire-drill:: sxéltsep < xél.
 fire-drill, stick spun to start fire:: sí:lcheptel < sél or sí(:)l.
 make a hole in s-th, drill a hole in s-th:: qwát < qwá.

drink

a drink:: sqó:qe < qó.
 drink s-th:: qó:qet < qó.
 drink without using hands:: homiyósem.
 (have?) a cool drink:: th'elhílésem < th'álh, th'elhqéylem or th'elhqílem ~ th'elhqílem <
 th'álh.
 have a hot drink, warm one's chest inside:: qatflésem < qá:t.
 to drink:: qó:qe < qó.

drip

be dripping, (have) continuous dripping, water dropping:: th'áq'em < th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.
 collected rain-water from a drip:: th'q'émelets ~ ts'q'émelets < th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.
 make the sound of water splashing or dripping fast, (make the sound of a waterfall, make
 the sound of pouring rain dripping or splashing in puddles loudly):: xwótwem.
 to drip (once), water drops once, a drop of water, a drip:: th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.

drive

driver (of car, wagon, etc.): kwelósel < kwél.

Drop)

Rainbow Falls on Harrison Lake, (Sturgeon's Drop):: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < tséiq ~
 chéiq.

drop

be dripping, (have) continuous dripping, water dropping:: th'áq'em < th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.
 collected rain-water drops in a bucket:: th'q'emelétsem < th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.
 disappear, drop out of sight, (to fade [Elders Group 3/72]): théxw ~ théxw.
 drop a net into water:: qwesú:yel < qwés.
 drop it on purpose:: tséiq < tséiq ~ chéiq.
 drop oneself into a seat, throw oneself on the floor or ground in a tantrum, throw a
 tantrum:: kw'qweméthet < kw'óqw.
 drop s-th (accidentally):: tséiqlexw < tséiq ~ chéiq.
 drop s-th (accidentally), let s-o go:: kwò:lxw < kwá:.
 drop s-th by accident:: wets'étl'lexw < wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'.
 drop s-th into the water:: wóqw'et < wóqw' ~ wéqw'.
 drop s-th (of a bunch of apples, etc. that one is carrying):: tséiqòlèem < tséiq ~ chéiq.
 fall, fall off, drop, drop off, drop or fall down (of person):: tséiq ~ chéiq.
 fall on one's forehead, drop on one's forehead, fall onto one's head:: méleqw (or)
 leméleqw.
 fell of its own accord (of an object from a height or from upright), drop down
 (object/person, from a shelf, bridge, cliff, etc.), fall off:: wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'.

drop (CONT'D)

let go of s-th/s-o, drop s-th, set s-o free, turn s-o/s-th loose:: kwá:t ~ kwát < kwá:
 let oneself fall, drop oneself down (by parachute, rope, etc., said of little birds trying to fly
 out of nest, little animals trying to get down and let themselves fall):: chólqthet < tséiq ~ chéiq.
 (make a) ringing sound when something drops:: ts'tés.
 ringing sound when something drops (spoon, metal ashtray or something heavy):: ts'tés.
 sow s-th, drop or spread seed in rills, scatter s-th, (sowing s-th [AC]): tl'épxt < tl'ép.
 to drip (once), water drops once, a drop of water, a drip:: th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.
 to drop or blow plant fluff (like dandelions, fireweed, cottonwood, etc.), to blow (of dusty
 or flaky stuff like wood dust, dandruff, maybe seeds):: pípexwem < píxw.
 to fall down and scatter, drop and scatter:: tl'ápexem < tl'ép.

drop-off

steep drop-off, a drop-off, very steep slope, steep shore, steep riverbank, a slide:: xéylés.

droppings

dung, (scattered excrement?, fecal droppings?): sq'éth'x < sq'éth'.

drown

to drown:: wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

drum

a drum, small stick used to drum or beat time to songs in slahal game:: q'ówet.
 drum for s-o:: q'ewétlhtst < q'ówet, q'ewétt < q'ówet.
 drumming:: q'ewétem < q'ówet.
 drumstick (for drum):: pumí:l.
 frame for stretching hides, frame (for drying hides, etc.), frame for a drum:: tpélhtel ~
 tepélhtel < tpólh.
 to drum, a drum:: q'owét < q'ówet.

drumstick

drumstick (for drum):: pumí:l.
 chicken drumstick:: sxéles te chékel < xéle, chékel
 (lit. leg of + the + chicken)

drunk

be drunk, got drunk:: só:les < sél or sí(:)l.
 (get) dizzy, get drunk:: séles < sél or sí(:)l.
 get s-o drunk:: séleslexw < sél or sí(:)l.
 numb (can also be used joking of a drunk):: shxwóxwekw' < xwókw'.
 to fall on something (of a drunk):: qwélh.

dry

(be) dried:: sch'á:yxw < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
 be dry, get dry, to dry:: ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
 burnt (i.e. dry) grass:: yeqwílep < yéqw.
 dried fish:: sch'á:lhtel ~ stsá:lhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=
 dried fish backbone (with meat left on it):: sxéwe.
 dried meat:: sch'á:yxwels < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
 dry dishes, wipe off dishes:: iqw'wí:ls < íqw'.
 dry herring eggs:: sts'amex.
 drying:: ts'áyxw < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

dry (CONT'D)

- drying dishes:: xwe'í:qw'wí:ls ~ xwe'íyeqw'wí:ls < íqw'.
- drying s-th:: ch'áyxwt < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
- dry in the throat:: ch'íyxweqel < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
- dry snow coming in (drifting), fine snow that leaks into a house:: sqwelxóme ~ sqwelxóme < qwélxel.
- dry snow (that can drift):: sqwélxem < qwélxel.
- dry s-th:: ts'íyxwt ~ ts'éyxwt < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
- dry storage box in tree or on top of pole (for salmon and other dried provisions):: póqw'elh < pó:qw' ~ póqw'.
- dry them (dishes), dry s-th (dish):: eqw'ewílt < íqw'.
- fish cut real thin for wind-drying but without cross cuts, dried fish cut differently than slhíts'es:: st'ál.
- fish-drying rack:: shxwch'á:yxwels < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
- fish drying rack (for wind-drying):: sí:.
- fish ready for drying:: chachí:lhtel ~ chachíyelhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=.
- fish-spreader for drying fish, cross-piece for drying fish, salmon stretcher:: t'á:ts'.
- frame for stretching hides, frame (for drying hides, etc.), frame for a drum:: tpélhtel ~ tepélhtel < tpólh.
- gone soft and spoiled (of dried fish):: th'íth'eql < sth'í:qel.
- hang fish (especially salmon) for drying:: chálhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=.
- hanging lots of fish to dry:: chachí:lhtel ~ chachíyelhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=.
- my throat is dry:: ts'íyxweqthàlèm < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
- preserved fish, preserved meat, dried fish, dried meat (usually fish), smoked salmon, wind-dried salmon (old word), what is stored away, what is put away:: sq'éyle.
- puddle that's always dirty, dirty pond, stagnant pool of water, (it never dries out [AK]): th'qwélhcha.
- spread them out to dry (berries, bulrushes, etc.): ts'íyxwt ~ ts'éyxwt < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
- their faces/his/her face are dried (a word used when showing a picture of the deceased at a memorial ceremony, and telling the family to dry their tears):: th'éyxwestem < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
- time to dry fish, first of July (at Yale), October (at Chehalis):: temchálhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=.
- tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark):: syeqw'lhá:lhtel < yéqw.
- to drain (of a pond), (get) dried up (of creek, empty cup, etc.): t'óqwel.

Dryobates pubescens

Colaptes cafer cafer and rarely Colaptes cafer collaris, (if large is correct Dryocopus pileatus [AK], if small is correct, probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber or possibly Dryobates villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius or Dryobates pubescens (esp.) gairdneri some zoologists replace the genus Dryobates with Dendrocopos, others with Picoides):: th'íq.

Dryobates pubescens (gairdneri esp.)

probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber and/or possibly Dryobates villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius or (downy woodpecker) Dryobates pubescens (gairdneri esp.), for Munro and Cowan's Dryobates genus Peterson uses Dendrocopos and Udvardy uses Picoides:: qw'opxwiqsélem < qw'ópxw.

Dryobates villosus harrisi

Colaptes cafer cafer and rarely Colaptes cafer collaris, (if large is correct Dryocopus pileatus [AK], if small is correct, probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber or possibly Dryobates villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius or Dryobates pubescens (esp.) gairdneri some zoologists replace the genus Dryobates with Dendrocopos, others with Picoides):: th'íq.
probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber and/or possibly Dryobates villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius

Dryobates villosus harrisi (CONT'D)

or (downy woodpecker) Dryobates pubescens (gairdneri esp.), for Munro and Cowan's Dryobates genus Peterson uses Dendrocopos and Udvardy uses Picoides:: qw'opxwiqsélem < qw'óp̄w.

Dryobates villosus orius

Colaptes cafer cafer and rarely Colaptes cafer collaris, (if large is correct Dryocopus pileatus [AK], if small is correct, probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber or possibly Dryobates villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius or Dryobates pubescens (esp.) gairdneri some zoologists replace the genus Dryobates with Dendrocopos, others with Picoides):: th'íq.
probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber and/or possibly Dryobates villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius or (downy woodpecker) Dryobates pubescens (gairdneri esp.), for Munro and Cowan's Dryobates genus Peterson uses Dendrocopos and Udvardy uses Picoides:: qw'opxwiqsélem < qw'óp̄w.

Dryocopus pileatus:: temélhépsem < témélh, t'ot'ep'íqselem < t'óp'.

Colaptes cafer cafer and rarely Colaptes cafer collaris, (if large is correct Dryocopus pileatus [AK], if small is correct, probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber or possibly Dryobates villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius or Dryobates pubescens (esp.) gairdneri some zoologists replace the genus Dryobates with Dendrocopos, others with Picoides):: th'íq.

Dryopteris austriaca

probably Dryopteris austriaca:: th'ékwa.

duck

a white-headed duck, [could be bufflehead, snow goose, emperor goose, poss. oldsquaw, or hooded merganser, other duck-like birds with white heads do not occur in the Stó:lô area and the emperor goose would be only an occasional visitor]:: skem'íya.
bluebill duck, (identified from photos as) lesser scaup:: xélq'eqs.
canvas-back duck:: lamélwelh.
goldeneye duck (probably both the common goldeneye duck and the Barrow goldeneye duck), (a kind of diving duck [Elders Group]):: láqlqem < léqem.
larger bird (any kind, generic), waterfowl, duck, (mallard [Cheh. dial.]):: mó:qw.
mallard, duck:: teléqsel ~ tel:éqsel.
sawbill duck, fish-duck, common merganser (larger), American merganser:: xwó:qw'.
to duck:: kwóyethet.
wood duck (makes nest in tree):: qwiwílh.

duel

rock above Yale where Ñá:ls gritted his teeth and scratched rocks as he duelled with a medicine man across the Fraser:: Th'exelís < th'exelís.

dull

(be) blunt (edge or point), dull (of edge/point):: qelóth < qél.

dumbfounded

be dumbfounded, be surprised, be stupified, be speechless:: slholhekw'íwel ~ slholhekw'í:wel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.
be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed:: lholhekw'íwel ~ lholhkw'íwel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

dung

bear dung:: spàthélets < pá:th.
chicken dung:: chèkelélets < chékel.

dung (CONT'D)

dung, excrement, feces:: s'óq.

dung, (excrement, feces), shit:: sq'éth'.

dung, feces, shit:: s'ó' < ó'.

dung, (scattered excrement?, fecal droppings?): sq'éth'x < sq'éth'.

dusk

(get) dusk, (get dim):: só:yel < sóy.

getting dusk:: lhó:yel.

dust :: pó:lqw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

dust (is flying):: pékw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

get dust or bark in both eyes:: thq'elq'ó:les < théq'.

get dust or bark in one eye:: thq'ó:les < théq'.

smoke puffing out, (puff out (dust, powder, plant spores, seed fluff, light snow, smoke), form puffs of dust):: pékw' ~ péqw'.

the dust flew, it's dusty:: pekw'é^m < pékw' ~ péqw'.

to drop or blow plant fluff (like dandelions, fireweed, cottonwood, etc.), to blow (of dusty or flaky stuff like wood dust, dandruff, maybe seeds):: pípexwem < píxw.

dusty

the dust flew, it's dusty:: pekw'é^m < pékw' ~ péqw'.

dye

carrot-like plant used for green dye:: xáweleq < xáwéq.

each

distributive, to each:: R5= or C1e=.

each (person):: ta'elólets'e < léts'a ~ léts'e.

four to each:: xexé'ó:thel < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

he's holding s-th in each hand:: s'i'á:ytse < á:y.

each other)

(be) brother and sister, (be) siblings to each other, (be) first cousin to each other:: qeló:qtel < sqá:q.

(be) considerate of each other:: sts'its'exwtel < sts'its'exw, sts'its'exwtel < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

everybody put away (fishing gear, canoe and) paddles (for winter), put away each other's paddles [and canoes and gear] for winter:: xets'ó:westel < xits' ~ xets'.

going with each other [romantically], going for a walk with each other:: ts'lhimexóstel < ts'elh=.

go with each other (romantically), go for a walk with each other (romantically):: ts'lhimexóstel < i₇ m.

holding a grudge against each other:: xixemó:ltel < sxemá:l.

moon or month beginning in November, (put away each other's paddles), (sometimes the moon beginning in October, depending on the weather [Elders Group 3/12/75], (moon or month beginning in January [Elders Group 2/5/75]): xets'ó:westel ~ xets'ówestel < xits' ~ xets'.

purposeful control reciprocal, (perhaps just) reciprocal, (do purposely to) each other, (do purposely to) one another:: =t=el.

they're making friends, (making friends with each other):: yóyatel < yá:ya.

they've made friends, (make friends with each other):: yáyatel (prob. also yáyatel) < yá:ya.

to meet (each other):: q'eqótel < q'ó.

wink at each other, ((maybe) squint [EB]): th'ikwóstel < th'iykw'.

each other) (CONT'D)

winking at each other:: th'ith'ikwóstel < th'ykw'.

eager

(be) eager, enthused:: secheláts.

eagle

bald eagle (mature with white head):: sp'óq'es < p'éq'.

eagle (generic), (golden eagle [some speakers]): yéxwela.

golden eagle:: ts'ésqel.

immature bald eagle:: skw'álx.

"Eagle Falls"

"Eagle Falls" on the west side of Harrison Lake, probably Walian Creek falls:: Kwótxwem
Stó:lô < kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.

ear :: q'ó:l (or better) qw'ó:l.

big ears, (have big ears):: thithehá:lí:ya < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

ear lobe:: st'epá:lí:ya ~ st'epá:liya < t'ép.

ear-splitting:: seq'á:lí:ya < séq'.

hair in the ears:: sqwelqwelá:lí:ya < qwíl ~ qwel.

(have) ringing in the ear:: th'atsemá:lí:ya < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

(have) sloppy ears, big ears:: shellhelp'á:lí:ya < lhél.

hit on the ear, hit on the temple (side of the head):: kw'qwá:lí:ya < kw'óqw.

on the ear, in the ear:: =á:lí:ya.

on the side of the head, on the temples, around the ear, on the cheek:: =éla.

pierced ear:: sqwehá:liya < qwá.

punched on the ear:: th'qw'á:lí:ye < th'í:qw'et.

put something in the ear (to block hearing), (plug the ear):: t'ekwá:lí:ya < t'ékw.

top of the ear:: schelhá:liya < =chílh ~ chílh=.

to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or

toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

early

be early morning, early morning:: lá:telh < lá:t.

early, right away:: txwém.

early-bird:: shxwiyxwiyós < xwíy ~ xíí.

ear-ring :: ts'qw'élá < ts'éqw'.

earshot

(made) a faint sound carried by the air, sound within hearing distance, sound within

earshot:: eháléqep < ehó.

ear-splitting

ear-splitting:: seq'á:lí:ya < séq'.

earth

a large portion of the earth:: slháq'emex.

diatomaceous earth (could be mixed with things to whiten them--for ex. dog and goat

earth (CONT'D)

wool), white clay for white face paint (for pure person spirit-dancers), white powder from mountains, white clay they make powder from to lighten goat and dog wool for blankets, powder, talc, white face paint:: st'ewókw'.

earth, ground, land, the earth, the world:: tém:éxw ~ tem:éxw ~ ~ tèm:èxw ~ témexw.

hard clay, hard earth, smooth (hard) earth:: síq'.

(have a) small earth slide (small landslide):: yélt.

just coming out of the earth (of plants for ex.): qwósem.

earthworm

earthworm (esp. the most common introduced in B.C.): sth'ékw's te téméxw < sth'ékw'.

easily)

easy to cry, (cries easily):: qe'álts ~ qiqe'álts < qó:.

east

(be) upstream, east (in some contexts):: ahíw.

north-east wind, north wind, east wind, cold wind:: só:tets.

Easter lily

trillium, B.C. Easter lily:: xaxt'ó:les.

easy

(be) easy to wake up:: shxwíyxwiy ~ shxwíxwiy < xwíy ~ xí.

easy to cry, (cries easily):: qe'álts ~ qiqe'álts < qó:.

(have) good eyes, (have) good sight, soft on the eyes, easy on the eyes:: eyólés ~ eyó:les < éy ~ éy:.

it's easy, be easy, easy (to get):: lí:leq.

easy-going

good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured:: xw'éywelh ~ xwe'éywelh ~ xwe'éy:welh < éy ~ éy:.

easy to bend

be supple, be easy to bend:: met'mét'.

eat

(be) full (from eating), (get filled (from eating) [AC]): méq'.

be overcome with pleasurable feelings after eating great salmon or a great meal:: ts'éqw'.

crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (noise when eating):: tl'ámqw'els < tl'ém.

crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (sound or noise when eating):: tl'ámqw'els < tl'ámkw'em.

eat (a meal):: álhtel.

eat fast, eating fast, hurry to eat:: xweméthel < xwém ~ xwém.

eating (a meal):: í:lhtel < álhtel.

eating s-th (short of a meal):: hálp'ex < lép'ex.

eat s-th (short of a social meal):: lép'ex.

fill oneself up (by eating):: meq'lómet < méq'.

finish eating, be done eating:: hó:ythel < hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.

get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food:: ló:metsel < ló:m ~ lóm, melmelóws < mál ~ mél.

give me s-th (to eat):: áxw < áxw.

invite s-o (to come eat, dance etc.) (any number), invite s-o to a feast:: tl'e'áxet < tl'e'á ~ tl'á'.

eat (CONT'D)

inviting (to come eat, dance), to give a potlatch, (give a feast or gathering), to invite to a feast, invite to a potlatch:: t'l'etl'áxel < t'l'e'á ~ t'l'á'.

someone who is greedy, someone who eats all the time, (glutton):: sqel:éxw < qél:éxw ~ qel(:)éxw.

throw different leftovers together for a meal, throw a meal together, eat a snack:: p'ekw'ethílem < p'ákw'.

Eaves

Watery Eaves, a famous longhouse and early village on a flat area on Chilliwack River just a quarter mile upriver/east above Vedder Crossing:: Qoqoláxel < qó:.

Eayem)

pool down from Tillie Gutierrez's grandfather's fish-drying rack at Íyem (Eayem):: qemqémel ~ qemqémél < qém:el.

Echinodontium tinctorium

(perhaps) Echinodontium tinctorium:: témélh.

echo

an echo:: swélwelàm < wélwelàm ~ wélwelà:m.

to echo, (echoing (Elders Group 10/27/76):: wélwelàm ~ wélwelà:m.

Echo Bay

Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island:: Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwôxwe'áqel < xwexwe'á.

Echo Island

bear-shaped rock up on cliff on south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in Harrison Lake:: Spá:th < pá:th.

Echo Island in Harrison Lake:: Xweqw'oyíqw, Xwôxwe'áqel.

Echo Island in southern quarter of Harrison Lake:: Xwôqwiyaq.

Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island:: Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwôxwe'áqel < xwexwe'á.

Echo Point

bear-shaped rock up on cliff on south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in Harrison Lake:: Spá:th < pá:th.

Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island:: Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwôxwe'áqel < xwexwe'á.

horned owl-shaped rock (beside Spá:th, a bear-shaped rock) up on a cliff on the south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in Harrison Lake:: Chítmexw < chítmexw.

eclipse

an eclipse (of sun or moon):: t'ó:ltel ~ t'óltel < t'á:l.

eclipse s-th:: t'á(:)lt < t'á:l.

Ectopistes migratorius

including Columba fasciata, Zenaidura macroura, possibly Ectopistes migratorius, also Columbia livia (introduced):: hemó:.

-ed (also see past and past tense)

-ed (also see past and past tense)

resultative, -ed, have -en (usually results in a past tense or past participle translation in English):: =R1= or =C1e=, R5= or C1e=, R8= or C1a=, =R9= or =C1á(:)=.

eddy

a little bay or eddy on Harrison River about two miles downriver from Chehalis:: Skw'á:l̥xw.

eddy (in water):: xwelkw'ím < xwélekw'.

eddy water (where you set nets), [to eddy repeatedly?]: xwtítím or xwtiytím.

slough, backwater, ((also) eddy [AC]): sts'élexw < ts'el.

edge :: =óth.

(be) blunt (edge or point), dull (of edge/point):: qelóth < qél.

be sharp, have a sharp edge:: eyó:th ~ iyóth < éy ~ éy.

edge of the world:: sóyéx̥el < sóy.

embroidery, trimming (stitches on an edge):: stl'ítl'ets < tl'íts ~ tl'ích.

grind or sharpen s-th (of edged tools):: yéq'est < yéq'.

lie? with surface facing up, sticking up, on the side? or edge?: kw'e'í ~ kw'í ~ kw'í.

edible

blue camas, (any edible underground vegetable food [SP], vegetable root(s) [MH]):

spá:l̥xw.

edible gristle inside fish head (nose gristle):: sxépeqw (or sxép'eqw? or sxép'ekw?).

Edward

King Edward:: Kíl Ítewet < kelchóch ~ kyelchóch.

Edwards

place of moss-covered stones at upper end of Hope Slough not far from Harry Edwards'

home (as of 1964):: Qwómqwemels < qwà:m ~ qwám.

eek.

yipes., eek.: alel'.

eel

eel, Pacific lamprey, western brook lamprey:: kwótawi ~ kwótewi.

effort

exert oneself, make a big effort, do with all one's might, [do] as hard as possible, do it harder (used if already paddling for ex.): tíméthet < tímet.

egg

egg (of bird, fowl):: mámelehò:llh < méle ~ mél:a.

fish eggs, salmon eggs, roe, (cooked salmon eggs [JL]): qéléx̥.

(have) sound of popping small round things (snowberries, herring eggs as when eating them, rice krispies, crabapples, cranberries, etc.), (have a crunching sound (as of grasshopper, rice krispies)):: tl'ámkw'em, tl'ámkw'em < tl'ém.

nits, louse eggs:: xést'el.

salmon after spawning when its eggs are loose:: t'iléqel.

sit on eggs, to hatch eggs, to brood eggs:: tl'xwá:ylhem < tl'xw ~ tl'exw.

stink-eggs:: kw'ó:la ~ kw'ú:la.

stink-egg basket, stink salmon egg basket:: kw'óle'álá < kw'ó:la ~ kw'ú:la.

egg (CONT'D)

to take all the loose eggs out of s-th (a salmon):: pethíwet ~ pethíwét < páthet.

eight :: tqá:t̥sa.

eight birds:: tqatsíws < tqá:t̥sa.

eight canoes, eight boats:: tqátsa'ówelh ? < tqá:t̥sa.

eight containers:: tqátsáleqel < tqá:t̥sa.

eight days of northeast wind:: unknown.

eight dollars:: tqó:tsó:s < tqá:t̥sa.

eight fish:: teqatsíqw < tqá:t̥sa.

eight fruit in a group [or cluster] (as they grow on a plant):: tqòtsòls < tqá:t̥sa.

eight Indian blankets [Boas], eight dollars:: tqó:tsó:s < tqá:t̥sa.

eight o'clock:: steqá:tsas < tqá:t̥sa.

eight people:: teqátsa'ále < tqá:t̥sa.

eight ropes, eight threads, eight sticks, eight poles:: tqátsámets' < tqá:t̥sa.

eight times:: tqatsálh < tqá:t̥sa.

eighty:: teqtselhsxá < tqá:t̥sa.

eighty

eighty:: teqtselhsxá < tqá:t̥sa.

eighty dollars:: téqetselsxós < tqá:t̥sa.

eighty people:: teqetselsxá:le < tqá:t̥sa.

ejaculate :: méqw' ~ móqw'.

to climax, come (sexually), ejaculate:: qw'lhòlèm or qw'lhòlèm.

elastic

(be) stretchy, (be) elastic:: ét'et' < ót'.

elbow

an elbow, elbow (the name of it):: th'emxweláxel < hth'b.txt.

leaning the face on the hand with elbow propped:: piyósem < pý.

point of elbow, arm bone:: th'emeláxel < hth'b.txt.

skinned elbow:: th'eqeláxel < th'áq ~ ts'áq or ts'éq ~ th'éq.

(someone's) elbow:: sth'emxweláxel < hth'b.txt.

square, corner, arm with elbow out:: st'eláxel.

Elbow Lake mountain

next mountain above (north/upriver from) Títxwemqsel (Wilson's Point or Grouse Point), possibly Elbow Lake mountain [north of Harrison Mills, on west side of the Harrison River],

Willoughby's Point [opposite Lhá:lt, but does this mean across Harrison R. as I first thought and show on the topographic map "Harrison Lake 92H/5" where I have pencilled in all Chehalis place names) or does it mean on the opposite, i.e. south end of the same bay where Lhá:lt starts, i.e. both on the west side of Harrison R. as are Títxwemqsel and Elbow Lake mountain?]: Kw'íkw'exwelhp < kw'íxw.

elder

elders (many collective):: siyelyólexwa < siyólexwe.

elders past, deceased old people:: siyolexwálh < siyólexwe.

old people, elders:: sí:yólexwe < siyólexwe.

old person, an elder:: siyólexwe < siyólexwe.

elderberry

elderberry

blue elderberry:: th'í:kwekw ~ th'í:qweqw.

blue elderberry bush, blue elderberry tree:: th'íkwekwelhp < th'í:kwekw ~ th'í:qweqw.

red elderberry:: sth'íwéq'.

red elderberry bush:: sth'íwéq'elhp < sth'íwéq'.

red elderberry (the berry):: sth'íwéq'.

elder cousin

older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line, older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

older siblings, elder cousins (first/second/third cousins by an older sibling of one's ancestor):: sá:tl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

elderly

accompany s-o little or elderly:: q'eq'exf:lt < q'ó.

electric

an electric light, coal-oil lamp, lamp:: yeqwí:l ~ yeqwì:l < yéqw.

eleven

eleven o'clock:: shéms < lhém.

Elk)

Big Dipper, (the Elk):: Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts < q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.

elk

baby elk, (young elk):: q'oyíyetsó:llh < q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.

elk (or) moose turned to stone in the Fraser River by Hill's Bar:: Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts < q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.

elk, Roosevelt elk, perhaps also (introduced) Rocky Mountain elk:: q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts. (moose, British Columbia moose), elk:: shxwiyáxkel.

Elk Creek Falls:: Skw'íkw'ets'tel.

Elk Creek Falls on west side of Elk Mountain:: possibly Chelchálíth.

elope

elope, run away together:: chó:mtel < chó:m.

elope with s-o or meet up with s-o:: chémléxw ~ chemléxw < chó:m.

else

on something else, within something else:: =q'.

who else?, who (of several)?, (anybody else (AC)):: kw'elhwát < wát, kw'elhwát < wát.

embarrass

feel embarrassed and shy because ashamed, be ashamed:: lhistélémet < lháy.

feeling embarrassed:: lholhistélemet < lháy.

to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?): xéyxelòmèt < xéyxé ~ xíxe.

ember

ember

ashes (cinder-like), cinders (heavy and dirty), embers:: shxwiyélhtel ~ shxwyélhtel < yólh.

embroider

embroidering:: tl'ítl'echels < tl'íts ~ tl'ích.

embroider it, embroider s-th:: tl'íchet < tl'íts ~ tl'ích.

embroidery, trimming (stitches on an edge):: stl'ítl'ets < tl'íts ~ tl'ích.

Emory Creek

Emory Creek, also village at mouth of Emory Creek on both sides of the creek:: Sxwótl'aqwem.

village or settlement on the west side of the Fraser River at Emory Creek by Frank

Malloway's fish camp, Albert Flat (Yale Indian Reserve #5):: Ó:ywoses.

emphasis)

it's you, you are the one. you (focus or emphasis):: léwe.

emphatic :: R7= or C1á=.

emprison

(emprisoned), put in jail, grounded, restricted, caught, apprehended:: qíq'.

empty

be empty:: shxwemám < má ~ má'.

empty container (like bottles esp. if there's lots):: shxwema'ámel < má ~ má'.

ran out (of food, money, etc.), have no more, be finished (offood), (be empty (of container of supplies) [EB:

Cheh., Tait]): ówkw'.

-en

resultative, -ed, have -en (usually results in a past tense or past participle translation in

English):: =R1= or =C1e=, R5= or C1e=, R8= or C1a=, =R9= or =C1á(:)=.

enclosure

be inside a house, be inside an enclosure:: skwetáxw < kwetáxw.

go in (a house/enclosure), come in, come inside, enter a house or enclosure:: kwetxwí:lem
< kwetáxw.

end

back end of a house (inside or outside), back part of a house:: stselqwáx̄el < chá:l or chó:l.

blunt (end of canoe pole):: témkwes.

canoe with shovel-nose at both ends, same as tl'elá:y:: sqwéthem < qweth.

end of a falling section of land, end of a level stretch of land, (head of a creek or island

[Elders Group]): lhéq'qel.

end or side of a house (inside/outside):: =áx̄el ~ =ex̄el.

front end of a house (inside or outside):: chuchuwáx̄el < cháchew ~ cháchu.

it got smashed in the back end or rear end:: téslatstem < tós.

join two poles together, splice it together (of a rope), (join together on the ends):: t'qwíqst.

lower [downriver] end of house (inside or outside):: sôqw'áx̄el < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

point of land at the end of an island:: sth'eméxwelets.

tilt s-th, lift s-th up at one end or one side, tilt s-th sideways:: tewá:let < tewále.

to split roots from the wrong end (small end):: séx̄w.

upper end of house (inside or outside):: stiytáx̄el or stitáx̄el < tiyt.

end (CONT'D)

upper end of Seabird Island, village at the upper end of Seabird Island, Maria Slough
separating Seabird Island from north shore of Fraser River, now used for Seabird Island as a whole::

Sq'éwqel ~ Sq'ówqel < q'éw ~ q'ew.

west or downriver end of Seabird Island:: Sth'eméxwelets < sth'eméxwelets.

ended

double-ended canoe:: púpt < pôt.

enemy :: sxemá:l.

enemies:: sxelmá:l < sxemá:l.

engine

engine, motor:: í:lchel.

English

Englishman, English, Canadian, Canada, Anglican:: kelchóch ~ kyelchóch.

English language:: xwelítemqel < xwelítem, xwelítemelh sqwà:l < xwelítem.

Englishman

Englishman, English, Canadian, Canada, Anglican:: kelchóch ~ kyelchóch.

Enhydra lutris lutris

Lutra canadensis pacifica, perhaps also Enhydra lutris lutris:: sq'á:tl'.

enjoy

he was fun, he was enjoyed, they enjoyed him:: eyéstem < éy ~ éy:.

like s-o [his/her personality], like s-th [its taste, its idea], be interested in s-th/s-o, enjoy s-o

sexually:: éystexw ~ éy:stexw < éy ~ éy:.

enough

be alright, be okay, it's alright, it's okay, can, be able, it's enough, be right, be correct, that's
right:: iyólem ~ iyó:lem < éy ~ éy:.

finish, stop, quit, get done, be finished, have enough, be done, be ready:: hò:y ~ hó:y ~
hóy.

Ensatina eschscholtzi

Ensatina eschscholtzi and Plethodon vehiculum and possibly also: Ambystoma
macroductylum macroductylum, Ambystoma gracile gracile, and possibly Ambystoma gracile
decorticatum:: pí:txel.

enter

go in (a house/enclosure), come in, come inside, enter a house or enclosure:: kwetxwí:lem
< kwetáxw.

(more than one) entering a house, going in (of a whole bunch):: kwetexwí:lem <
kwetáxw.

entertain

entertaining s-o:: t'at'íyelt < t'íyelt or t'í:lt.

entertain s-o:: t'íyelt or t'í:lt.

enthused

enthused

(be) eager, enthused:: secheláts.

Entosphenus tridentatus

Entosphenus tridentatus, Lampetra richardsoni:: kwótawi ~ kwótewi.

envious

be envious:: t'áyx < t'ay.

jealous, (envious (EB)):: wowistéleq.

epidemic

village near and above [upriver from] Katz where 36 pit-houses were wiped out in an epidemic:: Sxwóxwiyemelh < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

Epilobium angustifolium:: xáts'et.

Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: skw'elyáxel.

order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae, may include any or all of the following: Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: p'íp'eth'elàxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel < p'í.

equal

give an equal share or amount to s-o, give (food?) to s-o, share with s-o:: áxwest < áxw.

equipment

all the equipment for making a canoe, canoe-making equipment:: halíyches < hà:y.

Equisetum arvense

Equisetum telmateia, Equisetum arvense:: xémxem.

Equisetum hiemale:: xweqw'él:a.

Equisetum telmateia

Equisetum telmateia, Equisetum arvense:: xémxem.

Equus asinus

hybrid between a horse Equus caballus and an ass Equus asinus:: miyúl.

Equus caballus:: stiqíw.

hybrid between a horse Equus caballus and an ass Equus asinus:: miyúl.

-er

one who, -er, one who does as an occupation:: =éleq.

erase

erase

scrape it (of hide or anything), scrape s-o, erase it:: íxet < íx.

eraser

eraser (for pencil or blackboard):: shxwe'íqw'els < íqw'.

erect

get erect (of penis only), have an erection:: xátl'.

upright, erect:: =ex.

Erethizon dorsatum nigrescens:: swatíya.

errand)

send s-o to do/get something, send s-o for something, (send s-o on an errand):: tsesá:t ~

tssá:t ~ tsesát ~ tssát < tsesá ~ tssá or tsás.

s-o was being sent [on errands]: tsésetem < tsesá ~ tssá or tsás.

Errock

Lake Errock:: Qwíqwexem < qwéxem.

eruption

(get) a disease gotten by contacting a frog, a skin eruption, also the same disease as the man got in Kawkawa Lake in the Sxwó:yxwey story, (perhaps also) leprosy:: qw'ó:m.

Erythronium grandiflorum

resp. *Camassia leichtlinii* and *Camassia quamash*, *Erythronium grandiflorum*:: sk'ámets ~ sk'ámeth.

escape

escape (from slavery for ex.), get out (from being snowed in or snagged in river for ex.):

kwólòmèt < kwá:.

escape, get out:: kwálòmèt < kwá:.

start to struggle, start to flip around to escape (fish esp.): kwetl'éthet < kwá:.

to escape (as an animal from a trap), got away from something that trapped a person or animal:: tl'ewlómét ~ tl'òwlómét < tl'í:w.

to escape (of a man or a slave), run away:: tl'í:w.

Eschrichtius glaucus

perhaps generic, most likely includes all local balleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti, especially *Balaenoptera physalus* and *Megaptera novaeangliae*, possibly *Eschrichtius glaucus*, *Balaenoptera borealis*, *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*, *Sibbaldus musculus*, *Eubalaena sieboldi*, could include the following toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti): *Physeter catodon*, possibly *Berardius bairdi*, *Mesoplodon stejnegeri*, *Ziphius cavirostrus*:: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

Esilao

Esilao village, Siwash Creek village:: Aseláw.

mountain above Esilao, Siwash Creek Mountain:: Aseláw Smált < Aseláw.

esophagus

in the throat, in the esophagus, in the voice:: =eqel.

especially

especially

make it especially for s-o:: swástexw < swá.

Eubalaena sieboldi

perhaps generic, most likely includes all local balleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti, especially Balaenoptera physalus and Megaptera novaeangliae, possibly Eschrichtius glaucus, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera acutorostrata, Sibbaldus musculus, Eubalaena sieboldi, could include the following toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti): Physeter catodon, possibly Berardius bairdi, Mesoplodon stejnegeri, Ziphius cavirostrus:: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

eulachon

eulachon oil:: tl'í:na.

eulachon, oolachen, candle-fish:: swí:we ~ swíwe.

to scoop (for ex. oolachens, eulachons):: qó:lem < qó:.

Euphagus cyanocephalus

Euphagus cyanocephalus, or Corvus caurinus:: q'eláq'a.

Eutamias amoenus

Eutamias amoenus, Eutamias townsendi:: tsitsepyóthel.

Eutamias amoenus (affinis)

Eutamias amoenus (affinis?), Eutamias townsendi:: xep'í:tseł.

Eutamias amoenus felix, Eutamias amoenus affinis?, Eutamias townsendi:: qwémxel < qwem.

Eutamias amoenus felix (has more than two stripes), Eutamias townsendi, perhaps also Eutamias amoenus affinis:: xexp'í:tseł ~ xexp'ítseł ~ sxexp'í:tseł < xep'í:tseł.

Eutamias amoenus felix

Eutamias amoenus felix, Eutamias amoenus affinis?, Eutamias townsendi:: qwémxel < qwem.

Eutamias amoenus felix (has more than two stripes), Eutamias townsendi, perhaps also Eutamias amoenus affinis:: xexp'í:tseł ~ xexp'ítseł ~ sxexp'í:tseł < xep'í:tseł.

Eutamias townsendi

Eutamias amoenus (affinis?), Eutamias townsendi:: xep'í:tseł.

Eutamias amoenus, Eutamias townsendi:: tsitsepyóthel.

Eutamias amoenus felix, Eutamias amoenus affinis?, Eutamias townsendi:: qwémxel < qwem.

Eutamias amoenus felix (has more than two stripes), Eutamias townsendi, perhaps also Eutamias amoenus affinis:: xexp'í:tseł ~ xexp'ítseł ~ sxexp'í:tseł < xep'í:tseł.

even

got even with s-o:: xwtí:chest ~ xwtí(:)ychest < tiy.

to be even:: slíq' < léq'.

evening

become evening:: xwelált < lá:t.

ever

anyway, ever, (new information as in NStraits):: kwá.

ever (CONT'D)

forever:: kw'ò wiyóth(cha) ò ~ kw'ò hélémcha ò < wiyóth.

never, not ever:: éwelh < éwe ~ ówe.

weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?, does s-o ever?, never used to, not going to (but did anyway) [perhaps in the sense of never usually do X but did this time]:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ówe.
whatever it is, what it is, it is anything, it is something:: stámés < tám.

whenever:: lhéq'es < lhéq'.

whenever, whenever it is:: temtámes < tám.

every

all, every:: mékw' ~ mókw'.

everybody

everybody, everyone:: mekw'ewátes ~ mekw'ewát < wát.

everybody, everyone, (anybody [Elders Group 3/1/72]):: mekw'ewát < mékw' ~ mókw'.

everyone

everybody, everyone:: mekw'ewátes ~ mekw'ewát < wát.

everybody, everyone, (anybody [Elders Group 3/1/72]):: mekw'ewát < mékw' ~ mókw'.

everything:: mekw'stám ~ môkw'rtám < mékw' ~ mókw'.

breaking (everything):: yexwá:ls < yíxw.

evidential

maybe, I guess, I'm uncertain, must be (evidently), (evidential), have to (I guess):: t'wa ~ t'we.

so they say, (reportedly, reportative, evidential?): -ts'á.

evidently

maybe, I guess, I'm uncertain, must be (evidently), (evidential), have to (I guess):: t'wa ~ t'we.

evil

a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB 4/25/78]):: syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

casting an evil spell on s-o:: yewí:lt < yéw: ~ yéw.

exactly

just, (exactly):: =ò:l ~ =ól ~ =ò ~ ò ~ ó:l.

right (in the sense of exactly or just):: ate.

Sure., Exactly:: xwéwes.

examine

look at s-th/s-o, examine s-o/s-th:: kw'átset < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

excite

startled s-o, (excited s-o [Elders Group 3/2/77]):: lhkw'íwel:exw < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

excited

being nervous, being excited, (getting nervous/excited):: th'óyéxwem < th'ó:yxwem.

excited (CONT'D)

(get/become) nervous, (get/become) excited:: th'ó:yxwem.

excrement

dung, excrement, feces:: s'óq.

dung, (excrement, feces), shit:: sq'éth'.

dung, (scattered excrement?, fecal droppings?): sq'éth'x < sq'éth'.

excuse

Excuse me:: qw'óqw'elexthòx < qw'óqw'elex.

Excuse us:: qw'óqw'elextòlè < qw'óqw'elex.

exert

exert oneself, make a big effort, do with all one's might, [do] as hard as possible, do it harder (used if already paddling for ex.): tíméthet < tímet.

expect :: kw'étskw'ets < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

expect s-o:: kw'étskw'etsmet < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

expensive :: tl'í ~ tl'í:

make s-th expensive:: tl'ístexw < tl'í ~ tl'í:

experienced

an experienced spirit dancer:: sts'eláxwem.

expert

expert hunter (who comes back with game every time he hunts), good hunter:: tewít.

explode

a shot, explosion:: wet'éléqw < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

explode:: tl'eléqw < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

(to spark), explode with sparks and make sparky noises:: páyéts'em.

expression

ugly expression in mouth, ugly grin:: sxeyxeth'ó:ythel < xíth' ~ xéyth'.

extension

angular or perpendicular extension:: =áxel ~ =exel.

extinguish

to extinguish it, put it out (a fire):: tl'ékw'elt < tl'ékw'el.

extract

lemon extract:: tsqwá:yem < qwá:y.

use, extract, extract a portion:: lh- ~ lhé-.

vanilla, (vanilla extract):: ts'q'éyxem < q'íx.

extravagant

(be) bragging, extravagant in claims, bull-headed, claims he's the best:: sqoyéxiya < sqáyéx ~ sqayéx.

extreme

going to piss right away, almost piss oneself, (have an urgent or extreme or painful need to

extreme (CONT'D)

urinate):: ts'áléqel.

extremely)

(be) very, (extremely), really:: ts'áts'el.

eye

be fading (of eyesight):: stselá:l.

(be) swollen on the eye, (have a) swollen eye:: schxwó:les < chxw= ~ =chíxw,
schxwó:les < chxw= ~ =chíxw.

black eye, bruised eye:: st'it'eqó:les < t'íq, st'it'eqó:les < t'íq.

blinking one's eyes repeatedly:: lhéplhép_xlexw < lhép.

blink one's eyes:: lhép_xlexw < lhép.

closing one's eyes, shutting one's eyes:: th'íth'eplexw (or perhaps th'íth'ep'lexw) <
th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

cross-eyed, prob. also cock-eyed:: skw'íts'òlès.

eye (of human, animal, fish, etc.): qélém ~ qél:ém.

eyes:: qeqéylém ~ qeqéylem ~ (qeqílém) < qélém ~ qél:ém.

get dust or bark in both eyes:: thq'elq'ó:les < théq'.

get dust or bark in one eye:: thq'ó:les < théq'.

(have a) white caste over the eye, (have a) cataract:: p'eq'ó:les < p'éq'.

(have) big eyes:: thithehó:les < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

(have) blue eyes:: ts'meth'ó:les < méth'.

(have) good eyes, (have) good sight, soft on the eyes, easy on the eyes:: eyólés ~ eyó:les <
éy ~ éy:.

(have) marble eyes, (have) blue eyes:: mopeló:les.

(have) one eye closed:: lheq'ó:les.

(have) one white eye, (have a cataract on one eye):: sqwelxwó:lés.

(have) quick eyes, (have) peeping-Tom eyes:: aliyólés < éy ~ éy:.

have red eyes:: tskwimó:les < kwí:m.

hit in the eye (on the eyelid):: kw'qwó:les ~ kw'qwóles < kw'óqw.

lots of eyes:: qelqélem < qélém ~ qél:ém.

lots of eyes being closed:: th'elíth'eplexw ~ ts'elíts'eplexw (or perhaps ts'elíts'ep'lexw) <
th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

lower circle under eye:: stl'epó:lemelh ~ stl'epó:les < tl'ép.

one's eyes are watering:: qo'qo'ólésem < qó:.

on the eye(s), in the eye(s), on the eyelid(s):: =ó:les.

open both one's eyes real wide:: pexó:lésem < pá_x.

opening one's eyes:: xél_xleq't < xéleq't.

open one's eyes:: xéleq't.

poke oneself in the eye (with finger, stick, etc.): telkwó:lésem.

pupil of the eye:: q'eyxóles < q'íx.

roll one's eyes:: xelxóqlqemóles < xálqem.

roots (resembling eyes looking at you) of a kind of plant that's good for asthma:: qelémes
< qélém ~ qél:ém.

shading one's eyes from the sun with the hand (looking into the sun):: xwtóxesem.

shut one's eyes, close one's eyes, (blink [EB]): th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

shutting one's eyes repeatedly, (blinking [EB]): th'épth'eplexw (or perhaps

th'ép'th'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

snap one's eyes at s-o [in anger or disgust]: th'éplexwlexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexwlexw) <
th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

sty in the eye:: xéle'ò:les < sxéle.

eye (CONT'D)

tear (from eye):: qe'ó:les < qó:.

twitch, flutter (of one's eye, hand, skin, etc.): lhawét'em < lhá:w.

upper circle over the eye, probably upper eyelid:: chelhó:lemelh < =chílh ~ chílh=,
schelhó:les < =chílh ~ chílh=.

eyebrow :: thómél.

both eyebrows:: themthómél < thómél.

eyeglasses:: skw'echó:steló:les < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

eyeglasses, (probably dark glasses):: st'óle'oléstel < t'á:l.

eyelash

eyelid, eyelash:: lhéptel < lhép.

eyelid

eyelid, eyelash:: lhéptel < lhép.

hit in the eye (on the eyelid):: kw'qwó:les ~ kw'qwóles < kw'óqw.

on the eye(s), in the eye(s), on the eyelid(s):: =ó:les.

spread the eyelids open with the fingers (done to oneself or to someone else), (probably also spread s-th apart):: páxet < páx.

upper circle over the eye, probably upper eyelid:: chelhó:lemelh < =chílh ~ chílh=,
schelhó:les < =chílh ~ chílh=.

eyesight)

be fading (of eyesight):: stselá:l.

eyesight, sight:: skw'áts < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

face :: s'ó:thes ~ s'óthes.

a tear (on the face):: sqó:s < qó:.

be facing toward:: le'ós < le'á.

be on the other side of, be on the side facing away:: sle'ólwelh < le'á.

(be) scowling (if mad or ate something sour), ((made a) funny (strange) face [Elders Group 1/21/76]): sxéyxewes < xéywel.

be watchful, be facing away:: sle'ó:les < le'á.

be with behind facing toward something (like a fire):: sle'álets < le'á.

chin, jaw (of fish, human, etc.), (lips (both), cheek, side of the face [DM]): ts'emxó:ythel.

cliff, vertical rock face:: qw'eléqel.

diatomaceous earth (could be mixed with things to whiten them--for ex. dog and goat

wool), white clay for white face paint (for pure person spirit-dancers), white powder from mountains,

white clay they make powder from to lighten goat and dog wool for blankets, powder, talc, white face paint:: st'ewókw'.

dirty, (have a cross face [EB]): qelés < qél.

face down, (upside-down [Deming]): qep'ós < qep'.

face of a basket, (design on a basket):: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.

face of a mountain:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.

face of the moon:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.

face up:: kw'e'ós < kw'e'í ~ kw''í ~ kw'í.

facing up, head sticking up:: kw'ekw'e'íqw ~ kw'ekw'íqw < kw'e'í ~ kw''í ~ kw'í.

get hit in the face:: xwméلكw'es.

(have) a big face:: xwthó:s < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

(have a) dirty face:: ts'épxes < ts'épx.

face (CONT'D)

- (have a) hairy face, (have) hair on the face, (have a woolly face):: xwpopó:s < pá:pa.
 (have a) long face:: xwtl'óqtes < tl'áqt.
 (have a) speckled face, (have) freckles:: tl'eltl'élxos < tl'él.
 (have a) wide face:: lhq'ó:tes < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
 (have a) wrinkled face:: lhélp'es < lhél.
 (have a) wrinkled face with many wrinkles:: lhellhélp'es < lhél.
 headdress, face costume, mask:: sxwéythyies ~ sxwíythyies < xwíyth.
 hit on the face (several times):: melmélkw'es < xwmélkw'es.
 hit s-o in the face, punch s-o in the face:: th'í:qw'est < th'í:qw'et.
 leaning the face on the hand with elbow propped:: piyósem < píy.
 long face:: stl'óqtes < tl'áqt.
 looking sad, (making a sour face [MV, EF]): sló:ltes.
 making a face:: xwixwe'ó:s < xwexwe'á.
 one's face is red, one is blushing:: kwelkwímelésem < kwí:m.
 on the face, face of the hand or foot, opened surface of a salmon:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.
 paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.): lhíxese < lhá:x
 ~ lháx.
 powdered on the face:: st'ewíqw'es < st'ewókw'.
 punched in the face:: th'qw'ó:s < th'í:qw'et.
 put one's head back (tilt one's face up):: q'óxese.
 put paint on one's face:: yétl'q'ese < yétl'.
 put (white) paint on one's face:: t'ewókw'ese < st'ewókw'.
 (rain or sweat) trickling down one's face:: kw'tómés < kw'átem.
 scraped on the face:: xéyp'es < xéyp'.
 scratch s-o on the face:: t'lhóqw'est < t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.
 sit facing a river and watch it, sit on a riverbank and sunbathe:: chichewós < cháchew ~
 cháchu.
 smear something on s-o's face [purposely]: yétl'q'est < yétl'.
 spill (on the face?): kw'lhó:s < kw'élh.
 splash on the face:: lhéltes < lhél.
 splash s-o in the face, squirt s-o in the face:: lhélest < lhél.
 to fan in the face:: xwélp'es < xwélp'.
 to powder one's face, put powder on one's face:: t'ewókw'ese < st'ewókw'.
 to scowl, make a bad face or a scowl:: xeywése or xéywése < xéywel.
 turn away, turn one's face away:: qelésem < qél.
 turn one's face towards:: ó:sem.
 turn one's face, (turn one's body away [IHTTC]): ts'ólese ~ ts'ólése < ts'el.
 washing one's face, washing his/her face:: th'éxwesem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's face:: th'exwó:sem ~ th'exwósem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wet one's face:: lhélqese < lhél.
 wipe one's face:: íqw'ese < íqw', óp'ese < áp'.

face-cloth:: shxwíqw'estel < íqw'.

facing

facing towards, facing me (sic?): ehó:les.

fade

be faded (of clothes), (get/become) faded, (go or get or become gray):: xwíkw'el < xwíkw'.

be fading (of eyesight):: stselá:l.

disappear, drop out of sight, (to fade [Elders Group 3/72]): théxw ~ théxw.

fade (CONT'D)

get rubbed off, to smudge (a line), to smear, to fade (of material):: íqw'em < íqw'.

faint

(made) a faint sound carried by the air, sound within hearing distance, sound within earshot:: eháléqep < ehó.

pass out, faint:: t'eqw'élhelh < t'éqw'.

to faint:: melqí:wsem < mál ~ mél.

fairy bells

"snakeberry", includes False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably Twisted-stalk (2 spp.) and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m.

fall

a faller, a logger:: yáyeq'els < yáq'.

a snow, a snowfall:: syíq < yíq.

(be) snowing, it's snowing, snow is falling:: yíyeq < yíq.

fall and roll:: hílém < híl.

fall apart, come apart (of something man-made):: yíxw.

fall asleep:: itetlómét < ítet, léqw.

fall a tree:: yeq'á:ls < yáq'.

fallen snow, (year):: máqa ~ máqe.

fall, fall off, drop, drop off, drop or fall down (of person):: tséiq ~ chéiq.

falling:: chá:lq < tséiq.

falling (a tree), be falling trees:: yáyeq'els < yáq'.

falling it, falling a tree:: yáyeq'et < yáq'.

falling snow, be snowing:: syíyeq < yíq.

fall in the water, fall overboard (of one person):: qwés.

fall off (of its own accord, of petals or seed fluff):: píxw.

fall off (of leaves, berries):: xwís.

fall off (of petals or seed fluff):: píxwem < píxw.

fall on one's forehead, drop on one's forehead, fall onto one's head:: méleqw (or) leméleqw.

fall splat, (make the) sound of a spank or slap:: welhéleq' < welhéq'.

fell of its own accord (of an object from a height or from upright), drop down (object/person, from a shelf, bridge, cliff, etc.), fall off:: wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'.

hair is falling out, losing one's hair:: qw'eméqel < qw'em.

leaves falling:: xwesá:lews < xwís.

let oneself fall, drop oneself down (by parachute, rope, etc., said of little birds trying to fly out of nest, little animals trying to get down and let themselves fall):: chólqthet < tséiq ~ chéiq. (make the) sound of a spank on a bottom, (fall down with a bang [Elders Group 5/19/76]):
welhéq'.

managed to fell a tree, (managed to fall it):: yéq'lexw ~ yéq'elexw < yáq'.

slip and fall hard (either a person or something he's carrying):: th'esáp < th'és.

to fall (about a tree):: yáq'.

to fall down and scatter, drop and scatter:: tl'ápexem < tl'ép.

to fall it (a tree), to fell a tree, to fall a tree:: yáq'et < yáq'.

to fall (of a person, waterfall, etc.), stumble:: tséiq.

to fall on something (of a drunk):: qwélh.

to snow, (snow falls):: yíq.

fall (season)

fall (season)

autumn, fall (season):: temhilálxw < híl.

falls

"Eagle Falls" on the west side of Harrison Lake, probably Walian Creek falls:: Kwótxwem Stó:lô < kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.

Elk Creek Falls:: Skw'íkw'ets'tel.

Rainbow Falls (on Harrison Lake's southeast side):: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < skwó:wech ~ skwówech.

Rainbow Falls on Harrison Lake, (Sturgeon's Drop):: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < tséiq ~ chéiq.

waterfall, falls:: skwél.

False Solomon's seal

False Solomon's seal, Twisted-stalk, rosy-flowered Twisted-stalk, star-flowered Solomon's seal:: xexq'elá:lhp.

"snakeberry", including False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably Twisted-stalk and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

"snakeberry", includes False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably Twisted-stalk (2 spp.) and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m.

family

rock figure near the rocks shaped like a family underwater:: Th'elíth'eqes.

smallest of a litter or family:: th'akw'ó:y < sth'ékw', th'ith'kw'ó:y < sth'ékw'.

famine :: temxwá < xwá.

hungry time (about mid-April to mid-May), famine (Elders 3/72):: temkw'à:y < kw'à:y.

perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out:: xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

famished

starve, be starving, be famished, (be extremely hungry [Deming,JL]): xwá.

fan

a fan:: xwélp'tel < xwélp'.

fan s-o, brush s-o with a branch:: xwélp't < xwélp'.

to fan:: xwélp'.

to fan in the face:: xwélp'es < xwélp'.

fancy

fancy lining:: shxwthí:lestel.

fang

(have) sharp teeth, (have) fangs:: silís < éy ~ éy:.

far

(being far?): chóčekw < chó:kw.

far, be far away, far off, way in the distance:: chó:kw.

from far away:: telchókw < chó:kw.

go far away:: chekwílem < chó:kw, xwetskwí:lem < chó:kw.

fart :: p'ehí ~ p'ehéy.

fart (CONT'D)

a fart:: spú' < pú'.
 fart on the rump, (a show-off):: pú'elets < pú'.
 to fart, pass gas:: téq'.
 to pass gas, break wind, to fart:: pú'.

fast

be fast, hurry:: xwém ~ xwém.
 eat fast, eating fast, hurry to eat:: xweméthel < xwém ~ xwém.
 fasting:: xwexwátem < xwá.
 fasting for Lent, prob. also Lent:: kyal:ám.
 fast runner:: xwóxwe < xwá.
 howling fast:: q'ówel < q'á:w.
 hurry, hurry up, be quick, be fast, move faster, quickly:: xwém ~ xwém.
 hurry up, faster:: xwemxwém < xwém ~ xwém.
 I broke my fast (lit. "past - cause to finish it - my - starving"), -le hóystexw tel sxwexwá
 make the sound of water splashing or dripping fast, (make the sound of a waterfall, make
 the sound of pouring rain dripping or splashing in puddles loudly):: xwótwem.
 pick fast, (do fast with the hands):: xwémetses < xwém ~ xwém.
 raining hard, pouring rain, (raining fast):: xwémxel < xwém ~ xwém.
 rapids, fast water, clear water, flowing fast, going fast, swift (water):: lexwó:m ~ lexwóm
 < xwém ~ xwém.
 somebody is made to fast, he is starved (purposely):: xwátem < xwá.
 to abstain from food, to fast, starve oneself:: xwóthet < xwá.
 to hurry, hurry up, move fast:: ówthet < áwth.

fasten

put s-th on (of a design on a dress, of a shirt, shoes, etc.), attach it, stick it on, fasten it:: tl'álx < tl'ál.
 to be attached, to be fixed or fastened, be put on:: stl'át'el < tl'ál.
 to fasten s-th by tying, tie up s-th (like canoe, horse, laces, nets, cow, shoelaces), tie it:
 q'éyset ~ q'í(:)set < q'ey ~ q'i.

fat

a rock along Harrison River which looks like layers of seal fat all along its bottom:: Skwló
 ~ Sqwló < skwló ~ sqwló.
 be fat:: ló:s ~ lós.
 fat, grease, lard, (oil [EB], shortening [MH]): sló:s ~ slós < ló:s ~ lós.
 fatty salmon head:: léseseqw < ló:s ~ lós.
 get fat, put on weight, getting fat:: ló:sthet ~ lóstheth < ló:s ~ lós.
 seal fat:: skwló ~ sqwló.
 Seal Fat Rock on Harrison River just upriver from Th'éqwela (place by Morris Lake where
 Indian people used to play Indian badminton), this rock has what resembles seal fat all around it:: Skwló
 ~ Sqwló < sqwló.
 seal fat, seal blubber:: sqwló.
 solid grease, suet, lump of grease, (stomach fat [CT]): xwástel.
 stout (of a person), thick (of a tree), thick around, coarse (of a rope), big (fat) (of a person).
 big (in girth):: mékw.

fatal

a fatal kind of shock on seeing a stl'áleqem (supernatural creature):: xò:lí:s.

father

father :: má:l ~ mál.

little father:: smà:l < má:l ~ mál.

name of Chief Albert Louie's father:: T'íxwelátse ~ Tíxwelátsa.

father-in-law

mother-in-law, father-in-law, spouse's parent, parent-in-law:: skw'ílhew.

Father's Mother

Grandma, Father's Mother (nickname):: táta < tá:l ~ tà:l ~ tál.

fauna

to rot, rotten (of fruit, animal, flora, fauna, food):: th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.

favor

ask a favor, ask pity, beseech:: th'exwstélmét < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

(ask for a favor or pity for s-o):: th'exwstí:lmét < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

begging for a favor, asking for help:: th'íth'exwstélmét < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

did s-o a favor:: (shxwémlexw) < (xwémlexw), (xwémlexw).

fawn

fawn, baby deer:: st'ít'ele < st'él'e.

younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf:: st'él'e.

fear

be afraid, be scared, be nervous:: sí:si < síy.

feel creepy, fear something behind one:: sísem < síy.

feeling creepy, fearing something behind one:: sísesem < síy.

get a spooky or spooked feeling, afraid that bad spirits are around, get spooked, fear something behind:: xéysel.

feast

a feast:: st'etl'áxel < tl'e'á ~ tl'á'.

big wooden dish (often two feet long), feast dish, wooden platter, (big stirring spoon [LJ], carved wooden spoon, big wooden spoon [AC, BJ, DM]): qwelhyówelh ~ qwelhliyówelh ~ qwelhlyúwelh < qwélh.

container for left-overs taken home from feast, doggie bag:: meq'ethále < méq'.

feast left-overs, left-overs of food (which guests can take home):: sméq'eth < méq'.

invite s-o (to come eat, dance etc.) (any number), invite s-o to a feast:: tl'e'áxet < tl'e'á ~ tl'á'.

inviting (to come eat, dance), to give a potlatch, (give a feast or gathering), to invite to a feast, invite to a potlatch:: tl'etl'áxel < tl'e'á ~ tl'á'.

long feast dish:: qwethíles < qweth.

feast dish

dish, big cooking and serving trough used in longhouse, feast dish, plate (of wood or basketry), (platter), tray:: ló:thel.

feather :: =álqel ~ =élqel.

down feathers, real fine feathers:: sq'óyes.

feather (any kind), (fine feathers [EB], small feathers [IHTTC], lots of feathers [EB]):

feather (CONT'D)

sxélts' ~ sxél:ts' < xél.
 long feather (from wing):: stl'p'álqel.
 soft (down) feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sq'óyeseqw ~ sx'óyeseqw < sq'óyes.
 soft feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sx'óyeseqw ~ sq'óyeseqw.
 wing, (big feather [IHTTC]):: stl'q'á:l.

February

about December, (January to February [Billy Sepass]):: meqó:s < máqa ~ máqe.
 month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold)):: temt'elémtes < t'elém.
 month or moon that begins in February:: Qwémxel < qwem.
 moon of February to March, (torch season):: peló:qes < peló:qel.
 moon or month beginning in February, (November to December, time when ice forms [and sticks] [Billy Sepass in Jenness]):: temtl'í:q'es < tl'íq'.

feces

dung, excrement, feces:: s'óq.
 dung, (excrement, feces), shit:: sq'éth'.
 dung, feces, shit:: s'ó' < ó'.
 dung, (scattered excrement?, fecal droppings?):: sq'éth'x < sq'éth'.

fed up

to be fed up [with s-o/s-th], (annoyed with s-o/s-th):: th'íwélmét < th'íwél.

feed

have a ritual burning ceremony, have a burning, feed the dead, (food offered to the dead [at a ritual burning] [EB 5/25/76]):: yeqwá:ls < yéqw.

feel

be feeling sorry:: xexélh te sqwálewel < xélh.
 feel creepy, fear something behind one:: sísem < síy.
 feel embarrassed and shy because ashamed, be ashamed:: lhistélmét < lháy.
 feeling around:: qátxels < qétxt.
 feeling creepy, fearing something behind one:: sísesem < síy.
 feeling embarrassed:: lholhistélemet < lháy.
 feeling sorry for oneself:: tesestélemet < t-sós ~ tesós.
 feel it with fingertips:: p'átl'et.
 feel like going:: halemélmel < la.
 feel like singing a spirit song, be in a trance making sighs and crying sounds before singing a spirit song, be in the beginning of a trance before the spirit song is recognizable (the motions and sounds, crying out or wailing before singing):: lhéch.
 feel one's head, (feel the head):: qetxéleqw < qétxt.
 feel s-th/s-o with fingers, feel s-th, feel s-o:: qétxt.
 hurting, feeling sore, (feel[ing] pain [BJ]):: táteqlexw < téqlexw.
 the feeling, something's feel:: qétxmel < qétxt.
 thoughts, feelings:: sqwá:lewel ~ sqwálewel ~ sqwà(:)lewel < qwà:l.
 to pity s-o, feel sorry for s-o:: th'éxwmet < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.
 to tingle (like arm waking up from numbness), (have/get a) stinging feeling:: thátkwem.
 want to cry, feel like crying:: xamélmel < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 want to pee, (want to urinate, feel like one has to urinate):: síyt'eqem < síyt'.

feeling

feeling

be overcome with pleasurable feelings after eating great salmon or a great meal:: ts'éqw'.
 get a spooky or spooked feeling, afraid that bad spirits are around, get spooked, fear something behind:: xéysel.
 getting spooked, being afraid that bad spirits are around, spooky feeling:: xéyxesel < xéysel.
 thoughts, feelings:: sqwá:lewel ~ sqwálewel ~ sqwà(:)lewel < qwà:l.

feelings

be sorry, the feelings are hurt:: xélh (te, kw'e) sqwálewel < xélh.
 strong feelings, mad all the time but won't fight:: simíwél < éy ~ éy:.

feet

(both human) legs, (both) feet:: sxéxéyle or sxéxíle < sxél:e.

Felis concolor oregonensis:: shxwéwe.

Felis domestica:: púpsò:llh < pús, pús.

fell

managed to fell a tree, (managed to fall it):: yéq'lexw ~ yéq'elexw < yáq'.
 to fall it (a tree), to fell a tree, to fall a tree:: yáq'et < yáq'.

Female

Female Grizzly Bear:: Yeqwímetelòt < yéqw.
 Female Salmonberry Bird, (Female Swainson's Thrush):: Xwatóy < xwét.

female :: slhá:lí, slhá:lí.

big person (of females), big lady:: thékwàl.
 female black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxéylmòt or sxéylmòt < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
 female name:: =elhót, =elò:t ~ =eló:t, =emòt, =ewòt, =òt ~ =ò:t.
 female name (garment):: =elwet ~ =élwet.
 female part of female plant:: slheli'ál < slhá:lí.
 fortune-teller, seer, person who can see things in the future, female witch:: syéw:e ~ syéwe ~ syó:we ~ syú:we < yéw: ~ yéw.
 nominalizer (female present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article:: the=.
 that's her, she (present or presence unspecified), her (present or presence unspecified), that (female):: thú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that's them (female), they (female), them (female):: thutl'ó:lem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 the (female, near but not visible), (female, near but not in sight) (translated by gender specific words in English, like aunt, etc.): kwse < kw.
 the (female, present and visible), the (female, unspecified presence and/or unspecified visibility):: the.
 woman, female:: slhá:lí.

fence :: q'eléxel < q'ál.

(be) fenced in:: sq'eláxel < q'ál.

fence it:: q'elxá:lt < q'ál.

fence s-th in:: q'eléxelt < q'ál.

fennel

fennel

hog fennel, Indian consumption plant:: q'exmí:l.

ferment

fermenting:: t'eth'ó:mthet < t'áth'.

sour (unripe or half-ripe fruit, lemon, Oregon grape, fermenting fruit):: t'át'eth'em < t'áth'.

fern

a sprout or shoot (esp. of the kinds peeled and eaten in spring), sweet green inner shoots, green berry shoots, salmonberry shoots, wild raspberry shoots and greens, salmonberry sprouts, blackcap shoots, thimbleberry shoots, wild rhubarb shoots, fern shoots:: stháthqiy.

bracken fern root, rhizome of bracken fern:: sá:q.

bracken fern (top, part above ground):: ptákwem.

licorice fern:: st'uslóye, t'l'asíp, t'usló:ye.

mountain fern with a wide top (used by flower shops), probably spiny wood-fern:: th'ékwa, th'ékwa.

poison fern that grows in swampy places, (prob. water hemlock, poison hemlock):: welékwsa.

sword fern:: sthxá:lem.

yarrow, also parsely fern:: xaweqá:l < xáwéq.

ferry

a ferry (canoe, boat, ferryboat):: shxwt'át'ekwels < t'ákwel.

a ferryman:: t'át'ekwels < t'ákwel.

bring s-th/s-o across a river, (ferry s-o/s-th over):: t'kwíléstexw < t'ákwel.

something used to cross over a river, ferry, place good for crossing:: xwt'át'ekwel < t'ákwel.

ferryboat

a ferry (canoe, boat, ferryboat):: shxwt'át'ekwels < t'ákwel.

ferryman

a ferryman:: t'át'ekwels < t'ákwel.

fetch

bring s-th, fetch s-th, get s-th (bring it), give it to s-o(as s-th fetched, not as a gift):: méstexw < mí ~ mé ~ me.

get, fetch:: kwél:em ~ kwélem < kwél.

take s-th, accept s-th, get s-th, fetch s-th, pick s-th up:: kwú:t.

to dip water, get water, fetch water, pack water:: qó:m < qó:.

water (someone) carried, (water fetched/gotten):: sqó:m < qó:.

few

a few little rats:: haheláwt < há:wt.

a few mice:: kw'elókw't'el < kw'át'el.

a little bit, small bit, a few:: emímel ~ amí:mel.

fiber

processed fiber:: (=)l=íth'e < íth'a.

stringy fibers (as on cow parsnip):: xwéylem ~ xwé:ylem ~ xwí:lem.

fibre

fibre

dog wool fibre:: qweqwemeylith'e < qwem.

grass or fibre for nets or twine, spreading dogbane, possibly also Indian hemp:: méthelh.

stringy fibers (as on cow parsnip):: xwéylem ~ xwé:ylem ~ xwí:lem.

fifty

:: lhéq'etselsxà < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

a half dollar, fifty cents:: lhséq' < séq'.

(fifty cyclic periods [DM]):: lhèq'etselsxó:s ~ lhéq'etselsxó:s < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

fifty dollars:: lhèq'etselsxó:s ~ lhéq'etselsxó:s < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

fifty people:: lheq'etselsxále < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

fight

(be) aggressive, cranky, ready to fight, (be) violent, hot-headed:: sxó:yt'l'thet ~ sxó:yt'l'thet.

beat s-o up, kick s-o in fight, lick s-o (in fight), spank s-o, fight s-o (till he cries for ex.),

fight s-o in anger, fight s-o back:: xéyet.

fight back:: xwtíyches < tiy.

fighting:: ó:ytel < iyó:tel.

name of an old man from Kilgard who was a strong warrior (fighter):: Xelhálh

to fight:: iyó:tel.

to separate people fighting, to split up people fighting:: memáx < má ~ má'-.

war, (warring), fighting a war:: xéyxelx < xéyléx.

figure

good figure, good shape:: eyámeth' < éy ~ éy:.

rock figure near the rocks shaped like a family underwater:: Th'elíth'eques.

file

a file:: shxwíq'el or shxwíyq'el < yéq'.

a filer, someone that's filing (with a file):: hiyeq'á:l < yéq'.

filing:: héyq'es < yéq'.

filing s-th:: héyq'et ~ héyq'et < yéq'.

to file:: yéq'es < yéq'.

to file (abrasively):: lhth'óméls < th'óméls, yeq'à:ls < yéq'.

whetstone, a file, sandstone:: th'óméls.

fill

be full:: selíts' ~ slíts' < léts'.

(be) full (from eating), (get filled (from eating) [AC]): méq'.

burst, burst out, (get) smash(ed) (something round and filled):: méqw' ~ móqw'.

fill (of container):: léts'.

fill oneself, fill oneself up:: lets'éthet < léts'.

fill oneself up (by eating):: meq'lómet < méq'.

fill s-th (with liquid or solid), fill it up:: lets'ét < léts'.

squish s-th round and filled, smash s-th round and filled:: méqw'et < méqw' ~ móqw'.

filthy

dirty, filthy:: t'íqqwlha < t'íq.

fin

:: =étmel ?.

belly fin:: th'étmel.

dorsal fin (long fin in back):: q'áwetsel.

fin (CONT'D)

fin, neck fin, i.e. pectoral fin:: q'étmel.

tiny fin above tail of fish, (perhaps spines above tail of some fish):: s_xé_lh_xé_lh < x_él_h.

find

(be) found:: smókw' or semókw' < mékw' ~ mókw'.

discover s-th, find s-th:: the_xláxw.

find a seat, have a seat, sit down:: ch'álechem < ts'á:

find it, pick it up:: mékw'et ~ mókw'et < mékw' ~ mókw'.

find s-th :: kwélexw ~ kwél:exw < kwél.

find s-th out, understand s-th, learn s-th, realize s-th, now know what s-th is like, read (and comprehend)

s-th, understand s-o:: tél:exw ~ (in rapid speech) télexw < tól.

get s-th, catch s-th, have s-th, find s-th:: kwélexw ~ kwél:exw < kwél.

find it funny:: f'istexw < éy ~ éy:.

find out

find s-th out, understand s-th, learn s-th, realize s-th, now know what s-th is like, read (and comprehend)

s-th, understand s-o:: tél:exw ~ (in rapid speech) télexw < tól.

(be) found out (something you were trying to hide), to be discovered (something secret)::

wá:y.

fine :: éy ~ éy:.

be alright, be well, be fine, be okay:: éy òl ~ éyòl ~ éyò < éy ~ éy:.

be fine (in health), be alright (in health), be well:: we'éy òl ~ we'éyòl ~ we'éyò ~ u éyò ~ u'éyò < éy ~ éy:.

be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture, other things?):,:: éy ~ éy:.

clear up (of weather), turn fine (after a hard storm):: iyílem < éy ~ éy:.

dry snow coming in (drifting), fine snow that leaks into a house:: sqwelxómé ~ sqwelxóme < qwélxel.

feather (any kind), (fine feathers [EB], small feathers [IHTTC], lots of feathers [EB]):,:: sxé_lts' ~ sxél:ts' < xél.

fine ashes floating up from a fire:: tqwó:chep < tóqweltsep.

fine cedar root strips for baskets:: shxwth'á:lhtel.

fine cedar root weaving, fine cedar root work:: sts'éqw' ~ sch'éqw' < ts'éqw'.

fine (in health):: ô éy ~ ôw'éy < éy ~ éy:.

fine snow:: qwelqwélxel < qwélxel.

fine white ashes:: sts'ás:s ~ sts'ás.

fog appearing on the water, (fine snow [AK]):,:: qwelqwélxel < qwélxel.

got stormy with lots of fine snow in the air:: qwálxtem < qwélxel.

(have) fine hair:: kwelelesélqel.

(maybe) fine mist of fog or rain, ((perhaps) getting foggy [EB]):,:: qweqweqwtí:mxel < qwétxem.

real fine snow:: qwelxómé < qwélxel.

tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark):: syeqwhá:lhtel < yéqw.

fine-tooth comb

real fine-tooth comb:: lhémxts'eltel < méxts'el.

finger

finger :: sléxtses < léx.

burned on the finger or hand, burnt the hand, a hand got burnt:: kw'éstses < kw'ás.

cut on one's hand, (cut one's finger [EB]): lhéts'ches < lhíts' ~ lhíts'.

feel s-th/s-o with fingers, feel s-th, feel s-o:: qétxt.

finger ring:: siyálémtses.

first finger, index finger:: mét'esemél < mót'es, mót'estel < mót'es, mót'estses < mót'es.

get squeezed (in hand or fingers):: p'íth'em < p'í.

(have) fingers so cold they can't bend:: memekwóyetses < mékw.

index finger, pointing finger:: mómet'es < mót'es, mómet'es < mót'es.

knuckles (all the joints of the hand and fingers):: qwemqwémxwtsets < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~

qwem.

little finger, fourth finger:: soseqwtóletses < sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

on the hand or finger, in the hand or finger:: =tses ~ =ches.

pick food by one's fingers (before a meal):: lhámth't < lhím.

picking food by the fingers before the meal:: lhémth' < lhím.

poke oneself in the eye (with finger, stick, etc.): telkwó:lésem.

second finger, index finger:: st'eqtóletses < t'l'áqt.

second finger, middle finger:: shxwá:ytses < shxwá:ye.

snap one's fingers:: t'eméqwtsets < t'ém.

third finger:: malyítses < malyí, sts'ats'íts'etl'tses < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

to snap (one's fingers, a louse when one bites it, etc.): t'eméqw < t'ém.

fingernail

fingernail, nail of finger, claw:: qw'exwéltsets.

fingernail clippers (lit. "scissors for the fingernails"): shxwth'ámqels qw'xwéltsets/qw'xwélches < xwáth',
qw'exw.

in-grown finger-nail:: kyépetses < kyépe=.

split s-th open (with fingernail):: thíts'et.

fingertips

feel it with fingertips:: p'átl'et.

finish

finish eating, be done eating:: hó:ythel < hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.

finished, over:: hà:m.

finish it (of food):: ú:kw't < ôwkw'.

finish, stop, quit, get done, be finished, have enough, be done, be ready:: hò:y ~ hó:y ~

hóy, hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.

ran out (of food, money, etc.), have no more, be finished (offood), (be empty (of container
of supplies) [EB: Cheh., Tait]): ôwkw'.

fir

balsam fir (has sweet sap or cambium, grows at higher altitudes, called larch by some,

"balsam" is a popular name for trees of the genus Abies), from a sample taken prob. subalpine fir, if

sample is mistaken poss. Pacific silver fir or grand fir, if the term balsam is mistaken too, poss. a variety
of Douglas fir:: q'et'emá:yelhp < q'át'em.

Douglas fir:: lá:yelhp < lá:y.

Douglas fir log or wood:: ts'sá:y.

(Douglas) fir tree:: ts'sá:yelhp < ts'sá:y.

fir bark:: slá:y < lá:y.

fir boughs, needle of any other conifer than spruce:: qwélatses.

fir (CONT'D)

- grand fir, white fir:: t'ó:xw ~ t'óxw ~ t'óxw, t'ó:xw ~ t'óxw ~ t'óxw.
 pitchwood (esp. fir, pine, spruce):: kw'íxwelhp < kw'íxw.
 prickly (from fir bark, wool, or something one is allergic to), irritant, have an allergic reaction (to fir powder or cedar bark):: th'íth'ekwem < th'íkw.
 tiny slivers of fir bark, fir bark powder:: sth'íkwem < th'íkw.
 white fir branch:: t'óxwtses < t'ó:xw ~ t'óxw ~ t'óxw.
 white fir, probably grand fir:: t'ó:xw ~ t'óxw ~ t'óxw.

fire

- baking over an open fire, roasting over an open fire, barbecuing, cooking in an oven::
 qw'eqw'élém < qw'él.
 barbecue, bake (meat, vegetables, etc.) in open fire, bake over fire, roast over open fire,
 bake under hot sand, bake in oven, cook in oven, (boiled down (as jam) [CT, HT]): qw'élém < qw'él.
 be big (of a fire), the fire is big, the fire is going strong, big fire:: thó:lchep ~ thó:ltsep <
 thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 build a fire, make a fire, make the fire, (stoke the fire):: yéqwelchep ~ yéqweltsep < yéqw.
 (circle) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse:: sélts' <
 sél or sí(:)l.
 cooked (over fire):: qw'él.
 crackling and popping (of a log in fire or firecrackers):: tl'áléxem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.
 fine ashes floating up from a fire:: tqwó:chep < tóqweltsep.
 fire, ((also) flame [EB, Elders Group]): héyeqw < yéqw.
 fire box or fire platform and fire shield for torch-lighting or pit-lamping fire:: tl'áts'eq.
 fire-drill, stick spun to start fire:: sí:lchep < sél or sí(:)l.
 fire (out of control), forest fire burning, fire burning:: yíyeqw < yéqw.
 firepit, fireplace:: syéqwhàlà < yéqw.
 fireplace:: heyeqwá:la < yéqw.
 fire poker:: shxwthó:yeltsep < thíy.
 firewood:: =élchep ~ =éltsep.
 fix a fire, straighten the fire up, stoke the fire:: thiyéltsep < thíy.
 go away (as away from the fire):: tsxéylém or tsxílém.
 go out completely (of fire):: th'éx.
 go out (of fire, flame or lamp):: tl'ék'el.
 (have/get a) crackle and pop (sound of a log in a fire or of firecrackers):: tl'á:laxem < tl'ál ~
 tl'á:l.
 heat it up, warm it up, smoke s-th over a fire:: pákw'et.
 heat up (on fire, stove):: qewletsá:ls < qew.
 (he) light(s) s-th on fire, (he) set s-th on fire:: sétqtstes.
 house on fire, house fire:: yeqwyéqw < yéqw.
 keep the fire at a constant temperature:: txwéltsep.
 make a fire for s-o:: yéqwelchep < yéqw.
 making the fire, building the fire, (stoking a fire):: híyqwelchep < yéqw.
 perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out:: xwà:y ~ xwá:y.
 scorch s-th, blacken s-th with fire, heat it up (near a fire), burning a canoe with pitchwood
 to remove splinters and burn on black pitch):: qw'á:yt < qw'á:y.
 the fire is laughing:: elíyiyem te híyqw. < yéqw.
 tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark):: syeqwhá:ltel < yéqw.
 toast it by a fire (of smoked fish):: kw'áset < kw'ás.
 to extinguish it, put it out (a fire):: tl'ék'elt < tl'ék'el.
 torch (made from pitch) (SJ and MV), (bark shield for fire (Elders Group 3/6/78)):
 swáts'et.

fire (CONT'D)

to toast by a fire (of smoke-cured fish, dried fish), get toasted by fire (of smoke-dried fish):: kw'ásem < kw'ás.

transform it more, pass it over the fire more (at a burning):: xiyxéyt or xeyxéyt < xéyt.

warming up by a fire:: qéwethet < qew.

warm up by a fire:: qewéthet < qew.

firecracker

crackling and popping (of a log in fire or firecrackers):: tl'álxem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

(have/get a) crackle and pop (sound of a log in a fire or of firecrackers):: tl'á:lxem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

popping (of firecrackers):: tl'eltl'ó:lqwem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

firedrill :: sxéltsep < xél.

fire-drill, stick spun to start fire:: sí:lcheptel < sél or sí(:)l.

firepit

firepit, fireplace:: syéqwhàlà < yéqw.

firepit in house:: shxwhéyqwela < yéqw.

fireplace

firepit, fireplace:: syéqwhàlà < yéqw.

fireplace:: heyeqwá:la < yéqw.

fireweed :: xáts'et.

to drop or blow plant fluff (like dandelions, fireweed, cottonwood, etc.), to blow (of dusty or flaky stuff like wood dust, dandruff, maybe seeds):: pípexwem < píxw.

firewood :: híyeqwttem siyólh < yéqw.

bring in firewood, bring wood in:: kwtxwéltsep ~ kwetxwéltsep < kwetáxw.

firewood:: =élchep ~ =éltsep.

gather firewood (in the woods), get firewood:: chiyólh < yólh.

getting firewood:: chiyóyelh < yólh.

little stick of firewood:: syóyelh < yólh.

lots of little sticks of firewood:: syéyelh < yólh.

split firewood:: th'íyeqw'á:ls < th'íyeqw'.

split it (firewood):: th'íyeqw't < th'íyeqw'.

splitting firewood:: th'óyeqw'els < th'íyeqw'.

wood, firewood:: siyólh ~ siyó:lh ~ syólh < yólh.

firmly

firmly planted in ground (can't be pulled out):: slálets < slá ~ selá ~ slá: (probably).

first :: yewá:l.

a rock in the creek at the upriver end of Seabird Island that was a girl washing after her

first period:: The Théthexw or Théthéthexw < thethíxw.

as usual, this time, now, the first time:: yalh.

first finger, index finger:: mét'esemél < mót'es, mót'estel < mót'es, mót'estses < mót'es.

first snow:: yeqelsxá:y < yíq.

first time:: =elhsxá ~ =elsxá.

girl at puberty, (girl's first period):: thethíxw.

silver spring salmon that came up Harrison River and Chehalis Creek, (first spring salmon

first (CONT'D)

[Deming]:: sqwéxem < qwéxem.

first-born:: schí:lh < =chílh ~ chílh=.

first month

first month ?:: mímele < méle ~ mél:a.

first person plural

first person plural patient or object of passive:: -òlèm.

first person plural subjunctive subject:: -et.

us, first person plural object:: -ólxw ~ -óxw.

first person singular

first person singular patient or object of passive:: -àlèm.

first person singular subjunctive subject:: -ál.

me, first person singular object:: -óx.

my, first person singular possessive pronoun, first person subordinate subject:: -el ~ -l ~ l.

first time

bring it out for the first time (of a spirit-song):: p'ít < p'í:.

fish

a biter (animal, fish, etc.), a thing that is (always) biting:: ch'ech'émels < ts'ámet ~ ch'ámet.

a fisherman, a man that goes out fishing:: sth'óth'eqwi < sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.

a fish that's going to spawn:: chewélhem ~ tsewélhem ~ tsôwélhem < cháchew ~ cháchu.

a group making (fish) oil:: hemhémethew < móthew or methew.

bait s-th (fish-line, fish-hook, fish-trap):: má:lat < má:la ~ má:le.

barbecued fish head:: xots'oyíqw.

catching a fish by hook, hooking s-th, gaffing a fish:: lhíhek'et < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

coiled up méthelh rope for fishing (for sturgeon and spring salmon):: ts'tíxem.

cooked fish head:: sth'óqwes < sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.

dip-netting, fishing with a scoop net, (harpooning fish at night [DM 12/4/64]): q'íq'emó:s ~ q'éyq'emó:s < q'emós ~ q'emó:s.

dried fish:: schá:lhtel ~ stsá:lhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=.

dried fish backbone (with meat left on it):: sxéwe.

drift-netting, catching fish with one or two canoes drifting downstream with a net in deep water:: xíxemel ~ xíxemal.

edible gristle inside fish head (nose gristle):: sxépeqw (or sxép'eqw? or sxép'ekw?).

eight fish:: teqatsíqw < tqá:tša.

everybody put away (fishing gear, canoe and) paddles (for winter), put away each other's paddles [and canoes and gear] for winter:: xets'ó:westel < xits' ~ xets'.

fish air-bladder:: xixweláwa.

fish (any kind), (salmon (any kind, not trout or sturgeon) [AC]): sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.

fish backbone (not dried), (backbone of any creature [Elders Group 7/27/75]): xekw'óles.

fish butchering knife:: kw'éts'tel < kw'its'.

fish cheeks:: thipéle, possibly th'ipéle.

fish cut real thin for wind-drying but without cross cuts, dried fish cut differently than slhíts'es:: st'ál, st'ál.

fish-drying rack:: shxwch'á:yxwels < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

fish drying rack (for wind-drying):: sí:.

fish (CONT'D)

- fish eggs, salmon eggs, roe, (cooked salmon eggs [JL]): qéléx.
 fish gall-bladder, (animal and bird gall-bladder [AC], gall-bladder (of fish, frog, animal, human) [Elders Group 2/27/80]): mésel.
 fish (=heads): =eqw ~ =(e)leqw ~ =íqw ~ =ó:qw.
 fish head soup: xots'oyíqw slhóp < xots'oyíqw.
 fish heart: mélqw.
 fishing basket, bait basket: shxwmálahá:lá < má:la ~ má:le.
 fishing by a line, line-fishing, trout-fishing, fishing with a pole (for trout): qw'iqw'emó:thel ~ qw'íqw'emó:thel < qw'emó:thel.
 fishing line: qw'emóthetel < qw'emó:thel.
 fishing platform: láxel.
 fishing pole: qw'óqw'iy.
 fish ready for drying: chachí:lhtel ~ chachíyelhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=
 fish scales: sts'áalts'.
 fish slime, slime (of any kind, from fish, algae, etc.): stíxem < tíxem.
 fish-spreader for drying fish, cross-piece for drying fish, salmon stretcher: t'á:ts'.
 fish tail: sxépxel (or sxép'xel).
 fish trap, weir: sts'iyáq.
 five fish: lhq'atsesíqw < lheq'át ~ lhq'át.
 flat rocks (bedrock) with holes at Hill's Bar where they used to make smótheqw (prepared fish oil) from sockeye heads: Hemhémethew < mótheqw or metheqw.
 flesh (human, non-human), meat (of dried fish, animal, or bird): slhíqw.
 float (for fishing net): p'ekwtál < p'ékq.
 four fish: xethfléqw < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.
 (gaff) hook fisherman, a hooker: thehímélh.
 gills, also "boot" (boot-shaped organ attached to fish gill): xá:y ~ xà:y.
 gone soft and spoiled (of dried fish): th'íth'eqel < sth'í:qel.
 "grayling", probably mountain whitefish: spó:ltsep.
 hang fish (especially salmon) for drying: chálhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=
 hanging lots of fish to dry: chachí:lhtel ~ chachíyelhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=
 (have) big heads (of a bunch of fish for ex.): thítheqw < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 hide-away that a fish makes: t'esítsmels < t'ás.
 hook fish, catch fish (by hook), to gaff-hook fish: lhek'w'á:ls < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.
 (hung up in a fish net): sxwíxweqw' < xwíqw'.
 jumping (of fish): mámeq'em < máq'em.
 killer whale, blackfish: q'ellhólemètsel.
 little roundmouth suckerfish, probably longnose sucker: skwímeth < kwí:m.
 little suckerfish with big salmon-like mouth, prob. largescale sucker: qw'á:ts.
 long thin slices of fish removed to dry from slhíts'es (wind-driedsalmon): slhíqwetsel < slhíqw.
 mountain on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up: Lexwyó:qwem Smá:lt < yó:qw.
 nine fish: tuxwíqw < tú:xw.
 not cooked enough (of fish), [undercooked]: lálek'w'em.
 one's catch (fish, game, etc.): sxélcha ~ sxélche < xélcha.
 on the foot or leg, in the foot or leg, tail of fish, leg of other animate creatures: =xel.
 place on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up: Lexwyó:qwem < yó:qw.
 place where one fishes by waiting with a dip-net, dip-net fishing place, place where one still-dips: sthqálem < thqá:lem.
 prepared fish oil (usually sockeye oil): smótheqw < mótheqw or metheqw.

fish (CONT'D)

- preserved fish, preserved meat, dried fish, dried meat (usually fish), smoked salmon, wind-dried salmon (old word), what is stored away, what is put away:: sq'éyle.
- prong of spear, prong of fish spear:: qáthexw.
- rotten fish:: yó:qw.
- salmon weir, fish trap:: ch'iyáqtel < sts'iyáq.
- set a net (by canoe), set one's net, fish with a net, (submerge a net):: míliyel < mí:l ~ míl.
- seven fish:: th'okwsíqw ~ th'okwsesíqw < th'ó:kws.
- sinker, (fish) weight:: xá:t.
- skin of fish head without gristle:: t'áwleqw.
- smokehouse, house for smoking fish:: kw'olexwáwtwx < kw'ó:lexw.
- soaking dried fish:: lhálqi < lhél.
- spear (any kind), spear (for fish or war), fish-spear, telescopic spear for sturgeon, harpoon, detachable harpoon points:: tá:lh.
- spear fish by torchlight, to torchlight, to pit-lamp:: lexéywa ~ lexíwa.
- spearfishing by torchlight:: hálxeywa ~ hálxíwa < lexéywa ~ lexíwa.
- spearfishing, spearing (fish):: thá:q'els < théq'.
- spear it (a fish), stab s-o/s-th with something sharp, pierce s-o/s-th, prick s-o (with a pin, for ex.), poke s-o (with a pin, etc.):: thq'ét < théq'.
- steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhílhw'elqs, at Hogg Slough:: Qéywexem < qí:wx ~ qéywx ~ qá:wx ~ qáwx.
- straddle s-th (log, fish, etc.):: xeqét < xéq.
- sturgeon club, fish club (for salmon, sturgeon, etc.):: slá:meth.
- sucker fish, especially big sucker or elephant sucker, probably largescale sucker:: q'óxel.
- swimming (of fish), (swim (of a fish) [EB]): xétem < xetàm ~ xtàm.
- swim (of fish):: xetàm ~ xtàm.
- three fish:: lhíxweqw < lhí:xw.
- time to dry fish, first of July (at Yale), October (at Chehalis):: temchálhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=.
- tiny fin above tail of fish, (perhaps spines above tail of some fish):: sxélhxel < xélh.
- toast it by a fire (of smoked fish):: kw'áset < kw'ás.
- to catch (fish, game, birds):: chxélcha < xélcha.
- to drift-net, to fish with drift-net:: lhós.
- to fish:: tsth'óqwi < sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.
- to fish with a pole or rod, to fish by a line:: qw'emó:thel.
- to jump (of fish):: máq'em.
- to soak (fish, beans, dried fruit, only food, not of cedar roots), rehydrate dried food, soak dried fish:: lhélqi < lhél.
- to spear fish:: thq'á:ls < théq'.
- to split s-th open (like deer or fish):: tl'xáxet < tl'éx.
- to toast by a fire (of smoke-cured fish, dried fish), get toasted by fire (of smoke-dried fish):: kw'ásem < kw'ás.
- two fish:: iselíqw < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

fish-drying

group of canoes travelling upstream (moving to camp for fish-drying for ex.):: istétyiyel.

fish-duck

sawbill duck, fish-duck, common merganser (larger), American merganser:: xwó:qw'.

fisher

fisher, an animal close to a mink, animal like an otter:: shxwématsel ~ shxwémetsel.

fisher (CONT'D)

fisher (mink-like animal):: thswál.

fisherman

a fisherman, a man that goes out fishing:: sth'óth'eqwi < sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.

fishhawk

osprey, fishhawk:: th'éxwth'exw < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

fish-hook

small fish-hook (for trout, etc.), trolling hook:: kw'ówiyékw ~ kw'óyékw.

fishing line

fishing line:: qw'emóthetel < qw'emó:thel.

fishing pole

fishing pole:: qw'óqw'iy.

fish smokehouse:: chalhteláwtwx < =chílh ~ chílh=.

fish-spreader

fish-spreader for drying fish, cross-piece for drying fish, salmon stretcher:: t'á:ts'.

fist

punch s-o/s-th, hit s-o/s-th with fist:: th'í:qw'et.

fit

(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can't be quite buttoned):: spexélís < páx, spepíx < páx.
(have) fits, convulsions:: q'áq'etl'.

five :: lheq'á:tse ~ lheq'átses ~ lhq'á(:)tse < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five birds:: lhq'atssí:ws < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five canoes belonging to one person, five boats:: lhq'atsesówelh ~ lhq'atseséwelh < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five containers:: lhq'átseqel < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five dollars:: lhq'ó:tse < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five fish:: lhq'atsesíqw < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five garments:: lhq'atsesélwet < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five houses belonging to one person:: lhq'atsesáwtwx < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five kinds, five piles (perhaps a loose translation):: lhq'atsesmó:t < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five little ones, five young (animal or human):: lhq'atses'ó:llh < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five paddles, (by extension) five paddlers:: lhq'atsesôwes < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five (pairs of) pants:: lhq'atseséyws < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five people:: lhq'átsále < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five ropes, five threads, five sticks, five poles:: lhq'átssámets' < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five spherical objects, five fruit, five rocks, five balls (five fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant) [AD]): lhq'atsesóls < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five times:: lhq'atses'álh < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five trees:: lhq'atsesálhp < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

Friday, five o'clock:: Slhq'átses < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

Five-Mile Creek

Five-Mile Creek:: Lohíts ~ Lahíts ~ Lahích ~ Slahích.
 monument at Saddle Rock at Five Mile Creek:: Sólkweyem?? or Solkw'í:m??.
 north and south sides of the mouth of Five-Mile Creek:: Lexwts'ístel < th'ís.

fix

be fixed, be fixed up properly:: sthethíy < thíy.
 fix a fire, straighten the fire up, stoke the fire:: thiyéltsep < thíy.
 fixing s-th, making s-th:: thá:yt < thíy.
 fix oneself in bed:: tl'ó:thet < tl'ó:t.
 fix oneself up:: thíythet < thíy.
 made, fixed, repaired:: thíy.
 make it for s-o, fix it for s-o:: thiyéltset ~ thiyéltchet < thíy.
 make s-th, fix s-th, do s-th:: thíyt < thíy.
 making it for s-o, fixing it for s-o:: tháyelhtset < thíy.
 repair s-th once discarded, make s-th better, fix s-th up, repair s-th:: p'ákw'et < p'ákw'.
 to be attached, to be fixed or fastened, be put on:: stl'átl'el < tl'ál.

fizz

fizzing:: t'ayíts'em.

flabby

(have) flabby lips, (have) sloppy lips:: shelp'ó:ythel < lhél.

flakes

have wide snowflakes:: lhálhq'etxel < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

flame

fire, ((also) flame [EB, Elders Group]): héyeqw < yéqw.
 flame (noun):: sts'ó:ltsep < ts'á: ~ ch'á:
 go out (of fire, flame or lamp):: tl'ék'w'el.
 (have/get) a sudden flame:: xwótek'wem < xwótk'wem.
 (to) flame, (have/get) a flame, to blaze:: xwótk'wem.

flannelette

flannelette, velvet, woolly material, fluffy material, soft material:: pá:píth'a < pá:pa.

flashlight

any kind of light that one carries, torch (made from pitch), lantern, lamp, flashlight:: sláxet
 < láxet.

flat

a fairly flat clearing on a mountain in Morris Valley where they used to play ts'its'eqweló:l
 or Indian badminton:: Ts'éqwela ~ Th'éqwela < ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.
 (be) flat:: sp'íp'elh < p'ílh.
 (be) flattened:: sp'ap'ílh < p'ílh.
 flat smooth and bare rock, a [rock] bluff, a bluff (straight up):: xeq'át < xeq'.
 flattening it:: p'íp'elhet < p'ílh.
 flatten it:: p'ílhath < p'élh.
 flatten s-th, flatten it:: p'ílheth < p'ílh.
 (have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board):: sp'íp'elheqw < p'ílh.
 (have a) flat nose:: sp'íp'elheqsel ~ sp'élhqsél < p'ílh.

flat (CONT'D)

level, flat:: léq'.

level ground, flat (of ground):: leq'éylep ~ leq'ílep < léq'.

village on a small flat a little above Vedder Crossing, on the north side of Chilliwack River:: Th'óth'emels < th'óméls.

flea

jumping flea:: t'ót'elhem.

fleecy

fleecy wave clouds that look like sheep:: xeylxelemós.

flesh

flesh (human, non-human), meat (of dried fish, animal, or bird):: slhíqw.

flexible

break (of a flexible object like a rope, string or breath), it broke:: t'éqw'.

flicker

red-shafted flicker (woodpecker), medium-sized woodpecker with red under the wing, (pileated woodpecker [AK] (but this is a large bird), small red-headed woodpecker [probably red-breasted sapsucker, possibly hairy woodpecker or downy woodpecker] [Elders Group 3/1/72]): th'íq.

flint :: máxet.

jade (nephrite) (used for sharpening [chopping] stones), any agate (can be used as flint to strike a spark):: t'émq'ethel.

flip

flipping around (of fish), struggling (of anything alive trying to get free):: kwótl'thet < kwá:.

start to struggle, start to flip around to escape (fish esp.): kwetl'éthet < kwá:.

turn s-th/s-o over, flip it over (of fish for ex.), turn it inside out:: chaléwt.

flirt

flirting with s-o:: sí:yá:met < siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.

float

be floating:: p'ep'ákw ~ p'ap'ákw < p'ékw, sp'ep'ákw' < p'ékw.

fine ashes floating up from a fire:: tqwó:chep < tóqweltsep.

float (for fishing net):: p'ekwtál < p'ékw.

lots of floats:: p'íp'ekwtà:l < p'ékw.

roots of a tree when it floats downriver:: xeyímelets.

small float for nets (made from singed cedar):: qwôqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l.

to float, come up to the surface, rise to the surface, to surface:: p'ékw.

float line

float line, cork line:: qwôqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l.

flood

a flood:: wôqw'wôqw' < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

floodwater) (CONT'D)

floodwater)

be big, be large, be high (of floodwater), rise (of floodwater):: híkw.
get big, rise (of floodwater):: híkwthet < híkw.

floor

drop oneself into a seat, throw oneself on the floor or ground in a tantrum, throw a tantrum:: kw'qweméthet < kw'óqw.
floor, floor mat, floor covering, linoleum, rug:: lhéxéyléptel < lhá:x ~ lháx.
floor (of longhouse or anywhere):: lhéxéyléptel < lhá:x ~ lháx.
floor mat, rug:: thélxetel < thél.
pick s-th up from the ground or floor:: xwpét.
platform (in house, etc.), bed platform, platform in bottom of canoe, flooring (the planks):: lálwes.
sloping floor, (tilted):: tewále.

flora

to rot, rotten (of fruit, animal, flora, fauna, food):: th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.

flounder

halibut, flounder (prob. starry flounder):: p'éwiy ~ p'ówiy < p'ewiy ~ p'ówiy.

flour

bread, flour:: seplíl ~ seplí:l.

flow :: kw'élh.

be flowing:: kw'ekw'élh < kw'élh.
overflowed:: p'í:ltem < p'í:l or p'él.
overflows:: p'eléts'tem < p'í:l or p'él.
rapids, fast water, clear water, flowing fast, going fast, swift (water):: lexwó:m ~ lexwóm < xwém ~ xwém.

flower :: =oyes, sp'á:q'em < p'áq'em.

flower of the red-flowering currant:: qwelíyes.
flower of wild rose, hip or bud of wild rose, including: Nootka rose, probably also dwarf or woodland rose and swamp rose, possibly (from Hope east) prickly rose:: qá:lq.
just starting to flower, blooming, (flowering):: p'áp'eq'em < p'áq'em.
little flowers:: sp'eláp'q'em < p'áq'em.
Pacific dogwood flower, flowering dogwood flower:: qwítx.
"snake's flower", prob. same plant as "snakeberry", q.v.: sp'áq'ems te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.
to bloom, to flower:: p'áq'em.

fluff)

bloom or (plant) fuzz (spore, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts:: spekw'éem < pékw' ~ péqw'.
break up s-th by crumpling, crush it up, rub it together fast (to soften or clean), rub it to soften it (of plants, etc.), fluff it (inner cedar bark to soften it):: yékw'et < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
fall off (of its own accord, of petals or seed fluff):: píxw.
fall off (of petals or seed fluff):: píxwem < píxw.
fine airborne seed(s) (not used of plum or apple seed(s) or the hard seeds -- sth'emíwél is used for those) (used for dandelion seeds, cottonwood seeds, etc., tail of a cat-tail reed, (plant fluff (possibly including tail of cat-tail rush) [Elders Group 2/27/80]): spéxwqel ~ spéxwqel < píxw.

fluff) (CONT'D)

flannelette, velvet, woolly material, fluffy material, soft material:: pá:píth'a < pá:pa.
 it burst (of spores or seed fluff):: pekw'éem < pékw' ~ péqw'.
 smoke puffing out, (puff out (dust, powder, plant spores, seed fluff, light snow, smoke),
 form puffs of dust):: pékw' ~ péqw'.
 to drop or blow plant fluff (like dandelions, fireweed, cottonwood, etc.), to blow (of dusty or flaky stuff like
 wood dust, dandruff, maybe seeds):: pípxwem < píxw.
 when plant fuzz blows:: pókw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.
 woolly, fluffy:: pá:pa.

fluffy

flannelette, velvet, woolly material, fluffy material, soft material:: pá:píth'a < pá:pa.
 woolly, fluffy:: pá:pa.

flute

flute, wind instrument, blown musical instrument:: pepó:tem < pó:t.

flutter

twitch, flutter (of one's eye, hand, skin, etc.): lhawét'em < lhá:w.
 twitching (of one's eye, hand, skin, etc.), fluttering:: lhá:wt'em < lhá:w.

fly

a fly:: xwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.
 a fly, blow-fly:: xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.
 a lot of flies, big blow-flies:: xwiyxwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.
 black flies:: xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.
 blowfly, big fly, (little fly (one of them) [Elders Group 2/19/75]): xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.
 deer fly:: lheméléts'.
 dust (is flying):: pékw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.
 flying:: lhólhek'w' < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.
 gnat, probably includes non-biting midges, biting midges, and (biting) black flies:: pepxwíqsel < píxw.
 house-fly:: xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.
 let oneself fall, drop oneself down (by parachute, rope, etc., said of little birds trying to fly
 out of nest, little animals trying to get down and let themselves fall):: chólqthet < tséiq ~ chéiq.
 salmonberry worm, (prob. larvae of moths or butterflies or two-winged flies):: xwexwíye.
 sand-fly, no-see-um fly, biting midge:: pxwíqs < píxw.
 the dust flew, it's dusty:: pekw'éem < pékw' ~ péqw'.
 to fly:: lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

flying squirrel:: sqépò:thèl < qep'.

you get covered on the mouth (by a flying squirrel at night for ex.): qep'ó:ythòm < qep'.

foam :: sp'óp'eqw'em < p'óqw'em, sp'óqw'em < p'óqw'em.

foaming, bubbling, foamy:: p'óp'eqw'em < p'óqw'em.

Indian ice-cream, whipped soapberry foam:: sxwósem ~ sxwó:sem ~ sxó(:)sem.

to foam:: p'óqw'em.

foamy

foaming, bubbling, foamy:: p'óp'eqw'em < p'óqw'em.

focus

it's you, you are the one. you (focus or emphasis):: léwe.

fog

fog

fog appearing on the water, (fine snow [AK]): qwelqwélxel < qwélxel.

fog, mist:: sqwétxem < qwétxem.

get fog on the water, (get steam (of the ground) [DC]): qwélxel.

getting foggy:: qwétxem.

(maybe) fine mist of fog or rain, ((perhaps) getting foggy [EB]): qweqweqwtí:mxel < qwétxem.

fold

folding lots of things, fold s-th several times or many times:: lemlémet < lémet.

fold s-th (once):: lémet.

Foley Creek

Ford Creek, (=Foley Creek?): Ets'íts'a or Eth'íth'a or Ets'íth'a.

Ford Lake (sic Foley Lake), Ford Creek (sic Foley Creek) on north side of Chilliwack River below Post Creek:: Lasisélp?.

Foley Lake)

Ford Lake (sic Foley Lake), Ford Creek (sic Foley Creek) on north side of Chilliwack River below Post Creek:: Lasisélp?.

follow

follow after, coming behind (the one ahead knows):: chokwelélpem < chók:kw.

follow behind s-o, trail s-o:: chokwí:lt < chók:kw.

follow, follow along after (the one ahead knows):: chók:lqem < chá:l or chók:l.

following s-o:: chokwú:lt < chók:kw.

following tracks:: tátelxel < tá:lxel.

follow s-o:: sq'exí:lmet < q'ó.

follow s-th/s-o (on foot, in a car, or on a horse, for ex.), follow behind s-o:: chók:lt < chá:l or chók:l.

follow tracks:: tá:lxel.

go following s-o:: chochí:lt < chá:l or chók:l.

little partner, little person who follows or goes with one:: sq'iq'exí:l ~ q'iq'exí:l < q'ó.

lots following:: chelchók:lqem < chá:l or chók:l.

to sing along or follow in singing a spirit song:: t'à:m.

tracking, following prints:: kw'ók'w'etsxel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

Fomes

Fomes sp. including Fomes applanatus and probably others, possibly Polyporus sp., possibly Ganoderma sp., prob. also jelly fungi of Tremella and maybe Auricularia and Dacrymyces species, especially Tremella mesenterica (Yellow trembler) which is abundant only on the red alder and is reddish-orange matching the color, translucence and shape of those eaten by some of the Stó:lô elders, the jelly fungi could possibly have a different name from the bracket fungus:: s'ómó:qwes.

Fomes spp.: s'ómó:qwes.

Fomes applanatus

Fomes sp. including Fomes applanatus and probably others, possibly Polyporus sp., possibly Ganoderma sp., prob. also jelly fungi of Tremella and maybe Auricularia and Dacrymyces species, especially Tremella mesenterica (Yellow trembler) which is abundant only on the red alder and is reddish-orange matching the color, translucence and shape of those eaten by some

Fomes applanatus (CONT'D)

of the Stó:lô elders, the jelly fungi could possibly have a different name from the bracket fungus:
s'ómó:qwes.

fontanel

soft spot on (top of) a baby's head, fontanel:: sqe'éleqw < qí: ~ qí'.

food :: s'álhtel < álhtel.

barbecued food, (salmon bake [Deming]): sqw'él:ém < qw'él.

beat s-o out of food:: (xwéweslexw).

blue camas, (any edible underground vegetable food [SP], vegetable root(s) [MH]):

spá:lxw.

cedar trough (to serve food):: xepyúwelh < sxéyp.

choke on food, get choked on food:: t'kwíles ~ t'ekwíles < t'ékw.

clothing, food, and possessions burned and given away when a person dies, (possessions
and food burned and given away at a burning):: syeqwá:ls < yéqw.

cooking, (cooking) food:: skwúkw < kwúkw.

cooling it (of food):: títémí:lt < témí:lt.

cooling off (of food):: títémí:lthet < témí:lt.

cool it (of food):: témí:lt.

cool off (of food):: témí:lthet < témí:lt.

feast left-overs, left-overs of food (which guests can take home):: sméq'eth < méq'.

finish it (of food):: ú:kw't < ôwkw'.

(food) given:: áxwe ~ s'áxwe < áxw, s'áxwem < áxw.

(food) provisions for a trip, box lunch:: sáwel.

food settled (in the stomach), food is settled (in the stomach), (be settled (of food in the
stomach), be comfortably digested (of food)): qsák'.

get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food:: ló:metsel < ló:m ~ lóm, melmelóws < mál ~ mél.

getting choked on food:: t'ékweles < t'ékw.

give an equal share or amount to s-o, give (food?) to s-o, share with s-o:: áxwest < áxw.

give s-o food:: áxwet < áxw.

give s-o food, bring s-o food, pass food to s-o:: áxwet, áxwet, áxwet.

giving (food):: á:xwem < áxw.

have a ritual burning ceremony, have a burning, feed the dead, (food offered to the dead [at
a ritual burning] [EB 5/25/76]): yeqwá:ls < yéqw.

help oneself to food, serve oneself, serve oneself food (with a ladle), serve oneself a meal
(food), (put on a dish [CT, HT]): lhá:xem ~ lháxem < lhá:x ~ lháx.

leftover food, scraps:: sq'éylòm < q'éylòm.

manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the
best one can:: iyólewéthet < éy ~ éy:.

pick food by one's fingers (before a meal):: lhámth't < lhím.

picking food by the fingers before the meal:: lhémth' < lhím.

ran out (of food, money, etc.), have no more, be finished (offood), (be empty (of container
of supplies) [EB: Cheh., Tait]): ôwkw'.

run out of food, be out of food:: ú:kw'elets < ôwkw'.

share food with s-o:: áxwet.

stingy of food, refuse (somebody something):: kw'íyà:m < kw'íy.

take left-over food:: méq'etsem < méq'.

take someone's food or clothes:: kwétxwt.

to abstain from food, to fast, starve oneself:: xwóthet < xwá.

to bake (bread, other food):: thíyém < thíy.

to rot, rotten (of fruit, animal, flora, fauna, food):: th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.

food (CONT'D)

to soak (fish, beans, dried fruit, only food, not of cedar roots), rehydrate dried food, soak
 dried fish:: lhélqi < lhél.
 warming up food:: t'álkw'els < t'álqw' or t'élqw'.
 warm up (food, tea, etc.): t'elkw'á:ls < t'álqw' or t'élqw'.
 wish for someone's food:: xítem.
 wishing for someone's food (esp. when in sight):: xíxetem < xítem.

fool

fooling s-o, (fool s-o as a joke, April-fool s-o [Deming]): q'íq'elstá:xw < q'á:l.
 fool s-o, deceive s-o, (lie to s-o [SJ]): q'elstá:xw < q'á:l.

foot

all the joints of the foot and toes:: qwemqwémxwxel < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
 arch of foot:: xwt'óxwesxel < t'óxw.
 be lame, (be) sick on the foot, (have) a sick foot, (have) a hurt foot:: q'óq'eyxel < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.
 (both human) legs, (both) feet:: sxéxéyle or sxéxíle < sxél:e.
 burned on the foot:: kw'ésxel < kw'ás.
 bushy hair on horses' legs (tufts like on Clydesdale breed), tufts of fur on horse's feet::
 qwelqwélxel < qwíl ~ qwel.
 chop one's foot (with axe), [get chopped on the foot (with axe)]: t'émxel < t'ém.
 cloth or warm material to wrap around the foot, stockings:: chóxwxel.
 coming by foot, travelling by walking, already walking, travelling on foot:: ye'í:mex < i₁m.
 cut one's foot:: lhéts'xel < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
 dragging one's feet:: xwixwekw'ósxelem ~ xwekw'ósxelem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.
 drag one's foot, to shuffle (the feet):: xwót'kw'emxel < xwót'kw'em.
 footprint, tracks:: sxéyeltel ~ sxí:ltel < sxél:e.
 get a shoe on the wrong foot:: sts'ó:kw'xel.
 get a splinter or splinter in the foot:: xéts'xel.
 (get a) sprained foot, leg got out of joint:: plhéqw'xel ~ p'lhéqw'xel.
 got (both) shoes on wrong feet:: sts'ókw'elxel < sts'ó:kw'xel.
 (have a) bare foot:: semáxel < má ~ má'.
 (have a) real big foot, (have a) huge foot:: thí:thaxel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have) big feet:: thíthexel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have) dirty feet:: ts'épxel < ts'épx.
 have wide feet:: lhálhq'etxel < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
 hit on the leg, [hit on the foot]: kw'éqwxel < kw'óqw.
 leg, foot:: sxél:e.
 make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.): xep'ékw'.
 mat, (foot mat): ókw'xatel.
 numb in the foot, the foot is asleep:: xwókw'elxel < xwókw'.
 on the foot or leg, in the foot or leg, tail of fish, leg of other animate creatures:: =xel.
 (probably) tickle the bottom of someone's feet, (tickle s-o on the foot): sét'xt < síyt'.
 slip off (one's feet, hands, bottom), lose balance:: xwlhép.
 slip off with a foot, lose balance [on feet]: xwlhépxel < xwlhép.
 slipping off with a foot:: xwélhépxel < xwlhép.
 slip with both feet, lose balance on both feet:: xwelhxwélhépxel < xwlhép.
 small balls of snow on one's feet: qwelqwélxel < qwélxel.
 sole (of the foot), (instep [AC, DM]): shxw'óthesxel ~ shxwe'óthesxel < s'ó:thes ~ s'óthes.

foot (CONT'D)

something to tie the feet:: q'ép'xetel (unless q'épxetel is correct) < q'áp'.
 suction sound of feet pulling out of mud:: t'áxwqem.
 to make a sign with its foot it wants a younger brother or younger sister:: oqw'exélem < óqw'.
 top of the foot:: tslhítselexel < =chílh ~ chílh=
 wash one's feet:: th'èxwxél:ém < th'éxw or th'óxw.

footprint

footprint, tracks:: sxéyeltel ~ sxí:ltel < sxél:e.
 tracking, following prints:: kw'ókw'etsxel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

for

benefactive, do for s-o, malefactive, do on s-o:: -lhst.
 burn it for s-o:: yéqwelht < yéqw.
 (cast a spell for s-o, use a magical power for s-o):: yewí:lmet < yéw: ~ yéw.
 cried for s-th, (be crying for s-th/s-o):: xahá:met < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 cry for s-o/s-th:: xá:met < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 fry it for s-o:: ts'ékwxelhtst < ts'ékwxst.
 make a fire for s-o:: yéqwelchept < yéqw.
 make it for s-o, fix it for s-o:: thiyéltset ~ thiyélhchet < thíy.
 making it for s-o, fixing it for s-o:: tháyelhtset < thíy.
 pluck it for me:: qw'emôwselhtsthó:x < qw'ém.
 sing it for s-o:: t'ílemelhtst < t'íl.
 toward, towards, for:: xwelá ~ xwelám ~ xwlá ~ xwlám < la.
 write for s-o:: (xé:yllhst(e)t) < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

Ford Creek

Ford Creek, (=Foley Creek?): Ets'íts'a or Eth'íth'a or Ets'íth'a.

Ford Creek (sic Foley Creek)

Ford Lake (sic Foley Lake), Ford Creek (sic Foley Creek) on north side of Chilliwack River below Post Creek:: Lasisélp?.

Ford Lake (sic Foley Lake)

Ford Lake (sic Foley Lake), Ford Creek (sic Foley Creek) on north side of Chilliwack River below Post Creek:: Lasisélp?.

forehead :: sqw'éméls.

fall on one's forehead, drop on one's forehead, fall onto one's head:: méleqw (or) leméleqw.
 (have a) wide forehead:: lheq'tò:ls < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

forest

fire (out of control), forest fire burning, fire burning:: yíyeqw < yéqw.
 trees, thicket, timber, woods, forest:: theqthéqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.

forever :: kw'ô wiyóth(cha) ò ~ kw'ô hélémcha ò < wiyóth.

forget :: malqelómet < mál ~ mél.

(be) absent-minded, forgetful:: q'thá:mtem < q'thá:m.
 forget s-th, forget s-o, forget s-th behind:: málqlexw ~ málqelexw < mál ~ mél.

forget (CONT'D)

forgetting (s-th/s-o):: mámelqléxw < mál ~ méł.

forgot s-th, have forgotten s-th, forgot s-o/s-th in one's mind:: málqeles < mál ~ méł.

forgetful :: lexwmálqewelh < mál ~ méł, shxwmełmálq < mál ~ méł.

forgetful, mixed up (mentally, emotionally):: melmelqwìwèł < mál ~ méł.

for goodness sakes:: eyeléwthelh < éy ~ éy.

for granted

take s-o for granted:: tl'exwló:st.

fork :: sts'ó:qw'els < ts'éqw'.

a fork in a creek:: st'éx < t'éx.

a fork in a road (or trail):: st'éx < t'éx.

a fork in a tree:: st'éx < t'éx.

fork in a tree?: st'exláts < t'éx.

fork in tree, fork in tree roots:: st'it'xóyáq < t'éx.

forks in stream:: t'xéthet < t'éx.

place where Yale Creek divides (forks) above the highway bridge over the creek:: T'it'xelhchò:m < t'éx.

poke it, pin s-th, pick it up (on sharp pointed object), pick s-th up on a fork (or other sharp object)::

ts'qw'ét < ts'éqw'.

west fork of stream which goes into Chehalis River above Páléxel:: Th'ámxwelqs.

Formicidae

order Hymenoptera, family Formicidae:: xá:ysem.

fortune-teller

bluejay, Steller's jay (sacred fortune-teller):: xaxesyúwes or xaxe syúwes < xáxe.

fortune-teller, seer, person who can see things in the future, female witch:: syéw:e ~

syéwe ~ syó:we ~ syú:we < yéw: ~ yéw.

seer, fortune-teller, person that senses the future:: síwe ~ syéwe < síw.

Fort Victoria

Victoria, B.C., city of Victoria area, Fort Victoria:: Sth'ó:mes.

forty

forty:: xethelsxá < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

forty days:: xethelsxó:s < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

forty dollars:: xethelsxó:s < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

forty people:: xethelsxále < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

Fort Yale

Yale, Fort Yale:: Puchí:l.

found

(be) found:: smókw' or semókw' < mékw' ~ mókw'.

foundation

foundation of a house, bottom of a tree:: s'alétsmel < s'aléts.

found out

found out

(be) found out (something you were trying to hide), to be discovered (something secret)::
wá:y.

four :: xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

forty:: xethelsxá < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four birds:: xethílews < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four canoes, four boats:: xe'othelówelh < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel, xe'othelówelh < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four containers:: xethíleqel < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four days of northeast wind:: unknown.

four dollars, ((also) four blankets [Boas]): xethíles < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four fish:: xethíleqew < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: x(e)'othelòls < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four kinds, (four piles [Elders Group 7/27/75]): xe'óthelmó:t ~ xe'óthelmò:t < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four paddles, four paddlers:: xethlá:wes < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four pants:: xe'otheláyiws < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four people:: xethí:le ~ xethíle < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects):: xethílemets' < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four times:: xethelálh < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four to each:: xex'e'ó:thel < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four trees:: xethí:lhp or xethíyelhp < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

Thursday, four o'clock, (fourth cyclic period):: sx'e'óthels < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

Four-and-a-half Mile Creek)

bay at upper end of Yale Indian Reserve #2 (Four-and-a-half Mile Creek) (near the northern end of Stó:lô territory):: Sqemqémelets < qám.

fourth

fourth day after a death (when everyone washes up (bathes)):: sxókw' < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

little finger, fourth finger:: soseqwtóletses < sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

Thursday, four o'clock, (fourth cyclic period):: sx'e'óthels < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

fowl

big bird, (large bird (of any kind)), any waterfowl:: xwí:leqw ~ xwé:yleqw ~ xwéyleqw.

larger bird (any kind, generic), waterfowl, duck, (mallard [Cheh. dial.]): mó:qw.

fox :: sxwewál.

Fragaria vesca

Fragaria vesca, Fragaria virginiana:: schí:ya.

Fragaria virginiana

Fragaria vesca, Fragaria virginiana:: schí:ya.

fragrance

fragrance, smell, odor:: =áléqep ~ =áleqep.

have a fragrance, have a good smell, smell good:: eyáléqep ~ iyáléqep < éy ~ éy:.

smell bad, (have a) bad fragrance, (have a) bad smell:: qéleqep < qél.

frame

a waiting dip-net with frame and string trap:: thqálem < thqá:lem.

frame (CONT'D)

circular frame (for tanning hides):: st'elákw' siyólh < yólh.

frame for stretching hides, frame (for drying hides, etc.), frame for a drum:: tpélhtel ~ tepélhtel < tpólh.

Franklin

one of the two rocks of Lady Franklin Rock:: Xéylxel(e)mòs.

Fraser River

a hunter turned to stone now located below Hemhémethew near Hill's Bar on the east bank of the Fraser River:: Tewít < tewít.

a little bay in the Fraser River a quarter mile east of Iwówes (Union Bar, Aywawwis):: Qíqemqèmèl < qém:el.

another rough place in the Fraser River (Tait area):: Sq'ólep'exw < Sq'íp'exw.

a place across the Fraser River from the rock named Q'alelíktel:: Xwth'ístel < th'ís.

a real rough place in the Fraser River impassible in a canoe (in the Tait area, prob. between Spuzzum and Yale):: Sq'íp'exw.

a stretch of water in the Fraser River on the C.N. side by Strawberry Island::

Kwet'kwótl'thetôws < kwá:.

a turn in the Fraser River between Ruby Creek and Katz (about a mile upriver from the mouth of Ruby Creek and Ruby Creek I.R. #9 (called Lukseetsis-sum on maps and D.I.A. records, see Lexwthíthesem)), also the name of a village at this spot, spelled Skawahlook, Indian Reserve #1, on topographical maps and D.I.A. records:: Sq'ewá:lxw < q'éw ~ q'ew.

a turn in the Fraser River on the CPR (northwest) side two miles east of American Bar, Texas Bar bend in the Fraser River:: Sq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

elk (or) moose turned to stone in the Fraser River by Hill's Bar:: Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts < q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.

former village directly across the Fraser River from Yale:: Xelhlálh ~ Xelhálh < xélh.

Fraser River, (Chehalis Creek, Chehalis River [Elders Group, EL/EB/NP]): Stó:lô < tó:l ~ tò:l.

Fraser River (way out at the end), mouth of the Fraser River:: Chuchuwálets < cháchew ~ cháchu.

Hill's Bar (between Yale and Hope), Fraser River where it goes over Hill's Bar on the CN (east) side:: Qw'áléts.

large whirlpool in the Fraser River just above Hill's Bar and near the west (CPR) side:: Hémq'eleq < méq'.

medicine spring on the Fraser River beach about a half mile above (north) of the American Bar beach:: Xwth'kw'é'm < th'ekw' or th'ík'.

mountain on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up:: Lexwyó:qwem Smá:lt < yó:qw.

mountain shaped like a thunderbird across the Fraser River from Q'ów (the "howl") mountain:: Xwexwó:stel < shxwexwó:s.

place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek):: Sxwesálh < xwés.

place in Fraser River two miles above American Bar with narrow rock:: Xeq'átelets < xeq'.

place in Fraser River where there's an underwater spring of cold water:: Mimexwílem < mímexwel.

place on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up:: Lexwyó:qwem < yó:qw.

place on the Fraser River above Yale where there are whirlpools:: Q'eyq'éyexem < q'ey ~ q'i.

rock in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot:: Xexám Smá:lt < xà:m ~ xá:m.

Fraser River (CONT'D)

- small shoreline ridge on the Fraser River and all along the river around the larger mountain across the Trans-Canada Highway from Jones Hill:: Sqayéxiya Smált ~ Sqáqeyexiya Smált < sqáyéx ~ sqayéx.
- steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhíhkw'elqs, at Hogg Slough:: Qéywexem < qí:w_x ~ qéyw_x ~ qá:w_x ~ qáw_x.
- Stó:lô people, Halkomelem-speaking people living along the Fraser River or its tributaries from Five Mile Creek above Yale downriver to the mouth of the Fraser:: Stó:lô < tó:l ~ tò:l.
- the whole riverbank on the CPR (west) side of the Fraser River just south of Strawberry Island and just north of Peqwchó:lthel:: Selch'éle < sél or sí(:)l.
- unnamed mountain on the northwest side of the Fraser River between Hope and Yale which has white mineral deposits visible from the river:: Lexwp'ép'eq'es < p'éq'.
- village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek, American Bar Reserve:: Peqwchó:lthel ~ Peqwechó:lthel < péqw.
- village just below (on the south side of) Suka Creek, on the CN side (east side) of the Fraser River across from Dogwood Valley:: Skwíyò.
- village on north bank of the Fraser River above Agassiz Mountain:: Tsítsqem.

frayed

frayed (of a rope):: wíwexem.

freckle

(have a) speckled face, (have) freckles:: t'eltl'élxos < t'él.

free)

flipping around (of fish), struggling (of anything alive trying to get free):: kwótl'thet < kwá:.

let go of s-th/s-o, drop s-th, set s-o free, turn s-o/s-th loose:: kwá:t ~ kwát < kwá:.

freeze

be frozen:: spípew < pí:w.

freezer:: shxwpípewels < pí:w.

freeze s-th/s-o:: píwet < pí:w.

freezing, freezing cold:: pípewels < pí:w.

to freeze:: pewá:ls < pí:w.

tree bent to ground with ice and frozen:: sxwíqel.

French

Frenchman, French person:: pálchmel.

French fries:: slós qwóls sqá:wth < lós, qwóls, qá:wth
(lit. fat + boiled + potato)

Frenchman

Frenchman, French person:: pálchmel.

fresh :: xá:ws.

be fresh (of water), be tasteless:: th'áwém ~ th'áwem.

fresh-water

clam, butter clam, fresh-water clam, fresh-water mussel:: s'óxwe.

Friday

Friday

Friday, five o'clock:: Slhq'átses < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

friend :: siyá:ya ~ siyáya ~ syá:ya ~ siyá(:)ye < yá:ya, siyá:ye ~ siyáye.
 dear friends:: q'e'ó:leq < q'ó.
 friends:: sí:yá:ya < yá:ya, ts'xwélmexw ~ ts'xwílmexw < xwélmexw.
 lots of friends:: sí:yá:ye < siyá:ye ~ siyáye.
 ma'am, female friend, chum (female), little girl:: iyés < éy ~ éy:.
 my dear, (little best friend, little dear friend, etc.): q'éyq'eleq ~ (better) q'íq'eleq < q'ó.
 pair of twins, pair of closest friends:: sq'eq'e'óleq < q'ó.
 pal, best friend, dear friend, chum:: q'óleq ~ q'e'óleq < q'ó.
 sir, male friend, chum (male), sonny:: iyéseq < éy ~ éy:.
 sweetheart, person of the opposite sex that one is running around with, girl-friend,
 boy-friend:: ts'elh'á:y < ts'elh=.
 they're making friends, (making friends with each other):: yóyatel < yá:ya.
 they've made friends, (make friends with each other):: yáyetel (prob. also yáyatel) < yá:ya.

fries

French fries:: slós qwóls sqá:wth < lós, qwóls, qá:wth
 (lit. fat + boiled + potato)

frighten

frightened s-o [accidentally], [happened/managed to] frighten s-o:: th'ith'íkw'elexw <
 th'íkw' or th'ekw'.
 get frightened:: th'eth'íkw'thet < th'íkw' or th'ekw'.

Fritillaria camschatcensis:: =oyes.

similar to Fritillaria lanceolata but different, probably Fritillaria camschatcensis::
 péth'oyes.

Fritillaria lanceolata:: stl'éleqw'.

similar to Fritillaria lanceolata but different, probably Fritillaria camschatcensis::
 péth'oyes.

frog

a kind of frog:: weq'iyethílem.

baby frog, probably also tadpole:: pipehó:mó:llh < peh or pó(:)h.

big frog (even bigger than pípehò:m and cries like a baby), (probably bullfrog, possibly
 green frog):: wexó:mó:lh.

big pretty frog, bullfrog with colors on his back:: pehó:mó:lh < peh or pó(:)h, pehó:mó:lh
 < peh or pó(:)h.

frog, (esp. Northwestern toad, if generic also includes the tree toad and recent
 introductions the bullfrog and green frog, and the tailed toad, red-legged frog, and western spotted frog),
 (if generic may also include water frog that lives in springs and keeps the water cold [Halq'eméylem name
 unknown to Elders Group on 1/30/80], and a huge pretty frog (bigger than pípehò:m) that has
 supernatural powers and cries like a baby [sxexómólh ~ wexó:mó:lh]), (big frog with warts [AD]):
 pípehò:m < peh or pó(:)h.

frog, (if generic may include Pacific tree toad and perhaps the introduced species: bullfrog,
 green frog, red-legged frog, western spotted frog, and the tailed toad):: wexés, weléx < wexés.

frogs:: pepípehò:m < peh or pó(:)h.

(get) a disease gotten by contacting a frog, a skin eruption, also the same disease as the

frog (CONT'D)

man got in Kawkawa Lake in the Sxwó:yxwey story, (perhaps also) leprosy:: qw'ó:m.
 huge pretty frog with supernatural powers:: sxexómólh.
 little green frog, little green tree frog, (Pacific tree toad):: welék'.
 the sound a frog makes (IHTTC only):: wexés.

"frog leaf"

common plantain, ribbed plantain, called "frog leaf": pipehomá:lews < peh or pó(:)h.

from :: tel=, tel=.

be from:: telí < tel=.

be from where?: tel'alétse ~ tel:étse < tel=.

downriver, (from downriver):: tellhó:s < lhós.

from away from the river:: telchó:leqwtel < chá:l or chó:l.

from far away:: telchókw < chó:kw.

from upriver:: teltíyt < tiyt.

go out from the beach (if in a canoe):: tó:l ~ tò:l.

where is he/she/it from?, from where?: tel'alétsa < alétsa.

where it's at, where it's from:: shxwlí < lí ~ li.

where s-o came from:: shxwtelí < tel=.

front :: átheqel.

front end of a house (inside or outside):: chuchuwáxel < cháchew ~ cháchu.

front, in front of:: axelés.

front leg:: t'á:lew ~ t'álew.

front of a house:: axelésmel < axelés.

[left] front leg quarter of deer or other animal:: sth'ikweláxel < th'íkwe.

on the front of the neck, in the windpipe, in the trachea:: =lhelh ~ =lhál.

undress in front of someone, strip-tease:: lhuwth'ím < lhewíth'a.

front of the neck:: shxw'allhelh.

frost

fine needles of hoarfrost on a branch:: pú:ches ~ púwches, pú:ches ~ púwches < pí:w.

frost, get frosty:: xéxel.

fruit :: =ó:ls, =ó:ls.

berry, berries, (fruit [AC, AD]): sth'í:m ~ sth'î:m.

eight fruit in a group [or cluster] (as they grow on a plant):: tqòtsòls < tqá:tsa.

five spherical objects, five fruit, five rocks, five balls (five fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant) [AD]): lhq'atsesóls < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t, lhq'atsesóls < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

four fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: x(e)'othelòls < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

fruit juice:: sqe'éleqw < qó:.

heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit:: sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.

Indian plum (the fruit), (also called) June plum:: mélhxwel.

inside or core of a plant or fruit (or canoe or anything):: =f:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.

juicy fruit:: sqe'ó:ls < qó:.

nine fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: tuxwòls < tú:xw.

one fruit (as it grows singly on a plant):: lets'òls ~ léts'òls < léts'a ~ léts'e.

orange (fruit), especially mandarin orange (the fruit), also domestic orange, (also orange

fruit (CONT'D)

- (color):: qwiqwóyáls ~ qwiqwóyéls ~ qwiqwòyàls < qwá:y.
 peel s-th (esp. fruit or vegetable root or a vegetable like squash or a round object)::
 xepólst < xíp.
 pick berries, pick off (leaves, fruit, vegetables, hops), (pluck off, harvest):: lhím.
 plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for
 houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel
 bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.
 seven fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: th'ekwòls < th'ó:kws.
 shake s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or
 blanket for ex.): xwíset ~ xwítset < xwís.
 six fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant):: t'xemòls < t'éx.
 something big (and round) (for ex. big fruit, big rocks, etc.): thíthes < thi ~ tha ~ the ~
 thah ~ theh.
 sour (unripe or half-ripe fruit, lemon, Oregon grape, fermenting fruit):: t'át'eth'em < t'áth'.
 ten fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant), (ten attached fruit):: opelòls < ó:pel, opelòls
 < ó:pel.
 three fruit in a cluster (as they grow on a plant):: lhewòls < lhí:xw.
 to rot, rotten (of fruit, animal, flora, fauna, food):: th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.
 two fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant):: isòls ? < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

fry

- (already) fried:: sts'ákwx ~ sch'ákwx < ts'ékwxt.
 (be) frying s-th:: ts'ákwx < ts'ékwxt.
 frying:: ts'ákwxels < ts'ékwxt.
 frying pan:: ts'ákwxels < ts'ékwxt.
 fry it for s-o:: ts'ékwxeltst < ts'ékwxt.
 fry s-th:: ts'ékwxt.
 to fry (as a structured activity):: ts'ekwxá:ls ~ ts'ekwxáls < ts'ékwxt.

frying pan

- frying pan:: ts'ákwxels < ts'ékwxt.

fuck

- have intercourse, fuck:: kw'átl'.
 have intercourse with s-o, fuck s-o:: kw'átl'et < kw'átl'.

full

- (be) full (from eating), (get filled (from eating) [AC]): méq'.
 round, full (of the moon):: xelókw' ~ xeló:kw' < xél.

fun

- be fun, have (lots of) fun, have amusement, having lots of fun, be pleasant:: íyes ~ éyes <
 éy ~ éy.
 having fun:: í:yó:sem < éy ~ éy.
 having fun at a non-spiritual dance:: oyewílem.
 having lots of fun, it's a lot of fun:: í'eyó:stem < éy ~ éy.
 he was fun, he was enjoyed, they enjoyed him:: eyéstem < éy ~ éy.
 making fun of s-o, (ridiculing s-o):: lhílhàth't < lhílhàth'.
 making fun, (ridiculing):: lhílhàth'.

funeral

funeral

have a funeral:: qéylemà:ls < qéylem ~ qé:yem ~ qí(:)lem.

fungus

bracket fungus:: s'ómó:qwes.

bracket fungus, (possibly also some jelly fungi like yellow trembler):: s'ómó:qwes.

(perhaps) red rock fungus used for Indian paint, (perhaps) Indian paint fungus:: témélh.

funny

(be) scowling (if mad or ate something sour), ((made a) funny (strange) face [Elders Group 1/21/76]): sxéyxewes < xéywel.

find it funny:: ístexw < éy ~ éy:.

fur

bushy hair on horses' legs (tufts like on Clydesdale breed), tufts of fur on horse's feet:: qwelqwélxel < qwíl ~ qwel.

furry on the whole body (of an animal):: siysá:yiws < sá:y.

have reddish-brown fur, have reddish-brown animal hair:: tskwímelqel < kwí:m.

wool, fur:: =á:y ~ =ey ~ =iy.

wool, fur, animal hair:: sá:y.

future

a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB 4/25/78]): syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

fortune-teller, seer, person who can see things in the future, female witch:: syéw:e ~ syéwe ~ syó:we ~ syú:we < yéw: ~ yéw.

go, go to, going, going to, go(ing) to (in future), be gone:: lám < la.

go, go to, going, going to, (go somewhere else to do the action), going to (in future):: la.

predicting the future:: hí:ywes < yéw: ~ yéw.

seer, fortune-teller, person that senses the future:: síwe ~ syéwe < síw.

future tense:: -cha.

fuzz

bloom or (plant) fuzz (spore, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts:: spekw'ém < pékw' ~ péqw'.

when plant fuzz blows:: pókw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

gable

peak of house, gable or plank over smokehole:: sq'eyxéleqw.

gaff

catching a fish by hook, hooking s-th, gaffing a fish:: lhílhekw'et < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

(gaff) hook fisherman, a hooker:: thehímélh.

gaffing:: lhílhekw'els < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

gaff it (a fish):: lhíkw'et < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

gaff-hook

gaff-hook (a large pole-mounted hook):: lhékw'tel < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

gaff-hooking (all the time, catching a lot):: lhákw'els < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

gaff-hook (CONT'D)

hook fish, catch fish (by hook), to gaff-hook fish:: lhekw'á:ls < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.
spear, shaft (of spear/harpoon/gaff-hook), gaff-hook pole:: s'álem, s'álem.

gait

gait, a walk:: s'ímex < iṭ m.

gall

gall-bladder, gall, bile, have bile trouble, be jaundiced, bilious:: leléts' ~ laléts'.

gall-bladder

animal and bird gall-bladder:: mél:eqw.

fish gall-bladder, (animal and bird gall-bladder [AC], gall-bladder (of fish, frog, animal, human) [Elders Group 2/27/80]): mésel.

gall-bladder, gall, bile, have bile trouble, be jaundiced, bilious:: leléts' ~ laléts'.

gallop

galloping:: kwekwó:thet < kwá:.

to gallop:: kwó:thet < kwá:.

game

a drum, small stick used to drum or beat time to songs in slahal game:: q'ówet.

(have a) paralyzed hand, game hand:: slhéxtses < lhéx.

(have a) paralyzed leg, game leg:: slhéxxel < lhéx.

one's catch (fish, game, etc.): sxélcha ~ sxélche < xélcha.

to catch (fish, game, birds): chxélcha < xélcha.

Ganoderma

Fomes sp. including Fomes applanatus and probably others, possibly Polyporus sp., possibly Ganoderma sp., prob. also jelly fungi of Tremella and maybe Auricularia and Dacrymyces species, especially Tremella mesenterica (Yellow trembler) which is abundant only on the red alder and is reddish-orange matching the color, translucence and shape of those eaten by some of the Stó:lô elders, the jelly fungi could possibly have a different name from the bracket fungus:: s'ómó:qwes.

garbage

garbage, trash:: sqel:ép ~ sqél:ep < qél.

garden

the planting, seeds to plant, what is planted (sown), garden:: spí:ls < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

weeds in a garden:: ts'esémelep ~ ts'esémelép < ts'ísem.

garlic:: séyem éliyels < éy, éliyels

(lit. strong + [domestic] onion)

garment)

female name (garment): =elwet ~ =élwet.

five garments:: lhq'atsesélwet < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

garment, clothing:: =elwet ~ =élwet.

two garments, two (items of) clothes:: islélwet < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

garter

garter :: sq'ep'ó:lthetel < q'áp', sq'pólthetel < q'ép.

gas

to fart, pass gas:: téq'.

to pass gas, break wind, to fart:: pú'.

Gasterosteus aculeatus

possibly Gasterosteus aculeatus:: smó:txw ~ smótxw.

Gastropoda

probably most members of the class Gastropoda:: q'oyátl'iye.

gather

a gathering, a meeting:: sq'ép < q'ép.

be gathered together:: sq'eq'íp < q'ép.

collect, collect money, take a collection, gather:: q'pá:ls < q'ép.

collect, gather:: q'pém < q'ép.

collecting s-th, gathering s-th:: q'ápt or q'ápet < q'ép.

crowd together, gather together, people gather:: q'péthet < q'ép.

gather firewood (in the woods), get firewood:: chiyólh < yólh.

gathering (of people):: q'áp < q'ép.

gather s-th, pick up s-th (stuff that's scattered about), collect s-th, gather it up, pick them up (already gathered or not):: q'pét < q'ép.

October to November, (wood gathering time):: tsélcheptel?.

to gather (of people esp.), to collect:: q'ép.

gathering)

inviting (to come eat, dance), to give a potlatch, (give a feast or gathering), to invite to a feast, invite to a potlatch:: tl'etl'áxel < tl'e'á ~ tl'á'.

speaker at a gathering, announcer at a gathering:: lheqqwóqwel or lheq qwóqwel < qwà:l.

Gaultheria shallon:: t'áqe.

Gaurotes

probably order Coleoptera, family Buprestidae, genus Buprestis, or possibly family Cerambycidae, genus

Gaurotes:: tále te syó:qwem < tá:le ~ tále, tále te syó:qwem < yéqw.

Gavia arctica

Gavia immer, possibly also Gavia stellata, possibly also Gavia arctica:: swókwel.

Gavia immer

Gavia immer, possibly also Gavia stellata, possibly also Gavia arctica:: swókwel.

Gavia stellata

Gavia immer, possibly also Gavia stellata, possibly also Gavia arctica:: swókwel.

gear

everybody put away (fishing gear, canoe and) paddles (for winter), put away each other's paddles [and canoes and gear] for winter:: xets'ó:westel < xits' ~ xets'.

(one person) puts away his paddles (and canoe and gear for winter):: xets'ó:wes < xits' ~ xets'.

gee.

gee.

gee., good grief., well. (said when surprised), goodness., gee whiz.:: átsele.

gender

nominalizer (male or gender unspecified, present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article:: ta=, te=.

the (male, present, visible), the (gender or presence and visibility unspecified), a (male, present and visible), a (gender or presence and visibility unspecified):: te.

nominalizer (female present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article:: the=.

that's her, she (present or presence unspecified), her (present or presence unspecified), that (female):: thú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that's them (female), they (female), them (female):: thutl'ó:lem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

the (female, near but not visible), (female, near but not in sight) (translated by gender specific words in English, like aunt, etc.)::: kwse < kw.

the (female, present and visible), the (female, unspecified presence and/or unspecified visibility):: the.

gender unspecified

agent (human, gender unspecified, absent):: tl'.

by (agent. human, gender unspecified, absent):: tl'.

that's them (gender unspecified), they, them:: yutl'ó:lem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

the (male or gender unspecified, near but not in sight):: kwthe < kw.

the (present, not visible, gender unspecified), the (remote, abstract):: kwe < kw.

generalize

generalize, reminisce:: lale'úlem.

generous :: lexw'éy < éy ~ éy:.

good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured::

xw'éywelh ~ xwe'éywelh ~ xwe'éy:welh < éy ~ éy:.

genitals :: x=.

(have) hemorrhoids, (have) open sores on genitals or rump:: th'kw'íwel < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

on the penis, in the penis, on the genitals, on the male:: =á:q ~ =aq ~ =eq.

on the woman's genitals, on the vulva, in the vagina:: xw=.

penis:: sx/éle.

woman's genitals, vulva, vagina:: xá:welh, .

Geometridae

order Lepidoptera, caterpillar of family Geometridae:: q'alq'elô:wsem < q'ál.

order Lepidoptera, caterpillar of the family Geometridae:: q'álq'elp'í:w < q'ál.

order Lepidoptera (esp. incl. grey moths of families Noctuidae, Geometridae, and Lymantriidae):: . lholeqwót.

George

King George:: Kíl Chóch < kelchóch ~ kyelchóch.

German

German person:: chá:mel ?.

Gerrhonotis coeruleus principis

Gerrhonotis coeruleus principis

prob. Dicamptodon ensatus, poss. also Taricha granulosa granulosa, prob. also Gerrhonotis coeruleus principis:: seyíyex.

get

approach, get near, get closer, reach, go up to, get up to:: tés, tés.

approaching, getting near, getting closer:: tetés < tés.

arrive, arriving, come here, have come, get here, get back, come in (in a race):: xwe'í < í.

be chilled (of a person), got cold (of a person):: th'óth'elhem < th'álh.

become, get:: xwa ~ xwe, xwe=, xwe ~ xwa.

(be) determined, got your mind made up:: sxáxas < xás.

be drunk, got drunk:: só:les < sél or sí(:)l.

be dry, get dry, to dry:: ts'íywx ~ ts'éywx ~ ch'íywx.

be faded (of clothes), (get/become) faded, (go or get or become gray):: xwíkw'el < xwíkw'.

[be getting black]:: sq'íq'exel < q'íx.

[be getting brown]:: sqw'íqw'exwel < qw'íxw.

[be getting/going a little red]:: skwekwíkwemel < kwí:m, tskwekwíkwemel < kwí:m.

[be getting red, be going red]:: skwíkwemel < kwí:m.

be getting shorter:: ts'íts'etl'thet < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

be hit (with arrow, bullet, anything shot that you've aimed), got shot, (got pierced), got poked into, got wounded (with gun or arrow):: ts'éqw'.

being tickled, (having tickling, getting tickling), tickley:: sá:yt'em ~ sayít'em < síyt'.

bring s-th, fetch s-th, get s-th (bring it), give it to s-o(as s-th fetched, not as a gift):: méstexw < mí ~ mé ~ me.

bump, get hit by something moving (for ex. by a car):: tós.

catch an animal, get an animal:: kwélest < kwél.

choke on food, get choked on food:: t'kwíles ~ t'ekwíles < t'ékw.

chop one's foot (with axe), [get chopped on the foot (with axe)]: t'émxel < t'ém.

chop one's hand, [get chopped on the hand]: t'émches < t'ém.

(cold (of a person) or get cooled down, get cold):: th'ólhem < th'álh.

come near me, (sic? for make me get near):: tesésthòx < tés.

frost, get frosty:: xéxel.

gather firewood (in the woods), get firewood:: chiyólh < yólh.

get a canoe stuck on a rock or something:: xá:m.

get a hole:: qwá.

get angry, get mad, be angry:: t'áyeq' < t'ay.

get a shoe on the wrong foot:: sts'ó:kw'xel.

get a sliver in one's hand:: xéth'ches.

get a sliver or splinter in the foot:: xéts'xel.

get a sliver or splinter in the hand:: xéts'ches.

get a spooky or spooked feeling, afraid that bad spirits are around, get spooked, fear something behind:: xéysel.

(get a) thrill, (to) thrill:: xwóywél.

get away, leave, (perhaps just) away:: á:yel < á:y.

get a wife:: tscháxw < chá:xw.

get, (become), turn, go:: =thet.

get better (from sickness), get well, revive, come alive, come back to life,:: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

get big, rise (of floodwater):: híkwthet < híkw.

get black:: q'íxel < q'íx.

get burned (of human or creature):: kw'ás.

get (CONT'D)

- get calm (of wind):: qametólém ~ qametólem < qám.
 get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food:: ló:metsel < ló:m ~ lóm, melmelóws < mál ~ mél.
 get carried away (emotionally):: théqw'.
 get close, approach, get near, nearly, (go close, come close):: ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.
 (get closed, become closed):: xwtáq < téq.
 get close to s-o/s-th, approach s-th/s-o:: ts'ímémet < ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.
 get cold:: xéytl'thet < xéytl' ~ xí:tl'.
 get constipated, "bound up":: xexekw'íwel ~ xaxekw'íwel < xék'.
 get credit, borrow (money for ex.), (getting credit, borrowing):: qw'íméls.
 get crowded:: pélh.
 get crowded out:: pelhpélh < pélh.
 get cut:: lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
 get dark:: thetí:l < thá:t.
 get diarrhea:: tl'xátem < tl'éx.
 (get) dizzy, get drunk:: séles < sél or sí(:)l.
 get drafty:: xó:lxwem < xó:lxwem.
 (get) dusk, (get dim):: só:yel < sóy.
 get dust or bark in both eyes:: thq'elq'ó:les < théq'.
 get dust or bark in one eye:: thq'ó:les < théq'.
 get erect (of penis only), have an erection:: xátl'.
 get fat, put on weight, getting fat:: ló:sthet ~ lósthet < ló:s ~ lós.
 get, fetch:: kwél:em ~ kwélem < kwél.
 get fog on the water, (get steam (of the ground) [DC])::: qwélxel.
 get frightened:: th'eth'íkw'thet < th'íkw' or th'ekw'.
 get hit (by s-th thrown or airborne):: ló:m ~ lóm.
 get hit in the face:: xwméلكw'es.
 get hit on the back:: xwelemówelh ~ xwlemówelh, xwelemówelh ~ xwlemówelh < ló:m
 ~ lóm.
 get hurt:: má:kwlh.
 get juicy of its own accord:: qó:lhthet < qó:
 get light:: táwel < táw.
 get mad at oneself:: qelqelí:lthet < qél.
 get off (a canoe or conveyance), get out of a canoe, (disembark):: qw'í:m.
 get offended, get irritated:: qwoxwólómét < qwóxwlexw.
 get one's picture taken:: xwéychesem (or better) xwíythesem < xwíyth.
 get on top of something:: ts'ílem < ts'á:
 (get or develop a) sprain, to sprain:: ts'lhóqw'.
 get outside:: átl'qel < átl'q.
 get quiet (of wind), stop (of wind):: chó:ythet.
 get ready:: hilékw.
 get red, become red, go red:: tskwímel < kwí:m
 (get) shaky and weak:: xwóyqwem.
 get skinny:: títhel < títh ~ tí:th.
 get s-o drunk:: séleslexw < sél or sí(:)l.
 get s-o's name, manage to get s-o's name:: kwíxlexw ~ kwéxwlexw < kwí:x ~ kwíx.
 get splashed:: lhá:ltem < lhél.
 get squeezed (in hand or fingers):: p'íth'em < p'í:
 get s-th aboard (a canoe, car, conveyance):: eló:lhstexw < ó:lh.
 get s-th, catch s-th, have s-th, find s-th:: kwélexw ~ kwél:exw < kwél.
 get stuck:: t'elém.
 get stuck in the mud, get mired, be mired, get muddy:: t'ékw.

get (CONT'D)

- get sweetened:: q'et'ómthet < q'át'em.
 get there, arrive there, reach there:: xwelí ~ xwlí < lí.
 getting a cramp:: q'elq'élp'tem < q'élptem ~ q'élp'tem.
 getting ancient, getting old:: q'e'ílém < q'a'í:lem ~ q'e'í:lem.
 [getting black]:: q'íq'e_xel < q'í_x.
 [getting brown]:: qw'íqw'e_xwel < qw'í_xw.
 getting choked on food:: t'ékweles < t'ékw.
 getting close:: ts'íts'emel < ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.
 getting cloudy, clouding up:: xwathtálém < thá:t.
 getting colder:: xé:ytl'thet < xéytl' ~ xí:tl'.
 getting cooked:: qw'eqwél < qw'él.
 getting dusk:: lhó:yel.
 getting firewood:: chiyóyelh < yólh.
 getting foggy:: qwétxem.
 getting mouldy in taste or smell:: pópeqwem < póqw.
 getting ready to go:: hí:lekw ~ hílekw < hílékw.
 getting real drafty:: xó:lé_xwem < xó:lxwem.
 getting ripe:: qw'eqwél < qw'él.
 getting shallow:: xá:mthet ~ xómthet < xá:m.
 getting spooked, being afraid that bad spirits are around, spooky feeling:: xéyxesel < xéysel.
 getting to like somebody:: i'é:ymet < éy ~ éy:.
 getting to the summit of a mountain:: hewts'á: < ts'á:.
 getting warmer:: léqwem.
 getting yellow, turning yellow, turning green:: qwóqweyel ~ qwóqwiyel < qwá:y.
 get to the top or summit of a mountain:: wets'á: < ts'á:.
 get tripped, to trip:: lhékw'qsel < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.
 get twisted [inside]:: xelts'íwélém < xélt's'.
 get used to s-th/s-o:: tl'él'tl'elmet < tl'élexw.
 get warm (of weather):: kw'óstheth < kw'ás.
 get weak:: qelámthet < qél.
 get weak (from laughing, walking, working too long, sickness):: qiqelá:mthet < qél.
 get wedged (by falling tree, for ex.), got run over (by car, train, etc.): tl'íq'.
 get white:: p'eq'í:l < p'éq'.
 go, come, get, become:: =í:l ~ =i₁l ~ =el.
 go down, go down below, get low:: tl'pí:l ~ tl'epí:l < tl'ép.
 gone blue, (go blue, get blue, become blue):: meth'í:l < méth'.
 got (both) shoes on wrong feet:: sts'ókwe'elxel < sts'ó:kw'xel.
 got even with s-o:: xwtí:chest ~ xwtí(:)ychest < tiy.
 got rancid, got bitter:: chxí:mthet < chíche_xem.
 got red, became red, gone red:: kwí:mel < kwí:m.
 got stormy with lots of fine snow in the air:: qwálxtem < qwélxel.
 got up with a quick motion, got up quickly:: xwexwíléx < xwíléx.
 got warm:: líqwem < léqwem.
 (grayish, getting gray):: xwíxwekw'el < xwíkw'.
 have, get, stative or be with colors:: ts= ~ ts'.
 he passes on a disease to s-o, he gets s-o addicted:: q'ep'lóxes < q'áp'.
 I got hard (of arm, leg, penis, etc.): tl'xwòlèm < tl'éxw.
 is getting twisted:: xáxelt'íwélém < xélt's'.
 it gets narrow or wedged in:: xékw'.
 it got rusty:: ts'ápe_xel.
 it got smashed in the back end or rear end:: téslatstem < tós.

get (CONT'D)

it's getting red:: kwíkwemel < kwí:m.
 leg got sprained, (sprain one's ankle [JL]): ts'lhéqwxel < ts'lhóqwx'.
 [looks a state of going brown, be getting brown-looking]: sqw'íqwe'xwelomex < qw'íxw.
 (make/have a) sound getting softer:: théxweleqep < théxw ~ théxw.
 male name, (prob.) repeatedly gets wives/houses:: =fímeltxw.
 manage to get here:: xwe'ílòmèt < í.
 many get crushed, get all crushed, many smashed (round and filled):: meqw'méqwx' < méqwx' ~ móqwx'.
 mark s-th, blaze it (of a trail), get/have s-th spotted (marked and located), make note of s-th:: xe'áth'stexw < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.
 scratching repeatedly to get in:: t'elht'élheqwx'els < t'élheqwx' ~ t'lhóqwx'.
 scratching to get in (?): t'élheqwx'els < t'élheqwx' ~ t'lhóqwx'.
 send s-o to do/get something, send s-o for something, (send s-o on an errand):: tsesá:t ~ tssá:t ~ tsesát ~ tssát < tsesá ~ tssá or tsás.
 sensible, wise, (get sensible, get wise):: q'e'í:les ~ q'e'í:lés.
 stative (with color terms), have/get (elsewhere):: ch=, ts= ~ ch=.
 take s-th, accept s-th, get s-th, fetch s-th, pick s-th up:: kwú:t.
 to dip water, get water, fetch water, pack water:: qó:m < qó:
 to escape (as an animal from a trap), got away from something that trapped a person or animal:: t'ewlómét ~ t'òwlómét < t'í:w.
 to get skinned, peel the skin off:: ts'ó:l.
 to have cramps, get a cramp, to be cramped:: q'élptem ~ q'élp'tem.
 to ride [along], hook a ride, get a ride, send oneself:: lépetsel < lépets.
 to stumble, get staggered:: télstem < tél ~ tá:l ~ tiy.
 turning yellow, getting yellow, turning green:: qwóyel < qwá:y.
 turn yellow, got yellow:: qwáyel < qwá:y.
 very old, ancient, get ancient, be ancient:: q'a'í:lem ~ q'e'í:lem.
 want to get a wife, He wants to get a wife:: scháchxwemel < chá:xw.
 water (someone) carried, (water fetched/gotten):: sqó:m < qó:
 you get covered on the mouth (by a flying squirrel at night for ex.): qep'ó:ythòm < qep'.
 you get staggered:: xwexweló:ysthòm < xweló:y.
 you'll get punched all over:: th'óleqwx'esthòm < th'í:qw'et.

get in

get in a canoe, get aboard:: ó:lh.
 get in a conveyance, get in a car, mount a horse:: ó:lh.

get out

escape (from slavery for ex.), get out (from being snowed in or snagged in river for ex.): kwólòmèt < kwá:.
 escape, get out:: kwálòmèt < kwá:.

get out of the way

get out of the way, get off the way, dodge:: íyeqthet < iyá:q.

get s-th :: kwélexw ~ kwél:exw < kwél.

get to

get to, reach there:: xwelí:ls < lí.
 made it to shore, get to shore:: lhál:omet < lhà:l.
 manage to get to s-o here:: xw'í:ls < í.

get up

get up

climb, get up a vertical surface:: kw'í ~ kw'íy.

sit, sit down, sit up, arise (from lying or sitting), get up (from lying down, from bed or chair):: emét.

get well

come alive, come back to life, get better (from sickness), get well, revive:: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

Geum macrophyllum:: th'ith'kwimelálews, th'ith'kwimelálews < th'íkw, xwókw'eltel < xwókw'.

Ghost

Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost:: Xáxe Smestí:yexw < xáxe.

ghost

ghost, corpse, dead body:: spoleqwith'a < poleqwith'a.

to ghost s-o, (to haunt s-o):: poleqwith'et < poleqwith'a.

gift

a gift:: syéxcha ~ syéxtsa < yéxch ~ yéxts ~ yéxcha ~ yéxtsa.

a gift in memory from someone gone (lit. "something - wept - in the face"):: sxómes < xà:m ~ xá:m.

gift one really makes use of:: xwayólem.

give a gift to s-o:: yéxchet ~ yéxtset < yéxch ~ yéxts.

gill

gills, also "boot" (boot-shaped organ attached to fish gill):: xá:y ~ xà:y.

gill net :: qwsá:yel < qwés.

net (any kind, for any purpose), fish net, gill-net (Elders Group 11/26/75):: swéltel.

net shuttle and net-measure, gill-net measure, (loom [Elders Group]):: t'élhtsestel < t'álh.

throw a net into water (to drift, not to set), throw a net out, (gill net [TG]):: qwsá:yel < qwés.

ginger:: xwelítemelh xeyeslótel < xwelítem, xeyes

(lit. white man style + wild ginger)

kw'ókw'es kwémlexw s'élhtel < kw'ós, kwémlexw, álhtel

(lit. hot + root + food)

wild ginger:: xéyeslótel, th'alátel < th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.

girl

adolescent virgin girl, young girl (about ten to fifteen years), girl (from ten till she becomes a woman):: q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy, q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.

a rock in the creek at the upriver end of Seabird Island that was a girl washing after her first period:: The Théthexw or Théthéthexw < thethíxw.

girl at puberty, (girl's first period):: thethíxw.

girl child, girl (from 5 to 10 years or so):: sheliyó:llh < slhá:lí, sheliyó:llh < slhá:lí.

girl (from baby to 4 or 5 yrs.): shelhliyó:llh < slhá:lí.

little girl (perhaps four years), young girl, (girl from five to ten years [EB]):: q'áq'emí < q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.

lots of little girls:: q'eq'elá:mi < q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.

ma'am, female friend, chum (female), little girl:: iyés < éy ~ éy:.

girl (CONT'D)

(young) girls, lots of (adolescent) girls:: q'á:lemi ~ q'á:lemey < q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.

girl-friend

sweetheart, person of the opposite sex that one is running around with, girl-friend, boy-friend:: ts'elh'á:y < ts'elh=.

girth)

stout (of a person), thick (of a tree), thick around, coarse (of a rope), big (fat) (of a person). big (in girth):: mékw.

give :: á:m (?).

(bathe s-o, give s-o a bath), make s-o take a bath:: xó:kw'et < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

bring s-th, fetch s-th, get s-th (bring it), give it to s-o (as s-th fetched, not as a gift):: méstexw < mí ~ mé ~ me.

clothing, food, and possessions burned and given away when a person dies, (possessions and food burned and given away at a burning):: syeqwá:ls < yéqw.

(food) given:: áxwe ~ s'áxwe < áxw, s'áxwem < áxw.

give a gift to s-o:: yéxchet ~ yéxtset < yéxch ~ yéxts.

give an equal share or amount to s-o, give (food?) to s-o, share with s-o:: áxwest < áxw.

give him/her ten dollars:: epoléstexw < ó:pel.

give it back, bring it back, return s-th:: q'élstexw < q'ó:lthet.

give it to me:: óxw < áxw.

give it to s-o, give to s-o:: óxwest < áxw.

give me s-th (to eat):: áxw < áxw.

give s-o food:: áxwet < áxw.

give s-o light:: láxet.

giving (food):: á:xwem < áxw.

giving it to s-o:: ó:xwest < áxw.

inviting (to come eat, dance), to give a potlatch, (give a feast or gathering), to invite to a feast, invite to a potlatch:: tl'et'áxel < tl'e'á ~ tl'á'.

make an attempt (to do something difficult, like running rapids in a canoe, mountain-climbing, winning a game, etc.), give it a try:: t'óthet < t'á.

measure the knowledge (give a test):: xwéylemt te télmels < xwéylémt, tól.

pass around to give away (at a dance for example):: lhít'es < lhít'.

revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?:: á:yelexwt < áylexw ~ áyelexw.

give away

to scramble-give, throw money/blankets/poles to a crowd, give away at a big (winter) dance [by throwing]: wá:ls < wál or wá:l.

give birth

giving birth, having a child, having a baby:: tsméla < méle ~ mél:a.

have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered):: sémele < méle ~ mél:a.

give s-o food

give s-o food, bring s-o food, pass food to s-o:: áxwet.

give up

beat up s-o as a lesson till he learns or gives up, teach s-o a lesson:: lepét < lép.

learn a lesson, give up:: lép.

gizzards

gizzards :: s_xéykwel.

glad

become glad, become happy, happy inside:: xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwél.

be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be

good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture, other things?),:: éy ~ éy:.

(glad greeting sound, also sound to show pride in accomplishment):: x:.

glass :: ts'áwi or ts'áwiy.

clinking, tinkling (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together, dishes together, metal together)::

ts'át_xem ~ th'át_xem.

(have) clinking (of glass or dishes or metal), (have) tinkling sound (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together):: th'át_xem ~ ts'át_xem.

make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.)::: xep'ék'w'.

smash s-th to pieces (hard pitch, splintery wood, a glass), break s-th to pieces, beat s-th/s-o to a pulp:: th'ó:wt.

glasses

eyeglasses:: skw'echó:steló:les < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

eyeglasses, (probably dark glasses):: st'óle'oléstel < t'á:l, st'óle'oléstel < t'á:l.

Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli

Glaucidium gnoma swarthi (or Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli) and Cryptoglaux acadia acadia (or Aegolius acadicus):: spopeleqwíth'a ~ spopeleqwíth'e < poleqwíth'a.

Glaucidium gnoma swarthi

Glaucidium gnoma swarthi (or Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli) and Cryptoglaux acadia acadia (or Aegolius acadicus):: spopeleqwíth'a ~ spopeleqwíth'e < poleqwíth'a.

Glaucidium gnoma swarthi, some also call order Lepidoptera by this name::

spopeleqwíth'a ~ spopeleqwíth'e < poleqwíth'a.

Glaucmys sabrinus fuliginosus

Glaucmys sabrinus oregonensis and from Hope north Glaucmys sabrinus fuliginosus:: sqépò:thèl < qep'.

Glaucmys sabrinus oregonensis

Glaucmys sabrinus oregonensis and from Hope north Glaucmys sabrinus fuliginosus:: sqépò:thèl < qep'.

glide

sailing (of a bird), gliding on the wind:: yáyelem.

glitter

shine like a reflection, reflect, glitter, sparkle:: p'álq'em.

shining, (glittering, sparkling (with many reflections)):: p'elp'álq'em < p'álq'em.

to glitter:: tl'á:wq'em.

gloomy

(be) gloomy:: qéylés < qél.

glove

glove :: th'qwó:lecha ~ th'qwó:letse.
mittens, gloves:: th'qwó:letses < th'qwó:lecha ~ th'qwó:letse.

glow

a yellowish glow at night given off by old birch and alder:: qwéth'.
glowing of coals not quite gone out yet, red blaze of a fire (DM):: wóweqem.

glue :: shxwt'elémels < t'elém.

flat organ in sturgeon which was skinned off and boiled down for glue:: mát.
one's hand sticks to something (in cold, to honey, to glue, etc.): t'elémtses < t'elém.

glug

glug glug glug:: klekleklék perhaps.

glutton)

someone who is greedy, someone who eats all the time, (glutton):: sqel:éxw < qél:éxw ~
qel(:)éxw.

gnat

gnat, probably includes non-biting midges, biting midges, and (biting) black flies:: pepxwíqsel < píxw.

gnaw

chewing with a crunch, nibbling, gnawing:: xáp'kw'els < xep'ék'w'.
gnawing s-th, be gnawing on s-th:: xáp'kw't ~ (sic) xáp'kw't < xep'ék'w'.
gnaw s-th, chew s-th [crunchy]: xép'kw't ~ xép'kw't ~ (sic) xép'kw't < xep'ék'w'.
make a crunching or crackling noise, crunching (gnawing) sound:: xáp'kw'em < xep'ék'w'.

go

accompany s-o, go with s-o:: sq'ó:t ~ sq'ót < q'ó.
accompany s-o, go with s-o, go along with s-o:: q'exí:lt < q'ó.
approach, get near, get closer, reach, go up to, get up to:: tés.
back and forth, (go or come back and forth):: q'elq'í:lthet ~ q'elq'éylthet < q'ó:lthet.
beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the Harrison River goes around by Kilby's
store:: Sq'iq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
be big (of a fire), the fire is big, the fire is going strong, big fire:: thó:lchep ~ thó:ltsep <
thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
be faded (of clothes), (get/become) faded, (go or get or become gray):: xwíkw'el <
xwíkw'.
[be getting/going a little red]: skwekwíkwemel < kwí:m, tskwekwíkwemel < kwí:m.
[be getting red, be going red]: skwíkwemel < kwí:m.
be on one's way, be going:: hálém < la.
(be) slow, (be) late, go slow:: óyé'm.
confession, to go to confession, to confess:: xáxemilàlèm ~ xáxmilàlèm < xáxe.
crawl underneath, (go underneath):: eqflem ~ eqéylem.
dive (already in water), go underwater, sink oneself down:: leqàlèm < léqem.
drop s-th (accidentally), let s-o go:: kwò:lxw < kwá:.
feel like going:: halemélmel < la.
get, (become), turn, go:: =thet.
get close, approach, get near, nearly, (go close, come close):: ts'ímél ~ ts'ímél.
[get/go/become red]: tskwímel < kwí:m.
go around a bend in the river, go around a turn, go around something in one's way::

go (CONT'D)

- q'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 go around a bend (in water):: q'éwlets ~ q'ówlets < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 go around (a point, a bend, a curve, etc.) in the water, make a U-turn (in the water, could use today on land with a car):: q'ówletsem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 go around inside the longhouse counter-clockwise:: selts'elwílem < sél or sí(:)l.
 go around s-th in the water:: q'ówletst < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 go away (as away from the fire):: tsxéylém or tsxlém.
 go away from the river:: chó:m.
 go, come, get, become:: =í:l ~ =i_l ~ =el.
 go down, go down below, get low:: tl'pí:l ~ tl'epí:l < tl'ép.
 go down hill, go down from anything:: tl'pílém < tl'ép.
 go down(hill) to the water, go towards the river:: t'óxw.
 go down (of swelling):: t'esí:l < t'ás.
 go downstream, go downriver, down the river:: wôqw'ílem ~ wôqw'éylem ~ wôqw'ílém ~ wôqw'éylém < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.
 go down to the river:: chóxw.
 go far away:: chekwílem < chó:kw, xwetskwí:lem < chó:kw.
 go following s-o:: chochí:lt < chá:l or chó:l.
 go for a walk, take a stroll, stroll:: imexósem < i_l m.
 go, go to, going, going to, go(ing) to (in future), be gone:: lám < la, lám < la.
 go, go to, going, going to, (go somewhere else to do the action), going to (in future):: la, la.
 go in a semi-circle (or part of a circle) with the current:: selch'éle < sél or sí(:)l.
 go in full circle with the current:: sá:lch'ôwelh < sél or sí(:)l.
 going out(side) with a light:: láxetem < láxet.
 going to piss right away, almost piss oneself, (have an urgent or extreme or painful need to urinate):: ts'áléqel.
 going towards the river or water:: t'ót'exw < t'óxw.
 going with each other [romantically], going for a walk with each other:: ts'lhimexóstel < ts'elh=.
 go in the direction of the water, go downriver:: xwôqw'éylem < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.
 go in the water, walk slowly into the water, (dip oneself in the water [HT]): mí:lthet < mí:l ~ míl.
 gone blue, (go blue, get blue, become blue):: meth'í:l < méth'.
 gone soft and spoiled (of dried fish):: th'íth'eql < sth'í:qel.
 go out completely (of fire):: th'éx.
 go out from the beach (if in a canoe):: tó:l ~ tò:l.
 go out into the river, go down to the river, walk down to the river:: tó:l ~ tò:l.
 go out (of fire, flame or lamp):: tl'ékw'el.
 go out of sight (behind something), disappear [behind something], [get in shade]: t'á:l.
 go over or around (hill, rock, river, etc.): q'ál.
 go through:: qwehá < qwá.
 go through a channel:: lheltáletsem < lhà:l.
 go through (somewhere), go via (somewhere), go by way of:: lhe'á.
 go through the woods:: xets'í:lem < xí:ts' ~ xíts' ~ xets'.
 go travelling by way of, go via:: ley ~ lay < la.
 go upstream:: xwehíwel < ahíw.
 go with, come with, be partner with:: q'axí:l < q'ó.
 go with each other (romantically), go for a walk with each other (romantically):: ts'lhimexóstel < i_l m.
 he's gone (mentally):: héleméstem < la.

go (CONT'D)

it's going dead (of a tree):: t'ópiyhet < t'ápiy.

it went into him/her (of spirit power):: thexwe'í:ls.

leave s-o, leave s-th, go away from s-o/s-th, abandon s-o, leave s-o behind:: áyeles < á:y.

let go of s-th/s-o, drop s-th, set s-o free, turn s-o/s-th loose:: kwát ~ kwát < kwá:.

little partner, little person who follows or goes with one:: sq'iq'exí:l ~ q'iq'exí:l < q'ó.

[looks a state of going brown, be getting brown-looking]:: sqw'íqw'exwelomex < qw'íxw.

(more than one) entering a house, going in (of a whole bunch):: kwetexwí:lem <

kwetáxw.

place to go to:: shxwlàm < la.

(portion not burnt up, burnt or gone out completely portion):: th'exmíl < th'éx.

return, come back, go back:: q'ó:lthet.

slow down, go slow:: silíxw.

stop burning (of a burn), go down (of swelling):: t'esí:l < t'ás.

to go down (of water), subside (of water), the tide goes out or down, (be going out (of tide)

[BJ]):: th'à:m ~ th'ám.

to war, go to war:: xéyléx.

tracks going down to the river:: tó:lxl < tó:l ~ tò:l.

travelling (without a destination), going out:: leq'á:l(e)q'el ~ leq'á:lqel < leq'áleq'el (~

leq'áleqel (rare)).

turn around a bend, go around a bend, turn around (to go back), turn around a corner::

q'ewqé:ylém ~ q'ewqéylém (better q'ewqí:lem) < q'éw ~ q'ew.

turn back into a quiet slough from the river, be going into a slough from the river::

ts'élexw < ts'el.

village on east bank of Fraser River below Siwash Creek (Aseláw), now Yale Indian

Reserves 19 and 20, named because of a big rock in the area that the trail had to pass (go around), also

the name of the rock:: Q'alelíktel < q'ál.

wandering, where someone goes:: shxwélem ~ shxwélém < la.

went crooked:: póyhet < pó:y.

where did he go?, where is he/she/etc.?: xwechá:l < chá:l or chó:l.

where is s-o going?, where is s-o travelling?, where is s-o headed for?: xwchókwel <

chákw.

go after s-th/s-o

go after s-th/s-o, chase s-o/s-th (not stopping or slowing tillit's caught):: eyát < á:y.

go and (do s-th)

going to (future), will go and (do s-th):: la.

goat

big serving spoon, spoon with handle about ten to 12 inches long, ladle, (spoon carved from mountain goat horn):: xálew.

male mountain goat:: sí:lá:kw

mountain goat:: p'q'élqel < p'éq'.

goatsbeard (plant):: chochkwó:les < chó:kw.

God

God, the Lord:: Chíchelh Siyám ~ Chíchelh Siyám < =chílh ~ chílh=.

go in

go in (a house/enclosure), come in, come inside, enter a house or enclosure:: kwetxwí:lem < kwetáxw.

go(ing) to

go(ing) to

go, go to, going, going to, go(ing) to (in future), be gone:: lám < la.
 go, go to, going, going to, (go somewhere else to do the action), going to (in future):: la.

goiter

lump on person (or creature), goiter:: smétsa.

gold :: kú:l.

(perhaps) copper, (hard metal that looks like gold but isn't, maybe copper [Elders at Katz Class 10/5/76], metal found in mines and used for arrowheads [Elders Group 5/28/75], gold [EB]):
 sqw'él.

goldeneye duck

goldeneye duck (probably both the common goldeneye duck and the Barrow goldeneye duck), (a kind of diving duck [Elders Group]):: láqleqem < léqem.

gone (mentally)

he's gone (mentally):: héleméstem < la.

good

all good:: 'al'álíy < éy ~ éy:
 be good at s-th:: schewétmet < schewót.
 be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture other things?):,:: éy ~ éy:
 be in clear voice, be in good voice, be in good health, healthy:: shxw'éyelh < éy ~ éy:
 cute, a little one is good, good (of s-th little):: f'iy < éy ~ éy:, f'iy < éy ~ éy:
 good figure, good shape:: eyámeth' < éy ~ éy:
 good-looking, beautiful, pretty, handsome, looks good:: iyó:mex ~ iyóméx ~ iyómex < éy ~ éy:
 good (of little ones), cute (of many of them):: é'iy ~ á'iy < éy ~ éy:
 good tasting (savory, not sweet), tasty:: ts'áts'esem.
 have a fragrance, have a good smell, smell good:: eyáléqep ~ iyáléqep < éy ~ éy:
 (have) good eyes, (have) good sight, soft on the eyes, easy on the eyes:: eyólés ~ eyó:les < éy ~ éy:
 (have) good sight:: xw'elyó:les < éy ~ éy:
 having lots of fun, having a good time:: eyó:sthet ~ iyósthet < éy ~ éy:
 is clean, good:: éy ~ éy:
 it would be good:: éy ~ éy:
 more than one is good, good (of many things or people):: álíy ~ 'álíy < éy ~ éy:
 nice, well-behaved, good:: éy ~ éy:
 optimist, a person whose thoughts are always good:: wiyóth kwsu éys te sqwálewels te lólets'e < wiyóth.
 pretending to be good, want to be accepted:: éystelómet ~ éy:stelómet < éy ~ éy:
 smart, know how, good at it:: schewót.
 starting to smell good:: iyáléqepthet < éy ~ éy:
 what s-o/s-th is good for:: shxw'éy < éy ~ éy:

good-for-nothing

be always lazy, be a lazybones, be stupid, be a good-for-nothing:: s'ú:met < emét.

good grief

good grief.

gee., good grief., well. (said when surprised), goodness., gee whiz.: átsele.

good health

be alive, be living, be in good health, be healthy, be well.: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

be in good health, be healthy.: shxw'éyelh < éy ~ éy:.

good-hearted

good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured.: xw'éywelh

~ xwe'éywelh ~ xwe'éy:welh < éy ~ éy:.

good-looking.: eyelhómex < éy ~ éy:.

good-looking, beautiful, pretty, handsome, looks good.: iyó:mex ~ iyóméx ~ iyómex < éy

~ éy:.

good-natured

good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured.: xw'éywelh

~ xwe'éywelh ~ xwe'éy:welh < éy ~ éy:.

goodness.

for goodness sakes.: eyeléwthelh < éy ~ éy:.

gee., good grief., well. (said when surprised), goodness., gee whiz.: átsele.

oh for goodness sakes., well. (in surprise): lá:la.

oh my goodness.: qéléméx ~ ó qèlèmèx ~ ló qèlèmèx.

good news

cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] that means good news.: q'ey, q'ey, q'ey.

Goodyera oblongifolia.: pepepó:tem ~ pépepò:tem ~ pepepótem < pót.

goose

a white-headed duck, [could be bufflehead, snow goose, emperor goose, poss. oldsquaw, or hooded merganser, other duck-like birds with white heads do not occur in the Stó:lô area and the emperor goose would be only an occasional visitor]: skem'íya.

big Canada goose, big honker.: t'l'xwómálqel ~ t'l'axwómálqel.

Canada goose.: áxe.

smaller goose, brant, (black brant), for the smaller goose possibly also the cackling goose

and lesser Canada goose.: t'l'ákw'xel.

gooseberry.: t'á:mxw.

gooseberry bush.: t'á:mxwelhp < t'á:mxw.

gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June.: temt'á:mxw < t'á:mxw.

prickly swamp currant, swamp gooseberry.: th'kw'íwíyelhp < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

swamp gooseberry, prickly swamp currant.: ts'qw'í:wíyelhp.

goose-shaped rock

a goose-shaped rock near Hamisley Mt. and near Hooknose Mountain or Lhílhkw'elqs,

west of Agassiz, B.C.: Áxetel < áxe.

Gordon Creek

Gordon Creek:: Sókw'ech Stó:lô < sókw'.

winter village on flat at mouth of Gordon Creek:: Sókw'ech ~ Sókw'ets < sókw'.

gosh.

oh my gosh:: éyelew < éy ~ éy:.

Goshen, Wash. :: Kúshen.

got to

determined (about s-th), have to do it, got to do it:: xasélmēt < xás.

go up

climb a mountain, climb a hill, go up a mountain or hill:: kw'íyēqel < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

gown

clothes, clothing (esp. Indian clothing, men's or women's), something to wear, dress, gown:: s'íth'em < íth'a.

grab

grab a handful:: xéymem < xéym.grab s-th/s-o:: xéymēt < xéym.pull s-o's hair, grab s-o's hair:: xéymleqwt < xéym.

grace)

It's you to thank the Lord, (Please say grace):: lúwe ts'ít te Chíchelh Siyám < =chílh ~ chílh=.

Gramineae

family Gramineae and possibly family Cyperaceae (sedges):: só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

grammophone

musical instrument, grammophone, phonograph, record player:: qweló:ythetel ~ qwelóyethetel < qwà:l.

grampa :: sísi < sí:le.

grandfather (affectionate), (grampa):: máma < má:l ~ mál.

Grampus rectipinna

Grampus rectipinna also known as Orcinus rectipinna:: q'ellhólemètsel.

grandchild

grandchild, grandchild of sibling, grandchild of cousin (esp. in the old days):: í:meth.

grandchildren:: em'í:meth < í:meth.

great grandchildren, great grandparents:: sts'ólemeqw < sts'ó:meqw.

great grandparent, great grandchild, sibling or (up to fourth) cousin of great grandparent,

great grandchild of brother or sister or (up to fourth) cousin:: sts'ó:meqw.

great great grandchild:: ékwiyeqw.

great great grandchildren:: th'eth'í:payeqw < th'ép'ayeqw ~ th'épayeqw.

great great grandparent, great great grandchild, sibling or cousin (up to fourth) of great

great grandparent/-child:: th'ép'ayeqw ~ th'épayeqw.

older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling

grandchild (CONT'D)

of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one's(great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister:: sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

grandchild of cousin

grandchild, grandchild of sibling, grandchild of cousin (esp. in the old days):: í:meth.

grandchild of sibling

grandchild, grandchild of sibling, grandchild of cousin (esp. in the old days):: í:meth.

grandfather

grandfather (affectionate), (grampa):: máma < má:l ~ mál.

grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), granny, grandpa:: sísele < sí:le.

Grandma

Grandma, Father's Mother (nickname):: táta < tá:l ~ tà:l ~ tál.

grandmother

grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), granny, grandpa:: sísele < sí:le.

grandpa

grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), granny, grandpa:: sísele < sí:le.

grandparent

grandparent, grandparent's sibling, grandparent's first cousin:: sí:le.

grandparents:: selsí:le < sí:le.

great grandchildren, great grandparents:: sts'ólemeqw < sts'ó:meqw.

great grandparent, great grandchild, sibling or (up to fourth) cousin of great grandparent,

great grandchild of brother or sister or (up to fourth) cousin:: sts'ó:meqw.

great great grandparent:: ékwieqw.

great great grandparent, great great grandchild, sibling or cousin (up to fourth) of great great grandparent/-child:: th'ép'ayeqw ~ th'épayeqw.

grandparent/-child

great great grandparent/-child:: ékwieqw.

grandparents of a deceased grandchild

cry with someone, a person one cries with (related or not), unrelated grandparents of a deceased grandchild, etc.: ts'elh_xà:m < xà:m ~ xá:m.

grand-uncle

deceased uncle, deceased grand-uncle:: qethiyálh.

Granite Mountain

Granite Mountain, the second mountain back of Xóletsá, northwest of Kwelkwelqéylem::

Th'emth'ómels < th'óméls.

granny

grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), granny, grandpa:: sísele < sí:le.

grape

grape:: qelíps

grape juice:: qelíps sqe'óleqw < qelíps, qó:

grapefruit:: sásxem qwíyqwòyèls < sáx, qwá:y
(lit. bitter + orange fruit/little yellowish fruit)grapefruit juice:: sásxem qwíyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw < sáx, qwá:y, qó:

grasp:: tl'kwót.

hold s-th (in one's grasp), holding s-th (in one's grasp), have s-th, grasp s-th:: kwelát < kwél.

grass

a grass growing between Yale and Emory Creek used for fish-nets:: méthelh.

a grass that grows with berries in fields and everywhere and has seeds that stick in one's throat when eaten with berries, probably a type of brome grass, likely California brome grass, possibly sweet cicely:: táqalh.

a grass which grows at a meadow above Duncan's place at Chehalis which was dried, twined, and used for making fish nets:: méthelh.

a kind of marsh grass which grows near the foot of Agassiz Mountain may have also been called méthelh and used like it by the Chehalis people:: méthelh.

a special kind of grass used for making fish nets that grows at Hedley and was traded for in bundles:: méthelh.

barn, (hay house, grass building):: soxweláwtw < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

burnt (i.e. dry) grass:: yeqwílep < yéqw.

cut (grass, hay):: lhéch'elechá:ls < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.cutting (grass, hay):: lhílhech'elchá:ls < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.grass (every kind) (wild and now domestic types), hay:: só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

grass or fibre for nets or twine, spreading dogbane, possibly also Indian hemp:: méthelh.

grass scalded and bleached white for basketry imbrication (designs), sometimes called white straw grass, probably blue-joint reed-grass:: th'á:xey ~ th'áxey < th'áx.month or moon of March to April, grass moon:: soxwí:les < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

plants, grass:: =eletsá:ls, =elesà:ls.

prairie, grassy open land, (grassy valley [EB, Gibbs, Elders Group]): spélhxel.reed canary-grass:: ts'á:yas te th'á:xey < th'áx.

sharp grass, cut-grass:: pxá:y.

grasshopper:: tl'emtl'émxel, tl'emtl'émxel < tl'ém.grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper:: tl'emtl'émxel, ts'áts'etl'em < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém, ts'ats'etl'f:m < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém, ts'í:ts'á:tl'em < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.

grasshopper, (possibly the longhorned grasshopper):: tl'emékw' < tl'ámkw'em, tl'emékw' < tl'ém.

(have) sound of popping small round things (snowberries, herring eggs as when eating them, rice krispies, crabapples, cranberries, etc.), (have a crunching sound (as of grasshopper, rice krispies)):: tl'ámkw'em, tl'ámkw'em < tl'ém.

grave

a cross, grave cross, gravestone, cross one hangs up:: lakwwí:l.

a mark to show where something is, a marker (to show a trail, something buried, a grave)::
xáth'tel < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.

grave pole:: xá:th'etstel < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.

grave box

box, trunk, grave box (old-style, not buried), coffin, casket:: kw'óxwe.

grave-house

grave-house

s-o has been put away (in grave-house or buried), he's/she's been buried:: qéylemtem ~ qé:ylemtem < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

gravel

gravel, sand smaller than pebbles:: th'exét.

gravestone

a cross, grave cross, gravestone, cross one hangs up:: lakwí:l.

graveyard :: smekw'e'ála < mákw'a.

(possibly) clean out brush from a graveyard or the ceremony of graveyard cleaning:: stselqwá:ls < chá:l or chó:l.

gray (also see under "grey" below)

(be) a dark color (of clothes, complexions, etc.), (dark gray, dark brown):: st'ítl'esel < st'ítl'es.

be faded (of clothes), (get/become) faded, (go or get or become gray):: xwíkw'el < xwíkw'.

[be getting gray]:: tsxwíxwekw' < xwíkw'.

[being gray]:: xwíxwekw' < xwíkw'.

(be) real gray (of hair), (grey hair):: sxó:lem < xólem.

grayish:: tsxwíxwekw'el < xwíkw'.

(grayish, getting gray):: xwíxwekw'el < xwíkw'.

gray mountain blueberry which looks like sxwéxixeq but is sweeter, oval-leaved blueberry, could also be Cascade blueberry:: xwíxwekw' < xwíkw'.

gray (of hair), grey (of hair):: xólem.

(have/be) gray, (have/be) grey:: tsxwíkw' < xwíkw'.

[looks gray, gray-looking]:: tsxwíkw'oᵗ mex < xwíkw'.

really turned gray (of hair):: xó:lemthet < xólem.

turning gray (in hair):: xólemthet < xólem.

grayback

body louse, grayback:: p'éq' méxts'el < méxts'el.

grayish

grayish:: tsxwíxwekw'el < xwíkw'.

(grayish, getting gray):: xwíxwekw'el < xwíkw'.

"grayling"

"grayling", probably mountain whitefish:: spó:ltsep.

grease

fat, grease, lard, (oil [EB], shortening [MH]):: sló:s ~ slós < ló:s ~ lós.

grease bowl:: shxwlósàla < ló:s ~ lós.

grease one's body:: melxwíwsem < mélxw.

grease s-th:: ló:st < ló:s ~ lós.

grease s-th/s-o, oil s-th/s-o, rub something on s-th/s-o:: mélxwt < mélxw.

greasy-headed:: lélseseqw < ló:s ~ lós.

solid grease, suet, lump of grease, (stomach fat [CT]):: xwástel.

great (CONT'D)

great

be great, be important:: hí:kw ~ hí::kw < híkw.

be overcome with pleasurable feelings after eating great salmon or a great meal:: ts'éqw'.

great great grandparent:: ékwieqw.

great great great grandparent/-child:: ékwieqw.

great grandchild

great grandchildren, great grandparents:: sts'ólemeqw < sts'ó:meqw.

great grandparent, great grandchild, sibling or (up to fourth) cousin of great grandparent,
great grandchild of brother or sister or (up to fourth) cousin:: sts'ó:meqw.

older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling
of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line,
older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the
speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling
of one's(great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister:: sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

great grandparent

great grandchildren, great grandparents:: sts'ólemeqw < sts'ó:meqw.

great grandparent, great grandchild, sibling or (up to fourth) cousin of great grandparent,
great grandchild of brother or sister or (up to fourth) cousin:: sts'ó:meqw.

great great grandchild

great great grandchildren:: th'eth'í:payeqw < th'ép'ayeqw ~ th'épayeqw.

great great grandparent, great great grandchild, sibling or cousin (up to fourth) of great
great grandparent/-child:: th'ép'ayeqw ~ th'épayeqw.

great great grandparent

great great grandparent, great great grandchild, sibling or cousin (up to fourth) of great
great grandparent/-child:: th'ép'ayeqw ~ th'épayeqw.

great great great grandchild

great great great great grandparent, great great great great grandchild, sibling or cousin (up
to fourth) of great great great great grandparent or -child:: tómiyeqw.

great great great grandparent

great great great great grandparent, great great great great grandchild, sibling or cousin (up
to fourth) of great great great great grandparent or -child:: tómiyeqw.

grebe

hell-diver, pied-billed grebe:: sxwotfx.

greedy

be greedy:: sqél:éxw < qél:éxw ~ qel(:)éxw.

someone who is greedy, someone who eats all the time, (glutton):: sqel:éxw < qél:éxw ~
qel(:)éxw.

green

be yellow, be green:: tsqwá:y < qwá:y.

carrot-like plant used for green dye:: xáweleq < xáwéq.

getting yellow, turning yellow, turning green:: qwóqweyel ~ qwóqwiyel < qwá:y.

green (CONT'D)

[have/get/be in a state of going a little yellow or green]: tsqwíqweyel < qwá:y.

[having/getting/being in a state of yellow or green]: tsqwóqwey < qwá:y.

leaf-green:: sts'ó:lha ~ sch'ó:lha ~ sts'ólha.

[looks yellow or green, yellow/green-looking]: tsqwáyòmèx < qwá:y.

[stative/be getting yellow, stative/be getting green]: tsqwóqwiyele < qwá:y.

turning yellow, getting yellow, turning green:: qwóyel < qwá:y.

greens

a sprout or shoot (esp. of the kinds peeled and eaten in spring), sweet green inner shoots, green berry shoots, salmonberry shoots, wild raspberry shoots and greens, salmonberry sprouts, blackcap shoots, thimbleberry shoots, wild rhubarb shoots, fern shoots:: stháthqiy.

Greenwood Island:: Welqémex < qám.

greet

greet s-o, thank s-o:: ts'ít ~ ch'í:t.

greeting

(glad greeting sound, also sound to show pride in accomplishment):: x̄::.

grey (also see under “gray” above)

(be) real gray (of hair), (grey hair):: sx̄ó:lem < x̄ólem.

gray (of hair), grey (of hair):: x̄ólem.

(have/be) gray, (have/be) grey:: tsxwíkw' < xwíkw'.

really turned gray (of hair):: x̄ó:lemthet < x̄ólem.

turning gray (in hair):: x̄olémthet < x̄ólem.

grin

ugly expression in mouth, ugly grin:: sx̄eyx̄eth'ó:ythel < x̄íth' ~ x̄éyth'.

grind

grinding one's teeth:: x̄ax̄elts'elísem < x̄élt's'.

grind or sharpen s-th (of edged tools):: yéq'est < yéq'.

mashing, grinding (stones, something hard):: tótesem < tós.

tapping it (with something), mashing s-th, grinding s-th, be bumping s-o:: tóteset < tós.

gristle

edible gristle inside fish head (nose gristle):: sx̄épeqw (or sx̄ép'eqw? or sx̄ép'ekw?).

skin of fish head without gristle:: t'áwleqw.

grit

rock above Yale where Ñá:ls gritted his teeth and scratched rocks as he duelled with a medicine man across the Fraser:: Th'ex̄elís < th'ex̄elís.

Grizzly Bear

Female Grizzly Bear:: Yeqwílmelèt < yéqw.

Male Grizzly Bear:: Yeqwílmet ~ Syeqwílmetxw < yéqw.

grizzly bear:: kw'ít:tsel, x̄eytl'áls ~ x̄eytl'á:ls

groan

groan

keeps on groaning:: í'ó:lthet ò < ó:lthet.
to groan:: ó:lthet.

groceries :: s'álhtel < álhtel.

ground

be lying on the ground:: slhálheq' < lháq'.
break (of ground), crack apart (of its own accord) (of ground), ripped:: tl'éx.
chopping the ground (with hoe or mattock):: t'et'émelep < t'ém.
dirt, ground:: =ílep ~ =í:lep ~ =éylép ~ =elep ~ =áp ~ =íp ~ =ép.
drop oneself into a seat, throw oneself on the floor or ground in a tantrum, throw a tantrum:: kw'qweméthet < kw'óqw.
earth, ground, land, the earth, the world:: tém:éxw ~ tem:éxw ~ ~ tèm:èxw ~ témexw.
(emprisoned), put in jail, grounded, restricted, caught, apprehended:: qíq'.
firmly planted in ground (can't be pulled out):: slálets < slá ~ selá ~ slá: (probably).
get fog on the water, (get steam (of the ground) [DC]): qwélxel.
hard ground:: tl'xwéylep or tl'xwílep < tl'éxw.
hole in the ground, trench (if discussing length):: shxwthó:yqw < thíy.
level ground, flat (of ground):: leq'éylep ~ leq'ílep < léq'.
lying on the ground:: lhálheq' < lháq'.
pick s-th up from the ground or floor:: xwpét.
rough (of wood), lumpy (of ground, bark, etc.): smelhmélhqw.
sloping ground:: tewálehílep < tewále.
sprout(ing) up, stick(ing) its head out of the ground (of a plant):: qw'íles < qw'íl.
steep hill, sloping ground:: sqotemí:lep ~ sqoteméylep.
store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away:: xítse't < xits' ~ xets'.
swept ground:: xéylep.
tree bent to ground with ice and frozen:: sxwíqel.

"groundhog"

hoary marmot, (also known as) "mountain groundhog", "groundhog", or "whistler", poss.
also yellow-bellied marmot:: sqwíqw.

group

a group:: sq'eq'íp < q'ép.
a group making (fish) oil:: hemhémethew < móthew or methew.
a group of people, a tribe of people, several tribes:: ó:wqw'elmexw or ó:wkw'elmexw.
a group separating themselves from another group:: halts'elíthet < halts'elí.
four fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: x(e)'othelòls < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.
group of canoes travelling upstream (moving to camp for fish-drying for ex.): istétyiel.
nine fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: tuxwòls < tú:xw.
plural, (usually) many in a group, collective:: R3= or C1eC2=.
(rare) plural, (usually) many in a group, collective:: R5= or C1e=, =R6= or =eC2=, R7= or C1á=, R8= or C1a=.
six fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant):: t'xemòls < t'éx.

grouse

blue grouse, blue-billed grouse:: mí:t', mí:t'.
ruffed grouse, (also known as) willow grouse:: sqwéth'.

grouse (CONT'D)

willow grouse (a local name for ruffed grouse), ruffed grouse:: stíxwem, stíxwem.

willow grouse, ruffed grouse:: skwéth' ~ skwéth'kweth'.

Grouse Point

Wilson's Point (on Harrison River), (also called) Grouse Point:: Títxwemqsel < stíxwem.

grove

burial grove of Scowkale:: Tl'átl'elh ?.

place where a grove of birches stood/stand near the Kickbush place on Chilliwack River

Road in Sardis, (village at junction of Semmihault Creek and Chilliwack River [Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19]):

Sekw'sekw'emá:y < síkw'.

grow

growing (of animals, children, etc.): ts'íts'eseem < ts'ísem.

growing [s-o] up, (raising s-o):: ts'símt < ts'ísem.

growing up:: kw'ekw'ém < kw'ém.

grown twisted (of a tree):: sxá:lts'emeth' < xélt's'.

grow up:: kw'ém.

to grow:: ts'ísem.

growl

growling (of one's stomach):: kw'ó:yxwem.

growl (of an animal):: xéylém < xéykw'et.

grudge

hold a grudge, hate:: sqelwílh < qél.

holding a grudge against each other:: xixemó:ltel < sxemá:l.

grunt :: ésqthet.

Grus canadensis tabida:: slí:m.

Gryllidae

probably mostly family Gryllidae, but perhaps family Prophalanopsidae, also perhaps

singing groups such as family Tettigoniidae (order Orthoptera) or Cicadidae (order Hemiptera):

tó:lthíwa < tó:l ~ tò:l.

guardian spirit

guardian spirit, spirit power:: =ó:lkwlh.

guess

maybe, I guess, I'm uncertain, must be (evidently), (evidential), have to (I guess):: t'wa ~ t'we.

to guess, make a guess:: st'e'áwel ~ st'áwel, st'e'áwel ~ st'áwel < t.

guide

a guide:: í:wesà:ls < íwes.

directing, training, teaching, guiding:: í:wes < íwes.

guiding:: í:weséleq < íwes.

showing s-o (how to do it), teaching s-o, advising s-o, guiding s-o, directing s-o:: í:west < íwes.

guide (CONT'D)

teach how to do something, teach, guide, direct, show:: íwes.

gull

seagull (generic), gull, certainly including the glaucous-winged gull, and possibly including any or all of the following species which occur in the Stó:lô area: Bonaparte's gull, short-billed gull, ring-billed gull, California gull, herring gull:: slílwya.

seagull (possibly generic), certainly including the glaucous-winged gull, and possibly including any or all of the following which occur in the Upriver Halkomelem-speaking area: Bonaparte's gull, short-billed gull, ring-billed gull, California gull, herring gull:: qw'elíteq.

gullet

throat (inside part), gullet, voice:: sqelxwá:le ~ sqelxwále < qél:éxw ~ qel(:)éxw.

Gulo luscus luscus:: shxwématsel ~ shxwémetsel.

perhaps Taxidea taxus taxus or Gulo luscus luscus:: sqoyép.

Taxidea taxus taxus or Gulo luscus luscus:: melmélkw'es sqoyép < sqoyép.

Taxidea taxus taxus, possibly Gulo luscus luscus:: sqoyép ~ melmélkw'es sqoyép.

gum)

chewing (gum):: th'eth'ám < th'a.

gummy (sticky):: tl'ítl'eq'el < tl'íq'.

pitch, sap, gum, chewing gum:: kw'íxw, kw'íxw.

gumboots

gumboots, rubber boots:: kw'ekw'íxwxel < kw'íxw.

gummy

gummy (sticky):: tl'ítl'eq'el < tl'íq'.

gums :: slheqwél:es < slhíqw.

gun

arrow, gun:: sakweláx ~ sekweláx < kwél.

be hit (with arrow, bullet, anything shot that you've aimed), got shot, (got pierced), got poked into, got wounded (with gun or arrow):: ts'éqw'.

draw a bow, cock a gun:: xwe'ít'et.

draw a bow, cock a gun, (draw it (of a bow), cock it (of a gun)):: xwe'ít'et < ót'.

miss s-th (in shooting at it with arrow, spear or gun):: qwíxwet < qwíxw.

spray gun:: spópe_xwelsà:ls < pó_xw.

to miss a shot (an arrow, spear or gun):: qwíxw.

gunpowder)

pouch (like for gunpowder):: shxwyáxq'els ~ shxwiyáxq'els.

gurgle

(have) sound of water sloshing around inside (a bottle, etc.) or gurgling:: qw'át'ts'em.

gut

guts, intestines:: q'eq'éy < q'ey ~ q'i.

Gutierrez

Gutierrez

pool down from Tillie Gutierrez's grandfather's fish-drying rack at Íyem (Eayem)::
qemqémel ~ qemqémél < qém:el.

guts

insides (animal or human or other?), (internal organs, guts, etc.), (stomach [inside] [DM]):
sts'elxwíwel < ts'el.

Haig

rocky place between two CPR tunnels above and about half a mile east of Haig::
Popeleqwith'á:m ~ Lexwpopoleqwith'á:m < poleqwith'a.
steep rock wall that used to have Indian writing at first C.P.R. tunnel above Haig:: Xelíqel
< xél ~ xé:y! ~ xí:l

Haig bay

Haig bay, a calm place on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River by the Haig railroad
stop, below and across from Hope:: Sqám ~ Sqà:m < qám.

hail

hailing (weather):: kw'ekw'xwós < kw'xwós.
hail when it comes in sheets:: kw'fkw'xwòs < kw'xwós.
the hail:: skw'ekw'xwós < kw'xwós, tl'emxwéyle < tl'ém.
to hail, be hailing:: tl'emxwxéylem or tl'emxwxílem < tl'ém.
to hail (weather):: kw'xwós.

hair

(be) real gray (of hair), (grey hair):: sxó:lem < xólem.
bushy hair:: stíxeqw ~ stí:xeqw.
bushy hair on horses' legs (tufts like on Clydesdale breed), tufts of fur on horse's feet::
qwelqwélxel < qwíl ~ qwel.
combing one's hair:: téxelqéylem < tex.
comb one's hair, comb one's own hair:: texqéylem < tex.
comb s-o's hair:: texqé:y!t < tex.
come out (of hair) (like hair in a comb):: qw'ém.
crown of head, center of the top of the head where the hair starts:: sq'eyxéleqw.
curly hair, (be curly-haired(?), have curly hair(?)):: sq'elq'élp'eqw < q'ál.
curly hair, (have curly hair(?)):: sq'elq'élp'es < q'ál, sq'ó:lp'eqw < q'ál.
cut one's hair:: lhíts'eqwem < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
gray (of hair), grey (of hair):: xólem.
hair anywhere on the body (arms, legs, chest, underarms, etc.): qwilôws < qwíl ~ qwel.
hair in the ears:: sqwelqwélá:lí:ya < qwíl ~ qwel.
hair in the nose:: sqwelqwélqsel < qwíl ~ qwel.
hair is falling out, losing one's hair:: qw'eméqel < qw'ém.
hair (of the head):: má:qel.
hair on the body:: sqwelqwílôws ~ sqwelqwéylôws < qwíl ~ qwel.
hair on the chin or jaw, beard, mustache:: qwiliyéthel < qwíl ~ qwel.
(have a) hairy face, (have) hair on the face, (have a woolly face):: xwpopó:s < pá:pa.
(have a) part in the hair, to part (hair):: kw'éts'eles < kw'íts'.
(have) bushy and uncombed hair:: chílheqw < =chílh ~ chílh=.
(have) coarse hair:: mekwélqel < mékw.
(have) fine hair:: kwelelesélqel.

hair (CONT'D)

have reddish-brown fur, have reddish-brown animal hair:: tskwímelqel < kwí:m.
 have red hair, have reddish-brown hair:: tskwí:meqw < kwí:m.
 (have the) hair in a bun:: sq'éth'ep < q'áth'.
 loincloth, dog-hair apron, dog-hair mat:: sthíyep.
 oil one's hair, oil one's head:: mélxweqwem < mélxw, melxwqwéylém < mélxw.
 on top of the head, on the hair:: =eqw ~ =(e)leqw ~ =íqw ~ =ó:qw.
 part the hair on the right side (left side as people look at you), have the hair parted on the right side:: kelchochéleqw < kelchóch ~ kyelchóch.
 pubic hair:: qwéyleq ~ qwíleq < qwíl ~ qwel.
 pull out (hair):: qw'emét < qw'ém.
 pull s-o's hair, grab s-o's hair:: xéymleqwt < xéym.
 really turned gray (of hair):: xó:lemthet < xólem.
 singe the hairs off skin:: kw'síws < kw'ás.
 soft (down) feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sq'óyeseqw ~ sxóyeseqw < sq'óyes.
 soft feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sxóyeseqw ~ sq'óyeseqw.
 tickled (by a hair, by a light touch):: sá:yxwem.
 to part one's hair:: kw'éts'elesem < kw'íts'.
 turning gray (in hair):: xolémthet < xólem.
 wash one's hair, wash one's head:: th'exwíqwem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's head and hair:: xwóyewem (or perhaps) xwáyeqwem.
 wool, fur, animal hair:: sá:y.

hairy

(have a) hairy face, (have) hair on the face, (have a woolly face):: xwpopó:s < pá:pa.

half

:: alht'éqw' < t'éqw', lhséq' < séq'.
 a half dollar, fifty cents:: lhséq' < séq'.
 break s-th in two (with one's hands), break it in half (with one's hands only), break off a piece of s-th:: peqwót < péqw.
 divide something in half with s-o:: tseléqelhtst.
 lessen it (of someone's load), halve it, make s-th lighter (in weight), lessen it (like when someone's pack is too heavy):: xwát < xwá.

half-breed:: lhséq' < séq'.

half-brother

half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister:: lets'ów(e)yelh ~ slets'óweyelh < láts'.

half-hitch

spear pole knot hitch (two half-hitches), clove-hitch knot:: ts'sísim.

half-sibling

half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister:: lets'ów(e)yelh ~ slets'óweyelh < láts'.

half-sister

half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister:: lets'ów(e)yelh ~ slets'óweyelh < láts'.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus:: skw'álx, sp'óq'es < p'éq'.

Aquila chrysaetos and Haliaeetus leucocephalus:: yéxwela.

halibut

halibut

halibut, flounder (prob. starry flounder):: p'éwiy ~ p'ówiy < p'ewíy ~ p'ówíy.

Halkomelem

Kwantlen people, Kwantlen dialect of Downriver Halkomelem:: Qw'ó:ltl'el.

Stó:lô people, Halkomelem-speaking people living along the Fraser River or its tributaries
from Five Mile Creek above Yale downriver to the mouth of the Fraser:: Stó:lô < tó:l ~ tò:l.

Upriver Halkomelem language, to speak Upriver Halkomelem:: Háłq'eméylem < Leq'á:mél.

hall

dance-hall:: qw'eyilexáwtwx < qw'eyíflex ~ qw'eyíléx.

halve

lessen it (of someone's load), halve it, make s-th lighter (in weight), lessen it (like when
someone's pack is too heavy):: xwát < xwá.

Hamersley

a place just past the west end of Seabird Island, towards Agassiz, AK's grandfather only
translated it as Hamersley's (see Hamersley's hopyards), it was located at the west end of Seabird Island
i.e. property between Dan Thomas's and Uncle Dave Charles's places, across from
Sqémelets [Elders on Seabird Is. trip 6/20/78]:: Qwoméxweth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

Hamersley Hopyards

the whole Agassiz (B.C.) area (JL), Agassiz Mountain (AK), place near Agassiz where
Hamersley Hopyards were (possibly some other speakers):: Alámex.

Hamersly Hopyard Hill

Hook-nose, Hook-nose Mountain, Hamersly Hopyard Hill:: Lhíłkw'eleqs ~ Lhíłkw'elqs
< lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

hammer

hammer, stone hand hammer, sledge hammer:: shxwtéłhtses < téłhches.

hit on the hand with a hammer:: téłhches.

nail s-th, hammer s-th:: há:m:et.

rub (oil or water) in s-th to clean or soften, rub s-th to soften or clean it, (shaping a stone
hammer with abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing? [BHTTC 9/2/76]::
yémq't.

hand :: cháléx.

a cut on the hand:: shxwlhéts'tses < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

(be) left-handed:: sth'ík wetses < th'íkwe.

(be) sick on the hand, (have) a sick hand, (have) a hurt hand:: q'óq'eytses < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

break it in pieces with one's hands:: peqwpéqwet < péqw.

break s-th in two (with one's hands), break it in half (with one's hands only), break off a
piece of s-th:: peqwót < péqw.

burned on the finger or hand, burnt the hand, a hand got burnt:: kw'éstses < kw'ás.

can't reach (with hand):: q'thá:mtses < q'thá:m.

chop one's hand, [get chopped on the hand]:: t'émches < t'ém.

clap one's hands, clap once with hands:: lhéqw'tsesem < lhóqw'et.

clapping with (one's) hands:: lhólheqw'tsesem < lhóqw'et.

clean hands:: éyetses < éy ~ éy:.

hand (CONT'D)

- cross one's hands [prob. error], (hands crossed):: q'eyáweth'ches < q'ey ~ q'i.
 cut on one's hand, (cut one's finger [EB]): lhéts'ches < lhíts' ~ lhíts'.
 get a sliver in one's hand:: xéth'ches.
 get a sliver or splinter in the hand:: xéts'ches.
 get squeezed (in hand or fingers):: p'íth'em < p'í.
 grab a handful:: xéymem < xéym.
 hammer, stone hand hammer, sledge hammer:: shxwtéltsets < télhches.
 hands:: chelcháléx < cháléx.
 (have a) crooked hand:: spíytses < pó:y.
 (have a) paralyzed hand, game hand:: slhéxtses < lhéx.
 (have) big hand(s):: thítsets < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have) dirty hands:: qéletses < qél, ts'epxtses < ts'épx.
 have one's hands behind one's back:: sq'eth'ewíts ~ sq'eth'ôwíts < q'áth'.
 her hand is broken, his hand is broken:: selkwá:tsets < lékw.
 he's holding s-th in each hand:: s'í'á:ytses < á:y.
 hit on the hand with a hammer:: télhches.
 holding a hand:: kwelátsets < kwél.
 holding the hand of s-o:: kwelátsest < kwél.
 hollow of hand:: xwt'óxwestses < t'óxw.
 knocking with one's hand:: kwókwexwetsesem < kwoxw.
 knuckles (all the joints of the hand and fingers):: qwemqwémxwtsets < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
 leaning the face on the hand with elbow propped:: piyósem < píy.
 left-handed:: th'íkwetses < th'íkwe.
 lying on one side with one's head propped up on one hand:: piyiyáleqálem < píy.
 month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold)):: temt'elémsets < t'elém.
 one's hand sticks to something (in cold, to honey, to glue, etc.): t'elémsets < t'elém.
 on the hand or finger, in the hand or finger:: =tses ~ =ches.
 palm (of the hand):: shxw'óthestses ~ shxwe'óthestses < s'ó:thes ~ s'óthes.
 pass s-th (by hand):: xwmítsesem < mí ~ mé ~ me.
 pick fast, (do fast with the hands):: xwémetses < xwém ~ xwém.
 put a hand on one hip:: piyiyólwelh < píy.
 put hands on both hips, (put hands akimbo):: piyiyólwelhem < píy.
 put one's hand on s-th to brace oneself, brace oneself on s-th/s-o:: píyét < píy.
 put one's hands behind one's back:: q'eth'ôwítsem < q'áth'.
 put one's hands under one's arms:: xixets'eláxem < xíts' ~ xets'.
 right hand:: s'eyí:wtses < éy ~ éy.
 shading one's eyes from the sun with the hand (looking into the sun):: xwtóxesem.
 shake hands:: kwelétsets < kwél.
 shake hands with s-o:: kwelétsest < kwél.
 shaking a lot of hands:: kwéletsèsà:ls < kwél.
 shaking hands:: kweltssà:ls < kwél.
 shaking the hand of s-o, shaking his hand:: kwéletsest < kwél.
 she broke her hand, he broke his hand:: lek wátsets < lékw.
 slip off the hands, slip out of the hands:: xwlhépches < xwlhép.
 spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner:: sélseltel < sél or sí(:)l.
 to cup water in one's hands, to cup berries in one's hands:: qéltsesem < qó:
 to wave (the hand):: xélqes.
 twitch, flutter (of one's eye, hand, skin, etc.): lhawét'em < lhá:w.
 wash one's hands:: th'exwá:tsesem < th'éxw or th'óxw.

hand (CONT'D)

wrist or hand joint:: xweth'éqw'tses.

handkerchief for nose:: áp'eqselem < á:p' ~ áp'.

handle

carry it carefully, handle it with care:: sts'áts'elstexw < ts'á:
 cool down enough to touch (or handle or work with):: tóqweltsep.
 handle of a cup:: q'ó:l (or better) qw'ó:l.
 handle of a knife, knife-handle:: lhà:ts'telálá < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
 handle of a spoon:: skwélemel < kwél.
 long-handled stirring spoon:: shxwqwáylhechàls < qwá:y.

handsome

good-looking, beautiful, pretty, handsome, looks good:: iyó:mex ~ iyóméx ~ iyómex < éy
 ~ éy:.

hang

be slack, loose, too loose, hanging loose (of a slackened rope):: slí:leqw < líqw.
 hang fish (especially salmon) for drying:: chálhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=
 hanging lots of fish to dry:: chachí:lhtel ~ chachíyelhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=
 hang on (grab and hang on):: kwelà:ls < kwél.
 hang oneself, (hung by a rope [AC]): xwíqw'esem < xwíqw'.
 hang onto s-o:: kwú:ls < kwél.
 hang something up:: xeq'ó:thet < xáq'.
 hang s-th on a line, hang s-th on a nail, hang s-th up:: q'é:ywet (or better) q'í:wet < q'e:yw
 ~ q'í:w.
 hang s-th (on a nail or hat hanger), hook it back on (of a stitch lost in knitting):: ókw'est <
 ókw'.
 (have) snot hanging from the nose:: slholh(e)xwélqsel < lhexw.
 (hung) under:: síq < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.
 (hung up in a fish net):: sxwíxweqw' < xwíqw'.
 put a rope around s-o/s-th's neck, put a leash on s-th, hang s-o:: xwíqw'est < xwíqw'.
 smoking salmon, (hanging fish up to smoke):: chá:lhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=
 spinning (while hanging), (twirling):: ts'á:lq'em < ts'el.

Hanging Lake

Beaver Lake or Hanging Lake:: Sqelá:w (Xóxtsa) < sqelá:w.

happen

what happened?, what is it?, why?: xwe'ít.

happen to

frightened s-o [accidentally], [happened/managed to] frighten s-o:: th'ith'íkw'elexw <
 th'íkw' or th'ekw'.
 happen to smell s-th:: hóqwlexw ~ héqwlexw < hóqw.
 (happen to) surprise s-o:: lewálhlexw < lewálh.
 hurt s-o [accidentally, happen to, manage to]: xélhlexw < xélh.
 kill s-th/s-o accidentally, (happen to or manage to) kill s-th/s-o:: q'eyléxw < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.
 make s-o ashamed [happen to or accidentally or manage to]: lháylexw < lháy.
 non-control reflexive, happen to or manage to or accidentally do to oneself:: =l=ómet or
 =l-ómet ~ =l=ó:met.

happen to (CONT'D)

non-control transitivizer, accidentally, happen to, manage to do to s-o/s-th: =l.

happy

become glad, become happy, happy inside: xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwél.

be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be

good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture, other things?): éy ~ éy:.

be happy, being happy: xwoxweyíwel < xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwél.

happy to see s-o: xwoyíwelmet < xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwél.

make s-o happy, cheer s-o up: xwoyíwelstexw < xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwél.

hard

be chewing s-th hard: xéyxekw'et < xéykw'et.

(be) difficult, hard (of work, etc.): tl'í ~ tl'í:.

(be) hard, stiff (material), strong (of rope, material, not of a person), tough: tl'éxw.

bumping or bouncing hard on the rump: th'esth'esélets < th'és.

chewing (something hard, like apple): xéyxekw'els < xéykw'et.

chew it (s-th hard, apple, pill): xéykw'et.

do it harder: tímet.

exert oneself, make a big effort, do with all one's might, [do] as hard as possible, do it

harder (used if already paddling for ex.): tímethet < tímet.

(get) lots of water all over since it's raining so hard, really getting rainy: t'emt'émqw'xel < t'émeqw'.

hard clay, hard earth, smooth (hard) earth: síq'.

hard ground: tl'xwéylep or tl'xwílep < tl'éxw.

I got hard (of arm, leg, penis, etc.): tl'xwòlèm < tl'éxw.

[make a bang, make a sudden hard thump sound]: kw'péxw.

mashing, grinding (stones, something hard): tótesem < tós.

(perhaps) copper, (hard metal that looks like gold but isn't, maybe copper [Elders at Katz

Class 10/5/76], metal found in mines and used for arrowheads [Elders Group 5/28/75], gold [EB]): sqw'él.

raining hard, pouring rain, (raining fast): xwémxel < xwém ~ xwém.

slip and fall hard (either a person or something he's carrying): th'esáp < th'és.

stiff, hard: th'és.

straining to listen, really listening, listening hard, trying to listen, (listen [AC]): xwlalá:.

throw s-o down hard (like a wrestler), tap s-th (a container's bottom) [hard] on something

to make the contents settle (like berry basket): th'esét ~ th'sét < th'és.

throw s-o down [hard] on the rump: th'eséletst < th'és.

to harden: tl'exwéthet < tl'éxw.

to harden (of pitch, wax, etc.), (harden s-th): th'etsét < th'és.

too hard to eat: th'és.

harden

to harden: tl'exwéthet < tl'éxw.

"hardhack"

oceanspray plant, "ironwood", "hardhack": qáthelhp < qáthexw.

pink spirea, "hardhack": t'áts'elhp < t'á:ts'.

hare

big rabbit, older rabbit, big/older snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also big/older

hare (CONT'D)

eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced):: sqiqewóthel < sqewáth, sqwiqweyóthel.
 jackrabbit, also big or older rabbit (snowshoe/varying hare):: sqwiqweyóthel < qwá.
 (larger) rabbit: snowshoe or varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit
 (introduced):: sqewáth.
 rabbit: snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced),
 (baby rabbit, small rabbit or hare [Elders Group]): sqiqewàth < sqewáth.
 rabbit, (varying hare, perhaps now also the introduced eastern cottontail):: shxwóxw.

harelip

cleft palate, harelip:: qiqewótheló:ythel < sqewáth.
 (have a) harelip:: xasáxw.

hark

listen, hark, listen to something particular:: xwlalá:m ~ xwlalám < xwlalá:.

harm

a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft
 and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person
 or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB
 4/25/78]): syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

harpoon

dip-netting, fishing with a scoop net, (harpooning fish at night [DM 12/4/64]): q'íq'emó:s
 ~ q'éyq'emó:s < q'emós ~ q'emó:s.
 spear (any kind), spear (for fish or war), fish-spear, telescopic spear for sturgeon, harpoon,
 detachable harpoon points:: tá:lh.
 spear, shaft (of spear/harpoon/gaff-hook), gaff-hook pole:: s'álem.

Harris

slough called Billy Harris's Slough or Louie's Slough, the next slough east of Yálhxetel and
 west of Q'iq'ewetó:lthel:: Meth'á:lméxwem ~ Mth'á:lmexwem.
 slough where people used to drift-net by Martin Harris's place at Seabird Island::
 Titáwlechem < tewláts.

Harrison Bay:: Leqémél < qém:el.

Harrison Bay bridge

longest dirt point sticking out on Harrison River about a quarter mile above Harrison Bay
 bridge:: Tl'éqteqsel < tl'áqt.

Harrison Hot Springs

Harrison Hot Springs:: Qwó:ls < qwó:ls.

Harrison Lake

a neck of land on the west side of Harrison Lake just north of Twenty-Mile Creek and
 across from the north tip of Long Island:: Shxwtépsem < tépsem.
 a stone like a statue at Harrison Lake, probably Doctor's Point:: Skoyá:m ~ Skeyá:m.
 Bare Bluffs, a steep slope on the west side of Harrison Lake:: Lhó:leqwet.
 beach on east side of Harrison Lake across from Long Island where there are lots of flat
 rocks, most of which have holes in them:: Sqweqwehíwel < qwá.
 bear-shaped rock up on cliff on south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in

Harrison Lake (CONT'D)

- Harrison Lake:: Spá:th < pá:th.
 Cottonwood Beach (in the southern quarter of Harrison Lake):: Chewó:lhp < cháchew ~ cháchu.
 Doctor's Point on northwest shore Harrison Lake:: Lhxé:ylex < lhéx.
 "Eagle Falls" on the west side of Harrison Lake, probably Walian Creek falls:: Kwótxwem Stó:lô < kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.
 Echo Island in Harrison Lake:: Xweqw'oyíqw, Xwôxwe'áqel.
 Echo Island in southern quarter of Harrison Lake:: Xwôqwiwáqw.
 horned owl-shaped rock (beside Spá:th, a bear-shaped rock) up on a cliff on the south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in Harrison Lake:: Chítmexw < chítmexw.
 Long Island (in Harrison Lake):: Híkw Tl'tsás < híkw.
 place just south of Doctor's Point on Harrison Lake northwest side:: S'ót'o < ót'.
 Rainbow Falls (on Harrison Lake's southeast side):: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < skwó:wech ~ skwówech.
 Rainbow Falls on Harrison Lake, (Sturgeon's Drop):: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < tséiq ~ chéiq.
 Rainbow Falls on the east side of Harrison Lake:: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < tséiq.
 Sasquatch rock on Harrison River or Harrison Lake:: Sásq'ets (probably) < sásq'ets.
 Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake:: Lkwóxwethem < kwóxweth.
 Whale Point at the southwest end of Harrison Lake:: Qwél:és < qwél:és ~ qwélés.

Harrison River

- a channel between an island and the main shore a) across Harrison River from where the Phillips smokehouse was at Chehalis village (slightly downriver from the mouth of Chehalis R. into Harrison R.), also b) at Harrison Lake where the hatchery was:: Lheltá:lets ~ Lheltálets < lhà:l.
 a little bay or eddy on Harrison River about two miles downriver from Chehalis:: Skw'á:l_xw.
 a nice place near Morris Creek on the (right?) side of Harrison River [IHTTC 8/25/77]:: Lhó:leqwet.
 a point or bald hill on Harrison River where people waited to spear silver spring salmon:: Chth'éylem < chth'éylem.
 a rock along Harrison River which looks like layers of seal fat all along its bottom:: Skwló ~ Sqwló < skwló ~ sqwló.
 a slough on Harrison River north side by the mouth of Chehalis River which has a knee-shaped sandbar at its mouth, this is the next slough above (upriver from) Meth'á:lmexwem:: Q'iq'ewetó:lthel < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the Harrison River goes around by Kilby's store:: Sq'iq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 Chehalis village on Harrison River, the Heart Rock for which Chehalis, B.C. was named (at the mouth of Chehalis River):: Ts'a'f:les < ts'á:.
 Harrison River spring salmon, Harrison River chinook salmon, big Chehalis River spring salmon, (preserved (smoked?) meat [AC: Tait dialect]):: pó:qw' ~ póqw'.
 largest deepest bay on Harrison River (between Victor McDonald's place and Morris Mt.):: Híkw Sméya < híkw.
 late fall Harrison River and Chehalis River sockeye salmon (last run, kind of red):: qwechíwiya.
 late fall sockeye salmon (last run on Harrison River and Chehalis River, kind of red):: sqwó:yxw.
 Leon's Slough on Harrison River:: Xemó:leqw < xá:m.
 longest dirt point sticking out on Harrison River about a quarter mile above Harrison Bay bridge:: Tl'éqteqsel < tl'áqt.
 next slough on north side of Harrison River above (east of) Smímstíyexwá:le, a muddy

Harrison River (CONT'D)

- slough where fish spawn, right across from Johnny Leon's place at Chehalis and about 100 yards downstream (west) of Yálh_xetel:: Mímex_wwel (or prob. better, Mímexwel) < mímexwel.
- point of land on Harrison River (somewhere between Lheltá:lets and Híqelem) where during a famine the old people scooped minnows and boiled them to make soup:: Sqíqemlò < sqíqemlò.
- point on west side of Harrison River on which or across from which S_xwó:y_xwey is located (the rock formation resembling a s_xwó:y_xwey mask):: Skwtéxwqel < kwetáxw.
- Pretty's Bay on Harrison River:: Sásq'etstel < sásq'ets.
- rock shaped like a man's head with a s_xwó:y_xwey mask on a point near the head of Harrison River, the point also called Spook's Point:: S_xwó:y_xwey ~ S_xwóy_xwey < s_xwó:y_xwey ~ s_xwóy_xwey.
- rock shaped like a man's nose on the north side of Harrison River:: Méqsel < méqsel.
- rock that looks like a little hat on west (Chehalis) side of Harrison River above mouth of Morris Creek:: Yó:yseqw < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
- rock up the Harrison River from the old Chehalis Indian cemetery:: Xwyélés ~ Lexwyélés < yél:és.
- Sasquatch rock on Harrison River or Harrison Lake:: Sásq'ets (probably) < sásq'ets.
- Seal Fat Rock on Harrison River just upriver from Th'éqwela (place by Morris Lake where Indian people used to play Indian badminton), this rock has what resembles seal fat all around it:: Skwló ~ Sqwló < sqwló.
- silver spring salmon that came up Harrison River and Chehalis Creek, (first spring salmon [Deming]): sqwé_xem < qwé_xem.
- slough on west side of Harrison River, the first slough upriver from Q'iq'ewetó:lthel and first slough below Xemó:leqw:: Shxwpópélem.
- Wilson's Point (on Harrison River), (also called) Grouse Point:: Títxwemqsel < stíxwem.

harrow

a rake, a harrow:: xéy_xep'ílep < xéyp'.

harvest)

pick berries, pick off (leaves, fruit, vegetables, hops), (pluck off, harvest):: lhím.
pick s-th, (harvest s-th):: lhemét < lhím.

harvestman spider

daddy long-legs, harvestman spider:: tl'áleqtxel q'ésq'éssetsel < tl'áqt.
daddy long-legs (spider), harvestman spider:: tl'áleqtxel q'ésq'éssetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

hasn't

isn't s-o yet?, isn't it yet?, hasn't s-o yet?: xwewá: < éwe ~ ôwe.

hat

:: =ó(:)weqw, yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
be wearing a hat:: siyó:yseqw < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
cowboy hat:: kawpôyóweq(w) < káwpôy.
hats:: yó:leseqw ~ yóleseqw < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
new spirit-dancer's head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat:: s_xwóyéleqws te xawsólkwlh < s_xwóyéleqw.
put on one's hat:: yóseqwem < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
rock that looks like a little hat on west (Chehalis) side of Harrison River above mouth of Morris Creek:: Yó:yseqw < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
small hat:: yó:yseqw ~ yóyseqw < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
spirit-dancing costume, wool hat for spirit-dancer (Deming):: s-hóyiws.

hatch

hatch

sit on eggs, to hatch eggs, to brood eggs:: t'l'xwá:ylhem < t'l'xw ~ t'l'exw.

hatchery

a channel between an island and the main shore a) across Harrison River from where the Phillips smokehouse was at Chehalis village (slightly downriver from the mouth of Chehalis R. into Harrison R.), also b) at Harrison Lake where the hatchery was:: Lheltá:lets ~ Lheltálets < lhà:l.

Hatchery Creek

Cultus Lake, (also village at Cultus Lake near Hatchery Creek [Wells (1st ed.):19]):

Swílhcha.

Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake):: Stótélô < tó:l ~ tò:l.

hatchet

little hatchet, little axe:: kw'qwém < kw'óqw.

hate :: sqeltí:l < qél.

hate s-o:: sqelwílhmet ~ qelwílhmet < qél.

hold a grudge, hate:: sqelwílh < qél.

Hatzic :: Xáth'aq < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.

haunt

be haunted:: séyí:m < síy.

to ghost s-o, (to haunt s-o):: poleqwíth'et < poleqwíth'a.

have

find a seat, have a seat, sit down:: ch'álechem < ts'á.

get erect (of penis only), have an erection:: xát'l.

get s-th, catch s-th, have s-th, find s-th:: kwélexw ~ kwél:exw < kwél.

have a big head:: thó:qw < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

have a cool drink:: th'elhqéylem or th'elhqílem ~ th'elhqílem < th'álh.

have a hot drink, warm one's chest inside:: qatílésem < qá:t.

have a menthol taste, (have a cool taste):: xó:lxwem.

have a nose bleed:: thxwómélqsel < thóxw or théxw.

have a pain in the stomach, (have a stomach-ache), one's stomach hurts:: xelhálwes < xélh.

have a seat:: xwch'áletsem < ts'á.

(have) blue eyes:: ts'meth'ó:les < méth'.

have, get, stative or be with colors:: ts= ~ ts'.

have heartburn:: yeqwí:les < yéqw.

have one's hands behind one's back:: sq'eth'ewíts ~ sq'eth'ôwíts < q'áth'.

have pain, to hurt:: sáyem.

have something under one arm:: xixets'eláxel < xits' ~ xets'.

have s-th :: kwélexw ~ kwél:exw < kwél.

have the last spirit dance of the season, have the "sweep up":: yekw'ólhem or perhaps yekw'wólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

have worms, he got worms:: th'eth'ekw'íwetem < sth'ékw'.

having a nose bleed:: thóxwemélqsel < thóxw or théxw.

having labor pains, being in labor in childbirth:: ts'áts'elem.

hold s-th (in one's grasp), holding s-th (in one's grasp), have s-th, grasp s-th:: kwelát < kwél.

have (CONT'D)

I'd rather have (s-th), I'd prefer (s-th) (make that s-th instead):: t'l'óst or t'l'óstexw.
 mark s-th, blaze it (of a trail), get/have s-th spotted (marked and located), make note of
 s-th:: xe'áth'stexw < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.
 resultative, -ed, have -en (usually results in a past tense or past participle translation in
 English):: =R1= or =C1e=, R5= or C1e=, R8= or C1a=, =R9= or =C1á(:)=.
 stative (with color terms), have, get (elsewhere):: ts= ~ ch=.
 to have a crooked jaw:: sxó:lts'iyethel < xélt's'.
 to have cramps, get a cramp, to be cramped:: q'élptem ~ q'élp'tem.

have a baby

giving birth, having a child, having a baby:: tsméla < méle ~ mél:a.

have a child

already had children:: semsémele < méle ~ mél:a.
 giving birth, having a child, having a baby:: tsméla < méle ~ mél:a.
 have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered):: sémele < méle ~ mél:a.

have/get

stative (with color terms), have/get (elsewhere):: ch=.

have to

determined (about s-th), have to do it, got to do it:: xasémet < xás.
 do I have to?, does one have to?: lóyéxwa < lóy.
 maybe, I guess, I'm uncertain, must be (evidently), (evidential), have to (I guess):: t'wa ~
 t'we.
 want to pee, (want to urinate, feel like one has to urinate):: síyt'eqem < síyt'.

having

having labor pains, being in labor in childbirth:: ts'áts'elem.

hawk

chicken hawk (red-tailed hawk), hawk (large and small varieties):: xemxímels ~ xemxíméls < xéym,
xemxímels ~ xemxíméls < xéym.
 little hawk:: xixemxíméls < xéym.

hawthorn

black hawthorn berry, blackhaw berries:: máts'el.
 black hawthorn tree:: mats'íyelhp < máts'el.

hay

barn, (hay house, grass building):: soxweláwtw < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.
 cut (grass, hay):: lhéch'elechá:ls < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
 cutting (grass, hay):: lhílhéch'elchá:ls < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
 grass (every kind) (wild and now domestic types), hay:: só:xwel ~ sóxwel.
 haying time:: temsóxwel < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

haying

haying time:: temsóxwel < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

hazelnut

hazelnut bush or tree:: sth'í:tsemelhp < sth'í:tsem.

hazelnut (CONT'D)

hazelnut (the nut), any nut:: sth'ítsem.

hazelnut tree or bush:: sth'ítsemelhp < th'éts.

nut of hazelnut bush, acorn, any nut, walnut, peanut, etc.: sth'ítsem < th'éts.

he

and so (he, she, it, they):: qetl'osésu ~ qetl'os'ésu < tl'ó ~ tl'o, tl'osésu ~ tl'os'ésu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

and then (he, she, it):: tl'esu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

because (he, she, it, they):: tl'okw'es ~ tl'okw'es ~ tl'ekw'es < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

he (present or presence unspecified), he's the one that, it's him that, she or it (present or presence unspecified), that or this (immediately before nominal):: tú:tl'ò ~ tútl'ò ~ tútl'o < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that he, that she, that it, that they:: kws ...-s ~ kw'es ...-s < kw.

that's a little one (male, about one to five years old), he (little):: tú:tl'òtl'è̄m < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent)::

kwthú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that was him (deceased), he (deceased):: kw'ú:tl'ò:lh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

head

a sxwó:yxwey head turned to stone on land at Xelhlálh somewhere:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.

at the head or source of a river, the inside head or inlet of a river:: =qel.

bald-headed:: th'óqweleqw.

barbecued fish head:: xots'oyíqw.

(be) bald-headed:: sth'ó:qweleqw < th'óqweleqw.

bumped on the head:: teséleqw < tós.

bump the head:: tesálèqel < tós.

carry[ing] a packstrap around the head:: chmaméleqw < chám.

clubbed on the back of the neck, clubbed on the back of the head:: kw'qwépssem < kw'óqw.

cooked fish head:: sth'óqwes < sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.

crown of head:: sqw'óteleqw.

crown of head, center of the top of the head where the hair starts:: sq'eyxéleqw.

edible gristle inside fish head (nose gristle):: sxépeqw (or sxép'eqw? or sxép'ekw?).

end of a falling section of land, end of a level stretch of land, (head of a creek or island [Elders Group]): lhéq'qel.

facing up, head sticking up:: kw'ekw'e'íqw ~ kw'ekw'íqw < kw'e'í ~ kw'í ~ kw'í.

fall on one's forehead, drop on one's forehead, fall onto one's head:: méleqw (or) leméleqw.

fatty salmon head:: lésleseqw < ló:s ~ lós.

feel one's head, (feel the head):: qetxéleqw < qétxt.

fish head soup:: xots'oyíqw slhóp < xots'oyíqw.

greasy-headed:: lésleseqw < ló:s ~ lós.

have a big head:: thó:qw < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

(have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board):: sp'íp'elheqw < p'ílh.

(have a) headache:: xlhá:léqel ~ xelhláléqel < xélh.

(have a) pointed head:: yethéleqw < éy ~ éy:.

(have) big heads (of a bunch of fish for ex.): thítheqw < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

(have/get) a head cold:: th'ólhem sq'óq'ey < th'álh.

head of a creek or island:: lheqel ~ lhequl.

head of an island:: =qel.

head (of any living thing):: sxéyes ~ sxéy:es.

head (CONT'D)

- head of a river:: =eqw ~ =(e)leqw ~ =íqw ~ =ó:qw.
 head of descendants:: =eqw ~ =(e)leqw ~ =íqw ~ =ó:qw.
 head of the penis:: sxtl'í:qw < xátl'.
 hit on the ear, hit on the temple (side of the head):: kw'qwá:lí:ya < kw'óqw.
 hit on the top of the head:: kw'qwéleqw < kw'óqw.
 hit s-o on the head, club him on the head:: kw'qwéleqwt < kw'óqw.
 in the head:: =áléqel, =qel, =qéyl ~ =qel.
 in the rump, in the anus, in the rectum, in the bottom, on the insides, inside parts, core, inside the head:: =í:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.
 lying on one side with one's head propped up on one hand:: piyiyáleqálem < píy.
 lying on one's stomach with head down on one's arms:: qiqep'eyósem < qep'.
 neck, (back of head and back of neck [EB], nape of the neck [Elders Group 5/3/78]): tépsem.
 nodding one's head:: líleqwesem < líqw.
 nod one's head, nod one's head (up and down for yes for ex.): líqwesem < líqw.
 oil his/her/its head:: mélxweqwt < mélxw.
 oil one's hair, oil one's head:: mélxweqwem < mélxw, melxwqwéylém < mélxw.
 one's head is shaking constantly (like with disease):: xwóyqwesem, xwóyqwesem.
 on the back of the head, back of the neck:: =épssem.
 on the side of the head, on the temples, around the ear, on the cheek:: =éla.
 on top of the head, on the hair:: =eqw ~ =(e)leqw ~ =íqw ~ =ó:qw.
 pertaining to the head:: xw=.
 put one's head back (tilt one's face up):: q'óx_{es}em.
 put one's head down, bend, bend over, bend over with one's head down, stoop down:: qep'ósem < qep'.
 put one's head to one side, lay on one side of the head:: lexósem < lex.
 rock shaped like a man's head with a sxwó:yxwey mask on a point near the head of Harrison River, the point also called Spook's Point:: Sxwó:yxwey ~ Sxwóyqxwey < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóyqxwey.
 rock that was a sxwó:yxwey head (mask) turned to stone at Xelhlálh:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < sxéyes ~ sxéy:es.
 scratching one's head:: xeyx_{eq}'qéylem < xéyq'.
 shake one's head side to side (as in saying no):: kwíythesem.
 shaking one's head side to side (as in saying no):: kwóythesem < kwíythesem.
 skin of fish head without gristle:: t'áwleqw.
 skin of the head, scalp:: kw'elóweqw < kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.
 soak one's head:: mí:leqwem < mí:l ~ míl, mí:leqwthet < mí:l ~ míl.
 soft spot on (top of) a baby's head, fontanel:: sqe'éleqw < qí: ~ qí'.
 (special head-dress):: sxwóyéleqw.
 sprout(ing) up, stick(ing) its head out of the ground (of a plant):: qw'íles < qw'íl.
 temples (on head):: th'iyaméle or th'iyaméla.
 top of the head, scalp:: t'émleqw < t'ém.
 turn one's head:: xélt_s'esem < xélt_s'.
 twist by the head:: xélt_s'es < xélt_s'.
 twist s-o/s-th by the head:: xélt_s'est < xélt_s'.
 wash one's hair, wash one's head:: th'exwíqwem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's head and hair:: xwóyeqwem (or perhaps) xwáyeqwem.
 wet one's head (sic?), (wet one's bed repeatedly):: lhélqwelhem < lhél.
 where is s-o going?, where is s-o travelling?, where is s-o headed for?: xwchókwel < chák_w.
 you're crazy in the head, you're sick in the head:: xwoxwth'áleq[w]thom < xwáth'.

headache

headache

(have a) headache:: xlhá:léqel ~ xelháléqel < xélh.

headband

headband, headband made out of cedar bark woven by widow or widower when mourning:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.

new spirit dancer's headband:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.

woven headband of packstrap, tumpline:: q'sí:ltel < q'ey ~ q'i.

headdress

headdress, face costume, mask:: sxwéythyies ~ sxwíythyies < xwíyth.

new spirit-dancer's head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat:: sxwóyéleqws te xawsólkwlh < sxwóyéleqws.

(special head-dress):: sxwóyéleqws.

headed

supernatural double-headed snake:: sílhqey < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

heal

cure s-o, heal s-o by Indian doctoring:: lhá:wet < lhá:w.

heal, be cured:: lhá:w.

Indian doctor at work, shaman at work, healer:: lhalhewéleq < lhá:w.

it healed up, (to heal up):: q'éytl'thet < q'éytl'.

revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?::

á:yelexwt < áylexw ~ áyelexw.

healer

Indian doctor at work, shaman at work, healer:: lhalhewéleq < lhá:w.

health

be alive, be living, be in good health, be healthy, be well:: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

be fine (in health), be alright (in health), be well:: we'éy òl ~ we'éyòl ~ we'éyò ~ u éyò ~ u'éyò < éy ~ éy:.

be in clear voice, be in good voice, be in good health, healthy:: shxw'éyelh < éy ~ éy:.

be in good health, be healthy:: shxw'éyelh < éy ~ éy:.

fine (in health):: ô éy ~ ôw'éy < éy ~ éy:.

healthy

be alive, be living, be in good health, be healthy, be well:: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

be in clear voice, be in good voice, be in good health, healthy:: shxw'éyelh < éy ~ éy:.

be in good health, be healthy:: shxw'éyelh < éy ~ éy:.

hear

hearing (about):: sísewel < síw.

hearing, (hear [Elders Group, EB]): ts'íts'lhà:m ~ ts'íts'lhá:m ~ ts'ets'lhà:m < ts'lhà:m,

ts'íts'lhà:m ~ ts'íts'lhá:m ~ ts'ets'lhà:m < ts'lhà:m.

hearing s-th/s-o:: ts'íts'lhá:met ~ ts'íts'lhámet < ts'lhà:m.

hear s-o/s-th:: ts'lhá:met < ts'lhà:m.

keep on hearing a distant sound:: sasetáleqep < sát.

sense something (that will happen), hear about it:: síwélmét ~ síwélmét < síw.

to hear:: ts'lhà:m.

heart

- heart :: th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.
 core of a rock, center of a rock, core of anything, heart of anything inanimate::
 sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.
 fish heart:: mélqw.
 heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any
 growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit:: sth'emí:wel ~
 sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.
 heart-shaped island near the mouth of Chehalis River that beat like a heart:: Th'álátel ~
 Th'á:lá ~ Th'ála < th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.
 heart-shaped mountain on the CN (south) side of the Fraser River east of Mt. Cheam::
 Th'áth'ele < th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.
 lose heart, become disappointed, become discouraged:: qelqéyl or qelqí:l < qél.

heartburn

have heartburn:: yeqwí:les < yéqw.

Heart Rock

Chehalis village on Harrison River, the Heart Rock for which Chehalis, B.C. was named
 (at the mouth of Chehalis River):: Ts'a'í:les < ts'á:

heart-shaped island

heart-shaped island near the mouth of Chehalis River that beat like a heart:: Th'álátel ~
 Th'á:lá ~ Th'ála < th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.

heart-shaped mountain

heart-shaped mountain on the CN (south) side of the Fraser River east of Mt. Cheam::
 Th'áth'ele < th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.

heat :: skw'ókw'es < kw'ás.

heat it up, warm it up, smoke s-th over a fire:: pákw'et.

heat up (on fire, stove):: qewletsá:ls < qew.

scorch s-th, blacken s-th with fire, heat it up (near a fire), burning a canoe with pitchwood
 to remove splinters and burn on black pitch):: qw'á:yt < qw'á:y.

shimmering (in heat):: pó:lexwem < poléxwem.

heaven :: chíchelh téméxw < =chílh ~ chílh=.

heavily

more than one person heavily loaded with packs:: swewíp < wíp or wép.

heavy :: xwétes ~ xwét:es.

(be) loaded with a heavy pack:: swíp < wíp or wép.

each had a heavy pack:: swepwíp < wíp or wép.

ringing sound when something drops (spoon, metal ashtray or something heavy):: ts'tés.

too heavy to lift:: éw.

heel

both heels, two heels, (heel):: th'etselétsxel < th'éts.

heel, (both heels):: th'elétsxel < th'éts.

height

height

fell of its own accord (of an object from a height or from upright), drop down
 (object/person, from a shelf, bridge, cliff, etc.), fall off:: wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'.
 upright, standing, height, stature, pole:: =ámets' ~ =ámeth' ~ =ó:meth' ~ =emeth'.

Helianthus tuberosus:: xáxekw'.

including: Sagittaria latifolia, Helianthus tuberosus, Camassia quamash (and Camassia
 leichtlinii), and unidentified plant, besides Solanum tuberosum:: sqáwth ~ sqá:wth.

possibly Helianthus tuberosus:: sxéykwel.

probably Helianthus tuberosus:: sxéykwel.

hell-diver

hell-diver, pied-billed grebe:: sxwotíx.

hello :: lów.

help

a helper:: mýtel < máy.

a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft
 and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person
 or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB
 4/25/78]): syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

begging for a favor, asking for help:: th'íth'exwstélémét < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

helping:: mamíyet < máy.

helping one another, (helper [Elders Group]): momíyelhtel < máy.

help oneself to food, serve oneself, serve oneself food (with a ladle), serve oneself a meal
 (food), (put on a dish [CT, HT]): lhá:xem ~ lháxem < lhá:x ~ lháx.

help out, go help, pitch in, help one another:: móylhtel < máy.

help s-o, defend s-o, protect s-o, aid s-o:: má:yt ~ máyt < máy.

helper

babysitter (for new spirit-dancers), any of the workers who help in initiating a
 spirit-dancer, (initiator or helper of spirit-dancers):: xólhemílh ~ xólhemí:lh < xólh.

helpful

good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured:: xw'éywelh
 ~ xwe'éywelh ~ xwe'éy:welh < éy ~ éy:.

helpless

pitiful person, helpless person, person unable to do anything for himself:: skw'ék'w'ith <
 skw'iyéth.

Hemhémethew

a hunter turned to stone now located below Hemhémethew near Hill's Bar on the east
 bank of the Fraser River:: Tewít < tewít.

hemlock

hemlock tree, Western hemlock:: mélemélp.

poison fern that grows in swampy places, (prob. water hemlock, poison hemlock)::
 welékwsa.

hemorrhoid

hemorrhoid

(have) hemorrhoids, (have) open sores on genitals or rump:: th'kw'íwel < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

hemp

grass or fibre for nets or twine, spreading dogbane, possibly also Indian hemp:: méthelh.

her

her deceased children, (his deceased children):: mameláselh < méle ~ mél:a.

him, her, it, them, third person object:: -exw.

his, her, its, their, third person possessive pronoun, third person subordinate subject:: -s.

that's her (absent):: kwsú:tl'ò < kw.

that's her (absent), she (absent):: kwsú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that's her, she (present or presence unspecified), her (present or presence unspecified), that (female):: thú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him (absent), it's her (absent):: kwthú:tl'ò < kw.

that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent)::

kwthú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that was her (deceased):: kwsú:tl'ò:lh < kw.

that was her (deceased), she (deceased):: kwsú:tl'ò:lh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

Heracleum lanatum:: sóqw', yóle ~ yóla ~ yó:le.

herd

herd of horses:: steliq'w < stiq'w.

here :: ló.

arrive, arriving, come here, have come, get here, get back, come in (in a race):: xwe'í < í.

(auxiliary verb), ([may also imply] here):: í.

bring s-o/s-th here:: xwe'í:lstexw < í.

here, be here:: íkw'elò ~ íkw'eló ~ íkw'elo < í.

here, be here, be in (i.e. here):: í.

here, this place:: íkw'eló ~ íkw'elo < ló.

leave s-th here:: íchelstexw < í.

leave this here, leave s-th here:: ístexw ó < í.

manage to get here:: xwe'í:ldmèt < í.

manage to get to s-o here:: xw'í:ls < í.

reach s-o here:: xw'í:lmet < í.

stay here, stay, remain at a place:: í ò < í.

stay right here, staying right here:: í ò kw'eló < í.

this (speaker is holding it), this one, this thing here:: te'íle ~ te'í:le < í.

hermaphrodite

hermaphrodite (person with organs of both sexes), hermaphrodite baby:: t'ámiya.

heron

great blue heron:: smóqw'o.

great blue heron, (often called) "crane"::: sméqw'o ~ smóqw'o.

(heron nesting area which was the) upriver end of Herrling Island in Fraser River just

below Popkum, also the name of the village or settlement on Herrling Island:: Smémeqw'o < sméqw'o ~ smóqw'o.

herring

herring

dry herring eggs:: sts'ámex.

Herrling Island

(heron nesting area which was the) upriver end of Herrling Island in Fraser River just below Popkum, also the name of the village or settlement on Herrling Island:: Smémeqw'o < sméqw'o ~ smóqw'o.

he/she/it

he/she/it was (already), they were (already):: luh < le.

Heuchera

Heuchera micrantha and possibly Heuchera glabra or hybrid:: qw'eléqetel < qw'eléqel. small-flowered alumroot, and possibly smooth Heuchera:: qw'eléqetel < qw'eléqel, xweqw'ele'á:ltel < xweqw'él:a.

Heuchera glabra

Heuchera micrantha, and possibly Heuchera glabra or hybrid:: xweqw'ele'á:ltel < xweqw'él:a.

Heuchera micrantha

Heuchera micrantha and possibly Heuchera glabra or hybrid:: qw'eléqetel < qw'eléqel, xweqw'ele'á:ltel < xweqw'él:a.

hew

hew (stone, wood, anything):: t'élexè:yis < t'éléx.

Hexanchus griseus

perhaps Cetorhinus maximus, Hexanchus griseus, Alopius vulpinus, and/or others:: q'ellhomelétsel < q'ellhólemètsel.

hiccough

something like a hiccough ?:: há:kw'elem ?.
to hiccough, hiccup:: hék'elh ~ hékw'elh.

hiccup

to hiccough, hiccup:: hék'elh ~ hékw'elh.

Hicks Creek:: Péps? or Píps?.

(probably Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek (creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]): Qwòhòls < qwá.

Hick's Mountain

creek from Hicks Lake [sic? from Deer Lake] that's actually three creeks all leaving from the lake, probably Mahood Creek, (also Hick's Mountain [LJ]): Sílhíxw < lhí:xw.

Hicks Rd.

lake in back of Paul Webster's old place on Hicks Rd. near Jones Creek:: Th'qwélhcha < th'qwélhcha.

hide

hide

- a hiding:: shxkwá:l < kwà:l.
 board for stretching squirrel or skunk hides, etc.: tépelhállh < tpólh.
 circular frame (for tanning hides):: st'elák'w' siyólh < yólh.
 frame for stretching hides, frame (for drying hides, etc.), frame for a drum:: t'pélhtel ~ tepélhtel < tpólh.
 hide an object, hide s-th:: kwà:lx < kwà:l.
 hide-away that a fish makes:: t'esítsmels < t'ás.
 hide it for s-o:: kwá:lxelht < kwà:l.
 hiding an object:: kwokwí:lx < kwà:l.
 hiding an object real well:: kwókwelx < kwà:l.
 hiding, hiding oneself:: kwekwí:l ~ kwokwí:l < kwà:l.
 hiding place, refuge, hide-out:: kwokwílàlâ < kwà:l.
 several places where there were pit-houses in which to hide from enemy raids (place to hide):: Skwokwílâla < kwà:l.
 skin, hide (with/without hair or fur), pelt, sinew:: kw'elêw ~ kw'elôw.
 someone's hiding, (a child is hiding ?):: kwekwí:lh < kwà:l.
 something hidden away:: skwálepel < kwà:l.
 to hide, hide oneself:: kwà:l.

hide-away

- hide-away that a fish makes:: t'esítsmels < t'ás.

hiding place

hiding place

- hiding place, refuge, hide-out:: kwokwílàlâ < kwà:l.

high

- be above, be high, top, up above, way high:: chíchelh < =chílh ~ chílh=.
 be big, be large, be high (of floodwater), rise (of floodwater):: híkw.
 (have a) high pitch (voice or melody), (have a) sharp voice:: xwiyótheqel < éy ~ éy:.
 (have a) high voice:: chélhqel < =chílh ~ chílh=.
 high, upper, above:: =chílh ~ chílh=.
 high water time (yearly, usually in June), June:: temqó: ~ temqoqó: < qó:.
 make a high hooting call (maybe only of spirits):: hó:kwt.

high-bow

- high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile::
 xwókw'eletsem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

high-bowed

- big high-bowed canoe from the Coast, Nootka war canoe, huge canoe:: q'exwó:welh ~ q'exwó:welh.

high class

- high class people:: semelá:lh < smelá:lh.
 respected person, (high class person [EB]): smelá:lh.

highness

- respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness:: siyám ~ (rare)
 siyá:m.

hide tide

high tide :: me lets'léts' < léts'.

Hill

Hook-nose, Hook-nose Mountain, Hamersly Hopyard Hill:: Lhílhkw'eleqs ~ Lhílhkw'elqs
< lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

hill :: sqotemílep.

a point or bald hill on Harrison River where people waited to spear silver spring salmon::
Chth'éylem < chth'éylem.

climb a mountain, climb a hill, go up a mountain or hill:: kw'íyeqel < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

go down hill, go down from anything:: tl'pílém < tl'ép.

go over or around (hill, rock, river, etc.): q'ál.

hill (dirt, includes both sides of hill), little hill:: skwókwep ~ skwokwepílep.

little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the
canyon):: smámelet < smá:lt.

lots of little streams (like the kind coming down a hill after a rain):: teltelewá:m < tó:l ~
tò:l.

side hills or tilted hills northwest of N'ó:letsa near Yale:: Tewtewá:la ~ Tutuwále <
tewále.

side hills, tilted hills, slopes:: tewtewá:la ~ tutuwále < tewále.

steep hill, sloping ground:: sqotemí:lep ~ sqotem'éylep.

steep (of road, hill, etc.), (very steep slope [Elders Group]): théq.

Hill's Bar:: Qwíth'qweth'iyósem < qwéth'.

a hunter turned to stone now located below Hemhémethew near Hill's Bar on the east
bank of the Fraser River:: Tewít < tewít.

a rock shaped like a dog on the east shore of the Fraser River near Hill's Bar and below
Tewít (a rock shaped like a human hunter):: Sqwemá:y (?) < qwem.

elk (or) moose turned to stone in the Fraser River by Hill's Bar:: Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts <
q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.

flat rocks (bedrock) with holes at Hill's Bar where they used to make smóthew (prepared
fish oil) from sockeye heads:: Hemhémethew < móthew or methew.

Hill's Bar (a stretch of shoreline between Yale and Hope, on the east side of the Fraser
river):: Qw'elóqw' < qw'él.

Hill's Bar (between Yale and Hope), Fraser River where it goes over Hill's Bar on the CN
(east) side:: Qw'áléts.

large whirlpool in the Fraser River just above Hill's Bar and near the west (CPR) side::
Hémq'eleq < méq'.

spear-shaped rock on beach on the Fraser near Hill's Bar:: Tá:lh < tá:lh.

him

he (present or presence unspecified), he's the one that, it's him that, she or it (present or
presence unspecified), that or this (immediately before nominal):: tú:tl'ò ~ tútl'ò ~ tútl'o < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

him, her, it, them, third person object:: -exw.

him (there, near but not visible), that one:: kwethá ~ kwe thá < kw.

that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him (absent), it's her (absent):: kwthú:tl'ò < kw.

that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent)::

kwthú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that was him (deceased), he (deceased):: kw'ú:tl'ò:lh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

hind

hind

hind leg:: l^heq'láts < l^heq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
 small hind quarters:: lhílh^heq'làts < l^heq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

Hindu

a Hindu, an East Indian:: híl^htu.
 a small Hindu, a small East Indian:: híh^heltu < híl^htu.

hip

:: sts'éml^hets < sth'ó:m.
 be lame (in hip, esp. from birth):: skw'í:lets < kw'í ~ kw'íy.
 flower of wild rose, hip or bud of wild rose, including: Nootka rose, probably also dwarf or woodland rose and swamp rose, possibly (from Hope east) prickly rose:: qá:lq.
 hip, hips:: l^heq'láts < l^heq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
 limp in the hip:: hálkweletsem < lékw.
 put a hand on one hip:: piy^hiyólwel^h < píy.
 put hands on both hips, (put hands akimbo):: piy^hiyólwelhem < píy.
 small hips:: lhílh^heq'làts < l^heq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
 swivel one's hips (as in the Hawaiian hula for ex.) (shake one's bottom around):: qwayxélechem < qwá:y.

Hippoglossus stenolepis

Hippoglossus stenolepis, prob. Platichthys stellatus:: p'éwiy ~ p'ówiy < p'ewiy ~ p'ówiy.

hire

:: yákw'.
 hire s-o:: yákw'emet ~ yékw'emet < yákw'.
 hiring s-o:: yáyekw'emet < yákw'.

his

her deceased children, (his deceased children):: mamelásel^h < méle ~ mél:a.
 his, her, its, their, third person possessive pronoun, third person subordinate subject:: -s.

hissing :: lhálheqem < lháqem.

hit

beating s-o/s-th with a stick, hitting s-o/s-th with a stick, clubbing it:: kw'ókw'eqwet < kw'óqw.
 beat s-o/s-th with a stick, hit s-o/s-th with a stick, hit s-th (on purpose), hit s-o intentionally:: kw'óqwet < kw'óqw.
 be hit (with arrow, bullet, anything shot that you've aimed), got shot, (got pierced), got poked into, got wounded (with gun or arrow):: ts'éqw'.
 bump, get hit by something moving (for ex. by a car):: tós.
 clubbing many times, hitting many times:: kw'elqwál < kw'óqw.
 get hit (by s-th thrown or airborne):: ló:m ~ lóm.
 get hit in the face:: xwmélkw'es.
 get hit on the back:: xwelemówel^h ~ xwlemówel^h, xwelemówel^h ~ xwlemówel^h < ló:m ~ lóm.
 hit in the eye (on the eyelid):: kw'qwó:les ~ kw'qwóles < kw'óqw.
 hit it (what was aimed for):: lómet < ló:m ~ lóm.
 hit on the arm:: kw'eqwelá:xel < kw'óqw.
 hit on the back:: kw'qwewíts < kw'óqw.
 hit on the behind (with a stick-like object):: kw'qwélets < kw'óqw.
 hit on the chest:: kw'qwí:les < kw'óqw.

hit (CONT'D)

- hit on the ear, hit on the temple (side of the head):: kw'qwá:lí:ya < kw'óqw.
 hit on the face (several times):: melmélkw'es < xwmélkw'es.
 hit on the hand with a hammer:: télhches.
 hit on the leg, [hit on the foot]:: kw'éqwxel < kw'óqw.
 hit on the mouth, [hit on the chin, hit on the lip, hit on the jaw]:: kw'qwó:ythel < kw'óqw,
 kw'qwó:ythel < kw'óqw.
 hit on the top of the head:: kw'qwéleqw < kw'óqw.
 hit s-o in the face, punch s-o in the face:: th'í:qw'est < th'í:qw'et.
 hit s-o on the head, club him on the head:: kw'qwéleqwt < kw'óqw.
 hit s-o unintentionally, hit s-o accidentally:: kw'óqwléxw < kw'óqw.
 hit with an arrow accidentally:: ts'eqw'eláxw < ts'eqw'.
 hit with a stick-like object, clubbed:: kw'óqw.
 it hit (what was aimed for):: lóm < ló:m ~ lóm.
 punch s-o/s-th, hit s-o/s-th with fist:: th'í:qw'et.
 throw and hit s-th/s-o, strike s-th/s-o (with something thrown):: ló:met ~ lómet < ló:m ~
 lóm.
 throwing and hitting s-th:: lólemet < ló:m ~ lóm.
 whip once (with stick), got hit:: qw'óqw.

hitch)

- something that you hook onto (like a trailer hitch):: s'óqw' < óqw'.
 spear pole knot hitch (two half-hitches), clove-hitch knot:: ts'sítsim.

hive

- house, home, den, lodge, hive:: lá:lém.

hoarfrost

- fine needles of hoarfrost on a branch:: pú:ches ~ púwches, pú:ches ~ púwches < pí:w.

hoe

- :: lopyúws, shxwt'et'emélep < t'ém, shxwthóyeqwels < thíy.
 chopping the ground (with hoe or mattock):: t'et'emélep < t'ém.

hog fennel

- hog fennel, Indian consumption plant:: q'exmí:l.

Hogg Slough

- steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhíhkw'elqs, at Hogg Slough:: Qéywe_xem < qí:w_x ~
 qéyw_x ~ qá:w_x ~ qáw_x.

hoist

- lift up s-th, lift [s-th], hoist [s-th] up:: xwà:l_x < xwá.

hold

- he's holding s-th in each hand:: s'í'á:ytses < á:y.
 hold a grudge, hate:: sqelwíl_h < qél.
 hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one's arms/wings):: texelá_xelem < tex.
 holding a grudge against each other:: xixemó:ltel < sxemá:l.
 holding a hand:: kwelátses < kwél.
 holding a wee baby in one's arms:: xixe'át < xá'at.
 holding on to a thqálem, waiting dip-netting, still-dipping:: théqelem < thqá:lem.
 holding s-o in one's arms, (holding a baby in one's arms [Elder's Group]): xe'át < xá'at.

hold (CONT'D)

holding the hand of s-o:: kwelátsest < kwél.
 hold it:: kwelát < kwél.
 hold it steady, (hold s-th steady):: tl'eláxwstexw < tl'élexw.
 hold s-o in one's arms:: xá'at.
 hold s-th (in one's grasp), holding s-th (in one's grasp), have s-th, grasp s-th:: kwelát < kwél.
 pot-holder:: kwéltsestel < kwél.
 someone small is holding (holds) it:: kwikwelát < kwél.

hole

a hole:: sqweqwá < qwá.
 beach on east side of Harrison Lake across from Long Island where there are lots of flat rocks, most of which have holes in them:: Sqweqwehíwel < qwá.
 borer to make holes, auger:: sqweqwá:ls ~ shxwqweqwá:ls < qwá.
 get a hole:: qwá.
 hole (in roof, tunnel, pants, mountain, at bottom of some lakes), tunnel:: sqwahíwel < qwá.
 hole in the bottom (of bucket, etc.): sqwálats < qwá.
 hole in the ground, trench (if discussing length):: shxwthó:yqw < thíy.
 knothole:: sts'axtálá < sts'á:xt.
 make a hole in s-th, drill a hole in s-th:: qwát < qwá.
 natural holes or tunnels east of Iwówes and above Lhiltálets that water came out of after rain:: Sqwelíqwehíwel ~ Sqwelíqwehìwèl < qwá.
 plugging a hole or leak or crack in anything:: t'ót'ekwels < t'ékw.
 plug it (a hole, leak):: t'ekwót < t'ékw.
 smokehole:: sp'otl'emá:látel < p'ót'l'em.
 sticking out through a hole (like a toe out of a sock, knee out of a hole in pants, a nail driven clear through the other side of a board), come out into the open:: qwôhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.
 the hole (lake) at the foot of Cheam Peak on the south side:: Sqwá:p < qwá.
 the Tracks of Mink, holes shaped like a mink's tracks toward the base of the rock-face called Xwyélés or Lexwyélés:: Sxéyeltels Te Sqoyéxiya < sxél:e.
 to bore a hole:: xó:lt < xó:l.

holler

a holler, (a yell, a shout):: stà:m < tà:m.
 call (by voice), shout, yell, holler:: tà:m.
 call s-o (by voice), holler at s-o, shout at s-o, shout at s-o:: tà:met ~ tàmet < tà:m.
 shouting repeatedly, hollering repeatedly, yelling (repeatedly):: tatí:m < tà:m.
 to scream, holler (of a spirit-dancer):: kwátsem ~ kwáchem.

hollow

(be) dug out, (be hollowed out):: shxwótkw < xwótkw ~ xwótkw.
 (be) hollow:: sqwáf:wel < qwá.
 hollow it out:: xetqwewí:lt.
 hollow of hand:: xwt'óxwestses < t'óxw.
 hollow (of tree or log):: shxwótkwewel < xwótkw ~ xwótkw.
 make it hollow (of canoe, log, etc.): thiyeqwewí:lt < thíy.

Holodiscus discolor:: qáthelhp < qáthexw.

holy

holy

(be) sacred, holy:: sxáxe < xáxe.
 sacred, holy, (taboo):: xáxe.

Holy Ghost

Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost:: Xáxe Smestí:yexw < xáxe.

Holy Spirit

Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost:: Xáxe Smestí:yexw < xáxe.

home

at home, be living (somewhere), stay:: t'l'eláxw ~ t'l'láxw < t'l'élexw.
 (be) homesick:: t'ekw'élmél < t'ó:kw'.
 being homesick:: t'ót'ekw'élmel < t'ó:kw'.
 busy at home all the time:: yúkw'es.
 (get/go) home:: t'ó:kw'.
 house, home, den, lodge, hive:: lá:lém.
 little house, cabin (say 12 ft. x 10 ft. or less), small home, storage house (small shed-like house, enclosed with door), outhouse (slang), toilet (slang):: lílem < lá:lém.
 take s-o home:: t'ék'w'stexw ~ t'ókw'stexw < t'ó:kw'.
 to stay at home:: álwem.

homesick

(be) homesick:: t'ekw'élmél < t'ó:kw'.
 being homesick:: t'ót'ekw'élmel < t'ó:kw'.

honey :: meláses te sisemóye < meláses.

one's hand sticks to something (in cold, to honey, to glue, etc.): t'elém'tses < t'elém.

honeybee

bee, honeybee, hornet, wasp:: sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemòye.

honeycomb :: mámelehà:yèlhs te sisemóye < méle ~ mél:a.

honeysuckle

orange honeysuckle:: q'éyt'o ~ q'í:t'o.

Honey (term of address)

Honey (term of address to one's spouse), Husband, Wife:: lów.

honker

big Canada goose, big honker:: t'l'xwómálqel ~ t'l'axwómálqel.

hoof

deer hoof rattle of spirit-dancer (stick with deer hoof rattles tied onto it):: kwóxwemal ~ kwóxwmal < kwoxw.
 hoof, esp. deer hoof (off deer or attached to stick as rattle):: kw'óxwemel < kw'óxwe.

hook

a hook for crocheting:: lhílhew'els < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.
 bait s-th (fish-line, fish-hook, fish-trap):: má:lat < má:la ~ má:le.

hook (CONT'D)

- catching a fish by hook, hooking s-th, gaffing a fish:: lhílhkw'et < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.
- gaff-hook (a large pole-mounted hook):: lhékw'tel < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.
- (gaff) hook fisherman, a hooker:: thehímélh.
- hang s-th (on a nail or hat hanger), hook it back on (of a stitch lost in knitting):: ókw'est < ókw'.
- (have a) hook nose, beak nose, Roman nose, (be bent-nosed):: sqémqsel < qém.
- hook fish, catch fish (by hook), to gaff-hook fish:: lhekwa'á:ls < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.
- hook onto s-th:: thehít.
- hook s-th (by horns):: lhíkw'et < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.
- small fish-hook (for trout, etc.), trolling hook:: kw'ówiyékw ~ kw'óyék.
- something that you hook onto (like a trailer hitch):: s'óqw' < óqw'.
- to hook, to catch (by horns or thorns):: lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.
- to ride [along], hook a ride, get a ride, send oneself:: lépetsel < lépets.

Hooker's fairy bells

- "snakeberry", includes False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably Twisted-stalk (2 spp.) and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m.
- "snakeberry", including False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably Twisted-stalk and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

hooking

- gaff-hooking (all the time, catching a lot):: lhákwe'els < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

Hook-nose

- Hook-nose, Hook-nose Mountain, Hamersly Hopyard Hill:: Lhílhkw'eleqs ~ Lhílhkw'elqs < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

hoot

- make a high hooting call (maybe only of spirits):: hó:kw't.

hop

- be hopping:: ts'áts'ets'tl'ím < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.
- grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper:: tl'emtl'émxel, ts'áts'etl'em < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém, ts'ats'etl'í:m < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém, ts'í:ts'á:tl'em < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.
- jump, hop (once):: ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.
- jumping, hopping:: ts'á:tl'em ~ ch'á:tl'em ~ ts'átl'em < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.

Hope

- Hope Indian Reserve #12 (Klaklacum):: Tl'átl'ekw'em ~ Lexwtl'átl'ekw'em.
- Lake of the Woods (small lake across the Fraser R. from Hope, B.C.): Q'alelíktel < q'ál.
- village on the site of Hope, modern Hope, B.C.: Ts'qó:ls < ts'qó:ls.

hope :: taméxw ~ staméxw.

Hope Mountain:: St'ámiya < t'ámiya.

Hope River

- village at west end of Little Mountain (Mount Shannon) on Hope Slough, also a name for Hope Slough or Hope River:: Sqwá:la < qwá.

Hope Slough

Hope Slough

place of moss-covered stones at upper end of Hope Slough not far from Harry Edwards' home (as of 1964):: Qwómqwemels < qwà:m ~ qwám.

Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat (Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sx̄eláwtxw):: Salq'íwel < séq'.

Schelowat, a village at the bend in Hope Slough at Annis Rd. where there was a painted or marked house:: Sx̄elá:wtxw < x̄él ~ x̄é:yl ~ x̄í:l

Skwali, a village north of Hope Slough and Skwah:: Skwáli.

village at east end of Little Mountain on Hope Slough, upper end of Mount Shannon [DM]:: Qwolíwiya or Ñwolíwiya.

village at west end of Little Mountain (Mount Shannon) on Hope Slough, also a name for Hope Slough or Hope River:: Sqwá:la < qwá.

hops

domestic hops:: hóps.

pick berries, pick off (leaves, fruit, vegetables, hops), (pluck off, harvest):: lhím.

Hopyard Hill

Hook-nose, Hook-nose Mountain, Hamersly Hopyard Hill:: Lhílhkw'eleqs ~ Lhílhkw'elqs < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

horizon

day, daytime, sky, weather, (horizon (BJ)):: swáyel ~ swáyél ~ swàyèl < wáyel.

horn)

big serving spoon, spoon with handle about ten to 12 inches long, ladle, (spoon carved from mountain goat horn):: x̄álew.

horn of an animal:: th'ístel < th'ís.

horn rings for dip-nets:: x̄alwéla < x̄álew.

rack of horns:: shxwiyáxkel.

horned owl

horned owl, great horned owl:: chítmexw.

hornet

bee, honeybee, hornet, wasp:: sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemòye.

horse :: stiqíw.

baby horse:: steqiwó:llh < stiqíw.

bushy hair on horses' legs (tufts like on Clydesdale breed), tufts of fur on horse's feet:: qwelqwélxel < qwíl ~ qwel.

colt:: statiqíwò:llh < stiqíw.

get in a conveyance, get in a car, mount a horse:: ó:lh.

herd of horses:: steliqíw < stiqíw.

little horse:: stiteqíw < stiqíw.

to fasten s-th by tying, tie up s-th (like canoe, horse, laces, nets, cow, shoelaces), tie it:: q'éyset ~ q'í(:)set < q'ey ~ q'í.

to travel by horse, already riding a horse:: yets'ets'á < ts'á.

younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf:: st'él'e.

horseshoe-shaped

horseshoe-shaped

U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe:: sqw'emqw'emóxw
< qw'ómxw.

U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife (or plane) for scraping out canoe:: xepá:ltel < xíp.

horsetail

giant horsetail, also common horsetail, (mushroom [AC]): xémxem.

hospital :: q'oq'eyá:wtxw < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

hot

be hot, be warm:: kw'ókw'es < kw'ás.

have a hot drink, warm one's chest inside:: qatflésem < qá:t.

hot on the rump, hot seat:: kw'esélets < kw'ás.

sparks, red hot ashes thrown out:: qw'á:ycheq < qw'á:y.

to scald s-th/s-o, burn s-th/s-o [with hot liquid]: th'áxet < th'áx.

woven mat to put hot plates on:: lháxtsestel < lhá:x ~ lháx.

hotel

bedroom, hotel:: itetáwtxw < ítet, pí:tawtxw < pí:t.

hot-headed

(be) aggressive, cranky, ready to fight, (be) violent, hot-headed:: sxóytl'thet ~ sxó:ytl'thet.

Hot Springs

Harrison Hot Springs:: Qwó:ls < qwó:ls.

hour

be what hour?, be what time?: skw'í:ls < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

hour, o'clock, day of week:: s=...=s.

ten o'clock, (tenth hour):: s'ó:pels < ó:pel.

three o'clock (< the third hour):: slhíxws < lhí:xw.

two o'clock, two hours:: isáles < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

house

adze (for making canoes and pit-house ladders):: xwt'ót'epels ~ shxwt'ót'epels < t'óp.

around the outside of the house:: sélts'exel < sél or sí(:)l.

back end of a house (inside or outside), back part of a house:: stselqwáxel < chá:l or
chó:l, stselqwáxel < chá:l or chó:l.

bank (money house, money building):: tale'áwtxw < tá:le ~ tále.

bark house:: sokw'emáwtxw < sókw'.

barn, (hay house, grass building):: soxweláwtxw < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

be inside a house, be inside an enclosure:: skwetáxw < kwetáxw.

be inside a pit-house:: sqemí:l < sqémél.

build a house (make a house):: thiyéltxwem < thiy.

building, house:: =á:wtxw ~ =áwtxw ~ =ewtxw ~ =(á)ltxw ~ =(el)txw.

carved outside post on longhouse, totem pole:: xwíyithi < xwíyth.

church house, the church (building):: ts'ahéyelhá:wtxw < ts'ahéyelh.

(circle) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse:: sélts' <
sél or sí(:)l.

cookhouse, kitchen:: kwukwáwtxw < kwúkw.

house (CONT'D)

- cross-beam (in a house):: st'álh < t'álh, t'élhmel < t'álh.
 dog house:: sqwemayáwtwx < qwem.
 door, doorway, door of a big (communal) house or longhouse:: steqtá:l < téq.
 end or side of a house (inside/outside):: =áx̄el ~ =ex̄el.
 firepit in house:: shxwhéyqwela < yéqw.
 five houses belonging to one person:: lhq'atsesáwtwx < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
 foundation of a house, bottom of a tree:: s'alétsmel < s'aléts.
 front end of a house (inside or outside):: chuchuwáx̄el < cháchew ~ cháchu.
 front of a house:: axelésmel < axelés.
 go in (a house/enclosure), come in, come inside, enter a house or enclosure:: kwetxwí:lem < kwetáxw.
 house, home, den, lodge, hive:: lá:lém.
 house on fire, house fire:: yeqwyéqw < yéqw.
 house-post, post:: sqáqeltel.
 houses:: lalàlèm < lá:lém.
 (in) back of a house:: tselqwáx̄el < chá:l or chó:l.
 in back of a house, behind a house:: tselqwáx̄elmel < chá:l or chó:l.
 Indian dance-house, "smoke-house", (spirit-dance building):: smilha'áwtwx < mílha.
 little house, cabin (say 12 ft. x 10 ft. or less), small home, storage house (small shed-like house, enclosed with door), outhouse (slang), toilet (slang):: lílem < lá:lém.
 location around a house, part:: =mel.
 log house, log-cabin:: lokáwtwx < lók ~ làk.
 longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing):: stháwtwx < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.), Indian house, plank house:: xwelmexwáwtwx < xwélmexw.
 lower [downriver] end of house (inside or outside):: sôqw'áx̄el < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.
 lumber house:: xwelitemáwtwx < xwelítem.
 male name, (prob.) repeatedly gets wives/houses:: =fímeltxw.
 (more than one) entering a house, going in (of a whole bunch):: kwetexwí:lem < kwetáxw.
 on top of the house:: chélhmel < =chílh ~ chílh=
 opposite side of house on inside:: lheq'ewílh.
 peak of house:: sq'eyth'éleqw.
 peak of house, gable or plank over smokehole:: sq'eyx̄éleqw.
 pit-house, keekwillie house, semi-subterranean house:: sqémél, sqémél.
 plank house:: shxwhó:wtewelh, s'iltexwáwtwx ~ iltexwáwtwx < s'í:ltexw.
 root cellar, (root house [AD]): spepíláwtwx < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
 root house:: spélmàlà < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
 Schelowat, a village at the bend in Hope Slough at Annis Rd. where there was a painted or marked house:: Sx̄elá:wtxw < x̄él ~ x̄é:yl ~ x̄í:l
 schoolhouse:: iwesáwtwx < íwes, skwuláwtwx < skwú:l.
 shakes on house, roof:: síqetseláwtwx < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.
 smokehouse, house for smoking fish:: kw'olexwáwtwx < kw'ó:lexw.
 s-o has been put away (in grave-house or buried), he's/she's been buried:: qéylemtem ~ qé:ylemtem < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí:(:)lem.
 sweat-house:: qetíwstel < qá:t.
 the outside part of a house:: s'átl'qmel < átl'q.
 thick plank for side of house, thick shake for longhouse roof, covering over hole in roof of pit-house:: s'í:ltexw.
 three houses, (three buildings):: lhxwá:wtxw < lhí:xw.

house (CONT'D)

two houses:: islá:wtxw < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

upper end of house (inside or outside):: stiytáxel or stitáxel < tiyt.

upper part or top of a house, upper part or top of a pit-house:: tslháltxw < =chílh ~ chílh=.

Watery Eaves, a famous longhouse and early village on a flat area on Chilliwack River just a quarter mile upriver/east above Vedder Crossing:: Qoqoláxel < qó:.

house-fly :: xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.

house-post

beams (of longhouse, all of them), houseposts:: stíqw'teqw' < tíqw'.

house-post, post:: sqáqeltel.

plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.

how

how beautiful, be really beautiful:: yú:wqwlha < yú:w.

how does it smell?, How does it smell?: selchímáléqep < selchí:m ~ selchím.

how is it?, be how?: selchí:m ~ selchím.

(probably) how is s-o/s-th?: schákwel < chákw.

smart, know how, good at it:: schewót.

what does it look like?, what does he/she look like?, (how is he/she/it in appearance or looks?), (what color is it? [NP]): selchímomex < selchí:m ~ selchím.

what does it sound like?, What does it sound like?, (how does it sound?): selchí:meleqel < selchí:m ~ selchím.

howl

howling:: q'ó:w < q'á:w.

howling fast:: q'ówel < q'á:w.

howling (of a dog), crowing (of a rooster):: q'ówem < q'á:w.

many are howling:: q'eq'ówel < q'á:w.

to howl:: q'á:w.

how many

are how many?: kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

be how many canoes?: kw'ilówelh < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

how many paddles?: kw'ilówes < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

how many people?: kw'ílà < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

how many times:: kw'elálh < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

how many trees:: kw'í:là:lhp ~ kw'ílà:lhp < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

how much

be how much money?: kw'í:les ~ kw'í:les < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

hubby

hubby, dear husband, pet term for husband:: swóweqeth < swáqeth.

huckleberry

red huckleberry:: kw'óqwtse < kw'óqw, sqá:la, sqá:le.

red huckleberry bush:: sqá:lá:lhp ~ qá:lá:lhp < sqá:la.

red huckleberry plant or bush:: qá:lá:lhp < sqá:le.

hucklesberry (CONT'D)

shiny black mountain huckleberry, also called a mountain blueberry by the speakers::
kwxwó:mels < kwoxw.

hug :: qelwíls.

hug s-o:: qelwílst < qelwíls.

hug s-o around:: qwemchíwet < qwem.

huge

(have a) real big foot, (have a) huge foot:: thí:thaxel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

hula

swivel one's hips (as in the Hawaiian hula for ex.) (shake one's bottom around):: qwayxélechem < qwá:y.

hull

hull of berry (inside left after the berry is picked), "stem" or base of berry left after the berry is picked:: th'ép'oyeqw ~ th'épeyeqw.

hum

pacify a baby, pacify it (a baby), sing or hum to a baby to quiet it, sing to it (a zaby), (sing a lullaby to it):: tl'ó:t.

human

agent (human, gender unspecified, absent):: tl'.

backbone (of human or other creatures), spine (human or other creature):: xekw'ólesewíts < xekw'óles.

by (agent. human, gender unspecified, absent):: tl'.

(have) animal smell (of bear, skunk, dog, etc.), (have) animal stink, (have) human smell (of underarm, body odor, etc.), (have) body odor:: pápeth'em.

the (plural [usually human]): ye ~ yi.

humid

sultry, humid:: s-hómkw.

hummingbird

hummingbird, prob. including rufous hummingbird, black-chinned hummingbird, and calliope hummingbird:: pésk'a, pésk'a, pésk'a.

humpback

hunchback, humpback, lump on the back:: skwómàtsel (sqwómàtsel) < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

humpback/hunchback

break one's spine, break one's back, have a humpback/hunchback:: lekwewíts < lékw.

humpback salmon

humpback salmon, pink salmon, humpy:: hó:liya.

small-sized humpback salmon:: húheliya < hó:liya.

humpy

humpback salmon, pink salmon, humpy:: hó:liya.

Humulus lupulus:: hóps.

hunchback

hunchback

break one's spine, break one's back, have a humpback/hunchback:: lekwevíts < lékw.
 get hunchbacked:: sqwómetsel < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
 hunchback, humpback, lump on the back:: skwómàtsel (sqwómàtsel) < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~
 qwem.

hundred

ancient people over a hundred years old:: sxwolexwiyám < xwiyám.
 hundred, one hundred:: lá:ts'ewets ~ láts'ewets < láts'.

hungry

be hungry:: kw'ókw'iy < kw'à:y.
 get hungry:: kw'à:y.
 hungry time (about mid-April to mid-May), famine (Elders 3/72):: temkw'à:y < kw'à:y.
 out of breath and over-tired and over-hungry:: pqwíles < péqw.
 starve, be starving, be famished, (be extremely hungry [Deming,JL]): xwá.

hunt

a person that always hunts, hunter:: lexws=há:wa < háwe.
 expert hunter (who comes back with game every time he hunts), good hunter:: tewít.
 hunting:: há:we < háwe.
 to hunt:: háwe.

hunter

a hunter turned to stone now located below Hemhémethew near Hill's Bar on the east
 bank of the Fraser River:: Tewít < tewít.
 expert hunter (who comes back with game every time he hunts), good hunter:: tewít.

Hunter Creek

mountain with caves that is behind Hunter Creek (in 1976-1977 they blasted this mountain
 where it was beside Trans-Canada Highway #1 to shorten the highway past it):: Tómtomiyeqw.
 mouth of Hunter Creek, (Restmore Caves (Wells)): ôqw'íles ~ ôqw'éyles < wôqw' ~
 wéqw'.
 Restmore Caves [Wells], (mouth of Hunter Creek [IHTTC]): Uqw'íles.

hurry

be fast, hurry:: xwém ~ xwém.
 be in a hurry:: s'ówth < áwth.
 eat fast, eating fast, hurry to eat:: xweméthel < xwém ~ xwém.
 hurry, hurry up, be quick, be fast, move faster, quickly:: xwém ~ xwém.
 hurrying:: xwemxwí:m < xwém ~ xwém.
 hurry up, faster:: xwemxwém < xwém ~ xwém.
 to hurry, hurry up, move fast:: ówthet < áwth.

hurt

accidentally hurt an old injury of s-o, (accidentally reinjure s-o):: qélhlexw < qélh.
 a wound, (a hurt?): sxélh < xélh.
 (be) hurting, be aching:: xexélh < xélh.
 (be) hurting s-o [accidentally, happening to/managing to]: xexélhlexw < xélh.
 be lame, (be) sick on the foot, (have) a sick foot, (have) a hurt foot:: q'óq'eyxel < q'ó:y ~
 q'óy.

hurt (CONT'D)

- (be) sick on the hand, (have) a sick hand, (have) a hurt hand:: q'óq'eytses < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.
 (be) sore, (be) hurting all the time, painful, aching:: sáyém < sáyem.
 be sorry, the feelings are hurt:: xélh (te, kw'e) sqwálewel < xélh.
 get hurt:: má:kwlh.
 have a pain in the stomach, (have a stomach-ache), one's stomach hurts:: xelhálwes < xélh.
 have pain, to hurt:: sáyem.
 hurt, be hurt, (ache [Elders Group 3/1/72], to really hurt (more than an ache) [AD]): xélh.
 hurting, feeling sore, (feel[ing] pain [BJ]): táteqlxw < téqlxw.
 hurt inside:: qélh.
 hurt s-o [accidentally, happen to, manage to]: xélhlexw < xélh.
 hurt, sore:: nána.
 hurt s-o/s-th [for awhile, accidentally]: xelhláxw < xélh.
 to hurt again (as when a painful place is bumped and hurts again or as when a pain inside one's body returns again), (to ache [SJ]): téqlxw.

Husband

Honey (term of address to one's spouse), Husband, Wife:: lów.

husband :: swáqeth.

- child's spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, (man's) sister's husband:: schiwtálh.
 hubby, dear husband, pet term for husband:: swóweqeth < swáqeth.
 married woman, got a husband, got married to a husband:: swóweqeth < swáqeth.
 married women, ((plural) got husbands):: swóqeweqeweth (or better) swóq-weqeth < swáqeth.
 spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister, woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife):: smátexwtel.
 uncle's wife, aunt's husband, parent's sibling's spouse, uncle by marriage, aunt by marriage:: xchápth ~ schápth.

husband's brother

- husband's brothers, (perhaps also wife's sisters?, spouse's siblings?, sibling's spouses?): smetmátexwtel < smátexwtel.
 husband's brother, wife's sister, spouse's sibling (cross-sex), brother-in-law, sister-in-law, sibling's spouse (cross-sex):: smátexwtel.
 spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister, woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife):: smátexwtel.

husband's sister

sister-in-law, husband's sister, brother's wife, wife's sister (EB):: shxw'álex < álex.

hush

hush a baby from crying, (hush s-o (a baby) from crying):: ch'exwí:lt < ts'áxw.

hut

puberty hut:: sqíqemel < sqémél.

Hyla regilla:: welék'.

if generic includes families Ranidae and Bufonidae and may include Hyla regilla and perhaps the introduced species: Rana catesbeiana, Rana clamitans, Rana aurora aurora, Rana pretiosa pretiosa, and Ascaphus truei, if not generic then includes only members of family Ranidae and/or family Bufonidae:: wexés, weléx < wexés.

Hylocichla guttata

Hylocichla guttata

respectively Hylocichla guttata or Catharus guttatus, or possibly Hylocichla minima or Catharus minimus::
slhólho.

Hylocichla minima

respectively Hylocichla guttata or Catharus guttatus, or possibly Hylocichla minima or Catharus minimus::
slhólho.

Hylocichla ustulata ustulata:: xwét.

Hymenoptera

order Hymenoptera, family Formicidae:: xá:ysem.

order Hymenoptera, superfamily Apoidea, family Apidae, including Apis mellifera

(introduced), also family Bombidae and family Vespidae and possibly bee-like members of family
Syrphidae (order Diptera):: sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemòye.

I

I guess, I'm uncertain, maybe, must be (evidently), (evidential), have to (I guess):: t'wa ~
t'we.

I got hard (of arm, leg, penis, etc.)::: tl'xwòlèm < tl'éxw.

I (non-subordinate subject):: -tsel ~ (very rarely) -chel ~ tsel.

it's me, that's me, I do, I am:: áltha ~ álthe.

it's me., that's me., I do, I am (ls emphatic):: á'altha < áltha ~ álthe.

I wonder:: yexw.

I wonder what s-o will do?, I wonder what I will do?::: xwe'ítixw or xwe'ít yexw < xwe'ít.

me (after prepositional verbs), I (after prepositional verbs):: tl'á'altha < áltha ~ álthe.

me, I:: ta'altha < áltha ~ álthe.

me myself, I myself (emphatic):: ta'altha < áltha ~ álthe.

so then I:: tl'olsu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

ice :: spí:w < pí:w.

a kind of ice:: swélweleq.

clinking, tinkling (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together, dishes together, metal together)::

ts'átxem ~ th'átxem.

fine little marble-sized pieces of ice:: sth'ówsem or sth'éwsem.

(have) clinking (of glass or dishes or metal), (have) tinkling sound (of glass, ice in glass,

glasses together):: th'átxem ~ ts'átxem.

tree bent to ground with ice and frozen:: sxwíqel.

ice-cream

Indian ice-cream, whipped soapberry foam:: sxwósem ~ sxwó:sem ~ sxó(:)sem.

soapberry basket, Indian ice-cream basket:: sxwósemálá < sxwósem ~ sxwó:sem ~ sxó(:)sem.

soapberry beater, stick for whipping up soapberries or Indian ice cream:: th'amawéstel or

th'emawéstel < th'ím ~ th'í:m.

icicle

(have/get) many icicles:: yelyelísem < yél:és.

icicles:: syalyelísem < yél:és.

Ictalurus nebulosus:: smó:t_xw ~ smót_xw.

idea]

idea]

like s-o [his/her personality], like s-th [its taste, its idea], be interested in s-th/s-o, enjoy s-o sexually:: éystexw ~ éy:stexw < éy ~ éy:
 someone's own knowledge, someone's own idea:: stélmel < tól.

if)

maybe, perhaps, I don't know (if), may (possibly):: yóswe ~ yó:swe.
 subjunctive, when, if:: we-.

if not

unless he, if he doesn't:: ewás < éwe ~ ówe.

I guess

maybe, I guess, I'm uncertain, must be (evidently), (evidential), have to (I guess):: t'wa ~ t'we.

illegitimate

illegitimate child:: skáslekem.

illuminate

be light, (be lit up), be illuminated:: státew ~ státôw < táw.
 be light (illuminated):: státewel < táw.

imbrication

grass scalded and bleached white for basketry imbrication (designs), sometimes called white straw grass, probably blue-joint reed-grass:: th'á:xey ~ th'áxey < th'áx.

imitate

copy, imitate:: xwexwe'á.
 copy s-o, imitate s-o:: xwexwe'át < xwexwe'á.
 imitating:: xwixwe'á < xwexwe'á.
 imitating s-o, copying s-o:: xwixwe'át < xwexwe'á.

impassible

a real rough place in the Fraser River impassible in a canoe (in the Tait area, prob. between Spuzzum and Yale):: Sq'íp'exw.

impassive

not care about s-o, have no use for s-o, be impassive:: ewéta shxwlístexw < shxwlí.

impatient

got impatient:: xíth'el ~ xéyth'el < xíth' ~ xéyth'.

imperative

coaxing imperative plural:: -attha.
 coaxing imperative singular:: -tlh ~ -lh.
 command imperative second person plural:: -alha.
 command imperative second person singular:: -lha.
 polite imperative:: áwélh ~ (-)àwèlh, -lhqwe.
 (polite imperative?, (polite) certainly, (polite) of course):: òwelh ~ -òwèlh.

implement

implement

device, implement, thing used for:: =tel.

important

be great, be important:: hí:kw ~ hí:kw < híkw.

impossible

impossible, can't be:: kw'á:y ~ kw'áy.

it is impossible, it can't be, it never is:: skw'á:y < kw'á:y ~ kw'áy.

I'm uncertain

maybe, I guess, I'm uncertain, must be (evidently), (evidential), have to (I guess):: t'wa ~ t'we.

in

admitting s-o/s-th, letting s-o/s-th in, bringing s-o/s-th inside:: kwétexwt < kwetáxw.

be aboard, be in (a conveyance):: eló:lh < ó:lh.

be in, in, be on, on, be at, at, before (an audience), (untranslated):: lí ~ li.

be inside (a hollow object), be in (a hollow object):: slíw < léw.

be in the middle, be in the center:: shxwá:ye.

bring in firewood, bring wood in:: kwtxwéltsep ~ kwetxwéltsep < kwetáxw, kwtxwéltsep ~ kwetxwéltsep < kwetáxw.

bring s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), take s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure), admit s-o (into a house/enclosure), let s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), put s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure):: kwetáxwt < kwetáxw.

get in a canoe, get aboard:: ó:lh.

go in (a house/enclosure), come in, come inside, enter a house or enclosure:: kwetxwí:lem < kwetáxw, kwetxwí:lem < kwetáxw.

here, be here, be in (i.e. here):: í.

in back of a house, behind a house:: tselqwáx~~l~~mel < chá:l or chó:l.

(more than one) entering a house, going in (of a whole bunch):: kwetexwí:lem < kwetáxw.

put it in (and leave it), stick it into s-th hollow:: léwex < léw.

put s-th between the teeth, put it in one's mouth, bite on s-th (not into it):: ts'ámet ~ ch'ámet.

scratching repeatedly to get in:: t'elht'élheqw'els < t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.

scratching to get in (?): t'élheqw'els < t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.

inanimate

core of a rock, center of a rock, core of anything, heart of anything inanimate:: sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.

inanimate object preferred

purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred:: =ex.

inceptive

begin(ning) to, start(ing) to, inceptive:: mí ~ mé ~ me.

inchworm

inchworm, (caterpillar of the geometrid moth family):: q'álq'elp'í:w < q'ál, q'alq'eló:wsem < q'ál.

include

include

along, together, be included, with:: sq'eq'ó < q'ó.

join, (include oneself purposely):: q'ó:thet < q'ó.

put s-th with (something), add s-th (to something), include s-th:: q'ót < q'ó.

indefinite)

the (distant and out of sight, remote), (definite but distant and out of sight, remote), the (abstract), a (remote, abstract), some, (indefinite):: kw'e.

the (remote, not visible, abstract), some (indefinite):: kw.

independent

be totally independent, doing the best one can:: óyó:lwethet < éy ~ éy:.

manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the best one can:: iyólewéthet < éy ~ éy:.

subject of independent clause, non-subordinate subject:: ts- ~ ch-.

index finger

first finger, index finger:: mét'esemél < mót'es, mót'estel < mót'es, mót'estses < mót'es.

index finger, pointing finger:: mómet'es < mót'es.

second finger, index finger:: st'eqtóletses < tl'áqt.

Indian

a Hindu, an East Indian:: híltu.

arrowleaf, wapato, Indian potato:: xwôqw'ó:ls.

a small Hindu, a small East Indian:: híheltu < híltu.

Indian person, (North American) Indian:: xwélmexw.

longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.), Indian house, plank house::

xwelmexwáwtxw < xwélmexw.

Indian consumption plant

hog fennel, Indian consumption plant:: q'exmí:l.

Indian currant

Indian currant bush, red-flowering currant bush, prob. also stink currant bush:: sp'á:th'elhp < sp'á:th'.

red-flowering currant berry, Indian currant berry, probably also stink currant berry also called skunk currant berry:: sp'á:th'.

Indian dance-house

Indian dance-house, "smoke-house", (spirit-dance building):: smilha'áwtxw < mílha.

Indian doctor

(an Indian doctor or shaman) working, curing, chasing the bad things away:: lhálhewels < lhá:w.

cure s-o, heal s-o by Indian doctoring:: lhá:wet < lhá:w.

curing s-o (as an Indian doctor):: lhálhewet < lhá:w.

Indian doctor at work, shaman at work, healer:: lhalhewéleq < lhá:w.

Indian doctor, shaman, medicine man, Indian doctor's spirit power (Elders Group 11/19/75):: shxwlá:m < lá:m.

Indian red paint (used by spirit dancers, ritualists, and Indian doctors or shamans):: témélh.

Indian doctor (CONT'D)

jumping up and down or bouncing up and down (of an Indian doctor training):: hélmethet < lá:m.

jump up and down (of Indian doctor training):: lemóthet < lá:m.

paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.): lhíx̄esem < lhá:x̄ ~ lháx̄.

place of training to become an Indian doctor (pit made from repeated jumping every year on the same spot):: shxwlemóthetále < lá:m.

spirit power of an Indian doctor or shaman:: slá:m < lá:m.

to paint red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.): lhíx̄ < lhá:x̄ ~ lháx̄.

Indian hemp

grass or fibre for nets or twine, spreading dogbane, possibly also Indian hemp:: méthelh.

Indian ice-cream

Indian ice-cream, whipped soapberry foam:: sxwósem ~ sxwó:sem ~ sxó(:)sem.

soapberry basket, Indian ice-cream basket:: sxwósemálá < sxwósem ~ sxwó:sem ~ sxó(:)sem.

soapberry beater, stick for whipping up soapberries or Indian ice cream:: th'amawéstel or th'emawéstel < th'ím ~ th'í:m.

Indian paint fungus

(perhaps) red rock fungus used for Indian paint, (perhaps) Indian paint fungus:: témélh.

Indian plum

Indian plum bush:: mélh̄x̄welehp < mélh̄x̄wel.

Indian plum (the fruit), (also called) June plum:: mélh̄x̄wel.

"Indian tea"

Labrador tea, "Indian tea", "swamp tea": mó:qwem.

Indian tobacco

kinnikinnick berry, bearberry, Indian tobacco, domestic pea, domestic green bean, and probably giant vetch berry:: tl'íkw'el.

indirect effect

indirect effect non-control reflexive:: =methet.

indirect effect non-control transitivizer:: =met.

inexperienced

a small person (old or young) is picking or trying to pick, an inexperienced person is picking or trying to pick, picking a little bit, someone who can't pick well is picking:: lhilhím < lhím.

influence

pulled, influenced:: thékw'.

-ing

continuative, be -ing:: -R1- or -C1e-, R5- or C1e-, R8= or C1a=, =R9= or =C1á(:)=.

in-grown

in-grown finger-nail:: kyépetses < kyépe=.

in-grown toe-nail:: kyépe=xel < kyépe=.

in half

in half

break s-th in two (with one's hands), break it in half (with one's hands only), break off a piece of s-th:: peqwót < péqw.

inherent

characteristic, inherent continuative:: =R2 or =C1eC2.
plural, inherent plural:: =R2 or =C1eC2.

initiate

babysitter (for new spirit-dancers), any of the workers who help in initiating a spirit-dancer, (initiator or helper of spirit-dancers):: xólhemìlh ~ xòlhemí:lh < xólh.
lift s-o (of a spirit dancer being initiated):: shxwóxwelstexw < xwá.

injure

accidentally hurt an old injury of s-o, (accidentally reinjure s-o):: qélhlexw < qélh.

-in-law :: sexw=.

child's spouse's parent, child's spouse's sibling, child's in-laws:: skw'élwés.
in-laws or relatives when the connecting link dies:: ts'its'á:ya < ts'á:ya.
in-laws (?), parents-in-law, spouse's parents:: skw'álhew < skw'ílhew.

inlet

at the head or source of a river, the inside head or inlet of a river:: =qel.

inner

inner cedar bark:: slewí < léw.
inner cedar bark (maybe error), (birch bark [AHTTC]): sèqw'emí:ws < síqw'em.
inner lining, inner side:: skwetxwó:lwelh < kwetáxw.

in one's way

go around a bend in the river, go around a turn, go around something in one's way:: q'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

insane

be crazy, be insane:: shxwóxwth' < xwáth'.

insect

buzzing (of insects):: t'ít'elem < t'íl.
buzz (of insects):: t'íléw ~ t'ílem < t'íl.

inside

admitting s-o/s-th, letting s-o/s-th in, bringing s-o/s-th inside:: kwétexwt < kwetáxw.
at the head or source of a river, the inside head or inlet of a river:: =qel.
become glad, become happy, happy inside:: xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwél.
be inside (a hollow object), be in (a hollow object):: slíw < léw.
be inside a house, be inside an enclosure:: skwetáxw < kwetáxw.
be inside a pit-house:: sqemí:l < sqémél.
bring s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), take s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure), admit s-o (into a house/enclosure), let s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), put s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure):: kwetáxwt < kwetáxw.
get twisted [inside]: xelts'íwélém < xélt's'.

inside (CONT'D)

go around inside the longhouse counter-clockwise:: selts'elwílem < sél or sí(:)l.
 go in (a house/enclosure), come in, come inside, enter a house or enclosure:: kwetxwí:lem
 < kwetáxw.
 (have) sound of water sloshing around inside (a bottle, etc.) or gurgling:: qw'át'ts'em.
 hurt inside:: qélh.
 inside or core of a plant or fruit (or canoe or anything):: =í:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.
 in the rump, in the anus, in the rectum, in the bottom, on the insides, inside parts, core,
 inside the head:: =í:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.
 keep s-o/s-th inside:: kwetáxwstexw < kwetáxw.
 leave s-o/s-th inside:: skwetáxwstexw < kwetáxw.
 put it in (and leave it), stick it into s-th hollow:: léwex < léw.
 roof of the mouth, inside of upper lip, palate:: chelhqí:l ~ chelhqéyl < =chílh ~ chílh=
 the inside (of a container):: skwetxwewílh < kwetáxw.
 to hurt again (as when a painful place is bumped and hurts again or as when a pain inside
 one's body returns again), (to ache [SJ]): téqléxw.
 to rattle s-th inside:: kwétxwt < kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.
 to the back (near the wall), on the inside (on a bed toward the wall):: lhelhá:l.

inside out

be turned inside out:: schelá:w < chaléwt.
 turn s-th/s-o over, flip it over (of fish for ex.), turn it inside out:: chaléwt.

insides

insides (animal or human or other?), (internal organs, guts, etc.), (stomach [inside] [DM]):
 sts'elxwíwel < ts'el.
 in the rump, in the anus, in the rectum, in the bottom, on the insides, inside parts, core,
 inside the head:: =í:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.
 rip on the bottom or insides:: xwetíwél < xwét.

insistant

insistant, persistent (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just
 the opposite, (stubborn, contrary):: sxíxeles.

instant

now, this moment, this instant:: tloqá:ys < ló.
 now, this moment, this instant, (right now):: tloqá:ys < qá:ys.

instead

I'd rather have (s-th), I'd prefer (s-th) (make that s-th instead):: tl'óst or tl'óstexw.
 (make that s-th (instead), cause that to be s-th (instead)): tl'óst or tl'óstexw.

instep

sole (of the foot), (instep [AC, DM]): shxw'óthesxel ~ shxwe'óthesxel < s'ó:thes ~ s'óthes.

instrument

flute, wind instrument, blown musical instrument:: pepó:tem < pó:t, pepó:tem < pó:t.
 musical instrument, gramophone, phonograph, record player:: qweló:ythetel ~
 qwelóyethetel < qwà:l.
 playing a musical instrument:: qwiqwelóyethetel < qwà:l.

insult

insult

(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to):: xéyx_elexw < xéyx_e ~ xíx_e.

intentionally

beat s-o/s-th with a stick, hit s-o/s-th with a stick, hit s-th (on purpose), hit s-o intentionally:: kw'óqwet < kw'óqw.

intercourse

have intercourse, fuck:: kw'átl'.

have intercourse with s-o, fuck s-o:: kw'átl'et < kw'átl'.

making love, having intercourse:: pipelá:ls < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

thinking about having intercourse:: kw'okw'etl'élmel < kw'átl'.

interest

like s-o [his/her personality], like s-th [its taste, its idea], be interested in s-th/s-o, enjoy s-o sexually:: éystexw ~ éy:stexw < éy ~ éy:.

internal organs

insides (animal or human or other?), (internal organs, guts, etc.), (stomach [inside] [DM]): sts'elxwíwel < ts'el.

International Ridge

Cultus Lake Mountain, actually Mount Amadis or International Ridge:: Swílhcha Smá:lt < Swílhcha.

interrogative:: -á.

interrogative, yes/no question:: -e.

is that okay? (interrogative tag-question):: é.

weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?, does s-o ever?, never used to, not going to (but did anyway) [perhaps in the sense of never usually do X but did this time]: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ôwe.

intestine

guts, intestines:: q'eq'éy < q'ey ~ q'i.

in the way

be in the way:: leq'á:lh < léq'.

into

go out into the river, go down to the river, walk down to the river:: tó:l ~ tò:l.

it went into him/her (of spirit power):: thexwe'í:ls.

put it in (and leave it), stick it into s-th hollow:: léwex < léw.

in two

break s-th in two (with one's hands), break it in half (with one's hands only), break off a piece of s-th:: peqwót < péqw.

split off, break off, break a piece off, break in two, split in two:: péqw.

invite

invite s-o (to come eat, dance etc.) (any number), invite s-o to a feast:: tl'e'áxet < tl'e'á ~ tl'á', tl'e'áxet < tl'e'á ~ tl'á'.

inviting (to come eat, dance), to give a potlatch, (give a feast or gathering), to invite to a

invite (CONT'D)

feast, invite to a potlatch:: t'etl'áxel < t'e'á ~ t'l'á'.

Iridoprocne bicolor

especially Iridoprocne bicolor and Riparia riparia:: qw'sí:tseł.

iron

an iron:: shxwíxweqwels < xwíqw.

blow (spray) on a patient (of an Indian doctor or shaman), blow spray on s-o/s-th (of a shaman, a person ironing, a child teething):: póxwet < póxw.

iron s-th:: xwíqwet < xwíqw.

iron (the metal), silver:: chíkmel.

pot to boil in, iron pot, smaller iron pot:: lhémkiya ~ lhámkiya < lhém.

"ironwood"

oceanspray plant, "ironwood", "hardhack":: qáthelhp < qáthexw.

irritate

get offended, get irritated:: qwoxwólómét < qwóxwlexw.

prickly (from fir bark, wool, or something one is allergic to), irritant, have an allergic reaction (to fir powder or cedar bark):: th'íth'ekwem < th'íkw.

is

is there none?, isn't there any?:: wá:ta < éwe ~ ówe.

-ish :: =el.

Island

a lumpy mountain back of Seabird Island:: Sqwemqwómxw < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

a neck of land on the west side of Harrison Lake just north of Twenty-Mile Creek and across from the north tip of Long Island:: Shxwtépssem < tépssem.

a place just past the west end of Seabird Island, towards Agassiz, AK's grandfather only translated it as Hamersley's (see Hamersley's hopyards), it was located at the west end of Seabird Island i.e. property between Dan Thomas's and Uncle Dave Charles's places, across from Sqémelets [Elders on Seabird Is. trip 6/20/78]:: Qwoméxweth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

bear-shaped rock up on cliff on south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in Harrison Lake:: Spá:th < pá:th.

Cheam Island (my name for an island in the Fraser River across from Cheam Indian Reserve #2), Cheam village, Cheam Indian Reserve #1:: Xwchí:yò:m < schí:ya.

Echo Island in Harrison Lake:: Xweqw'oyíqw, Xwóxwe'áqel.

Echo Island in southern quarter of Harrison Lake:: Xwôqwiyáqw.

Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island:: Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwóxwe'áqel < xwexwe'á.

Greenwood Island:: Welqémex < qám.

(heron nesting area which was the) upriver end of Herrling Island in Fraser River just below Popkum, also the name of the village or settlement on Herrling Island:: Smémeqw'o < sméqw'o ~ smóqw'o.

island off of Wahleach Island, island at bridge on river side on east end of Seabird Island::

Xáméles < xá:m, Xáméles < xá:m.

Long Island (in Harrison Lake):: Híkw Tl'tsás < híkw.

Lulu Island:: Lhewqí:m Tl'chás < lhewqí:m.

Nicomen Island (in the Fraser River near Deroche), also a specific place on northeast end

Island (CONT'D)

of Nicomen Island where lots of people used to gather [now Sumas Indian Reserve #10]: Leq'á:mél.
place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat

Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek): Sxwésálh < xwés.

place on the east side of Seabird Island: Xexéyth'elhp < xéyth'.

(probably) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek

(creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]): Qwôhòls < qwá.

Queen's Island: Qemlólhp < sq'émél.

slough about mid-point in Seabird Island where xáweleq plant grew: Xíxewqèyl or

Xíxewqí:l ~ Xewqéyl or Xewqí:l < xáwéq.

slough where people used to drift-net by Martin Harris's place at Seabird Island:

Titáwlechem < tewláts.

upper end of Seabird Island, village at the upper end of Seabird Island, Maria Slough

separating Seabird Island from north shore of Fraser River, now used for Seabird Island as a whole:

Sq'éwqel ~ Sq'ówqel < q'éw ~ q'ew.

west or downriver end of Seabird Island: Sth'eméxwelets < sth'eméxwelets.

island :: tl'chá:s ~ tl'tsá:s.

end of a falling section of land, end of a level stretch of land, (head of a creek or island

[Elders Group]): lhéq'qel.

head of a creek or island: lheqel ~ lhequl.

head of an island: =qel.

heart-shaped island near the mouth of Chehalis River that beat like a heart: Th'álátel ~

Th'á:lá ~ Th'á:la < th'á:lá ~ th'á:la ~ th'á:le ~ th'á:le.

island in front of Iwówes (Elders Group 7/9/75): Lhilheltálets < lhà:l.

island in river on which Yune's Cannery was built: Yù:l.

island off of Wahleach Island, island at bridge on river side on east end of Seabird Island:

Xáméles < xá:m.

island or point on north side of first slough north of the mouth of Chehalis River, (next

slough and point above Mímexwel [EL 3/1/78]): Yálhxetel.

place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat

Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek): Sxwésálh < xwés.

point of geog. features like island or mountain or land: =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.

point of land at the end of an island: sth'eméxwelets.

isn't

isn't?, aren't?, don't?, doesn't?, (be not?): ewá ~ ôwá ~ wá < éwe ~ ôwe.

isn't s-o yet?, isn't it yet?, hasn't s-o yet?: xwewá: < éwe ~ ôwe.

is there none?, isn't there any?: wá:ta < éwe ~ ôwe.

Isolillock Mountain

Isolillock Mountain (near Silver Creek): Tl'ítl'xeleq.

Is that okay

Is that okay?: wé.

is that okay? (interrogative tag-question): é.

it

and so (he, she, it, they): qet'osésu ~ qet'os'ésu < tl'ó ~ tl'o, tl'osésu ~ tl'os'ésu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

and then (he, she, it): tl'esu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

because (he, she, it, they): tl'okw'es ~ tl'okwses ~ tl'ekwses < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

it (CONT'D)

he (present or presence unspecified), he's the one that, it's him that, she or it (present or presence unspecified), that or this (immediately before nominal):: tú:t'l'ò ~ tút'l'ò ~ tút'l'o < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.
 he/she/it was (already), they were (already):: luhl < le.
 him, her, it, them, third person object:: -exw.
 that he, that she, that it, that they:: kws ...-s ~ kwses ~ kw'es ...-s < kw.

itch

(get) real itching:: xeyxets'émthet < xíth' ~ xéyth'.
 (have a) chronic skin disease marked by reddish skin and itching, have "seven-year itch":: lhóth'.
 itchy:: xíxeth'em < xíth' ~ xéyth'.
 scabies (a skin disease), ("seven-year itch", itch lasting seven years [Deming 2/7/80]): slhóth' < lhóth'.
 scratch it (like of an itch), (itch it):: xéyq'et < xéyq'.

its

his, her, its, their, third person possessive pronoun, third person subordinate subject:: -s.
 that's (an animate being), it's (usually animate):: t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.
 that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him (absent), it's her (absent):: kwthú:t'l'ò < kw.
 that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent):: kwthú:t'l'ò < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

itself)

it shook (shakes itself), shaking, bobbing around:: qwá:yxthet < qwá:y.
 moving, moving oneself/itself:: kwó:yxthet ~ kwó:yexthet ~ kwó:yxethet < kwíyx.
 on itself, within itself:: =p'.
 on the body, on top of itself:: =á:w ~ =í:w ~ =ew.
 tangled on its own/itself:: q'elq'élp' < q'ál.

Iwówes

island in front of Iwówes (Elders Group 7/9/75):: Lhilheltálets < lhà:l.
 natural holes or tunnels east of Iwówes and above Lhilheltálets that water came out of after rain:: Sqwelíqwehíwel ~ Sqwelíqwehìwèl < qwá.

Ixodes pacificus

class Arachnida, order Acarina, Dermacentor andersoni, and probably Ixodes pacificus:: t'pí.
 class Arachnida, order Acarina, probably Ixodes pacificus and Dermacentor andersoni resp.: méth'elhqìwèl < méth'elh.

Ixoreus naevius naevius:: sxwík'.

Íyém

bay at upper end of Íyém (Yale Indian Reserve #22):: Qémelets < qám.
 pool down from Tillie Gutierrez's grandfather's fish-drying rack at Íyem (Eayem):: qemqémel ~ qemqémél < qém:el.

Jack

Indian name of Old Jack (of Yakweakwioose or perhaps Scowkale):: T'eláqw'tel < t'álqw' or t'élqw'.

jack

jack

jack spring salmon with black nose:: t'l'elxálôwelh or t'l'elxálôllh < t'l'él.

jacket

jacket, vest:: cháket.

small jacket:: cháchket < cháket.

jack-o-lantern

home-made lantern (using candle in a can with a hole in it, etc.), jack-o-lantern:: shxwélchep.

jackrabbit

jackrabbit, also big or older rabbit (snowshoe/varying hare):: sqwíqweyóthel < qwá.

jade

jade (nephrite) (used for sharpening [chopping] stones), any agate (can be used as flint to strike a spark):: t'émq'ethel.

jail

:: qíq'áwtxw < qíq'.

(imprisoned), put in jail, grounded, restricted, caught, apprehended:: qíq'.

jam

barbecue, bake (meat, vegetables, etc.) in open fire, bake over fire, roast over open fire,

bake under hot sand, bake in oven, cook in oven, (boiled down (as jam) [CT, HT]): qw'élém < qw'él.

(be) squeezed in, jammed up, tight:: sxéxák' < xék'.

one's hand jammed (in a trap, under a box, etc.): t'l'í:q'etses < t'l'íq'.

jampile

jampile, log-jam:: steqtéq < téq.

January

about December, (January to February [Billy Sepass]): meqó:s < máqa ~ máqe.

moon or month beginning in November, (put away each other's paddles), (sometimes the

moon beginning in October, depending on the weather [Elders Group [3/12/75], (moon or month

beginning in January [Elders Group 2/5/75]): xets'ô:westel ~ xets'ôwestel < xits' ~ xets'.

Japanese

Japanese person:: chaplí.

Japanese wineberry:: th'elíth'eplexw ~ ts'elíts'eplexw (or perhaps ts'elíts'ep'lexw) < th'eplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

jaundice

gall-bladder, gall, bile, have bile trouble, be jaundiced, bilious:: leléts' ~ laléts'.

jaw

chin, jaw (of fish, human, etc.), (lips (both), cheek, side of the face [DM]): ts'emxó:ythel.

hair on the chin or jaw, beard, mustache:: qwiliyéthel < qwíl ~ qwel.

(have a) twisted mouth, twisted jaw:: pó:ythel < pó:y.

hit on the mouth, [hit on the chin, hit on the lip, hit on the jaw]: kw'qwó:ythel < kw'óqw.

on the lip or jaw:: =ó:ythel ~ =eyéthel ~ =eyth(íl).

jaw (CONT'D)

on the lips, on the jaw, on the chin:: =ó:ythel.

skin of the mouth, (prob. also skin of the chin or jaw or lips):: kw'elôwó:ythel < kw'eléw
~ kw'elôw.

to have a crooked jaw:: s_xó:lts'iyethel < x_élts'.

jay

bluejay, Steller's jay:: kwá:y.

bluejay, Steller's jay (sacred fortune-teller):: x_ax_esyúwes or x_ax_e syúwes < x_ax_e.

cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] that means good news:: q'ey, q'ey, q'ey.

(this cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] warns you of bad news):: chéke chéke chéke chéke.

whiskey jack, Canada jay:: sáwel < sáwel.

jealous

be jealous of s-o:: wowistéleqmet < wowistéleq.

jealous, (envious (EB)):: wowistéleq.

last baby (youngest baby), the last-born, a child cranky and jealous of an expected brother
or sister:: óqw'a < óqw'.

jeans

denim pants, jeans:: xwétkw'emáyiws < xwót'kw'em.

jerk-lining

jerk-lining for sturgeon in a canoe:: wiweqw'óthet < wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

Jerusalem artichoke

bulb or root called wild artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke:: x_ax_ekw'.

potato (generic), including three or four kinds of wild potato: arrowleaf or wapato,

Jerusalem artichoke, blue camas, and qíqemxel (so far unidentified plant), besides post-contact domestic
potato:: sqáwth ~ sqá:wth.

wild red potatoes that pigs eat, (probably Jerusalem artichoke):: s_xéykwel.

wild red potato (grew at American Bar in the 1920's), possibly Jerusalem artichoke:: s_xéykwel.

Jesus Christ:: Síthikwi.

jingle

to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or
toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or
th'á(:)ts.

Joe

nickname of Freddie Joe:: sépelets.

place in Katz or Ruby Creek, may be name for Charlie Joe's place near Katz at the mouth
of a creek where the water is always calm:: sqemélwélh ~ sqemélwelh < qám.

jog

jog, to trot (animal or person):: lhapxálem.

Johnson

mountain [north] across from Lizzie Johnson's place on Seabird Island:: X_ax_es_xélem < x_és_xel.

Johnson Slough

Johnson Slough

(probably) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek
(creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]): Qwôhòls < qwá.

join

join, (include oneself purposely):: q'ó:thet < q'ó.

join s-th together:: lheqtó:léstexw < lhéq.

join two poles together, splice it together (of a rope), (join together on the ends):: t'qwíqst.

put them together, (join them together):: q'ótelt ~ q'ótòlt < q'ó.

joint

all the joints of the foot and toes:: qwemqwémxwxel < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

ankle joint:: xweth'éqw'xel.

(get a) sprained foot, leg got out of joint:: plhéqw'xel ~ p'lhéqw'xel.

knuckles (all the joints of the hand and fingers):: qwemqwémxwtses < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~
qwem.

wrist or hand joint:: xweth'éqw'tses.

joke

a dandy, someone who overdresses, a show-off, comedian, someone who always cracks
jokes, smart-alec:: swék'.

fooling s-o, (fool s-o as a joke, April-fool s-o [Deming]): q'íq'elstá:xw < q'á:l.

Jones Creek

lake in back of Paul Webster's old place on Hicks Rd. near Jones Creek:: Th'qwélhcha <
th'qwélhcha.

wide place at the mouth of the east (upriver) branch of Jones Creek:: Swílh'.

Jones Hill

small shoreline ridge on the Fraser River and all along the river around the larger mountain

across the Trans-Canada Highway from Jones Hill:: Sqayéxiya Smált ~ Sqáqeyexiya Smált < sqáyéx ~
sqayéx.

journey

travel (to a destination), be on a journey:: leq'áleq'el (~ leq'áleqel (rare)).

jug

storage basket (for oil, fruit, clothes), burial basket for twins, round basket (any size,
smaller at top), clay jug (to store oil or fruit):: skwá:m ~ skwám < kwá:m ~ kwám.

juice :: qó:lhcha < qó:.

fruit juice:: sqe'éleqw < qó:.

get juicy of its own accord:: qó:lhthet < qó:.

juicy fruit:: sqe'ó:ls < qó:.

unclear liquid, water, juice:: =elhcha.

apple juice:: qwe'óp sqe'óleqw < qwe'óp, qó:

blackberry juice:: sqw'ó:lmexw sqe'óleqw < qw'ó:lmexw, qó:

carrot juice:: xáweq sqe'óleqw < xáweq, qó:

cranberry juice:: kwúkwewels sqe'óleqw (or better: qwemchó:ls sqe'óleqw) <

kwúkwewels, qwà:m ~ qwám, qó:

(lit. high-bush cranberry + fruit juice (or better:) bog cranberry + fruit juice)

juice (CONT'D)

- grape juice:: qelíps sqe'óleqw < qelíps, qó:
 grapefruit juice:: sásexem qwíyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw < sáx, qwá:y., qó:
 (lit. grapefruit [itself bitter + yellow fruit] + fruit juice)
 lemon-lime juice:: t'át'ets'em qwíyqwòyèls qas te t'át'ets'em tsqwáyqwòyèls
 sqe'óleqw < t'áts', qwá:y, qó:
 (lit. lemon fruit [itself < sour little yellowish fruit] + and + the + lime fruit [itself < sour greenish fruit]+
 fruit juice)
 orange juice:: qwíyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw < qwá:y, qó:
 pineapple juice:: st'elt'elíqw qwe'óp sqe'óleqw < t'el, qwe'óp, qó:
 (lit. pineapple [itself from bumpy and prickly + apple] + fruit juice)
 raspberry juice:: s'óytheqw sqe'óleqw < éy, qó:
 soapberry juice:: sxwósem sqe'óleqw < xwós, qó:
 strawberry juice:: schíya sqe'óleqw < chíya, qó:
 tomato juice:: temítô sqe'óleqw < temítô, qó:
 V8 juice:: smómeleqw spíls s'élhtel sqe'óleqw < móleqw, píł, álhtel, qó:
 (lit. mixed + planted + food + fruit juice)
 vegetable juice:: spíls s'élhtel sqe'óleqw < píł, álhtel, qó:
 (lit. planted + food + fruit juice)

juicy

- get juicy of its own accord:: qó:lhthet < qó:.
 juicy fruit:: sqe'ó:ls < qó:.

July

- (first lunar month beginning in) July, (tenth month):: epóléstel < ó:pel.
 first of July:: temchálhtel < =chíłh ~ chíłh=
 July to August, (big spring salmon time):: temth'oló:lh < sth'olólh.
 month or moon beginning in July:: temqwá:l < qwá:l.
 sockeye moon, month to get sockeye salmon (begins with first quarter after black moon in
 July, lasts into August), July to August, (June to July [Jeness: WS]):: temthéqi < sthéqi ~ sthéqey,
 temthéqi < sthéqi ~ sthéqey.
 time to dry fish, first of July (at Yale), October (at Chehalis):: temchálhtel < =chíłh ~ chíłh=.

jump

- jump at s-o:: ts'tl'émet < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'éem.
 jump, hop (once):: ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'éem.
 jumping:: ts'áts'etl'em < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'éem.
 jumping along, jumping up and down:: ts'ats'etl'í:m < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'éem.
 jumping, hopping:: ts'á:tl'em ~ ch'á:tl'em ~ ts'át'leem < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'éem.
 jumping (of fish):: mámeq'em < máq'em.
 jumping up and down or bouncing up and down (of an Indian doctor training):: hélmethet < lá:m.
 jump up and down (of Indian doctor training):: lemóthet < lá:m.
 place of training to become an Indian doctor (pit made from repeated jumping every year
 on the same spot):: shxwlemóthetále < lá:m.
 to jump (of fish):: máq'em.
 water jumping (as it goes over a rough bottom in a river):: kwetl'kwótl'thetôws < kwá:.

June

- gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June:: temt'á:mxw < t'á:mxw.
 high water time (yearly, usually in June), June:: temqó: ~ temqoqó: < qó:.

June (CONT'D)

month beginning in April at the mouth of the Fraser, May-June (Jeness:Sepass), oolachen moon:: temwíwe (or possibly) temswíwe < swí:we ~ swíwe.

sockeye moon, month to get sockeye salmon (begins with first quarter after black moon in July, lasts into August), July to August, (June to July [Jeness: WS]):: temthéqi < sthéqi ~ sthéqey.

June berry

fresh saskatoon berry, service-berry, June berry:: ts'esláts.

"June bug"

metallic blue-green beetle, "June bug", probably metallic wood-boring beetle, or possibly some types of long-horn beetle which are metallic green with reddish legs:: tále te syó:qwem < tá:le ~ tále, tále te syó:qwem < yéqw.

June plum

Indian plum (the fruit), (also called) June plum:: mélh_xwel.

junior

younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one's(great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister:: sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

junior line

younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one's(great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister:: sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

juniper

(possibly the name for) common juniper or creeping juniper:: th'el'á:ltel < th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.

Juniperus communis:: th'el'á:ltel < th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.

just

begin, start, (be) just started, just began, be just begun:: yálhò < yalh.

be only (contrastive), be just (contrastive):: welóy < lóy.

be only, just:: lóy.

just came, (just arrived):: tátsel.

just, (exactly):: =ò:l ~ =ól ~ =ò ~ ò ~ ó:l.

just like:: st'ó'o ~ st'á ò < t.

just listening (not talking):: xwlalá:.

just (simply, merely):: òl ~ -òl ~ -ò ~ el.

(just) started (to do something):: wiyálhò < yalh.

just now

recently, just now, lately, (at one recent moment), not long ago:: qá:ys.

Kateseslie

Kateseslie, a spring-water stream east of Coqualeetza, part of the Kw'eqwá:líth'a [property or stream?] that went through Sardis and came out to the Cottonwood Corner:: Katsesló:y.

Katz

a mountain above Evangeline Pete's place at Katz:: Sesíq' < séq'.

Katz (CONT'D)

Dog Mountain above Katz Reserve:: Q'á:w < q'á:w.
 Katz river-bank, Ruby Creek settlement, village on north bank of Fraser River just below
 (west of) the mouth of Ruby Creek:: Spópetes < pó:t.
 place in Katz or Ruby Creek, may be name for Charlie Joe's place near Katz at the mouth
 of a creek where the water is always calm:: sqemélwélh ~ sqemélwelh < qám.
 village near and above [upriver from] Katz where 36 pit-houses were wiped out in an
 epidemic:: Sxwóxwiyemelh < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.
 village near Katz:: (Xwóqw'ilwets?).

Katzie

Katzie village:: Q'éyts'i(y).

Katz Landing

village at what's now Katz Reserve, Katz Landing:: Chowéthel < cháchew ~ cháchu.

Katz Reserve

village at what's now Katz Reserve, Katz Landing:: Chowéthel < cháchew ~ cháchu.

Kawkawa Creek

maybe the same place as Sqw'exwáq (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the
 Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived):: Skw'íkw'xweq (or better, Sqw'íqw'xweq) <
 Sqw'exwáq.
 pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River:: Sqw'exwáq.

Kawkawa Lake

(get) a disease gotten by contacting a frog, a skin eruption, also the same disease as the
 man got in Kawkawa Lake in the Sxwó:yxwey story, (perhaps also) leprosy:: qw'ó:m.
 Kawkawa Lake (near Hope, B.C.): Q'éwq'ewe < q'á:w.
 trail and steep slope on the west shore of Kawkawa Lake where the trail went up and over
 a steep hill and then down:: Sq'éywetselem ~ Sq'éywetsélém < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.

keekwillie

pit-house, keekwillie house, semi-subterranean house:: sqémél.

keep

keep it in the air, lift s-th/s-o off the floor:: shxwóxwelstexw < xwá.
 keep it wrapped:: xwelókw'stexw ~ shxwelókw'stexw < xwélekw'.
 keep s-o/s-th alive:: á:yelexwstexw < áylexw ~ áyelexw.
 keep s-o/s-th inside:: kwetáxwstexw < kwetáxw.
 keep the fire at a constant temperature:: txwéltsep.
 non-control reflexive, make oneself do something, keep oneself doing something:: =st=èlèmèt or
 =st-èlèmèt ~ =st-elómet.

keep on

keep on going:: á:y.
 keep on hearing a distant sound:: sasetáleqep < sát.
 keeps on groaning:: i'ó:lthet ò < ó:lthet.

kerchief :: tl'xwíqwtel < tl'xw ~ tl'exw, shxwékw'thelh sq'éytes < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

kernel)

kernel)

heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit:: sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m

ketchup:: temítô smelmólkw (lit. tomato + spread) < temítô, mólkw

ketchup/stewed tomatoes:: stósem temíitô (lit. smashed + tomato) < tós, temíitô

kettle

pail, bucket, kettle (BJ, Gibbs):: skw'ó:wes ~ skw'ówes.

water kettle, boiler pan (for canning, washing clothes or dishes):: qowletsá:ls < qew.

key :: leklí ~ lekelí.

lock it with a key:: lekelít ~ xwleklít < leklí ~ lekelí.

kick :: lema'à:ls < lemá'.

beat s-o up, kick s-o in fight, lick s-o (in fight), spank s-o, fight s-o (till he cries for ex.),

fight s-o in anger, fight s-o back:: xéyet.

kicking:: háлма'à:ls < lemá'.

kick s-o in the behind, kick s-o in the rump:: lamá'íwét < lemá'.

kick s-th around:: lemlemá:t < lemá'.

kick s-th/s-o:: lemá:t < lemá'.

Kickbush

place where a grove of birches stood/stand near the Kickbush place on Chilliwack River Road in Sardis, (village at junction of Semmihault Creek and Chilliwack River [Wells 1965]): Sekw'sekw'emá:y < síkw'.

kick s-o out:: atl'qílt < átl'q.

kid :: mímstiyexw < mestíyexw.

babysitter (for kids, etc.): xólhemílh ~ xòlhemí:lh < xólh.

kids:: mamastiyexw (or better) mémestiyexw < mestíyexw.

that's them (little kids), they (little kids):: tl'étl'elò:m < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

to babysit someone else's kids (children):: xolhmílh < xólh.

kidnap

kidnap s-o, run away with s-o:: tl'ówstexw < tl'í:w.

kidney

kidneys:: smeltáleqel < smá:lt.

kidney beans:: tskwimómex tl'íkw'e'l (lit. dark red in appearance + bean) < kwim, tl'íkw'e'l

Kilby's store

beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the Harrison River goes around by Kilby's store::

Sq'iq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

Kilgard

Kilgard village on Upper Sumas River:: Kw'ekw'e'í:qw ~ Kw'ekw'e'íqw ~ Kw'ekw'í:qw < kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.

Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area

Kilgard (CONT'D)

between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this meaning) [Elders Group 7/13/77]: Smá:th ~ Semá:th ~ Semáth.

kilik

homemade anchor, kilik, calik, (killick): skw'éstel.

kill

almost kill s-o: xwíleqlexw.

killing s-th: q'óq'eyt < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

kill oneself: q'óythes < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

kill s-o (purposely): q'ó:yt < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

kill s-th (purposely): q'ó:yt < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

kill s-th/s-o accidentally, (happen to or manage to kill s-th/s-o): q'eyléxw < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

kill them: xwá:yt < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

repeatedly almost kill s-o: xwilxwíleqlexw or xwelxwíleqlexw < xwíleqlexw.

killer whale

killer whale, blackfish: q'ellhólemètsel.

killick)

homemade anchor, kilik, calik, (killick): skw'éstel.

kind

a different kind: lets'emót < láts'.

be like, be similar to, be the same as, be a kind of: sta'á ~ ste'á < t.

five kinds, five piles (perhaps a loose translation): lhq'átsestmó:t < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

four kinds, (four piles [Elders Group 7/27/75]): xe'óthelmó:t ~ xe'óthelmò:t < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured:

xw'éywelh ~ xwe'éywelh ~ xwe'éy:welh < éy ~ éy:.

one kind, one pile: lets'emó:t < léts'a ~ léts'e.

piles, kinds: =mó:t.

the same kind, the same: sxtá(:) < xét'e.

three kinds, three piles of things: lhixwmó:t < lhí:xw.

two kinds: isálemó:t < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

kind-hearted

good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured: xw'éywelh
~ xwe'éywelh ~ xwe'éy:welh < éy ~ éy:.

kindling :: sísq' < séq'.

kind of

(be) kind of lazy: s'i'omó:met < emét.

King Edward: Kíl Ítewet < kelchóch ~ kyelchóch.

kingfisher

kingfisher, belted kingfisher: th'etséla < th'éts.

King George: Kíl Chóch < kelchóch ~ kyelchóch.

kinnikinnick

kinnikinnick

kinnikinnick berry, bearberry, Indian tobacco, domestic pea, domestic green bean, and probably giant vetch berry:: t'l'íkw'el.

kinnikinnick plant, domestic pea-vine, domestic bean-vine, giant vetch vine:: t'l'íkw'íyelhp < t'l'íkw'el.

kiss :: xwmékwàthem < mékw.

he got kissed:: xwmékwàthel < mékw.

kiss s-o:: mókwešet < mékw.

kiss s-th, (kiss s-o [Deming, IHTTC]): xwmékwàtht < mékw.

to kiss, kiss on the lips:: mékweth ~ mékwethel < mékw.

kitchen :: kéchel.

cookhouse, kitchen:: kwukwáwtxw < kwúkw.

kitten

kitten:: púpsò:llh < pús.

runt of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter:: th'íth'kw'oya < sth'ékw', th'íth'kw' < sth'ékw'.

Klaklacum

baby basket rock just below main bay and sand bar of Lexwtl'átl'ekw'em (Klaklacum,

Indian Reserve #12, first village and reserve south of American Creek), on the west side of the Fraser

River:: Lexwp'oth'esála ~ Xwp'oth'esála < p'ó:th'es ~ p'óth'es.

Hope Indian Reserve #12 (Klaklacum):: Tl'átl'ekw'em ~ Lexwtl'átl'ekw'em.

knead

shake s-th down, pack s-th down, push s-th down, knead s-th (esp. of bread dough), press it down (like yeast bread):: qeth'ét.

knee

a slough on Harrison River north side by the mouth of Chehalis River which has a

knee-shaped sandbar at its mouth, this is the next slough above (upriver from) Meth'á:lmexwem::

Q'iq'ewetó:lthel < q'éw ~ q'ew.

(be) doubled up (a person with knees up to his chest), all doubled over:: sqw'emqw'emóxw < qw'ómxw.

(be) doubled up in bed on one's side with knees drawn up:: sqw'emóxw < qw'ómxw.

kneecap:: qep'tá:lém < qep', sq'ep'óleqwtelxel (perhaps error for sqep'óleqwtelxel) < qep'.

knee (naming it, the name of it):: qep'ó:lthetel < qep'.

knee (someone's):: sqep'ó:lthetel < qep'.

on the knee:: =ó:lthel.

skinned knee(s):: th'qó:lthel < th'áq ~ ts'áq or ts'éq ~ th'éq.

soft (knee-shaped) cliff on a beach:: =ó:lthel.

sticking out through a hole (like a toe out of a sock, knee out of a hole in pants, a nail

driven clear through the other side of a board), come out into the open:: qwôhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.

thigh, leg above the knee:: spatálép ~ spatálep.

kneecap

kneecap:: qep'tá:lém < qep', sq'ep'óleqwtelxel (perhaps error for sqep'óleqwtelxel) < qep'.

kneel

kneel

kneel down:: th'q'elh_xám < th'q'elh_xá:m.
 kneeling:: th'q'álh_xe [or th'q'álh_xem] < th'q'elh_xá:m.
 make s-o kneel:: th'q'elh_xoméstexw < th'q'elh_xá:m.
 to kneel, kneel down:: th'q'elh_xá:m.
 they made them/him/her kneel down:: th'eq'elhs_xá:m < th'q'elh_xá:m.

knife :: lhá:ts'tel < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cut s-th (with anything: knife, saw, scythe, etc.), cut s-o:: lhí:ts'et < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
 fish butchering knife:: kw'éts'tel < kw'íts'.
 handle of a knife, knife-handle:: lhà:ts'telálá < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
 plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.
 pocket knife:: hálkw < lékw.
 point or tip of a long object (pole, tree, knife, candle, land):: =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.
 run over it (with car), spread it (for ex. on bread with knife), put it up (of wallpaper), (stick it on), stick s-th closed (with pitch for ex.): tl'íq't < tl'íq'.
 U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe:: sqw'emqw'emó_xw < qw'óm_xw.
 U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife (or plane) for scraping out canoe:: xepá:ltel < xíp.
 wood-carving knife:: xepá:ltel < xíp.

knit

hang s-th (on a nail or hat hanger), hook it back on (of a stitch lost in knitting):: ókw'est < ókw'.

knock

knocking on s-th:: kwókwexwet < kwoxw.
 knocking, rapping:: kwókwexwels < kwoxw.
 knocking, rapping (in the distance), tapping:: kwókwexwem < kwoxw.
 knocking with one's hand:: kwókwexwetsesem < kwoxw.
 knock (once), rap:: kwxwà:ls < kwoxw.
 knock on s-th:: kwóxwet < kwoxw.
 knock s-o down:: kw'qwémést(exw?) < kw'óqw.

knot

loosen it (of a knot):: kw'étxwt.
 spear pole knot hitch (two half-hitches), clove-hitch knot:: ts'sítsim.
 tree limb, branch (of tree), (knot on a tree [CT]): sts'á:xt.

knothole :: sts'axtálá < sts'á:xt.

know

acknowledge oneself:: telómelthet < tól.
 find s-th out, understand s-th, learn s-th, realize s-th, now know what s-th is like, read (and comprehend) s-th, understand s-o:: tél:exw ~ (in rapid speech) télexw < tól.
 know oneself, be confident:: lheq'elómet < q'á:l.
 know s-th, know s-o:: lheq'él:exw ~ lhq'él:exw ~ lhq'élexw < q'á:l.
 maybe, perhaps, I don't know (if), may (possibly):: yóswe ~ yó:swe.

know (CONT'D)

not know how to:: sqe'íyeqel ~ sqe'í:qel.
 smart, know how, good at it:: schewót.
 someone's own knowledge, someone's own idea:: stélmel < tól.
 the mind, someone's own knowledge:: télmel < tól.

knowledge

measure the knowledge (give a test):: xwéylemt te télmels < xwéylémt, tól.
 someone's own knowledge, someone's own idea:: stélmel < tól.
 the mind, someone's own knowledge:: télmel < tól.

knuckle

knuckles (all the joints of the hand and fingers):: qwemqwémxwtse < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~
 qwem.

kokanee]

small (fully grown) coho salmon, [kokanee]: sth'ímiya < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m.

Kwakiutl

Yuculta Kwakiutl people, southern Kwakiutl people from Cape Mudge north who raided
 the Salish people:: Yéqwelhta ~ Yéqwelhta.

Kwakwawapilt

Kwakwawapilt village and reserve (Chilliwack Indian Reserve #6):: Qweqwe'ópelhp <
 qwe'óp.

Kwantlen

Kwantlen, Langley, B.C.: Qw'ó:ltl'el.
 Kwantlen people, Kwantlen dialect of Downriver Halkomelem:: Qw'ó:ltl'el.

Kwelkwelqéylem

Granite Mountain, the second mountain back of Xóletsa, northwest of Kwelkwelqéylem::
 Th'emth'ómels < th'óméls.

kw'óxweqs dance

a spirit power of a kw'óxweqs dancer, (perhaps wolverine or badger spirit power):: sqoyép
 < sqoyép.

labor

having labor pains, being in labor in childbirth:: ts'áts'elem.

Labrador tea

Labrador tea, "Indian tea", "swamp tea": mó:qwem.

lace

shoelace, shoe-lace:: yémxtel < yém ~ yem.
 to fasten s-th by tying, tie up s-th (like canoe, horse, laces, nets, cow, shoelaces), tie it::
 q'éyset ~ q'í(:)set < q'ey ~ q'í.

lack

lack, need:: =le or =ele.

Lackaway

Lackaway

Lackaway village, Lackaway Creek:: Lá:xewey.

Lackaway Creek

Lackaway village, Lackaway Creek:: Lá:xewey.

Lactuca muralis:: lhelelméxwtel < lhél, qetelméxwtel < qá:t.

ladder

adze (for making canoes and pit-house ladders):: xwt'ót'epels ~ shxwt'ót'epels < t'óp.

ladder, notched cedar pole ladder, rope ladder (pre-contact or later), modern ladder::
skw'íytel < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

ladle

big serving spoon, spoon with handle about ten to 12 inches long, ladle, (spoon carved from mountain goat horn):: xálew.

help oneself to food, serve oneself, serve oneself food (with a ladle), serve oneself a meal (food), (put on a dish [CT, HT]):: lhá:xem ~ lháxem < lhá:x ~ lháx.

to ladle:: qó:lem < qó:.

lady

big person (of females), big lady:: thékwàl.

little ladies:: slhelhlíli < slhá:lí.

ladybird beetle

ladybug, ladybird beetle:: slháhlí < slhá:lí.

ladybug

ladybug, ladybird beetle:: slháhlí < slhá:lí.

Lady Franklin Rock

one of the two rocks of Lady Franklin Rock:: Xéylxel(e)mòs.

Laidlaw

village now called Ohamil Reserve or Laidlaw:: Shxw'òwhámél ~ Shxw'òhámél.

Lakahahmen

a place near Deroche, B.C., just east of Lakahahmen Indian Reserve #10 (which is registered with D.I.A. as Skweam):: Skwiyó:m < Skwíyò.

Lake

a channel between an island and the main shore a) across Harrison River from where the Phillips smokehouse was at Chehalis village (slightly downriver from the mouth of Chehalis R. into Harrison R.), also b) at Harrison Lake where the hatchery was:: Lheltá:lets ~ Lheltálets < lhà:l.

a neck of land on the west side of Harrison Lake just north of Twenty-Mile Creek and across from the north tip of Long Island:: Shxwtépssem < tépssem.

a stone like a statue at Harrison Lake, probably Doctor's Point:: Skoyá:m ~ Skeyá:m.

Bare Bluffs, a steep slope on the west side of Harrison Lake:: Lhó:leqwet.

beach on east side of Harrison Lake across from Long Island where there are lots of flat rocks, most of which have holes in them:: Sqweqwehíwel < qwá.

Beaver Lake or Hanging Lake:: Sqelá:w (Xóxtsa) < sqelá:w.

Lake (CONT'D)

- Chilliwack Lake:: Sxóchaqel < xó:tsa ~ xó:cha.
 Cottonwood Beach (in the southern quarter of Harrison Lake):: Chewó:lhq < cháchew ~ cháchu.
 Cultus Lake, (also village at Cultus Lake near Hatchery Creek [Wells (1st ed.):19]): Swílhcha.
 Doctor's Point on northwest shore Harrison Lake:: Lhxé:ylex < lhéx.
 Ford Lake (sic Foley Lake), Ford Creek (sic Foley Creek) on north side of Chilliwack River below Post Creek:: Lasisélhq?
 (get) a disease gotten by contacting a frog, a skin eruption, also the same disease as the man got in Kawkawa Lake in the Sxwó:yxwey story, (perhaps also) leprosy:: qwó:m.
 Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake):: Stótelô < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 horned owl-shaped rock (beside Spá:th, a bear-shaped rock) up on a cliff on the south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in Harrison Lake:: Chítmexw < chítmexw.
 Kawkawa Lake (near Hope, B.C.): Q'éwq'ewe < q'á:w.
 Lake Errock:: Qwíqwehem < qwéhem.
 Lake of the Woods:: Shxwqó:m < qó:.
 Lake of the Woods (small lake across the Fraser R. from Hope, B.C.): Q'alelftel < q'ál.
 Lindeman Lake:: Tl'aqewólem??.
 Lindeman Lake or Post Lake:: (possibly) Schewíts < cháchew ~ cháchu, (possibly) Schewíts < cháchew ~ cháchu.
 Morris Creek (near Chehalis, B.C.), Morris Lake (near Chehalis): Sxáxe < xáxe.
 place just south of Doctor's Point on Harrison Lake northwest side:: S'ót'o < ót'.
 (probably) Slollicum Lake:: Stl'áleqem Xótsa < stl'á:leqem.
 probably Texas Lake:: St'élxweth' Xótsa < St'élxweth'.
 Rainbow Falls (on Harrison Lake's southeast side):: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < skwó:wech ~ skwówech.
 Rainbow Falls on the east side of Harrison Lake:: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < tséllq.
 Ryder Lake:: T'ept'óp (Xótsa) < T'ept'óp.
 Schkam Lake near Haig:: Sqám < qám.
 spring salmon which goes to Chehalis Lake in May then returns to salt water:: sth'olólh.
 Sumas Prairie west (on the west side of Sumas Lake):: Sxelálets??.
 Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this meaning) [Elders Group 7/13/77]): Smá:th ~ Semá:th ~ Semáth.
 Sweltzer Creek (the stream from Cultus Lake to Chilliwack River at Soowahlie):: Swílhcha Stótelô < Swílhcha.
 Tamihi Lake:: T'ami(ye)hóy (Xótsa) < t'ámiya.
 trail and steep slope on the west shore of Kawkawa Lake where the trail went up and over a steep hill and then down:: Sq'éywetselém ~ Sq'éywetsélém < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.
 Wahleach whistle stop on Seabird Island where Wayne Bobb lived in 1977, (now also Wahleach Lake (man-made) [EB]): Wolích < xwále ~ xwá:le.
 Whale Point at the southwest end of Harrison Lake:: Qwél:és < qwél:és ~ qwélés.
 lake :: xó:tsa ~ xó:cha.
 a bend in a river, a curve of a lake:: sq'ówqel < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 basin lake near top of Cheam Peak:: Xwoqwsemó:leqw.
 deep bottom (of a river, lake, water, canoe, anything):: stl'epláts < tl'ép.
 lake in back of Paul Webster's old place on Hicks Rd. near Jones Creek:: Th'qwélhcha <

lake (CONT'D)

th'qwélhcha.

little lakes:: xelóxcha < xó:tsa ~ xó:cha.

many lakes:: xó:letsa < xó:tsa ~ xó:cha.

mountain right back of Yale town reserve with two big lakes and many small ones:: Xó:letsa Smá:lt < xó:tsa ~ xó:cha.

old lake above Smith Falls, Smith Falls creek (which enters Cultus Lake at its northeast corner):: Slhílhets' < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

small lake, pond:: xóxtsa ~ xóxcha < xó:tsa ~ xó:cha.

stagnant water lake or ponds at the downriver end of Skw'átets or Peters Reserve near Laidlaw:: Th'qwélhcha < th'qwélhcha.

Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this meaning) [Elders Group 7/13/77]): Smá:th ~ Semá:th ~ Semáth.

the hole (lake) at the foot of Cheam Peak on the south side:: Sqwá:p < qwá.

Lake Errock:: Qwíqwexem < qwéxem.

Lake of the Woods:: Shxwqó:m < qó:.

Lake of the Woods (small lake across the Fraser R. from Hope, B.C.): Q'alelíktel < q'ál.

lamb

little lamb:: mímetú < metú.

lame

be lame, (be) sick on the foot, (have) a sick foot, (have) a hurt foot:: q'óq'eyxel < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

be lame (esp. if deformed), be a cripple, to limp, have a limp:: slékwlets ~ slékwlets < lékw.

be lame (in hip, esp. from birth):: skw'í:lets < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

lamp

an electric light, coal-oil lamp, lamp:: yeqwí:l ~ yeqwì:l < yéqw.

any kind of light that one carries, torch (made from pitch), lantern, lamp, flashlight:: sláxet < láxet.

go out (of fire, flame or lamp):: tl'ékw'el.

make a light, turn the light on, light the lamp:: yeqwí:lem ~ yeqwéylem < yéqw.

Lampetra richardsoni

Entosphenus tridentatus, Lampetra richardsoni:: kwótawi ~ kwótewi.

lamprey

eel, Pacific lamprey, western brook lamprey:: kwótawi ~ kwótewi, kwótawi ~ kwótewi.

land

a neck of land on the west side of Harrison Lake just north of Twenty-Mile Creek and across from the north tip of Long Island:: Shxwtépsem < tépsem.

a sxwó:yxwey head turned to stone on land at Xelhlálh somewhere:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.

clean it (of table, land, etc.): tí:lt.

clear it (of land): tí:lt.

land (CONT'D)

earth, ground, land, the earth, the world:: tèm:éxw ~ tem:éxw ~ ~ tèm:èxw ~ témexw.
 end of a falling section of land, end of a level stretch of land, (head of a creek or island [Elders Group]): lhéq'qel.
 neck of land:: =épsēm.
 point of geog. features like island or mountain or land:: =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.
 point of land at the end of an island:: sth'eméxwelets.
 point or tip of a long object (pole, tree, knife, candle, land):: =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.
 prairie, grassy open land, (grassy valley [EB, Gibbs, Elders Group]): spélhxel.
 pull ashore in a canoe, land a canoe:: lhà:l.
 to clear land:: tí:lthet < tí:lt.
 to land s-th (from water):: lhá:lt < lhà:l.

landslide)

(have a) small earth slide (small landslide):: yélt.

Langley

Kwantlen, Langley, B.C.: Qw'ó:lt'el.

language:: sqwéltel < qwà:l

Chinese language:: chálmelqel < chá:lmel.

English language:: xwelítemqel < xwelítem, xwelítemelh sqwà:l < xwelítem.

Nooksack language:: Lhéchelesēm

Sliammon people, Sliammon dialect (of the Comox language, Mainland Comox):

Sloyámén.

Upriver Halkomelem language, to speak Upriver Halkomelem:: Hálq'eméylem < Leq'á:mél.

lantern

any kind of light that one carries, torch (made from pitch), lantern, lamp, flashlight:: sláxet < láxet.

home-made lantern (using candle in a can with a hole in it, etc.), jack-o-lantern:: shxwélchep.

larch

balsam fir (has sweet sap or cambium, grows at higher altitudes, called larch by some, "balsam" is a popular name for trees of the genus Abies), from a sample taken prob. subalpine fir, if sample is mistaken poss. Pacific silver fir or grand fir, if the term balsam is mistaken too, poss. a variety of Douglas fir:: q'et'emá:yelhp < q'át'em.

lard

fat, grease, lard, (oil [EB], shortening [MH]): sló:s ~ slós < ló:s ~ lós.

lard, shortening:: xwástel.

large

be big, be large, be high (of floodwater), rise (of floodwater):: híkw.

(be) larger, bigger:: thítē < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

big bird, (large bird (of any kind)), any waterfowl:: xwí:leqw ~ xwé:yleqw ~ xwéyleqw.

large rock slide that includes trees and other debris:: syélt < yélt.

large portion

a large portion of the earth:: slháq'emex.

Larus

Larus

possibly genus Larus, certainly including Larus glaucescens and possibly any/all of the following: Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus argentatus:: qw'elíteq.

possibly genus Larus, certainly including Larus glaucescens, possibly including any/all of the following (respectively): Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus argentatus:: slíłówya.

Larus argentatus

possibly genus Larus, certainly including Larus glaucescens and possibly any/all of the following: Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus argentatus:: qw'elíteq.

possibly genus Larus, certainly including Larus glaucescens, possibly including any/all of the following (respectively): Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus argentatus:: slíłówya.

Larus californicus

possibly genus Larus, certainly including Larus glaucescens and possibly any/all of the following: Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus argentatus:: qw'elíteq.

possibly genus Larus, certainly including Larus glaucescens, possibly including any/all of the following (respectively): Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus argentatus:: slíłówya.

Larus canus

possibly genus Larus, certainly including Larus glaucescens and possibly any/all of the following: Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus argentatus:: qw'elíteq.

possibly genus Larus, certainly including Larus glaucescens, possibly including any/all of the following (respectively): Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus argentatus:: slíłówya.

Larus delawarensis

possibly genus Larus, certainly including Larus glaucescens and possibly any/all of the following: Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus argentatus:: qw'elíteq.

possibly genus Larus, certainly including Larus glaucescens, possibly including any/all of the following (respectively): Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus argentatus:: slíłówya.

Larus glaucescens

possibly genus Larus, certainly including Larus glaucescens and possibly any/all of the following: Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus argentatus:: qw'elíteq.

possibly genus Larus, certainly including Larus glaucescens, possibly including any/all of the following (respectively): Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus argentatus:: slíłówya.

Larus philadelphia

possibly genus Larus, certainly including Larus glaucescens and possibly any/all of the following: Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus

Larus philadelphia (CONT'D)

argentatus:: qw'elíteq.

possibly genus Larus, certainly including Larus glaucescens, possibly including any/all of the following (respectively): Larus philadelphia, Larus canus, Larus delawarensis, Larus californicus, Larus argentatus:: slílówya.

larvae

salmonberry worm, (prob. larvae of moths or butterflies or two-winged flies):: xwexwíye.

Lasionycteris noctivagans

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: skw'elyáxel.

order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae, may include any or all of the following: Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: p'íp'eth'elàxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel < p'í:.

Lasiurus cinereus

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: skw'elyáxel.

order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae, may include any or all of the following: Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: p'íp'eth'elàxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel < p'í:.

last

be last, be behind, after:: lhiyó:qwt.

be last (in travelling), be behind (in travelling):: yelhyó:qwt < lhiyó:qwt.

have the last spirit dance of the season, have the "sweep up":: yekw'ólhem or perhaps yekw'wólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

last baby (youngest baby), the last-born, a child cranky and jealous of an expected brother or sister:: óqw'a < óqw'.

last year:: spelwálh.

the last time:: ílhulhòy < hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.

last-born

last baby (youngest baby), the last-born, a child cranky and jealous of an expected brother or sister:: óqw'a < óqw'.

last night:: xweláltelh < lá:t.

latch

a latch, Indian lock:: shxwéth'tel or shxwwéth'tel < wáth'.

late

(be) slow, (be) late, go slow:: óyé:m.

deceased ones, late ones:: stáweqel < stewéqel.

late (deceased), past tense:: =à:lh ~ =elh.

late in the night:: lhóp.

lately

lately

recently, just now, lately, (at one recent moment), not long ago:: qá:ys.

later :: -à.

a little later (??):: keke'át < ká(t) ~ ke'át.

later, after a while, later on, wait a while:: téxw.

wait, be later:: ká(t) ~ ke'át.

lather

lather one's body:: yet'qw'íwsem.

laugh

laughing:: lá:yem ~ láyem < líyém ~ leyém.

laugher:: alíliyem ~ elíliyem < líyém ~ leyém.

lots of laughing, (many are laughing [AC]): líliyem < líyém ~ leyém.

the fire is laughing:: elíliyem te híyqw. < yéqw.

think s-o is talking or laughing about one:: tl'ostélmét < tl'óst or tl'óstexw.

think someone is talking or laughing about oneself:: tl'emstélemet ~ tl'emstélmét < tl'emstexw, tl'ostélmét.

to laugh:: líyém ~ leyém.

launch

launch s-th/s-o into the water, push s-o/s-th into the water, throw it in the water:: qwsét < qwés.

lawn

cut it (wood, lawn, etc.): t'eqw'ót < t'éqw'.

laxative

made it (if laxative finally works):: xé:yles < xéylés.

lay

laying down, putting down:: lhálheq'els < lháq'.

lay it down, put it down:: lháq'et < lháq'.

put one's head to one side, lay on one side of the head:: lexósem < lex.

turn it on its side, lay it on its side:: lexét < lex.

lazy

a person that's always lazy:: lexws'ú:met < emét.

be always lazy, be a lazybones, be stupid, be a good-for-nothing:: s'ú:met < emét.

(be) kind of lazy:: s'í'omó:met < emét.

person who is always lazy:: lexws'í:ts'el < í:ts'el.

temporarily lazy:: í:ts'el.

lazybones

be always lazy, be a lazybones, be stupid, be a good-for-nothing:: s'ú:met < emét.

lead :: xá:t.

lead weight:: xá:t.

leader

leader

chief, leader, respected person, boss, rich, dear:: siyá:m < éy ~ éy:
 respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness:: siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.
 respected leaders, chiefs, upper-class people:: sí:yá:m < siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.
 warrior, (leader of a raiding party [CT]): stó:méx.

leaf

:: =á:lews, sts'ólha ~ sch'ólha ~ sts'ólha.
 common plantain, ribbed plantain, called "frog leaf": pipehomá:lews < peh or pó(:)h.
 fall off (of leaves, berries):: xwís.
 leaf, leaves:: =á:lews.
 leaves:: =á:lxw.
 leaves falling:: xwesá:lews < xwís.
 long leaf willow, (Pacific willow):: xwá:lá:lh̄p ~ xwá:lá:lh̄p < xwá:le ~ xwá:le.
 (making a) continuous rustling noise (of paper or silk or material), rustling (of leaves, paper, a sharp sound):: sá:wts'em < sawéts'em.
 one leaf:: lets'álews < léts'a ~ léts'e.
 pick berries, pick off (leaves, fruit, vegetables, hops), (pluck off, harvest):: lhím.
 shake s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or blanket for ex.): xwíset ~ xwítset < xwís.
 short leaf willow, (Sitka willow):: xwá:lá:lh̄p ~ xwá:lá:lh̄p < xwá:le ~ xwá:le.
 ten leaves:: epá:lôws < ó:pel.
 three leaves:: lh̄xwá:lews < lh̄í:xw.
 two leaves:: islá:lews < isá:le ~ isá:le ~ isá:la.
 vanilla leaf:: lh̄xwá:léws < lh̄í:xw.

leaf-green:: sts'ólha ~ sch'ólha ~ sts'ólha.

leak

dry snow coming in (drifting), fine snow that leaks into a house:: sqwelxómé ~ sqwelxóme < qwélxel.
 leaking:: p'íp'e_xw < p'í_xw.
 plugging a hole or leak or crack in anything:: t'ót'ekwels < t'ékw.
 plug it (a hole, leak):: t'ekwót < t'ékw.
 to leak:: p'í_xw.

lean

be leaning:: slóli, slóliyes ~ slólí:s < slóli.
 (be) tight, (leaning backwards [EB]): sq'áq'eth' < q'áth'.
 leaning:: tiyó:les < tiy.
 leaning over (something):: q'í:wethet < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.
 leaning the face on the hand with elbow propped:: piyósem < píy.
 leaning to one side:: sló:litses < slóli.
 lean s-th against something:: tiyélest < tiy.

learn

beat up s-o as a lesson till he learns or gives up, teach s-o a lesson:: lepét < lép.
 find s-th out, understand s-th, learn s-th, realize s-th, now know what s-th is like, read (and comprehend) s-th, understand s-o:: tél:exw ~ (in rapid speech) télexw < tól.
 learn a lesson, give up:: lép.
 studying s-th, thinking about s-th, learning s-th, training for s-th, trying to do s-th:: totí:lt < tól.

leash

leash

put a rope around s-o/s-th's neck, put a leash on s-th, hang s-o:: xwíqw'est < xwíqw'.

"leatherjacket" (insect)

crane-fly, "leatherjacket" (immature crane-fly):: spelwálh qwá:l < qwá:l, tl'áleqtxel qwá:l < qwá:l.

crane-fly, "leatherjacket" (insect):: tl'áleqtxel qwá:l < tl'áqt.

leave

get away, leave, (perhaps just) away:: á:yel < á:y.

leave s-o, leave s-th, go away from s-o/s-th, abandon s-o, leave s-o behind:: áyeles < á:y.

leave s-o/s-th inside:: skwetáxwstexw < kwetáxw.

leave s-th here:: íchelstexw < í.

leave this here, leave s-th here:: ístexw ó < í.

leave alone

leave s-o alone, stop pestering s-o:: kwikwe'át < kwá:.

Ledum groenlandicum:: mó:qwem.

left

(be) left-handed:: sth'íkwetses < th'íkwe.

left arm:: sth'íkwetchís < th'íkwe.

[left] front leg quarter of deer or other animal:: sth'íkweláxel < th'íkwe.

left-handed:: th'íkwetses < th'íkwe.

left (of a side):: th'íkwe.

left side of the body:: sth'ekwe'í:ws < th'íkwe.

the left, the left side:: sth'íkwe < th'íkwe.

left-over

container for left-overs taken home from feast, doggie bag:: meq'ethále < méq'.

feast left-overs, left-overs of food (which guests can take home):: sméq'eth < méq'.

leftover food, scraps:: sq'éylòm < q'éylòm.

leftovers, scraps (not taken home as smeq'óth is):: qelmí:lthel < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

take left-over food:: méq'etsem < méq'.

throw different leftovers together for a meal, throw a meal together, eat a snack::

p'ekw'ethílem < p'ákw'.

leg

(both human) legs, (both) feet:: sxexeyile or sxexile < sxel:e.

break a leg, (have/get) a broken leg:: lekwxá:l ~ lekwxál < lékw.

bushy hair on horses' legs (tufts like on Clydesdale breed), tufts of fur on horse's feet::

qwelqwélxel < qwíl ~ qwel.

calf (of the leg):: q'átl'elxel.

canyon area on Chehalis Creek just above (upriver or north from) the main highway bridge

(esp. the first cliff on the east side) [means one-legged]:: Páléxel ~ Paléxel.

cross one's legs:: q'eyáweth'xelem < q'ey ~ q'i.

daddy long-legs (spider), harvestman spider:: tl'áleqtxel q'esq'ésetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

front leg:: t'á:lew ~ t'álew.

leg (CONT'D)

- (get a) sprained foot, leg got out of joint:: plhéqw'xel ~ p'lhéqw'xel.
 has short legs:: ts'eléletl'xel < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.
 (have a) crooked leg, (be a) crooked-legged person:: spipíy'xel < pó:y.
 (have a) paralyzed leg, game leg:: slhéxx'xel < lhéx.
 (have the) legs crossed:: sxáalts'xel < xélt's'.
 hind leg:: lheq'láts < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
 hit on the leg, [hit on the foot]:: kw'éqwxel < kw'óqw.
 I got hard (of arm, leg, penis, etc.)::: tl'xwòlèm < tl'éxw.
 [left] front leg quarter of deer or other animal:: sth'ikweláx'xel < th'íkwe.
 leg, foot:: sxél:e.
 leg got sprained, (sprain one's ankle [JL])::: ts'lhéqw'xel < ts'lhóqw'.
 legs crossed, cross one's ankles (either sitting or standing) [prob. error], (ankles crossed (either sitting or standing))::: q'eyáweth'xel < q'ey ~ q'í.
 legs (more than two, for ex. non-human)::: sxelxéyle < sxél:e.
 long legs, long-legged:: tl'áleqtxel < tl'áqt.
 on the foot or leg, in the foot or leg, tail of fish, leg of other animate creatures:: =xel.
 overstretch one's legs when walking with too big a step:: t'íw ~ t'í:w.
 rags wound around the legs in the cold or to protect from mosquitoes, (leggings)::: q'élq'xetel < q'ál.
 spread apart s-o's legs:: pxíwét < páx.
 spread one's legs (sitting for example), (be spread in the bottom)::: spapxíwel < páx.
 thigh, leg above the knee:: spatálep ~ spatálep.
 whole leg, (whole of both legs)::: sxexé:yle or sxexí:le < sxél:e.

legged

- (have a) crooked leg, (be a) crooked-legged person:: spipíy'xel < pó:y.

leggings)

- rags wound around the legs in the cold or to protect from mosquitoes, (leggings)::: q'élq'xetel < q'ál.

lemon:: t'át'ets'em qwíyqwòyèls < t'áth' ~ t'áts', qwá:y. (lit. sour + orange fruit/little yellowish fruit)

lemon (post-contact)::: tsqwá:y < qwá:y.

lemon cake:: t'át'ets'em qwíyqwòyèls kíks seplíl < t'áth' ~ t'áts', qwá:y, kíks, seplíl.

(lit. lemon [itself from sour little yellowish fruit] + cake + bread)

lemon extract:: tsqwá:yem < qwá:y.

lemonade:: t'át'ets'em qwíyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw < t'áth' ~ t'áts', qwá:y, qó:.

(lit. lemon [itself < sour little yellow fruit] + fruit juice)

lemon-lime juice:: t'át'ets'em qwíyqwòyèls qas te t'át'ets'em tsqwáyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw < t'áth' ~ t'áts', qwá:y, qó:.(lit. lemon fruit [itself < sour little yellowish fruit] + and + the + lime fruit [itself < sour + greenish fruit]+ fruit juice)

sour (unripe or half-ripe fruit, lemon, Oregon grape, fermenting fruit)::: t'át'eth'em < t'áth'.

lend

lend it to s-o, let s-o borrow it:: chélhtat ~ chélhtet < chélhta.

lend money to s-o, [give s-o credit]::: exímt < íxem.

lend s-o money:: exímstexw < íxem.

length

length:: stl'eqtí:m < tl'áqt.

Lent

Lent

fasting for Lent, prob. also Lent:: kyal:ám.

Leon

next slough on north side of Harrison River above (east of) Smímstíyexwá:le, a muddy slough where fish spawn, right across from Johnny Leon's place at Chehalis and about 100 yards downstream (west) of Yálhketel:: Mímexwel (or prob. better, Mímexwel) < mímexwel.

Leon's Slough

Leon's Slough on Harrison River:: Xemó:leqw < xá:m.

Lepidoptera

Glaucidium gnoma swarthi, some also call order Lepidoptera by this name::

spopeleqwíth'a ~ spopeleqwíth'e < poleqwíth'a.

order Lepidoptera:: sesxá, smímeyàth ~ smímoyàth.

order Lepidoptera, caterpillar of family Geometridae:: q'alq'eló:wsem < q'ál.

order Lepidoptera, caterpillar of the family Geometridae:: q'álq'elp'í:w < q'ál.

order Lepidoptera (esp. incl. grey moths of families Noctuidae, Geometridae, and Lymantriidae):: lholeqwót.

probably larvae of Lepidoptera or Diptera, possibly larvae of order Lepidoptera, family Tortricidae:: xwexwíye.

Lepidoptera or Diptera

probably larvae of Lepidoptera or Diptera, possibly larvae of order Lepidoptera, family Tortricidae:: xwexwíye.

leprosy

(get) a disease gotten by contacting a frog, a skin eruption, also the same disease as the man got in Kawkawa Lake in the Sxwó:yxwey story, (perhaps also) leprosy:: qw'ó:m.

Lepus americanus cascadenis

Lepus americanus cascadenis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now perhaps Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi:: shxwóxw.

Lepus americanus cascadenis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now probably also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi:: sqewáth, sqiqewóthel < sqewáth, sqwiqweyóthel.

Lepus americanus cascadenis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now prob. also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi:: sqíqewàth < sqewáth.

Lepus townsendi, also big or older Lepus americanus cascadenis and Lepus americanus washingtoni:: sqwíqweyóthel < qwá.

Lepus americanus washingtoni

Lepus americanus cascadenis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now perhaps Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi:: shxwóxw.

Lepus americanus cascadenis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now probably also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi:: sqewáth, sqiqewóthel < sqewáth, sqwiqweyóthel.

Lepus americanus cascadenis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now prob. also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi:: sqíqewàth < sqewáth.

Lepus townsendi, also big or older Lepus americanus cascadenis and Lepus americanus washingtoni:: sqwíqweyóthel < qwá.

*Lepus townsendi**Lepus townsendi*

Lepus townsendi, also big or older *Lepus americanus cascadensis* and *Lepus americanus washingtoni*:: sqwíqweyóthel < qwá.

less

lessen it (of someone's load), halve it, make s-th lighter (in weight), lessen it (like when someone's pack is too heavy):: xwát < xwá.

lessen

lessen it (of someone's load), halve it, make s-th lighter (in weight), lessen it (like when someone's pack is too heavy):: xwát < xwá.

lesson

beat up s-o as a lesson till he learns or gives up, teach s-o a lesson:: lepét < lép.
learn a lesson, give up:: lép.

let

admitting s-o/s-th, letting s-o/s-th in, bringing s-o/s-th inside:: kwétexwt < kwetáxw.
be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture, other things?),:: éy ~ éy.
bring s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), take s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure), admit s-o (into a house/enclosure), let s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), put s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure):: kwetáxwt < kwetáxw.
lend it to s-o, let s-o borrow it:: chéllhtat ~ chéllhtet < chéllhta.
let oneself fall, drop oneself down (by parachute, rope, etc., said of little birds trying to fly out of nest, little animals trying to get down and let themselves fall):: chólqthet < tséqlq ~ chéqlq.

let go

drop s-th (accidentally), let s-o go:: kwò:lxw < kwá.
let go of s-th/s-o, drop s-th, set s-o free, turn s-o/s-th loose:: kwá:t ~ kwát < kwá.

Letharia vulpina

possibly *Letharia vulpina* or *Alectoria* (Bryoria) species or *Usnea* species:: mex't'éles.

let it be :: éy ~ éy.

let out

slacken it, let it out (of a rope), loosen it, (lower it (prob. of s-th suspended):: líqwet < líqw.

lettuce

wall lettuce:: thelelméxwtel < lhél, qetelméxwtel < qá:t.

level

level, flat:: léq'.
level ground, flat (of ground):: leq'éylep ~ leq'ílep < léq'.
put a mark on it (like water level of river), mark it, weigh it, (measure it):: xá:th't ~ xáth't < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.

lever

lever

pry s-th, lock s-th (the Indian way/barred/wedged), pry s-th up, lever it up:: wáth'et < wáth'.

Lhilheltálets

natural holes or tunnels east of Iwówes and above Lhilheltálets that water came out of after rain:: Sqwelíqwehíwel ~ Sqwelíqwehìwèl < qwá.

Lhílheqey

another small peak just to the right of the Mount Cheam summit peak as one faces south, she is another daughter of Lhílheqey (Mt. Cheam):: S'óyewòt < Óyewòt.
youngest sister of Lhílheqey (Mount Cheam) that cries:: Ñemó:th'íya < xà:m ~ xá:m.

Lhóy'

Bear Mountain, also called Lhóy's Mountain:: Siyó:ylexwe Smá:lt < siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~ siyólexwe.

Lhóy's Mountain

Bear Mountain, also called Lhóy's Mountain:: Siyó:ylexwe Smá:lt < siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~ siyólexwe.

liar

a little liar:: shxwmámth'elqel < máth'el.
liar:: shxwmáth'elqel < máth'el.

lice

lots of lice:: mexméxts'el < méxts'el.

lichen

black tree lichen, black tree "moss":: sqwelíp.
gray lacy lichen or tree moss (real fine like hair, grows on maples):: xám'xem'.
gray or green tree "moss" (lichen) hanging on tree limbs, possibly wolf lichen or other species:: mex'téles.

lick

beat s-o up, kick s-o in fight, lick s-o (in fight), spank s-o, fight s-o (till he cries for ex.), fight s-o in anger, fight s-o back:: xéyet.
licking it:: th'íth'emet < th'ím ~ th'í:m.
lick s-th (with tongue):: th'ímet ~ ts'í:met < th'ím ~ th'í:m.

licorice fern:: st'uslóye, t'asíp, t'usló:ye.

lid

a cover, lid:: qp'á:letstel < qep'.
buckskin straps, lid for berry basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yem.
close s-th (for ex. a box), put a lid on s-th (for ex. a pot), cover it with a lid:: qp'á:qet < qep'.

lie

a little liar:: shxwmámth'elqel < máth'el.
be lying on the ground:: slhálheq' < lháq'.

lie (CONT'D)

fool s-o, deceive s-o, (lie to s-o [SJ]): q'elstá:xw < q'á:l.
 liar:: shxwmáth'elqel < máth'el.
 lie down:: lhóq'ethet < lháq'.
 lie down on one's back:: kw'aqálém < kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.
 lie on one's back, on his back:: kw'e'íyeqel ~ kw'e'íqel < kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.
 lie? with surface facing up, sticking up, on the side? or edge?: kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.
 lying down on one's stomach:: qíqep'yó:lha ~ qéyqep'yó:lha < qep'.
 lying on its side:: slíx < lex.
 lying on one's back:: kw'e'í:qel < kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.
 lying on one side with one's head propped up on one hand:: piypiyáleqálem < píy.
 lying on one's stomach with head down on one's arms:: qiqep'eyósem < qep'.
 lying on the ground:: lhálheq' < lháq'.
 lying, telling a lie, (bluffing [BH TTC]): mameth'álem < máth'el.
 tell a lie for s-o:: xwmath'elqéylémt < máth'el.
 to lie (prevaricate):: math'elqéylem < máth'el.

lie down :: áxeth.

little baby lying down:: i'axíth < áxeth.

lying down:: á:xeth < áxeth.

life

come alive, come back to life, get better (from sickness), get well, revive:: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?: á:yelexwt < áylexw ~ áyelexw.

save s-o, (EB) bring s-o back to life:: á:yelexwlexw < áylexw ~ áyelexw.

life-spirit

conscience, spirit (which can be lost temporarily), soul, life-spirit, power of one's will:: smestíyexw < mestíyexw.

lift

keep it in the air, lift s-th/s-o off the floor:: shxwóxwelstexw < xwá.

lift s-o (of a spirit dancer being initiated):: shxwóxwelstexw < xwá.

lift up s-th, lift [s-th], hoist [s-th] up:: xwà:lx < xwá, xwà:lx < xwá.

tilt s-th, lift s-th up at one end or one side, tilt s-th sideways:: tewá:let < tewále.

to lift, raise:: shxwóxwel < xwá.

too heavy to lift:: éw.

light

an electric light, coal-oil lamp, lamp:: yeqwí:l ~ yeqwí:l < yéqw.

any kind of light that one carries, torch (made from pitch), lantern, lamp, flashlight:: sláxet < láxet.

be light, (be lit up), be illuminated:: státew ~ státôw < táw.

be light (illuminated):: státewel < táw.

burn s-th, light s-th:: yéqwt < yéqw.

get light:: táwel < táw.

give s-o light:: láxet.

going out(side) with a light:: láxetem < láxet.

(he) light(s) s-th on fire, (he) set s-th on fire:: sétqtstes.

lessen it (of someone's load), halve it, make s-th lighter (in weight), lessen it (like when someone's pack is too heavy):: xwát < xwá.

light (CONT'D)

light s-th, make a light (of s-th), turn it on (a light):: táwelt < táw.
 light up s-th/s-o, shine a light on s-th/s-o:: táwet < táw.
 light (weight), lightweight:: xwóxwe < xwá.
 make a light:: yeqwí:ls < yéqw.
 make a light, turn the light on, light the lamp:: yeqwí:lem ~ yeqwéylem < yéqw.
 precipitation, ray of light:: =xel.
 rays of light:: sxelxéles te syó:qwem < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
 tickled (by a hair, by a light touch):: sá:yxwem.
 tip-toeing, (walking lightly, sneaking):: t'et'ásxelem < t'ás.
 walk lightly, sneak:: t'ásxelem < t'ás.

lighten

diatomaceous earth (could be mixed with things to whiten them--for ex. dog and goat wool), white clay for white face paint (for pure person spirit-dancers), white powder from mountains, white clay they make powder from to lighten goat and dog wool for blankets, powder, talc, white face paint:: st'ewókw'.

like

a little, a little like, slightly:: tu.
 be like, be similar to, be the same as, be a kind of:: sta'á ~ ste'á < t.
 dislike s-o/s-th, to not like s-o/s-th:: qélstexw < qél.
 getting to like somebody:: i'é:ymet < éy ~ éy:.
 just like:: st'ó'o ~ st'á ò < t.
 like s-o [his/her personality], like s-th [its taste, its idea], be interested in s-th/s-o, enjoy s-o sexually:: éystexw ~ éy:stexw < éy ~ éy:.
 love, like:: st'lít'l'el < t'l'í ~ t'l'í:.
 not like s-th any more:: qelqélexw < qél.
 sound like (in voice):: staqí:l < t.
 to love s-o, like s-o:: t'l'íls ~ t'l'í:ls < t'l'í ~ t'l'í:.
 to resemble, look like, (similar-looking):: st'at'ó:mex < t.
 want, desire, like, need:: st'l'í ~ st'l'í: < t'l'í ~ t'l'í:.
 what does it look like?, what does he/she look like?, (how is he/she/it in appearance or looks?), (what color is it? [NP]): selchímomex < selchí:m ~ selchím.
 what does it sound like?, What does it sound like?, (how does it sound?): selchí:meleqel < selchí:m ~ selchím

likeness

likeness, portrait, photograph, photo, statue:: sxwíythi ~ sxwéythi < xwíyth.

Lilium columbianum:: sxameléxwthelh < sáxem.

Lillooet

Lillooet people, Port Douglas (also Lillooet) people:: sth'kwólh.

lily

blue camas, yellow dog-tooth violet = yellow avalanche lily:: sk'ámets ~ sk'ámeth.
 chocolate lily:: st'éleqw'.
 plant similar to st'éleqw' (chocolate lily) but different, (probably rice root):: péth'oyes.
 tiger lily:: sxameléxwthelh < sáxem.
 trillium, B.C. easter lily:: xaxt'ó:les.
 water-lily, yellow pond lily:: qw'emétxw.

lima beans

lima beans:: thós sp'eq'í:l t'l'fkw'el < thí, p'eq', t'l'fkw'el
(lit. big round + off-white + bean)

Limax maximus

also Limax maximus and Arion aster:: q'oyátl'iyē.

limb

cedar limb rope (slitted):: stélwél.

limb (of tree):: sts'éxttses < sts'á:xt.

limb or bough of tree:: =tses ~ =ches.

prop up a limb with a Y-shaped stick, (prop s-th up (of a limb, with a Y-shaped stick):: ts'qw'ít or th'qw'it.

(red) cedar limb, (red) cedar bough:: xpá:ytses ~ xpáytses < sxéyp.

tree limb, branch (of tree), (knot on a tree [CT]): sts'á:xt.

limber

limber, supple, bend easily (of a person):: leqw'ímōws.

lime:: t'át'ets'em tsqwayqwòyèls (lit. sour + greenish fruit) < t'áts', qwá:y

limp

be lame (esp. if deformed), be a cripple, to limp, have a limp:: slékwlets ~ slékwēlets < lékw.

limp in the hip:: hálkweletsem < lékw.

Lindeman Creek

Lindeman Creek below Chilliwack Lake, on the north side of Chilliwack River:
(possibly) Schewíts < cháchew ~ cháchu.

Lindeman Lake:: Tl'aqewólem??.

Lindeman Lake or Post Lake:: (possibly) Schewíts < cháchew ~ cháchu.

line

a line:: sxéyp.

anchor-line, mooring-line, bow-line, what is used to tie up a canoe:: lhqélelet < lhqé:ylt.

bait s-th (fish-line, fish-hook, fish-trap):: má:lat < má:la ~ má:le.

fishing by a line, line-fishing, trout-fishing, fishing with a pole (for trout)::

qw'iqw'emó:thel ~ qw'íqw'emó:thel < qw'emó:thel.

fishing line:: qw'emóthetel < qw'emó:thel.

float line, cork line:: qwôqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l, qwôqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l.

hang s-th on a line, hang s-th on a nail, hang s-th up:: q'é:ywet (or better) q'í:wet < q'e:yw
~ q'í:w.

lines:: sxéyxep < sxéyp.

lots of lines:: sxéypxep < sxéyp.

older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling
of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line,
older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

sinker line:: xetáléqetel < xá:t.

to fish with a pole or rod, to fish by a line:: qw'emó:thel.

younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the
speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling
of one's(great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister:: sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

line-fishing

line-fishing

fishing by a line, line-fishing, trout-fishing, fishing with a pole (for trout)::
qw'iqw'emó:thel ~ qw'íqw'emó:thel < qw'emó:thel.

ling-cod :: á:yt ~ é:yt, mechó:s.

lining

fancy lining:: shxwthí:lestel.
inner lining, inner side:: skwetxwó:lwelh < kwetáxw.

linoleum

floor, floor mat, floor covering, linoleum, rug:: lhéxéyléptel < lhá:x ~ lháx.

lip

burned on the lips:: kw'esó:ythel < kw'ás.
chin, jaw (of fish, human, etc.), (lips (both), cheek, side of the face [DM]): ts'emxó:ythel.
(have a) harelip:: xasáxw.
(have) flabby lips, (have) sloppy lips:: slhelp'ó:ythel < lhél.
(have) pursed lips when pouting:: smóst'iyethel.
(have the) mouth round and open with rounded lips:: sqwoqwtó:ythel < qwá.
(have) thick lips:: pelhtó:ythel < plhá:t.
hit on the mouth, [hit on the chin, hit on the lip, hit on the jaw]: kw'qwó:ythel < kw'óqw.
lower lip:: st'epóyethel < t'ép.
on the lip or jaw:: =ó:ythel ~ =eyéthel ~ =eyth(íl).
on the lips, on the jaw, on the chin:: =ó:ythel.
red part of the lips, (both) lips:: lhepteló:ythel < lhép.
roof of the mouth, inside of upper lip, palate:: chelhqí:l ~ chelhqéyl < =chílh ~ chílh=
skin of the mouth, (prob. also skin of the chin or jaw or lips):: kw'elôwó:ythel < kw'eléw
~ kw'elôw.
to kiss, kiss on the lips:: mékweth ~ mékwethel < mékw.
upper lip:: schelhóyethel < =chílh ~ chílh=
whistle with pursed lips, whistling:: xíxpò:m < xó:pem.

lipstick :: témélh.

liquid

choke on water, choked on liquid:: lexwslhém ~ lexwslhám < lhém.
liquid in the mouth:: qe'ó:ythel < qó:.
to scald s-th/s-o, burn s-th/s-o [with hot liquid]: th'áxet < th'áx.
to stir (a liquid), stir (mixing ingredients):: qwáylhecháls < qwá:y.
unclear liquid, water, juice:: =elhcha.

liquor

liquor, rum:: lám.
liquor store, beer parlor (AC):: lamáwtxw < lám.

listen

call s-o to witness, call s-o to listen:: xwlalámstexw < xwlalá:.
he/she called me to witness:: xwelalámsthòxes < xwlalá:.
just listening (not talking):: xwlalá:.
listen, hark, listen to something particular:: xwlalá:m ~ xwlalám < xwlalá:.

listen (CONT'D)

listening:: xwélalà:m ~ xwélalàm < xwlalá:.

listen to s-o:: xwlalá:met < xwlalá:.

make s-o listen:: xwlalámstexw < xwlalá:.

straining to listen, really listening, listening hard, trying to listen, (listen [AC]): xwlalá:.

they call him/her/them to witness (lit. "he/she/they is/are caused to listen"):: xwelalástem ~ .
xwelalámstem < xwlalá:.

litter

runt of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter:: th'íth'kw'oya < sth'ékw', th'íth'kw' < sth'ékw'.

smallest of a litter or family:: th'akw'ó:y < sth'ékw', th'íth'kw'ó:y < sth'ékw'.

little

accompany s-o little or elderly:: q'eq'exí:lt < q'ó.

a few little rats:: haheláwt < há:wt.

a little, a little like, slightly:: tu, tu.

a little below the mouth of a creek or slough:: chichewóthel < cháchew ~ cháchu.

a little bit, small bit, a few:: emímél ~ amí:mel.

a little bluff (of rock):: sxeq'xéq'et < xeq'.

a little liar:: shxwmámth'elqel < máth'el.

a little past, a little after:: yéyilaw ~ yíyelow < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.

a small person (old or young) is picking or trying to pick, an inexperienced person is picking or trying to pick, picking a little bit, someone who can't pick well is picking:: lhilhím < lhím.

baby wren, little or young wren:: t'át'emiya < t'ámiya.

(be a) little bit proud, [a little] proud:: smámth'el < máth'el.

[be a little blue]: tsmímeth' < méth'.

[be getting/going a little red]: skwekwíkwemel < kwí:m, tskwekwíkwemel < kwí:m.

(be) stupid, not all there (mentally), (be) a little crazy:: shxwixwóxwth' < xwáth'.

blowfly, big fly, (little fly (one of them) [Elders Group 2/19/75]): xwôxwáye ~ xweqxwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.

creek, little river, small creek, small river:: stótelô ~ stó:telô < tó:l ~ tò:l.

cute, a little one is good, good (of s-th little):: í'y < éy ~ éy:, í'y < éy ~ éy:.

cute little one:: á'y ~ á'y < éy ~ éy:.

diminutive, little (of subject, object, agent, patient or action):: =R1= or =C1e=.

diminutive, little (of subject, object, agent, patient or action), small, (all diminutive verbs are also continuative):: R4= or C1í=, =R6= or =eC2=, R7= or C1á=.

diminutive, small, little:: R5= or C1e=.

five little ones, five young (animal or human):: lhq'atses'ó:llh < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

good (of little ones), cute (of many of them):: é'y ~ á'y < éy ~ éy:.

[have/get/be in a state of going a little yellow or green]: tsqwíqweyel < qwá:y.

(have) quieter water, died down a little:: sqám < qám.

hill (dirt, includes both sides of hill), little hill:: skwókwep ~ skwokwepflep.

little animal(s):: smímíyàth < sméyeth ~ sméyéth.

little baby lying down:: i'axíth < áxeth.

little basket:: sí:stel < sí:tel ~ sítel.

little baskets:: selístel < sí:tel ~ sítel.

little beaver:: sqiqelá:w < sqelá:w.

little belly-button:: mímxwoya < móxwoya ~ móxweya ~ méxweya.

little bug:: sth'ékw'oye < sth'ékw'.

little carrots:: xíxewíyeq or xíxewíq < xáwéq.

little coyote:: lil'eyáp < slek'iyáp.

little crows, small crows, bunch of small crows, (bunch of northwestern crows):: spepelól

little (CONT'D)

- ~ spepeló:l < spó:l.
 little father:: smà:l < má:l ~ mál.
 little finger, fourth finger:: soseqwtóletses < sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.
 little flowers:: sp'eláp'q'em < p'áq'em.
 little girl (perhaps four years), young girl, (girl from five to ten years [EB]): q'áq'emi < q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.
 little hawk:: xixemxíméls < xéym.
 little horse:: stiteqíw < stiqíw.
 little house, cabin (say 12 ft. x 10 ft. or less), small home, storage house (small shed-like house, enclosed with door), outhouse (slang), toilet (slang):: lílem < lá:lém.
 little ladies:: slhelhlíli < slhá:lí.
 little lakes:: xelóxcha < xó:tša ~ xó:cha.
 little lamb:: mímetú < metú.
 little old person:: siyó:ylexwe < siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~ siyólexwe.
 little partner, little person who follows or goes with one:: sq'iq'exí:l ~ q'iq'exí:l < q'ó.
 little pig:: kwíkweshú < kweshú.
 little skunk:: sth'íth'peq < sth'épeq.
 little sled:: shxwqeyqexelátsem ~ shxwqiqexelátsem < qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.
 little, small:: emémel < emímel ~ amí:mel.
 little smart one:: schéchwòt < schewót.
 little stick of firewood:: syóyelh < yólh.
 little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the canyon):: smámelet < smá:lt.
 (little supernatural creature), little stl'áleqem:: stl'ítl'leqem < stl'á:leqem.
 little tiny beads:: ts'ets'emíkw.
 little tree:: thí:thqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.
 little tree[s]: thétheqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.
 little wives:: stételes < stó:les.
 little woman, small woman:: slháhlhli < slhá:lí.
 lots of little creeks:: stételô < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 lots of little girls:: q'eq'elá:mi < q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.
 lots of little pieces of driftwood:: qwéqwelhi(y) < qwélh.
 lots of little red:: tskwékwelim < kwí:m.
 lots of little sticks of firewood:: syéyelh < yólh.
 lots of little streams (like the kind coming down a hill after a rain):: teltelewá:m < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 ma'am, female friend, chum (female), little girl:: iyés < éy ~ éy:
 meadow, (little prairie):: spáplhxel < spéhlhxel.
 my dear, (little best friend, little dear friend, etc.): q'éyq'eleq ~ (better) q'íq'eleq < q'ó.
 poor little one, you poor thing (said to a child):: t'ó:t'.
 rock that looks like a little hat on west (Chehalis) side of Harrison River above mouth of Morris Creek:: Yó:yseqw < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
 scared a little:: sesí:si < síy.
 scrubby little ones, (little ugly ones):: qéqelehó:mex < qél.
 short pants, little pants, underpants:: siseqíws ~ síseqíws < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.
 small (AC, BJ), little (AC), a little bit (Deming: EF, MC, Cheh.: EB):: axwíl.
 small (in quantity), a little:: emémel < emímel ~ amí:mel.
 small little plants:: sts'éts'esem < ts'ísem.
 small (smaller than axwíl), little:: í:'axwí:l ~ í:'axwí:l < axwíl.
 sobbing, crying a little, (to sob [EB]): xíxà:m ~ xéyxà:m < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 that's a little one (male, about one to five years old), he (little):: tú:tl'òtl'è'm < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

little (CONT'D)

that's them (little kids), they (little kids):: t'l'étl'elò:m < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that's them (little ones) (male?)::: tutl'étl'elò:m < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

(that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones):: yutl'étl'elòm < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

three little people:: lhelhxwále < lhí:xw.

little man

little man (nickname for a person), (sonny boy (MV and DF)):: wíyeka < swíyqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

little man, small man:: swíwíqe < swíyqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

Little Matsqui Creek:: Stótlôtel < tó:l ~ tò:l.

Little Mountain

village at east end of Little Mountain on Hope Slough, upper end of Mount Shannon [DM]:: Qwolíwiya or Ñwolíwiya.

village at west end of Little Mountain (Mount Shannon) on Hope Slough, also a name for Hope Slough or Hope River:: Sqwá:la < qwá.

Whetkyel village east of Little Mountain by Agassiz:: Xwétxel or Xwétxel.

little ones

a bunch of little ones:: emémel < emímel ~ amí:mel.

Liumchen

village on both sides of Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Mountain::

Loyú:mthel ~ Loyúmthel.

Liumchen Creek

place by Albert Cooper's house on Chilliwack River Road near Vedder Crossing, former

village where a slide is now on north bank of Chilliwack River opposite Liumchen Creek:: Xéylés <

village on both sides of Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Mountain::

Loyú:mthel ~ Loyúmthel.

Liumchen Mountain

village on both sides of Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Mountain::

Loyú:mthel ~ Loyúmthel.

live

at home, be living (somewhere), stay:: t'eláxw ~ t'l'áxw < t'éléxw.

be alive, be living, be in good health, be healthy, be well:: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

liver :: stsél:ém.

living

soul, spirit of a living person:: shxwelfí.

living-room

(could be used for) living-room:: ó:metáwtxw < emét.

living thing:: =e ~ =a.

lizard

lizard

big gray lizard, (Pacific giant salamander):: tseyí:yex̣.

big gray rock lizard, probably Pacific giant salamander which is cognate in Squamish, possibly also the Pacific coast newt which is commonest in B.C. and also is found in this area, prob. also the northern alligator lizard:: seyíyex̣.

slow-worm ("a slow-moving foot-long snake"), actually a species of blind legless lizard:: aleqá:y < álhqey ~ álhqay.

small red or brown "lizard", red salamander and western red-backed salamander, and possibly also the following brown species attested in the area: long-toed salamander, northwestern salamander, and possibly the British Columbia salamander:: pí:txel.

load

(be) loaded with a heavy pack:: swíp < wíp or wép.

lessen it (of someone's load), halve it, make s-th lighter (in weight), lessen it (like when someone's pack is too heavy):: xwát < xwá.

more than one person heavily loaded with packs:: swewíp < wíp or wép.

loaded

overloaded:: wép < wíp or wép.

lobe

ear lobe:: st'epá:lí:ya ~ st'epá:liya < tl'ép.

locate

mark s-th, blaze it (of a trail), get/have s-th spotted (marked and located), make note of s-th:: xe'áth'stexw < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.

spotted (marked and located):: sx'e'áth' < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.

location

creek between Popkum and Cheam, also a location near Popkum, (must be second of two creeks above Popkum that cross Highway #1 [JL 4/7/78]): sthamí:l.

location around a house, part:: =mel.

(place, location), where s-o is at:: shxwlí.

locative

locative, on the:: =el ~ =a(:)l ~ =o(:)l.

(possibly an old) locative:: =el ~ =ál.

lock

a latch, Indian lock:: shxwéth'tel or shxwwéth'tel < wáth'.

(be) locked with a stick:: swáweth' < wáth'.

lock it with a key:: lekelít ~ xwleklít < leklí ~ lekelí.

pry s-th, lock s-th (the Indian way/barred/wedged), pry s-th up, lever it up:: wáth'et < wáth'.

lodge

house, home, den, lodge, hive:: lá:lém.

log

:: syáyeq' < yáq'.

a faller, a logger:: yáyeq'els < yáq'.

a lot of logs:: syáq'yeyq' < yáq'.

log (CONT'D)

bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough:: qelímó:les < qél.
 crackling and popping (of a log in fire or firecrackers):: tl'áléxem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.
 cutting them up (of logs):: t'ot'qw'íth'et < t'éqw'.
 Douglas fir log or wood:: ts'sá:y.
 (have/get a) crackle and pop (sound of a log in a fire or of firecrackers):: tl'á:l_xem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.
 hollow (of tree or log):: shxwótkwewel < xwótkw ~ xwótkw.
 log cabin:: t'mí:wsà:ls < t'ém.
 logging:: ts-hélàk < lók ~ làk.
 log house, log-cabin:: lokáwtxw < lók ~ làk.
 make it hollow (of canoe, log, etc.)::: thiyeqwewí:lt < thíy.
 roll s-th (like a log), (roll it up [AC])::: xelékwt < xél.
 smooth a log by chopping:: t'mí:ws < t'ém.
 straddle s-th (log, fish, etc.)::: xeqét < xéq.

log cabin

log cabin:: t'mí:wsà:ls < t'ém.
 log house, log-cabin:: lokáwtxw < lók ~ làk.

log-jam

jampile, log-jam:: steqtéq < téq.

loincloth

be wearing a loincloth:: sthiyáp < sthiyep.
 loincloth, dog-hair apron, dog-hair mat:: sthiyep.

Lomatium nudicaule:: q'exmí:l.

Lomatium utriculatum

possibly Lomatium utriculatum or Perideridia gairdneri, also Daucus carota:: xáwéq.

lonesome

(being) lonesome (refers to someone else):: t'etí:l < t'í:l.
 be lonesome for s-o, miss s-o:: t'í:lmet ~ t'ílmet < t'í:l.
 (be) lonesome (referring to oneself):: t'í:l.

long

a long time ago:: welhíthelh < híth, welhí:thelh < híth, welhíth < híth.
 a long time, it's a long time:: híth.
 (be) long, tall (of tree, anything):: tl'áqt.
 daddy long-legs (spider), harvestman spider:: tl'áleqtxel q'esq'ésetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.
 four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects):: xethflemets' < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.
 (have a) long face:: xwtl'óqtes < tl'áqt.
 (have a) long neck:: tl'éqtepssem < tl'áqt.
 length:: st'eqtí:m < tl'áqt.
 long ago:: wet'ót'.
 longest dirt point sticking out on Harrison River about a quarter mile above Harrison Bay
 bridge:: Tl'éqteqsel < tl'áqt.
 long face:: stl'óqtes < tl'áqt.
 long feather (from wing):: stl'p'álqel.
 long leaf willow, (Pacific willow):: xwálá:lhp ~ xwá:lá:lhp < xwále ~ xwá:le.

long (CONT'D)

long legs, long-legged:: t'l'áleqtxel < t'l'áqt.

point or tip of a long object (pole, tree, knife, candle, land):: =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.

(seven long objects), seven ropes, seven threads, seven sticks, seven poles:: th'okwsámets' < th'ó:kws.

(six long objects), six ropes, six threads, six sticks, six poles:: t'xémemets' < t'éx.

three ropes, three threads, three sticks, three poles, (three long narrow objects):: lhxwámeth' < lhí:xw.

longhouse

carved outside post on longhouse, totem pole:: xwíyθi < xwíyθ.

(circle) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse:: séls' < sél or sí(:)l.

dish, big cooking and serving trough used in longhouse, feast dish, plate (of wood or basketry), (platter), tray:: ló:θel.

door, doorway, door of a big (communal) house or longhouse:: steqtá:l < téq.

go around inside the longhouse counter-clockwise:: selts'elwílem < sél or sí(:)l.

longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing):: stháwtw < θi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.), Indian house, plank house:: xwelmexwáwtw < xwélmexw.

main rafters of longhouse:: sh(xw)kw'ekw'í < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

thick plank for side of house, thick shake for longhouse roof, covering over hole in roof of pit-house:: s'í:ltexw.

Watery Eaves, a famous longhouse and early village on a flat area on Chilliwack River just a quarter mile upriver/east above Vedder Crossing:: Qoqoláx̄el < qó:.

Long Island

a neck of land on the west side of Harrison Lake just north of Twenty-Mile Creek and across from the north tip of Long Island:: Shxwtépsem < tépsem.

beach on east side of Harrison Lake across from Long Island where there are lots of flat rocks, most of which have holes in them:: Sqweqwehíwel < qwá.

Long Island (in Harrison Lake):: Híkw Tl'tsás < híkw.

longnose sucker

little roundmouth suckerfish, probably longnose sucker:: skwímeth < kwí:m.

Lonicera ciliosa:: q'éyt'o ~ q'í:t'o.

Lonicera involucrata

possibly Lonicera involucrata:: xó:lelhp.

look

Look., See.: kw'é.

look after s-o, protect s-o, take care of s-o:: xólhmet ~ xólhemet < xólh.

look at one's face:: kw'echó:sem < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

look at s-th/s-o, examine s-o/s-th:: kw'átset < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

look bad, look mean:: qelóméx < qél.

look different:: lelts'ó:méx < láts'.

look for s-th/s-o:: yélxt < yél or perhaps yá:l.

looking after s-o, taking care of s-o:: xóxelhmet < xólh.

look (CONT'D)

- looking at s-th/s-o:: kw'ókqw'etset < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
 looking sad, (making a sour face [MV, EF]): sló:ltes.
 [looks a state of going brown, be getting brown-looking]: sqw'íqw'exwelomex < qw'íxw.
 [looks blue, blue-looking]: tsméth'òmèx < méth'.
 Look., See.: kw'é.
 [looks purple, purple-looking]: st'áwelòmèx < st'áwel.
 [looks red, red-looking]: tskwimómex < kwí:m.
 [looks rose, rose-looking]: qálqomex < qá:lq.
 [looks white, white-looking]: p'eq'óméx < p'éq'.
 [looks yellow or green, yellow/green-looking]: tsqwáyòmèx < qwá:y.
 shading one's eyes from the sun with the hand (looking into the sun): xwtóxesem.
 stare at someone's face, look at s-o's face, stare at s-o, look at s-o: kw'ótsest < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
 take care of oneself, look after oneself, be careful: xólhmethet ~ xó:lhmethet < xólh.
 to resemble, look like, (similar-looking): st'at'ó:mex < t.
 what does it look like?, what does he/she look like?, (how is he/she/it in appearance or looks?), (what color is it? [NP]): selchímomex < selchí:m ~ selchím.
 worried, sad, looking sad: st'á:yxw < t'ay.

-looking

- bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough: qelímó:les < qél.
 disappointed and angry-looking without talking: sxéyxeth' < xíth' ~ xéyth'.
 in looks, -looking, in appearance: =ó:mex ~ =óméx ~ =òmèx ~ =ómex ~ =omex ~ =emex.
 [looks a state of going brown, be getting brown-looking]: sqw'íqw'exwelomex < qw'íxw.
 [looks blue, blue-looking]: tsméth'òmèx < méth'.
 [looks gray, gray-looking]: tsxwíkw'oᵗ mex < xwíkw'.
 [looks purple, purple-looking]: st'áwelòmèx < st'áwel.
 [looks red, red-looking]: tskwimómex < kwí:m.
 [looks rose, rose-looking]: qálqomex < qá:lq.
 [looks white, white-looking]: p'eq'óméx < p'éq'.
 [looks yellow or green, yellow/green-looking]: tsqwáyòmèx < qwá:y.
 to resemble, look like, (similar-looking): st'at'ó:mex < t.

lookout

- Wahleach Bluff, a lookout mountain with rock sticking out over a bluff, also the lookout point on Agassiz Mountain: Kw'okw'echíwel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

looks

- in looks, -looking, in appearance: =ó:mex ~ =óméx ~ =òmèx ~ =ómex ~ =omex ~ =emex.
 [looks gray, gray-looking]: tsxwíkw'oᵗ mex < xwíkw'.

looks good

- good-looking, beautiful, pretty, handsome, looks good: iyó:mex ~ iyóméx ~ iyómex < éy ~ éy:.

loom :: t'élhtel < t'álh.

a loom: t'lhéses < t'álh.

net shuttle and net-measure, gill-net measure, (loom [Elders Group]): t'élhtsestel < t'álh.

Loon

Loon

Female Loon:: Q'ewq'eweló:t < q'á:w.

Male Loon:: Q'ewq'ewelátsa < q'á:w.

loon

common loon, possibly also red-throated loon (though that has a separate name in Squamish), possibly also arctic loon:: swókwel.

loose

be slack, loose, too loose, hanging loose (of a slackened rope):: slí:leqw < líqw.

broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled:: yéxw < yíxw.

let go of s-th/s-o, drop s-th, set s-o free, turn s-o/s-th loose:: kwá:t ~ kwát < kwá:.

loose (of a pack), slack (of a pack), too low (of a pack):: xet'éla < xét'.

salmon after spawning when its eggs are loose:: t'iléqel.

slack, loose (of a pack):: xét'.

to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

untie s-th, unravel s-th, unwind it, unwrap it, loosen s-th, unlace it:: yéxwet < yíxw.

loosen

loosen it (of a knot):: kw'étxwt.

slacken it, let it out (of a rope), loosen it, (lower it (prob. of s-th suspended)):: líqwet < líqw.

Lophodytes cucullatus:: thíyéqel.

Lophortyx californicus

Oreortyx pictus, possibly also Lophortyx californicus:: kwéyl.

Lord

God, the Lord:: Chíchelh Siyá:m ~ Chíchelh Siyám < =chílh ~ chílh=.

It's you to thank the Lord, (Please say grace):: lúwe ts'ít te Chíchelh Siyám < =chílh ~ chílh=.

Lorenzetto)

Indian name of Mary Amy (Lorenzetto) (Commodore) Cooper:: Óyewòt.

lose

become lost, get lost:: íkw' ~ í:kw'.

hair is falling out, losing one's hair:: qw'eméqel < qw'é'm.

lose s-th:: ókw'elexw < íkw' ~ í:kw'.

lose (s-th, an object, etc.): ekw'ólem < íkw' ~ í:kw'.

lose s-th/s-o:: théxwlexw < théxw ~ théxw.

lost (deceased):: sóstem < sát.

lost one's voice:: stqá:qel < téq.

slip off (one's feet, hands, bottom), lose balance:: xwlhép.

slip off with a foot, lose balance [on feet]: xwlhépxel < xwlhép.

slip with both feet, lose balance on both feet:: xwelhxwélhepxel < xwlhép.

lose heart

lose heart

lose heart, become disappointed, become discouraged:: qelqéyl or qelqí:l < qél.

lost

become lost, get lost:: íkw' ~ í:kw'.

lost and presumed dead, perish:: s'í:kw' < íkw' ~ í:kw'.

lost (deceased):: sóstem < sát.

lot(s)

a lot got rubbed off:: ó:leqw' < íqw'.

a lot of baskets:: sá:lel ~ sá:ltel < sí:tel ~ sítel.

a lot of dirt:: sqel:ép ~ sqél:ep < qél.

a lot of flies, big blow-flies:: xwiyxwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.

a lot of logs:: syáq'yeq' < yáq'.

a lot of people:: qxálets < qéx.

a lot of rocks:: smelmá:lt < smá:lt.

a lot of (small) dogs, puppies:: sqwéqwemay < qwem.

a lot of trees close together (young), thicket:: théqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.

barking a lot, lots of barking:: tl'éwtl'ewels < tl'éw.

be many, be a lot of, lots of, much:: qéx.

bending lots of things, bending them (lots of things):: piypó:yt < pó:y.

crying a lot:: xexám < xà:m ~ xá:m.

feather (any kind), (fine feathers [EB], small feathers [IHTTC], lots of feathers [EB]):
sxélts' ~ sxél:ts' < xél.

folding lots of things, fold s-th several times or many times:: lemlémet < lémet.

(get) lots of water all over since it's raining so hard, really getting rainy:: t'emt'émqw'xel < t'émeqw'.

hanging lots of fish to dry:: chachí:lhtel ~ chachíyelhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=.

having lots of fun, it's a lot of fun:: í'eyó:stem < éy ~ éy:.

it's sure a lot:: chelà:lqwlha < chelà:l.

[lot of] trout:: th'eth'qwá:y < sth'eqwá:y.

lots of people crying:: xemxám < xà:m ~ xá:m.

rock in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot:: Xexám Smá:lt < xà:m ~ xá:m.

shaking a lot of hands:: kwéletsesà:ls < kwél.

splitting wood, (splitting it (a lot of wood)):: seq'séq'et < séq'.

to perish (of a lot of people):: s'ekw"í:kw' < íkw' ~ í:kw'.

what a lot., it's sure a lot:: chelà:l.

lots following:: chelchó:lqem < chá:l or chó:l.

lots of anthills:: qwemqwó:mth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

lots of cracks:: seq'síq' < séq'.

lots of eyes:: qelqélem < qélém ~ qél:ém.

lots of eyes being closed:: th'elíth'eplexw ~ ts'elíts'eplexw (or perhaps ts'elíts'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

lots of floats:: p'íp'ekwtà:l < p'ék.

lots of friends:: sí:yá:ye < siyá:ye ~ siyá:ye.

lots of laughing, (many are laughing [AC]): lilyiyem < líyém ~ leyém.

lots of lice:: mexméxts'el < méxts'el.

lots of lines:: sxéypxep < sxéyp.

lots of little creeks:: stételô < tó:l ~ tò:l.

lots of little girls:: q'eq'elá:mi < q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.

lots of little pieces of driftwood:: qwéqwelhi(y) < qwélh.

lot(s) (CONT'D)

- lots of little red:: tskwékwelim < kwí:m.
 lots of little sticks of firewood:: syéyelh < yólh.
 lots of little streams (like the kind coming down a hill after a rain):: teltelewá:m < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 lots of lumps (any size):: sqwemqwó:m_xw < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
 lots of minnows:: qéqemlò < sqíqemlò.
 lots of money, (many dollars):: q_xó:s < qé_x.
 (lots of people are) proud, (many are proud):: smá:leth'el ~ smá:lth'el < máth'el.
 lots of people crying:: xemxám < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 lots of people picking:: lhemlhí:m < lhím.
 lots of people visiting (one another):: lá:leqel.
 lots of sores, (possibly) rash:: sth'ekw'th'ékw' < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.
 lots of squares:: st'elt'elá_xel < st'elá_xel.
 lots of stl'áleqems, (lots of supernatural creatures):: stl'eltl'áléqem < stl'á:leqem.
 lots of times:: q_xálh < qé_x.
 make s-th lots, make lots of s-th:: qé_xstexw < qé_x.
 non-spirit-dancers (lots of them):: st'elt'ólkwlh < st'ólkwlh.
 place on mountain above Ruby Creek where there's lots of boulders all over the mountain lined up in rows:
 Thíthesem < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 splashing, splashing (lots of times):: t'ó:mqw'em < t'émeqw'.
 spotted with lots of [irregular] spots:: st'elt'élq < st'á:lq.
 squeaking (of lots of mice):: th'eth'elá:ykwem < th'á:ykwem.
 (that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones):: yutl'étl'elòm < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 (young) girls, lots of (adolescent) girls:: q'á:lemi ~ q'á:lemey < q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.

loud

- a loud voice:: sthí:qel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (be) loud:: shxwtl'ó:s.
 be loud in sound, a loud sound (?): chqwáléqep.
 crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (noise when eating):: tl'ámqw'els < tl'ém.
 crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (sound or noise when eating):: tl'ámqw'els < tl'ámkw'em.
 loud (of a voice):: sthí:qel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 make the sound of water splashing or dripping fast, (make the sound of a waterfall, make the sound of pouring rain dripping or splashing in puddles loudly):: xwó_tqwem.
 to sigh (of a spirit-dancer), make a loud (breathy) noise:: xeqhlálém.

Louie

name of Chief Albert Louie's father:: T'íxwelátse ~ T'íxwelátsa.

Louie's Slough

slough called Billy Harris's Slough or Louie's Slough, the next slough east of Yálhxetel and west of Q'iq'ewetó:lthel:: Meth'á:lméxwem ~ Mth'á:lmexwem.

louse

- body louse, grayback:: p'éq' méx_ts'el < méx_ts'el.
 human louse: head louse, (secondarily) body louse, and possibly crab louse, (unclear if animal lice are included):: méx_ts'el.
 lots of lice:: mexméx_ts'el < méx_ts'el.
 (louse-comb):: lhémx_ts'el < méx_ts'el, lhémx_ts'el_{tel} < méx_ts'el.
 to snap (one's fingers, a louse when one bites it, etc.): tl'eméq_w < tl'ém.

louse-comb)

louse-comb)

(louse-comb):: lhémxts'el < méxts'el, lhémxts'eltel < méxts'el.

louse egg

nits, louse eggs:: xést'el.

love

love, like:: st'ítl'e'l < tl'í ~ tl'í.

making love, having intercourse:: pipelá:ls < pé'l (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

to love s-o, like s-o:: tl'íls ~ tl'í:ls < tl'í ~ tl'í.

low

a small willow tree, a low willow:: xwóxwelá:lhp < xwále ~ xwá:le.

deep down, below, down below, low:: tl'ép.

go down, go down below, get low:: tl'pí:l ~ tl'epí:l < tl'ép.

loose (of a pack), slack (of a pack), too low (of a pack):: xet'éla < xét'.

low class person, [person on the lowest economic class]: stít-sòs < t-sòs ~ tesós.

lower s-th down:: tl'épt < tl'ép.

(make s-th deep or low):: tl'épstexw < tl'ép.

small gray mountain blueberry on a low plant, dwarf blueberry:: sxwéxixeq ~ sxw'éxixeq.

lower

lower circle under eye:: st'epó:lemelh ~ st'epó:les < tl'ép.

lower [downriver] end of house (inside or outside):: sòqw'áx~~el~~ < wòqw' ~ wéqw'.

lower it down, (lower s-th down):: tl'pí:lt ~ tl'épelt < tl'ép.

lower lip:: st'epóyethel < tl'ép.

lower s-th down:: tl'épt < tl'ép, tl'pí:lstexw < tl'ép.

slacken it, let it out (of a rope), loosen it, (lower it (prob. of s-th suspended)): líqwet < líqw.

Lower Sumas River

Sumas Mountain (also Tuckquail, a village on both sides of Lower Sumas River [Wells]):

T'exqé:yl or T'exqí:l < t'éx.

Luckakuck Creek:: Lexxéq < xéq.

luggage

suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothing container, clothes bag, trunk (for clothes), etc.: áwkw'emálá < á:wkw'.

luke-warm

warm, luke-warm:: t'álqw'em < t'álqw' or t'élqw'.

lullaby

pacify a baby, pacify it (a baby), sing or hum to a baby to quiet it, sing to it (a baby), (sing a lullaby to it): tl'ó:t.

sing a lullaby to s-o:: tétemest.

Lulu Island:: Lhewqí:m Tl'chás < lhewqí:m.

lumber

lumber

lumber house:: xwelitemáwtxw < xwelítem.
plank, board, lumber:: loplós ~ leplós.

Lumbricus terrestris

esp. Lumbricus terrestris:: sth'ékw's te téméxw < sth'ékw'.

Lummi

Lummi (person, people):: Lém:i ~ Lexwlém:i.

Lummi Reserve:: Lém:i ~ Lexwlém:i.

lump :: qwó:mth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

a lumpy mountain back of Seabird Island:: Sqwemqwóm \underline{x} w < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

ankle (the lump part):: qwém \underline{x} wxel < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

hunchback, humpback, lump on the back:: skwómàtsel (sqwómàtsel) < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

lots of lumps (any size):: sqwemqwó:m \underline{x} w < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

lump-like, round:: =xw ~ =exw.

lump on a tree, burl:: smétsa.

lump on person (or creature), goiter:: smétsa.

lumpy clay:: qwómé \underline{x} weth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

solid grease, suet, lump of grease, (stomach fat [CT]): \underline{x} wástel.

wrist, wrist bone (on outer side of wrist, little finger side, lump of wrist):: qwém \underline{x} wtses < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

lumpy

rough (of wood), lumpy (of ground, bark, etc.): smelhmélhqw.

lunch

a small lunch:: sásewel < sáwel.

(food) provisions for a trip, box lunch:: sáwel.

lung

lung, lungs (both):: sp'élxwem.

lust)

tempt s-o (with sex or lust):: xixtímstexw or xixtímstexw < xítem.

Lutra canadensis pacifica

Lutra canadensis pacifica, perhaps also Enhydra lutris lutris:: sq'á:tl'.

Lycoperdon

probably Calvatia gigantea and Lycoperdon perlatum/gemmatum and possibly other Calvatia or Lycoperdon spp.: pópkw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

Lycoperdon perlatum/gemmatum

probably Calvatia gigantea and Lycoperdon perlatum/gemmatum and possibly other Calvatia or Lycoperdon spp.: pópkw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

Lymantriidae)

order Lepidoptera (esp. incl. grey moths of families Noctuidae, Geometridae, and Lymantriidae):

Lymantriidae) (CONT'D)

lholeqwót.

Lynx

Racoon (name in a story), (Lynx [JL]): Smeló' < mélés.

lynx

Canada lynx:: chó:wqwela.

Lynx canadensis canadensis:: chó:wqwela.

Lynx rufus fasciatus:: sqets'ómes.

Lysichitum americanum:: ts'ó:kw'e ~ ch'ó:kw'e ~ ts'ó:kw'a.

ma'am

ma'am, female friend, chum (female), little girl:: iyés < éy ~ éy.

MacFarlane Creek

Mt. MacFarlane Creek:: possibly Chéchem.

machine :: meshí:l.

sewing machine:: shxwp'áp'eth' < p'áth'.

spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner, a spinning machine:: shxwqáqelets' < qálets'.

washtub, washing machine:: shxwth'éxwelwetem < th'éxw or th'óxw.

Mack

also the words of Mack's spirit song:: Á:yiya.

Mack (EB's great grandfather):: Á:yiya.

mad

being angry, continue to be angry, angry, mad, roused, stirred up:: t'át'eyeq' ~ t'át'iyeq' < t'ay.

(be) scowling (if mad or ate something sour), ((made a) funny (strange) face [Elders Group 1/21/76]): s^xéy^xewes < xéywel.

get angry, get mad, be angry:: t'áyeq' < t'ay.

get mad at oneself:: qelqelí:lthet < qél.

strong feelings, mad all the time but won't fight:: simíwél < éy ~ éy.

maggot(s) :: á:pel.

magic

a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB 4/25/78]): syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw, syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

(cast a spell for s-o, use a magical power for s-o):: yewí:lmet < yéw: ~ yéw.

someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic]:

syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

magpie

black-billed magpie:: álel.

Mahood Creek

Mahood Creek

creek from Hicks Lake [sic? from Deer Lake] that's actually three creeks all leaving from the lake, probably Mahood Creek, (also Hick's Mountain [LJ]): Sílhíxw < lhí:xw.
 place at Ruby Creek where Paul Webster lived some years ago, now Wahleach Island Indian Reserve #2 and area at mouth of Mahood Creek: Xwolích ~ Xwelích < xwále ~ xwá:le.
 (probably) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek (creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]): Qwôhòls < qwá.

mail

mail?: s_xelá:ls < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

make

(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to): xéyx_xel_xw < xéyx_e ~ xíxe.
 a group making (fish) oil: hemhémeth_eqw < móth_eqw or meth_eqw.
 all the equipment for making a canoe, canoe-making equipment: halfyches < hà:y.
 (bathe s-o, give s-o a bath), make s-o take a bath: xó:kw'et < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.
 (be) determined, got your mind made up: sxáxas < xás.
 borer to make holes, auger: sqweqwá:ls ~ shxwqwewqá:ls < qwá.
 build a fire, make a fire, make the fire, (stoke the fire): yéqwelchep ~ yéqweltsep < yéqw.
 build a house (make a house): thiyéltxwem < thiy.
 canoe-work, canoe-making: s=há:y < hà:y.
 (circle) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse: sélts' < sél or sí(:)l.
 come near me, (sic? for make me get near): tesésthòx < tés.
 crossing oneself, (making the sign of the Cross): pá:yewsem < pó:y.
 exert oneself, make a big effort, do with all one's might, [do] as hard as possible, do it harder (used if already paddling for ex.): tíméthet < tím_et.
 fixing s-th, making s-th: thá:yt < thiy.
 go around (a point, a bend, a curve, etc.) in the water, make a U-turn (in the water, could use today on land with a car): q'ówletsem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 I'd rather have (s-th), I'd prefer (s-th) (make that s-th instead): t'l'óst or t'l'óst_exw.
 lessen it (of someone's load), halve it, make s-th lighter (in weight), lessen it (like when someone's pack is too heavy): xwát < xwá.
 light s-th, make a light (of s-th), turn it on (a light): táwelt < táw.
 looking sad, (making a sour face [MV, EF]): sló:ltes.
 made, fixed, repaired: thiy.
 made it (if laxative finally works): xé:yles < xéylés.
 made it to shore, get to shore: lhál:omet < lhà:l.
 [make a bang, make a sudden hard thump sound]: kw'péxw.
 make a bed, make (straighten up) a bed, make one's bed: thiyá:lhem ~ thiyálhem < thiy.
 make a canoe, making a canoe: hà:y.
 make a crunching or crackling noise, crunching (gnawing) sound: xápkw'em < xep'ékw'.
 make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.): xep'ékw'.
 make a fire for s-o: yéqwelchept < yéqw.
 make a hole in s-th, drill a hole in s-th: qwát < qwá.
 make a light: yeqwí:ls < yéqw.
 make a light, turn the light on, light the lamp: yeqwí:lem ~ yeqwéylem < yéqw.
 make a mess, mess up: yó:lqw' < yél or perhaps yá:l.
 make a mistake, blunder: mélmel < mál ~ mél.
 make an attempt (to do something difficult, like running rapids in a canoe, mountain-climbing, winning a game, etc.), give it a try: t'óthet < t'á.

make (CONT'D)

- make a real mess:: yó:lqw'es < yél or perhaps yá:l.
 make it especially for s-o:: swástexw < swá.
 make it for s-o, fix it for s-o:: thiyéltset ~ thiyélhchet < thíy.
 make it hollow (of canoe, log, etc.): thiyeqwewí:lt < thíy.
 make it strong, make him/her/them strong:: eyémstexw < éy ~ éy:.
 make it thin (of dough, etc.): th'eth'emí:lstexw < th'eth'emí:l.
 make noise, be noisy, (a noise [EB], making noise [EB]): ló:p̄xwem.
 make oneself useful:: p'óp'ekw'ethet < p'ákw'.
 make one's mouth like one's going to cry:: pespesó:ythílem < pas ~ pes.
 make s-o ashamed:: xéȳx̄estexw < xéȳx̄e ~ x̄f̄x̄e.
 make s-o ashamed [happen to or accidentally or manage to]: lháylexw < lháy.
 make s-o cry (accidentally or manage to): xá:mlexw < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 make s-o happy, cheer s-o up:: xwoyíwelstexw < xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwél.
 make s-o kneel:: th'q'elh̄x̄oméstexw < th'q'elh̄x̄á:m.
 make s-o listen:: xwllámstexw < xwllá:
 make s-o sick:: q'óq'eystexw < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.
 make s-o well:: i'éȳelstexw < éy ~ éy:.
 make s-th be noisy, make noise with s-th:: lópx̄wemstexw < ló:p̄x̄wem.
 (make s-th deep or low):: tl'ép̄stexw < tl'ép̄.
 make s-th expensive:: tl'ístexw < tl'í ~ tl'í:.
 make s-th, fix s-th, do s-th:: thíyt < thíy.
 make s-th lots, make lots of s-th:: qéx̄stexw < qéx̄.
 make s-th thick:: plhátstexw < plhá:t.
 (make that s-th (instead), cause that to be s-th (instead)): tl'óst or tl'óstexw.
 make the sign of the Cross, (cross oneself):: píyewsem ~ píwsem < pó:y.
 make the sound of water splashing or dripping fast, (make the sound of a waterfall, make the sound of pouring rain dripping or splashing in puddles loudly): xwó̄tqwem.
 making a canoe:: hahà:y < hà:y.
 making a face:: x̄wix̄we'ós < x̄wex̄we'á.
 making fun, (ridiculing):: lhílhàth'.
 making it for s-o, fixing it for s-o:: tháyelhtset < thíy.
 making love, having intercourse:: pipelá:ls < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
 making noise:: lópepx̄wem < ló:p̄px̄wem, lópepx̄wemstexw < ló:p̄px̄wem.
 making s-o slow:: silíx̄wstexw < silíx̄w.
 making s-th better, repairing s-th once discarded:: p'áp'ekw'et < p'ákw'.
 making the fire, building the fire, (stoking a fire):: híyqwelchep < yéqw.
 mark s-th, blaze it (of a trail), get/have s-th spotted (marked and located), make note of s-th:: x̄e'áth'stexw < x̄áth' ~ x̄e'áth'.
 non-control reflexive, make oneself do something, keep oneself doing something:: =st=èlèmèt or =st=èlèmèt ~ =st=elómet.
 numb, made numb:: xwókw'eltem < xwókw'.
 repair s-th once discarded, make s-th better, fix s-th up, repair s-th:: p'ákw'et < p'ákw'.
 revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?: á:yelexwt < áylexw ~ áyelexw.
 sparking, sparkling, exploding with sparks and making sparky noises, making sparky noises:: pá:yts'em < páyéts'em.
 they're making friends, (making friends with each other):: yóyatel < yá:ya.
 they've made friends, (make friends with each other):: yáyetel (prob. also yáyatel) < yá:ya.
 to guess, make a guess:: st'e'áwel ~ st'áwel, st'e'áwel ~ st'áwel < t.
 to make a sign with its foot it wants a younger brother or younger sister:: oqw'exélem < óqw'.

make (CONT'D)

to scowl, make a bad face or a scowl:: xeywésesem or xéywésesem < xéywel.

to sigh (of a spirit-dancer), make a loud (breathy) noise:: xeqlhálem.

turn (oneself) around, make a U-turn:: ts'elqéylém < ts'el.

weaving (for ex. a tumpline), mending a net, making a net:: q'éyq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

make a canoe

make a canoe, making a canoe:: hà:y.

Male

Male Grizzly Bear:: Yeqwímet ~ Syeqwímetxw < yéqw.

Male Salmonberry Bird, (Male Swainson's Thrush):: Xwét < xwét.

male

adolescent male (before he changes to a man, about 13, when his voice changes, etc.):

tumiyáth'.

male black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxé:yímet or sxé:yímet < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

male (creature):: swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

male name:: =elácha, =elálexw ~ =elàlèxw, =eleq, =éylém ~ =ílém, =iyetel, =thet.

male name, (prob.) repeatedly gets wives/houses:: =ímeltxw.

male name version of Olóxwelwet:: Olóxwiyetel < Oló:xwelwet.

male part of male plant:: swíqe'ál or swíyeqe'ál < swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

male (plant):: swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

men, males:: sf:wí:qe < swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

nominalizer (male or gender unspecified, present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article:: ta=, te=.

on the penis, in the penis, on the genitals, on the male:: =á:q ~ =aq ~ =eq.

that's a little one (male, about one to five years old), he (little):: tú:tl'òtl'è:m < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that's them (little ones) (male?): tutl'étl'elò:m < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that's them (male), they (male), them (male):: tutl'ó:lem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

the (male or gender unspecified, near but not in sight):: kwthe < kw.

the (male, present and visible or presence and visibility unspecified):: te.

the (male, present, visible), the (gender or presence and visibility unspecified), a (male, present and visible), a (gender or presence and visibility unspecified):: te.

malefactive

benefactive, do for s-o, malefactive, do on s-o:: -lhts.

male friend

sir, male friend, chum (male), sonny:: iyéseq < éy ~ éy:.

mallard

larger bird (any kind, generic), waterfowl, duck, (mallard [Cheh. dial.]:: mó:qw.

mallard, duck:: teléqsel ~ tel:éqsel.

Malloway

village or settlement on the west side of the Fraser River at Emory Creek by Frank

Malloway's fish camp, Albert Flat (Yale Indian Reserve #5):: Ó:ywoses.

Malus malus)

Pyrus fusca, Pyrus malus (= Malus malus):: qwe'óp.

man

man

adolescent boy (about 10 to 15 yrs. old), teenaged boy, young man (teenager):: swíweles ~ swíwles.

little man (nickname for a person), (sonny boy (MV and DF)):: wíyeka < swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

little man, small man:: swíwíqe < swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

man (15 years and up):: swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

man with two wives:: islá:ltexw < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

men, males:: sf:wí:qe < swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

name of an old man from Kilgard who was a strong warrior (fighter):: Xéyteleq < xéyet. to escape (of a man or a slave), run away:: tl'í:w.

manage (to)

(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to):: xéyxexew < xéyxē ~ xíxe.

frightened s-o [accidentally], [happened/managed to] frighten s-o:: th'ith'íkw'elexw < th'íkw' or th'ekw'.

get s-o's name, manage to get s-o's name:: kwíxexew ~ kwéxwelexw < kwí:x ~ kwíx.

hurt s-o [accidentally, happen to, manage to):: xéhlhexw < xélh.

kill s-th/s-o accidentally, (happen to or manage to kill s-th/s-o):: q'eyléxw < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

make s-o ashamed [happen to or accidentally or manage to):: lháylexw < lháy.

make s-o cry (accidentally or manage to):: xá:mlexw < xà:m ~ xá:m.

manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the best one can:: iyólewéthet < éy ~ éy:.

managed to fell a tree, (managed to fall it):: yéq'lexw ~ yéq'elexw < yáq'.

manage to get here:: xwe'ílòmèt < í.

manage to get to s-o here:: xw'í:ls < í.

non-control reflexive, happen to or manage to or accidentally do to oneself:: =l=ómet or =l-ómet ~ =l=ó:met.

non-control transitivizer, accidentally, happen to, manage to do to s-o/s-th: =l.

man-made)

fall apart, come apart (of something man-made):: yíxw.

take s-th down, tear down s-th man-made, dismantle s-th, take it apart:: yíxwet < yíxw.

many

are how many?:: kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

be how many canoes?:: kw'ílówelh < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

be many, be a lot of, lots of, much:: qéx.

be steaming (in many places), be cloudy with rain-clouds:: pelpólxwem < poléxwem.

clubbing many times, hitting many times:: kw'elqwál < kw'óqw.

elders (many collective):: siyelyólexwa < siyólexwe.

folding lots of things, fold s-th several times or many times:: lemlémet < lémet.

good (of little ones), cute (of many of them):: é'iy ~ á'iy < éy ~ éy:.

(have a) wrinkled face with many wrinkles:: lhellhélp'es < lhél.

(have/get) many icicles:: yelyelísem < yél:és.

how many paddles?:: kw'ílówes < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

how many people?:: kw'ílà < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

how many times:: kw'elálh < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

how many trees:: kw'í:là:lh < kw'ílà:lh < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

lots of laughing, (many are laughing [AC]): líyliyem < líyém ~ leyém.

lots of money, (many dollars):: qxó:s < qéx.

(lots of people are) proud, (many are proud):: smá:leth'el ~ smá:lth'el < máth'el.

many (CONT'D)

many are howling:: q'eq'ówel < q'á:w.
 (many) different colors:: lets'ló:ts'tel < láts'.
 many get crushed, get all crushed, many smashed (round and filled):: meqw'méqw' < méqw' ~ móqw'.
 many lakes:: xó:letsa < xó:t'sa ~ xó:cha.
 (many small rocks):: smemá:lt < smá:lt.
 more than one is good, good (of many things or people):: álíy ~ 'álíy < éy ~ éy:.
 mountain right back of Yale town reserve with two big lakes and many small ones:: Xó:letsa Smá:lt < xó:t'sa ~ xó:cha.
 moving, (many moving around in circles, moving around in circles many times):: xelxálqem < xálqem.
 perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out:: xwà:y ~ xwá:y.
 plural, (usually) many in a group, collective:: R3= or C1eC2=.
 (rare) plural, (usually) many in a group, collective:: R5= or C1e=, =R6= or =eC2=, R7= or C1á=, R8= or C1a=.
 shining, (glittering, sparkling (with many reflections)):: p'elp'álq'em < p'álq'em.
 small containers (a number of them):: mémeleqel < mímeleqel.
 (that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones):: yutl'étl'elòm < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 torn up (in pieces) (or prob. better) (tear up (in many pieces)):: xwetxwét < xwét.
 wetting many things:: lhóleqwet < lhéqw.

many times

whipping s-o/s-th many times:: qw'ó:leqwet < qw'óqw.

map:: sxe'áth'tels té tèmèxw (lit. "measuring device of the earth") < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.

maple

broad-leaf maple:: q'emó:lhp ~ q'emówelhp < sq'émél.
 maple dish:: q'emó:lhpíwelh < sq'émél.
 vine maple, Douglas maple:: sí:ts'elhp.

marble

(have) marble eyes, (have) blue eyes:: mopeló:les.

marble-sized

fine little marble-sized pieces of ice:: sth'ówsem or sth'éwsem.

March

month beginning in March:: wóxes < wexés.
 (month beginning in) March, ((birds) making music):: qweloythí:lem < qwà:l.
 month or moon of March to April, grass moon:: soxwí:les < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.
 moon of February to March, (torch season):: peló:qes < peló:qel.
 the month/moon beginning in March:: welék'es < welék'.

Mareca americana)

Anas americana (~ Mareca americana), prob. also Anas penelope (~ Mareca penelope), (Anas acuta [BJ]): sése.

Mareca penelope)

Anas americana (~ Mareca americana), prob. also Anas penelope (~ Mareca penelope), (Anas acuta [BJ]): sése.

Maria Slough

Maria Slough

upper end of Seabird Island, village at the upper end of Seabird Island, Maria Slough
 separating Seabird Island from north shore of Fraser River, now used for Seabird Island as a whole::
 Sq'éwqel ~ Sq'ówqel < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 wide place in Maria Slough (just north of Lougheed Highway bridge), west mouth of
 Maria Slough:: Sqémelech < qám.

marijuana

marijuana, "pot", "weed", weed:: ts'esémelep ~ ts'esémelép < ts'ísem.

mark

a mark to show where something is, a marker (to show a trail, something buried, a grave):: xáth'tel < xáth'
 ~ xe'áth'.
 a measure, a true mark:: sxe'áth' < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.
 (be) blazed (of a mark in a tree), chipped (of mark in tree):: st'ót'ep < t'óp.
 female black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxéyilmòt or sxéyilmòt < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
 male black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxé:ylmet or sxé:ylmet < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
 marked on the back:: xep'ewíts < xéyp'.
 mark s-th, blaze it (of a trail), get/have s-th spotted (marked and located), make note of
 s-th:: xe'áth'stexw < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.
 paint s-o, (paint marks on s-th/s-o):: xé:ylt < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
 pencil, pen, something to write with, (device to write or paint or mark with):: xéltel < xél
 ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
 pointer to show direction (like in a trail) (could be an arrow or stick or mark in the
 ground):: shxwmót'estel < mót'es.
 put a mark on it (like water level of river), mark it, weigh it, (measure it):: xá:th't ~ xáth't
 < xáth' ~ xe'áth', xá:th't ~ xáth't < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.
 Schelawat, a village at the bend in Hope Slough at Annis Rd. where there was a painted or
 marked house:: Sxelá:wtxw < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
 scratch s-o/s-th and leave a mark, rake it, claw it, scrape it:: xéyp'et < xéyp'.
 spotted (marked and located):: sxe'áth' < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.
 unidentified animal with marks on its face, perhaps badger or wolverine:: sqoyép.

marmot

hoary marmot, (also known as) "mountain groundhog", "groundhog", or "whistler", poss.
 also yellow-bellied marmot:: sqwíqw.
 Rocky Mountain pika, hoary marmot, rock-rabbit:: sk'í:l.

Marmota caligata cascadenis

Marmota caligata cascadenis, poss. also Marmota flaviventris avara:: sqwíqw.

Marmota flaviventris avara

Marmota caligata cascadenis, poss. also Marmota flaviventris avara:: sqwíqw.

marriage

separated in marriage:: skwekwó:tel < kwá:
 uncle's wife, aunt's husband, parent's sibling's spouse, uncle by marriage, aunt by
 marriage:: xchápth ~ schápth.

married woman

married woman, got a husband, got married to a husband:: swóweqeth < swáqeth.

married woman (CONT'D)

married women, ((plural) got husbands):: swóqeweqeweth (or better) swóq-weqeth < swáqeth.

marrow :: tétesxel.

bone marrow:: slésxel < ló:s ~ lós.

marry

be married:: smamalyí < malyí.

got married to a wife:: scháchexw < chá:xw.

married woman, got a husband, got married to a husband:: swóweqeth < swáqeth.

married women, ((plural) got husbands):: swóqeweqeweth (or better) swóq-weqeth < swáqeth.

marry, get married:: malyí.

to marry a sibling of one's deceased spouse:: th'áyá:m < ts'á:ya.

marsh

big marsh below old Pretty's place and above modern Scowlitz:: Lhá:lt < lhà:l.

Labrador tea, "Indian tea", "swamp tea":: mó:qwem.

(sphagnum) bog, marsh:: mó:qwem.

marten :: xó:qel ~ xóqel.

Martes americana caurina:: xó:qel ~ xóqel.

Martes pennanti pennanti:: shxwématsel ~ shxwémetsel, thswál.

Mary

Old Mary of Chehalis:: Yó:yt'elwet.

Mary Ann Creek

Mary Ann Creek, village at mouth of Mary Ann Creek into the Fraser (in Yale, B.C., Yale Town Indian Reserve #1):: Sése.

mountain west of N'ó:letsa, (mountain north of Sése (Mary Ann Creek), shortcut to N'ó:letsa [Elders Group (Fish Camp 9/29-31/77)]): Tl'átl'eq'xélém < tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.

village between Yale Creek and Mary Ann Creek on the CP side (west bank of the Fraser R.) where lots of cottonwoods grow/grew (near Yale, B.C.): Lexwchéwólhp < cháchew ~ cháchu.

mash

crush (of berries), smash (of berries), squish (of berries, etc.), to mash:: tósem < tós.

mashing, grinding (stones, something hard):: tótesem < tós.

tapping it (with something), mashing s-th, grinding s-th, be bumping s-o:: tóset < tós.

touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it:: tóset < tós.

mask :: slhewó:stel.

headdress, face costume, mask:: sxwéythyies ~ sxwíythyies < xwíyith.

mask covering the face (lit. "face is inside"): skwetóxwes < .

mask over the eyes:: sq'eyq'tóles < q'ey ~ q'i.

rock shaped like a man's head with a sxwó:yxwey mask on a point near the head of

Harrison River, the point also called Spook's Point:: Sxwó:yxwey ~ Sxwóyxwey < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.

mask (CONT'D)

sxwóy_xwey ceremony featuring a masked dance, the sxwóy_xwey mask and dance:: sxwó:y_xwey ~ sxwóy_xwey.

masked dance:: skwetóxwes sqw'eyflex < kwetáxw.

sxwóy_xwey ceremony featuring a masked dance, the sxwóy_xwey mask and dance:: sxwó:y_xwey ~ sxwóy_xwey.

Mass

Mass, (to say Mass?): lomás ~ lemás:s.

saying Mass:: lílemas < lomás ~ lemás:s.

mast

mast on a canoe or boat:: spotelálá < pó:t.

master

respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness:: siyám ~ (rare) siyám:m.

masturbate

bring oneself to a climax, to climax, to orgasm, masturbate:: wets'á:lómet < ts'á:.

mat

bulrush mat:: wó:lalh < wó:l.

bulrush mat, reed mat, mat (of cattail/roots/bulrushes, etc.), (wall mat (Elders Group 11/12/75):: wá:th'elh ~ wáth'elh < wáth'.

cattail mat (large or small):: solá:ts.

cedar bark mat:: slhqw'á:y < lhéqw'.

floor, floor mat, floor covering, linoleum, rug:: lhéxéyléptel < lhá:x ~ lháx.

floor mat, rug:: thélxetel < thél.

loincloth, dog-hair apron, dog-hair mat:: sthíyep.

mat, (foot mat):: ókw'xatel.

mattress, mats used in beds, (diaper(s) [AC]): slhá:wel.

needle (for sewing cloth, for mat-making):: p'éth'tel < p'áth'.

pillow, rolled bulrush mat:: sxwétl'qel.

shake s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or blanket for ex.): xwíset ~ xwítset < xwís.

stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater, rug-beater:: kw'ekw'qwá:lth'átel < kw'óqw.

woven mat to put hot plates on:: lháxtsestel < lhá:x ~ lháx.

wrap it again, rewrap it, (correction by AD:) roll it up (of a mat, carpet, etc.):

xwelxwélekw't < xwélekw'.

match

match, matches:: máches.

material)

(be) hard, stiff (material), strong (of rope, material, not of a person), tough:: tl'éxw.

clothing, material:: íth'a < íth'a.

cloth or warm material to wrap around the foot, stockings:: chóxwxel.

flannelette, velvet, woolly material, fluffy material, soft material:: pá:píth'a < pá:pa.

(have/get) a rustling noise (not continuous) (of paper, silk, or other material), (to rustle):: sawéts'em.

material) (CONT'D)

(have/get) soft rustling (of material), shuffling (sound):: xwót'kw'em.

(making a) continuous rustling noise (of paper or silk or material), rustling (of leaves, paper, a sharp sound):: sá:wts'em < sawéts'em.

strong (of material):: t'l'xwíth'a < t'l'éxw.

thin (of material like a dress, also of a string):: th'eth'emí:l.

trimmings (of material), sawdust, shavings:: lhéts'emel < lhíts' ~ lhíts'.

(material for)

(material for)?:: =lh ?.

math:: mekw'stám skw'xám/mekw'stám skw'áxem (lit. "everything in numbers") < kw'áx ~ kw'x ~ kw'xá.

Matsqui

Matsqui village, (Matsqui Creek [Wells]): Máthxwi.

Matsqui Creek

Little Matsqui Creek:: Stótlôtel < tó:l ~ tò:l.

matter

it doesn't matter, it's useless:: ôwéta xwí:s < shxwí.

mattock :: mátek.

chopping the ground (with hoe or mattock):: t'et'émélep < t'ém.

mattress

mattress, mats used in beds, (diaper(s) [AC]): shá:wel.

May)

hungry time (about mid-April to mid-May), famine (Elders 3/72):: temkw'à:y < kw'à:y.

salmonberry time, (usually) May:: tem'elíle < elíle.

may

maybe, perhaps, I don't know (if), may (possibly):: yóswe ~ yó:swe.

maybe

maybe, I guess, I'm uncertain, must be (evidently), (evidential), have to (I guess):: t'wa ~ t'we.

maybe, perhaps, I don't know (if), may (possibly):: yóswe ~ yó:swe.

may it be good

be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be

good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture, other things?);: éy ~ éy:.

May-June

month beginning in April at the mouth of the Fraser, May-June (Jeness:Sepass), oolachen

moon:: temwíwe (or possibly) temswíwe < swí:we ~ swíwe.

McGuire

Mount McGuire, (Tamihi Mountain [BJ]): T'amiyahó:y < t'ámiya.

me

me

it's me, that's me, I do, I am:: áltha ~ álthe.

it's me., that's me., I do, I am (ls emphatic):: á'altha < áltha ~ álthe.

me (after prepositional verbs), I (after prepositional verbs):: t'l'á'altha < áltha ~ álthe.

me, first person singular object:: -óx.

me, I:: ta'altha < áltha ~ álthe.

me myself, I myself (emphatic):: ta'altha < áltha ~ álthe.

meadow

meadow, (little prairie):: spáplh_xel < spélh_xel.

meal

be overcome with pleasurable feelings after eating great salmon or a great meal:: ts'éqw'.

eat (a meal):: álhtel.

eating (a meal):: í:lhtel < álhtel.

help oneself to food, serve oneself, serve oneself food (with a ladle), serve oneself a meal (food), (put on a dish [CT, HT]): lhá:xem ~ lhá_xem < lhá:x ~ lhá_x.

pass s-th (at a meal for ex.): sátet < sát.

share a meal:: wó:thel.

throw different leftovers together for a meal, throw a meal together, eat a snack::

p'ekw'ethílem < p'ákw'.

mean

look bad, look mean:: qelóméx < qél.

measles

(have) measles:: kw'sí:ws.

(have) smallpox, measles, chickenpox:: pelkwí:ws < pél:ékw.

measure

a measure, a true mark:: s_xe'áth' < xáth' ~ x_e'áth'.

measuring device:: s_xe'áth'tel < xáth' ~ x_e'áth'.

map (lit. "measuring device of the earth"): s_xe'áth'tels té tèmèxw < xáth' ~ x_e'áth'.

measure the knowledge (give a test):: xwéylemt te télmels < xwéylémt, tól.

net shuttle and net-measure, gill-net measure, (loom [Elders Group]): t'élhtsestel < t'álh.

net shuttle, mesh-measure (usually part of the shuttle):: shxwq'éyq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

put a mark on it (like water level of river), mark it, weigh it, (measure it):: xá:th't ~ xáth't < xáth' ~ x_e'áth'.

weigh s-th, ((also) measure s-th [EB]): xwéylémt.

meat

dried meat:: sch'á:yxwels < ts'íywx ~ ts'éywx ~ ch'íywx.

flesh (human, non-human), meat (of dried fish, animal, or bird):: slhíqw.

(game) animal, (meat):: sméyeth ~ sméyéth.

Harrison River spring salmon, Harrison River chinook salmon, big Chehalis River spring salmon, (preserved (smoked?) meat [AC: Tait dialect]): pó:qw' ~ póqw'.

inside brisket of meat (deer, etc.): th_xéyles or th_xíles.

outside brisket of meat:: qw'íwelh.

preserved fish, preserved meat, dried fish, dried meat (usually fish), smoked salmon, wind-dried salmon (old word), what is stored away, what is put away:: sq'éyle.

tray for carrying meat:: smèyethálá < sméyeth ~ sméyéth.

medicine

medicine

be bitter (like of cascara bark or medicine or rancid peanuts):: sásexem ~ sá:sexem < sáxem.
 (have a) menthol smell, (be) strong-smelling (of medicine):: xó:lxwem.

medicine song [sung by shaman]:: yiwí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

medicine spring on the Fraser River beach about a half mile above (north) of the American Bar beach:: Xwth'kw'éem < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?:: á:yelexwt < áylexw ~ áyelexw.

short unidentified plant, about 3 ft. tall with red berries like a short mountain ash, the berries are bitter but the plant is used as medicine, possibly red baneberry:: í:lwelh.

medicine man

Indian doctor, shaman, medicine man, Indian doctor's spirit power (Elders Group 11/19/75):: shxwlá:m < lá:m.

rock above Yale where Ná:ls gritted his teeth and scratched rocks as he duelled with a medicine man across the Fraser:: Th'exelís < th'exelís.

meet

elope with s-o or meet up with s-o:: chémlexw ~ chemléxw < chó:m.

meet s-o:: xwchém:est < chó:m.

they met:: xwchém:és < chó:m.

to meet (each other):: q'eqótel < q'ó.

meeting

a gathering, a meeting:: sq'ép < q'ép.

close up a meeting, wind up a meeting, complete a meeting:: yalkw'ólhem or yelkw'wólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw', yalkw'ólhem or yelkw'wólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

Megaceryle alcyon:: th'etséla < th'éts.

Megaptera novaeangliae

perhaps generic, most likely includes all local balleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti, especially Balaenoptera physalus and Megaptera novaeangliae, possibly Eschrichtius glaucus, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera acutorostrata, Sibbaldus musculus, Eubalaena sieboldi, could include the following toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti): Physeter catodon, possibly Berardius bairdi, Mesoplodon stejnegeri, Ziphius cavirostrus:: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

Meleagris gallopavo:: slholh(e)xwélqsel mó:qw < lhexw.

melody)

(have a) high pitch (voice or melody), (have a) sharp voice:: xwiyotheqel < éy ~ éy:.

Melospiza melodia morphna

Melospiza melodia morphna, (perhaps any/all of the following: Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi, Poocetes gramineus, Chondestes grammacus, Spizella arborea, Spizella passerina, Zonotrichia querula, Passerella iliaca, Zonotrichia leucophrys, Zonotrichia atricapilla, Melospiza melodia morphna):: sxwóxwtha.

probably Melospiza melodia morphna:: paspesítset ~ paspasyí:tset ~ pespesí:tset < pas ~ pes.

melt

be melting:: yíyet'em < yít'em.

melt (CONT'D)

melt, thaw:: yít'em.

member

member or part (of the body):: =ó:mél ~ =á:mel.

part, member, nick-:: =á:mel.

memorial

(a word used when showing a picture of the deceased at a memorial ceremony, and telling the family to dry their tears) his/her face/their faces are dried:: th'éyxwestem < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

memory

be short (in memory):: q'iq'ethá:m or q'eyq'ethá:m < q'thá:m.

(have a) short memory:: q'thá:m.

men

men, males:: sí:wí:qe < swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

menace)

be naughty, be bad (a menace) (but not quite as bad as qél):: qíqel < qél.

mend

weaving (for ex. a tumpline), mending a net, making a net:: q'éyq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

menstruate:: qí:w.

a rock in the creek at the upriver end of Seabird Island that was a girl washing after her first period:: The Théthéxw or Thethéthéxw < thethíxw.

girl at puberty, (girl's first period):: thethíxw.

menstruating:: qíqew < qí:w.

mentally)

be twisted (mentally), he's twisted (mentally):: xéltst'em < xéltst'.

he's gone (mentally):: héleméstem < la.

menthol

(have a) menthol smell, (be) strong-smelling (of medicine):: xó:lxwem.

have a menthol taste, (have a cool taste):: xó:lxwem.

Mephitis mephitis spissigrada:: sth'épeq.

baby Mephitis mephitis spissigrada, possibly Spilogale gracilis latifrons:: selíx.

merely)

just (simply, merely):: òl ~ -òl ~ -ò ~ el.

merganser

a white-headed duck, [could be bufflehead, snow goose, emperor goose, poss. oldsquaw, or hooded merganser, other duck-like birds with white heads do not occur in the Stó:lô area and the emperor goose would be only an occasional visitor]: skem'íya.

hooded merganser, smaller sawbill:: thíyéqel.

sawbill duck, fish-duck, common merganser (larger), American merganser:: xwó:qw'.

Mergus merganser:: xwó:qw'.

mesh-measure

mesh-measure

net shuttle, mesh-measure (usually part of the shuttle):: shxwq'éyq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

Mesoplodon stejnegeri

perhaps generic, most likely includes all local balleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti, especially Balaenoptera physalus and Megaptera novaeangliae, possibly Eschrichtius glaucus, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera acutorostrata, Sibbaldus musculus, Eubalaena sieboldi, could include the following toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti): Physeter catodon, possibly Berardius bairdi, Mesoplodon stejnegeri, Ziphius cavirostrus:: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

mess

make a mess, mess up:: yó:lqw' < yél or perhaps yá:l.
 make a real mess:: yó:lqw'es < yél or perhaps yá:l.
 mess in one's pants (shit in one's pants):: ó'ayiwsem < ó'.
 upset bed, mess s-th up:: yéqlw't < yél or perhaps yá:l.

message

send somebody off with a message:: tssálem < tsesá ~ tssá or tsás.
 the messenger:: (kw)the tátí:m < tà:m.

messenger

the messenger:: (kw)the tátí:m < tà:m.

metal

clinking, tinkling (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together, dishes together, metal together):: ts'átxem ~ th'átxem.
 (have) clinking (of glass or dishes or metal), (have) tinkling sound (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together):: th'átxem ~ ts'átxem.
 (perhaps) copper, (hard metal that looks like gold but isn't, maybe copper [Elders at Katz Class 10/5/76], metal found in mines and used for arrowheads [Elders Group 5/28/75], gold [EB]): sqw'él.
 ringing sound when something drops (spoon, metal ashtray or something heavy):: ts'tés.
 to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

metallic

metallic blue-green beetle, "June bug", probably metallic wood-boring beetle, or possibly some types of long-horn beetle which are metallic green with reddish legs:: tále te syó:qwem < tá:le ~ tále, tále te syó:qwem < yéqw.

méthelh

coiled up méthelh rope for fishing (for sturgeon and spring salmon):: ts'tíxem.

Methodist :: Máthedes.

Microtus longicaudus macrurus

may include any or all of the following which occur in this area: creeping vole Microtus oregoni serpens, long-tail vole Microtus longicaudus macrurus, mountain heather vole Phenacomys intermedius oramontis, boreal redback vole Clethrionomys gapperi cascadenis, Norway rat (intro.) Rattus norvegicus, and perhaps roof rat Rattus rattus, also includes

Microtus longicaudus macrurus (CONT'D)

bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat) *Neotoma cinerea occidentalis* which has its own name below:: há:wt.
 prob. the introduced *Rattus norvegicus*, native species possibly including any/all of these
 four: *Microtus oregoni serpens*, *Microtus longicaudus macrurus*, *Phenacomys intermedius oramontis*, and
Clethrionomys gapperi cascadenis, possibly also the introduced *Rattus rattus*:: ts'á:txwels < ts'átxwels ~
 ch'átxwels.

Microtus oregoni serpens

may include any or all of the following which occur in this area: creeping vole *Microtus oregoni serpens*, long-tail vole *Microtus longicaudus macrurus*, mountain heather vole *Phenacomys intermedius oramontis*, boreal redback vole *Clethrionomys gapperi cascadenis*, Norway rat (intro.) *Rattus norvegicus*, and perhaps roof rat *Rattus rattus*, also includes bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat) *Neotoma cinerea occidentalis* which has its own name below:: há:wt.
 prob. the introduced *Rattus norvegicus*, native species possibly including any/all of these
 four: *Microtus oregoni serpens*, *Microtus longicaudus macrurus*, *Phenacomys intermedius oramontis*, and
Clethrionomys gapperi cascadenis, possibly also the introduced *Rattus rattus*:: ts'á:txwels < ts'átxwels ~
 ch'átxwels.

mid- :: téxw, texw=.

midday

midday, noon:: téxswàyel ~ texswàyèl ~ texswáyél < wáyel.

middle

be in the middle, be in the center:: shxwá:ye.
 middle (in age or spatial position), between:: alxwítse.
 out in the middle of the river:: chuchuwó:ythel < cháchew ~ cháchu.
 second finger, middle finger:: shxwá:ytses < shxwá:ye.
 (someone) standing in the middle of a crowd:: s-hómkwstem.

Middle Creek:: Lóyaqwe'áth' or Lóyaqwe'áts'?, Lóyeqw'e'áts (most likely) or Lóyaqwe'áts' or Lóyaqwe'áth',
 Nesókwech ~ Nasókwach.
 creek with its mouth on the south side of Chilliwack River and above the mouth of Middle
 Creek:: Sch'iyáq < sts'iyáq.

midge

gnat, probably includes non-biting midges, biting midges, and (biting) black flies:: pepxwíqsel < píxw.
 sand-fly, no-see-um fly, biting midge:: pxwíqs < píxw.

midget :: st'éps ~ st'epsóye, ts'ékw'iya.

midget, small people:: s'ó:lmexw.
 (probably) tiny midget:: t'it'epsó:ye < st'éps ~ st'epsóye.

mid-wife

mid-wife (helps to deliver babies):: xólhmet ~ xólhemet < xólh.

might

exert oneself, make a big effort, do with all one's might, [do] as hard as possible, do it
 harder (used if already paddling for ex.)::: tíméthet < tímet.

milk

breast, nipple, milk:: sqemó: < qemó:.

milk (CONT'D)

powdered milk/coffee mate:: ts'áyxw sqemó < ts'íyxw, qemó

(lit. dry + milk)

squeezing the breast of s-o/s-th, milking s-o/s-th:: p'ip'eth'élmet < p'í.

suckle, suck milk from a breast:: qemó.

Milky Way

The Milky Way:: Te Lewómet < slewómet ~ lewómet.

Mill Creek

Mill Creek (at American Bar), Puckat Creek on map also:: Peqwchó:lthel Stótelô < péqw.

millipede

centipede, and poss. millipede:: lhets'íméls te pítxel < lhets'ímél.

milt

milt, salmon milt:: tl'qw'á:y.

Mímexwel

island or point on north side of first slough north of the mouth of Chehalis River, (next slough and point above Mímexwel [EL 3/1/78]): Yálhxtel.

mind

(be) determined, got your mind made up:: sxáxas < xás.

in the mind:: =élmél.

in the mind, -minded, disposition:: =welh ~ =wílh.

the mind, someone's own knowledge:: télmel < tól.

-minded

(be) cranky, crabby, dirty-minded:: lexwqélwelh < qél.

in the mind, -minded, disposition:: =welh ~ =wílh.

mines

(perhaps) copper, (hard metal that looks like gold but isn't, maybe copper [Elders at Katz Class 10/5/76], metal found in mines and used for arrowheads [Elders Group 5/28/75], gold [EB]): sqw'él.

minister

priest, minister:: leplít.

Mink

Mink (name in some stories):: sqáyéx ~ sqayéx.

Mink (name in stories), pet name of Mink:: Sqayéxiya ~ Sqáyèxiya < sqáyéx ~ sqayéx.

the Tracks of Mink, holes shaped like a mink's tracks toward the base of the rock-face called Xwyélés or Lexwyélés:: Sxéyeltels Te Sqoyéxiya < sxél:e.

mink :: chachí:q'el, sqáyéx ~ sqayéx.

minnow :: sqíqemlò, ts'ókw.

lots of minnows:: qéqemlò < sqíqemlò.

point of land on Harrison River (somewhere between Lheltá:lets and Híqelem) where

during a famine the old people scooped minnows and boiled them to make soup:: Sqíqemlò < sqíqemlò.

mire

mire

get stuck in the mud, get mired, be mired, get muddy:: t'ékw.

mirror :: skw'echó:stel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

mirror, (probably small mirror):: skw'ikw'echó:sem < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

mischievous

be rowdy, be a nuisance, be mischievous:: qwélqwel < qwà:l.

miss :: xéyp.

be lonesome for s-o, miss s-o:: t'í:lmet ~ t'ílmet < t'í:l.

missed the chair in sitting down, missed one's chair:: sépelets.

miss s-th (in shooting at it with arrow, spear or gun):: qwíxwet < qwíxw.

to miss a shot (an arrow, spear or gun):: qwíxw.

missing

(have a) tooth missing, (have) teeth missing (any number), (be) toothless:: slhémoqel < lhém.

mist

fog, mist:: sqwétxem < qwétxem.

(maybe) fine mist of fog or rain, ((perhaps) getting foggy [EB]): qweqweqwtí:mxel < qwétxem.

mistake

make a mistake, blunder:: mélmel < mál ~ mél.

mistake in splitting roots by making them uneven:: t'ats'exelí:m < t'á:ts'.

Mister Raven

Raven, (Mister Raven or Mister Crow? [AK 1/16/80]): Skwówéls.

mistress

wife (not respectful), the "old lady", "squaw", mistress:: chá:xw.

mitten

mittens, gloves:: th'qwó:letses < th'qwó:lecha ~ th'qwó:letse.

mix

forgetful, mixed up (mentally, emotionally):: melmelqwíwèl < mál ~ mél.

mixed (of anything, vegetables, brains, etc.): smómeleq < mál ~ mél.

mixed up:: memílets' < mál ~ mél, memílets' < mí:l ~ míl.

mix s-th, put them together:: q'etóléstexw < q'ó.

really mixed s-th up:: melmóléqwet < mál ~ mél.

rub (oil or water) in s-th to clean or soften, rub s-th to soften or clean it, (shaping a stone hammer with abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing? [BH TTC 9/2/76]): yémq't.

moccasin :: sqélxel.

deer-skin moccasin:: stl'éqxel.

mock orange:: sth'élhp.

molasses

molasses :: meláses.

mole :: speláwél < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

Mom

Mother (the speaker's), Mom, Mum:: tátel < tá:l ~ tà:l ~ tál, tà:t, tát or tàt < tá:l ~ tà:l ~ tál.

moment

now, this moment, this instant:: tloqá:ys < ló.

now, this moment, this instant, (right now):: tloqá:ys < qá:ys.

recently, just now, lately, (at one recent moment), not long ago:: qá:ys.

Monday

Monday (day past):: yilawelhát ~ yiláwelhàt ~ syiláwelhàt < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.

money :: tá:le ~ tále.

bank (money house, money building):: tale'áwtxw < tá:le ~ tále.

be how much money?: kw'í:les ~ kw'íles < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

be short (of money or other things):: sq'thà:m < q'thá:m.

change it (money) for s-o:: iyóqelhtsthet < iyá:q.

change it (of money):: iyáqest < iyá:q.

change (money):: siyóqelhtsthet < iyá:q.

collect, collect money, take a collection, gather:: q'pá:ls < q'ép.

get credit, borrow (money for ex.), (getting credit, borrowing):: qw'íméls.

lend money to s-o, [give s-o credit]: exímt < íxem.

lend s-o money:: exímstexw < íxem.

lots of money, (many dollars):: qxó:s < qéx.

money, dollar(s):: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.

ran out (of food, money, etc.), have no more, be finished (offood), (be empty (of container of supplies) [EB: Cheh., Tait]): ókw'.

to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

monster

something scary, monster:: chí'.

month :: skw'exó:s ~ skw'xó:s.

(first lunar month beginning in) July, (tenth month):: epóléstel < ó:pel.

first month?: mímele < méle ~ mél:a.

gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June:: temt'á:mxw < t'á:mxw.

(month beginning in) March, ((birds) making music):: qweloythí:lem < qwà:l.

month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold)): temt'elémtes < t'elém.

month or moon beginning in July:: temqwá:l < qwá:l.

month or moon in November:: telxwíts.

month or moon of March to April, grass moon:: soxwí:les < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

month or moon that begins in February:: Qwémxel < qwem.

moon or month beginning in February, (November to December, time when ice forms [and sticks] [Billy Sepass in Jenness]): temtl'í:q'es < tl'íq'.

month (CONT'D)

month beginning in March:: wóxes < wexés.
 the month/moon beginning in March:: welék'es < welék'.
 moon or month beginning in November, (put away each other's paddles), (sometimes the moon beginning in October, depending on the weather [Elders Group [3/12/75], (moon or month beginning in January [Elders Group 2/5/75]): xets'ó:westel ~ xets'ówestel < xits' ~ xets'.
 (perhaps) month:: =á:lts' ~ =á:lth'ts.
 sockeye moon, month to get sockeye salmon (begins with first quarter after black moon in July, lasts into August), July to August, (June to July [Jenness: WS]): temthéqi < sthéqi ~ sthéqey.
 third month since:: lhxwá:lth'ts < lhí:xw.

monument

monument at Saddle Rock at Five Mile Creek:: Sólkweyem?? or Solkw'í:m??.

moon :: skw'exó:s ~ skw'xó:s.

an eclipse (of sun or moon):: t'ó:ltel ~ t'óltel < t'á:l.
 cyclic period, moon, season:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.
 face of the moon:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.
 gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June:: temt'á:mxw < t'á:mxw.
 month beginning in April at the mouth of the Fraser, May-June (Jenness:Sepass), oolachen moon:: temwíwe (or possibly) temswíwe < swí:we ~ swíwe.
 month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold)): temt'elémtses < t'elém.
 month or moon beginning in July:: temqwá:l < qwá:l.
 month or moon in November:: telxwíts.
 month or moon of March to April, grass moon:: soxwí:les < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.
 month or moon that begins in February:: Qwémxel < qwem.
 moon of February to March, (torch season):: peló:qes < peló:qel.
 moon or month beginning in February, (November to December, time when ice forms [and sticks] [Billy Sepass in Jenness]): temt'í:q'es < t'í'q'.
 moon or month beginning in November, (put away each other's paddles), (sometimes the moon beginning in October, depending on the weather [Elders Group [3/12/75], (moon or month beginning in January [Elders Group 2/5/75]): xets'ó:westel ~ xets'ówestel < xits' ~ xets'.
 moon (possibly one of the quarters):: lhqá:lts'.
 October moon, time to smoke Chehalis spring salmon:: tempó:kw' < pó:qw' ~ póqw'.
 round, full (of the moon):: xelókw' ~ xeló:kw' < xél.
 sockeye moon, month to get sockeye salmon (begins with first quarter after black moon in July, lasts into August), July to August, (June to July [Jenness: WS]): temthéqi < sthéqi ~ sthéqey.
 (spherical), round (of ball, apple, potato, rock, full moon, but not of a pear):: xelkw'ó:ls < xél.
 the month/moon beginning in March:: welék'es < welék'.
 time of the baby sockeye's coming, early spring (usually April), April moon:: temkwíkwexel.
 worn out (used when quarter moon is nearly invisible), (set (of the sun)): th'éx.

mooring-line

anchor-line, mooring-line, bow-line, what is used to tie up a canoe:: lhqéletel < lhqé:ylt.

moose

elk (or) moose turned to stone in the Fraser River by Hill's Bar:: Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts < q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.

moose (CONT'D)

(moose, British Columbia moose), elk:: shxwiyáxkel.

more

again, another, more:: qelát.

do it again, add more (to s-th):: qelátstexw < qelát.

ran out (of food, money, etc.), have no more, be finished (offood), (be empty (of container of supplies) [EB: Cheh., Tait]):: ókw'.

transform it more, pass it over the fire more (at a burning):: xiyxéyt or xeyxéyt < xéyt.

more than one

more than one is good, good (of many things or people):: álíy ~ 'álíy < éy ~ éy:.

morning

be early morning, early morning:: lá:telh < lát.

bad morning breath:: qeléqep látelh slhák'w'em < qél.

morose

(be) morose:: xwtl'óqtes < tl'áqt.

Morris Creek

Morris Creek (near Chehalis, B.C.), Morris Lake (near Chehalis):: Sxáxe < xáxe.

rock that looks like a little hat on west (Chehalis) side of Harrison River above mouth of Morris Creek:: Yó:yseqw < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.

Morris Lake

Morris Creek (near Chehalis, B.C.), Morris Lake (near Chehalis):: Sxáxe < xáxe.

Morris Lake Mountain:: Sth'éqwela < ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.

Morris Mountain

Morris Mountain (near Chehalis):: Sxáxe Smá:lt < xáxe.

Morris Valley

a fairly flat clearing on a mountain in Morris Valley where they used to play ts'its'eqweló:l or Indian badminton:: Ts'éqwela ~ Th'éqwela < ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.

mosquito

mosquito, (also included as a type of "mosquito" is the crane fly):: qwá:l.

rags wound around the legs in the cold or to protect from mosquitoes, (leggings)::

q'élq'xetel < q'ál.

to smudge (make smoke to get rid of mosquitoes):: p'tl'ómt < p'ótl'em.

moss

a multi-colored moss:: Q'éyts'i(y).

black tree lichen, black tree "moss":: sqwelíp.

gray lacy lichen or tree moss (real fine like hair, grows on maples):: xám'xem'.

have a mossy smell:: qwómáléqep < qwà:m ~ qwám.

moss (any kind, on rocks or trees):: qwà:m ~ qwám.

place of moss-covered stones at upper end of Hope Slough not far from Harry Edwards' home (as of 1964):: Qwómqwemels < qwà:m ~ qwám.

pretty white lacy moss:: máqelhp < má:qel.

moss bread

moss bread:: sqwelíp.

"moss" (lichen)

gray or green tree "moss" (lichen) hanging on tree limbs, possibly wolf lichen or other species:: mex̄t'éles.

moth

inchworm, (caterpillar of the geometrid moth family):: q'álq'elp'í:w < q'ál, q'alq'eló:wsem < q'ál.

moth (esp. the grey one that comes out at night):: lholeqwót.

pygmy owl, some also call the moth (big ones or little ones) by this name:: spopeleqwíth'a ~ spopeleqwíth'e < poleqwíth'a.

salmonberry worm, (prob. larvae of moths or butterflies or two-winged flies):: xwexwíye.

Mother

Grandma, Father's Mother (nickname):: táta < tá:l ~ tà:l ~ tál.

Mother (the speaker's), Mom, Mum:: tátel < tá:l ~ tà:l ~ tál, tà:t, tát or tát < tá:l ~ tà:l ~ tál.

mother :: tá:l ~ tà:l ~ tál.

mother-in-law

mother-in-law, father-in-law, spouse's parent, parent-in-law:: skw'ílhew.

motion

got up with a quick motion, got up quickly:: xwexwíléx < xwíléx.

travelling by, in motion, while moving along, while travelling along:: ye= ~ yi= ~ iḡ.

(while) travelling along, in motion:: ye=.

motor

engine, motor:: í:lchel.

mould

(be) mouldy smelling:: popeqwemáléqep < póqw.

get mouldy:: póqwthet < póqw.

getting mouldy in taste or smell:: pópeqwem < póqw.

mould (on food, clothes, etc.): spópeqw < póqw.

mount

get in a conveyance, get in a car, mount a horse:: ó:lh.

mounting a horse, mounting a person:: ts'ílem < ts'á:.

Mountain

Agassiz Mountain:: Alámex Smámelt < Alámex.

Agassiz Mountain (or more likely Mount Woodside):: Sqwehíwel < qwá.

Bear Mountain, also called Lhóy's Mountain:: Siyó:ylexwe Smá:lt < siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~ siyólexwe.

Chilliwack Mountain, village of Cameleats on west end of Chilliwack Mountain::

Qwemí(:)líts.

creek from Hicks Lake [sic? from Deer Lake] that's actually three creeks all leaving from the lake, probably Mahood Creek, (also Hick's Mountain [LJ]): Sílhxw < lhí:xw.

Cultus Lake Mountain, actually Mount Amadis or International Ridge:: Swílhcha Smá:lt

Mountain (CONT'D)

< Swílhcha.

Dog Mountain above Katz Reserve:: Q'á:w < q'á:w.

Granite Mountain, the second mountain back of Xóletsa, northwest of Kwelkwelqéylem::

Th'emth'ómels < th'óméls.

Hook-nose, Hook-nose Mountain, Hamersly Hopyard Hill:: Lhílhkw'eleqs ~ Lhílhkw'elqs < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

Hope Mountain:: St'ámiya < t'ámiya.

Isolillock Mountain (near Silver Creek):: Tl'ítl'xeleqw.

Morris Lake Mountain:: Sth'éqwela < ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.

Morris Mountain (near Chehalis):: Sxáxe Smá:lt < xáxe.

mountain above Esilao, Siwash Creek Mountain:: Aseláw Smált < Aseláw.

Mount McGuire, (Tamihi Mountain [BJ]): T'amiyahó:y < t'ámiya.

Promontory Mountain by Vedder Crossing:: Stitó:s ~ Stitó:s.

Sumas Mountain (also Tuckquail, a village on both sides of Lower Sumas River [Wells]):

T'exqé:yl or T'exqí:l < t'éx.

the whole Agassiz (B.C.) area (JL), Agassiz Mountain (AK), place near Agassiz where Hamersley Hopyards were (possibly some other speakers):: Alámex.

Three Creeks Mountain:: Lhelhxwáyeleq < lhí:xw.

village at east end of Little Mountain on Hope Slough, upper end of Mount Shannon [DM]: Qwolíwiya or Ñwolíwiya.

village at west end of Little Mountain (Mount Shannon) on Hope Slough, also a name for Hope Slough or Hope River:: Sqwá:la < qwá.

village on both sides of Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Mountain::

Loyú:mthel ~ Loyúmthel.

Yale Mountain:: Popelehó:ys.

mountain

a cracked mountain where the pipeline crosses the Fraser River between Hope and Agassiz:: Sisíq' < séq'.

a fairly flat clearing on a mountain in Morris Valley where they used to play ts'its'eqweló:l or Indian badminton:: Ts'éqwela ~ Th'éqwela < ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.

a lumpy mountain back of Seabird Island:: Sqwemqwómxw < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

a mountain above Evangeline Pete's place at Katz:: Sesíq' < séq'.

a mountain facing Chilliwack and adjacent to Mt. Cheam, the oldest sister of Lhílheqey (Mount Cheam):: Oló:xwelwet.

a mountain just south of Yale Mountain (Popelehó:ys) with a big hole like a tunnel in it above the highway at Yale:: Tekwóthel ~ Tkwóthel.

base of mountain or something high:: shxw'étselts < áthelets.

bring oneself to a summit (of a mountain):: wets'á:lómet < ts'á:.

burnt mountain across from American Bar:: Syíyeqw < yéqw.

climb a mountain, climb a hill, go up a mountain or hill:: kw'íyeqel < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

face of a mountain:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.

getting to the summit of a mountain:: hewts'á: < ts'á:.

get to the top or summit of a mountain:: wets'á: < ts'á:.

Granite Mountain, the second mountain back of Xóletsa, northwest of Kwelkwelqéylem:: Th'emth'ómels < th'óméls.

heart-shaped mountain on the CN (south) side of the Fraser River east of Mt. Cheam::

Th'áth'ele < th'á:lá ~ th'á:la ~ th'á:le ~ th'á:le.

little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the canyon):: smámelet < smá:lt.

mountain across the Fraser River from American Bar:: Qw'íywelh or Qw'éywelh.

mountain (CONT'D)

- mountain behind (west of) Tkwóthel near Yale (on the CPR side):: Lewóxwemey or Lewóxwemey.
- mountain in back of Restmore Lodge (or some say way back of Mt. Cheam):: Smímkw' < mékw' ~ mókw'.
- mountain [north] across from Lizzie Johnson's place on Seabird Island:: Xaxesxélem < xésxel.
- mountain on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up:: Lexwyó:qwem Smá:lt < yó:qw.
- mountain on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River above American Bar which had a steaming pond at the top, (year-round village at mouth of American Creek on west bank of the Fraser River [Duff]): Qéte_xem < qá:t.
- mountain right back of Yale town reserve with two big lakes and many small ones:: Xó:letsa Smá:lt < xó:tsa ~ xó:cha.
- mountain shaped like a thunderbird across the Fraser River from Q'ów (the "howl") mountain:: Xwexwó:stel < shxwexwó:s.
- mountain west of Ñó:letsa, (mountain north of Sése (Mary Ann Creek), shortcut to Ñó:letsa [Elders Group (Fish Camp 9/29-31/77)]): Tl'átl'eq'xélém < tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.
- mountain with caves that is behind Hunter Creek (in 1976-1977 they blasted this mountain where it was beside Trans-Canada Highway #1 to shorten the highway past it):: Tómtomiyeqw.
- name of the first mountain northwest of Ñó:letsa Smá:lt (Ñó:letsa Smá:lt a mountain with Frozen Lake as one of several lakes on it):: Kwelkwelqéylém < kwelqéylém ~ kwelqílém.
- next mountain above (north/upriver from) Títxwemqsel (Wilson's Point or Grouse Point), possibly Elbow Lake mountain [north of Harrison Mills, on west side of the Harrison River], Willoughby's Point [opposite Lhá:lt, but does this mean across Harrison R. as I first thought and show on the topographic map "Harrison Lake 92H/5" where I have pencilled in all Chehalis place names) or does it mean on the opposite, i.e. south end of the same bay where Lhá:lt starts, i.e. both on the west side of Harrison R. as are Títxwemqsel and Elbow Lake mountain?]: Kw'íkw'exwelhp < kw'íxw.
- peak of mountain:: sq'eyth'éleqw.
- place on mountain above Ruby Creek where there's lots of boulders all over the mountain lined up in rows:: Thíthesem < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
- point of geog. features like island or mountain or land:: =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.
- small sharp mountain high above Ñelhálh and across the Fraser River from Yale:: Mómet'es < mót'es.
- stone, rock (any size), mountain:: smá:lt.
- the mountain above Suka Creek:: Skwíyò Smált < Skwíyò.
- the summit (of a mountain):: swets'a'á < ts'á:.
- third mountain behind Ñó:letsa and northwest of Th'emth'ómels:: Tskwím Smált < kwí:m.
- throat of a cliff or mountain:: =eqel.
- unnamed mountain on the northwest side of the Fraser River between Hope and Yale which has white mineral deposits visible from the river:: Lexwp'ép'eq'es < p'éq'.
- Wahleach Bluff, a lookout mountain with rock sticking out over a bluff, also the lookout point on Agassiz Mountain:: Kw'okw'echíwel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

mountain ash

mountain ash berries, (perhaps also) mountain ash tree:: qwíqwelh.

mountainside

an area up the mountainside from Ñwoxwelálhp (Yale):: Chelqwílh ~ Chelqwéylh < chá:l or chó:l.

Mount Amadis

Mount Amadis

Cultus Lake Mountain, actually Mount Amadis or International Ridge:: Swílhcha Smá:lt < Swílhcha.

Mount Baker:: Kwelxá:lxw < kwél.

Mount Cheam)

a mountain facing Chilliwack and adjacent to Mt. Cheam, the oldest sister of Lhílheqey

(Mount Cheam):: Oló:xwelwet.

another small peak just to the right of the Mount Cheam summit peak as one faces south,

she is another daughter of Lhílheqey (Mt. Cheam):: S'óyewòt < Óyewòt.

other sister of Lhílheqey or Mount Cheam:: Ts'símteló:t < ts'ísem.

smallest peak just below Mount Cheam (on left of Mt. Cheam looking south), Lhílheqey's

(Mt. Cheam's) baby (located about where her breast would be on the left hand side facing her):: Óyewòt.

small peak next to Mount Cheam:: Xemó:th'ya < xà:m ~ xá:m.

youngest sister of Lhílheqey (Mount Cheam) that cries:: Némó:th'ya < xà:m ~ xá:m.

Mount McGuire

Mount McGuire, (Tamihi Mountain [BJ]):: T'amiyahó:y < t'ámiya.

Mount Ogilvie:: Qemqemó < qemó:.

Mount Ogilvie or a round peak or bluff on Mt. Ogilvie where mountain goats live, the

mountain or peak or bluff resembles big breasts:: Qwemth'í:les < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

Mount Shannon

village at east end of Little Mountain on Hope Slough, upper end of Mount Shannon

[DM]: Qwolíwiya or N'wolíwiya.

village at west end of Little Mountain (Mount Shannon) on Hope Slough, also a name for

Hope Slough or Hope River:: Sqwá:la < qwá.

Mount Woodside)

Agassiz Mountain (or more likely Mount Woodside):: Sqwehíwel < qwá.

mourn

headband, headband made out of cedar bark woven by widow or widower when

mourning:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.

mouse

a few mice:: kw'elókw't'el < kw'át'el.

(mice) chewing (a wall, box, etc.): ts'átxwels ~ ch'átxwels.

mouse, probably includes at least: white-footed deer mouse, cascade deer mouse, and the

post-contact house mouse, respectively:: kw'át'el.

northwest jumping mouse:: sétsetets.

rat, vole (short-tailed mouse), may include any or all of the following which occur in this

area: creeping vole, long-tail vole, mountain heather vole, boreal redback vole, Norway rat (intro.), and

perhaps roof rat, also includes bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat) which has its own name below:: há:wt.

squeaking (of lots of mice):: th'eth'elá:ykwem < th'á:ykwem.

squeak (of a mouse):: th'á:ykwem.

mouth :: thó:thel ~ thóthel.

a little below the mouth of a creek or slough:: chichewóthel < cháchew ~ cháchu.

cut on the mouth:: lh's'ó:ythel < lh'its' ~ lh'its'.

mouth (CONT'D)

- Fraser River (way out at the end), mouth of the Fraser River:: Chuchuwálets < cháchew ~ cháchu.
- (go) wash one's mouth out:: th'èxwqéylem or th'èxwqílem < th'èxw or th'óxw, th'xwoythílem < th'èxw or th'óxw.
- (have a) big mouth:: thehó:ythel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh, xwthó:thel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
- (have a) quick mouth:: xweméthel < xwém ~ xwém.
- have a round mouth:: kwamó:ythel < kwá:m ~ kwám.
- (have a) twisted mouth, twisted jaw:: pó:ythel < pó:y.
- (have the) mouth round and open with rounded lips:: sqwoqwtó:ythel < qwá.
- (have) trench mouth:: qw'eléqel.
- hit on the mouth, [hit on the chin, hit on the lip, hit on the jaw]:: kw'qwó:ythel < kw'óqw.
- liquid in the mouth:: qe'ó:ythel < qó:.
- make one's mouth like one's going to cry:: pespesó:ythílem < pas ~ pes.
- mouth of Weaver Creek:: Lhemqwó:tel < lhém.
- mouth open:: xixq'ám ~ xixq'ám < xáq'.
- on the mouth, in the mouth:: =ó:thel ~ =(e)thel.
- opening one's mouth:: xáxeq'em < xáq'.
- open one's mouth:: xáq'em < xáq'.
- put s-th between the teeth, put it in one's mouth, bite on s-th (not into it):: ts'ámet ~ ch'ámet.
- roof of the mouth, inside of upper lip, palate:: chelhqí:l ~ chelhqéyl < =chílh ~ chílh=.
- shut your mouth, (shut one's mouth):: t'ekwó:ythí:lem < t'ékw.
- skin of the mouth, (prob. also skin of the chin or jaw or lips):: kw'elôwó:ythel < kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.
- ugly expression in mouth, ugly grin:: sxeyxeth'ó:ythel < xíth' ~ xéyth'.
- wide place at the mouth of the east (upriver) branch of Jones Creek:: Swílh'.
- you get covered on the mouth (by a flying squirrel at night for ex.): qep'ó:ythòm < qep'.

mouthwash:: th'èxwílésem < th'èxw ~ th'óxw.

move

- bump, get hit by something moving (for ex. by a car):: tós.
- group of canoes travelling upstream (moving to camp for fish-drying for ex.): istéyiyel.
- hurry, hurry up, be quick, be fast, move faster, quickly:: xwém ~ xwém.
- move, move itself, move oneself:: kwíyxthet < kwíyx.
- move over:: sexéylem or sexílem < síx.
- move s-th:: kwíyxt < kwíyx.
- move s-th over:: síxet < síx.
- moving, (many moving around in circles, moving around in circles many times):: xelxálqem < xálqem.
- moving, moving oneself/itself:: kwó:yxthet ~ kwó:yexthet ~ kwó:yxethet < kwíyx.
- moving (one's residence):: seló:lh < ó:lh.
- rolling, moving [around in circles]: xálqem.
- (shaking, quaking, moving oneself): qwíyxthet < qwá:y.
- to back up (walk or move backwards): yóthet.
- to hurry, hurry up, move fast:: ówthet < áwth.
- to move:: kwíyx.
- travelling by, in motion, while moving along, while travelling along:: ye= ~ yi= ~ iḷ.
- (travelling/moving) stooped over:: yeq'pó:s (prob. error or variant for yeqp'ó:s) < qep'.
- (while) travelling along, in motion:: ye=.
- widen it, move it wider:: léxet < léx.

Mt. Cheam

Mt. Cheam :: Lhílheqey.

Mt. MacFarlane Creek:: possibly Chéchem.

much

be how much money?: kw'í:les ~ kw'íles < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

be many, be a lot of, lots of, much:: qéx.

too (overly), very much:: we'ól ~ ól(e)we ~ ólew < òl ~ -òl ~ -ò ~ el.

mud :: st'ekwt'ékw < t'ékw, sth'íth'eql < sth'í:qel.

get stuck in the mud, get mired, be mired, get muddy:: t'ékw.

muddy:: t'ékwt'ekw < t'ékw, th'íth'eql < sth'í:qel.

mud, wet mud:: sth'í:qel.

spotted with irregular shaped blobs (like if mud-spattered, used of dogs, deer, and other animals so marked):: st'á:lq.

suction sound of feet pulling out of mud:: t'áxwqem.

muddy

next slough on north side of Harrison River above (east of) Smímstíyexwá:le, a muddy slough where fish spawn, right across from Johnny Leon's place at Chehalis and about 100 yards downstream (west) of Yálhxetel:: Mímexwel (or prob. better, Mímexwel) < mímexwel.

Mudge

Yuculta Kwakiutl people, southern Kwakiutl people from Cape Mudge north who raided the Salish people:: Yéqwelhtax ~ Yéqwelhta.

mule :: miyúl.

Mum

Mother (the speaker's), Mom, Mum: tátel < tá:l ~ tà:l ~ tál

murder

got murdered:: skwálóws < kwà:l.

murdering, murderer (of more than one):: kwókwelóws ~ kwókwelews < kwà:l.

murder s-o:: kwelkwálóws ~ kwelkwáléws < kwà:l.

to murder:: kwáléws ~ kwálóws < kwà:l, kwelkwálóws ~ kwelkwáléws < kwà:l.

Musca autumnalis

family Muscidae, Musca domestica and prob. Musca autumnalis:: xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.

Musca domestica

family Muscidae, Musca domestica and prob. Musca autumnalis:: xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.

Muscidae

family Muscidae, Musca domestica and prob. Musca autumnalis:: xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.

muscle

cord, muscle, tendon, nerve cord by backbone:: t'e'ímél ~ t'e'í:mel.

muscle (CONT'D)

(have/get) sore muscles:: q'éyq'ey ~ q'íq'í < q'ey ~ q'í.
tighten up (tense one's muscles, for ex.)::: t'l'ótl'ethet < t'l'óth'et.

mushroom

big all-white edible mushroom:: q'ém:és ~ q'ém:es.
giant horsetail, also common horsetail, (mushroom [AC])::: xémxem.

music :: =ó:ythel ~ =eyéthel ~ =eyth(íl).

flute, wind instrument, blown musical instrument:: pepó:tem < pót.
(month beginning in) March, ((birds) making music):: qweloythí:lem < qwà:l.
musical instrument, grammophone, phonograph, record player:: qweló:ythetel ~
qwelóyethetel < qwà:l.
playing a musical instrument:: qwiqwelóyethetel < qwà:l.

musical instrument

flute, wind instrument, blown musical instrument:: pepó:tem < pót.

muskrat :: sq'élhq'elh.

Mus musculus domesticus

Peromyscus maniculatus, Peromyscus oreas, and Mus musculus domesticus:: kw'át'el.

Musqueam

a village or place at Musqueam (now in Vancouver):: Málí.

Musqueam village:: Xwméthkwiem.

mussel

clam, butter clam, fresh-water clam, fresh-water mussel:: s'óxwe.

must

maybe, I guess, I'm uncertain, must be (evidently), (evidential), have to (I guess):: t'wa ~
t'we.

mustache

hair on the chin or jaw, beard, mustache:: qwiliyéthel < qwíl ~ qwel.

Mustela erminea (fallenda and invicta)

Mustela erminea (fallenda and invicta) and Mustela frenata (altifrontalis and nevadensis):: lhets'á:m.

Mustela frenata (altifrontalis and nevadensis)

Mustela erminea (fallenda and invicta) and Mustela frenata (altifrontalis and nevadensis):: lhets'á:m.

Mustela vison energumenos:: chachí:q'el, sqáyéx ~ sqáyéx.

my :: l ~ -l ~ -el.

my, first person singular possessive pronoun, first person subordinate subject:: -el ~ -l ~ l.

my goodness.

oh my goodness:: qéléméx ~ ó qèlèmèx ~ ló qèlèmèx.

my gosh.

my gosh.

oh my gosh.: éyelew < éy ~ éy:.

myotis

bat, may include any/all of the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: western big-eared

bat, big brown bat, silver-haired bat, hoary bat, California myotis, long-eared myotis, little brown myotis,

long-legged myotis, Yuma myotis, and possibly the keen myotis: p'íp'eth'elàxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel < p'í:.

may include any or all of the following (all of which occur in the area): western big-eared

bat, big brown bat, silver-haired bat, hoary bat, California myotis, long-eared myotis, little brown myotis,

long-legged myotis, Yuma myotis, and possibly the keen myotis, respectively: skw'elyáxel.

Myotis californicus caurinus

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, *Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus*, *Lasionycteris*

noctivagans, *Lasiurus cinereus*, *Myotis californicus caurinus*, *Myotis evotis pacificus*, *Myotis lucifugus*

alascensis, *Myotis volans longicrus*, *Myotis yumanensis saturatus*, and possibly *Myotis keeni keeni*:

skw'elyáxel.

order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae, may include any or all of the following: *Corynorhinus townsendi*

townsendi, *Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus*, *Lasionycteris noctivagans*, *Lasiurus cinereus*, *Myotis*

californicus caurinus, *Myotis evotis pacificus*, *Myotis lucifugus alascensis*, *Myotis volans longicrus*,

Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly *Myotis keeni keeni*: p'íp'eth'elàxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel < p'í:.

Myotis evotis pacificus

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, *Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus*, *Lasionycteris*

noctivagans, *Lasiurus cinereus*, *Myotis californicus caurinus*, *Myotis evotis pacificus*, *Myotis lucifugus*

alascensis, *Myotis volans longicrus*, *Myotis yumanensis saturatus*, and possibly *Myotis keeni keeni*:

skw'elyáxel.

order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae, may include any or all of the following: *Corynorhinus townsendi*

townsendi, *Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus*, *Lasionycteris noctivagans*, *Lasiurus cinereus*, *Myotis*

californicus caurinus, *Myotis evotis pacificus*, *Myotis lucifugus alascensis*, *Myotis volans longicrus*,

Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly *Myotis keeni keeni*: p'íp'eth'elàxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel < p'í:.

Myotis keeni keeni

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, *Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus*, *Lasionycteris*

noctivagans, *Lasiurus cinereus*, *Myotis californicus caurinus*, *Myotis evotis pacificus*, *Myotis lucifugus*

alascensis, *Myotis volans longicrus*, *Myotis yumanensis saturatus*, and possibly *Myotis keeni keeni*:

skw'elyáxel.

order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae, may include any or all of the following: *Corynorhinus townsendi*

townsendi, *Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus*, *Lasionycteris noctivagans*, *Lasiurus cinereus*, *Myotis*

californicus caurinus, *Myotis evotis pacificus*, *Myotis lucifugus alascensis*, *Myotis volans longicrus*,

Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly *Myotis keeni keeni*: p'íp'eth'elàxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel < p'í:.

Myotis lucifugus

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, *Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus*, *Lasionycteris*

noctivagans, *Lasiurus cinereus*, *Myotis californicus caurinus*, *Myotis evotis pacificus*, *Myotis lucifugus*

alascensis, *Myotis volans longicrus*, *Myotis yumanensis saturatus*, and possibly *Myotis keeni keeni*:

skw'elyáxel.

order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae, may include any or all of the following: *Corynorhinus townsendi*

townsendi, *Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus*, *Lasionycteris noctivagans*, *Lasiurus cinereus*, *Myotis*

californicus caurinus, *Myotis evotis pacificus*, *Myotis lucifugus alascensis*, *Myotis volans longicrus*,

Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly *Myotis keeni keeni*: p'íp'eth'elàxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel < p'í:.

Myotis lucifugus alascensis

Myotis lucifugus alascensis

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: skw'elyáxel.

order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae, may include any or all of the following: Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: p'íp'eth'elàxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel < p'í:.

Myotis volans longicrus

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: skw'elyáxel.

order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae, may include any or all of the following: Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: p'íp'eth'elàxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel < p'í:.

Myotis yumanensis saturatus

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: skw'elyáxel.

order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae, may include any or all of the following: Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: p'íp'eth'elàxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel < p'í:.

myself

me myself, I myself (emphatic):: ta'á'altha < áltha ~ álthe.

Mysticeti

perhaps generic, most likely includes all local balleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti, especially Balaenoptera physalus and Megaptera novaeangliae, possibly Eschrichtius glaucus, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera acutorostrata, Sibbaldus musculus, Eubalaena sieboldi, could include the following toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti): Physeter catodon, possibly Berardius bairdi, Mesoplodon stejnegeri, Ziphius cavirostrus:: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

nail

a metal nail:: th'éstel < th'ís.

finger nail, nail of finger, claw:: qw'exwéltses.

hang s-th on a line, hang s-th on a nail, hang s-th up:: q'é:ywet (or better) q'í:wet < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.

hang s-th (on a nail or hat hanger), hook it back on (of a stitch lost in knitting):: ókw'est < ókw'.

nail it:: th'íset < th'ís.

nail s-th, hammer s-th:: hám:et.

pull out a nail, (pull it out (a metal nail)):: th'ót.

sticking out through a hole (like a toe out of a sock, knee out of a hole in pants, a nail

nail (CONT'D)

driven clear through the other side of a board), come out into the open:: qwôhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.

toenail:: qw'xwélxel.

nail clippers:: shxwth'ámqels qw'xwéltses/qw'xwélches (lit. "scissors for the fingernails") < xwáth', qw'exw.

nail polish:: siyát'l'qels te qw'xwéltses (lit. "paint for the fingernail") < yétl', qw'exw.

naked

be naked:: lhewíth'a.

name

Beaver (name in a story):: Qelá:wíya < sqelá:w.

female name:: =elhót, =elò:t ~ =eló:t, =emòt, =ewòt, =òt ~ =ò:t.

female name (garment):: =elwet ~ =élwet.

get s-o's name, manage to get s-o's name:: kwíxelexw ~ kwéxwelexw < kwí:x ~ kwíx.

girl's younger brother (pet name):: iyá:q, iyá:q.

Grandma, Father's Mother (nickname):: táta < tá:l ~ tà:l ~ tál.

grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), granny, grandpa:: sísele < sí:le.

Indian name of Old Jack (of Yakweakwoose or perhaps Scowkale):: T'eláqw'tel < t'álqw' or t'élqw'.

knee (naming it, the name of it):: qep'ó:lthetel < qep'.

male name:: =elácha, =elálexw ~ =elàlèxw, =eleq, =éylém ~ =ílém, =iyetel, =thet.

male name, (prob.) repeatedly gets wives/houses:: =ímeltxw.

male name version of Olóxwelwet:: Olóxwiyetel < Oló:xwelwet.

Mink (name in some stories):: sqáyéx ~ sqáyéx.

Mink (name in stories), pet name of Mink:: Sqáyéxiya ~ Sqáyèxiya < sqáyéx ~ sqáyéx.

name of a fierce old warrior from Sumas, an ancestor of the Commodore family:: Qwá:l < qwá:l.

name of a man from Yale who had seven wives:: Líqwetem < líqw.

name of an old man from Kilgard who was a strong warrior (fighter):: Xéyteleq < xéyet.

name of Chief Albert Louie's father:: T'íxwelátse ~ T'íxwelátsa.

name s-o (in a ceremony):: kwíxet < kwí:x ~ kwíx.

naming:: kwexáls < kwí:x ~ kwíx.

nickname:: kwekwxá:mel < kwí:x ~ kwíx.

nickname for someone who is proud:: slék'.

nickname of Freddie Joe:: sépelets.

now also the name of Ambrose Silver:: N'éyteleq < xéyet.

personal name:: skwí:x ~ skwíx < kwí:x ~ kwíx.

pet name:: =Rl= or =Cl=.

place-name, name of a place:: kwxó:mexw < kwí:x ~ kwíx.

Pussy Willow (name in stories):: Qweqwemeytá:ye < qwem.

Skunk (name in story):: S'épek ~ Í'pek ~ S'í'pek < sth'épeq.

Who are they naming?:: tewát kw'e kwíxwetem < kwí:x ~ kwíx.

Who was named?:: tewát kw'e kwíxwetem < kwí:x ~ kwíx.

younger sibling (pet name):: ká:k ~ kyá:ky < sqá:q.

naming ceremony:: skwíxwetem < kwí:x ~ kwíx.

nape

neck, (back of head and back of neck [EB], nape of the neck [Elders Group 5/3/78])::: tépsem.

nape (CONT'D)

skin of the nape of the neck:: kw'elôwépsem < kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.

narrow

(be) narrow:: qweqwís.

canyon (narrow, walled in with rock):: s_xe_xák_w' < xékw'.

close together, (narrow? [MV])::: tl'éts' < tl'í:ts'.

it gets narrow or wedged in:: xékw'.

narrow (of rocky passage):: xeq'.

nervous while walking on something narrow:: xwixwíyem.

place in Fraser River two miles above American Bar with narrow rock:: Xeq'átelets < xeq'.

three ropes, three threads, three sticks, three poles, (three long narrow objects):: lhxwámeth' < lhí:xw.

Nat

nickname for Nat Dickinson:: Pepxwíqsel < píxw.

Natantia

suborder Natantia, probably Crago and other genera, especially Crago vulgaris, Pandalus

danae were identified by AD from a photo as the kind AD's parents got dried from the Chinese and called by this name:: homò:y.

naughty

be naughty, be bad (a menace) (but not quite as bad as qél):: qíqel < qél.

nauseated :: héyetélmel < yá:t.

navel

belly-button, navel:: móxwoya ~ móxweya ~ méxweya.

ruptured belly button, ruptured navel:: lhéxwelôw < lhéxw.

near

approach, get near, get closer, reach, go up to, get up to:: té_s.

approaching, getting near, getting closer:: tetés < té_s.

be near, be close to, be beside, be next to:: stetís < té_s.

(be) near me:: stetísthóx ~ stetísthó:x < té_s.

come close, come near, come sit in (with a group):: teséthet ~ tséthet < té_s.

come near me, (sic? for make me get near):: tesésthòx < té_s.

come near s-o, (come to s-o):: emíls < mí ~ mé ~ me.

get close, approach, get near, nearly, (go close, come close):: ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.

near neighbors:: ts'ellhxwílmexw < ts'elh=.

the (female, near but not visible), (female, near but not in sight) (translated by gender specific words in English, like aunt, etc.)::: kwse < kw.

to the back (near the wall), on the inside (on a bed toward the wall):: lhelhá:l.

near but not in sight)

the (male or gender unspecified, near but not in sight):: kwthe < kw.

near but not visible)

him (there, near but not visible), that one:: kwethá ~ kwe thá < kw.

nearly

get close, approach, get near, nearly, (go close, come close):: ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.

neck

neck

- a neck of land on the west side of Harrison Lake just north of Twenty-Mile Creek and across from the north tip of Long Island:: Shxwtépsem < tépsem.
 break one's neck:: lekwépsem < lékw.
 cleft in back of the neck:: t'ayéq'psem < t'ay.
 clubbed on the back of the neck, clubbed on the back of the head:: kw'qwépsem < kw'óqw.
 fin, neck fin, i.e. pectoral fin:: q'étmel.
 front of the neck:: shxw'allhelh.
 (have a) big neck:: thahápssem < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 (have a) long neck:: tl'éqtepsem < tl'áqt.
 (have a) small neck, (have a) scrawny neck:: qwe'íqwepsem < qwe'íqw.
 large red-necked woodpecker, large red-headed woodpecker, rain crow (black with red comb on head) (AC), pileated woodpecker:: temélhépsem < témélh.
 neck, (back of head and back of neck [EB], nape of the neck [Elders Group 5/3/78]):
 tépsem.
 neck of land:: =épsem.
 on the back of the head, back of the neck:: =épsem.
 on the front of the neck, in the windpipe, in the trachea:: =lhelh ~ =lhál.
 put a rope around s-o/s-th's neck, put a leash on s-th, hang s-o:: xwíqw'est < xwíqw'.
 skin of the nape of the neck:: kw'elówépsem < kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.

neckerchief

- scarf, neckerchief:: sxwéqw'lhelh < xwíqw'.

necklace :: sxwéqw'ellhelh < xwíqw'.

- belt, (necklace?? [DM]): shxwyémstel ~ shxwiyémstel < yém ~ yem.

need

- going to piss right away, almost piss oneself, (have an urgent or extreme or painful need to urinate):: ts'áléqel.
 lack, need:: =le or =ele.
 want, desire, like, need:: stl'í ~ stl'í: < tl'í ~ tl'í.

needle

- fine needles of hoarfrost on a branch:: pú:ches ~ púwches, pú:ches ~ púwches < pí:w.
 fir boughs, needle of any other conifer than spruce:: qwélatsets.
 needle (for sewing cloth, for mat-making):: p'éth'tel < p'áth'.
 needle of plant, (thorn):: p'éth'tel < p'áth'.
 needle of spruce:: ts'ets'éqw' < ts'éqw'.

Negro :: q'éy_xeya < q'í_x, qw'í_xwes < qw'í_xw.

- small Negro:: qw'íqw'_xwes < qw'í_xw.

neighbor :: ts'élhxwélmexw < ts'elh=.

- near neighbors:: ts'ellhxwélmexw < ts'elh=.

Neophasia menapia

- if the name applies to one or more predominantly white butterflies it could include the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: family Papilionidae: Parnassius clodius, Parnassius phoebus, Papilio eurymedon, family Pieridae: Neophasia menapia, Pieris occidentalis, Pieris napi, albino females

Neophasia menapia (CONT'D)

of Colias erytheme:: p'ip'eq'eyós < p'éq'.

Neotoma cinerea occidentalis:: qélqel há:wt < há:wt.

may include any or all of the following which occur in this area: creeping vole *Microtus oregoni serpens*, long-tail vole *Microtus longicaudus macrurus*, mountain heather vole *Phenacomys intermedius oramontis*, boreal redback vole *Clethrionomys gapperi cascadenis*, Norway rat (intro.) *Rattus norvegicus*, and perhaps roof rat *Rattus rattus*, also includes bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat) *Neotoma cinerea occidentalis* which has its own name below:: há:wt.

nephew

nephew, niece, sibling's child (child of sister or brother or cousin (up to and including fourth cousin) [Elders Group]): stí:wel.

nephews, nieces, sibling's children:: statí:wel < stí:wel.

nephrite

jade (nephrite) (used for sharpening [chopping] stones), any agate (can be used as flint to strike a spark):: t'émq'ethel.

nerve

cord, muscle, tendon, nerve cord by backbone:: tl'e'ímél ~ tl'e'í:mel.

nervous

be afraid, be scared, be nervous:: sí:sí < síy.

being nervous, being excited, (getting nervous/excited):: th'óyéxwem < th'ó:yxwem.

(get/become) nervous, (get/become) excited:: th'ó:yxwem.

nervous while walking on something narrow:: xwixwíyem.

-ness

be in a state of -ness:: =tem.

nest :: smímeleholhála < méle ~ mél:a.

net

a dip-net, (a scoop net [CT]): q'emó:stel < q'emós ~ q'emó:s.

a net is set, be set (of a net by canoe, not of a pole net):: semlíyel < mí:l ~ míl.

a set net, a stationary net:: semláliyel < mí:l ~ míl.

a waiting dip-net with frame and string trap:: thqálem < thqá:lem.

bag net, sack net:: lesák swéltel < swéltel.

check a net or trap (for animal):: kw'echú:yel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

check a net or trap (for fish):: kw'echú:yel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

coho net:: kwóxwethtel < kwóxweth.

dip-netting, fishing with a scoop net, (harpooning fish at night [DM 12/4/64]): q'íq'emó:s ~ q'éyq'emó:s < q'emós ~ q'emó:s.

drifting a net in different places:: qwáseliyel < qwés.

drifting backwards in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting), backing up (of canoe, train):: tewláts.

drifting (drift-netting):: lhólhes < lhós.

drift-netting, catching fish with one or two canoes drifting downstream with a net in deep water:: xíxemel ~ xíxemal.

drop a net into water:: qwesú:yel < qwés.

eddy water (where you set nets), [to eddy repeatedly?]: xwtitím or xwtiyítím.

net (CONT'D)

- float (for fishing net):: p'ekwtál < p'ékw.
 gill net:: qwsá:yel < qwés.
 grass or fibre for nets or twine, spreading dogbane, possibly also Indian hemp:: méthelh.
 holding on to a thqálem, waiting dip-netting, still-dipping:: théqelem < thqá:lem.
 horn rings for dip-nets:: xalwéla < xálew.
 (hung up in a fish net):: sxwíxweqw' < xwíqw'.
 net (any kind, for any purpose), fish net, gill-net (Elders Group 11/26/75):: swéltel.
 net (for ducks, fish):: swéltel.
 net shuttle and net-measure, gill-net measure, (loom [Elders Group]): t'élhtsestel < t'álh,
 t'élhtsestel < t'álh.
 net shuttle, mesh-measure (usually part of the shuttle):: shxwq'éyq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.
 net, trap:: =á:yel ~ =iyel ~ =ú:yel.
 patch s-th (of clothes, nets), patch s-th up:: p'ôwíyt ~ p'ewíyt < p'ewíy ~ p'ôwíy.
 place where one fishes by waiting with a dip-net, dip-net fishing place, place where one
 still-dips:: sthqálem < thqá:lem.
 set a net and drift with it:: qwsá:wíyel < qwés.
 set a net (by canoe), set one's net, fish with a net, (submerge a net):: míliyel < mí:l ~ míl.
 slough where people used to drift-net by Martin Harris's place at Seabird Island::
 Titáwlechem < tewláts.
 small float for nets (made from singed cedar):: qwôqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l.
 sockeye net:: sthéqeytel < sthéqi ~ sthéqey.
 spread it out (of blanket, net, book, etc.): tlhét ~ tlhát ~ telhét < télh.
 spring salmon net:: tl'elxéltel (or tl'elxéltel) < tl'él.
 throw a net into water (to drift, not to set), throw a net out, (gill net [TG]): qwsá:yel <
 qwés.
 to bag net, to sack net, to still-dip with two canoes:: thqá:lem.
 to dip a net, (dipping a net):: qóqelets < qó:
 to dip-net:: q'emós ~ q'emó:s.
 to dip-net, a dip-net:: qó:lets < qó:
 to drift-net, to fish with drift-net:: lhós.
 to fasten s-th by tying, tie up s-th (like canoe, horse, laces, nets, cow, shoelaces), tie it::
 q'éyset ~ q'í(:)set < q'ey ~ q'i.
 to still-dip, rest dip-net on bottom (of river):: thqá:lem.
 tying a net:: q'ésetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.
 weaving (for ex. a tumpline), mending a net, making a net:: q'éyq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

net-measure

net shuttle and net-measure, gill-net measure, (loom [Elders Group]): t'élhtsestel < t'álh.

nettle

stinging nettle:: th'éxth'ex < th'éx.

Neurotrichus gibbsi

family Talpidae, especially Scapanus orarius orarius, also Neurotrichus gibbsi:: speláwél <
 pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

never

it is impossible, it can't be, it never is:: skw'á:y < kw'á:y ~ kw'áy.
 never did, he/she/they never did:: ôwethelh < éwe ~ ôwe.
 never, not ever:: éwelh < éwe ~ ôwe.
 never used to:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ôwe.

never (CONT'D)

weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?, does s-o ever?, never used to, not going to (but did anyway) [perhaps in the sense of never usually do X but did this time]:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ôwe, ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ôwe.

never dry

puddle that's always dirty, dirty pond, stagnant pool of water, (it never dries out [AK]):: th'qwélhcha.

never used to:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ôwe.

never usually do X but did this time]

not going to (but did anyway), [perhaps in the sense of: never usually do X but did this time]:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ôwe.

new :: xá:ws.

babysitter (for new spirit-dancers), any of the workers who help in initiating a spirit-dancer, (initiator or helper of spirit-dancers):: xólhemilh ~ xòlhemí:lh < xólh.

new dancer (new spirit-dancer), (new) baby (in spirit-dancing):: xawsó:lh < xá:ws.

new spirit-dancer:: xawsólkwlh or xawsó:lkwlh < xá:ws.

new information

anyway, ever, (new information as in NStraits):: kwá.

newlyweds)

to rattle (cans, etc. to wake newlyweds), to shivaree (someone):: q'etxáls < q'et.

news

cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] that means good news:: q'ey, q'ey, q'ey.

(this cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] warns you of bad news):: chéke chéke chéke chéke.

new spirit-dancer

new dancer (new spirit-dancer), (new) baby (in spirit-dancing):: xawsó:lh < xá:ws.

new spirit-dancer:: xawsólkwlh or xawsó:lkwlh < xá:ws.

new spirit dancer's cane:: q'ewú:w < q'éwe.

new spirit-dancer's head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat:: sxwóyéleqws te xawsólkwlh < sxwóyéleqw.

new spirit dancer's cane:: q'ewú:w < q'éwe.

new spirit-dancer's head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat:: sxwóyéleqws te xawsólkwlh < sxwóyéleqw.

newt

big gray rock lizard, probably Pacific giant salamander which is cognate in Squamish, possibly also the Pacific coast newt which is commonest in B.C. and also is found in this area, prob. also the northern alligator lizard:: seyíyex.

New Westminster:: Sxwoyímelh < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

Reserve near New Westminster, B.C., (South Westminster [DF]):: Qiqá:yt.

next

be near, be close to, be beside, be next to:: stetís < tés.

next, again:: atse.

person next to one:: stetísmels < tés.

nibble

nibble

chewing with a crunch, nibbling, gnawing:: $\underline{x}\acute{a}p'kw'e\text{ls} < \underline{x}ep'ék\text{w}'$.

nice

be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture, other things?): $\acute{e}y \sim \acute{e}y$.

nice, well-behaved, good:: $\acute{e}y \sim \acute{e}y$.

nick- :: $=\acute{o}:m\acute{e}l \sim =\acute{a}:mel$.

part, member, nick-:: $=\acute{a}:mel$.

nickname :: $kwekw\acute{x}\acute{a}:mel < kw\acute{i}:x \sim kw\acute{i}x$.

Grandma, Father's Mother (nickname):: $t\acute{a}ta < t\acute{a}:l \sim t\grave{a}:l \sim t\acute{a}l$.

Hank Pennier's nickname:: $Sw\acute{e}k'ten < sw\acute{e}k'$.

little man (nickname for a person), (sonny boy (MV and DF)):: $w\acute{i}yeka < sw\acute{i}yeqe \sim sw\acute{i}yqe \sim sw\acute{i}:qe$.

nickname for Nat Dickinson:: $Pep\underline{x}w\acute{i}qsel < p\acute{i}xw$.

nickname for someone who is proud:: $sl\acute{e}k'$.

nickname of Freddie Joe:: $s\acute{e}pelets$.

nickname of Louie Punch:: $P\acute{i}\underline{x}eya < p\acute{i}\underline{x}eya$.

Nicomen Island

Nicomen Island (in the Fraser River near Deroche), also a specific place on northeast end of Nicomen Island where lots of people used to gather [now Sumas Indian Reserve #10]: $Leq'\acute{a}:m\acute{e}l$.

niece

nephew, niece, sibling's child (child of sister or brother or cousin (up to and including fourth cousin) [Elders Group]): $st\acute{i}:wel$.

nephews, nieces, sibling's children:: $stat\acute{i}:wel < st\acute{i}:wel$.

night :: $sl\acute{a}:t \sim sl\acute{a}t < l\acute{a}:t$.

a yellowish glow at night given off by old birch and alder:: $qw\acute{e}th'$.

Christmas Eve, night before Christmas:: $\underline{X}\acute{a}xe Sl\acute{a}t < \underline{x}\acute{a}xe$.

last night:: $xwel\acute{a}ltelh < l\acute{a}:t$.

late in the night:: $lh\acute{o}p$.

nighthawk

common nighthawk, (rain bird [Elders Group]): $p\acute{i}:q'$.

nightmare

have a nightmare, to sleep-walk:: $p\acute{i}\underline{x}eya$.

having a nightmare:: $pep\acute{i}\underline{x}eya < p\acute{i}\underline{x}eya$.

nine :: $t\acute{u}:xw$.

nine birds:: $tuxw\acute{i}ws < t\acute{u}:xw$.

nine canoes, nine boats:: $tuxw\acute{o}welh < t\acute{u}:xw$.

nine containers:: $tuxw\acute{a}leqel < t\acute{u}:xw$.

nine dollars, (nine Indian blankets [Boas]): $t\acute{u}:xwes < t\acute{u}:xw$.

nine fish:: $tuxw\acute{i}qw < t\acute{u}:xw$.

nine fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: $tuxw\acute{o}ls < t\acute{u}:xw$.

nine (CONT'D)

nine o'clock:: stú:xws < tú:xw.

nine people:: tuxwále < tú:xw.

nine ropes, nine threads, nine sticks, nine poles:: tuxwámets' < tú:xw.

nine times:: tú:xwà:lh < tú:xw.

ninety:: tú:xwelsxá ~ tù:xwelsxá < tú:xw.

ninety

ninety:: tú:xwelsxá ~ tù:xwelsxá < tú:xw.

ninety dollars:: tú:xwelsxó:s < tú:xw.

ninety people:: tuxwelsxá:le < tú:xw.

nipple

breast, nipple, milk:: sqemó: < qemó:.

nit

nits, louse eggs:: xést'el.

no

no, not be, be not:: éwe ~ ôwe.

say no:: éwe ~ ôwe, ôwestexw ~ éwestexw < éwe ~ ôwe.

shake one's head side to side (as in saying no):: kwíythesem.

shaking one's head side to side (as in saying no):: kwóythesem < kwíythesem.

there's none, there's nothing, there's nobody, there's no, be none, be nothing, be nobody::

ewéta < éwe ~ ôwe.

nobody

there's none, there's nothing, there's nobody, there's no, be none, be nothing, be nobody::

ewéta < éwe ~ ôwe.

Noctuidae

order Lepidoptera (esp. incl. grey moths of families Noctuidae, Geometridae, and Lymantriidae)::

lholeqwót.

nod

nodding (falling asleep):: létqw'estem.

nodding one's head:: líleqwesem < líqw.

nod one's head, nod one's head (up and down for yes for ex.): líqwesem < líqw, líqwesem < líqw.

no good

it's no good:: óx.

nuisance, something that's no good:: sqel:ép ~ sqél:ep < qél.

noise

(have/get) a rustling noise (not continuous) (of paper, silk, or other material), (to rustle):: sawéts'em.

make a crunching or crackling noise, crunching (gnawing) sound:: xápkw'em < xep'ékw'.

(make a) rumbling noise:: titómelest.

(make/have a) scratching noise:: t'lhóqw'els < t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.

make noise, be noisy, (a noise [EB], making noise [EB]): ló:p_xwem.

make s-th be noisy, make noise with s-th:: ló:p_xwemstexw < ló:p_xwem.

noise (CONT'D)

(making a) continuous rustling noise (of paper or silk or material), rustling (of leaves, paper, a sharp sound):: sá:wts'em < sawéts'em.

making noise:: lópe_xwem < ló:p_xwem, lópe_xwemstexw < ló:p_xwem.

sparkling, sparkling, exploding with sparks and making sparky noises, making sparky noises:: pá:yts'em < páyéts'em.

splash (the noise and the action):: t'émeqw'.

to sigh (of a spirit-dancer), make a loud (breathy) noise:: xeqlhálém.

(to spark), explode with sparks and make sparky noises:: páyéts'em.

noisy

make noise, be noisy, (a noise [EB], making noise [EB]): ló:p_xwem.

make s-th be noisy, make noise with s-th:: lópx_wemstexw < ló:p_xwem.

no matter what

try to do something (no matter what, anyway):: iyálewethet < éy ~ éy:.

nominal

structured activity continuative, structured activity continuative nominal or tool or person:: =els.

(nominalizer):: s=, =em.

nominalizer (female present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article:: the=.

nominalizer (male or gender unspecified, present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article:: ta=, te=.

nominalizer plural:: ye=.

nominalizer, something for, someone for, something that:: shxw=.

nominalizer, something to, something that, someone to/that:: s=.

no more

ran out (of food, money, etc.), have no more, be finished (offood), (be empty (of container of supplies) [EB: Cheh., Tait]): ó kw'.

non-continuative

structured activity non-continuative:: =á:ls.

non-control

indirect effect non-control reflexive:: =methet.

indirect effect non-control transitivizer:: =met.

non-control reflexive, happen to or manage to or accidentally do to oneself:: =l=ómet or =l-ómet ~ =l=ó:met.

non-control reflexive, make oneself do something, keep oneself doing something:: =st=èlèmèt or =st-èlèmèt ~ =st-elómet.

non-control transitivizer, accidentally, happen to, manage to do to s-o/s-th:: =l.

psychological non-control transitivizer:: =eles ~ =les.

none

is there none?, isn't there any?: wá:ta < éwe ~ ówe.

there's none, there's nothing, there's nobody, there's no, be none, be nothing, be nobody:: ewéta < éwe ~ ówe.

non-human)

non-human)

legs (more than two, for ex. non-human):: sxelxéyle < sxél:e.

non-spirit-dancer

a non-spirit-dancer:: st'ólkwlh.

non-spirit-dancers (lots of them):: st'elt'ólkwlh < st'ólkwlh.

people without paint on face (non-spirit dancers):: s'ep'ó:s < á:p' ~ áp'.

non-spiritual dance

having fun at a non-spiritual dance:: oyewílem.

non-subordinate subject)

I (non-subordinate subject):: -tsel ~ (very rarely) -chel ~ tsel.

subject of independent clause, non-subordinate subject:: ts- ~ ch-.

we (non-subordinate subject), our:: -tset ~ -chet.

noodles:: ts'íywx stotekwtíqw seplíl < ts'íywx, tokwt, seplíl

(lit. dry + stringy hair + bread)

Nooksack

Nooksack language:: Lhéchelesem

Nooksack people:: Lexwsá:q < sá:q.

Nooksack River

Deming (Wash.), South Fork of Nooksack River and village nearest Deming:: xwe'éyem ~ xw'éyem < éy ~ éy:.

place in Whatcom County, Washington, (Nooksack River [AC or CT]): Lexwsá:q < sá:q.

noon

midday, noon:: téxswàyel ~ texswàyèl ~ texswáyél < wáyel.

Nootka

big high-bowed canoe from the Coast, Nootka war canoe, huge canoe:: q'exwó:welh ~ q'exwówelh.

north

north-east wind, north wind, east wind, cold wind:: só:tets.

northeast

eight days of northeast wind:: unknown.

four days of northeast wind:: unknown.

north-east wind, north wind, east wind, cold wind:: só:tets.

nose :: méqsel.

a stripe (on the nose or point):: sxélqs < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

bleeding nose, (be/have bleeding in the nose):: sthxwélqsel < thóxw or théxw.

bridge of nose:: sth'émqsel < hth'b.txt.

canoe with shovel-nose at both ends, same as tl'elá:y:: sqwéthem < qweth.

clean one's nose:: meqsélem < méqsel.

cut off the tip of one's nose:: lhts'élqsel < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

edible gristle inside fish head (nose gristle):: sxépeqw (or sxép'eqw? or sxép'ekw?).

(get/have a) runny nose:: lhxwélqsel < lhxw.

nose (CONT'D)

- hair in the nose:: sqwelqwélqsel < qwíl ~ qwel.
 (have a) big nose:: sméqsel < méqsel.
 (have a) dirty nose:: ts'epxélqsel < ts'épx.
 (have a) flat nose:: sp'íp'elheqsel ~ sp'élhqlsel < p'ílh.
 (have a) hook nose, beak nose, Roman nose, (be bent-nosed):: sqémqsel < qém.
 have a nose bleed:: thxwómélqsel < thóxw or théxw.
 (have a) scabby nose:: ts'eqw'élqsel < ts'éqw'.
 (have a) swollen nose:: chxwélqsel < chxw= ~ =chíxw.
 (have a) thin (point or nose):: qwe'íqweqs < qwe'íqw.
 (have) snot hanging from the nose:: slholh(e)xwélqsel < lhexw.
 having a nose bleed:: thóxwemélqsel < thóxw or théxw.
 Hook-nose, Hook-nose Mountain, Hamersly Hopyard Hill:: Lhílhkw'eleqs ~ Lhílhkw'elqs
 < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.
 on the nose, in the nose:: =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.
 punched on the nose:: th'qw'élqsel < th'í:qw'et.
 rock shaped like a man's nose on the north side of Harrison River:: Méqsel < méqsel.
 scraped on the nose:: xéyp'eqsel < xéyp'.
 stripes (on the nose or point):: sxélxéls < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
 tip or point of one's nose:: s'álqsel.

no-see-um fly

- sand-fly, no-see-um fly, biting midge:: pxwíqs < píxw.

nose-ring :: shxweqw'élqstel.

no special use

- useless, no special use, ordinary:: ewétò shxwíls < shxwílí.

not

- isn't?, aren't?, don't?, doesn't?, (be not?): ewá ~ ôwá ~ wá < éwe ~ ôwe.
 never, not ever:: éwelh < éwe ~ ôwe.
 no, not be, be not:: éwe ~ ôwe.
 not cooked enough (of fish), [undercooked]: lálek'em.
 not yet be, be not yet:: xwewá < éwe ~ ôwe.
 unless he, if he doesn't:: ewás < éwe ~ ôwe.
 wasn't?, weren't?, didn't?: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ôwe.
 weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?, does s-o ever?, never used to, not going to (but
 did anyway) [perhaps in the sense of never usually do X but did this time]: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ôwe.

not accept

- discriminate against s-o, not accept s-o:: memí:lt < mí:lt.
 not accept s-o, discriminate against s-o:: memí:lt < mí:lt.
 not want s-o, not accept s-o, discriminate against s-o:: mí:lt.

not all there

- (be) stupid, not all there (mentally), (be) a little crazy:: shxwixwóxwth' < xwáth'.

not believe

- doubting s-o/s-th, be not believing s-o/s-th:: mameth'éléxw < máth'el.
 doubt s-o, not believe s-th/s-o:: meth'éléxw < máth'el.

not care

not care

not care about s-o, have no use for s-o, be impassive:: ewéta shxwístexw < shxwlí.

not clear

(have/be) dirty water, (not clear, unclear, can't see the bottom (of water) [EL]):

mímexwel.

note

mark s-th, blaze it (of a trail), get/have s-th spotted (marked and located), make note of

s-th:: xe'áth'stexw < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.

not ever

never, not ever:: éwelh < éwe ~ ôwe.

not going to (but did anyway)

not going to (but did anyway), [perhaps in the sense of: never usually do X but did this time]: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ôwe.

nothing

there's none, there's nothing, there's nobody, there's no, be none, be nothing, be nobody::

ewéta < éwe ~ ôwe.

notice

notice s-o/s-th:: qw'óqw'elhlexw < qw'ólh or qw'álh.

not in sight)

the (female, near but not visible), (female, near but not in sight) (translated by gender specific words in English, like aunt, etc.): kwse < kw.

the (male or gender unspecified, near but not in sight):: kwthe < kw.

not know

not know how to:: sqe'íyeqel ~ sqe'í:qel.

not like

dislike s-o/s-th, to not like s-o/s-th:: qélstexw < qél.

not like s-th any more:: qelqélexw < qél.

not long ago

recently, just now, lately, (at one recent moment), not long ago:: qá:ys.

not matter

it doesn't matter, it's useless:: ôwéta xwlí:s < shxwlí.

not mind

insistant, persistant (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just the opposite, (stubborn, contrary):: sxíxeles.

no to s-o

tell s-o to say no to s-o:: ôwestexw ~ éwestexw < éwe ~ ôwe.

not present)

not present)

that's them (absent, not present):: kwthú:tl'òlem < kw.

that's them (absent, not present), they (absent):: kwthú:tl'òlem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

not showing

(the) shade (of a tree for ex.), something that's not showing:: st'á:t'el < t'á:l.

not talkative

be shy, be not talkative, quiet (of a person):: p'áp'xwem.

not talking)

just listening (not talking):: xwlalá:.

not used

part not used (like seeds of cantelope, core of apple, blood in fish, etc.), worst part:: sqéls
< qél.

not visible)

him (there, near but not visible), that one:: kwethá ~ kwe thá < kw.

the (female, near but not visible), (female, near but not in sight) (translated by gender
specific words in English, like aunt, etc.): kwse < kw.

the (present, not visible, gender unspecified), the (remote, abstract):: kwe < kw.

the (remote, not visible, abstract), some (indefinite):: kw.

not want

not want s-o:: mí:lt.

not want s-o, not accept s-o, discriminate against s-o:: mí:lt.

no use

not care about s-o, have no use for s-o, be impassive:: ewéta shxwístexw < shxwlí.

November

month or moon in November:: telxwíts.

moon or month beginning in February, (November to December, time when ice forms [and
sticks] [Billy Sepass in Jenness]): temtl'í:q'es < tl'íq'.moon or month beginning in November, (put away each other's paddles), (sometimes the
moon beginning in October, depending on the weather [Elders Group [3/12/75], (moon or month
beginning in January [Elders Group 2/5/75]): xets'ó:westel ~ xets'ówestel < xits' ~ xets'.

November, time to catch salmon:: temth'ó:qwi < sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.

October to November, (wood gathering time):: tsélcheptel?.

toward November:: telxwítsel < xwís.

now

as usual, this time, now, the first time:: yalh.

now I, (now I'm already):: tl'ékwálsulh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

now, this moment, this instant:: tloqá:ys < ló.

now, this moment, this instant, (right now):: tloqá:ys < qá:ys.

recently, just now, lately, (at one recent moment), not long ago:: qá:ys.

nuisance

be rowdy, be a nuisance, be mischievous:: qwélqwel < qwà:l.

nuisance (CONT'D)

nuisance, something that's no good:: sqel:ép ~ sqél:ep < qél.

numb

numb (can also be used joking of a drunk):: shxwóxwekw' < xwókw'.

numb in the foot, the foot is asleep:: xwókw'elxel < xwókw'.

numb, made numb:: xwókw'eltem < xwókw'.

to tingle (like arm waking up from numbness), (have/get a) stinging feeling:: thátkwem.

number :: skw'exá:m < kw'áx.

Nuphar polysepalum:: qw'emétxw.

nut:: sth'ítsem < th'éts

(lit. something to get hardened, since the shell of nuts has to harden before they are edible)

hazelnut (the nut), any nut:: sth'ítsem < th'éts.

heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit:: sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.

make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.): xep'ékw'.

nut of hazelnut bush, acorn, any nut, walnut, peanut, etc.: sth'ítsem < th'éts.

Nyctea scandiaca:: sqwóqweqw.

oak

oak tree, garry oak:: p'xwélhp.

oar :: pôtówes < pôt.

oats

oats, both domestic oats and wild oats:: óts, óts, óts.

obey

obey s-o:: iyó:lemstexw < éy ~ éy:.

object

first person plural patient or object of passive:: -òlèm.

first person singular patient or object of passive:: -àlèm.

four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects):: xethílemets' < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

him, her, it, them, third person object:: -exw.

me, first person singular object:: -óx.

purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred:: =ex.

roughly spherical object(s), ball:: =ó:ls.

second person singular patient or object of passive:: -ò:m.

third person patient or object of passive:: -em.

us, first person plural object:: -ólxw ~ -óxw.

you (pl.), second person plural object:: -óle.

you (sg.), second person singular object:: -óme.

object of preposition

independent object of preposition:: tl'a- ~ tl'e- ~ tl'-.

us (nominalized object of preposition), to us, with us:: tl'elhlímelh < lhlímelh.

object of preposition (CONT'D)

you folks (object of preposition), to you folks, with you folks:: t'l'ahwélep < lhwélep.
 you (sg.) (object of preposition):: t'l'eléwe ~ t'l'léwe < léwe.

occasions

times, occasions:: =álh ~ =áxw ~ =á.

occupation

one who, -er, one who does as an occupation:: =éleq.

ocean

sea, ocean, salt water:: kw'ótl'kwa.

oceanspray

oceanspray plant, "ironwood", "hardhack":: qáthelhp < qáthexw.

Ochotona princeps brunnescens:: sk'í:l.

ochre

red ochre, (clay colored reddish by oxides of iron):: témélh.
 red ochre color, color of red clay of iron oxide used for religious paint and face paint::
 témélh.

o'clock :: s= =s.

eight o'clock:: steqá:tsas < tqá:tsa.

eleven o'clock:: slhéms < lhém.

Friday, five o'clock:: Slhq'átses < lheq'át ~ lhq'át.

hour, o'clock, day of week:: s=...=s.

nine o'clock:: stú:xws < tú:xw.

seven o'clock:: sth'ó:kws < th'ó:kws.

six o'clock:: st'xéms < t'éx.

ten o'clock, (tenth hour):: s'ó:pels < ó:pel.

three o'clock (< the third hour):: slhíxws < lhí:xw.

Thursday, four o'clock, (fourth cyclic period):: sxe'óthels < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

two o'clock, two hours:: isáles < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

October :: temchálhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=.

moon or month beginning in November, (put away each other's paddles), (sometimes the
 moon beginning in October, depending on the weather [Elders Group [3/12/75], (moon or month
 beginning in January [Elders Group 2/5/75]): xets'ó:westel ~ xets'ówestel < xits' ~ xets'.

October moon, time to smoke Chehalis spring salmon:: tempó:kw' < pó:qw' ~ póqw'.

October to November, (wood gathering time):: tsélcheptel?.

September to October, dog salmon time:: temkw'ó:lexw < kw'ó:lexw.

time to dry fish, first of July (at Yale), October (at Chehalis):: temchálhtel < =chílh ~
 chílh=.

Octopus

probably genus Octopus, the Squamish cognate is identified as Octopus apollyon::
 sqéyemeqw'.

octopus :: sqéyemeqw'.

Octopus apollyon

Octopus apollyon

probably genus Octopus, the Squamish cognate is identified as Octopus apollyon::
sqéyemeqw'.

Odlum

maybe also the whirlpool by Odlum on the same side but below Hope [AD, AK, SP
(American Bar place names trip 6/26/78)]: Hémq'eleq < méq'.
name of place right across from Bristol Island, also called Odlum:: Petéyn.

Odocoileus hemionis columbianus

Odocoileus hemionis columbianus, Odocoileus hemionis hemionis:: t'l'alqtéle ~ t'l'elqtéle <
t'l'áqt.

Odocoileus hemionis hemionis

Odocoileus hemionis columbianus, Odocoileus hemionis hemionis:: t'l'alqtéle ~ t'l'elqtéle <
t'l'áqt.

Odocoileus hemionis:: t'l'alqtéle ~ t'l'elqtéle < t'l'áqt.

Odocoileus virginianus:: t'l'alqtéle ~ t'l'elqtéle < t'l'áqt.

Odonata

order Odonata:: lhíhló:ya.

Odontoceti):

perhaps generic, most likely includes all local baleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti,
especially Balaenoptera physalus and Megaptera novaeangliae, possibly Eschrichtius glaucus,
Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera acutorostrata, Sibbaldus musculus, Eubalaena sieboldi, could include
the following toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti): Physeter catodon, possibly Berardius bairdi,
Mesoplodon stejnegeri, Ziphius cavirostrus:: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

odor

fragrance, smell, odor:: =áléqep ~ =áleqep.
(have) animal smell (of bear, skunk, dog, etc.), (have) animal stink, (have) human smell (of
underarm, body odor, etc.), (have) body odor:: pápeth'em.

of course)

(polite imperative?, (polite) certainly, (polite) of course):: òwelh ~ -òwèlh.

off

come off:: má ~ má'-.
get off (a canoe or conveyance), get out of a canoe, (disembark):: qw'í:m.
keep it in the air, lift s-th/s-o off the floor:: shxwóxwelstexw < xwá.
sat down (with a plop?), [slip off on one's bottom or chair]: xwlhépelets < xwlhép.
slip off (one's feet, hands, bottom), lose balance:: xwlhép.
slip off the hands, slip out of the hands:: xwlhépches < xwlhép.
slip off with a foot, lose balance [on feet]: xwlhépcel < xwlhép.
slipping off with a foot:: xwélhepxel < xwlhép.
take it off from the bottom of s-th (a pack for ex.): mexlátst < má ~ má'-.
take it off (of a table for example), take it away (from something), take it off (of
eyeglasses, of skin off an animal), take s-o off/away (from something), take s-th out (a tooth for ex.):

off (CONT'D)

máx < má ~ má'.

taking s-th off:: hámx < má ~ má'.

offend

get offended, get irritated:: qwo_xwlómét < qwó_xwlexw.

offend s-o:: qwó_xwlexw.

offer

have a ritual burning ceremony, have a burning, feed the dead, (food offered to the dead [at a ritual burning] [EB 5/25/76]): yeqwá:ls < yéqw.

off ground)

store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away:: xítse't < xits' ~ xets'.

officials)

search through it, rummage through it, search s-o (like Customs officials):: xíleqwt < xíleqw.

offspring :: =ó:llh ~ =óllh ~ =elh ~ ='ó:llh.

child (of someone, kinterm), offspring, son, daughter:: méle ~ mél:a.

off-white)

(dingy white, off-white):: st'ítl'es.

of (partitive):: telí < tel=.

often

always, all the time, ((also) often, over and over [TG]): wiyóth.

Ogilvie

Mount Ogilvie:: Qemqemó < qemó:.

Mount Ogilvie or a round peak or bluff on Mt. Ogilvie where mountain goats live, the mountain or peak or bluff resembles big breasts:: Qwemth'í:les < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

Ogress

Cannibal Ogress, Wild Cannibal Woman:: Th'ówxíya < th'ówex ~ th'ówéx.

Ohamil

village now called Ohamil Reserve or Laidlaw:: Shxw'ówhámél ~ Shxw'óhámél.

oh for goodness sakes.

oh for goodness sakes., well. (in surprise):: lá:la.

oh my goodness:: qéléméx ~ ó qèlèmèx ~ ló qèlèmèx.

oh my gosh:: éyelew < éy ~ éy:.

oh-oh. :: a'á.

oil

oil

a group making (fish) oil:: hemhémethew < móthew or methew.
 (be) oiled:: smólw < mélw.
 (be) oily (?): smelmólw < mélw.
 eulachon oil:: tl'f:na.
 fat, grease, lard, (oil [EB], shortening [MH]): sló:s ~ slós < ló:s ~ lós.
 flat rocks (bedrock) with holes at Hill's Bar where they used to make smóthew (prepared fish oil) from sockeye heads:: Hemhémethew < móthew or methew.
 grease s-th/s-o, oil s-th/s-o, rub something on s-th/s-o:: mélxwt < mélw.
 oil his/her/its head:: mélxweqt < mélw.
 oil one's hair, oil one's head:: mélxweqwem < mélw, melxwqwéylém < mélw.
 prepared fish oil (usually sockeye oil):: smóthew < móthew or methew.
 rub (oil or water) in s-th to clean or soften, rub s-th to soften or clean it, (shaping a stone hammer with abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing? [BHTTC 9/2/76]): yémq't.
 soft (down) feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sq'óyeseqw ~ sx'óyeseqw < sq'óyes.
 soft feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sx'óyeseqw ~ sq'óyeseqw.

okay :: tl'ótl'em.

be alright, be okay, it's alright, it's okay, can, be able, it's enough, be right, be correct, that's right:: iyólem ~ iyó:lem < éy ~ éy:
 be alright, be well, be fine, be okay:: éy òl ~ éyòl ~ éyò < éy ~ éy:
 Is that okay?: wé.
 is that okay? (interrogative tag-question):: é.

old :: siyólexwe, siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~ siyólexwe.

ancient people over a hundred years old:: sxwolexwiyám < xwiyám.
 an old course of Atchelitz Creek:: (Yequeqámen).
 a small person (old or young) is picking or trying to pick, an inexperienced person is picking or trying to pick, picking a little bit, someone who can't pick well is picking:: lhilhím < lhím.
 be worn out (of clothes for ex.), be old (of clothes), smashed up when dropped, dissolved:: th'éw.
 elders past, deceased old people:: siyolexwálh < siyólexwe.
 getting ancient, getting old:: q'e'ílém < q'a'f:lem ~ q'e'f:lem.
 little old person:: siyó:ylexwe < siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~ siyólexwe.
 old people:: sí:yólexwe < siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~ siyólexwe.
 old people, elders:: sí:yólexwe < siyólexwe.
 old person:: siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe < siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~ siyólexwe.
 old person, an elder:: siyólexwe < siyólexwe.
 old salmon (ready to die, spotted):: xéyqeya.
 very old, ancient, get ancient, be ancient:: q'a'f:lem ~ q'e'f:lem.

older brother

older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line, older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

older sibling

older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line, older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

older sibling (CONT'D)

older siblings, elder cousins (first/second/third cousins by an older sibling of one's ancestor):: sá:tl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

older sister

older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line, older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

oldest

oldest (sibling):: sétl'o < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

Old Jack

Indian name of Old Jack (of Yakweakwioose or perhaps Scowkale):: T'eláqw'tel < t'álqw' or t'élqw'.

"old lady"

wife (not respectful), the "old lady", "squaw", mistress:: chá:xw.

oldsquaw

a white-headed duck, [could be bufflehead, snow goose, emperor goose, poss. oldsquaw, or hooded merganser, other duck-like birds with white heads do not occur in the Stó:lô area and the emperor goose would be only an occasional visitor]: skem'íya.

Olor buccinator

Olor columbianus, probably also Olor buccinator:: shxwó:qel ~ shxwówqel ~ shxwéwqel.

Olor columbianus

Olor columbianus, probably also Olor buccinator:: shxwó:qel ~ shxwówqel ~ shxwéwqel.

on :: í, lí.

be across, be on the other side of:: sle'ó:thel < le'á.

(being/put) on the top shelf:: ts'ech'ó:lwelh < ts'á:

be in, in, be on, on, be at, at, before (an audience), (untranslated):: lí ~ li.

benefactive, do for s-o, malefactive, do on s-o:: -lhts.

be on the other side of, be on the side facing away:: sle'ólwelh < le'á.

be on top of:: sts'ets'á < ts'á:

coming by foot, travelling by walking, already walking, travelling on foot:: ye'í:mex < iḡ m.

lie on one's back, on his back:: kw'e'íyeqel ~ kw'e'íqel < kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.

locative, on the:: =el ~ =a(:)l ~ =o(:)l.

on something else, within something else:: =q'.

put on the stove (water/food):: xwch'alech'á:ls < ts'á:

put s-th on (of a design on a dress, of a shirt, shoes, etc.), attach it, stick it on, fasten it:: tl'álx < tl'ál.

they came on (top of):: ch'alech'á (~ ts'alets'á) < ts'á:

on and off

running on and off:: xwéxwemxelí:m < xwém ~ xwém.

on-board

put s-th/s-o aboard, put it on-board:: ó:lhstexw < ó:lh.

once

once

once, one time:: lets'áxw < léts'a ~ léts'e.

Oncorhynchus gorbusha:: hō:liya, húheliya < hō:liya.

Oncorhynchus keta:: kw'ó:lexw.

Oncorhynchus kisutch:: kwóxweth.

small fully grown Oncorhynchus kisutch:: sth'ímiya < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m.

Oncorhynchus nerka:: skwíkwexel, sqwó:yxw, sthéqi ~ sthéqey, tsésqey.

late fall Harrison/Chehalis River run of Oncorhynchus nerka:: qwechíwiya.

Oncorhynchus tshawytscha:: pó:qw' ~ póqw', spó:xem ~ spéxem.

Oncorhynchus tshawytscha:: speqá:s, sqwéxem < qwéxem, sth'olólh, t'elxálôwelh or t'elxálólh < t'él, t'élxxel ~ t'álxxel < t'él.

August Silver Creek run of Oncorhynchus tshawytscha:: shxwôqw'ó:lh.

Ondatra zibethica osoyoosensis:: sq'élhq'elh.

one :: léts'a ~ léts'e.

deceased one:: stewéqel.

deceased ones, late ones:: stáweqel < stewéqel.

(have) one white eye, (have a cataract on one eye):: sqwelxwó:lés.

he (present or presence unspecified), he's the one that, it's him that, she or it (present or

presence unspecified), that or this (immediately before nominal):: tú:t'ò ~ tútl'ò ~ tútl'o < t'ó ~ t'lo.

him (there, near but not visible), that one:: kwethá ~ kwe thá < kw.

it is us, we are the ones, we ourselves:: lhlímelh.

more than one is good, good (of many things or people):: álfy ~ 'álfy < éy ~ éy:.

once, one time:: lets'áxw < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one bird:: lets'íws < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one canoe, one boat:: lets'ówelh < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one container:: léts'eql < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one cyclic period:: léts'es < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one dollar, one Indian blanket (Boas):: léts'es < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one fruit (as it grows singly on a plant):: lets'òls ~ léts'òls < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one kind, one pile:: lets'emó:t < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one leaf:: lets'álews < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one paddle, one paddler:: lets'á:wes < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one pair of pants:: lets'áyiws < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one person, be alone:: lólets'e < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one rope, one thread, one stick, one pole:: lets'ameth' < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one round object:: léts'es < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one side of the body (between arm and hip):: slheq'ó:lwelh < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

one tree:: sléts'elhp < léts'a ~ léts'e.

one who, -er, one who does as an occupation:: =éleq.

take one step:: tiqxálém ~ tiyqxálém.

that's a little one (male, about one to five years old), he (little):: tú:t'òtl'è:m < t'ó ~ t'lo.

that's them (little ones) (male?): tutl'étl'elò:m < t'ó ~ t'lo.

(that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones):: yutl'étl'elò:m < t'ó ~ t'lo.

one (CON'TD)

the one who burns [at a burning ceremony], (ritualist at a burning):: híyeqwels < yéqw.
 think s-o is talking or laughing about one:: tl'ostélmét < tl'óst or tl'óstexw.
 (whoever, one out of):: =wát.

one another

(be) true to one another:: the'ítel < the'í:t.
 helping one another, (helper [Elders Group]):: momíyelhtel < máy.
 help out, go help, pitch in, help one another:: móylhtel < máy.
 purposeful control reciprocal, (perhaps just) reciprocal, (do purposely to) each other, (do purposely to) one another:: =t=el.

one-legged

canyon area on Chehalis Creek just above (upriver or north from) the main highway bridge
 (esp. the first cliff on the east side) [means one-legged]:: Páléxel ~ Paléxel.

one's

brush one's teeth:: th'exwélesem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 get one's picture taken:: xwéychesem (or better) xwíythesem < xwíyth.
 (go) wash one's mouth out:: th'xwoythílem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 grinding one's teeth:: xaxelts'elísem < xélt's'.
 lather one's body:: yet'qw'íwsem.
 nod one's head, nod one's head (up and down for yes for ex.): líqwesem < líqw.
 put on one's hat:: yóseqwem < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
 put paint on one's face:: yétl'q'esem < yétl'.
 scrubby little ones, (little ugly ones):: qéqelelhó:mex < qél.
 turn one's face, (turn one's body away [IH TTC]): ts'ólesem ~ ts'ólésem < ts'el.
 washing one's clothes:: th'éxwelwetem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's body:: th'exwíwsem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's clothes:: th'xwelwétem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's face:: th'exwó:sem ~ th'exwósem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's feet:: th'èxwxél:ém < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's hair, wash one's head:: th'exwíqwem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's hands:: th'exwá:tsesem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 white ones:: p'ép'eq' < p'éq'.
 wipe one's face:: íqw'esem < íqw'.

oneself

acknowledge oneself:: telómelthet < tól.
 bailing (a canoe, etc.), bail oneself:: lhí:lthet ~ lhí:lthet < lhí:lt ~ lhí:lt.
 bring oneself to a climax, to climax, to orgasm, masturbate:: wets'á:lómet < ts'á.
 bring oneself to a summit (of a mountain):: wets'á:lómet < ts'á.
 change oneself (purposely), change oneself into something else, change s-th on oneself::
 iyóqthet < iyá:q.
 cool oneself:: th'ólhethet < th'álh.
 cool oneself off:: th'álhethet < th'álh.
 cover oneself up:: léxwethet < lexw.
 crawling (as of snake, seal, slug, snail), (dragging oneself):: xwéqw'ethet < xwókw' ~
 xwekw'ó.
 crossing oneself, (making the sign of the Cross):: pá:yewsem < pó:y.
 cry for oneself, (crying for oneself):: xehó:methet < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 delay oneself:: iy'eyómthet < óyém.

oneself (CONT'D)

- do it, do it oneself:: iyálewet ~ eyálewet < éy ~ éy:.
- do s-th oneself:: iyálewet < éy ~ éy:.
- drag oneself:: xwó:kw'thet < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.
- drop oneself into a seat, throw oneself on the floor or ground in a tantrum, throw a tantrum:: kw'qweméthet < kw'óqw.
- exert oneself, make a big effort, do with all one's might, [do] as hard as possible, do it harder (used if already paddling for ex.)::: tíméthet < tímét.
- feeling sorry for oneself:: tesestélemet < t-sós ~ tesós.
- fill oneself, fill oneself up:: lets'éthet < léts'.
- fill oneself up (by eating):: meq'lómet < méq'.
- fix oneself in bed:: tl'ó:thet < tl'ó:t.
- fix oneself up:: thýthet < thýy.
- get mad at oneself:: qelqelí:lthet < qél.
- hang oneself, (hung by a rope [AC])::: xwíqw'esem < xwíqw'.
- help oneself to food, serve oneself, serve oneself food (with a ladle), serve oneself a meal (food), (put on a dish [CT, HT])::: lhá:xem ~ lháxem < lhá:x ~ lháx.
- join, (include oneself purposely):: q'ó:thet < q'ó.
- kill oneself:: q'óy'thet < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.
- know oneself, be confident:: lheq'elómet < q'á:l.
- let oneself fall, drop oneself down (by parachute, rope, etc., said of little birds trying to fly out of nest, little animals trying to get down and let themselves fall)::: chólq'thet < tséiq ~ chéiq.
- make oneself useful:: p'óp'ekw'ethet < p'ákw'.
- make the sign of the Cross, (cross oneself)::: p'yewsem ~ p'wsem < pó:y.
- manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the best one can:: iyólewéthet < éy ~ éy:.
- move, move itself, move oneself:: kwíyx'thet < kwíyx.
- moving, moving oneself/itself:: kwó:yx'thet ~ kwó:yex'thet ~ kwó:yxethet < kwíyx.
- non-control reflexive, happen to or manage to or accidentally do to oneself:: =l=ómet or =l-ómet ~ =l=ó:met.
- non-control reflexive, make oneself do something, keep oneself doing something:: =st=èlèmèt or =st-èlèmèt ~ =st-elómet.
- pull oneself up, straighten (oneself) up:: thkw'éthet < thékw'.
- purposeful control reflexive, do purposely to oneself:: =thet.
- rest oneself:: qá:w'thet < qá:w.
- scare oneself (in being reckless), scare oneself (do something one knows is dangerous and get scared even more than expected)::: sí:silómet ~ sí:silòmèt < síy.
- separate oneself from a group, separate oneself (from others)::: lets'elíthet < halts'elí.
- (shaking, quaking, moving oneself)::: qwíyx'thet < qwá:y.
- shame oneself (purposely)::: xéyx'thet < xéyx'e ~ xíxe.
- sorry for oneself:: xehó:methet < xà:m ~ xá:m.
- starving oneself, being on a "crash" diet:: xwexwóthet < xwá.
- straighten oneself out:: thýthet < thýy, tl'héthet < télh.
- stretch oneself:: ót'ethet < ót'.
- sweeten oneself:: q'et'ómthet < q'át'em.
- take care of oneself, look after oneself, be careful:: xó:lhmethet ~ xó:lhmethet < xólh.
- taking care of oneself:: xó:lhmethet < xólh.
- think someone is talking or laughing about oneself:: tl'emstélemet ~ tl'emstélémét < tl'emstexw, tl'ostélmét.
- to abstain from food, to fast, starve oneself:: xwóthet < xwá.
- to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?)::: xéyx'elòmèt < xéyx'e ~ xíxe.

oneself (CONT'D)

to slide (oneself):: qexóthet < qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.
 turn oneself around, turn (oneself) around:: xélts'thet < xélts'.
 wake up (oneself), (wake oneself purposely):: xwíythet ~ xwíthet < xwíy ~ xí.
 wipe oneself off:: íqw'ethet < íqw'.

one who

one who, -er, one who does as an occupation:: =éleq.

onion

domestic onion:: éniyels.
 wild nodding onion, prob. also Hooker's onion:: st'áxet, st'áxet.

on itself

on itself, within itself:: =p'.

only

be only (contrastive), be just (contrastive):: welóy < lóy.
 be only, just:: lóy.
 be only remaining:: txwó:ye.
 the only safe place to cross a river:: shxwtitós or shxwtiytós.

on one's way

be on one's way, be going:: hálém < la.

oolachen

eulachon, oolachen, candle-fish:: swí:we ~ swíwe.
 to scoop (for ex. oolachens, eulachons):: qó:lem < qó:.

oolachen moon

month beginning in April at the mouth of the Fraser, May-June (Jeness:Sepass), oolachen moon:: temwíwe (or possibly) temswíwe < swí:we ~ swíwe.

open :: xwemá < má ~ má'.

an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener:: shxwéma'ám < má ~ má', shxwémeqel < má ~ má', shxwémeqèyls < má ~ má'.

be open (at the top):: shxwemá < má ~ má'.

burst open, split open of its own accord (like a dropped watermelon):: tl'xáxel < tl'éx.

(have the) mouth round and open with rounded lips:: sqwoqwtó:ythel < qwá.

it's open:: shxwemá < má ~ má'.

mouth open:: xixq'á:m ~ xixq'ám < xáq'.

open both one's eyes real wide:: pexó:lésem < páx.

opening one's eyes:: xélxeleq't < xéleq't.

opening one's mouth:: xáxeq'em < xáq'.

open it:: xwemá:t < má ~ má'.

open it (door, gate, anything):: xwmá:x < má ~ má'.

open (of a bottle, basket, etc.): xwmá:m or lexwmá:m < má ~ má'.

open (of peas, beans):: xwís.

open one's eyes:: xéleq't.

open one's mouth:: xáq'em < xáq'.

open the door:: xwema'á:ls < má ~ má'.

split s-th open (with fingernail):: thíts'et.

open (CONT'D)

spread the eyelids open with the fingers (done to oneself or to someone else), (probably also spread s-th apart):: páxet < páx.

sticking out through a hole (like a toe out of a sock, knee out of a hole in pants, a nail driven clear through the other side of a board), come out into the open:: qwôhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.

take a cover off, take it off (a cover of a container), open it (bottle, box, kettle, book, etc.): xwemá:qet < má ~ má'.

to split s-th open (like deer or fish):: tl'xáxet < tl'éx.

opened surface

on the face, face of the hand or foot, opened surface of a salmon:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.

opener

an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener:: shxwéma'am < má ~ má', shxwémeqel < má ~ má', shxwémeqèyls < má ~ má'.

opening

Chehalis River mouth (below the highway bridge, where land is breaking up into sand bars), (an opening one could get through in a canoe in high water near Chehalis {IHTTC 8/25/77}, small creek (branch of Chehalis River) several hundred yards up Chehalis River from where the road goes from old Chehalis village site to Chehalis River [EL 9/27/77]): Spôqwówelh ~ Speqwó:lh < péqw.

Ophiodon elongatus:: á:yt ~ é:yt, mechó:s.

Oplopanax horridum:: qwó:pelhp.

opposite

insistant, persistant (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just the opposite, (stubborn, contrary):: sxíxeles.

opposite side of house on inside:: lheq'ewílh.

optimist

optimist, a person whose thoughts are always good:: wiyóth kwsu éys te sqwálewels te lólets'e < wiyóth.

or :: q'a ~ qa ~ qe.

and, but, or:: qe.

orange :: qwel'qwóyes < qwá:y.

mock orange:: sth'élh.

orange (fruit), especially mandarin orange (the fruit), also domestic orange, (also orange (color)):: qwiqwóyáls ~ qwiqwóyéls ~ qwiqwòyàls < qwá:y.

oranges:: qwel'qwóyes < qwá:y.

orange juice:: qwíyqwòyèls sqe'óleqw < qwá:y, qó:
(lit. orange + fruit juice)

orange loaf:: qwíyqwòyèls seplíl < qwá:y, seplíl
(lit. orange fruit + bread)

orange (color):: qwiqwóyáls ~ qwiqwóyéls ~ qwiqwòyàls < qwá:y.

Orcinus rectipinna

Orcinus rectipinna

Grampus rectipinna also known as Orcinus rectipinna:: q'ellhólemètsel.

order

an order (promise of goods/services):: s'ò:m < ò:m.

to order (food, material, etc.): ò:m.

ordinary

useless, no special use, ordinary:: ewétò shxwlís < shxwlí.

Oreamnos americanus americanus:: p'q'élqel < p'éq'.

Oregon grape

short Oregon grape berry:: selíy.

short Oregon grape bush:: selíyelhp < selíy.

sour (unripe or half-ripe fruit, lemon, Oregon grape, fermenting fruit):: t'át'eth'em < t'áth'.

tall Oregon grape berry:: th'ó:lth'iyelhp sth'í:m ~ sth'í:ms te th'ó:lth'iyelhp < th'ó:lth'iyelhp.

tall Oregon grape bush:: th'ó:lth'iyelhp.

Oreortyx pictus

Oreortyx pictus, possibly also Lophortyx californicus:: kwéyl.

organ

flat organ in sturgeon which was skinned off and boiled down for glue:: mát.

gills, also "boot" (boot-shaped organ attached to fish gill):: xá:y ~ xà:y.

organization

to pray, have a church service, (a Church (organization, not building) [Elders Group]):
ts'ahéyelh.

organs

insides (animal or human or other?), (internal organs, guts, etc.), (stomach [inside] [DM]):
sts'elxwíwel < ts'el.

orgasm

bring oneself to a climax, to climax, to orgasm, masturbate:: wets'á:lómet < ts'á:.

orphan :: swálém.

Orthoptera

order Orthoptera family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae:: tl'emékw' <

tl'ámkw'em, tl'emékw' < tl'ém, tl'emtl'émxel, tl'emtl'émxel, tl'emtl'émxel < tl'ém, ts'áts'etl'em < ts'tl'ám ~

ts'tl'ém, ts'ats'etl'í:m < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém, ts'í:ts'á:tl'em < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.

Osmaronia cerasiformis:: mélh_xwel, mélh_xwelhp < mélh_xwel.

Osmorhiza chilensis

probably a Bromus sp., likely Bromus carinatus, possibly Osmorhiza chilensis and Osmorhiza purpurea,::
táqalh.

Osmorhiza purpurea

Osmorhiza purpurea

probably a Bromus sp., likely Bromus carinatus, possibly Osmorhiza chilensis and Osmorhiza purpurea::, táqalh.

osprey

osprey, fishhawk:: th'éxwth'exw < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

Othello

Othello, (B.C.), a village on the Coquihalla River, on the west side across from the most northwest point above the mouth of Nicolum Creek, up nine miles from Hope on the Kettle Valley Railroad:: Áthelets < áthelets.

other)

(be) brother and sister, (be siblings to each other), (be) first cousin to each other:: qeló:qtel < sqá:q.

(be) considerate of each other:: sts'its'exwtel < sts'íts'exw, sts'íts'exwtel < th'íxw ~ th'éxw. companion, other part:: sq'ó < q'ó.

going with each other [romantically], going for a walk with each other:: ts'lhimexóstel < ts'elh=.

go with each other (romantically), go for a walk with each other (romantically):: ts'lhimexóstel < i- m.

holding a grudge against each other:: xixemó:ltel < sxemá:l.

moon or month beginning in November, (put away each other's paddles), (sometimes the moon beginning in October, depending on the weather [Elders Group [3/12/75], (moon or month) beginning in January [Elders Group 2/5/75]): xets'ó:westel ~ xets'ówestel < xits' ~ xets'.

on the other side of the world:: súyéxel < sóy.

purposeful control reciprocal, (perhaps just) reciprocal, (do purposely to) each other, (do purposely to) one another:: =t=el.

they're making friends, (making friends with each other):: yóyatel < yá:ya.

they've made friends, (make friends with each other):: yáyatel (prob. also yáyatel) < yá:ya.

to meet (each other):: q'eqótel < q'ó.

wink at each other, ((maybe) squint [EB]): th'ikwóstel < th'iykw'.

winking at each other:: th'ith'ikwóstel < th'iykw'.

other side

be across, be on the other side of:: sle'ó:thel < le'á.

be on the other side of, be on the side facing away:: sle'ólwelh < le'á.

otter

river otter, perhaps also sea otter:: sq'á:tl'.

Otus asio kennicotti:: spopeleqwíth'a ~ spopeleqwíth'e < poleqwíth'a.

ought to)

be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture, other things?):,:: éy ~ éy:.

our

ours, our (emphatic):: s'ólh.

we (non-subordinate subject), our:: -tset ~ -chet.

ours

ours

ours, our (emphatic):: s'ólh.

ourselves

it is us, we are the ones, we ourselves:: lhlímelh.

out

come out (of hair) (like hair in a comb):: qw'ém.

get off (a canoe or conveyance), get out of a canoe, (disembark):: qw'í:m.

go out completely (of fire):: th'éx̄.

go out from the beach (if in a canoe):: tó:l ~ tò:l.

go out into the river, go down to the river, walk down to the river:: tó:l ~ tò:l.

go out (of fire, flame or lamp):: tl'ék'w'el.

hair is falling out, losing one's hair:: qw'eméqel < qw'ém.

just coming out of the earth (of plants for ex.)::: qwósem.

kick s-o out:: atl'qílt < átl'q.

out in the middle of the river:: chuchuwó:ythel < cháchew ~ cháchu.

(portion not burnt up, burnt or gone out completely portion):: th'exmíl < th'éx̄.

pull out (hair):: qw'emét < qw'ém.

ran out (of food, money, etc.), have no more, be finished (offood), (be empty (of container of supplies) [EB: Cheh., Tait])::: ókw'.

run out of food, be out of food:: ú:kw'elets < ókw'.

slip it out:: elhápt.

slip off the hands, slip out of the hands:: xwlhépches < xwlhép.

square, corner, arm with elbow out:: st'eláxel.

sticking out through a hole (like a toe out of a sock, knee out of a hole in pants, a nail

driven clear through the other side of a board), come out into the open:: qwôhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá, qwôhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.

take it off (of a table for example), take it away (from something), take it off (of

eyeglasses, of skin off an animal), take s-o off/away (from something), take s-th out (a tooth for ex.)::: máx < má ~ má'.

take it out of a box, pull it out of a box:: xíqt.

take it out of water:: qw'ímét < qw'í:m.

to extinguish it, put it out (a fire):: tl'ék'w'elt < tl'ék'w'el.

to go down (of water), subside (of water), the tide goes out or down, (be going out (of tide) [BJ])::: th'à:m ~ th'ám.

unloading a canoe, taking things out of a canoe:: qw'íméls < qw'í:m.

outer

outer cedar bark:: sókw'em < sókw'.

outfit

dancer's uniform, (any) coordinated outfit:: s-hóyews < hóyiws.

outhouse

little house, cabin (say 12 ft. x 10 ft. or less), small home, storage house (small shed-like house, enclosed with door), outhouse (slang), toilet (slang):: lílem < lá:lém.

outhouse (for solid waste), (shit-house):: wá:cháwtwx.

outhouse, toilet, bathroom:: atl'qeláwtwx < átl'q.

stinking (smell of outhouse or pig farm), (to stink [Elders Group 11/10/76, AC 9/1/71])::: xíxets'em.

out of breath

out of breath

out of breath and over-tired and over-hungry:: p_qwíles < péqw.

out of control)

fire (out of control), forest fire burning, fire burning:: yíyeqw < yéqw.

out of joint

(get a) sprained foot, leg got out of joint:: plhéqw'xel ~ p'lhéqw'xel.

out of sight

disappear, drop out of sight, (to fade [Elders Group 3/72]):: théxw ~ théxw.

go out of sight (behind something), disappear [behind something], [get in shade]:: t'á:l.

the (distant and out of sight, remote), (definite but distant and out of sight, remote), the

(abstract), a (remote, abstract), some, (indefinite):: kw'e.

out of the way

get out of the way, get off the way, dodge:: íyeqthet < iyá:q.

out of thick bushes

(come) out of thick bushes:: wexés.

outside

around the outside of the house:: sélts'exel < sél or sí(:)l.

bring s-th/s-o outside (purposely):: atl'qílt < átl'q.

get outside:: átl'qel < átl'q.

going out(side) with a light:: láxetem < láxet.

outside brisket of meat:: qw'íwelh.

take it outside (outside of a building or car):: átl'qt < átl'q.

the outside:: s'átl'q < átl'q.

the outside part of a house:: s'átl'qmél < átl'q.

outstretched

hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one's arms/wings):: texeláxélem < tex.

oven

baking over an open fire, roasting over an open fire, barbecuing, cooking in an oven::

qw'eqw'élém < qw'él.

barbecue, bake (meat, vegetables, etc.) in open fire, bake over fire, roast over open fire,

bake under hot sand, bake in oven, cook in oven, (boiled down (as jam) [CT, HT]):: qw'élém < qw'él.

barbecued, roasted, (baked (in an oven) [DC]):: s=qw'elém < qw'él.

over

always, all the time, ((also) often, over and over [TG]):: wiyóth.

(be) doubled up (a person with knees up to his chest), all doubled over:: sqw'emqw'emóxw < qw'ómxw.

bent over?: stl'ítl'em.

be over, past (passed):: yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.

(be) over there, (be) yonder:: lí(:) tí or lí(:)tí.

(be) scattered all over:: stl'áp̄x < tl'ép.

bring s-th/s-o across a river, (ferry s-o/s-th over):: t'kwíléstexw < t'ákwel.

carry a packstrap or both packstraps over the shoulder(s) and under the arm(s)::

sq'iwq'ewíles < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.

over (CONT'D)

- cross a river, cross a road, cross over:: t'ákwel.
 crossing over:: t'át'ekwel < t'ákwel.
 distributive, all over, all around:: =x ~ =ex.
 finished, over:: hà:m.
 go over or around (hill, rock, river, etc.): q'ál.
 just past, over:: yeláwel < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
 leaning over (something):: q'í:wethet < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.
 move over:: sexéylem or sexílem < síx.
 move s-th over:: síxet < síx.
 over, in the air over, above:: stselhsó:lwelw < =chílh ~ chílh=
 roll over in bed, turn over in bed:: ts'ó:lexeth' < ts'el.
 something used to cross over a river, ferry, place good for crossing:: xwt'át'ekwel < t'ákwel.
 trail and steep slope on the west shore of Kawkawa Lake where the trail went up and over a steep hill and then down:: Sq'éywetselem ~ Sq'éywetsélém < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.
 turn s-th/s-o over, flip it over (of fish for ex.), turn it inside out:: chaléwt.

over and over

- always, all the time, ((also) often, over and over [TG]): wiyóth.
 sighing over and over (of a spirit-dancer before or after dancing):: xaqxeqlhálem < xeqlhálem.

overboard

- fall in the water, fall overboard (of one person):: qwés.

overcome

- be overcome with pleasurable feelings after eating great salmon or a great meal:: ts'éqw'.

overdress

- a dandy, someone who overdresses, a show-off, comedian, someone who always cracks jokes, smart-alec:: swék'.

overflow

- overflowed:: p'í:ltem < p'í:l or p'él.
 overflows:: p'eléts'tem < p'í:l or p'él.

over-hungry

- out of breath and over-tired and over-hungry:: pqwíles < péqw.

overload

- overloaded:: wép < wíp or wép.

overly

- overly ?:: =á: ?.

overripe :: qw'èlqw'èl < qw'él.

overstretch

- overstretch one's legs when walking with too big a step:: t'íw ~ t'í:w.

over-tired

over-tired

out of breath and over-tired and over-hungry:: p̄q̄w̄íles < p̄éq̄w̄.

overwhelm

be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed::
lholhek̄w'íwel ~ lholhk̄w'íwel < lhó:kw' ~ lhók̄w'.

Ovis

genus Ovis:: metú, mímetú < metú.

owe

owe s-o:: kweláhtst < kwél.

what he owes:: skwelálhchiyelh < kwél.

owl

also pygmy owl and saw-whet owl:: spopeleqwíth'a ~ spopeleqwíth'e < poleqwíth'a.

barn owl:: spopeleqwíth'a ~ spopeleqwíth'e < poleqwíth'a.

horned owl, great horned owl:: chítmexw.

horned owl-shaped rock (beside Spá:th, a bear-shaped rock) up on a cliff on the south side

above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in Harrison Lake:: Chítmexw < chítmexw.

screech owl especially, probably other small owls as given below but only the screech owl is consistently

mentioned by all speakers:: spopeleqwíth'a ~ spopeleqwíth'e < poleqwíth'a.

small owl, saw-whet owl:: qépkwoya.

snowy owl, white owl:: sqwóqweqw, sqwóqweqw.

own

comb one's hair, comb one's own hair:: texqéylem < tex.

(one's) own, belongs to (one):: swá.

pacify

pacify a baby, pacify it (a baby), sing or hum to a baby to quiet it, sing to it (a baby), (sing a lullaby to it):: t'ó:t.

pack

a pack:: schí:m < chám.

(be) loaded with a heavy pack:: swíp < wíp or wép.

carrying on one's back, packing on one's back:: chmà:m < chám.

carrying s-th/s-o on one's back, packing it on one's back:: chmá:t < chám.

carry s-th on one's back, pack s-th on one's back:: chámet < chám.

each had a heavy pack:: swepwíp < wíp or wép.

lessen it (of someone's load), halve it, make s-th lighter (in weight), lessen it (like when someone's pack is too heavy):: xwát < xwá.

loose (of a pack), slack (of a pack), too low (of a pack):: xet'éla < xét'.

more than one person heavily loaded with packs:: swewíp < wíp or wép.

pack on one's back, carry on one's back:: chámem < chám.

shake s-th down, pack s-th down, push s-th down, knead s-th (esp. of bread dough), press it down (like yeast bread):: qeth'ét.

slack, loose (of a pack):: xét'.

sloppy pack:: slhellhélp'elets < lhél.

tighten it (a belt, a pack, etc.): q'íxwet.

to dip water, get water, fetch water, pack water:: qó:m < qó:.

pack (CONT'D)

to pack:: chím ~ chí:m < chám.

travelling by and packing on his back (might be said of a passer-by):: iychmà:m ~ iytsmà:m < chám.

package

small bundle, small package:: xixwelókw' < xél.

packrat)

may include any or all of the following which occur in this area: creeping vole *Microtus oregoni* serpens, long-tail vole *Microtus longicaudus macrurus*, mountain heather vole *Phenacomys intermedius oramontis*, boreal redback vole *Clethrionomys gapperi cascadenis*, Norway rat (intro.) *Rattus norvegicus*, and perhaps roof rat *Rattus rattus*, also includes bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat) *Neotoma cinerea occidentalis* which has its own name below:: há:wt.

packrat, i.e. bushy-tailed wood rat:: qélqel há:wt < há:wt.

rat, vole (short-tailed mouse), may include any or all of the following which occur in this area:

creeping vole, long-tail vole, mountain heather vole, boreal redback vole, Norway rat (intro.), and perhaps roof rat, also includes bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat) which has its own name below:: há:wt.

packstrap

carry a packstrap around the shoulders and across the chest at the collarbone:: s'íteyí:les.

carry a packstrap or both packstraps over the shoulder(s) and under the arm(s)::

sq'iwq'ewíles < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.

carry a packstrap slung across the chest (over one shoulder and under one arm)::

st'át'elhíles < t'álh.

carry[ing] a packstrap around the head:: chmaméleqw < chám.

tumpline, packstrap:: chámá:tel < chám.

woven headband of packstrap, tumpline:: q'sí:ltel < q'ey ~ q'í.

paddle

canoe paddle:: sq'émél.

canoe paddle, paddler(s):: =ô:wes ~ =ô:wes ~ =á:wes ~ =ewes.

everybody put away (fishing gear, canoe and) paddles (for winter), put away each other's paddles [and canoes and gear] for winter:: xets'ô:westel < xits' ~ xets'.

five paddles, (by extension) five paddlers:: lhq'átsesô:wes < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

four paddles, four paddlers:: xethlá:wes < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

how many paddles?: kw'ilô:wes < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

moon or month beginning in November, (put away each other's paddles), (sometimes the moon beginning in October, depending on the weather [Elders Group [3/12/75], (moon or month beginning in January [Elders Group 2/5/75]): xets'ô:westel ~ xets'ôwestel < xits' ~ xets'.

one paddle, one paddler:: lets'á:wes < léts'a ~ léts'e.

(one person) puts away his paddles (and canoe and gear for winter):: xets'ô:wes < xits' ~ xets'.

paddles on spirit-dancer's costume, trimmings on uniform (paddles, etc.): stl'ítl'ets < tl'íts ~ tl'ích.

paddling:: í:xel < éxel.

plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.

pry (a canoe paddling stroke when the canoe is hard to turn):: lhímesem < lhímes.

pry with paddle in stern to turn a canoe sharply, pry (canoe stroke done by a sternman):: q'á:lets.

pull in once with a canoe paddle wide or slow, pull in in turning (a canoe paddling stroke

paddle (CONT'D)

- done by a bowman):: lhímes.
 short paddle:: ts'ítl'ôwes or ts'ítl'ewes < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.
 six paddles, six paddlers:: t'xemôwes < t'éx.
 soapberry spoon, soapberry paddle, short-handled spoon, flat spoon for sxwôsem::
 th'émtel < th'ím ~ th'í:m.
 store away one's paddles:: xets'ôwesem < xits' ~ xets'.
 swimming (of dog, deer, animal), (dog-paddling):: xólhchem < xélhchem.
 ten paddles:: epálôwes < ó:pel.
 three paddles, three paddlers:: lhxwô:wes < lhí:xw.
 to paddle, paddling a canoe (in rough water):: éxel.
 two paddles:: islá:wes < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

paddler

- canoe paddle, paddler(s):: =ôwes ~ =ô:wes ~ =á:wes ~ =ewes.
 five paddles, (by extension) five paddlers:: lhq'átsesôwes < lheq'át ~ lhq'át.
 four paddles, four paddlers:: xethlá:wes < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.
 one paddle, one paddler:: lets'á:wes < léts'a ~ léts'e.
 seven paddlers, seven "pullers":: th'ekwsále < th'ó:kws.
 six paddles, six paddlers:: t'xemôwes < t'éx.
 stern of canoe, stern-man among paddlers:: iláq.
 three paddles, three paddlers:: lhxwô:wes < lhí:xw.
 two paddlers:: islá:wes < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

page)

- twist s-th/s-o, turn it around, turn s-o, turn s-th (for ex. a page):: xélts't < xélts'.

pail

- pail, bucket, kettle (BJ, Gibbs):: skw'ô:wes ~ skw'ôwes.

pain

- (be) sore, (be) hurting all the time, painful, aching:: sáyém < sáyem.
 (be) suffering pain:: s'ó:leqw'.
 going to piss right away, almost piss oneself, (have an urgent or extreme or painful need to urinate):: ts'áléqel.
 have a pain in the stomach, (have a stomach-ache), one's stomach hurts:: xelhálwes < xélh.
 (have/get) throbbing pain:: téxwem.
 have pain, to hurt:: sáyem.
 having labor pains, being in labor in childbirth:: ts'áts'elem.
 hurting, feeling sore, (feel[ing] pain [BJ]): táteqlexw < téqlexw.
 to hurt again (as when a painful place is bumped and hurts again or as when a pain inside one's body returns again), (to ache [SJ]): téqlexw.

paint

- black paint:: ts'q'éyx témelh < témélh.
 diatomaceous earth (could be mixed with things to whiten them--for ex. dog and goat wool), white clay for white face paint (for pure person spirit-dancers), white powder from mountains, white clay they make powder from to lighten goat and dog wool for blankets, powder, talc, white face paint:: st'ewókw'.
 Indian red paint (used by spirit dancers, ritualists, and Indian doctors or shamans):: témélh.
 painted people (spirit-dancers):: slhílhexas < lhá:x ~ lháx.

paint (CONT'D)

- painting:: yátl'q'els < yétl'.
- painting it:: yátl'q't < yétl'.
- paint (nominal):: syátl'q'els < yétl'.
- paint one's body:: xé:ylthet < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
- paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.): lhíxesem < lhá:x
~ lháx.
- paint s-o, (paint marks on s-th/s-o):: xé:ylt < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
- pencil, pen, something to write with, (device to write or paint or mark with):: xéltel < xél
~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
- (perhaps) red rock fungus used for Indian paint, (perhaps) Indian paint fungus:: témélh.
- put paint on one's face:: yétl'q'esem < yétl'.
- put paint on the body:: yétl'q'íws < yétl'.
- put (white) paint on one's face:: t'ewókw'esem < st'ewókw'.
- red paint:: tskwím témelh < témélh.
- rub (oil or water) in s-th to clean or soften, rub s-th to soften or clean it, (shaping a stone hammer with
abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing? [BHTTC 9/2/76]): yémq't.
- rub s-th/s-o, smear s-th, (paint s-th):: yétl'q't < yétl'.
- Schelawat, a village at the bend in Hope Slough at Annis Rd. where there was a painted or
marked house:: Sxéla:wtxw < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
- spread red or black paint on s-th(?)s-o:: lhíxet < lhá:x ~ lháx.
- to paint red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.): lhíx < lhá:x ~ lháx.
- white paint:: p'éq' témelh < témélh.

pair

pair of twins, pair of closest friends:: sq'eq'e'óleq < q'ó.

pal

pal, best friend, dear friend, chum:: q'óleq ~ q'e'óléq < q'ó.

palate

cleft palate, harelip:: qiqewótheló:ythel < sqewáth.

roof of the mouth, inside of upper lip, palate:: chelhqí:l ~ chelhqéyl < =chílh ~ chílh=.

pall-bearing

thank s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, a ceremony, being a witness):: xwth'ít < ts'ít ~
ch'ít.

palm

palm (of the hand):: shxw'óthestses ~ shxwe'óthestses < s'ó:thes ~ s'óthes.

pan

frying pan:: ts'ákwxels < ts'ékwxt.

sink, dish-pan:: shxwth'oxwewí:ls < th'éxw or th'óxw.

water kettle, boiler pan (for canning, washing clothes or dishes):: qowletsá:ls < qew.

Pandalus danae

suborder Natantia, probably Crago and other genera, especially Crago vulgaris, Pandalus
danae were identified by AD from a photo as the kind AD's parents got dried from the Chinese and called
by this name:: homò:y.

Pandion haliaetus:: th'éxwth'exw < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

pant

pant

panting:: kw'éxalhàlem ~ kw'exelhálem.

pantry :: pélemálá < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

pants :: =áyiws ~ =éyiws ~ =áyews.

denim pants, jeans:: xwétkw'emáyiws < xwót'kw'em.

five (pairs of) pants:: lhq'atseséyiws < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

four pants:: xe'otheláyiws < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

(have) pants sliding down:: lhosemáyiws < lhós.

mess in one's pants (shit in one's pants):: ó'ayiwsem < ó'.

one pair of pants:: lets'áyiws < léts'a ~ léts'e.

pants, trousers:: seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

put on one's pants:: seqí:wsem < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

short pants, little pants, underpants:: siseqíws ~ síseqíws < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

sticking out through a hole (like a toe out of a sock, knee out of a hole in pants, a nail

driven clear through the other side of a board), come out into the open:: qwôhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls

< qwá.

three pants:: lhewáyiws < lhí:xw.

two pants:: isláyiws < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

wet one's pants, (urinate in one's pants):: sexwe'ayíwsem < séxwe.

paper :: pípe.

(have/get) a rustling noise (not continuous) (of paper, silk, or other material), (to rustle)::

sawéts'em.

(making a) continuous rustling noise (of paper or silk or material), rustling (of leaves,

paper, a sharp sound):: sá:wts'em < sawéts'em.

toilet paper:: shxwep'életstel ~ shxwp'életstel < áp'.

Papilio eurymedon

if the name applies to one or more predominantly white butterflies it could include the

following which occur in the Stó:lô area: family Papilionidae: Parnassius clodius, Parnassius phoebus,

Papilio eurymedon, family Pieridae: Neophasia menapia, Pieris occidentalis, Pieris napi, albino females of

Colias erytheme:: p'íp'eq'eyós < p'éq'.

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Colias erytheme:: p'íp'eq'eyós < p'éq'.

Papilio spp.: ep'ó:yethel? or epó:yethel?.

parachute)

let oneself fall, drop oneself down (by parachute, rope, etc., said of little birds trying to fly

out of nest, little animals trying to get down and let themselves fall):: chólqthet < tséiq ~ chéiq.

paralyze

die, be dead, be paralyzed:: q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

(have a) paralyzed hand, game hand:: slhéxtses < lhéx.(have a) paralyzed leg, game leg:: slhéxxel < lhéx.

parent

parent :: shxwewá(:)y.

child's spouse's parent, child's spouse's sibling, child's in-laws:: skw'élwés.

having the same parents:: qeqemótel < qemó:.

mother-in-law, father-in-law, spouse's parent, parent-in-law:: skw'ílhew.

older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line, older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

parents, relations (ancestors?)::: shxwwáli < shxwewá(:)y.

step-parent:: tslhilá:m.

younger sibling, younger brother, younger sister, child of younger sibling of one's parent,

"younger" cousin (could even be fourth cousin [through younger sibling of one's great great grandparent])::: sqá:q.

parent-in-law

in-laws (?), parents-in-law, spouse's parents:: skw'álhew < skw'ílhew.

mother-in-law, father-in-law, spouse's parent, parent-in-law:: skw'ílhew.

parents

in-laws (?), parents-in-law, spouse's parents:: skw'álhew < skw'ílhew.

parent's cousin

parent's cousin, parent's sibling, uncle, aunt:: shxwemlí:kw.

parent's sibling's spouse

uncle's wife, aunt's husband, parent's sibling's spouse, uncle by marriage, aunt by marriage:: xchápth ~ schápth.

parlor

liquor store, beer parlor (AC):: lamáwtxw < lám.

Parnassius clodius

if the name applies to one or more predominantly white butterflies it could include the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: family Papilionidae: Parnassius clodius, Parnassius phoebus, Papilio eurymedon, family Pieridae: Neophasia menapia, Pieris occidentalis, Pieris napi, albino females of Colias erytheme:: p'ip'eq'eyós < p'éq'.

Parnassius phoebus

if the name applies to one or more predominantly white butterflies it could include the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: family Papilionidae: Parnassius clodius, Parnassius phoebus, Papilio eurymedon, family Pieridae: Neophasia menapia, Pieris occidentalis, Pieris napi, albino females of Colias erytheme:: p'ip'eq'eyós < p'éq'.

parsely fern

yarrow, also parsely fern:: xaweqá:l < xáwéq.

parsnip

cow parsnip sprout (especially the edible inside part):: sóqw'.

stringy fibers (as on cow parsnip):: xw'éylem ~ xw'é:ylem ~ xwí:lem.

wild celery, cow parsnip:: yóle ~ yóla ~ yó:le.

part

part

- back end of a house (inside or outside), back part of a house:: stselqwáx̄el < chá:l or chó:l.
 breast bone, part of human body between breast bone and ribs:: th'xámél.
 companion, other part:: sq'ó < q'ó.
 female part of female plant:: slheli'ál < slhá:lí.
 (have a) part in the hair, to part (hair):: kw'éts'eles < kw'íts'.
 location around a house, part:: =mel.
 member or part (of the body):: =ó:mél ~ =á:mel.
 part away from the river, side away from the river:: chóleqwmel < chá:l or chó:l.
 part, member, nick-:: =á:mel.
 part not used (like seeds of cantelope, core of apple, blood in fish, etc.), worst part:: sqéls < qél.
 part (of a place):: =ó:mél ~ =á:mel.
 part, (portion):: tl'émexw.
 part the hair on the right side (left side as people look at you), have the hair parted on the right side:: kelchochéleqw < kelchóch ~ kyelchóch.
 the outside part of a house:: s'átl'qmel < átl'q.
 to part one's hair:: kw'éts'elesem < kw'íts'.
 upper part or top of a house, upper part or top of a pit-house:: tslháltxw < =chílh ~ chílh=.

partially

- (be) partially blind, almost blind:: qelsílem < qél.

partition

- a partition, wall inside:: t'omeliwétel < t'ómel ~ t'ómél.

partitive)

- of (partitive):: telí < tel=.

partner :: sq'ó:xel ~ sq'óxel < q'ó.

- go with, come with, be partner with:: q'axí:l < q'ó.

- little partner, little person who follows or goes with one:: sq'iq'exí:l ~ q'iq'exí:l < q'ó.

- partners:: sq'eq'axí:l < q'ó.

- reject someone as a spouse or partner for one's child:: qá:lmílh < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

- reject someone as a spouse or partner for your child:: qá:lmílh.

party

- warrior, (leader of a raiding party [CT]): stó:méx.

Parus atricapillus occidentalis

- Parus atricapillus occidentalis, probably also Parus rufescens, possibly also Psaltriparus minimus:: skíkek < sqá:q.

- Parus atricapillus occidentalis, prob. Parus rufescens, poss. Psaltriparus minimus:: méxts'el.

Parus rufescens

- Parus atricapillus occidentalis, probably also Parus rufescens, possibly also Psaltriparus minimus:: skíkek < sqá:q.

- Parus atricapillus occidentalis, prob. Parus rufescens, poss. Psaltriparus minimus:: méxts'el.

pass

pass

be over, past (passed):: yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
 he passes on a disease to s-o, he gets s-o addicted:: q'ep'lóxes < q'áp'.
 just past, over:: yeláwel < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
 Monday (day past):: yilawelhát ~ yiláwelhàt ~ syiláwelhàt < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
 pass around to give away (at a dance for example):: lhít'es < lhít'.
 pass by s-o:: yelá:wt < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
 pass it around (papers, berries, anything):: lhít'et < lhít'.
 pass it around to s-o:: lhít'est < lhít'.
 pass s-th (at a meal for ex.)::: sátet < sát.
 pass s-th (by hand):: xwmítsesem < mí ~ mé ~ me.
 to pass by s-th/s-o:: yelá:wx < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
 transform it more, pass it over the fire more (at a burning):: xiyxéyt or xeyxéyt < xéyt.

passage)

narrow (of rocky passage):: xeq'.

Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi

Melospiza melodia morphna, (perhaps any/all of the following: Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi, Poocetes gramineus, Chondestes grammacus, Spizella arborea, Spizella passerina, Zonotrichia querula, Passerella iliaca, Zonotrichia leucophrys, Zonotrichia atricapilla, Melospiza melodia morphna):: sxwóxwtha.

Passerella iliaca

Melospiza melodia morphna, (perhaps any/all of the following: Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi, Poocetes gramineus, Chondestes grammacus, Spizella arborea, Spizella passerina, Zonotrichia querula, Passerella iliaca, Zonotrichia leucophrys, Zonotrichia atricapilla, Melospiza melodia morphna):: sxwóxwtha.

pass food

give s-o food, bring s-o food, pass food to s-o:: áxwet.

pass gas

to fart, pass gas:: téq'.
 to pass gas, break wind, to fart:: pú'.

passive

first person plural patient or object of passive:: -òlèm.
 first person singular patient or object of passive:: -àlèm.
 (probably also) subordinate or dependent (with passive):: -èt.
 second person singular patient or object of passive:: -ò:m.
 subjunctive of passive:: -èt.
 third person patient or object of passive:: -em.

pass out

passed out (if drunk):: lexwmálqewelh < mál ~ mél.
 pass out, faint:: t'eqw'élhelh < t'eqw'.

past

a little past, a little after:: yéyilaw ~ yíyelaw < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
 ancestors past, (all one's ancestors):: syesyewálelh < yewá:l.

past (CONT'D)

be over, past (passed):: yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.

elders past, deceased old people:: siyolexwálh < siyólexwe.

just past, over:: yeláwel < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.

Monday (day past):: yilawelhát ~ yiláwelhàt ~ syiláwelhàt < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.

recent past third person subject:: le.

paste

stick it on, paste it on (of stamps or anything):: t'elém < t'elém.

past tense

late (deceased), past tense:: =à:lh ~ =elh.

recent past tense:: á.

wasn't?, weren't?, didn't?:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ôwe.

weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?, does s-o ever?, never used to, not going to (but

did anyway) [perhaps in the sense of never usually do X but did this time]:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ôwe.

patch

(be) patched:: sp'ewéy < p'ewíy ~ p'ôwíy.

patch a canoe:: lhéqôwelh ~ lhéqwôwelh < lhéq.

patch s-th (of clothes, nets), patch s-th up:: p'ôwíyt ~ p'ewíyt < p'ewíy ~ p'ôwíy.

strawberry vine, strawberry plant, strawberry patch:: schí:yà:lh < schí:ya.

to patch:: p'ewíy ~ p'ôwíy.

you patch it for me:: p'ôwíyelhthóxchexw < p'ewíy ~ p'ôwíy.

path

path, trail:: xáxlh < xálh ~ xá:lh.

patient

be patient, Be patient:: tl'épstexw ta' sqwálewel. < tl'ép.

blowing (of an Indian doctor on a patient):: pópexwels < póxw.

blow (spray) on a patient (of an Indian doctor or shaman), blow spray on s-o/s-th (of a shaman, a person ironing, a child teething):: póxwet < póxw.

first person plural patient or object of passive:: -òlèm.

first person singular patient or object of passive:: -àlèm.

second person singular patient or object of passive:: -ò:m.

third person patient or object of passive:: -em.

pay

pay attention to s-o:: xwe'íwelmet.

pay for:: q'áwelhs < q'áwet.

pay s-o:: q'áwet.

repay, pay a debt:: léwlets ~ lówlets.

pea

kinnikinnick berry, bearberry, Indian tobacco, domestic pea, domestic green bean, and probably giant vetch berry:: tl'íkw'el.

kinnikinnick plant, domestic pea-vine, domestic bean-vine, giant vetch vine:: tl'íkw'íyelhp < tl'íkw'el.

open (of peas, beans):: xwís.

peaceful

peaceful

(get) calm, (become) calm, peaceful:: líqwel < líqw.

Peak

basin lake near top of Cheam Peak:: Xwoqwsémó:leqw.

(probably) Slollicum Peak:: Stl'áleqem Smált < stl'á:leqem.

the hole (lake) at the foot of Cheam Peak on the south side:: Sqwá:p < qwá.

peak

another small peak just to the right of the Mount Cheam summit peak as one faces south,

she is another daughter of Lhílheqey (Mt. Cheam):: S'óyewòt < Óyewòt.

Mount Ogilvie or a round peak or bluff on Mt. Ogilvie where mountain goats live, the

mountain or peak or bluff resembles big breasts:: Qwemth'í:les < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

peak of house:: sq'eyth'éleqw.

peak of house, gable or plank over smokehole:: sq'eyx'éleqw.

peak of mountain:: sq'eyth'éleqw.

smallest peak just below Mount Cheam (on left of Mt. Cheam looking south), Lhílheqey's

(Mt. Cheam's) baby (located about where her breast would be on the left hand side facing her):: Óyewòt.

small peak next to Mount Cheam:: Xémó:th'iya < xà:m ~ xá:m.

peal

to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or

toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or

th'á(:)ts.

peanut

nut of hazelnut bush, acorn, any nut, walnut, peanut, etc.: sth'í:tsem < th'éts.

pebble

little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the

canyon):: smámelet < smá:lt.

peck

pecking:: t'ót'ep'els < t'óp'.

peck s-th/s-o:: t'ópet < t'óp.

red-headed woodpecker, (pileated woodpecker):: t'ot'ep'íqselem < t'óp'.

to peck:: t'óp'els < t'óp'.

pectoral

fin, neck fin, i.e. pectoral fin:: q'étmel.

Pediculus capitis

Pediculus capitis, perhaps others of Pediculus humanus:: p'éq' méxts'el < méxts'el.

Pediculus humanus: Pediculus capitis, (secondarily) Pediculus corporis, and possibly Pediculus pubis,

(unclear if others of the order Phthiraptera):: méxts'el.

Pediculus corporis

Pediculus humanus: Pediculus capitis, (secondarily) Pediculus corporis, and possibly Pediculus pubis,

(unclear if others of the order Phthiraptera):: méxts'el.

Pediculus humanus

Pediculus humanus

eggs of the order Phthiraptera (lice), esp. eggs of *Pediculus humanus* (human lice) and perhaps of other parasites:: xést'el.

Pediculus capitis, perhaps others of *Pediculus humanus*:: p'éq' méxts'el < méxts'el.

Pediculus humanus and possibly others of order Phthiraptera:: mexméxts'el < méxts'el.

Pediculus humanus: *Pediculus capitis*, (secondarily) *Pediculus corporis*, and possibly *Pediculus pubis*, (unclear if others of the order Phthiraptera):: méxts'el.

Pediculus pubis

Pediculus humanus: *Pediculus capitis*, (secondarily) *Pediculus corporis*, and possibly *Pediculus pubis*, (unclear if others of the order Phthiraptera):: méxts'el.

pee (see also urinate)

want to pee, (want to urinate, feel like one has to urinate):: síyt'eqem < síyt'.

peek

be peeking:: pelókwes ~ peló:kwes < pél:ékw.

peek under a woman's skirt:: xwpelákw < pél:ékw.

peel

bark-peeler:: lhéqw'ewsà:ls < lhéqw'.

it peeled off, comes off:: lhéqw'.

peel (as a structured activity, for ex. in fixing vegetables):: ts'óls or ts'ó:ls < ts'ó:l.

peel a tree:: lhoqw'esá:ls < lhéqw'.

peel bark (as structured activity):: lheqw'á:ls < lhéqw'.

peel cedar bark:: síqw'em.

peeling bark:: lhólheqw'els < lhéqw'.

peel it (bark off a tree), bark it, (de-bark it), pull it down (of bark, board, etc.), pull it up (of bark, board):: lheqw'ó:t < lhéqw'.

peel it off (bark of a tree):: lhqw'íwst < lhéqw'.

peel it off (clothes):: lhqw'íwst < lhéqw'.

peel s-th (esp. fruit or vegetable root or a vegetable like squash or a round object):: xepólst < xíp.

plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.

to get skinned, peel the skin off:: ts'ó:l.

peeler

bark-peeler:: lhéqw'ewsà:ls < lhéqw'.

peeping-Tom

(have) quick eyes, (have) peeping-Tom eyes:: aliyólés < éy ~ éy:.

pelt

skin, hide (with/without hair or fur), pelt, sinew:: kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.

pen

pencil, pen, something to write with, (device to write or paint or mark with):: xéltel < xél
~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

pencil

pencil

eraser (for pencil or blackboard):: shxwe'íqw'els < íqw'.

pencil, pen, something to write with, (device to write or paint or mark with):: xéltel < xél
~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

penis :: sxéle.

big penis, (have a big penis):: thá:q < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

foreskin:: shxw'á:q' <

get erect (of penis only), have an erection:: xátl'.

head of the penis:: sxtl'í:qw < xátl'.

I got hard (of arm, leg, penis, etc.)::: tl'xwòlèm < tl'éxw.

on the penis, in the penis, on the genitals, on the male:: =á:q ~ =aq ~ =eq.

press & rub his penis, massage s-o's penis:: xwíqweqt < =á:q ~ =aq ~ =eq

pull s-o's penis:: thekw'áqt < =á:q ~ =aq ~ =eq

she was sucking his penis:: thótheqweqtes < =á:q ~ =aq ~ =eq

tease s-o's penis:: weth'áqt < =á:q ~ =aq ~ =eq

Penis Rock

Penis Rock near Cheam View:: Sxéle < sxéle.

Pennier

Hank Pennier's nickname:: Swék'ten < swék'.

people :: =ále.

a group of people, a tribe of people, several tribes:: ó:wqw'elmexw or ó:kw'elmexw.

a lot of people:: qxálets < qéx.

ancient people over a hundred years old:: sxwolexwiyám < xwiyám.

big-bodied people, (have big bodies):: thítthehí:ws < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

Chilliwack Indian people:: Sts'elxwíqw ~ Ts'elxwíqw ~ Ts'elxwéyeqw < ts'el.

Coquitlam Indian people:: Kwíkwetl'em.

Cowichan (people, dialect, area):: Qewítsel < qew.

different tribe, different people, strangers:: lets'ó:lmexw < láts'.

eight people:: teqátsa'ále < tqá:tsa.

eighty people:: teqetselsxá:le < tqá:tsa.

elders past, deceased old people:: siyolexwálh < siyólexwe.

fifty people:: lheq'etselsxále < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five people:: lhq'átsále < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

forty people:: xethelsxále < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

four people:: xethí:le ~ xethíle < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

high class people:: semelá:lh < smelá:lh.

how many people?: kw'ílà < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

Kwantlen people, Kwantlen dialect of Downriver Halkomelem:: Qw'ó:ltl'el.

Lillooet people, Port Douglas (also Lillooet) people:: sth'kwólh.

lots of people crying:: xemxám < xà:m ~ xá:m.

lots of people picking:: lhemlhí:m < lhím.

Lummi (person, people):: Lém:i ~ Lexwlém:i.

midget, small people:: s'ó:lmexw.

nine people:: tuxwále < tú:xw.

ninety people:: tuxwelsxá:le < tú:xw.

Nooksack people:: Lexwsá:q < sá:q.

old people:: sí:yólexwe < siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~ siyólexwe.

people (CONT'D)

- old people, elders:: sí:yólexwe < siyólexwe.
 painted people (spirit-dancers):: slhílhēxes < lhá:x ~ lháx.
 people from Semá:th (Sumas village):: Pepá:thxetel < pá:th.
 people, person:: =mexw.
 people without paint on face (non-dancers):: s'ep'ó:s < á:p' ~ áp'.
 Pilalt tribe, Pilalt people, Pilalt dialect, (Pilalt, village at west end of Little Mountain by Agassiz [Wells, Duff]): Pelólhxw.
 Saanich people:: Sálēch.
 Salish people:: Sálesh, Syálex.
 seven people:: th'ekwsále < th'ó:kws.
 seventy people:: th'ekwselsxá:le < th'ó:kws.
 Shuswap people:: Shushxwáp.
 six people:: t'xémele < t'éx.
 sixty people:: t'xemelsxá:le < t'éx.
 Sliammon people, Sliammon dialect (of the Comox language, Mainland Comox):: Sloyámén.
 Squamish people:: Sqwxwó:mex, Tellhós < lhós.
 Stó:lô people, Halkomelem-speaking people living along the Fraser River or its tributaries from Five Mile Creek above Yale downriver to the mouth of the Fraser:: Stó:lô < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 ten people:: epále < ó:pel.
 thirty people:: lhxwelhsxále < lhí:xw.
 Thompson people:: S'em'oméla < S'omél:a.
 three little people:: lhelhxwále < lhí:xw.
 three people:: lhxwá:le ~ lhxwále < lhí:xw.
 to perish (of a lot of people):: s'ekw'í:kw' < íkw' ~ í:kw'.
 twenty people:: ts'ekw'xále < ts'kw'éx.
 two people:: yáysele ~ yéysele < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
 Yuculta Kwakiutl people, southern Kwakiutl people from Cape Mudge north who raided the Salish people:: Yéqwelhtax ~ Yéqwelhta.

Peqwchó:lthel

the whole riverbank on the CPR (west) side of the Fraser River just south of Strawberry Island and just north of Peqwchó:lthel:: Selch'éle < sél or sí(:)l.

perhaps

maybe, perhaps, I don't know (if), may (possibly):: yóswe ~ yó:swe.

Perideridiae gairdneri

possibly Lomatium utriculatum or Perideridiae gairdneri, also Daucus carota:: xáwéq.

period

a rock in the creek at the upriver end of Seabird Island that was a girl washing after her first period:: The Théthéxw or Théthéthéxw < théthíxw.
 (be) Spring, [cyclic period] when everything comes up:: kw'íyles ~ kw'éyles < kw'í ~ kw'íy.
 cyclic period, moon, season:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.
 girl at puberty, (girl's first period):: théthíxw.
 has come around (of a cyclic period of time):: séqsel.
 one cyclic period:: léts'es < léts'a ~ léts'e.
 Thursday, four o'clock, (fourth cyclic period):: sxe'óthels < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

periods

periods

(fifty cyclic periods [DM]): lhèq'etselsxó:s ~ lhéq'etselsxó:s < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

thirty cyclic periods:: lhewelhsxó:s < lhí:xw.

three dollars, three tokens of wealth, three blankets (Boas), three cyclic periods:: lhí:xwes
< lhí:xw.

perish

lost and presumed dead, perish:: s'í:kw' < íkw' ~ í:kw'.

perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out:: xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

to perish (of a lot of people):: s'ekw'í:kw' < íkw' ~ í:kw'.

Perisoreus canadensis griseus:: sáwel < sáwel.

Peromyscus maniculatus

Peromyscus maniculatus, Peromyscus oreas, and Mus musculus domesticus:: kw'át'el.

Peromyscus oreas

Peromyscus maniculatus, Peromyscus oreas, and Mus musculus domesticus:: kw'át'el.

perpendicular

angular or perpendicular extension:: =áxel ~ =exel.

persistent

insistant, persistent (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just
the opposite, (stubborn, contrary):: sxíeles.

person :: mestíyexw, R10= or C1ó=, = 'talh.

ancient people over a hundred years old:: sxwolexwiyám < xwiyám.

a person that always:: lexws= < lexw= ~ xw= ~ (rarely) le=.

a person that always hunts, hunter:: lexws=há:wa < háwe.

a person that always sings:: lexwst'í:lem < t'íl.

a person that's always lazy:: lexws'ú:met < emét.

a person that sings all the time (any song), a singer:: st'él't'el < t'íl.

be chilled (of a person), got cold (of a person):: th'óth'elhem < th'álh.

big person (of females), big lady:: thékwàl.

Chinese person:: chá:lmel.

(cold (of a person) or get cooled down, get cold):: th'ólhem < th'álh.

cool off (of a person):: xálxwthet < xó:lxwem.

coward, person that's always afraid:: lexwsí:si < síy.

cry with someone, a person one cries with (related or not), unrelated grandparents of a
deceased grandchild, etc.: ts'elh_xà:m < xà:m ~ xá:m.

different person, stranger:: lets'ó:mexw < láts'.

different tribe, different people, strangers:: lets'ó:lmexw < láts'.

eight people:: teqátsa'ále < tqá:tsa.

elders past, deceased old people:: siyolexwálh < siyólexwe.

fifty people:: lheq'etselsxále < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

five people:: lhq'átsále < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

fortune-teller, seer, person who can see things in the future, female witch:: syéw:e ~
syéwe ~ syó:we ~ syú:we < yéw: ~ yéw.

four people:: xethí:le ~ xethíle < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

Frenchman, French person:: pálchmel.

person (CONT'D)

- German person:: chá:mel ?.
- (have a) crooked leg, (be a) crooked-legged person:: spipíyxeł < pó:y.
- hermaphrodite (person with organs of both sexes), hermaphrodite baby:: t'ámiya.
- high class people:: semelá:lh < smelá:lh.
- Indian person, (North American) Indian:: xwéłmexw.
- Japanese person:: chaplí.
- little old person:: siyó:ylexwe < siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~siyólexwe.
- little partner, little person who follows or goes with one:: sq'iq'exí:l ~ q'iq'exí:l < q'ó.
- low class person, [person on the lowest economic class]: stít-sòs < t-sòs ~ tesós.
- Lummi (person, people):: Lém:i ~ Lexwłém:i.
- nine people:: tuxwále < tú:xw.
- ninety people:: tuxwelsxá:le < tú:xw.
- old people:: sí:yólexwe < siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~siyólexwe.
- old people, elders:: sí:yólexwe < siyólexwe.
- old person:: siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe < siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~siyólexwe.
- old person, an elder:: siyólexwe < siyólexwe.
- one person, be alone:: lólets'e < léts'a ~ léts'e.
- optimist, a person whose thoughts are always good:: wiyóth kwsu éys te sqwálewels te lólets'e < wiyóth.
- people, person:: =mexw.
- person next to one:: stetísmels < tés.
- person who is always lazy:: lexws'í:ts'el < í:ts'el.
- pessimist, a person whose thoughts are always bad:: wiyóth kwsu qéls te sqwálewels te lólets'e < wiyóth.
- pitiful person, helpless person, person unable to do anything for himself:: skw'ékw'ith < skw'iyéth.
- quiet down (of a person):: tl'elxwí:wsem < tl'élexw.
- respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness:: siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.
- respected person, (high class person [EB]): smelá:lh.
- Sechelt people, Sechelt person:: Sxixálh.
- seer, fortune-teller, person that senses the future:: síwe ~ syéwe < síw.
- seven people:: th'ekwsále < th'ó:kws.
- shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen, for ex.): xwóykwem.
- short (of a person), shorty:: ts'í:ts'tlemeth' < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.
- short person, short (in stature):: ch'í:tl'emeth' < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.
- six people:: t'xémele < t'éx.
- structured activity continuative, structured activity continuative nominal or tool or person:: =els.
- sweetheart, person of the opposite sex that one is running around with, girl-friend, boy-friend:: ts'elh'á:y < ts'elh=.
- tall (of a person):: tl'eqtámeth' ~ tl'eqtáméth' < tl'áqt.
- ten people:: epále < ó:pel.
- thirty people:: lhxwelhsxále < lhí:xw.
- Thompson Indian, Thompson person:: S'omél:a.
- three people:: lhxwá:le ~ lhxwále < lhí:xw.
- to escape (as an animal from a trap), got away from something that trapped a person or animal:: tl'ewłómét ~ tl'òwłómét < tl'í:w.
- touching bottom (of a canoe or a person):: tesláts < tós.
- twenty people:: ts'ekw'xále < ts'kw'éx.
- two people:: yáysele ~ yéysele < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

personality]

personality]

like s-o [his/her personality], like s-th [its taste, its idea], be interested in s-th/s-o, enjoy s-o sexually:: éystexw ~ éy:stexw < éy ~ éy:.

pessimist

pessimist, a person whose thoughts are always bad:: wiyóth kwsu qéls te sqwálewels te lólets'e < wiyóth.

pester

annoyed s-o, bothered s-o, pestered s-o:: th'íwélstexw < th'íwél, th'íwélstexw < ts'íw. leave s-o alone, stop pestering s-o:: kwikwe'át < kwá:.

pet

pet s-th/s-o, stroke s-th/s-o:: p'í:qwt < p'í:.

petal

fall off (of its own accord, of petals or seed fluff):: p'íxw.

fall off (of petals or seed fluff):: p'íxwem < p'íxw.

Pete

a mountain above Evangeline Pete's place at Katz:: Sesíq' < séq'.

Peters

Squatits village on east bank of Fraser river across from the north end of Seabird Island, Peters Indian Reserves #1, 1a, and 2 on site:: Skw'átets < kw'átem.

Peters Reserve

stagnant water lake or ponds at the downriver end of Skw'átets or Peters Reserve near Laidlaw:: Th'qwélhcha < th'qwélhcha.

pet name :: =R1= or =C1e=.

girl's younger brother (pet name):: iyá:q, iyá:q.

grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), granny, grandpa:: sísele < sí:le.

Mink (name in stories), pet name of Mink:: Sqayéxiya ~ Sqáyèxiya < sqáyéx ~ sqáyéx.

younger sibling (pet name):: ká:k ~ kyá:ky < sqá:q.

petticoat :: lhiwí:ws.

underskirt, petticoat:: stl'epá:leq < tl'ép.

Phalangida

class Arachnida, order Araneida, also order Phalangida:: q'ésq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

class Arachnida, order Phalangida:: tl'áleqtxel q'ésq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i, tl'áleqtxel

q'ésq'esetsel < tl'áqt.

Phalaris arundinacea:: ts'á:yas te th'á:xey < th'áx.

Phaseolus vulgaris

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, (intro.) Pisum sativum, (intro.) Phaseolus vulgaris, and probably Vicea gigantea:: tl'íkw'el.

Phasianus colchicus:: shxwélítemelh sqwéth' < sqwéth', tl'alqtélets ~ tl'alqtélech < tl'áqt.

pheasant

pheasant

(probably) (ring-necked) pheasant:: shxwelítemelh sqwéth' < sqwéth'.

ring-necked pheasant:: t'l'alqtélets ~ t'l'alqtélech < t'l'áqt.

Phenacomys intermedius oramontis

may include any or all of the following which occur in this area: creeping vole *Microtus oregoni* serpens, long-tail vole *Microtus longicaudus* macrurus, mountain heather vole *Phenacomys intermedius* oramontis, boreal redback vole *Clethrionomys gapperi* cascadenis, Norway rat (intro.) *Rattus norvegicus*, and perhaps roof rat *Rattus rattus*, also includes bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat) *Neotoma cinerea* occidentalis which has its own name below:: há:wt. prob. the introduced *Rattus norvegicus*, native species possibly including any/all of these four: *Microtus oregoni* serpens, *Microtus longicaudus* macrurus, *Phenacomys intermedius* oramontis, and *Clethrionomys gapperi* cascadenis, possibly also the introduced *Rattus rattus*:: ts'á:txwels < ts'átxwels ~ ch'átxwels.

Philadelphus gordianus:: sth'élhph.

Phoca vitulina richardi:: áshxw.

phone

ringing, phoning:: th'étsàls < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

ring s-o up, phone s-o:: th'éts < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

phonograph

musical instrument, gramophone, phonograph, record player:: qweló:ythetel ~ qwelóyethetel < qwà:l.

photo

get one's picture taken:: xwéychesem (or better) xwíythesem < xwíyth.

likeness, portrait, photograph, photo, statue:: sxwíythi ~ sxwéythi < xwíyth.

picture, photo, (drawing, etc.)::: pékcha.

photograph

get one's picture taken:: xwéychesem (or better) xwíythesem < xwíyth.

likeness, portrait, photograph, photo, statue:: sxwíythi ~ sxwéythi < xwíyth.

take a picture, to photograph:: pekchá:m < pékcha.

Phthiraptera

eggs of the order Phthiraptera (lice), esp. eggs of *Pediculus humanus* (human lice) and perhaps of other parasites:: xést'el.

Pediculus humanus and possibly others of order Phthiraptera:: mexméxts'el < méxts'el.

Pediculus humanus: *Pediculus capitis*, (secondarily) *Pediculus corporis*, and possibly *Pediculus pubis*, (unclear if others of the order Phthiraptera):: méxts'el.

Physeter catodon

perhaps generic, most likely includes all local balleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti, especially *Balaenoptera physalus* and *Megaptera novaeangliae*, possibly *Eschrichtius glaucus*,

Physeter catodon (CONT'D)

Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera acutorostrata, Sibbaldus musculus, Eubalaena sieboldi, could include the following toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti): Physeter catodon, possibly Berardius bairdi, Mesoplodon stejnegeri, Ziphius cavirostrus:: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

Pica pica :: álel.

Picea sitchensis:: ts'qw'élhp < ts'éqw'.

pick

a pick:: shxwt'ót'ep'els < t'óp'.

a small person (old or young) is picking or trying to pick, an inexperienced person is picking or trying to pick, picking a little bit, someone who can't pick well is picking:: lhilhím < lhím, lhilhím < lhím.

find it, pick it up:: mékw'et ~ môkw'et < mékw' ~ môkw'.

gather s-th, pick up s-th (stuff that's scattered about), collect s-th, gather it up, pick them up (already gathered or not):: q'pét < q'ép.

lots of people picking:: lhemlhí:m < lhím.

pick berries, pick off (leaves, fruit, vegetables, hops), (pluck off, harvest):: lhím.

pick fast, (do fast with the hands):: xwémetses < xwém ~ xwém.

pick food by one's fingers (before a meal):: lhámth't < lhím.

picking (berries, etc.)::: lhí:m < lhím.

picking food by the fingers before the meal:: lhémth' < lhím.

picking out:: mímesem < mís.

pick it, choose it, sort it, (choose s-o/s-th):: míset < mís.

pick out, sort:: mísem < mís.

pick s-th, (harvest s-th):: lhemét < lhím.

pick s-th up from the ground or floor:: xwpét.

poke it, pin s-th, pick it up (on sharp pointed object), pick s-th up on a fork (or other sharp object):: ts'qw'é't < ts'éqw'.

something used that one picks up and uses, something second-hand:: smékw'em < mékw' ~ môkw'.

(take all of themselves, pick themselves all up):: môkw'éthet < mékw' ~ môkw'.

take it all, pick it all up:: mekw'é't ~ môkw'é't ~ môkw'ót < mékw' ~ môkw'.

take s-th, accept s-th, get s-th, fetch s-th, pick s-th up:: kwú:t.

pickle :: kwúkwemels (lit. cucumber)

t'át'ets'em kúkumels (lit. sour + cucumber). < t'áts', kwúkwemels or kúkumels

pick up

take s-th, accept s-th, get s-th, fetch s-th, pick s-th up:: kwú:t.

Picoides

Colaptes cafer cafer and rarely Colaptes cafer collaris, (if large is correct Dryocopus pileatus [AK], if small is correct, probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber or possibly Dryobates villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius or Dryobates pubescens (esp.) gairdneri some zoologists replace the genus Dryobates with Dendrocopos, others with Picoides):: th'íq.

probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber and/or possibly Dryobates villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius or (downy woodpecker) Dryobates pubescens (gairdneri esp.), for Munro and Cowan's Dryobates genus Peterson uses Dendrocopos and Udvardy uses Picoides:: qw'opxwiqsélem < qw'óp̄xw.

picture

picture

- get one's picture taken:: *xwéychesem* (or better) *xwíythesem* < *xwíyth*.
 picture, design:: *sxéles* < *xél* ~ *xé:yl* (or better) *xí:l*.
 picture of a person (lit. "person pictured"):: *mestíyexw xélesem* < *xél* ~ *xé:yl* (or better) *xí:l*.
 picture, photo, (drawing, etc.):: *pékcha*.
 show a picture:: *xélestexw* < *xél* ~ *xé:yl* (or better) *xí:l*.
 show a picture of those remembered:: *xwpósem te hákw'elesem* < *xwp, hákw'eles*.
 take a picture, to photograph:: *pekchá:m* < *pékcha*.
 (word used when showing a picture of the deceased at a memorial ceremony, and telling the family to dry their tears) his/her face/their faces are dried:: *th'éyxwestem* < *ts'íyxxw* ~ *ts'éyxxw* ~ *ch'íyxxw*.

pie :: *pó:y*.

piece

- break it in pieces with one's hands:: *peqwpéqwet* < *péqw*.
 break s-th in two (with one's hands), break it in half (with one's hands only), break off a piece of s-th:: *peqwót* < *péqw*.
 broken off in pieces (like a river-bank):: *peqwpéqw* < *péqw*.
 lots of little pieces of driftwood:: *qwéqwelhi(y)* < *qwélh*.
 smash s-th to pieces (hard pitch, splintery wood, a glass), break s-th to pieces, beat s-th/s-o to a pulp:: *th'ó:wt*.
 split off, break off, break a piece off, break in two, split in two:: *péqw*.
 to break [in pieces], it broke:: *yóqw'em* ~ *yó:qw'em* < *yókw'* ~ *yóqw'*.

pierce

- be hit (with arrow, bullet, anything shot that you've aimed), got shot, (got pierced), got poked into, got wounded (with gun or arrow):: *ts'éqw'*.
 pierced ear:: *sqwehá:liya* < *qwá*.
 spear it (a fish), stab s-o/s-th with something sharp, pierce s-o/s-th, prick s-o (with a pin, for ex.), poke s-o (with a pin, etc.):: *thq'ét* < *théq'*.

Pieridae:

- if the name applies to one or more predominantly white butterflies it could include the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: family Papilionidae: *Parnassius clodius*, *Parnassius phoebus*, *Papilio eurymedon*, family Pieridae: *Neophasia menapia*, *Pieris occidentalis*, *Pieris napi*, albino females of *Colias erytheme*:: *p'ip'eq'eyós* < *p'éq'*.

Pieris napi

- if the name applies to one or more predominantly white butterflies it could include the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: family Papilionidae: *Parnassius clodius*, *Parnassius phoebus*, *Papilio eurymedon*, family Pieridae: *Neophasia menapia*, *Pieris occidentalis*, *Pieris napi*, albino females of *Colias erytheme*:: *p'ip'eq'eyós* < *p'éq'*.

Pieris occidentalis

- if the name applies to one or more predominantly white butterflies it could include the following which occur in the Stó:lô area: family Papilionidae: *Parnassius clodius*, *Parnassius phoebus*, *Papilio eurymedon*, family Pieridae: *Neophasia menapia*, *Pieris occidentalis*, *Pieris napi*, albino females of *Colias erytheme*:: *p'ip'eq'eyós* < *p'éq'*.

pig

- domestic pig:: *kweshú*.

pig (CONT'D)

little pig:: kwíkweshú < kweshú.

piglet:: kwekweshú'ò:llh < kweshú.

stinking (smell of outhouse or pig farm), (to stink [Elders Group 11/10/76, AC 9/1/71]):
xíxets'em.

pigeon

pigeon, dove, including band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, and possibly passenger pigeon, also (introduced) domestic pigeon, rock dove:: hemó:, hemó:, hemó:.

pigeon-toed

(be) pigeon-toed, (sandhill crane toed:: slímiyeqwxel < slí:m.

piggy-back:: méwiya.

pika

Rocky Mountain pika, hoary marmot, rock-rabbit:: sk'í:l.

Pilalt

another village of the Pilalt people:: (possibly) Chuwtí:l < cháchew ~ cháchu.

a village of the Pilalt people:: (probably) Scháchewxel ~ Cháchewxel < cháchew ~ cháchu.

Pilalt tribe, Pilalt people, Pilalt dialect, (Pilalt, village at west end of Little Mountain by Agassiz [Wells, Duff]): Pelólhwx, Pelólhwx, Pelólhwx.

Pilalt, village at west end of Little Mountain by Agassiz:: Pelólhwx.

pile

a pile:: kwthá.

(be) below, (be) underneath, (be) at the bottom of a pile or stack:: stl'epólwelh ~ stl'pólwelh < tl'ép.

five kinds, five piles (perhaps a loose translation):: lhq'átsesmó:t < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

four kinds, (four piles [Elders Group 7/27/75]): xé'óthelmó:t ~ xé'óthelmò:t < xé'ó:thel ~ xé'óthel.

mountain on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always)

pile up:: Lexwyó:qwem Smá:lt < yó:qw.

one kind, one pile:: lets'emó:t < léts'a ~ léts'e.

piled up:: skwthá < kwthá.

pile it:: kwthát < kwthá.

pile it up (blankets, rocks, anything):: ts'itóléstexw.

piles, kinds:: =mó:t.

place on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile

up:: Lexwyó:qwem < yó:qw.

three kinds, three piles of things:: lhixwmó:t < lhí:xw.

pill)

chew it (s-th hard, apple, pill):: xéykw'et.

pill-bug :: k'ák'elha.

pillow

pillow, rolled bulrush mat:: sxwétl'qel.

pillow slip, pillow-case:: sxwetl'qelá:la < sxwétl'qel.

pillow-case

pillow-case

pillow slip, pillow-case:: *sxwetl'qelá:la* < *sxwétl'qel*.

pin

brooch, pin (ornament pinned to clothing):: *ts'eqw'eléstel* < *ts'éqw'*.

poke it, pin s-th, pick it up (on sharp pointed object), pick s-th up on a fork (or other sharp object):: *ts'qw'é't* < *ts'éqw'*.

spear it (a fish), stab s-o/s-th with something sharp, pierce s-o/s-th, prick s-o (with a pin, for ex.), poke s-o (with a pin, etc.):: *thq'é't* < *théq'*.

pinch :: *ts'elhk'w'á:ls* < *th'lhák'w'*.

pinching:: *ts'álhk'w'els* < *th'lhák'w'*.

pinch s-th, pinch s-o (and pull the skin):: *th'lhák'w't* < *th'lhák'w'*.

someone is being pinched:: *th'ith'lhák'w'etem* < *th'lhák'w'*.

squeeze s-th/s-o, wring s-th (of clothes), pinch s-th/s-o:: *p'íth'et* < *p'í:*.

to pinch:: *th'lhák'w'*.

pine

"jack pine", lodgepole pine:: *kw'íkw'exwelhp* < *kw'íxw*.

pine-cone:: *sts'ék'*.

pine, "yellow" pine, western white pine:: *qw'eyíléxelhp* < *qw'eyílex* ~ *qw'eyíléx*.

pitchwood (esp. fir, pine, spruce):: *kw'íxwelhp* < *kw'íxw*.

pineapple:: *st'elt'elíqw qwe'óp* (lit. bumpy and prickly + apple) < *t'el, qwe'óp*

pineapple juice:: *st'elt'elíqw qwe'óp sqe'óleqw* < *t'el, qwe'óp, qó:*

(lit. pineapple [itself from bumpy and prickly + apple] + fruit juice)

pink salmon

humpback salmon, pink salmon, humpy:: *hó:liya*.

pink spirea

pink spirea, "hardhack":: *t'áts'elhp* < *t'á:ts'*.

pintail

widgeon (duck), American widgeon or baldpate, probably also the European widgeon, (pintail duck):: *sése*.

Pinus contorta:: *kw'íkw'exwelhp* < *kw'íxw*.

Pinus monticola:: *qw'eyíléxelhp* < *qw'eyílex* ~ *qw'eyíléx*.

pip

heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit:: *sth'emí:wel* ~ *sth'emíwel* ~ *sth'emíwél* < *sth'ó:m*.

pipe

metal pipe:: *pó:yp*.

pipe (for smoking):: *sp'òtl'emálá* ~ *sp'òtl'emàlà* < *p'òtl'em*.

to smoke a pipe:: *lhp'òtl'em* < *p'òtl'em*.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus:: *sxwítl'*.

pipsessewa

pipsessewa

Prince's pine, pipsessewa:: chéchelex < cháléx.

piss (also see urinate)

going to piss right away, almost piss oneself, (have an urgent/extreme/painful need to urinate):: ts'áléqel.

Pisum sativum

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, Pisum sativum, Phaseolus vulgaris, & prob. Vicea gigantea:: t'íkw'el.

pit)

bake underground, (steam-cook underground, cook in a steam-pit):: qetás < qá:t.

firepit, fireplace:: syéqwlhàlà < yéqw.

firepit in house:: shxwhéyqwela < yéqw.

heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit:: sth'emí(:)wel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.

place of training to become an Indian doctor (pit made from repeated jumping every year on the same spot):: shxwlemóthetále < lá:m.

pitch

(have a) high pitch (voice or melody), (have a) sharp voice:: xwiyótheqel < éy ~ éy:.

pitch, sap, gum, chewing gum:: kw'íxw.

run over it (with car), spread it (for ex. on bread with knife), put it up (of wallpaper), (stick it on), stick s-th closed (with pitch for ex.)::: t'l'íq't < t'l'íq'.

scorch s-th, blacken s-th with fire, heat it up (near a fire), burning a canoe with pitchwood to remove splinters and burn on black pitch):: qw'á:yt < qw'á:y.

smash s-th to pieces (hard pitch, splintery wood, a glass), break s-th to pieces, beat s-th/s-o to a pulp:: th'ó:wt.

to harden (of pitch, wax, etc.), (harden s-th):: th'etsét < th'éts.

pitch in

help out, go help, pitch in, help one another:: móylhtel < máy.

pitchwood

pitchwood (esp. fir, pine, spruce):: kw'íxwelhp < kw'íxw.

pith

heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit:: sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwél ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.

pit-house

adze (for making canoes and pit-house ladders):: xwt'ót'epels ~ shxwt'ót'epels < t'óp.

be inside a pit-house:: sqémí:l < sqémél.

pit-house, keekwillie house, semi-subterranean house:: sqémél.

thick plank for side of house, thick shake for longhouse roof, covering over hole in roof of pit-house:: s'í:ltexw.

upper part or top of a house, upper part or top of a pit-house:: tslháltxw < =chílh ~ chílh=.

village near and above [upriver from] Katz where 36 pit-houses were wiped out in an

epidemic:: Sxwóxwiyemelh < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

pitiful

pitiful

pitiful, (bereft, poor):: selá:wa.

pitiful person, helpless person, person unable to do anything for himself:: skw'ékw'ith < skw'iyéth.

pit-lamp

spear fish by torchlight, to torchlight, to pit-lamp:: lexéywa ~ lexíwa.

fire box or fire platform and fire shield for torch-lighting or pit-lamping fire:: tl'áts'eq.

pity :: ts'éxwts'exw (or more correct) th'éxwth'exw < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

ask a favor, ask pity, beseech:: th'exwstélémét < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

(ask for a favor or pity for s-o):: th'exwstí:lmét < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

to pity s-o, feel sorry for s-o:: th'éxwmet < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

pizza:: st'elákw' sp'íp'elh seplíl < t'el(ákw'), p'ílh, seplíl

(lit. round + flat + bread)

place

a nice place near Morris Creek on the (right?) side of Harrison River [IHTTC 8/25/77]::

Lhó:leqwet.

another rough place in the Fraser River (Tait area):: Sq'ólep'exw < Sq'íp'exw.

a place across the Fraser River from the rock named Q'alelíktel:: Xwth'ístel < th'ís.

a place just past the west end of Seabird Island, towards Agassiz, AK's grandfather only translated it as Hamersley's (see Hamersley's hopyards), it was located at the west end of Seabird Island i.e. property between Dan Thomas's and Uncle Dave Charles's places, across from Sqémelets [Elders on Seabird Is. trip 6/20/78]:: Qwoméxweth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

a place near Deroche, B.C., just east of Lakahahmen Indian Reserve #10 (which is registered with D.I.A. as Skweam):: Skwiyó:m < Skwíyò.

a place on Chilliwack River, a little above Anderson Flat and Allison's (between Tamihí Creek and Slesse Creek), a village at deep water between Tamihí Creek and Slesse Creek:: Iy'óythel < éy ~ éy:.

a place probably between Yale and Emory Creek:: Momhiya?.

a real rough place in the Fraser River impassible in a canoe (in the Tait area, prob. between Spuzzum and Yale):: Sq'íp'exw.

a village or place at Musqueam (now in Vancouver):: Málí.

chopped in different places:: st'am't'í:m (or better) st'em't'í:m < t'é:m.

chop s-th in different places:: t'em't'émet < t'é:m.

drifting a net in different places:: qwáseliyel < qwés.

here, this place:: íkw'eló ~ íkw'elo < ló.

hiding place, refuge, hide-out:: kwokwílàlà < kwà:l.

it is cool [of weather], (be) cool (of a place):: sth'áth'elh < th'álh.

name of place right across from Bristol Island, also called Odlum:: Petéyn.

name of place with clay at the edge of the river at some location:: S'áqwemxweth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

Nicomen Island (in the Fraser River near Deroche), also a specific place on northeast end of Nicomen Island where lots of people used to gather [now Sumas Indian Reserve #10]:: Leq'á:mél.

one (second) of two creeks just above Popkum which cross Highway #1, (creek between Popkum and Cheam, also a place near Popkum [AC]:: Sthamí:l < themá.

part (of a place):: =ó:mél ~ =á:mel.

place above Yale:: Xwawíthí:m.

place across the Fraser River from Deroche:: P'eq'ó:les < p'éq'.

place (CONT'D)

place at Ruby Creek where Paul Webster lived some years ago, now Wahleach Island Indian Reserve #2 and area at mouth of Mahood Creek:: Xwolích ~ Xwelích < xwále ~ xwá:le.

place by Albert Cooper's house on Chilliwack River Road near Vedder Crossing, former village where a slide is now on north bank of Chilliwack River opposite Liumchen Creek:: Xéylés < xéylés.

place in Fraser River two miles above American Bar with narrow rock:: Xeq'átelets < xeq'.

place in Katz or Ruby Creek, may be name for Charlie Joe's place near Katz at the mouth of a creek where the water is always calm:: sqemélwélh ~ sqemélwelh < qám.

place in Whatcom County, Washington, (Nooksack River [AC or CT]): Lexwsá:q < sá:q.

place just south of Doctor's Point on Harrison Lake northwest side:: S'ót'o < ót'.

(place, location), where s-o is at:: shxwlí.

place-name, name of a place:: kwxó:mexw < kwí:x ~ kwíx.

place near mouth of Chehalis River where they had a mass burial during a smallpox epidemic:: Smimstiyexwá:le ~ Smímstíyexwá:le < mestíyexw.

place of moss-covered stones at upper end of Hope Slough not far from Harry Edwards' home (as of 1964):: Qwómqwemels < qwà:m ~ qwám.

place of training to become an Indian doctor (pit made from repeated jumping every year on the same spot):: shxwlemóthetá:le < lá:m.

place on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up:: Lexwyó:qwem < yó:qw.

place on mountain above Ruby Creek where there's lots of boulders all over the mountain lined up in rows:: Thíthesem < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

place on the east side of Seabird Island:: Xexéyth'elhp < xéyth'.

place on the Fraser River above Yale where there are whirlpools:: Q'eyq'éyexem < q'ey ~ q'í.

place s-th (prob. in water):: mí:l < mí:l ~ míl.

place to go to:: shxwlám < la.

place where a grove of birches stood/stand near the Kickbush place on Chilliwack River Road in Sardis, (village at junction of Semmihault Creek and Chilliwack River [Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19]): Sekw'sekw'emá:y < síkw'.

place where one fishes by waiting with a dip-net, dip-net fishing place, place where one still-dips:: sthqálem < thqá:lem.

place where the sun comes up:: swep'áth' < p'eth'.

place where Yale Creek divides (forks) above the highway bridge over the creek:: T'ít'xelhchò:m < t'éx.

placing s-th (prob. in water):: hámelet < mí:l ~ míl.

rocky place between two CPR tunnels above and about half a mile east of Haig::

Popeleqwith'á:m ~ Lexwpopeleqwith'á:m < poleqwith'a.

sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one's sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katzie)]): shxw'ó:met < emét.

someplace, somewhere:: stómchele < tám.

something used to cross over a river, ferry, place good for crossing:: xwt'át'ekwel < t'ákwel.

steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhílhkw'elq, at Hogg Slough:: Qéywexem < qí:w_x ~ qéyw_x ~ qá:w_x ~ qáw_x.

the only safe place to cross a river:: shxwtitós or shxwtiytós.

wide place at the mouth of the east (upriver) branch of Jones Creek:: Swílh'.

wide place in Maria Slough (just north of Lougheed Highway bridge), west mouth of Maria Slough:: Sqémelech < qám.

place-name

place-name, name of a place:: kwxó:mexw < kwí:x ~ kwíx.

(unidentified placename):: Qw'oqw'iyets or Qw'óqw'iyets.

place to hide)

place to hide)

several places where there were pit-houses in which to hide from enemy raids (place to hide):: Skwokwílàla < kwà:l.

plane

airplane :: lhólhekw' stim:ót < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw', lhólhekw' stimót < stim:ót.

a planer:: sxíxep < xíp.

bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making:: sqw'emóxw sxíxep < xíp, sqw'emóxw xíxepels < xíp.

plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.

to travel by canoe, (nowadays also) travel by airplane, travel by train, travel by car:: yeló:lh < ó:lh.

U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife (or plane) for scraping out canoe:: xepá:ltel < xíp.

plank

longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.), Indian house, plank house::

xwelmexwáwtwx < xwélmexw.

peak of house, gable or plank over smokehole:: sq'eyxéleq.

plank, board, lumber:: loplós ~ leplós.

plank building:: s'iltexwím < s'í:ltexw.

plank house:: shxwhó:wtewelh, s'iltexwáwtwx ~ iltexwáwtwx < s'í:ltexw.

platform (in house, etc.), bed platform, platform in bottom of canoe, flooring (the planks):: lálwes.

thick plank for side of house, thick shake for longhouse roof, covering over hole in roof of pit-house:: s'í:ltexw.

top of roof, roof planks:: sts'á:ltexw < ts'á:.

plant

bark, wood, plant:: =á:y ~ =ey ~ =iy.

berry plant:: th'í:melhp < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m.

big tree, (be big of a tree or plant):: sthá:lh < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

blackcap plant:: tselqó:má:lh < tséq.

bloom or (plant) fuzz (spore, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts:: spekw'ém < pékw' ~ péqw'.

break up s-th by crumpling, crush it up, rub it together fast (to soften or clean), rub it to soften it (of plants, etc.), fluff it (inner cedar bark to soften it):: yékw'et < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

bury s-th, plant s-th:: pí:lt < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

carrot-like plant used for green dye:: xáweleq < xáwéq.

dead and broken [of a plant]: st'ápiy < t'ápiy.

devil's club plant:: qwó:pelhp.

eight fruit in a group [or cluster] (as they grow on a plant):: tqòtsòls < tqá:tsa.

female part of female plant:: slheli'ál < slhá:lí.

firmly planted in ground (can't be pulled out):: slálets < slá ~ selá ~ slá: (probably).

four fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: x(e)'othelòls < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit:: sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.

hog fennel, Indian consumption plant:: q'exmí:l.

inside or core of a plant or fruit (or canoe or anything):: =í:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.

plant (CONT'D)

- just coming out of the earth (of plants for ex.)::: qwósem.
- kinnikinnick plant, domestic pea-vine, domestic bean-vine, giant vetch vine:: t'ík'w'íyelhp < t'ík'w'el.
- male part of male plant:: swiqe'ál or swiyeqe'ál < swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.
- needle of plant, (thorn):: p'éth'tel < p'áth'.
- nine fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: tuxwòls < tú:xw.
- oceanspray plant, "ironwood", "hardhack"::: qáthelhp < qáthexw.
- plant similar to stl'éleqw' (chocolate lily) but different, (probably rice root):: péth'oyes.
- plant with three black berries always joined together, (possibly black twinberry):: xó:lelhp.
- red huckleberry plant or bush:: qá:lá:lhp < sqá:le.
- roots (resembling eyes looking at you) of a kind of plant that's good for asthma:: qelémes < qéléme ~ qél:ém.
- salmonberry plant:: elí:lá:lhp ~ elí:là:lhp < elíle.
- seven fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: th'ekwòls < th'ó:kws.
- short unidentified plant, about 3 ft. tall with red berries like a short mountain ash, the berries are bitter but the plant is used as medicine, possibly red baneberry:: í:lwelh.
- six fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant):: t'xemòls < t'éx.
- slough about mid-point in Seabird Island where xáweleq plant grew:: Xíxewqèyl or Xíxewqí:l ~ Xewqéyl or Xewqí:l < xáwéq.
- small little plants:: sts'éts'esem < ts'ísem.
- snowberry plant:: qewówelhp.
- sprout(ing) up, stick(ing) its head out of the ground (of a plant):: qw'íles < qw'íl.
- strawberry vine, strawberry plant, strawberry patch:: schí:yà:lhp < schí:ya.
- the planting, seeds to plant, what is planted (sown), garden:: spí:ls < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
- thimbleberry plant or bush:: t'qwémelhp < t'qwém.
- to drop or blow plant fluff (like dandelions, fireweed, cottonwood, etc.), to blow (of dusty or flaky stuff like wood dust, dandruff, maybe seeds):: pípexwem < píxw.
- tree, plant:: =elhp.
- unidentified plant with round bulbs that look and taste like potatoes, round root like potatoes that used to be eaten and tastes like potatoes:: qíqemxel ~ qéyqemxel < qém.
- when plant fuzz blows:: pók'w'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.
- wild red raspberry plant, domestic red raspberry plant:: s'ó:ytheqwelhp < éy ~ éy:.

Plantago lanceolata

- Plantago major and Plantago lanceolata:: slhá:wel.
- Plantago major, Plantago lanceolata:: pipehomá:lews < peh or pó(:)h.

Plantago major

- Plantago major and Plantago lanceolata:: slhá:wel.
- Plantago major, Plantago lanceolata:: pipehomá:lews < peh or pó(:)h.

plantain

- common plantain and ribbed plantain:: slhá:wel, slhá:wel.
- common plantain, ribbed plantain, called "frog leaf"::: pipehomá:lews < peh or pó(:)h, pipehomá:lews < peh or pó(:)h.
- rattlesnake plantain:: pepepó:tem ~ pépepò:tem ~ pepepótem < pó:t.

plant fluff

- fine airborne seed(s) (not used of plum or apple seed(s) or the hard seeds -- sth'emíwél is

plant fluff (CONT'D)

used for those) (used for dandelion seeds, cottonwood seeds, etc., tail of a cat-tail reed, (plant fluff (possibly including tail of cat-tail rush) [Elders Group 2/27/80]): spéxwqel ~ spéxwqel < píxw.

plants

plants, grass:: =eletsá:ls, =elesà:ls.

plate

dish, big cooking and serving trough used in longhouse, feast dish, plate (of wood or basketry), (platter), tray:: ló:thel.

plates:: lethló:thel < ló:thel.

woven mat to put hot plates on:: lháxtsestel < lhá:x ~ lháx.

platform

fire box or fire platform and fire shield for torch-lighting or pit-lamping fire:: tl'áts'eq.

fishing platform:: láxel.

platform (in house, etc.), bed platform, platform in bottom of canoe, flooring (the planks):: lálwes.

Platichthys stellatus

Hippoglossus stenolepis, prob. Platichthys stellatus:: p'éwiw ~ p'ówiw < p'ewíw ~ p'ówíw.

platter

big wooden dish (often two feet long), feast dish, wooden platter, (big stirring spoon [LJ], carved wooden spoon, big wooden spoon [AC, BJ, DM]): qwelhyówelh ~ qwelhlyówelh ~ qwelhlyúwelh < qwélh.

dish, big cooking and serving trough used in longhouse, feast dish, plate (of wood or basketry), (platter), tray:: ló:thel.

long china platter:: qwsó:les.

play

a fairly flat clearing on a mountain in Morris Valley where they used to play ts'its'eqweló:l or Indian badminton:: Ts'éqwela ~ Th'éqwela < ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.

to play (games, etc.): ewólem

playful:: lexwsewólem < ewólem.

playing a musical instrument:: qwiqwelóythetel < qwà:l.

playful

playful:: lexwsewólem < ewólem.

pleasant

be fun, have (lots of) fun, have amusement, having lots of fun, be pleasant:: íyes ~ éyes < éy ~ éy:.

(have a) pleasant voice:: iyésqel < éy ~ éy:.

Please

It's you to thank the Lord, (Please say grace):: lúwe ts'ít te Chíchelh Siyám < =chílh ~ chílh=.

pleasure

be overcome with pleasurable feelings after eating great salmon or a great meal:: ts'éqw'.

Plethodon vehiculum

Plethodon vehiculum

Ensatina eschscholtzi and Plethodon vehiculum and possibly also: Ambystoma macrodactylum macrodactylum, Ambystoma gracile gracile, and possibly Ambystoma gracile decorticatum:: pí:txel.

plop

sat down (with a plop?), [slip off on one's bottom or chair]: xwlhépelets < xwlhép.

plow

a plow:: shxwtl'éxelep < Tl'ítl'xeleqw.

pluck

pick berries, pick off (leaves, fruit, vegetables, hops), (pluck off, harvest):: lhím.

pluck it (a bird/fowl):: qw'emôwst or qw'eméwst < qw'ém.

pluck it for me:: qw'emôwselhtsthó:x < qw'ém.

plug

caulking a canoe, plugging a canoe:: t'ékwôwelh < t'ékw.

plugging a hole or leak or crack in anything:: t'ót'ekwels < t'ékw.

plug it (a hole, leak):: t'ekwót < t'ékw.

put something in the ear (to block hearing), (plug the ear):: t'ekwá:lí:ya < t'ékw.

plum

cultivated plum, plums:: plem.

Indian plum bush:: mélh_xwelelhp < mélh_xwel.

Indian plum (the fruit), (also called) June plum:: mélh_xwel.

plural :: =le= ~ =el=.

coaxing imperative plural:: -atla.

command imperative second person plural:: -alha.

first person plural patient or object of passive:: -òlèm.

first person plural subjunctive subject:: -et.

nominalizer plural:: ye=.

plural continuative:: R13= or C1V1C2=.

plural, inherent plural:: =R2 or =C1eC2, =R2 or =C1eC2.

plural or augmentative:: R11= or C1V1=.

plural (rare):: há- ~ hé-.

plural, (usually) many in a group, collective:: R3= or C1eC2=.

(rare) plural, (usually) many in a group, collective:: R5= or C1e=, =R6= or =eC2=, R7= or C1á=, R8= or C1a=.

second person plural subjunctive subject:: -áp ~ -elep.

the (plural [usually human]): ye ~ yi.

us, first person plural object:: -ólxw ~ -óxw.

you (pl.), second person plural object:: -óle.

your (pl.), you folks's, second person plural possessive pronoun, second person plural subordinate subject:: -a -elep ~ -a' -elep.

pocket :: s'ehólets < ehó, slheqwe'álá.

Podilymbus podiceps:: sxwotíx.

Point

Point

a stone like a statue at Harrison Lake, probably Doctor's Point:: Skoyá:m ~ Skeyá:m.
 bear-shaped rock up on cliff on south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in Harrison Lake:: Spá:th < pá:th.
 Doctor's Point on northwest shore Harrison Lake:: Lhxé:ylex < lhéx.
 Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island:: Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwôxwe'áqel < xwexwe'á.
 next mountain above (north/upriver from) Títxwemqsel (Wilson's Point or Grouse Point), possibly Elbow Lake mountain [north of Harrison Mills, on west side of the Harrison River], Willoughby's Point [opposite Lhá:lt, but does this mean across Harrison R. as I first thought and show on the topographic map "Harrison Lake 92H/5" where I have pencilled in all Chehalis place names) or does it mean on the opposite, i.e. south end of the same bay where Lhá:lt starts, i.e. both on the west side of Harrison R. as are Títxwemqsel and Elbow Lake mountain?]: Kw'íkw'exwelhp < kw'íxw.
 Promontory Point above Vedder Crossing:: Lexwtamílem? < tà:m.
 rock shaped like a man's head with a sxwó:yxwey mask on a point near the head of Harrison River, the point also called Spook's Point:: Sxwó:yxwey ~ Sxwóy:xwey < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóy:xwey.
 Whale Point at the southwest end of Harrison Lake:: Qwél:és < qwél:és ~ qwélés.
 Wilson's Point (on Harrison River), (also called) Grouse Point:: Títxwemqsel < stíxwem.

point :: s'eléqs.

a pointer (a stick):: mót'estel < mót'es.
 a point or bald hill on Harrison River where people waited to spear silver spring salmon:: Chth'éylem < chth'éylem.
 a stripe (on the nose or point):: sxéqls < xé1 ~ xé:y1 ~ xí:l
 beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the Harrison River goes around by Kilby's store:: Sq'iq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 (be) blunt (edge or point), dull (of edge/point):: qelóth < qél.
 go around (a point, a bend, a curve, etc.) in the water, make a U-turn (in the water, could use today on land with a car):: q'ówletsem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 (have a) pointed head:: yethéleqw < éy ~ éy:.
 (have a) thin (point or nose):: qwe'íqweqs < qwe'íqw.
 index finger, pointing finger:: mómet'es < mót'es.
 island or point on north side of first slough north of the mouth of Chehalis River, (next slough and point above Mímexwel [EL 3/1/78]): Yálhxtel, Yálhxtel.
 longest dirt point sticking out on Harrison River about a quarter mile above Harrison Bay bridge:: Tl'éqteqsel < tl'áqt.
 point at, aim:: mót'es.
 point at s-th:: mót'est < mót'es.
 pointer to show direction (like in a trail) (could be an arrow or stick or mark in the ground):: shxwmót'estel < mót'es.
 pointing:: mómet'es < mót'es.
 point of elbow, arm bone:: th'emeláxel < hth'b.txt.
 point of geog. features like island or mountain or land:: =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.
 point of land:: s'álqsel.
 point of land at the end of an island:: sth'eméxwelets.
 point of land on Harrison River (somewhere between Lheltá:lets and Híqelem) where during a famine the old people scooped minnows and boiled them to make soup:: Sqíqemlò < sqíqemlò.
 point on west side of Harrison River on which or across from which Sxwó:yxwey is located (the rock formation resembling a sxwó:yxwey mask):: Skwtéxwqel < kwetáxw.
 point or tip of a long object (pole, tree, knife, candle, land):: =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.

point (CONT'D)

sharpen it (of a point):: *xépqst* < *xíp*.
 spear (any kind), spear (for fish or war), fish-spear, telescopic spear for sturgeon, harpoon, detachable harpoon points:: *tá:lh*.
 strike s-th pointed (esp. a match):: *éxqst* < *íx*.
 stripes (on the nose or point):: *sxélxéls* < *xél* ~ *xé:yl* ~ *xí:l*
 tip or point of one's nose:: *s'álsel*.
 Wahleach Bluff, a lookout mountain with rock sticking out over a bluff, also the lookout point on Agassiz Mountain:: *Kw'okw'echíwel* < *kw'áts* ~ *kw'éts*.

poison

Pacific rattlesnake, (a poison [LG: Chill.]:: *th'éxtel* < *th'éx*.
 poison s-o/s-th on purpose:: *yéltht* < *yélth*.
 to poison:: *yélth*.

poison hemlock

poison fern that grows in swampy places, (prob. water hemlock, poison hemlock)::
welékwsa.

poke

be hit (with arrow, bullet, anything shot that you've aimed), got shot, (got pierced), got poked into, got wounded (with gun or arrow):: *ts'éqw'*.
 he/she/it is poking me [purposely]:: *ts'eqw'ts'eqw'thóxes* < *ts'éqw'*.
 poke it, pin s-th, pick it up (on sharp pointed object), pick s-th up on a fork (or other sharp object):: *ts'qw'é* < *ts'éqw'*.
 poke oneself in the eye (with finger, stick, etc.):: *telkwó:lésem*.
 spear it (a fish), stab s-o/s-th with something sharp, pierce s-o/s-th, prick s-o (with a pin, for ex.), poke s-o (with a pin, etc.):: *thq'é* < *théq'*.

poker

fire poker:: *shxwthó:yeltsep* < *thíy*.

pole)

blunt (end of canoe pole):: *témkwes*.
 blunt (of poles):: *témqweqsel*.
 canoe pole:: *sxwóqw'tel* < *xwóqw'*.
 carved outside post on longhouse, totem pole:: *xwíythi* < *xwíyth*.
 cedar pole:: *sókw'émelhp* < *sókw'*.
 dry storage box in tree or on top of pole (for salmon and other dried provisions)::
póqw'elh < *pó:qw'* ~ *póqw'*.
 eight ropes, eight threads, eight sticks, eight poles:: *tqátsámets'* < *tqá:t*.
 fishing by a line, line-fishing, trout-fishing, fishing with a pole (for trout)::
qw'iqw'emó:thel ~ *qw'íqw'emó:thel* < *qw'emó:thel*.
 fishing pole:: *qw'óqw'iy*.
 five ropes, five threads, five sticks, five poles:: *lhq'átssámets'* < *lhq'át* ~ *lhq'á:t*.
 four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects):: *xéthílemets'* < *xé'ó:thel* ~ *xé'óthel*.
 grave pole:: *xá:th'etstel* < *xáth'* ~ *xé'áth'*.
 join two poles together, splice it together (of a rope), (join together on the ends):: *t'qwíqst*.
 nine ropes, nine threads, nine sticks, nine poles:: *tuxwámets'* < *tú:xw*.
 one rope, one thread, one stick, one pole:: *lets'ámeth'* < *léts'a* ~ *léts'e*.
 plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or

pole (CONT'D)

- peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.
 point or tip of a long object (pole, tree, knife, candle, land): =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.
 pole ?:: sóskw'em < sókw'.
 poling a canoe:: xwóxweqw'et < xwóqw'.
 raise it (of a pole):: lhéxeyléxstexw < lhéx.
 round (of a pole):: xelkw'ameth' < xél.
 (seven long objects), seven ropes, seven threads, seven sticks, seven poles:: th'okwsámets' < th'ó:kws.
 (six long objects), six ropes, six threads, six sticks, six poles:: t'xémemets' < t'éx.
 spear pole knot hitch (two half-hitches), clove-hitch knot:: ts'sítsim.
 spear, shaft (of spear/harpoon/gaff-hook), gaff-hook pole:: s'álem.
 ten ropes, ten threads, ten sticks, ten poles:: epálemets' < ó:pel.
 thin (of tree or pole):: qwe'íqws < qwe'íqw.
 three ropes, three threads, three sticks, three poles, (three long narrow objects):: lhxwámeth' < lhí:xw.
 to fish with a pole or rod, to fish by a line:: qw'emó:thel.
 to pole a canoe:: xwóqw'et < xwóqw'.
 two ropes, two threads, two sticks, two poles, two poles standing up:: isalámeth' < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
 upright, standing, height, stature, pole:: =ámets' ~ =ámeth' ~ =ó:meth' ~ =emeth'.

pole ladder

- ladder, notched cedar pole ladder, rope ladder (pre-contact or later), modern ladder:: skw'íytel < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

policeman :: qíqeq'els < qíq'.

polite :: éy ~ éy:.

- be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture, other things?)::: éy ~ éy:.
 polite imperative:: -lhqwe.
 (polite imperative?, (polite) certainly, (polite) of course):: òwelh ~ òwèlh.

pollen

- bloom or (plant) fuzz (spore, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts:: spekw'é^m < pékw' ~ péqw'.
 when plant fuzz blows:: pókw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

Polypodium glycyrrhiza:: st'uslóye, t'l'asíp, t'usló:ye.

Polyporus

- Fomes sp. including Fomes applanatus and probably others, possibly Polyporus sp., possibly Ganoderma sp., prob. also jelly fungi of Tremella and maybe Auricularia and Dacrymyces species, especially Tremella mesenterica (Yellow trembler) which is abundant only on the red alder and is reddish-orange matching the color, translucence and shape of those eaten by some of the Stó:lô elders, the jelly fungi could possibly have a differnet name from the bracket fungus:: s'ómó:qwes.

Polystichum munitum:: sthxá:lem.

pompous)

pompous)

(be) proud (pompous):: smáth'el < máth'el.

pond

(clean) pond (even if dry):: sqeqó:qel < qó:.

green pond slime or river slime, algae:: stíxem < tíxem.

mountain on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River above American Bar which had a steaming pond at the top, (year-round village at mouth of American Creek on west bank of the Fraser River [Duff]): Qétexem < qá:t.

puddle that's always dirty, dirty pond, stagnant pool of water, (it never dries out [AK]): th'qwélhcha.

small lake, pond:: xóxtsa ~ xóxcha < xó:t_sa ~ xó:cha.

stagnant water lake or ponds at the downriver end of Skw'átets or Peters Reserve near Laidlaw:: Th'qwélhcha < th'qwélhcha.

to drain (of a pond), (get) dried up (of creek, empty cup, etc.): t'óqwel.

ponder

thinking, pondering, studying, be studying:: totí:lthet < tól.

think, ponder, study, decide:: tó:lthet < tól.

Poecetes gramineus

Melospiza melodia morphna, (perhaps any/all of the following: Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi, Poecetes gramineus, Chondestes grammacus, Spizella arborea, Spizella passerina, Zonotrichia querula, Passerella iliaca, Zonotrichia leucophrys, Zonotrichia atricapilla, Melospiza melodia morphna):: sxwóxwtha.

pool

maybe the same place as Sqw'exwáq (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived):: Skw'íkw'xweq (or better, Sqw'íqw'xweq) < Sqw'exwáq.

pool down from Tillie Gutierrez's grandfather's fish-drying rack at Íyem (Eayem)::

qemqémel ~ qemqémél < qém:el.

pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River:: Sqw'exwáq.

puddle that's always dirty, dirty pond, stagnant pool of water, (it never dries out [AK]): th'qwélhcha.

poor

pitiful, (bereft, poor):: selá:wa.

poor little one, you poor thing (said to a child):: t'ó:t'.

poor, unfortunate:: t-sós ~ tesós.

pop

a pop, a shot:: tl'éleqw' < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

continuous shooting or popping sounds:: tl'éltl'eleqw' < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

crackling and popping (of a log in fire or firecrackers):: tl'áléxem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

(have/get a) crackle and pop (sound of a log in a fire or of firecrackers):: tl'á:l_xem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

(have) sound of popping small round things (snowberries, herring eggs as when eating them, rice krispies, crabapples, cranberries, etc.), (have a crunching sound (as of grasshopper, rice krispies):: tl'ámkw'em, tl'ámkw'em < tl'ém.

popping (of firecrackers):: tl'eltl'ó:lqwem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

soda pop:: sqe'óleqw < qó:.

pop (CONT'D)

(soda) pop:: q'éxq'exel sqe'óleqw < q'(e)x, qó:
 (lit. perhaps: bubbling and fizzy/perhaps: metal can + fruit juice)

Popelehó:ys)

a mountain just south of Yale Mountain (Popelehó:ys) with a big hole like a tunnel in it above the highway at Yale:: Tekwóthel ~ Tkwóthel.

Popkum

creek between Popkum and Cheam, also a location near Popkum, (must be second of two creeks above Popkum that cross Highway #1 [JL 4/7/78]): sthamí:l.

one (second) of two creeks just above Popkum which cross Highway #1, (creek between Popkum and Cheam, also a place near Popkum [AC]): Sthamí:l < themá.

village on east bank of Fraser River near the outlet from Cheam Lake, Popkum Indian village:: Pópkw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

poplar :: th'estíyelhp < th'ís.

poplar, Lombardy poplar (intro.), also black cottonwood and perhaps trembling aspen which may have rarely occurred on the eastern and northeastern edges of Stó:lô territory::

p'elp'álq'emá:lews ~ p'elp'álq'emá:lews < p'álq'em, p'elp'álq'emá:lews ~ p'elp'álq'emá:lews < p'álq'em.

"poplar", probably includes black cottonwood and trembling aspen (though trembling aspen is rare in Upriver Halq'eméylem territory):: th'estíyelhp < th'ís, th'extíyelhp < th'éx.

popular

be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture, other things?): éy ~ éy:.

is popular:: éy ~ éy:.

Populus

probably genus Populus, probably includes Populus trichocarpa and Populus tremuloides, could include Populus balsamifera but it apparently isn't found in the area, possibly includes non-native Populus nigra:: th'estíyelhp < th'ís, th'extíyelhp < th'éx.

Populus balsamifera trichocarpa:: chewó:lhq < cháchew ~ cháchu.

cambium from Populus balsamifera trichocarpa:: sxá:meth.

cambium/sap of Populus balsamifera trichocarpa:: sxá:meth.

Populus spp., esp. Populus nigra var. italica, also Populus balsamifera trichocarpa and perhaps Populus tremuloides:: p'elp'álq'emá:lews ~ p'elp'álq'emá:lews < p'álq'em.

sap or cambium of Populus balsamifera trichocarpa:: ts'its'emá:welh.

Populus nigra

probably genus Populus, probably includes Populus trichocarpa and Populus tremuloides, could include Populus balsamifera but it apparently isn't found in the area, possibly includes non-native Populus nigra:: th'estíyelhp < th'ís, th'extíyelhp < th'éx.

Populus nigra var. italica

Populus spp., esp. Populus nigra var. italica, also Populus balsamifera trichocarpa and perhaps Populus tremuloides:: p'elp'álq'emá:lews ~ p'elp'álq'emá:lews < p'álq'em.

Populus spp.

Populus spp.

Populus spp., esp. *Populus nigra* var. *italica*, also *Populus balsamifera trichocarpa* and perhaps *Populus tremuloides*:: p'elp'álq'emá:lews ~ p'elp'álq'emá:lews < p'álq'em.

Populus tremuloides

Populus spp., esp. *Populus nigra* var. *italica*, also *Populus balsamifera trichocarpa* and perhaps *Populus tremuloides*:: p'elp'álq'emá:lews ~ p'elp'álq'emá:lews < p'álq'em.
probably genus *Populus*, probably includes *Populus trichocarpa* and *Populus tremuloides*, could include *Populus balsamifera* but it apparently isn't found in the area, possibly includes non-native
Populus nigra:: th'estíyelhp < th'ís, th'ex'tíyelhp < th'éx.

Populus trichocarpa

probably genus *Populus*, probably includes *Populus trichocarpa* and *Populus tremuloides*, could include *Populus balsamifera* but it apparently isn't found in the area, possibly includes non-native
Populus nigra:: th'estíyelhp < th'ís, th'ex'tíyelhp < th'éx.

porcupine :: swatíya.

portage

carry a canoe on one's shoulders, to portage:: xw'ilamówelh < ílám.

Port Douglas

Lillooet people, Port Douglas (also Lillooet) people:: sth'kwólh.

portion

a large portion of the earth:: slháq'emex.
part, (portion):: tl'émexw.
(portion not burnt up, burnt or gone out completely portion):: th'exmíl < th'éx, th'exmíl < th'éx.
(probably) small portion:: =th'.
use, extract, extract a portion:: lh- ~ lhé-.
using (a portion):: lh=.

portrait

likeness, portrait, photograph, photo, statue:: sxwíythi ~ sxwéythi < xwíyth.

possessed)

shoulder (especially the top), shoulder (someone's, possessed):: shxw'ílámálá ~ shxw'ílàmàlà < ílám.

possession

clothing, food, and possessions burned and given away when a person dies, (possessions and food burned and given away at a burning):: syeqwá:ls < yéqw.

possessive pronoun

his, her, its, their, third person possessive pronoun, third person subordinate subject:: -s.
my, first person singular possessive pronoun, first person subordinate subject:: -el ~ -l ~ l.
our, first person plural possessive pronoun, first person plural subordinate subject:: -tset
your (sgl.), second person singular possessive pronoun, second person subordinate subject:: -a ~ -a'.
your (pl.), you folks's, second person plural possessive pronoun, second person plural subordinate subject:: -a -elep ~ -a' -elep.

possibly)

possibly)

maybe, perhaps, I don't know (if), may (possibly):: yóswe ~ yó:swe.

post

carved outside post on longhouse, totem pole:: xwíyθi < xwíyθ.
house-post, post:: sqáqelθel.

Post Creek:: Kwókwelem ?.

Post Lake

Lindeman Lake or Post Lake:: (possibly) Schewíts < cháchew ~ cháchu.

post office:: pipeháwtxw < pípe.

pot

big copper pot:: ts'qw'óstel ~ ts'qw'ówstel.

chamberpot, potty-chair, urinal:: shxwítel.

marijuana, "pot", "weed":: ts'esémelep ~ ts'esémelep < ts'ísem.

pot to boil in:: lhámkiya.

pot to boil in, iron pot, smaller iron pot:: lhémkiya ~ lhámkiya < lhém.

small pot:: skw'ékw'ewes < skw'ó:wes ~ skw'ówes.

teapot:: tí'àlà < tí.

potato

arrowleaf, wapato, Indian potato:: xwóqw'ó:ls.

potato (generic), including three or four kinds of wild potato: arrowleaf or wapato,

Jerusalem artichoke, blue camas, and qíqemxel (so far unidentified plant), besides post-contact domestic

potato:: sqáwθ ~ sqá:wθ.

potato bread:: sqáwθ seplíl < qáwθ, seplíl

roast potatoes, baked potatoes:: s'ótheqw < ótheqw.

(spherical), round (of ball, apple, potato, rock, full moon, but not of a pear):: xelkw'ó:ls < xél.

to roast potatoes in hot sand or ashes, bake in ashes, bake in stove:: ótheqw.

touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it:: tóset < tós.

unidentified plant with round bulbs that look and taste like potatoes, round root like

potatoes that used to be eaten and tastes like potatoes:: qíqemxel ~ qéyqemxel < qém.

wild red potatoes that pigs eat, (probably Jerusalem artichoke):: sxéykwel.

wild red potato (grew at American Bar in the 1920's), possibly Jerusalem artichoke:: sxéykwel.

pot-holder

pot-holder:: kwéltsestel < kwél.

potlatch

a potlatch:: stl'e'áleq < tl'e'á ~ tl'á'.

inviting (to come eat, dance), to give a potlatch, (give a feast or gathering), to invite to a feast, invite to a potlatch:: tl'etl'áxel < tl'e'á ~ tl'á'.

potty-chair

chamberpot, potty-chair, urinal:: shxwítel.

pouch

pouch

arrow pouch, (a quiver for arrows):: th'esélatel.
 pouch (like for gunpowder):: shxwyáxq'els ~ shxwiyáxq'els.

pour

make the sound of water splashing or dripping fast, (make the sound of a waterfall, make the sound of pouring rain dripping or splashing in puddles loudly):: xwótwem.
 pouring a liquid:: kw'ókwelem.
 pour s-th out, pour out s-th, spill it:: kw'lhát < kw'élh.
 pour water on s-th to keep it damp:: kw'lhó:st < kw'élh.
 raining hard, pouring rain, (raining fast):: xwémxel < xwém ~ xwém.

pout

(have) pursed lips when pouting:: smóst'iyethel.

powder :: páwta.

be powdered:: spólqw' < pékw' ~ péqw'.
 diatomaceous earth (could be mixed with things to whiten them--for ex. dog and goat wool), white clay for white face paint (for pure person spirit-dancers), white powder from mountains, white clay they make powder from to lighten goat and dog wool for blankets, powder, talc, white face paint:: st'ewókw'.
 pouch (like for gunpowder):: shxwyáxq'els ~ shxwiyáxq'els.
 powdered milk/coffee mate:: ts'áyxw sqemó (lit. dry + milk) < ts'íyxw, qemó
 powdered on the face:: st'ewíqw'es < st'ewókw'.
 smoke puffing out, (puff out (dust, powder, plant spores, seed fluff, light snow, smoke), form puffs of dust):: pékw' ~ péqw'.
 tiny slivers of fir bark, fir bark powder:: sth'íkwem < th'íkw.
 to powder one's face, put powder on one's face:: t'ewókw'esem < st'ewókw'.

power

an Indian dancer's spirit power:: syúwél ~ syéw:el < yéw: ~ yéw.
 a spirit power of a kw'óxweqs dancer, (perhaps wolverine or badger spirit power):: sqoyép < sqoyép.
 a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB 4/25/78]): syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw, syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.
 (cast a spell for s-o, use a magical power for s-o):: yewí:lmet < yéw: ~ yéw.
 cast a spell on s-o, put a spell on s-o, shoot power into s-o:: xt'ét < xét'.
 cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power:: xt'áls or xt'á:ls < xét'.
 conscience, spirit (which can be lost temporarily), soul, life-spirit, power of one's will:: smestíyexw < mestíyexw.
 guardian spirit, spirit power:: =ó:lkwlh.
 huge pretty frog with supernatural powers:: sxeXómólh.
 Indian doctor, shaman, medicine man, Indian doctor's spirit power (Elders Group 11/19/75):: shxwlá:m < lá:m.
 it went into him/her (of spirit power):: thexwe'í:ls.
 someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic]: syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.
 spirit power of an Indian doctor or shaman:: slá:m < lá:m.
 spirit power, spirit-dancer:: =ó:lkwlh.

powerful

powerful

animal or bird one is afraid of and can't see, powerful creature, supernatural creature::
st'á:leqem.

Prairie

Sumas Prairie west (on the west side of Sumas Lake):: Sxelálets??.

prairie)

meadow, (little prairie):: spáplhxel < spélhxel.

prairie, grassy open land, (grassy valley [EB, Gibbs, Elders Group]):: spélhxel.

pray

(be) praying, (pray [Elders Group]):: ts'í:yelh < ts'ahéyelh, ts'í:yelh < ts'ahéyelh.

prayer:: st'íwiyelh < t'íw ~ t'í:w.

to pray, have a church service, (a Church (organization, not building) [Elders Group])::
ts'ahéyelh.

prayer beads:: lesúpli.

pre-adolescent)

child (post-baby to pre-adolescent), child (under 12), (young [BJ]):: st'ítl'eqlh ~
st'í:tl'eqlh.

precipitation

precipitation, ray of light:: =xel.

predict

a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft
and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person
or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB
4/25/78]):: syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

predicting the future:: hí:ywes < yéw: ~ yéw.

prefer

I'd rather have (s-th), I'd prefer (s-th) (make that s-th instead):: t'l'óst or t'l'óstexw.

pregnant

to be pregnant:: syémyem < yém ~ yem.

prepare

prepared fish oil (usually sockeye oil):: smótheqw < mótheqw or metheqw.

preposition

independent object of preposition:: t'l'a- ~ t'l'e- ~ t'l'-.

me (nominalized object of preposition), to me, with me:: t'l'a'áltha ~ t'l'e'áltha ~ t'l'a'á'altha < áltha.

us (nominalized object of preposition), to us, with us:: t'l'elhlímelh < lhlímelh.

you folks (object of preposition), to you folks, with you folks:: t'l'alhwélep < lhwélep.

you (sg.) (object of preposition):: t'l'eléwe ~ t'l'léwe < léwe.

presence)

nominalizer (female present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified),

presence) (CONT'D)

demonstrative article:: the=.

nominalizer (male or gender unspecified, present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article:: ta=, te=.

the (female, present and visible), the (female, unspecified presence and/or unspecified visibility):: the.

the (male, present, visible), the (gender or presence and visibility unspecified), a (male, present and visible), a (gender or presence and visibility unspecified):: te.

presence unspecified)

he (present or presence unspecified), he's the one that, it's him that, she or it (present or presence unspecified), that or this (immediately before nominal):: tú:tl'ò ~ tútl'ò ~ tútl'o < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
that's her, she (present or presence unspecified), her (present or presence unspecified), that (female):: thú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

present)

he (present or presence unspecified), he's the one that, it's him that, she or it (present or presence unspecified), that or this (immediately before nominal):: tú:tl'ò ~ tútl'ò ~ tútl'o < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
nominalizer (female present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article:: the=.
nominalizer (male or gender unspecified, present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article:: ta=, te=.
that's her, she (present or presence unspecified), her (present or presence unspecified), that (female):: thú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
the (male, present, visible), the (gender or presence and visibility unspecified), a (male, present and visible), a (gender or presence and visibility unspecified):: te.
the (present, not visible, gender unspecified), the (remote, abstract):: kwe < kw.

present and visible)

the (female, present and visible), the (female, unspecified presence and/or unspecified visibility):: the.

present tense

weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?, does s-o ever?, never used to, not going to (but did anyway) [perhaps in the sense of never usually do X but did this time]: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ówe.

preserve

Harrison River spring salmon, Harrison River chinook salmon, big Chehalis River spring salmon, (preserved (smoked?) meat [AC: Tait dialect]): pó:qw' ~ póqw'.
preserved fish, preserved meat, dried fish, dried meat (usually fish), smoked salmon, wind-dried salmon (old word), what is stored away, what is put away:: sq'éyle.

press

insistant, persistant (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just the opposite, (stubborn, contrary):: sxíxeles.
press and rub s-th:: xwíqwet < xwíqw.
press s-th down (like yeast dough):: qéytl't ~ qí(y)tl't.
rub (oil or water) in s-th to clean or soften, rub s-th to soften or clean it, (shaping a stone hammer with abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing? [BH TTC 9/2/76]): yémq't.
shake s-th down, pack s-th down, push s-th down, knead s-th (esp. of bread dough), press it down (like yeast bread):: qeth'ét.

pretend

pretend

pretending to be good, want to be accepted:: éystelómet ~ éy:stelómet < éy ~ éy:.
to bluff, pretend one knows something, (be) stuck up:: math'álem < máth'el.

pretty

good-looking, beautiful, pretty, handsome, looks good:: iyó:mex ~ iyóméx ~ iyómex < éy
~ éy:.

Pretty Creek

the first creek above Hemlock Valley road which also crosses the road to Morris Valley,
also the name for Pretty Creek:: Lhemqwótel Stótélô < lhém.

Pretty's Bay

Pretty's Bay on Harrison River:: Sásq'etstel < sásq'ets.

prevaricate)

to lie (prevaricate):: math'elqéylem < máth'el.

prick

spear it (a fish), stab s-o/s-th with something sharp, pierce s-o/s-th, prick s-o (with a pin,
for ex.), poke s-o (with a pin, etc.): thq'ét < théq'.

prickly

prickly swamp currant, swamp gooseberry:: th'kw'íwíyelhp < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

pride

(glad greeting sound, also sound to show pride in accomplishment):: x::.

priest

priest, minister:: leplít.

Prince's pine

Prince's pine, pipsessewa:: chéchelex < cháléx.

Procyon lotor pacificus:: mélés.

Promontory Mountain

Promontory Mountain by Vedder Crossing:: Stitó:s ~ Stitó:s.

Promontory Point

Promontory Point above Vedder Crossing:: Lexwtamílem? < tà:m.

prong

prong of spear, prong of fish spear:: qáthexw.

prop

a prop:: tpólhtel < tpólh.

a prop used to trip a deadfall trap:: tpólhtel < tpólh.

leaning the face on the hand with elbow propped:: piyósem < píy.

lying on one side with one's head propped up on one hand:: piyiyáleqálem < píy.

prop it up:: tpólht < tpólh.

prop (CONT'D)

propped up:: stpólh < tpólh.

prop up a limb with a Y-shaped stick, (prop s-th up (of a limb, with a Y-shaped stick))::
ts'qw'ít or th'qw'ít.

properly

be fixed, be fixed up properly:: sthethíy < thíy.

Prophalanopsidae

probably mostly family Gryllidae, but perhaps family Prophalanopsidae, also perhaps
singing groups such as family Tettigoniidae (order Orthoptera) or Cicadidae (order Hemiptera)::
tó:lthíwa < tó:l ~ tò:l.

prophet :: élíyá.

propose

to propose to someone:: schéxwmet < chá:xw.

Prosopium williamsoni

probably Prosopium williamsoni:: spó:ltsep.

prostitute

prostitute, whore:: xwoxwth'í:lem < xwáth'.

protect

help s-o, defend s-o, protect s-o, aid s-o:: má:yt ~ máyt < máy.

look after s-o, protect s-o, take care of s-o:: xólhmet ~ xólhmet < xólh.

rags wound around the legs in the cold or to protect from mosquitoes, (leggings)::
q'élq'xetel < q'ál.

protrude

stick out (of something), protrude:: st'áqsel.

proud :: síts ~ sích, swék'.

(be a) little bit proud, [a little] proud:: smámth'el < máth'el.

(be) proud:: sp'éqw'.

(be) proud (pompous):: smáth'el < máth'el.

(lots of people are) proud, (many are proud):: smá:leth'el ~ smá:lth'el < máth'el.

nickname for someone who is proud:: slék'.

provisions)

dry storage box in tree or on top of pole (for salmon and other dried provisions):: póqw'elh
< pó:qw' ~ póqw'.

(food) provisions for a trip, box lunch:: sáwel.

proximity

nominalizer (female present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified),
demonstrative article:: the=.

nominalizer (male or gender unspecified, present and visible or presence or proximity
unspecified), demonstrative article:: ta=, te=.

Prunus emarginata:: pélel, t'elémelhp < t'elém.

Prunus spp.

Prunus spp.: plems.

Prunus virginiana: lhəxwłhəxw < lhəxw.

pry :: wáth'.

pry (a canoe paddling stroke when the canoe is hard to turn):: lhímesem < lhímes.

prying:: wóweth' < wáth'.

pry s-th, lock s-th (the Indian way/barred/wedged), pry s-th up, lever it up:: wáth'et < wáth'.

pry with paddle in stern to turn a canoe sharply, pry (canoe stroke done by a sternman):: q'á:lets.

Psaltriparus minimus

Parus atricapillus occidentalis, probably also Parus rufescens, possibly also Psaltriparus minimus:: skíkek < sqá:q.

Parus atricapillus occidentalis, prob. Parus rufescens, poss. Psaltriparus minimus:: méxts'el.

Pseudotsuga menziesii: lá:yelhp < lá:y, ts'sá:y, ts'sá:yelhp < ts'sá:y.

prob. Abies lasiocarpa, if sample is mistaken poss. Abies amabilis or Abies grandis, if term balsam is mistaken poss. a variety of Pseudotsuga menziesii: q'et'emá:yelhp < q'át'em.

psychological non-control

psychological non-control transitivizer:: =eles ~ =les.

Pteridium aquilinum:: ptákwem, sá:q.

puberty

girl at puberty, (girl's first period):: thethíxw.

to change (of a boy's voice at puberty):: qw'elá:m < qw'íl.

puberty hut:: sqíqemel < sqémél.

pubic

pubic hair:: qwéyleq ~ qwíleq < qwíl ~ qwel.

Puckat Creek

Mill Creek (at American Bar), Puckat Creek on map also:: Peqwchó:lthel Stótelô < péqw.

puddle

make the sound of water splashing or dripping fast, (make the sound of a waterfall, make the sound of pouring rain dripping or splashing in puddles loudly):: xwótwem.

puddle that's always dirty, dirty pond, stagnant pool of water, (it never dries out [AK]): th'qwélhcha.

puff

smoke puffing out, (puff out (dust, powder, plant spores, seed fluff, light snow, smoke), form puffs of dust):: pékw' ~ péqw'.

puffball

puffball, probably giant puffball and gemmed puffball, and possibly other species::

puffball (CONT'D)

pópkw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

pull

be straight (of rope but not tree), pulled tight (of rope), stretched tight, tight:: sthethá:kw' < thékw'.

peel it (bark off a tree), bark it, (de-bark it), pull it down (of bark, board, etc.), pull it up (of bark, board):: lheqw'ó:t < lhéqw', lheqw'ó:t < lhéqw'.

pinch s-th, pinch s-o (and pull the skin):: th'lhákw't < th'lhákw'.

pull ashore in a canoe, land a canoe:: lhà:l.

pulled, influenced:: thékw'.

pulled out (of tooth or teeth), (have one's tooth pulled out):: ma'álésem < má ~ má'.

pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front:: t̥xwówelh < tóxw.

pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front, pulling a canoe with a rope:: tóxwesem < tóxw.

pull in once with a canoe paddle wide or slow, pull in in turning (a canoe paddling stroke done by a bowman):: lhímes.

pull oneself up, straighten (oneself) up:: thkw'éthet < thékw'.

pull out a nail, (pull it out (a metal nail)):: th'ót.

pull out (hair):: qw'emét < qw'ém.

pull skin off s-th (like a bird that's easy to skin):: síkw'et < síkw'.

pull s-o's hair, grab s-o's hair:: xéymleqwt < xéym.

pull s-th/s-o:: thekw'ét ~ thkw'ét < thékw'.

pull up by the roots:: qw'emét < qw'ém.

skin or bark pulls off:: síkw'em < síkw'.

suction sound of feet pulling out of mud:: t'áxwqem.

take it out of a box, pull it out of a box:: xíqt.

"pullers"

seven paddlers, seven "pullers":: th'ekwsále < th'ó:kws.

pulp

smash s-th to pieces (hard pitch, splintery wood, a glass), break s-th to pieces, beat s-th/s-o to a pulp:: th'ó:wt.

pulse :: lhkw'ámô(w)s ~ lhkw'ámó:s < slhákw'em.

Punch

nickname of Louie Punch:: Píxeya < píxeya.

punch

hit s-o in the face, punch s-o in the face:: th'í:qw'est < th'í:qw'et.

punched in the face:: th'qw'ó:s < th'í:qw'et.

punched on the ear:: th'qw'á:lí:ye < th'í:qw'et.

punched on the nose:: th'qw'élqsel < th'í:qw'et.

punched s-o on the rump:: th'qw'íwet < th'í:qw'et.

punched s-o on the stomach:: th'qw'áleweset < th'í:qw'et.

punch s-o/s-th, hit s-o/s-th with fist:: th'í:qw'et.

you'll get punched all over:: th'óleqw'esthòem < th'í:qw'et.

punish :: lepílitòs.

puny

puny

(be) puny:: stí:tethel < títh ~ tí:th.

pup

runt of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter:: th'íth'kw'oya < sth'ékw', th'íth'kw' < sth'ékw'.

pupil

pupil of the eye:: q'eyxóles < q'íx.

puppy

a lot of (small) dogs, puppies:: sqwéqwemay < qwem.

puppy:: sqwíqwemay < qwem.

small puppy:: sqwíqwemeyð:llh < qwem.

purple :: sp'íqw' < p'íqw', st'áwel, tsp'íqw' < p'íqw'.

[be getting/going purple]:: sp'íp'eqw'el < p'íqw'.

[looks purple, purple-looking]:: st'áwelòmèx < st'áwel.

purplish white

(powder white, purplish white?): st'ewókw'.

purpose)

beat s-o/s-th with a stick, hit s-o/s-th with a stick, hit s-th (on purpose), hit s-o

intentionally:: kw'óqwet < kw'óqw.

poison s-o/s-th on purpose:: yéltht < yélt.

smell s-th on purpose:: hóqwet < hóqw.

purposeful

purposeful control reciprocal, (perhaps just) reciprocal, (do purposely to) each other, (do

purposely to) one another:: =t=el.

purposeful control reflexive, do purposely to oneself:: =thet.

purposeful control transitivizer, do purposely to s-o/s-th:: =t ~ =et.

purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred:: =ex.

purposely)

bring s-th/s-o outside (purposely):: atl'qílt < átí'q.

change oneself (purposely), change oneself into something else, change s-th on oneself::

iyóqthet < iyá:q.

change s-th (purposely), change s-o, transform s-o/s-th, trade s-th, replace s-th:: iyá:qt ~

iyáqt < iyá:q.

disappear (purposely):: thexwó:thet < théxw ~ théxw.

drop it on purpose:: tséltq < tséltq ~ chéltq.

he/she/it is poking me [purposely]:: ts'eqw'ts'eqw'thóxes < ts'eqw'.

join, (include oneself purposely):: q'ó:thet < q'ó.

kill s-o (purposely):: q'ó:yt < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

kill s-th (purposely):: q'ó:yt < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

poison s-o/s-th on purpose:: yéltht < yélt.

purposeful control reciprocal, (perhaps just) reciprocal, (do purposely to) each other, (do

purposely to) one another:: =t=el.

purposeful control reflexive, do purposely to oneself:: =thet.

purposeful control transitivizer, do purposely to s-o/s-th:: =t ~ =et.

purposely) (CONT'D)

shame oneself (purposely):: xéyxethet < xéyxe ~ xíxe.

smear something on s-o's face [purposely]:: yétl'q'est < yétl'.

somebody is made to fast, he is starved (purposely):: xwátem < xwá.

spoil s-th (purposely):: qelí:lt < qél.

touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it:: tóset < tós.

wake up (oneself), (wake oneself purposely):: xwíy^hthet ~ xwíthet < xwíy ~ x^hí.

purse

wallet, purse:: shxwtále'álá < tá:le ~ tále.

whistle with pursed lips, whistling:: xíxpò:m < xó:pem.

pursed

(have) pursed lips when pouting:: smóst'iyethel.

whistle with pursed lips, whistling:: xíxpò:m < xó:pem.

pus :: méth'elh.

push

launch s-th/s-o into the water, push s-o/s-th into the water, throw it in the water:: qwsét < qwés.

push, (got pushed [EB]):: théx.

pushing s-o/s-th:: tháxt < théx.

push out from shore (in canoe):: thexósem < théx.

push s-o/s-th:: thxét ~ thexét < théx.

push s-th (in):: xeth'ét.

shake s-th down, pack s-th down, push s-th down, knead s-th (esp. of bread dough), press it down (like yeast bread):: qeth'ét.

Pussy Willow

Pussy Willow (name in stories):: Qweqwemeytá:ye < qwem.

pussy willow:: sqweqweméytses < qwem.

put

be tucked away, put away so well you can't find it, be solid:: slá ~ selá ~ slá: (probably).

bring s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), take s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure), admit s-o (into a house/enclosure), let s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), put s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure):: kwetáxwt < kwetáxw.

cast a spell on s-o, put a spell on s-o, shoot power into s-o:: xt'ét < xét'.

cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power:: xt'áls or xt'á:ls < xét'.

close s-th (for ex. a box), put a lid on s-th (for ex. a pot), cover it with a lid:: qp'á:qet < qep'.

(emprisoned), put in jail, grounded, restricted, caught, apprehended:: qíq'.

everybody put away (fishing gear, canoe and) paddles (for winter), put away each other's paddles [and canoes and gear] for winter:: xets'ó:westel < xits' ~ xets'.

get fat, put on weight, getting fat:: ló:sthet ~ lósthet < ló:s ~ lós.

help oneself to food, serve oneself, serve oneself food (with a ladle), serve oneself a meal (food), (put on a dish [CT, HT]):: lhá:xem ~ lháxem < lhá:x ~ lháx.

laying down, putting down:: lhálheq'els < lháq'.

lay it down, put it down:: lháq'et < lháq'.

put (CONT'D)

- mix s-th, put them together:: q'etóléstexw < q'ó.
- moon or month beginning in November, (put away each other's paddles), (sometimes the moon beginning in October, depending on the weather [Elders Group [3/12/75], (moon or month beginning in January [Elders Group 2/5/75]): xets'ó:westel ~ xets'ówestel < xits' ~ xets'. (one person) puts away his paddles (and canoe and gear for winter):: xets'ó:wes < xits' ~ xets'.
- preserved fish, preserved meat, dried fish, dried meat (usually fish), smoked salmon, wind-dried salmon (old word), what is stored away, what is put away:: sq'éyle.
- put a hand on one hip:: piyiyólwelh < píy.
- put a mark on it (like water level of river), mark it, weigh it, (measure it):: xá:th't ~ xáth't < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.
- put a rope around s-o/s-th's neck, put a leash on s-th, hang s-o:: xwíqw'est < xwíqw'.
- put away, (it has been put away):: q'éylòm.
- put hands on both hips, (put hands akimbo):: piyiyólwelhem < píy.
- put it down, take it down (s-th on the wall for ex.): xwetáqt.
- put it in (and leave it), stick it into s-th hollow:: léwex < léw.
- put on a dress:: eth'íwsem < íth'a.
- put on a shawl:: s'oth'ó:mósem < íth'a.
- put one's hand on s-th to brace oneself, brace oneself on s-th/s-o:: píyet < píy.
- put one's hands behind one's back:: q'eth'ówtsem < q'áth'.
- put one's hands under one's arms:: xixets'eláxem < xits' ~ xets'.
- put one's head back (tilt one's face up):: q'óxesem.
- put one's head down, bend, bend over, bend over with one's head down, stoop down:: qep'ósem < qep'.
- put one's head to one side, lay on one side of the head:: lexósem < lex.
- put on one's hat:: yóseqwem < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
- put on one's pants:: seqí:wsem < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.
- put on one's shoes:: qwelhlixélem ~ qwelhixélem < qwélh.
- put on one's socks, (put on one's stockings):: tókelem < stókel.
- put on the stove (water/food):: xwch'alech'á:ls < ts'á:.
- put paint on one's face:: yétl'q'esem < yétl'.
- put paint on the body:: yétl'q'íws < yétl'.
- put something in the ear (to block hearing), (plug the ear):: t'ekwá:lí:ya < t'ékw.
- put s-th away, save s-th (food for ex.): q'éylemt ~ qé:ylemt < q'éylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.
- put s-th between the teeth, put it in one's mouth, bite on s-th (not into it):: ts'ámet ~ ch'ámet.
- put s-th on (of a design on a dress, of a shirt, shoes, etc.), attach it, stick it on, fasten it:: tl'álx < tl'ál.
- put s-th/s-o aboard, put it on-board:: ó:lhstexw < ó:lh, ó:lhstexw < ó:lh.
- put s-th with (something), add s-th (to something), include s-th:: q'ót < q'ó.
- put them down (several objects):: lháleq'et < lháq'.
- put them together, (join them together):: q'ótelt ~ q'ótòlt < q'ó.
- putting it down:: lhálheq'et < lháq'.
- put (white) paint on one's face:: t'ewókw'esem < st'ewókw'.
- run over it (with car), spread it (for ex. on bread with knife), put it up (of wallpaper), (stick it on), stick s-th closed (with pitch for ex.): tl'íq't < tl'íq'.
- s-o has been put away (in grave-house or buried), he's/she's been buried:: q'éylemtem ~ qé:ylemtem < q'éylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.
- s-o/s-th has been put away:: q'éylemtem ~ qé:ylemtem < q'éylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.
- store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away:: xítset

put (CONT'D)

< xits' ~ xets'.

to be attached, to be fixed or fastened, be put on:: stl'átl'el < tl'ál.

to extinguish it, put it out (a fire):: tl'ékwe'elt < tl'ékwe'el.

to put on credit ??:: exímels < íxem.

use it, wear it, put it on:: hókwex.

pygmy

maybe the same place as Sqw'exwáq (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived):: Skw'íkwe'xweq (or better, Sqw'íqw'xweq) < Sqw'exwáq.

water pygmies, water baby:: s'ó:lmexw.

Pyrus fusca

Pyrus fusca, Pyrus malus:: qwe'ó:pelhp < qwe'óp.

Pyrus fusca, Pyrus malus (= Malus malus):: qwe'óp.

Pyrus malus

Pyrus fusca, Pyrus malus:: qwe'ó:pelhp < qwe'óp.

Pyrus fusca, Pyrus malus (= Malus malus):: qwe'óp.

Q'alelíktel

a place across the Fraser River from the rock named Q'alelíktel:: Xwth'ístel < th'ís.

Q'ów

mountain shaped like a thunderbird across the Fraser River from Q'ów (the "howl") mountain:: Xwexwó:stel < shxwexwó:s.

Q-tips (lit. "little rolled balls - [on a] point"):: xíxelkwòls s'álqsel < xél.

quail

mountain quail, possibly also California quail:: kwéyl.

quake

(shaking, quaking, moving oneself):: qwíyxtet < qwá:y.

quarter

[left] front leg quarter of deer or other animal:: sth'íkwe'áxel < th'íkwe.

quarter (coin):: kwóte.

small hind quarters:: lhílheq'làts < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

queen :: kwí:l.

Queen's Island:: Qemlólhp < sq'émél.

Queen Victoria:: Kwíl Mektóliya < kwí:l.

Quercus garryana:: p'xwélhp.

question

interrogative, yes/no question:: -e.

weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?, does s-o ever?, never used to, not going to (but

question (CONT'D)

did anyway) [perhaps in the sense of never usually do X but did this time]: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ówe.
 yes/no question:: í, lí ~ lí: ~ líye < lí.

quick

got up with a quick motion, got up quickly:: xwexwíléx < xwíléx.
 (have a) quick mouth:: xweméthel < xwém ~ xwém.
 (have) quick eyes, (have) peeping-Tom eyes:: aliyólés < éy ~ éy:
 hurry, hurry up, be quick, be fast, move faster, quickly:: xwém ~ xwém.

quick-tempered

cranky, quick-tempered:: xéth'xeth' < xíth' ~ xéyth'.

quiet

be shy, be not talkative, quiet (of a person):: p'áp'xwem.
 calm (of water), smooth (of water), (when the river is) quiet or calm:: p'ep'ákwem < p'ékw.
 get quiet (of wind), stop (of wind):: chó:ythet.
 (have) quieter water, died down a little:: sqám < qám.
 pacify a baby, pacify it (a baby), sing or hum to a baby to quiet it, sing to it (a baby), (sing a lullaby to it):: tl'ó:t.
 quiet down (of a person):: tl'elxwí:wsem < tl'élexw.
 quiet (in movement):: t'ás.
 turn back into a quiet slough from the river, be going into a slough from the river:: ts'élexw < ts'el.
 walk[ing] silently or quietly:: t'et'ásxel or t'at'ásxel < t'ás.
 walk silently, walk quietly:: t'ásxel < t'ás.

quit

finish, stop, quit, get done, be finished, have enough, be done, be ready:: hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.

quiver

arrow pouch, (a quiver for arrows):: th'esélatel.

rabbit

big rabbit, older rabbit, big/older snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also big/older eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced):: sqiqewóthel < sqewáth, sqwiqweyóthel.
 bunch of rabbits:: sqweqwewáth < qwá.
 jackrabbit, also big or older rabbit (snowshoe/varying hare):: sqwíqweyóthel < qwá.
 (larger) rabbit: snowshoe or varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced):: sqewáth.
 rabbit: snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced), (baby rabbit, small rabbit or hare [Elders Group]): sqíqewáth < sqewáth.
 rabbit, (varying hare, perhaps now also the introduced eastern cottontail):: shxwóxw.

race)

arrive, arriving, come here, have come, get here, get back, come in (in a race):: xwe'í < í.
 racing-canoe:: táyewelh < tá:y.
 racing in a canoe, canoe-racing (while you're doing it):: tátey < tá:y.
 to race in a canoe:: tá:y.

racing-canoe

racing-canoe

racing-canoe:: táyewelh < tá:y.

rack

fish-drying rack:: shxwch'á:yxwels < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

fish drying rack (for wind-drying):: sí:

rack of horns:: shxwiyáxkel.

Racoon

Racoon (name in a story), (Lynx [JL]): Smeló' < méléś.

racoon :: méléś.

radishes:: skwekwelím shxw'ólewù < kwím, shxw'ólewù (lit. little red ones + turnip)

raft :: th'táme.

rafter

main rafters of longhouse:: sh(xw)kw'ekw'í < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

ragged

be ragged:: s'ó:lhqw' < lhéqw'.

rags

rags wound around the legs in the cold or to protect from mosquitoes, (leggings):: q'élq'xetel < q'ál.

raid

raid s-o in canoes:: sléxwelhmet < sléxwelh.

warrior, (leader of a raiding party [CT]): stó:méx.

raiding party

warrior, (leader of a raiding party [CT]): stó:méx.

railroad :: kyóxàlh < kyó, kyóxàlh or kyóxàlh < xálh ~ xá:lh.

railroad, (railroad track [HTTC]): lílôt.

rain

a rainshower:: lhém̄t < lhém̄.

(be) rainy (off and on):: lhém̄lhém̄exw < lhém̄.

common nighthawk, (rain bird [Elders Group]): pí:q'.

(get) lots of water all over since it's raining so hard, really getting rainy:: t'em̄t'em̄qw'xel < t'émeqw', t'em̄t'em̄qw'xel < t'émeqw'.

(have) mixed snow and rain together that melts fast, to rain and snow mixed together::

imqáxel ~ hi=mqáxel < máqa ~ máqe, imqáxel ~ hi=mqáxel < máqa ~ máqe.

lots of little streams (like the kind coming down a hill after a rain):: teltelewá:m < tó:l ~ tò:l.

make the sound of water splashing or dripping fast, (make the sound of a waterfall, make

the sound of pouring rain dripping or splashing in puddles loudly):: xwótqwem.

(maybe) fine mist of fog or rain, ((perhaps) getting foggy [EB]): qweqweqwtí:m̄xel < qwétxem.

raining hard, pouring rain, (raining fast):: xwém̄xel < xwém̄ ~ xwém̄.

raining, ([having a] rainshower with light wind [BJ]): lhém̄exw < lhém̄.

(rain or sweat) trickling down one's face:: kw'tómés < kw'átem.

rain (CONT'D)

stop raining, stop snowing:: xwéts'xel.

the rain:: slhém:exw ~ slhémexw < lhém.

to rain:: lhéméxw < lhém.

rainbow :: swétexel, s_xwétexel or s_xwét'exel, thelqxálém < theqelxélém.

a rainbow:: stheqelxél:ém ~ stheqelxélém < theqelxélém.

(have/get a) rainbow:: theqelxélém.

Rainbow Falls

Rainbow Falls (on Harrison Lake's southeast side):: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < skwó:wech ~ skwówech.

Rainbow Falls on Harrison Lake, (Sturgeon's Drop):: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < tséiq ~ chéiq.

Rainbow Falls on the east side of Harrison Lake:: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < tséiq.

rain-clouds

be steaming (in many places), be cloudy with rain-clouds:: pelpól_xwem < polé_xwem.

rain crow

large red-necked woodpecker, large red-headed woodpecker, rain crow (black with red comb on head) (AC), pileated woodpecker:: temélhépsem < témélh.

rainshelter:: q'eléts' < q'el.

rainshower

a rainshower:: lhém̄t < lhém̄.

raining, ([having a] rainshower with light wind [BJ]): lhémexw < lhém̄.

rain-water

collected rain-water drops in a bucket:: th'q'emelétsem < th'q'ém̄ ~ th'eq'ém̄.

collected rain-water from a drip:: th'q'émelets ~ ts'q'émelets < th'q'ém̄ ~ th'eq'ém̄.

rainy

(get) lots of water all over since it's raining so hard, really getting rainy:: t'em̄t'ém̄qw'xel < t'ém̄eqw'.

raise

growing [s-o] up, (raising s-o):: ts'símt < ts'ísem.

raise it (of a pole):: lhéx̄eyl_xstexw < lhéx̄.

to lift, raise:: shxwóxwel < xwá.

rake

a rake, a harrow:: xéy_xep'ílep < xéyp'.

scratch s-o/s-th and leave a mark, rake it, claw it, scrape it:: xéyp'et < xéyp'.

Rana aurora aurora

family Ranidae and family Bufonidae, esp. Bufo boreas boreas and recent introductions Rana catesbeiana and Rana clamitans, and Ascaphus truei, Rana aurora aurora, and Rana pretiosa pretiosa:: pípehò:m < peh or pó(:)h.

if generic includes families Ranidae and Bufonidae and may include Hyla regilla and perhaps the introduced species: Rana catesbeiana, Rana clamitans, Rana aurora aurora, Rana pretiosa

Rana aurora aurora (CONT'D)

pretiosa, and *Ascaphus truei*, if not generic then includes only members of family Ranidae and/or family Bufonidae:: wexés, weléx < wexés.

Rana catesbeiana

family Ranidae and family Bufonidae, esp. *Bufo boreas boreas* and recent introductions *Rana catesbeiana* and *Rana clamitans*, and *Ascaphus truei*, *Rana aurora aurora*, and *Rana pretiosa pretiosa*:: pípehò:m < peh or pó(:)h.

if generic includes families Ranidae and Bufonidae and may include *Hyla regilla* and perhaps the introduced species: *Rana catesbeiana*, *Rana clamitans*, *Rana aurora aurora*, *Rana pretiosa pretiosa*, and *Ascaphus truei*, if not generic then includes only members of family Ranidae and/or family Bufonidae:: wexés, weléx < wexés.

probably *Rana catesbeiana*, possibly *Rana clamitans*:: wexó:mó:lh.

Rana catesbeiana, and prob. *Rana clamitans*:: pehó:mó:lh < peh or pó(:)h.

Rana clamitans

family Ranidae and family Bufonidae, esp. *Bufo boreas boreas* and recent introductions *Rana catesbeiana* and *Rana clamitans*, and *Ascaphus truei*, *Rana aurora aurora*, and *Rana pretiosa pretiosa*:: pípehò:m < peh or pó(:)h.

if generic includes families Ranidae and Bufonidae and may include *Hyla regilla* and perhaps the introduced species: *Rana catesbeiana*, *Rana clamitans*, *Rana aurora aurora*, *Rana pretiosa pretiosa*, and *Ascaphus truei*, if not generic then includes only members of family Ranidae and/or family Bufonidae:: wexés, weléx < wexés.

probably *Rana catesbeiana*, possibly *Rana clamitans*:: wexó:mó:lh.

Rana catesbeiana, and prob. *Rana clamitans*:: pehó:mó:lh < peh or pó(:)h.

Rana pretiosa pretiosa

family Ranidae and family Bufonidae, esp. *Bufo boreas boreas* and recent introductions *Rana catesbeiana* and *Rana clamitans*, and *Ascaphus truei*, *Rana aurora aurora*, and *Rana pretiosa pretiosa*:: pípehò:m < peh or pó(:)h.

if generic includes families Ranidae and Bufonidae and may include *Hyla regilla* and perhaps the introduced species: *Rana catesbeiana*, *Rana clamitans*, *Rana aurora aurora*, *Rana pretiosa pretiosa*, and *Ascaphus truei*, if not generic then includes only members of family Ranidae and/or family Bufonidae:: wexés, weléx < wexés.

rancid

be bitter (like of cascara bark or medicine or rancid peanuts):: sásexem ~ sá:sexem < sáxem.

bitter, rancid:: chíchexem.

got rancid, got bitter:: chxí:mthet < chíchexem.

Ranidae

family Ranidae and family Bufonidae, esp. *Bufo boreas boreas* and recent introductions *Rana catesbeiana* and *Rana clamitans*, and *Ascaphus truei*, *Rana aurora aurora*, and *Rana pretiosa pretiosa*:: pípehò:m < peh or pó(:)h.

if generic includes families Ranidae and Bufonidae and may include *Hyla regilla* and perhaps the introduced species: *Rana catesbeiana*, *Rana clamitans*, *Rana aurora aurora*, *Rana pretiosa pretiosa*, and *Ascaphus truei*, if not generic then includes only members of family Ranidae and/or family Bufonidae:: wexés, weléx < wexés.

rank

smelling damp, rank:: qwóqwelem.

rap

rap

knocking, rapping:: kwókwexwels < kwoxw.
 knocking, rapping (in the distance), tapping:: kwókwexwem < kwoxw.
 knock (once), rap:: kwxwà:ls < kwoxw.

rapid

(make a) rapid repeated sound usually on wood:: qw'ópxwem < qw'ópxw.

rapids

rapids, fast water, clear water, flowing fast, going fast, swift (water):: lexwó:m ~ lexwóm
 < xwém ~ xwém.

rash

lots of sores, (possibly) rash:: sth'ekw'th'ékw' < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

raspberry

a sprout or shoot (esp. of the kinds peeled and eaten in spring), sweet green inner shoots,
 green berry shoots, salmonberry shoots, wild raspberry shoots and greens, salmonberry sprouts, blackcap
 shoots, thimbleberry shoots, wild rhubarb shoots, fern shoots:: stháthqiy.
 wild red raspberry, domestic red raspberry:: s'ó:ytheqw < éy ~ éy.
 wild red raspberry plant, domestic red raspberry plant:: s'ó:ytheqwelhp < éy ~ éy.
 raspberry juice:: s'óytheqw sqe'óleqw < éy, qó:
 (lit. raspberry + fruit juice)

rat

a big rat (prob. the introduced Norway rat, probably native species of large vole which may
 include any or all of the following that are found in the area: creeping vole, long-tail vole, mountain
 heather vole, boreal redback vole), possibly also the introduced roof rat:: ts'á:txwels < ts'á:txwels ~
 ch'á:txwels.
 a few little rats:: haheláwt < há:wt.
 packrat, i.e. bushy-tailed wood rat:: qélqel há:wt < há:wt.
 rat, vole (short-tailed mouse), may include any or all of the following which occur in this
 area: creeping vole, long-tail vole, mountain heather vole, boreal redback vole, Norway rat (intro.), and
 perhaps roof rat, also includes bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat) which has its own name below:: há:wt.
 small rat, small vole:: hiháwt < há:wt.

rather

I'd rather have (s-th), I'd prefer (s-th) (make that s-th instead):: tl'óst or tl'óstexw.

rattle

deer hoof rattle of spirit-dancer (stick with deer hoof rattles tied onto it):: kwóxwemal ~
 kwóxwmal < kwoxw.
 hand rattle of Indian doctor or shaman:: kwóxwemal ~ kwóxwmal < kwoxw.
 (have/get) wheezing, rattling breath:: xwóyeqw'em.
 large rattle used at spirit-dances:: syówméxwtses.
 rattling s-th:: q'átx(e)t < q'et.
 scraping sound (like scraping food off dishes), rattling (of dishes, metal pots, wagon on
 gravel):: q'átxem < q'et.
 to rattle (cans, etc. to wake newlyweds), to shivaree (someone):: q'etxáls < q'et.
 to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or

rattle (CONT'D)

toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

to rattle s-th inside:: kwétxwt < kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.

wheezing in the chest, rattling in the chest:: xwóyeqw'emíles < xwóyeqw'em.

rattlesnake

Pacific rattlesnake, (a poison [LG: Chill.]:: th'éxtel < th'éx.

Rattus norvegicus

may include any or all of the following which occur in this area: creeping vole *Microtus oregoni* serpens, long-tail vole *Microtus longicaudus* macrurus, mountain heather vole *Phenacomys intermedius* oramontis, boreal redback vole *Clethrionomys gapperi* cascadenis, Norway rat (intro.) *Rattus norvegicus*, and perhaps roof rat *Rattus rattus*, also includes bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat) *Neotoma cinerea* occidentalis which has its own name below:: há:wt.

Rattus norvegicus

prob. the introduced *Rattus norvegicus*, native species possibly including any/all of these four: *Microtus oregoni* serpens, *Microtus longicaudus* macrurus, *Phenacomys intermedius* oramontis, and *Clethrionomys gapperi* cascadenis, possibly also the introduced *Rattus rattus*:: ts'á:txwels < ts'átxwels ~ ch'átxwels.

Rattus rattus

may include any or all of the following which occur in this area: creeping vole *Microtus oregoni* serpens, long-tail vole *Microtus longicaudus* macrurus, mountain heather vole *Phenacomys intermedius* oramontis, boreal redback vole *Clethrionomys gapperi* cascadenis, Norway rat (intro.) *Rattus norvegicus*, and perhaps roof rat *Rattus rattus*, also includes bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat) *Neotoma cinerea* occidentalis which has its own name below:: há:wt.
prob. the introduced *Rattus norvegicus*, native species possibly including any/all of these four: *Microtus oregoni* serpens, *Microtus longicaudus* macrurus, *Phenacomys intermedius* oramontis, and *Clethrionomys gapperi* cascadenis, possibly also the introduced *Rattus rattus*:: ts'á:txwels < ts'átxwels ~ ch'átxwels.

Raven :: Skwówéls.

Raven, (Mister Raven or Mister Crow? [AK 1/16/80]):: Skwówéls.

raven :: skéweqs < sqéweqs, sqéweqs, sqéweqs.

a trilling sound a raven makes:: xwot'q'esílem.

big crow, common crow, also known as western crow or American crow, (raven [EF, some Deming elders]):: spó:l.

ravine :: stl'éxs < Tl'ítl'xeleqw.

raw

raw, uncooked:: xéyth'.

rawhide

buckskin, rawhide, tanned buckskin:: áxelqel.

ray

(get a) ray of sun between clouds:: qeyqeyxelósem < qéyqeyxelà.

precipitation, ray of light:: =xel.

ray (CONT'D)

rays of light:: *sx̥elx̥éles* te *syó:qwem* < *x̥él* ~ *x̥é:y*l ~ *x̥í:l*

reach :: *tssátses* < *tse*sá ~ *tssá* or *tsás*, *séttsesem*.
 approach, get near, get closer, reach, go up to, get up to:: *tés*.
 can't reach:: *sq'thá:mtsés* < *q'thá:m*.
 can't reach (with hand):: *q'thá:mtsés* < *q'thá:m*.
 get there, arrive there, reach there:: *xwelí* ~ *xwlí* < *lí*.
 get to, reach there:: *xwélí:ls* < *lí*.
 reach s-o here:: *xw'í:lmet* < *í*.

reaction

prickly (from fir bark, wool, or something one is allergic to), irritant, have an allergic reaction (to fir powder or cedar bark):: *th'íth'ekwem* < *th'ík*w.

read

find s-th out, understand s-th, learn s-th, realize s-th, now know what s-th is like, read (and comprehend) s-th, understand s-o:: *tél:exw* ~ (in rapid speech) *télexw* < *tól*.
 reading:: *kwexáls* < *kwí:x* ~ *kwíx*.
 read it:: *kwíxet* < *kwí:x* ~ *kwíx*.
 read it (see well enough to read it):: *kw'átset* < *kw'áts* ~ *kw'éts*.

ready

(be) aggressive, cranky, ready to fight, (be) violent, hot-headed:: *sx̥óytl'thet* ~ *sx̥ó:ytl'thet*.
 be coiled (ready to strike for ex. of a snake):: *sq'elá:w* < *q'ál*.
 (be) coiling (ready to strike) (of a snake):: *sq'elq'elá:w* < *q'ál*.
 be ready:: *s-hí:lekw* ~ *s-hílekw* < *hilékw*.
 finish, stop, quit, get done, be finished, have enough, be done, be ready:: *hò:y* ~ *hó:y* ~ *hóy*.
 get ready:: *hilékw*.
 getting ready to go:: *hí:lekw* ~ *hílekw* < *hilékw*.

real

(have a) real big foot, (have a) huge foot:: *thí:thaxel* < *thi* ~ *tha* ~ *the* ~ *thah* ~ *theth*.
 make a real mess:: *yó:lqw'es* < *yél* or perhaps *yá:l*.
 really, real:: *wel*.
 real tired:: *welhchí:ws* < *lhchí:ws*.
 turning to real yellow:: *qwáyewel* < *qwá:y*.

realize

find s-th out, understand s-th, learn s-th, realize s-th, now know what s-th is like, read (and comprehend) s-th, understand s-o:: *tél:exw* ~ (in rapid speech) *télexw* < *tól*.

Really.

Really. (said in doubt):: *kw'è:* < *kw'é*.

really

(be/get) really worried:: *th'áth'iyekw*.
 be really:: *áth'el*.
 be really tangled, it's really tangled:: *sq'á:lq'* < *q'ál*.
 (be) very, (extremely), really:: *ts'áts'el*.
 gift one really makes use of:: *xwayólem*.

really (CONT'D)

how beautiful., be really beautiful:: yú:wqwlha < yú:w.

really mixed s-th up:: melmóléqwet < mál ~ mél.

really, real:: wel.

really round, (perfectly spherical?): xelókw'els < xél.

really turned gray (of hair):: xó:lemthet < xólem.

straining to listen, really listening, listening hard, trying to listen, (listen [AC]): xwlaálá:.

rear

a canoe or boat cut off short in the rear (because the stern couldn't be repaired):: t'qw'á:lats
< t'éqw'.

it got smashed in the back end or rear end:: téslatstem < tós.

recently

recently, just now, lately, (at one recent moment), not long ago:: qá:ys.

receptacle

container for, receptacle for:: =á:lá ~ =álá ~ =àlà ~ =ela.

reciprocal

purposeful control reciprocal, (perhaps just) reciprocal, (do purposely to) each other, (do purposely to) one another:: =t=el.

reckless)

scare oneself (in being reckless), scare oneself (do something one knows is dangerous and get scared even more than expected):: sí:silómet ~ sí:silòmèt < síy.

record player

musical instrument, gramophone, phonograph, record player:: qweló:ythetel ~
qwelóyethetel < qwà:l.

recover

recover, be better:: i'éyel < éy ~ éy:.

rectum)

(have a) dirty behind, (dirty in the rump, dirty in the rectum):: ts'epí:wel < ts'épx.

(have a) wide rump, (wide in the rectum):: lheq'tíwél < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

in the rump, in the anus, in the rectum, in the bottom, on the insides, inside parts, core,
inside the head:: =í:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.

stick it up someone's rump:: t'ekwíwet < t'ékw.

(stuck in the rectum), stuck in the ass:: st'ekwíwel < t'ékw.

red]

[be especially red]: tskwí:m < kwí:m.

[be extra specially red]: tskwí:m < kwí:m.

[be get/go/become red]: tskwímél < kwí:m.

[be getting/going a little red]: skwekwíkwemél < kwí:m, tskwekwíkwemél < kwí:m.

[be getting red, be going red]: skwíkwemél < kwí:m.

[being red]: tskwíkwem < kwí:m.

be red, red, reddish-brown, copper-colored:: tskwí:m < kwí:m.

got red, became red, gone red:: kwí:mél < kwí:m.

have red eyes:: tskwímó:les < kwí:m.

red] (CONT'D)

have red hair, have reddish-brown hair:: tskwí:meqw < kwí:m.

Indian red paint (used by spirit dancers, ritualists, and Indian doctors or shamans)::
témélh.

it's getting red:: kwíkwemel < kwí:m.

[looks red, red-looking]:: tskwímómex < kwí:m.

lots of little red:: tskwékwelim < kwí:m.

one's face is red, one is blushing:: kwelkwímelésem < kwí:m.

paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.): lhíx̄esem < lhá:x̄
~ lháx̄.

sparks, red hot ashes thrown out:: qw'á:ycheq < qw'á:y.

spread red or black paint on s-th(?)/s-o:: lhíx̄et < lhá:x̄ ~ lháx̄.

to paint red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.): lhíx̄ < lhá:x̄ ~ lháx̄.

red baneberry

short unidentified plant, about 3 ft. tall with red berries like a short mountain ash, the
berries are bitter but the plant is used as medicine, possibly red baneberry:: í:lwelh.

reddish :: tskwíkwemel < kwí:m.

(have a) chronic skin disease marked by reddish skin and itching, have "seven-year itch":
lhóth'.

red ochre, (clay colored reddish by oxides of iron):: témélh.

reddish-brown

be red, red, reddish-brown, copper-colored:: tskwí:m < kwí:m.

have reddish-brown fur, have reddish-brown animal hair:: tskwímélqel < kwí:m.

have red hair, have reddish-brown hair:: tskwí:meqw < kwí:m.

red-flowering currant

red-flowering currant berry, Indian currant berry, probably also stink currant berry also
called skunk currant berry:: sp'á:th'.

red-necked

large red-necked woodpecker, large red-headed woodpecker, rain crow (black with red
comb on head) (AC), pileated woodpecker:: témélhépsem < témélh.

red ochre

red ochre, (clay colored reddish by oxides of iron):: témélh.

red ochre color, color of red clay of iron oxide used for religious paint and face paint:
témélh.

red paint:: tskwím témelh < témélh.

"red willow"

red-osier dogwood, (also called "red willow" [SJ, EL]): th'exwíyelhp.

reed

bulrush mat, reed mat, mat (of cattail/roots/bulrushes, etc.), (wall mat (Elders Group
11/12/75):: wá:th'elh ~ wáth'elh < wáth'.

cat-tail, cattail reed:: sth'á:qel.

reed canary-grass:: ts'á:yas te th'á:x̄ey < th'áx̄.

reed-grass

reed-grass

grass scalded and bleached white for basketry imbrication (designs), sometimes called white straw grass, probably blue-joint reed-grass:: th'á:xey ~ th'áxey < th'áx.

reflect

shine like a reflection, reflect, glitter, sparkle:: p'álq'em.

shining, (glittering, sparkling (with many reflections)):: p'elp'álq'em < p'álq'em.

reflexive :: =et or -et.

indirect effect non-control reflexive:: =methet.

non-control reflexive, happen to or manage to or accidentally do to oneself:: =l=ómet or =l-ómet ~ =l=ó:met.

non-control reflexive, make oneself do something, keep oneself doing something:: =st=èlèmèt or =st-èlèmèt ~ =st-elómet.

purposeful control reflexive, do purposely to oneself:: =thet.

refuge

hiding place, refuge, hide-out:: kwokwílàlà < kwà:l.

refuse

refuse s-o something:: kw'íyat < kw'íy.

stingy of food, refuse (somebody something):: kw'íyà:m < kw'íy.

rehydrate

to soak (fish, beans, dried fruit, only food, not of cedar roots), rehydrate dried food, soak dried fish:: lhélqi < lhél.

reinjure

accidentally hurt an old injury of s-o, (accidentally reinjure s-o):: qélhlexw < qélh.

reject

reject (a person):: qá:lh.

reject someone as a spouse or partner for one's child:: qá:lmílh < qéylem ~ qé:yem ~ qí(:)lem.

reject someone as a spouse or partner for your child:: qá:lmílh.

relations (ancestors)

parents, relations (ancestors?): shxwwáli < shxwewá(:)y.

relative

in-laws or relatives when the connecting link dies:: ts'its'á:ya < ts'á:ya.

relative (of any kind):: sts'ó:.

relative of deceased spouse:: th'á:ya.

relative of deceased spouse, mother/brother/sister/cousin/relative of deceased husband, dead spouse's relative or sibling, daughter-in-law if son dies:: ts'á:ya.

relax:: tl'elxwí:wsem < tl'élxw.

relaxed [in the throat]: qáwlhelh < qá:w.

relaxing, resting:: qaqíw < qá:w.

release it:: kwát < kwá:.

relieve

relieve

relieved (in one's body):: ts'elxwí:wsem < ts'el.

religious

a category of religious songs including s̄xwó:ȳxwey songs and burning songs, a burning song:: heywí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

relish:: sth'íth'eqw kúkumels (lit. chopped + cucumber) < th'íqw, kwúkwemels or kúkumels

remain

be only remaining:: txwó:ye.

stay here, stay, remain at a place:: í ò < í.

remember :: há:kw'elem ?.

remembering s-o, remembering s-th:: há:kw'eles < hákw'eles.

remember s-o, remember s-th:: hákw'eles.

show a picture of those remembered:: xwpósem te hákw'elesem < xwp, hákw'eles.

reminisce

generalize, reminisce:: lale'úlem.

remote)

the (distant and out of sight, remote), (definite but distant and out of sight, remote), the (abstract), a (remote, abstract), some, (indefinite):: kw'e.

the (present, not visible, gender unspecified), the (remote, abstract):: kwe < kw.

the (remote, not visible, abstract), some (indefinite):: kw.

remove

scorch s-th, blacken s-th with fire, heat it up (near a fire), burning a canoe with pitchwood to remove splinters and burn on black pitch):: qw'á:yt < qw'á:y.

repair

made, fixed, repaired:: thíy.

making s-th better, repairing s-th once discarded:: p'áp'ekw'et < p'ákw'.

repair s-th once discarded, make s-th better, fix s-th up, repair s-th:: p'ákw'et < p'ákw'.

repay

repay, pay a debt:: léwlets ~ lówlets.

repeat

(make a) rapid repeated sound usually on wood:: qw'óp̄xwem < qw'óp̄xw.

repeatedly:: =í:m.

blinking one's eyes repeatedly:: lhéplhēpx̄lexw < lhép.

male name, (prob.) repeatedly gets wives/houses:: =ímeltxw.

repeatedly almost kill s-o:: x̄wilx̄wíleqlexw or x̄welx̄wíleqlexw < x̄wíleqlexw.

scratching repeatedly to get in:: t'elht'élheqw'els < t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.

shouting repeatedly, hollering repeatedly, yelling (repeatedly):: tatí:m < tà:m.

shutting one's eyes repeatedly, (blinking [EB]): th'épth'ep̄lexw (or perhaps

th'ép'th'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

wet one's head (sic?), (wet one's bed repeatedly):: lhélqwelhem < lhél.

replace

replace

change s-th (physically), replace:: iyá:qt ~ iyáqt < iyá:q.

change s-th (purposely), change s-o, transform s-o/s-th, trade s-th, replace s-th:: iyá:qt ~ iyáqt < iyá:q.

reportative

so they say, (reportedly, reportative, evidential?): -ts'á.

reportedly

so they say, (reportedly, reportative, evidential?): -ts'á.

resemble

to resemble, look like, (similar-looking):: st'at'ó:mex < t.

Reserve

a place near Deroche, B.C., just east of Lakahahmen Indian Reserve #10 (which is registered with D.I.A. as Skweam):: Skwiyó:m < Skwíyò.

a turn in the Fraser River between Ruby Creek and Katz (about a mile upriver from the mouth of Ruby Creek and Ruby Creek I.R. #9 (called Lukseetsis-sum on maps and D.I.A. records, see Lexwthíthesem)), also the name of a village at this spot, spelled Skawahlook, Indian Reserve #1, on topographical maps and D.I.A. records:: Sq'ewá:lxw < q'éw ~ q'ew.

bay at upper end of Íyé'm (Yale Indian Reserve #22):: Qémelets < qám.

bay at upper end of Yale Indian Reserve #2 (Four-and-a-half Mile Creek) (near the northern end of Stó:lô territory):: Sqemqémelets < qám.

Cheam Island (my name for an island in the Fraser River across from Cheam Indian Reserve #2), Cheam village, Cheam Indian Reserve #1:: Xwchí:yò:m < schí:ya.

Hope Indian Reserve #12 (Klaklacum):: Tl'átl'ekw'em ~ Lexwtl'átl'ekw'em.

Kwakwawapilt village and reserve (Chilliwack Indian Reserve #6):: Qweqwe'ópelhp < qwe'óp.

Lummi Reserve:: Lém:i ~ Lexwlém:i.

Mary Ann Creek, village at mouth of Mary Ann Creek into the Fraser (in Yale, B.C., Yale Town Indian Reserve #1):: Sése.

Nicomén Island (in the Fraser River near Deroche), also a specific place on northeast end of Nicomén Island where lots of people used to gather [now Sumas Indian Reserve #10):: Leq'á:mél.

place at Ruby Creek where Paul Webster lived some years ago, now Wahleach Island Indian Reserve #2 and area at mouth of Mahood Creek:: Xwolích ~ Xwelích < xwále ~ xwá:le.

Reserve near New Westminster, B.C., (South Westminster [DF]): Qiqá:yt.

Scowkale, sometimes misspelled Skulkayn, now Chilliwack Indian Reserves #10 and #11::

Sq'ewqé(:)yl ~ Sq'ewqí:l < q'éw ~ q'ew.

Skwah village, now Skwah Reserve:: Sqwehá < qwá.

Skwah village, now Skwah Reserve, also known as Wellington Reserve:: Sqwá < qwá.

Soowahlie village (where Sweltzer Creek met Chilliwack River), Soowahlie Reserve near Vedder Crossing:: Th'ewá:lí < th'éw.

Squatits village on east bank of Fraser river across from the north end of Seabird Island, Peters Indian Reserves #1, 1a, and 2 on site:: Skw'átets < kw'átem.

Squia-ala (now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #7):: Sxwoyehá:lá < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

Tzeachten, a (recent) settlement on the upper reaches of the lower Chilliwack River, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #13 near Sardis:: Ch'iyáqtel < sts'iyáq.

village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek,

American Bar Reserve:: Peqwchó:lthel ~ Peqwechó:lthel < péqw.

village at outlet of old Chilliwack River on Fraser River, now known as Skway reserve (Chilliwack Indian

Reserve (CONT'D)

- Reserve #5):: Shxwhá:y < hà:y.
 village at Union Bar, now also Hope Indian Reserve #5 (#15 in Duff 1952), Ay-wa-wis::
 Iwówes.
 village now at north end of Agassiz-Rosedale bridge, now Tseatah Indian Reserve #2 (of
 Cheam band):: Siyét'e.
 village now called Ohamil Reserve or Laidlaw:: Shxw'ówhámél ~ Shxw'òhámél.
 village on east bank of Fraser River below Siwash Creek (Aseláw), now Yale Indian
 Reserves 19 and 20, named because of a big rock in the area that the trail had to pass (go around), also the
 name of the rock:: Q'alelíktel < q'ál.
 village or settlement on the west side of the Fraser River at Emory Creek by Frank
 Malloway's fish camp, Albert Flat (Yale Indian Reserve #5):: Ó:ywoses.
 Yakweakwoose, next village above Scowkale, village near Sardis on the old Chilliwack
 River course, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #9:: Yeqwyeqwí:ws < yéqw.

residence)

moving (one's residence):: seló:lh < ó:lh.

respect

- chief, leader, respected person, boss, rich, dear:: siyá:m < éy ~ éy.
 respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness:: siyám ~ (rare)
 siyá:m.
 respected leaders, chiefs, upper-class people:: sí:yá:m < siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.
 respected person, (high class person [EB]): smelá:lh.
 respect s-o:: ólhet.
 stand up for s-o (respected):: xwíléxmet or xwíléxmet < xwíléx.

rest

- camp and rest:: qelá:wthet < qá:w.
 relaxing, resting:: qaqíw < qá:w.
 rest oneself:: qá:wthet < qá:w.
 to rest:: qá:w.
 to still-dip, rest dip-net on bottom (of river):: thqá:lem.

restaurant:: alhteláwtxw < álhtel.

Restmore Caves

- mouth of Hunter Creek, (Restmore Caves (Wells)): ôqw'íles ~ ôqw'éyles < wóqw' ~
 wéqw'.
 Restmore Caves [Wells], (mouth of Hunter Creek [IHTTC]): Uqw'íles.

restrict

(imprisoned), put in jail, grounded, restricted, caught, apprehended:: qíq'.

resultative

- continuative, resultative:: há- ~ hé-.
 resultative, -ed, have -en (usually results in a past tense or past participle translation in
 English):: =R1= or =C1e=, R5= or C1e=, R8= or C1a=, =R9= or =C1á(:)=.

return

(circle) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse:: sélts' <
 sél or sí(:)l.

return (CONT'D)

give it back, bring it back, return s-th:: q'élstexw < q'ó:lthet.

return, come back, go back:: q'ó:lthet.

to hurt again (as when a painful place is bumped and hurts again or as when a pain inside one's body returns again), (to ache [SJ]):: téqllexw.

reveal s-th:: atl'qílt < átl'q.

revive

come alive, come back to life, get better (from sickness), get well, revive:: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

come to after fainting, (revive after fainting):: p'elhíws < p'élh.

revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?: á:yelexwt < áylexw ~ áyelexw.

rewrap it

wrap it again, rewrap it, (correction by AD:) roll it up (of a mat, carpet, etc.):

xwelxwélekw't < xwélekw'.

Rhamnus purshiana:: q'á:yxelhp.

rheumatism

(have/get) rheumatism, aching:: xáp'kw'tem < xep'ék'w'.

Rheum hybridum

Rumex occidentalis, Rheum hybridum:: t'emó:sa.

rhizome

bracken fern root, rhizome of bracken fern:: sá:q.

rhubarb

a sprout or shoot (esp. of the kinds peeled and eaten in spring), sweet green inner shoots, green berry shoots, salmonberry shoots, wild raspberry shoots and greens, salmonberry sprouts, blackcap shoots, thimbleberry shoots, wild rhubarb shoots, fern shoots:: stháthqiy.

wild rhubarb, western dock, common yellow dock, domestic rhubarb:: t'emó:sa, t'emó:sa.

rib

breast bone, part of human body between breast bone and ribs:: th'xámél.

on the rib(s):: =ówéx.

rib, ribs:: lówéx ~ lewéx.

Ribes

Ribes spp., Ribes divaricatum, Ribes lobbi, possibly others:: t'á:mxw.

Ribes bracteosum

Ribes sanguineum, probably also Ribes bracteosum:: sp'á:th'.

Ribes sanguineum, prob. also Ribes bracteosum:: sp'á:th'elhp < sp'á:th'.

Ribes divaricatum

Ribes spp., Ribes divaricatum, Ribes lobbi, possibly others:: t'á:mxw.

Ribes lacustre:: th'kw'íwíyelhp < th'ekw' or th'fkw'.

Ribes lobbii

Ribes lobbii

Ribes spp., Ribes divaricatum, Ribes lobbii, possibly others:: t'á:mxw.

Ribes sanguineum:: =oyes.

flower of Ribes sanguineum:: qwelíyes.

Ribes sanguineum, probably also Ribes bracteosum:: sp'á:th'.

Ribes sanguineum, prob. also Ribes bracteosum:: sp'á:th'elhp < sp'á:th'.

rice krispies)

(have) sound of popping small round things (snowberries, herring eggs as when eating them, rice krispies, crabapples, cranberries, etc.), (have a crunching sound (as of grasshopper, rice krispies)):: t'lámkw'em, t'lámkw'em < t'lém.

rice root)

plant similar to stl'éleqw' (chocolate lily) but different, (probably rice root):: péth'oyes.

rich

chief, leader, respected person, boss, rich, dear:: siyá:m < éy ~ éy:.

get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food:: ló:metsel < ló:m ~ lóm, melmelóws < mál ~ mél.

rich, wealthy:: siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.

ride

ride (on):: sts'ets'á < ts'á:.

riding with someone, (riding along):: hálpetsel < lépets.

they came on (top of):: ch'alech'á (~ ts'alets'á) < ts'á:.

to ride [along], hook a ride, get a ride, send oneself:: lépetsel < lépets.

to travel by horse, already riding a horse:: yets'ets'á < ts'á:.

Ridge

Cultus Lake Mountain, actually Mount Amadis or International Ridge:: Swílhcha Smá:lt < Swílhcha.

ridge

small shoreline ridge on the Fraser River and all along the river around the larger mountain across the Trans-Canada Highway from Jones Hill:: Sqayéxiya Smált ~ Sqáqeyexiya Smált < sqáyéx ~ sqáyéx.

ridicule

making fun of s-o, (ridiculing s-o):: lhílhàth't < lhílhàth'.

making fun, (ridiculing):: lhílhàth'.

right

be alright, be okay, it's alright, it's okay, can, be able, it's enough, be right, be correct, that's right:: iyólem ~ iyó:lem < éy ~ éy:.

(meaning uncertain), (perhaps right, correct):: mà.

right arm:: siyachís < éy ~ éy:, s'iyláxel < éy ~ éy:.

right hand:: s'eyí:wtses < éy ~ éy:.

right (in the sense of exactly or just):: ate.

stay right here, staying right here:: í ò kw'eló < í.

right away

early, right away:: txwém.

right away (CONT'D)

going to piss right away, almost piss oneself, (have an urgent or extreme or painful need to urinate):: ts'áléqel.

right (correct):: leq'á:lh < léq'.

right now)

now, this moment, this instant, (right now):: tloqá:ys < qá:ys.

right side:: s'eyí:ws < éy ~ éy:.

part the hair on the right side (left side as people look at you), have the hair parted on the right side:: kelchochéleqw < kelchóch ~ kyelchóch.

right-side up

turn s-th right-side up:: kw'ethí:lt (possible error for kw'eth'í:lt).

ring

bellringer:: títel mál < tí:ltel.

ear-ring:: ts'qw'élá < ts'éqw'.

finger ring:: siyálémtsés.

(have) ringing in the ear:: th'atsemá:lí:ya < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

horn rings for dip-nets:: xalwéla < xálew.

(make a) ringing sound when something drops:: ts'tés.

nose-ring:: shxweqw'élqstel.

ringing, phoning:: th'étsàls < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

ringing sound when something drops (spoon, metal ashtray or something heavy):: ts'tés.

ring s-o up, phone s-o:: th'éts < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or

toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

to ring a bell:: tí:ltel.

rip

break (of ground), crack apart (of its own accord) (of ground), ripped:: tl'éx.

rip it apart:: tl'xát < tl'éx.

rip it up, tear it up, rip s-th, tear s-th:: xwtát < xwét.

rip on the bottom or insides:: xwetíwél < xwét.

to tear, it rips:: xwét.

Riparia riparia

especially Iridoprocne bicolor and Riparia riparia:: qw'sí:tset.

ripe

getting ripe:: qw'eqwél < qw'él.

override:: qw'èlqw'èl < qw'él.

ripe, ripened:: qw'él.

rise

appear, come into view, rise into view:: pél:ékw.

be big, be large, be high (of floodwater), rise (of floodwater):: híkw.

climbing, rising:: kw'ekw'í < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

get big, rise (of floodwater):: híkwthet < híkw.

rise (CONT'D)

got up with a quick motion, got up quickly:: xwexwíléx < xwíléx.

rise, swell:: p'ò:m.

rising, getting big:: hahíkwthet < híkw.

sit, sit down, sit up, arise (from lying or sitting), get up (from lying down, from bed or chair):: emét.

stand up, rise from a seat:: xwíléx.

to float, come up to the surface, rise to the surface, to surface:: p'ékwx.

ritual]

a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB 4/25/78]): syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

have a ritual burning ceremony, have a burning, feed the dead, (food offered to the dead [at a ritual burning] [EB 5/25/76]): yeqwá:ls < yéqwx.

ritualist :: syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB 4/25/78]): syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

Indian red paint (used by spirit dancers, ritualists, and Indian doctors or shamans):: témélh.

paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.): lhíxesem < lhá:x ~ lháx.

the one who burns [at a burning ceremony], (ritualist at a burning):: híyeqwxels < yéqwx.

River

a channel between an island and the main shore a) across Harrison River from where the Phillips smokehouse was at Chehalis village (slightly downriver from the mouth of Chehalis R. into Harrison R.), also b) at Harrison Lake where the hatchery was:: Lheltá:lets ~ Lheltálets < lhà:l.

a little bay in the Fraser River a quarter mile east of Iwówes (Union Bar, Aywawwis):: Qíqemqèmqèl < qém:el.

a nice place near Morris Creek on the (right?) side of Harrison River [IHTTC 8/25/77]): Lhó:leqwet.

an old course of the Chilliwack River, now Vedder River:: Lhewálmel < lhá:w, Lhewálmel < lhá:w.

another rough place in the Fraser River (Tait area):: Sq'ólep'exw < Sq'íp'exw.

a place on Chilliwack River, a little above Anderson Flat and Allison's (between Tamih Creek and Slesse Creek), a village at deep water between Tamih Creek and Slesse Creek:: Iy'óythel < éy ~ éy:.

a real rough place in the Fraser River impassible in a canoe (in the Tait area, prob. between Spuzzum and Yale):: Sq'íp'exw.

a slough on Harrison River north side by the mouth of Chehalis River which has a knee-shaped sandbar at its mouth, this is the next slough above (upriver from) Meth'á:lmexwem:: Q'iq'ewetó:lthel < q'éw ~ q'ew.

a turn in the Fraser River between Ruby Creek and Katz (about a mile upriver from the mouth of Ruby Creek and Ruby Creek I.R. #9 (called Lukseetsis-sum on maps and D.I.A. records, see Lexwthíthesem)), also the name of a village at this spot, spelled Skawahlook, Indian Reserve #1, on topographical maps and D.I.A. records:: Sq'ewá:lxw < q'éw ~ q'ew.

a turn in the Fraser River on the CPR (northwest) side two miles east of American Bar,

River (CONT'D)

- Texas Bar bend in the Fraser River:: Sq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the Harrison River goes around by Kilby's store:: Sq'iq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 Chehalis River mouth (below the highway bridge, where land is breaking up into sand bars), (an opening one could get through in a canoe in high water near Chehalis {IHTTC 8/25/77}, small creek (branch of Chehalis River) several hundred yards up Chehalis River from where the road goes from old Chehalis village site to Chehalis River [EL 9/27/77]):
 Spôqwôwelh ~ Speqwô:lh < péqw, Spôqwôwelh ~ Speqwô:lh < péqw.
 Chilliwack River:: Sts'elxwíqw ~ Ts'elxwíqw ~ Ts'elxwéyeqw < ts'el.
 Coquihalla River:: Kw'ikw'iyá:la < kw'íy.
 creek with its mouth on the south side of Chilliwack River and above the mouth of Middle Creek:: Sch'iyáq < sts'iyáq.
 elk (or) moose turned to stone in the Fraser River by Hill's Bar:: Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts < q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.
 Fraser River, (Chehalis Creek, Chehalis River [Elders Group, EL/EB/NP]): Stó:lô < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 Harrison River spring salmon, Harrison River chinook salmon, big Chehalis River spring salmon, (preserved (smoked?) meat [AC: Tait dialect]): pó:qw' ~ póqw'.
 heart-shaped island near the mouth of Chehalis River that beat like a heart:: Th'álátel ~ Th'á:lá ~ Th'ála < th'á:lá ~ th'ála ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.
 Hill's Bar (between Yale and Hope), Fraser River where it goes over Hill's Bar on the CN (east) side:: Qw'áléts.
 large whirlpool in the Fraser River just above Hill's Bar and near the west (CPR) side:: Hémq'eleq < méq'.
 late fall Harrison River and Chehalis River sockeye salmon (last run, kind of red):: qwechíwiya.
 late fall sockeye salmon (last run on Harrison River and Chehalis River, kind of red):: sqwó:yxw.
 Leon's Slough on Harrison River:: Xemó:leqw < xá:m.
 maybe the same place as Sqw'exwáq (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived):: Skw'íkw'xweq (or better, Sqw'íqw'xweq) < Sqw'exwáq.
 next slough on north side of Harrison River above (east of) Smímstíyexwá:le, a muddy slough where fish spawn, right across from Johnny Leon's place at Chehalis and about 100 yards downstream (west) of Yálhxtel:: Mímexwel (or prob. better, Mímexwel) < mímexwel.
 place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek):: Sxwesálh < xwés.
 place in Fraser River where there's an underwater spring of cold water:: Mímexwílem < mímexwel.
 place in Whatcom County, Washington, (Nooksack River [AC or CT]): Lexwsá:q < sá:q.
 place on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up:: Lexwyó:qwem < yó:qw.
 place on the Fraser River above Yale where there are whirlpools:: Q'eyq'éyexem < q'ey ~ q'í.
 pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River:: Sqw'exwáq.
 (probably) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek (creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]): Qwôhòls < qwá.
 rock in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot:: Xexám Smá:lt < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 Seal Fat Rock on Harrison River just upriver from Th'éqwela (place by Morris Lake where Indian people used to play Indian badminton), this rock has what resembles seal fat all around it:: Skwló ~ Sqwló < sqwló.

River (CONT'D)

- Semmihaul Creek, a stream from the east joining the old Chilliwack River near the Chilliwack airport:: Smiyó:llh?
 silver spring salmon that came up Harrison River and Chehalis Creek, (first spring salmon [Deming]):: sqwéxem < qwéxem.
 slough on west side of Harrison River, the first slough upriver from Q'iq'ewetó:lthel and first slough below Xemó:leqw:: Shxwpópélem.
 steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhílhkw'elqs, at Hogg Slough:: Qéywxem < qí:wǔ ~ qéywǔ ~ qá:wǔ ~ qáwǔ.
 Stó:lô people, Halkomelem-speaking people living along the Fraser River or its tributaries from Five Mile Creek above Yale downriver to the mouth of the Fraser:: Stó:lô < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this meaning) [Elders Group 7/13/77]):: Smá:th ~ Semá:th ~ Semáth.
 Sweltzer Creek (the stream from Cultus Lake to Chilliwack River at Soowahlie):: Swílhcha Stótelô < Swílhcha.
 the whole riverbank on the CPR (west) side of the Fraser River just south of Strawberry Island and just north of Peqwchó:lthel:: Selch'éle < sél or sí(:)l.
 village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek, American Bar Reserve:: Peqwchó:lthel ~ Peqwechó:lthel < péqw.
 village at junction of Ryder Lake Creek and Chilliwack River:: T'ept'óp.
 village at west end of Little Mountain (Mount Shannon) on Hope Slough, also a name for Hope Slough or Hope River:: Sqwá:la < qwá.
 west fork of stream which goes into Chehalis River above Páléxel:: Th'amxwelqs.
 Wilson's Point (on Harrison River), (also called) Grouse Point:: Títxwemqsel < stíxwem.

river :: stó:lô < tó:l ~ tò:l.

a bend in a river, a curve of a lake:: sq'ówqel < q'éw ~ q'ew.

(also drift downriver):: wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

at the head or source of a river, the inside head or inlet of a river:: =qel.

away from the shore, toward the river:: chúchu ~ chúwchuw ~ chéwchew < cháchew ~ cháchu.

bring s-th/s-o across a river, (ferry s-o/s-th over):: t'kwíléstexw < t'ákwel.

calm (of water), smooth (of water), (when the river is) quiet or calm:: p'ep'ákwem < p'ékw.

change course (of a river):: táyéqel.

creek, little river, small creek, small river:: stótelô ~ stó:telô < tó:l ~ tò:l.

cross a river, cross a road, cross over:: t'ákwel.

deep bottom (of a river, lake, water, canoe, anything):: stl'epláts < tl'ép.

downriver, down that way:: lhelhós < lhós.

downriver, down that way, downriver below:: lhósexel < lhós.

downriver, (from downriver):: tellhó:s < lhós.

from away from the river:: telchó:leqwtel < chá:l or chó:l.

from upriver:: teltíyt < tiyt.

go around a bend in the river, go around a turn, go around something in one's way::

q'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

go away from the river:: chó:m.

go down(hill) to the water, go towards the river:: t'óxw.

go downstream, go downriver, down the river:: wóqw'ílem ~ wóqw'éylem ~ wóqw'ílem ~ wóqw'éylém < wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

river (CONT'D)

- go down to the river:: chóxw.
 going towards the river or water:: t'ót'exw < t'óxw.
 go out into the river, go down to the river, walk down to the river:: tó:l ~ tò:l.
 go over or around (hill, rock, river, etc.): q'ál.
 green pond slime or river slime, algae:: stíxem < tíxem.
 head of a river:: =eqw ~ =(e)leqw ~ =íqw ~ =ó:qw.
 in the backwoods, toward the woods, away from the river, in the bush:: chó:leqw < chá:l
 or chó:l.
 name of place with clay at the edge of the river at some location:: S'áqwemxweth' <
 qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
 out in the middle of the river:: chuchuwó:ythel < cháchew ~ cháchu.
 part away from the river, side away from the river:: chóleqwmel < chá:l or chó:l.
 put a mark on it (like water level of river), mark it, weigh it, (measure it):: xá:th't ~ xáth't
 < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.
 riverbank, bank of a river:: semlóthel.
 riverbed:: stolôwálá < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 roots of a tree when it floats downriver:: xeyímelets.
 rough (of a river or creek):: qw'íwelh.
 sit facing a river and watch it, sit on a riverbank and sunbathe:: chichewós < cháchew ~
 cháchu.
 something used to cross over a river, ferry, place good for crossing:: xwt'át'ekwel <
 t'ákwel.
 Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both
 sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area
 between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river
 or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this
 meaning) [Elders Group 7/13/77]): Smá:th ~ Semá:th ~ Semáth.
 the only safe place to cross a river:: shxwtitós or shxwtiytós.
 tide coming in, water coming in, water coming up (ocean tide or river):: qém:el.
 to drag (for a body in the river, for ex.): xwekw'á:ls < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.
 to still-dip, rest dip-net on bottom (of river):: thqá:lem.
 tracks going down to the river:: tó:lxel < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 turn back into a quiet slough from the river, be going into a slough from the river:
 ts'élexw < ts'el.
 upriver, up that way, (way upriver [RP, EB]): títexel or týtexel < tiyt.

river-bank)

- broken off in pieces (like a river-bank):: peqwpéqw < péqw.
 Katz river-bank, Ruby Creek settlement, village on north bank of Fraser River just below
 (west of) the mouth of Ruby Creek:: Spópetes < pó:t.
 riverbank, bank of a river:: semlóthel.
 sit facing a river and watch it, sit on a riverbank and sunbathe:: chichewós < cháchew ~
 cháchu.
 steep drop-off, a drop-off, very steep slope, steep shore, steep riverbank, a slide:: xéylés.
 the whole riverbank on the CPR (west) side of the Fraser River just south of Strawberry
 Island and just north of Peqwchó:lthel:: Selch'éle < sél or sí(:)l.

riverbed

- riverbed:: stolôwálá < tó:l ~ tò:l.

road :: xálh ~ xá:lh.

road (CONT'D)

a bend in a road:: sq'ówqel < q'éw ~ q'ew.

a fork in a road (or trail):: st'éx < t'éx.

cross a river, cross a road, cross over:: t'ákwel.

railroad:: kyóxàlh or kyóxàlh < xálh ~ xá:lh.

steep (of road, hill, etc.), (very steep slope [Elders Group]): théq.

roar

roaring (of falls, for ex.), rumbling (of falls, thunder, quake, rockslide, etc.): kwótxwem
< kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.

to rumble, to roar:: kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.

roast

baking over an open fire, roasting over an open fire, barbecuing, cooking in an oven::

qw'eqw'élém < qw'él.

barbecue, bake (meat, vegetables, etc.) in open fire, bake over fire, roast over open fire,

bake under hot sand, bake in oven, cook in oven, (boiled down (as jam) [CT, HT]): qw'élém < qw'él.

barbecued, roasted, (baked (in an oven) [DC]): s=qw'elém < qw'él.

barbecue sticks, (split roasting stick):: qw'éltel < qw'él.

roast chicken:: sqw'élem chékel (lit. roasted/barbecued + chicken) < qw'él, chékel

roast potatoes, baked potatoes:: s'ótheqw < ótheqw.

to roast potatoes in hot sand or ashes, bake in ashes, bake in stove:: ótheqw.

rob

steal from s-o, rob s-o, short-change s-o:: qá:lt < qá:l.

robe

blanket robe:: tl'exwewítstel < tl'xw ~ tl'exw.

robin

American robin:: skw'okw'qá:q ~ skw'okw'qáq ~ skw'òkw'qáq.

call of the winter robin or varied thrush:: sxwík'.

winter robin, bush robin, varied thrush:: sxwík'.

Rock

Chehalis village on Harrison River, the Heart Rock for which Chehalis, B.C. was named

(at the mouth of Chehalis River):: Ts'a'í:les < ts'á:

monument at Saddle Rock at Five Mile Creek:: Sólkweyem?? or Solkw'í:m??.

one of the two rocks of Lady Franklin Rock:: Xéylxel(e)mòs.

Penis Rock near Cheam View:: Sxéle < sxéle.

Saddle Rock above Yale:: Ts'ístel < th'ís.

Seal Fat Rock on Harrison River just upriver from Th'éqwela (place by Morris Lake where

Indian people used to play Indian badminton), this rock has what resembles seal fat all around it::

Skwló ~ Sqwló < sqwló.

White Rock, B.C.: P'eq'ó:ls.

White Rock, B.C., Blaine, Wash.: P'eq'ó:ls < p'éq'.

rock)

a little bluff (of rock):: sxeq'xéq'et < xeq'.

a lot of rocks:: smelmá:lt < smá:lt.

a rock along Harrison River which looks like layers of seal fat all along its bottom::

Skwló ~ Sqwló < skwló ~ sqwló.

rock (CONT'D)

- a rocking chair:: xwíxweth'álem sch'áletstel < xwáth', xwixweth'áletstel < xwáth'.
- a rock in the creek at the upriver end of Seabird Island that was a girl washing after her first period:: The Théthexw or Thethéthexw < thethíxw.
- a rock shaped like a dog on the east shore of the Fraser River near Hill's Bar and below Tewít (a rock shaped like a human hunter):: Sqwemá:y (?) < qwem.
- a snake rock in the Fraser River just north of Strawberry Island which had snakes sunning themselves and covering the rock:: Alhqá:yem < álhqey ~ álhqay.
- a sxwó:yxwey head turned to stone on land at Xelhálh somewhere:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.
- baby basket rock just below main bay and sand bar of Lexwtl'átl'ekw'em (Klaklacum, Indian Reserve #12, first village and reserve south of American Creek), on the west side of the Fraser River:: Lexwp'oth'esála ~ Xwp'oth'esála < p'ó:th'es ~ p'óth'es.
- bald rock, bare rock:: ts'qó:ls, ts'qó:ls.
- bear-shaped rock up on cliff on south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in Harrison Lake:: Spá:th < pá:th.
- burned (of rocks), scorched (of rocks):: qw'óqw'iy < qw'á:y.
- canyon (narrow, walled in with rock):: sxexák'w' < xék'w'.
- cliff, vertical rock face:: qw'eléqel.
- core of a rock, center of a rock, core of anything, heart of anything inanimate:: sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.
- five spherical objects, five fruit, five rocks, five balls (five fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant) [AD]): lhq'atsesóls < lheq'át ~ lhq'át.
- flat rocks (bedrock) with holes at Hill's Bar where they used to make smótheqw (prepared fish oil) from sockeye heads:: Hemhémethew < mótheqw or methew.
- flat smooth and bare rock, a [rock] bluff, a bluff (straight up):: xeq'át < xeq'.
- four rocks in the Fraser River by Peqwchó:lthel (American Bar) that are shaped like rumps:: Slhélets < lhél.
- get a canoe stuck on a rock or something:: xá:m.
- go over or around (hill, rock, river, etc.): q'ál.
- horned owl-shaped rock (beside Spá:th, a bear-shaped rock) up on a cliff on the south side above Echo Point bay on Echo Island in Harrison Lake:: Chítmexw < chítmexw.
- large rock slide that includes trees and other debris:: syélt < yélt.
- little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the canyon):: smámelet < smá:lt.
- (many small rocks):: smemá:lt < smá:lt.
- name of a seal-shaped rock formerly on the Harrison or Chehalis River:: Áshxwetel < áshxw.
- narrow (of rocky passage):: xeq'.
- pile it up (blankets, rocks, anything):: ts'itóléstexw.
- place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek):: Sxwesálh < xwés.
- place in Fraser River two miles above American Bar with narrow rock:: Xeq'átelets < xeq'.
- rock above Yale where Ná:ls gritted his teeth and scratched rocks as he duelled with a medicine man across the Fraser:: Th'exelís < th'exelís.
- rock figure near the rocks shaped like a family underwater:: Th'elíth'eqes.
- rocking:: xwixweth'álem < xwáth'.
- rock in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot:: Xexám Smá:lt < xà:m ~ xá:m.
- rocks:: =ó:ls.
- rock shaped like a man's head with a sxwó:yxwey mask on a point near the head of Harrison River, the point also called Spook's Point:: Sxwó:yxwey ~ Sxwóyxwey < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.

rock (CONT'D)

- rock shaped like a man's nose on the north side of Harrison River:: Méqsel < méqsel.
 rock that looks like a little hat on west (Chehalis) side of Harrison River above mouth of
 Morris Creek:: Yó:yseqw < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
 rock that was a s̄xwó:ȳxwey head (mask) turned to stone at X̄elhlálh:: S̄xéyes te S̄xwó:ȳxwey < s̄xéyes ~
 s̄xéy:es.
 rock up the Harrison River from the old Chehalis Indian cemetery:: Xwyélés ~ Lexwyélés
 < yél:és.
 Sasquatch rock on Harrison River or Harrison Lake:: Sásq'ets (probably) < sásq'ets.
 something big (and round) (for ex. big fruit, big rocks, etc.): thíthes < thi ~ tha ~ the ~
 thah ~ theh.
 spear-shaped rock on beach on the Fraser near Hill's Bar:: Tá:lh < tá:lh.
 (spherical), round (of ball, apple, potato, rock, full moon, but not of a pear):: xelkw'ó:ls <
 xél.
 steep rock wall that used to have Indian writing at first C.P.R. tunnel above Haig:: X̄elíqel
 < x̄él ~ x̄é:y! ~ x̄í:l
 stone, rock (any size), mountain:: smá:lt.
 the Tracks of Mink, holes shaped like a mink's tracks toward the base of the rock-face
 called Xwyélés or Lexwyélés:: S̄xéyeltels Te Sqoyéxiya < s̄xél:e.
 to rock:: xwáth'em < xwáth'.
 village on east bank of Fraser River below Siwash Creek (Aseláw), now Yale Indian
 Reserves 19 and 20, named because of a big rock in the area that the trail had to pass (go around), also
 the name of the rock:: Q'alelftel < q'ál.

rocking chair

a rocking chair:: xwíxweth'àlem sch'áletstel < xwáth', xwixweth'áletstel < xwáth'.

rock-rabbit

Rocky Mountain pika, hoary marmot, rock-rabbit:: sk'í:l.

rockslide

rockslide (that already happened):: syéxw < yíxw.

rod

to fish with a pole or rod, to fish by a line:: qw'emó:thel.

roe

fish eggs, salmon eggs, roe, (cooked salmon eggs [JL]): qéléx.

roll

(be) rolled up in a ball (twine, yarn, etc.): sqw'óm̄xwes < qw'óm̄xw.

fall and roll:: hílém < híl.

moving, (many moving around in circles, moving around in circles many times):: x̄elx̄álqem < x̄álqem.

pillow, rolled bulrush mat:: s̄xwétl'qel.

rolling down:: hel-hílém < híl.

rolling, moving [around in circles]: x̄álqem.

roll oneself (over and over usually): hí:lthet < híl.

roll one's eyes:: x̄elx̄ólqemóles < x̄álqem.

roll over in bed, turn over in bed:: ts'ó:lex̄eth' < ts'el.

roll s-o over, roll s-th over:: hí:lt < híl.

roll s-th (like a log), (roll it up [AC]): xelékwt < xél.

roll s-th over:: xélétst < xél.

roll (CONT'D)

roll s-th up in a ball:: qw'óm_xwest < qw'óm_xw.

wrap it again, rewrap it, (correction by AD:) roll it up (of a mat, carpet, etc.):
xwelxwélekwt < xwélekwt.

roller

roller blade skates, roller skates (lit. "wheeled/rolling skate"):: xéletsem shxwqeyqexóthet < xél, qí_x ~ qéy_x.

roller skates, roller blade skates (lit. "wheeled/rolling skate"):: xéletsem shxwqeyqexóthet < xél, qí_x ~ qéy_x.

Roman

(have a) hook nose, beak nose, Roman nose, (be bent-nosed):: sqémqsel < qém.

romantically]

going with each other [romantically], going for a walk with each other:: ts'lhimexóstel < ts'elh=.

go with each other (romantically), go for a walk with each other (romantically)::
ts'lhimexóstel < i₇ m.

roof

roof of the mouth, inside of upper lip, palate:: chelhqí:l ~ chelhqéyl < =chílh ~ chílh=.

roof, shake(s) on roof, shingle(s) on roof, ceiling:: síqetsel < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

shakes on house, roof:: síqetseláwtwx < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

thick plank for side of house, thick shake for longhouse roof, covering over hole in roof of pit-house:: s'f:ltexw.

top of roof, roof planks:: sts'á:ltexw < ts'á:.

room

another room, different room:: láts'ewtxw < láts'.

(could be used for) living-room:: ó:metáwtwx < emét.

square dressing room or shelter of blankets where s_xwóy_xwey dancers change before doing the s_xwóy_xwey dance:: q'eléts'tel < q'el.

rooster :: lúste.

howling (of a dog), crowing (of a rooster):: q'ówem < q'á:w.

root :: kwémléxw ~ kwemléxw ~ kwémlexw ~ kwèmlèxw.

blue camas, (any edible underground vegetable food [SP], vegetable root(s) [MH]):
spá:lxw.

bracken fern root, rhizome of bracken fern:: sá:q.

bulb or root called wild artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke:: xá_xekw'.

fine cedar root strips for baskets:: shxwth'á:lhtel.

fine cedar root weaving, fine cedar root work:: sts'éqw' ~ sch'éqw' < ts'éqw'.

fork in tree, fork in tree roots:: st'it'xóyaq < t'é_x.

heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any

growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit:: sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwél ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.

making a basket, (weaving a cedar root basket):: th'éqw'òwelh ~ (probably ts'éqw'òwelh) < ts'éqw'.

mistake in splitting roots by making them uneven:: t'ats'exélf:m < t'á:ts'.

peel s-th (esp. fruit or vegetable root or a vegetable like squash or a round object):

xepólst < xíp.

plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for

root (CONT'D)

- houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.
- pull up by the roots:: qw'emét < qw'é̄m.
- root cellar, (root house [AD]): spepílawtxw < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
- root house:: spémàlà < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
- root? or trunk?: =óyaq.
- roots of a tree when it floats downriver:: xeyímelets.
- roots (resembling eyes looking at you) of a kind of plant that's good for asthma:: qelémes < qélém ~ qél:ém.
- to split roots from the wrong end (small end):: séxw.
- to weave a cedar root basket:: ts'eqw'ó:welh ~ ts'eqw'ówelh ~ ch'eqw'ówelh < ts'eqw'.
- unidentified plant with round bulbs that look and taste like potatoes, round root like potatoes that used to be eaten and tastes like potatoes:: qíqemxel ~ qéyqemxel < qém.
- wide cedar root strips for baskets:: yemáwéstel < yém ~ yem.

roots/bulrushes

- bulrush mat, reed mat, mat (of cattail/roots/bulrushes, etc.), (wall mat (Elders Group 11/12/75)): wá:th'elh ~ wáth'elh < wáth'.

rope

- (be) hard, stiff (material), strong (of rope, material, not of a person), tough:: t'éxw.
- be straight (of rope but not tree), pulled tight (of rope), stretched tight, tight:: sthethá:kw' < thékw'.
- break (of a flexible object like a rope, string or breath), it broke:: t'éqw'.
- cedar limb rope (slitted):: stélwél.
- coiled up méthelh rope for fishing (for sturgeon and spring salmon):: ts'tíxem.
- cut s-th (string or rope):: t'l'qw'ót.
- eight ropes, eight threads, eight sticks, eight poles:: tqátsámets' < tqá:t̄sa.
- five ropes, five threads, five sticks, five poles:: lhq'átssámets' < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t̄.
- four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects):: xéthflemets' < x̄e'ó:thel ~ x̄e'óthel.
- hang oneself, (hung by a rope [AC]): xwíqw'esem < xwíqw'.
- join two poles together, splice it together (of a rope), (join together on the ends):: t'qwíqst.
- let oneself fall, drop oneself down (by parachute, rope, etc., said of little birds trying to fly out of nest, little animals trying to get down and let themselves fall):: chólqthet < tséiq ~ chéiq.
- nine ropes, nine threads, nine sticks, nine poles:: tuxwámets' < tú:xw.
- one rope, one thread, one stick, one pole:: lets'ámeth' < léts'a ~ léts'e.
- (poss.) cord, rope:: =í:wa ~ =í:wá: ~ =el=aḡ wa.
- pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front:: txwówelh < tóxw.
- pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front, pulling a canoe with a rope:: tóxwesem < tóxw.
- put a rope around s-o/s-th's neck, put a leash on s-th, hang s-o:: xwíqw'est < xwíqw'.
- rope, twine, string, thread:: xwéylem ~ xwé:ylem ~ xwí:lem.
- (seven long objects), seven ropes, seven threads, seven sticks, seven poles:: th'okwsámets' < th'ó:kws.
- (six long objects), six ropes, six threads, six sticks, six poles:: t'xémemets' < t'éx.
- spinal rope inside sturgeon, (sturgeon spinal cord):: qw'ólhla.
- ten ropes, ten threads, ten sticks, ten poles:: epálemets' < ó:pel.
- three ropes, three threads, three sticks, three poles, (three long narrow objects):: lhxwámeth' < lhí:xw.
- two ropes, two threads, two sticks, two poles, two poles standing up:: isalámeth' < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

rope ladder

rope ladder

ladder, notched cedar pole ladder, rope ladder (pre-contact or later), modern ladder::
 skw'ítel < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

Rosa acicularis

including: Rosa nutkana, probably also Rosa pisocarpa and Rosa gymnocarpa, possibly
 (from Hope east) Rosa acicularis:: qá:lq.

including: Rosa nutkana, probably also Rosa pisocarpa and Rosa gymnocarpa, possibly Rosa acicularis::
 qá:lqelhp < qá:lq.

Rosa gymnocarpa

including: Rosa nutkana, probably also Rosa pisocarpa and Rosa gymnocarpa, possibly
 (from Hope east) Rosa acicularis:: qá:lq.

including: Rosa nutkana, probably also Rosa pisocarpa and Rosa gymnocarpa, possibly Rosa acicularis::
 qá:lqelhp < qá:lq.

Rosa nutkana

including: Rosa nutkana, probably also Rosa pisocarpa and Rosa gymnocarpa, possibly (from Hope east)
 Rosa acicularis:: qá:lq.

including: Rosa nutkana, probably also Rosa pisocarpa and Rosa gymnocarpa, possibly Rosa acicularis::
 qá:lqelhp < qá:lq.

Rosa pisocarpa

including: Rosa nutkana, probably also Rosa pisocarpa and Rosa gymnocarpa, possibly
 (from Hope east) Rosa acicularis:: qá:lq.

including: Rosa nutkana, probably also Rosa pisocarpa and Rosa gymnocarpa, possibly Rosa acicularis::
 qá:lqelhp < qá:lq.

rose

flower of wild rose, hip or bud of wild rose, including: Nootka rose, probably also dwarf or
 woodland rose and swamp rose, possibly (from Hope east) prickly rose:: qá:lq.

[looks rose, rose-looking]:: qálqomex < qá:lq.

rose color:: qá:lq.

smell like a rose:: qelqósem < qá:lq.

wild rose bush, including: Nootka rose, probably also dwarf or woodland rose and swamp
 rose, possibly (from Hope east) prickly rose:: qá:lqelhp < qá:lq.

rot

(have) a rotten smell:: th'óth'eqw'emáleqep < th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.

(have) a rotten taste:: th'óth'eqw'emáleqep < th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.

mountain on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always)

pile up:: Lexwyó:qwem Smá:lt < yó:qw.

place on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile
 up:: Lexwyó:qwem < yó:qw.

rotted:: th'qw'ó:mthet < th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.

rotten:: th'óth'eqw'em < th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.

rotten fish:: yó:qw.

rotten wood:: pqwá:y < póqw.

rotting:: th'óth'eqw'em < th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.

to rot, rotten (of fruit, animal, flora, fauna, food):: th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.

rouge

rouge :: sméts', sméts'.

rough

another rough place in the Fraser River (Tait area):: Sq'ólep'e_xw < Sq'íp'e_xw.

a real rough place in the Fraser River impassible in a canoe (in the Tait area, prob. between Spuzzum and Yale):: Sq'íp'e_xw.

bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough:: qelímó:les < qél.

cheeky, rough (of a person in conduct):: lháls'.

pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front:: t_xwówelh < tó_xw.

pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front, pulling a canoe with a rope:: tó_xwesem < tó_xw.

rough (like corduroy):: xátqem ~ xétqem.

rough (of a river or creek):: qw'íwelh.

rough (of wind or water), turbulent (of wind or water), real swift (of water):: xátl'.

rough (of wood), lumpy (of ground, bark, etc.)::: smelhmélhqw.

round)

(be) bent, (perhaps bent round):: sqóqem < qém.

burst, burst out, (get) smash(ed) (something round and filled):: méqw' ~ móqw'.

circular, round and flat:: st'elákw' < t'elákw'.

have a round mouth:: kwamó:ythel < kwá:m ~ kwám.

(have) sound of popping small round things (snowberries, herring eggs as when eating them, rice krispies, crabapples, cranberries, etc.), (have a crunching sound (as of grasshopper, rice krispies)):: t'ámkw'em, t'ámkw'em < t'ém.

(have the) mouth round and open with rounded lips:: sqwoqwtó:ythel < qwá.

lump-like, round:: =xw ~ =exw.

many get crushed, get all crushed, many smashed (round and filled):: meqw'méqw' < méqw' ~ móqw'.

Mount Ogilvie or a round peak or bluff on Mt. Ogilvie where mountain goats live, the mountain or peak or bluff resembles big breasts:: Qwemth'í:les < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

peel s-th (esp. fruit or vegetable root or a vegetable like squash or a round object):: xepólst < xíp.

(perhaps) round:: =ekw ~ =íkw.

(perhaps) round, around in circles:: =kw' ~ =ekw'.

really round, (perfectly spherical?): xelókw'els < xél.

round, around:: =_xw.

round, full (of the moon):: xelókw' ~ xeló:kw' < xél.

round (of a pole):: xelkw'ámeth' < xél.

something big (and round) (for ex. big fruit, big rocks, etc.): thíthes < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

(spherical), round (of ball, apple, potato, rock, full moon, but not of a pear):: xelkw'ó:ls < xél.

spotted with circles or round dots:: t'eltl'élx < t'él.

squish s-th round and filled, smash s-th round and filled:: méqw'et < méqw' ~ móqw'.

storage basket (for oil, fruit, clothes), burial basket for twins, round basket (any size, smaller at top), clay jug (to store oil or fruit):: skwá:m ~ skwám < kwá:m ~ kwám.

tiny round things:: emémeles < emímel ~ amí:mel.

unidentified plant with round bulbs that look and taste like potatoes, round root like potatoes that used to be eaten and tastes like potatoes:: qíqemxel ~ qéyqemxel < qém.

round object

round object

one round object:: léts'es < léts'a ~ léts'e.

rouse

being angry, continue to be angry, angry, mad, roused, stirred up:: t'át'eyeq' ~ t'át'iyeq' < t'ay.

row-boat :: pôtôwelh < pôt.

rowdy

be rowdy, be a nuisance, be mischievous:: qwélqwel < qwà:l.

rub

a lot got rubbed off:: ó:leqw' < íqw'.

break up s-th by crumpling, crush it up, rub it together fast (to soften or clean), rub it to soften it (of plants, etc.), fluff it (inner cedar bark to soften it):: yékw'et < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

get rubbed off, to smudge (a line), to smear, to fade (of material):: íqw'em < íqw'.

grease s-th/s-o, oil s-th/s-o, rub something on s-th/s-o:: mélxwt < mélxw.

press and rub s-th:: xwíqwet < xwíqw.

rubbing it:: yátl'q't < yétl'.

rub (oil or water) in s-th to clean or soften, rub s-th to soften or clean it, (shaping a stone hammer with abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing? [BHTTC 9/2/76]): yémq't.

rub s-th off, wipe s-th:: íqw'et < íqw'.

rub s-th/s-o, smear s-th, (paint s-th):: yétl'q't < yétl'.

rubber

gumboots, rubber boots:: kw'ekw'íxwxel < kw'íxw.

Rubus idaeus malanolasius:: s'ó:ytheqw < éy ~ éy:.

Rubus idaeus var. strigosus:: s'ó:ytheqw < éy ~ éy:.

Rubus laciniatus

before contact, only Rubus ursinus, now also Rubus laciniatus, and Rubus procerus:: skw'ó:lmexw.

Rubus procerus, Rubus laciniatus:: xwelítémelh skw'ó:lmexwelhp < skw'ó:lmexw.

Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus (intro.), Rubus procerus (intro.): skw'ó:lmexw.

Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus, Rubus procerus:: skw'ó:lmexwelhp < skw'ó:lmexw.

Rubus leucodermis:: tselqó:má:lhq < tséq ~ chéq, tselqó:mé < tséq, tselqó:me ~ tselqómo < tséq ~ chéq.

Rubus leucodermis, albino variety:: p'éq' tselqó:me < tséq ~ chéq.

Rubus parviflorus:: t'qwém.

Rubus phoenicolasius:: th'elíth'eplexw ~ ts'elíts'eplexw (or perhaps ts'elíts'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

Rubus procerus

before contact, only Rubus ursinus, now also Rubus laciniatus, and Rubus procerus:: skw'ó:lmexw.

Rubus procerus, Rubus laciniatus:: xwelítémelh skw'ó:lmexwelhp < skw'ó:lmexw.

Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus (intro.), Rubus procerus (intro.): skw'ó:lmexw.

Rubus procerus (CONT'D)

Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus, Rubus procerus:: skw'ó:lmexwelhp < skw'ó:lmexw.

Rubus spectabilis:: elfle.

Rubus ursinus:: shxwelméxwelh skw'ó:lmexwelhp < skw'ó:lmexw.

before contact, only Rubus ursinus, now also Rubus laciniatus, and Rubus procerus:: skw'ó:lmexw.

Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus (intro.), Rubus procerus (intro.): skw'ó:lmexw.

Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus, Rubus procerus:: skw'ó:lmexwelhp < skw'ó:lmexw.

Ruby Creek

Katz river-bank, Ruby Creek settlement, village on north bank of Fraser River just below (west of) the mouth of Ruby Creek:: Spópetes < pót.

place at Ruby Creek where Paul Webster lived some years ago, now Wahleach Island

Indian Reserve #2 and area at mouth of Mahood Creek:: Xwolích ~ Xwelích < xwále ~ xwá:le.

place in Katz or Ruby Creek, may be name for Charlie Joe's place near Katz at the mouth of a creek where the water is always calm:: sqemélwélh ~ sqemélwelh < qám.

place on mountain above Ruby Creek where there's lots of boulders all over the mountain lined up in rows:: Thíthesem < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

railway tunnel just past (east of) Ruby Creek:: T'ít'emt'ámex.

Ruby Creek (the creek not the village):: St'ít'xoya < t'éx.

village above Ruby Creek:: Sxowál?? or Xowál??.

rudder :: shxwtháyelets < tháyelets, tháyeletstel < tháyelets.

rug :: lháxxetel < lhá:x ~ lháx.

floor, floor mat, floor covering, linoleum, rug:: lhéxéyléptel < lhá:x ~ lháx.

floor mat, rug:: thélxetel < thél.

rug-beater

stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater,

rug-beater:: kw'ekw'qwá:lth'átel < kw'óqw.

ruler

measuring device, ruler:: sxe'áth'tel < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.

rum

liquor, rum:: lám.

rumble

(make a) rumbling noise:: titómelest.

roaring (of falls, for ex.), rumbling (of falls, thunder, quake, rockslide, etc.): kwótxwem < kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.

to rumble, to roar:: kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.

Rumex acetosella:: t'át'eth'em < t'áth'.

Rumex occidentalis

Rumex occidentalis, Rheum hybridum:: t'emó:sa.

rummage

search through it, rummage through it, search s-o (like Customs officials):: xíleqwt < xíleqw.

rummage (CONT'D)

to search through, to rummage:: xíleqw.

rump

bumping or bouncing hard on the rump:: th'esth'esélets < th'és.

burned on the rump:: kw'esélets < kw'ás.

butt, ass, rump, buttocks:: slhél:éts ~ slhél:ets ~ slhéléts ~ slhélets < lhél.

dragging one's behind or rump or bottom:: xwókw'eletsem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

fart on the rump, (a show-off):: pú'elets < pú'.

four rocks in the Fraser River by Peqwchó:lthel (American Bar) that are shaped like rumps:: Slhélets < lhél.

(have a) big rump:: thehíwel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

(have a) big rump, (have a) big "bum" (bottom):: thahélets < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

(have a) dirty behind, (dirty in the rump, dirty in the rectum):: ts'epí:wel < ts'ép̄.

(have a) skinny butt, (be skinny on the rump or bottom):: sth'émléts < sth'ó:m.

(have a) sloppy rump:: slhellhelp'élets < lhél.

(have a) wide rump, (wide in the rectum):: lheq'tíwél < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

(have) hemorrhoids, (have) open sores on genitals or rump:: th'kw'íwel < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

hit on the behind (with a stick-like object):: kw'qwélets < kw'óqw.

hot on the rump, hot seat:: kw'esélets < kw'ás.

in the rump, in the anus, in the rectum, in the bottom, on the insides, inside parts, core, inside the head:: =f:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.

kick s-o in the behind, kick s-o in the rump:: lamá'íwét < lemá'.

on the rump, on the bottom, on the buttock(s):: =élets ~ =lets.

punched s-o on the rump:: th'qw'íwet < th'í:qw'et.

rump (slang):: stl'ep'él:ets ~ stl'ep'élets.

sitting on one cheek of the rump:: tewálehélets < tewále.

stick it up someone's rump:: t'ekwíwet < t'ékw.

throw s-o down [hard] on the rump:: th'eséletst < th'és.

tired on the rump:: xlhélets < xélh.

warming your bum, (be warming the bottom or rump):: sqewálets < qew.

warm one's rump, warm one's bottom:: qewéletsem < qew.

Run

Devil's Run:: Líyómxetel < líyóm.

Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this meaning) [Elders Group 7/13/77]): Smá:th ~ Semá:th ~ Semáth.

run :: xwemxálém ~ xwemxálém < xwém ~ xwém.

a runner:: xwó:mxelem ~ xwó:mxelem ~ xwómxelem ~ xwómxelem < xwém ~ xwém.

August run spring salmon that go up Silver Creek (near Hope):: shxwôqw'ó:lh.

elope, run away together:: chó:mtel < chó:m.

fast runner:: xwóxwe < xwá.

(get/have a) runny nose:: lh̄xwélqsel < lh̄xw.

get wedged (by falling tree, for ex.), got run over (by car, train, etc.): tl'íq'.

kidnap s-o, run away with s-o:: tl'ówstexw < tl'í:w.

late fall Harrison River and Chehalis River sockeye salmon (last run, kind of red):: qwechíwiya.

run (CONT'D)

late fall sockeye salmon (last run on Harrison River and Chehalis River, kind of red)::

sqwó:yxw.

run away:: lhá:w.

running after s-o, running after s-th:: chichelót < chá:l or chó:l.

running away:: tl'ítl'ew < tl'í:w.

running on and off:: xwéxwemxelí:m < xwém ~ xwém.

running, run[ing] around:: xwó:mxelem ~ xwó:mxelem ~ xwómxelem ~ xwómxelem < xwém ~ xwém.

run out (of breath):: t'éqw'.

run over it (with car), spread it (for ex. on bread with knife), put it up (of wallpaper), (stick it on), stick s-th closed (with pitch for ex.): tl'íq't < tl'íq'.

sweetheart, person of the opposite sex that one is running around with, girl-friend, boy-friend:: ts'elh'á:y < ts'elh=.

to escape (of a man or a slave), run away:: tl'í:w.

to run:: xwemxálem.

[travelling along] running away:: yitl'ítl'ew < tl'í:w.

trickling, dribbling, water bubbling up in a river, add water to a container, water running under:: kw'átem.

runny

(get/have a) runny nose:: lh_xwélqsel < lh_xw.

run out

run out (of food, money, etc.), have no more, be finished (offood), (be empty (of container of supplies) [EB: Cheh., Tait]): ówkw'.

run out of food, be out of food:: ú:kw'elets < ówkw'.

runt

runt of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter:: th'íth'kw'oya < sth'ékw', th'íth'kw' < sth'ékw'.

rupture

ruptured belly button, ruptured navel:: lhé_xwelòw < lh_xw.

rush

pillow, rolled bulrush mat:: s_xwétl'qel.

scouring rush:: xweqw'él:a.

rust

(be) rusty:: sts'ápexel < ts'ápexel.

it got rusty:: ts'ápexel.

rustle)

(have/get) a rustling noise (not continuous) (of paper, silk, or other material), (to rustle):: sawéts'em.

(have/get) soft rustling (of material), shuffling (sound):: xwót'kw'em.

(making a) continuous rustling noise (of paper or silk or material), rustling (of leaves, paper, a sharp sound):: sá:wts'em < sawéts'em.

Ryder Lake:: T'ept'óp (Xótsa) < T'ept'óp.

Ryder Lake Creek

Ryder Lake Creek:: T'ept'óp Stótelô < T'ept'óp.
village at junction of Ryder Lake Creek and Chilliwack River:: T'ept'óp.

Saanich

Saanich people:: Sáléch.
Saanich reserves area:: Sáléch.

sac

skunk's stink bag, skunk's stink sac:: spú'amal ~ spú'emel < pú'.
skunk's stink bag (stink sac):: skwukwtisláts.

sack :: lesák.

sack net

bag net, sack net:: lesák swéltel < swéltel.
to bag net, to sack net, to still-dip with two canoes:: thqá:lem.

sacred

(be) sacred, holy:: sxáxe < xáxe.
bluejay, Steller's jay (sacred fortune-teller):: xaxesyúwes or xaxe syúwes < xáxe.
sacred, holy, (taboo):: xáxe.
Sunday (sacred day):: sxaxelh(l)át ~ sxexelh(l)at < xáxe.

sad

looking sad, (making a sour face [MV, EF]): sló:ltes.
worried, sad, looking sad:: st'á:yxw < t'ay.

Saddle Rock

monument at Saddle Rock at Five Mile Creek:: Sólkweyem?? or Solkw'í:m??.
Saddle Rock above Yale:: Ts'ístel < th'ís.

safe

the only safe place to cross a river:: shxwtitós or shxwtiytós.

Sagittaria latifolia:: sqeqewíthelh < sqáwth ~ sqá:wth, xwôqw'ô:ls.

including: Sagittaria latifolia, Helianthus tuberosus, Camassia quamash (and Camassia leichtlinii), and unidentified plant, besides Solanum tuberosum:: sqáwth ~ sqá:wth.

sail

(a) sail:: pótél < pót.
sailing (of a bird), gliding on the wind:: yáyelem.

Sakwi Creek

Sakwi Creek, a stream that joins Weaver Creek about one-third mile above the salmon hatchery:: Qeywéxem < qí:w_x ~ qéywx ~ qá:w_x ~ qáwx.

salal

salal berry:: t'áqe.
salal bush:: t'áqà:lhp < t'áqe.

salamander)

salamander)

big gray lizard, (Pacific giant salamander):: tseyí:yex̄.

big gray rock lizard, probably Pacific giant salamander which is cognate in Squamish, possibly also the Pacific coast newt which is commonest in B.C. and also is found in this area, prob. also the northern alligator lizard:: seyíyex̄.

small red or brown "lizard", red salamander and western red-backed salamander, and possibly also the following brown species attested in the area: long-toed salamander, northwestern salamander, and possibly the British Columbia salamander:: pí:txel.

Salish

Salish people:: Sálesh, Syálex.

saliva

spit, saliva:: slhxwélhcha < lhexw̄.

Salix

Salix species, possibly Salix hookeriana or Salix sitchensis or any Salix?:: sqweqweméytses < qwem.

Salix hookeriana

Salix species, possibly Salix hookeriana or Salix sitchensis or any Salix?:: sqweqweméytses < qwem.

Salix lasiandra:: xwálá:lh̄p ~ xwá:lá:lh̄p < xwále ~ xwá:le, xéltsepelhp < xél.

especially Salix sitchensis, also Salix lasiandra, and possibly other Salix species:: xwálá:lh̄p ~ xwá:lá:lh̄p < xwále ~ xwá:le.

Salix sitchensis:: xwálá:lh̄p ~ xwá:lá:lh̄p < xwále ~ xwá:le.

especially Salix sitchensis, also Salix lasiandra, and possibly other Salix species:: xwálá:lh̄p ~ xwá:lá:lh̄p < xwále ~ xwá:le.

Salix species, possibly Salix hookeriana or Salix sitchensis or any Salix?:: sqweqweméytses < qwem.

Salix species

especially Salix sitchensis, also Salix lasiandra, and possibly other Salix species:: xwálá:lh̄p ~ xwá:lá:lh̄p < xwále ~ xwá:le.

Salkaywul

Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat (Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sx̄eláwtxw):: Salq'íwel < séq'.

Salmo

genera Salvelinus and Salmo:: sth'eqwá:y.

Salmo clarki clarki:: spó:ltsep.

Salmo gairdneri, prob. also Salmo clarki clarki:: kw'síts.

Salmo gairdneri:: qí:w̄x̄ ~ qéywx̄ ~ qá:w̄x̄ ~ qáwx̄.

Salmo gairdneri, prob. also Salmo clarki clarki:: kw'síts.

salmon

salmon

- a point or bald hill on Harrison River where people waited to spear silver spring salmon::
 Chth'éylem < chth'éylem.
- August run spring salmon that go up Silver Creek (near Hope):: shxwôqw'ô:lh.
- baby sockeye salmon:: skwíkwexel.
- barbecued food, (salmon bake [Deming]): sqw'él:ém < qw'él.
- barbecue stick, cooking stick (split stick for barbecuing salmon):: pí:kwel.
- coho salmon, silver salmon:: kwôxweth.
- coho salmon time, August to September:: temkwôxweth < kwôxweth.
- coiled up méthelh rope for fishing (for sturgeon and spring salmon):: ts'tíxem.
- dog salmon, chum salmon:: kw'ó:lexw.
- dry storage box in tree or on top of pole (for salmon and other dried provisions)::
 póqw'elh < pó:qw' ~ póqw'.
- early (March) spring salmon:: spó:xem ~ spéxem.
- fatty salmon head:: léseleseqw < ló:s ~ lós.
- fish (any kind), (salmon (any kind, not trout or sturgeon) [AC]): sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.
- fish eggs, salmon eggs, roe, (cooked salmon eggs [JL]): qéléx.
- fish-spreader for drying fish, cross-piece for drying fish, salmon stretcher:: t'á:ts'.
- Harrison River spring salmon, Harrison River chinook salmon, big Chehalis River spring
 salmon, (preserved (smoked?) meat [AC: Tait dialect]): pó:qw' ~ póqw', pó:qw' ~ póqw'.
- humpback salmon, pink salmon, humpy:: hó:liya.
- jack spring salmon with black nose:: t'elxálôwelh or t'elxálôllh < t'él.
- July to August, (big spring salmon time):: temth'oló:lh < sth'olólh.
- late fall Harrison River and Chehalis River sockeye salmon (last run, kind of red)::
 qwechíwiya.
- late fall sockeye salmon (last run on Harrison River and Chehalis River, kind of red)::
 sqwó:yxw.
- milt, salmon milt:: t'qw'á:y.
- November, time to catch salmon:: temth'ó:qwi < sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.
- October moon, time to smoke Chehalis spring salmon:: tempó:kw' < pó:qw' ~ póqw'.
- old salmon (ready to die, spotted):: xéyqeya.
- on the face, face of the hand or foot, opened surface of a salmon:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.
- preserved fish, preserved meat, dried fish, dried meat (usually fish), smoked salmon,
 wind-dried salmon (old word), what is stored away, what is put away:: sq'éyle.
- salmon after spawning when its eggs are loose:: t'iléqel.
- salmon after spawning, with no more eggs:: kwómexw.
- September to October, dog salmon time:: temkw'ó:lexw < kw'ó:lexw.
- sides of butchered salmon with knife marks in them:: kw'íkw'ets' < kw'íts'.
- silver spring salmon that came up Harrison River and Chehalis Creek, (first spring salmon
 [Deming]): sqwéxem < qwéxem.
- small Chehalis spring salmon:: pepqw'ólh < pó:qw' ~ póqw'.
- small (fully grown) coho salmon, [kokanee]: sth'ímiya < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m.
- small salmon (generic):: sth'óth'eqwi < sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.
- small-sized humpback salmon:: húheliya < hó:liya.
- small sockeye salmon:: thíthqey < sthéqi ~ sthéqey, tsésqey.
- smokehouse, house for smoking fish:: kw'olexwáwtxw < kw'ó:lexw.
- smoking salmon, (hanging fish up to smoke):: chá:lhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=.
- sockeye moon, month to get sockeye salmon (begins with first quarter after black moon in
 July, lasts into August), July to August, (June to July [Jenness: WS]): temthéqi < sthéqi ~ sthéqey.
- sockeye salmon:: sthéqi ~ sthéqey.
- spearing sqwéxem (silver spring salmon) in clear water after waiting for them::

salmon (CONT'D)

chth'éylem.

spring salmon (generic), (Chinook salmon):: t'l'élxxel ~ t'l'álxxel < t'l'él, t'l'élxxel ~ t'l'álxxel < t'l'él.

spring salmon net:: t'l'elxéltel (or t'l'elxxéltel) < t'l'él.

spring salmon which goes to Chehalis Lake in May then returns to salt water:: sth'olólh.

stink-egg basket, stink salmon egg basket:: kw'òle'álá < kw'ò:la ~ kw'ú:la.

to take all the loose eggs out of s-th (a salmon):: pethíwet ~ pethíwét < páthet.

white Fraser River spring salmon that goes upriver with the redspring salmon, (white Fraser River chinook salmon):: speqás.

wind-dried opened and scored salmon:: slhíts'es < lhíts' ~ lhíts'.

salmonberry

a sprout or shoot (esp. of the kinds peeled and eaten in spring), sweet green inner shoots, green berry shoots, salmonberry shoots, wild raspberry shoots and greens, salmonberry sprouts, blackcap shoots, thimbleberry shoots, wild rhubarb shoots, fern shoots:: stháthqiy.

salmonberry plant:: elfíá:lhp ~ elfíà:lhp < elíle.

salmonberry (the berry itself):: elíle.

salmonberry time, (usually) May:: tem'elíle < elíle.

Swainson's thrush, the salmonberry bird:: xwét.

Salmonberry Bird

Female Salmonberry Bird, (Female Swainson's Thrush):: Xwatóy < xwét.

Male Salmonberry Bird, (Male Swainson's Thrush):: Xwét < xwét.

salmonberry worm

salmonberry worm, (prob. larvae of moths or butterflies or two-winged flies):: xwexwíye.

salmon club:: kw'óqwestel < kw'óqw.

Salpinctes obsoletus

Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus, may also include (esp.)Thryomanes bewickii, Telmatodytes palustris paludicola, Troglodytes aedon, and Salpinctes obsoletus:: t'ámiya.

salt :: t'l'álhem.

salty:: t'l'átl'elhem < t'l'álhem.

smells like salt, (have/get a salt smell):: t'l'alhémáleqep < t'l'álhem.

salt water

sea, ocean, salt water:: kw'ótl'kwa.

Salvelinus

genera Salvelinus and Salmo:: sth'eqwá:y.

Salvelinus fontinalis

probably Salvelinus fontinalis:: sp'íp'ehà:th' ~ sp'íp'ehàth' < sp'á:th'.

Salvelinus malma:: thexó:th.

Salvelinus namaycush:: slókwech.

Sambucus cerulea:: th'í:kwekw ~ th'í:qweqw.

Sambucus racemosa

Sambucus racemosa:: sth'íwéq', sth'íwéq', sth'íwéq'elh̄p < sth'íwéq'.

same

be like, be similar to, be the same as, be a kind of:: sta'á ~ ste'á < t.
the same kind, the same:: s̄xtá(:) < x̄ét'e.

sand :: syí:ts'em.

barbecue, bake (meat, vegetables, etc.) in open fire, bake over fire, roast over open fire,
bake under hot sand, bake in oven, cook in oven, (boiled down (as jam) [CT, HT]): qw'élém < qw'él.
gravel, sand smaller than pebbles:: th'exét.
sand bar:: syí:ts'emílep < syí:ts'em.
to roast potatoes in hot sand or ashes, bake in ashes, bake in stove:: ótheqw.

sandbar

a slough on Harrison River north side by the mouth of Chehalis River which has a
knee-shaped sandbar at its mouth, this is the next slough above (upriver from) Meth'á:lmexwem::
Q'iq'ewetó:lthel < q'éw ~ q'ew.

sand-fly

sand-fly, no-see-um fly, biting midge:: pxwíqs < píxw.

sandhill crane:: slí:m.

(be) pigeon-toed, (sandhill crane toed:: slímiyeqwxel < slí:m.

sandpiper

female spotted sandpiper:: wóthiya < wíth.
spotted sandpiper:: wéthweth < wíth.

sandstone

whetstone, a file, sandstone:: th'óméls.

sap

cottonwood sap, cottonwood cambium:: ts'its'emá:welh.
cottonwood sap or cambium:: s̄xá:meth.
pitch, sap, gum, chewing gum:: kw'íxw.

sapling

cedar sapling basket:: tl'pát.
cedar slat basket, cedar sapling basket:: th'ówex ~ th'ówéx.
wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry):: xpó:ys < sxéyp.

sapsucker

red-shafted flicker (woodpecker), medium-sized woodpecker with red under the wing,
(pileated woodpecker [AK] (but this is a large bird), small red-headed woodpecker [probably red-breasted
sapsucker, possibly hairy woodpecker or downy woodpecker] [Elders Group 3/1/72]): th'íq.
small red-headed woodpecker, probably red-breasted sapsucker, and/or possibly the hairy
woodpecker or downy woodpecker:: qw'op̄xwiqsélem < qw'óp̄xw.

Sardis

Tzeachten, a (recent) settlement on the upper reaches of the lower Chilliwack River, now
Chilliwack Indian Reserve #13 near Sardis:: Ch'iyáqtel < sts'iyáq.

Sardis (CONT'D)

Yakweakwoose, next village above Scowkale, village near Sardis on the old Chilliwack River course, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #9:: Yeqwyeqwí:ws < yéqw.

Sardis Park

a spring water stream with source at present-day Sardis Park, Soowahlhl:: (Th'ewá:l) < th'éw.

saskatoon

dried saskatoon berries:: sk'ak'áxwe.

fresh saskatoon berry, service-berry, June berry:: ts'esláts.

saskatoon bush, service-berry bush:: ts'eslátselhp < ts'esláts.

Sasquatch

Sasquatch rock on Harrison River or Harrison Lake:: Sásq'ets (probably) < sásq'ets.

sasquatch :: sásq'ets.

Satan

devil, Satan:: líyóm.

Saturday :: t'óqw'tem < t'éqw'.

save

put s-th away, save s-th (food for ex.): qéylemt ~ qé:ylemt < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

save s-o, (EB) bring s-o back to life:: á:yelexwlexw < áylexw ~ áyelexw.

sauce

soy sauce:: chólmelelh tl'álhem < chólmel, tl'álhem
(lit. Chinese style + salt)

savory

good tasting (savory, not sweet), tasty:: ts'áts'esem.

saw :: shxwlhílhets'els < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cut s-th (with anything: knife, saw, scythe, etc.), cut s-o:: lhí:ts'et < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

cutting wood (with a saw), sawing wood:: xíxets'els < xets'á:ls.

cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (cut wood to store away):: xets'á:ls.

sawing wood:: lhilhts'óltsep < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

sawing wood, cutting wood with a saw:: lhílhets'els < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

to cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (to cut [as structured activity] [Deming]): lhíts'á:ls < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

sawbill

hooded merganser, smaller sawbill:: thíyéqel.

sawbill duck, fish-duck, common merganser (larger), American merganser:: xwó:qw'.

sawdust

trimmings (of material), sawdust, shavings:: lhéts'emel < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

Saxidomus giganteus:: s'óxwe.

say

say

saying Mass:: lilemas < lomá:s ~ lemá:s.

say. (said to get someone's attention):: lów.

so they say, (reportedly, reportative, evidential?): -ts'á.

what is s-o doing?, what is s-o saying?, what is he/she/it doing/saying?: xwe'ít < xwe'ít.

say grace)

It's you to thank the Lord, (Please say grace):: lúwe ts'ít te Chíchelh Siyám < =chílh ~ chílh=.

say no :: éwe ~ ôwe, ôwestexw ~ éwestexw < éwe ~ ôwe.

tell s-o to say no to s-o:: ôwestexw ~ éwestexw < éwe ~ ôwe.

scab

(have a) scabby nose:: ts'eqw'élqsel < ts'eqw'.

scabies

scabies (a skin disease), ("seven-year itch", itch lasting seven years [Deming 2/7/80]): slhóth' < lhóth'.

scald

grass scalded and bleached white for basketry imbrication (designs), sometimes called white straw grass, probably blue-joint reed-grass:: th'á:xey ~ th'áxey < th'áx.

to scald s-th/s-o, burn s-th/s-o [with hot liquid]: th'áxet < th'áx.

scale

fish scales:: sts'álts'.

scalp

skin of the head, scalp:: kw'elóweqw < kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.

top of the head, scalp:: t'émleqw < t'ém.

Scapanus orarius orarius

family Talpidae, especially Scapanus orarius orarius, also Neurotrichus gibbsi:: speláwél < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

scar

a scar:: sq'éytl' or sq'ítl' < q'éytl'.

scare

be afraid, be scared, be nervous:: sí:si < síy.

(be) always scared:: lexwsí:si ~ xwsí:si < síy.

coward, person that's always afraid:: lexwsí:si < síy.

He's scaring them:: sisistáxwes. < síy.

scared a little:: sesí:si < síy.

scare oneself (in being reckless), scare oneself (do something one knows is dangerous and get scared even more than expected):: sí:silómet ~ sí:silòmèt < síy.

scare s-o accidentally:: sí:silexw < síy.

scarf

scarf, neckerchief:: sxwéqw'lhelh < xwíqw'.

scary

scary

something scary, monster:: chí'.

scatter

(be) scattered all over:: st'áp̄x < t'ép.

scatter s-th:: páthet.

sow s-th, drop or spread seed in rills, scatter s-th, (sowing s-th [AC]): t'ép̄xt < t'ép.

to fall down and scatter, drop and scatter:: t'áp̄x̄em < t'ép.

scaup

bluebill duck, (identified from photos as) lesser scaup:: x̄é'lq'eqs.

Schelowat

Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat

(Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sx̄eláwt̄xw):: Salq'íwel < séq'.

Schelowat, a village at the bend in Hope Slough at Annis Rd. where there was a painted or marked house:: Sx̄elá:wt̄xw < x̄él ~ x̄é:yl ~ x̄í:l

Schizothaerus capax

Tersus capax ~ Schizothaerus capax:: swà:m.

Schkam Lake

Schkam Lake near Haig:: Sqám < qám.

school :: skwú:l.

schoolhouse:: iwesáwt̄xw < íwes, skwuláwt̄xw < skwú:l.

Scirpus acutus:: wó:l.

Scirpus microcarpus:: pxá:y.

scissors :: shxwth'ámqels.

scoop

a dip-net, (a scoop net [CT]): q'emó:stel < q'emós ~ q'emó:s.

dip-netting, fishing with a scoop net, (harpooning fish at night [DM 12/4/64]): q'íq'emó:s

~ q'éyq'emó:s < q'emós ~ q'emó:s.

scoop s-th:: qó:lt < qó:.

to scoop (for ex. oolachens, eulachons):: qó:lem < qó:.

to scoop, to dip, dip water:: qó:lem < qó:.

scorch

burned (of rocks), scorched (of rocks):: qw'óqw'iy < qw'á:y.

burned, to burn, scorch:: yéqw.

scorch s-th, blacken s-th with fire, heat it up (near a fire), burning a canoe with pitchwood

to remove splinters and burn on black pitch):: qw'á:yt < qw'á:y.

score

wind-dried opened and scored salmon:: slhíts'es < lhíts' ~ lhíts'.

scouring rush

scouring rush

scouring rush:: xweqw'él:a.

Scowkale

burial grove of Scowkale:: Tl'átl'elh ?.

Scowkale, sometimes misspelled Skulkayn, now Chilliwack Indian Reserves #10 and #11::

Sq'ewqé(:)yl ~ Sq'ewqí:l < q'éw ~ q'ew.

scowl

(be) scowling (if mad or ate something sour), ((made a) funny (strange) face [Elders Group 1/21/76]): sxéyxewes < xéywel.

to scowl, make a bad face or a scowl:: xeywésem or xéywésem < xéywel.

Scowlitz

beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the Harrison River goes around by Kilby's store:: Sq'iq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

old Scowlitz village:: Sq'éwlets ~ Sq'ówlets < q'éw ~ q'ew.

rock in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot:: Xexám Smá:lt < xà:m ~ xá:m.

scramble

scramble-giving, a scramble:: swá:ls < wál or wá:l.

scramble-give

(be scramble-giving):: wów:ls < wál or wá:l.

scramble-giving, a scramble:: swá:ls < wál or wá:l.

to scramble-give, throw money/blankets/poles to a crowd, give away at a big (winter) dance [by throwing]: wá:ls < wál or wá:l.

scrap

leftover food, scraps:: sq'éylòm < q'éylòm.

leftovers, scraps (not taken home as smeq'óth is):: qelmí:lthel < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

scrape

plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.

scraped on the face:: xéyp'es < xéyp'.

scraped on the nose:: xéyp'eqsel < xéyp'.

scrape hair off it, scrape hide off of it:: álq't.

scrape it (of hide or anything), scrape s-o, erase it:: íxet < íx.

scrape where skin comes off, skinned:: ts'áq < th'áq ~ ts'áq or ts'éq ~ th'éq.

scraping it:: í:xet < íx.

scraping sound (like scraping food off dishes), rattling (of dishes, metal pots, wagon on gravel):: q'átxem < q'et.

scratch, get scratched, scrape, get scraped:: íx.

scratch s-o/s-th and leave a mark, rake it, claw it, scrape it:: xéyp'et < xéyp'.

U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe:: sqw'emqw'emóxw < qw'ómxw.

U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife (or plane) for scraping out canoe:: xepá:ltel < xíp.

scratch

scratch

- (make/have a) scratching noise:: t'lhóqw'els < t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.
- scratch around:: exwá:ls.
- scratch, get scratched, scrape, get scraped:: íx.
- scratching:: xéyxéq'els < xéyq'.
- scratching around:: íxwels < exwá:ls.
- scratching one's head:: xeyxéq'qéylem < xéyq'.
- scratching repeatedly to get in:: t'elht'élheqw'els < t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.
- scratching to get in (?): t'élheqw'els < t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.
- scratch it (like of an itch), (itch it):: xéyq'et < xéyq'.
- scratch on s-th:: t'élheqw'et < t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.
- scratch, (scratching as a structured activity):: xéyxép'els < xéyp'.
- scratch s-o on the face:: t'lhóqw'est < t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.
- scratch s-o/s-th and leave a mark, rake it, claw it, scrape it:: xéyp'et < xéyp'.
- scratch s-th up:: t'elht'élheqw'et < t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.

scrawny

- be scrawny, be thin:: qwe'íqweqw < qwe'íqw.
- (have a) small neck, (have a) scrawny neck:: qwe'íqwepsem < qwe'íqw.

scream

- a scream:: skwátsem ~ skwáchem < kwátsem ~ kwáchem.
- screaming, crying (of a baby):: kwekwchám < kwátsem ~ kwáchem.
- to scream, holler (of a spirit-dancer):: kwátsem ~ kwáchem.

screw

- a screw:: sklú.

scrubby

- scrubby little ones, (little ugly ones):: qéqelelhó:mex < qél.

scythe

- cut s-th (with anything: knife, saw, scythe, etc.), cut s-o:: lhí:ts'et < lhí:ts' ~ lhí:ts'.

sea

- sea, ocean, salt water:: kw'ótl'kwa.

Seabird Island

- a lumpy mountain back of Seabird Island:: Sqwemqwóm_xw < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
- a place just past the west end of Seabird Island, towards Agassiz, AK's grandfather only translated it as Hamersley's (see Hamersley's hopyards), it was located at the west end of Seabird Island i.e. property between Dan Thomas's and Uncle Dave Charles's places, across from Sqémelets [Elders on Seabird Is. trip 6/20/78]: Qwoméx_wweth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
- a rock in the creek at the upriver end of Seabird Island that was a girl washing after her first period:: The Théthé_xw or Théthé_xw < thethí_xw.
- island off of Wahleach Island, island at bridge on river side on east end of Seabird Island:: Xáméles < xá:m.
- mountain [north] across from Lizzie Johnson's place on Seabird Island:: Xáxesxélem < xésxel.
- place on the east side of Seabird Island:: Xéxéyth'elhp < xéyth'.
- (probably) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek (creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]): Qwòhòls < qwá.

Seabird Island (CONT'D)

- slough about mid-point in Seabird Island where xáweleq plant grew:: Xíxewqèyl or Xíxewqì:l ~ Xewqéyl or Xewqí:l < xáwéq.
 slough where people used to drift-net by Martin Harris's place at Seabird Island:: Titáwlechem < tewláts.
 upper end of Seabird Island, village at the upper end of Seabird Island, Maria Slough separating Seabird Island from north shore of Fraser River, now used for Seabird Island as a whole:: Sq'éwqel ~ Sq'ówqel < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 Wahleach whistle stop on Seabird Island where Wayne Bobb lived in 1977, (now also Wahleach Lake (man-made) [EB]): Wolích < xwále ~ xwá:le.
 west or downriver end of Seabird Island:: Sth'eméxwelets < sth'eméxwelets.

Seagull :: Xwelíwiya.

seagull

- seagull (generic):: á:we.
 seagull (generic), gull, certainly including the glaucous-winged gull, and possibly including any or all of the following species which occur in the Stó:lô area: Bonaparte's gull, short-billed gull, ring-billed gull, California gull, herring gull:: slíłwya.
 seagull (possibly generic), certainly including the glaucous-winged gull, and possibly including any or all of the following which occur in the Upriver Halkomelem-speaking area: Bonaparte's gull, short-billed gull, ring-billed gull, California gull, herring gull:: qw'elíteq.

seal

- a rock along Harrison River which looks like layers of seal fat all along its bottom:: Skwló ~ Sqwló < skwló ~ sqwló.
 crawl (as of a snake, seal, slug, snail):: xwó:kw'thet < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.
 crawling (as of snake, seal, slug, snail), (dragging oneself):: xwéqw'ethet < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.
 hair seal:: áshxw.
 name of a seal bay on Harrison River just before Pretty's house going to Chehalis:: Áshxwetel < áshxw.
 name of a seal-shaped rock formerly on the Harrison or Chehalis River:: Áshxwetel < áshxw.
 seal fat:: skwló ~ sqwló.
 Seal Fat Rock on Harrison River just upriver from Th'éqwela (place by Morris Lake where Indian people used to play Indian badminton), this rock has what resembles seal fat all around it:: Skwló ~ Sqwló < sqwló.
 seal fat, seal blubber:: sqwló.

Seal Fat Rock

- Seal Fat Rock on Harrison River just upriver from Th'éqwela (place by Morris Lake where Indian people used to play Indian badminton), this rock has what resembles seal fat all around it:: Skwló ~ Sqwló < sqwló.

search :: yá:l̥x < yél or perhaps yá:l.

- search for s-o:: sô:q't ~ séwq't ~ sú:q't ~ súwq't.
 search for s-th:: yá:l̥xt < yél or perhaps yá:l.
 searching it, digging through it:: xíxeleqwt < xíleqw.
 search through it, rummage through it, search s-o (like Customs officials):: xíleqwt < xíleqw.
 to search through, to rummage:: xíleqw.

season]

season]

(be) Spring, [time or season] when everything comes up:: temkw'éyles < kw'í ~ kw'íy.
 cyclic period, moon, season:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.
 moon of February to March, (torch season):: peló:qes < peló:qel.
 spring (season), (time to sprout up):: temqw'íles ~ temqw'éyles < qw'íl.
 time for, time to, season of:: tem=
 time, season:: tem=.

seat

chair, bench, seat, something to sit on:: ch'áletstel ~ sch'á(:)letstel ~ shxwch'áletstel < ts'á.
 drop oneself into a seat, throw oneself on the floor or ground in a tantrum, throw a
 tantrum:: kw'qweméthet < kw'óqw.
 find a seat, have a seat, sit down:: ch'álechem < ts'á.
 have a seat:: xwch'áletsem < ts'á.
 hot on the rump, hot seat:: kw'esélets < kw'ás.
 slide on one's seat, (sliding on one's bottom):: qíqex'életsem ~ qéyqex'életsem < qíxem ~
 (less good spelling) qéyxem.
 stand up, rise from a seat:: xwíléx.

Sechelt

Sechelt people, Sechelt person:: Sxixálh.

second

creek between Popkum and Cheam, also a location near Popkum, (must be second of two
 creeks above Popkum that cross Highway #1 [JL 4/7/78]): sthamí:l.
 one (second) of two creeks just above Popkum which cross Highway #1, (creek between
 Popkum and Cheam, also a place near Popkum [AC]): Sthamí:l < themá.
 second finger, index finger:: st'eqtóletses < tl'áqt.
 second finger, middle finger:: shxwá:ytses < shxwá:ye.

second-hand

second-hand store:: mékw'emáwtwx < mékw' ~ mók'w'.
 something used that one picks up and uses, something second-hand:: smékw'em < mékw'
 ~ mók'w'.
 use second-hand:: mékw'em < mékw' ~ mók'w'.

second person plural

command imperative second person plural:: -alha.
 second person plural subjunctive subject:: -áp ~ -elep.
 you (pl.), second person plural object:: -óle.
 your (pl.), you folks's, second person plural possessive pronoun, second person plural
 subordinate subject:: -a -elep ~ -a' -elep.

second person singular

command imperative second person singular:: -lha.
 second person singular patient or object of passive:: -ò:m.
 second person singular subjunctive subject:: -exw.
 you (sg.), second person singular object:: -óme.
 you (sg.) (subject of an independent clause), second person singular:: -chexw, -chxw.
 your (sg.), second person sg. possessive pronoun, second person sg. subordinate subject
 pronoun:: -a'.

secret

secret

go warn s-o in secret, go tell s-o in secret:: wíyt < wá:y.

section

end of a falling section of land, end of a level stretch of land, (head of a creek or island [Elders Group]): lhéq'qel.

secure

be tight, be secured tightly:: slá ~ selá ~ slá: (probably).

See.

Look., See.: kw'e.

see

be fading (of eyesight):: stselá:l.

come to see s-o/s-th, visit s-o:: kw'átset < kw'áts ~ kw'ets.

fortune-teller, seer, person who can see things in the future, female witch:: syéw:e ~ syéwe ~ syó:we ~ syú:we < yéw: ~ yéw.

happy to see s-o:: xwoyíwelmet < xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwél.

(have/be) dirty water, (not clear, unclear, can't see bottom (of water) [EL]): mímexwel.

Look., See.: kw'é.

seeing s-o:: kw'ókw'etslexw < kw'áts ~ kw'ets

seeing s-o (i.e. visiting s-o):: kw'ókw'etsset < kw'áts ~ kw'ets.

see s-o/s-th, catch sight of s-th/s-o:: kw'étslexw < kw'áts ~ kw'ets.

transparent, can be seen through (skin, curtain, etc.), translucent:: th'álxem.

seed

a grass that grows with berries in fields and everywhere and has seeds that stick in one's throat when eaten with berries, probably a type of brome grass, likely California brome grass, possibly sweet cicely:: táqalh.

bloom or (plant) fuzz (spores, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts:: spekw'ém.< pékw' ~ péqw'.

fine airborne seed(s) (not used of plum or apple seed(s) or the hard seeds – sth'emíwel is used for those) (used for dandelion seeds, cottonwood seeds, etc., tail of a cat-tail reed, (plant fluff (possibly including tail of cat-tail rush) [Elders Group 2/27/80]): spéxwqel ~ spéxwqel < píxw.

heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit:: sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'ó:m.

sow s-th, drop or spread see in rills, scatter s-th, (sowing s-th [AC]): tl'épxt < tl'ép.

sunflower seeds:: spéxwqels te syóqwem sp'áq'em < píxw, yéqw, p'áq' (lit. small airborne seed of + the + sun + flower).

the planting, seeds to plant, what is planted (sown), garden:: spí:ls < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

to drop or blow plant fluff (like dandelions, fireweed, cottonwood, etc.), to blow (of dusty or flaky stuff like wood dust, dandruff, maybe seeds): pípexwem < píxw.

seer

fortune-teller, seer, person who can see things in the future, female witch:: syéw:e ~ syéwe ~ syó:we ~ syú:we < yéw: ~ yéw.

seer, fortune-teller, person that senses the future:: síwe ~ syéwe < síw.

Selasphorus rufus

Selasphorus rufus

possibly Trochilidae family, probably including Selasphorus rufus, Archilochus alexandri, and Stellula calliope:: písk'a.

Sxeláwtxw)

Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat (Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sxeláwtxw): Salq'íwel < séq'.

sell :: xwóyem.

selling:: xwóxweyem < xwóyem.

selling it:: xwoxwiyómet < xwóyem.

sell s-th:: xwóymét ~ xwó:ymét < xwóyem.

Semiahmoo

Semiahmoo, White Rock, B.C.: Semyó:me ~ Sam(i)yó:me < semyó: ~ semyó.

semi-circle

go in a semi-circle (or part of a circle) with the current:: selch'éle < sél or sí(:)l.

semi-subterranean

pit-house, keekwillie house, semi-subterranean house:: sqémél.

Semmihault Creek

place where a grove of birches stood/stand near the Kickbush place on Chilliwack River

Road in Sardis, (village at junction of Semmihault Creek and Chilliwack River [Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19]):

Sekw'sekw'emá:y < síkw'.

Semmihault Creek, a stream from the east joining the old Chilliwack River near the Chilliwack airport:: Smiyó:llh?.

send :: lépets.

send (a person) for something:: tssàlèm < tsesá ~ tssá or tsás.

send somebody off with a message:: tssálem < tsesá ~ tssá or tsás.

send s-o to do/get something, send s-o for something, (send s-o on an errand):: tsesá:t ~ tssá:t ~ tsesát ~ tssát < tsesá ~ tssá or tsás.

send s-th:: lépetst < lépets.

something sent:: slépets < lépets.

s-o was being sent [on errands]: tsésetem < tsesá ~ tssá or tsás.

to ride [along], hook a ride, get a ride, send oneself:: lépetsel < lépets.

senior line

older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling

of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line,

older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

sense

become aware (said for ex. of a child about three years or so, or of realizing how something is done), come to one's senses, sober up:: p'élh.

seer, fortune-teller, person that senses the future:: síwe ~ syéwe < síw.

sense something (that will happen), hear about it:: síwélmét ~ síwélmét < síw.

sensible

sensible

sensible, wise, (get sensible, get wise):: q'e'í:les ~ q'e'í:lés.

separate

a group separating themselves from another group:: halts'elíthet < halts'elí.

get separated (by distance), be by themselves, be separate:: halts'elí.

separated in marriage:: skwekwó:tel < kwá:

separate oneself from a group, separate oneself (from others):: lets'elíthet < halts'elí.

to separate people fighting, to split up people fighting:: memáx < má ~ má'.

to separate things or objects:: alts'elít < halts'elí.

September

coho salmon time, August to September:: temkwóxweth < kwóxweth.

September to October, dog salmon time:: temkw'ó:lexw < kw'ó:lexw.

serve

be served:: slhálhex < lhá:x ~ lháx.

cedar trough (to serve food):: xepyúwelh < sxéyp.

dish, big cooking and serving trough used in longhouse, feast dish, plate (of wood or basketry), (platter), tray:: ló:thel.

help oneself to food, serve oneself, serve oneself food (with a ladle), serve oneself a meal

(food), (put on a dish [CT, HT]): lhá:xem ~ lháxem < lhá:x ~ lháx, lhá:xem ~ lháxem < lhá:x ~ lháx,

lhá:xem ~ lháxem < lhá:x ~ lháx.

serve oneself (mainly soup and liquids):: kw'á:lem.

serve you (food):: áxwethòmè < áxw.

service

to pray, have a church service, (a Church (organization, not building) [Elders Group]):

ts'ahéyelh.

service-berry

fresh saskatoon berry, service-berry, June berry:: ts'esláts.

saskatoon bush, service-berry bush:: ts'eslátselhp < ts'esláts.

set

a net is set, be set (of a net by canoe, not of a pole net):: semíliyel < mí:l ~ míl.

a set net, a stationary net:: semláliyel < mí:l ~ míl.

eddy water (where you set nets), [to eddy repeatedly?]: xwtitím or xwtiytím.

(he) light(s) s-th on fire, (he) set s-th on fire:: sétqtstes.

set a net and drift with it:: qwsá:wiyel < qwés.

set a net (by canoe), set one's net, fish with a net, (submerge a net):: míliyel < mí:l ~ míl.

set a snare trap:: íweltàlem < íwel.

setting a trap:: xáxesxèlem < xésxel.

worn out (used when quarter moon is nearly invisible), (set (of the sun)):: th'éx.

set free

let go of s-th/s-o, drop s-th, set s-o free, turn s-o/s-th loose:: kwát ~ kwát < kwá:.

settle

food settled (in the stomach), food is settled (in the stomach), (be settled (of food in the stomach), be comfortably digested (of food)): qsákw'.

settle (CONT'D)

throw s-o down hard (like a wrestler), tap s-th (a container's bottom) [hard] on something to make the contents settle (like berry basket):: th'esét ~ th'sét < th'és.

settlement

(heron nesting area which was the) upriver end of Herrling Island in Fraser River just below Popkum, also the name of the village or settlement on Herrling Island:: Smémeqw'o < sméqw'o ~ smóqw'o.

Katz river-bank, Ruby Creek settlement, village on north bank of Fraser River just below (west of) the mouth of Ruby Creek:: Spópetes < pót.

Tzeachten, a (recent) settlement on the upper reaches of the lower Chilliwack River, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #13 near Sardis:: Ch'iyáqtel < sts'iyáq.

village or settlement on the west side of the Fraser River at Emory Creek by Frank Malloway's fish camp, Albert Flat (Yale Indian Reserve #5):: Ó:ywoses.

seven

seven birds:: th'ekwsíws < th'ókws.

seven canoes, seven boats:: th'okwsówelh < th'ókws.

seven containers:: th'ekwsáleqel < th'ókws.

seven dollars, (seven Indian blankets or dollars [Boas]):: th'ókwses < th'ókws.

seven fish:: th'okwsíqw ~ th'okwsesíqw < th'ókws.

seven fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: th'ekwòls < th'ókws.

(seven long objects), seven ropes, seven threads, seven sticks, seven poles:: th'okwsámets' < th'ókws.

seven o'clock:: sth'ókws < th'ókws.

seven paddlers, seven "pullers":: th'ekwsále < th'ókws.

seven people:: th'ekwsále < th'ókws.

seven times:: th'ekwsálh < th'ókws.

seven, to be seven:: th'ókws.

seventy:: th'èkwetselhsxá < th'ókws.

seventy

seventy:: th'èkwetselhsxá < th'ókws.

seventy dollars:: th'èkwetselsxó:s < th'ókws.

seventy people:: th'ekwselsxá:le < th'ókws.

"seven-year itch"

(have a) chronic skin disease marked by reddish skin and itching, have "seven-year itch":: lhóth'.

scabies (a skin disease), ("seven-year itch", itch lasting seven years [Deming 2/7/80]):: slhóth' < lhóth'.

several

a group of people, a tribe of people, several tribes:: ó:wqw'elmexw or ó:wkw'elmexw.

put them down (several objects):: lháleq'et < lháq'.

several (people, animals) (exact number unknown):: kw'í:làs ~ kw'ílàs < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

several times

folding lots of things, fold s-th several times or many times:: lemlémet < lémet.

hit on the face (several times):: melmélkw'es < xwmélkw'es.

sew :: p'áth'.

(be) sewed (already):: sp'áp'eth' < p'áth'.

sew (CONT'D)

needle (for sewing cloth, for mat-making):: p'éth'tel < p'áth'.

sewing:: p'áp'eth' < p'áth'.

sewing machine:: shxwp'áp'eth' < p'áth'.

sew s-th, sew it:: p'áth'et < p'áth'.

sewing machine

sewing machine:: shxwp'áp'eth' < p'áth'.

sex

bring oneself to a climax, to climax, to orgasm, masturbate:: wets'á:lómet < ts'á:.

chase s-o to have sex:: á:ystexw < á:y.

ejaculate :: méqw' ~ môqw'.

have intercourse, fuck:: kw'átl'.

have intercourse with s-o, fuck s-o:: kw'átl'et < kw'átl'.

hermaphrodite (person with organs of both sexes), hermaphrodite baby:: t'ámiya.

like s-o [his/her personality], like s-th [its taste, its idea], be interested in s-th/s-o, enjoy s-o sexually:: éystexw ~ éy:stexw < éy ~ éy:.

making love, having intercourse:: pipelá:ls < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

sexy:: xwó:xwth'tem < xwáth'.

tempt s-o (with sex or lust):: xixtímestexw or xixtímtexw < xítem.

thinking about having intercourse:: kw'okw'etl'élmel < kw'átl'.

to climax, come (sexually), ejaculate:: qw'lhòlèm or qw'lhòlèm.

turned on sexually:: témex.

shade

a shade:: st'ált'exw < t'á:l.

go out of sight (behind something), disappear [behind something], [get in shade]: t'á:l.

shading one's eyes from the sun with the hand (looking into the sun): xwtóx_uesem.

(the) shade (of a tree for ex.), something that's not showing:: st'á:t'el < t'á:l.

window shades, blinds, blinders (on a horse, etc.): t'óléstel < t'á:l.

shadow :: qéyqeyx_uelà.

shaft

spear, shaft (of spear/harpoon/gaff-hook), gaff-hook pole:: s'álem.

shake

(get) shaky and weak:: xwóyqwem.

it shook (shakes itself), shaking, bobbing around:: qwá:yx_uthet < qwá:y.

one's head is shaking constantly (like with disease):: xwóyqwesem, xwóyqwesem.

roof, shake(s) on roof, shingle(s) on roof, ceiling:: síqetsel < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

shake hands:: kwelétses < kwél.

shake hands with s-o:: kwelétsest < kwél.

shake one's head side to side (as in saying no):: kwíythesem.

shakes on house, roof:: síqetseláwt_uxw < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

(shake s-th):: qwá:yx_u(e)t < qwá:y.

shake s-th down, pack s-th down, push s-th down, knead s-th (esp. of bread dough), press it down (like yeast bread):: qeth'ét.

shake s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or blanket for ex.): xwíset ~ xwítset < xwís.

shaking a lot of hands:: kwéletsesà:ls < kwél.

shake (CONT'D)

shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen, for ex.): xwóykwem.
 shaking hands:: kweltssà:ls < kwél.
 shaking one's head side to side (as in saying no):: kwóythesem < kwíythesem.
 (shaking, quaking, moving oneself):: qwíy^xthet < qwá:y.
 (shaking s-th):: qwíy^x(e)t < qwá:y.
 shaking the hand of s-o, shaking his hand:: kwéletsest < kwél.
 swivel one's hips (as in the Hawaiian hula for ex.) (shake one's bottom around):: qwayxélechem < qwá:y.
 thick plank for side of house, thick shake for longhouse roof, covering over hole in roof of pit-house:: s'í:ltexw.
 to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.
 you're shaking all over:: xwóyeqwthòm.

Shakers :: Shéykes.

shallow :: sxáxem < xá:m.
 getting shallow:: xá:mthet ~ xómthet < xá:m.
 shallow water:: sxáxem < xá:m.
 wading in shallow water:: sísexwem < síxwem.

shaman)

(an Indian doctor or shaman) working, curing, chasing the bad things away:: lhálhewels < lhá:w.
 blowing (of an Indian doctor on a patient):: pópexwels < póxw.
 blow (spray) on a patient (of an Indian doctor or shaman), blow spray on s-o/s-th (of a shaman, a person ironing, a child teething):: póxwet < póxw.
 hand rattle of Indian doctor or shaman:: kwóxwemal ~ kwóxwmal < kwoxw.
 Indian doctor at work, shaman at work, healer:: lhálhewéleq < lhá:w.
 Indian doctor, shaman, medicine man, Indian doctor's spirit power (Elders Group 11/19/75):: shxwlá:m < lá:m.
 Indian red paint (used by spirit dancers, ritualists, and Indian doctors or shamans):: témélh.
 medicine song [sung by shaman]: yiwí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.
 spirit power of an Indian doctor or shaman:: slá:m < lá:m.

shame

(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to):: xéy^xelexw < xéy^xe ~ xí^xe.
 be ashamed:: xéy^xe ~ xí^xe.
 being ashamed:: xexéy^xe < xéy^xe ~ xí^xe.
 be shamed:: lháy.
 make s-o ashamed:: xéy^xestexw < xéy^xe ~ xí^xe.
 make s-o ashamed [happen to or accidentally or manage to]: lháylexw < lháy.
 shame oneself (purposely):: xéy^xethet < xéy^xe ~ xí^xe.
 to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?): xéy^xelòmèt < xéy^xe ~ xí^xe.

Shannon

village at east end of Little Mountain on Hope Slough, upper end of Mount Shannon
 [DM]: Qwolíwiya or Ñwolíwiya.
 village at west end of Little Mountain (Mount Shannon) on Hope Slough, also a name for

Shannon (CONT'D)

Hope Slough or Hope River:: Sqwá:la < qwá.

shape

be box-shaped:: kw'elókw'exwóles < kw'óxwe.

good figure, good shape:: eyámeth' < éy ~ éy:.

rub (oil or water) in s-th to clean or soften, rub s-th to soften or clean it, (shaping a stone hammer with abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing? [BH TTC 9/2/76]): yémq't.

shaped

U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe:: sqw'emqw'emóxw < qw'óm̄xw.

share

give an equal share or amount to s-o, give (food?) to s-o, share with s-o:: áxwest < áxw.

share a meal:: wó:thel.

share food with s-o:: áxwet.

shark

shark, [perhaps basking shark, six-gill shark, thresher shark, and/or others, probably generic]: q'ellhomelétsel < q'ellhólemètsel.

sharp

be a sharp sound, have a sharp sound, make a sharp sound:: eyotháléqep < éy ~ éy:.

be sharp, have a sharp edge:: eyó:th ~ iyóth < éy ~ éy:.

grind or sharpen s-th (of edged tools):: yéq'est < yéq'.

(have a) high pitch (voice or melody), (have a) sharp voice:: xwiyótheqel < éy ~ éy:.

(have) sharp teeth, (have) fangs:: silís < éy ~ éy:.

(making a) continuous rustling noise (of paper or silk or material), rustling (of leaves, paper, a sharp sound):: sá:wts'em < sawéts'em.

poke it, pin s-th, pick it up (on sharp pointed object), pick s-th up on a fork (or other sharp object):: ts'qw'ét < ts'éqw'.

sharpen it (of a point):: xépqst < xíp.

sharp grass, cut-grass:: pxá:y.

spear it (a fish), stab s-o/s-th with something sharp, pierce s-o/s-th, prick s-o (with a pin, for ex.), poke s-o (with a pin, etc.): thq'ét < théq'.

sharpen

jade (nephrite) (used for sharpening [chopping] stones), any agate (can be used as flint to strike a spark):: t'émq'ethel.

shave

shave (the face):: exó:ythelem < íx.

shaving:: íxiyethílem < íx.

shavings

trimmings (of material), sawdust, shavings:: lhéts'emel < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

shawl

big shawl:: s'oth'ó:mes < íth'a.

put on a shawl:: s'oth'ó:mósem < íth'a.

she

she

- and so (he, she, it, they):: qetl'osésu ~ qetl'os'ésu < tl'ó ~ tl'o, tl'osésu ~ tl'os'ésu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 and then (he, she, it):: tl'esu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 because (he, she, it, they):: tl'okw'es ~ tl'okw'ses ~ tl'ekw'ses < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 he (present or presence unspecified), he's the one that, it's him that, she or it (present or presence unspecified), that or this (immediately before nominal):: tú:tl'ò ~ tútl'ò ~ tútl'o < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 he/she/it was (already), they were (already):: luh < le.
 that he, that she, that it, that they:: kws ...-s ~ kw'ses ~ kw'es ...-s < kw.
 that's her (absent), she (absent):: kwsú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that's her, she (present or presence unspecified), her (present or presence unspecified), that (female):: thú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent):: kwthú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that was her (deceased), she (deceased):: kwsú:tl'ò:lh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

shed

- canoe shed:: sléxwelháwtwx < sléxwelh.
 little house, cabin (say 12 ft. x 10 ft. or less), small home, storage house (small shed-like house, enclosed with door), outhouse (slang), toilet (slang):: lílem < lá:lém.
 wood-shed:: siyólhá:wtxw < yólh.

sheep

- domestic sheep:: metú.
 sheep wool:: metú:lqel ~ metú:'álqel < metú.

sheet

- hail when it comes in sheets:: kw'kw'xwòs < kw'xwós.
 sheets:: síts.

shelf

- :: shxwch'ech'áls < ts'á.
 (being/put) on the top shelf:: ts'ech'ó:lwelh < ts'á.
 fell of its own accord (of an object from a height or from upright), drop down (object/person, from a shelf, bridge, cliff, etc.), fall off:: wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'.

shell

- shell (shiny part):: ts'áwi or ts'áwiy.

shelter

- a shelter:: st'ált'exw < t'á:l.
 rainshelter:: q'eléts' < q'el.
 sheltered:: st'ált'exw < t'á:l.
 square dressing room or shelter of blankets where sxwóyxwey dancers change before doing the sxwóyxwey dance:: q'eléts'tel < q'el.

Shepherdia canadensis:: sxwósem ~ sxwó:sem ~ sxó(:)sem.

shh

- :: sht ~ sh:t.

shield

- fire box or fire platform and fire shield for torch-lighting or pit-lamping fire:: tl'áts'eq.

shield (CONT'D)

torch (made from pitch) (SJ and MV), (bark shield for fire (Elders Group 3/6/78)):
swáts'et.

shimmer

shimmering (in heat):: pó:lexwem < poléxwem.

shin :: sth'émxel < hth'b.txt.

shine

light up s-th/s-o, shine a light on s-th/s-o:: táwet < táw.

shell (shiny part):: ts'áwi or ts'áwiy.

shine it:: yótl'et ~ yótl'at.

shine like a reflection, reflect, glitter, sparkle:: p'álq'em.

shining, (glittering, sparkling (with many reflections)):: p'elp'álq'em < p'álq'em.

shiny:: ts'á:ls'em.

shingle

roof, shake(s) on roof, shingle(s) on roof, ceiling:: síqetsel < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

shirt :: stl'pí:wel ~ tl'pí:wel < tl'ép.

put s-th on (of a design on a dress, of a shirt, shoes, etc.), attach it, stick it on, fasten it:
tl'álx < tl'ál.

shit

dung, (excrement, feces), shit:: sq'éth'.

dung, feces, shit:: s'ó' < ó'.

have a bowel movement, defecate, to shit:: ó'.

mess in one's pants (shit in one's pants):: ó'ayiwsem < ó'.

shit-house)

outhouse (for solid waste), (shit-house):: wá:cháwtxw.

shivaree

to rattle (cans, etc. to wake newlyweds), to shivaree (someone):: q'etxáls < q'et.

shiver

be trembling, shiver:: lhátxtem < lhétxtem.

shock

a fatal kind of shock on seeing a stl'áleqem (supernatural creature):: xò:lí:s.

be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed::

lholhek'w'íwel ~ lholhk'w'íwel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

shoe :: qwlhí:xel ~ qwelhí:xel < qwélh.

(be) too tight (of shoes, clothes, trap, box), tight (of a dress one can't get into), too tight to
get into (of dress, car, box of cards, etc.): stl'etl'íq' < tl'íq'.

get a shoe on the wrong foot:: sts'ó:kw'xel.

got (both) shoes on wrong feet:: sts'ókw'elxel < sts'ó:kw'xel.

(make/have a) squeaking sound (of a tree, of a chair, of shoes), squeaking (of shoes, trees),
(creaking):: qá:ytl'em.

put on one's shoes:: qwelhlixélem ~ qwelhixélem < qwélh.

shoe (CONT'D)

put s-th on (of a design on a dress, of a shirt, shoes, etc.), attach it, stick it on, fasten it::
t'lálx < t'lál.

shoelace

shoelace, shoe-lace:: yémxtel < yém ~ yem.

to fasten s-th by tying, tie up s-th (like canoe, horse, laces, nets, cow, shoelaces), tie it::
q'éyset ~ q'í(:)set < q'ey ~ q'í.

shoo :: sh.

shoot

a sprout or shoot (esp. of the kinds peeled and eaten in spring), sweet green inner shoots,
green berry shoots, salmonberry shoots, wild raspberry shoots and greens, salmonberry sprouts, blackcap
shoots, thimbleberry shoots, wild rhubarb shoots, fern shoots:: stháthqiy.

be hit (with arrow, bullet, anything shot that you've aimed), got shot, (got pierced), got
poked into, got wounded (with gun or arrow):: ts'éqw'.

cast a spell on s-o, put a spell on s-o, shoot power into s-o:: x't'ét < x'ét'.

cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power:: x't'áls or x't'á:ls < x'ét'.

continuous shooting or popping sounds:: t'l'él't'eleqw' < t'l'ál ~ t'l'á:l.

miss s-th (in shooting at it with arrow, spear or gun):: qw'íxwet < qw'íxw.

shoot (gun, etc.): kwel'éx ~ kwel:éx < kwél.

shooting:: ákwelex < kwél.

shoot s-th/s-o:: kwel'éxt < kwél.

to miss a shot (an arrow, spear or gun):: qw'íxw.

to shoot, shoot (with bow and arrow):: kwel'éx ~ kwel:éx < kwél.

shore

away from the shore, toward the river:: chúchu ~ chúwchuw ~ chéwchew < cháchew ~
cháchu.

beach, shore:: cháchew ~ cháchu.

drift ashore:: qwélh.

made it to shore, get to shore:: lhál:omet < lhà:l, lhál:omet < lhà:l.

push out from shore (in canoe):: thexósem < théx.

steep drop-off, a drop-off, very steep slope, steep shore, steep riverbank, a slide:: x'éylés.

shoreline

Hill's Bar (a stretch of shoreline between Yale and Hope, on the east side of the Fraser
river):: Qw'elóqw' < qw'él.

short :: ts'í:ts'etl' < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

a canoe or boat cut off short in the rear (because the stern couldn't be repaired)::
t'qw'á:lats < t'éqw'.

be getting shorter:: ts'íts'etl'thet < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

be short (in memory):: q'iq'ethá:m or q'eyq'ethá:m < q'thá:m.

be short (of money or other things):: sq'thà:m < q'thá:m.

has short legs:: ts'el'életl'xel < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

(have a) short memory:: q'thá:m.

short canoe:: ts'ítl'ewelh < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

shorter:: ts'ats'í:ts'etl' ~ ts'ats'íts'etl' < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

short leaf willow, (Sitka willow):: xwálá:lhp ~ xwá:lá:lhp < xwále ~ xwá:le.

short (of a person), shorty:: ts'í:ts'tlemeth' < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

short (CONT'D)

- short paddle:: ts'ítl'ôwes or ts'ítl'ewes < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.
 short pants, little pants, underpants:: siseqíws ~ síseqíws < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.
 short person, short (in stature):: ch'í:tl'emeth' < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.
 takes short steps:: ts'tl'étl'xel < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

short-change

- steal from s-o, rob s-o, short-change s-o:: qá:lt < qá:l.

shortcut :: tl'atl'eq'xélém < tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.

- a shortcut:: tl'ítl'q'ey < tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.

- mountain west of N'ó:letsa, (mountain north of Sése (Mary Ann Creek), shortcut to N'ó:letsa [Elders Group (Fish Camp 9/29-31/77)]): Tl'átl'eq'xélém < tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.
 take a shortcut:: tl'ítl'q'oyám < tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.

shortening

- fat, grease, lard, (oil [EB], shortening [MH]): sló:s ~ slós < ló:s ~ lós.
 lard, shortening:: xwástel.

shot

- a pop, a shot:: tl'éleqw' < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.
 a shot, explosion:: wetl'éleqw < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.
 to miss a shot (an arrow, spear or gun):: qwíxw.

shoulder

- carry a canoe on one's shoulders, to portage:: xw'ílamôwelh < ílám.
 carry a packstrap or both packstraps over the shoulder(s) and under the arm(s):: sq'iwq'ewíles < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.
 carry on one's shoulder:: ílám.
 carry s-th on one's shoulder:: í:lá:mt < ílám.
 shoulder (especially the top), shoulder (someone's, possessed):: shxw'ílamáálá ~ shxw'ílamàlà < ílám.
 shoulder (name of body part, unpossessed):: xw'ílamáálá ~ xw'ílamàlà < ílám.

shoulder-blade:: kweq'tál.

shout)

- a holler, (a yell, a shout):: stà:m < tà:m.
 call (by voice), shout, yell, holler:: tà:m.
 call s-o (by voice), holler at s-o, shout at s-o, shout at s-o:: tà:met ~ tàmet < tà:m.
 shouting repeatedly, hollering repeatedly, yelling (repeatedly):: tatí:m < tà:m.

shove

- shove s-th:: xthét < xéth.

shovel :: lepál, shxwoweth'ílep or shxwoweth'ílep < wáth'.

- shovel, spade:: lopál.

shovel-nose

- canoe with shovel-nose at both ends, same as tl'elá:y:: sqwéthem < qweth.
 shovel-nose canoe:: tl'elá:y.

show

show

advise s-o, teach s-o, show s-o:: íwest < íwes.

a mark to show where something is, a marker (to show a trail, something buried, a grave)::

xáth'tel < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.

showing his/her teeth:: th'exelís.

showing s-o (how to do it), teaching s-o, advising s-o, guiding s-o, directing s-o:: íwest < íwes.

teach how to do something, teach, guide, direct, show:: íwes

show a picture (at a memorial ceremony)

show a picture:: xélestexw < xél ~ xé:yl (or better) xí:l.

show a picture of those remembered:: xwpósem te hákw'elesem < xwp, hákw'eles.

(word used when showing a picture of the deceased at a memorial ceremony, and telling the family to dry their tears) his/her face/their faces are dried:: th'éyxwestem < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

shower

a rainshower:: lhémt < lhém.

raining, ([having a] rainshower with light wind [BJ]): lhémexw < lhém.

show-off :: pú'elets < pú'.

a dandy, someone who overdresses, a show-off, comedian, someone who always cracks jokes, smart-alec:: swék'.

fart on the rump, (a show-off):: pú'elets < pú'.

shrimp :: homò:y.

shrink :: q'élp'thet < q'élp't.

shrink s-th:: q'élp't.

shrub

shrub, small bush (for ex. growing on river edge, or like vine maple or thimbleberry or willow), brush, underbrush:: xwíxwel.

shuffle

drag one's foot, to shuffle (the feet):: xwót'kw'emxel < xwót'kw'em.

(have/get) soft rustling (of material), shuffling (sound):: xwót'kw'em.

Shuswap

Shuswap people:: Shushxwáp.

shut

closing one's eyes, shutting one's eyes:: th'íth'eplexw (or perhaps th'íth'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

shut one's eyes, close one's eyes, (blink [EB]): th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

shutting one's eyes repeatedly, (blinking [EB]): th'épth'eplexw (or perhaps th'ép'th'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

shut your mouth, (shut one's mouth):: t'ekwó:ythí:lem < t'ékw.

shuttle

net shuttle and net-measure, gill-net measure, (loom [Elders Group]): t'élhtsetel < t'álh.

net shuttle, mesh-measure (usually part of the shuttle):: shxwq'éyq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

shy

shy

be shy, be not talkative, quiet (of a person):: p'áp'xwem.
 feel embarrassed and shy because ashamed, be ashamed:: lhistélémet < lháy.

Sibbaldus musculus

perhaps generic, most likely includes all local balleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti, especially Balaenoptera physalus and Megaptera novaeangliae, possibly Eschrichtius glaucus, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera acutorostrata, Sibbaldus musculus, Eubalaena sieboldi, could include the following toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti): Physeter catodon, possibly Berardius bairdi, Mesoplodon stejnegeri, Ziphius cavirostrus:: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

sibling

(be) brother and sister, (be siblings to each other), (be) first cousin to each other:: qeló:qtel < sqá:q.
 brother-in-law's wife, (spouse's sibling's spouse), (step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister [AC]): slets'éleq < láts'.
 child's spouse's parent, child's spouse's sibling, child's in-laws:: skw'élwés.
 grandparent, grandparent's sibling, grandparent's first cousin:: sí:le.
 great grandparent, great grandchild, sibling or (up to fourth) cousin of great grandparent, great grandchild of brother or sister or (up to fourth) cousin:: sts'ó:meqw.
 great great grandparent, great great grandchild, sibling or cousin (up to fourth) of great great grandparent/-child:: th'ép'ayeqw ~ th'épayeqw.
 great great great great grandparent, great great great great grandchild, sibling or cousin (up to fourth) of great great great great grandparent or -child:: tómiyeqw.
 half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister:: lets'ów(e)yelh ~ slets'óweyelh < láts'.
 husband's brothers, (perhaps also wife's sisters?, spouse's siblings?, sibling's spouses?): smetmátexwtel < smátexwtel.
 older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line, older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.
 older siblings, elder cousins (first/second/third cousins by an older sibling of one's ancestor):: sá:tl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.
 oldest (sibling):: sétl'o < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.
 parent's cousin, parent's sibling, uncle, aunt:: shxwemlí:kw.
 relative of deceased spouse, mother/brother/sister/cousin/relative of deceased husband, dead spouse's relative or sibling, daughter-in-law if son dies:: ts'á:ya.
 sibling, brother, sister:: álex.
 (siblings), brothers:: el'álex < álex.
 small younger sibling:: sqiqáq < sqá:q.
 spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister, woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife):: smátexwtel.
 to marry a sibling of one's deceased spouse:: th'áyá:m < ts'á:ya.
 younger sibling (pet name):: ká:k ~ kyá:ky < sqá:q.
 younger siblings, "younger" cousins (first, second, or third cousins [whose connecting ancestor is younger than ego's]): sqelá:q < sqá:q.
 younger sibling, younger brother, younger sister, child of younger sibling of one's parent, "younger" cousin (could even be fourth cousin [through younger sibling of one's great great grandparent]): sqá:q, sqá:q.
 younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one's(great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister:: sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

sibling (CONT'D)

youngest (sibling):: se'ó:seqwt < sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

sibling/cousin

sibling/cousin of great great grand-parent/-child:: ékwiyeqw.

sibling/cousin of great great great grandparent/-child:: ékwiyeqw.

sibling (cross-sex)

husband's brother, wife's sister, spouse's sibling (cross-sex), brother-in-law, sister-in-law,
sibling's spouse (cross-sex):: smátexwtel.

sibling's child

nephew, niece, sibling's child (child of sister or brother or cousin (up to and including
fourth cousin) [Elders Group]):: stí:wel.

nephews, nieces, sibling's children:: statí:wel < stí:wel.

sibling's spouse

husband's brothers, (perhaps also wife's sisters?, spouse's siblings?, sibling's spouses?):
smetmátexwtel < smátexwtel.

spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister,
woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife):: smátexwtel.

uncle's wife, aunt's husband, parent's sibling's spouse, uncle by marriage, aunt by
marriage:: xchápth ~ schápth.

sibling's spouse (cross-sex)

husband's brother, wife's sister, spouse's sibling (cross-sex), brother-in-law, sister-in-law,
sibling's spouse (cross-sex):: smátexwtel.

sick

be always sickly:: q'é:yq'ey < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

(be) homesick:: t'ekw'élmlél < t'ó:kw'.

being homesick:: t'ót'ekw'élmlél < t'ó:kw'.

be lame, (be) sick on the foot, (have) a sick foot, (have) a hurt foot:: q'óq'eyxel < q'ó:y ~
q'óy.

be sick:: q'óq'ey < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

(be) sick on the hand, (have) a sick hand, (have) a hurt hand:: q'óq'eytses < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

make s-o sick:: q'óq'eystexw < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

sickness:: sq'óq'ey < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

you're crazy in the head, you're sick in the head:: xwoxwth'áleq[w]thom < xwáth'.

sickness

perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out:: xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

side

be across, be on the other side of:: sle'ó:thel < le'á.

(be) doubled up in bed on one's side with knees drawn up:: sqw'emóxw < qw'ómxw.

be on the other side of, be on the side facing away:: sle'ólwelh < le'á.

end or side of a house (inside/outside):: =áxel ~ =exel.

first warmed side of a tree, sunny side of a tree:: sqewá:meth' < qew.

inner lining, inner side:: skwetxwó:lwelh < kwetáxw.

leaning to one side:: sló:litses < slóli.

left (of a side):: th'íkwe.

side (CONT'D)

left side of the body:: sth'ekwe'í:ws < th'íkwe.
 lie? with surface facing up, sticking up, on the side? or edge?: kw'e'í ~ kw''í ~ kw'í.
 lying on its side:: slíx < lex.
 lying on one side with one's head propped up on one hand:: piyiyáleqálem < píy.
 (maybe) the backwoods side:: stselqwóthel < chá:l or chó:l.
 one side of the body (between arm and hip):: slheq'ó:lwelh < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
 one side of the body (probably someone's):: s'í:lwelh < í:lwelh.
 on the other side of the world:: súyéxel < sóy.
 on the side of the head, on the temples, around the ear, on the cheek:: =éla.
 opposite side of house on inside:: lheq'ewílh.
 part away from the river, side away from the river:: chóleqwmel < chá:l or chó:l.
 put one's head to one side, lay on one side of the head:: lexósem < lex.
 side hills or tilted hills northwest of N'ó:letsa near Yale:: Tewtewá:la ~ Tutuwále < tewále.
 side hills, tilted hills, slopes:: tewtewá:la ~ tutuwále < tewále.
 side (of the body):: í:lwelh.
 sides of butchered salmon with knife marks in them:: kw'íkw'ets' < kw'íts'.
 side, -ward:: =ó:lwelh.
 the left, the left side:: sth'íkwe < th'íkwe.
 tilt s-th, lift s-th up at one end or one side, tilt s-th sideways:: tewá:let < tewále.
 turn it on its side, lay it on its side:: lexét < lex.
 warm side:: sqewós < qew.

sideburn(s):: sxelpéla < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

side of the head)

hit on the ear, hit on the temple (side of the head):: kw'qwá:lí:ya < kw'óqw.

side to side

shake one's head side to side (as in saying no):: kwíythesem.
 shaking one's head side to side (as in saying no):: kwóythesem < kwíythesem.

sidewalk

what one walks on (trail, board sidewalk, cement sidewalk, etc.): shxw'ímex < i-ḡ m.

sideways

tilt s-th, lift s-th up at one end or one side, tilt s-th sideways:: tewá:let < tewále.

sigh

(be) sighing (of a spirit-dancer):: xáqlhelem < xeqlhálém.
 feel like singing a spirit song, be in a trance making sighs and crying sounds before singing
 a spirit song, be in the beginning of a trance before the spirit song is recognizable (the motions and
 sounds, crying out or wailing before singing):: lhéch.
 sighing over and over (of a spirit-dancer before or after dancing):: xaqxeqlhálem < xeqlhálém.
 to sigh, breathe out whew:: hóxwethílém.
 to sigh (of a spirit-dancer), make a loud (breathy) noise:: xeqlhálém.

sight

be fading (of eyesight):: stselá:l.
 disappear, drop out of sight, (to fade [Elders Group 3/72]): théxw ~ théxw.

sight (CONT'D)

eyesight, sight:: skw'áts < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

go out of sight (behind something), disappear [behind something], [get in shade]:: t'á:l.

(have) good eyes, (have) good sight, soft on the eyes, easy on the eyes:: eyólés ~ eyó:les < éy ~ éy:.

(have) good sight:: xw'elyó:les < éy ~ éy:.

see s-o/s-th, catch sight of s-th/s-o:: kw'étslexw < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

the (female, near but not visible), (female, near but not in sight) (translated by gender specific words in English, like aunt, etc.): kwse < kw.

the (male or gender unspecified, near but not in sight):: kwthe < kw.

sign

crossing oneself, (making the sign of the Cross):: pá:yewsem < pó:y.

make the sign of the Cross, (cross oneself):: p'íyewsem ~ p'íwsem < pó:y.

to make a sign with its foot it wants a younger brother or younger sister:: oqw'exélem < óqw'.

silent

walk[ing] silently or quietly:: t'et'ásxel or t'at'ásxel < t'ás.

walk silently, walk quietly:: t'ásxel < t'ás.

silk

(have/get) a rustling noise (not continuous) (of paper, silk, or other material), (to rustle):: sawéts'em.

(making a) continuous rustling noise (of paper or silk or material), rustling (of leaves, paper, a sharp sound):: sá:wts'em < sawéts'em.

Silver

now also the name of Ambrose Silver:: Ñéyteleq < xéyet.

silver

iron (the metal), silver:: chíkmel.

Silver Creek

August run spring salmon that go up Silver Creek (near Hope):: shxwôqw'ô:lh.

Isolillock Mountain (near Silver Creek):: Tl'ítl'xeleq.

Silver Creek, Silver Hope Creek:: Tl'íkw'elem < tl'íkw'el.

silver salmon

coho salmon, silver salmon:: kwóxweth.

silver spring salmon)

spearing sqwéxem (silver spring salmon) in clear water after waiting for them::

chth'éylem.

silver thaw

to sleet, have a silver thaw:: xwíqw'el < xwíqw'.

similar

being similar:: st'at'á < t.

be like, be similar to, be the same as, be a kind of:: sta'á ~ ste'á < t.

to resemble, look like, (similar-looking):: st'at'ó:mex < t.

simply

simply

just (simply, merely):: òl ~ -òl ~ -ò ~ el.

Simulidae

family Simuliidae:: $\underline{xw\hat{o}xw\acute{a}ye} \sim \underline{xwe}xw\acute{a}ye \sim \underline{xw\hat{o}xw\acute{a}}:ye$.

order Diptera, probably families Chiromidae, Ceratopogonidae, and Simuliidae:: $pep\underline{xw\acute{a}}qsel < p\acute{i}xw$.

simultaneous

when (simultaneous subordinating conjunction), as:: kw'e.

sinew

skin, hide (with/without hair or fur), pelt, sinew:: kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.

sing

:: t'ílem ~ t'ílem < t'íl.

a person that always sings:: $lexwst'í:lem < t'íl$.

a person that sings all the time (any song), a singer:: $st'él't'el < t'íl$.

a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB 4/25/78]):: $syiwí:l \sim syewí:l < yéw: \sim yéw$.

be singing about s-o/s-th:: $t'ít'elemet < t'íl$.

continuing on singing:: $t'él't'elem < t'íl$.

feel like singing a spirit song, be in a trance making sighsand crying sounds before singing a spirit song, be in the beginning of a trance before the spirit song is recognizable (the motions and sounds, crying out or wailing before singing):: lhéch.

pacify a baby, pacify it (a baby), sing or hum to a baby to quiet it, sing to it (a zaby), (sing a lullaby to it):: t'í'ó:t.

sing about s-o/s-th:: $t'ílemet < t'íl$.

sing a lullaby to s-o:: $tétemest$.

sing for s-o, (cause s-o to sing?):: $t'ílemestexw < t'íl$.

singing:: $t'ít'elem < t'íl$.

sing it for s-o:: $t'ílemelhtst < t'íl$.

to sing along or follow in singing a spirit song:: $t'à:m$.

war-whoop, ((probably) a sung spell before battle):: $syiwí:leqw < yéw: \sim yéw$.

singe

singe the hairs off skin:: $kw'síws < kw'ás$.

small float for nets (made from singed cedar):: $qwôqwá:l \sim qweqwá:l$.

singer

a person that sings all the time (any song), a singer:: $st'él't'el < t'íl$.

singer for someone:: $t'át'emet te syôwels < t'á, yéw: \sim yéw$.

single-file

walking single-file:: $chichelóqtel < chá:l$ or $chó:l$.

singular

coaxing imperative singular:: -tlh ~ -lh.

command imperative second person singular:: -lha.

first person singular patient or object of passive:: -àlè:m.

first person singular subjunctive subject:: -ál.

singular (CONT'D)

me, first person singular object:: -óx.

my, first person singular possessive pronoun, first person subordinate subject:: -el ~ -l ~ l.

second person singular patient or object of passive:: -ò:m.

second person singular subjunctive subject:: -exw.

you (sg.), second person singular object:: -óme.

sink

(be) sunk:: smímeq' < míq'.

be underwater, sink to the bottom:: míq'.

dive (already in water), go underwater, sink oneself down:: leqàlèm < léqem.

sink, dish-pan:: shxwth'oxwewí:ls < th'éxw or th'óxw.

sink s-th, sink it:: míq'et < míq'.

sinker

sinker, (fish) weight:: xá:t.

sinker line:: xetáléqetel < xá:t.

Siphonaptera

order Siphonaptera:: t'ót'elhem.

sir :: iyéseq < éy ~ éy:.

sir, male friend, chum (male), sonny:: iyéseq < éy ~ éy:.

sister

a mountain facing Chilliwack and adjacent to Mt. Cheam, the oldest sister of Lhílheqey (Mount Cheam):: Oló:xwelwet.

(be) brother and sister, (be) siblings to each other, (be) first cousin to each other::

qeló:qtel < sqá:q.

brother-in-law's wife, (spouse's sibling's spouse), (step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister [AC])::: slets'éleq < láts'.

great grandparent, great grandchild, sibling or (up to fourth) cousin of great grandparent, great grandchild of brother or sister or (up to fourth) cousin:: sts'ó:meqw.

half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister:: lets'ów(e)yelh ~ slets'óweyelh < láts'.

husband's brothers, (perhaps also wife's sisters?, spouse's siblings?, sibling's spouses?)::: smetmátexwtel < smátexwtel.

husband's brother, wife's sister, spouse's sibling (cross-sex), brother-in-law, sister-in-law, sibling's spouse (cross-sex):: smátexwtel.

nephew, niece, sibling's child (child of sister or brother or cousin (up to and including fourth cousin) [Elders Group])::: stí:wel.

older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling of one's grandparent, great grandchild of older sibling of one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line, older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

other sister of Lhílheqey or Mount Cheam:: Ts'símteló:t < ts'ísem.

sibling, brother, sister:: álex.

sister-in-law, husband's sister, brother's wife, wife's sister (EB):: shxw'álex < álex, shxw'álex < álex.

sisters-in-law:: shxw'el'álex < álex.

spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister, woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife):: smátexwtel.

to make a sign with its foot it wants a younger brother or younger sister:: oqw'exélem < óqw'.

sister (CONT'D)

younger sibling, younger brother, younger sister, child of younger sibling of one's parent, "younger" cousin (could even be fourth cousin [through younger sibling of one's great great grandparent]): sqá:q.
 younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one's(great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister:: sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.
 youngest sister of Lhílheqey (Mount Cheam) that cries:: N̄emó:th'ya < x̄à:m ~ x̄á:m.

sister-in-law

husband's brother, wife's sister, spouse's sibling (cross-sex), brother-in-law, sister-in-law, sibling's spouse (cross-sex):: smátexwtel.
 sister-in-law, husband's sister, brother's wife, wife's sister (EB):: shxw'álex < álex.

sisters

husband's brothers, (perhaps also wife's sisters?, spouse's siblings?, sibling's spouses?): smetmátexwtel < smátexwtel.

sister's husband

child's spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, (man's) sister's husband:: schiw'tálh.
 spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister, woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife):: smátexwtel.

sit

be astride, be sitting on:: sts'ets'á < ts'á.
 chair, bench, seat, something to sit on:: ch'áletstel ~ sch'á(:)letstel ~ shxwch'áletstel < ts'á.
 come close, come near, come sit in (with a group):: teséthet ~ tséthet < téš.
 find a seat, have a seat, sit down:: ch'álechem < ts'á.
 He sat., She sat.:: ma'emét < emét.
 legs crossed, cross one's ankles (either sitting or standing) [prob. error], (ankles crossed (either sitting or standing)): q'eyáweth'xel < q'ey ~ q'i.
 missed the chair in sitting down, missed one's chair:: sépelets.
 sat down (with a plop?), [slip off on one's bottom or chair]: xwlhépelets < xwlhép.
 sit facing a river and watch it, sit on a riverbank and sunbathe:: chichewós < cháchew ~ cháchu.
 sit on eggs, to hatch eggs, to brood eggs:: tl'xwá:ylhem < tl'xw ~ tl'exw.
 sit, sit down, sit up, arise (from lying or sitting), get up (from lying down, from bed or chair):: emét.
 sitting cross-legged:: silílh.
 sitting on one cheek of the rump:: tewálehélets < tewále.
 sitting, sitting down, sitting up:: ó:met ~ ó'emet < emét.
 sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one's sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katie)]): shxw'ó:met < emét.

Siwash Creek

Siwash Creek, on the CN (east) side of the Fraser River:: Aseláw Stótelô < Aseláw.

Siwash Creek Mountain

mountain above Esilao, Siwash Creek Mountain:: Aseláw Smált < Aseláw.

Siwash Creek village

Siwash Creek village

Esilao village, Siwash Creek village:: Aseláw.

six :: t'xém < t'éx.

six birds (dead or alive):: t'xemôws < t'éx.

six canoes, six boats:: t'xemôwelh < t'éx, t'xemôwelh < t'éx.

six containers:: t'xémeqel < t'éx.

six dollars, (six Indian blankets [Boas]): t'xém:es ~ t'xémés < t'éx.

six fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant):: t'xemòls < t'éx.

(six long objects), six ropes, six threads, six sticks, six poles:: t'xémemets' < t'éx.

six o'clock:: st'xéms < t'éx.

six paddles, six paddlers:: t'xemôwes < t'éx.

six people:: t'xémele < t'éx.

six times:: t'xemálh < t'éx.

sixty:: t'xemelsxá < t'éx.

Six-Mile Creek

Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake:: Lkwóxwethem < kwóxweth.

sixty

sixty:: t'xemelsxá < t'éx.

sixty dollars:: t'xémelsxós < t'éx.

sixty people:: t'xemelsxá:le < t'éx.

sizzle

sizzling:: ch'áwq'em.

Skawahlook

a turn in the Fraser River between Ruby Creek and Katz (about a mile upriver from the mouth of Ruby Creek and Ruby Creek I.R. #9 (called Lukseetsis-sum on maps and D.I.A. records, see Lexwthíthesem)), also the name of a village at this spot, spelled Skawahlook, Indian Reserve #1, on topographical maps and D.I.A. records:: Sq'ewá:lxw < q'ew ~ q'ew.

skid

slip, skid:: qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.

skim

skim it off:: pálétst.

skin

buckskin straps for tying a baby in its cradle or basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yem.

buckskin straps, lid for berry basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yem.

deer-skin moccasin:: st'éqxel.

(get) a disease gotten by contacting a frog, a skin eruption, also the same disease as the man got in Kawkawa Lake in the Sxwó:yxwey story, (perhaps also) leprosy:: qw'ó:m.

(get/have) white spots on the skin:: th'íq.

get skinned:: síkw'.

(have a) chronic skin disease marked by reddish skin and itching, have "seven-year itch":: lhóth'.

(have?) white spotted skin:: sp'íq' < p'éq'.

on the body, on the skin, on the covering:: =í:ws ~ =ews.

skin (CONT'D)

- pinch s-th, pinch s-o (and pull the skin):: th'lhákwt < th'lhákwt'.
 pull skin off s-th (like a bird that's easy to skin):: síkw'et < síkw'et'.
 scabies (a skin disease), ("seven-year itch", itch lasting seven years [Deming 2/7/80]):
 slhóth' < lhóth'.
- scrape where skin comes off, skinned:: ts'áq < th'áq ~ ts'áq or ts'éq ~ th'éq.
 singe the hairs off skin:: kw'síws < kw'ás.
- skin, hide (with/without hair or fur), pelt, sinew:: kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.
 skinned elbow:: th'eqeláx̄el < th'áq ~ ts'áq or ts'éq ~ th'éq.
 skinned knee(s):: th'qó:lthel < th'áq ~ ts'áq or ts'éq ~ th'éq.
 skin of fish head without gristle:: t'áwleq.
- skin of the arm:: kw'elôwáx̄el < kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.
 skin of the back:: kw'elôwíts < kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.
 skin of the chest:: kw'elôwíles < kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.
 skin of the head, scalp:: kw'elôweq̄w < kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.
 skin of the mouth, (prob. also skin of the chin or jaw or lips):: kw'elôwó:ythel < kw'eléw
 ~ kw'elów, kw'elôwó:ythel < kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.
 skin of the nape of the neck:: kw'elôwépsem < kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.
 skin of the throat:: kw'elôwlhelh < kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.
 skin or bark pulls off:: síkw'em < síkw'et'.
 to get skinned, peel the skin off:: ts'ó:l.
 tough skin:: tl'x̄wíws < tl'éx̄w.
- twitch, flutter (of one's eye, hand, skin, etc.): lhawét'em < lhá:w.

skinny

- be skinny:: chtíth < títh ~ tí:th.
 be skinny, be thin:: stíth ~ stí:th < títh ~ tí:th.
 get skinny:: títhel < títh ~ tí:th.
 (have a) skinny butt, (be skinny on the rump or bottom):: sth'éml̄ets < sth'ó:m.

skip (rope):: ts'tl'émetst < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'éw.

skirt :: tl'ítl'ep̄tel < tl'ép̄.

- cedar bark skirt:: lhqw'áy < lhéqw', sèqw'emí:ws < síqw'em.
 peek under a woman's skirt:: xwpelákw < pé:l'ekw.
 underskirt, petticoat:: stl'epá:leq < tl'ép̄.
 waistband of a skirt:: qéttel < qít.

Skowkale (also misspelled Scowkale and Skulkayn by Indian Affairs in past)

a spring-water stream south of Skowkale:: Temélhem < témélh.

Skulkayn

- Skowkale, sometimes misspelled Skulkayn, now Chilliwack Indian Reserves #10 and #11:
 Sq'ewqé(:)yl ~ Sq'ewqí:l < q'éw ~ q'ew.

Skunk

Skunk (name in story):: S'épek ~ Ípek ~ S'ípek < sth'épeq.

skunk

- baby striped skunk (before it gets stripes), possibly spotted skunk:: selfléx̄.
 board for stretching squirrel or skunk hides, etc.: tépelhállh < tpólh.
 little skunk:: sth'íth'peq < sth'épeq.

skunk (CONT'D)

skunk's stink bag, skunk's stink sac:: spú'amal ~ spú'emel < pú'.

skunk's stink bag (stink sac):: skwukwtisláts.

striped skunk:: sth'épeq.

skunk cabbage:: ts'ó:kw'e ~ ch'ó:kw'e ~ ts'ó:kw'a.

skunk currant

red-flowering currant berry, Indian currant berry, probably also stink currant berry also called skunk currant berry:: sp'á:th'.

Skwah

Skwah village, now Skwah Reserve:: Sqwehá < qwá.

Skwah village, now Skwah Reserve, also known as Wellington Reserve:: Sqwá < qwá.

Skwali

Skwali, a village north of Hope Slough and Skwah:: Skwáli.

Skway

village at outlet of old Chilliwack River on Fraser River, now known as Skway reserve (Chilliwack Indian Reserve #5):: Shxwhá:y < hà:y.

Skweam)

a place near Deroche, B.C., just east of Lakahahmen Indian Reserve #10 (which is registered with D.I.A. as Skweam):: Skwiyó:m < Skwíyò.

Skwellepil Creek:: Skwálepel < kwà:l.

Skw'átets

stagnant water lake or ponds at the downriver end of Skw'átets or Peters Reserve near Laidlaw:: Th'qwélhcha < th'qwélhcha.

sky

day, daytime, sky, weather, (horizon (BJ)):: swáyel ~ swáyél ~ swàyèl < wáyel.

slack

be slack, loose, too loose, hanging loose (of a slackened rope):: slí:leqw < líqw.

loose (of a pack), slack (of a pack), too low (of a pack):: xet'éla < xét'.

slack, loose (of a pack):: xét'.

slacken

be slack, loose, too loose, hanging loose (of a slackened rope):: slí:leqw < líqw.

slackened down, calmed down:: líqwem < líqw.

slacken it, let it out (of a rope), loosen it, (lower it (prob. of s-th suspended)):: líqwet < líqw.

slahal

a drum, small stick used to drum or beat time to songs in slahal game:: q'ówet.

guess it, [make] a point in slahal:: t'ámet < t'ám

guesser (in slahal):: t'át'emes < t'ám

play slahal, play the bone-game:: lehà:l.

slahal bone(s):: th'ómtsestel < th'ó:m

slahal (CONT'D)

slahal game, the bone-game, (slahal sticks, gambling sticks [BJ])'/: slehà:l < lehà:l.
 slahal scoring sticks, gambling sticks, lots of little sticks of firewood:: syéyelh < yólh

slap

fall splat, (make the) sound of a spank or slap:: welhéleq' < welhéq'.
 slapping s-o:: lhólheqw'et < lhóqw'et.
 slap s-o/s-th:: lhóqw'et.

slat

cedar slat basket, cedar sapling basket:: th'ówéx ~ th'ówéx̄.
 plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.
 slat(s):: =ówéx̄.
 to weave slats (like a th'ówéx̄ basket or bulrush mat or inner or middle cedar bark):: wáth'elh < wáth'.
 weaving slats:: wáweth'elh < wáth'.
 wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry):: xpó:ys < sxéyp.

slave :: skw'iyéth.

to escape (of a man or a slave), run away:: tl'í:w.

sled

little sled:: shxwqeyqexelátsem ~ shxwqiqexelátsem < qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.

sledge hammer

hammer, stone hand hammer, sledge hammer:: shxwtéltshes < télhches.

sleep

fall asleep:: itetlómet < ítet, léqw.
 get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food:: ló:metsel < ló:m ~ lóm, melmelôws < mál ~ mél.
 nodding (falling asleep):: létqw'estem.
 numb in the foot, the foot is asleep:: xwókw'elxel < xwókw'.
 sleep, go to sleep, asleep:: ítet.
 sleeping, asleep:: í:tet < ítet.
 sleepy:: ítetem < ítet.
 sleepy-head:: lexwshxw'í:tet < ítet.

sleep-walk

have a nightmare, to sleep-walk:: píxeya.

sleepy

get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food:: ló:metsel < ló:m ~ lóm, melmelôws < mál ~ mél.

sleet

sleeting, be sleeting:: xwí:qw'el < xwíqw'.
 to sleet, have a silver thaw:: xwíqw'el < xwíqw'.

sleigh :: slí.

Slesse Creek

Slesse Creek

a place on Chilliwack River, a little above Anderson Flat and Allison's (between Tamihi Creek and Slesse Creek), a village at deep water between Tamihi Creek and Slesse Creek:: Iy'óythel < éy ~ éy:.

Sliammon

Sliammon people, Sliammon dialect (of the Comox language, Mainland Comox):: Sloyámén.

slice

long thin slices of fish removed to dry from slhíts'es (wind-driedsalmon):: slhíqwetsel < slhíqw.

slide

(have a) small earth slide (small landslide):: yélt.

(have) pants sliding down:: lhosemáyiws < lhós.

large rock slide that includes trees and other debris:: syélt < yélt.

place by Albert Cooper's house on Chilliwack River Road near Vedder Crossing, former village where a slide is now on north bank of Chilliwack River opposite Liumchen Creek:: Xéylés < xéylés.

rockslide (that already happened):: syéxw < yíxw.

slide down (of clothes):: lhósem < lhós.

slide it:: qéyxet < qíx ~ qéyx.

slide on one's seat, (sliding on one's bottom):: qíqexéletsem ~ qéyqexéletsem < qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.

slippery, sliding:: qíqexem < qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.

steep drop-off, a drop-off, very steep slope, steep shore, steep riverbank, a slide:: xéylés.

to slide:: qéyxem < qíx ~ qéyx.

to slide (oneself):: qexóthet < qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.

slightly

a little, a little like, slightly:: tu.

slime

fish slime, slime (of any kind, from fish, algae, etc):: stíxem < tíxem.

green pond slime or river slime, algae:: stíxem < tíxem.

slimy:: títxem < tíxem.

slingshot

slingshot (of the stretched kind):: ó:t' < ót'.

whirled slingshot:: sts'élqes < ts'el.

slip

pillow slip, pillow-case:: sxwetl'qelá:la < sxwétl'qel.

sat down (with a plop?), [slip off on one's bottom or chair]: xwlhépelts < xwlhép.

slip and fall hard (either a person or something he's carrying):: th'esáp < th'és.

slip it out:: elhápt.

slip off (one's feet, hands, bottom), lose balance:: xwlhép.

slip off the hands, slip out of the hands:: xwlhépches < xwlhép.

slip off with a foot, lose balance [on feet]: xwlhépxel < xwlhép.

slip (CONT'D)

slippery, sliding:: qíqexem < qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.

slipping off with a foot:: xwélhepxel < xwlhép.

slip, skid:: qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.

slip with both feet, lose balance on both feet:: xwelhxwélhepxel < xwlhép.

slit

cedar limb rope (slitted):: stélwél.

sliver

get a sliver in one's hand:: xéth'ches.

get a sliver or splinter in the foot:: xéts'xel.

get a sliver or splinter in the hand:: xéts'ches.

tiny slivers of fir bark, fir bark powder:: sth'íkwem < th'íkw.

Slollicum Creek

(probably) Slollicum Creek:: Stl'áleqem Stótélô < stl'á:leqem.

Slollicum Lake

(probably) Slollicum Lake:: Stl'áleqem Xótsa < stl'á:leqem.

Slollicum Peak

(probably) Slollicum Peak:: Stl'áleqem Smált < stl'á:leqem.

slope

a slope:: tewélehàm < tewále.

Bare Bluffs, a steep slope on the west side of Harrison Lake:: Lhó:leqwet.

side hills, tilted hills, slopes:: tewtewá:la ~ tutuwále < tewále.

sloping floor, (tilted):: tewále.

sloping ground:: tewálehílep < tewále.

steep drop-off, a drop-off, very steep slope, steep shore, steep riverbank, a slide:: xéylés.

steep hill, sloping ground:: sqotemí:lep ~ sqoteméylep.

steep (of road, hill, etc.), (very steep slope [Elders Group]): théq.

steep slope (but less steep than théq):: theqílep < théq.

trail and steep slope on the west shore of Kawkawa Lake where the trail went up and over

a steep hill and then down:: Sq'éywetselem ~ Sq'éywetsélém < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.

sloping

steep hill, sloping ground:: sqotemí:lep ~ sqoteméylep.

sloppy

(have a) sloppy ass:: slhelp'íwel < lhél.

(have a) sloppy rump:: slhellhelp'élets < lhél.

(have) flabby lips, (have) sloppy lips:: slhelp'ó:ythel < lhél.

(have) sloppy ears, big ears:: slhellhelp'á:lí:ya < lhél.

sloppy back:: slhellhélp'elets < lhél.

sloppy pack:: slhellhélp'elets < lhél.

ugly, sloppy (in dress, walk, etc.): qélelhóméx < qél.

slosh

(have) sound of water sloshing around inside (a bottle, etc.) or gurgling:: qw'át'ts'em.

Slough

Slough

- Leon's Slough on Harrison River:: Xemo:leqw < xa:m.
 place of moss-covered stones at upper end of Hope Slough not far from Harry Edwards' home (as of 1964):: Qwomqwemels < qwa:m ~ qwam.
 (probably) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek (creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]): Qwohòls < qwa.
 Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat (Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sxeláwtwx):: Salq'íwel < séq'.
 Skwali, a village north of Hope Slough and Skwah:: Skwáli.
 slough called Billy Harris's Slough or Louie's Slough, the next slough east of Yálhxtel and west of Q'iq'ewetó:lthel:: Meth'á:lméxwem ~ Mth'á:lmexwem.
 steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhílhkw'elq, at Hogg Slough:: Qéywe^xem < qí:w^x ~ qéy^wx ~ qá:w^x ~ qáw^x.
 upper end of Seabird Island, village at the upper end of Seabird Island, Maria Slough separating Seabird Island from north shore of Fraser River, now used for Seabird Island as a whole:: Sq'éwqel ~ Sq'ówqel < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 village at east end of Little Mountain on Hope Slough, upper end of Mount Shannon [DM]: Qwolíwiya or Nwolíwiya.
 village at west end of Little Mountain (Mount Shannon) on Hope Slough, also a name for Hope Slough or Hope River:: Sqwá:la < qwá.
 wide place in Maria Slough (just north of Lougheed Highway bridge), west mouth of Maria Slough:: Sqémelech < qám.

slough

- a little below the mouth of a creek or slough:: chichewóthel < cháchew ~ cháchu.
 a slough on Harrison River north side by the mouth of Chehalis River which has a knee-shaped sandbar at its mouth, this is the next slough above (upriver from) Meth'á:lmexwem:: Q'iq'ewetó:lthel < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 island or point on north side of first slough north of the mouth of Chehalis River, (next slough and point above Míme^xwel [EL 3/1/78]): Yálhxtel, Yálhxtel.
 next slough entering Harrison River above Xemo:leqw:: Shxwewéwe < shxwéwe.
 next slough on north side of Harrison River above (east of) Smímstíyexwá:le, a muddy slough where fish spawn, right across from Johnny Leon's place at Chehalis and about 100 yards downstream
 slough about mid-point in Seabird Island where xáweleq plant grew:: Xíxewqèyl or Xíxewqí:l ~ Xewqéyl or Xewqí:l < xáwéq.
 slough, backwater, ((also) eddy [AC]): sts'élexw < ts'el.
 slough called Billy Harris's Slough or Louie's Slough, the next slough east of Yálhxtel and west of Q'iq'ewetó:lthel:: Meth'á:lméxwem ~ Mth'á:lmexwem.
 slough facing south [east] across from Chehalis, B.C.: Xwe'íweqw'óthel.
 slough just east of T'ít'emt'amex (which is at the railway tunnel north of Ruby Creek), slough near Sq'ewá:lxw and just east of Silhíxw (which is creek from Hick's Lake):: Lexwskw'owówelh.
 slough on west side of Harrison River, the first slough upriver from Q'iq'ewetó:lthel and first slough below Xemo:leqw:: Shxwpópélem.
 slough west of Yálhxtel:: Mímex^wwel (or prob. better, Mímexwel) < mímexwel.
 slough where people used to drift-net by Martin Harris's place at Seabird Island:: Titáwlechem < tewláts.
 turn back into a quiet slough from the river, be going into a slough from the river:: ts'élexw < ts'el.

slow

slow

- (be) slow, (be) late, go slow:: óyém.
 (be) slower:: íy'eyòm < óyém.
 delay s-o, slow s-o down:: oyémstexw < óyém.
 making s-o slow:: silíxwstexw < silíxw.
 pull in once with a canoe paddle wide or slow, pull in in turning (a canoe paddling stroke done by a bowman):: lhímes.
 slow beat:: t'íw ~ t'í:w.
 slow down, go slow:: silíxw.
 to walk slow:: i'oyóm or i'eyóm < óyém.

slow-worm

- slow-worm ("a slow-moving foot-long snake"), actually a species of blind legless lizard::
 aleqá:y < álhqey ~ álhqay.

slug

- crawl (as of a snake, seal, slug, snail):: xwó:kw'thet < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.
 crawling (as of snake, seal, slug, snail), (dragging oneself):: xwéqw'ethet < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.
 snail, slug:: q'oyátl'iye.

slung

- carry a packstrap slung across the chest (over one shoulder and under one arm)::
 st'át'elhíles < t'álh.

small

- a little bit, small bit, a few:: emímél ~ amí:mel.
 a lot of (small) dogs, puppies:: sqwéqwemay < qwem.
 a small Hindu, a small East Indian:: híheltu < híltu.
 a small lunch:: sásewel < sáwel.
 a small person (old or young) is picking or trying to pick, an inexperienced person is picking or trying to pick, picking a little bit, someone who can't pick well is picking:: lhíhím < lhím.
 a small willow tree, a low willow:: xwóxwelá:lhp < xwále ~ xwá:le.
 creek, little river, small creek, small river:: stótelô ~ stó:telô < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 diminutive, little (of subject, object, agent, patient or action), small, (all diminutive verbs are also continuative):: R4= or C1í=, =R6= or =eC2=, R7= or C1á=.
 diminutive, small, little:: R5= or C1e=.
 feather (any kind), (fine feathers [EB], small feathers [IHTTC], lots of feathers [EB]):
 sxélts' ~ sxél:ts' < xél.
 (have a) small earth slide (small landslide):: yélt.
 (have a) small neck, (have a) scrawny neck:: qwe'íqwepsem < qwe'íqw.
 he (a small child) is wearing it:: híhòkwexes < hókwx.
 little crows, small crows, bunch of small crows, (bunch of northwestern crows):: spepelól
 ~ spepeló:l < spó:l.
 little house, cabin (say 12 ft. x 10 ft. or less), small home, storage house (small shed-like house, enclosed with door), outhouse (slang), toilet (slang):: lílem < lá:lém.
 little, small:: emémél < emímél ~ amí:mel.
 little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the canyon):: smámelet < smá:lt.
 little woman, small woman:: sháhlhli < shá:lí.
 (many small rocks):: smemá:lt < smá:lt.

small (CONT'D)

- midget, small people:: s'ó:lmexw.
 (probably) small portion:: =th'.
 rabbit: snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced),
 (baby rabbit, small rabbit or hare [Elders Group]): sqíqewàth < sqewáth.
 runt of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter:: th'íth'kw'oya < sth'ékw', th'íth'kw'
 < sth'ékw'.
 shrub, small bush (for ex. growing on river edge, or like vine maple or thimbleberry or
 willow), brush, underbrush:: xwíxwel.
 small (AC, BJ), little (AC), a little bit (Deming: EF, MC, Cheh.: EB):: axwíl.
 small adult cow:: múmesmes < músmes.
 small adult cows, (small adult cattle):: melúmesmes < músmes.
 small bird:: xwéyxweleqw or xwí:xweleqw < xwí:leqw ~ xwé:yleqw ~ xwéyleqw.
 small bones:: sth'eth'eló:m < sth'ó:m.
 small bundle, small package:: xixwelókw' < xél.
 small canoe:: slílxwelh < sléxwelh.
 small Chehalis spring salmon:: pepqw'ólh < pó:qw' ~ póqw'.
 small container:: a'axwíleqel < axwíl, mímeleqel.
 small containers (a number of them):: mémeleqel < mímeleqel.
 small cross:: lílakw'wì:l < lakw'wí:l.
 smaller creek:: stútlô < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 smallest of a litter or family:: th'akw'ó:y < sth'ékw', th'íth'kw'ó:y < sth'ékw'.
 small float for nets (made from singed cedar):: qwôqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l.
 small (fully grown) coho salmon, [kokanee]: sth'ímiya < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m.
 small hat:: yó:yseqw ~ yóyseqw < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
 small hind quarters:: lhílheq'làts < lheq'át ~ lhq'át.
 small hips:: lhílheq'làts < lheq'át ~ lhq'át.
 small (in quantity), a little:: emémel < emímel ~ amí:mel.
 small jacket:: cháchket < chákét.
 small lake, pond:: xóx'tsa ~ xóx'cha < xó:t'sa ~ xó:cha.
 small little plants:: sts'éts'esem < ts'ísem.
 small Negro:: qw'íqw'xwes < qw'íxw.
 small owl, saw-whet owl:: qépkwoya.
 small peak next to Mount Cheam:: Xémó:th'íya < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 small pot:: skw'ékw'ewes < skw'ó:wes ~ skw'ówes.
 small puppy:: sqwíqwemeyò:llh < qwem.
 small rat, small vole:: hiháwt < há:wt.
 small salmon (generic):: sth'óth'eqwi < sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.
 small-sized humpback salmon:: húheliya < hó:liya.
 small (smaller than axwíl), little:: í:'axwì:l ~ í:'axwí:l < axwíl.
 small sockeye salmon:: thíthqey < sth'éqi ~ sth'éqey, tsésqey.
 small tree:: a'axwíyelhp < axwíl.
 small waterfall:: skwíkwel < skwél.
 small younger sibling:: sqiqáq < sqá:q.
 someone small is holding (holds) it:: kwikwelát < kwél.
 (that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones):: yutl'étl'elòm < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 tributary, small creek that goes into a bigger river:: sqwá < qwá.

small man

little man, small man:: swíwíqe < swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

smallpox :: sxiyí:ws < xá:y ~ xà:y.

smallpox (CONT'D)

(have) smallpox:: spelékw < pél:ékw.

(have) smallpox, measles, chickenpox:: pelkwí:ws < pél:ékw.

smart

acting smart:: smímst'el < máth'el.

little smart one:: schéchwòt < schewót.

smart-alec:: smámth'eql < máth'el.

smarten up:: q'e'ílésthet < q'e'í:les ~ q'e'í:lés.

smarten up, sober up:: p'elhéthet < p'élh.

smart, know how, good at it:: schewót.

think one(self) is smart:: mamts'ólthet < máth'el.

smart-alec

a dandy, someone who overdresses, a show-off, comedian, someone who always cracks jokes, smart-alec:: swék'.

smart-alec:: smámth'eql < máth'el.

smarten up

smarten up:: q'e'ílésthet < q'e'í:les ~ q'e'í:lés.

smarty :: p'ehí ~ p'ehéy.

smash

be worn out (of clothes for ex.), be old (of clothes), smashed up when dropped, dissolved:: th'éw.

burst, burst out, (get) smash(ed) (something round and filled):: méqw' ~ móqw'.

crush (of berries), smash (of berries), squish (of berries, etc.), to mash:: tósem < tós.

it got smashed in the back end or rear end:: téslatstem < tós.

many get crushed, get all crushed, many smashed (round and filled):: meqw'méqw' < méqw' ~ móqw'.

smash s-th to pieces (hard pitch, splintery wood, a glass), break s-th to pieces, beat s-th/s-o to a pulp:: th'ó:wt.

squish s-th round and filled, smash s-th round and filled:: méqw'et < méqw' ~ móqw'.

touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it:: tóset < tós.

smear

get rubbed off, to smudge (a line), to smear, to fade (of material):: íqw'em < íqw'.

rub s-th/s-o, smear s-th, (paint s-th):: yétl'q't < yétl'.

smear something on s-o's face [purposely]: yétl'q'est < yétl'.

smell

a smell:: s-hóqwem < hóqw.

bad-smelling:: xwóxweqw'em.

(be) mouldy smelling:: popeqwemáleqep < póqw.

fragrance, smell, odor:: =áleqep ~ =áleqep.

getting mouldy in taste or smell:: pópeqwem < póqw.

giving off a smell, to smell:: hó:qwem < hóqw.

happen to smell s-th:: hóqwlexw ~ héqwlexw < hóqw.

have a bad smell:: qeléqep < qél.

have a fragrance, have a good smell, smell good:: eyáleqep ~ iyáleqep < éy ~ éy:.

smell (CONT'D)

- (have a) menthol smell, (be) strong-smelling (of medicine):: xó:lxwem.
 have a mossy smell:: qwomáλέqep < qwà:m ~ qwám.
 (have) animal smell (of bear, skunk, dog, etc.), (have) animal stink, (have) human smell (of underarm, body odor, etc.), (have) body odor:: pápeth'em, pápeth'em.
 (have an) underarm smell:: qw'o^xwemáλέqep.
 (have) a rotten smell:: th'óth'eqw'emáλέqep < th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.
 (have a) smoky smell:: p'op'etl'á:leqem < p'ótl'em, sp'otl'emáλέqep < p'ótl'em.
 (have a) sweet smell:: q'áq'et'emáλέqep < q'át'em.
 how does it smell?, How does it smell?:: selchímáλέqep < selchí:m ~ selchím.
 it smells, give off a smell, smell bad:: hóqwem < hóqw.
 it smells (said to child):: ú^x.
 (said when something smells bad):: éxw.
 smell bad, (have a) bad fragrance, (have a) bad smell:: qéleqep < qél.
 smelling damp, rank:: qwóqwelem.
 smelling, sniffing (of an animal like a dog, etc.)::: hóqwels < hóqw.
 smelling s-th:: hó:qwet < hóqw, hó:qwlexw < hóqw.
 smell like a rose:: qelqósem < qá:lq.
 smells like salt, (have/get a salt smell):: tl'alhémáleqep < tl'alhem.
 smells like urine:: xwókwesem.
 smell s-th on purpose:: hóqwet < hóqw.
 smell that one cannot locate, strong stink:: simáλέqep.
 starting to smell good:: iyáleqepthet < éy ~ éy:.
 stinking (smell of outhouse or pig farm), (to stink [Elders Group 11/10/76, AC 9/1/71]):
 xíxets'em.
 strong smell, bad stink, smell that can't be located:: simáλέqep < éy ~ éy:.
 turn bad in smell, smells like it's turned bad:: qelqéyláleqep < qél.

Smilacina racemosa

- respectively Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, Streptopus amplexifolius (and Streptopus roseus), and Disporum hookerii:: sth'íms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.
 Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, and probably Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus, and Disporum hookerii:: sth'íms te álhqey < sth'í:m ~ sth'î:m.
 Smilacina racemosa, Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus curvipes, Smilacina stellata:: xexq'elá:lhp.

Smilacina stellata

- respectively Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, Streptopus amplexifolius (and Streptopus roseus), and Disporum hookerii:: sth'íms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.
 Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, and probably Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus, and Disporum hookerii:: sth'íms te álhqey < sth'í:m ~ sth'î:m.
 Smilacina racemosa, Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus curvipes, Smilacina stellata:: xexq'elá:lhp.

smile

- smiling:: xwló:yemes < líyém ~ leyém.
 to smile:: xwlíyémés < líyém ~ leyém.

Smith Falls creek

- old lake above Smith Falls, Smith Falls creek (which enters Cultus Lake at its northeast corner):: Slhílhets' < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

smoke

- smoke :: sp'ó:tl'em ~ sp'ótl'em < p'ótl'em.
 (be) choked with smoke:: p'el'tl'ómelh < p'ótl'em.
 (have a) smoky smell:: p'op'etl'á:leqem < p'ótl'em, sp'otl'emáleqep < p'ótl'em.
 heat it up, warm it up, smoke s-th over a fire:: pákw'et.
 October moon, time to smoke Chehalis spring salmon:: temp'ó:kw' < p'ó:qw' ~ p'óqw'.
 pipe (for smoking):: sp'òtl'emála ~ sp'ótl'emàla < p'ótl'em.
 preserved fish, preserved meat, dried fish, dried meat (usually fish), smoked salmon,
 wind-dried salmon (old word), what is stored away, what is put away:: sq'éyle.
 smokehouse, house for smoking fish:: kw'ólexwáwtwx < kw'ó:lexw.
 smoke puffing out, (puff out (dust, powder, plant spores, seed fluff, light snow, smoke),
 form puffs of dust):: pékw' ~ péqw', pékw' ~ péqw'.
 smoking:: p'ó:p'etl'em ~ p'op'etl'em < p'ótl'em.
 smoking salmon, (hanging fish up to smoke):: chá:lhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=
 to smoke:: p'ótl'em.
 to smoke a pipe:: lhp'ótl'em < p'ótl'em.
 to smudge (make smoke to get rid of mosquitoes):: p'tl'ómt < p'ótl'em.

- smokehole :: sp'otl'emá:látel < p'ótl'em.
 peak of house, gable or plank over smokehole:: sq'eyxéleqew.

smokehouse

- fish smokehouse:: chalhteláwtwx < =chílh ~ chílh=
 Indian dance-house, "smoke-house", (spirit-dance building):: smilha'áwtwx < mílha.
 longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing):: stháwtwx <
 thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.), Indian house, plank house::
 xwelmexwáwtwx < xwélmexw.
 smokehouse, house for smoking fish:: kw'ólexwáwtwx < kw'ó:lexw.

smoky

- (have a) smoky smell:: p'op'etl'á:leqem < p'ótl'em, sp'otl'emáleqep < p'ótl'em.

smooth

- be calm (of water or wind), (get calm (wind/water), calm down (wind/water), be smooth
 (of water) [AC, LH]): qám.
 be clear (of water), be smooth (AC):: xwe'éyem ~ xw'éyem < éy ~ éy:.
 calm (of water), smooth (of water), (when the river is) quiet or calm:: p'ep'ákwem <
 p'ékw.
 flat smooth and bare rock, a [rock] bluff, a bluff (straight up):: xeq'át < xeq'.
 hard clay, hard earth, smooth (hard) earth:: síq'.
 smooth a log by chopping:: t'mí:ws < t'ém.
 smooth (of boulder, for ex.): yélxw.
 smooth (of pole, stick, or wood):: eyámeth' < éy ~ éy:.
 smooth (of wood):: ey'ó:les < éy ~ éy:.

smudge

- get rubbed off, to smudge (a line), to smear, to fade (of material):: íqw'em < íqw'.
 to smudge (make smoke to get rid of mosquitoes):: p'tl'ómt < p'ótl'em.

snack

- throw different leftovers together for a meal, throw a meal together, eat a snack::

snack (CONT'D)

p'ekw'ethflem < p'ákw'.

snag

snagged, tangled on something, something gets tangled up (like a net):: q'elq'élq' < q'ál.

snail)

crawl (as of a snake, seal, slug, snail):: xwó:kw'thet < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

crawling (as of snake, seal, slug, snail), (dragging oneself):: xwéqw'ethet < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

snail, slug:: q'oyátl'iye.

snake)

be coiled (ready to strike for ex. of a snake):: sq'elá:w < q'ál.

(be) coiling (ready to strike) (of a snake):: sq'elq'elá:w < q'ál.

crawl (as of a snake, seal, slug, snail):: xwó:kw'thet < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

crawling (as of snake, seal, slug, snail), (dragging oneself):: xwéqw'ethet < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

snake (generic):: álhqey ~ álhqay.

strike (of a snake) at s-o:: ts'tl'émet < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.

supernatural double-headed snake:: sílhqey < isá:le ~ isá:le ~ isá:la.

two-headed supernatural snake:: sílhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

"snakeberry"

"snakeberry", includes False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably Twisted-stalk (2 spp.) and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m.

"snakeberry", including False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably Twisted-stalk and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

snake rock

a snake rock in the Fraser River just north of Strawberry Island which had snakes sunning themselves and covering the rock:: Alhqá:yem < álhqey ~ álhqay.

"snake's flower"

"snake's flower", prob. same plant as "snakeberry", q.v.: sp'áq'ems te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

snap

snap one's eyes at s-o [in anger or disgust]: th'éplexwlexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexwlexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

snap one's fingers:: tl'eméqwtse < tl'ém.

to snap (one's fingers, a louse when one bites it, etc.): tl'eméqw < tl'ém.

snare

set a snare trap:: íweltàlem < íwel.

snare, deadfall:: s'eweltá:l < íwel.

snare, snare trap:: s'eweltá:l < íwel.

spring snare:: s'eweltá:l < íwel, s'eweltá:l < íwel, t'í:tsel.

spring snare [s-th], [a?] spring snare:: weltá:lt.

snare trap

spring snare trap:: s'eweltá:l < íwel.

snatch

snatch

snatch it from s-o:: xépchest.

sneak

sneaking after an animal:: t'l'ítl'ets'élqem < t'l'í:ts'.

sneaking in:: t'l'ítl'ets'élqem < t'l'í:ts'.

sneaking up to s-o:: t'l'í:tl'ets'et < t'l'í:ts'.

sneak up to s-o/s-th:: t'l'í:ts'et < t'l'í:ts'.

tip-toeing, (walking lightly, sneaking):: t'et'ásxelem < t'ás.

to sneak along, (sneaking along):: t'l'ítl'ets' < t'l'í:ts'.

walk lightly, sneak:: t'ásxelem < t'ás.

sneeze

to sneeze:: hásem, háshuw.

sniff

smelling, sniffing (of an animal like a dog, etc.): hókqwels < hókqw.

sniff (a person, like with a cold, etc.): lhotqsélem < lhot.

sniffing (a person, like with a cold, etc.): lholhetqsélem < lhot.

snipe

snipe (large or small):: wóthiya < wíth.

snipe, (Wilson's snipe or common snipe):: wéthweth < wíth, wéthweth < wíth.

snore

snoring:: xwíxwew'ém < xwíqw'ém ~ xwí:qw'ém.

to snore:: xwíqw'ém ~ xwí:qw'ém.

snot

(be) snotty:: sméteqsel ~ smetóqsel.

(have) snot hanging from the nose:: slholh(e)xwélqsel < lhexw.

snow

a snow, a snowfall:: syíq < yíq.

a snowdrift:: sqelyíqem (or sq'elyíqem) < yíq.

(be) snowing, it's snowing, snow is falling:: yíyeq < yíq.

dry snow coming in (drifting), fine snow that leaks into a house:: sqwelxómé ~ sqwelxóme < qwélxel.

dry snow (that can drift):: sqwélxem < qwélxel.

fallen snow, (year):: máqa ~ máqe.

falling snow, be snowing:: syíyeq < yíq.

fine snow:: qwelqwélxel < qwélxel.

first snow:: yeqelsxá:y < yíq.

fog appearing on the water, (fine snow [AK]): qwelqwélxel < qwélxel.

got stormy with lots of fine snow in the air:: qwálxtem < qwélxel.

(have/get a) snowdrift:: q'elsiyáqem or q'elts'yáqem < yíq.

(have) mixed snow and rain together that melts fast, to rain and snow mixed together::

imqáxel ~ hi=mqáxel < máqa ~ máqe, imqáxel ~ hi=mqáxel < máqa ~ máqe.

it's snowing, (snow is accumulating):: mámeqe < máqa ~ máqe.

real fine snow:: qwelxómé < qwélxel.

small balls of snow on one's feet:: qwelqwélxel < qwélxel.

snow (CONT'D)

smoke puffing out, (puff out (dust, powder, plant spores, seed fluff, light snow, smoke),

form puffs of dust):: pékw' ~ péqw'.

stop raining, stop snowing:: xwéts'xel.

to snow, (snow falls):: yíq.

snowberry :: pepq'éyò:s < p'éq'.

snowberry plant:: qewówelhp.

snowdrift

a snowdrift:: sqelyíqem (or sq'elyíqem) < yíq.

(have/get a) snowdrift:: q'elsiyáqem or q'elts'yáqem < yíq.

snowflake

have wide snowflakes:: lhálhq'etxel < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

snowshoe

snowshoes:: thelí:wá:xel < thél.

so

and so, and then:: qesu < qe, qetl'osu ~ qetl'esu < qe.

and so (he, she, it, they):: qetl'osésu ~ qetl'os'ésu < tl'ó ~ tl'o, tl'osésu ~ tl'os'ésu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

so then I:: tl'olsu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

so then you:: tl'o'asu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

then (action following a previous action, contrastive), so (contrastive):: su.

soak

soaked (right through):: th'eq'mítem < th'q'éem ~ th'eq'éem.

soaked, wet:: lhélq < lhél.

soaking dried fish:: lhálqi < lhél.

soak it:: lhélqit ~ lhélqeyt < lhél.

soak one's head:: mí:leqwem < mí:l ~ míl, mí:leqwthet < mí:l ~ míl.

to soak (fish, beans, dried fruit, only food, not of cedar roots), rehydrate dried food, soak dried fish:: lhélqi < lhél, lhélqi < lhél.

soap :: sôp, sp'óp'eqw'em < p'óqw'em.

soapberry :: sxwósem ~ sxwó:sem ~ sxó(:)sem.

soapberry basket, Indian ice-cream basket:: sxwósemálá < sxwósem ~ sxwó:sem ~ sxó(:)sem.

soapberry beater, stick for whipping up soapberries or Indian ice cream:: th'amawéstel or th'emawéstel < th'ím ~ th'í:m.

soapberry juice:: sxwósem sqe'óleqw < xwó:s, qó:

(lit. soapberry + fruit juice)

soapberry spoon, soapberry paddle, short-handled spoon, flat spoon for sxwósem::

th'émtel < th'ím ~ th'í:m.

soapberry foam

Indian ice-cream, whipped soapberry foam:: sxwósem ~ sxwó:sem ~ sxó(:)sem.

sob

sobbing after crying:: qésqesí:l < qásel.

sob (CONT'D)

sobbing, crying a little, (to sob [EB]): $\underline{x}\underline{i}\underline{x}\underline{a}:m \sim \underline{x}\underline{e}\underline{y}\underline{x}\underline{a}:m < \underline{x}\underline{a}:m \sim \underline{x}\underline{a}:m$.

sober

become aware (said for ex. of a child about three years or so, or of realizing how something is done), come to one's senses, sober up:: p'élh.

(be) sober:: sp'ap'ílh < p'élh.

smarten up, sober up:: p'elhéthet < p'élh.

sober s-o up:: p'ílhat < p'élh.

sock

put on one's socks, (put on one's stockings):: tókelem < stókel.

sticking out through a hole (like a toe out of a sock, knee out of a hole in pants, a nail driven clear through the other side of a board), come out into the open:: qwôhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.

stocking, socks:: stókel.

sockeye salmon

baby sockeye salmon:: skwíkwexel.

flat rocks (bedrock) with holes at Hill's Bar where they used to make smótheqw (prepared fish oil) from sockeye heads:: Hemhémethew < mótheqw or metheqw.

late fall Harrison River and Chehalis River sockeye salmon (last run, kind of red):: qwechíwiya.

late fall sockeye salmon (last run on Harrison River and Chehalis River, kind of red):: sqwó:yxw.

prepared fish oil (usually sockeye oil):: smótheqw < mótheqw or metheqw.

small sockeye salmon:: thíthqey < sthéqi ~ sthéqey, tsésqey.

sockeye moon, month to get sockeye salmon (begins with first quarter after black moon in July, lasts into August), July to August, (June to July [Jeness: WS]): temthéqi < sthéqi ~ sthéqey.

sockeye net:: sthéqeytel < sthéqi ~ sthéqey.

sockeye salmon:: sthéqi ~ sthéqey.

time of the baby sockeye's coming, early spring (usually April), April moon:: temkwíkwexel.

soda

soda pop:: sqe'óleqw < qó:

sofa

sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one's sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katie)]): shxw'ó:met < emét.

soft

:: líqw'em, qí:qe ~ qéyqe ~ qíqe < qí: ~ qí'.

break up s-th by crumpling, crush it up, rub it together fast (to soften or clean), rub it to soften it (of plants, etc.), fluff it (inner cedar bark to soften it):: yékw'et < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

flannelette, velvet, woolly material, fluffy material, soft material:: pá:píth'a < pá:pa.

gone soft and spoiled (of dried fish):: th'íth'eql < sth'í:qel.

(have/get) soft rustling (of material), shuffling (sound):: xwót'kw'em.

(have) good eyes, (have) good sight, soft on the eyes, easy on the eyes:: eyólés ~ eyó:les < éy ~ éy:.

(make/have a) sound getting softer:: théxweleqep < théxw ~ théxw.

rub (oil or water) in s-th to clean or soften, rub s-th to soften or clean it, (shaping a stone hammer with abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing? [BH TTC 9/2/76]):

soft (CONT'D)

yémq't.

soft feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: s̄xóyeseqw ~ sq'óyeseqw.

soft (knee-shaped) cliff on a beach:: =ó:lthel.

soft spot on (top of) a baby's head, fontanel:: sqe'éleqw < qí: ~ qí'.

splat, sound of something wet and soft dropped, to splatter:: wet'éleq.

soggy

(go/get/become) soggy:: t'lít'leqel.

Solanum tuberosum

including: Sagittaria latifolia, Helianthus tuberosus, Camassia quamash (and Camassia leichtlinii), and unidentified plant, besides Solanum tuberosum:: sqáwth ~ sqá:wth.

sole

sole (of the foot), (instep [AC, DM]): shxw'óthesxel ~ shxwe'óthesxel < s'ó:thes ~ s'óthes.

solid

be tucked away, put away so well you can't find it, be solid:: slá ~ selá ~ slá: (probably).

solid grease

solid grease, suet, lump of grease, (stomach fat [CT]): xwástel.

Solomon's seal

False Solomon's seal, Twisted-stalk, rosy-flowered Twisted-stalk, star-flowered Solomon's seal:: xexq'elá:lhp.

"snakeberry", includes False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably Twisted-stalk (2 spp.) and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m, sth'íms te álhqey < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m.

"snakeberry", including False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably Twisted-stalk and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

some

add some, add it, (do it again [AD]): ts'xwót.

add some water [to s-th]: ch'exwélhchat < ts'xwót.

the (distant and out of sight, remote), (definite but distant and out of sight, remote), the (abstract), a (remote, abstract), some, (indefinite): kw'e.

the (remote, not visible, abstract), some (indefinite): kw.

somebody

somebody, anybody:: tewátes < wát.

somebody, someone:: swótle < wát.

someone

a dandy, someone who overdresses, a show-off, comedian, someone who always cracks jokes, smart-alec:: swék'.

a filer, someone that's filing (with a file):: hiyeq'á:l < yéq'.

a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB 4/25/78]): syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

knee (someone's): sqep'ó:lthetel < qep'.

someone (CONT'D)

nominalizer, something for, someone for, something that:: shxw=.
 nominalizer, something to, something that, someone to/that:: s=.
 somebody, someone:: swótle < wát.
 [someone] always working:: lexwsyóyes ~ lexwsiyó:yes < yó:ys.
 someone that always:: lexws=.
 someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic]:
 syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.
 someone who is greedy, someone who eats all the time, (glutton):: sqel:éxw < qél:éxw ~
 qel(:)éxw.

someone for

nominalizer, something for, someone for, something that:: shxw=.

someone's)

(someone's) elbow:: sth'emxweláx̄el < hth'b.txt.
 (someone's) spine, (someone's) backbone:: th'omewích ~ th'ó:bewíts < sth'ó:m.

someone to/someone that

nominalizer, something to, something that, someone to/that:: s=.

someplace

someplace, somewhere:: stómchele < tám.

something :: kw'ewátes < wát.

chair, bench, seat, something to sit on:: ch'áletstel ~ sch'á(:)letstel ~ shxwch'áletstel <
 ts'á:
 clothes, clothing (esp. Indian clothing, men's or women's), something to wear, dress,
 gown:: s'íth'em < íth'a.
 nuisance, something that's no good:: sqel:ép ~ sqél:ep < qél.
 on something else, within something else:: =q'.
 pencil, pen, something to write with, (device to write or paint or mark with):: x̄éltel < x̄él
 ~ x̄é:y! ~ x̄í:l
 something big (and round) (for ex. big fruit, big rocks, etc.): thíthes < thi ~ tha ~ the ~
 thah ~ theh.
 something hidden away:: skwálepel < kwà:l.
 something one writes with, (writing implement):: sx̄ex̄é:y!s < x̄él ~ x̄é:y! ~ x̄í:l
 something sent:: slépets < lépets.
 something that's cooked:: sqw'éls < qw'él.
 something that you hook onto (like a trailer hitch):: s'óqw' < óqw'.
 something to boil in:: sh(xw)qwó:ls < qwó:ls.
 something to tie the feet:: q'ép'xetel (unless q'épxetel is correct) < q'áp'.
 something used to cross over a river, ferry, place good for crossing:: xwt'át'ekwel <
 t'ákwel.
 (the) shade (of a tree for ex.), something that's not showing:: st'á:t'el < t'á:l.
 whatever it is, what it is, it is anything, it is something:: stámés < tám.

something for

nominalizer, something for, someone for, something that:: shxw=.

something that

nominalizer, something to, something that, someone to/that:: s=.

something to

something to

nominalizer, something to, something that, someone to/that:: s=.

something used

something used that one picks up and uses, something second-hand:: smékw'em < mékw'
~ mókw'.

sometimes :: láts.

is it sometimes?:: lhéq'e < lhéq'.

sometimes?, always?:: lheq.

sometimes, (yes [RM]): lhéq'.

when, (sometimes [EB]): lhí.

somewhere

someplace, somewhere:: stómchele < tám.

son

child (of someone, kinterm), offspring, son, daughter:: méle ~ mél:a.

children (kinterm, someone's), sons, daughters:: mámele < méle ~ mél:a.

song

a category of religious songs including sxwó:yxwey songs and burning songs, a burning
song:: heywí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

a drum, small stick used to drum or beat time to songs in slahal game:: q'ówet.

also the words of Mack's spirit song:: Á:yiya.

bring it out for the first time (of a spirit-song):: p'í:t < p'í:

feel like singing a spirit song, be in a trance making sighs and crying sounds before singing

a spirit song, be in the beginning of a trance before the spirit song is recognizable (the motions and
sounds, crying out or wailing before singing):: lhéch.

medicine song [sung by shaman]: yiwí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

song (non-religious): stñílém < t'íl.

songs:: st'elt'ílém < t'íl.

spirit power song:: syúwél ~ syéw:el < yéw: ~ yéw.

to sing along or follow in singing a spirit song:: t'à:m.

type of bird that begs for bones or food with the song: paspes(y)í(:)tsel kw'e sth'ò:m th'ò:m
th'ò:m, probably a song sparrow:: paspesítsel ~ paspasyí:tsel ~ pespesí:tsel < pas ~ pes.

son-in-law

child's spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, (man's) sister's husband:: schiw'tálh.

sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, children's spouses:: schí:wetálh < schiw'tálh.

sonny :: iyéseq < éy ~ éy:.

sir, male friend, chum (male), sonny:: iyéseq < éy ~ éy:.

little man (nickname for a person), (sonny boy (MV and DF)): wíyeka < swíyeqe ~
swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

soot

black soot:: xwíyeqwela < yéqw.

Soowahlie

Soowahlie village (where Sweltzer Creek met Chilliwack River), Soowahlie Reserve near

Soowahlie (CONT'D)

Vedder Crossing:: Th'ewá:lí < th'éw.

Sweltzer Creek (the stream from Cultus Lake to Chilliwack River at Soowahlie)::

Swílhcha Stótelô < Swílhcha.

Soowahlíh

a spring water stream with source at present-day Sardis Park, Soowahlíh:: (Th'ewá:lí) < th'éw.

Sorbus sitchensis:: qwíqwelh.

sore

a sore, open sore(s):: sth'eth'íkw' < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

(be) sore, (be) hurting all the time, painful, aching:: sáyém < sáyem.

(have/get) sore muscles:: q'éyq'ey ~ q'íq'í < q'ey ~ q'í.

(have) hemorrhoids, (have) open sores on genitals or rump:: th'kw'íwel < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

hurting, feeling sore, (feel[ing] pain [BJ]):: táteqléxw < téqléxw.

hurt, sore:: nána.

lots of sores, (possibly) rash:: sth'ekw'th'ékw' < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

"sored up":: xéxélh < xélh.

sorrel)

sourgrass, (sheep sorrel):: t'át'eth'em < t'áth'.

sorry

be feeling sorry:: xéxélh te sqwálewel < xélh.

be sorry, the feelings are hurt:: xélh (te, kw'e) sqwálewel < xélh.

feeling sorry for oneself:: tesestélemet < t-sós ~ tesós.

sorry for oneself:: xéhó:methet < xà:m ~ xá:m.

to pity s-o, feel sorry for s-o:: th'éxwmet < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.

sort

pick it, choose it, sort it, (choose s-o/s-th):: míset < mís.

pick out, sort:: mísem < mís.

so they say

so they say, (reportedly, reportative, evidential?): -ts'á.

soul

conscience, spirit (which can be lost temporarily), soul, life-spirit, power of one's will::

smestíyexw < mestíyexw.

soul, spirit of a living person:: shxwélí.

sound :: =áléqep ~ =áleqep.

a pop, a shot:: tl'éleqw' < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

a shot, explosion:: wetl'éleqw < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

a sound heard starting up again in the distance:: eháléqep < ehó.

a trilling sound a raven makes:: xwot'q'esílem.

be a sharp sound, have a sharp sound, make a sharp sound:: eyotháléqep < éy ~ éy:.

be loud in sound, a loud sound (?): chqwáléqep.

clinking, tinkling (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together, dishes together, metal together)::

sound (CONT'D)

- ts'átxem ~ th'átxem.
 continuous shooting or popping sounds:: t'l'él'tl'eleqw' < t'l'ál ~ t'l'á:l.
 crackling and popping (of a log in fire or firecrackers):: t'l'áléxem < t'l'ál ~ t'l'á:l.
 crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (noise when eating):: t'l'ámqw'els < t'l'ém.
 crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (sound or noise when eating):: t'l'ámqw'els < t'l'ámkw'em.
 explode:: t'l'el'éqw < t'l'ál ~ t'l'á:l.
 fall splat, (make the) sound of a spank or slap:: welhéleq' < welhéq'.
 feel like singing a spirit song, be in a trance making sighs and crying sounds before singing a spirit song, be in the beginning of a trance before the spirit song is recognizable (the motions and sounds, crying out or wailing before singing):: lhéç.
 (glad greeting sound, also sound to show pride in accomplishment):: x::.
 (have a) steady sound that's been stopped for a while:: thxwáléqep < théxw ~ théxw.
 (have) clinking (of glass or dishes or metal), (have) tinkling sound (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together):: th'átxem ~ ts'átxem.
 (have/get a) crackle and pop (sound of a log in a fire or of firecrackers):: t'l'á:l'xem < t'l'ál ~ t'l'á:l.
 (have/get) a rustling noise (not continuous) (of paper, silk, or other material), (to rustle):: sawéts'em.
 (have/get) soft rustling (of material), shuffling (sound):: xwót'kw'em.
 (have) sound of popping small round things (snowberries, herring eggs as when eating them, rice krispies, crabapples, cranberries, etc.), (have a) crunching sound (as of grasshopper, rice krispies):: t'l'ámkw'em, t'l'ámkw'em < t'l'ém.
 (have) sound of water sloshing around inside (a bottle, etc.) or gurgling:: qw'át'ts'em.
 keep on hearing a distant sound:: sasetáleqep < sát.
 (made) a faint sound carried by the air, sound within hearing distance, sound within earshot:: eháléqep < ehó.
 make a banging sound:: kwót'xwem ~ kwótxwem.
 [make a bang, make a sudden hard thump sound]: kw'péxw.
 make a crunching or crackling noise, crunching (gnawing) sound:: xápkw'em < xep'ékw'.
 (make) a distant sound:: stáléqep < sát.
 (make a) rapid repeated sound usually on wood:: qw'óp'xwem < qw'óp'xw.
 (make a) ringing sound when something drops:: ts'tés.
 (make/have a) scratching noise:: t'l'hóqw'els < t'élheqw' ~ t'l'hóqw'.
 (make/have a) sound getting softer:: théxweleqep < théxw ~ théxw.
 (make/have a) squeaking sound (of a tree, of a chair, of shoes), squeaking (of shoes, trees), (creaking):: qá:ytl'em.
 (make the) sound of a spank on a bottom, (fall down with a bang [Elders Group 5/19/76]): welhéq'.
 make the sound of water splashing or dripping fast, (make the sound of a waterfall, make the sound of pouring rain dripping or splashing in puddles loudly):: xwótxwem.
 (making a) continuous rustling noise (of paper or silk or material), rustling (of leaves, paper, a sharp sound):: sá:wts'em < sawéts'em.
 popping (of firecrackers):: t'l'él'tl'ó:lqwem < t'l'ál ~ t'l'á:l.
 ringing sound when something drops (spoon, metal ashtray or something heavy):: ts'tés.
 scraping sound (like scraping food off dishes), rattling (of dishes, metal pots, wagon on gravel):: q'átxem < q'et.
 sound like (in voice):: staqí:l < t.
 sound of boiling water:: xwótxwem.
 splash (the noise and the action):: t'émeqw'.
 splash (the sound and the action), [splash suddenly], splash once:: wet'émeqw' <

sound (CONT'D)

t'émeqw'.

splat, sound of something wet and soft dropped, to splatter:: wet'éleq.

squeak (of a mouse):: th'á:ykwem.

suction sound of feet pulling out of mud:: t'áxwqem.

the sound a frog makes (IHTTC only):: wexés.

to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

to sigh (of a spirit-dancer), make a loud (breathy) noise:: xeqlhálém.

what does it sound like?, What does it sound like?, (how does it sound?): selchí:meleqel < selchí:m ~ selchím.

soup

fish head soup:: xots'oyíqw slhóp < xots'oyíqw.

soup, (stew):: slhóp'.

(the) cooking, (soup, stew [DM, CT]): sqwéls < qwó:ls.

sour)

(be) scowling (if mad or ate something sour), ((made a) funny (strange) face [Elders Group 1/21/76]): sxéyxewes < xéywel.

looking sad, (making a sour face [MV, EF]): sló:ltes.

sour (unripe or half-ripe fruit, lemon, Oregon grape, fermenting fruit):: t'át'eth'em < t'áth'.

source

at the head or source of a river, the inside head or inlet of a river:: =qel.

sourdough bread:: t'át'ets'em seplíl (lit. sour + bread) < t'áts', seplíl

sourgrass

sourgrass, (sheep sorrel):: t'át'eth'em < t'áth'.

south

south wind:: tellhelhó:s < lhós.

South Fork of Nooksack River and village nearest Deming

Deming (Wash.), South Fork of Nooksack River & village:: xwe'éyem ~ xw'éyem < éy ~ éy:.

South Westminster

Reserve near New Westminster, B.C., (South Westminster [DF]): Qiqá:yt.

south wind

south wind, warm wind:: schéxwem.

sow

sow s-th, drop or spread seed in rills, scatter s-th, (sowing s-th [AC]): tl'épxt < tl'ép.

the planting, seeds to plant, what is planted (sown), garden:: spí:ls < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

Sowaqua Creek:: Swókwel < swókwel.

sow sauce:: chólmelelh tl'álhem (lit. Chinese style + salt) < chólmel, tl'álhem

spade

spade

shovel, spade:: lopál.

spaghetti:: tl'áqt ts'íywx seplíl (lit. long + dry + bread) < tl'áqt, ts'íywx, seplíl

Spaniard :: spayô:l.

spank

beat s-o up, kick s-o in fight, lick s-o (in fight), spank s-o, fight s-o (till he cries for ex.),
fight s-o in anger, fight s-o back:: xéyet.

fall splat, (make the) sound of a spank or slap:: welhéleq' < welhéq'.

(make the) sound of a spank on a bottom, (fall down with a bang [Elders Group 5/19/76]): welhéq'.

spank s-o:: kw'eqwíwét < kw'óqw.

spark

jade (nephrite) (used for sharpening [chopping] stones), any agate (can be used as flint to
strike a spark):: t'émq'ethel.

lots of sparks going up at the same time:: pá:yth'em < páyéts'em.

sparkling, sparkling, exploding with sparks and making sparky noises, making sparky
noises:: pá:yts'em < páyéts'em.

sparks, red hot ashes thrown out:: qw'á:ycheq < qw'á:y.

(to spark), explode with sparks and make sparky noises:: páyéts'em, páyéts'em.

to spark (with a pop):: tl'á:l_xem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

sparkle

shine like a reflection, reflect, glitter, sparkle:: p'á'q'em.

shining, (glittering, sparkling (with many reflections)):: p'elp'á'q'em < p'á'q'em.

sparkling, sparkling, exploding with sparks and making sparky noises, making sparky
noises:: pá:yts'em < páyéts'em.

sparkling (with reflections):: pá:yts'em < páyéts'em.

sparrow

song sparrow, also brown sparrow, (could include any or all of the following which occur
in the Stó:lô area: Savannah sparrow, vesper sparrow, lark sparrow, tree sparrow, chipping sparrow,
Harris sparrow, fox sparrow, white-crowned sparrow, golden-crowned sparrow, and song sparrow) (type
of brown wren [BH TTC 11/15/76], larger wren (but smaller than robin) [Elders Group 2/18/76]):
sxwôxwtha, sxwôxwtha.

type of bird that begs for bones or food with the song: paspes(y)í(:)tsel kw'e sth'ò:m th'ò:m
th'ò:m, probably a song sparrow:: paspesítsel ~ paspasyí:tsel ~ pespesí:tsel < pas ~ pes.

spatter

spotted with irregular shaped blobs (like if mud-spattered, used of dogs, deer, and other
animals so marked):: st'á:lq.

spawn

a fish that's going to spawn:: chéwélhem ~ tsewélhem ~ tsôwélhem < cháchew ~ cháchu.

be spawning:: chéwélhem ~ tsewélhem ~ tsôwélhem < cháchew ~ cháchu.

salmon after spawning when its eggs are loose:: t'iléqel.

salmon after spawning, with no more eggs:: kwómexw.

spawning:: théwelhem < cháchew ~ cháchu.

spawning (in action when you see them):: théwelhem < cháchew ~ cháchu.

spawn (CONT'D)

to spawn:: chewélhem ~ tsewélhem ~ tsôwélhem < cháchew ~ cháchu.

speak

being spoken to (of babies in spirit dancing):: qwô:lqwelstem < qwà:l.

speak, talk, give a speech:: qwà:l.

speaking, speaker; :: qwóqwel < qwà:l.

speaking to a lot of people/at a gathering:: qwô:lqwel < qwà:l.

speaker

speaker; speaking:: qwóqwel < qwà:l.

speaker at a gathering, announcer at a gathering:: lheqqwóqwel or lheq qwóqwel < qwà:l.

spear

a point or bald hill on Harrison River where people waited to spear silver spring salmon::

Chth'éylem < chth'éylem.

miss s-th (in shooting at it with arrow, spear or gun):: qwíxwet < qwíxw.

prong of spear, prong of fish spear:: qáthexw.

spear animals by torchlight:: lexéywa ~ lexíwa.

spear (any kind), spear (for fish or war), fish-spear, telescopic spear for sturgeon, harpoon, detachable harpoon points:: tá:lh.

spear fish by torchlight, to torchlight, to pit-lamp:: lexéywa ~ lexíwa.

spearfishing by torchlight:: hálxeywa ~ hálxiwa < lexéywa ~ lexíwa.

spearfishing, spearfishing (fish):: thá:q'els < théq'.

spearfishing sqwéxem (silver spring salmon) in clear water after waiting for them:: chth'éylem.

spearfishing s-th:: tháq't < théq'.

spear it (a fish), stab s-o/s-th with something sharp, pierce s-o/s-th, prick s-o (with a pin, for ex.), poke s-o (with a pin, etc.): thq'ét < théq'.

spear pole knot hitch (two half-hitches), clove-hitch knot:: ts'sítsim.

spear, shaft (of spear/harpoon/gaff-hook), gaff-hook pole:: s'álem.

spear-shaped rock on beach on the Fraser near Hill's Bar:: Tá:lh < tá:lh.

to miss a shot (an arrow, spear or gun):: qwíxw.

to spear fish:: thq'á:ls < théq'.

spear/harpoon/gaff-hook

spear, shaft (of spear/harpoon/gaff-hook), gaff-hook pole:: s'álem.

special

make it especially for s-o:: swástexw < swá.

speckle

(have a) speckled face, (have) freckles:: tl'eltl'élxos < tl'él.

speechless

be dumbfounded, be surprised, be stupified, be speechless:: slholhek'íwel ~ slholhek'í:wel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed:: lholhek'íwel ~ lholhk'íwel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

spell

a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft

spell (CONT'D)

and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB 4/25/78]): syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

(cast a spell for s-o, use a magical power for s-o): yewí:lmet < yéw: ~ yéw.

cast a spell on s-o, put a spell on s-o, shoot power into s-o: x̄t'ét < x̄ét'.

cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power: x̄t'áls or x̄t'á:ls < x̄ét'.

casting an evil spell on s-o: yewí:lt < yéw: ~ yéw.

war-whoop, ((probably) a sung spell before battle): syiwí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

sperm :: sq'óq'ey < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

sphagnum)

(sphagnum) bog, marsh: mó:qwem.

spherical

five spherical objects, five fruit, five rocks, five balls (five fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant) [AD]): lhq'atsesóls < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

really round, (perfectly spherical?): xelókw'els < xél.

roughly spherical object(s), ball: =ó:ls.

(spherical), round (of ball, apple, potato, rock, full moon, but not of a pear): xelkw'ó:ls < xél.

Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber

Colaptes cafer cafer and rarely Colaptes cafer collaris, (if large is correct Dryocopus pileatus [AK], if small is correct, probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber or possibly Dryobates villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius or Dryobates pubescens (esp.) gairdneri some zoologists replace the genus Dryobates with Dendrocopos, others with Picoides): th'íq.

probably Sphyrapicus (varius) ruber and/or possibly Dryobates villosus harrisi and Dryobates villosus orius or (downy woodpecker) Dryobates pubescens (gairdneri esp.), for Munro and Cowan's Dryobates genus Peterson uses Dendrocopos and Udvardy uses Picoides: qw'opx̄wiqsélem < qw'óp̄x̄w.

spider :: q'ésq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

daddy long-legs, harvestman spider: tl'áleqtxel q'ésq'esetsel < tl'áqt.

daddy long-legs (spider), harvestman spider: tl'áleqtxel q'esq'éssetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

spill

pour s-th out, pour out s-th, spill it: kw'lhát < kw'élh.

spill (on the face?): kw'lhó:s < kw'élh.

tip over, spill (of liquid or solid), spilled, spill accidentally: kw'élh.

Spilogale gracilis latifrons

baby Mephitis mephitis spissigrada, possibly Spilogale gracilis latifrons: selfléx.

spin

fire-drill, stick spun to start fire: sí:lcheptel < sél or sí(:)l.

it's twined (like rolled on thigh and twisted, spun): sí:ltem < sél or sí(:)l.

spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner: sélssetel < sél or sí(:)l.

spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner, a spinning machine: shxwqáqelets' < qálets'.

spinning (while hanging), (twirling): ts'á:lq'em < ts'el.

spinning, whirling: siselts'iyósem < sél or sí(:)l.

spin (CONT'D)

spinning wool:: qáqelets' < qálets'.

spin wool or twine:: qálets'.

wool spinner, spindle for spinning wool, spinning stick:: sétsel < sél or sí(:)l.

spinal

spinal rope inside sturgeon, (sturgeon spinal cord):: qw'ólhla.

spindle

spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner:: sésetel < sél or sí(:)l.

spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner, a spinning machine:: shxwqáqelets' < qálets'.

wool spinner, spindle for spinning wool, spinning stick:: sétsel < sél or sí(:)l.

spine

backbone (of human or other creatures), spine (human or other creature):: xekw'ólesewíts < xekw'óles.

break one's spine, break one's back, have a humpback/hunchback:: lekewíts < lékw.

(someone's) spine, (someone's) backbone:: th'omewích ~ th'ó:bewíts < sth'ó:m.

the spine, the backbone:: shxwth'omewíts < sth'ó:m.

spines

tiny fin above tail of fish, (perhaps spines above tail of some fish):: sxélhxelh < xélh.

spinner

spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner:: sésetel < sél or sí(:)l.

wool spinner, spindle for spinning wool, spinning stick:: sétsel < sél or sí(:)l.

spinning machine

spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner, a spinning machine:: shxwqáqelets' < qálets'.

Spiraea douglasii:: t'áts'elhp < t'á:ts'.

spirea

pink spirea, "hardhack":: t'áts'elhp < t'á:ts'.

Spirit

Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost:: Xáxe Smestí:yexw < xáxe.

spirit :: smímstiyexw < mestíyexw.

an Indian dancer's spirit power:: syúwél ~ syéw:el < yéw: ~ yéw.

a spirit power of a kw'óxweqs dancer, (perhaps wolverine or badger spirit power)::

sqoyép < sqoyép.

conscience, spirit (which can be lost temporarily), soul, life-spirit, power of one's will::

smestíyexw < mestíyexw.

get a spooky or spooked feeling, afraid that bad spirits are around, get spooked, fear

something behind:: xéysel.

getting spooked, being afraid that bad spirits are around, spooky feeling:: xéyxesel < xéysel.

guardian spirit, spirit power:: =ó:lkwlh, =ó:lkwlh.

soul, spirit of a living person:: shxwélí.

spirit-dance

a kind of spirit-dance done after the syúwél (spirit power) has left a dancer but the dancer

spirit-dance (CONT'D)

- still needs to dance:: qw'éxweqs.
 an experienced spirit dancer:: sts'eláxwem.
 a non-spirit-dancer:: st'ólkwlh.
 a spirit-dance, a winter-dance:: smílha < mílha.
 babysitter (for new spirit-dancers), any of the workers who help in initiating a spirit-dancer, (initiator or helper of spirit-dancers):: xólhemílh ~ xòlhemí:lh < xólh.
 (be) sighing (of a spirit-dancer):: xáqlhelem < xeqlhálem.
 diatomaceous earth (could be mixed with things to whiten them--for ex. dog and goat wool), white clay for white face paint (for pure person spirit-dancers), white powder from mountains, white clay they make powder from to lighten goat and dog wool for blankets, powder, talc, white face paint:: st'ewókw'.
 (doing) spirit-dancing, winter-dancing (when they're in action):: mímelha < mílha.
 have the last spirit dance of the season, have the "sweep up":: yekw'ólhem or perhaps yekw'wólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
 Indian dance-house, "smoke-house", (spirit-dance building):: smilha'áwtxw < mílha.
 Indian red paint (used by spirit dancers, ritualists, and Indian doctors or shamans):: témélh.
 large rattle used at spirit-dances:: syówméxwtses.
 lift s-o (of a spirit dancer being initiated):: shxwóxwelstexw < xwá.
 longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing):: stháwtxw < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.), Indian house, plank house:: xwelmxwáwtxw < xwélmexw.
 new spirit dancer's headband:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.
 non-spirit-dancers (lots of them):: st'elt'ólkwlh < st'ólkwlh.
 sighing over and over (of a spirit-dancer before or after dancing):: xaqxexqlhálem < xeqlhálem.
 (the) spirit-dancing:: smímelha < mílha.
 to sigh (of a spirit-dancer), make a loud (breathy) noise:: xeqlhálem.
 to spirit-dance, to spirit-dance (of a group), have a spirit-dance, to winter-dance:: mílha.
 to sweep up, the sweep-up (last spirit dance of season in a given longhouse):: íxwethet < íxw.

spirit-dancer

- deer hoof rattle of spirit-dancer (stick with deer hoof rattles tied onto it):: kwóxwemal ~ kwóxwmal < kwoxw, kwetsmí:l, kwechmí:l < kwáchem ~ kwátsem..
 his/her dance:: sqw'eyílex < qw'eyílex ~ qw'eyíléx.
 new dancer (new spirit-dancer), (new) baby (in spirit-dancing):: xawsó:lh < xá:ws.
 new spirit-dancer:: xawsólkwlh or xawsó:lkwlh < xá:ws.
 new spirit dancer's cane:: q'ewú:w < q'éwe.
 new spirit-dancer's head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat:: sxwóyéleqws te xawsólkwlh < sxwóyéleqw.
 paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.)::: lhíxesem < lhá:x ~ lháx.
 people without paint on face (non-dancers):: s'ep'ó:s < á:p' ~ áp'.
 spirit-dancer's paint:: témelh < témélh.
 spirit-dancer's uniform, (any) coordinated outfit:: s-hóyews < hóyiws.
 spirit power song:: syúwél ~ syéw:el < yéw: ~ yéw.
 spirit power, spirit-dancer:: =ó:lkwlh.
 the painted people (dancers):: slhílhexas < lhá:x ~ lháx.
 to paint red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.)::: lhíx < lhá:x ~ lháx.
 to scream, holler (of a spirit-dancer):: kwátsem ~ kwáchem.
 trimmings on uniform (paddles, etc.)::: stl'ítl'ets < tl'íts ~ tl'ích.

spirit-dancing

spirit-dancing

dog-hair blanket dancing apron (DM 12/4/64):: kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.

spirit-dancing costume, wool hat for spirit-dancer (Deming):: s-hóyiws.

spirit dream

spirit dream, vision, (any) dream:: s'élíyá < élíyá.

spirit power

guardian spirit, spirit power:: =ó:lkwlh.

Indian doctor, shaman, medicine man, Indian doctor's spirit power (Elders Group

11/19/75):: shxwlá:m < lá:m.

it went into him/her (of spirit power):: thexwe'í:ls.

spirit power of an Indian doctor or shaman:: slá:m < lá:m.

spirit power, spirit-dancer:: =ó:lkwlh.

spirit song

also the words of Mack's spirit song:: Á:yiya.

bring it out for the first time (of a spirit-song):: p'í:t < p'í:.

feel like singing a spirit song, be in a trance making sighs and crying sounds before singing

a spirit song, be in the beginning of a trance before the spirit song is recognizable (the motions and

sounds, crying out or wailing before singing):: lhéch.

to sing along or follow in singing a spirit song:: t'à:m.

Spirogyra spp.: stíxem < tíxem.

spit

spit it out, spit it up:: lhəxwót ~ lhəxwó:t < lhəxw.

spit, saliva:: slhəwélhcha < lhəxw.

spitting:: lhéxwelhcha < lhəxw.

to spit:: lhəwélhcha < lhəxw.

Spizella arborea

Melospiza melodia morphna, (perhaps any/all of the following: Passerculus sandwichensis

brooksi, Poocetes gramineus, Chondestes grammacus, Spizella arborea, Spizella passerina, Zonotrichia

querula, Passerella iliaca, Zonotrichia leucophrys, Zonotrichia atricapilla, Melospiza melodia morphna)::

sxwóxwtha.

Spizella passerina

Melospiza melodia morphna, (perhaps any/all of the following: Passerculus sandwichensis

brooksi, Poocetes gramineus, Chondestes grammacus, Spizella arborea, Spizella passerina, Zonotrichia

querula, Passerella iliaca, Zonotrichia leucophrys, Zonotrichia atricapilla, Melospiza melodia morphna)::

sxwóxwtha.

splash :: lhélt < lhél.

get splashed:: lhá:ltem < lhél.

make the sound of water splashing or dripping fast, (make the sound of a waterfall, make

the sound of pouring rain dripping or splashing in puddles loudly):: xwótwem.

splashing, splashing (lots of times):: t'ó:mqw'em < t'émeqw'.

splash on the face:: lhéltes < lhél.

splash s-o in the face, squirt s-o in the face:: lhélest < lhél.

splash s-o with water, spray s-o with water:: lhélttest < lhél.

splash (CONT'D)

splash (the noise and the action):: t'émeqw'.

splash (the sound and the action), [splash suddenly], splash once:: wet'émeqw' < t'émeqw'.

splat

fall splat, (make the) sound of a spank or slap:: welhéleq' < welhéq'.

splat, sound of something wet and soft dropped, to splatter:: wet'éleq.

splatter

splat, sound of something wet and soft dropped, to splatter:: wet'éleq.

splice

join two poles together, splice it together (of a rope), (join together on the ends):: t'qwíqst.

splinter

get a sliver or splinter in the foot:: xéts'xel.

get a sliver or splinter in the hand:: xéts'ches.

scorch s-th, blacken s-th with fire, heat it up (near a fire), burning a canoe with pitchwood to remove splinters and burn on black pitch):: qw'á:yt < qw'á:y.

split

barbecue sticks, (split roasting stick):: qw'éltel < qw'él.

burst open, split open of its own accord (like a dropped watermelon):: tl'xáxel < tl'éx.

chop wood, split wood, (chop/split s-th wood):: séq'et < séq'.

chop wood (with an axe), split wood:: th'iqw'élchep or th'iyqw'éltsep < th'íyeqw'.

ear-splitting:: seq'á:lí:ya < séq'.

mistake in splitting roots by making them uneven:: t'ats'exelí:m < t'á:ts'.

place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat

Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek):: Sxwésálh < xwés.

split firewood:: th'íyeqw'á:ls < th'íyeqw'.

split it (firewood):: th'íyeqw't < th'íyeqw'.

split off, break off, break a piece off, break in two, split in two:: péqw.

split s-th, crack s-th:: seq'át ~ sq'át < séq'.

split s-th open (with fingernail):: thíts'et.

splitting firewood:: th'óyeqw'els < th'íyeqw'.

splitting wood (esp. blanks and bolts):: póqwels < péqw.

splitting wood, (splitting it (a lot of wood)):: seq'séq'et < séq'.

to crack, to split (of its own accord), ((also) cracked, a crack [AC]): séq'.

to separate people fighting, to split up people fighting:: memáx < má ~ má'.

to split roots from the wrong end (small end):: séxw.

to split s-th open (like deer or fish):: tl'xáxet < tl'éx.

spoil

gone soft and spoiled (of dried fish):: th'íth'eql < sth'í:qel.

spoiling s-th:: qelqelí:lt < qél.

spoil s-th, destroy s-th:: qelqé:ylt or qelqí:lt < qél.

spoil s-th (purposely):: qelí:lt < qél.

turn bad, (get) spoiled (of clothes for ex.), (get) dirty:: qelqéyl or qelqí:l < qél.

spook

get a spooky or spooked feeling, afraid that bad spirits are around, get spooked, fear

spook (CONT'D)

something behind:: xéysel.
 getting spooked, being afraid that bad spirits are around, spooky feeling:: xéyxesel < xéysel.

Spook's Point

rock shaped like a man's head with a sxwó:yxwey mask on a point near the head of Harrison River, the point also called Spook's Point:: Sxwó:yxwey ~ Sxwóyxwey < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.

spoon

big serving spoon, spoon with handle about ten to 12 inches long, ladle, (spoon carved from mountain goat horn):: xálew.
 big wooden dish (often two feet long), feast dish, wooden platter, (big stirring spoon [LJ], carved wooden spoon, big wooden spoon [AC, BJ, DM]): qwelhyówelh ~ qwelhliyówelh ~ qwelhlyúwelh < qwélh.
 handle of a spoon:: skwélemel < kwél.
 long-handled stirring spoon:: shxwqwáylhechàl < qwá:y.
 (metal) spoon:: spú:l.
 ringing sound when something drops (spoon, metal ashtray or something heavy):: ts'tés.
 soapberry spoon, soapberry paddle, short-handled spoon, flat spoon for sxwósem:: th'émtel < th'ím ~ th'í:m.
 spoon-shaped bone back of upper lip of sturgeon:: xálew.

spore

bloom or (plant) fuzz (spore, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts:: spekw'é < pékw' ~ péqw'.
 it burst (of spores or seed fluff):: pekw'é < pékw' ~ péqw'.
 smoke puffing out, (puff out (dust, powder, plant spores, seed fluff, light snow, smoke), form puffs of dust):: pékw' ~ péqw'.
 when plant fuzz blows:: pókw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

spot

female black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxéylmòt or sxéylmòt < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l.
 (get/have) white spots on the skin:: th'íq.
 (have?) white spots:: sp'eq'p'íq' < p'éq'.
 (have?) white spotted skin:: sp'íq' < p'éq'.
 male black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxé:ylmet or sxé:ylmet < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l.
 mark s-th, blaze it (of a trail), get/have s-th spotted (marked and located), make note of s-th:: x'e'áth'stexw < xáth' ~ x'e'áth'.
 old salmon (ready to die, spotted):: xéyqeya.
 soft spot on (top of) a baby's head, fontanel:: sqe'éleqw < qí: ~ qí'.
 spotted:: st'eqtl'éq.
 spotted (marked and located):: sxe'áth' < xáth' ~ x'e'áth'.
 spotted with circles or round dots:: tl'eltl'élx < tl'él.
 spotted with irregular shaped blobs (like if mud-spattered, used of dogs, deer, and other animals so marked):: st'á:lq.
 spotted with lots of [irregular] spots:: st'elt'élq < st'á:lq.

spouse)

brother-in-law's wife, (spouse's sibling's spouse), (step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister [AC]): slets'éleq < láts'.
 child's spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, (man's) sister's husband:: schiwtréalh.
 child's spouse's parent, child's spouse's sibling, child's in-laws:: skw'élwés.

spouse (CONT'D)

husband's brothers, (perhaps also wife's sisters?, spouse's siblings?, sibling's spouses?):
smetmátexwtel < smátexwtel.

reject someone as a spouse or partner for one's child:: qá:lmílh < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~
qí(:)lem.

reject someone as a spouse or partner for your child:: qá:lmílh.

relative of deceased spouse:: th'á:ya.

relative of deceased spouse, mother/brother/sister/cousin/relative of deceased husband,
dead spouse's relative or sibling, daughter-in-law if son dies:: ts'á:ya.

sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, children's spouses:: schí:wetálh < schiw'tálh.

spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister,
woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife):: smátexwtel.

steal someone's spouse:: ts'eláltxw < ts'el.

to marry a sibling of one's deceased spouse:: th'áyá:m < ts'á:ya.

uncle's wife, aunt's husband, parent's sibling's spouse, uncle by marriage, aunt by
marriage:: xchápth ~ schápth.

spouse (cross-sex)

husband's brother, wife's sister, spouse's sibling (cross-sex), brother-in-law, sister-in-law,
sibling's spouse (cross-sex):: smátexwtel.

spouse's parent

in-laws (?), parents-in-law, spouse's parents:: skw'álhew < skw'ílhew.

mother-in-law, father-in-law, spouse's parent, parent-in-law:: skw'ílhew.

spouse's sibling

husband's brothers, (perhaps also wife's sisters?, spouse's siblings?, sibling's spouses?):
smetmátexwtel < smátexwtel.

spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister,
woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife):: smátexwtel.

spouse's sibling (cross-sex)

husband's brother, wife's sister, spouse's sibling (cross-sex), brother-in-law, sister-in-law,
sibling's spouse (cross-sex):: smátexwtel.

spouse's sibling's spouse

brother-in-law's wife, (spouse's sibling's spouse), (step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister
[AC]): slets'éleq < láts'.

sprain

(get a) sprained foot, leg got out of joint:: plhéqw'xel ~ p'lhéqw'xel.

(get or develop a) sprain, to sprain:: ts'lhóqw'.

leg got sprained, (sprain one's ankle [JL]): ts'lhéqw'xel < ts'lhóqw'.

sprained ankle:: xweth'éqw'xel.

sprained wrist:: xweth'éqw'tses.

sprain, (getting sprained?): t'ot'á < t'ó.

sprain the back:: ts'lhéqw'ewíts < ts'lhóqw'.

to sprain:: t'ó.

your back is sprained:: xwt'ó:welh < t'ó.

spray :: lhó:ltes < lhél.

blowing spray (humorously said of a child teething):: pópexwels < póxw.

spray (CONT'D)

blow (spray) on a patient (of an Indian doctor or shaman), blow spray on s-o/s-th (of a shaman, a person ironing, a child teething):: póxwet < póxw.
 splash s-o with water, spray s-o with water:: lhéltet < lhél.
 spray gun:: spópeḡwelsà:ls < póxw.
 spraying (as a structured activity):: lhá:ltelechá:ls < lhél.

spread

fish-spreader for drying fish, cross-piece for drying fish, salmon stretcher:: t'á:ts'.
 run over it (with car), spread it (for ex. on bread with knife), put it up (of wallpaper), (stick it on), stick s-th closed (with pitch for ex.): tl'íq't < tl'íq'.
 sow s-th, drop or spread seed in rills, scatter s-th, (sowing s-th [AC]): tl'épḡt < tl'ép.
 spread apart s-o's legs:: pḡíwét < páḡ.
 spread it out (of blanket, net, book, etc.): tlhét ~ tlhát ~ telhét < télh.
 spread one's legs (sitting for example), (be spread in the bottom):: spapḡíwel < páḡ.
 spread red or black paint on s-th(?)s-o:: lhíḡet < lhá:ḡ ~ lháḡ.
 spread s-th, widen s-th:: wí:qet < wí:q ~ wíq.
 spread the eyelids open with the fingers (done to oneself or to someone else), (probably also spread s-th apart):: páḡet < páḡ.
 spread them out to dry (berries, bulrushes, etc.): ts'íyxt ~ ts'éyxt < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

Spring

(be) Spring, [cyclic period] when everything comes up:: kw'íyles ~ kw'éyles < kw'í ~ kw'íy.
 (be) Spring, [time or season] when everything comes up:: temkw'éyles < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

spring

a spring water stream near Yakweakwioose:: Thíthḡ < thíḡ.
 a spring-water stream south of Skowkale:: Temélhem < témélh.
 a sprout or shoot (esp. of the kinds peeled and eaten in spring), sweet green inner shoots, green berry shoots, salmonberry shoots, wild raspberry shoots and greens, salmonberry sprouts, blackcap shoots, thimbleberry shoots, wild rhubarb shoots, fern shoots:: stháthqiy.
 Harrison Hot Springs:: Qwó:ls < qwó:ls.
 medicine spring on the Fraser River beach about a half mile above (north) of the American Bar beach:: Xwth'kw'éḡm < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.
 place in Fraser River where there's an underwater spring of cold water:: Mimexwílem < mímexwel.
 spring (season), (time to sprout up):: temqw'íles ~ temqw'éyles < qw'íl.
 spring tide (when a river first rises in May):: qó:.
 spring (water source):: thíḡ.
 time of the baby sockeye's coming, early spring (usually April), April moon:: temkwíkwexel.

spring gold

wild carrot (possibly spring gold or wild caraway), domestic carrot (both that planted and that gone wild):: xáwéq.

spring salmon

a point or bald hill on Harrison River where people waited to spear silver spring salmon:: Chth'éylem < chth'éylem.
 August run spring salmon that go up Silver Creek (near Hope):: shxwóqw'ó:lh.

spring salmon (CONT'D)

coiled up méthelh rope for fishing (for sturgeon and spring salmon):: ts'tíxem.
 early (March) spring salmon:: spó:xem ~ spéxem.
 Harrison River spring salmon, Harrison River chinook salmon, big Chehalis River spring salmon, (preserved (smoked?) meat [AC: Tait dialect]): pó:qw' ~ póqw'.
 jack spring salmon with black nose:: t'elxálôwelh or t'elxálôllh < t'él.
 July to August, (big spring salmon time):: temth'oló:lh < sth'olólh.
 October moon, time to smoke Chehalis spring salmon:: tempó:kw' < pó:qw' ~ póqw'.
 silver spring salmon that came up Harrison River and Chehalis Creek, (first spring salmon [Deming]): sqwéxem < qwéxem.
 small Chehalis spring salmon:: pepqw'ólh < pó:qw' ~ póqw'.
 spearing sqwéxem (silver spring salmon) in clear water after waiting for them:: chth'éylem.
 spring salmon (generic), (Chinook salmon):: t'élxxel ~ t'álxxel < t'él.
 spring salmon net:: t'elxéltel (or t'elxxéltel) < t'él.
 spring salmon which goes to Chehalis Lake in May then returns to salt water:: sth'olólh.
 white Fraser River spring salmon that goes upriver with the redspring salmon, (white Fraser River chinook salmon):: speqá:s.

spring snare (trap):: s'eweltá:l < íwel, s'eweltá:l < íwel.
 spring snare [s-th], [a?] spring snare:: weltá:lt.

spring water

a spring water stream with source at present-day Sardis Park, Soowahlil:: (Th'ewá:l) < th'éw.

sprinkle

(get sprinkled):: lhá:ltem < lhél.
 sprinkle it (usually by hand):: lhélt < lhél.
 starting to sprinkle, start sprinkling:: lhálétem < lhél.

sprout

a sprout or shoot (esp. of the kinds peeled and eaten in spring), sweet green inner shoots, green berry shoots, salmonberry shoots, wild raspberry shoots and greens, salmonberry sprouts, blackcap shoots, thimbleberry shoots, wild rhubarb shoots, fern shoots:: stháthqiy.
 alfalfa sprouts:: tsqwá:y spéxwqel < qwá:y, píxw
 (lit. green + fine airborne seed)
 bean sprouts:: ts'íts'esem t'l'íkw'els < ts'ís, t'l'íkw'els
 (lit. growing up + bean)
 brussel(s) sprouts:: mémeles kápech < mél:e, kápech
 (lit. many little children of + cabbage)
 cow parsnip sprout (especially the edible inside part):: sóqw'.
 spring (season), (time to sprout up):: temqw'íles ~ temqw'éyles < qw'íl.
 sprouted up, sprouting up:: qwáqel.
 sprout(ing) up, stick(ing) its head out of the ground (of a plant):: qw'íles < qw'íl.
 to sprout (from root):: kw'íqel < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

spruce

needle of spruce:: ts'ets'éqw' < ts'éqw'.
 pitchwood (esp. fir, pine, spruce):: kw'íxwelhp < kw'íxw.
 spruce tree, Sitka spruce:: ts'qw'élhp < ts'éqw'.

Spuzzum :: Spíyem.

Spuzzum (CONT'D)

Spuzzum village (on south bank of Spuzzum Creek at its mouth onto the Fraser River),
also Spuzzum Creek:: Spíyem.

Spuzzum Creek

Spuzzum village (on south bank of Spuzzum Creek at its mouth onto the Fraser River),
also Spuzzum Creek:: Spíyem.

Squamish

Squamish people:: Sqwxwó:mex.

Squamish people:: Tellhós < lhós.

square

lots of squares:: st'elt'eláxel < st'eláxel.

square, corner, arm with elbow out:: st'eláxel.

squash

peel s-th (esp. fruit or vegetable root or a vegetable like squash or a round object):: xepólst
< xíp.

squashberry

possibly high-bush cranberry, more likely squashberry:: kwúkwewels.

squat :: xópethet < xóp'.

(be) squatting:: sxóxep < xóp'.

Squatits

Squatits village on east bank of Fraser river across from the north end of Seabird Island,
Peters Indian Reserves #1, 1a, and 2 on site:: Skw'átets < kw'átem.

"squaw"

wife (not respectful), the "old lady", "squaw", mistress:: chá:xw.

squeak

(make/have a) squeaking sound (of a tree, of a chair, of shoes), squeaking (of shoes, trees),
(creaking):: qá:yt'ém.

squeaking (of lots of mice):: th'eth'elá:ykwem < th'á:ykwem.

squeak (of a mouse):: th'á:ykwem.

squeal

squealing (like a pig for ex.): kwíkwekwchá:m < kwátsem ~ kwáchem.

to squeal on someone:: qwélqwelätstem < qwà:l.

squeeze

(be) squeezed in, jammed up, tight:: sxexák'w' < xék'w'.

get squeezed (in hand or fingers):: p'íth'em < p'í:.

squeeze s-th/s-o, wring s-th (of clothes), pinch s-th/s-o:: p'íth'et < p'í:.

squeezing out:: p'íp'eth'em < p'í:.

squeezing s-th/s-o:: p'íp'eth'et < p'í:.

squeezing the breast of s-o/s-th, milking s-o/s-th:: p'íp'eth'élmet < p'í:.

Squia-ala

Squia-ala

Squia-ala (now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #7):: Sxwoyehá:lá < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

squint

wink at each other, ((maybe) squint [EB]):: th'ikwóstel < th'iykw'.

Squirrel

Douglas squirrel, possibly a character name, i.e. Squirrel:: skwóye or Skwóye.

squirrel

board for stretching squirrel or skunk hides, etc.::: tépelhállh < tpólh.

Douglas squirrel:: sqwéth'elh.

Douglas squirrel, possibly a character name, i.e. Squirrel:: skwóye or Skwóye.

flying squirrel:: sqépò:thèl < qep'.

squirrel, Douglas squirrel:: skwóye.

you get covered on the mouth (by a flying squirrel at night for ex.)::: qep'ó:ythòm < qep'.

squirt

splash s-o in the face, squirt s-o in the face:: lhélest < lhél.

to squirt:: wet'éléth'.

squish

crush (of berries), smash (of berries), squish (of berries, etc.), to mash:: tósem < tós.

squish it up:: mítl'et.

squish s-th round and filled, smash s-th round and filled:: méqw'et < méqw' ~ móqw'.

touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it:: tóset < tós.

stab

spear it (a fish), stab s-o/s-th with something sharp, pierce s-o/s-th, prick s-o (with a pin, for ex.), poke s-o (with a pin, etc.)::: thq'ét < théq'.

stack

(be) below, (be) underneath, (be) at the bottom of a pile or stack:: stl'epólwelh ~ stl'pólwelh < tl'ép.

staff

cane, staff:: q'éwe.

stagger

staggering (after you trip for ex.)::: tá:lstem < tél ~ tá:l ~ tiy.

staggering around:: xwexweló:ysem < xweló:y, yitá:lstem < tél ~ tá:l ~ tiy.

to stumble, get staggered:: télstem < tél ~ tá:l ~ tiy.

you get staggered:: xwexweló:ysthòm < xweló:y.

stagnant

puddle that's always dirty, dirty pond, stagnant pool of water, (it never dries out [AK])::: th'qwélhcha.

stagnant water lake or ponds at the downriver end of Skw'átets or Peters Reserve near Laidlaw:: Th'qwélhcha < th'qwélhcha.

stake

stake

stake it (for ex. of a horse):: lóqwet.

stamp

stick it on, paste it on (of stamps or anything):: t'elém̄t < t'elém̄.

stand

legs crossed, cross one's ankles (either sitting or standing) [prob. error], (ankles crossed (either sitting or standing)):: q'eyáweth'xel < q'ey ~ q'i.

(someone) standing in the middle of a crowd:: s-hómkwstem.

standing up:: lhéx̄é:ylex < lhéx̄.

stand up:: lhéx̄éyléx < lhéx̄.

stand up (by oneself):: lhéx̄eylexlómet < lhéx̄.

stand up for s-o (respected):: xwíléxmet or xwíléxmet < xwíléx.

stand up, rise from a seat:: xwíléx.

two ropes, two threads, two sticks, two poles, two poles standing up:: isalámeth' < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

upright, standing, height, stature, pole:: =ámets' ~ =ámeth' ~ =ó:meth' ~ =emeth'.

star :: kwósel.

stare

stare at someone's face, look at s-o's face, stare at s-o, look at s-o:: kw'ótses̄t < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

staring:: kw'okw'etsíls < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

staring at s-o:: xwkw'ók'w'etses̄t < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

star-flowered Solomon's seal

"snakeberry", including False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably Twisted-stalk and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

start

a sound heard starting up again in the distance:: eháléqep < ehó.

begin, start, (be) just started, just began, be just begun:: yálhò < yalh.

begin(ning) to, start(ing) to, inceptive:: mí ~ mé ~ me.

fire-drill, stick spun to start fire:: sí:lcheptel < sél or sí(:)l.

(just) started (to do something):: wiyálhò < yalh.

(probably) start to (no citation gloss, just in context):: ésta.

starting to smell good:: iyáléqep̄thet < éy ~ éy:.

starting to sprinkle, start sprinkling:: lhálétem < lhél.

start, started:: iyóthet.

start to struggle, start to flip around to escape (fish esp.): kwet'éthet < kwá:.

tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark):: syeqwlhá:ltel < yéqw.

startle

be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed::

lholhek'w'íwel ~ lholhkw'íwel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

startled s-o, (excited s-o [Elders Group 3/2/77]): lhkw'íwel:exw < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

starve

somebody is made to fast, he is starved (purposely):: xwátem < xwá.

starve (CONT'D)

starve, be starving, be famished, (be extremely hungry [Deming,JL]): xwá.

starving:: xwexwá < xwá.

starving oneself, being on a "crash" diet:: xwexwóthet < xwá.

to abstain from food, to fast, starve oneself:: xwóthet < xwá.

state

be in a state of -ness:: =tem.

stationary

a set net, a stationary net:: semláliyel < mí:l ~ míl.

stative :: s=.

have, get, stative or be with colors:: ts= ~ ts'.

stative, be:: s=.

stative (with color terms), have/get (elsewhere):: ch=, ts= ~ ch=.

Statlu Creek

Statlu Creek, one of the main tributaries of Chehalis Creek:: stótelô < tó:l ~ tò:l.

statue

a stone like a statue at Harrison Lake, probably Doctor's Point:: Skoyá:m ~ Skeyá:m.

likeness, portrait, photograph, photo, statue:: sxwíythi ~ sxwéythi < xwíyth.

stature)

short person, short (in stature):: ch'í:tl'emeth' < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

upright, standing, height, stature, pole:: =ámets' ~ =ámeth' ~ =ó:meth' ~ =emeth'.

stay

at home, be living (somewhere), stay:: t'eláxw ~ t'l'áxw < t'éléxw.

stay here, stay, remain at a place:: í ò < í.

stay in one place:: t'eláxwelets < t'éléxw.

stay right here, staying right here:: í ò kw'eló < í.

to stay at home:: álwem.

steady

(have a) steady sound that's been stopped for a while:: thxwáléqep < théxw ~ théxw.

(have) a steady toothache, have a toothache:: yélyelesen < yél:és.

hold it steady, (hold s-th steady):: t'eláxwstexw < t'éléxw.

steak:: tsétsmel sméyeth < tséts, méyeth

(lit. cut off + meat)

steal :: qá:l.

steal from s-o, rob s-o, short-change s-o:: qá:lt < qá:l.

stealing:: qáqel < qá:l.

steal someone's spouse:: ts'eláltxw < ts'el.

stealthy

be stealthy:: t'et'ás < t'ás.

steam

steam

bake underground, (steam-cook underground, cook in a steam-pit):: qetás < qá:t.
 baking underground:: qétes < qá:t.
 be steaming (in many places), be cloudy with rain-clouds:: pelpól_xwem < polé_xwem.
 get fog on the water, (get steam (of the ground) [DC]):: qwélxel.
 mountain on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River above American Bar which had a steaming pond at the top, (year-round village at mouth of American Creek on west bank of the Fraser River [Duff]):: Qéte_xwem < qá:t.
 steaming:: pó:le_xwem < polé_xwem.
 steaming it:: pó:lxwt < polé_xwem.
 steam s-th:: polé_xwt < polé_xwem.
 to steam, start to steam:: polé_xwem, polé_xwem.

steamboat :: stim:ó:t.

Steamboat Island

place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek):: S_xwesálh < _xwés.

steam-cook

bake underground, (steam-cook underground, cook in a steam-pit):: qetás < qá:t.

steam-cooked

stuff steam-cooked underground, what is baked underground:: sqetás < qá:t.

steam-pit)

bake underground, (steam-cook underground, cook in a steam-pit):: qetás < qá:t.

steelhead (trout)

steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhílhkw'elqs, at Hogg Slough:: Qéyw_xwem < qí:w_x ~ qéyw_x ~ qá:w_x ~ qáw_x.
 steelhead trout:: qí:w_x ~ qéyw_x ~ qá:w_x ~ qáw_x.

steep

Bare Bluffs, a steep slope on the west side of Harrison Lake:: Lhó:leqwet.
 steep drop-off, a drop-off, very steep slope, steep shore, steep riverbank, a slide:: _xéylés.
 steep hill, sloping ground:: sqotemí:lep ~ sqoteméylep.
 steep (of road, hill, etc.), (very steep slope [Elders Group]):: théq.
 steep rock wall that used to have Indian writing at first C.P.R. tunnel above Haig:: _Xelíqel < _xél ~ _xé:y| ~ _xí:l
 steep slope (but less steep than théq):: theqílep < théq.

steer

steer a canoe:: tháyelets.

Steller's jay

bluejay, Steller's jay:: kwá:y.
 bluejay, Steller's jay (sacred fortune-teller):: _xaxesyúwes or _xaxe syúwes < _xáxe.
 (this cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] warns you of bad news):: chéke chéke chéke chéke.

Stellula calliope

Stellula calliope

possibly Trochilidae family, probably including *Selasphorus rufus*, *Archilochus alexandri*, and *Stellula calliope*:: pésk'a.

"stem"

hull of berry (inside left after the berry is picked), "stem" or base of berry left after the berry is picked:: th'ép'oyeqw ~ th'épeyeqw.

step- :: texw=.

overstretch one's legs when walking with too big a step:: t'íw ~ t'í:w.

step on it accidentally:: ómeléxw < iᵗ m.

step on s-th, step on it:: ímet < iᵗ m.

step over something:: kw'élwelh.

take one step:: tiqxálém ~ tiyqxálém.

takes short steps:: ts'tl'étl'xel < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

taking a step:: té:yqxálem < tiqxálém ~ tiyqxálém.

step-brother

brother-in-law's wife, (spouse's sibling's spouse), (step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister [AC]): sléts'éleq < láts'.

step-child:: texwmélem < méle ~ mél:a.

step-children:: texwmámelem < méle ~ mél:a.

step-parent:: tslhilá:m.

step-sibling

brother-in-law's wife, (spouse's sibling's spouse), (step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister [AC]): sléts'éleq < láts'.

step-sister

brother-in-law's wife, (spouse's sibling's spouse), (step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister [AC]): sléts'éleq < láts'.

stern

a canoe or boat cut off short in the rear (because the stern couldn't be repaired):: t'qw'á:lats < t'éqw'.

pry with paddle in stern to turn a canoe sharply, pry (canoe stroke done by a sternman):: q'á:lets.

stern of canoe, stern-man among paddlers:: iláq.

stew)

soup, (stew):: slhóp'.

(the) cooking, (soup, stew [DM, CT]): sqwéls < qwó:ls.

stewed tomatoes

ketchup/stewed tomatoes:: stósem temítô < tós, temítô
(lit. smashed + tomato)

stick

a drum, small stick used to drum or beat time to songs in slahal game:: q'ówet.

stick (CONT'D)

- a grass that grows with berries in fields and everywhere and has seeds that stick in one's throat when eaten with berries, probably a type of brome grass, likely California brome grass, possibly sweet cicely:: táqalh.
- barbecue stick, cooking stick (split stick for barbecuing salmon):: pí:kwel.
- barbecue sticks, (split roasting stick):: qw'éltel < qw'él.
- beating s-o/s-th with a stick, hitting s-o/s-th with a stick, clubbing it:: kw'ókw'eqwet < kw'óqw.
- beat s-o/s-th with a stick, hit s-o/s-th with a stick, hit s-th (on purpose), hit s-o intentionally:: kw'óqwet < kw'óqw.
- be broken (of stick-like object):: selí:kw < lékw.
- break (of a stick-like object):: lékw.
- break s-th (stick-like):: lekwát < lékw.
- break s-th (stick-like) (accidentally):: lekwlá:xw < lékw.
- digging stick:: shxwthóyeqwels < thíy, sqá:lex ~ sqálex.
- drumstick (for drum):: pumí:l.
- eight ropes, eight threads, eight sticks, eight poles:: tqátsámets' < tqá:tsa.
- facing up, head sticking up:: kw'ekw'e'íqw ~ kw'ekw'íqw < kw'e'í ~ kw'í ~ kw'í.
- fire-drill, stick spun to start fire:: sí:lcheptel < sél or sí(:)l.
- five ropes, five threads, five sticks, five poles:: lhq'átssámets' < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
- four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects):: xethflemets' < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.
- get a canoe stuck on a rock or something:: xá:m.
- get stuck:: t'elém.
- get stuck in the mud, get mired, be mired, get muddy:: t'ékw.
- gummy (sticky):: tl'ítl'eq'el < tl'íq'.
- little stick of firewood:: syóyelh < yólh.
- lots of little sticks of firewood:: syéyelh < yólh.
- month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold)):: temt'elémetses < t'elém.
- moon or month beginning in February, (November to December, time when ice forms [and sticks] [Billy Sepass in Jenness]): temt'í:q'es < tl'íq'.
- nine ropes, nine threads, nine sticks, nine poles:: tuxwámets' < tú:xw.
- one rope, one thread, one stick, one pole:: lets'ámeth' < léts'a ~ léts'e.
- one's hand sticks to something (in cold, to honey, to glue, etc.): t'elémetses < t'elém.
- pointer to show direction (like in a trail) (could be an arrow or stick or mark in the ground):: shxwmót'estel < mót'es.
- poke oneself in the eye (with finger, stick, etc.): telkwó:lésem.
- prop up a limb with a Y-shaped stick, (prop s-th up (of a limb, with a Y-shaped stick)): ts'qw'ít or th'qw'ít.
- put it in (and leave it), stick it into s-th hollow:: léwex < léw.
- put s-th on (of a design on a dress, of a shirt, shoes, etc.), attach it, stick it on, fasten it:: tl'álx < tl'ál.
- run over it (with car), spread it (for ex. on bread with knife), put it up (of wallpaper), (stick it on), stick s-th closed (with pitch for ex.): tl'íq't < tl'íq'.
- (seven long objects), seven ropes, seven threads, seven sticks, seven poles:: th'okwsámets' < th'ó:kws.
- (six long objects), six ropes, six threads, six sticks, six poles:: t'xémemets' < t'éx.
- soapberry beater, stick for whipping up soapberries or Indian ice cream:: th'amawéstel or th'emawéstel < th'ím ~ th'í:m.
- sprout(ing) up, stick(ing) its head out of the ground (of a plant):: qw'íles < qw'íl.
- stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater, rug-beater:: kw'ekw'qwá:lth'átel < kw'óqw.

stick (CONT'D)

sticking out through a hole (like a toe out of a sock, knee out of a hole in pants, a nail driven clear through the other side of a board), come out into the open:: qwôhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.

stick it on, paste it on (of stamps or anything):: t'elém̄t < t'elém̄.

stick it up someone's rump:: t'ekwíwet < t'ék̄w.

stick out (of something), protrude:: st'áqsel.

stick out one's tongue, (stick it out (the tongue)):: lháléqet.

(stuck in the rectum), stuck in the ass:: st'ekwíwel < t'ék̄w.

ten ropes, ten threads, ten sticks, ten poles:: epálemets' < ó:pel.

three ropes, three threads, three sticks, three poles, (three long narrow objects)::

lhxwámeth' < lhí:xw.

two ropes, two threads, two sticks, two poles, two poles standing up:: isalámeth' < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

whip once (with stick), got hit:: qw'óqw.

wool spinner, spindle for spinning wool, spinning stick:: sélsel < sél or sí(:)l.

stickleback

stickleback, possibly threespine stickleback:: smó:t̄xw ~ smótx̄w.

stick-like object

hit on the behind (with a stick-like object):: kw'qwélets < kw'óqw.

hit with a stick-like object, clubbed:: kw'óqw.

stiff

(be) hard, stiff (material), strong (of rope, material, not of a person), tough:: t'l'éx̄w.

be stiff (of arm or foot):: shelháx̄ < lhéx̄.

stiff, hard:: th'éts.

stiff (of body):: lh̄x̄étem < lhéx̄.

still :: xwel.

still (of water):: qó:mthet < qám.

still-dip

a waiting dip-net with frame and string trap:: thqálem < thqá:lem.

holding on to a thqálem, waiting dip-netting, still-dipping:: théqelem < thqá:lem.

place where one fishes by waiting with a dip-net, dip-net fishing place, place where one still-dips:: sthqálem < thqá:lem.

to bag net, to sack net, to still-dip with two canoes:: thqá:lem.

to still-dip, rest dip-net on bottom (of river):: thqá:lem.

sting

stinging nettle:: th'éx̄th'ex̄ < th'éx̄.

sting s-o/s-th:: kweléxt < kwél.

to tingle (like arm waking up from numbness), (have/get a) stinging feeling:: thátkwem.

stingy :: qélwelh < qél.

be stingy:: skw'íkw'iy ~ skw'íkw'i < kw'íy.

stingy of food, refuse (somebody something):: kw'íyà:m < kw'íy.

stink

(have) animal smell (of bear, skunk, dog, etc.), (have) animal stink, (have) human smell (of

stink (CONT'D)

- underarm, body odor, etc.), (have) body odor:: pápeth'em.
 (have/get a) strong stink:: xts'ímthet < xíxets'em.
 skunk's stink bag (stink sac):: skwukwtisláts.
 smell that one cannot locate, strong stink:: simáléqep.
 stink-egg basket, stink salmon egg basket:: kw'òle'álá < kw'ò:la ~ kw'ú:la.
 stinking (smell of outhouse or pig farm), (to stink [Elders Group 11/10/76, AC 9/1/71]):
 xíxets'em.
 strong smell, bad stink, smell that can't be located:: simáléqep < éy ~ éy:.

stink bag

- skunk's stink bag, skunk's stink sac:: spú'amal ~ spú'emel < pú'.
 skunk's stink bag (stink sac):: skwukwtisláts.

stink currant

- red-flowering currant berry, Indian currant berry, probably also stink currant berry also
 called skunk currant berry:: sp'á:th'.

stink-egg

- stink-egg basket, stink salmon egg basket:: kw'òle'álá < kw'ò:la ~ kw'ú:la.
 stink-eggs:: kw'ò:la ~ kw'ú:la.

stink sac

- skunk's stink bag, skunk's stink sac:: spú'amal ~ spú'emel < pú'.
 skunk's stink bag (stink sac):: skwukwtisláts.

stir

- being angry, continue to be angry, angry, mad, roused, stirred up:: t'át'eyeq' ~ t'át'iyeq' <
 t'ay.
 big wooden dish (often two feet long), feast dish, wooden platter, (big stirring spoon [LJ],
 carved wooden spoon, big wooden spoon [AC, BJ, DM]): qwelhyòwelh ~ qwelhliyòwelh ~
 qwelhlyúwelh < qwélh.
 long-handled stirring spoon:: shxwqwáylhechàls < qwá:y.
 to stir (a liquid), stir (mixing ingredients):: qwáylhechàls < qwá:y.

stitch

- embroidery, trimming (stitches on an edge):: stl'ítl'ets < tl'íts ~ tl'ích.
 hang s-th (on a nail or hat hanger), hook it back on (of a stitch lost in knitting):: ókw'est <
 ókw'.

stl'áleqem

- a fatal kind of shock on seeing a stl'áleqem (supernatural creature):: xò:lí:s.

stocking

- cloth or warm material to wrap around the foot, stockings:: chóxwxel.
 put on one's socks, (put on one's stockings):: tókelem < stókel.
 stockings:: chóxwxel.
 stocking, socks:: stókel.

stoke

- build a fire, make a fire, make the fire, (stoke the fire):: yéqwelchep ~ yéqweltsep < yéqw.
 fix a fire, straighten the fire up, stoke the fire:: thiyéltsep < thíy.

stoke (CONT'D)

making the fire, building the fire, (stoking a fire):: híyqwelchep < yéqw.

Stó:lô

Stó:lô people, Halkomelem-speaking people living along the Fraser River or its tributaries from Five Mile Creek above Yale downriver to the mouth of the Fraser:: Stó:lô < tó:l ~ tò:l.

stomach

animal tripe (stomach, upper and lower), bowel:: spéxw.

belly, stomach:: kw'él:a ~ kw'éla.

courage (lit. in the stomach):: =á:lwes ~ =élwes.

food settled (in the stomach), food is settled (in the stomach), (be settled (of food in the stomach), be comfortably digested (of food)):: qsákw'.

growling (of one's stomach):: kw'ó:y_xwem.

(have an) upset stomach:: p'eléts'tem < p'í:l or p'él.

have a pain in the stomach, (have a stomach-ache), one's stomach hurts:: xelhálwes < xélh.

insides (animal or human or other?), (internal organs, guts, etc.), (stomach [inside] [DM]):: sts'elxwíwel < ts'el.

in the stomach, in courage:: =álwes ~ =élwes.

in the stomach, on the stomach:: =á:lwes ~ =élwes.

lying down on one's stomach:: qíqep'yó:lha ~ qéyqep'yó:lha < qep'.

lying on one's stomach with head down on one's arms:: qiqep'eyósem < qep'.

on the stomach or ventral surface of a body:: =(e)yó:lhe.

punched s-o on the stomach:: th'qw'álewet < th'í:qw'et.

solid grease, suet, lump of grease, (stomach fat [CT]):: xwástel.

stomach-ache)

have a pain in the stomach, (have a stomach-ache), one's stomach hurts:: xelhálwes < xélh.

stone

a hunter turned to stone now located below Hemhémethew near Hill's Bar on the east bank of the Fraser River:: Tewít < tewít.

a stone like a statue at Harrison Lake, probably Doctor's Point:: Skoyá:m ~ Skeyá:m.

a sxwó:y_xwey head turned to stone on land at Xelhálh somewhere:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:y_xwey < sxwó:y_xwey ~ sxwóy_xwey.

carve stone, work in stone:: t'elé_xot < t'élé_x.

elk (or) moose turned to stone in the Fraser River by Hill's Bar:: Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts < q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.

hammer, stone hand hammer, sledge hammer:: shxwtélhtses < télhches.

hew (stone, wood, anything):: t'élé_xè:yls < t'élé_x.

jade (nephrite) (used for sharpening [chopping] stones), any agate (can be used as flint to strike a spark):: t'émq'ethel.

little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the canyon):: smámelet < smá:lt.

mashing, grinding (stones, something hard):: tótesem < tós.

place of moss-covered stones at upper end of Hope Slough not far from Harry Edwards' home (as of 1964):: Qwómqwemels < qwà:m ~ qwám.

rub (oil or water) in s-th to clean or soften, rub s-th to soften or clean it, (shaping a stone hammer with abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing? [BH TTC 9/2/76]):: yémq't.

stone, rock (any size), mountain:: smá:lt.

stone underwater Teeter-totter near Ñelhálh:: Xwíxweth'àlem < xwáth'.

stone (CONT'D)

whetstone, a file, sandstone:: th'óméls.

stoop

put one's head down, bend, bend over, bend over with one's head down, stoop down::

qep'ósem < qep'.

(travelling/moving) stooped over:: yeq'pó:s (prob. error or variant for yeqp'ó:s) < qep'.

stop :: tl'élexw.

close to danger., danger., stop:: í' ~ i'.

finish, stop, quit, get done, be finished, have enough, be done, be ready:: hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.

get quiet (of wind), stop (of wind):: chó:ythet.

(have a) steady sound that's been stopped for a while:: thxwáléqep < théxw ~ théxw.

stop blowing (of the wind):: chémq ~ tsémq.

stop burning (of a burn), go down (of swelling):: t'esí:l < t'ás.

stopped:: tl'eláxw ~ tl'láxw < tl'élexw.

stop raining, stop snowing:: xwéts'xel.

stop s-th:: tl'eléxwstexw < tl'élexw.

Wahleach whistle stop on Seabird Island where Wayne Bobb lived in 1977, (now also

Wahleach Lake (man-made) [EB]): Wolích < xwále ~ xwá:le.

stop pestering

leave s-o alone, stop pestering s-o:: kwikwe'át < kwá:.

storage

dry storage box in tree or on top of pole (for salmon and other dried provisions):: póqw'elh
< pó:qw' ~ póqw'.

little house, cabin (say 12 ft. x 10 ft. or less), small home, storage house (small shed-like
house, enclosed with door), outhouse (slang), toilet (slang):: lílem < lá:lém.

storage basket (for oil, fruit, clothes), burial basket for twins, round basket (any size,
smaller at top), clay jug (to store oil or fruit):: skwá:m ~ skwám < kwá:m ~ kwám.

stored, in storage:: qeyqelémtem < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

store

a store (commercial establishment):: shxwimá:le ~ shxwimála ~ shxwímàlà < xwóyem.

clothes store:: awkw'áwtxw < á:kw'.

clothes store, clothing store:: ith'emáwtxw < íth'a.

cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (cut wood to store away):: xets'á:ls.

liquor store, beer parlor (AC):: lamáwtxw < lám.

preserved fish, preserved meat, dried fish, dried meat (usually fish), smoked salmon,

wind-dried salmon (old word), what is stored away, what is put away:: sq'éyle.

second-hand store:: mékw'emáwtxw < mékw' ~ mókw'.

store away one's paddles:: xets'ówesem < xits' ~ xets'.

stored, in storage:: qeyqelémtem < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away:: xítse't
< xits' ~ xets'.

storm

dirty (weather), bad weather, storm:: qél:em ~ qél:ém or leqél:e(´)m < qél.

got stormy with lots of fine snow in the air:: qwálxtem < qwélxel.

story

story

(get) a disease gotten by contacting a frog, a skin eruption, also the same disease as the man got in Kawkawa Lake in the S_xwó:y_xwey story, (perhaps also) leprosy:: qw'ó:m.

stout

stout (of a person), thick (of a tree), thick around, coarse (of a rope), big (fat) (of a person). big (in girth):: mékw.

stove :: stú:p.

baked (in ashes), baked (in a stove):: s'ótheqw < ótheqw.

bake s-th in ashes, bake s-th in a stove:: ótheqwt < ótheqw.

heat up (on fire, stove):: qewletsá:ls < qew.

pot-bellied stove, cook-stove:: kwúkwstú:p < stú:p.

put on the stove (water/food):: xwch'alech'á:ls < ts'á:.

to roast potatoes in hot sand or ashes, bake in ashes, bake in stove:: ótheqw.

stow

store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away:: xítse't < xíts' ~ xets'.

straddle

straddle s-th (log, fish, etc.): xeqét < xéq.

straight :: thékw'.

be straight (of rope but not tree), pulled tight (of rope), stretched tight, tight:: sthethá:kw' < thékw'.

pull oneself up, straighten (oneself) up:: thkw'éthet < thékw'.

straightened out, got straight(ened):: télh.

straighten oneself out:: tlhéthet < télh.

straighten

fix a fire, straighten the fire up, stoke the fire:: thiyéltsep < thíy.

make a bed, make (straighten up) a bed, make one's bed:: thiyá:lhem ~ thiyálhem < thíy.

straighten oneself out:: thíyhet < thíy.

strain

straining to listen, really listening, listening hard, trying to listen, (listen [AC]): xwlalá:.

to strain s-th (for ex. fruit):: pethíwet ~ pethíwét < páthet.

strange)

(be) scowling (if mad or ate something sour), ((made a) funny (strange) face [Elders Group 1/21/76]): sxéyxewes < xéywel.

stranger

different person, stranger:: lets'ó:mexw < láts'.

different tribe, different people, strangers:: lets'ó:lmexw < láts'.

strap

buckskin straps for tying a baby in its cradle or basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yem.

buckskin straps, lid for berry basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yem.

carry a packstrap or both packstraps over the shoulder(s) and under the arm(s)::

strap (CONT'D)

sq'iwq'ewfiles < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.

strawberry

also domestic strawberry:: schí:ya.

strawberry birthmark on the arm:: schíyeláx̄el < schí:ya.

strawberry juice:: schíya sqe'óleqw (lit. strawberry + fruit juice) < chíya, qó:

strawberry vine, strawberry plant, strawberry patch:: schí:yà:lhp < schí:ya.

wild strawberry:: schí:ya.

Strawberry Island

also the name of the village on Strawberry Island:: Alhqá:yem < álhqey ~ álhqay.

a stretch of water in the Fraser River on the C.N. side by Strawberry Island::

Kwetl'kwótl'thetôws < kwá:.

the whole riverbank on the CPR (west) side of the Fraser River just south of Strawberry Island and just north of Peqwchó:lthel:: Selch'éle < sél or sí(:)l.

stream

a spring water stream near Yakweakwioose:: Thíthx̄ < thíx̄.

a spring-water stream south of Skowkale:: Temélhem < témélh.

a spring water stream with source at present-day Sardis Park, Soowahlil:: (Th'ewálf:l) < th'éw.

Coqualeetza stream esp. where it joins Luckakuck Creek, later Coqualeetza (residential school, then hospital, then Indian cultural centre and Education Training Centre)::

Kw'eqwálish'a < kw'óqw.

forks in stream:: t'x̄éthet < t'éx̄.

Kateseslie, a spring-water stream east of Coqualeetza, part of the Kw'eqwá:lish'a [property or stream?] that went through Sardis and came out to the Cottonwood Corner:: Katsesló:y.

lots of little streams (like the kind coming down a hill after a rain):: teltelewá:m < tó:l ~ tò:l.

west fork of stream which goes into Chehalis River above Páléxel:: Th'ámxwelqs.

streetcar

high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile::

xwókw'eletsem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

strength :: =á:m ~ =ém.

(be) weak (in strength, also in taste [TM]): qiqelá:m ~ qiqelà:m < qél.

Streptopus amplexifolius

respectively Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, Streptopus amplexifolius (and Streptopus roseus), and Disporum hookerii:: sth'íms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, and probably Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus, and Disporum hookerii:: sth'íms te álhqey < sth'í:m ~ sth'î:m.

Smilacina racemosa, Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus curvipes, Smilacina stellata:: x̄exq'elá:lhp.

Streptopus roseus

respectively Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, Streptopus amplexifolius (and Streptopus roseus), and Disporum hookerii:: sth'íms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, and probably Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus, and Disporum hookerii:: sth'íms te álhqey < sth'í:m ~ sth'î:m.

Streptopus roseus curvipes

Streptopus roseus curvipes

Smilacina racemosa, Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus curvipes, Smilacina stellata:: xexq'elá:lhp.

stretch :: ót'.

be straight (of rope but not tree), pulled tight (of rope), stretched tight, tight:: sthethá:kw' < thékw'.

(be) stretchy, (be) elastic:: ét'et' < ót'.

board for stretching squirrel or skunk hides, etc.: tépelhállh < tpólh.

fish-spreader for drying fish, cross-piece for drying fish, salmon stretcher:: t'á:ts'.

frame for stretching hides, frame (for drying hides, etc.), frame for a drum:: tpélhtel ~ tepélhtel < tpólh.

hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one's arms/wings):: texeláxelem < tex.

overstretch one's legs when walking with too big a step:: t'íw ~ t'í:w.

slingshot (of the stretched kind):: ó:t' < ót'.

stretched?? (said after giving another word meaning stretched):: lhétemet.

stretch it (stretch out someone's arms or wings):: txét < tex.

stretch oneself:: ót'ethet < ót'.

stretch out the wings, stretch out the arm(s):: texeláxel < tex.

stretch s-th out, stretch it:: ót'et < ót'.

strike

be coiled (ready to strike for ex. of a snake):: sq'elá:w < q'ál.

(be) coiling (ready to strike) (of a snake):: sq'elq'elá:w < q'ál.

strike (of a snake) at s-o:: ts'tl'émet < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'é:m.

strike s-th pointed (esp. a match):: éxqst < íx.

throw and hit s-th/s-o, strike s-th/s-o (with something thrown):: ló:met ~ lómet < ló:m ~ lóm.

string

a waiting dip-net with frame and string trap:: thqálem < thqá:lem.

break (of a flexible object like a rope, string or breath), it broke:: t'éqw'.

cut s-th (string or rope):: tl'qw'ót.

rope, twine, string, thread:: xwéylem ~ xwé:ylem ~ xwí:lem.

stringy fibers (as on cow parsnip):: xwéylem ~ xwé:ylem ~ xwí:lem.

thin (of material like a dress, also of a string):: th'eth'emí:l.

strip

fine cedar root strips for baskets:: shxwth'á:lhtel.

plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or

Peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.

wide cedar root strips for baskets:: yemáwéstel < yém ~ yem.

wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry):: xpó:ys < sxéyp.

stripe

a stripe:: sxéyxep' < xéyp'.

a stripe (on the nose or point):: sxéqls < xé:l ~ xé:y:l ~ xí:l

chipmunk with more than two stripes, Northwestern chipmunk, Townsend chipmunk:: xexp'ítsel ~ xexp'ítsel ~ sxexp'ítsel < xep'ítsel.

chipmunk with two stripes, Northwestern chipmunk, also Townsend chipmunk:: xep'ítsel.

stripe (CONT'D)

striped on back:: seyxep'ewíts ~ seyxep'ôwíts < xéyp'.

(stripes) :: =eth ?.

stripes (on the nose or point):: sxélxelqs < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

strip-tease

undress in front of someone, strip-tease:: lhuwth'ím < lhewíth'a.

Strix occidentalis

possibly also the following other horned owls found in the area: long-eared owl *Asio otus* and spotted owl *Strix occidentalis*:: chítmexw.

stroke

pet s-th/s-o, stroke s-th/s-o:: p'í:qwt < p'í:

pry (a canoe paddling stroke when the canoe is hard to turn):: lhímesem < lhímes.

pry with paddle in stern to turn a canoe sharply, pry (canoe stroke done by a sternman):: q'á:lets.

pull in once with a canoe paddle wide or slow, pull in in turning (a canoe paddling stroke done by a bowman):: lhímes.

swimming, (swimming under the water after diving (Cheh.) [Elders Group], swimming with crawl strokes, etc. [Deming]): t'ít'etsem ~ t'ít'echem < t'ítsem.

swim (of a person), swim (with crawl strokes, etc.): t'ítsem.

stroll

go for a walk, take a stroll, stroll:: imexósem < iṭ m.

strong :: sáyém < sáyem.

be big (of a fire), the fire is big, the fire is going strong, big fire:: thó:lchep ~ thó:ltsep < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

(be) hard, stiff (material), strong (of rope, material, not of a person), tough:: t'l'éxw.

be strong:: eyém ~ iyém < éy ~ éy:.

be strong (of animates or inanimates):: kw'ómkw'em.

(have a) menthol smell, (be) strong-smelling (of medicine):: xó:lxwem.

(have/get a) strong stink:: xts'ímthet < xíxets'em.

make it strong, make him/her/them strong:: eyémstexw < éy ~ éy:.

smell that one cannot locate, strong stink:: simá léqep.

strong feelings, mad all the time but won't fight:: simíwél < éy ~ éy:.

strong (of material):: t'l'xwíth'a < t'l'éxw.

strong smell, bad stink, smell that can't be located:: simá léqep < éy ~ éy:.

structured activity]

device, tool, thing for doing something [as a structured activity], person doing something [as structured activity]: =els.

structured activity continuative, structured activity continuative nominal or tool or person:: =els.

structured activity non-continuative:: =á:ls.

struggle

flipping around (of fish), struggling (of anything alive trying to get free):: kwótl'thet < kwá:.

start to struggle, start to flip around to escape (fish esp.): kwetl'éthet < kwá:.

stubborn

stubborn

(be) stubborn:: sepsáp.

insistant, persistant (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just the opposite, (stubborn, contrary):: sxíxeles.

stuck

get stuck:: t'elém.

get stuck in the mud, get mired, be mired, get muddy:: t'ékw.

(stuck in the rectum), stuck in the ass:: st'ekwíwel < t'ékw.

stuck up

to bluff, pretend one knows something, (be) stuck up:: math'álem < máth'el.

study

studying s-th, thinking about s-th, learning s-th, training for s-th, trying to do s-th:: totí:lt < tól.

study it:: tó:lt < tól.

thinking, pondering, studying, be studying:: totí:lthet < tól, totí:lthet < tól.

think, ponder, study, decide:: tó:lthet < tól.

stuff

stuff steam-cooked underground, what is baked underground:: sqetás < qá:t.

Stulkawhits Creek

village at mouth of Stulkawhits Creek on Fraser River:: Lexwtl'íkw'elem < tl'íkw'el.

Stullawheets

village near the mouth of Choate Creek, (Choate Creek [AK, SP/AD], (Stullawheets

village on a hill on the east bank of the Fraser River near the mouth of Suka Creek [elders on American Bar Trip (AD/AK/?)]): St'élxweth'.

stumble

to fall (of a person, waterfall, etc.), stumble:: tséiq.

to stumble, get staggered:: télstem < tél ~ tá:l ~ tiy.

stump

(be) stumped:: mót'l.

stump (of a tree [still rooted]): sq'xáp.

stupid

be always lazy, be a lazybones, be stupid, be a good-for-nothing:: s'ú:met < emét.

(be) stupid, not all there (mentally), (be) a little crazy:: shxwixwóxwth' < xwáth'.

stupidity

wrapped up (in stupidity):: s'i'hó < ehó.

stupified

be dumbfounded, be surprised, be stupified, be speechless:: slholhek'íwel ~ slholhek'í:wel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed:: lholhek'íwel ~ lholhk'íwel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

stupify

stupify

be dumbfounded, be surprised, be stupified, be speechless:: slholhekw'íwel ~ slholhekw'í:wel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

Sturgeon

Rainbow Falls on Harrison Lake, (Sturgeon's Drop):: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < tséiq ~ chéiq.

sturgeon

coiled up méthelh rope for fishing (for sturgeon and spring salmon):: ts'tíxem.
 drifting backwards in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting),
 backing up (of canoe, train):: tewláts.
 flat organ in sturgeon which was skinned off and boiled down for glue:: mát.
 jerk-lining for sturgeon in a canoe:: wiweqw'óthet < wóqw' ~ wéqw'.
 spear (any kind), spear (for fish or war), fish-spear, telescopic spear for sturgeon, harpoon,
 detachable harpoon points:: tá:lh.
 spinal rope inside sturgeon, (sturgeon spinal cord):: qw'ólhla.
 spoon-shaped bone back of upper lip of sturgeon:: xálew.
 sturgeon club, fish club (for salmon, sturgeon, etc.): slá:meth.
 sturgeon, white sturgeon:: skwó:wech ~ skwówech.

sty

sty in the eye:: xéle'ò:les < sxéle.

style

chief's, (belonging to a chief, in the style of a chief):: siyómelh < siyám ~ (rare) siyám:m.

subject

first person plural subjunctive subject:: -et.
 first person singular subjunctive subject:: -ál.
 his, her, its, their, third person possessive pronoun, third person subordinate subject:: -s.
 I (non-subordinate subject):: -tsel ~ (very rarely) -chel ~ tsel.
 my, first person singular possessive pronoun, first person subordinate subject:: -el ~ -l ~ l.
 recent past third person subject:: le.
 second person plural subjunctive subject:: -áp ~ -elep.
 second person singular subjunctive subject:: -exw.
 subject of independent clause, non-subordinate subject:: ts- ~ ch-, ts- ~ ch-.
 third person subject (of transitive verbs):: -es.
 third person subjunctive subject:: -es.
 we (non-subordinate subject), our:: -tset ~ -chet.
 your (pl.), you folks's, second person plural possessive pronoun, second person plural
 subordinate subject:: -a -elep ~ -a' -elep.

subjunctive

first person plural subjunctive subject:: -et.
 first person singular subjunctive subject:: -ál.
 second person plural subjunctive subject:: -áp ~ -elep.
 second person singular subjunctive subject:: -exw.
 subjunctive of passive:: -èt.
 subjunctive, when, if:: we-.
 third person subjunctive subject:: -es.

submerge

submerge

set a net (by canoe), set one's net, fish with a net, (submerge a net):: mǫliyel < mǫ:l ~ mǫl.

subordinate

his, her, its, their, third person possessive pronoun, third person subordinate subject:: -s.
 my, first person singular possessive pronoun, first person subordinate subject:: -el ~ -l ~ l.
 (probably also) subordinate or dependent (with passive):: -èt.
 your (pl.), you folks's, second person plural possessive pronoun, second person plural subordinate subject:: -a -elep ~ -a' -elep.

subordinating conjunction

that (abstract subordinating conjunction):: kw'e.
 when (simultaneous subordinating conjunction), as:: kw'e.

subside

to go down (of water), subside (of water), the tide goes out or down, (be going out (of tide) [BJ]): th'à:m ~ th'ám.

suck

be sucking s-th:: th'óth'eqwet < th'óqwet.
 suckle, suck milk from a breast:: qemó:.
 suck s-th:: th'óqwet.

sucker

little roundmouth suckerfish, probably longnose sucker:: skwímeth < kwí:m.
 sucker fish, especially big sucker or elephant sucker, probably largescale sucker:: q'óxel.

suckerfish

little roundmouth suckerfish, probably longnose sucker:: skwímeth < kwí:m.
 little suckerfish with big salmon-like mouth, prob. largescale sucker:: qw'á:ts.
 sucker fish, especially big sucker or elephant sucker, probably largescale sucker:: q'óxel.

suckle

suckle, suck milk from a breast:: qemó:.
 suckling:: qéqemó: < qemó:.

suction

suction sound of feet pulling out of mud:: t'áxwqem.

sudden

(have/get) a sudden flame:: xwótekwen < xwótkwen.
 [make a bang, make a sudden hard thump sound]: kw'péxw.

suddenly :: we=, we=.

splash (the sound and the action), [splash suddenly], splash once:: wet'émeqw' < t'émeqw'.

suet

solid grease, suet, lump of grease, (stomach fat [CT]): xwástel.

suffer

suffer

(be) suffering pain:: s'ó:leqw'.

sugar :: súkwe ~ súkwa ~ shúkwe.

sugar bowl:: shúkwe'àlà < súkwe ~ súkwa ~ shúkwe.

sugar it:: súkwet ~ shúkwet < súkwe ~ súkwa ~ shúkwe.

suitcase :: áwkw'emálá < á:wkw'.

clothes container, suitcase, clothes case:: áwkw'emálá < á:wkw'.

suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothing container, clothes bag, trunk (for clothes),

etc:: áwkw'emálá < á:wkw'.

Suka Creek

Suka Creek (on east side of Fraser River above Hope):: Skwíyò Stó:lô < Skwíyò.

the mountain above Suka Creek:: Skwíyò Smált < Skwíyò.

village just below (on the south side of) Suka Creek, on the CN side (east side) of the Fraser River across from Dogwood Valley:: Skwíyò.

village near the mouth of Choate Creek, (Choate Creek [AK, SP/AD], (Stullawheets

village on a hill on the east bank of the Fraser River near the mouth of Suka Creek [elders on American Bar Trip (AD/AK/?)]): St'élxweth'.

village or area on north side of Suka Creek (which is on the east side of the Fraser River):

Kwókwxwemels < kwoxw.

sultry

sultry, humid:: s-hómkw.

Sumas

Nicomén Island (in the Fraser River near Deroche), also a specific place on northeast end of Nicomén Island where lots of people used to gather [now Sumas Indian Reserve #10]:

Leq'á:mél.

people from Semá:th (Sumas village):: Pepá:thxetel < pá:th.

Sumas Creek

Upper Sumas Creek:: Tátelín??.

Sumas Lake

a village at the south end of former Sumas Lake on the mountain:: Snaníth.

Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area

between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this meaning) [Elders Group 7/13/77]): Smá:th ~ Semá:th ~ Semáth.

Sumas Mountain

Sumas Mountain (also Tuckquail, a village on both sides of Lower Sumas River [Wells]):

T'exqé:yl or T'exq:l < t'éx.

Sumas Prairie

Sumas Prairie west (on the west side of Sumas Lake):: Sxelálets??.

Sumas River

Sumas River

Sumas Mountain (also Tuckquail, a village on both sides of Lower Sumas River [Wells]):

T'exqé:yl or T'exqí:l < t'éx.

Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this meaning) [Elders Group 7/13/77]): Smá:th ~ Semá:th ~ Semáth.

village on both sides of the Lower Sumas River:: Lexwchmóqwem?.

Sumas village

Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this meaning) [Elders Group 7/13/77]): Smá:th ~ Semá:th ~ Semáth.

summer :: kw'óstheth < kw'ás, temkw'ókw'es < kw'ás.

summit

bring oneself to a summit (of a mountain):: wets'á:lómet < ts'á:.

getting to the summit of a mountain:: hewts'á: < ts'á:.

get to the top or summit of a mountain:: wets'á: < ts'á:.

the summit (of a mountain):: swets'a'á < ts'á:.

sun :: syó:qwem < yéqw.

an eclipse (of sun or moon):: t'ó:ltel ~ t'óltel < t'á:l.

come out (of sun), come up (of sun):: wep'éth' ~ wep'áth' < p'eth'.

first warmed side of a tree, sunny side of a tree:: sqewá:meth' < qew.

(get a) ray of sun between clouds:: qeyqeyxélósem < qéyqeyxélà.

just come out on (of sun):: p'eth'.

place where the sun comes up:: swep'áth' < p'eth'.

shading one's eyes from the sun with the hand (looking into the sun):: xwtóxesem.

sunbeams:: sxelxéles te syó:qwem < yéqw.

sunning oneself:: ch'ich'ewós.

worn out (used when quarter moon is nearly invisible), (set (of the sun)):: th'éx.

sunbathe

sit facing a river and watch it, sit on a riverbank and sunbathe:: chichewós < cháchew ~ cháchu.

sunbeams

sunbeams:: sxelxéles te syó:qwem < yéqw.

Sunday

Sunday (sacred day):: sxaxelh(l)át ~ sxexelh(l)at < xáxe.

sunflower seeds:: spéxwqels te syóqwem sp'áq'em < píxw, yéqw. p'áq'
(lit. small airborne seed of + the + sun + flower)

sunny side

sunny side

first warmed side of a tree, sunny side of a tree:: sqewá:meth' < qew.

sunset :: sóyéxel < sóy.

supernatural creature)

a fatal kind of shock on seeing a stl'áleqem (supernatural creature):: xò:lí:s.

animal or bird one is afraid of and can't see, powerful creature, supernatural creature:: stl'á:leqem.

huge pretty frog with supernatural powers:: sxexómólh.

(little supernatural creature), little stl'áleqem:: stl'ítl'leqem < stl'á:leqem.

lots of stl'áleqems, (lots of supernatural creatures):: stl'eltl'áleqem < stl'á:leqem.

two-headed supernatural snake:: sílhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

two supernatural creatures:: yáysele ~ yéysele < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

supple

be supple, be easy to bend:: met'mét'.

limber, supple, bend easily (of a person):: leqw'ímóws.

Sure.

Sure., Exactly:: xwéwes.

sure

it's sure a lot:: chelà:lqwlha < chelà:l.

what a lot., it's sure a lot:: chelà:l.

surface

on the face, face of the hand or foot, opened surface of a salmon:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.

on the stomach or ventral surface of a body:: =(e)yó:lhe.

to float, come up to the surface, rise to the surface, to surface:: p'ékw.

surprise :: lhek'w'í:wel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

be dumbfounded, be surprised, be stupefied, be speechless:: slholhek'w'í:wel ~ slholhek'w'í:wel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

be surprised:: ts'éq'.

be surprised, astonished:: lewálh.

be surprised by s-th/s-o:: lewálhmet < lewálh.

(happen to) surprise s-o:: lewálhlexw < lewálh.

oh for goodness sakes., well. (in surprise):: lá:la.

surprised:: q'éq'ewes.

suspect

suspect, be suspicious:: t'ót'emethet < t'ám.

suspenders:: q'ewí:lestel < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.

suspicious

suspect, be suspicious:: t'ót'emethet < t'ám.

Swainson's thrush

call of the Swainson's thrush:: xwét.

Swainson's thrush (CONT'D)

Female Salmonberry Bird, (Female Swainson's Thrush):: Xwatóy < xwét.

Male Salmonberry Bird, (Male Swainson's Thrush):: Xwét < xwét.

Swainson's thrush, the salmonberry bird:: xwét.

the call of the female Swainson's thrush:: Xwatóy < xwét.

swallow

swallow, especially tree swallow and bank swallow, poss. others found in the area such as violet-green swallow?, barn swallow?, cliff swallow? and rough-winged swallow?: qw'sí:tseł.

swallowing s-th:: hémq'et < méq'.

swallow s-th, swallow it:: méq'et < méq'.

swamp

swamp gooseberry, prickly swamp currant:: ts'qw'í:wíyelhp.

"swamp tea"

Labrador tea, "Indian tea", "swamp tea": mó:qwem.

swan

whistling swan, probably also trumpeter swan:: shxwó:qel ~ shxwówqel ~ shxwéwqel,
shxwó:qel ~ shxwówqel ~ shxwéwqel.

sweat)

(rain or sweat) trickling down one's face:: kw'tómés < kw'átem.

sweathouse:: qetíwstel < qá:t.

sweating:: yóyeqw'em < yóqw'em.

sweat [noun]: syó:qw'em < yóqw'em.

to sweat:: yóqw'em.

sweater :: swéta.

sweathouse

sweathouse:: qetíwstel < qá:t.

sweep

be swept:: s'íxw < íxw.

sweep it:: íxwet < íxw.

swept ground:: xéylep.

to sweep up, the sweep-up (last spirit dance of season in a given longhouse):: íxwethet < íxw.

"sweep up"

have the last spirit dance of the season, have the "sweep up": yekw'ólhem or perhaps
yekw'wólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

to sweep up, the sweep-up (last spirit dance of season in a given longhouse):: íxwethet < íxw.

sweet

(be) sweet:: q'áq'et'em < q'át'em.

get sweetened:: q'et'ómthet < q'át'em.

(have a) sweet smell:: q'áq'et'emáléqep < q'át'em.

sweeten oneself:: q'et'ómthet < q'át'em.

white sweet corn:: p'éq' q'áq'et'em kwó:l (lit. white + sweet + corn) < p'éq', q'át', kwó:l

sweet cicely

sweet cicely

a grass that grows with berries in fields and everywhere and has seeds that stick in one's throat when eaten with berries, probably a type of brome grass, likely California brome grass, possibly sweet cicely:: táqalh.

sweetheart

sweetheart, person of the opposite sex that one is running around with, girl-friend, boy-friend:: ts'elh'á:y < ts'elh=.

swell

(be) swollen:: chechíxw < chxw= ~ =chíxw, p'e'ómthet < p'ò:m.
 (be) swollen on the eye, (have a) swollen eye:: schxwó:les < chxw= ~ =chíxw.
 be swollen, swelled up (EB), swelling (AC):: chxwétem < chxw= ~ =chíxw.
 go down (of swelling):: t'esí:l < t'ás.
 (have a) swollen nose:: chxwélqsel < chxw= ~ =chíxw.
 rise, swell:: p'ò:m.
 stop burning (of a burn), go down (of swelling):: t'esí:l < t'ás.
 to swell (of a body part):: chxw= ~ =chíxw.

Sweltzer Creek

Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake):: Stótelô < tó:l ~ tò:l.
 Soowahlie village (where Sweltzer Creek met Chilliwack River), Soowahlie Reserve near Vedder Crossing:: Th'ewá:lí < th'éw.
 Sweltzer Creek (the stream from Cultus Lake to Chilliwack River at Soowahlie):: Swílhcha Stótelô < Swílhcha.
 village on east bank of Sweltzer Creek (above S_xwoyehá:lá), (creek by the village of the same name [Xwôxwá:ye] [Wells]): Xwôxwá:ye < xwôxwá:ye ~ xwexwá:ye ~ xwôxwá:ye.

swift

rapids, fast water, clear water, flowing fast, going fast, swift (water):: lexwó:m ~ lexwóm < xwém ~ xwém.
 rough (of wind or water), turbulent (of wind or water), real swift (of water):: xátl'.

swim

swimming (be in swimming):: xixkw'ó:m < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.
 swimming (of dog, deer, animal), (dog-paddling):: xólhchem < xélhchem.
 swimming (of fish), (swim (of a fish) [EB]): xétem < xetàm ~ xtàm, xétem < xetàm ~ xtàm.
 swimming, (swimming under the water after diving (Cheh.) [Elders Group], swimming with crawl strokes, etc. [Deming]): t'ít'etsem ~ t'ít'echem < t'ítsem.
 swim (of a person), swim (with crawl strokes, etc.): t'ítsem.
 swim (of fish):: xetàm ~ xtàm.
 swim, (tread water), (wading in deep water [LJ], swimming [Elders Group]): xélhchem.

swing

a swing, a little treadle they swing the babies on:: q'éyt'o ~ q'éyt'e.
 swing for baby cradle:: séqtel < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.
 swinging:: q'éyq'et'e < q'éyt'o ~ q'éyt'e.

swivel

swivel

swivel one's hips (as in the Hawaiian hula for ex.) (shake one's bottom around):: qwayxélechem < qwá:y.

swollen

(be) swollen:: chechíxw < chxw= ~ =chíxw, p'e'ómthet < p'ò:m.

(be) swollen on the eye, (have a) swollen eye:: schxwó:les < chxw= ~ =chíxw,
schxwó:les < chxw= ~ =chíxw.

be swollen, swelled up (EB), swelling (AC):: chxwétem < chxw= ~ =chíxw.

(have a) swollen nose:: chxwélqsel < chxw= ~ =chíxw.

sword fern:: sthxá:lem.

Sxwoyehá:lá)

village on east bank of Sweltzer Creek (above Sxwoyehá:lá), (creek by the village of the same name [Xwôxwá:ye] [Wells]): Xwôxwá:ye < xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.

Sxwó:yxwey

(get) a disease gotten by contacting a frog, a skin eruption, also the same disease as the man got in Kawkawa Lake in the Sxwó:yxwey story, (perhaps also) leprosy:: qw'ò:m.

sxwó:yxwey

a category of religious songs including sxwó:yxwey songs and burning songs, a burning song:: heywí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

a sxwó:yxwey head turned to stone on land at Xelhlálh somewhere:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.

rock shaped like a man's head with a sxwó:yxwey mask on a point near the head of Harrison River, the point also called Spook's Point:: Sxwó:yxwey ~ Sxwóyxwey < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.

rock that was a sxwó:yxwey head (mask) turned to stone at Xelhlálh:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < sxéyes ~ sxéy:es.

sxwóyxwey ceremony featuring a masked dance, the sxwóyxwey mask and dance:: sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.

sxwóyxwey dance

square dressing room or shelter of blankets where sxwóyxwey dancers change before doing the sxwóyxwey dance:: q'eléts'tel < q'el.

sxwósem

soapberry spoon, soapberry paddle, short-handled spoon, flat spoon for sxwósem:: th'émtel < th'ím ~ th'í:m.

Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi

Lepus americanus cascadenis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now perhaps Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi:: shxwóxw.

Lepus americanus cascadenis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now probably also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi:: sqewáth, sqiqewóthel < sqewáth, sqiqeweyóthel.

Lepus americanus cascadenis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now prob. also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi:: sqiqewàth < sqewáth.

sympathize

comfort s-o, sympathize with s-o:: smámekw'et < mákw'a.

Symphoricarpos albus

Symphoricarpos albus:: =oyes, pepq'éyò:s < p'éq', qewówelhp.

Syrphidae

order Hymenoptera, superfamily Apoidea, family Apidae, including *Apis mellifera* (introduced), also family Bombidae and family Vespidae and possibly bee-like members of family Syrphidae (order Diptera):: sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sisemòye.

Tabanidae

family Tabanidae, genus Chrysops:: lhéméléts'.

table :: letám.

clean it (of table, land, etc.)::: tí:lt.

table, desk:: letám.

taboo)

sacred, holy, (taboo):: xáxé.

tadpole

baby frog, probably also tadpole:: pipehó:mó:llh < peh or pó(:)h.

Taenia solium

order Cestoidea, esp. *Taenia solium*:: sqwó:qwetl'f:wèl.

tag-question)

is that okay? (interrogative tag-question):: é.

tail

fine airborne seed(s) (not used of plum or apple seed(s) or the hard seeds -- sth'emíwél is used for those) (used for dandelion seeds, cottonwood seeds, etc., tail of a cat-tail reed, (plant fluff (possibly including tail of cat-tail rush) [Elders Group 2/27/80])::: spéxwqel ~ spéxwqel < píxw.

fish tail:: sxépxel (or sxép'xel).

on the foot or leg, in the foot or leg, tail of fish, leg of other animate creatures:: =xel.

tail (of animal, bird):: stl'ep'él:ets ~ stl'ep'élets.

tiny fin above tail of fish, (perhaps spines above tail of some fish):: sxélhxelh < xélh.

to wag its tail:: tl'ap'élatssem < stl'ep'él:ets ~ stl'ep'élets.

weasel, one or both of the following which are in the area: short-tailed weasel and long-tailed weasel:: lhets'á:m.

take

(bathe s-o, give s-o a bath), make s-o take a bath:: xó:kw'et < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.

bring s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), take s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure), admit s-o (into a house/enclosure), let s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), put s-o/s-th in (inside a house/enclosure):: kwetáxwt < kwetáxw.

collect, collect money, take a collection, gather:: q'pá:ls < q'ép.

get one's picture taken:: xwychesem (or better) xwythesem < xwyth.

look after s-o, protect s-o, take care of s-o:: xólhmet ~ xólhmet < xólh.

looking after s-o, taking care of s-o:: xóxelhmet < xólh.

put it down, take it down (s-th on the wall for ex.)::: xwetáqt.

(take all of themselves, pick themselves all up):: môkw'éthet < mékw' ~ môkw'.

take a picture, to photograph:: pekchá:m < pékcha.

take a shortcut:: tl'itl'q'oyám < tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.

take (CONT'D)

- take care of oneself, look after oneself, be careful:: xólhmethet ~ xó:lhmethet < xólh.
 take it all, pick it all up:: mekw'ét ~ môkw'ét ~ môkw'ót < mékw' ~ môkw'.
 take it off from the bottom of s-th (a pack for ex.)::: mexlátst < má ~ má'.
 take it out of a box, pull it out of a box:: xíqt.
 take it out of water:: qw'ímét < qw'í:m.
 take it outside (outside of a building or car):: átl'qt < átl'q.
 take left-over food:: méq'etsem < méq'.
 take off one's clothes, undress:: lhôwth'ám < lhewíth'a.
 take one step:: tiqxálém ~ tiyqxálém.
 take s-o for granted:: tl'exwló:st.
 take s-o home:: t'ékw'stexw ~ t'ókw'stexw < t'ó:kw'.
 take someone's food or clothes:: kwétxwt.
 takes short steps:: ts'tl'étl'xel < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.
 take s-th, accept s-th, get s-th, fetch s-th, pick s-th up:: kwú:t.
 take s-th down, tear down s-th man-made, dismantle s-th, take it apart:: yíxwet < yíxw.
 taking a step:: té:yqxálem < tiqxálém ~ tiyqxálém.
 taking care of oneself:: xó:lhmethet < xólh.
 to be arm in arm (like escorting someone), to take an arm (of someone):: s'ókw'ches < ókw'.
 to take all the loose eggs out of s-th (a salmon):: pethíwet ~ pethíwét < páthet.
 unloading a canoe, taking things out of a canoe:: qw'íméls < qw'í:m.

take away

- take it off (of a table for example), take it away (from something), take it off (of
 eyeglasses, of skin off an animal), take s-o off/away (from something), take s-th out (a tooth for ex.):
 máx < má ~ má'.

take off

- take a cover off, take it off (a cover of a container), open it (bottle, box, kettle, book, etc.):
 xwemá:qet < má ~ má'.
 take it off from the bottom of s-th (a pack for ex.)::: mexlátst < má ~ má'.
 take it off (of a table for example), take it away (from something), take it off (of
 eyeglasses, of skin off an animal), take s-o off/away (from something), take s-th out (a tooth for ex.):
 máx < má ~ má'.
 taking s-th off:: hámx < má ~ má'.

take out

- take it off (of a table for example), take it away (from something), take it off (of
 eyeglasses, of skin off an animal), take s-o off/away (from something), take s-th out (a tooth for ex.):
 máx < má ~ má'.
 take it out (outside/outside of a container) atl'qéylt < átl'q.
 take-out food:: atl'qéylt s'álhtel < átl'q.

talc

- diatomaceous earth (could be mixed with things to whiten them--for ex. dog and goat
 wool), white clay for white face paint (for pure person spirit-dancers), white powder from mountains,
 white clay they make powder from to lighten goat and dog wool for blankets, powder, talc, white face
 paint:: st'ewókw'.

talk

- think s-o is talking or laughing about one:: tl'ostélmét < tl'óst or tl'óstexw.

talk (CONT'D)

think someone is talking about s-o:: t'l'émstexw.

think someone is talking or laughing about oneself:: t'l'emstélemet ~ t'l'emstélémét < t'l'émstexw, t'l'ostélemet.

talkative

be shy, be not talkative, quiet (of a person):: p'áp'xwem.

tall

(be) long, tall (of tree, anything):: t'l'áqt.

tall (of a person):: t'l'eqtámeth' ~ t'l'eqtáméth' < t'l'áqt.

tall (of tree):: t'l'eqtáwél < t'l'áqt.

Talpidae

family Talpidae, especially *Scapanus orarius orarius*, also *Neurotrichus gibbsi*:: speláwél < péel (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

tame

(be) tame:: qw'óqw'el.

Tamiasciurus douglasi mollipilosus:: skwóye, sqwéth'elh.

Tamihi

Tamihi village at the mouth of Tamihi Creek:: T'emiyéq(w) ?? < t'ámiya.

Tamihi Creek:: T'ami(ye)hóy (Stótelô) < t'ámiya.

a place on Chilliwack River, a little above Anderson Flat and Allison's (between Tamihi

Creek and Slesse Creek), a village at deep water between Tamihi Creek and Slesse Creek:: Iy'óythel < éy ~ éy:.

Tamihi village at the mouth of Tamihi Creek:: T'emiyéq(w) ?? < t'ámiya.

Tamihi Lake:: T'ami(ye)hóy (Xótsa) < t'ámiya.

Tamihi Mountain

Mount McGuire, (Tamihi Mountain [BJ]):: T'amiyahó:y < t'ámiya.

tan

be yellowish, be tan:: sqwóqweyel ~ sqwóqwiyel < qwá:y.

circular frame (for tanning hides):: st'elákw' siyólh < yólh.

(tan, brownish):: p'íp'exwel, sp'íp'exwel < p'íp'exwel.

tangle

be really tangled, it's really tangled:: sq'á:lq' < q'ál.

be tangled (on something):: sq'álq' < q'ál.

snagged, tangled on something, something gets tangled up (like a net):: q'elq'élq' < q'ál.

tangled on its own/itself:: q'elq'élp' < q'ál.

tansy

tansy (possible name):: sthxwélqseltel < thóxw or théxw.

tantrum

drop oneself into a seat, throw oneself on the floor or ground in a tantrum, throw a

tantrum (CONT'D)

tantrum:: kw'qweméthet < kw'óqw.

tap

knocking, rapping (in the distance), tapping:: kwókwexwem < kwoxw.

tapping it (with something), mashing s-th, grinding s-th, be bumping s-o:: tóteset < tós.

throw s-o down hard (like a wrestler), tap s-th (a container's bottom) [hard] on something to make the contents settle (like berry basket):: th'esét ~ th'sét < th'és.

taper

plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp, xípet < xíp.

tapeworm :: sqwó:qwetl'í:wèl.

Taraxacum officinale:: qwáyúwél < qwá:y.

Taricha granulosa granulosa

prob. Dicamptodon ensatus, poss. also Taricha granulosa granulosa, prob. also Gerrhonotis coeruleus principis:: seyíyex.

taste :: t'á, t'ets'élmel < t'á.

(be) weak (in strength, also in taste [TM]): qiqelá:m ~ qiqelà:m < qél.

getting mouldy in taste or smell:: pópeqwem < póqw.

good tasting (savory, not sweet), tasty:: ts'áts'esem.

have a menthol taste, (have a cool taste):: xó:lxwem.

(have) a rotten taste:: th'óth'eqw'emáleqep < th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.

like s-o [his/her personality], like s-th [its taste, its idea], be interested in s-th/s-o, enjoy s-o sexually:: éystexw ~ éy:stexw < éy ~ éy:.

taste bad:: qéleqep < qél.

taste s-th, try s-th:: t'át ~ t'á:t < t'á.

(the) taste:: st'a'áleqep < t'á.

tasteless

be fresh (of water), be tasteless:: th'áwém ~ th'áwem.

to be tasteless:: th'áth'ewem < th'áwém ~ th'áwem.

tasty

good tasting (savory, not sweet), tasty:: ts'áts'esem.

tattletale:: smó:txw ~ smótxw.

taxi

high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile::

xwókw'eletsem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

Taxidea taxus taxus

perhaps Taxidea taxus taxus or Gulo luscus luscus:: sqoyép.

Taxidea taxus taxus or Gulo luscus luscus:: melmélkw'es sqoyép < sqoyép.

Taxidea taxus taxus, possibly Gulo luscus luscus:: sqoyép ~ melmélkw'es sqoyép.

Taxus brevifolia

Taxus brevifolia:: téxwetselhp < téxwets.

tea :: tí.

Labrador tea, "Indian tea", "swamp tea":: mó:qwem.

teapot:: tí'àlà < tí.

warm up (food, tea, etc.): t'elkw'á:ls < t'álqw' or t'élqw'.

teach

advise s-o, teach s-o, show s-o:: íwest < íwes.

beat up s-o as a lesson till he learns or gives up, teach s-o a lesson:: lepét < lép.

directing, training, teaching, guiding:: í:wes < íwes.

showing s-o (how to do it), teaching s-o, advising s-o, guiding s-o, directing s-o:: í:west < íwes.

teach how to do something, teach, guide, direct, show:: íwes.

teachings for children, what is taught to one's children:: s'iwesá:ylhem < íwes.

training, teaching, upbringing:: s'í:wes < íwes.

teacher :: skwúkwelstèleq < skwú:l.

teapot

teapot:: tí'àlà < tí.

tear

a tear (on the face):: sqó:s < qó:.

rip it up, tear it up, rip s-th, tear s-th:: xwtát < xwét.

take s-th down, tear down s-th man-made, dismantle s-th, take it apart:: yíxwet < yíxw.

tear (from eye):: qe'ó:les < qó:.

torn:: sxwexwéyt or sxwexwít < xwét.

torn up (in pieces) (or prob. better) (tear up (in many pieces)):: xwetxwét < xwét.

to tear, it rips:: xwét.

(word used when showing a picture of the deceased at a memorial ceremony, and telling the family .to dry their tears) his/her face/their faces are dried:: th'éyxwestem < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

tease

a teaser, somebody that teases to get one's goat:: í:wthelàq < weth'át.

tease s-o:: weth'át.

teasing:: hewth'eláq < weth'át.

teasing s-o:: hewth'át < weth'át.

teenage

adolescent boy (about 10 to 15 yrs. old), teenaged boy, young man (teenager):: swíweles ~ swíwles.

Teeter-totter

stone underwater Teeter-totter near Ñelhálh:: Xwíxweth'àlem < xwáth'.

teeth

(have) sharp teeth, (have) fangs:: silís < éy ~ éy:.

teething)

blowing spray (humorously said of a child teething):: pópexwels < póxw.

teething (CONT'D)

blow (spray) on a patient (of an Indian doctor or shaman), blow spray on s-o/s-th (of a shaman, a person ironing, a child teething):: póxwet < póxw.

telephone

ringing, phoning:: th'étsàls < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

ring s-o up, phone s-o:: th'étst < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or

toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

tell

go warn s-o in secret, go tell s-o in secret:: wíyt < wá:y.

lying, telling a lie, (bluffing [BH TTC]): mameth'álem < máth'el.

tell a lie for s-o:: xwmath'elqéylémt < máth'el.

telling on s-o:: qwelqwélés < qwà:l.

tell s-o to say no to s-o:: ówestexw ~ éwestexw < éwe ~ ówe.

Telmatodytes palustris paludicola

Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus, may also include (esp.)Thryomanes bewickii,

Telmatodytes palustris paludicola, Troglodytes aedon, and Salpinctes obsoletus:: t'ámiya.

temper

cranky, quick-tempered:: xéth'xeth' < xíth' ~ xéyth'.

temperature

keep the fire at a constant temperature:: txwéltsep.

temple

hit on the ear, hit on the temple (side of the head):: kw'qwá:lí:ya < kw'óqw.

on the side of the head, on the temples, around the ear, on the cheek:: =éla.

temples (on head):: th'iyaméle or th'iyaméla.

tempt

tempt s-o (with sex or lust):: xixtímstexw or xixtítmstexw < xítem.

ten :: ó:pel.

cost ten dollars:: epoléstexw < ó:pel.

(first lunar month beginning in) July, (tenth month):: epólestel < ó:pel.

ten birds:: epálôws < ó:pel, opelíws < ó:pel.

ten bodies:: opelíws < ó:pel.

ten canoes, ten boats:: opelówelh < ó:pel.

ten cents, dime:: mí:t ~ mít.

ten containers:: opeláleqel < ó:pel.

ten dollars, (ten Indian blankets [Boas]): epóles < ó:pel.

ten fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant), (ten attached fruit):: opelòls < ó:pel.

ten leaves:: epálôws < ó:pel.

ten o'clock, (tenth hour):: s'ó:pels < ó:pel.

ten paddles:: epálôwes < ó:pel.

ten people:: epále < ó:pel.

ten ropes, ten threads, ten sticks, ten poles:: epálemets' < ó:pel.

ten (CONT'D)

ten times:: opelálh < ó:pel.

times ten, -ty (multiple of ten):: =elhsxá ~ =elsxá.

tender

be tender (in emotions):: chácha.

tendon

cord, muscle, tendon, nerve cord by backbone:: tl'e'ímél ~ tl'e'í:mel.

tense

tighten up (tense one's muscles, for ex.)::: tl'ótl'ethet < tl'óth'et.

tent

:: siláwtxw ~ sí:láwtxw < sí:l.

tenth

ten o'clock, (tenth hour):: s'ó:pels < ó:pel.

Tersus capax

Tersus capax ~ Schizothaerus capax:: swà:m.

test

test him/her if he/she is strong) t'át ew esu éyem < t'á.

test it, taste it, try it:: t'át < t'á.

test s-o--measure the knowledge (give a test):: xwéylemt te télmels < xwéylémt, tól.

testicle :: mátsel.

on the testicles:: =elétsel ~ =átsel.

testicles:: mámetsel < mátsel.

Tettigoniidae

order Orthoptera family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae:: tl'emékw' <

tl'ámkw'em, tl'emékw' < tl'ém, tl'emtl'émxel, tl'emtl'émxel, tl'emtl'émxel < tl'ém, ts'áts'etl'em < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém, ts'ats'etl'í:m < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém, ts'í:ts'á:tl'em < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.

probably mostly family Gryllidae, but perhaps family Prophalanopsidae, also perhaps

singing groups such as family Tettigoniidae (order Orthoptera) or Cicadidae (order Hemiptera)::

tó:lthíwa < tó:l ~ tò:l.

Tewít

a rock shaped like a dog on the east shore of the Fraser River near Hill's Bar and below Tewít (a rock shaped like a human hunter):: Sqwemá:y (?) < qwem.

Texas Bar

a turn in the Fraser River on the CPR (northwest) side two miles east of American Bar,

Texas Bar bend in the Fraser River:: Sq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

Texas Lake

probably Texas Lake:: St'élxweth' Xótsa < St'élxweth'.

-th

-th day of the week:: s= =s.

Thaleichthys pacificus:: swí:we ~ swíwe.

than

than :: telí < tel=.

thank

greet s-o, thank s-o:: ts'ít ~ ch'í:t.

It's you to thank the Lord, (Please say grace):: lúwe ts'ít te Chíchelh Siyám < =chílh ~ chílh=.

thank s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, a ceremony, being a witness):: xwth'í:t < ts'ít ~ ch'í:t.

that

he (present or presence unspecified), he's the one that, it's him that, she or it (present or presence unspecified), that or this (immediately before nominal):: tú:t'l'ò ~ tútl'ò ~ tútl'o < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o, tú:t'l'ò ~ tútl'ò ~ tútl'o < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

him (there, near but not visible), that one:: kwethá ~ kwe thá < kw.

(make that s-th (instead), cause that to be s-th (instead)):: t'l'óst or t'l'óstexw.

that (abstract subordinating conjunction):: kw'e.

that he, that she, that it, that they:: kws ...-s ~ kwses ~ kw'es ...-s < kw.

that's her (absent):: kwsú:t'l'ò < kw.

that's her, she (present or presence unspecified), her (present or presence unspecified), that (female):: thú:t'l'ò < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him (absent), it's her (absent):: kwthú:t'l'ò < kw.

that's them (absent, not present):: kwthú:t'l'òlem < kw.

that was her (deceased):: kwsú:t'l'ò:lh < kw.

that was her (deceased), she (deceased):: kwsú:t'l'ò:lh < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that was him (deceased), he (deceased):: kw'ú:t'l'ò:lh < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that was them (deceased):: kwthú:t'l'òlèmlèlh < kw.

that was them (deceased), they (deceased):: kwthú:t'l'ò:lèmlèlh < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that's

that's a little one (male, about one to five years old), he (little):: tú:t'l'òtl'èmlèmlèlh < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that's (an animate being), it's (usually animate):: t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that's her (absent), she (absent):: kwsú:t'l'ò < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that's her, she (present or presence unspecified), her (present or presence unspecified), that (female):: thú:t'l'ò < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent):: kwthú:t'l'ò < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that's them (absent, not present), they (absent):: kwthú:t'l'òlem < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that's them (female), they (female), them (female):: thutl'ó:lem < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that's them (gender unspecified), they, them:: yutl'ó:lem < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that's them (little kids), they (little kids):: t'l'étl'elò:m < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that's them (little ones) (male?): tutl'étl'elò:m < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that's them (male), they (male), them (male):: tutl'ó:lem < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.

that which

what, which, that which, the one that/who:: te.

thaw

melt, thaw:: yít'em.

to sleet, have a silver thaw:: xwíqw'el < xwíqw'.

to thaw:: yóxw.

the

the

the (distant and out of sight, remote), (definite but distant and out of sight, remote), the (abstract), a (remote, abstract), some, (indefinite):: kw'e, kw'e.
 the (female, near but not visible), (female, near but not in sight) (translated by gender specific words in English, like aunt, etc.): kwse < kw.
 the (female, present and visible), the (female, unspecified presence and/or unspecified visibility):: the.
 the (male or gender unspecified, near but not in sight):: kwthe < kw.
 the (male, present, visible), the (gender or presence and visibility unspecified), a (male, present and visible), a (gender or presence and visibility unspecified):: te, te.
 the (plural [usually human]): ye ~ yi.
 the (present, not visible, gender unspecified), the (remote, abstract):: kwe < kw.
 the (remote, not visible, abstract), some (indefinite):: kw.

their

his, her, its, their, third person possessive pronoun, third person subordinate subject:: -s.

them

bump them together:: testéstexw < tós.
 him, her, it, them, third person object:: -exw.
 kill them:: xwá:yt < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.
 that's them (absent, not present):: kwthú:tl'òlem < kw.
 that's them (absent, not present), they (absent):: kwthú:tl'òlem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that's them (female), they (female), them (female):: thutl'ó:lem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that's them (gender unspecified), they, them:: yutl'ó:lem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that's them (little kids), they (little kids):: tl'étl'elò:m < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that's them (little ones) (male?): tutl'étl'elò:m < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 (that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones):: yutl'étl'elòm < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that's them (male), they (male), them (male):: tutl'ó:lem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that was them (deceased):: kwthú:tl'òlèmh < kw.
 that was them (deceased), they (deceased):: kwthú:tl'ò:lèmh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 they (known to the speaker), them (known to the speaker):: á:lhtel.

themselves

get separated (by distance), be by themselves, be separate:: halts'elí.
 (take all of themselves, pick themselves all up):: môkw'éthet < mékw' ~ môkw'.

then

and so, and then:: qesu < qe, qetl'osu ~ qetl'esu < qe.
 and then (he, she, it):: tl'esu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 so then I:: tl'olsu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 so then you:: tl'o'asu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 then (action following a previous action, contrastive), so (contrastive):: su.

the one that/who

what, which, that which, the one that/who:: te.

Th'éqwela

Seal Fat Rock on Harrison River just upriver from Th'éqwela (place by Morris Lake where Indian people used to play Indian badminton), this rock has what resembles seal fat all around it:: Skwló ~ Sqwló < sqwló.

there

there

(be) over there, (be) yonder:: lí(:) tí or lí(:)tí.
 be there:: lí.
 get there, arrive there, reach there:: xwelí ~ xwlí < lí.
 get to, reach there:: xwelí:ls < lí.
 is there none?, isn't there any?:: wá:ta < éwe ~ ówe.
 (there), (action distant or abstract):: lí ~ lí: ~ li.
 there (nearby):: thá.

there's

there's none, there's nothing, there's nobody, there's no, be none, be nothing, be nobody::
 ewéta < éwe ~ ówe.

these

these:: ye'íle < í.

they)

and so (he, she, it, they):: qetl'osésu ~ qetl'os'ésu < tl'ó ~ tl'o, tl'osésu ~ tl'os'ésu < tl'ó ~
 tl'o.
 because (he, she, it, they):: tl'okw'es ~ tl'okwses ~ tl'ekwses < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 he/she/it was (already), they were (already):: lulh < le.
 that he, that she, that it, that they:: kws ...-s ~ kwses ~ kw'es ...-s < kw.
 that's them (absent, not present), they (absent):: kwthú:tl'òlem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that's them (female), they (female), them (female):: thutl'ó:lem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that's them (gender unspecified), they, them:: yutl'ó:lem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that's them (little kids), they (little kids):: tl'étl'elò:m < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 (that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones):: yutl'étl'elòm < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that's them (male), they (male), them (male):: tutl'ó:lem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that was them (deceased), they (deceased):: kwthú:tl'ò:lèmlèlh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 they came on (top of):: ch'alech'á (~ ts'alets'á) < ts'á.
 they (known to the speaker), them (known to the speaker):: á:lhtel.

thick

be thick:: plhá:t.
 (have) thick lips:: pelhtó:ythel < plhá:t.
 make s-th thick:: plhátstexw < plhá:t.
 stout (of a person), thick (of a tree), thick around, coarse (of a rope), big (fat) (of a person).
 big (in girth):: mékw.

thick bushes

(come) out of thick bushes:: wexés.

thicket

a lot of trees close together (young), thicket:: théqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.
 trees, thicket, timber, woods, forest:: theqthéqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.

thief :: qélqel < qá:l.

thigh

thigh, leg above the knee:: spatálép ~ spatálep.

thimbleberry

thimbleberry:: t'qwém.

a sprout or shoot (esp. of the kinds peeled and eaten in spring), sweet green inner shoots, green berry shoots, salmonberry shoots, wild raspberry shoots and greens, salmonberry sprouts, blackcap shoots, thimbleberry shoots, wild rhubarb shoots, fern shoots:: stháthqiy.

thimbleberry plant or bush:: t'qwémelhp < t'qwém.

thin

be scrawny, be thin:: qwe'íqweqw < qwe'íqw.

be skinny, be thin:: stíth ~ stí:th < títh ~ tí:th.

fish cut real thin for wind-drying but without cross cuts, dried fish cut differently than slhíts'es:: st'ál.

four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects):: xethílemets' < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

(have a) thin (point or nose):: qwe'íqweqs < qwe'íqw.

make it thin (of dough, etc.): th'eth'emí:lstexw < th'eth'emí:l.

thin (of material like a dress, also of a string):: th'eth'emí:l.

thin (of tree or pole):: qwe'íqws < qwe'íqw.

thing :: = 'ta.

a biter (animal, fish, etc.), a thing that is (always) biting:: ch'ech'émels < ts'ámet ~ ch'ámet.

a thing that bites:: ch'emá:ls < ts'ámet ~ ch'ámet.

device, tool, thing for doing something [as a structured activity], person doing something [as structured activity]: =els.

living thing:: =e ~ =a.

poor little one, you poor thing (said to a child):: t'ó:t'.

three things:: lhélhíxw ~ lhíxw < lhí:xw.

tiny round things:: emémeles < emímel ~ amí:mel.

two different things:: selélets' < láts'.

two things:: islá < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

thing used for

device, implement, thing used for:: =tel.

think :: sta'á:wel < t.

studying s-th, thinking about s-th, learning s-th, training for s-th, trying to do s-th:: totí:l't < tól.

thinking about having intercourse:: kw'okw'etl'élmel < kw'átl'.

thinking about s-th:: st'awélmel < t.

thinking of something, (thinking):: qwoqwelíwel < qwà:l.

thinking, pondering, studying, be studying:: totí:l'thet < tól.

think one(self) is smart:: mamts'ól'thet < máth'el.

think, ponder, study, decide:: tó:l'thet < tól.

think s-o is talking or laughing about one:: t'lostélmét < t'l'óst or t'l'óstexw.

think someone is talking about s-o:: t'émstexw.

think someone is talking or laughing about oneself:: t'lemstélemet ~ t'lemstélmét < t'émstexw, t'lostélmel.

thoughts, feelings:: sqwá:lewel ~ sqwálewel ~ sqwà(:)lewel < qwà:l.

third

third month since:: lhxwá:lth'ts < lhí:xw.

three o'clock (< the third hour):: slhíxws < lhí:xw.

third finger

third finger:: malyítses < malyí, sts'ats'íts'etl'tses < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

third person

him, her, it, them, third person object:: -exw.

his, her, its, their, third person possessive pronoun, third person subordinate subject:: -s.

recent past third person subject:: le.

third person patient or object of passive:: -em.

third person subject (of transitive verbs):: -es.

third person subjunctive subject:: -es.

thirsty

be thirsty:: lhqó:la ~ lhqó:le < qó:.

be thirsty, get thirsty:: tsqó:le < qó:.

thirty :: lhèxwelsxá < lhí:xw.

thirty containers:: lhèxwelsxáleqel < lhí:xw.

thirty cyclic periods:: lhèxwelsxó:s < lhí:xw.

thirty dollars:: lhèxwelsxó:s < lhí:xw.

thirty people:: lhèxwelsxále < lhí:xw.

this :: teló= ~ tloᵞ=.

as usual, this time, now, the first time:: yalh.

do, do this:: xtá: ~ xtá < xét'e.

do it this way:: sxtá(:)stexw < xét'e.

he (present or presence unspecified), he's the one that, it's him that, she or it (present or presence unspecified), that or this (immediately before nominal):: tú:tl'ò ~ tútl'ò ~ tútl'o < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

here, this place:: íkw'eló ~ íkw'elo < ló.

leave this here, leave s-th here:: ístexw ó < í.

now, this moment, this instant:: tloqá:ys < ló.

now, this moment, this instant, (right now):: tloqá:ys < qá:ys.

these:: ye'íle < í.

this (speaker is holding it), this one, this thing here:: te'íle ~ te'í:le < í.

this (speaker is not holding it but is close enough to touch it):: te í ~ te'í < í.

today, this day:: tlowáyél ~ tlówàyèl < ló.

thistle

Scotch thistle, (includes two introduced thistles and probably two native ones, from samples gathered, pressed and examined: Scotch thistle, Canada thistle, probably montane edible thistle and Indian thistle):: ts'eqw'ts'eqw' < ts'éqw'.

Thomas

(also name of the late) Mrs. Cecilia Thomas of Seabird Island:: Ts'símteló:t < ts'ísem.

a place just past the west end of Seabird Island, towards Agassiz, AK's grandfather only translated it as Hamersley's (see Hamersley's hopyards), it was located at the west end of Seabird Island i.e. property between Dan Thomas's and Uncle Dave Charles's places, across from Sqémelets [Elders on Seabird Is. trip 6/20/78]:: Qwoméxweth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

Thompson

Thompson Indian, Thompson person:: S'omél:a.

Thompson people:: S'em'oméla < S'omél:a.

thorn)

thorn)

needle of plant, (thorn):: p'éth'tel < p'áth'.

thought

optimist, a person whose thoughts are always good:: wiyóth kwsu éys te sqwálewels te lólets'e < wiyóth.

pessimist, a person whose thoughts are always bad:: wiyóth kwsu qéls te sqwálewels te lólets'e < wiyóth.

thoughts, feelings:: sqwá:lewel ~ sqwálewel ~ sqwà(:)lewel < qwà:l.

thousand :: táwsel.

thrash

beating (s-o/s-th), thrashing (s-o/s-th):: qw'óqw'eqwet < qw'óqw.

thread

eight ropes, eight threads, eight sticks, eight poles:: tqátsámets' < tqá:tsa.

five ropes, five threads, five sticks, five poles:: lhq'átssámets' < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects):: xéthflemets' < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

nine ropes, nine threads, nine sticks, nine poles:: tuxwámets' < tú:xw.

one rope, one thread, one stick, one pole:: lets'ámeth' < léts'a ~ léts'e.

rope, twine, string, thread:: xwéylem ~ xwé:ylem ~ xwí:lem.

(seven long objects), seven ropes, seven threads, seven sticks, seven poles:: th'okwsámets' < th'ó:kws.

(six long objects), six ropes, six threads, six sticks, six poles:: t'xémemets' < t'éx.

ten ropes, ten threads, ten sticks, ten poles:: epálemets' < ó:pel.

three ropes, three threads, three sticks, three poles, (three long narrow objects)::

lhxwámeth' < lhí:xw.

two ropes, two threads, two sticks, two poles, two poles standing up:: isalámeth' < isá:le ~ isá:la.

three :: lhí:xw.

plant with three black berries always joined together, (possibly black twinberry)::

xó:lelhp.

third month since:: lhxwá:lth'ts < lhí:xw.

three birds:: lhxwíws < lhí:xw.

three canoes, three wagons, three conveyances (any form of transportation), three boats::

lhxwó:lh < lhí:xw.

three containers:: lhíxweqel < lhí:xw.

three dollars, three tokens of wealth, three blankets (Boas), three cyclic periods:: lhí:xwes < lhí:xw.

three fish:: lhíxweqw < lhí:xw.

three fruit in a cluster (as they grow on a plant):: lhewòls < lhí:xw.

three houses, (three buildings):: lhxwá:wtxw < lhí:xw.

three kinds, three piles of things:: lhixwmó:t < lhí:xw.

three leaves:: lhxwálews < lhí:xw.

three little people:: lhelhxwále < lhí:xw.

three o'clock (< the third hour):: slhíxws < lhí:xw.

three paddles, three paddlers:: lhxwó:wes < lhí:xw.

three pants:: lhewáyiws < lhí:xw.

three people:: lhxwá:le ~ lhxwále < lhí:xw.

three ropes, three threads, three sticks, three poles, (three long narrow objects):: lhxwámeth' < lhí:xw.

three (CONT'D)

three things:: lhelhíxw ~ lhíxw < lhí:xw.

three times, thrice:: lhxwá:lh < lhí:xw.

three trees:: lhxwá:lh < lhí:xw.

Three Creeks Mountain:: Lhelhxwáyeleq < lhí:xw.

thrice

three times, thrice:: lhxwá:lh < lhí:xw.

thrill

(get a) thrill, (to) thrill:: xwóywél.

throat

a grass that grows with berries in fields and everywhere and has seeds that stick in one's throat when eaten with berries, probably a type of brome grass, likely California brome grass, possibly sweet cicely:: táqalh.

burned in the throat:: kw'és=qel < kw'ás.

dry in the throat:: ch'íyxweqel < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

in the throat, in the esophagus, in the voice:: =eqel.

my throat is dry:: ts'íyxweqthàlèm < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

relaxed [in the throat]:: qáwlhelh < qá:w.

skin of the throat:: kw'elólhelh < kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.

throat (inside part), gullet, voice:: sqelxwá:le ~ sqelxwá:le < qél:éxw ~ qel(:)éxw.

throat of a cliff or mountain:: =eqel.

throb

(have/get) throbbing pain:: téxwem.

through

crawl through (like through a fence):: qwahéylém ~ qwahí:lém < qwá.

go through:: qwehá < qwá.

go through a channel:: lheltáletsem < lhà:l.

go through (somewhere), go via (somewhere), go by way of:: lhe'á.

go through the woods:: xets'í:lem < xí:ts' ~ xí:ts' ~ xets'.

sticking out through a hole (like a toe out of a sock, knee out of a hole in pants, a nail

driven clear through the other side of a board), come out into the open:: qwôhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.

throw

cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power:: xt'áls or xt'á:ls < xét'.

drop oneself into a seat, throw oneself on the floor or ground in a tantrum, throw a tantrum:: kw'qweméthet < kw'óqw.

get hit (by s-th thrown or airborne):: ló:m ~ lóm.

launch s-th/s-o into the water, push s-o/s-th into the water, throw it in the water:: qwsét < qwés.

sparks, red hot ashes thrown out:: qw'á:ycheq < qw'á:y.

throw and hit s-th/s-o, strike s-th/s-o (with something thrown):: ló:met ~ lómet < ló:m ~ lóm.

throw a net into water (to drift, not to set), throw a net out, (gill net [TG]): qwsá:yel < qwés.

throw different leftovers together for a meal, throw a meal together, eat a snack::

p'ekw'ethflem < p'ákw'.

throw (CONT'D)

throwing and hitting s-th:: lólemet < ló:m ~ lóm.

throw s-o down hard (like a wrestler), tap s-th (a container's bottom) [hard] on something to make the contents settle (like berry basket):: th'esét ~ th'sét < th'és.

throw s-o down [hard] on the rump:: th'eséletst < th'és.

throw s-th (a rock, etc.), throw it (to someone):: wá:lx < wál or wá:l.

throw s-th away, discard s-th, throw s-o away, discard s-o:: íkw'et < íkw' ~ í:kw'.

to scramble-give, throw money/blankets/poles to a crowd, give away at a big (winter) dance [by throwing]:: wá:ls < wál or wá:l.

throw up

to vomit, throw up:: yá:t.

Thrush)

Female Salmonberry Bird, (Female Swainson's Thrush):: Xwatóy < xwét.

Male Salmonberry Bird, (Male Swainson's Thrush):: Xwét < xwét.

thrush

brown thrush (could be hermit thrush, or possibly gray-cheeked thrush):: slhólho.

call of the Swainson's thrush:: xwét.

call of the winter robin or varied thrush:: s̄xwík'.

Swainson's thrush, the salmonberry bird:: xwét.

the call of the female Swainson's thrush:: Xwatóy < xwét.

winter robin, bush robin, varied thrush:: s̄xwík'.

thrust s-th:: thxwót.

Thryomanes bewickii

Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus, may also include (esp.)Thryomanes bewickii,

Telmatodytes palustris paludicola, Troglodytes aedon, and Salpinctes obsoletus:: t'ámiya.

thud

thudding (of footsteps or horses hooves on ground):: kwómkwem < kwém.

to thud (dull, outside):: kwém.

Thuja plicata:: xepá:y ~ xepáy ~ xpá:y < sxéyp, xpá:yelhp ~ xpáyelhp < sxéyp, xpá:ytses ~ xpáytses < sxéyp, súsek'.

Thuja plicata:: sókw'em < sókw'.

thumb :: mekwó:méltses < mékw.

thump

[make a bang, make a sudden hard thump sound]:: kw'péxw.

thunder :: shxwexwó:s.

thunderbird:: shxwexwó:s.

mountain shaped like a thunderbird across the Fraser River from Q'ów (the "howl")

mountain:: Xwexwó:stel < shxwexwó:s.

Thursday

Thursday (a less common name):: smós < mós.

Thursday (CONT'D)

Thursday, four o'clock, (fourth cyclic period):: sxe'óthels < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

thwarts)

crosspieces in a canoe, (thwarts):: lhexelwélhtel < lhá:x ~ lháx.

tick

tick, wood tick, and probably Pacific Coast tick:: t'pí.

tick, woodtick, probably Pacific Coast tick and the wood tick:: méth'elhqìwèl < méth'elh.

tickle

being tickled, (having tickling, getting tickling), tickley:: sá:yt'em ~ sayít'em < síyt'.

(probably) tickle the bottom of someone's feet, (tickle s-o on the foot):: sét'xt < síyt'.

tickled (by a hair, by a light touch):: sá:yxwem.

tickle s-o:: síyt't ~ sí:t't < síyt'.

tickling:: sá:yt'els < síyt'.

tickling s-o:: sá:yt't < síyt'.

tide

high tide:: me lets'léts' < léts'.

spring tide (when a river first rises in May):: qó:.

(the) tide:: sqém:el < qém:el.

tide coming in, water coming in, water coming up (ocean tide or river):: qém:el.

to go down (of water), subside (of water), the tide goes out or down, (be going out (of tide) [BJ]): th'à:m ~ th'ám.

tie

anchor-line, mooring-line, bow-line, what is used to tie up a canoe:: lhqélelel < lhqé:ylt.

buckskin straps for tying a baby in its cradle or basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yem.

something to tie the feet:: q'ép'xetel (unless q'épxetel is correct) < q'áp'.

tie it up, bind it, tie it (parcel, broken shovel handle, belt, two ropes together):: q'áp'et ~ q'á:p'et < q'áp'.

tie it up (of a canoe):: lhqé:ylt.

to fasten s-th by tying, tie up s-th (like canoe, horse, laces, nets, cow, shoelaces), tie it::

q'éyset ~ q'í(:)set < q'ey ~ q'i.

tying a net:: q'ésetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

tying it:: q'éyq'eset < q'ey ~ q'i.

tying it up:: q'áq'ep'et < q'áp'.

tying up:: q'áq'ep'els < q'áp'.

tiger lily:: sxameléxwthelh < sáxem.

tight

(be) squeezed in, jammed up, tight:: sxexákw' < xékw'.

be straight (of rope but not tree), pulled tight (of rope), stretched tight, tight:: sthethá:kw' < thékw'.

be tight, be secured tightly:: slá ~ selá ~ slá: (probably).

(be) tight, (leaning backwards [EB]): sq'áq'eth' < q'áth'.

(be) too tight (of shoes, clothes, trap, box), tight (of a dress one can't get into), too tight to get into (of dress, car, box of cards, etc.): stl'etl'íq' < tl'íq'.

tighten it (a belt, a pack, etc.): q'íxwet.

tighten it up, wind it up:: tl'óth'et.

tighten

tighten

tighten it up, wind it up:: tl'óth'et.

tighten up (tense one's muscles, for ex.): tl'ótl'ethet < tl'óth'et.

tight-fitting

(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can't be quite buttoned):: spexelís < páx, spepíx < páx.

till

until, till, while:: qew ~ qwô ~ qe ... u/ew < qe.

tilt

put one's head back (tilt one's face up):: q'óxesem.

side hills or tilted hills northwest of N'ól:etsa near Yale:: Tewtewá:la ~ Tutuwále < tewále.

side hills, tilted hills, slopes:: tewtewá:la ~ tutuwále < tewále.

sloping floor, (tilted):: tewále.

tilt s-th, lift s-th up at one end or one side, tilt s-th sideways:: tewá:let < tewále.

timber

trees, thicket, timber, woods, forest:: theqthéqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.

time

a drum, small stick used to drum or beat time to songs in slahal game:: q'ówet.

a long time ago:: welhíthelh < híth, welhí:thelh < híth, welhíth < híth.

a long time, it's a long time:: híth.

always, all the time, ((also) often, over and over [TG]): wiyóth.

as usual, this time, now, the first time:: yalh.

(be) Spring, [time or season] when everything comes up:: temkw'éyles < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

be what hour?, be what time?: skw'í:ls < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

bring it out for the first time (of a spirit-song):: p'í:t < p'í:.

busy at home all the time:: yúkw'es.

coho salmon time, August to September:: temkwóxweth < kwóxweth.

first time:: =elhsxá ~ =elsxá.

gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June:: temt'á:mxw < t'á:mxw.

has come around (of a cyclic period of time):: séqsel.

having lots of fun, having a good time:: eyó:sthet ~ iyósthet < éy ~ éy:.

hay time:: temsóxwel < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

high water time (yearly, usually in June), June:: temqó: ~ temqoqó: < qó:.

hungry time (about mid-April to mid-May), famine (Elders 3/72):: temkw'à:y < kw'à:y.

July to August, (big spring salmon time):: temth'oló:lh < sth'olólh.

month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold)):: temt'elémtes < t'elém.

moon or month beginning in February, (November to December, time when ice forms [and sticks] [Billy Sepass in Jenness]): temt'l'í:q'es < tl'íq'.

November, time to catch salmon:: temth'ó:qwi < sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.

October moon, time to smoke Chehalis spring salmon:: tempó:kw' < pó:qw' ~ póqw'.

October to November, (wood gathering time):: tsélcheptel?.

once, one time:: lets'áxw < léts'a ~ léts'e.

salmonberry time, (usually) May:: tem'elíle < elíle.

September to October, dog salmon time:: temkw'ó:lexw < kw'ó:lexw.

time (CONT'D)

six times:: t'xemálh < t'éx.

spring (season), (time to sprout up):: temqw'íles ~ temqw'éyles < qw'íl.

the last time:: ílhulhòy < hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.

time for, time to, season of:: tem=.

time of the baby sockeye's coming, early spring (usually April), April moon::
temkwíkwexel.

time, season:: tem=.

time to dry fish, first of July (at Yale), October (at Chehalis):: temchálhtel < =chílh ~
chílh=.

times

clubbing many times, hitting many times:: kw'elqwál < kw'óqw.

eight times:: tqatsálh < tqá:t_a.

first time:: =elhsxá ~ =elsxá.

five times:: lhq'atses'álh < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

folding lots of things, fold s-th several times or many times:: lemlémet < lémet.

four times:: xethelálh < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.

hit on the face (several times):: melmélkw'es < xwmélkw'es.

how many times:: kw'elálh < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

lots of times:: qxálh < qéx.

moving, (many moving around in circles, moving around in circles many times):: xelxáqlqem < xáqlqem.

nine times:: tú:xwà:lh < tú:xw.

seven times:: th'ekwsálh < th'ó:kws.

splashing, splashing (lots of times):: t'ó:mqw'em < t'émeqw'.

ten times:: opelálh < ó:pel.

three times, thrice:: lhxwá:lh < lhí:xw.

times, occasions:: =álh ~ =áxw ~ =á.

times ten, -ty (multiple of ten):: =elhsxá ~ =elsxá.

twice, two times:: themá.

whipping s-o/s-th many times:: qw'ó:leqwet < qw'óqw.

tin

metal can (in U.S. English), a tin (in Canadian English):: q'éxq'x_{el} < q'(e)x_{el}.

tinder

tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark):: syeqwlhá:ltel < yéqw.

tingle

to tingle (like arm waking up from numbness), (have/get a) stinging feeling:: thátkwem.

tinkle

clinking, tinkling (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together, dishes together, metal together)::
ts'átx_{em} ~ th'átx_{em}.

tiny

little tiny beads:: ts'ets'emfkw.

(probably) tiny midget:: t'it'epsó:ye < st'éps ~ st'epsóye.

tiny round things:: emémeles < emímel ~ amí:mel.

tip

cut off the tip of one's nose:: lh_{ts}'élqsel < lhí_{ts}' ~ lhí:ts'.

tip (CONT'D)

point or tip of a long object (pole, tree, knife, candle, land):: =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.

tip (from horizontal or vertical):: kw'élh.

tip or point of one's nose:: s'álqsel.

tip over, capsize:: kw'élh.

tip over (of a canoe):: qwélh.

tip over, spill (of liquid or solid), spilled, spill accidentally:: kw'élh.

tippy (of a canoe):: kw'éth'em < kw'eth'ém.

to tip (of canoe, etc.):: kw'eth'ém.

tip-toe

tip-toeing, (walking lightly, sneaking):: t'et'ásxelem < t'ás.

Tipulidae

family Tipulidae:: spelwálh qwá:l < qwá:l, t'l'áleqtxel qwá:l < qwá:l.

order Diptera, family Tipulidae:: spelwálh, t'l'áleqtxel qwá:l < t'l'áqt.

tire

annoyed with s-th, annoyed by s-o, tired of s-o:: ts'íwélmét < ts'íw.

real tired:: welhchí:ws < lhchí:ws.

tired:: lhchí:ws, qásel.

tired of s-th, bored with s-th:: xlhém:et < xélh.

tired of waiting:: q'sém.

tired on the rump:: xlhélets < xélh.

tired out:: qsí:l < qásel.

tired out from crying:: qesqesí:lqel < qásel, qsí:lthet < qásel.

to be tired:: xlhém < xélh.

tired

out of breath and over-tired and over-hungry:: pqwíles < péqw.

real tired:: welhchí:ws < lhchí:ws.

tired:: lhchí:ws.

tired of s-th, bored with s-th:: lhchí:wsmet < lhchí:ws.

to

come, coming, come to, coming to:: mí ~ mé ~ me.

come near s-o, (come to s-o):: emíls < mí ~ mé ~ me.

distributive, to each:: R5= or C1e=.

go, go to, going, going to, go(ing) to (in future), be gone:: lám < la.

go, go to, going, going to, (go somewhere else to do the action), going to (in future):: la.

to the back (near the wall), on the inside (on a bed toward the wall):: lhelhá:l.

us (nominalized object of preposition), to us, with us:: t'elhlímelh < lhlímelh.

you folks (object of preposition), to you folks, with you folks:: t'l'alhwélep < lhwélep.

toad

frog, (esp. Northwestern toad, if generic also includes the tree toad and recent introductions the bullfrog and green frog, and the tailed toad, red-legged frog, and western spotted frog), (if generic may also include water frog that lives in springs and keeps the water cold [Halq'eméylem name unknown to Elders Group on 1/30/80], and a huge pretty frog (bigger than pípehò:m) that has supernatural powers and cries like a baby [sxexómólh ~ wexó:mó:lh]), (big frog with warts [AD]): pípehò:m < peh or pó(:)h.

frog, (if generic may include Pacific tree toad and perhaps the introduced species: bullfrog,

toad (CONT'D)

green frog, red-legged frog, western spotted frog, and the tailed toad):: wexés, weléx < wexés.
 little green frog, little green tree frog, (Pacific tree toad):: welék'.

toast

toast it by a fire (of smoked fish):: kw'áset < kw'ás.
 to toast by a fire (of smoke-cured fish, dried fish), get toasted by fire (of smoke-dried fish):: kw'ásem < kw'ás.

tobacco :: sp'ó:tl'em ~ sp'ótl'em < p'ótl'em.

kinnikinnick berry, bearberry, Indian tobacco, domestic pea, domestic green bean, and probably giant vetch berry:: tl'ík'w'el.

today :: tlówàyèl ~ tlówáyél < wáyel.

today, this day:: tlówáyél ~ tlówàyèl < ló.

toe :: sléxxel < léx.

all the joints of the foot and toes:: qwemqwémxwxel < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

(be) pigeon-toed, (sandhill crane toed):: slfmiyeqwxel < slf:m.

(big) toe:: mekwó:mélxel < mékw.

sticking out through a hole (like a toe out of a sock, knee out of a hole in pants, a nail driven clear through the other side of a board), come out into the open:: qwôhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.

toenail :: qw'xwélxel.

in-grown toe-nail:: kyépe=xel < kyépe=.

together

along, together, be included, with:: sq'eq'ó < q'ó.

along, with, together with:: sq'ó < q'ó.

a lot of trees close together (young), thicket:: théqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.

be gathered together:: sq'eq'íp < q'ép.

bump them together:: testéstexw < tós.

clinking, tinkling (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together, dishes together, metal together):: ts'átxem ~ th'átxem.

close together, (narrow? [MV]): tl'éts' < tl'í:ts'.

crowding together:: q'ópthet < q'ép.

crowd together, gather together, people gather:: q'péthet < q'ép.

elope, run away together:: chó:mtel < chó:m.

join s-th together:: lheqtó:léstexw < lhéq.

join two poles together, splice it together (of a rope), (join together on the ends):: t'qwíqst.

mix s-th, put them together:: q'etóléstexw < q'ó.

perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out:: xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

put them together, (join them together):: q'ótelt ~ q'ótòlt < q'ó.

toilet

little house, cabin (say 12 ft. x 10 ft. or less), small home, storage house (small shed-like house, enclosed with door), outhouse (slang), toilet (slang):: lflem < lá:lém.

outhouse, toilet, bathroom:: atl'qeláwtwx < átl'q.

toilet paper:: shxwep'életstel ~ shxwp'életstel < áp'.

toll

toll

to rattle (of dishes or anything else loose), jingle (of money or any metal shaken), peal or toll (of a bell), make the sound of a bell, to ring (of a bell, telephone, in the ears):: th'á:tsem < th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

tomorrow :: wáyeles ~ wáyélés ~ wàyèlès < wáyel.

tongue :: téxwthelh.

on the tongue:: =éxwthelh.

stick out one's tongue, (stick it out (the tongue)):: lháléqet.

too :: we'ól ~ ól(e)we ~ ólew < òl ~ -òl ~ -ò ~ el.

(be) too tight (of shoes, clothes, trap, box), tight (of a dress one can't get into), too tight to get into (of dress, car, box of cards, etc.): stl'etl'íq' < tl'íq'.

too heavy to lift:: éw.

too (overly), very much:: we'ól ~ ól(e)we ~ ólew < òl ~ -òl ~ -ò ~ el.

tool :: shxweyó:yes < yó:ys.

device, tool:: =f:ls.

grind or sharpen s-th (of edged tools):: yéq'est < yéq'.

structured activity continuative, structured activity continuative nominal or tool or person:: =els.

tool case:: á:wkw'mal < á:wkw'.

tooth

brush one's teeth:: th'exwélesem < th'éxw or th'óxw.

grinding one's teeth:: xaxelts'elísem < xélt's'.

(have) a steady toothache, have a toothache:: yélyelesem < yél:és.

(have a) tooth missing, (have) teeth missing (any number), (be) toothless:: slhémoqel < lhém.

(have) sharp teeth, (have) fangs:: silís < éy ~ éy:.

on the teeth or tooth:: =elís ~ =él:es.

pulled out (of tooth or teeth), (have one's tooth pulled out):: ma'álésem < má ~ má'.

put s-th between the teeth, put it in one's mouth, bite on s-th (not into it):: ts'ámet ~ ch'ámet.

rock above Yale where N'á:ls gritted his teeth and scratched rocks as he duelled with a medicine man across the Fraser:: Th'exelís < th'exelís.

showing his/her teeth:: th'exelís.

tooth, teeth:: yél:és.

toothache

(have) a steady toothache, have a toothache:: yélyelesem < yél:és.

toothless

(have a) tooth missing, (have) teeth missing (any number), (be) toothless:: slhémoqel < lhém.

toothpaste

toothpaste(?): xixqelísem?.

top :: =qéyl ~ =qel.

top (CONT'D)

be above, be high, top, up above, way high:: chíchelh < =chílh ~ chílh=
 (being/put) on the top shelf:: ts'ech'ó:lwelh < ts'á:
 be on top of:: sts'ets'á < ts'á:
 crown of head, center of the top of the head where the hair starts:: sq'eyxéleqw.
 get on top of something:: ts'ílem < ts'á:
 (get the) top cut off:: t'eqw'qéyl or t'eqw'qí:l < t'éqw'.
 get to the top or summit of a mountain:: wets'á: < ts'á:
 on the body, on top of itself:: =á:w ~ =í:w ~ =ew.
 on top (for ex. of a tree):: =qéyl ~ =qel.
 on top of the head, on the hair:: =eqw ~ =(e)leqw ~ =íqw ~ =ó:qw.
 on top of the house:: chélmel < =chílh ~ chílh=
 they came on (top of):: ch'alech'á (~ ts'alets'á) < ts'á:
 top of roof, roof planks:: sts'á:ltexw < ts'á:
 top of the ear:: schelhá:liya < =chílh ~ chílh=
 top of the foot:: tslhítselex < =chílh ~ chílh=
 upper part or top of a house, upper part or top of a pit-house:: tslhátxw < =chílh ~ chílh=.

top of the head

hit on the top of the head:: kw'qwéleqw < kw'óqw.
 top of the head, scalp:: t'émlqw < t'ém.

torch :: peló:qel.

any kind of light that one carries, torch (made from pitch), lantern, lamp, flashlight:: sláxet < láxet.
 moon of February to March, (torch season):: peló:qes < peló:qel.
 torch (made from pitch) (SJ and MV), (bark shield for fire (Elders Group 3/6/78)):
 swáts'et.

torchlight

spear animals by torchlight:: lexéywa ~ lexíwa.
 spear fish by torchlight, to torchlight, to pit-lamp:: lexéywa ~ lexíwa.
 spearing fish by torchlight:: hálxeywa ~ hálxiwa < lexéywa ~ lexíwa.

torch-lighting

fire box or fire platform and fire shield for torch-lighting or pit-lamping fire:: tl'áts'eq.

torn

torn:: sxwexwéyt or sxwexwít < xwét.

Tortricidae

probably larvae of Lepidoptera or Diptera, possibly larvae of order Lepidoptera, family Tortricidae:
 xwexwíye.

totem pole

carved outside post on longhouse, totem pole:: xwíythi < xwíyth.

touch

cool down enough to touch (or handle or work with):: tóqweltsep.
 tickled (by a hair, by a light touch):: sá:yxwem.
 touching bottom (of a canoe or a person):: tesláts < tós.
 touch s-o accidentally, bump s-o, bumped s-o:: téslexw < tós.
 touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes,

touch (CONT'D)

carrots, etc.), bump it:: tóset < tós.

tough

(be) hard, stiff (material), strong (of rope, material, not of a person), tough:: t'éxw.

tough skin:: t'l'xwíws < t'l'éxw.

toward :: xwelám.

away from the shore, toward the river:: chúchu ~ chúwchuw ~ chéwchew < cháchew ~ cháchu.

be facing toward:: le'ós < le'á.

(be) with one's back towards something or someone:: schewíts.

go down(hill) to the water, go towards the river:: t'óxw.

going towards the river or water:: t'ót'exw < t'óxw.

in the backwoods, toward the woods, away from the river, in the bush:: chó:leqw < chá:l
or chól.

to the back (near the wall), on the inside (on a bed toward the wall):: lhelhá:l.

toward, towards, for:: xwelá ~ xwelám ~ xwlá ~ xwlám < la.

turn one's face towards:: ó:sem.

towel

dish-towel:: shxw'áp'ewí:ls < áp', shxw'áp'ewí:ls < aḡ:p' ~ aḡp', shxwiqw'ewí:ls < íqw'.

large towel:: shxw'óp'estel < áp'.

towhee

catbird (has black head), rufous-sided towhee:: sxwítl'.

town :: tówel.

toy

cottonwood bark driftwood (it was used to carve toy canoes), cottonwood driftwood used
for carving toy canoes:: qwémélép ~ qwemélep.

trachea

on the front of the neck, in the windpipe, in the trachea:: =lhelh ~ =lhál.

track

following tracks:: tátelxel < tá:lxel.

follow tracks:: tá:lxel.

footprint, tracks:: sxéyeltel ~ sxí:ltel < sxél:e.

railroad, (railroad track [IHTTC]): lílôt.

the Tracks of Mink, holes shaped like a mink's tracks toward the base of the rock-face
called Xwyélés or Lexwyélés:: Sxéyeltels Te Sqoyéxiya < sxél:e.

tracking an animal:: chokweléqem < chók:kw.

tracking, following prints:: kw'ókw'etsxel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

tracks going down to the river:: tó:lxel < tó:l ~ tò:l.

Tracks of Mink

the Tracks of Mink, holes shaped like a mink's tracks toward the base of the rock-face
called Xwyélés or Lexwyélés:: Sxéyeltels Te Sqoyéxiya < sxél:e.

trade

change s-th (purposely), change s-o, transform s-o/s-th, trade s-th, replace s-th:: iyá:qt ~

trade (CONT'D)

iyáqt < iyá:q.

trade with s-o:: iyáqelhtst < iyá:q, iyáqestexw < iyá:q.

trail)

a fork in a road (or trail):: st'éx < t'éx.

a mark to show where something is, a marker (to show a trail, something buried, a grave)::
xáth'tel < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.

follow behind s-o, trail s-o:: chokwí:lt < chó:kw.

mark s-th, blaze it (of a trail), get/have s-th spotted (marked and located), make note of
s-th:: xe'áth'stexw < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.

path, trail:: xáxlh < xálh ~ xá:lh.

trail and steep slope on the west shore of Kawkawa Lake where the trail went up and over
a steep hill and then down:: Sq'éywetselēm ~ Sq'éywetsélēm < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.

what one walks on (trail, board sidewalk, cement sidewalk, etc.): shxw'ímex < iᵗm.

trailer hitch)

something that you hook onto (like a trailer hitch):: s'óqw' < óqw'.

train

directing, training, teaching, guiding:: í:wes < íwes.

drifting backwards in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting),
backing up (of canoe, train):: tewláts.

get wedged (by falling tree, for ex.), got run over (by car, train, etc.): t'íq'.

jumping up and down or bouncing up and down (of an Indian doctor training):: hélmethet
< lá:m.

jump up and down (of Indian doctor training):: lemóthet < lá:m.

place of training to become an Indian doctor (pit made from repeated jumping every year
on the same spot):: shxwlemóthetále < lá:m.

studying s-th, thinking about s-th, learning s-th, training for s-th, trying to do s-th:: totí:lt
< tól.

to travel by canoe, (nowadays also) travel by airplane, travel by train, travel by car::
yeló:lh < ó:lh.

training:: kw'ekw'íythet < kw'í ~ kw'íy.

training, teaching, upbringing:: s'í:wes < íwes.

tram

high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile::

xwókw'eletsem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

trance

feel like singing a spirit song, be in a trance making sighs and crying sounds before singing
a spirit song, be in the beginning of a trance before the spirit song is recognizable (the motions and
sounds, crying out or wailing before singing):: lhéch.

transform

change s-o/s-th (into something else), transform s-o/s-th:: iyá:qt ~ iyáqt < iyá:q.

change s-th (purposely), change s-o, transform s-o/s-th, trade s-th, replace s-th:: iyá:qt ~
iyáqt < iyá:q.

transform it more, pass it over the fire more (at a burning):: xiyxéyt or xeyxéyt < xéyt.

transform s-th/s-o, change s-th/s-o:: xéyt.

Transformer

Transformer:: Xá:ls ~ Xà:ls < xéyt, Xéyt < xéyt.

the Transformers:: Xexá:ls < xéyt.

transitive

third person subject (of transitive verbs):: -es.

transitivizer

causative control transitivizer:: =st.

indirect effect non-control transitivizer:: =met.

non-control transitivizer, accidentally, happen to, manage to do to s-o/s-th:: =l.

psychological non-control transitivizer:: =eles ~ =les.

purposeful control transitivizer, do purposely to s-o/s-th:: =t ~ =et.

purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred:: =ex.

translucent

transparent, can be seen through (skin, curtain, etc.), translucent:: th'álxem.

transparent

(be) transparent:: sth'óth'elh < th'áth'elh.

transparent, can be seen through (skin, curtain, etc.), translucent:: th'álxem.

transportation)

three canoes, three wagons, three conveyances (any form of transportation), three boats::

lhxwó:lh < lhí:xw.

trap

a prop used to trip a deadfall trap:: tpólhtel < tpólh.

a waiting dip-net with frame and string trap:: thqálem < thqá:lem.

bait s-th (a trap for animals or birds):: má:lat < má:la ~ má:le.

bait s-th (fish-line, fish-hook, fish-trap):: má:lat < má:la ~ má:le.

bear trap:: pathúyel < pá:th.

(be) too tight (of shoes, clothes, trap, box), tight (of a dress one can't get into), too tight to get into (of dress, car, box of cards, etc.): stl'etl'íq' < tl'íq'.

check a net or trap (for animal):: kw'echú:yel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

check a net or trap (for fish):: kw'echú:yel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

deadfall trap:: tl'íq'áwtxw < tl'íq'.

fish trap, weir:: sts'iyáq.

metal trap, any trap, (also deadfall trap):: xéxsel.

one's hand jammed (in a trap, under a box, etc.): tl'íq'etses < tl'íq'.

salmon weir, fish trap:: ch'iyáqtel < sts'iyáq.

set a snare trap:: íweltàlem < íwel.

setting a trap:: xáxesxèlem < xéxsel.

snare, snare trap:: s'eweltá:l < íwel.

spring snare trap:: s'eweltá:l < íwel.

to escape (as an animal from a trap), got away from something that trapped a person or animal:: tl'ewlómét ~ tl'òwlómét < tl'í:w.

trap, net:: =á:yel ~ =iyel ~ =ú:yel.

trash

garbage, trash:: sqel:ép ~ sqél:ep < qél.

travel

travel

be last (in travelling), be behind (in travelling):: yelhyó:qwt < lhiyó:qwt.
 coming by foot, travelling by walking, already walking, travelling on foot:: ye'í:mex < iḡ m.
 go travelling by way of, go via:: ley ~ lay < la.
 group of canoes travelling upstream (moving to camp for fish-drying for ex.): istéyiyel.
 manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the
 best one can:: iyólewéthet < éy ~ éy:
 to travel by canoe, (nowadays also) travel by airplane, travel by train, travel by car::
 yeló:lh < ó:lh.
 to travel by horse, already riding a horse:: yets'ets'á < ts'á:
 travelling by and packing on his back (might be said of a passer-by):: iychmà:m ~
 iytsmà:m < chám.
 travelling by, in motion, while moving along, while travelling along:: ye= ~ yi= ~ iḡ.
 (travelling/moving) stooped over:: yeq'pó:s (prob. error or variant for yeqp'ó:s) < qep'.
 travelling (without a destination), going out:: leq'á:l(e)q'el ~ leq'á:lqel < leq'áleq'el (~
 leq'áleqel (rare)).
 travel (to a destination), be on a journey:: leq'áleq'el (~ leq'áleqel (rare)).
 where is s-o going?, where is s-o travelling?, where is s-o headed for?: xwchókwel <
 chák w.
 (while) travelling along, in motion:: ye=.

travelling

travelling by going downriver:: yexwóqw'elem < wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

travelling along

(while) travelling along, in motion:: ye=.

tray

dish, big cooking and serving trough used in longhouse, feast dish, plate (of wood or
 basketry), (platter), tray:: ló:thel.
 tray for carrying meat:: smèyethálá < sméyeth ~ sméyéth.

treadle

a swing, a little treadle they swing the babies on:: q'éyt'o ~ q'éyt'e.

tread water

swim, (tread water), (wading in deep water [LJ], swimming [Elders Group]): xélhchem.

tree :: theqát ~ thqát:

a fork in a tree:: st'éx < t'éx.
 alder tree, red alder:: xéyth'elhp < xéyth'.
 a lot of trees close together (young), thicket:: théqet < theqát ~ thqát:
 a small willow tree, a low willow:: xwóxwelá:lhp < xwále ~ xwá:le.
 bark (of tree, bush, etc.): p'elyú:s ~ p'alyú:s or p'elyíws ~ p'alyíws.
 (be) blazed (of a mark in a tree), chipped (of mark in tree):: st'ót'ep < t'óp.
 (be) long, tall (of tree, anything):: tl'áqt.
 big tree, (be big of a tree or plant):: sthá:lhp < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh, sthá:lhp < thi ~ tha ~ the ~
 thah ~ theh.
 black hawthorn tree:: mats'yelhp < máts'el.
 blue elderberry bush, blue elderberry tree:: th'íkwekwelhp < th'í:kwekw ~ th'í:qweqw.
 bottom of a tree, trunk of a tree:: s'aléts.

tree (CONT'D)

- cascara tree:: q'á:yxelhp.
 crabapple tree, domestic apple tree:: qwe'ó:pelhp < qwe'óp.
 (Douglas) fir tree:: ts'sá:yelhp < ts'sá:y.
 dry storage box in tree or on top of pole (for salmon and other dried provisions)::
 p'óqw'elh < p'ó:qw' ~ p'óqw'.
 fall a tree:: yeq'á:ls < yáq'.
 falling (a tree), be falling trees:: yáyeq'els < yáq'.
 falling it, falling a tree:: yáyeq'et < yáq'.
 first warmed side of a tree, sunny side of a tree:: sqewá:meth' < qew.
 five trees:: lhq'atsesálhp < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
 fork in a tree?: st'exláts < t'éx.
 fork in tree, fork in tree roots:: st'it'xóyaq < t'éx.
 foundation of a house, bottom of a tree:: s'alétsmel < s'aléts.
 four trees:: xethí:lhp or xethíyelhp < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.
 get wedged (by falling tree, for ex.), got run over (by car, train, etc.): t'l'íq'.
 gray lacy lichen or tree moss (real fine like hair, grows on maples):: xám'xem'.
 grown twisted (of a tree):: sxá:lts'emeth' < xélts'.
 hazelnut bush or tree:: sth'í:tsemelhp < sth'í:tsem.
 hazelnut tree or bush:: sth'í:tsemelhp < th'éts.
 heart of a root, seed, nut (kernel), core of plant or seedling, core (of tree, branch, any
 growing thing), pith (of bush), seed or pit [U.S.] or pip [Cdn.] of a fruit:: sth'emí:wel ~
 sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwel < sth'ó:m.
 hemlock tree, Western hemlock:: méelemelhp.
 hollow (of tree or log):: shxwótkwewel < xwótkw ~ xwótkw.
 how many trees:: kw'í:là:lhp ~ kw'í:là:lhp < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.
 it's dead (of a tree):: t'ápiythet < t'ápiy.
 it's going dead (of a tree):: t'ópiythet < t'ápiy.
 large rock slide that includes trees and other debris:: syélt < yélt.
 limb (of tree):: st's'éxttses < st's'á:xt.
 limb or bough of tree:: =tses ~ =ches.
 little tree:: thí:thqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.
 little tree[s]: thétheqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.
 (make/have a) squeaking sound (of a tree, of a chair, of shoes), squeaking (of shoes, trees),
 (creaking):: qá:ytl'em.
 managed to fell a tree, (managed to fall it):: yéq'lexw ~ yéq'elexw < yáq'.
 mountain ash berries, (perhaps also) mountain ash tree:: qwíqwelh.
 oak tree, garry oak:: p'xwelhp.
 one tree:: sléts'elhp < léts'a ~ léts'e.
 on top (for ex. of a tree):: =qéyl ~ =qel.
 peel a tree:: lhoqw'esá:ls < lhéqw'.
 peel it off (bark of a tree):: lhqw'íwst < lhéqw'.
 point or tip of a long object (pole, tree, knife, candle, land):: =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~
 =elqs.
 roots of a tree when it floats downriver:: xeyímelets.
 shake s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or
 blanket for ex.): xwíset ~ xwíset < xwís.
 small tree:: a'axwíyelhp < axwíl.
 spruce tree, Sitka spruce:: ts'qw'élhp < ts'éqw'.
 stump (of a tree [still rooted]): sq'xáp.
 tall (of tree):: t'l'eqtwél < t'l'áqt.
 thin (of tree or pole):: qwe'íqws < qwe'íqw.

tree (CONT'D)

three trees:: lh^{xw}á:lhp < lhí:xw.
 to fall (about a tree):: yáq'.
 to fall it (a tree), to fell a tree, to fall a tree:: yáq'et < yáq'.
 tree bent to ground with ice and frozen:: s^{xw}wíqel.
 tree limb, branch (of tree), (knot on a tree [CT]): st^sá:xt.
 tree, plant:: =elhp.
 trees, thicket, timber, woods, forest:: theqthéqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.
 two trees:: isá:lhp ~ s'isá:lhp < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
 western red cedar tree:: xpá:yelhp ~ xpáyelhp < sxéyp.
 wild cherry tree, bitter cherry tree:: t'elémelhp < t'elém.
 yew tree, Pacific yew:: té^{xw}wetselhp < té^{xw}wets.

tremble :: lhét^xtem.

be trembling, shiver:: lhát^xtem < lhét^xtem.

trembler)

bracket fungus, (possibly also some jelly fungi like yellow trembler):: s'ómó:qwes.

Tremella

Fomes sp. including Fomes applanatus and probably others, possibly Polyporus sp., possibly Ganoderma sp., prob. also jelly fungi of Tremella and maybe Auricularia and Dacrymyces species, especially Tremella mesenterica (Yellow trembler) which is abundant only on the red alder and is reddish-orange matching the color, translucence and shape of those eaten by some of the Stó:lô elders, the jelly fungi could possibly have a different name from the bracket fungus:: s'ómó:qwes.

Tremella mesenterica

Fomes sp. including Fomes applanatus and probably others, possibly Polyporus sp., possibly Ganoderma sp., prob. also jelly fungi of Tremella and maybe Auricularia and Dacrymyces species, especially Tremella mesenterica (Yellow trembler) which is abundant only on the red alder and is reddish-orange matching the color, translucence and shape of those eaten by some of the Stó:lô elders, the jelly fungi could possibly have a different name from the bracket fungus:: s'ómó:qwes.

trench

hole in the ground, trench (if discussing length):: shxwthó:yqw < thíy.

trench mouth

(have) trench mouth:: qw'eléqel.

tribe

a group of people, a tribe of people, several tribes:: ó:wqw'elmexw or ó:wkw'elmexw.

different tribe, different people, strangers:: lets'ó:lmexw < láts'.

Pilalt tribe, Pilalt people, Pilalt dialect, (Pilalt, village at west end of Little Mountain by Agassiz [Wells, Duff]): Pelólhxw.

tributary

a tributary of Atchelitz Creek:: Kwôkwa'átem ?.

Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake):: Stótélô < tó:l ~ tò:l.

Statlu Creek, one of the main tributaries of Chehalis Creek:: stótélô < tó:l ~ tò:l.

tributary, small creek that goes into a bigger river:: sqwá < qwá.

trickle

trickle

(rain or sweat) trickling down one's face:: kw'tómés < kw'átem.

trickling, dribbling, water bubbling up in a river, add water to a container, water running under:: kw'átem.

Trifolium pratense

prob. both Trifolium repens and Trifolium pratense:: lhó:me.

Trifolium repens

prob. both Trifolium repens and Trifolium pratense:: lhó:me.

trill

a trilling sound a raven makes:: xwot'q'esílem.

trillium

trillium, B.C. easter lily:: xaxt'ó:les.

Trillium ovatum:: xaxt'ó:les.

trim

embroidery, trimming (stitches on an edge):: stl'ítl'ets < tl'íts ~ tl'ích.

plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.

trimmings

trimmings (of material), sawdust, shavings:: lhéts'emel < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

trimmings on uniform (paddles, etc.): stl'ítl'ets < tl'íts ~ tl'ích.

trip

a prop used to trip a deadfall trap:: tpólhtel < tpólh.

(food) provisions for a trip, box lunch:: sáwel.

get tripped, to trip:: lhékw'qsel < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

staggering (after you trip for ex.): tá:lstem < tél ~ tá:l ~ tiy.

to trip:: lhékw'xel < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

to trip s-o:: lhékw'xet < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

tripe :: spéxw.

animal tripe (stomach, upper and lower), bowel:: spéxw.

Trochilidae

possibly Trochilidae family, probably including Selasphorus rufus, Archilochus alexandri, and Stellula calliope:: pésk'a.

Troglodytes aedon

Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus, may also include (esp.)Thryomanes bewickii,

Telmatodytes palustris paludicola, Troglodytes aedon, and Salpinctes obsoletus:: t'ámiya.

Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus

Troglodytes troglodytes pacificus, may also include (esp.)Thryomanes bewickii,

Telmatodytes palustris paludicola, Troglodytes aedon, and Salpinctes obsoletus:: t'ámiya.

troll

troll

small fish-hook (for trout, etc.), trolling hook:: kw'ôwiyékw ~ kw'ôyékw.

trot

to trot (animal or person), jog:: lhapxálem.

trouble

gall-bladder, gall, bile, have bile trouble, be jaundiced, bilious:: leléts' ~ laléts'.

trough

cedar trough (to serve food):: xepyúwelh < sxéyp.

dish, big cooking and serving trough used in longhouse, feast dish, plate (of wood or basketry), (platter), tray:: ló:thel.

trousers

pants, trousers:: seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

trout

cut-throat trout, coastal cut-throat trout:: spó:ltsep.

dolly varden trout:: thexó:th.

[lot of] trout:: th'eth'qwá:y < sth'eqwá:y.

rainbow trout, prob. also coastal cutthroat trout:: kw'síts.

speckled trout, (prob. brook trout, also called speckled char):: sp'íp'ehà:th' ~ sp'íp'ehàth' < sp'á:th', sp'íp'ehà:th' ~ sp'íp'ehàth' < sp'á:th'.

steelhead trout:: qí:w_x ~ qéyw_x ~ qá:w_x ~ qáw_x.

trout (any kind), trout (generic):: sth'eqwá:y.

white trout, (if not rainbow or cutthroat trout, probably lake trout also called grey trout):: slókwech.

trout-fishing

fishing by a line, line-fishing, trout-fishing, fishing with a pole (for trout)::

qw'iqw'emó:thel ~ qw'íqw'emó:thel < qw'emó:thel.

true

a measure, a true mark:: sxe'áth' < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.

be true, it's true, be truly:: the'ít.

(be) true to one another:: the'ítte < the'ít.

trunk

bottom of a tree, trunk of a tree:: s'aléts.

box, trunk, grave box (old-style, not buried), coffin, casket:: kw'óxwe.

root? or trunk?: =óyaq.

suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothing container, clothes bag, trunk (for clothes), etc.: ákw'emálá < á:kwk'.

wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry):: xpó:ys < sxéyp.

trust

believe s-o, trust s-o:: q'élmet < q'á:l.

try

afraid to try:: qelélwes < qél.

try (CONT'D)

a small person (old or young) is picking or trying to pick, an inexperienced person is picking or trying to pick, picking a little bit, someone who can't pick well is picking:: lhilhím < lhím.
 make an attempt (to do something difficult, like running rapids in a canoe, mountain-climbing, winning a game, etc.), give it a try:: t'óthet < t'á.
 manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the best one can:: iyólewéthet < éy ~ éy:
 straining to listen, really listening, listening hard, trying to listen, (listen [AC]): xwlalá:
 studying s-th, thinking about s-th, learning s-th, training for s-th, trying to do s-th:: totí:lt < tól.
 taste s-th, try s-th:: t'át ~ t'á:t < t'á.
 trying it:: t'et'át < t'á.
 try it, attempt it:: t'át ~ t'á:t < t'á.
 try to do something (no matter what, anyway):: iyálewéthet < éy ~ éy:.

Tseatah

village now at north end of Agassiz-Rosedale bridge, now Tseatah Indian Reserve #2 (of Cheam band):: Siyét'e.

ts'its'eqweló:l

a fairly flat clearing on a mountain in Morris Valley where they used to play ts'its'eqweló:l or Indian badminton:: Ts'éqwela ~ Th'éqwela < ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.

Tsuga heterophylla:: mélemélhp.

tub

barrel, probably also tub:: q'eyós < q'ey ~ q'i.
 bathtub:: shxwxóxekw'em < xókw' ~ xó:kw', xókw'emá:lá < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.
 washtub, washing machine:: shxwth'éxwelwetem < th'éxw or th'óxw.

tuberculosis

(have) tuberculosis:: toteqw'ó:mestem < tó:qw'em.

tuck

(be in the) woods, (amidst bush or vegetation, be tucked away?): sxí:xets' ~ sxíxets' < xí:ts' ~ xíts' ~ xets'.
 be tucked away, put away so well you can't find it, be solid:: slá ~ selá ~ slá: (probably).

Tuckquail

Sumas Mountain (also Tuckquail, a village on both sides of Lower Sumas River [Wells]): T'exqé:yl or T'exqí:l < t'éx.

Tuesday :: sthémelts ~ sthemélts < themá.

tuft

bushy hair on horses' legs (tufts like on Clydesdale breed), tufts of fur on horse's feet:: qwelqwélxel < qwíl ~ qwel.

tule

bulrush, tule:: wól:l.

tumpline

tumpline

tumpline, packstrap:: chámatel < chám.

weaving (for ex. a tumpline), mending a net, making a net:: q'éyq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

woven headband of packstrap, tumpline:: q'sí:ltel < q'ey ~ q'i.

tunnel

a mountain just south of Yale Mountain (Popelehó:ys) with a big hole like a tunnel in it above the highway at Yale:: Tekwóthel ~ Tkwóthel.

hole (in roof, tunnel, pants, mountain, at bottom of some lakes), tunnel:: sqwahíwel < qwá.

mountain on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up:: Lexwyó:qwem Smá:lt < yó:qw.

natural holes or tunnels east of Iwówes and above Lhilheltálets that water came out of after rain:: Sqwelíqwehíwel ~ Sqwelíqwehìwèl < qwá.

place on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up:: Lexwyó:qwem < yó:qw.

railway tunnel just past (east of) Ruby Creek:: T'ít'emt'ámex.

steep rock wall that used to have Indian writing at first C.P.R. tunnel above Haig:: Xelíqel < xél ~ xé:y! ~ xí:l

turbulent

rough (of wind or water), turbulent (of wind or water), real swift (of water):: xátl'.

Turdus migratorius caurinus:: skw'okw'qá:q ~ skw'okw'qáq ~ skw'òkw'qáq.

turkey

wild turkey:: slholh(e)xwélsel mó:qw < lhxw.

turn

a turn in the Fraser River between Ruby Creek and Katz (about a mile upriver from the mouth of Ruby Creek and Ruby Creek I.R. #9 (called Lukseetsis-sum on maps and D.I.A. records, see Lexwthíthesem)), also the name of a village at this spot, spelled Skawahlook, Indian Reserve #1, on topographical maps and D.I.A. records:: Sq'ewá:lxw < q'éw ~ q'ew.

a turn in the Fraser River on the CPR (northwest) side two miles east of American Bar,

Texas Bar bend in the Fraser River:: Sq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

(be) turned around, turned the wrong way:: sxá:lt' < xélt'.

be turned inside out:: schelá:w < chaléwt.

clear up (of weather), turn fine (after a hard storm):: iyílem < éy ~ éy:.

get, (become), turn, go:: =thet.

getting yellow, turning yellow, turning green:: qwóqweyel ~ qwóqwiyel < qwá:y.

go around a bend in the river, go around a turn, go around something in one's way::

q'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

go around (a point, a bend, a curve, etc.) in the water, make a U-turn (in the water, could use today on land with a car):: q'ówletsem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

light s-th, make a light (of s-th), turn it on (a light):: táwelt < táw.

make a light, turn the light on, light the lamp:: yeqwí:lem ~ yeqwéylem < yéqw.

pry (a canoe paddling stroke when the canoe is hard to turn):: lhímesem < lhímes.

pry with paddle in stern to turn a canoe sharply, pry (canoe stroke done by a sternman):: q'á:lets.

pull in once with a canoe paddle wide or slow, pull in in turning (a canoe paddling stroke done by a bowman):: lhímes.

turn (CONT'D)

- really turned gray (of hair):: xó:lemthet < xólem.
 roll over in bed, turn over in bed:: ts'ó:lexeth' < ts'el.
 someone's turn:: xwíq.
 turn around:: xélts'thet < xél.
 turn around a bend, go around a bend, turn around (to go back), turn around a corner::
 q'ewqé:ylém ~ q'ewqéylém (better q'ewqí:lem) < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 turn away, turn one's face away:: qelésem < qél.
 turn back into a quiet slough from the river, be going into a slough from the river::
 ts'élexw < ts'el.
 turn bad, (get) spoiled (of clothes for ex.), (get) dirty:: qelqéyl or qelqí:l < qél.
 turn bad in smell, smells like it's turned bad:: qelqéyláléqep < qél.
 turned on sexually:: témex.
 turning gray (in hair):: xólémthet < xólem.
 turning to real yellow:: qwáyewel < qwá:y.
 turning yellow, getting yellow, turning green:: qwóyel < qwá:y.
 turn it on its side, lay it on its side:: lexét < lex.
 turn (oneself) around, make a U-turn:: ts'elqéylém < ts'el, ts'elqéylém < ts'el.
 turn oneself around, turn (oneself) around:: xélts'thet < xélts'.
 turn one's face towards:: ó:sem.
 turn one's face, (turn one's body away [IH TTC]): ts'ólesem ~ ts'ólésem < ts'el, ts'ólesem ~
 ts'ólésem < ts'el.
 turn one's head:: xélts'esem < xélts'.
 turn s-o upside down:: xwiyó:leqwt < yél or perhaps yá:l.
 turn s-th around:: ts'elqéylt or ts'elqí:lt < ts'el.
 turn s-th right-side up:: kw'ethí:lt (possible error for kw'eth'í:lt).
 turn s-th/s-o over, flip it over (of fish for ex.), turn it inside out:: chaléwt, chaléwt.
 turn s-th upside-down:: qep'óst < qep'.
 turn yellow, got yellow:: qwáyel < qwá:y.
 twist s-th/s-o, turn it around, turn s-o, turn s-th (for ex. a page):: xélts't < xélts', xélts't < xélts', xélts't <
xélts'.
 twist, turn around, around in circles:: =ts' ~ =elts' ~ =á:lts'.

turnip

domestic turnip:: shxw'ólewù.

turn loose

let go of s-th/s-o, drop s-th, set s-o free, turn s-o/s-th loose:: kwá:t ~ kwát < kwá:.

turn the tables on s-o:: leq'éltsest < léq'.

turtle:: slálem álhqey < lá:lém, álhqey ~ álhqay.

tweezers:: p'íp'eth'tel < p'í:.

twenty :: ts'kw'éx.

twenty containers:: ts'kw'exáleqel < ts'kw'éx.

twenty dollars:: ts'kw'xó:s < ts'kw'éx.

twenty people:: ts'ekw'xále < ts'kw'éx.

Twenty-Mile Creek

a neck of land on the west side of Harrison Lake just north of Twenty-Mile Creek and

Twenty-Mile Creek (CONT'D)

across from the north tip of Long Island:: Shxwtépsem < tépsem.

twice

twice, two times:: themá.

twilled weave

woven goat-wool blanket, (twilled weave (JL)):: swóqw'elh.

twin

pair of twins, pair of closest friends:: sq'eq'e'óleq < q'ó.

twins:: sts'iyáye.

twinberry)

plant with three black berries always joined together, (possibly black twinberry):: xó:lelhp.

twine

(be) rolled up in a ball (twine, yarn, etc.):: sqw'óm̄xwes < qw'óm̄xw.

grass or fibre for nets or twine, spreading dogbane, possibly also Indian hemp:: méthelh.

it's twined (like rolled on thigh and twisted, spun):: sí:ltem < sél or sí(:)l.

rope, twine, string, thread:: xwéylem ~ xwé:ylem ~ xwí:lem.

spin wool or twine:: qálets'.

twined

it's twined (like rolled on thigh and twisted, spun):: sí:ltem < sél or sí(:)l.

twined weave:: s'o(°)elxw?.

twins

storage basket (for oil, fruit, clothes), burial basket for twins, round basket (any size, smaller at top), clay jug (to store oil or fruit):: skwá:m ~ skwám < kwá:m ~ kwám.

twirl

spinning (while hanging), (twirling):: ts'á:lq'em < ts'el.

twist

be twisted:: sxáls'ewel < xéls'.

be twisted (mentally), he's twisted (mentally):: xéls'tem < xéls'.

get twisted [inside]: xéls'íwélém < xéls'.

grown twisted (of a tree): sxá:ls'temeth' < xéls'.

(have a) twisted mouth, twisted jaw:: pó:yethel < pó:y.

is getting twisted:: xáxelt'íwélém < xéls'.

to twist:: xéls'.

twist by the head:: xéls'es < xéls'.

twist it:: xéls't < xél:.

twist it around (a few times):: xálxelts't < xél:.

twist s-o/s-th by the head:: xéls'est < xéls'.

twist s-th/s-o, turn it around, turn s-o, turn s-th (for ex. a page):: xéls't < xéls'.

twist, turn around, around in circles:: =ts' ~ =elts' ~ =á:ls'.

Twisted-stalk

False Solomon's seal, Twisted-stalk, rosy-flowered Twisted-stalk, star-flowered Solomon's seal:: xexq'elá:lhp.

Twisted-stalk (CONT'D)

"snakeberry", includes False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably

Twisted-stalk (2 spp.) and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < sth'í:m ~ sth'í:m.

"snakeberry", including False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably

Twisted-stalk and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

twitch

twitch, flutter (of one's eye, hand, skin, etc.): lhawét'em < lhá:w.

twitching:: th'á:ykw'em < th'iykw'.

twitching (of one's eye, hand, skin, etc.), fluttering:: lhá:wt'em < lhá:w.

two :: isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

break s-th in two (with one's hands), break it in half (with one's hands only), break off a piece of s-th:: peqwót < péqw.

man with two wives:: islá:ltexw < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

split off, break off, break a piece off, break in two, split in two:: péqw.

twice, two times:: themá.

two birds:: iselíws < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la, islóqw < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two canoes, two boats:: islówelh ? or isówelh ? < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two containers:: isáleqel < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two different things:: selélets' < láts'.

two dollars, [Boas] two Indian blankets:: isó:les < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two fish:: iselíqw < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant):: isòls ? < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two garments, two (items of) clothes:: islélwet < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la, islélwet < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two houses:: islá:wtxw < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two kinds:: isálemó:t < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two leaves:: islálews < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two o'clock, two hours:: isáles < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two paddlers:: islá:wes < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two paddles:: islá:wes < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two pants:: isláyiws < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two people:: yáysele ~ yéysele < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two ropes, two threads, two sticks, two poles, two poles standing up:: isalámeth' < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two supernatural creatures:: yáysele ~ yéysele < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two things:: islá < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two trees:: isá:lhp ~ s'isá:lhp < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two-headed

supernatural double-headed snake:: sílhqey < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

two-headed supernatural snake:: sílhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

-ty (multiple of ten)

times ten, -ty (multiple of ten):: =elhsxá ~ =elsxá.

Typha latifolia:: sth'á:qel, sth'á:qel.

Tyto alba :: spopeleqwíth'a ~ spopeleqwíth'e < poleqwíth'a.

Tzeachten

Tzeachten

Tzeachten, a (recent) settlement on the upper reaches of the lower Chilliwack River, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #13 near Sardis:: Ch'iyáqtel < sts'iyáq.

ugly

scrubby little ones, (little ugly ones):: qéqelehó:mex < qél.
 ugly expression in mouth, ugly grin:: s̄xeyxeth'ó:ythel < x̄íth' ~ x̄éyth'.
 ugly, sloppy (in dress, walk, etc.): qélelhóméx < qél.

umbrella :: q'eléts'éqwtel ~ q'eléts'eqwtel < q'el.
 be under an umbrella:: sq'elóts'eqw < q'el.

unable

pitiful person, helpless person, person unable to do anything for himself:: skw'ékw'ith < skw'iyéth.

uncertain

maybe, I guess, I'm uncertain, must be (evidently), (evidential), have to (I guess):: t'wa ~ t'we.
 (meaning uncertain), (perhaps right, correct):: mà.

uncle

deceased uncle, deceased grand-uncle:: qethiyálh; shxwemthiyálh.
 parent's cousin, parent's sibling, uncle, aunt:: shxwemlí:kw.
 uncle, aunt:: kwiyo:s.
 uncles (all of them), aunts (all of them):: sxwemlá:lekwx < shxwemlí:kw.
 uncle's wife, aunt's husband, parent's sibling's spouse, uncle by marriage, aunt by marriage:: xchápth ~ schápth.

unclear

(have/be) dirty water, (not clear, unclear, can't see the bottom (of water) [EL]): mímexwel.
 unclear liquid, water, juice:: =elhcha.

uncle's wife

uncle's wife, aunt's husband, parent's sibling's spouse, uncle by marriage, aunt by marriage:: xchápth ~ schápth.

uncombed

(have) bushy and uncombed hair:: chílheqw < =chílh ~ chílh=.

uncooked

raw, uncooked:: x̄éyth'.

uncover

(be) uncovered:: sqw'íqw'e'l < qw'íl.
 uncover it:: qw'í:lt < qw'íl.

under

be under an umbrella:: sq'elóts'eqw < q'el.
 carry a packstrap or both packstraps over the shoulder(s) and under the arm(s):: sq'iwq'ewíles < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.

under (CONT'D)

have something under one arm:: xixets'eláxel < xits' ~ xets'.

(hung) under:: síq < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

lower circle under eye:: stl'epó:lemelh ~ stl'epó:les < tl'ép.

put one's hands under one's arms:: xixets'eláxem < xits' ~ xets'.

trickling, dribbling, water bubbling up in a river, add water to a container, water running under:: kw'átem.

underarm

(have) animal smell (of bear, skunk, dog, etc.), (have) animal stink, (have) human smell (of underarm, body odor, etc.), (have) body odor:: pápeth'em.

(have an) underarm smell:: qw'oxwemáléqep.

underbrush

shrub, small bush (for ex. growing on river edge, or like vine maple or thimbleberry or willow), brush, underbrush:: xwíxwel.

undercooked]

not cooked enough (of fish), [undercooked]:: lálek'w'em.

underfoot

make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.):xep'ékw'.

underground

bake underground, (steam-cook underground, cook in a steam-pit):: qetás < qá:t.

baking underground:: qétes < qá:t.

blue camas, (any edible underground vegetable food [SP], vegetable root(s) [MH]):xspá:lxw.

stuff steam-cooked underground, what is baked underground:: sqetás < qá:t.

underneath

(be) below, (be) underneath, (be) at the bottom of a pile or stack:: stl'epólwelh ~ stl'pólwelh < tl'ép.

crawl underneath, (go underneath):: eqílem ~ eqýelem.

underpants

short pants, little pants, underpants:: siseqíws ~ síseqíws < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

underskirt

underskirt, petticoat:: stl'epá:leq < tl'ép.

understand:: teló:met ~ tel:ómet < tól.

find s-th out, understand s-th, learn s-th, realize s-th, now know what s-th is like, read (and comprehend) s-th, understand s-o:: tél:exw ~ (in rapid speech) télexw < tól.

understand(ing):: toteló:met < tól.

understanding (s-th/s-o):: tótel:exw < tól.

undertaker:: tsmákw'a < mákw'a.

underwater

be underwater, sink to the bottom:: míq'.

dive (already in water), go underwater, sink oneself down:: leqàlèm < léqem.

underwater (CONT'D)

rock figure near the rocks shaped like a family underwater:: Th'elíth'eques.

undress

take off one's clothes, undress:: lhôwth'ám < lhewíth'a.

undress in front of someone, strip-tease:: lhuwth'ím < lhewíth'a.

undressing:: lhuwth'á:m < lhewíth'a.

undress s-o:: lhuwth'á:mestexw < lhewíth'a.

uneven

mistake in splitting roots by making them uneven:: t'ats'exelí:m < t'á:ts'.

unfortunate

poor, unfortunate:: t-sós ~ tesós.

unidentified

unidentified animal with marks on its face, perhaps badger or wolverine:: sqoyép.

unidentified bird:: t'ú'.

unidentified plant with round bulbs that look and taste like potatoes, round root like

potatoes that used to be eaten and tastes like potatoes:: qíqemxel ~ qéyqemxel < qém.

(unidentified placename) [prob. location closest to & southwest of Sqw'á:lets (Hill's Bar) on same side of river]:

Qw'oqw'íyets or Qw'óqw'iyets.

unidentified plant

short unidentified plant, about 3 ft. tall with red berries like a short mountain ash, the berries are bitter but the plant is used as medicine, possibly red baneberry:: í:lwelh.

uniform

trimmings on uniform (paddles, etc.): stl'ítl'ets < tl'íts ~ tl'ích.

unintentionally

hit s-o unintentionally, hit s-o accidentally:: kw'óqwléxw < kw'óqw.

Union Bar

a little bay in the Fraser River a quarter mile east of Iwówes (Union Bar, Aywawwis)::

Qíqemqè:mèl < qém:el.

place across the Fraser River from Union Bar:: Wowés.

village at Union Bar, now also Hope Indian Reserve #5 (#15 in Duff 1952), Ay-wa-wis::

Iwówes.

United States

America, United States:: Pástel.

unlace

unlacing it:: híyexwet < yíxw.

untie s-th, unravel s-th, unwind it, unwrap it, loosen s-th, unlace it:: yéxwet < yíxw.

unless

unless he, if he doesn't:: ewás < éwe ~ ówe.

until, unless:: a'áchwelh < atse.

unload

unload

unloading a canoe, taking things out of a canoe:: qw'íméls < qw'í:m.

unlock

unlock it:: xwewáth'et < wáth'.

(un)loose

broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled:: yé_xw < yí_xw.

unpossessed)

shoulder (name of body part, unpossessed):: xw'ílámálá ~ xw'ílàmàlà < flàm.

unravel

broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled:: yé_xw < yí_xw.

unravelled:: syé_xw < yí_xw.

untie s-th, unravel s-th, unwind it, unwrap it, loosen s-th, unlace it:: yé_xwet < yí_xw.

unripe :: xéyth'.

sour (unripe or half-ripe fruit, lemon, Oregon grape, fermenting fruit):: t'át'eth'em < t'áth'.

unseen

shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen, for ex.): xwóykwem.

unspecified

agent (human, gender unspecified, absent):: tl'.

by (agent, human, gender unspecified, absent):: tl'.

he (present or presence unspecified), he's the one that, it's him that, she or it (present or presence unspecified), that or this (immediately before nominal):: tú:tl'ò ~ tútl'ò ~ tútl'o < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

nominalizer (female present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified),

demonstrative article:: the=.

nominalizer (male or gender unspecified, present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article:: ta=, ta=, te=, te=.

that's her, she (present or presence unspecified), her (present or presence unspecified), that (female):: thú:tl'ò < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

that's them (gender unspecified), they, them:: yutl'ó:lem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

the (male or gender unspecified, near but not in sight):: kwthe < kw.

the (male, present, visible), the (gender or presence and visibility unspecified), a (male, present and visible), a (gender or presence and visibility unspecified):: te.

unspecified presence

the (female, present and visible), the (female, unspecified presence and/or unspecified visibility):: the.

unspecified visibility)

the (female, present and visible), the (female, unspecified presence and/or unspecified visibility):: the.

untie

broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled:: yé_xw < yí_xw.

untie s-th, unravel s-th, unwind it, unwrap it, loosen s-th, unlace it:: yé_xwet < yí_xw.

until

until

until, till, while:: qew ~ qwô ~ qe ... u/ew < qe.
 until, unless:: a'áchewlh < atse.

(untranslated)

be in, in, be on, on, be at, at, before (an audience), (untranslated):: lí ~ li.

unwind

untie s-th, unravel s-th, unwind it, unwrap it, loosen s-th, unlace it:: yéxwet < yíxw.

unwrap

be unwrapped:: syíyexw < yíxw.
 untie s-th, unravel s-th, unwind it, unwrap it, loosen s-th, unlace it:: yéxwet < yíxw.
 unwrap it:: yéxweletst < yíxw.

up

approach, get near, get closer, reach, go up to, get up to:: téš.
 be above, be high, top, up above, way high:: chíchelh < =chílh ~ chílh=.
 (be) all bundled up:: stl'etl'íqw'.
 (be) doubled up (a person with knees up to his chest), all doubled over:: sqw'emqw'emóxw < qw'ómxw.
 (be) doubled up in bed on one's side with knees drawn up:: sqw'emóxw < qw'ómxw.
 (be) rolled up in a ball (twine, yarn, etc.)::: sqw'ómxwes < qw'ómxw.
 (be) Spring, [cyclic period] when everything comes up:: kw'íyles ~ kw'éyles < kw'í ~ kw'íy.
 (be) Spring, [time or season] when everything comes up:: temkw'éyles < kw'í ~ kw'íy.
 break up s-th by crumpling, crush it up, rub it together fast (to soften or clean), rub it to soften it (of plants, etc.), fluff it (inner cedar bark to soften it):: yékw'et < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
 chewed it up:: xepxepkw't < xep'ékw'.
 climb a mountain, climb a hill, go up a mountain or hill:: kw'íyeqel < kw'í ~ kw'íy.
 climb, get up a vertical surface:: kw'í ~ kw'íy.
 close up a meeting, wind up a meeting, complete a meeting:: yalkw'ólhem or yelkw'ólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
 face up:: kw'e'ós < kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.
 facing up, head sticking up:: kw'ekw'e'íqw ~ kw'ekw'íqw < kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.
 got up with a quick motion, got up quickly:: xwexwíléx < xwíléx.
 (hung up in a fish net):: sxwíxweqw' < xwíqw'.
 lie? with surface facing up, sticking up, on the side? or edge?::: kw'e'í ~ kw"í ~ kw'í.
 lift up s-th, lift [s-th], hoist [s-th] up:: xwà:lx < xwá.
 make a mess, mess up:: yó:lqw' < yél or perhaps yá:l.
 one's canoe is broken up:: yekw'ó:lh or perhaps yekw'wó:lh < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
 pick s-th up from the ground or floor:: xwpét.
 prop it up:: tpólht < tpólh.
 pull up by the roots:: qw'emét < qw'ém.
 put one's head back (tilt one's face up):: q'óxesem.
 rip it up, tear it up, rip s-th, tear s-th:: xwtát < xwét.
 roll s-th up in a ball:: qw'ómxwest < qw'ómxw.
 run over it (with car), spread it (for ex. on bread with knife), put it up (of wallpaper), (stick it on), stick s-th closed (with pitch for ex.)::: tl'íq't < tl'íq'.
 sit, sit down, sit up, arise (from lying or sitting), get up (from lying down, from bed or chair):: emét.
 sitting, sitting down, sitting up:: ó:met ~ ó'emet < emét.

up (CONT'D)

"sored up": xexélh < xélh.

stand up for s-o (respected):: xwíléxmet or xwíléxmet < xwíléx.

store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away:: xítse't
< xíts' ~ xets'.

torn up (in pieces) (or prob. better) (tear up (in many pieces)):: xwetxwét < xwét.

upset bed, mess s-th up:: yé^lqw't < yél or perhaps yá:l.

up and down

jumping along, jumping up and down:: ts'ats'etl'í:m < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.

upbringing

training, teaching, upbringing:: s'í:wes < íwes.

upper

high, upper, above:: =chílh ~ chílh=.

roof of the mouth, inside of upper lip, palate:: chelhqí:l ~ chelhqéyl < =chílh ~ chílh=.

upper circle over the eye, probably upper eyelid:: chelhó:lemelh < =chílh ~ chílh=,
schelhó:les < =chílh ~ chílh=.

upper clothing, clothing on upper half of the body:: chlhíth'a < =chílh ~ chílh=.

upper end of house (inside or outside):: stíytáxel or stítáxel < tiyt.

upper lip:: schelhóyethel < =chílh ~ chílh=.

upper part or top of a house, upper part or top of a pit-house:: tslháltxw < =chílh ~ chílh=.

upper-class

respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness:: siyám ~ (rare)
siyá:m.

respected leaders, chiefs, upper-class people:: sí:yá:m < siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.

Upper Sumas Creek:: Tátelín??.

upright

upright, erect:: =ex.

upright, standing, height, stature, pole:: =ámets' ~ =ámeth' ~ =ó:meth' ~ =emeth'.

upriver

from upriver:: teltíyt < tiyt.

upriver, up that way, (way upriver [RP, EB]): títexel or tíytexel < tiyt.

upset

upset bed, mess s-th up:: yé^lqw't < yél or perhaps yá:l.

upset stomach

(have an) upset stomach:: p'eléts'tem < p'í:l or p'él.

upside down

(become/get) upside down:: xwiyó:leqw < yél or perhaps yá:l.

face down, (upside-down [Deming]): qep'ós < qep'.

turn s-o upside down:: xwiyó:leqwt < yél or perhaps yá:l.

turn s-th upside-down:: qep'óst < qep'.

upstream

upstream

(be) upstream, east (in some contexts):: ahíw.

go upstream:: xwehíwel < ahíw.

group of canoes travelling upstream (moving to camp for fish-drying for ex.): istétyiel.

up the mountainside

an area up the mountainside from Ñwoxwelálhp (Yale):: Chelqwílh ~ Chelqwéylh < chá:l
or chó:l.

up to

approach, get near, get closer, reach, go up to, get up to:: té:s.

urgent

going to piss right away, almost piss oneself, (have an urgent or extreme or painful need to urinate):: ts'áléqel.

urinal

chamberpot, potty-chair, urinal:: shxwítel.

urinate :: séxwe, xíwe.

going to piss right away, almost piss oneself, (have an urgent or extreme or painful need to urinate):: ts'áléqel.

urinating:: seséxwe < séxwe, xíxwe < xíwe.

want to pee, (want to urinate, feel like one has to urinate):: síyt'eqem < síyt'.

wet one's pants, (urinate in one's pants):: sexwe'ayíwsem < séxwe.

wet the bed, (urinate in the bed):: sexwe'áléxeth' < séxwe, xiwe'áléxeth < xíwe.

wetting his/her bed:: xíxewe'áléxeth' < xíwe.

urine :: séxwe < séxwe.

smells like urine:: xwókwesem.

Ursus americanus:: spathó:llh < pá:th.

Ursus americanus altifrontalis

Ursus americanus altifrontalis, Ursus americanus cinnamomum:: tskwímelqel < kwí:m.

Ursus americanus altifrontalis with white spot on chest:: Sxé:ylmet or sxé:ylmet < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l,

Sxéylmòt or sxéylmòt < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

Ursus americanus cinnamomum, also Ursus americanus altifrontalis:: spá:th < pá:th.

Ursus spp., esp. Ursus americanus altifrontalis:: spá:th < pá:th.

variety of Ursus americanus altifrontalis or Ursus americanus cinnamomum:: ts'aweyí:les
< ts'áwi or ts'áwiy.

Ursus americanus cinnamomum

Ursus americanus altifrontalis, Ursus americanus cinnamomum:: tskwímelqel < kwí:m.

Ursus americanus cinnamomum, also Ursus americanus altifrontalis:: spá:th < pá:th.

variety of Ursus americanus altifrontalis or Ursus americanus cinnamomum:: ts'aweyí:les
< ts'áwi or ts'áwiy.

Ursus arctos horribilis:: xeytl'áls ~ xeytl'á:ls, kw'í:tsel.

Ursus spp.

Ursus spp.

Ursus spp., esp. Ursus americanus altifrontalis:: spá:th < pá:th.

Urtica dioica:: th'é_xth'e_x < th'é_x.

us

it is us, we are the ones, we ourselves:: lhlímelh.

us, first person plural object:: -ólxw ~ -óxw.

us (nominalized object of preposition), to us, with us:: tl'elhlímelh < lhlímelh.

we, us:: talhlímelh < lhlímelh.

use

gift one really makes use of:: xwayólem.

not care about s-o, have no use for s-o, be impassive:: ewéta shxwístexw < shxwí.

use, extract, extract a portion:: lh- ~ lhé-.

use it, wear it, put it on:: hókwex.

useless, no special use, ordinary:: ewétò shxwíís < shxwí.

use second-hand:: mékw'em < mékw' ~ mókw'.

using a (?): =ám ~ =á (or merely =em).

using (a portion): lh=.

what use is it?, what use have you got for it?: stámel < tám.

used

part not used (like seeds of cantelope, core of apple, blood in fish, etc.), worst part:: sqéls < qél.

something used that one picks up and uses, something second-hand:: smékw'em < mékw' ~ mókw'.

weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?, does s-o ever?, never used to, not going to (but did anyway) [perhaps in the sense of never usually do X but did this time]: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ówe.

used for

device, implement, thing used for:: =tel.

used to :: lhéq'elh < lhéq'.

get used to s-th/s-o:: tl'éltl'elmet < tl'élexw.

never used to:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ówe.

useful

make oneself useful:: p'óp'ekw'ethet < p'ákw'.

useless

it doesn't matter, it's useless:: ówéta xwíís < shxwí.

useless, no special use, ordinary:: ewétò shxwíís < shxwí.

U-shaped

bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making:: sqw'emó_xw sxíxep < xíp, sqw'emó_xw xíxepels < xíp.

U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe:: sqw'emq_w'emó_xw < qw'óm_xw.

U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife (or plane) for scraping out canoe:: xepá:ltel < xíp.

Usnea

Usnea

possibly *Letharia vulpina* or *Alectoria* (Bryoria) species or *Usnea* species:: mex̄t'ésles.

usual

as usual, this time, now, the first time:: yalh.

uterus

womb, uterus:: smélàtel < méle ~ mél:a.

U-turn

go around (a point, a bend, a curve, etc.) in the water, make a U-turn (in the water, could use today on land with a car):: q'ówletsem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

turn (oneself) around, make a U-turn:: ts'elqéylém < ts'el.

uvula

uvula (fleshy knob dangling down in throat):: mélqw.

uvula, uvula down in the throat:: mélqweqel ~ smélqweqel < mélqw.

V8 juice:: smómeleqw sp̄ls s'élhtel sqe'óleqw < móleqw, p̄l, álhtel, qó:
(lit. mixed + planted + food + fruit juice)

Vaccinium alaskaense:: léth'ilets.

Vaccinium caespitosum:: sx̄wéxixeq ~ sx̄w'éxixeq.

Vaccinium deliciosum

Vaccinium ovalifolium, possibly also *Vaccinium deliciosum*:: xwíxwekw' < xwíkw'.

Vaccinium membranaceum:: kwxwó:mels < kwoxw.

Vaccinium myrtilloides:: lhelheqwí:m < lheqwí:m.

probably *Vaccinium myrtilloides*:: lheqwí:m.

Vaccinium ovalifolium

Vaccinium ovalifolium, possibly also *Vaccinium deliciosum*:: xwíxwekw' < xwíkw'.

Vaccinium oxycoccus

Vaccinium oxycoccus, *Vaccinium oxycoccus quadripetalus*:: qwemchó:ls < qwà:m ~ qwám.

Vaccinium oxycoccus quadripetalus

Vaccinium oxycoccus, *Vaccinium oxycoccus quadripetalus*:: qwemchó:ls < qwà:m ~ qwám.

Vaccinium parvifolium:: kw'óqwtse < kw'óqw, qá:lá:lh̄p < sqá:le, sqá:la, sqá:lá:lh̄p ~ qá:lá:lh̄p < sqá:la, sqá:le.

Vaccinium uliginosum:: mólsemelhp < mó:lsem ~ mólsem.

probably *Vaccinium uliginosum*:: mó:lsem ~ mólsem.

vacuum cleaner (lit. “sucking broom”): sósétel éx̄wtel < sósétel.

vagina

on the vulva, in the vagina:: xw=.

vagina (CONT'D)

woman's genitals, vulva, vagina:: xá:welh.

valley :: kwesúyexel.

prairie, grassy open land, (grassy valley [EB, Gibbs, Elders Group]):: spélhxel.

Vancouver

Vancouver, B.C.: Lhq'á:lets.

vanilla

vanilla, (vanilla extract):: ts'q'éy_xem < q'í_x.

vanilla leaf:: lh_xwáléws < lhí:xw.

Vedder Crossing

place by Albert Cooper's house on Chilliwack River Road near Vedder Crossing, former village where a slide is now on north bank of Chilliwack River opposite Liumchen Creek:: Xéylés < xéylés.

Promontory Mountain by Vedder Crossing:: Stító:s ~ Stító:s.

Promontory Point above Vedder Crossing:: Lexwtamílem? < tà:m.

Soowahlie village (where Sweltzer Creek met Chilliwack River), Soowahlie Reserve near Vedder Crossing:: Th'ewá:lí < th'éw.

village on a small flat a little above Vedder Crossing, on the north side of Chilliwack River:: Th'óth'emels < th'óméls.

Watery Eaves, a famous longhouse and early village on a flat area on Chilliwack River just a quarter mile upriver/east above Vedder Crossing:: Qoqoláx_el < qó:.

Vedder River

an old course of the Chilliwack River, now Vedder River:: Lhewálmel < lhá:w.

vegetable

blue camas, (any edible underground vegetable food [SP], vegetable root(s) [MH]):: spá:lxw.

peel (as a structured activity, for ex. in fixing vegetables):: ts'óls or ts'ó:ls < ts'ó:l.

peel s-th (esp. fruit or vegetable root or a vegetable like squash or a round object):: xepólst < xíp.

pick berries, pick off (leaves, fruit, vegetables, hops), (pluck off, harvest):: lhím.

vegetable juice:: spíls s'élhtel sqe'óleqw < píl, álhtel, qó:
(lit. planted + food + fruit juice)

vegetation

(be in the) woods, (amidst bush or vegetation, be tucked away?)::: sxí:xets' ~ sxíxets' < xí:ts' ~ xíts' ~ xets'.

vehicle

canoe (any kind), car, vehicle (any kind):: sléxwelh.

veil

a veil:: sxwehóthes < ehó.

vein

vein

vein, veins:: tétath.

velvet :: témés.

flannelette, velvet, woolly material, fluffy material, soft material:: pá:píth'a < pá:pa.

ventral surface

on the stomach or ventral surface of a body:: =(e)yó:lhe.

vertical

cliff, vertical rock face:: qw'eléqel.

vertical surface

climb, get up a vertical surface:: kw'í ~ kw'íy.

very

be very big:: hí:kw ~ hí:kw < híkw.

(be) very, (extremely), really:: ts'áts'el.

steep (of road, hill, etc.), (very steep slope [Elders Group]): théq.

too (overly), very much:: we'ól ~ ól(e)we ~ ólew < òl ~ -òl ~ -ò ~ el.

very old, ancient, get ancient, be ancient:: q'a'í:lem ~ q'e'í:lem.

Vespertilionidae

order Chiroptera, family Vespertilionidae, may include any or all of the following: Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasiorycteris noctivagans, Lasiurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: p'íp'eth'elàx̄el ~ p'íp'eth'eláx̄el < p'í:.

Vespidae

family Vespidae, genus Vespula, i.e. Vespula spp.: x̄exp'ítsel sisemó:ye < sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemòye.

order Hymenoptera, superfamily Apoidea, family Apidae, including Apis mellifera (introduced), also family Bombidae and family Vespidae and possibly bee-like members of family Syrphidae (order Diptera): sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemòye.

Vespula

family Vespidae, genus Vespula, i.e. Vespula spp.: x̄exp'ítsel sisemó:ye < sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemòye, x̄exp'ítsel sisemó:ye < sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemòye.

vessel

vessel, (container):: =ô:welh ~ =ôwelh ~ =ôwelh ~ =ewelh ~ =á:welh ~ =welh ~ =ewí:l.

vest

jacket, vest:: cháket.

vetch

kinnikinnick berry, bearberry, Indian tobacco, domestic pea, domestic green bean, and probably giant vetch berry:: tl'íkw'el.

kinnikinnick plant, domestic pea-vine, domestic bean-vine, giant vetch vine:: tl'íkw'íyelhp < tl'íkw'el.

via

via

go through (somewhere), go via (somewhere), go by way of:: lhe'á.
go travelling by way of, go via:: ley ~ lay < la.

Viburnum edule

possibly Viburnum opulus, more likely Viburnum edule:: kwúkwewels.

Viburnum opulus

possibly Viburnum opulus, more likely Viburnum edule:: kwúkwewels.

Vicea gigantea

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, (intro.) Pisum sativum, (intro.) Phaseolus vulgaris, and probably Vicea gigantea::
tl'íkw'el.

Victoria

Queen Victoria:: Kwíl Mektóliya < kwí:l.
Victoria, B.C.:: Sth'ó:mes.
Victoria, B.C., city of Victoria area, Fort Victoria:: Sth'ó:mes.

view

appear, come into view, rise into view:: pél:ékw.

village

also the name of the village on Strawberry Island:: Alhqá:yem < álhqey ~ álhqay.
another village of the Pilalt people:: (possibly) Chuwtf:l < cháchew ~ cháchu.
a place on Chilliwack River, a little above Anderson Flat and Allison's (between Tamihi Creek and Slesse Creek), a village at deep water between Tamihi Creek and Slesse Creek:: Iy'óythel < éy ~ éy:.
Atchelitz village and now Chilliwack Indian reserve #8:: Áthelets < áthelets.
a turn in the Fraser River between Ruby Creek and Katz (about a mile upriver from the mouth of Ruby Creek and Ruby Creek I.R. #9 (called Lukseetsis-sum on maps and D.I.A. records, see Lexwthíthesem)), also the name of a village at this spot, spelled Skawahlook, Indian Reserve #1, on topographical maps and D.I.A. records:: Sq'ewá:lxw < q'éw ~ q'ew.
a village at the south end of former Sumas Lake on the mountain:: Snaníth.
a village by Yale along Yale Creek:: Xwóxwelá:lhp < xwále ~ xwá:le.
a village of the Pilalt people:: (probably) Scháchewxel ~ Cháchewxel < cháchew ~ cháchu.
a village or place at Musqueam (now in Vancouver):: Málí.
beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the Harrison River goes around by Kilby's store:: Sq'iq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
Cheam Island (my name for an island in the Fraser River across from Cheam Indian Reserve #2), Cheam village, Cheam Indian Reserve #1:: Xwchí:yò:m < schí:ya.
Chehalis village on Harrison River, the Heart Rock for which Chehalis, B.C. was named (at the mouth of Chehalis River):: Ts'a'í:les < ts'á:.
Chilliwack Mountain, village of Cameleats on west end of Chilliwack Mountain:: Qwemí(:)líts.
Cultus Lake, (also village at Cultus Lake near Hatchery Creek [Wells (1st ed.):19]): Swílhcha.
Deming (Wash.), South Fork of Nooksack River and village nearest Deming:: xwe'éyem ~ xw'éyem < éy ~ éy:.
Emory Creek, also village at mouth of Emory Creek on both sides of the creek:: Sxwótl'aqwem.

village (CONT'D)

- Esilao village, Siwash Creek village:: Aseláw, Aseláw.
 former village directly across the Fraser River from Yale:: Xelhlálh ~ Xelhálh < xélh.
 (heron nesting area which was the) upriver end of Herrling Island in Fraser River just
 below Popkum, also the name of the village or settlement on Herrling Island:: Smémeqw'o < sméqw'o ~
 smôqw'o.
 Katzie village:: Q'éyts'i(y).
 Katz river-bank, Ruby Creek settlement, village on north bank of Fraser River just below
 (west of) the mouth of Ruby Creek:: Spópetes < pót.
 Kilgard village on Upper Sumas River:: Kw'ekw'e'í:qw ~ Kw'ekw'e'íqw ~ Kw'ekw'í:qw <
 kw'e'í ~ kw''í ~ kw'í.
 Kwakwawapilt village and reserve (Chilliwack Indian Reserve #6):: Qweqwe'ópelhp <
 qwe'óp.
 Lackaway village, Lackaway Creek:: Lá:xewey.
 Mary Ann Creek, village at mouth of Mary Ann Creek into the Fraser (in Yale, B.C., Yale
 Town Indian Reserve #1):: Sése.
 Matsqui village, (Matsqui Creek [Wells]): Máthxwi.
 mountain on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River above American Bar which had a
 steaming pond at the top, (year-round village at mouth of American Creek on west bank of the Fraser
 River [Duff]): Qétexem < qát.
 Musqueam village:: Xwméthkwiyem.
 old Scowlitz village:: Sq'éwlets ~ Sq'ówlets < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 Othello, (B.C.), a village on the Coquihalla River, on the west side across from the most
 northwest point above the mouth of Nicolum Creek, up nine miles from Hope on the Kettle Valley
 Railroad:: Áthelets < áthelets.
 people from Semá:th (Sumas village):: Pepá:thxetel < pá:th.
 Pilalt tribe, Pilalt people, Pilalt dialect, (Pilalt, village at west end of Little Mountain by
 Agassiz [Wells, Duff]): Pelólhxw.
 Pilalt, village at west end of Little Mountain by Agassiz:: Pelólhxw.
 place by Albert Cooper's house on Chilliwack River Road near Vedder Crossing, former
 village where a slide is now on north bank of Chilliwack River opposite Liumchen Creek:: Xéylés <
xéylés.
 place where a grove of birches stood/stand near the Kickbush place on Chilliwack River
 Road in Sardis, (village at junction of Semmihault Creek and Chilliwack River [Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19]):
 Sekw'sekw'emá:y < síkw'.
 Schelawat, a village at the bend in Hope Slough at Annis Rd. where there was a painted or
 marked house:: Sxélá:wtxw < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
 Skwah village, now Skwah Reserve:: Sqwehá < qwá.
 Skwah village, now Skwah Reserve, also known as Wellington Reserve:: Sqwá < qwá.
 Skwali, a village north of Hope Slough and Skwah:: Skwáli.
 Soowahlie village (where Sweltzer Creek met Chilliwack River), Soowahlie Reserve near
 Vedder Crossing:: Th'ewá:lí < th'éw.
 Spuzzum village (on south bank of Spuzzum Creek at its mouth onto the Fraser River),
 also Spuzzum Creek:: Spíyem.
 Squatits village on east bank of Fraser river across from the north end of Seabird Island,
 Peters Indian Reserves #1, 1a, and 2 on site:: Skw'átets < kw'átem.
 Sumas Mountain (also Tuckquail, a village on both sides of Lower Sumas River [Wells]):
 T'exqé:yl or T'exqí:l < t'éx.
 Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both
 sides of the Fraser at the east end of Sumas Mt.), (Devil's Run (below Láxewey), the area
 between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river
 or Stótelô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this

village (CONT'D)

- meaning) [Elders Group 7/13/77]): Smá:th ~ Semá:th ~ Semáth.
 Tamihi village at the mouth of Tamihi Creek: T'emiyéq(w) ?? < t'ámiya.
 upper end of Seabird Island, village at the upper end of Seabird Island, Maria Slough
 separating Seabird Island from north shore of Fraser River, now used for Seabird Island as a whole:
 Sq'éwqel ~ Sq'ówqel < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 village above Ruby Creek: Sxowál?? or Xowál??.
 village above Yakwekwioose on both sides of the Chilliwack River: Sxwó:yxweyla ~ Sxwóyweyla <
 sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóywey.
 village across from or a little above the mouth of Centre Creek into Chilliwack River:
 Swóyel.
 village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek,
 American Bar Reserve: Peqwchó:lthel ~ Peqwechó:lthel < péqw.
 village at east end of Little Mountain on Hope Slough, upper end of Mount Shannon
 [DM]: Qwolíwiya or Nwolíwiya.
 village at junction of Ryder Lake Creek and Chilliwack River: T'ept'óp.
 village at mouth of Stulkawhitis Creek on Fraser River: Lexwtl'íkwelem < tl'íkwe'el.
 village at outlet of old Chilliwack River on Fraser River, now known as Skway reserve
 (Chilliwack Indian Reserve #5): Shxwhá:y < hà:y.
 village at the confluence of Sweltzer and Soowahlie creeks with Chilliwack River:
 Skw'iykw'íylets < kw'í ~ kw'íy.
 village at Union Bar, now also Hope Indian Reserve #5 (#15 in Duff 1952), Ay-wa-wis:
 Iwówes.
 village at west end of Little Mountain (Mount Shannon) on Hope Slough, also a name for
 Hope Slough or Hope River: Sqwá:la < qwá.
 village at what's now Katz Reserve, Katz Landing: Chowéthel < cháchew ~ cháchu.
 village between Yale Creek and Mary Ann Creek on the CP side (west bank of the Fraser
 R.) where lots of cottonwoods grow/grew (near Yale, B.C.): Lexwchewólhp < cháchew ~ cháchu.
 village just below (on the south side of) Suka Creek, on the CN side (east side) of the
 Fraser River across from Dogwood Valley: Skwíyò.
 village near and above [upriver from] Katz where 36 pit-houses were wiped out in an
 epidemic: Sxwóxwiyemelh < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.
 village near Katz: (Xwóqw'ilwets?).
 village near the mouth of Choate Creek, (Choate Creek [AK, SP/AD], (Stullawheets
 village on a hill on the east bank of the Fraser River near the mouth of Suka Creek [elders on American
 Bar Trip (AD/AK/?)]): St'élxweth'.
 village now at north end of Agassiz-Rosedale bridge, now Tseatah Indian Reserve #2 (of
 Cheam band): Siyé'te.
 village now called Ohamil Reserve or Laidlaw: Shxw'ówhámél ~ Shxw'óhámél.
 village on a small flat a little above Vedder Crossing, on the north side of Chilliwack
 River: Th'óth'emels < th'óméls.
 village on both sides of Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Mountain:
 Loyú:mthel ~ Loyúmthel.
 village on both sides of the Lower Sumas River: Lexwchmóqwem?.
 village on east bank of Fraser River below Siwash Creek (Aseláw), now Yale Indian
 Reserves 19 and 20, named because of a big rock in the area that the trail had to pass (go around), also
 the name of the rock: Q'alel'ktel < q'ál.
 village on east bank of Fraser River near the outlet from Cheam Lake, Popkum Indian
 village: Pópkw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.
 village on east bank of Sweltzer Creek (above Sxwoyehá:lá), (creek by the village of the
 same name [Xwóxwá:ye] [Wells]): Xwóxwá:ye < xwóxwá:ye ~ xwexwá:ye ~ xwóxwá:ye.
 village on north bank of the Fraser River above Agassiz Mountain: Tsítsqem.

village (CONT'D)

- village on the site of Hope, modern Hope, B.C.: Ts'qó:ls < ts'qó:ls.
 village on west bank of old course of Chilliwack River near Tzeachtan, also the place nearby where the Stó:lô used to soak dried fish: Slhálqi < lhél.
 village or area on north side of Suka Creek (which is on the east side of the Fraser River): Kwókwxwemels < kwoxw.
 village or settlement on the west side of the Fraser River at Emory Creek by Frank Malloway's fish camp, Albert Flat (Yale Indian Reserve #5): Ó:ywoses.
 village site (burned) on Atchelitz Creek: Syéqw < yéqw.
 village with many pit-houses below Union Bar: Lhilheltálets < lhà:l.
 Watery Eaves, a famous longhouse and early village on a flat area on Chilliwack River just a quarter mile upriver/east above Vedder Crossing: Qoqoláxel < qó:.
 Whetkyel village east of Little Mountain by Agassiz: Xwétxel or Xwétxel.
 Whonnock village: Xwó:leqw.
 winter village on flat at mouth of Gordon Creek: Sókw'ech ~ Sókw'ets < sókw'.
 Yakweakwioose, next village above Scowkale, village near Sardis on the old Chilliwack River course, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #9: Yeqwyeqwí:ws < yéqw.
 year-round village at mouth of American Creek on west bank of the Fraser River: Qétexem < qá:t.

vine

- blackberry vine, blackberry bush: skw'ó:lmexwelhp < skw'ó:lmexw.
 kinnikinnick plant, domestic pea-vine, domestic bean-vine, giant vetch vine: tl'ikw'íyelhp < tl'ikw'e'l.
 strawberry vine, strawberry plant, strawberry patch: schí:yà:lhp < schí:ya.
 trailing blackberry vine: shxwelméxwelh skw'ó:lmexwelhp < skw'ó:lmexw.

vine maple

- vine maple, Douglas maple: sí:ts'elhp.

Viola :: Poyóle.

violent

- (be) aggressive, cranky, ready to fight, (be) violent, hot-headed: sxóytl'thet ~ sxó:ytl'thet.

Violet :: Póylet.

violet

- blue camas, yellow dog-tooth violet = yellow avalanche lily: sk'ámets ~ sk'ámeth.

virgin :: éy ~ éy:.

- adolescent virgin girl, young girl (about ten to fifteen years), girl (from ten till she becomes a woman): q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.
 be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture, other things?): éy ~ éy:.

visibility)

- the (female, present and visible), the (female, unspecified presence and/or unspecified visibility): the.
 the (male, present, visible), the (gender or presence and visibility unspecified), a (male, present and visible), a (gender or presence and visibility unspecified): te.

visible)

visible)

him (there, near but not visible), that one:: kwethá ~ kwe thá < kw.
 nominalizer (female present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified),
 demonstrative article:: the=
 nominalizer (male or gender unspecified, present and visible or presence or proximity
 unspecified), demonstrative article:: ta=, te=
 the (female, present and visible), the (female, unspecified presence and/or unspecified
 visibility):: the.
 the (male, present, visible), the (gender or presence and visibility unspecified), a (male,
 present and visible), a (gender or presence and visibility unspecified):: te.

vision

have a vision before you become an experienced spirit dancer (a sts'eláxwem):: élíyá.
 spirit dream, vision, (any) dream:: s'élíyá < élíyá.
 to dream, have a vision:: élíyá, élíyá.

visit

be visiting:: làlets'éwtxwem < láts'.
 come to see s-o/s-th, visit s-o:: kw'átset < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
 lots of people visiting (one another):: lá:leqel.
 seeing s-o (i.e. visiting s-o):: kw'ókw'etset < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
 visit, be on a short visit:: lá:ts'ewtxwem < láts'.

voice :: sqelxwá:le ~ sqelxwále < qél:éxw ~ qel(:)éxw.

a loud voice:: sthí:qel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 be in clear voice, be in good voice, be in good health, healthy:: shxw'éyelh < éy ~ éy:.
 big voice (usually deep):: thíwelh < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 call (by voice), shout, yell, holler:: tà:m.
 call s-o (by voice), holler at s-o, shout at s-o, shout at s-o:: tà:met ~ tàmet < tà:m.
 changing in voice (of a boy):: qw'iqw'elá:mqel ~ qw'iqw'elámqel < qw'íl.
 (have) a clear voice:: xw'éyeqel < éy ~ éy:.
 (have a) high pitch (voice or melody), (have a) sharp voice:: xwiyótheqel < éy ~ éy:,
 xwiyótheqel < éy ~ éy:.
 (have a) high voice:: chéllhqel < =chílh ~ chílh=.
 (have a) pleasant voice:: iyésqel < éy ~ éy:.
 in the throat, in the esophagus, in the voice:: =eqel.
 lost one's voice:: stqá:qel < téq.
 loud (of a voice):: sthí:qel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
 sound like (in voice):: staqí:l < t.
 throat (inside part), gullet, voice:: sqelxwá:le ~ sqelxwále < qél:éxw ~ qel(:)éxw.
 to change (of a boy's voice at puberty):: qw'elá:m < qw'íl.

vole

a big rat (prob. the introduced Norway rat, probably native species of large vole which may
 include any or all of the following that are found in the area: creeping vole, long-tail vole, mountain
 heather vole, boreal redback vole), possibly also the introduced roof rat:: ts'á:txwels < ts'átxwels ~
 ch'átxwels.
 rat, vole (short-tailed mouse), may include any or all of the following which occur in this
 area: creeping vole, long-tail vole, mountain heather vole, boreal redback vole, Norway rat (intro.), and
 perhaps roof rat, also includes bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat) which has its own name below:: há:wt.
 small rat, small vole:: hiháwt < há:wt.

vomit

vomit

to vomit, throw up:: yá:t.

vomiting:: yáyet ~ yáyat < yá:t.

Vulpes fulva cascadenis:: s̄xwewál.

vulture

turkey vulture:: éq'eq'esem.

vulva

on the vulva, in the vagina:: xw=.

woman's genitals, vulva, vagina:: xá:welh.

wade

swim, (tread water), (wading in deep water [LJ], swimming [Elders Group]): xélhchem.

to wade:: síxwem.

wading in shallow water:: sísexwem < síxwem.

waffle:: st'elt'elákw' seplíl < t'el(ákw'), seplíl

(lit. many squares + bread)

wag

to wag its tail:: tl'ap'elatsem < st'ep'él:ets ~ st'ep'élets.

wagon :: wákel ~ wákyel.

three canoes, three wagons, three conveyances (any form of transportation), three boats::

lhxwó:lh < lhí:xw.

Wahleach

place at Ruby Creek where Paul Webster lived some years ago, now Wahleach Island

Indian Reserve #2 and area at mouth of Mahood Creek:: Xwólích ~ Xwelích < xwále ~ xwá:le.

(probably) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek

(creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]): Qwôhòls < qwá.

Wahleach whistle stop on Seabird Island where Wayne Bobb lived in 1977, (now also

Wahleach Lake (man-made) [EB]): Wólích < xwále ~ xwá:le.

Wahleach Bluff

Wahleach Bluff, a lookout mountain with rock sticking out over a bluff, also the lookout

point on Agassiz Mountain:: Kw'okw'echíwel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

Wahleach Island

island off of Wahleach Island, island at bridge on river side on east end of Seabird Island::

Xáméles < xá:m.

wail

feel like singing a spirit song, be in a trance making sighsand crying sounds before singing

a spirit song, be in the beginning of a trance before the spirit song is recognizable (the motions and

sounds, crying out or wailing before singing):: lhéch.

waistband

waistband of a skirt:: qéttel < qít.

wait

- wait :: ólmetsel < ólmets.
 a waiting dip-net with frame and string trap:: thqálem < thqá:lem.
 holding on to a thqálem, waiting dip-netting, still-dipping:: théqelem < thqá:lem.
 later, after a while, later on, wait a while:: téxw.
 place where one fishes by waiting with a dip-net, dip-net fishing place, place where one still-dips:: sthqálem < thqá:lem.
 spearing sqwéxem (silver spring salmon) in clear water after waiting for them:: chth'éylem.
 tired of waiting:: q'sém.
 wait, be later:: ká(t) ~ ke'át.
 wait for s-o:: ólmetst < ólmets.
 waiting:: ó:lmetsel < ólmets.
 waiting for s-o:: ó:lmets < ólmets.

wake

- be awake:: shxwexwí < xwíy ~ xí.
 (be) easy to wake up:: shxwíyxwiy ~ shxwíxwiy < xwíy ~ xí.
 to rattle (cans, etc. to wake newlyweds), to shivaree (someone):: q'etxáls < q'et.
 to tingle (like arm waking up from numbness), (have/get a) stinging feeling:: thátkwem.
 wake s-o up:: xwíxet < xwíy ~ xí, xwíyt < xwíy ~ xí.
 wake up:: xwíy ~ xí.
 wake up (oneself), (wake oneself purposely):: xwíythet ~ xwíthet < xwíy ~ xí.
 wide-awake:: shxwixwiyós or shxwiyxwiyós < xwíy ~ xí.

Walian Creek falls

- "Eagle Falls" on the west side of Harrison Lake, probably Walian Creek falls:: Kwótxwem
 Stó:lô < kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.

walk :: ímex ~ (rare) íméx < iᵗ m.

- coming by foot, travelling by walking, already walking, travelling on foot:: ye'í:mex < iᵗ m.
 gait, a walk:: s'ímex < iᵗ m.
 go for a walk, take a stroll, stroll:: imexósem < iᵗ m.
 going with each other [romantically], going for a walk with each other:: ts'lhímexóstel < ts'elh=.
 go in the water, walk slowly into the water, (dip oneself in the water [HT]): mí:lthet < mí:l ~ míl.
 go out into the river, go down to the river, walk down to the river:: tó:l ~ tò:l.
 go with each other (romantically), go for a walk with each other (romantically):: ts'lhímexóstel < iᵗ m.
 have a nightmare, to sleep-walk:: píxeya.
 nervous while walking on something narrow:: xwíxwíyem.
 overstretch one's legs when walking with too big a step:: t'íw ~ t'í:w.
 tip-toeing, (walking lightly, sneaking):: t'et'ásxelem < t'ás.
 to back up (walk or move backwards):: yóthet.
 to walk slow:: i'oyóm or i'eyóm < óyém.
 walking:: í:mex < iᵗ m.
 walk[ing] silently or quietly:: t'et'ásxel or t'at'ásxel < t'ás.
 walking single-file:: chichelóqtel < chá:l or chó:l.
 walk lightly, sneak:: t'ásxelem < t'ás.
 walk silently, walk quietly:: t'ásxel < t'ás.

walk (CONT'D)

what one walks on (trail, board sidewalk, cement sidewalk, etc.): shxw'ímex < iḡ m.

wall

a partition, wall inside:: t'omeliwétel < t'ómel ~ t'ómél.

(mice) chewing (a wall, box, etc.): ts'átxwels ~ ch'átxwels.

steep rock wall that used to have Indian writing at first C.P.R. tunnel above Haig:: Xelíqel
< xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

to the back (near the wall), on the inside (on a bed toward the wall):: lhelhá:l.

wall (inside or outside):: t'ómel ~ t'ómél.

walled in

canyon (narrow, walled in with rock):: sxxákw' < xékw'.

wallet

wallet, purse:: shxwtále'álá < tá:le ~ tále.

wall lettuce:: lhelélméxwtel < lhél.

wall mat

bulrush mat, reed mat, mat (of cattail/roots/bulrushes, etc.), (wall mat (Elders Group
11/12/75):: wá:th'elh ~ wáth'elh < wáth'.

wallpaper)

run over it (with car), spread it (for ex. on bread with knife), put it up (of wallpaper), (stick
it on), stick s-th closed (with pitch for ex.): tl'íq't < tl'íq'.

walnut

nut of hazelnut bush, acorn, any nut, walnut, peanut, etc.: sth'í:tsem < th'éts.

wander

wandering, where someone goes:: shxwélem ~ shxwélém < la.

want

not want s-o:: mí:lt.

not want s-o, not accept s-o, discriminate against s-o:: mí:lt.

pretending to be good, want to be accepted:: éystelómet ~ éy:stelómet < éy ~ éy:.

to make a sign with its foot it wants a younger brother or younger sister:: oqw'exélem <
óqw'.

want a wife, He wants a wife:: chxwélmel < chá:xw.

want, desire, like, need:: stl'í ~ stl'í: < tl'í ~ tl'í:.

want to cry, feel like crying:: xamélmel < xâ:m ~ xá:m.

want to get a wife, He wants to get a wife:: scháchxwelmel < chá:xw.

want to pee, (want to urinate, feel like one has to urinate):: síyt'eqem < síyt'.

wapato

arrowleaf, wapato, Indian potato:: xwôqw'ô:ls.

potato (generic), including three or four kinds of wild potato: arrowleaf or wapato,

Jerusalem artichoke, blue camas, and qíqemxel (so far unidentified plant), besides post-contact domestic
potato:: sqáwth ~ sqá:wth.

war

war

big high-bowed canoe from the Coast, Nootka war canoe, huge canoe:: q'exwó:welh ~ q'exwówelh.
 spear (any kind), spear (for fish or war), fish-spear, telescopic spear for sturgeon, harpoon,
 detachable harpoon points:: tá:lh.
 to war, go to war:: xéyléx.
 war, (warring), fighting a war:: xéyxélex < xéyléx.
 war-whoop, ((probably) a sung spell before battle):: syiwí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

war club

war club, club for any purpose:: kw'óqwestel < kw'óqw.

-ward

side, -ward:: =ó:lwelh.

warm

be hot, be warm:: kw'ókw'es < kw'ás.
 first warmed side of a tree, sunny side of a tree:: sqewá:meth' < qew.
 getting warmer:: léqwem.
 get warm (of weather):: kw'óstheth < kw'ás.
 got warm:: líqwem < léqwem.
 have a hot drink, warm one's chest inside:: qatflésem < qá:t.
 heat it up, warm it up, smoke s-th over a fire:: pákw'et.
 warming up by a fire:: qéwetheth < qew.
 warming up food:: t'ákw'els < t'áqw' or t'élqw'.
 warming your bum, (be warming the bottom or rump):: sqewálets < qew.
 warm it up:: t'élqw't < t'áqw' or t'élqw'.
 warm it up (on the bottom):: qówletst < qew.
 warm, luke-warm:: t'áqw'em < t'áqw' or t'élqw'.
 warm (of clothing):: hólem.
 warm one's rump, warm one's bottom:: qewéletsem < qew.
 warm side:: sqewós < qew.
 warm s-th, warm s-o:: qewét < qew.
 warm up by a fire:: qewétheth < qew.
 warm up (food, tea, etc.): t'elkw'á:ls < t'áqw' or t'élqw'.

warn

go warn s-o in secret, go tell s-o in secret:: wíyt < wá:y.
 (this cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] warns you of bad news):: chéke chéke chéke chéke.
 warn s-o:: wá:yt < wá:y.

warrior

name of an old man from Kilgard who was a strong warrior (fighter):: Xéyteleq < xéyet.
 warrior, (leader of a raiding party [CT]): stó:méx.

wart :: sts'épxwel ~ sch'épxwel < ts'épx.

war-whoop

war-whoop, ((probably) a sung spell before battle):: syiwí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

was

he/she/it was (already), they were (already):: luh < le.

was (CONT'D)

that was her (deceased):: kwsú:tl'ò:lh < kw.
 that was her (deceased), she (deceased):: kwsú:tl'ò:lh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that was him (deceased), he (deceased):: kw'ú:tl'ò:lh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
 that was them (deceased):: kwthú:tl'ò:lè:mèlh < kw.
 that was them (deceased), they (deceased):: kwthú:tl'ò:lè:mèlh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

wash

(go) wash one's mouth out:: th'exwqéylem or th'exwqílem < th'éxw or th'óxw, th'xwoythílem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 washboard:: shxwótwelwetem < xwótwem.
 washing dishes:: th'óxwí:ls < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 washing one's clothes:: th'éxwelwetem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 washing one's face, washing his/her face:: th'éxwesèm < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's body:: th'exwíwsem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's clothes:: th'xwelwétem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's face:: th'exwó:sem ~ th'exwósem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's feet:: th'èxwxél:ém < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's hair, wash one's head:: th'exwíqwem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's hands:: th'exwá:tsesem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash one's head and hair:: xwóyeqwem (or perhaps) xwáyeqwem.
 wash s-th:: th'exwót < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 wash the dishes:: th'exwewíls ~ th'exwwí:ls ~ th'xwwí:ls ~ th'xwí:ls < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 washtub, washing machine:: shxwth'éxwelwetem < th'éxw or th'óxw.
 water kettle, boiler pan (for canning, washing clothes or dishes):: qowletsá:ls < qew.

washboard

washboard:: shxwótwelwetem < xwótwem.

washing machine

washtub, washing machine:: shxwth'éxwelwetem < th'éxw or th'óxw.

Washington

Washington (state), Washington (D.C.): Wóshetem.

washtub

washtub, washing machine:: shxwth'éxwelwetem < th'éxw or th'óxw.

wasn't

wasn't?, weren't?, didn't?:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ówe.
 weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?, does s-o ever?, never used to, not going to (but did anyway) [perhaps in the sense of never usually do X but did this time]: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ówe.

wasp

bee, honeybee, hornet, wasp:: sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemòye.

watch

sit facing a river and watch it, sit on a riverbank and sunbathe:: chichewós < cháchew ~ cháchu.
 watch for s-o to come, be on the watch for s-o:: qw'óqw'elhmet < qw'ólh or qw'álh.

watchful

watchful

be watchful, be facing away:: sle'ó:les < le'á.

watchman :: wóchmel.

water :: qó:.

add some water [to s-th]:: ch'exwélhchat < ts'xwót.

a stretch of water in the Fraser River on the C.N. side by Strawberry Island::

Kwetl'kwótl'thetôws < kwá:.

be big, be large, be high (of floodwater), rise (of floodwater):: híkw.

be calm (of water or wind), (get calm (wind/water), calm down (wind/water), be smooth (of water) [AC, LH]): qám.

be deep, be very deep, be deep water:: shxwtl'ép < tl'ép.

be dripping, (have) continuous dripping, water dropping:: th'áq'em < th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.

be fresh (of water), be tasteless:: th'áwém ~ th'áwem.

be underwater, sink to the bottom:: míq'.

boil water:: lhótwem < lhot.

calm (of water), smooth (of water), (when the river is) quiet or calm:: p'ep'ákwem < p'ékw.

calm water (calmer than sqám):: sqáqem < qám.

choke on water, choked on liquid:: lexwslhém ~ lexwslhám < lhém.

collected rain-water drops in a bucket:: th'q'emelétsem < th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.

collected rain-water from a drip:: th'q'émelets ~ ts'q'émelets < th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.

deep bottom (of a river, lake, water, canoe, anything):: stl'epláts < tl'ép.

dipping water:: qóqelem < qó:.

dive (already in water), go underwater, sink oneself down:: leqàlèm < léqem.

drift-netting, catching fish with one or two canoes drifting downstream with a net in deep water:: xíxemel ~ xíxemal.

drop a net into water:: qwesú:yel < qwés.

drop s-th into the water:: wóqw'et < wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

eddy (in water):: xwelkw'ím < xwélekw'.

eddy water (where you set nets), [to eddy repeatedly?]: xwtitím or xwtiyítím.

fall in the water, fall overboard (of one person):: qwés.

fog appearing on the water, (fine snow [AK]): qwelqwélxel < qwélxel.

get big, rise (of floodwater):: híkwthet < híkw.

get fog on the water, (get steam (of the ground) [DC]): qwélxel.

(get) lots of water all over since it's raining so hard, really getting rainy:: t'emt'émqw'xel < t'émeqw'.

go around a bend (in water):: q'éwlets ~ q'ówlets < q'éw ~ q'ew.

go around (a point, a bend, a curve, etc.) in the water, make a U-turn (in the water, could use today on land with a car):: q'ówletsem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

go around s-th in the water:: q'ówletst < q'éw ~ q'ew.

go down(hill) to the water, go towards the river:: t'óxw.

going towards the river or water:: t'ót'exw < t'óxw.

go in the direction of the water, go downriver:: xwóqw'éylem < wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

go in the water, walk slowly into the water, (dip oneself in the water [HT]): mí:lthet < mí:l ~ míl, mí:lthet < mí:l ~ míl.

(have/be) dirty water, (not clear, unclear, can't see the bottom (of water) [EL]): mímxwel.

(have) quieter water, died down a little:: sqám < qám.

(have) sound of water sloshing around inside (a bottle, etc.) or gurgling:: qw'át'ts'em.

water (CONT'D)

- high water time (yearly, usually in June), June:: temqó: ~ temqoqó: < qó:.
- launch s-th/s-o into the water, push s-o/s-th into the water, throw it in the water:: qwsét < qwés.
- make the sound of water splashing or dripping fast, (make the sound of a waterfall, make the sound of pouring rain dripping or splashing in puddles loudly):: xwótwem.
- one's eyes are watering:: qo'qo'ólésem < qó:.
- place s-th (prob. in water):: mí:lt < mí:l ~ míl.
- placing s-th (prob. in water):: hámelet < mí:l ~ míl.
- pour water on s-th to keep it damp:: kw'lhó:st < kw'élh.
- puddle that's always dirty, dirty pond, stagnant pool of water, (it never dries out [AK]): th'qwélhcha.
- pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front:: t̄xwówelh < tóxw.
- pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front, pulling a canoe with a rope:: tóxwesem < tóxw.
- put a mark on it (like water level of river), mark it, weigh it, (measure it):: xá:th't ~ xáth't < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.
- rapids, fast water, clear water, flowing fast, going fast, swift (water):: lexwó:m ~ lexwóm < xwém ~ xwém.
- rising, getting big:: hahíkwthet < híkw.
- rough (of wind or water), turbulent (of wind or water), real swift (of water):: xátl'.
- rub (oil or water) in s-th to clean or soften, rub s-th to soften or clean it, (shaping a stone hammer with abrasion?, shaping?, mixing paint?, pressing together or crushing? [BH TTC 9/2/76]): yémq't.
- sea, ocean, salt water:: kw'ótl'kwa.
- shallow water:: sxáxem < xá:m.
- slough, backwater, ((also) eddy [AC]): sts'élexw < ts'el.
- sound of boiling water:: xwótwem.
- splash s-o with water, spray s-o with water:: lhéltet < lhél.
- spring (water source):: thíx.
- stagnant water lake or ponds at the downriver end of Skw'átets or Peters Reserve near Laidlaw:: Th'qwélhcha < th'qwélhcha.
- still (of water):: qó:mthet < qám.
- swim, (tread water), (wading in deep water [LJ], swimming [Elders Group]): xélhchem.
- take it out of water:: qw'ímét < qw'í:m.
- throw a net into water (to drift, not to set), throw a net out, (gill net [TG]): qwsá:yel < qwés.
- tide coming in, water coming in, water coming up (ocean tide or river):: qém:el.
- to cup water in one's hands, to cup berries in one's hands:: qéltsesem < qó:.
- to dip water, get water, fetch water, pack water:: qó:m < qó:.
- to drip (once), water drops once, a drop of water, a drip:: th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.
- to go down (of water), subside (of water), the tide goes out or down, (be going out (of tide) [BJ]): th'à:m ~ th'ám.
- to scoop, to dip, dip water:: qó:lem < qó:.
- trickling, dribbling, water bubbling up in a river, add water to a container, water running under:: kw'átem.
- unclear liquid, water, juice:: =elhcha.
- wading in shallow water:: sísexwem < síxwem.
- water basket:: shxwqó:m < qó:.
- water jumping (as it goes over a rough bottom in a river):: kwetl'kwótl'thetôws < kwá:.
- water (someone) carried, (water fetched/gotten):: sqó:m < qó:, sqó:m < qó:.

water baby

water baby

water pygmies, water baby:: s'ó:lmexw.

waterfall

make the sound of water splashing or dripping fast, (make the sound of a waterfall, make the sound of pouring rain dripping or splashing in puddles loudly):: xwótqwem.

small waterfall:: skwíkwel < skwél.

waterfall, falls:: skwél.

waterfowl

big bird, (large bird (of any kind)), any waterfowl:: xwí:leqw ~ xwé:yleqw ~ xwéyleqw.

larger bird (any kind, generic), waterfowl, duck, (mallard [Cheh. dial.]:: mó:qw.

water hemlock

poison fern that grows in swampy places, (prob. water hemlock, poison hemlock):: welékwsa.

water-lily

water-lily, yellow pond lily:: qw'emétxw.

water pygmy

maybe the same place as Sqw'exwáq (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived):: Skw'íkw'xweq (or better, Sqw'íqw'xweq) < Sqw'exwáq.

water pygmies, water baby:: s'ó:lmexw.

Watery Eaves

Watery Eaves, a famous longhouse and early village on a flat area on Chilliwack River just a quarter mile upriver/east above Vedder Crossing:: Qoqoláxel < qó:.

wave

a wave:: syó:letsep.

big waves, (have big waves):: thitheháleq < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

fleecy wave clouds that look like sheep:: xeylxelemós.

to wave (one's arms):: xéqlqesà:ls < xéqlqes.

to wave (the hand):: xéqlqes.

wave at s-o:: xéqlqest < xéqlqes.

waves:: =á:leq ~ =eleq, smá:yeleq.

waving (one's arms):: xóqlqesà:ls < xéqlqes.

wax

to harden (of pitch, wax, etc.), (harden s-th):: th'etsét < th'éts.

way

according to the ways of the, in the way of the:: =elh.

be in the way:: leq'á:lh < léq'.

be on one's way, be going:: hálém < la.

(be) turned around, turned the wrong way:: sxá:ls' < xéls'.

by way of:: telál.

do it this way:: sxtá(:)stexw < xét'e.

far, be far away, far off, way in the distance:: chó:kw.

way (CONT'D)

get out of the way, get off the way, dodge:: íyeqthet < iyá:q.

go around a bend in the river, go around a turn, go around something in one's way::
q'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

go travelling by way of, go via:: ley ~ lay < la.

upriver, up that way, (way upriver [RP, EB])::: títexel or tíytexel < tiyt.

way of

go through (somewhere), go via (somewhere), go by way of:: lhe'á.

we

it is us, we are the ones, we ourselves:: lhlímelh.

we (non-subordinate subject), our:: -tset ~ -chet.

we, us:: talhlímelh < lhlímelh.

weak

(be) weak:: qelá:m < qél.

(be) weak (in strength, also in taste [TM])::: qiqelá:m ~ qiqelà:m < qél.

(get) shaky and weak:: xwóyqwem.

get weak:: qelámthet < qél.

get weak (from laughing, walking, working too long, sickness):: qiqelá:mthet < qél.

wealth

rich, wealthy:: siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.

three dollars, three tokens of wealth, three blankets (Boas), three cyclic periods:: lhí:xwes
< lhí:xw.

weapon

weapon (arrow, club, etc.), something used to defend oneself:: hí:tel ~ hí:ytel < iyó:tel.

wear

be wearing a hat:: siyó:yseqw < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.

be wearing a loincloth:: sthiyáp < sthíyep.

be worn out (of clothes for ex.), be old (of clothes), smashed up when dropped, dissolved::
th'éw.

clothes, clothing (esp. Indian clothing, men's or women's), something to wear, dress,
gown:: s'íth'em < íth'a.

he (a small child) is wearing it:: híhòkwexes < hókwx.

use it, wear it, put it on:: hókwx.

worn out (used when quarter moon is nearly invisible), (set (of the sun)):: th'éx.

weasel

weasel, one or both of the following which are in the area: short-tailed weasel and
long-tailed weasel:: lhets'á:m.

weather)

clear up (of weather), turn fine (after a hard storm):: iyílem < éy ~ éy:.

day, daytime, sky, weather, (horizon (BJ)): swáyel ~ swáyél ~ swàyèl < wáyel.

dirty (weather), bad weather, storm:: qél:em ~ qél:ém or leqél:e(´)m < qél.

get warm (of weather):: kw'óstheth < kw'ás.

it is cool [of weather], (be) cool (of a place):: sth'áth'elh < th'álh.

weave

weave

basket-weaving:: sch'eqw'ówelh < ts'éqw'.

fine cedar root weaving, fine cedar root work:: sts'éqw' ~ sch'éqw' < ts'éqw'.

headband, headband made out of cedar bark woven by widow or widower when mourning:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.

making a basket, (weaving a cedar root basket):: th'éqw'ówelh ~ (probably ts'éqw'ówelh) < ts'éqw'.

to weave:: q'éysetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

to weave a cedar root basket:: ts'eqw'ó:welh ~ ts'eqw'ówelh ~ ch'eqw'ówelh < ts'éqw'.

to weave slats (like a th'ówex basket or bulrush mat or inner or middle cedar bark):: wáth'elh < wáth'.

twined weave:: s'o(')elexw?.

tying a net:: q'ésetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

weave it:: lhí:lt.

weaving (for ex. a tumpline), mending a net, making a net:: q'éyq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.

weaving slats:: wáweth'elh < wáth'.

woven goat-wool blanket, (twilled weave (JL)):: swóqw'elh.

woven headband of packstrap, tumpline:: q'sí:ltel < q'ey ~ q'i.

Weaver Creek

mouth of Weaver Creek:: Lhemqwó:tel < lhém.

Sakwi Creek, a stream that joins Weaver Creek about one-third mile above the salmon hatchery:: Qeywéxem < qí:w_x ~ qéyw_x ~ qá:w_x ~ qáw_x.

web

web (of spider):: swéltel.

Webster

lake in back of Paul Webster's old place on Hicks Rd. near Jones Creek:: Th'qwélhcha < th'qwélhcha.

place at Ruby Creek where Paul Webster lived some years ago, now Wahleach Island

Indian Reserve #2 and area at mouth of Mahood Creek:: Xwolích ~ Xwelích < xwále ~ xwá:le.

wedge

a wedge:: xwe'ít.

get wedged (by falling tree, for ex.), got run over (by car, train, etc.): tl'íq'.

it gets narrow or wedged in:: xékw'.

pry s-th, lock s-th (the Indian way/barred/wedged), pry s-th up, lever it up:: wáth'et < wáth'.

store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away:: xítse't < xíts' ~ xets'.

Wednesday

Wednesday (< the third day):: slhíxws < lhí:xw.

"weed"

marijuana, "pot", "weed": ts'esémelep ~ ts'esémelép < ts'ísem.

weeds :: sqel:ép ~ sqél:ep < qél.

weeds in a garden:: ts'esémelep ~ ts'esémelép < ts'ísem.

week

week

day of the week:: =elhlát ~ =lhát.

hour, o'clock, day of week:: s=...=s.

-th day of the week:: s= =s.

weep

crying, weeping:: xá:m < xà:m ~ xá:m.

weep, cry, weeping, crying:: xà:m ~ xá:m.

weigh

put a mark on it (like water level of river), mark it, weigh it, (measure it):: xá:th't ~ xáth't
< xáth' ~ xe'áth'.

weigh s-th, ((also) measure s-th [EB]): xwéylémt.

weight

get fat, put on weight, getting fat:: ló:sthet ~ lósthet < ló:s ~ lós.

lead weight:: xá:t.

lessen it (of someone's load), halve it, make s-th lighter (in weight), lessen it (like when
someone's pack is too heavy):: xwát < xwá.

light (weight), lightweight:: xwóxwe < xwá.

sinker, (fish) weight:: xá:t.

weir

fish trap, weir:: sts'iyáq.

salmon weir, fish trap:: ch'iyáqtel < sts'iyáq.

well :: éy ~ éy:.

be alive, be living, be in good health, be healthy, be well:: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

be alright, be well, be fine, be okay:: éy òl ~ éyòl ~ éyò < éy ~ éy:.

be fine (in health), be alright (in health), be well:: we'éy òl ~ we'éyòl ~ we'éyò ~ u éyò ~
u'éyò < éy ~ éy:.

be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be
good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture,
other things?): éy ~ éy:.

come alive, come back to life, get better (from sickness), get well, revive:: áylexw ~
áyelexw.

do s-th well:: sthí:ystexw < thíy.

gee., good grief., well. (said when surprised), goodness., gee whiz.: átsele.

make s-o well:: i'éyelstexw < éy ~ éy:.

oh for goodness sakes., well. (in surprise): lá:la.

well-behaved

be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be
good, let it be good, happy, glad, clean, well-behaved, polite, virgin, popular, comfortable (with furniture,
other things?): éy ~ éy:.

nice, well-behaved, good:: éy ~ éy:.

Wellington Reserve

Skwah village, now Skwah Reserve, also known as Wellington Reserve:: Sqwá < qwá.

were

were

he/she/it was (already), they were (already):: luh < le.

weren't

wasn't?, weren't?, didn't?:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ówe.

weren't ever

weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?, does s-o ever?, never used to, not going to (but did anyway) [perhaps in the sense of never usually do X but did this time]:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ówe.

west

west wind:: schéxwem, sqeló:líth'a.

Westminster

New Westminster:: Sxwoyímelh < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

Reserve near New Westminster, B.C., (South Westminster [DF]):: Qiqá:yt, Qiqá:yt.

wet

soaked, wet:: lhélq < lhél.

splat, sound of something wet and soft dropped, to splatter:: wet'éleq.

wet, be wet:: lhéqw.

wet one's face:: lhélqesem < lhél.

wet one's head (sic?), (wet one's bed repeatedly):: lhélqwelhem < lhél.

wet one's pants, (urinate in one's pants):: sexwe'ayíwsem < séxwe.

wet s-th:: lhélqt < lhél, lhóqwet < lhéqw.

wet the bed, (urinate in the bed):: sexwe'áléxeth' < séxwe, xiwe'áléxeth < xiwe.

wetting his/her bed:: xíxewe'áléxeth' < xíwe.

wetting many things:: lhóleqwet < lhéqw.

whale

killer whale, blackfish:: q'ellhólemètsel.

whale (perhaps generic), could include the following balleen whales: common finback

whale, humpback whale, possibly gray whale, Sei/Pollack whale, Minke whale, blue whale, Pacific right whale, could include the following toothed whales: sperm whale, poss. Baird beaked whale, Stejneger beaked whale, Cuvier whale:: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

Whale Point

Whale Point at the southwest end of Harrison Lake:: Qwél:és < qwél:és ~ qwélés.

what

anchor-line, mooring-line, bow-line, what is used to tie up a canoe:: lhqélel < lhqé:ylt.

be what day?:: skw'íles < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

be what hour?, be what time?:: skw'í:ls < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

I wonder what s-o will do?, I wonder what I will do?:: xwe'ítixw or xwe'ít yexw < xwe'ít.

preserved fish, preserved meat, dried fish, dried meat (usually fish), smoked salmon,

wind-dried salmon (old word), what is stored away, what is put away:: sq'éyle.

stuff steam-cooked underground, what is baked underground:: sqetás < qá:t.

teachings for children, what is taught to one's children:: s'iwesá:ylhem < íwes.

the planting, seeds to plant, what is planted (sown), garden:: spí:ls < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

what does it look like?, what does he/she look like?, (how is he/she/it in appearance or

what (CONT'D)

looks?), (what color is it? [NP]): selchímomex < selchí:m ~ selchím, selchímomex < selchí:m ~ selchím.
 what does it sound like?, What does it sound like?, (how does it sound?): selchí:meleqel
 < selchí:m ~ selchím.
 whatever it is, what it is, it is anything, it is something:: stámés < tám.
 what happened?, what is it?, why?: xwe'ít, xwe'ít.
 what he owes:: skwelálhchiyelh < kwél.
 what is it?, be what?: stám < tám.
 what is s-o doing?, what is s-o saying?, what is he/she/it doing/saying?: xwe'ít < xwe'ít.
 what one walks on (trail, board sidewalk, cement sidewalk, etc.): shxw'ímex < í m.
 what s-o/s-th is good for:: shxw'éy < éy ~ éy.
 what use is it?, what use have you got for it?: stámel < tám.
 what, which, that which, the one that/who:: te.

what a lot.

what a lot., it's sure a lot:: chelà:l.

Whatcom County

place in Whatcom County, Washington, (Nooksack River [AC or CT]): Lexwsá:q < sá:q.

whatever

whatever it is, what it is, it is anything, it is something:: stámés < tám.

wheeze

(have/get) wheezing, rattling breath:: xwóyeqw'em.

wheezing in the chest, rattling in the chest:: xwóyeqw'emfiles < xwóyeqw'em.

when

subjunctive, when, if:: we-.

when (simultaneous subordinating conjunction), as:: kw'e.

when, (sometimes [EB]): lhí.

when?, when is it?: temtám < tám.

whenever :: lhéq'es < lhéq'.

whenever, whenever it is:: temtámes < tám.

where

be from where?: tel'alétse ~ tel:étse < tel=.

(place, location), where s-o is at:: shxwlí.

someplace, somewhere:: stómchele < tám.

wandering, where someone goes:: shxwélem ~ shxwélém < la.

where did he go?, where is he/she/etc.?: xwechà:l < chá:l or chó:l.

where is he/she/it from?, from where?: tel'alétsa < alétsa.

where (is it)?: alétsa.

where is s-o going?, where is s-o travelling?, where is s-o headed for?: xwchókwel < chákw.

where it's at, where it's from:: shxwlí < lí ~ li.

where s-o came from:: shxwtelí < tel=.

wherever

wherever he's got it:: alétsesxwes < alétsa.

whet

whet

whetstone, a file, sandstone:: th'óméls.

Whetkyel

Whetkyel village east of Little Mountain by Agassiz:: Xwétxel or Xwétxel.

whetstone

whetstone, a file, sandstone:: th'óméls.

whew

to sigh, breathe out whew:: hóxwethílem.

which

what, which, that which, the one that/who:: te, te.

while

later, after a while, later on, wait a while:: téxw.

travelling by, in motion, while moving along, while travelling along:: ye= ~ yi= ~ iḡ.

until, till, while:: qew ~ qwô ~ qe ... u/ew < qe.

(while) travelling along, in motion:: ye=.

whip

a whip:: kw'óqwtel < qw'óqw.

a whipper:: kw'ókw'qwôwsà:ls < kw'óqw.

soapberry beater, stick for whipping up soapberries or Indian ice cream:: th'amawéstel or th'emawéstel < th'ím ~ th'í:m.

to whip all over the body with cedar boughs:: kw'oqwhí:ws < kw'óqw.

whip it:: qw'óqwet < qw'óqw.

whip once (with stick), got hit:: qw'óqw.

whipping s-o/s-th many times:: qw'ó:leqwet < qw'óqw.

whirl

spinning, whirling:: siselts'iyósem < sél or sí(:)l.

whirled slingshot:: sts'élqes < ts'el.

(whirling):: q'eyq'elts'iyósem.

whirlpool :: q'oyéx ~ q'eyéx < q'ey ~ q'i.

large whirlpool in the Fraser River just above Hill's Bar and near the west (CPR) side::

Hémq'eleq < méq'.

maybe also the whirlpool by Odlum on the same side but below Hope [AD, AK, SP

(American Bar place names trip 6/26/78)]: Hémq'eleq < méq'.

place on the Fraser River above Yale where there are whirlpools:: Q'eyq'éyexem < q'ey ~ q'i.

whirlpool (large or small):: q'éyexem < q'ey ~ q'i.

whirlpool that suddenly starts from level water:: q'oyéxem < q'ey ~ q'i.

whirlwind :: q'eyq'elts'iyósem spehá:ls, q'eyq'elts'iyósem spehá:ls <

q'eyq'elts'iyósem, siselts'iyósem < sél or sí(:)l, skw'elkw'élxel.

whiskey jack

whiskey jack, Canada jay:: sáwel < sáwel.

whisper

whisper

to whisper (once):: lháqem.

whispering:: lhálheqem < lháqem.

whistle

to whistle:: xó:pem.

whistle with pursed lips, whistling:: xíxpò:m < xó:pem.

whistling swan, probably also trumpeter swan:: shxwó:qel ~ shxwówqel ~ shxwéwqel.

"whistler"

hoary marmot, (also known as) "mountain groundhog", "groundhog", or "whistler", poss.

also yellow-bellied marmot:: sqwíqw.

whistle stop

Wahleach whistle stop on Seabird Island where Wayne Bobb lived in 1977, (now also

Wahleach Lake (man-made) [EB]): Wolích < xwále ~ xwá:le.

white]

[a little white]: p'íp'eq' < p'éq'.

[be getting a little white]: tsp'íp'eq'el < p'éq'.

be white:: p'éq'.

diatomaceous earth (could be mixed with things to whiten them--for ex. dog and goat wool), white clay for white face paint (for pure person spirit-dancers), white powder from mountains, white clay they make powder from to lighten goat and dog wool for blankets, powder, talc, white face paint:: st'ewókw'.

(dingy white, off-white):: st'ítl'es.

female black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxéylmòt or sxéylmòt < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

fine white ashes:: sts'ás:s ~ sts'ás.

(get/have) white spots on the skin:: th'íq.

[get(ing)/go(ing)/becom(ing) a little white]: p'íp'eq'el < p'éq'.

get white:: p'eq'í:l < p'éq'.

[get whiter, getting white]: p'áp'eq'el < p'éq'.

grass scalded and bleached white for basketry imbrication (designs), sometimes called

white straw grass, probably blue-joint reed-grass:: th'á:xey ~ th'áxey < th'áx.

(have a) white caste over the eye, (have a) cataract:: p'eq'ó:les < p'éq'.

(have) one white eye, (have a cataract on one eye):: sqwelxwó:lés.

(have?) white spots:: sp'eq'p'íq' < p'éq'.

(have?) white spotted skin:: sp'íq' < p'éq'.

[looks white, white-looking]: p'eq'óméx < p'éq'.

male black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxé:ylmet or sxé:ylmet < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

(powder white, purplish white?): st'ewókw'.

pretty white lacy moss:: máqelhp < má:qel.

probably butterfly with white spot, (perhaps white butterfly), if the name applies to one or

more predominantly white butterflies it could include the following which occur in the Stó:lô area:

Clodius parnassian butterfly, Phoebus' parnassian butterfly, pale tiger swallowtail butterfly, white pine butterfly, checkered white butterfly, veined white butterfly, albino females of alfalfa sulphur butterfly::

p'íp'eq'eyós < p'éq'.

put (white) paint on one's face:: t'ewókw'esem < st'ewókw'.

unnamed mountain on the northwest side of the Fraser River between Hope and Yale

which has white mineral deposits visible from the river:: Lexwp'ép'eq'es < p'éq'.

white-breasted bear, a bear with white on the breast, (brown bear with a white chest

white (CONT'D)

[AK]): ts'aweyí:les < ts'áwi or ts'áwiy.

whitecap berry, white blackcap berry:: p'éq' tselqó:me < tséiq ~ chéiq.

white ones:: p'ép'eq' < p'éq'.

white paint:: p'éq' témelh < témélh.

whitecap

whitecap berry, white blackcap berry:: p'éq' tselqó:me < tséiq ~ chéiq.

whitefish

"grayling", probably mountain whitefish:: spó:ltsep.

white-headed duck

a white-headed duck, [could be bufflehead, snow goose, emperor goose, poss. oldsquaw, or hooded merganser, other duck-like birds with white heads do not occur in the Stó:lô area and the emperor goose would be only an occasional visitor]: skem'íya.

White person

White person, (Caucasian), White man:: xwelítem.

whiter

[get whiter, getting white]: p'áp'eq'el < p'éq'.

White Rock

Semiahoo, White Rock, B.C.: Semyó:me ~ Sam(i)yó:me < semyó: ~ semyó.

White Rock, B.C.: P'eq'ó:ls.

White Rock, B.C., Blaine, Wash.: P'eq'ó:ls < p'éq'.

white sweet corn:: p'éq' q'áq'et'em kwó:l (lit. white + sweet + corn) < p'éq', q'át', kwó:l

whittle

carve wood, whittle:: xet'kw'á:ls.

carving wood, whittling:: xát'kw'els < xet'kw'á:ls.

plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.

who

be who?: tewát < wát.

fortune-teller, seer, person who can see things in the future, female witch:: syéw:e ~ syéwe ~ syó:we ~ syú:we < yéw: ~ yéw.

one who, -er, one who does as an occupation:: =éleq.

the one who burns [at a burning ceremony], (ritualist at a burning): híyeqwels < yéqw.

what, which, that which, the one that/who:: te.

who else?, who (of several)?, (anybody else (AC)): kw'elhwát < wát.

who?, who:: wát.

whoever

(whoever, one out of): =wát.

whole

furry on the whole body (of an animal): siysá:yiws < sá:y.

whole (CONT'D)

whole leg, (whole of both legs):: sxexé:yle or sxexí:le < sxél:e.

Whonnock

Whonnock village:: Xwó:leqw.

whoop

(make) a whoop, a cowboy's whoop:: q'exelám.

war-whoop, ((probably) a sung spell before battle):: syiwí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

whore

prostitute, whore:: xwoxwth'í:lem < xwáth'.

why

what happened?, what is it?, why?:: xwe'ít.

why?:: tl'ekwselchíms ~ tl'ekwselchí:ms < selchí:m ~ selchím.

wide

be wide:: lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

(have a) wide face:: lhq'ó:tes < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

(have a) wide forehead:: lheq'tò:ls < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

(have a) wide rump, (wide in the rectum):: lheq'tíwél < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

have wide feet:: lhálhq'etxel < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

have wide snowflakes:: lhálhq'etxel < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

open both one's eyes real wide:: pexó:lésem < páx.

pull in once with a canoe paddle wide or slow, pull in in turning (a canoe paddling stroke done by a bowman):: lhímes.

thick crowded tight bushes, bushes growing wide from narrow roots or base:: sq'epláts < q'ép.

wide place at the mouth of the east (upriver) branch of Jones Creek:: Swíth'.

wide-awake:: shxwixwiyós or shxwiyxwiyós < xwíy ~ xíí.

widen

spread s-th, widen s-th:: wí:qet < wí:q ~ wíq.

widen it, move it wider:: léxet < léx.

wider

widen it, move it wider:: léxet < léx.

widgeon

widgeon (duck), American widgeon or baldpate, probably also the European widgeon, (pintail duck [BJ]): sése, sése.

widow

become a widow, become a widower:: yatflém < syá:tel.

headband, headband made out of cedar bark woven by widow or widower when mourning:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.

widow, widower:: syá:tel.

widower

become a widow, become a widower:: yatflém < syá:tel.

widower (CONT'D)

headband, headband made out of cedar bark woven by widow or widower when mourning:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.
 widow, widower:: syá:tel.

Wife

Honey (term of address to one's spouse), Husband, Wife:: lów.

wife :: stó:les.

a husband's younger wives, co-wife:: sxáye.
 brother-in-law's wife, (spouse's sibling's spouse), (step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister [AC]): slets'éleq < láts'.
 get a wife:: tscháxw < chá:xw.
 got married to a wife:: scháchexw < chá:xw.
 little wives:: stételes < stó:les.
 male name, (prob.) repeatedly gets wives/houses:: =ímeltxw.
 man with two wives:: islá:ltexw < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
 sister-in-law, husband's sister, brother's wife, wife's sister (EB):: shxw'álex < álex.
 spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister, woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife):: smátexwtel.
 uncle's wife, aunt's husband, parent's sibling's spouse, uncle by marriage, aunt by marriage:: xchápth ~ schápth.
 want a wife, He wants a wife:: chxwélmel < chá:xw.
 want to get a wife, He wants to get a wife:: scháchxwelmel < chá:xw.
 wife (not respectful), the "old lady", "squaw", mistress:: chá:xw.
 wives:: =á:ltxw.

wife's sister

husband's brothers, (perhaps also wife's sisters?, spouse's siblings?, sibling's spouses?): smetmátexwtel < smátexwtel.
 husband's brother, wife's sister, spouse's sibling (cross-sex), brother-in-law, sister-in-law, sibling's spouse (cross-sex):: smátexwtel.
 sister-in-law, husband's sister, brother's wife, wife's sister (EB):: shxw'álex < álex.
 spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister, woman's sister's husband, man's brother's wife):: smátexwtel.

will

conscience, spirit (which can be lost temporarily), soul, life-spirit, power of one's will:: smestíyexw < mestíyexw.
 going to (future), will go and (do s-th):: la.
 I wonder what s-o will do?, I wonder what I will do?: xwe'ítixw or xwe'ít yexw < xwe'ít.

willing

(be) ambitious, (be) willing:: shxwúxwe.
 (be) willing to do one's work, (ambitious [BH TTC]): lexws'ó:les.

Willoughby's Point

next mountain above (north/upriver from) Títxwemqsel (Wilson's Point or Grouse Point), possibly Elbow Lake mountain [north of Harrison Mills, on west side of the Harrison River], Willoughby's Point [opposite Lhá:lt, but does this mean across Harrison R. as I first thought and show on the topographic map "Harrison Lake 92H/5" where I have pencilled in all Chehalis place names) or does it mean on the opposite, i.e. south end of the same bay where Lhá:lt starts, i.e. both on the west side of

Willoughby's Point (CONT'D)

Harrison R. as are Títxwemqsel and Elbow Lake mountain?]: Kw'íkw'exwelhp < kw'íxw.

Willow

Pussy Willow (name in stories):: Qweqwemeytá:ye < qwem.

willow

a small willow tree, a low willow:: xwóxwelá:lh < xwále ~ xwá:le.

long leaf willow, (Pacific willow):: xwá:lá:lh < xwá:lá:lh < xwále ~ xwá:le.

long-leaf willow, Sitka willow:: xéltsepelhp < xél.

pussy willow:: sqweqweméytses < qwem.

red-osier dogwood, (also called "red willow" [SJ, EL]): th'exwíyelhp.

short leaf willow, (Sitka willow):: xwá:lá:lh < xwá:lá:lh < xwále ~ xwá:le.

willow (includes especially short-leaf willow or Sitka willow, also long-leaf willow or Pacific willow, and red willow bush):: xwá:lá:lh < xwá:lá:lh < xwále ~ xwá:le.

Wilson's Point

Wilson's Point (on Harrison River), (also called) Grouse Point:: Títxwemqsel < stíxwem.

wind :: spehá:ls < peh or pó(:)h.

be calm (of water or wind), (get calm (wind/water), calm down (wind/water), be smooth (of water) [AC, LH]): qám.

be windy:: xotl'thet < xátl'.

blow (wind):: pehá:ls < peh or pó(:)h.

close up a meeting, wind up a meeting, complete a meeting:: yalkw'ólhem or yelkw'ólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

coil it, wind it up (of string, rope, yarn):: q'élq't < q'ál.

eight days of northeast wind:: unknown.

four days of northeast wind:: unknown.

get calm (of wind):: qametólém ~ qametólem < qám.

get quiet (of wind), stop (of wind):: chó:ythet.

north-east wind, north wind, east wind, cold wind:: só:tets.

rags wound around the legs in the cold or to protect from mosquitoes, (leggings):: q'élq'xetel < q'ál.

raining, ([having a] rainshower with light wind [BJ]): lhémexw < lhém.

rough (of wind or water), turbulent (of wind or water), real swift (of water):: xátl'.

sailing (of a bird), gliding on the wind:: yáyelem.

south wind:: tellhelhó:s < lhós.

south wind, warm wind:: schéxwem, schéxwem.

stop blowing (of the wind):: chémq ~ tsémq.

(the wind) is calm, calm (of wind):: qémxel < qám.

tighten it up, wind it up:: tl'óth'et.

to pass gas, break wind, to fart:: pú'.

west wind:: schéxwem, sqeló:líth'a.

whirlwind:: q'eyq'elts'iyósem spehá:ls < q'eyq'elts'iyósem, siselts'iyósem < sél or sí(:)l, skw'elkw'élxel.

wind-dried salmon

long thin slices of fish removed to dry from slhíts'es (wind-driedsalmon):: slhíqwetsel < slhíqw.

wind-dried opened and scored salmon:: slhíts'es < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

wind-dry

wind-dry

fish cut real thin for wind-drying but without cross cuts, dried fish cut differently than slhíts'es:: st'ál.

fish drying rack (for wind-drying):: sí.

preserved fish, preserved meat, dried fish, dried meat (usually fish), smoked salmon, wind-dried salmon (old word), what is stored away, what is put away:: sq'éyle.

wind instrument

flute, wind instrument, blown musical instrument:: pepó:tem < pót.

window :: skw'echó:stel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.

window shades, blinds, blinders (on a horse, etc.): t'oléstel < t'á:l.

windpipe

on the front of the neck, in the windpipe, in the trachea:: =lhelh ~ =lhál.

wineberry

Japanese wineberry:: th'elíth'eplexw ~ ts'elíts'eplexw (or perhaps ts'elíts'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

wing

hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one's arms/wings):: texeláx_{el}em < tex.

on the arm, in the arm, on or in the wing:: =eláx_{el}.

stretch out the wings, stretch out the arm(s):: texeláx_{el} < tex.

wing, (big feather [HTTC]): stl'q'á:l.

wing, whole wing:: tl'q'áláx_{el} < stl'q'á:l.

wink

to wink:: th'ikw'ólésem < th'iykw', th'ikw'ósem < th'iykw'.

wink at each other, ((maybe) squint [EB]): th'ikwóstel < th'iykw'.

winking:: th'ith'ikw'ósem < th'iykw'.

winking at each other:: th'ith'ikwóstel < th'iykw'.

winter :: sxéytl' < xéytl' ~ xí:tl', temxéytl' < xéytl' ~ xí:tl', temxé:yt'het < xéytl' ~ xí:tl'.

call of the winter robin or varied thrush:: sxwík'.

everybody put away (fishing gear, canoe and) paddles (for winter), put away each other's paddles [and canoes and gear] for winter:: xets'ó:westel < xits' ~ xets'.

(one person) puts away his paddles (and canoe and gear for winter):: xets'ó:wes < xits' ~ xets'.

store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away:: xítse't < xits' ~ xets'.

winter-dance

a spirit-dance, a winter-dance:: smílha < mílha.

(doing) spirit-dancing, winter-dancing (when they're in action):: mímelha < mílha.

to spirit-dance, to spirit-dance (of a group), have a spirit-dance, to winter-dance:: mílha.

winter robin

winter robin, bush robin, varied thrush:: sxwík'.

wipe

wipe

dry dishes, wipe off dishes:: íqw'wí:ls < íqw'.
 people without paint on face (non-dancers):: s'ep'ó:s (lit. "wiped on face") < á:p' ~ áp'.
 rub s-th off, wipe s-th:: íqw'et < íqw'.
 wipe oneself off:: íqw'ethet < íqw'.
 wipe one's face:: íqw'esem < íqw', óp'esem < áp'.
 wipe s-th:: á:p'et < áp'.
 wipe s-th/s-o:: á:p'et ~ áp'et < aḡ:p' ~ aḡp'.

wiped out

perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out:: xwà:y ~ xwá:y.
 village near and above [upriver from] Katz where 36 pit-houses were wiped out in an epidemic:: Sxwóxwiyemh < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

wise

sensible, wise, (get sensible, get wise):: q'e'í:les ~ q'e'í:lés.

wish

desire s-th, desire s-o, wish for s-th/s-o:: témex.
 wish for someone's food:: xítem.
 wishing for someone's food (esp. when in sight):: xíxetem < xítem.

witch

a sung spell, power to help or harm people or to do [ritual] burning, power to do witchcraft and predict the future, an evil spell, (magic spell) (someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic] [Elders Group 2/25/76], ritualist [Elders Group 1/21/76], witch [EB 4/25/78]): syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw, syiwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.
 fortune-teller, seer, person who can see things in the future, female witch:: syéw:e ~ syéwe ~ syó:we ~ syú:we < yéw: ~ yéw.

with :: í, q'ó.

accompany s-o, go with s-o:: sq'ót:t ~ sq'ót < q'ó.
 accompany s-o, go with s-o, go along with s-o:: q'exí:lt < q'ó.
 along, together, be included, with:: sq'eq'ó < q'ó.
 along, with, together with:: sq'ó < q'ó.
 come with s-o:: sq'ómet < q'ó.
 come with s-o (in a canoe for ex.): q'ewí:lt < q'éw ~ q'ew.
 coming with s-o:: sq'eq'ómet < q'ó.
 cry with someone, a person one cries with (related or not), unrelated grandparents of a deceased grandchild, etc.: ts'elh_xà:m < xà:m ~ xá:m.
 going with each other [romantically], going for a walk with each other:: ts'lhimexóstel < ts'elh=.
 go with, come with, be partner with:: q'axí:l < q'ó.
 little partner, little person who follows or goes with one:: sq'iq'exí:l ~ q'iq'exí:l < q'ó.
 put s-th with (something), add s-th (to something), include s-th:: q'ót < q'ó.
 sweetheart, person of the opposite sex that one is running around with, girl-friend, boy-friend:: ts'elh'á:y < ts'elh=.
 us (nominalized object of preposition), to us, with us:: t'elhímelh < lhímelh.
 you folks (object of preposition), to you folks, with you folks:: t'alh_wélep < lh_wélep.

within

within

on itself, within itself:: =p'.

on something else, within something else:: =q'.

without talking

disappointed and angry-looking without talking:: sxéy_xeth' < xíth' ~ xéyth'.

witness

call s-o to witness, call s-o to listen:: xwlálámstexw < xwlalá:.

he/she called me to witness:: xwelalámsthòxes < xwlalá:.

thank s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, a ceremony, being a witness):: xwth'í:t < ts'ít ~ ch'í:t.

wobble

wobbling on its bottom:: kw'áth'eletsem < kw'eth'ém.

wobbly:: xwóyqw'esem.

wolf :: stqó:ya ~ stqó:ye ~ stqó:yá.

wolves:: stelqóye < stqó:ya ~ stqó:ye ~ stqó:yá.

wolverine :: shxwématsel ~ shxwémetsel.

a spirit power of a kw'òxweqs dancer, (perhaps wolverine or badger spirit power):: sqoyép < sqoyép.

badger or wolverine:: melmélkw'es sqoyép < sqoyép.

unidentified animal with marks on its face, perhaps badger or wolverine:: sqoyép.

yellow badger, possibly wolverine:: sqoyép ~ melmélkw'es sqoyép.

Woman

Cannibal Ogress, Wild Cannibal Woman:: Th'òw_xiya < th'òwex ~ th'òwé_x.

woman

(a lot of) women:: slhellhá:li < slhá:lí.

little ladies:: slhelhlíli < slhá:lí.

little woman, small woman:: slháhlí < slhá:lí.

married woman, got a husband, got married to a husband:: swóweqeth < swáqeth.

married women, ((plural) got husbands):: swóqeweqeweth (or better) swóq-weqeth < swáqeth.

peek under a woman's skirt:: xwpelákw < pél:ékw.

(post-adolescent) woman, woman (15 yrs. or older):: slhá:lí.

rock in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot:: Xexám Smá:lt < xà:m ~ xá:m.

woman, female:: slhá:lí.

woman's genitals, vulva, vagina:: xá:welh.

womb

womb, uterus:: smélàtel < méle ~ mél:a.

wonder

I wonder:: yexw.

I wonder what s-o will do?, I wonder what I will do?: xwe'ítixw or xwe'ít yexw < xwe'ít.

wood

a wood carving:: shxwqwó:lthels, shxwqwó:lthels.

wood (CONT'D)

- bark, wood, plant:: =á:y ~ =ey ~ =iy.
 big wooden dish (often two feet long), feast dish, wooden platter, (big stirring spoon [LJ], carved wooden spoon, big wooden spoon [AC, BJ, DM]): qwelhyôwelh ~ qwelhliyôwelh ~ qwelhlyúwelh < qwélh.
 bring in firewood, bring wood in:: kwtxwéltsep ~ kwetxwéltsep < kwetáxw.
 carve wood, whittle:: xet'kw'á:ls.
 carving wood, whittling:: xát'kw'els < xet'kw'á:ls.
 chop wood, split wood, (chop/split s-th wood):: séq'et < séq'.
 chop wood (with an axe), split wood:: th'iqw'élchep or th'iyqw'éltsep < th'íyeqw'.
 cottonwood bark driftwood (it was used to carve toy canoes), cottonwood driftwood used for carving toy canoes:: qwémélép ~ qwemélep.
 cut it (wood, lawn, etc.): t'eqw'ót < t'éqw'.
 cutting wood (with a saw), sawing wood:: xíxets'els < xets'á:ls.
 cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (cut wood to store away):: xets'á:ls.
 Douglas fir log or wood:: ts'sá:y.
 driftwood:: qwlhá:y < qwélh.
 firewood:: =élchep ~ =éltsep, híyeqwtém siyólh < yéqw.
 gather firewood (in the woods), get firewood:: chiyólh < yólh.
 getting firewood:: chiyóyelh < yólh.
 hew (stone, wood, anything):: t'élexè:yis < t'éléx.
 little stick of firewood:: syóyelh < yólh.
 lots of little pieces of driftwood:: qwéqwelhi(y) < qwélh.
 lots of little sticks of firewood:: syéyelh < yólh.
 (make a) rapid repeated sound usually on wood:: qw'ópxwem < qw'ópxw.
 October to November, (wood gathering time):: tsélcheptel?.
 pitchwood (esp. fir, pine, spruce):: kw'íxwelhp < kw'íxw.
 plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/totem poles, paddles), taper it (with knife or plane), peel it (a fruit, etc.), whittle it, strip or peel bark off of it, scrape it (of carrots), (carve it, peel it [AC]): xípet < xíp.
 rotten wood:: pqwá:y < póqw.
 rough (of wood), lumpy (of ground, bark, etc.): smelhmélhqw.
 sawing wood:: lhilhts'óltsep < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
 sawing wood, cutting wood with a saw:: lhílhets'els < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
 smash s-th to pieces (hard pitch, splintery wood, a glass), break s-th to pieces, beat s-th/s-o to a pulp:: th'ó:wt.
 split firewood:: th'íyeqw'á:ls < th'íyeqw'.
 split it (firewood):: th'íyeqw't < th'íyeqw'.
 splitting firewood:: th'óyeqw'els < th'íyeqw'.
 splitting wood (esp. blanks and bolts):: póqwels < péqw.
 splitting wood, (splitting it (a lot of wood)): seq'séq'et < séq'.
 tick, wood tick, and probably Pacific Coast tick:: t'pí.
 to chip it (like wood):: t'ópet < t'óp.
 to cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (to cut [as structured activity] [Deming]): lhts'á:ls < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
 western red cedar wood:: xepá:y ~ xepáy ~ xpá:y < sxéyp.
 wood chips:: t'ámel (or) t'ém:el < t'ém.
 wood duck (makes nest in tree):: qwiwílh.
 wood, firewood:: siyólh ~ siyólh ~ syólh < yólh.
 wood-shed:: siyólhá:wtxw < yólh.

wood-carving

wood-carving

wood-carving knife:: xepá:ltel < xíp.

wooden)

(wooden?): =(')ó:ylha.

woodpecker

large red-necked woodpecker, large red-headed woodpecker, rain crow (black with red comb on head) (AC), pileated woodpecker:: temélhépsem < témélh.

ordinary small woodpecker:: t'ót'ep'els < t'óp'.

red-headed woodpecker, (pileated woodpecker):: t'ot'ep'íqselem < t'óp'.

red-shafted flicker (woodpecker), medium-sized woodpecker with red under the wing, (pileated woodpecker [AK] (but this is a large bird), small red-headed woodpecker [probably red-breasted sapsucker, possibly hairy woodpecker or downy woodpecker] [Elders Group 3/1/72]): th'íq.

small red-headed woodpecker, probably red-breasted sapsucker, and/or possibly the hairy woodpecker or downy woodpecker:: qw'opxwiqsélem < qw'óp_xw.

woods

(be in the) woods, (amidst bush or vegetation, be tucked away?): sxí:xets' ~ sxíxets' < xí:ts' ~ xíts' ~ xets'.

go through the woods:: xets'í:lem < xí:ts' ~ xíts' ~ xets'.

in the backwoods, toward the woods, away from the river, in the bush:: chó:leqw < chá:l or chól.

trees, thicket, timber, woods, forest:: theqthéqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.

Woodside)

Agassiz Mountain (or more likely Mount Woodside):: Sqwehíwel < qwá.

woodtick

tick, woodtick, probably Pacific Coast tick and the wood tick:: méth'elhqìwèl < méth'elh.

wool :: =álqel ~ =élqel.

a carder (for carding wool):: shxwtéxelqèyls < tex.

card wool, comb s-th, (carding/combing s-th (wool/hair)): téxelqèylt < tex.

diatomaceous earth (could be mixed with things to whiten them--for ex. dog and goat wool), white clay for white face paint (for pure person spirit-dancers), white powder from mountains, white clay they make powder from to lighten goat and dog wool for blankets, powder, talc, white face paint:: st'ewókw'.

dog wool:: sqwemá:yalqel < qwem.

dog wool fibre:: qweqwemeylíth'e < qwem.

flannelette, velvet, woolly material, fluffy material, soft material:: pá:píth'a < pá:pa.

prickly (from fir bark, wool, or something one is allergic to), irritant, have an allergic reaction (to fir powder or cedar bark):: th'íth'ekwem < th'íkw.

sheep wool:: metú:lqel ~ metú:'álqel < metú.

spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner:: sélseltel < sél or sí(:)l.

spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner, a spinning machine:: shxwqáqelets' < qálets'.

spinning wool:: qáqelets' < qálets'.

spin wool or twine:: qálets'.

wool, fur:: =á:y ~ =ey ~ =iy.

wool, fur, animal hair:: sá:y.

woolly, fluffy:: pá:pa.

wool (CONT'D)

wool spinner, spindle for spinning wool, spinning stick:: sétsel < sél or sí(:)l.

wool hat

spirit-dancing costume, wool hat for spirit-dancer (Deming):: s-hóyiws.

woolly

flannelette, velvet, woolly material, fluffy material, soft material:: pá:píth'a < pá:pa.

(have a) hairy face, (have) hair on the face, (have a woolly face):: xwpopó:s < pá:pa.

woolly, fluffy:: pá:pa.

word

also the words of Mack's spirit song:: Á:yiya.

work :: syó:ys < yó:ys.

(an Indian doctor or shaman) working, curing, chasing the bad things away:: lhálhewels < lhá:w.

(be) difficult, hard (of work, etc.): t'í ~ t'í'.

(be) willing to do one's work, (ambitious [BH TTC]): lexws'ó:les.

canoe-work, canoe-making:: s=há:y < hà:y.

carve stone, work in stone:: t'eléxot < t'eléx.

Indian doctor at work, shaman at work, healer:: lhálhewéleq < lhá:w.

[someone] always working:: lexwsyóyes ~ lexwsiyó:yes < yó:ys.

to work:: yó:ys.

wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry):: xpó:ys < sxéyp.

working, be working:: yóyes < yó:ys.

worker

babysitter (for new spirit-dancers), any of the workers who help in initiating a spirit-dancer, (initiator or helper of spirit-dancers):: xólhemílh ~ xòlhémí:lh < xólh.

world

earth, ground, land, the earth, the world:: tém:éxw ~ tem:éxw ~ ~ tèm:èxw ~ témexw.

edge of the world:: sóyéxel < sóy.

on the other side of the world:: súyéxel < sóy.

worm

earthworm (esp. the most common introduced in B.C.): sth'ékw's te téméxw < sth'ékw'.

have worms, he got worms:: th'eth'ekw'íwetem < sth'ékw'.

salmonberry worm, (prob. larvae of moths or butterflies or two-winged flies):: xwexwíye.

slow-worm ("a slow-moving foot-long snake"), actually a species of blind legless lizard::

aleqá:y < álhqey ~ álhqay.

tapeworm:: sqwó:qwetl'í:wèl.

worm, bug:: sth'ékw'.

worn

be worn out (of clothes for ex.), be old (of clothes), smashed up when dropped, dissolved:: th'éw.

worn out (used when quarter moon is nearly invisible), (set (of the sun)):: th'éx.

worry

(be/get) really worried:: th'áth'iyekw.

worry (CONT'D)

(be/get) worried about s-o:: th'áth'iyekwémet < th'áth'iyekw.

worried, sad, looking sad:: st'á:y_xw < t'ay.

worst

part not used (like seeds of cantelope, core of apple, blood in fish, etc.), worst part:: sqéls
< qél.

would be good

it would be good:: éy ~ éy::

wound

a wound, (a hurt?): s_xélh < xélh.be hit (with arrow, bullet, anything shot that you've aimed), got shot, (got pierced), got
poked into, got wounded (with gun or arrow):: ts'éqw'.

wrap

(be) wrapped:: shxwelókw' < xwélekw'.

cloth or warm material to wrap around the foot, stockings:: chóxwxel.

keep it wrapped:: xwelókw'stexw ~ shxwelókw'stexw < xwélekw'.

to wrap:: xwélekw'.

wrap it again, rewrap it, (correction by AD:) roll it up (of a mat, carpet, etc.):
xwelxwélekw't < xwélekw'.

wrapped up:: s'ehó < ehó.

wrapped up (in stupidity):: s'i'hó < ehó.

wrap s-th:: xwélekw't < xwélekw'.

wrap s-th up (a baby, etc.): ehó:t < ehó.

wrap s-th up (a present, etc.): ehó:t < ehó.

wrap up:: ehó.

wren

baby wren, little or young wren:: t'át'emiya < t'ámiya, t'át'emiya < t'ámiya.

little winter wren (a real little bird), wren (likes dense woods and woodpiles), may also
include (esp.) Bewick's wren, long-billed marsh wren, house wren, and rock wren (all five possible in the
area):: t'ámiya.song sparrow, also brown sparrow, (could include any or all of the following which occur
in the Stó:lô area: Savannah sparrow, vesper sparrow, lark sparrow, tree sparrow, chipping sparrow,
Harris sparrow, fox sparrow, white-crowned sparrow, golden-crowned sparrow, and song sparrow) (type
of brown wren [BH TTC 11/15/76], larger wren (but smaller than robin) [Elders Group 2/18/76]):
s_xwó_xwtha.

wrestler)

throw s-o down hard (like a wrestler), tap s-th (a container's bottom) [hard] on something
to make the contents settle (like berry basket):: th'esét ~ th'sét < th'és.

wring

squeeze s-th/s-o, wring s-th (of clothes), pinch s-th/s-o:: p'íth'et < p'í::

wrinkle

a wrinkle, (have a wrinkle?): lhélp' < lhél.

(be) wrinkled:: sq'emq'ámth'.

(have a) wrinkled face:: lhélp'es < lhél.

wrinkle (CONT'D)

(have a) wrinkled face with many wrinkles:: lhellhélp'es < lhél.

wrist

sprained wrist:: xweth'éqw'tses.

wrist or hand joint:: xweth'éqw'tses.

wrist, wrist bone (on outer side of wrist, little finger side, lump of wrist):: qwémxwtses < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

write

already written:: sxexé:yl < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

got s-th written down:: sxéylstexw < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

pencil, pen, something to write with, (device to write or paint or mark with):: xéltel < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

something one writes with, (writing implement):: sxexé:yls < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

steep rock wall that used to have Indian writing at first C.P.R. tunnel above Haig:: Xelíqel < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

write for s-o:: (xé:yllhts(e)t) < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

write s-th:: xé:ylt < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

writings:: sxelá:ls < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

writing s-th:: xexé:ylt < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

writing (while doing it):: xelá:ls < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

writing (while doing it as a structured activity):: xexé:yls < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

wrong :: kw'á:y ~ kw'áy.

(be) turned around, turned the wrong way:: sxá:lt's' < xélt's'.

be wrong:: skw'á:y < kw'á:y ~ kw'áy.

get a shoe on the wrong foot:: sts'ó:kw'xel.

got (both) shoes on wrong feet:: sts'ók'w'elxel < sts'ó:kw'xel.

to split roots from the wrong end (small end):: séxw.

xáweleq

slough about mid-point in Seabird Island where xáweleq plant grew:: Xíxewqèyl or Xewqí:l < xáwéq.

Xá:ls

rock above Yale where Xá:ls gritted his teeth and scratched rocks as he duelled with a medicine man across the Fraser:: Th'exelís < th'exelís.

Xelhálh ~ Xelhlálh

stone underwater Teeter-totter near Xelhálh:: Xwíxweth'àlem < xwáth'.

a sxwó:yxwey head turned to stone on land at Xelhlálh somewhere:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < sxwó:yxwey.

rock that was a sxwó:yxwey head (mask) turned to stone at Xelhlálh:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < sxéyes.

Xóletsa

Granite Mountain, the second mountain back of Xóletsa, northwest of Kwelkwelqéylem::

Th'emth'ómels < th'óméls.

mountain west of N'ó:letsa, (mountain north of Sése (Mary Ann Creek), shortcut to N'ó:letsa [Elders Group (Fish Camp 9/29-31/77)]): Tl'átl'eq'xélém < tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.

side hills or tilted hills northwest of N'ó:letsa near Yale:: Tewtewá:la ~ Tutuwále < tewále.

Xwyélés

Xwyélés

the Tracks of Mink, holes shaped like a mink's tracks toward the base of the rock-face called Xwyélés or Lexwyélés:: Sxéyeltels Te Sqoyéxiya < sxél:e.

Xwoxwelálhp

an area up the mountainside from Xwoxwelálhp (Yale):: Chelqwílh ~ Chelqwéylh < chá:l or chó:l.

Yakweakwoose

a spring water stream near Yakweakwoose:: Thíthx < thíx.

village above Yakweakwoose on both sides of the Chilliwack River:: Sxwó:yxweyla < sxwó:yxwey.

Yakweakwoose, next village above Scowkale, village near Sardis on the old Chilliwack

River course, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #9:: Yeqwyeqwí:ws < yéqw.

Yale)

an area up the mountainside from Ñwoxwelálhp (Yale):: Chelqwílh ~ Chelqwéylh < chá:l or chó:l.

a village by Yale along Yale Creek:: Xwóxwelá:lhp < xwále ~ xwá:le.

former village directly across the Fraser River from Yale:: Xelhlálh ~ Xelhálh < xélh.

Mary Ann Creek, village at mouth of Mary Ann Creek into the Fraser (in Yale, B.C., Yale

Town Indian Reserve #1):: Sése.

mountain on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always)

pile up:: Lexwyó:qwem Smá:lt < yó:qw.

mountain right back of Yale town reserve with two big lakes and many small ones:: Xó:letsa Smá:lt < xó:tsa.

place above Yale:: Xwawíthí:m.

place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat

Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek):: Sxwesálh < xwés.

place on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile

up:: Lexwyó:qwem < yó:qw.

side hills or tilted hills northwest of Ñó:letsa near Yale:: Tewtewá:la ~ Tutuwále < tewále.

Yale, Fort Yale:: Puchí:l.

Yale Creek

a village by Yale along Yale Creek:: Xwóxwelá:lhp < xwále ~ xwá:le.

place where Yale Creek divides (forks) above the highway bridge over the creek:: T'ít'xelhchò:m < t'éx.

village between Yale Creek and Mary Ann Creek on the CP side (west bank of the Fraser

R.) where lots of cottonwoods grow/grew (near Yale, B.C.): Lexwchéwólhp < cháchew ~ cháchu.

Yale Indian Reserves 19 and 20

village on east bank of Fraser River below Siwash Creek (Aseláw), now Yale Indian

Reserves 19 and 20, named because of a big rock in the area that the trail had to pass (go around), also

the name of the rock:: Q'alelíktel < q'ál.

Yale Mountain:: Popelehó:ys.

a mountain just south of Yale Mountain (Popelehó:ys) with a big hole like a tunnel in it

above the highway at Yale:: Tekwóthel ~ Tkwóthel.

yarn

(be) rolled up in a ball (twine, yarn, etc.): sqw'ómxwes < qw'ómxw.

yarrow

yarrow, also parsely fern:: xaweqá:l < xáwéq.

yawn

yawn

to yawn:: wíqes < wí:q ~ wíq.

yawning:: wíweqes < wí:q ~ wíq.

year :: syíłòlèm ~ siló:lém ~ síłòlèm < yelòlèm.

ancient people over a hundred years old:: sxwolexwiyám < xwiyám.

fallen snow, (year):: máqa ~ máqe.

(have/get a year):: yelòlèm.

last year:: spelwálh.

yechh.

yechh., (expression of disgust used by some elders on seeing or smelling something disgusting):: áq'.

yell

a holler, (a yell, a shout):: stà:m < tà:m.

call (by voice), shout, yell, holler:: tà:m.

shouting repeatedly, hollering repeatedly, yelling (repeatedly):: tatí:m < tà:m.

yellow

a yellowish glow at night given off by old birch and alder:: qwéth'.

be yellow, be green:: tsqwá:y < qwá:y.

be yellowish, be tan:: sqwóqweyel ~ sqwóqwiyel < qwá:y.

getting yellow, turning yellow, turning green:: qwóqweyel ~ qwóqwiyel < qwá:y.

[have/get/be in a state of going a little yellow or green]: tsqwíqweyel < qwá:y.

[having/getting/being in a state of yellow or green]: tsqwóqwey < qwá:y.

[looks yellow or green, yellow/green-looking]: tsqwáyòmèx < qwá:y.

[stative/be getting yellow, stative/be getting green]: tsqwóqwiyel < qwá:y.

turning to real yellow:: qwáyewel < qwá:y.

turning yellow, getting yellow, turning green:: qwóyel < qwá:y.

turn yellow, got yellow:: qwáyel < qwá:y.

yellow?: eyólés ~ eyó:les < éy ~ éy:, eyólés ~ eyó:les < éy ~ éy:.

yellow-bodied:: tsqwayíws < qwá:y.

yellow-jacket

yellow-jacket bee:: xexp'ítseł sisemó:ye < sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemòye.

yes :: á:'a.

nod one's head, nod one's head (up and down for yes for ex.): líqwesem < líqw.

sometimes, (yes [RM]): lhéq'.

yes/no question:: í, lí ~ lí: ~ líye < lí.

interrogative, yes/no question:: -e.

yesterday

yesterday, it was yesterday:: cheláqelh.

yet

isn't s-o yet?, isn't it yet?, hasn't s-o yet?: xwewá: < éwe ~ ówe.

not yet be, be not yet:: xwewá < éwe ~ ówe.

yew

yew

yew tree, Pacific yew:: téxwetselhp < téxwets.

yipes.

yipes., eek:: alelf.yogurt:: thepth'epéy t'át'ets'em sqemó < thep(-)th'epéy, t'áts', qemó

(lit. curdled + sour + milk)(uncertain about initial <th> could be <th'> or both could be <th>)

yoke :: shxw'ílámálá ~ shxw'ílàmàlà < ílàm.

yonder

(be) over there, (be) yonder:: lí(:) tí or lí(:)tí.

you

It's you to thank the Lord, (Please say grace):: lúwe ts'ít te Chíchelh Siyám < =chílh ~ chílh=.so then you:: t'l'o'asu < t'l'ó ~ t'l'o.you get covered on the mouth (by a flying squirrel at night for ex.): qep'ó:ythòm < qep'.

you all

it is you (pl.), it is you folks, it is you people, it is you all:: lhwélep.

you folks

it is you (pl.), it is you folks, it is you people, it is you all:: lhwélep.you folks (object of preposition), to you folks, with you folks:: t'alhwélep < lhwélep.you (pl.), you folks, you people:: talhwélep < lhwélep.

your (pl.), you folks's, second person plural possessive pronoun, second person plural subordinate subject:: -a -elep ~ -a' -elep.

young :: =ó:llh ~ =óllh ~ =elh ~ ='ó:llh.adolescent virgin girl, young girl (about ten to fifteen years), girl (from ten till she becomes a woman):: q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.a husband's younger wives, co-wife:: sxáye.a lot of trees close together (young), thicket:: théqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.a small person (old or young) is picking or trying to pick, an inexperienced person is picking or trying to pick, picking a little bit, someone who can't pick well is picking:: lhilhím < lhím.baby elk, (young elk):: q'oyíyetsó:llh < q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.baby wren, little or young wren:: t'át'emiya < t'ámiya.bed, (child, young):: =á(:)ylh ~ =á(:)lh ~ =elh (~ =iylh ~ =ó:llh ?).child (post-baby to pre-adolescent), child (under 12), (young [BJ]):: st'ít'leqelh ~ st'ít'leqelh.child, young, baby:: =ílh ~ =íylh ~ =éylh ~ =elh ~ =á(:)ylh.five little ones, five young (animal or human):: lhq'atses'ó:llh < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.little girl (perhaps four years), young girl, (girl from five to ten years [EB]):: q'áq'emí < q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry):: xpó:ys < sxéyp.young bat:: skw'íkw'elyàxel < skw'elyàxel.young cedar:: súsekw'.younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf:: st'éle, st'éle.(young) girls, lots of (adolescent) girls:: q'á:lemi ~ q'á:lemey < q'á:mi ~ q'á:miy.

young (CONT'D)

young (red) cedar:: shxwt'ám:etsel.

younger

younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one's(great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister:: sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

younger brother

girl's younger brother (pet name):: iyá:q, iyá:q.

to make a sign with its foot it wants a younger brother or younger sister:: oqw'exélem < óqw'.

younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one's(great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister:: sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

"younger" cousin

younger sibling, younger brother, younger sister, child of younger sibling of one's parent, "younger" cousin (could even be fourth cousin [through younger sibling of one's great great grandparent]): sqá:q.

"younger" cousins

younger siblings, "younger" cousins (first, second, or third cousins [whose connecting ancestor is younger than ego's]): sqelá:q < sqá:q.

younger sibling

small younger sibling:: sqiqáq < sqá:q.

younger sibling (pet name):: ká:k ~ kyá:ky < sqá:q.

younger sibling, younger brother, younger sister, child of younger sibling of one's parent, "younger" cousin (could even be fourth cousin [through younger sibling of one's great great grandparent]): sqá:q.

younger siblings, "younger" cousins (first, second, or third cousins [whose connecting ancestor is younger than ego's]): sqelá:q < sqá:q.

younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one's(great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister:: sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

younger sister

to make a sign with its foot it wants a younger brother or younger sister:: oqw'exélem < óqw'.

younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker's), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one's parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one's(great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister:: sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

youngest

last baby (youngest baby), the last-born, a child cranky and jealous of an expected brother or sister:: óqw'a < óqw'.

youngest (sibling):: se'ó:seqwt < sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.

youngest sister

youngest sister of Lhílheqey (Mount Cheam) that cries:: Ñemó:th'iya < xà:m ~ xá:m.

you people

you people

it is you (pl.), it is you folks, it is you people, it is you all:: lhwélep.
 you (pl.), you folks, you people:: talhwélep < lhwélep.

you (pl.)

it is you (pl.), it is you folks, it is you people, it is you all:: lhwélep.
 you (pl.), second person plural object:: -óle.
 you (pl.), you folks, you people:: talhwélep < lhwélep.

your

your (sg.), second person sg. possessive pronoun, second person sg. subordinate subject
 pronoun:: -a'.

your (pl.)

your (pl.), you folks's, second person plural possessive pronoun, second person plural
 subordinate subject:: -a -elep ~ -a' -elep.

you (sg.) :: taléwe < léwe.

it's you, you are the one. you (focus or emphasis):: léwe.
 you (sg.) (object of preposition):: tl'eléwe ~ tl'léwe < léwe.
 you (sg.), second person singular object:: -óme.
 you (sg.) (subject of an independent clause), second person sg.:: -chexw ~ -chxw.

Y-shaped

prop up a limb with a Y-shaped stick, (prop s-th up (of a limb, with a Y-shaped stick)):: ts'qw'ít or th'qw'ít.

Yuculta

Yuculta Kwakiutl people, southern Kwakiutl people from Cape Mudge north who raided
 the Salish people:: Yéqwelhta_x ~ Yéqwelhta.

Yune's Cannery

island in river on which Yune's Cannery was built:: Yù:l.

Zapus trinotatus trinotatus:: sétsetets.

Zea mais :: kwól.

Zenaidura macroura

including Columba fasciata, Zenaidura macroura, possibly Ectopistes migratorius, also Columbia livia
 (introduced):: hemó:.

Ziphius cavirostrus

perhaps generic, most likely includes all local balleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti, especially
 Balaenoptera physalus and Megaptera novaeangliae, possibly Eschrichtius glaucus, Balaenoptera borealis,
 Balaenoptera acutorostrata, Sibbaldus musculus, Eubalaena sieboldi, could include the following toothed
 whales (suborder Odontoceti): Physeter catodon, possibly Berardius bairdi, Mesoplodon stejnegeri, Ziphius
 cavirostrus:: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

Zonotrichia atricapilla

Melospiza melodia morphna, (perhaps any/all of the following: Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi,
 Poocetes gramineus, Chondestes grammacus, Spizella arborea, Spizella passerina, Zonotrichia querula,

Zonotrichia atricapilla (CONT'D)

Passerella iliaca, Zonotrichia leucophrys, Zonotrichia atricapilla, Melospiza melodia morphna)::
s_xwó_xwtha.

Zonotrichia leucophrys

Melospiza melodia morphna, (perhaps any/all of the following: Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi,
Poocetes gramineus, Chondestes grammacus, Spizella arborea, Spizella passerina, Zonotrichia querula,
Passerella iliaca, Zonotrichia leucophrys, Zonotrichia atricapilla, Melospiza melodia morphna)::
s_xwó_xwtha.

Zonotrichia querula

Melospiza melodia morphna, (perhaps any/all of the following: Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi,
Poocetes gramineus, Chondestes grammacus, Spizella arborea, Spizella passerina, Zonotrichia querula,
Passerella iliaca, Zonotrichia leucophrys, Zonotrichia atricapilla, Melospiza melodia morphna)::
s_xwó_xwtha.

zucchini:: ts'áyxw kúkumels (could be ts'íyxw kwúkwemels) < ts'íyxw, kwúkwemels or kúkumels
(lit. dried + cucumber)