Dictionary of Upriver Halkomelem

Brent D. Galloway

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Dictionary of Upriver Halkomelem

Volume I
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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, Ih, m, n, o, ō, p, p’, q, q’, qw, qw’, R (reduplication or doubling), s, sh, t, t’, th, th’, tl’, ts, ts’, u, w, 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 <qé:l> bad, or <qá:l> steal, or <qí:l ~ qéy> put away, save, or <qó:l> 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:ló 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’éméylem section. If you have a rough idea of the form’s Halq’éméylem 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’éméylem-to-English section. The English-to-Halq’éméylem 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’elq’>, //C,jC=q’=l=’l, /‘tangled on s-th else, snagged (as a net on a log or branch)’/, <q’elq’elq’t>, //C,jC=q’=t=l, /‘coil it’/, <xéyq’et>, //xéy=q’=a=l/l, /‘scratch it (to itch it)’/ (compare with <xéy=m=et> grab it).

Angle brackets show forms in the Stó:lō writing system. To make it easier to find, forms in the Stó:lō writing system are shown in bold-face type. These are first in every entry, since the speakers and learners of the language will located 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’éméylem 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, 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 Stó:lō writing system used for Upriver Halq’éméylem, 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 Stó:lō 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’ ~ q ~ qθ//, 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” te léləm-s
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 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'á:l is:

<q'á:l>, free root //q'á: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"é-y k"e-l-s q'á:l k"e-s lúw-e-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, <qwéllhtsellh q'á:l.>, //Rów=4-c-é1 q'á: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'á: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"é-y k"e-l-s q'á:l k"e-s lúw-e-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, <qwéllhtsellh q'á:l.>, //Rów=4-c-é1 q'á:l//, /'I don't/didn't believe'./ Elder's comment: "there's no word for doubt", attested by EB.

<q'áq'el>, cts //q'[C₁]-é//, EFAM ['believing'], <-R₁> continuative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.
The document contains linguistic analysis and descriptions of the languages Cheh, Tait, and their dialects. It includes concepts such as the use of words like 'lheq'él:exw' and 'lheq'él:exw' in different contexts and their implications in syntax and morphology. The text also discusses the role of 'met' as a transitivizer and indirect effect control transitivizer, and how these concepts are used in the languages. The text further explores the use of 'él:exw' and 'él:exw' in various grammatical constructions and their implications in vowel simulation and consonant merger. The text concludes with an analysis of the use of 'él:exw' in a story of the Flood and its derivation, illustrating the dynamic nature of these languages.
<q'elstá:txw>, caus /l=q'él=sT-Ø=[Aē]=x"~/l, 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: <tsel q'elstá:txw.>, //c-Ø q'él=sT-Ø=[Aē]=x"~/l, /'I fooled him.",
attested by EB; found in <q'élstá:txwes.>., //q'él=sT-Ø=[Aē]=x"~-Øs~/l, /'He fooled someone.',
attested by EB, example: <q'élstá:txwes q'á:l.>., //q'él=sT-Ø=[Aē]=x"-Ø qØ=s=x q'él:~/l, /'He
fooled him and he believed.'/ attested by EB, <q'élstá:txwes á:bltel te Lawéchten.>. //q'él=sT-
Ø=[Aē]=x"-Ø ?é-Øel te lëw=(=)c=teen~/l, /'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'élstá:txwesthòx>. //cí=q'él=sT-Ø=[Aē]=x"~T-áx~/l, (irregular),
comment: in this form =stá:txw is used as part of the root and a second causative =st is added, then
the object pronoun suffix -Øx me; it is not clear whether this is an error or is required and allowed to
maintain the root vowel shifted into =stá:txw; 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
-Øx second person singular object suffix, phonology: the last vowel has stress downstepped to `,
attested by Deming (4/27/78).

<q'íq'elstá:txw>, cts and dmv //c₁=q'él=sT-Ø=[Aē]=x"~/l, 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, transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), also <q'íq'elstaxw>., //c₁=q'él=sT-Ø=[Aē]=x"~/l, [q'eq'elšux"], also /fool s-o as a
joke, April-fool s-o, (Deming 2/7/80), (<R₄>= diminutive), morphological note: causative durative diminutive,
attested by Deming (2/7/80); found in <q'éyq'elsthòm.>, //c₁=q'él=sT-ámØ~/l, /'to April-fool
you!/, attested by Deming, <q'íq'elsthóm.>, //c₁=q'él=sT-ámØ~/l, /'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'élomét> 'know oneself, be
certain'), <q'élmet> 'believe s-o, trust s-o' (which has a form inflected from it: <q'áq'élmet> 'believing
s-o'), and <q'elstá:txw> 'fool s-o, deceive s-o, (lie to s-o [SJ])' (which has a form derived from it:
<q'íq'elstá:txw> '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 infixed 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 /Ø/
(called schwa by linguists, spelled <e> in the Stó:lô 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
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 <s> of the suffix; the result is an <s> which is held for twice as long as a single <l> in the first two variants (shown by <ll> 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'élexw ~ lhéq'él:exw ~ slhéq'el:exw>, attested by IHTTC, AC, JL, and another variant set <slhéq'awelh ~ slhéq'welh>, /s=ṭə= 'q̤̃l=weθ/, subdiaslects: 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 subdiaslects the speakers reported it to be in.

The next entry, <lhéq'élémet> 'know oneself, be confident', is derived from the word just discussed, <lhéq'el:exw ~ lhéq'él:exw ~ lhq'él:exw>, and is a non-control reflexive stem; the suffix <émet> is reflexive, do to oneself. The meaning be confident is developed from “know oneself” and is an alloseme. 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 <lhéq'élémet> 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'él:exw ~ slhéq'elelexw> 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 <q̤̃l ál> with a vowel change (<é-ablaut> non-continuative) and a suffix (<met> indirect control transitive). The reason we know this vowel change has a different meaning than the same vowel change seen in <slhéq'élexw ~ lhéq'él:exw ~ lhq'él:exw>, is because the next word is <q̤̃l'éq'élmet> 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’aq’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 infixed 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:lxw> 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’élstexw> return it, bring it back, give it back which either has root <q’ó:to> together or possibly <q’ål> 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’iq’elstá:lxw>, 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:lxw>, 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 allophones and the range of meaning of each
word, affix or idiom. After these allosemes, 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’ówx ~ t’óxw.
branch of probably Abies grandis:: t’óxwtes < t’ó:xw ~ t’ówx ~ 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’ówx ~ 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.

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. Gerdts (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 Shxwélí 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 Gerdt, Compton, Edwards, Thorne, & Ulrich 1997), Suttles posthumous, in preparation by Gerdt, 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’šíblu) 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:lô Shxwéleí 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:lô Shxwéleí 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:lô 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:lô 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).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COQUALEETZA ELDERS GROUP:</th>
<th>INDIAN NAMES (SO FAR AS KNOWN)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Louise Bolan</td>
<td>Xwiyéym</td>
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<td>Tillie Bordon</td>
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<td>Danny Charlie</td>
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<td>Madeleine Charlie</td>
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<td>Wilfred Charlie</td>
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<td>Mandy Charnley</td>
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<td>Amy Cooper</td>
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<td>Amelia Douglas</td>
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<td>Dolly Felix</td>
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<td>Rosaleen George*</td>
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<td>Al Gutierrez</td>
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<td>Tillie Gutierrez</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Herrling*</td>
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<td>Lucy Jackson</td>
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<td>Lawrence James</td>
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<td>Lizzie Johnson</td>
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<td>Francis Kelly</td>
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<td>Philomena Kelly</td>
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<td>Ed Leon Sr.</td>
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<td>Joe Lorenzetto</td>
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<td>Jeanne McIntyre</td>
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<td>Teresa Michell</td>
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<td>Shirley Norris*</td>
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<td>Hank Pennier</td>
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<td>Maggie Pennier</td>
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<td>Evangeline Pete</td>
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<td>Bertha Peters</td>
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<td>Mabel Peters</td>
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<td>Mary Peters</td>
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<td>Susan (Josh) Peters</td>
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<td>Albert Phillips</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Phillips</td>
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<td>Roy Point</td>
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<td>Jean Silver</td>
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<td>Cecilia Thomas</td>
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<td>Henry Thomas</td>
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</table>

(*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: Xwelikw’elteł 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 Siyamelhöt (Tzeachten name)
Norma Cline Thxwólemòt (Tzeachten name)
Mamie Cooper Ts’átesamíya (Musqueam name)
Esther Fidele Sth’hónelh (Nooksack name)
Louisa George Tsisxwísalh, Tsisyúyud (Skagit name)
Mabel Hicks Sló’met (Deroche name)
Alice Hunt Gyi’xédémq (a Cape Mudge Kwakwala name), Soyó:lhéwet, Siyáme (name of Agnes James)
Sindick Jimmy Xá:xwemelh (a Nooksack name)
Susan Jimmy Chúchowelwet (Yakweakwoose name from Squamish)
Joe Louie Sákwléti, spelled Sacquility by him
Ernie Paul Gwítsideb (Skagit name)
Helen Paul Tsetósiya (Shxway or Skway name)
Ella Reid Xó:lelh
Bill Roberts Snúlhem’qen (Nooksack name)
Matilda Sampson Xwélhiya
Philoniena Solomon (name not remembered)
Dan Swaneset Selháméten (Nooksack name)
Elizabeth Jane Swaneset
Maria Villanueva
Clara Williams
Ollie (Olive) Williams
Walt Williams

Lísepet
Siyérmchesót (Yakweakwioose name)
liáhh (Soowahlie name)
Swolesót (Soowahlie name)
Dedíchbed (Skagit name from "Dutchman")

ELDERS ON WELLS TAPES:
Bob Joe
Dan Milo
Mrs. Margaretta Jim (Mrs. August Jim)
Edmund Joe Peters (husband of Mary Peters)
Harry Edwards
Albert Louie
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, Yeqwyeqwíws 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 Chehalis 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’álets (EJP), Elizabeth Phillips* (also some Chehalis) (EP), Harry Edwards, Cheam (HE), Mrs. Lena Hope, Spuzzum (also Thompson, some Tait
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:lô 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. Margarettta 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
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 (Quets, Quinault)
13) Lower Chehalis
14) Upper Chehalis
15) Cowlitz
IV Oregon Division
16) Tillamook (Tillamook, Siletz)
V Interior Division
A) Northern
17) Lilooet [St’át’imcets] (Lill.) (Upper [Lilooet-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:lô 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 (allophones) and semantic domains and subdomains are given for each in all-caps; these domains and subdomains also provide the semantic environment of allophones of surrounding words in the sentence or nearby text or conversation, which help speakers and learners to predict which allophone 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 /as-/ 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:lô or Halq'eméylem orthography (a, ch, ch', e, h, i, k, k', kw, kw', l, lh, m, n, o, ò, 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 allophones, 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 allophones) 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
allophones or variant meanings of a morpheme, word, or idiom. Double slashes plus single quotes enclose
morphosemantic 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

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 allophone (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 allophone or sememe transcription of the first meaning of the entry;
6) sometimes another domain or subdomain name where the allophone has membership in more than one
domain (domain names show the semantic context which makes the allophone most likely in that context);
7) where there are allophones in different domains the new domain name is next followed by the allophone;
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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>attested by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABDF</td>
<td>animal body dysfunctions (incl. human)(subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABFC</td>
<td>animal body functions (incl. human)(subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABI</td>
<td>animal (incl. human) body insults (subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL</td>
<td>acculturated (post-contact) meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alt</td>
<td>alternative name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANA</td>
<td>anatomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANAA</td>
<td>anatomy--animal (subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANAB</td>
<td>anatomy--bird (subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANAF</td>
<td>anatomy--fish (subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANAH</td>
<td>anatomy--human (subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANAR</td>
<td>anatomy--reptile (subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant</td>
<td>antonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asin</td>
<td>as in (example of affix in a word)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM</td>
<td>alloseme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASP</td>
<td>aspect (subdomain of TIME)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bens</td>
<td>benefactive stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLDG</td>
<td>buildings (names, parts, functions, how to make them)(subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOT</td>
<td>botanical scientific name (in Latin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSK</td>
<td>basketry (types, parts, functions, how to make)(subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>canoes and other transportation (types, parts, functions, verbs for making, repairing and canoeing [strokes, etc.]) (subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caus</td>
<td>causative control stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cdia</td>
<td>see dialect form (fewer dialects have this form or dialects which are not the original source of the main form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf</td>
<td>compare with form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cfr</td>
<td>compare with root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cfns</td>
<td>compare with stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>Christianity (subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chrs</td>
<td>characteristic stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJ</td>
<td>conjunctions and logical operators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ck</td>
<td>check Indian form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CK</td>
<td>check English form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLO</td>
<td>clothing and ornaments (names, parts, functions, how to make, may incl. WV as subsubdomain)(subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>linguist's commentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cmdf</td>
<td>see main dialect form (this form is found in more dialects or in a dialect which is the original source of the word)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONV</td>
<td>conversation and speech (domain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpds</td>
<td>compound stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpvs</td>
<td>comparative stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CST</td>
<td>change of physical state (inanimate)(domain?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSR</td>
<td>constructions other than buildings (names, parts, functions, how to construct them)(subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ctr</td>
<td>contrast (with following word or words of similar meaning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cts</td>
<td>continuative stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>dialectal limitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEM</td>
<td>demonstrative (domain)(prob. subsumed under DIR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESC</td>
<td>descriptive words (incl. diminutive)(domain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>df</td>
<td>derived form (root or derivational affix unclear)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di</td>
<td>derivational infix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIR</td>
<td>directions (general adverbs, prepositions and demonstratives)(domain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dmn</td>
<td>diminutive nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dms</td>
<td>diminutive stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dmv</td>
<td>diminutive verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dnom</td>
<td>derived nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dp</td>
<td>derivational prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drs</td>
<td>derivational suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds</td>
<td>derived stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durs</td>
<td>durative stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EB</td>
<td>ethnobotany (common names)(domain of flora)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFAM</td>
<td>emotions, feelings, attitudes, mental processes, interjections  (domain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETH</td>
<td>ethnographic information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZ</td>
<td>ethnozoology (common names)(domain of fauna, incl. man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRE</td>
<td>fire features and functions (domain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOLK</td>
<td>folk classification (groupings and hierarchies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOOD</td>
<td>food (domain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR</td>
<td>borrowed from (lists language name, then ^Indian word^)(^ = cap6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRP</td>
<td>possibly borrowed from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frqs</td>
<td>frequentative stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSH</td>
<td>fishing (devices, parts, functions, processing the catch, making the devices)(subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>gloss (of single-word example)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>grammatical analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAM</td>
<td>games (domain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GC</td>
<td>grammatical comment (incl. morphological categories)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARV</td>
<td>harvesting (devices, parts and functions, techniques, how to make the devices, processing the harvest)(subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAT</td>
<td>human age terms (subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHG</td>
<td>household goods (names, parts, functions, how to make)(subdomain, prob. subsubdomain under BLDG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUMC</td>
<td>categories of humans (domain)(includes subdomains:  HAT, KIN, SOC, N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUNT</td>
<td>hunting (devices, parts, functions, techniques, how to make devices, processing the catch)(subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>informant's commentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDOC</td>
<td>Indian doctoring (subdomain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ie</td>
<td>in-context example (phrase or sentence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iecs</td>
<td>indirect effect control stem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
cr   continuative aspect
dema demonstrative article
demc demonstrative conjunction
demp demonstrative pronoun
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dm</td>
<td>diminutive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drv</td>
<td>directive (may only be in Nooksack)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dst</td>
<td>distributive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dur</td>
<td>durative aspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frq</td>
<td>frequentative aspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fut</td>
<td>future tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hbt</td>
<td>habitual aspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hpas</td>
<td>historical past tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icsp</td>
<td>independent clause subject pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iec</td>
<td>indirect effect control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ij</td>
<td>interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imp</td>
<td>imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ind</td>
<td>indirective ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inom</td>
<td>indefinite nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inp</td>
<td>independent nominal pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ins</td>
<td>instrumental (creates words for devices, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iopv</td>
<td>independent object of prepositional verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipp</td>
<td>independent possessive pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>iterative aspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ivp</td>
<td>independent verbal pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mdl</td>
<td>middle voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ncm</td>
<td>non-control middle ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nct</td>
<td>non-control transitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nctv</td>
<td>non-continuative aspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndem</td>
<td>nominal demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nmps</td>
<td>nominal past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom</td>
<td>nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>np-a</td>
<td>nominal phrase minus article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>npa</td>
<td>nominal phrase with apposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>npas</td>
<td>negative habitual past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>npc</td>
<td>nominal phrase with conjoining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>npm</td>
<td>nominal phrase with modifier(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nps</td>
<td>simple nominal phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nqps</td>
<td>negative interrogative past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oc</td>
<td>out-of-control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasf</td>
<td>past affixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass</td>
<td>passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcl</td>
<td>particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcsa</td>
<td>purposeful control structured activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcsi</td>
<td>purposeful control stem inanimate object preferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per</td>
<td>persistent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pers</td>
<td>persistent stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pnc</td>
<td>psychological non-control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppl</td>
<td>participle (=stative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pres</td>
<td>present tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prof</td>
<td>professional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stó:lô Orthography</th>
<th>IPA equivalents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;a&gt;</td>
<td>/æ/ [æ] before length or under high or mid tone (&lt;a, á, à&gt;) with rare exceptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;a&gt;</td>
<td>/æ/ [æ] elsewhere, i.e., under low tone (unmarked) and short (&lt;a&gt;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ch&gt;</td>
<td>/ç/ [ç]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ch'&gt;</td>
<td>/ç'/ [ç']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;e&gt;</td>
<td>/a/ [a] between or next to palatal sounds &lt;l, lh, x, y, s, ts, ts'&gt;[l, ʃ, ɬ, y, s, ç, ç’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;e&gt;</td>
<td>/a/ [a] between or next to labial(ized) sounds &lt;m, w, kw, kw’, qw, qw’, xx, xw&gt; [m, w, k*, k”<em>, q</em>, q”<em>, x</em>, x”]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;e&gt;</td>
<td>/a/ [a ~ ø] elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;h&gt;</td>
<td>/h/ [h]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;i&gt;</td>
<td>/i/ [i]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;k&gt;</td>
<td>/k/ [k ~ k’] after &lt;s&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;k&gt;</td>
<td>/k/ [kʰ ~ kʰ] elsewhere (aspirated except after /s/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;k’&gt;</td>
<td>/k’/ [k’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;kw&gt;</td>
<td>/k”/ [k”] after &lt;s&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;kw&gt;</td>
<td>/k”/ [k”] elsewhere (aspirated except after /s/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;kw’&gt;</td>
<td>/k”’/ [k”’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;l&gt;</td>
<td>/l/ [l]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;lh&gt;</td>
<td>/lh/ [l]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;m&gt;</td>
<td>/m/ [m]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;n&gt;</td>
<td>/n/ [n]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;o&gt;</td>
<td>/a/ [a]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;œ&gt;</td>
<td>/o/ [o]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;p&gt;</td>
<td>/p/ [p] after &lt;s&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;p&gt;</td>
<td>/p/ [p’] elsewhere (aspirated except after /s/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;p’&gt;</td>
<td>/p’/ [p’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;q&gt;</td>
<td>/q/ [q] after &lt;s&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;q&gt;</td>
<td>/q/ [qʰ] elsewhere (aspirated except after /s/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;q’&gt;</td>
<td>/q’/ [q’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;qw&gt;</td>
<td>/q”/ [q”] after &lt;s&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;qw&gt;</td>
<td>/q”/ [q”] elsewhere (aspirated except after /s/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;qw’&gt;</td>
<td>/q”’/ [q”’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;s&gt;</td>
<td>/s/ [s] everywhere except before &lt;xw&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;sh&gt;</td>
<td>/ʃ/ [ʃ] only before &lt;xw&gt; except in a few loan words from French or English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;t&gt;</td>
<td>/t/ [t] after &lt;s&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;t&gt;</td>
<td>/t’/ [t’] elsewhere (aspirated except after /s/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;t’&gt;</td>
<td>/t’/ [t’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;th&gt;</td>
<td>/θ/ [θ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;th’&gt;</td>
<td>/θ’/ [θ’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;tl’&gt;</td>
<td>/k’/ [k’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;tl’&gt;</td>
<td>/k’/ [k’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ts&gt;</td>
<td>/ç/ [ç]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ts’&gt;</td>
<td>/ç’/ [ç’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;u&gt;</td>
<td>/u/ [u]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;w&gt;</td>
<td>/w/ [w]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;x&gt;</td>
<td>/x’/ [x ~ x’]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<xw> = /x*/ [x*]
<x> = /x/ [x]
<iw> = /x*/ [x*]
<y> = /y/ [y]
<>' = /\ [\] 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)

References
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
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)
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)
M68 for Mitchell 1968 (Song.)
M87 for Mattina 1987 (Colville-Okanagan)
M86 for Montler 1986 (Saan.)
Nater 1977 (BC)
NT79 for Nile Thompson 1979
NT82pc for Nile Thompson 1982 personal communication
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 //?á ~ ʔá\], TIME ['recent past tense'], phonology: free variation, free variant: <é>, //ʔá\], syntactic comment: subject pronouns are suffixed to this verb to form ambiguous past, example: <ást álhtel>, //ʔá-ct ʔéliel\], 'I/we ate!', attested by AC, <échp mókw' álhtel cheláqelh(eln)>, //ʔá-c ép mók⁻ ʔéliel c¿éq¿(e³)\], 'you all ate yesterday!', <étél lhíts>], //ʔá-cél hi\c\], 'I got cut!', <ét'wóth lám>, //ʔé-t'we\-wèl liém\], 'he must have gone' (grammatical analysis: t'we must, I guess, evidential; -welh already), <átsel tofi\l>\], //ʔá-cél tá-[C,ʔè]-l=í-[l,ʔ]ll, 'I used to think!', syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb, attested by AC.

<á\-, (-á\]), MOOD ['interrogative'], phonology: combination of -e interrogative with e at end of preceding morpheme (by regular morphophonemic rule, e-e → á or //ʔè\-// → é), vowel merger, syntactic analysis: interrogative affix; found in <ówá:ta>, //ʔéwé-ʔé-tèll, 'is it none?, is it nobody?, didn't anybody?!', <léwá\-, Lópet>, //ʔéwè-ʔé, lápèll, 'Is it you, Robert?'.

<á\-, //\é\-, 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 <maythomésta\>, //mèy=ʔamé-çát-èll, '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"ès=è-\], 'overheated!', (contrast <kw'ó:kw'es> hot, contrast <kw'éz> get burned), perhaps <selá\-, //sèl=è: (but more likely that is s=h=ıl=\], 'tight!' (contrast possibly <sí:l= ~ sel> spin).

<á ~ -á\>, ia & fr //~e(ʔ) ~ ʔè\], PRON /your (sg.), second person sg. possessive pronoun, second person sg. subordinate subject pronoun\], syntactic analysis: 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>, //\é\- occurs sentence initial or following li interrogative or li or i verbal auxiliaries or tió that's, and in some other constructions, -a() occurs elsewhere, also <á\-, //\é\-, dialects: Chill., example: <li a stl'kw'é tè\>, //li òè s=è'i k"è tù\], 'do you want some tea?' (grammatical analysis: yes-no question your want some tea), <t(a) mál>\], //l=ɛ(ʔ) mè\]-\], 'your father!', <tha\-) tá\l\], //ɛ(ʔ) tè\]-\], 'your mother!', <tl'ó a swá\>, //è'á òè swè\]-\], 'that's yours!', <skw'áy kw'a\')s kw'étslexw>, //ls=k"è y k"-ɛ(ʔ)-s k"èc=l-ɛ\]-\], '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 transitivizer-3o), <li a sqvá:lewél kws xwe'ístís wáy:ele\>, //li òè s=qèl=ɛwèl k"è-s x"è=òli-s wèy:èl=ò=ıll, 'Do you think they'll come tomorrow?!', literally 'is it your thought that they arrive tomorrow?', attested by AC.
<a-elep ~ a'-elep>, (/=e-əl-əp ~ =e?-əl-əp/), PRON /'your (pl.), you folks's, second person plural possessive pronoun, second person plural subordinate subject/!, (the <e-el> portion is probably the same as the infix =e<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-lelep>, /'a-əl-mə-lə-gəl/, /'you folks's father'/, <a' st'l' yelep kw'a's lámelep./, //=e?-i-y-əl-əp kʷʷ-ə?-l-ə-l=ə-m-əl-əp//, /'You folks want to go.'!, literally /'(it) is you folks' want that you folks go.'/.

<ahíw>, free root //?=híw/ll, 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>, //?=hí(·)w// in faster speech, example: <lámi kw'e ahíw>, //=ləm kʷʷ-ə?=híw//, /'he's going upstream'/, attested by EB, <lámsel kw'e ehíw>!, //=ləm=c-eə kʷʷ?=hí-w//, /'I'm going east.'/, attested by EB.

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

<ák'>, free root //?=k//ll, 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.

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

<á-l>, is, /-əl/ll, 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 <í->, /-í/ll after auxiliary verbs ending in i (i.e., mi, lihí); as in <welamál>, //=wə-əl=əm-əl//ll, /'if/when I go!/, phonology: downstepping, example: <yóswe welamál>, //=yə-swe we-əl=əm-əl//ll, /'I might go., I don't know if I could go.'/, <éwetsel lámál>, //=wə-c-eə l=ə=əm-əl//ll, /'I don't go., I won't go.'/, <cheww maythox kw'els ewe líyemál>, //c-eəx- mey=í=ək-xʷ-əl-s əwə-əli=əm-əl//ll, /'You helped me not to laugh.'/, <éwetsel lí: lám/ll.//?=wə-c-eə lí-1 l=ə=əm//=l, /'I didn't/don't go.'/.

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

<ś'áleqs ~ s'élqs>, dnom //=ś?e=q=es/=q=es//ll, MC ['point'], (s= nominalizer), probably root <ś'al> pole/shaft/length?, lx <=e=qs> 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: <ś'élqs: te lháts'tel>, //=ś?=e=q=es-s te ə=təl//ll, [ś?e=q=es- te ə=təl], /'point of a knife'/, attested by DM.
"s'alqsel", dnom //=ʔél=qəl/., [ʔ'éłqəl], ANA ['tip or point of one's nose'], LAND ['point of land'], semantic environment ['semantic environments determine which alloseme is selected (those with components of [land] select the second, those with [animate] select the first listed'), (<se> nominalizer), probably root <'ál> pole, shaft, length?, lx =qsel> on the nose, on the point, syntactic analysis: nominal.

"s'álets" dnom //=ʔél=ʔɛc=əl/., EB ['bottom of a tree, trunk of a tree'], (<se> nominalizer, <lets> on the bottom), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

"s'alétsmel", dnom //=ʔél=ɛc=məl/., BLDG ['foundation of a house, bottom of a tree'], EB ['bottom of a tree'], (<se> nominalizer), (<mel> part, portion; prob. also =lets on the bottom), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, also <alétsmel>, //=ʔél=ɛc=məl/, phonology: free variant.

"shxw'álhelh", dnom //sx'=ʔél=ʔɛl/., [sx'=ʔél=ʔɛl], ANA ['front of the neck'], (<sxw=> nominalizer), probably root <'ál> pole/ shaft/ length?, lx =lhelh> (or poss. -lhelh) on the throat, on the front of the neck, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<á:lá ~ ~á:lá ~ ~á:lá ~ ~ela>, da //=ɛ=ɬ ~ =əl/, SH /'container for, receptacle for/', MC, numc, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <shxwéyqwala>., /lx=xʷʔə=q=ɛl/., /'firepit'/, literally /'container for burning/', <shxwéʔqelá:lá>, /lx=xʷʔə=q=ɛl/., /'pillow case, container for pillow, pillow'/, literally /'container for rolled thing under head'/., <squelxlá:lá>, //sqel=xʷ=ɛl/., /'throat, gullet'/, literally /'greedy + container'/,

"shxwiymálá<l>, //lx=xʷʔi=ɛm=ɬ/, /'store'/, literally /'nominal + sell + container for/',

"shxwlamá:lá<l>, /lx=xʷ=ɬ=m=ɛl/., /'bottle'/, <shxwmainá:lá:lá>, /lx=xʷ=m=ɛl=ɛl/., /'fishing basket, bait basket'/, literally /'nominal + bait + container for/', <lhà:ts'telalá:lá>, //ɛɛ=ɛ=ɛ=ɛl/., /'knife handle'/, literally /'cutting + device + container for/', <sp'ótl'emá:lá:lá>, //sp'=ʔɛc=ɛm=ɬ=ɛl/, /'tobacco pipe'/, literally /'smoke + container for/', <sp'ótl'emá:lá:lá>, //sp=ʔɛc=ɛm=ɬ=ɛl=ɛl/, /'smokehole'/,

"smókw'e:á:lá<l>, //smókʷ=ɛ=ɛl/., /'graveyard' (compare <smókw'a> grave), <spotelalá<l>, //spəɛ=ɛ=ɛl=ɛl/., /'mast'/ (compare <spótt=ɛl> sail), <sts'axtalá:lá>, //sc'exʔ=ɛl=ɛl/, /'knoonothle'/, literally /'branch + container for/',


"Alámx<n>, us /ʔélməx̆/., PLN /'the whole Agassiz (B.C.) area (JL), Agassiz Mountain (AK), place near Agassiz where Hammersley Hopyards were/'., syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL, AK, possibly other speakers, other sources: Huff 1952 /ʔélməx/., example: <lámstel te Alámx kwesest lhím te háps>, //lm-ɛl=ʔèlməx̆ kʷəɛ=ɛt ɬɪm tə háps//=, /'I'm going to Alámx so that we (can) pick hops.'/., attested by JL.

"Alámx Smáml<n>, /ʔélməx̆ s=m=ɛ=ɛ=ɛ=ɛl=ɛl>, PLN ['Agassiz Mountain'], syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by JL, AK.

<ále>, da //=ɛl=ɛl/, HUMC ['people'], semantic environment ['with numerals 3-99, kw'ěl'], syntactic comment: obligatory, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <lhqá:tsále>, //q=ɛ=ɛ=ɛl=ɛl/, /'five people'/.

<ále>, chs //=ɛl=ɛl/., EZ ['black-billed magpie'], ['Pica pica'], possibly <C2> 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=ɛl=ɛl=ɛl=ɛl/, [<淘汰], dialects: Chill., attested by BJ.

<aleli>, us //=ʔél=ɛl=ɛl/., EFAM /'types, eek.'/, usage: said to oneself or to someone else when scared, syntactic analysis: interjection.
<áléqel>, is, //éləm or -əl=əml/, 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 <éláqel>, //ř=Ṭ-éləm/, /I' was called.' <kw'ítsáləm>., /lkʷʰ=əc=l-əml/, /I' was seen.' <éystáləm>., /řʰ=y=s-T-ələm/, /I' was liked.' example: <ėwe iš yéstháləm>., /řʰ=ə-l-s yē=ə-ə-T-əml/, /I' wasn't told.' syntactic comment: note the third person subordinate subject/agent in lí-s.

<áléq ~ -ełeq>, da //=êləq -=əələq/, WATR ['waves'], SH, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <ełeq>, //=əəq/; as in <thitthá:leq>., //ieləχ=ê-leq/, /'waves are getting bigger'/ (compare <thitth> bigger, <h> epenthetic), dialects: Seabird Island dialect; found in <smá:yeleq>., /śm-ə=ə=ɬəq/,'wave', root meaning unknown unless sméya bay, <xetáléqetel>., /xʷənt=ələq(ə)=əl or xʷənt=ələq(l)=əll/, /'sinker line'/ (compare <xá:t> a sinker, lead weight, lead), <stl′epi:ləq>., /xʷəp=ə=ɬəq/, /'underskirt, underslip/', literally /'underwaves'.

<álēqá: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.

<álqel>., da //=eləqəl/, ANA ['(in) the head'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <xelhálqel>., /xʷəl=ələqəl/, /'headache', <tesálqel>., /təəs=ələqəl/, /'bump one's head'/, <smetáleqel>., /ʃəl=ələqəl/, /'kidneys'/, root probably <smált> stone, literally /'stone in its head'/.

<áléqep ~ álēqep>, da //=ēləqəp -=əələqəp/, 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 [=áléqep] 'fragrance, smell, odor' and {=álqep} '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 (<e>), but there has been some phonological and synthesethic convergence where examples of each have //álqep/; as in <eyálqep ~ iyálqep>., /řʰ=ələqəp/, /'good smell'/, <qëleqep>., /qʷələqəp/, /'bad smell'/, <selchimálqep>., /ʃəlci=ələqəp/, /'how does it smell?'/ (compare <selchim> how is it?, how?), <qelqëyálqep>., /qʷəlqəyələqəp/, /'turn bad in smell'/ (compare <qelqel> turn bad, <simálqep ~ sínalqep>., /š=s=ʔ=em=ə=ɬəqəp or s=ʔ(y)=əm=ə=ɬəqəp/, /'bad stink'/ (compare <ey=em> strong, with s= nominal or stative), <stálqep>., /ʃət=ələqəp/, /'a distant sound', <sasétáleqep>., /ʃətCi=ələqəp/, /'keep on hearing a distant sound'/ (compare <stálqep> a distant sound), <chálqep>., /ʃʔ=ələqəp/, /'a faint sound carried by the air, sound within earshot or sound range or distance'/ (compare <eh=ó:t> wrap s-th up), <txhwálqep>., /txʷə=ələqəp/, /'a steady sound that's been stopped for a while'/ (compare <thëxw> disappear), <thëxwleqep>., /θ̥xʷə-ʔ̥=xʷə=ələqəp/, /'sound getting softer'/, example: <welóy théxwleqep>., /wə=ɬay ə-ʔ̥=xʷə=ələqəp/, /'sound getting softer'/; also found in <chqwalqep>., /lcʷ=ələqəp/, /'a loud sound'/, example: <mí xwe chqwalqep>., /mí xʷə cqʷ=ə=ɬəqəp/, /'sound getting louder'/, found in <lyotháleqep>., /řʰ=ə=ə=ɬəqəp/, /'sharp sound'/ (compare <iyóth> sharp), <xwemxwemaléqép>., /xʷə=ɬ Ci=ə=ɬəqəp/, /'talks fast (perhaps also for 'fast sounds')'/ (compare <xwém> fast, hurry).

<aléstsa>, free root //éləc<e>/, DIR ['where is it?'], syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, dialects: Chill., Sumas, Tait, most Cheh., other sources: ES /likʷʰétəlece/ (but Musqueam /ənəce/ where?), also <lésťa>, //l̥c<e>/, attested by EB (of Cheh.), example: <aléstsa ta lám>., /řl̥c<e> t̥l̥=e̥=ɬəm/,'where's your house?',' attested by Deming, <aléstsa kwa lés thiyy?'>., /řl̥c<e> kʷʰ-e̥-s l̥=e̥=y=Tl/, 'where did you make it?',' attested by AC, <lésťa kw'as thiy?'>., /l̥c<e> kʷʰ-e̥-s-̥=e̥=y=Tl/, 'where did you make it?',' attested by EB, <kwe eléstsa>., /lkʷʰ eləc<e>/, 'where is he?',' attested by EB, <chel}
ólhq'élexw wsíis létsa.>, //cél ?əw·l=q·éí=l·ex" wə-ʔí-s lélčəll/, 'I know where it is.', attested by EB, <ílhchexw alétsa?>, //lʔ·4·c·ex" ?élčəll/, 'where have you been?'/, attested by AC. 

<alétsesxwes>, caus //lélčęc=sT·ex"-əəll/, 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 //lélčęc ~ ʔel=ʔlélčęc ~ ʔel=ʔcęll/, DIR 'where is he/she/it from?, from where?'/, (<tel= from), phonology: tel'éléta and tel'élétsa are variants at increasing speed, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, also <tel:écha ~ te'élécha>, //lél=éčex ~ ʔel=ʔcęll/, dialects: EB of Cheh., example: <tel:álétsexw?>, also <tel'étsechexw?> is found in faster speech, //lél=éčex-c-ex" ~ ʔel=ʔlélčęc-c-əəx"/, 'where are you from?/', attested by IHTTC, <tel'éléta tút'l'í??>, //lél=ʔlélčę t=ú=é'á/., 'where is he from?/', attested by CT, HT, <chéxl ólhq'élexw wsíis te'élécha kwses xwe'í.>, //cél ?ow=l=q·éí=l·ex" wə-ʔí-s ʔel=ʔcęll k'=s-əs x=ə=túl, 'I know where he came (arrived) from.' (syntactic analysis: sentence with subjunctive phrase, also with relative indefinite pronoun) attested by EB.

<álex>, free root //léləx"/, HUMC, KIN 'sibling, brother, sister/l', (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 /léləx"/ sibling, S82pc 'sibling of opposite sex', Salish cognate: Squamish /tláyí/ cousin or sibling of opposite sex W73:68, K67:394, also /brother/l, dialects: Tait (and poss. Cheh.), example: <li: skwetáxw kwhwa álex?>, //lél·4·k.wx=əx" k'=e·e šləx"l/, 'Is your brother/sister in?'/, attested by AC, <álex>, //léləx"-sll, 'her brother/sister', attested by AC.

<él'álex>, pln //C,ɛC₂·léləx"/, HUMC, KIN 'siblings, brothers/l', (<R3>- plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chill., attested by AC.

<shxw'áléx>, dnom //sx=x"=šləx"/, 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 //sx=šləx"/ husband's sister, woman's brother's wife, also <shxw'áléx>, //sx=x"=šləx"l/, dialects: Tait, attested by CT, also /wife's sister/l, attested by EB, example: <tl'ól shxw'áléx>, //ɛé'á-l sx=x"=šləx"l/, 'That's my sister-in-law-', attested by AC.

<shxw'élálex>, pln //sx=x"=C,ɛC₂·léləx"/, HUMC, KIN 'sisters-in-law', phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <tl'6: a shxw'él'álex>, //ɛé': ¿e sx=x"=C,ɛC₂·léləx"l/, 'Are those your sisters-in-law?'/, attested by AC.

<á:lews>, da //ě·ləwsl/, EB 'leaf, leaves/l, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in <p'eld álq'émá:lews>, //p̓əɬp̓eɬq̓əm̓=ě·ləwsl// or /C,ɛC₂·p̓eɬq̓əm̓=ě·ləwsl//, /p' poplar, cottonwood, trembling aspen; sparkling leaves/l, literally /many=glittering/sparkling=leaf/l, attested by SP, AD (compare <p'álg'ém> sparkling), <xwesá:lews>, //sx=əs=ě·ləwsl/, /fallen leaves/l (compare <xwís=et> shake leaves or fruit off a tree or bush), attested by SP, AD, <ch'okw'élá:lews>, //c̕akʷəs=ə̝̊=ě·ləwsl/, /skunk cabbage leaf or leaves/l, attested by SP, AD (compare <ch'okw'ém> skunk cabbage), <q'em: welh'pá:lews>, //lq=əm̓ó-w=ət̓p=ě·ləwsl/, /big-leaf maple tree leaf/, attested by SP, AD (compare <q'em:wo:whelh'pá:lews>, //lq̓əm̓ó-w=ət̓p=ě·ləwsl/, /cottonwood leaf or leaves/l (compare <chew=ōw=whelh'p> cottonwood tree), <pipehómá:lews>, //pipʰəm̓=ə̝̊=ləwsl/, /plantainl, (semological comment: the plant is always translated "fog leaf" by the speakers, never as "plantain" an unfamiliar term).

<álniyem ~ elíníyem>, ABFC ['laughter'], see liyém ~ leyém.

d=á:li:ya>, da //ě·l̓í-ye//, ANA 'on the ear, in the ear/l, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational
suffix; found in <kw'qáwk:li:ya>, //k'q=é·li-yél/, 'hit on the ear with a stick-like object or club!', <sl:hl:lep:á:li:ya>, //l=é·C, éC, ts=é·p=é·li-yél/, 'slappy or slabby ears!', <sqweqlwéal:li:ya>, //l=é·C, éC, q=é·él=é·li-yél/, 'hair in the ears!', <t'em:xá:li:ya>, //l't'emxé·m=é·li-yél/, '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 ey ~ ép.

<álìyó:ls>, ABFC '/(have) quick eyes, (have) peeping-Tom eyes!l, see ey ~ ép.

<álìmélh>, ds //l=é·lm=yél/, KIN ['to baby-sit one's own children'], possibly root related to that in <álìmets=t> wait for someone, lx =é·lts child, baby, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by so far Tait: AD, AK.

<álìmélh>, cts //l=é·--lm=yél/, 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: <tsel á:lmélh>, //l's=é·lm=yél/, 'I'm baby-
sitting.', attested by AD, <tsel á:lmélh>, //l's=é·lm=yél/, 'We're baby-sitting.', attested by AD, <tsel á:lmélh>, //l's=é·lm=yél/, 'Are you the one baby-sitting?l, attested by AD.

<álqá:ls ~ alqá:ls>, SOC '/buy (as structured activity).', see iléq.

<álqèl ~ élqèl>, da //l=é·qlèl = é·qlèl or é·qléll/, ANA ['wool'], WV, ANA ['feather'], possibly <qlèl> in the head, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <élqèl>, //l=é=lm=é·qlèl/; found in <metú:áqèl ~ metú:lqèl>, //l'métú=é·qlèl ~ métú-qlèll/, 'sheep wool!', root <lemétú: ~ métú:>, sheep, <sqwémá:ylqèl ~ sqwémá:ylqèl>, //sq'=é·qlèll/, 'dog wool!', <p'q'élqèl>, //p'=é·qlèll/, 'mountain goat!', literally 'white wool!', <stí'l'p'áqèl>, //s=é·p=é·qlèll/, 'long feathers!', literally '/deep (derivational glottalization as in tail) wool!.'

<álqem>, mds //l=é·lm=yél/, cts, ANA ['charging (of an angry grizzly for ex.)'], possibly <-->

continuative, (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<i'álqem>, mos //l=é·l=é·lm=yél=é·l=é·m=yél=é·lm=yél/; mds, cts, ANA ['charging (of an angry grizzly for ex.)'], (<i= ~ yi= in motion, travelling while), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<álq't>, pcs //l=é=qlèl=q=él/, HUNT '/scrape hair off it, scrape hide off of it!', possibly <q'> on something else, (<=t purposeful control transitiivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

<ál:ls>, da //l=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>, //lq'=é·ls/, 'burn at a ritual, perform a burning!', <thiyqwá:ls>, //l'tiy=é·q=é·ls/, '/dig!', <kwkwxá:ls ~ kwkwxá:ls>, //k'ax'-é·M1=é·ls/, 'knock, rap!', <thq'á:ls>, //l'ëq'=M1=é·ls/, 'to spear!', <ts'ekwxá:ls>, //c'=é·ks=é·ls/, 'to fry (as an activity)!'.

<ál:let>, da //l=é·l=é·l=é·l=é·l=/, MED ['medicine'], possibly <él:let> device, thing, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <xweqwil:el:let> //l'xweqwi=é·l=é·l=é·l=é·l=/, 'hangover medicine!' (compare probably <xweqwil:ele> scouring rush, horsetail fern), <th'el:á:let>, //l'=é·l=é·l=é·l=/, 'heart medicine, juniper! (compare <th'ále> heart), <syeqwilhá:let>, //l's=é·q=é·l=é·l=é·l=/, 'tinder!' (compare root <véq'w> burn.

<ál:txw>, da //l=é·lx=é·lx/, KIN ['wives'], semantic environment ['numeral 2'], possibly <txw> building, house, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <islát:txtw>, //l'tx=é·lx=é·lx/, 'man with two wives!' and <ts'elá:txtw>, ds //l'c=é·lx=é·lx/, SOC ['steal someone's spouse'], Salish cognate: Musqueam /=é·lx/, 'spouse Suttles ca1984:14.5.15.

<áltha ~ álthe>, free root //l=élél=é·l=é·l=é·l=/, 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
/ə·l'ēm/ I, dialects: Cheh., example: <á'lthacha qal täl', 1/hēlēm qēs tēlēwəl/I, 'It's me and you!', attested by AC, <á'lthacha le māy>, 1/hēlēm qēs tē=ʔēlēwəl/I, 'It's you and me.'), attested by AC.

<ta'á'althe>, ds 1/tē=ʔēlēwəl/, 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'á'althe>, 1/tē=ʔēlēwəl/, dialects: Chill., Tait, Cheh., example: <lūwe qas ta'á'althe>, 1/lūwuq qēs tē=ʔēlēwəl/, 'It's you and me.', attested by AC.

<á'althe>, ds 1/C,ē=ʔēlēwəl/, PRON 'it's me, that's me., I do, I am (ls emphatic)/, (<R7=> emphatic), phonology: reduplication, phonology: á'ältə (slow), á'ältə (normal speed), á'eltə (fast), syntactic analysis: independent verbal pronoun, pronominal verb/pron verbal, dialects: Chill., attested by AC, example: <á'althecha>, 1/C,ē=ʔēlēwəl-cəll/, 'It will be me.', attested by IHTTC.

<ta'á'althe>, ds 1/tē=C,ē=ʔēlēwəl/, PRON 'me myself, I myself (emphatic)/, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: inp, nominal phrase minus article, dialects: Chill., attested by AC, also <ta'á'althe> (slow), ta'á'althe ~ te'a'althe (normal), 1/tē=C,ē=ʔēlēwəl ~ tē=C,ē=ʔēlēwəl/, attested by AC, also ta'á'althe, 1/tē=C,ē=ʔēlēwəl/, example: <welóy ta'á'althe ~ welóy ta'althe>, 1/wē=ľaya tēʔēlēwəl ~ wē=ľaya tēʔēlēwəl/I, 'just me, (only me)', attested by AC, <lūwe qas te'a'althe>, 1/lūwuq qēs tēʔēlēwəl/, 'It's you and me.', attested by AC.

<tl'á'althe>, ds 1/lē'C,ē=ʔēlēwəl/, 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: <ylēwel lōs telí tl'a'althe>, 1/yēlēwəl=el lās tē=le'C,ē=ʔēlēwəl/, 'He's faster than me.', syntactic comment: telí from, than is a prepositional verb, <ístexwchxw ó i tl'a'althe>, 1/istē=st-əx=c-x ʔā lē'C,ē=ʔēlēwəl/i, 'You leave it with me.', attested by EB, literally 'be here=causative=3obj-indep.subj.-2ssubj just here [with]-me', syntactic comment: the idiom, ístexw ó i ~ ístexwə (i), means leave it and either the final ʔi be here is functioning as a prepositional verb, with, or the prepositional inflection, tl'i=, alone implies the with, <mīch xtst s tl'a'althe>, 1/mī-čxw s=C,ē=tel[=Aɪ]=sē'C,ē=ʔēlēwəl/i, 'Come close to me.', attested by AC.

<=á:lt' ~ =á:lt'ts>, da 1/lē=Ci' ~ =ē:Ci' cll/, TIME (perhaps) ['month'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, also <=á:lt'its>, 1/lē=Ci' cll/, found in <ñhágált's>, 1/nq=ē:lc'/I, 'moon', <ñhwa:lth'its>, 1/nq=ē:Ci' cll/, 'third month since', attested by AK (in IHTTC).

<álts'elit>, DIR ['to separate things or objects'], see halts'elit. under root <lats'>

<álwem>, mdls 1/lēlwəm/, [lēlwəm], 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.

<álwes ~ élwes>, da 1/lēlwəs ~ =ēlwəsI/, ANA 'in the stomach, on the stomach', EFAM ['courage (lit. in the stomach)'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, also <=élwes>, 1/lēlwəsI/, found in <ñhelhálwes>, 1/nq=ē:lwəsI/, 'have a stomachache', <th'qwá:lwes'ten>, 1/lēq'wá:lwəs=təm/, 'he was punched in the stomach', <qelélwes>, 1/qəél=eləwəsI/, 'cowardly, afraid to try', <iyá:lwes>, 1/i=iyá:lwəsI/, 'brave', literally /'good in the stomach', possibly <íñxweləw>, 1/ñx=θələw or 1/ñx=θələ=M2=ln(s)/I, 'ruptured belly-button', root maybe <íñxwelə> spit out. Salish cognate: Lushootseed /-gəs/ as in /-s-tác-gəs/ 'waistline' and /-tekə:θə-kə:səθə/ 'tighten your belt' H76:161.

<Alwís Lhqélelétél>, npe 1/lēlwəs-s qələtelI/, 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 Alwis is functioning as an
adjectival modifier of the nominal, lhqétel bow-line, in this two-word (binomial) place name,
attested by SP, AK, AD.

<á:lxw>, da //è-lx//=, EB [leaves'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in
<temhiíl:álxw>, //lám=hi=è-lx//=, 'autumn, fall', compare with <hi=em> (to) fall (tumbling).

<alxwítsel>, dnom //èlx#=ic(=)èoll//=, DIR 'middle (in age or spatial position), between', possibly
<íts(èl)> in back, attested by AC, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbal verb, adjective/adjectival
verb, also <alxwítsel>, //èlx#=ic(=)èoll//=, attested by AC, example: <li te alxwítsel>, //lì te
èlx#=ic(=)èoll//=, 'in the middle', attested by AC.

<S’alxwítsel>, dnom //lì=lx#=ic(=)èoll//=, 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 photo list 6/20/78.

<á:lxem>, mds //èlx=em//=, LANG '('make) a murmur, to murmur, possibly root <as in ó=lahet>
to groan, possibly =x> distributive, all around, (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis:
intransitive verb.

<ál'áliy> (sometimes written <ál'áliy>), VALJ ['all good'], see éy ~ éy:

<álh ~ =áxw ~ =á>, da //èlx= ~ =èlx= ~ =èll//=, TIME 'times, occasions', lexical suffix, derivational
suffix, semantic environment ['with numerals 1-10, kw:i:1'], phonology: =álh occurs after numbers 3
through 10, <áxw>, //èlx//= occurs after lét's e one, =á>, //èll//= occurs after two, second,
syntactic comment: obligatory; found in <lhq’átsesalh>, //èq’ècès=èll//=, 'five times'.

<álh ~ =éll>, da, ia //èlx= ~ =èll//=, TIME 'late (deceased);, past tense', syntactic analysis: lexical
suffix/derivational suffix with nouns, inflectional suffix with verbs; found in <sí:l=álh>, //sí:l=èll//=,
'late grandparent, deceased grandparent' (compare <sí:le> grandparent, <mél=álh>, //mél=èll//=,
'late or deceased child' (compare <méle> child, <sí:lel=álh>, //lì=éll//=, 'late grandmother' (compare
<sí:le> used by AC for grandmother), <sí:síle:álh>, //sí:síl=èll//=, 'late grandparents' (compare
<sí:le> grandparents), <shxwemx=álh>, //sèx’èmèíy=èll//=, 'deceased uncle or aunt or
grandparent or someone responsible for you directly or indirectly', <shxwemx=álh>
, //sècècè=èll//=, 'deceased uncles or aunts or grandparents responsible for someone',
<smesi:álh>, //sì=èmèíy=èll//=, 'sibling of deceased parent' (compare <mesti:exw> person),
<swélamíy>, //s=télèm=é=M3= éy= or s=télèm=éy+=, 'child of a dead sibling', root <swélam>
orphan, <lá:telh>, //lì=è=èll//=, 'morning', literally '/night + past', <xwélàltelh>,
//èx’èl=í[=cèl]=ètìll//=, 'last night' (compare <we=lált> evening from <lát> night),
<we_until:telh>, //wè=í[=è=ètìll//=, 'a long time ago', root <lhí:th> a long time, with <lh> past tense
on verbs).

<álha>, //èlx=ll//=, 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 *kwétslexwalha See it.
and *kwélex:walha 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 <álha> coaxing imperative; found in
Alhqá:yem, dnom //létqêy[= ˇ]=y=em//, 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 //létqêy ~ létqêy (or poss.) +[=M1]=q=ey//, [létqêy ~ létqêy], EZ ['snake (generic)'], possibly root lháq whisper, hiss??, possibly <metathesis type 1> derivational?, possibly =ay bark, wood??, syntactic analysis: nominal, other sources: ES /létqêy/, JH /létqêy/, H-T <Étlaí> snake (Coluber Lin. sp.), example: <łálheqem te álhqey>, //lét[-C,θ]-qem to létqêy/,'The snake is hissing.', literally '/The snake is whispering'/.

slálem álhqey>, cpds /s=[C,θ]=lm létqêy//, EZ //turtle//, lit. '/snake with a house, housed snake'/, =<s= static, =<R1= resultative, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

sthímsté álhqey>, cpds /s=ˇ=m=s to létqêy//, 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 hookeri//], literally '/berry of the snake/', syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), trinominal expression.

sp'áq'ems te álhqey>, npc /s=ˇ=ms t to létqêy//, 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:ye<, dnom //létqêy[= ˇ]=y=em//, 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'], (=< ˇ= 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

<bálhqá:yem>, //lc[i]=létqêy[= ˇ]=y=em//, literally '/little snake place/', (R4= (Clí=) diminutive), lx =<em> place of, phonology: reduplication, attested by SP, AD, MP, also

élqá:yem>, //létg[=l]=qêy[= ˇ]=y=em//, possibly =<le= plural, phonology: if not the plural infixed with vowel-loss then consonant merger (lh > 1) or an error for lh, the change to l is a derivational consonant-shift (consonant alternation), or it may instead be from <ałeqá:y> slow-worm ("a slow-moving foot-long snake"), actually a species of blind legless lizard//, [Anguis fragilis//], attested by SP, AD, MP.

élhqey>, dnom //lsi[M1]=létqêy//, EZ /two-headed supernatural snake/, POW, ASM ['a stl'àleqem 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:lō man, brother of an elder living in 1979, saw the one in Harrison Lake and got xo:ís (a sickness from seeing stl'àleqem creatures); he got scales all over his body and died soon thereafter.'], (derivational metathesis of the root/first syllable in <isále> two; this seems more

**<aleqá:y>**, df //íelqé: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 ['classed 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 //ílqá:y// 'mythological being poss. identical with /e`ínkwu/ (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 //íléqá:y//)' 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 /s`álhtel/ creature to the Squamish)' KB76:127.

**<álhtel>**, prcs //?í[=AÁ]=áwtxw=T-əll/, //?etl/. 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 teqoiney 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)", (\(<\~\text{aablaut}~\text{derivational}\), (\(<\sim\text{t}~\text{purposeful control transitivizer}\), (\(<\text{el}\) reciprocal), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, other sources: ES //?etl/, example: //íchápt álhtel?//, //í-c-ɛp ?etl//, /'Did you folks eat it?/, attested by Deming: MH, //michápt álhtel ~ míyalha álhtel//, //mi-c-ɛp ?etl~ miy-ɛɛ ?etl//, /'Come eat, you folks,.'/, attested by Deming, /íchxw welh álhtel//, //í-c-xw we? ?etl//, /'Have you already eaten?'/, attested by EB, //le álhtel cheläqelhelh//, //l? ?etl|eÁléqal-el//, /'He ate yesterday.'/, attested by AC, //álhtelcetcha wáyélès//, //?etl-c-ɛt-cw|wÁyél-a//, /'We'll eat tomorrow.'/, attested by AC.


**<s álhtel>,** dnom //sÁ?etl//, ds, FOOD ['food'], ACL ['groceries'], (\(<\text{s}~\text{nominalizer, something to}\), syntactic analysis: nominal, example: //xéytí s álhtel ~ xítl s álhtel//, //xéytí-y sÁ?etl ~ xíč sÁ?etl//, /'cold food/', attested by AC, //sítí te s álhtel//, //xíč te sÁ?etl//, /'The food is cold.'/, attested by AC, //lechxw tsesá:t kws las kwél:em kw s álhtel?//, //lÁ-c-x wÁs=T k~s le-s k`él=l-em k~ sÁ?etl//, /'Did you send him to get food?'/, attested by EB, //ewálhtsel mí:laqá:ls kw s álhtel//, //?eÁwÁ-ɛt-c-ɛl mí-l šléq-ɛls k~ sÁ?etl//, /'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 [Á] or [黠] as the stressed vowel instead of [ê].

**<smómeleaqw spíls s álhtel sgo oleqw>,** 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 sgo oleqw>,** 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)

**<xwelitemelh xeyeslétel> (or) kw`ókw/`es kwém lexw s álhtel>,** 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)

**<álhteláwtlx>,** dnom //?etl=áxwtlx//, BLDG ['restaurant'], ACL, lx \(<\text{áxtlx}~\text{building, house},\)
syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming.

<á:lhtél>, ds //í¥-tëwll/, PRON /'they (known to the speaker), them (known to the speaker)/, possibly

<-t> reciprocal, syntactic analysis: nominal demonstrative, example: <-ts'its'kwiyólås á:lhtél>,

//c'i[=C,ə]=k"iy=ál¥-tëwll,, /'They're playing pool.'/, attested by Deming.

<alht'éqw'>, NUM ['half'], see t'éqw'.

<á:m ~ =á (or merely =em)>), da //=ém ~ =é or =éml/, 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>, //=á//; found in <q'evá ~ q'èwám>, //q'awå=é ~ q'åawå=ém or q'åawå=éml, /'using a cane, walk with a cane'/, <sq'èwå>, //s=q'åwå=éll, /'person with a cane'/ (compare <q'éwe> cane, staff), <texwëmlántsel ~ smélántsel>, //=ëml=ëml-cël ~ s=ëml=ëml-cëll/, I adopt a child/ (compare <texw=mëlé> step-child), <th'åyám>, //c¿ë=ém or c¿ë=éml, /'marry a sibling of deceased spouse'/ (compare <th'áyå> sibling of deceased spouse).

<á:m (?)>, free root //í¥-m (?)//, TIB ['give'], compare <ámeqt'> bring s-o/s-th back?, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<á:meł>, da //=é-mëll/, CJ /'part, member, nick'-l/, NUM, compare //=é:mëł> part, member, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in <kewkwxá:meł>, //k"æk"x==e:mëll//, /'nickname'/ (compare<s=kwìx> a name, literally /a part name'/).

<ámeqt'>, pcs //í¥mëq=`T (or perhaps) í¥m=q=`T//, TVMO ['bring s-o/s-th back'], possibly root <á:m> give, (bring), possibly <sq'> on sth/s-else, (=t) purposeful control transitive\(v\), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, example: <swálhtsel mi:l ámeqt>, qetsel(we) th'êxmetô, //í¥wëwë=ë-cël mi-l í¥mëq`=T q'wëc-cël(-wë) c¿x="më=í=ôll, /'I wasn't going to bring him/her back, but I felt sorry for him/her./, attested by EB.

<á:mełs' ~ =ámeth' ~ =ôngëmeth' ~ =emeth'>, da //=ëmëc' ~ =ëmëcë ~ =ëmëcë ~ =ëmëcë//, SH 

/'upright, standing, height, stature, pole'/, ANA ('strength'), syntactic analysis: optional, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <isâlámets'>, //í¥sîë=ëmëç//, /'two poles standing upright'/, <isâlámets'>, //í¥sîë=ëmëç//, /'two poles standing up'/ (compare <ísâ:l> two), <xelkwxameth'>, //í¥xëk"x=ëmëç//, /'found (of a pole)' (compare <xelkw=ôls> spherical), <sqewámeth'>, //í¥=ëmëç//, /'side of tree first warmed (by sun)'/, its root <qew> means warmed, <sxâ:ls'emeth'>, //í¥s=çë=lc=ëmëç//, /'grown twisted (of a tree)' (compare <s=> stative, plus <xâ:lt'> twist), <eyà:meł' ~ eyâ:met'>, //í¥ë=ëmëc' ~ í¥ë=ëmëc//, /'good figure, good shape, straight (of stick), smooth (of wood, etc.)//, <tëq'tó:meł'>, //í¥ëqë=í=ëmëçë//, /'tall (of a person)'/ (compare <tëq't> long), <ts't:il'emeth'>, //lc'il=ëmëçë//, /'short person'/ (compare <ch'il=ctel> short), <xomó:th'ìya'>, //í¥sam=á=ëc'=îyëll,, /'baby sister of Mt. Cheam/' (with <=iya> diminutive, literally perhaps /little standing tees'/), possibly <ch'âleléth'xel>, //lc'ë(=)=ël=ëc'x=ôll//, /'short-legged runt (insulting)'/ (root form unclear unless <ts'il> on top of, astride).

<-áp ~ -elep>, ia //=ép ~ =êl-ap//, 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> /=ll/, phonology: after auxiliary verbs ending in i (í, lí, mí, lhí), also <elep>, /=êl-ap//; found in
<welámàp>, //wə-lê=m-êp//, l'if/when you folks go!, phonology: downstepping, example: <éwechap
sts'eláxwemáp.>, //toLocale=c-êp s=cr̥ ál=a=x=x=əm-êp//, l'If you're not spirit-dancers./, <éwechap
lámàp.>, //toLocale=c-êp ḻ=m-êp//, l'If you folks don't/won't go., Don't you folks go.!, <éwechap lıp
tl'ísóx.>, //toLocale=c-êp ḻ-p ə=i=ḁ́s-ax//, l'If you folks don't like me.!

<á:pel.>, free root //toLocale=pâl//, 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 //toLocale=p' ~ ʔp'// wipe.

<á:p'et ~ áp'et.>, pcs //toLocale=p'=əT ~ ʔp'=əT//, MC ['wipe s-th/s-o']., CLO, REL, MED, ABDF, ABFC,
syntactic analysis: transitive verb, other sources: ES /ʔ-p'əT/, JH /ʔp'əT/, AC reported (10/13/71)
this word as a Cowichan dialectal form but wasn't a speaker of Cowichan (she used it in an example,
<léwe á:p'et.>, //toLocale=p'=əT//, l'If 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 //ls(=)x=x=ʔêp'=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 shxwíq'ewí:ls". also <shxwíq'ewí:ls.>, //ls(=)x=x=ʔíq'x=əwí=ls//, literally /dish rubber,
things to rub dishes', attested by AD (Aug. 1980), example: <íkw'elò te shxw'áp'ewí:ls.>,
//li=k"ə-lə=s t s=ʔêp'=əwí=ls//, l'Here's the dish-towel.'!, attested by AD.

<óp'esem.>, ndls //toLocale=[A=]=p'=əs=əml//, 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.>, //toLocale=[A=]=p'=ás=əml//, l'clean one's face.'!, attested by RG & EH
(4/10/99 Ling332)

<s'ép'ó:s>. dnom //toLocale=[A=]=p'=á-s=əml//, SPRD /people without paint on face (non-dancers)*/,
attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<áp'eqselem.>, dnom //toLocale=[A=]=p'=əqse=əml//, PE /'handkerchief for nose/', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99
Ling332)

<shxw'óp'estel.>, dnom //ls(=)x=x=ʔê=[A=]=p'=əs=təll//, HHG ['large towel'], literally /device/things 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 ~ shxwep'életstel.>, ds //ls(=)x=x=ʔê=[p=]=ðəc=ðəl// or s(=)x=x=ʔêp'=ðəc=ðəl//,
[ʃ̥x̥p'olíctəl ~ ʃ̥x̥p'olíctəl], HHG ['toilet paper'], PE, literally /device/things to wipe on the
rump/bottom/, (shxw=) nominalizer, lx <=elets> 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: <alétσa te shxwep'életstel?/>. //toLocale=[s(=)x=x=ʔêp'=ðəc=ðəl//, l'Where's the
toilet paper?.'!, attested by AD (Aug. 1980).

<ep'ó:yethel? or epó:yethel? >, df //ʔp'=á-yè=X? or ʔp=á-yè=X?//, EZ ['butterfly (medium- and small-
sized)'), ['Papilio spp.'], possibly root <á:p'> wipe, possibly <e:y(eth)el> on the lips, phonology:
possible deglottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: H-T <ap'ai'EsEl> (circumflex over first a) butterfly (Papilio)(medium- and small-sized), comment: Papilio includes primarily swallowtail butterflies in the Stó:lō area.

<úq ~  úaq ~  úq>, da l/è=q ~  úq ~  úq/, 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>, l/qw=ï=úq/, /pubic hair/, <thú:q>, l/è=q/, /big penis/, <weth'áqt> /'tease s-o's penis'/,
<thèk'wáqt> /'pull s-o's penis'/, <xwíqweqt> /'press & rub his penis, massage s-o's penis'/,
<th'oth'éqweqtes> she was sucking his penis, <iyésseq>, l/ìiyés=q/, /'dear male friend, (male pal, male chum, buddy)/, contrast <êiyéš> dear female friend.

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

<úq'elh>, us //řeq'=(=)éh/, ABDF ['choke on bone or s-th solid'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,
<úq'elh>, [řeq'áht], '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 //řeq'=[ê]q'=(=)éh//, ABDF 'always choking on food', attested by (EH,RG) 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 3) [BG: probably <z=> continuative, the always is probably not always required in the translation].

<Aseláw>, us //řesóléw/, PLN /'Esilao villagace, 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 tl'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 lst ed.:25, village #28.

<Aseláw Smált>, cpds //řesóléw s=mêli/, 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 Stótel>, cpds //řesóléw s=tâ[=C,=é]=l=owl/, 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>, //řesóléw s=tâ=l=owl/, attested by AD, AK.

<á:shxw>, free root //řéšxʷ//=, 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 /řé-sxʷ/, HÆ /řé-sxʷ/, H-T <ácuH> (umlaut over a) (hair) seal (Phoca vitulina), contrast <skwílο~sqwílο> seal fat (EL of Cheh.), also <á:shxw>, //řé-sxʷ//=, attested by AC, example: <slós te áshxw> (Tait: CT), /s=lás-s tə ṛéšxʷ//=, /'fat of the seal, the seal's fat'/, attested by CT.

<Áshxwetel>, dnom //řéšxʷ=(=)tel/, 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,
<Áshxwétel>, dnom /l?ęl==(θ)əəl2/, 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 /l?ēθʔ/, 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 ikw’elə>, /l?ēθʔ hi=kʷə=ləl/, /’It’s right here/., attested by AD, EB.

<áthla>, ia /-ētθə/, MOOD [’coaxing imperative plural’], syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: used mainly with auxiliary verbs, contrast <lhwe> polite imperative, contrast <chexw> and <chap> mildly urging imperative, contrast <lha> and <alha> command imperative; found in <hēyathla>, /l?ēy-ētθə/, /’Let’s (coaxing several persons)/, <xwématla>, /l?xʷəm-ētθəl/, /’Hurry up, you folks (coaxing)/.

<áthelets>, dnom /l?ę==(θ)əc1l/, /l?ęəc1l/, DIR /’the bottom (of a waterfall, body of water, basket, anything)/, (semiological 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>, /l?xʷ=št=əc1l/, 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 /k/ here; this may be influence from the Thompson language in which she also fluent, compare <áthelets> the bottom.

<Áthelets>, dnom /l?ę==(θ)əc2l/, 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 /l?ę==(θ)əc3l/, PLN /’Atchelitz Creek, an old Chilliwack River channel’/, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1966 (1st ed.):

<Áthelets>, dnom /l?ę==(θ)əc4l/, 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 /l?ę==(θ)=əqəl/, DIR [’front’], possibly root <áth> edge, possibly <eqel> on the front of the neck, on the throat, examples: /l?i kʷe’é átheqel/, /l?i kʷə- l?ę==(θ)=əqəl/, /’in front of (s-o or s-th, in canoe or anywhere), at the front’/, <lí kw’el átheqel>, /l?i kʷə-l?ę==(θ)=əqəl/, /’in front of me, at my front’/, attested by EB.

<áthel>, us /l?ēθəl/, QUAL [’be really’], possibly <el> go, come, get, become, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, example: <áthel’elchxw xwématlha>, /l?eθəl-c-xʷ=xʷəml/, /’You’re really fast.’/, attested by EB, <áthel’elchxw ōyəm>, /l?eθəl-c-xʷʔəy=əml/, /’You’re really slow.’/, attested by EB.

<átl’q>, bound root /l?ę=’q outside/.

<átl’q>, ds /s=ʔę=’q/, DIR [’the outside’], (s=) nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <shxw’átl’q>, /s=ʔę=’q/, attested by EB, example: <lí kw’e’sátl’q qe ōwe is chōk>, /l?i kʷə s=ʔę=’q qe ōwe ʔi-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 sátl’q>, /l?xʷəm=xʷəl li tə s=ʔę=’q/, /’It’s
raining hard outside.' (lx <=xel> precipitation, literally /it's fast=precipitation at the(present + visible) outside'/), attested by Deming. <lák wxe shxw'atl'q>, //lé k='o sx==?éè 'qll, /'go outside', attested by EB.

<atl'qel>, incs //lèè 'q==all, DIR ['get outside'], (<=el ~ =il) go, come, become, get), attested by AC, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, <kwékwil kws atl'qel>, [k*ok*íl k*ó-s a'á'qíl], 'He's sneaking out', attested by (EH,RG,SN 7/16/99 (SU transcription, tape 1)

<atl'qílt>, pcs //lèè 'q=ílT{l, 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'qílthóxes>, //lèè 'q=ílT=axl-ásl{l, /'He kicked me out', ASM ['outside-get-purposefully-me-he/she/it/they'], <atl'qílthò:m>, //lèè 'q=ílT=á-m{l, /'You got kicked out'!, ASM ['outside-get-purposefully-2spassive'], ASM ['reveal s-th'], example: <atl'qílt ta' sqwá:lewel>, //lèè 'q=ílT t-e3 s=q=ílT=áwtxl{l, /'Reveal your thoughts',!, syntactic comment: one form of imperative is: transitive verb demonstrative article-2posspron nominal, <alhqílt>, (BG: should be <atl'qílt>), [é=qýlîtl] (BG: should be [á=kqýlît]), '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>), [lèè át=é=qýlîtl] (BG: should be [lèè át=é=qýlît]), 'I'm putting him out' [BG: not actually constructive, actually future intensive], attested by (EH,RG,SN 7/16/99 (SU transcription, tape 1), <atl'qílt s'álhtel> //lèè 'q=ílT s=áwtx{l, /'take-out food', attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<atl'qeláwtxw>, dnom //lèè 'q=ól=êwtx{l, BLDG 'the outside part of a house', lx <=wtxw> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <láchxw welh lám kwxe atl'qeláwtxw?>, //li-c-x= we1= m k*=ó ?éè 'q=ól=êwtx{l, /'Did you already go to the outhouse?/, attested by AD.

<s'átl'qmél>, dnom //s=êè 'q=mél{l, BLDG ['the outside part of a house'], lx <=mél> part of, member, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<atl'qílt>, pcs //lèè 'q=T{l, DIR ['take it outside (outside of a building or car)'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <láchxw át'qít>, //lè-c-x= ?éè 'q=T{l, /'Go take it outside',! attested by EB.

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

<atl'qeláwtxw>, BLDG 'the outhouse, toilet, bathroom', see átl'qel.

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

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

<áts>, bound root //lèè 'él/, ABFC 'hear'/

<átséle>, free root or stem //lèèc=(=)el{l, EFAM 'gee., good grief., well. (said when surprised), goodness., gee whiz',! phonology: The stressed vowel is subject to emphatic lengthening with : and :: as in átséle and át:tséle. Most speakers have an unusual [é] here, even when lengthened; JL has [é:] when lengthened., syntactic analysis: interjection, example: <átséle méle>, //lèècél a méle{l, /'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 <ástlexw> /'hear about it, (hear about s-o)/, with lx <=ele> /'lack off!, 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 //lèèdél, Nooksack /axeádel/ oh my what a pity, alas, gee whiz (PAC715, 717).

<ástlexw>, ncs //lèèl=IX²{l, LANG /'hear about it, (hear about s-o)/, syntactic analysis: transitive
verb, attested by Deming.

<éts-éts>, chrs //lɛ=ɛC_iC_i//, LANG ['to stutter'], ABDF, (<=R2> characteristic or iterative), perhaps <áts>, bound root //lɛc//, 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=ew> hear about s-th's-o, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /lɛɛtɛɛ/ stutter, stammer H76:655, Sechelt /lɛɛtɛɛ/ to stutter T77:34, B77:93 Squamish /lɛ=ɛtɛɛ/ stuttering W73:257, K67:387, see <áts>.

<s'éts-éts>, chrs //s?=ɛC_iC_i//, [s?=ɛc (normal speed), s?=ɛc (hyper-slow speed)], LANG /'stuttering, to stutter/, (<=R2> characteristic), possibly root <áts> hear as in <átslexw> hear about it, dialects: <átslexw> hear about it, example: <s'éts-éts swiyeqe>, //s?=ɛC_iC_i=s=wiyaq=////,'stuttering man', attested by AC.

<atse>, free root or stem //lɛc=(=)eb//, TIME /'next, again', QUAL, grammatical analysis: possibly contains -cha ~ -tsa future, grammatical comment: usually appears followed by ew ~ ðw contrastive, emphasis, attested by IHTTC, AC, syntactic analysis: adverbial particle, also <ásche>, //lɛce or ?e- s=eb///, dialects: EB, example: <stámcha skw'exós kw'e atse ðw me pélékw?>, //lɛ=ɛm-εε s=k=?a=x=s= ét?èc=ðw=me=pélékw=////,'What is the next moon to appear?/', attested by IHTTC, <atse ew lám=>, //lɛcε=ðw l=ɛ=al=//, /'Yes, he's going too [next]?/', attested by AC.

<ááchwelh>, cpds //lɛ=[R9]=ɛε=ɛ=ɛ=ɛ=ðw=//=, TIME /'until, unless', CJ, possibly <R8> or =R9> derivational, possibly root <atse ~ ache> next, again, possibly <cha> future tense, possibly <(e)whel ~ well> already, possibly root <á:a> oh-oh, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: conjunction, example: <ówechewx lámexwha xwa siyólexwe a'ááchwelh xáp'kw'tem ta' sth'eth'elóm>, //lɛw=ɛε-c-x* lɛm-εε* x* ε=s=iýał=ɛε* ø=s?ɛc=ðw=//=x* ε=k*(x- )t=()-ɛm t-ɛ? s=C_i,ɛ-ɛ'[ -ɛl-]lam=//, /'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-2ssvpv (nominal=)dim-root[-pl-]root, ASM ['are not-(subject)-you going to-you(subjunct. subj.) become old until(-fat-contrpast-already) are aching (the) little-many-bone'].

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

<átslexw>, nes //lɛc=ɛ-ɛx//=, LANG /'hear about it, (hear about s-o)'), see áts.

<á:w ~ =i:w ~ =e:w ~ =u:w>, da //i=w ~ =i=w ~ =e=w ~ =u=w//=, ANA /'on the body, on top of itself/', DIR, comment: rare variant of =i: ws ~ =ews on the body, predictable before =et purposeful control transitivizer, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, <q'álq'elp'i:w>, //lq'=ɛC_iC_p' =i-w(=)s///, /'inchworm!'; found in <sq'éla:w>, //l=s=q'ɛl=ø|=M2|=w(=)s or s=q'ɛl=ø//=w=, /'coiled (and ready to strike, for ex. a snake)/, <sq'elq'elá:w>, //l=s=C_iC_iq'=ɛε=ɛ deberá s=q'ɛl=ɛ=ɛε=ɛ//=w=, /'coiling (of a snake)(ready to strike)'/, <q'elq'elq'el'ø=t> coil it, <q'elq'elq'elq'el'ø=t> tangled on s-th else, and <q'elq'elq'elq'elq'el'ø=t> tangled on itself, <qwemchíwet>, //lq'=øm=ɛø=//=w//= /=T/l, /'hug s-o around/', <qwáxíwélw>, //lq'=ø+ɛε//=i+y=ε or q'=ø+ɛε//=M1//=w(=)s or s=q'ø+ɛε//=C_iC_i=//=w//=, /'set a net and drift with it/', <q'éwú:w>, //lq'=øw=//=w//=, SPRD /'new spirit dancer's cane (compare q'éw= cane')/.

<á:w>, free root //lɛ/source=, EZ ['seagull (generic)'], syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chill., Tait, also <sliíowy,a>, //s=lìwely=//=, dialects: Cheh., also <qw'elíteq>, //lq'=ɛlìteq//=, dialects: Chill., Katzie.

<áwélh ~ (-)awélh ~ (-)owélh>, //lɛwélh ~ =i=ɛwélh ~ =e=ɛwélh ~ =u=ɛwélh//=, MOOD ['polite imperative'], syntactic analysis: is ~, dialects: Cheh., Tait, also <(-)owélh>, //l(-)owélh//=, dialects: Chill;
found in Chill. <hóyowéh>, Cheh. + Tait <hóyáwéh ~ hóy áwéh>, //Chill. háy-áwéh, Cheh. + Tait háy-éwéh ~ háy ʔéwéh, root probably <hóy> 'it's finished, LANG, I'goodbye (said to one staying), (stay well, well done).\), Chill. <lámówéh>, Cheh. + Tait <lámáwéh ~ lám áwéh>, Chill. //láməwéh, Cheh. + Tait //láməwéh ~ lám ʔéwéh, root <lám> go, LANG, I'goodbye (said to one leaving), (go well)\, example: Cheh. + Tait <áːá áwéh>, Chill. <áːá ówéh>, Cheh. + Tait //lámɛʔ ʔéwéh, Chill. //lámɛʔ ʔawéh, root <áːa> 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. Thehįthetxw, or xōlm̕ethetxw).'], dialects: Cheh., Tait., Chill., attested by EB, AD, AC, also <le áwéh>, //lə ʔéwéh, attested by NP (usu. Chill., but knows some Cheh. as here), <o'ówéh>, //ʔóʔawéh, LANG, 'I'm listening', root <ő> oh or root something like I'm listening or root as also in < o síyám>, 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., <líːawéh>, //líʔéwéh, LANG, 'Yes of course'.\, root <lí> it is there, it is, yes, attested by EB, AD.

<áːwkw\> ~ free root //ʔé·wkʷ^*^'//, HHG ['belongings (AC)'], CLO ['clothes'], syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <áːswá áːwkw\> //swé ʔé·wkʷ^*^'^*^'//, 'That belongs to me.', literally 'It's my own belonging\,'\, attested by AC. <iyóqtetchxw ta' áːwkw\> //iyq=ɛt-c-x ~ ʔé·wk^*^'^*^'//, 'Change your clothes\,'\, attested by EB. <lemléetchxw mékw yel áːwkw\> //C,ɛC^*_2-ɛm=ɛT-c-x merkw yel ʔé·wk^*^'^*^'//, 'Fold all my clothes\,'\.

<shxw'áwkw'ála>, dnom //sxʷ=ʔé·wkʷ^*^'~ɛl~//, HHG ['clothes basket'], CLO, BSK, (shxw= nominalizer, something for), lx <\=-aλ\> container of, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<awkw'áwtxw>, dnom //ʔé·wkʷ^*^=ɛtw^*^x//, BLDG ['clothes store'], CLO, lx <áːtwxw> building for, syntactic analysis: nominal, contrast <l̓h̓emátwxw> clothes store.

<áːwkw'mal>, dnom //ʔé·wkʷ^*^=m̓ɛl~//, TOOl ['tool case'], lx <\=-mal> part, portion, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<ákw'w'emála>, dnom //ʔé·wkʷ^*^=əm=ɛl~//, HHG '/suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothingcontainer, clothes bag, trunk (for clothes), etc.'\, CLO, (=\=-em= place to have/get), lx <\=-ål\> container of, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <shxw'ákw'w'emála>. //sxʷ=ʔé·wkʷ^*^~əm=ɛl~//, HHG ['suitcase'], also <shxw'áːwkw'emála ~ shxw'áːwkw'ála>, //sxʷ=ʔé·wkʷ^*^~əm=ɛl~ ~ sxʷ=ʔé·wkʷ^*^=ɛl~//, HHG '/clothes container, suitcase, clothes case', attested by EB.

<awkw'áwtxw>, BLDG ['clothes store'], see áːwkw'.

<ákw'w'emála>, HHG '/suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothing container, clothes bag, trunk (for clothes), etc.'\, see <áːwkw'.

<áːtkw'mal>, TOOl ['tool case'], see <áːwkw'.

<áːtwxw ~ áːtwxw ~ ətwxw ~ (ə)ltxw ~ (ə(ə)ltxw), da //=ɛ(=w)(=t)x\^*^ ~ =əw(=t)x\^*^ ~ =ɛ(=t)l\^*^, BLDG '/building, house\,'\, semantic environment ['with numerals 2-5, kw'i;1, non-numerals oblig. for single owner\,'\, possibly <áːw> on the body possibly here over people, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, found in <lhqw'áttesáːwtxw>, //lhq=ɛk̓es=ɛ·wtxʷ^*^'//, '/five houses or buildings (belonging to one person)\,'. <xwelmexawtxw>, //lxʷ=ɛlmɛx̌=ɛ·wtxʷ^*^//, '/smokehouse, longhouse\,'\, literally '/Indian house\,'\, <atl'qeláːwtxw>, //l̓t̓e̓q̓el=ɛ·wtxʷ^*^'//, '/outhouse, bathroom\,'\, literally '/outside house\,'\, <láːmátxw>, //l̓ɛm=ɛ·wtxʷ^*^'//, '/bar, pub, liquor store\,'\, comment: lám liquor from English "rum", <chálhtelátwtxw>, //c̓eθ'te̓l=ɛ·wtxʷ^*^'//, '/smoke-house, dried fish house\,'\, literally '/dried fish house\,'\, <itxewátwtxw>, //itx̌=ɛ·wtxʷ^*^'//, '/plank house\,'\, literally '/plank house\,'\, <tsaháyélhátwtxw>, //c̓eh'éyə̓t=ɛ·wtxʷ^*^'//, '/church building\,'\, literally '/prayer house\,',
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<tále'áwtsw>, /íťél=éwtx'//, /'bank'/, literally /'money house'/, comment: tále money is Chinook Jargon from English "dollar", <sílátwx>, /ísíl=éwtx'//, /'tent'/, literally /'cloth house'/, comment: síl cloth is Chinook Jargon from English "sail", <slexwelhá:áwtsw>, /ísíx=éwtx'//, /'canoe shed'/, <síyólá:áwtsw>, /ísiýál=é-wtx'//, /'woodshed'/, <sokw'emáwtsw>, /íaks'=ém=éwtx'//, /'bark house'/, <qw'eyl'éxáwtsw>, /í/q'm'éx=éwtx'//, /'dance hall'/, <smilh'aáwtsw>, /ísmíl=éwtx'//, /'spirit dancing house'/, <wá:cháwtsw>, /íwá=c=éwtx'//, /'out-house (for solid waste')/, <mekw'emáwtsw>, /ímek'='ém=éwtx'//, /'second-hand store'/, root <mékw'em> use second-hand, <íté:áwtsw>, /ítét=é-wtx'//, /'hotel, bedroom'/, <ssepiláwtsw>, /íspépi=éwtx'//, /'root cellar (covered with earth, separate from house, kept potatoes, apples, etc.)/, <thi:yáwtswem>, /íéi-y=éwtx'//=ml, /'build a house'/, literally /'make house + middle voice'/, <láxt's'áwtsw>, /ílé-c'=éwtx'//, /'next-door, different house'/, <láxt's'áwtswem>, /ílé-c'=éwtx'//=ml, /'visit'/, <tshálátxw>, /íc'=étx'//=, /'upper portion of pit house or any house'/, <s'l:íxsw>, /ísl'i=tx'//=, /'cedar planks on roof or side of house'/, <Swellímeltxw>, /íswélim=éltx'//=, /'(Indian name of Ed Leon Sr. of Chehalis')/, <qiq'áwtsw>, /íqíq'=éwtx'//=, /'jail'/.

<áwth>, bound root /íèwè hurry, hasten.

<s'o:óth>, strs /í=á=wi/=wè/=c, ABFC ['be in a hurry'], (s=) stative, (<ó- ablaut) on root <á> resiliatil), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (1/18/79), also <s'o:wts>, /í=á=wc/=l, phonology: possible Nooksack or Lushootseed influence, dialects: Deming (some speakers), attested by Deming (1/18/79), Salish cognate: Squamish /law?ic/ fast as also in /nèx'-s-aw?ic-i/ rush work, fast work W73:97, K67:310, example: <s'o:ówttsel>., /í=á=wc-c=ll, /'I'm in a hurry.'/, attested by Deming, also <s'o:wtsel>., /í=á=wc-c=ll, /'attested by Deming (some speakers).

<ówthet>, prcs /í=á=wi/=wè/=T-ëll/, ABFC /'to hurry, hurry up, move fast'/, (<ó- ablaut) on root <á> resiliatil), (<t> purposeful control transitive), (<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 i:htelelep.>, /í=á=wi/=wè=T-ëll-c-ëp k'=s-ë-sèll, /'Hurry up and eat (folks).'/, literally /hurry =purposely -oneself -you -people that -you -subord. are eating a meal =with each other -you plural'/, attested by NP, <tu ówthethila.>, /í=á=wi/=wè=T-ëll, /'Move a little faster.'/, attested by EB or Deming or IHTTC (Fall 1977).

<axelés>, us /í=á=élös or ëx=ë=éll, DIR /'front, in front of'/, possibly =él= go, come, get,become, possibly =es= on the face, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb?.

<axelémel>, dnom /í=á=élös=mél/, BLDG /'front of a house'/, lx =mel part, portion, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<áxw>, free root /íèx'//=, FOOD ['give me s-th (to eat)'], SOC, usage: slang or shortcut for axwestóx, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, syntactic comment: transitive verb in spite of the dropping of the transitive, attested by AHTTC (2/15/80), MH (2/8/79), example: <míth éxw.>, /ímí-t=á=ëx=x'=ll, /'Give me some.'/, literally /come -mildly urging imperative 2s give (me) food'/, attested by MH, <míth áxw kópi.>, /ímí-t=á=ëx=x'=káp'il, /'Give me coffee.'/, syntactic comment: dropping of tie article here may be English influence, (irregular), attested by MH.

<áxwe ~ s'áxwe>, stvi /íèx'=(=á) ë=á==á=ëx'=(=á)=ml, FOOD ['(food) given'], SOC, (s=) stative, possibly =é= meaning uncertain if not living thing, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (3/6/79), also <s'áxwem?>, /í=á=x=ëml/, Elder's comment: "may be the same as áxwe and s'áxwe", attested by AD, Salish cognate: Squamish /íèx=a?l to give, hand to (tr.) (obj. destinee).

<áxwem>, cts /íèx=[---]=ëml, FOOD ['giving (food)'], SOC, (<e> continuous), (<em> intransitive), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB,
example: <tl’émés á:xwem>, //é’á mês-á 7ê[-]x=ðml, /'That’s what he gave.'/, literally /'it’s that come to -bhe dependent (be) giving', attested by EB.

<sáxwem>, df //s=7êx=ðml, FOOD ['(food) given'], SOC, (s=) nominalizer or stative, (s=em) intransitive or resultative or passive??), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal?, attested by AD, example: <qèx tel sáxwem>, //qèx te-1 s=7êx=ðml, /'I was given a lot of food./, attested by AD.

<áxwest>, df //7êx=ős=T, pet, pcs, SOC /'give an equal share or amount to s-o, give (food?) to s-o, share with s-o', FOOD, possibly (s=) money, dollars?, (s=î) purposeful control transitive verb, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (SJ, MC, MV, LG) (3/15/79), Elders Group (3/72), example: <ôwêta shxwls kws axwestôxîs>, //7êwê=’=êx s(=)x=îs k=-s 7êx(=)ê=î=Î-s-7êx-áî=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>, //4î-x=ős=T k ’=e mop”=wê=ős=T/, /'when you give everyone equal amounts or equal share/', attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<ôxwest>, df //7ê[=Aâ=]x=ős=T/, SOC /'give it to s-o, give to s-o', (ô=ablaut) on root (ô= derivational), lx //ês= probably money, (s=î) purposeful control transitive verb), phonology: ô- ablaut on root â automatic with es suffix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/15/72, 1/19/77, 3/14/79), IHHTC, EB, AD, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), also <ôxwest>, //7ê[=Aâ=]x=ős=T/, attested by AC, BJ (5/64); found in <ôxwestôxîs>. ~ oxwestôxîs., //7ê[=Aâ=]x=ős=T-áx-ős=T/, 'He gave it to me.', attested by AC, example: <ôxwestométsel.>, //7ê[=Aâ=]x=ős=T-ámâ-c-ős=T/, /'I give it to you./, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <stl’í kw’els oxwestométsel.>, //l s=é’ê k’=ê-1 sê 7ê[=Aâ=]x=ős=T-ámâ-l, /'I want to give you (this).', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72); found in <ôxwestôlîx>, //7ê[=Aâ=]x=ős=T-á[=]1=x-ős=T/, /'He gave us (lots of people) something.'/, ASM ['us here is lots of people, i.e. has plural inflexion], attested by IHHTC (8/8/77), comment: comparison of -ôxw us (many) and -ôxw us (few) from the next example (and a few others) with cognates shows that the 1= element is may be the plural affix, but this has not been clear before since -ôxw was used very rarely and perhaps only by a few elders, the next generation of elders (1990’s) use -ôxw in preference & rarely use -ôxw at all now, Salish cognate: Songish /-/. turn in (to s-o) your work., Give (s-ô) your work.'/.

<ôxwestchew teli t’êlîlîmêlh>, //7ê[=Aâ=]xè=ős=T-c-ôx=tâ-lïê ’ê=îêmêl/, /'Give it to him from ts./, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), also <ôxwestbhexw xwelâ t’êlîlîmêlh>, //7ê[=Aâ=]x=îs=T-c-ôx=x=ê=î=ê=îêmêl/, usage: idiom, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <ôxwestchew xwelâ t’êlîlîmêlh>, //7ê[=Aâ=]x=x=îs=T-c-ôx=x=ê=îêlê ’ê=îêlêlêl/, /'Give it to him from me./, attested by EB (3/1/76), <ôxwest kw’e mékw’ewâtes>, //7ê[=Aâ=]x=x=îs=T k ’=êmékw ’=wê=îêlêl, /'give it to everybody./, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <le oxwestes>, //7ê[=Aâ=]x=x=îs=T-ôs=T/, /'He gives it to s-o.’/, attested by AC, <ôxwestha te lêpôt.>, //7ê[=Aâ=]x=x=îs=T-tê te lôpátêl, /'Give him the cup./, attested by AD, <ôxwest ta syô:ys>, //7ê[=Aâ=]x=x=îs=T tê-s=ý=ôsl, /'Turn in (to s-o) your work., Give (s-o) your work.’/, SCH, ECON, MC, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79).

<ôxw>, ds //7ê[=Aâ=]x=îx=T/, SOC ['give it to me'], usage: slang or short form (clipped form) for oxwesthôx, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AHTTC (2/15/80).
\text{áxwe} \sim \text{s'áxwe}, \text{FOOD} \{\text{\lq food\rq given}\}, \text{see \áxwe}.

\text{áxwíl}, \text{FOOD} \{\text{\lq giving (food)\rq}\}, \text{see \áxwe}.

<\text{áxwíl}>, \text{us} //\text{íx=lll}, \text{VALJ} / \text{small (AC, BJ), little (AC), a little bit (Deming: EF, MC, Cheh.: EB)}//, semantic environment \{\text{a little bit used if someone is going to pour a drink for ex. (AD); little used in contexts the opposite of big (AD)}\}, \text{Elder\rq}s comment: "some use \text{áxwíl} for less but it's not really proper (AD); yeláwél \text{áxwíl} could work for less but is a poor substitute (AD)"}, possibly \text{\lq\lq inceptive, go, come, get, become,\rq\rq semantic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: some speakers contrast \text{áxwíl} small, little with \text{émémél ~ emémél} a little bit (AC for ex.); some speakers maintain the contrast but reverse the meanings (EB for ex.); some speakers use \text{\lq\lq áxwíl\rq\rq with both meanings (AD for ex.), other sources: ES /\text{ímí-méll} / \text{small (Cw,Ms} /\text{íx=inll}), \text{JH} /\text{íx=lll}, example:
<tu axwil è kw'a's óxwesthòx>, /t=əw ?ɛxʷ'il ʔò kʷ-ʔ-s ʔáxʷəs=T-àx'll/, 'You gave me too little.'], attested by AD. <st'lî kw'el's qwâl kw'e axwil: òl>, /s=ə'î kʷə-l-s qʷə'l kʷə ʔexʷ'il ?a'll/, '/I would like to say just a few words.'], attested by Deming. <axwil tsqwây>, /t=ɛxʷ'il ɛ=qʷ'êy'll/, 'a little yellow, a little green'], ASM ['P1 through V1 on Berlin and Kay color chart'], compare <tsqwây>: yellow, green, attested by TM.

<i'axwil: ~ i'axwil:], dms /C,i=ʔexʷ'i[=]=l'll/, VALJ /small (smaller than axwil), little'], DESC, <R4> = diminutive], (<=z=) = emphatic], phonology: reduplication, phonology: lengthening], optional downstepping], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: Chill.], attested by AC, example: <i'axwil: mestìyíxâw>, //C,i=ʔexʷ'i-l məstìyíxʷ'll/, 'small person'], attested by AC, <i'axwil: mícmeqw>, //C,i=ʔexʷ'i-l C,i=má-q'll/, phonology: doubling prefix with i= attracts stress normally; found in mícmeqw where â: → e also, /'tiny bird'], attested by AC, //<i'axwil smá:lw>, //C,i=ʔexʷ'il s=mé-l'll/, '/little rock'], attested by AC, also <a'axwil ~ a'axwil:], //C,e=ʔexʷ'il ~ C,e=ʔexʷ'il[=]=l'll/, dialects: Cheh.: EB; Tait: CT, <a'axwil: tel st's'áletstel telî t'â swâ>, //C,e=ʔexʷ'i-l t'ê-l s=e=Îc=e Îl tê-t's=Îw'll/, '/My chair is smaller than yours.'], <a'axwil o>, //C,e=ʔexʷ'il ?a'll/, 'f just a few (for ex. of berries, but not of people')], attested by EB.

<a'axwil:leql], dnom //C,i=ʔexʷ'il=əɬəl'll/, HHG ['small container'], (R8 = diminutive], lx =eqel] container lx <[from throat], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT.

<a'axwil:elhp>, dnom //C,e=ʔexʷ'il=əɬəpl'll/, 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 //ʔɛx ~ yêxl'll/, EFAM ['(bad)'], usage: said to a child (crawling age) to teach him something is bad; baby talk, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AD.


<Áxetel>, dnom //ʔɛxə=ɬəl'll/, PLN /a goose-shaped rock near Hamisley Mt. and near Hooknose Mountain or Lhl'hkwé'ęq̓as, 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 rock 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=ʔɛxə=(ɬəl'll)=xəl'll/, 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 //=exəl ~ =əɬəl'll/, BLDG ['end or side of a house (inside/outside')], DIR, SH ['angular or perpendicular extension'], comment: prob. source of =laxel arm, wing, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <axel], //=əɬəll], found in <stítaxel], //s=tiy̕=exəll], /upper (upriver) end of house (inside or out)] (root <tiy̕> upriver), <sewqw'áxel ~ sóqw'áxel], //s=ə;qʷ=əɬəll], /lower (downriver) end of house (inside or out)] (root <wóqw'> drift downriver, drown), <chuchuwáxel or chewchewáxel], //cucuw=exəl or cəw=C,əc=C,əxəll], /front end of house (inside or out)]), root <cucuw> away from shore, towards the middle of the river, in front, <steskáxel], //cəئl=exəll], /back end of house (inside or out)]), root <chó:lekw (kw ~ qw) towards the water, away from the river, in the backwoods, <chelkáxelmel>, //cəئl=exəl=məl'll, /'behind or back of a house'], <q'eléxel], //qɬəl=exəll], /'fence'], <st'elt'eláxel], //s=t'el=exəll, /a square'], <sélts'exel], //səɬc=exəll, /to circle around the outside of a house'], root <sölc] go around in a circle.

<Áxetel>, PLN /a goose-shaped rock near Hamisley Mt. and near Hooknose Mountain or Lhílhkw'êłqs, west of Agassiz, B.C.'l, see áxê.

<áxeth>, free root //íê=x=éê/, TVMO ['lie down'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BHTTC, EB, LJ2, CT, HT, example: <ílhêq' me sêlts'tem tel sêxîyes lhîlh ãxeth>, //íêq' mê sêlç'=êm=î-ê s=êyay(=s) í-ê lhê=x=éê/, /Sometimes my head spins when I lay down./, attested by LJ2 (of Tait), <áxeth ò ta'sêqwelets>, //íê=x=éê 7í t-ê7 s=êq'ê=êlêxél/, /'Lie down on your back./, attested by EB, <áxeth lí tel éqwelets>, //íê=x=éê lí tê-l lhêq'=êlêx=x=x=x=x=x, /'lie on my back/., attested by CT, HT.

<á: xeth>, cts //íê[=í=]xêê/, TVMO ['lying down'], (<-x> -> continual), phonology: length infixing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, BHTTC.

<i'axith>, dnv //íc,íê=xêê[=Aī=]=êê/, TVMO ['little baby lying down'], (AC=> diminutive), (<-á-ablaut> diminutive), phonology: diminutive reduplication and ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<shwx'áxeth>, dnom //íx=íê=xêê/, HHG ['bed'], literally /'what one lies down on/', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, DM, AC, other elders, also <shwx'áxeth>, //íx=íê=xêê/, literally /'what one is lying down on/., attested by NP.

<shwx'álexeth(')>, pln //íx=íê=xêê/, HHG ['beds'], phonology: consonant alternation (th'/ê'/ in my notes is probably in error for th'/ê/ in 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'/, phonology: diminutive reduplication and ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<á:y>, free root //íê-yêll/, TVMO ['keep on going'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /Iay/ 'change' H76:652, example: <qê tl'o sêwsu ã:y qa lîs te kwîl "hour" kwesê xî yî qwóqwêl>, //që ê'a s=ê-yê-s êê 7ê[=ê=]y qê liy-ê-s âx k=êê "hour" k=s-êês 7ê yî qê[=ê=Aa-ê=C,ê]-êê/, /'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: qwóqwêl means talking, but dema <îy> usually has components +human and +plural, thus yî qwóqwêl 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-[emp-h-]) (conjunction) (aux-interrogative affix-3subordinate subject pronoun) (demonstrative article) (interrogative verb) (nominal) (demonstrative conjunction-nominal-3possessive pronoun affix=(3depsj)) (intransitive verb) (demonstrative article(ñhum)) (intransitive verb-[ctv-ctv]), attested by AC, <shex xwel ây>, //íc-xêê x=êê 7ê-yêll/, /'You're still going./, attested by EB, <ò ay el te sqwóqwêls>, //íê 7êî te s-qê[=ê=Aa-C,ê]-êê, /'He's talking without making any sense; he keeps on talking (in spite of the fact no one is listening)./, literally /'this talking really just keeps on going/ Salish cognate: Nooksack //íê=îll/ continual (Galloway 1997).

<i'ô:y>, dnv //íê-yê=êê/, LANG ['keep on a little'], ASM ['a murmur that you're still awake listening to a bedtime story'], (AC=> diminutive), (<-á-ablaut> derivational), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, AD, Salish cognate: Squamish /ìti'ây ~ ya'ây ~ yəhlen/ ('interjection expressing interest, used by listeners to a story') I see; well, well; indeed.' K67:381.

<á:yel>, incs //íê-yê=êê/, TVMO /'get away, leave, (perhaps just) away'/, lx <ñ=x=el> go, come, get, become; syntactic comment: usually attested preceded by auxiliary verb <la> go or <me> come,
syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, example: `<tl'ēsulā:ayel>`, //lē'ē=s-əw lē ?ē·y=əll/, `So he went away`, attested by EB, `<tsel me ą:ayel>`, //c-əl mə ?ē·y=əll/, `I left`, attested by EB, `<látsel ą:ayel>`,//lē-c-əl ?ē·y=əll/, `I'm going to leave`, (semological comment: here la functions as a future auxiliary), attested by EB, `<láth el ą:ayel xwêm ~ xwêm láth ą:ayel>`,//lē-t ?ē·y=əlχʷ·əm ~xʰ·əm lē·t- ?ē·y=əll/, `Go away quickly`, (grammatical comment: -h imperative 2s is an allomorph of -la and appears only with auxiliaries, attested by AC, `<látsat mékw' ą:ayel tē'kwstet t'át'iyeq>`, //lē-c-ət mékʷ" ?ē·y=əl ?e=n-kʷ·c-ət t'ē[C,θ]-əq'yll/, `We all left because we were mad`, attested by Deming (MC, others).

<ą:yel>, pncs //lē'y=ələsll/, 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: `<ą:yeles te hēyeqw>`, //lē'y=ələs ti hē·y=əq'yll/, `go away from the fire`, attested by EF, `<tsel le (me) ą:yeles te s'áltlhel>`, //c-əl 1ə (mə) ?ē·y=ələs ti s=té'ələll/, `I left the food`, attested by CT, HT, `<mök'kw'w'at le ą:yel>`, //məkʷ"=swêt 1ə ?ē·y=ələsll/, `Everyone left (him alone)`., attested by EB, `<le ą:yelesôxôs álhel>`, //lə ?ē·y=ələs-axʷ·əs ?ē·təll/, `They left me`, (grammatical comment: rare example of non-third person psychological non-control inflection, attested by EB, `<látsel ą:ylesômê>`, //lē-c-əl ?ē·y=ələs-əməl/, `I'm going to leave you`, (grammatical comment: rare example of non-third person psychological non-control inflection, `<le ą:ylesem>`, //lə ?ē·y=ələs-əml/, `They left him, They abandoned him`, (semological comment: here la functions as a purposeful control transitivizer), also `<le ą:ylesêm>`, //lə ?ē·y=ələs-əml/, attested by EB, also `<le ą:ylesêm>` têthá, //lə ?ē·y=ələs-əml,`closed`, attested by LG, `<le ą:ylesêm têthá>`, //lə ?ē·y=ələs-əml tē-c-əll,`That's left behind`, attested by Deming: LG.

<á:yestêw>, caus //lē'y=st-T-əxʷ"//, TVMO `/choose s-o, choose s-th, chasing s-o/s-th`., syntactic analysis: transitive verb, example: `<tlô: têthá, la á:ystêw(es) tel sqwêmá:y>`, //lē'ê=a tē-c-ę lē ?ē·y=st-T-əxʷ("-es") t-əl s=tqʷəməl=ə-yll/, `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:ystêwes te músmes>`, //lē'y=st-T-əxʷ"-es tə müs=C,əCll, `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:ysthôx>`, //lē'y=st-T-əxʷll, `/chase me (in normal sense), chase me (sexually, to try to get me to have sex)`., attested by IHTTC, `<á:ystêwes the stô:les>` //lē'y=st-T-əxʷ-əs ê s=tá:ləs-ll/, `He's chasing after his wife (sexually)`., attested by NP has heard this lots.

<ęyá:t>, pcs //lē'y-M1=T or ?ē·y=ə=M2=T//, TVMO `/go after s-th/s-o, chase s-o/s-th (not stopping or slowing tillit's caught)`., possibly `<metathesis type 1> non-continuitive, possibly metathesis type 2 derivational, (<-t ~ -et> purposeful control transitivizer)`., phonology: metathesis, possible stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, example: `<ęyá:t>`, //lē'y=ə=M2=T-əll, `He went after it/s-o..`, It chased it (not stopping or slowing till it was caught.).`, attested by IHTTC.

<ı'yı:yá:t>, pl`s //C,əC ?ē·y=ə=M2=T-əsl, if, TVMO [`He's chasing them/it repeatedly.`], (R3-> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<s'ı:á:yêts>, pl`s //s=C,əC ?ē·y=ə=cəsll/, ABFC [`he's holding s-th in each hand`], (s= static), (R3-> plural), da `/têtses in the handhand`, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<á:y= s=ęy ~ s=ıy ~ s=ıy>, da //lē'ę-y ~ s=ęy ~ s=ıyll, EB `/bark, wood, plant`, ANA `/wool, fur`., syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in `<pquâ:y>`, //p(ə)qʷ"=ę·yll, `/rotten wood`, root `<péqʷ> split, broken, busted, `<pquâ:y-thêt>`, //p(ə)qʷ"=ę·yll, `/wood decays` (compare `<póqwthêt> get mouldy, decayed), `<qwählâ:y>`, //lqʷ"=ę·yll, `/driftwood`, root `<qwêl̓h> fall in water, tip over in canoe, `<xpâ: y ~ xpâ:y>`, //x(ə)p=ę·yll, `/red cedar wood`., `<slewây>`, //l=əw=ỳll,

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

á:yele, 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:yelxw, ABFC 'look s-o back to life', see á:yelxw ~ á:yelxw.

á:yelexwstexw, ABFC ['keep s-o/s-th alive'], see á:yelexw ~ á:yelxw.

á:yelxt, ABFC /'revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?/', see á:yelxw ~ á:yelxw.


á:yiyá, us //á:y=áel//, 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:yiyá were the words of his spirit song'], IX //á:y=áel// 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.

<á:yelexw ~ á:yelexw>, df //á:y=áel//, 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=áel// keep on going, possibly root <á:y=áel// be good, possibly <á:y=áel// 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>, //?é·yalæx//, attested by BJ, EB, TM, some others, also <á:yelexw>, //?é-[?]-yalæx/**/, dialects: Matsqui, attested by AH, example: <lí xwel á:yelexw>, //lí x¬ïæ·yalæx/**/, /'Is he still alive?/', attested by AC, <skw·'áy kw·es á:yelexw>, //s=k¬ïy k¬æ-s 7é·yalæx-*ssl/, /'He can never be well./', attested by AC, <me á:yelexw ~ me á:yelexw>, //mø 7é·yalæx* ~ mø 7é·yalæx/**/, 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:yelexw te spoleqwíth'a>, //mø 7é·yalæx* te s=palaq* (=)é·ë//, /'The corpse came back to life.'/, attested by EB, <lí me á:yelexw>, //lí mø 7é·yalæx*/**/, /'Did he get well?/', attested by AC, <líchxw wêlh me á:yelexwtem>, //lí-c-x* wêT mø 7é·yalæx**//, /'Are you better from your sickness?/', <lí á:yelexw ta' shxwewáli>, //lí 7é·yalæx t-c7 sx¬æ(ø)wêli//, /'Are your parents still living?/', dialects: Matsqui, attested by AH.

á:yelexwlexw>, ncs //?é·yalæx*¬=eæ/*//, ABFC /'save s-o, (EB) bring s-o back to life/', syntactic analysis: transitive verb, example: <me á:yelexwlexw>, //mø 7é·yalæx*¬=eæ/*/**/, /'save s-o, (EB) bring s-o back to life/', found in <á:yelexwlemóme>, //?é·yalæx*¬=eæ̆mè/**/, /'It is our purpose that come/start to cause it to be alive the our language/', attested by EB.

á:yelexwstexw>, caus //?é·yalæx*=T¬ææ/*/**/, ABFC [keep s-o/s-th alive], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, example: <set me á:yelexwstexw>, //c¬æ¬æ·7é·yalæx*=T¬ææ/***, /'We kept him alive./', attested by EB, <me á:yelexwstexw>, //mø 7é·yalæx*=T¬ææmli//, /'He was kept alive.', <stl'í set kws me á:yelexwstexwstexw te sqwá:ltset>, //s¬ç¬t¬æ¬æ·k¬¬s mø 7é·yalæx*=T¬ææ¬c¬æ¬æ¬è¬æ¬æ¬c¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬æ¬ae

á:yelexw, pcs //?é·yalæx*=T//, ABFC /'revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?/', (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <á:yelexwthóme>, //?é·yalæx*=T¬æmè//, /'it is our want that come/start to cause it to be alive the our language/', attested by EB.

á:yelexw, ncs //?é·yalæx*=eæ*//, ABFC /'save s-o, (EB) bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?/', (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, compare with <á:yelexw>, //mø 7é·yalæx*=T¬æmè//, /'He was brought back to life.'/, attested by EB.

á:yt, free root //?é·yt//, [?é·yt ~ á: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 tilliti'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 //?é·yx//, EZ ['crab'], ['probably the tribe Brachyura (a tribe is intermediate between a family and a suborder)'], possible root <á:yx> keep on going + lx <=?x all over, Salish cognate: the Squamish cognate <óy'x> (//?áy'x/) is identified by Kennedy and Bouchard 1976 as Dungeness crab, Cancer magister, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, others, other sources: JH //?é·yôx/ crab, WS (pc) may also be crayfish.
<á:'a>, us possibly //C,ê=\=[=?e//, 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 li (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>, //C,ê=\=[=?e//, attested by NP, AC, some at Deming, example: <á'a'áwèlh ~ á'á áwèlh>, //?ê?ê?êwêt ~ ?ê?ê ?êwêt//, LANG ['You’re welcome.'], semantic environment ['said in reply to Yálh lixw kw’a’as hò:y Thank you.'], (<(-)awèlh> polite imperative), dialects: Tait, Cheh., also <á'a'òwèlh.>, //?ê?ê~?awan// [’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 xómhetchxw Look after yourself.'], attested by AD, Salish cognate: Nooksack //?ê?ê// yes (NKF1.202).

<a'á>, us //?ê?ê or C,ê=\=[=?ê or C,ê=\=?ê-//, 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’>, //?ê?ê t s=wék’//, ’Oh-oh, [here comes] the dandy.’, attested by Deming.

<a'áchewlh>, cpds //?ê?ê=R9=\=[c=c=w+ or ?ê?ê=c=c=w+//, TIME /until, unless/, CJ, possibly <R8=> derivational, possibly root <atsa ~ ache> next, again, possibly <== cha> future tense, possibly <(e)wlh ~ welh> already, possibly root <a'á> oh-oh, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: conjunction, example: <öwechxw lámxexwcha xwa siyólexwe a’áchewlh xáp’kw’tem ta’ sth’eth’elom>, //?ê?ê-x=c-x’ lêm-ôx=x x=c s=iyálêx’é ?ê?ê=ôxw+ê k’*”(-)ôm t-ê? s=C,ê=\=[-el-]am//, ’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-2ssvpv (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 (ls 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:lō orthography uses both <ch> ([ê]) 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 [ê] 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=l/, 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 [ê] <ch>, see main dialect form <ts>.

<cha>, //c=//, [-êæ ~ -êè ~ -êç], 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'ék"-c=//, /'it will float'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, <tl'ócha>, //lê'á-c=//, /'that will be, it will be (him/her/them/that)/', syntactic analysis: demonstrative verb, conjunction, <selchí:mcha>, //sélci-m-c=//, /'how shall it be?, how should it be?'/, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, example: <lwélecpcha lám>, //lwélecpcha lám, /'lt will be you folks that go./', syntactic analysis: pronominal verb/verbal pronoun, attested by AC, <skw'áytsa kw'els máqles>, //skw'áytsa kw'els máqles, /'skw'áytsa kw'el's máqles'/, grammatical analysis: vneg-future tense auxiliary verb r=non-control tense auxiliary verb=itz, <s=kt=sèy-cè k"=èl-s mél=q=òs/, /'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'/, phonology: perhaps an old characteristic reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: Tait only, attested by TG, some
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

others; found in <cháchachexw>, /cɛcɛ-ɛ-ɔ-x"//, "Be tender (mildly urging imperative).,'
, dialects: Tait, example: <cháchá te swíyeq>, /cɛcɛ ɔ=swijɛqəl/, "The man is tender.", also <tståtsa te swíyeq>, dialects: Tait, <cháchá te sqwálewels>, /cɛcɛ ɔ=s=qɛl=əwəl-ɛl/, "He's/She's emotional
(cries easy when happy or sad, etc.),'
, literally I'are tender the his/her thoughts/feelings'/,
(semological comment: one of a series of idioms which combine vaj + dema + sqwálewel).

<cháchelh>, cts /cɛ-[C,ɛ-]l//, ABDF ['it's aching of arthritis'], see chálh

<Cháchelut> [or better, <Cháchelówt>], [ɛɛɛlóí], Elizabeth Herrling's (EH's) grandfather's brother's
name, see chálew

<cháchew ~ cháchu>, dnom /cɛ [=C,ɛ=}w or C,ɛ=ɛw//, LAND /'beach, shore'/, see chew ~ cháw

<cháchí:lhtel ~ cháchýelhtel>, pls possibly /C,ɛ-ci=tə-[Aí-]lhtəl/, FSH ['hanging lots of fish to dry'],
see chifikasi

<cháchí:q'el>, dnom /C,ɛ-ci=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.'], (<RS=> derivational), phonology: reduplication, also <cháchíq'el>, /C,ɛ-ci=q'əll/, attested
by ME, AK.

<xáchket>, dms /cɛ [=C,ɛ=]kəl/, CLO /'small jacket', (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology:
reduplication, attested by Deming.

<xákw>, bound root /cɛk//, meaning uncertain, probably interrogative and verbal

<xákwel>, stvi /l=ɛk"(=)əl/, MOOD ['how is s-o/s-th?'], (<#> stative), possibly <ɛl> go, come,
get, become, example: <xákwel talúwe>, /l=ɛk"(=)əl tə=ləwəl/, "How are you?'
, attested by unrecorded.

<xá:l ~ chó:l>, probably root /cɛ-l or ca-l or cα=əl or cɛ[Aa]=əl/ follow behind, go a distance
, possibly root <chó:(i) as in <chó:kw ~ chókw> far, distant, possibly <ɛl> go, come, get, become,
inceptive.

<xwechá:l>, incs /x*ə=ɛc-l//, TVMO /'where did he go?, where is he/she/etc.?'/, MOOD, semantic
environment [used after you've looked up some places looking for someone in the house, example]
, lx <xwe=> go, get, become, possibly <ɛl> go, get, become, come, attested by AD, also <xwechá:],
/x*(ə̆)=ɛc-l//, attested by EB, example: <le xwechá:], /l=ə=x*ɛc-l//, "Where is he going?'/
, attested by EB, also <xwechá:], /x*ə=ɛc-l//, attested by AC, EB; found in <xweché:xew>, /x*ə=ɛc-l-c-
ɛx"//, /'Where are you going?'/, attested by AC, <xweché:xew ~ xweché:xew>, /x*ə=ɛc-l-c-
ɛx" ~ x*ɛc-l-c-ɛx"//, /'Where are you going?'/, attested by EB, example: <chelô lhq'êlexw
wexchá:les>, /l=ɛ-l-əw =q'ɛl=əl-ɛx w=ə=x*ɛc-l-əs//, /'I know where he's going./', grammatical
analysis: independent clause subject pronoun-1ssj-contr lexical suffix=ɛc-3-object pronoun sb-
inceptive aspect=r-3-subordinate subject pronoun, syntactic analysis: pro transitive verb indefinite
nominal(< sb-interrogative verb-subordinate subject pronoun), attested by EB.

<xwechókwel>, cts /lx*ɛc=[-AáAk-]l//, TVMO /'where is s-o going?, where is s-o travelling?
, where is s-o headed for?'/, DIR, lx <xwe=> go, get, become, <=R1-> continuative (a → o bef.
-R1- is regular. and ch → kw in -R1- is found in three or four examples), possibly <ɛl> go, get,
become, come, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, consonant ablaut or replacement of <ch> by
<k> in reduplication (also reported in Musqueam by WS), syntactic analysis: interrogative verb,
semantic environment ['asked example as you see the person heading for his car, wondering
where he is going today'), attested by AD, EB, AC, others; found in <xwchókwelchexw>, //l/x=cák’=e[l-c]-x//’l, 'Where are you travelling?, Where are you going?/', attested by EB, also <xwchókwelchexw> example: //l/o-c-x’ y=x’=cák’=ê[l]/, 'Where are you headed for?'/, attested by EB. <echxw yálh xwchókwel ~ échxw kw’e úlh xwchókwel>, //l/o-c-x’ y=x’=cák’=ê[l] ~ ?o-c-x’ k=x’+ê[l]/, 'Where are you going now (this time)/?', attested by EB. <li xwchókwelw>, //li+x’=ê[l]/, 'Where is he going?/', attested by AC.

[chó:lqem], m/dls //l/c[=Aa]=]-l=q=ê[m or cáp(=)=ê[l]=(ê[=]q)=ê[ml]/, TVMO ‘follow, follow along after (the one ahead knows)/, possibly (ó)-ablaut derivation, possibly (êq) meaning uncertain, possibly (ê=) go, come, get, become, inective, possibly (ê=em) occupational, (ê=em) middle voice or intransitivizer); phonology: derivational ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /êáy-aq-m/ follow, pursue (intri.) 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 xwchâ:l/x’=cê’l where is s-o going? / because Squamish /a/ corresponds to Halkomelem /ê/ and /ê/ is attested in the Halkomelem root; the Squamish /ê/ here corresponds to Halkomelem /l/ (as do a number of Squamish /y/’s, see Galloway 1982:59-64); also cf. Squamish /êáy-n/ follow, pursue, chase (transitive) with Halkomelem chó:lt /êá-l/ follow s-o’s-th below, where Squamish -n and Upriver Halkomelem =T are both purposeful control transitivizers. Halkomelem now has derivational ablaut of the vowel from /ê/ 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 /ê/ or /ê/ as did Halkomelem and Straits., example: <me chó:lqem>, //mê cá-lq=ê[m/ ‘come along after (the person followed is aware of it)/, attested by EB. <latsel chó:lqem>., //lê-c-êl c ál=q=ê[m/; also <lamsel chó:lqem>., //lê=m-c-êl c ál=ê[m/, /’I’ll go follow., I’m going to follow./, attested by IHTTC, also <látselfa chólqem>., //lê-c-êl-cê cal[ê]=ê[m/; (ê=) continuous, phonology: stress-shift, infix, attested by EB.

[chelcho:lqem], pl/s //C[ê]=A[ê]=]-l=q=ê[m/; TVMO ‘lots following’). (Semological comment: note that pluralizing a verb automatically makes it continuous in most cases). (R3=) plural, (ó-ablaut continuous or derivational); phonology: reduplication, attested by IHTTC.


[chól], pcs //ê[=Aa]=]-ê[l]=ê[T]=ê[=T]=ê[=T]/, TVMO ‘follow s-th/s-o (on foot, in a car, or on a horse, for ex.), follow behind s-o’l, (<ê) purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <cholhóxexes>, //l/cê[l]=ê[T]-ax’=ê[s]=l, /’he’s following me (on foot or in a car) (continuous prob. here)’, attested by Elders 3/15/72, /’he followed me’, attested by IHTTC, example: <lechxw chó:l>, //ê[ê-c-x]=ê[l]=ê[l]/, /’You follow something (on foot or horse)’/, attested by EB.


transitive verb, attested by IHTTC; found in <chichelóthoxes>, //C,í-cá(=)-l-θ-=M2=/T-áx-=ešl/, //He was running after me.//, attested by IHTTC. <chichelótel>, //C,í=cá(=)-l-θ-=M2=/T-əθl/, //running after each other/, (<-et> purposeful control transitivizer).


<chél:leqw>, us //possibly cá-(θ)=eqw*ll/, 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 <chél:leqw>, attested by SP, AK, AC, example: <le yéqw kw'e tsóleqw>, //Iə yéqw* k̲ʷə cálq̲ʷu*l/, //The backwoods are burnt.//.

<chél:leqwelmel>, ds //cá(=)=l=eqw*=m̲=l̲/ll/, 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: <chél:leqwelmels te xwoxwelálhp>, //cá(=)=eqw*=m̲=l̲=sl̲/, //away from the river from Xwoxwelálhp (a village just below Yale Creek)//, literally /the away-from-the-river-side of Xwoxwelálhp/, (<-s> psyl3), attested by SP, AK. <xwesuxoxcha the'it tethá lí te chél:leqwelmels>, //Iə-ww-s-is=ə-x̂̂ Cθ-θ=W̲=l̲=l̲=í=te=cá(=)=aqw*=m̲=l̲=l̲=/, //It's really a little lake there on the side away from the river.//, attested by JL.

<telchél:leqweltel>, ds //tel=cá(=)=l=eqw*=tal̲l̲/, 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=eqw*=ɛx̂̂ θ̂̂ ll/, DIR /'(in) back of a house', BLDG, literally /away-from-the-river end of a house/, lx =álxel end of a house (inside or outside), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb.

<tselqwáxelmel>, dnom //s=cá(=)=l=eqw*=ɛx̂̂ θ̂̂ m̲̲ l̲̲/, 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: <tselqwáxelmels te lálem>, //s=cá(=)=l=eqw*=ɛx̂̂ θ̂̂ s̲ te l̲̲ l̲̲ m̲̲/, /back of the house/.<tselqwáxel>, ds //cá(=)=l=eqw*=ɛx̂̂ θ̂̂ m̲̲ l̲̲/, DIR /'in back of a house, behind a house', BLDG, lx =mel location around a house, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb.

<Chelqwik ~ Chelqwyikh>, df //cá(=)=l=eqw*=q̲̲=w̲̲=Aθ̲=θ̲=f̲̲ or ca(=)=eqw*=q̲̲=θ̲̲=f̲̲ = ca(=)=eqw*=ý̲̲=f̲̲=//, 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 <<<wilh canoe, possibly i-ablaut on suffix e* durative, possibly =elh =élh offspring or possibly =elh past, syntactic analysis: nominal, adverb/adverbial verb, attested by SP, AK, other source: place names file reference #142.

<tselqwóthel>, dnom //s=cá(=)=l=eqw*=á̂θ̂̂ l̲̲/, DIR (maybe) /the backwoods side/, lx =óthel in the mouth, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders 9/7/77.

<tselqwáxlsl>, ds //s=cá(=)=l=eqw*=ɛ̂ls̲l̲/, 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 =áxlsl do as a structured activity, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb or nominal, attested by EB.

<chaléwt>, pcs //çl̲̲̲̲w̲̲̲̲=T̲̲̲̲l̲̲/, MC /turn s-th/s-o over, flip it over (of fish for ex.), turn it inside out/, ASM, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, also <chelálwt>, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /dzál/= 'reverse the side of, turn over/around, go over/around some obstruction' as in /dzál-qs/ 'go around a point',
/dzál-q-ød/ 'turn it over' (-q 'bottom'), /s-dzál-è/ (Skagit dial.) 'year, turning of the seasons' H76:212-213 (if so cf UHK syllólem year perhaps a doublet; found in <chélwthla>, /cél̓w=T-əɛ ~ céléw=T-əl/, '/Turn it inside out', (<→ purposeful control transitivizer, <l̓hə> imperative sg.), attested by EB, <chélwtes>, also <chélwtes>, /cél̓w=T-əs ~ céléw=T-əs//, '/He turns s-th inside out', attested by EB, <chélút> [BG: to be faithful to the phonetic transcription this should be spelled <chélw̓t>], [əł̓t̓], 'turn s.t. inside out', attested by (EH,RG,SN) 8/13/99 (SU transcription, tape 5), there is more properly a <w̓> before the final t also, see the stative form below which requires a <w̓>.

<chélélút> [or better, <chélél̓w̓t>], plv [əł̓t̓l̓əl̓t̓], 'turning lots of things inside out', attested by (EH,RG,SN) 8/13/99 (SU transcription, tape 5)

[*chálúlt], [*əł̓əl̓t̓], *turning s.t. inside out, rejected by EH,RG,SN 8/13/99 (SU transcription, tape 5)

<Chálelt> [or better, <Chálelt̓w̓t>], [əł̓t̓əl̓t̓], Elizabeth Herring'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'.

<chel̓l̓aw̓>, stv //cél̓l̓aw̓-M2-\wl/, MC ['be turned inside out'], (<s=> stative aspect), (metathesis and lengthening resultative or durative), phonology: metathesis and lengthening, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, example: <chel̓l̓aw̓ te swétas>, //s=cél̓-w̓l/, '/Her sweater is turned inside out', attested by EB.

<chálə̑lx>, dnom //célə̑lx̑l/, ANA ['hand'], attested by AC, BJ, others, syntactic analysis: nominal, other sources: ES /célə̑lx̑/, H-T //cél̓l̓x̑/, (umlaut over a), also <chálə̑lx̑>, //célə̑lx̑l/, attested by AC, others.

<le kwel̓̑x̑t̓ li te s̑eyí::w̓s chál̓ə̑lx̑s>, //l̓=cel̓-l̓-T-əs li te s̑=i-\w̓s célə̑lx̑l̓-s̑l̓/, '/He's holding it in his right hand.', attested by AC.

<chél̓l̓ə̑lx̑>, pls //C,ə̑C,cel̓ə̑lx̑ll/, ANA ['hands'], (<R3-> plural), syntactic analysis: nominal, phonology: reduplication, attested by BHTTC.

<chélə̑l̓ə̑lx̑>, dms //C,ə̑C,l̓ə̑l̓ə̑l̓ə̑l̓l̓/, pls, EB 'Prince's pine, pipsesewa', ['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), (<-Ȃ> plural of diminutive), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, attested by TG.

<chálə̑lmə̑l̓>, dnom //cél̓lmə̑l̓ll/, SOC ['Chinese person'], borrowed from English Chinaman, prob. through Chinook Jargon, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, AC, also <chálə̑lmə̑l̓>, //c̓[=C,ə̑]=lmə̑l̓ll/, (<=R1=> diminutive or derivational or plural), phonology: reduplication, attested by Ed Kelly Sr. (Sumas or Matsqui dialect).

<ts̑alm̓ə̑q̓ə̑l̓ ~ chálə̑lmə̑q̓ə̑l̓>, dnom //c̓l̓m̓ə̑q̓ə̑ll/, LANG ['Chinese language'], lx <=q̓ə̑l̓> language, in the throat, attested by AC, <chálə̑lmə̑q̓ə̑l̓>, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<chálmelell t̓l̓'ə̑l̓hə̑m̓>, 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).

<chálə̑lmə̑q̓ə̑l̓>, dnom //c̓l̓m̓ə̑q̓ə̑ll/, LANG ['Chinese language'], see chálə̑lmə̑l̓

<chálə̑l̓q̓>, cts //c̓[=Ȃl̓]-l̓q̓l̓l̓//, TVMO ['falling'], see chél̓q̓ ~ ts̑él̓q̓.

<chálə̑>, free root //c̓l̓l̓l̓//, ABDF ['it aches of arthritis'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming: including SJ (Chill./Pil.), others.

<chálə̑l̓ə̑l̓>, cts //c̓[=C,ə̑]-l̓l̓l̓//, ABDF ['it's aching of arthritis'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming: incl. SJ, others.
<cháhtel>, df //cī=tétəl//, FSH ['hang fish (especially salmon) for drying'], see chílh

<cháhtel>, cts //probably cī=t[...]təl//, FSH '/smoking salmon, (hanging fish up to smoke)/', see chílh

<cháhteláwtsw>, dnom //čī=tεtəl=ɛwtxʷ//, BLDG ['fish smokehouse'], see chílh

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

<chámem>, mds //čεm=əml/, TVMO '/pack on one's back, carry on one's back!', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb; found in <chámemilha>, //čεm=əm-ɛl//, 'Pack some., Pack a bit.', attested by EB, example: <me chámem>, //mə čεm=əml/, 'He packed it on his back.', attested by EB, <xw'it kw'as éwelh eb>, example: <chámemlha>, //x'it kʷ-ε-s ṭəwə-t ʔəw čεm=əml/, '/Why don't you pack?/', attested by EB.

<chám-], cts //čεm-M1`-=əm (or čεm=ə[-M1`-]m)/, TVMO '/packing on one's back, packing on one's back!', (<-M1`->) continuative, phonology: metathesis plus lengthening and stress-shift derivative with í·-ablaut, /s=c

<chámet>, pcs //čεm-ɛT//, [ɛčmɛt], TVMO '/carry s-th on one's back, pack s-th on one's back!', syntactic analysis: transitive verb, also <chám ~ chém-], attested by EB.

<iychmá:t >, cts //čεm-M1`=əm//, TVMO ['pack on one's back (might be said of a pass-er-by)'], semantic environment ['might be said of a pass-er-by or others'], lx <ye= ~ yis ~ iy(y)=> travelling while, moving while, going along doing an action, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb (and adverb/adverbial verb).

<chámetqw>, cts //čεm-M1`=əm=ɛlqʷ//, TVMO ['carrying a packstrap around the head'], lx <eqw > on the top of the head, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<chámet>, pcs //čεm-ɛT//, [ɛčmɛt], TVMO '/carry s-th on one's back, pack s-th on one's back!', syntactic analysis: transitive verb, also <chám-], //čεm=ɛT//, attested by EB; found in <chámetila>, //čεm-ɛT-ɛl//, '/Pack it!', attested by EB, example: <tsel chám-], //č-ɛl čεm-ɛT//, '/I pack it (for ex. a child) on my back.', attested by EB. <le chámetes>, //lə čεm-ɛT-ɛs//, '/He packed it on his back.', attested by EB, <chémet>, [ɛčmɛt], 'carry on back', attested by (EH,RG) 7/23/99 (SU transcription, tape 2), <chémet>, //čεm-ɛT// /to pack it/, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)(BG transcription)

<chám-], cts //čεm-M1`-ɛT//, TVMO '/carrying s-th/s-o on one's back, packing it on one's back!', (<-M1`->) continuative, also <chem-], attested by EB, example: <tsel chám-], //č-ɛl čεm-M1`-ɛT//, '/I was packing it on my back.', attested by EB. <chem-tes te'miméles>, //čεm-M1`-ɛT-ɛs tə C,i=ɛəlɛ-səl/, '/She's carrying her child on her back., He's packing his child/', attested by EB. <chem-tes te á:wkw's>, //čεm-M1`-ɛT-ɛs tə Tɛ-wk"-səl/, '/He's packing his baggage or belongings/', attested by EB, <chémet>, [ɛčmɛt], 'packing on back', attested by (EH,RG) 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 3), <chémet>, //čεm-ɛT// /to pack it/, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)(BG transcription)

<chámt>, cts //čεm=M1`-ɛT//, TVMO '/carrying s-th/s-o on one's back, packing it on one's back!', (<-M1`->) continuative, also <chem-], attested by EB, example: <tsel chámt>, //č-ɛl čεm-M1`-ɛT//, '/I was packing it on my back.', attested by EB. <chem-tes te'miméles>, //čεm-M1`-ɛT-ɛs tə C,i=ɛəlɛ-səl/, '/She's carrying her child on her back., He's packing his child/', attested by EB. <chem-tes te á:wkw's>, //čεm-M1`-ɛT-ɛs tə Tɛ-wk"-səl/, '/He's packing his baggage or belongings/', attested by EB, <chémet>, [ɛčmɛt], 'packing on back', attested by (EH,RG) 7/23/99 (SU transcription, tape 2) (a different continuative was cited in the previous session, <chechémet>, [ɛčmɛt], 'packing it', attested by (EH,RG) 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 2), <chémet> given the next time may have been a correction, along with several other corrections)

<chém ~ chí:m>, ds //čεm=ɛ-iml/, TVMO ['to pack'], lx =~í:m repeated, phonology: consonant alternation, vmrgr: when =i:m is suffixed to a stem ending in m, the stem m is dropped and the stem vowel merges with the suffix's i: (yielding ɛ:), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC and RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).

<chí:m>, dnom //s=čεm=ɬ-i-m/)l, TVMO ['a pack'], phonology: since a pack is something used repeatedly the suffix =i-m repeatedly seem quite plausible here; the alternative would require a derivation with i- ablaut, /s=čɛl=Ai-]=m/, which seems less likely, attested by IHTTC, example:
chámatel, dnom //cêm= telll, [cêm]tl, TVMO /'tumpline, 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 [ê] and the rare unstressed [æ]; this may indicate that the other instances of this root should be reanalyzed with cêmb/ and merely stress-shift, not metathesis; with sch:im 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'íytel (see under q'), syntactic analysis: nominal, also <tsématel>, [cêm]tl, dialects: DM.

chámamal, free root //cê-mal ll, SOC ['German person'], borrowed from English German, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

chámet, pcs //cêm- Tll, [cêm], TVMO /'carry s-th on one's back, pack s-th on one's back'/, see chám

chápet, is, //c-ep l/, PRON '/you folks (subj. of independent verb phrase), you (pl.) (subj. of independent verb phrase)'l, syntactic analysis: is, example: <"éwechop lamâp hélem tel slhxwélhcha.">, //?êwê-c- ep lêm-êp hó-lêm tô-l s=t=x=tê+cël, /*"Don't you people go to my spit."/ (a pun made by Paul Webster's wife on the place name Th'qâwêlhcha, a little lake in back of Paul Webster's house on Hicks Road), attested by LJ (Tait).

chálpli, free root //cplil l/, SOC ['Japanese person'], borrowed from English Japanese, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

cháxw, free root //cê-x"1/, SOC /'wife (not respectful), the "old lady", "saww", mistress'/, KIN, syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: informal term, slangy, not respectful, attested by AC, other sources: JH /cê-x"1/ wife, Salish cognate: Squamish /èuâs/ 'wife' W73:289, K67:317, Lushootseed (Northern) /eøg"as/ 'wife', (Southern) /eøg"as/ 'wife' H76:92, Twana /ëwáwás ~ /ëwâwás/ 'wife' NT79 & NT82, also <cháxw ~ cháxw>, //cêx" ~ cê-x"1/, attested by AC, example: <thel cháxw>, //êêl cê-x"1/, /my wife, my woman, my saww'/, attested by AC.

scháchxw>, stvi //s=cê-[C, ò]-x"1/, SOC ['got married to a wife'], (se= stative), (<-R1->) (here <che>) probably continuous, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, AD, JS, others, example: <éwe is scháchxw>, //?êwê xis-s cê-[C, ò]-x"1/, /'He's got no wife (got wife)',/), attested by JS.

schástxwelmel>, dB /s=cê-[C, ò]-x" =êmlôll/, SOC /'want to get a wife, He wants to get a wife'/, lx <ëmel> in the mind, want, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

chástxwelmel>, dB /cê-x" =êmlôll/, SOC /'want a wife, He wants a wife'/, lx <ëmel> in the mind, want, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, example: <xélxolqemoles te chîtmexw lús chástxwelmel>, //C, ò,C, ò-x alq=êm wî chîtmex x im-s cê-x" =êmlôll/, /'The owl rolls his eyes when he wants a wife'/, usage: a saying or proverb.

schéstxwmet>, ics //s=cê=[Aê]-x" =mô Tll, SOC ['/to propose to someone'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD.

<tschéxw>, dB /cê-cê-x"1/, KIN ['/get a wife'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Nooksack /èwâs/ 'wife' PA61.
<chéchelex>, dms /C,i=Ã©-céláx//, pls, EB 'Prince's pine, pipsesewal', ['Chimaphila umbellata'], literally 'many little hands', see cháléx
possibly <Chéchem>, ds possibly /câ=[C,æ]=m//, PLN ['Mt. MacFarlane Creek'], phonology: reduplication, source: Wells 1966.
<chechixw>, rsls /C,æ=ci=x//, ABDF ['(be) swollen'], see =chíxw ~ chxw=
<Chechíxem> possibly, ds probably /C,æ=ci=x=æm//, PLN ['Depot Creek (off upper Chililiwack River)'], see chíxem
<chek chek chek>, cpds //cêk cêk cêk//, [êk ètk ètk], EZ ['(calling a chicken')], borrowed from English chick chick, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by DC.
<chéke chéche chéche chéke>, cpds //cêkê cêkê cêkê cêkê//, [êkê èkê èkê èkê (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 //cêkêl //cêkêl//, [êkêl ~ èkêl], EZ ['chicken'], borrowed from English chicken, syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <squéwéiyel te chékels>, //s=qʷ=ê=AáC,æ=|=êl tê cêkêls//, /'The chicken is tan., The chicken is yellow./', attested by Deming, esp. SJ, <squéwélem 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), <sxélhës 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)
<chékelëlets>, dnom //cêkêl=áîcêl//, ABFC ['chicken dung'], lx <=élets> on the bottom, rump, syntactic analysis: nominal; see SP, AK.
<chelichkëls=áîlh>, dms /C,i=[çê]-cêkês=áû//=, pls, EZ ['baby chicks'], (<R4= diminutive), (<êl-> plural), lx <=áîlh>, phonology: the plural is infixed into the reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal.
<chékelëlets>, dnom //cêkêl=áîcêl//, ABFC ['chicken dung'], see chékel
<chekwilem>, mds //cêk=c=fl-ãml//, incs, TVMO ['go far away'], see chô:kw
<chelà:l>, us //cêlêl//=, 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='i//=, //cêlêl yexʷ yə me xʷ=ît//=, /'A lot of people came./', attested by EB.
<chelà:lwìlha>, ds //cêlêl=íqʷ=tê//=, EFAM ['it's sure a lot'], NUM, DESC, lx <=lwìlha> intensifier, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb and possibly interjection, attested by EB, example: <chelà:lwìlha te sxêlchas>, //cêlêl=íqʷ tə s-xʷ=îlêc=s//=, /'He sure caught a lot./, literally it's sure a lot the nom-catch-his', attested by EB, <chelà:lwìlha kwa te slhíms>, //cêlêl=íqʷ tə s-îm=s//=, /'He was going to pick a lot./, literally /'it's sure a lot anyway the nom-pick-his/', attested by EB.
<chelàqelhelh>, ds //cêlêq=s=ô//=, TIME /'yesterday, it was yesterday/', possibly root <chô:l> as in <chô:l=q=em> follow along after and <chô:l=êt> follow behind s-o, possibly <=elh> perhaps a reduced form of <elhlàt> day as in <sxàxélhàt> Sunday ("sacred day") and <yilàwélhàt> Monday ("day after") or perhaps the past tense affix <=elh> now used derivationally, syntactic analysis: probably adverb/adverbal verb, intransitive verb, also <chelàqelhelh>, //cêlêq=s=ô//=, usage: citation form, also <tselàqelhelh>, //cêlêq=s=ô//=, usage: less common, example: <stàmelh swàyêl kwe chelàqelhelh>, //s=tem=ô s=swà=y=êl kʷe cêlêq=s=ô//=, /'What day was yesterday?/literally /nom=what?-past nom=be day=come the remote/abstract yesterday-past/, usage: Answer: example, Yilàwélh(l)ât.
Monday., attested by IHTTC, <yeláwel xítl' tolwàyél telí kwe chélqelhelh(elh)>, //yélów=el xè’ telà=wèy=el telí k"è cèlqelhelh(=tél)h/, //Today is colder than yesterday./, literally /it goes past cold this day from/than the remote yesterday/.

<himqáxel kwe tsélqelhelh>, //hi=mèqèz=xé’ òl k"è cèlqelhelh(=tél)h/, /It rained and snowed together yesterday./, literally /pl?=fallen snow=precipitation the abstract yesterday-past/.

By AC, <kw' ilh xèt'esthel kw'e tseláqelhelh>, //kw' ilh xèt'esthel kw'e tseláqelhelh/, /You were told yesterday not to do that./, literally /be here (aux)-past say=caus-2soj the abstract yesterday-past that-your sg-nom not do not like that-2ssbj the=that/, attested by IHTTC, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh>, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh/, /I was there yesterday./.

By AC, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh>, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh/, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh/, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh/, literally /be here-past-icsp-1ssj on/in the near yesterday/.

By AC, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh>, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh/, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh/, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh/, /I helped you yesterday or the day before yesterday./.

By AC, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh>, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh/, /I helped you yesterday or the day before yesterday./.


By AC, also //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh>, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh>, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh>, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh/, //élhel li kwe tseláqelhelh/, /the day before yesterday/.

By AC, literally /be here-past/.

By AC, also <chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, /the day before yesterday/.

By AC, literally /be here-past/.

By AC, also <chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, /the day before yesterday/.

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By AC, also <chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, /the day before yesterday/.

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By AC, literally /be here-past/.

By AC, also <chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, //chélqelhelh>, /the day before yesterday/.

By AC, literally /be here-past/.
<chelhéq>, plv [ɛtɛ́l̩q] EH, [ɛtɛ́l̩q] RG, 'fall all over the place’, attested by (EH,RG 7/30/99)(SU transcription, tape 4)

<tselqómé>, dnom /cəlq=á-má/., 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 <státhqí>'), literally /'fall-berry (perhaps because they come off easily)/', lx <o:mé> berry, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<tselqómá:lhp>, dnom /cəlq=á-má=é+tpl/., EB ['blackcap plant'], lx <á:lhp> tree, plant, phonology: the suffix =elhp takes the form =á:lhp after stems ending in a vowel (or stays =elhp and e + e combine to become a: in vowel merger processes, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<chelqómé ~ tselqómé>, dnom /cəlq=á-má/, EB ['blackcap berry'], ['Rubus leucodermis'], see chélq ~ tsélq

<chelqómá:lhp ~ tselqómá:lhp>, dnom /cəlq=á-má=é+tpl/, EB ['blackcap plant'], see chélq ~ tsélq

<Chelqwílh ~ Chelqwéylh>, df /ca(=)=e=q(w)=A=[á]=el/ or ca(=)=e=q(=)í+a(=)=e=q(=)í+el/, PLN ['an area up the mountainside from Xwoxwelálhp (Yale)'], see chá:l or chó:l

<chélhmel>, ds /cif=á=el/., BLDG ['on top of the house'], see chílh

<chelhó:lemelh>, dnom /cif=á-lemelh/., ANA 'upper circle over the eye, (probably) upper eyelidl', see chílh

<chélhqel>, ds /cif=á=el/., ANA ['have a'] high voice'], see chílh

<chélhqi:l ~ chélhquéyl>, ds /cif=qel=í-l or cif=qel=[á]=el/., ANA 'roof of the mouth, inside of upper lip, palate/l', see chílh

<chélhta>, us /cətəl/., SOC ['borrow'], root <chá:l ~ chói:l> /cəl ~ cá:l or cá=el or cá=[á]=el 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 <=A:í> thing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also <chélhta>, /cətəl/., Salish cognate: Lushootseed /'borrow, lend items other than money' Bates, Hess & Hilbert 1994:293, attested by EB; found in <chélhtatsel>, /cətəl-c-əl/., I' borrow.', <chélhta>, /[é:htə]/, 'borrow', attested by (EH,RG 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 3).

<chókwelhta (or chókwellhta)>, cts /cā-[k=ə]-təl/., SOC ['borrowing'], root <chélhta> lend, let s-o borrow with <R1> reduplication continuous 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 <chókwelhtatsel>, /cāk*-ətəl-c-əl/., /I'm borrowing.('

<chélhát ~ chélhátet>, pcs /cif=təl ~ cif=el=T=əl/., SOC /lend it to s-o, let s-o borrow it'l, syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <chelhtethóme>, /cətəl=T-əmal/., /let you borrow something'l, attested by EB, <chélhtáxó>, /cèf=təl=T-əx/., /lend me something'l, attested by AC, example: <chélhtethóx ta' lháts'tel>, /cətəl=T-əx t-ət+ə=el/., /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.

<chókweleh>, strs /s=cā-[k=ə]-əl/., SOC ['be borrowed'], (s= static), root <chélhta> lend, let s-o borrow with <R1> reduplication continuous 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 < pronounced as 'tah> thing appears to be clipped or dropped, the root of this word may be related (or identical) to that in čhó: (t)kw be far away, distant, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, example: <čhí:ol> čhó:kwelelh, //ləˈál s=čák=x=eθ=l/t/, 'That’s what I borrowed.'/, attested by EB, <čhó:kwelelh o te skwí:xs/, //s=čák=x=eθ l/ə s=kˈiːʃ-s/l/, 'He’s borrowed his name.'/, attested by EB.

<ché:ltat ~ chél:htet>, pcs //lə=t=θ=T ~ čát=t=θ=T/, SOC /lend it to s-o, let s-o borrow it/, see chél:ht.

<čhém:lxw ~ chemlé:lxw>, ncs //cál=x=1=l-ox=x ~ cά(=)m=1-l-x=x/`, 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

<čhémq ~ tsémq>, us //cémq/l/, [čémq ~ čm]q]. WETH ['stop blowing (of the wind)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: Cheh. (Chill. uses liqwe:l get calm), example: //lǐ le čhémq ~ lǐ le tsémq/`, //lǐ lə qmql/, '/Is the wind stopped?'/, <čhémq te spehá:l> `, //cémq tə s=pewnętr/zls/l/, '/The wind has stopped'/, dialects: Cheh. (Chill. uses Liqwe:l te spehá:l The wind has stopped/ , syntactic analysis: historical past tense, <čhémq te spehá:l> `, //lə qmql tə s=pextr/zls/l/, '/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 that the historical past without <le> in the next-to-last example), syntactic analysis: ambiguous past.

<čhew ~ cháw>, bound root //cəw ~ cəwl/, LAND /'beach, shore'/.

<čháchew ~ cháchu>, dnom //cɛ[C=]ɛm=l]w or Cɛ=Cəwll/, LAND /'beach, shore'/, (<=R1> = (may be an old) stative) or more likely <R7>=augmentative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <tsástə:lo>`, //cɛwll/, dialects: Chill.: AC, other sources: ES //cɛcwll/, JH /cɛ:cu/.

<čhúchu ~ chúchuw ~ chéwche:w>, ds //cɛw=Cɛcɛll/, LAND /'away from the shore, toward the river'/, WATR, (<=R2> = characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/advverial verb, example: <lám:ntset kwe cháchu> `, //lɛ=m-c-a(t kə cɛw=Cɛcɛll/, '/We'll go down to the river (near but out of sight)'/, <lám kwe cháchu [qesusa] lhós:>, //lɛ=m kə cɛw=Cɛcɛ [qa=s-ɛs-ɛw] tás:ll/, '/He's going to the river to drift-net.'/.

<Chuchuwá:lets>, dnom //cɛw=Cɛɛ=ɛlɛc (or possibly? Cɛɛ=cɛwɛ=ɛls)/l, PLN /'Fraser River (way out at the end)/, WATR ['mouth of the Fraser River'], phonology: reduplication, attested by Cheh., other source: place name file reference #107, also <Chó:cho:álets>, //cɛcwɛɛ=ɛlɛc/l, [ɛo:ʔɛlɛc], dialects: Sumas.

<chuchuwá:xe:l>, dnom //cɛw=Cɛɛ=ɔɛxɛl/, 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:ythe:l>, ds //cɛw=Cɛɛ=á-yɛxɛl/, WATR ['out in the middle of the river'], literally /toward the river from the lip/edge', lx <á:ythel> on the lip, on the jaw, phonology: reduplication, attested by BHTTC.

<čhewél:hem ~ tséwél:hem ~ tsówél:hem>, mdls //cɛw=ɛ[~]-ɛm=l/, cts, ABFC ['to spawn'], literally /to beach one's offspring/, lx <ɛlɛh> offspring, child, (<=ɛm> = middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: Deming (report meaning as be spawning), example: <čhewél:hem te stθˈo:wi> `, //cɛw=ɛ[~]-ɛm=l/, '/The fish are spawning'/, attested by Deming, also <čhewél:hem>, //cɛw=ɛl-ɛm=l/, ABFC ['to spawn'], dialects: AD, also <čhówél:hem>, //cɛw=ɛl-ɛm=l/, 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-áltam/ to spawn. Halkomelem ch /c/ corresponds to Squamish /è/ and Halkomelem th /è/ corresponds to Squamish /c/. Unless the Squamish root /áltam/ 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. chichewós, chichewóthel

WATR, (<diminutive

source: place name file reference #22; Wells 1965. beached at the mouth of a river

the Pilalt people

=óthel landed here and that a cat of one ferry once jumped off here), (<semological comment: the English name Katz (Landing) is said to be from the fact that riverboats there a sand bar extends way out (perhaps half a mile) into the Fraser R. in low water'], ASM [‘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 //è[~]-w=óthel//, 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 théwelhem should be listed as spawn (non-continuative), attested by AD, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also <thówelhem>, //è[~]-w=óthel//, ABFC [‘spawning’], attested by IHTTC.

<chewó:ihlp>, dnom //c[=èC]=w=óthel//, EB [‘black cottonwood tree’], [‘Populus balsamifera trichocarpa’], ASM [‘the sweet cambium, sxâ: meth or ts’its’emâ: 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 /cèw=óthel//, H/T <tcÈwółp> all cottonwood.

<Chewó:ihlp>, dnom //cèw=óthel//, 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.

<Lex:chewó:ihlp>, dnom //lè=cew=óthel//, 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 ëwiÈp.

<Chó:thel>, dnom //cèw=ašl//, 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 //C,=èw=óthel//, 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 <=óṣ> on the face, attested by IHTTC, AD, also <ch’ich’ewós>, df //C,=èw=óthel, cts, ABFC [‘sunning oneself’], phonology: reduplication, attested by IHTTC (8/4/77).

(chichewóthel), dms //C,=èw=óthel//, 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=cèw=x’al ~ cècèw=x’al//, PLN [‘a village of the Pilalt people’], syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965, Wells 1966, H-T <tsático_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:↓>, dnom (possibly) /caw=tel=il//, PLN ['another village of the Pilalt people'],
(possibly <tel> something for, device for, <fil> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis:

(possibly) <Schewīts:>, dnom (possibly) /c=c=wl=il//, PLN ['Lindeman Lake or Post Lake'], lx
(possibly) <its> 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-WEtZ>, PLN
/Lindeman Creek below Chilliwack Lake, on the north side of Chilliwack River/?, source: Wells
1965 <s'ch-WEtZ>.

<chewélh~tsewélh~tsówélh>, mds /c=cw=ô-t-·emll/, cts, ABFC ['to spawn'], literally /to
beach one's offspring's/, see chew ~ cháw

<chewót>, bound root or stem /cwát/, root meaning unknown

<chewót>, stvi /c=cwát/, DESC /smart, know how, good at it/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,
also <stewót>, [sèwát], dialects: idiolectal for EB only: found in <chewóstchexw>, /c=cwát-c-
ôx/~, /'You're smart.'/, example: <ts'âts'el ó sthwót>, /c'ë[C,ô]lw=cwátll/, /'(he's/she's)
very smart!/?, attested by EB, <lichx chewót>, /li-c-x" s=cwátll, /'Are you good at it?'/?, attested
by AC, <lichx chewót kwâs t'i't'ets'em>, /l'l-c-x" s=cwát k"-ë-s t'i'[C,ô-J]=emll, /'Do you
know how to swim?'/?, attested by Deming: MC, SJ, MV, LG (all Chill.), <ôwetsel il chewót kw'els
t'î't'sem>, /l'tôwà-c-ôl ?l-s=cwát k"-ô-l-s t'i-c"=emll, /'I don't know how to swim.'/, attested
by Deming: MC, SJ, MV, LG, <stsewó:t kw'ís kwe:lixss>, /s=cwát=[l] k"-s k"ô-l=ôx'-sll, /'He
knows how to shoot.'/, attested by AC, <stwót kw'ís st'i't'elems>, /s=cwát k"-ô-s s-t'[C,ô-J]=em-sl, /'He's good at singing.'/, attested by AC, <chewót kw'ís qw'eyîlexs>, /s=cwát k"-ô-s
q"ôy(=)=fl=ôx'-sll, /'He's good at dancing.'/, <stsewó:t kw'thel mál kw'ís kwel:lixs lhá:mes
hâ:we>, /s=cwát=[l] k"ô-l mél k"ô-s k"él=ôx'-s t'-î-l-m-ôs hê:wêll, /'My father knows how to
shoot when he goes hunting.'/, literally /subject=know/=[emphasis=] near + visible-my father that-
nom hold (weapon)=upright (i.e. shoots-he) when-go-he (bsj)=hunt'/., attested by AC,

<schéchwó:t>, dms /s=C,ì-[Aô]-c=cwát/, DESC ['little smart one'], (<s>= static), (<R4>=
adicative), (<ê-aablaut> plural?), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested
by BHTTC.

<schéwétmet>, iecsc /s=cwála=[Aô]=ll=te=môcT/, DESC ['be good at s-th'], (<met> indirect
effect control transitive, do with an indirect effect on s-o/s-th), syntactic analysis: transitive verb,
example: <schéwétmet te syô:ys>, /s=cwála=[Aô]=ll=te=yâ-ys(-s)ll, /'He's good at his
work., He's good at that work.'/.

<schéchwéiyethel>, stvi /s=c=c[C,ô]=lwá=[Aô]=ll=iyôëll/, LANG ['fluent (at speaking)'], (<s>=
static), (<R1= (here =ch=)> continuative with static, derivational ablaut (here =ê=)(further
meaning unknown)), lx <iyethel> in the jaw, in speaking, phonology: reduplication, syntactic
analysis: participle, stvi, attested by AD.

<chewó:lhp>, dnom /l/c=[êC,ô]=ôw=(ô)fp/, EB ['black cottonwood tree'], ['Populus balsamifera
trichocarpa'], see chew ~ cháw

<Chewó:lhp>, dnom /c=cw=ôw=ôp/, PLN ['Cottonwood Beach (in the southern quarter of Harrison
Lake)'], see chew ~ cháw

<chexw ~ chxw> is, /-c-ôx~ -c-x/~, 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 swiyeqâxw, qe xi:xp:ômcexw>, //ôwê-ô-c-
**Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English**

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x" s=wýəqʷ-έx", qə C₁,=xá-p[-M₁=]=əm-c-έx"//, /'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-continue=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=χέx"=əm//, WETH [/west wind/], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ, numerous other elders, WETH /south wind, warm wind/, attested by Deming.

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

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

<chhémkw'>, cvt //c=h~m ək"//, MC /finding things'/, see mékw'.

<chíchélóqtel>, pcs //C₁,=cá=l[ə]=M2=]q=T=əɬ//, dms, TVMO /'walking single-file', see chá:l or chón

<chíchélót>, cts //C₁,=cá(=)l-ə=M2//=T`=I, pcs, dms, TVMO /'running after s-o, running after s-th/, see chá:l or chón

<chíchélh>, cts //cí=C,ə]=h//=, DESC /'be above, be high, top, up above, way high'/, see chîlh

<chíchélh Siyá:m ~ Chíchélh Siyám>, npc //cí=C,ə]=ʃ siy̩-m ~ cí[C,ə]=ʃ siy̩ml/, CH /'God, the Lord'/, REL, literally /'high respected leader, respected leader above, chief (way) above, chief up high'/, see chîlh

<chíchélh téméxw>, npc //cí=C,ə]=ʃ téméx"//=, CH /'heaven'/, literally /'high land, land way above'/, see chîlh

<chíchewós>, dms //C₁,=cəw=ás//=, LAND /'sit facing a river and watch it, sit on a riverbank and sunbathe'/, see chew ~ cháw

<chíchewóthel>, dms //C₁,=cəw=áə̝ə//=, LAND /'a little below the mouth of a creek or slough'/, see chew ~ cháw

<chíchexem>, mds //cí[C,ə]=ʃ=x=əm//=, SENS, TAST /'bitter, rancid'/, see cháxem

<chîkmel>, us /cîkməl//=, LAND /'iron (the metal), silver'/, borrowed from Chinook Jargon chickamin iron, silver, metal of all kinds, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, also <chîkmal>, //cí-kme̱l//=, attested by BJ, /'iron (the metal)/, example: <chîkmel tále>, //cîkməl təə\=l/, /'silver money'/, literally /'iron money, silver money'/, <kw'óqwet te chîkmel>, //kʷ*áqʷ=əɬ te cîkməl//=, /'use a telephone, to phone'/, literally /'club the iron'/, (semological comment: idiom (morphosememic shifts)).

<chîlh>, bound root //cîh//=, DESC /'high, upper, above'/.

<schîlh>, dnom //s=cíh//=, SOC /'first-born'/, KIN, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC.

<chîchelh>, cts //cí=C,ə]=h//=, DESC /'be above, be high, top, up above, way high'/, (<=R1=> continuative in a derivational use), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, example: <chîchelh smá:lt>, //cí=C,ə]=ʃ s=mət//=, /'high mountain'/, attested by AC, <le xwe chîchelh te qó:>, //lə xʷə cí[C,ə]=ʃ tə qa//=, /'The water is high'/, attested by CT, <kw'eq chîchelh>, //kʷ*ə cí[C,ə]=h//=, /'the sky'/, literally /'the (remote, distant, abstract) above'/, dialects: EB; others use swâyəł day also for sky.
<Chíchelh Siyá:m ~ Chíchelh Siyám>, npi /ci[=C,ə=]=l siyέ:m ~ ci[=C,ə=]=l siyέml/, CH /God, the Lord/, REL, literally /'high respected leader, respected leader above, chief (way) above, chief up high'/.

<swáyels te Chíchelh Siyá:m>, npi /ls=wéyel-ə ci[=C,ə=]=l siyέml/, CH ['Christmas day'], TIME, literally /'the day of the Lord'/.

<lúwe tsʾít te Chíchelh Siyá:m>, npi /lówə cʾ=T ci[=C,ə=]=l siyέml/, CH /'It's you to thank the Lord, (Please say grace)/, syntactic analysis: sentence with verb phrase in apposition, attested by Deming.

<chíchelh téméxʷ>, npi /ci[=C,ə=]=l téméxʷ,/, CH ['heaven'], literally /'high land, land way above'/, attested by EB, AC, NP, Deming.

<schelhá:liya>, dnom /ls=cətil=é-liyəl/, ANA ['top of the ear'], lx =<:á:liya> on the ear, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<tsháltxʷ>, dnom /ci[=ltxʷ,], BLDG /'upper part or top of a house, upper part or top of a pit-house/, lx =<:á:ltxʷ> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<chílhewqʷ>, ds /ci[=eqʷ,], 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: <chílhewq spákw xe:kielmets>, /ci[=eqʷ s=tankan]e3<:á:ltxʷ> on top of the head, (in the) hair, syntax analysis: nominal, also <chílhwen<:á:ltxʷ>.

<tshítscelxel>, dnom /ci[=ícəl=xəll/, ANA ['top of the foot'], lx =<:ísel> on the back, lx =<:xel> on the foot, on the leg, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<chílhíth'a>, dnom /ci[=íxəl=xəll/, CLO /'upper clothing, clothing on upper half of the body', lx =<:íth'a> clothing, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <chílhwen<:á:ltxʷ>.

<chelhmeal>, ds /ci[=məl]l/, BLDG ['on top of the house'], (<é-ablaut derivational), lx =<méll> part of a house, portion of a house, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, possibly also nominal.

<chelhólemelh>, dnom /ci[=á:lməl=ll/, ANA /'upper circle over the eye, (probably) upper eyelid', lx =<:óləməl> on the eyelid, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<schelhó:les>, dnom /ls=cə til=áləsll/, ANA /'upper circle over the eye, (probably) upper eyelid', lx =<:óləs> on the eye, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<schelhóyethel>, dnom /ls=cə til=yəl/, ANA ['upper lip'], lx =<:óyethel> on the lip, on the jaw or mouth, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other source: ES /scə<yə>l/, JH /scə<yə>l/, H-T /stEltáIesE/.<chelhqel>, ds /ci[=A:ə=]=l=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.

<chelhqi:il ~ chelhqeyl>, ds /ci[=qəl=il or ci[=qə]=A:il=ll/, 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 <chelhql>, /ci[=qəll/, attested by BHTTC: Tait.

<stelmhsó:lwelh>, ds /ls=ci[=á:lwəl=ll/, DIR /'over, in the air over, above', (prob. =<s= static), lx =<=lwelh> side, -ward, syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by EB.

<chálhetel>, df /ci[=lətəl/, FSH ['hang fish (especially salmon) for drying'], FOOD, (most likely a blend-word with <chil> be high and <álhetel> eat a meal, food), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by RP, EB.
<chálhtëlwtxw>, dnom //cít=ʔɛ́təl=ɛ̃wtxʷ//, BLDG ['fish smokehouse'], FSH, lx <=áwtxw> building, house, syntactic analysis: nominal; found in <chálhtëlwtxw>, /lɛc̱təlxwʷ-sll/, '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'].

<chálhtël ~ chálhtël>, cts probably cít=ʔɛ[-]́təl, FSH /'smoking salmon, (hanging fish up to smoke)'/, FOOD, (probably <=wtxw> (continue)), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<chálhtël ~ st sí:lhtël>, dnom //probably s=cít=ʔɛ[-]́təl/, FSH ['dried fish'], FOOD, (<=s=) nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM, other source: ES /sc̱təl/, example: //lí qéx t-ɛ s=cét=č̱təl/, '/Do you have a lot of dried fish?/', attested by AC.

<temchálhtël>, ds //tem=ɕt=ʔɛ́təl/, [timəc̱təl], 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, season to, syntactic analysis: probably nominal.

<cháchí:lhtel ~ cháchíyelhtel>, pls possibly /lɛc̱-cít=ʔɛ[-]́təl/, FSH ['hanging lots of fish to dry'], (possibly <R8-> plural, possibly <=ablaut (continue)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by RP, EB, also <cháchí:ylhtel>, /lɛc̱e-ɕętəl ~ cíc̱təl/, FSH ['fish ready for drying'], syntactic analysis: possibly nominal, probably intransitive verb, attested by DM.

<chílhexw>, ds //cít=əqʷ//=, ANA ['(have) bushy and uncombed hair, “bed hair”'], literally /'high hair/', see chílhexw

<chím ~ chí:m>, ds //c̱m=ί-ml/, TVMO ['to pack'], see chám

<chí:s (or) tl'éqw tsíy̌w sqmę:>, 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 //ɕcit=mexʷ//=, EZ 'the 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 <chítmexw ~ chítmexw>, attested by AC, IHTTC, other source: ES, JH /cít-č̱męxʷ/.

<Chítmexw>, ds //cít(=)mexʷ//=, 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.

<chiw>, possible bound root or stem //ciw(=)t//=, meaning unknown


<scıwiwetálh>, pls //scit=']->w=ɛ̃w//=, KIN /'sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, children's spouses/', (<=-> plural), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<=cìxw ~ chxw=>, bound root //cìxʷ ~ cxʷ//=, ABDF ['to swell (of a body part)']

<chxwélqsel>, ds //cìxʷ=ɛ̃qlxə//=, ABDF ['(have a) swollen nose'], lx <=elqsel> on the nose, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.
chí:ya, bound root //cí·yə/ll, meaning unknown

schí:ya, dnom //ls=ci·ye=əmll/, 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'], ('<=nominalizer'), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ, many others, other source: ES /scı·yə/, example: schíya sqe·ółeqw>, 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:ya·łhp, dnom //ls=ci·ye=əppl/, EB 'strawberry vine, strawberry plant, strawberry patch', lx <=əlp plant, tree, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chill., Cheh., Tait, attested by AC, IHTTC, also schí:ya·łhp, dialects: Tait: SP, perhaps others, example: schí:ya·łhp, dnom //ls=ci·ye=əppl/, EB 'strawberry vine, strawberry plant, strawberry patch'

schí:ya·łæxl, ds //s=ci·ye=ələxəll/, ANAH ['strawberry birthmark on the arm'], ASM ['so named because of the strawberry color of the mark'], lx <=əlæxl on the arm, syntactic analysis: nominal or possibly stvi, attested by NP.

<schxwó:les>, stvi //s=cx*x=á·ləsl/, 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.

<chexí:wx>, rsls C=ci·x=x/, ABDF ['(be) swollen'], ('<=R5=> plus <=ablaut of root <=e resultative'), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<schxwétem>, ds //cx*x=á·tem (or) cx*x=á·tem/, ABDF /'be swollen, swelled up (EB), swelling (AC)'s, ASM, semantic environment ['infected sore, bloated dead animal unbled, balloon, perhaps others (all given by AC)'], (possibly <=et purposeful control transitive verb + stress-shift resultative + <=em intransitivizer (or) <=tem participial), syntactic analysis: participle, attested by AC, EB, JL, NP, Deming, other source: ES /cx*x=á·tem/ swell, example: schxwétem te s'ó:thes>, //cx*x=á·tem tə s=ʔá·ə=əsl/, '/The face is swollen.', attested by Deming, JL, NP.


<chíchexem>, mdls /C=x=C=ə=x=əml/, SENS, TAST /'bitter, rancid'dl, ASM ['bitter'], semantic environment ['of dried fish or anything'], ASM ['rancid'], semantic environment ['of butter or other oily things'], ('<=R1=> continuous, participial), ('<=em middle voice'), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: Vaj, attested by BHTTC.

<chí:ámthet>, incs //cíx=x[=M1]=əm=əəll/, SENS, TAST /'got rancid, got bitter'dl, ('<=metathesis type I') (switches preceding consonant and vowel) completive, ('<=em middle voice', chxwétem te s'ó:thes>, //cx*x=á·tem tə s=ʔá·ə=əsl/, '/The face is swollen.', attested by Deming, JL, NP.

<chexí:xem> possibly, ds probably //C=x=C=ə=cíx=əml/, PLN ['Depot Creek (off upper Chilliwack River)'] (possibly <=R5> (here <=che=>) possibly continuous, diminutive, plural or diminutive plural, ('<=em possibly place of or <=em intransitivizer or middle voice'), phonology: reduplication, source: Wells 1966, 43.

<schwí:ya>, bound root //cí·yə/ll, meaning unknown

<schwí:ya>, dnom //ls=ci·ye=əml/, 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'], ('<=nominalizer'), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ, many others, other source: ES /scı·yə/, example: schíya sqe·ółeqw>, 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)

<schwí:ya·łhp>, dnom //ls=ci·ye=əppl/, EB 'strawberry vine, strawberry plant, strawberry patch', lx <=əlp plant, tree, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chill., Cheh., Tait, attested by AC, IHTTC, also <schwí:ya·łhp>, dialects: Tait: SP, perhaps others, example: schí:ya·łhp, dnom //ls=ci·ye=əppl/, EB 'strawberry vine, strawberry plant, strawberry patch'

<schwí:élæxl>, ds //s=ci·ye=ələxəll/, ANAH ['strawberry birthmark on the arm'], ASM ['so named because of the strawberry color of the mark'], lx <=əlæxl on the arm, syntactic analysis: nominal or possibly stvi, attested by NP.

<xchwí:yo:m>, dnom //xs=ci·ye=əml/, 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, Lhilheqey]. lx <s×w>= always, lx <s×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 <s×hchwchí:yo:m>, //s=x=cí-yε=əml/, literally /place to pick strawberries/, attested by SP, also <Lexchwchý:mo:m>, //lə=x=cí-yε=əml/, 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:yo:m>, //cí-yε=əml/, literally /'wild strawberry patch'/, attested by DM.

<chíyólh>, [čiyá:], 'go out and get wood', see yohl.

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

<chlhíth'a>, dnom //ci=ře=ç/ı/, CLO /'upper clothing, clothing on upper half of the body'/, see chílh

<chmà:m>, cts //cɛm-M1=ɛm (or cɛm=ɛ-[M1.-]m)/ı/, TVMO /'carrying on one's back, packing on one's back'/, see chá'm

<chmaméleqw>, cts //cɛm-M1=ɛm=ɛiæq"/ı/, TVMO ['carrying] a packstrap around the head', see chá'm

<chmá:t>, cts //cɛm-M1'=ɛm=ɛiæq"/ı/, TVMO /'carrying s-th/s-o on one's back, packing it on one's back'/, see chá'm

<chmékw>, //c=mék"/ı/, MC /'find'/, see mékw'.

<chóchékw>, cpvs possibly //cá=[C,ε]=k"/ı/, DIR /'(being far?)', see chó:kw

<chó:lt>, cts //c=x=|[C,ε]-|I-ł/ı/, TVMO /'going following s-o', see chá:l or chó:l

<chóchkwó:les>, dnom //cá=[C,ε]=k"=á-łs/ı/, EB ['goatsbeard'], ['Aruncus sylvester'], see chó:kw

<chó:kw>, free root //cá-k"/ı/, 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"/ı/, also <chó:kw>, //cák"/ı/, attested by AC, EB, others, example: <li:c'hókw>, //li-θ cák"/ı/, phonology: by a regular morphophonemic rule a stressed full vowel + schwa (here interrogative, yes/no question suffix -e /-ø/) → the full vowel + length, /'Is it far?'/, attested by AC, <li: te chókw>, //li-θ cák"/ı/, /'It's far away., It's there (distance)./', attested by AC, EB, usage: this would be the answer to the question in the example just previous, <li:  chókw te lálems q(a ~ q'a) li: stetis>, //li-θ cák" tə ləθəm-s q(e ~ q'ε) li-θ s=Č,ε=tə//=Alt=|=sl/ı/, /'Is his house far or is it nearby?/', phonology: sentence-stress changes the stress from <chókw> to <chó:kw> after stressed interrogative <li:();> length on <li:*> is dropped in allegro speech; in slow pronunciations by AC in syllable /is is attested as <liye>, showing the -e yes/no question suffix.

<chóchekw>, cpvs possibly //cá=[C,ε]=k"/ı/, DIR /'(being far?)', possibly <R1=> continuous, phonology: reduplication, example: <ley xwchóchekw ~ ley kw'e chóchekw>, possibly //lɛ x=x=cá=[C,ε]=k" ~ lɛ k"=ɛ cá=[C,ε]=k"/ı/, Elder's comment: 'speakers are unsure about the form of this sentence', /'It's going farther./'

<chóchkwó:les>, dnom //cá=[C,ε]=k"=á-łs/ı/, EB ['goatsbeard'], ['Aruncus sylvester'], 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'], (=RI=) continuative, lx <=es> in the eyes, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP, AD.

<telchókw>, ds /tel=cákʷl/, DIR ['from far away'], lx /tel= from, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by BHTTC.

<chokwillem>, mds /cákʷ=-il-əml/, incs, TVMO ['go far away'], DIR, lx /cákʷ= go, come, get, become, (-em) middle voice, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, example: /éwechxw we'ol chokwillem>, /ñewc=c-əwʷ we-ʔal cákʷ=il-əml/, /Don't go too far (away)/,’l, literally /don't-you contrast-just/too far=go-one-self/.

<xwetskwí:lem>, incs /lxʷ=cákʷ=il-əml/, TVMO [(go) far away], DIR, lx /xwe=> go, come, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<bror, cts /cákʷ=il=T=ll/, TVMO /follow behind s-o, trail s-o/, DIR, lx /cákʷ=il: go, come, get, become, (-t) purposeful control transitiveizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, also <chokwu:lt>, /cákʷ=il-[Aú=]-l=T=ll/, dialects: Chill., Tait: Peters and Lorenzetto families on Peters Reserve or Squatits Reserve (Skw'áts), attested by AC, JL, MJ; found in<brchokwu:lt>em, /cákʷ=il=T-áxʷ-əsll/, 'He followed me.'l, also <chokwu:lt>íthóxes>, /cákʷ=il-[Aú=]-l=T-áxʷ-əsll/, dialects: Chill., Tait: Peters and Lorenzetto families at Skw'áts, attested by IHTTC.

<brchokwu:lt>, cts /cákʷ=[Aú=]-l=T=ll/, TVMO /follow behind s-o, trail s-o/, DIR, (<ú-ablaut) continuative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, dialects: Chill., Tait: Peters and Lorenzetto families at Skw'áts; found in<brchokwu:lt>, /cákʷ=[Aú=]-l=T=əsll/, /He was following it!/’, also<brchokwu:lt>íthóxes, /cákʷ=[Aú=]-l=T-áxʷ-əsll/, /'He's following me.'l, attested by Elders 3/15/72 (prob. JL),<chokwu:lt>íthóme, /cákʷ=[Aú=]-l=T-əməll/, /'chasing after me (following me, trailing me)/.

<brchokweléqem>, ds /cákʷ=el=élaq=əml/, HUNT ['tracking an animal'], DIR, lx /cákʷ=el= go, come, get, become, inceptive, lx /cákʷ=el occupational, lx /cákʷ=em middle voice or intransitivizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, TVMO /follow after, coming behind (the one ahead knows)/, attested by EB.

<brchokweléqem>, ds /cákʷ=el=élaq=əml/, HUNT ['tracking an animal'], see chó:kw

<brchokwelhta (or chókwellhta), cts /cák[-kʷə]-l=t=ll/, SOC ['borrowing'], root <chéhlt> lend, let s-o borrow with <RI> 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 <RI> it is sometimes done with <xw> replacing the <x> (also consonant ablaut), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC; found in<brchokwelhtatsel>, /cákʷ=tət-c-əll/, /'I'm borrowing./, see chélhta.

<brchokwu:lt>, cts /cákʷ=[Aú=]-l=T=ll/, TVMO /'follow behind s-o, trail s-o/, see chó:kw

<brchó:leqw>, us /possibly cá-(=ə)=əqʷl/, DIR /in the backwoods, toward the woods, away from the river, in the bush!, see chá:l or chó:l

<brchó:leqwmel>, ds /cák(=)=əqʷ=məll/, DIR /part away from the river, side away from the river!, see chá:l or chó:l

<brcholéxwem>, mds /calóxʷ=əml/, ABFC ['bleed'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also<brtsoléxwem>, /cálóxʷ=əml/, attested by RP, also<brcholéxwem>, /cálóxʷ=əml/, attested by AC.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<chó:lxwem>, cts //c=[-\-]lэк=no\, ABFC ['bleeding'], (stress-shift and lengthening) phonology: stress-shift, lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also
<tsó:lxwem>, //câl[-\-]lэк=no\, attested by RP, others.

<scholéxwem>, dnom //s=calэк=no\, ANA ['blood'], ABFC, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, example: <qéx scholéxwem>, //qэк s=calэк=no\, l'a lot of blood/\, attested by AC.

<chó:melelh tl'álhem>, FOOD soy sauce (lit. Chinese style + salt), see chá:mlme

<chó:lxem>, mdls //cÉ=[Aa]=]-l=q=\, or cá(-)=ə=(ə|ə)q=\, TVMO 'follow, follow along after (the one ahead knows)'\, see chá:l ~ chá:lé.

<chó:lt>, pcs //cÉ=[Aa]=]-l=\, or cá(-)=ə=\, TVMO 'follow s-th/s-o (on foot, in a car, or on a horse, for ex.), follow behind s-o/\, see chá:l ~ chá:l.

<chó:lxwem>, cts //c=[-\-]lэк=no\, ABFC ['bleeding'], see scholéxwem

<chó:m>, ızs 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 <chó:m>, attested by BHTTC.

<chémléxw ~ scholéxw>, ncs //cÁ=[A\=]m=l-эк=no\, -cá(=)m=l-ə=[\=]x=\, 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) derivationmal, (<=) non-control transitivizer, happen to, accidentally, manage to\, (\-éxw) 3o\j (3rd person object)\, phonology: ablaut or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, example: <le chémlexwes>\, //lə cá(=)m=l-ə=[\=]x=\-os c\, q\é:mi q\esu le chá:mtel\, l'He met up with her./.

<chó:mtel>, pcs //cÁ=[A\=]m=T=ə\, 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 chémlexwes the q\é:mi q\esu le chá:mtel>\, //lə cá(=)m=l-ə=[\=]x=\-os c\, q\é:mi q\esu s=ə\, le cá(=)m=T=ə\, l'He met up with the (adolescent virgin) girl and they eloped (or ran away together)/.

<xwchém:é>\, ds //x=cac=[A\=]=[(=)]m[=]=əs\, TVMO ['they met']\, (\-xw) (meaning uncertain here, perhaps go, come, get, become) but often found with suffix <=es>\, (\-é-ablaut) derivationmal\, (<=) (meaning uncertain here)\, <=es> face, on the face\, perhaps here face-to-face), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb\, attested by EB.

<xwchém:est>, pcs //x'=các=[A\=]=[(=)]m[=]=əs=T\, TVMO ['meet s-o']\, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer)\, syntactic analysis: transitiv verb\, attested by EB\, Salish cognate: Squamish é\̱m? us/ 'meet, come together, double' and éə-əm?-us-n/ 'meet (transitive)' (no meaning is suggested for the Squamish -us on this word) (W73, K67), example: <le xwchém:estes te stóles>\, //lə x'=các=əs=T=əs te st=tá-əs-s\, l'He met his wife./\, attested by EB\, *<xwchém:és tútílo te stóles> rejected.<chóxw>\, us //các=\l (or possibly // cáx=\l) with root as in //cá-m\, cá-k=\l\, etc./\, TVMO ['go down to the river']\, WATR\, IX 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>, pcs //cá(=)m=T=ə\, KIN 'elope, run away together'/\, see chá:m

<Chowéthel>\, dnom //c\=w=a[=]\=M=]-ə\, PLN ['village at what's now Katz Reserve, Katz Landing']\, literally 'beach at the mouth (of a creek)'\, see chew ~ cháw
<chóxwxel>, dnom //cáxʷ=x̣əll//: 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=əttl//: WETH /'get quiet (of wind), stop (of wind)/, semantic environment ['wind'], lx <=thet> become, get, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<chó:qwela>, dnom //có-wq=əll//: 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 <thó:qwela>, //có-q=əll//: attested by JL.

<chqwáléqep>, ds //cq =e3lq c3p//: 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 cq =e3lq c3p//: /'sound getting louder'/.

<chth'éylem>, incs //cè*=íl=cm//: mdls, FSH ['spearing sqwexem (silver spring salmon) in clear water after waiting for them'], (<=íl> come, go, get), <=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EL.

<Chth'éylem>, dnom //cè*=íl=cm//: 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 ~ chúwchuw ~ chéwchew>, ds //cáw=C₃₂c//, LAND /'away from the shore, toward the river'/, see chew ~ cháw

<Chuchuwálets>, dnom //cəw=C₃₂=əlכ (or possibly? C₃₂=əwè=lכ)//, PLN /'Fraser River (way out at the end), mouth of the Fraser River'/, see chew ~ cháw

<chuchuwáxel>, dnom //cəw=C₃₂=əlכ (or possibly? C₃₂=əwè=lכ)//, BLDG ['front end of a house (inside or outside)'], see chew ~ cháw

<chuchuwó:ythel>, ds //cəw=C₃₂=əlכ (or possibly? C₃₂=əwè=lכ)//, WATR /'out in the middle of the river/], see chew ~ cháw

<Chuwtí:l>, PLN ['another village of the Pilalt people'], see cháchew ~ cháchu.

<chxílche>, [ɛx̣ˈlɪlə], 'catch a fish', see xélcha.

<chxólcho>, [ɛx̣ˈalə], 'always catching fish', see xélcha.

<chxw= ~ -chxw>, bound root //=cixʷ ~ cxʷ//=, ABDF ['to swell (of a body part)'], see chixw.

<chxw ~ -chexw>, //c-ɛxʷ ~ -c-x//=, PRON /'you (sg.) (subject of an independent clause), second peron sg.'], see -chexw.

<chxwélmel>, ds //cè xʷ=əml//=, SOC /'I want a wife, He wants a wife.'/, see cháxw.

<chxwéqlsel>, ds //cxʷ=əqls//=, ABDF ['(have a) swollen nose'], see chixw

<chxwétem>, ds //cxʷ=ət=əml (or cxʷ=ət=əml //=, ABDF /'be swollen, swelled up (EB), swelling (AC)'/, see chixw.

<ch̓x̣mthet>, incs //cɪx [=M1]=əm=ɛ(=)=əttl//: SENS, TAST /'got rancid, got bitter'/, see chix
**CH’**

<ch’>, comment: The Stó:lō orthography uses both ch’ ([ê’]) 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 /ê/ must be set up as phonemes (Suttles 1982 p.e.), contrary to Elmendorf and Suttles 1960; he did not mention both /c’/ and /ê’/ being required. Kava 1969 and Jones 1976 both give /c/ and /ê/, but Kava has only /c’/ while Jones sets up both /c’/ and /ê’/ (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’· 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’alest’á)>, plv //C,ê[=l|=c’ ê]], TVM [‘they came on (top of)’], (R8=) resitative, (<=le=) plural, phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <ch’alech’á te stiqíw.>, //C,ê[=l|=c’ ê] s=tiqíw//, /’They came on a horse.’, attested by AC (8/28/70).


<shxwch’ech’áls>, dnom //s=(e)=C,êC[=c’ ê]=ls//, sas, cts, HHG [‘shelf’], literally /something for putting on top of in a structured activity’, (shxw=) something for, (R2=>) continueative, lx <+átxw> structured activity continueative nominal/tool, phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), AD (8/80), example: <+ te shxwch’ech’áls.>, //lï tø sx=C,êC[=c’ ê]=ls//, /’It’s on the shelf.’, attested by AD.

<sts’á:ltexw>, ds //s=c’ ê=áltexw//, BLDG f’top of roof, roof planks’l, literally /something to put/go on top of the building’, (s=> nominizer, something to), lx <+áwtxw =áwtxw> building, house, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/17/75).

<ts’ech’ó:lwelh>, ds //C,ê=c’ ê=á-lwelh//, HHG [‘(being/put) on the top shelf’], BLDG, literally /(being/put) on the top side’, (<R2=>) continueative or resitative, lx <+ó:lwelh> side, phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB (12/18/75).

<ts’ilem>, mdls //c’ ê=f=alm//, TVMO [‘get on top of something’], literally /go/come/get oneself on top’, (<=fl> go, come, get, become), (em> middle voice), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/2/76), example: <ts’ilem te stiqiwh.>, //c’ ê=f=alm tø s=tiqíw//, /’You get on top of the chair.’, attested by EB. <ts’ilemchxw í te sch’iletstel.>, //c’ ê=f=alm-c-x’ fí tø s=c’ ê=l=al=el//, /’You get on top of the chair.’, attested by EB.
The chair is over there.

Ch'á: ~ ts'á:.

Ch'á: ~ ts'á:.

Ch'á: ~ ts'á:.

Ch'á: ~ ts'á:.

Ch'á: ~ ts'á:.

Ch'á: ~ ts'á:.

Ch'á: ~ ts'á:.

Ch'á: ~ ts'á:.

Ch'á: ~ ts'á:.

Ch'á: ~ ts'á:.
<ch’álélél’xel> ~ <ts’élétlt’xel>, df //c’[=êl]=i=[A=ê]=lê’=x’êl//, BPI ['has short legs'], see ch’i:tl ~ ts’i:tl ~ ts’itl’.

<ch’áletstel ~ sch’á(ː)letstel ~ shxwch’áletstel>, dnom //c’ê=êc=têl ~ s=c’ê(ː)=êc=têl ~ sx’=c’ê=êc=têl//, HHG f’chair, bench, seat, something to sit on’, see ch’á: ~ ts’á:.

<ch’ám ~ ts’ám ~ ts’ém>, bound root //c’Ém ~ c’ëml/ bite

<ch’ám ~ ts’ám ~ ts’ém>], pcs //c’Ém=êT ~ c’ëm=êT[ê], [c’ëmÈt ~ c’ëmÈt], 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 /ê’Èm T/ hit (itr.) (dog, fish, fly, etc.) and /ê’ÈmT- t/ bite (it.) W73:38, K67:319, perhaps not Shuswap /’c’Èm- Èm/ and /’c’ÈmT- Èm/ to bite and suck blood (of mosquito, sand fly, etc.) K74:177, nor Shuswap root /’k’Èml/ surface in many body parts K74 (but the latter may be cognate with Upriver Halkomelem /c’ëmÈxá:èêl/jaw, contrast <th’ám> chew.

<ch’ám], cts //c’ëm=M1=T[ê], ABFC [’biting on s-th’], (metathesis type 1) continuous (irregular), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78).

<ch’ám>, cts //c’ëm=êlsl/, dnom, ABFC [’a thing that bites’], (<á:ls) structured activity non-continuous nominal), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<ch’émél’s>, cts //C,=êc’ëm=êlsl/, sas, dnom, ABFC /’a biter (animal, fish, etc.), a thing that is (always) biting/’, (<R5=) continuous, (<=els) structured activity continuous nominal), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), example:

<ch’émél’s te sqwemá:y>, //C,=êc’ëm=êlsl/, /’The dog is a biter./, attested by IHTTC.

<ch’ám ~ ts’ám ~ ts’ém>, pcs //c’ëm=êT ~ c’ëm=êT[ê], [c’ëmÈt ~ c’ëmÈt], 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’ém.

<ch’átxwels ~ ts’átxwels>, df //c’Èt(=)=x’=êlsl/, sas, ABFC /’mice chewing (a wall, box, etc.)/.


<ts’átxwels>, dnom //c’Èt=êx’=êlsl/, 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 oreogoni 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)/, (<=els) structured activity continuous nominal), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<ch’átl’em ~ ts’átl’em ~ ts’átl’em>, ABFC /’jumping, hopping/’, see ts’itl’am ~ ts’itl’ém.

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

<ch’áqw ~ ts’áqw>, bound root //c’Èx’=êm/ quiet/silent (after noise)/.
<ts'áxws>, if //c'ëxʷ=sl/, LANG ['everyone got quiet'], SD, (<s> third person possessive/subordinate), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

<sts'áxw>, stvi //c'ëxʷ=ll/, LANG '(be) 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'át's'exw ~ sch'áxch' exw>, strs //c'ëxʷ=ll/, LANG '/(be) silent, quiet, keep quiet', SD, (<s=> reflexive), 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'áxch' exch'exwo.>, //s=c'ëxʷ=ll/, 'You keep quiet.', attested by Elders Group.

<ch'áxwel ~ ts'áxwel>, incs //c'ëxʷ=ll/, LANG '/(be) shut up, (go or get or become quiet)', SD, (<e=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'ëxʷ=el-ëll/, '/Shut up.', attested by Elders Group, *<ts'áxwel la ta' thóthel.> rejected by EB.

<ch'exweló:ythel ~ ts'exweló:ythel>, ds //c'ëxʷ=ll/, LANG '/(be) shut up (the lips or jaw)'/, literally /'stop talking, shut up (the lips or 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:ythel la., //c'ëxʷ=ll/, '/Stop talking!', attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), example: <skwá'y kw'es ts'exweló:ythels.>, //s=k*ëk'y k*=-es c'ëxʷ=el=á-yëel-sll/, /(He/She/They) can't shut up,/', attested by Elders Group (2/25/75); found in <ch'exweló:ythelalha.>, //c'ëxʷ=el=á-yëel-ëll/, '/Stop talking you guys, Stop talking you folks./', attested by IHTTC.

<ch'exwí:t>, pcs //c'ëxʷ=i=ll/, KIN '/hush a baby from crying, (hush s-o (a baby) from crying)'/, LANG, (<e=el ~ i=ll> go, come, get, become), (<=t> purposeful control transitiwizer), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).

<ts'exwí:thet>, pcs //c'ëxʷ=i=ll/, 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'ëxʷ=á-yëelll/, LANG '/silence the mouth, keep the mouth quiet!/ literally /(be) 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:ythel la., //c'ëxʷ=á-yëel-ëll/, '/Silence your mouth, Keep your mouth quiet.'/, *<ts'xwó:ythelalha ta' thóthel.> rejected by EB.

<ch'áxwel ~ ts'áxwel>, incs //c'ëxʷ=ll/, LANG '/shut up, (go or get or become quiet)'/, see ch'áxw ~ ts'áxw.

<ch'áyxw>, cs //c'ëxʷ=ll/, HARV ['drying s-th'], see ch'i'yxw ~ ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw.

<ch'ech'émels>, cs //Cë=c'èm=lls/, Sas, dnom, ABFC l'a biter (animal, fish, etc.), a thing that is (always) biting!, see ch'ám ~ ts'ám ~ ts'ém.

<ch'ékwé ~ ts'ékwx>, pcs //c'ëkʷ=(=x)=ll/, FOOD ['fry s-th'], possibly -=x= distributive, (<=t> purposeful control transitiwizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, Salish cognate: Squamish /'ákʷ=ll/ fry (tr.) beside /ákʷ=x-íml fry (act. itr.) W73:109, K67:316, Songish dial. of NSt /'k*ëkʷ/ to fry (tr.) W73:109, K67:316, Songish dial. of NSt /'k*ëkʷ/ to fry (tr.) M68:39, also <ts'eqxwxt>, //c'ëq*ëxʷ=ll/, comment: probably mistranscribed for ts'ékwxt; attested by AC (9/18/71), EB (12/15/75), example: <ts'eqxwxt te stšél:èm.>, //c'ëq*ëxʷ=T=s=c'èl-ëml/, /fry the liver!/ comment: ts'eqxwxt prob. mistranscribed, attested by AC; found in
<ts'ékwxte cxw. ~ ts'ékwxte cxw.>, //c'èkx=x=T-c-əxw ~ c'èkx=x=T-əf//, If fry it./', attested by EB (3/1/76).

<ts'ákwxw>, cts /l<e-[-Aê-]k*/=x=T//, FOOD ['(be) frying s-th'], (á-ablaut> continuous), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76), example: <fhltsl ts'ákwxw>, //l1/-c-əl c<e[-Aê-]k*/=x=T//, If I was frying it./', attested by EB, <ts'ákwxtes te chékol.>, /l<e-[-Aê-]k*/=x=T=əs te czékəll, [c<e|xɛts te čik'tl], She's frying the chicken./', attested by EB (3/1/76).

<ts'ákwxw ~ sch'ákwxw>, strs //s=ç<e=[Aê=]k*/=x//, FOOD ['(already) fried'], (s=) static, (á-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77), AD (12/19/78), also <sch'ékwxw>, //s=ç<e=/>=x/, attested by Danny Charlie Sr. (12/19/78), <sch'ákwxw seplǐl>, //s=ç<e=[Aê=]k*/=x seplǐl//, If fried bread!/', attested by AD, also <sch'ékwxw seplǐl>, //s=ç<e=/>=x seplǐl//, attested by DC.

<ts'ékwxás ~ ts'ékwxás>, sas //c<e=/>=x=/=ls//, FOOD ['to fry (as a structured activity)'), (=á:ls) structured activity non-continuous), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76, 5/3/76), example: <fhltsl ts'ékwxás te seplǐl>: //l1/-4-c-əl c<e=/>=ls=ə=plǐl-//, If I fried bread./', attested by EB; found in <ts'ékwxásла:la>, //c<e=/>=ls-4f//, If Fry some.'), ASM ['meaning do the work for awhile'], attested by EB, example: <ts'ékwxásла:la kw seplǐl>: ~ ts'ékwxáschexw kw seplǐl: //l<e=/>=ls-4k k* seplǐl-/ c<e|==ls-c-əxw k*/ seplǐl-//, Fry some bread./', attested by EB (3/1/76, 5/3/76).

<ts'ékwxálx>, cts /l<e-[-Aê-]k*/=x=əls//, SAS, FOOD ['frying'], (á-ablaut> continuous), (əls) structured activity continuous), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76 corrects 12/15/75), example: <fhltsl ts'ékwxálx te seplǐl>: //l1/-4-c-əl c<e[-Aê-]k*/=x=ə=plǐl-//, If I was frying bread./', attested by EB (5/3/76).

<ts'ékwxálx>, dnom /l<e=[Aê=]k*/=x=əls//, FOOD ['frying pan'], TOOL, HHG, (á-ablaut> continuous), (əls) structured activity continuous nominal), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming Elders at Ft. Langley, B.C. museum (3/9/78), also <sch'ákwxálx>, //s=ç<e=[Aê=]k*/=x=əls//, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), AD (8/80), example: <alétsa te sch'ákwxálx?>, //l=č<e=/>=ls=ɛ= te s=ç<e=[Aê=]k*/=x=əls//, Where's the frying pan?'/, attested by AD.

<ts'ékwxélhtst>, bens //c'èkx=x=ə=ç=I=Τ//, pcs, FOOD ['fry it for s-o'], (elhts) benefactive, (=t) purposeful control transitive), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76), also <ts'ékwxélht>, //c'èkx=x=I=Τ//, attested by EB (3/1/76); found in <ts'ékwxélhtstthox:]> //c<e=/>=x=ə=ç=I=τ=ς//, If fry it for me./', attested by Elders Group, example: <ts'ékwxélhtstho:chexw:>, //c<e=/>=x=ə-ç=I=τ=ς//, If fry it for me./', attested by EB.

<ch'el ~ ts'el>, bound root //l<e-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 Chililawick and the Ch'élexoquwem 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'élexoquwem languages, precisely most adjacent to the Chililawick area (the latter had a village on Cultus Lake and the former had villages on Chililawick Lake and the upper parts of that river. Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /ɛ̆l/ twist, turn, sprain [perhaps with /=p/ on itself as in Upriver Halkomelem /p=l/ on itself but with loss of glottalization] as in Lushootseed /ləs-ɛ̆l/ it's turned, /ɛ̆l-əd/ turn it, twist it, /ɛ̆l-us-əd/ turn the head (of a horse when riding) H76:110-111.

<ts'éláttxw>, ds //c<e=/>=lttx=x//, SOC ['steal someone's spouse'), literally /turn/turn around the spouse/home', lx <álttxw> spouse, home, comment: this use contrasts with that of =álttxw house, building, clearly a related suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (4/26/79).
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

sts'élqéylém, mds //c'[=Aá]=[=s]==[=m] ~ c'==[=Aá]=[=s]==[=m]/, ABFC 'turn one's face, (turn one's body away [IHTTC])/, DIR, probably <=ablaut> derivational, lx <==es> on the face, possibly <=e> derivational, (<==em> middle voice), phonology: probable ablaut, possible updrifting, synthetic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EF (9/21/78), also 'turn one's body away/, attested by IHTTC (9/16/77), example: ts'élqésem, ts'élqesem telúwe q'ámi. l st'l'i kw'els kw'atsethóme. Pshaw, it's only my cousin./, /l/Ch'[=Aá]=[=s]==[=m], c'==[=Aá]=[=s]==[=m], tc=lúvé q'émíy. l s=i'k-=el=s k=EC=e=T-áma.l', /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).

sts'élqés, lx <==e> derivation,INBL, lexicon, literal 'something to turn around something else on the face (or) something round to

sts'élqí:lt, phonology: possible deglottalization, attested by Elders (4/17/80), example: turn your (wagon, horse, car, buggy) around.

sts'élqúme, mds //c'[=Aá]=[=s]==[=m] ~ c'==[=Aá]=[=s]==[=m]/, ABFC 'roll over in bed, turn over in bed/, DIR, (=+ablaut> derivational), lx <=a>lêxeth'> (in) bed, phonology: possible vowel-loss in suffix and consonant merger (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'ø:lexeth'/, /l/Ch'[=Aá]=[=s]==[=m], lexicon, literal /'go upstream/,' CAN, DIR, possibly <ch'ø:lexeth'/, attested by H-T (Elders Group 3/5/80).

sts'élq'yít or ts'elq'relt, pcs //c'[=Aá]=q=i l=T,l, DIR ['turn s-th around'], possibly <=q ~ ==q> (on) something else, (<==ı>f> go, come, get, become), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: allomorph or deglottalization of =q', syntactic analysis: transitiv verb, attested by Deming (4/17/80).

sts'élqylém, mds //c'[=Aá]=q=i l=m/l, DIR /'turn oneself around (on) something else'/, lexicon, literal /'turn oneself around (on) something else'/, lx ==<a>O> lexeth'> (purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: syllable-loss, updrifting, allomorph or deglottalization of =q', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (4/17/80), example: ts'élqýłém ta' (wákel, stiqíw, kyó, péki).

sts'élexw, df //c'[=Aá]=q=s or s=c'==[=Aá]=q'=D==[=s]=l/, 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 <tsélqy>es>, //c'[=Aá]=q=s or c'==[=D]=q'==[=s]=l/, comment: ts probably mistranscribed for ts', phonology: possible deglottalization, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), also <th'elqy>es>, /l/Ch'ø=q=as/l, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).

sts'á:lq'em, cts //c'[=Aä]=q'==[=s]=ml, TVMO /'spinning (while hanging), (twirling)/, DIR, literally /'go/come/get turning around something else (or) turning itself around on something else'/, (=<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).

sts'álexw, df //c'[=Aá]=q=x=l/, TVMO /'turn back into a quiet slough from the river, be going into a slough from the river'/, CAN, DIR, possibly <=aw=xx> round, around, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75), also <sts'álexw>, //c'[=Aá]=q=x=l/, also /'(a fish) going into a quieter stream'/, attested by Elders Group (1/20/77), example: <sts'álexw te sthúqwi.>, //c'[=Aá]=q=x=l t=cz=áw=ll/, /'The fish is going into a slough from the river./, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75), <ch'elxw>, /Ch'ø=x=x=l/ EH, /Ch'ø=x=x=l/ RG, 'go upstream', attested by (EH,RG 7/23/99) (SU transcription, tape 2) [BG: initial consonant should be glottalized].

sts'álexw, dnom //s=c'==[=Aá]=q=x=l/, 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 ʻ<stseqw>, //s=cʻélxwʷ//, also /'eddy, backwater/',
attested by AC (9/1/71).

<Stseqw ~ Tsegw ~ Tsegw ~> ds //s=cʻel=ʻe=xʷ=ʻi=qʷ // cʻel=ʻe=xʷ=ʻi=qʷ/, 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
chélexwoqwem (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'ewálí, St'épt'óp,
Stúteló) 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', (semantic comment: possibly so named because of the many (named) sloughs at
the mouth (of the top of the head) of the Chilliwack river where it formerly hit the Fraser River), lx
<ʻi=qʷ> 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 /cʻe=kʷi=qʷ/ slough, Chilliwack, place names reference file #79, also <Ch'élexwoqwem ~ Ch'élexwoqwem ~> //cʻel=xʷ=ʻi=qʷ//, (semantic 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'élexwoqwem ~ ch'élexwoqwem>, ds //cʻel=xʷ=ʻi=qʷ=/m or cʻel=xʷ=ʻi=Aw=]qʷ=Aw//, LANG
/the old Chilliwack language, ([also prob.] to speak the old Chilliwack language'),
SOCT, (semantic comment: this language was either midway between Halkomelem and
Nooksack languages or was a dialect of lhéchelesem, the Nooksack language), possibly ʻ<i=qʷ
~ aqw ~ eqw> 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.).

<stseqwel>, ds //s=cʻel=ʻe=xʷ=iw//=, 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 ʻ<iwel> in the insides, syntactic analysis:
nominal, attested by AC (11/11/71), Deming (esp. SJ 5/3/79), other sources: ES /cʻe=kʷi=x//= guts,
also /stomach [inside]/, attested by DM (12/4/64), example: <tqwá:y te tsélexwoqwe te
ştélem,>, //c=qʷέ-y t=s=cʻel=xʷ=iwel-s t=sʻel=Aw//=, /'The inside/inner cherry bark is green./,
attested by Deming (esp. SJ).

<ts'élexwoqwel>, mdls //cʻel=(θ)xʷ=i-w=Aw//=, ABFC ['relieved (in one's body)', literally /turn into
quieter water on (in?) one's body/, lx ʻ<iw> on the body, (em) middle voice), syntactic
analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

<Ch'élexwoqwem ~ ch'élexwoqwem>, ds //cʻel=xʷ=ʻi=qʷ=/m or cʻel=xʷ=ʻi=Aw=]qʷ=Aw//, LANG
/the old Chilliwack language, ([also prob.] to speak the old Chilliwack language'), see chʻel ~ tsʻel.

<Ch'elxwq ~ Ch'elxwq ~ Ch'elxwq ~ Tsegw ~> ~ <Stseqw ~ Tsegw ~ Tsegw ~> //s=cʻel=(θ)xʷ=ʻi=qʷ // cʻel=(θ)xʷ=ʻi=qʷ/, PLN ['Chilliwack River'], SOCT ['Chilliwack Indian people'],
see chʻel ~ tsʻel.

<ch'emá:ls>, sas //cʻem=ē=ls//=, dnom, ABFC ['a thing that bites'], see chʻám ~ tsʻám ~ tsʻém.
<chéqw' ~ ts'éqw'>, probable root /c'ég%/ 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'ég%/, 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>, /ls=c'ég%=yá·ys/, /fine cedar root work (only roots used)/, attested by Group (6/11/75).

<td'éqw'ôwelh ~ ts'eqw'ôwelh ~ ch'éqw'ôwelh>, ds /lc'eqw'w=ôwæ=a ~ c'eqw'w=ôwæ=/, BSK ['to weave a cedar root basket'], literally /pierce/poke into vessel/canoe/basket/, lx <ôwæ=ôwelh ~ôwelh =wæ=ôwelh>. canoe, vessel, basket?, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75), AC (8/13/70), <ch'qwôwelh>, [c'q'w=ôwæ=], 'make a cedar basket', attested by (EH,RG) 7/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 3), also <ts'qwôwelh ~ ts'qwôwelh ~ th'qwôwelh>, /lc'eqw'=ôwæ= ~ c'eqw'=ôwæ=/, attested by EB (IHTTC 9/2/77, 12/19/75), example: <ch'eqw'alewx kw'as ch'éqw'ôwelh>, /li=c-æx=x=q'é=q=1-æx=k'w=-e-s c'æq'w=ôwæ=, l'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'ôwelh>, /l's=t=à-l-s-ô c'æq'w=ôwæ=, l' started to make a basket,' attested by EB (12/19/75), <yálho'ô kw'a'se ts'qwôwelh,>, /lwél=a à k'w=-e-s o c'æq'w=ôwæ=, 'You just start to make a basket.', attested by EB (12/19/75), <qá:ysò le ts'eqwôwelh,>, /læ=ys=à l'ô c'æq'w=ôwæ=, l'He just now made a basket,' attested by EB (12/19/75), <totí:ltes te syó:ys te ts'qwôwelh,>, /ltá[-c,æ-l]=í=T=ôs s=ôy=ys-s t ô c'æq'w=ôwæ=, l'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 kw's th'ytës te ts'qwôwelh,>, /ltá[-c,æ]-l=í=T=ôs k'=s-ôy=ys l t ô c'æq'w=ôwæ=, attested by EB (Elders Group 3/16/77).

<th'éqw'ôwelh ~ ch'éqw'ôwelh>, cts /lc'-æ[-]q'=ôwæ= ~ c'-æ[-]q'=ôwæ=, BSK ['making a basket, (weaving a cedar root basket)'], (c' => continuous) phonology: stress-shift,

<ch'éqw'ôwelh>, [c'q'w=ôwæ=], 'always making cedar baskets.' (BG: always here is probably optional, overemphasizing the plain continuous), 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'éqw'ôwelh>, dnom /s=c'eqw'w=ôwæ=, BSK ['basket-weaving'], (s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/17/71), example: <hókwixtel li tel sch'eqw'ôwelh,>, //hák'=ôx'=c-ô s=t-ô s=c'eqw'=ôwæ=, l'I'm using it on my basket-weaving./, attested by AC.

<ch'éqw'ôwelh ~ th'éqw'ôwelh>, cts /lc'-æ[-']q'=ôwæ= ~ c'-æ[-']q'=ôwæ=, BSK ['making a basket, (weaving a cedar root basket)'], see ch'éqw' ~ ts'éqw'.

<ch'éqw'ôwelh ~ ts'eqw'ôwelh ~ ts'eqw'ôwelh>, ds /lc'eqw'=ôwæ= ~ c'eqw'=ôwæ=, BSK ['to weave a cedar root basket'], see ch'éqw' ~ ts'éqw'.

<ch'átem>, [c'ètm], 'crawling', attested by (EH,RG 7/30/99)(SU transcription, tape 4), variant of <ts'átem>, see ch'tá:m ~ <ts'tá:m.

<ch'exwelô:ytel ~ ts'exwelô:ytel>, ds /lc'èx=x=ôl=á-yèêl or c'è=Aô=x=ôl=á-yèêl, LANG ['stop talking, shut up (the lips or jaw')/ literally /go/get silent on the lips/jaw'/, see ch'áxw ~ ts'áxw.

<ch'exwelô:hchat>, ds /lc'èx=x=ôl=c=T=, WATR ['add some water [to s-th]'], see ts'wxót (or *ch'xwót).
<ch'exwít:>, pcs //i/c=xʷ=í:1=T//, KIN //hush a baby from crying, (hush s-o (a baby) from crying)//, see ch'áxw ~ ts'áxw.

<ch'íč'ewós>, df //i/c[-C,θ]=w=áasl/, cts, ABFC ['sunning oneself'], a variant of <chichewós>, dms //i/C,θ=ç=çw=áasl/, LAND //sit facing a river and watch it, sit on a riverbank and sunbathe!, see root <chew ~ cháw>, bound root //c chich'ewós //, phonology: reduplication, glottalization, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/4/77), comment: translation omitted in original notes.

<ch'ít ~ ts'ít>, pcs //i/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'ólóléstexw pile it up (EB (4/23/76))", comment: EB may be right or the two roots may be unconnected, Salish cognate: Sechelt //e3 iyit/, phonology: reduplication, glottalization, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76, 7/21/76), Elder's comment: "derived from ts'á //c xwth'ít te syúwel. //lúwe ts'ít te Chíchelh Siyám. //I praised you (with words), I thanked you."

<ch'ítolétsel. ~ ch'ítolétsel>, df //i/c=íy=T ~ c'ít=íy=T//, attested by Deming (4/20/78), example: <ch'ít te syúwel.>, //íy=T te Chíchelh Siyám., //lúwe c'Iy=ím te cf=li[C,θ]= líder //s=íy=ím//, 'It's you to thank the Lord!', attested by Deming (12/15/77), <ts'tìchxw ta' siyáye.>, //íy=T ~ c=íy=T//, s=yê=yêll, 'Thank your friend!', attested by AD (12/17/79), <ts'tìchxw ta' siyáye.>, //í/c=i[=]=iy=T ~ c-c=óx- t=ê s=yê=yêll, 'Really thank your friend!', attested by AD (12/17/79), <tsel th'í:thòmé.>, //í/c=el c=íy=T-áma/wl, 'I praised you (with words).', I thanked you.', attested by EB; found in <ch'ítolétsel. ~ th'ítolétsel.>, //í/c=íy=T-áá-c=ó ~ c=íy=T-áá-c=áll//, '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'íthométeset lám kw's mōkws'tám.>, //í/c=íy=T-am=á-c=ó t=ê=m k'=s=ít=w=íll, 'We thank you for everything.', usage: blessing a meeting, attested by AD (1/17/80).

<xwth'ít:>, df //i/xʷ=é=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'ít:es.>, //í/xʷ=éy=T-áss//, 'He thanked him (for a cure, pall-bearing, etc.)!', attested by EB, <xwth'ít:thoxés.>, //í/xʷ=éy=T-ááx-áss//, 'He thanked me (for a cure, pall-bearing, a ceremony)!', attested by EB, example: <áxwthoxés te tálé t'ólés shxwh'í:thoxés.>, //í/xʷ=á=íy=T-ááx-áss te télê c=á=1=á=s sxʷ=éy=T-ááx-áss//, 'He gave me money, that's how he thanked me. (give it to s-o)!', attested by EB; found in <shxwth'ít:èmèt.>, //í/x=éy=T-ám-äll//, 'They thanked someone (for a cure, pall-bearing, being a witness).', attested by EB.

<ts'ítolétsexw>, df //i/c=i=tál=x=s=íx=w=íll//, caus, SOC //pile it up (blankets, rocks, anything)!?, possibly <stós> 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:tł' ~ ts'í:tł' ~ ts'ítl'>, bound root //i/c=í= c=í= shortl/, 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:tł'emeth'>, ds //i/c=í=ó=áme=íll//, 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'tì:ts'tìmeł:>, dmv //i/c=[C,θ]=e=ó=áme=íll//, BPI //short (of a person), shorty!/, DESC, ABFC ['call of a little bird (chickadee?)!'], Elder's comment: "probably call of the chickadee (AD)!"
ch'iyáq ~ ts'iyáq

ch'í:tl'emeth'

Ch'iyáqtel

ch'íyxw ~ ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw

lower Chilliwack River, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #13 near Sardis

fish',

è (10/76), EB (12/1/75, 2/6/76), Deming (1/31/80), Salish cognate: Squamish root /wins dry'/, attested by AC, <

dfs //c
t'siyáq

sts'iyáq

, dnom //c
t'seléletl'xel

t'sáyxw

è

( <

shxwch'á:yxwels

, dnom //sx"=c'i[-Aê]=yxs=éls=/, sas, FSH [fish-drying rack'], literally /something for drying fish as a structured activity continuative/, (<shxw=> something for),

<sch:ía:yxw>, strs //s=c'i[=Aê=]lyxʷll, DESC ['(be dried)'], FOOD, (<s>= static), (<á-aablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: verbal, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript p. 191), example: <sch:ía:yxw (swi:wa, sth':im)>, //s=c'i[=Aê=]lyxʷ (s=wi:wê, s=é'í:m)/, 'dried (eulachons, berries)/', attested by DM.

<sch:ía:yxwels>, dnom //s=c'i[=Aê=]lyxʷ=ôlsil, sas, FOOD ['dried meat'], (<s>= nominalizer), (<ó-aablaut> resultative), (<sens>structured activity<br>resultative</sens>, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript p. 190).

<ts'íyxwt ~ ts'éyxwt>, pcs //c'íyxʷ=T ~ c'ëyxB=Tll, FSH ['dry s-th'], HUNT, HARV /'spread them out to dry (berries, bulrushes, etc.)/', MC, (<s>= purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (10/1/71, 10/13/71), EB (4/28/76), example: <éwechexw ts'íyxwtxe:xw>, //t'ëwa-c-ëxʷ c'ëyxB=T-ëxʷll, /'Don't dry it,'/, attested by AC, <échxw ch'íyxwt te qwe'ôp>, //êè-c-xʷ c'ëyxB=T épáll, /'you go dry the apple.'/, attested by AC, <ëwe ts'íyxw ts'á:ôthws>, //l'ëwa cëyxB=T ép ê ò=ôsil, /'you dry your face.'/, attested by AC, <ch'texwówíq e éwechxw ts'íyxwtxe:xw>, //êè'ëx=ôt q'ë t'ëwa-c-xʷ c'ëyxB=T-ëxʷll, /'wash it but don't dry it.'/, attested by AC.

<ch'íyxwt>, cts //c'i[-Aê-]lyxʷ=Tll, HARV /'dry in the throat', HUNT, FSH, MC, (<s>-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70, 10/13/71); found in <ch'íyxwtxe:s>, //c'i[-Aê-]lyxʷ=T-ôsil, /'He/She is drying it (clothes, fruit, dishes, etc.)/', attested by AC, example: <tsel ts'éyxwt>, //c-ôl c'i[-Aê-]lyxʷ=Tll, /'I'm drying it.'/, attested by AC (8/24/70).

<ch'íyxwqel>, ds //c'íyxʷ=ôêsil/, ABDF ['dry in the throat'], lx <eqel> in the throat, syntactic analysis: descriptive/adjunctive, attested by Deming (1/31/80).

-ts'íyxwqtha:lêm>, df //c'íyxʷ=ôês=ôl=T-ëhôme/, if, ABDF ['my throat is dry'], literally /'my throat was dried out (on purpose)/, possibly <s> purposeful control transitivizer, (<s=-ablaut) first person singular passive), phonology: syllable-loss predictable, syntactic analysis: transitive verb - passive, attested by EB (12/19/75), example: <me ts'íyxwqtha:lêm, tsel me lhûqôle>, //mê c'íyxʷ=ôês=ôl=T-ëhôme, c-ôl mê õ=qá-lôll, /'My throat is dry, I'm thirsty.'/, attested by EB.

<ch'íyxwiwel>, ds //c'íyxʷ=ôwel/, ABDF ['really constipated'], literally /'dry in the rectum, dry in the insides/), lx <iwel> in the rectum, in the insides, in the bottom, syntactic analysis: descriptive/adjunctive, attested by JL (3/31/78).

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

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

<ch'mât>, cts //c'êm=M1=Tll, ABFC ['biting on s-th'], see ch'am ~ ts'am ~ ts'ém.

<ch'ô:kw'e ~ ts'ô:kw'e ~ ts'ô:kw'a>, possibly root //c'á-kʷ=ô ~ c'á-kʷ=ô or c'á-kʷ=ôll, EZ ['skunk cabbage'], ['Lysichiton 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 <êa ~ =e> living thing, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, EF (Deming 9/21/78), other sources: ES //c'á-kʷ=ôl skunk cabbage, JH //c'á-kʷ=ôl skunk cabbage, Salish cognate: Northern Lushootseed //ûl(ê)kʷ=ô skunk cabbage H76:119, Squamish //ûkʷ=ô skunk cabbage W73:237, K67:321, K69:68, also <ts'ôkwele:s>, //c'á-kʷ=ôësil, 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'á-k"(=)e=əm ~ lə=k"c'á"(=)e=ən//, 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'ól:lh ~ ts'tól:lh>, bound root or stem /l̃c'á-l̃ or /l̃c'á-l̃/, meaning unknown but possibly composed of <ch'á: ~ ts'á:>, bound root /l̃c'è: on top of// + <lh>, da //=l̃/, MC [‘(material for)’] (in the general sense not the cloth sense), thus poss. lit. ‘material for on top of (plants)’.

<sch'ó:loha ~ sts'ó:loha ~ sts'ól:loha>, df //l̃s=c'á-l̃(=)e ~ c's̃=l̃t=//, EB [‘leaf’], LT [‘leaf-green’], ASM [‘the following color terms are used by AK before ts'tólha to specify shades of the color: tsxwíkw’, xwíxiskw’, xwíxsqwíywél, st'l'l't'el’sel’], (<<s>> nominalizer), root meaning possibly material for on top of (plants), possibly <c3> 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 /l̃c'á-l̃/ (Cw /l̃c'á-l̃/), leaf, Salish cognate: Squamish /l̃s'ú-la?/ leaf (of any tree) W73:158, K67:288, Lushootseed /l̃s'ú-tu?/ leaf (in general) H76:119, see charts by Rob MacLaury, example: <ts'ats'íst'et'í tl's'ó:loha xwá:lal:lp>, /l̃C'=C'í-c'=l̃e=á̃=H= detriment, Pacific willow, ‘The Fall leaves are yellow.’, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79), <tsqwa:yi te ts'ó:loha>, /l̃C=q'í-y tə=á̃=H=, ‘The leaf is green.’, Deming (5/3/79, JL esp.).

<ts'tá:m>, ds //l̃c'et=M=əml//, ABFC [‘crawl’], (metathesis type I 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>, [ê=k'á'ım] EH, [ê=k'á'ım] RG, ‘crawl’, attested by (EH, RG 7/30/99)(SU transcription, tape 4), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NST /ê=tñ'/ crawl (beside /ê=tñ'/ crawling) G86a:93, Cowichan dial. of Halkomelem /c'tím/ crawl B74b:59, possibly Squamish /ê=tñ/ bring close (tr.) W73:61, K67:321, also <ts'tám>, //l̃c'=M=H=, attested by Deming (3/16/78), example: <l̃l̃h ts'tá:m tel míimele>, /l̃l̃w=û c'ë=M=əml t-əl C'I=m=əl//=, ’My baby is already crawling’, literally ’my little child has already crawled’, attested by EB.

<ts'tátem>, cts //l̃c'et=əm//, 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>, [ê=títm], ‘crawling’, attested by (EH, RG 7/30/99)(SU transcription, tape 4), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NST /ê=tñ'/ crawling G86a:93, also <ts'étem ~ ch'étem>, //l̃c'=əm//=, attested by NP (9/30/75), example: <ts'étem stím:ôt>, //l̃c'=əm stím=mô//=, CAN, /’train’, literally ‘crawling steamboat’, attested by IHTTC (7/28/77), also <ts'étem stí̃m:ôt ~ ch'étem stí̃m:ôt>, //l̃c'ët=əm stím=mô//=, attested by NP (9/30/75).

<ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém>, mdls /l̃c'ë=ə-M=əm ~ c'ë=c'ë=əM=əm or c'ë=c'ë=əl=-ml//=, [c'ë=əM ~ c'ë=əM], ABFC /jump, hop (once)/, TVMO, (metathesis type I 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’k’ ɪm] EH, [č’k’ ɪm] RG, ‘jump’, attested by RG, EH 8/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 6), example: *(le ts’tl’ám.)*, //lθ c’ëë’=M1=ml, ‘/He jumped.’, attested by AC, JL.


*(<ts’xwót> (*<ch’xwót>), pcs //c’x=å=T or c’áx=M1=T or c’x=åT//, 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*-úd/ add it to something W73:149, K67:319,320, K69:68, also ‘/do it again’/, attested by AD (11/19/79).

*(<ch’exwel’hchat>, ds //l’èx=å+çè=T//, WATR [‘add some water [to s-th’], TIB, FOOD, lx =èl’hcha> water, unclear liquid, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/17/77).

60  Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English
E

<é>, free root //?éll/, 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>, //-ʔ/, 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>, //lí-m-ʔ-c-ʔwll/, 'Are you (sg.) going?!', attested by AC, <lámetsel>, //lí-m-ʔ-c-ʔtll/, 'Am I going?!', attested by AC, <láme á:lhtel>, //lí-m-ʔ-éliː//, 'Are they going?!', attested by AC, <lhéq'e t'í't'es'ém>, //t'íq-'e t'[í-C,ʔ-]c='emll/, 'Does he swim?!', literally /'is he sometimes swimming?!', (<-R1-> continuative), (semological comment: lhéq sometimes), <lí: chókw>, //lí-ʔ cákwll, 'Is it far?!', attested by AC.

<-e ~ =a>, da //=ʔ ~ =ʔ//, EZ ['living thing'], syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, as in <swíyeqe ~ swí:qe>, //s=wi-q=ʔll/, 'man, male!', <sqáqele>, //s=qéq=ʔ ll or s=C,ʔ=q=ʔ ll, 'baby!', <méle ~ méл:ą>, //mél=-= мél=-=ʔ l/, 'someone's') child!, <syéw:e ~ syúw:e>, //s=yéw=ʔ ll, 'fortune-teller, seer!', comment: possibly also as in <shxwéwe> cougar, (s)t'í't'e'l'ę fawn, <stqóye ~ stqóye> wolf, <áxe> Canada goose, <smóqw'e> great blue heron, <á:we> seagull, <sxwóhxwtha ~ sxwóhxwtsa> (beside Katzie <sxwéthxweth>) sparrow, <swí:we> eulachon, oolichen, <s'o:xwe> clam, <sxwéwa:yę> big fly, blowfly, <yó:le> cow parsnip, <t'émö:sa> western dock, wild rhubarb, <th'ékwa> mountain fern with wide top, probably spiny wood fern, <weó:kwa> poison fern that grows in swampy places, probably water hemlock, poison hemlock, <t'áqa> salal berry, <eíl'é> salmonberry, <ts'ó:kwe> skunk cabbage, <sts'o:lha> leaf.

<cháléqep>, SD '(made) a faint sound carried by the air, sound within hearing distance, sound within earshot!', see chó.

<ehó>, bound root //?éhal/, MC ['wrap up']

<ehó:t>, pcs //?éhá=T Tll, 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.

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

<s'i'hó>, dnv //s=C,i=?éhal/, EFAM ['wrapped up (in stupidity)'], (s= stative), (R4= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: participle, example: <s'i'hó ta' sxéyes>, //s=C,i=ʔéhal t-ʔ s=x'y=ʔ sll/, 'Your head is wrapped up (in stupidity).'/.

<cháléqep>, ds //?éhal=élæqep/, SD '(made) a faint sound carried by the air, sound within hearing distance, sound within earshot!', lit. “a wrapped up sound”, SENS, (<-élæqep> sound), phonology: vowel combination, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb probably, poss. nominal, also <cháléqep>, //?éhal=élæqep/, SD ['a sound heard starting up again in the distance'], attested by AD.
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<s'ehó:lets>, dnom //s=ʔəhá=əc//, 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'ehó:lets tl'esu sóles>, //ʔapə=A2=2=|=á=|ə=á ti t=ʔ s=ʔəhá=əc ê'a-s=8w sí=Aá|=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(s)=xʷ=əhá=əc=əs//=, 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, < sóthes> face. phonology: TG's idiolect consistently has [sxʷ] where other speakers have [sxʷ]; 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 <ehó:yt>, attested by Deming; found in <ehó:thóxes>, //ʔəhá-y=T-áxy=əs//=, /'the cheated me'/, attested by Deming.


<=ekw ~ =íkw>, possibly //=íkʷ ~ =íkʷ//=, possibly '/(perhaps) round'/, SH, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, also <=íkw>; found in <th'íkwekw>, //ʔíkʷ=ʔíkʷ//=, /'blue elderberry'/, literally (perhaps) /'round prickle (referring to taste)'/, <th'eth'ímkw>, //C, ə=ʔam=ík//=, /'little tiny beads'/, literally (perhaps) /'many little round bones'/.

<ékwiyeqw>, df //ʔékʷ(=)=iyeqʷ//=, KIN /'great great great grandparent; great great grandchild; sibling/cousin of great great grandparent/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, perhaps since each of the parent allosomes is at the head of at least 4 generations of descendants, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <ékwiyeq>, 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 ê'ęp ayəqʷ ~ ê'ęp iyəqʷ for 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 /ʔékʷəyəqʷ/ great great great grandparent, great great grandchild; H-T <qwiuk> (macron over the i) great great great grandparent, great great grandparent.

<ękwilé>, DIR /'lose (s-th, an object, etc.)/', see íkw' ~ í:kw'.

<=el>, da //=əl//=, 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 <=il ~ =el> go); found in <tsqwiqw'exwél>, //c=qʷiqʷ=əx//=, /'brownish-black'/ (compare <tsqwíqw'exw> brown), <sq'iq'exél>, //ls=q'iq'=əx=ə//=, /'getting blackish'/, <qeyqemeyél>, //qeyqemeyes=ə=ə//=, /'shadow'/ (compare <ts'=q'éyx> black), <sqqwóqweyel>, //s=q'ag'i=ə//=, /'yellowish'/ (compare <qwóy'=el> get yellow, be yellow, has <=el> from <=il> got, come get and <a-ablaut> from <ts=qwá:y> color yellow), <stifethel>, //stifə=ə//=, /'punny'/ (compare <stí:th> thin, skinny).
was said to have arrived one day in the village by flying there. Siyomélálexw, (said to mean) head of the house, superior of the house

_derivational suffix; found in

|elá:xel|, |elátxel| ~ |elátxel| (~ |elá:wtxel|), |éltxel|, |áléqel|, |élqel| (etc.) ~ |élep| (etc.), |elétpel|, |áléqel|, |álewls|, |éló:l|, |éló:lya|, |élálexw|, |élwes|, |élqel|, |elqel|, |élqel|, |elwet|, |æl:lewls| (~ |élqel|) ~ |élqel|, |-workers|, |et|., |él:leq|, |él:leq|, |él:leq|, |á:leq| ~ |eleq|,

>, //l//, example: <

|eló:llh|, |á:llts'| ~ |elts'|, |éláxel|, |éláxel|, |éláxel|, |éláxel|, |éláxel|, |éláxel|, |éláxel|, |éláxel|, ~ |él:leq| ~ |eleq|, and |él: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.

_derivational suffix; found in

|ëlalpha|, da //|ëlalpha|, /ANAnoun/ on the side of the head, on the temples, around the ear, on the cheek,

_derivational suffix, derivational suffix; found in <

|th'iyamá:la|, //|l'iyem|=|élalpha|/, 

side of the head, temple's/,

<|sxelpela|>, //|s=|xélp|=|élalpha|/, /sideburns'/,

<|tl'alexela|>, //|l'é|=|élalpha|/, 

'deer'/ (root <|tl'altq|=|long|, with <|l|=|infinit plural>.

_derivational suffix; found in <

|Q'eqwelaxela|>, //|l'eq'| |ew| =|elaxela|/, /male loon of Kawkawa Lake in a story'/,

<|T'lwelaxela|>, /|l't|x|=|elaxela|/, /Indian name of second oldest Wealick brother'/,

<|Th'eláchiyetel|>, //|l'é=l|=|iyé|=|elaxela|, //Indian name of Richard Malloway Sr. (of Sards)/,

<|Láxeláxela|>, //|l'ëx|=|elaxela|/, 

'Indian name of Jimmie Siwéwele'/.

_derivational suffix; found in <

|Siyomélaxela|>, //|siyam|=|élaxela|", /Indian name of Charlie Siyomélaxela, (said to mean) head of the house, superior of the house's,

<|Lhó:kwelélaxela|>, //|l'ó:ku|=|élaxela|", /Indian name of Dan Milo's great grandfather'/ (root <|l'ó:kw|=|to fly|, the man was said to have arrived one day in the village by flying there.

_derivational suffix; found in <

|álaxela|>, da //|élaxela|, /ANAnoun/ on the arm, in the arm, on or in the wing'/, (semological comment: prob. source of <|álaxela| side (of a house, a square, a river)), syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <

|kw'xlaxela|>, //|kw'| |q|=|élaxela|", /hit on the arm (with a stick-like object)/,

<|shxwîlaxela|>, //|shxw|=|x=|élaxela|/, /arm pit'/,

<|sth'embxwelaxela|>, //|st|=|h=|x|=|elaxela|", 

'side of the arm', //|á|m|=|élaxela|,

'elbow', literally /bone--lump-like--in arm's, 

<|thlts'elaxela|>, //|l'oc|=|élaxela|/, /cut one's arm's,

<|lekwelaxela|>, //|lk|=|élaxela|/, /break an arm's, 

<|skw'elxela|>, //|sk|w|=|x|=|élaxela|, /elbow/.

<|pl|=|ip|=|th'elaxela|, //|pl|=|ip|=|é|=|elaxela|, /elbow/.

<|spptelatulaxela|>, //|l's=|pat|=|C|=|élaxela|/, /thunder wind (wind that precedes a thunderstorm)/, 

'(semological comment: thunder is thought of as a bird--the thunderbird, shxwîxwelwa:os), probably <|s=| nominal, probably root <|pó|:t| blow|, probably <|R2|= iterative, possibly <|álaxela| end or side of a house (inside or outside).

_derivational suffix; found in <

|élchep|=|éltspel|, /FIRE/ 'firewood', HARV, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <

|th'iqweltspel|, /|l'iq|=|éltspel/, /split (firewood)'/ (compare <|th'iqwelset|= punch s-o or s-th), 

<|yéqwelchep|=|yéqw|=|éltspel|/, /make a fire, burn wood'/ (root <|yéq|= burn), 

<|sí|lc|chep|=|sí|=|lc|=|éltspel|/, attested by DM, /a firedrill'/ (root <|sel|= spin),
<qwá:ychép>, //qˇ"y:=čap/, l'cinders, real fine powdery ashes (light, soft dust-like) (compare <qwá:y=st> burning pitch onto a canoe).

<éleq>, da //=élq or =a[=]l=élq//, SOC /'one who, -er, one who does as an occupation'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <íweséleq>, //íl, w=es==élq/, 'a guide' (compare <íxwes> guide s-o, teach s-o, show s-o), <líhalhewéleq>, //í=álíx=élq/, 'a healer, an Indian doctor or medicine man at work!' (compare <líhalhw> working or curing (of an Indian doctor on a patient)), <skwukwelstéleq>, //skwukw=élq=st=élq/, 'school teacher' (root <skwú:l> school), perhaps <ílets'éleq>, //íx=élq=st, í'spouse's sibling's spouse - step-sibling' (root <íláts' - lets'=) different.

<éleq>, da //=élq or =a=élq//, N ['male name'], comment: poss. related to <éleq> one does as an occupation, possibly <él> go, come, get, become, possibly <eq> male, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <íxéyleteq>, //íx= ét=élq/, '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 <íxéylex> war, fight war and <íxéyleteq> growl (of a person)).

<éles ~ =les>, da //=(g)á=ls/, TIB ['psychological non-control transitivizer'], syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, also <les>, //=áls/, also <es>, //=áls//; found in <máleqes>, //máleq=á=ls/, 'forget s-o/s-th!', example: <skwá:y kwéls máleqésomé>, //íl=á=k=ý kˇ=él-s máleq=áleq=ámél/, 'I'll never forget you.'; found in <íhákweles>, //íhékˇ=á=ls/, 'remember s-o/s-th!', <íhákwelesoxés>, //íhékˇ=áleq=áx=áls/, 'He remembered me.'; <íl=íséoxés>, //íl=áleq=áx=áls/, 'He/She loves me., He/She likes me.', <íá:y=leqoxés>, //íh=ý=áleq=áx=áls/, 'He left me. (leave s-o)'; <íáleqoxes>, //íh=ý=áleq=áx=áls/, 'He/She left. They went away from s-o/s-th. (go away from s-o/s-th)'; <ípetëmeoxés>, //ípetëm=(á)=áx=áls/, 'He asked for me. (ask for s-o).'

<íletsá:ls, =eltsá:ls>, da //=áleqc=ls, =áleq=ls/, EB /plants, grass/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in <ílehts=eletsá:ls>, //íleqˇ=áleq=áx=áls/, 'to (to) cut hay' (root <ílehts> (to) cut), <ílah=iteletsá:ls>, //íleht=áleq=áx=áls/, 'spraying water on the garden' (compare <íleht=st> (to spray) and <íleht=es> splash/spray/flip s-o with water in the face), <íspóxywelá:ls>, //í=spóxyw=álq=áx=áls/, 'school teacher' (root <íspóxyw> blow spray on patient (done by Indian doctor)), dialects: Chill., also, //íspóxywel=áx=áls/, //í=sp=álq, =áx=áls/, dialects: Tait.

<íeltéls ~ =áltséls>, da //=ále=clal =čelll/, ANA ['on the testicles'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, Salish cognate: Musqueum /-óléqan - élqan - écényl testicles (Suttles ca 1985: 14.5.68), Lushootseed /báleq/ testicles and /áleq/ testicles H76:692, 689; found in <na=éltséšem>, //í=ny=áleq=al =T=em=ll, 'I castrated, he was castrated', attested by DF (on Banff trip 8/30/78), <íeltséls>, //í=mc=clal or =e=celll, 'testicle'.

<íelts ~ =elts>, da //=áleq=al =čell/, ANA /'on the rump, on the bottom, on the buttock(s)/, DIR /'on the bottom of anything'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <ílets>, //=čell//; found in <kwíqwélets>, //í/kˇ=qˇ=á=celll, 'hit on the rump (with club or stick)'; <skwíylets>, //í=kwí=y=á=celll, 'lame; to limp', literally 'l'nominal limb rump', <líqwe=áts>, //í= líqew=á=celll, 'l'nominal nominal limb rump', <líqwe=áts>, //í= líqew=á=celll, 'l'nominal nominal limb rump'; <líqwe=áts>, //í= líqew=á=celll, 'l'nominal nominal limb rump'; <líqwe=áts>, //í= líqew=á=celll, 'l'nominal nominal limb rump'; <líqwe=áts>, //í= líqew=á=celll, 'l'nominal nominal limb rump'; <líqwe=áts>, //í= líqew=á=celll, 'l'nominal nominal limb rump'; <líqwe=áts>, //í= líqew=á=celll, 'l'nominal nomina
 anything', <tl'eplást>, //lēʾəp=lēc or ʾəp=ləʔ=[ə=ʔ=]c//, f'bottom of creekl, <sq'eplást>, //s=qʾəp=lēc or s=qʾəp=ləʔ=[ə=ʔ=]c//, f'brush bunched up tight at bottom, thick crowded tight underbrushl,
<skwélets>, //sk”=lēc (or sk’á(l)=lēc//, f'coiled bottom of basket before the sides are onl,

<elílá:lhp ~ elílá:lhp>, EB ['salmonberry plant'], see elílé.

<elílé>, 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 <alílé>, //ʔəlílə/, phonology: at slow speed, attested by AC, also <alílé ~ alílé >, //ʔəlílə ~ ʔəlílə/, phonology: at slow speed, attested by BJ, other sources: ES /ʔəlílə/, H-T <ele’la> (macron over second e), example: <elílé stháthqiy ~ alílé stháthqiy>, //ʔəlílə s=ʔəq=q=y//, f'salmonberry sprouts, salmonberry shoots!', attested by AC, <ywéwá q’él sth’í:m te elílé >, //ywéwá ʾél=s=ʔí-m ʔəlíləl/, 'f'the salmonberry is the first ripe berry.l', attested by EB.

<elílá:lhp ~ elílá:lhp>, dnom //ʔəlílə=əp//, EB ['salmonberry plant'], lx <=elhlp> tree, plant, phonology: vowel-merger, length and stress addition, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <alílé:lhp>, //ʔəlílə-əp//, attested by AC.

<tem’elíle>, dnom //ʔəm=ʔəlíləl/, TIME f'salmonberry time, (usually) Mayl, (semological comment: usually in May when the first salmonberries get ripe; used more generally for the Stó:ló month/month 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’elíle April-May, berry moon.

<li:latse>, dnom //ʔəli:s=əs//, 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!), (=<cæs> in the hand), phonology: syllable-loss, compensatory vowel lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Tait (compare (Chill.) <skw'alhem> little berry basket).

<elíl ~ elíl> //əlíl ~ əl-əs//, da, ANA ['(on the) tooth, teeth; on the buttons'], ASM the last meaning or alloolve ['on the buttons'] since buttons were made out of teeth sometimes in precontact times, syntactic analysis: derivational affix, lexical suffix, found in <silíš> //s=ʔəy=əlís//, f'(have) sharp teeth, (have) fangs', literally f'good teeth', (=<ss> static, root <øy> be good, lx <elíl> (on the teeth), <yél:és> //y=əl-əs or yəl-əs//, f'toothl, <slheqwél:es> //s=ʔəq=əl-əs//, f'gums/ (lit. "flesh on the teeth"), <xaxet'selisem> //xəxəl=c=ʔəlís=əm//, f'grinding one's teethl, <spexélís> //s=pɛx=əlís//, f'(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can't be quite buttoned)?/; semantic environment ['of pants, shirt, etc.'], literally f'be spread apart on the buttons'.

<élyá >, df //ʔəlí(ʔ=)yə//, REL f'to dream, have a visionl, possibly <=íyá> diminutive?, poss. same root as in <shxwelí> soul, spirit of a living person, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders (March 1972, tape 33), also <élyá >, //ʔəlíyə//, attested by EB, also <ó:liyə >, //ʔə-líyə//, REL [f'have a vision before you become an experienced spirit dancer (a sts’elátxwem)]', attested by AL (March 1972). <élyá > REL f'to dream, have a vision; prophetl, attested by BJ 12/5/64, also <el’elíya >, //CəC=ʔəlíyəl/, REL f'to dream, dreamingl, literally f'have visions (plural)/, (<R3> plural), phonology: reduplication, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Squamish root / Thríli/ to dream does not occur alone, see Squamish /Th’elíli/ to dream, /Th’éli-nit/ and /Th’elí-nit/ both dream about (tr.), and /s-
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<el'èliyə>, cts //C_eC_e-?éliyə//, 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'èliya ~ el'èlya>, //C_eC_e-?éliyə ~ C_eC_e-?éliyə//, REL /'dreaming'/, attested by AC, also <el'èliya>, //?èl|C_eC_e-?iylə//, REL /'dreaming'/, attested by Elders (Mar. 1972, tape 33), Salish cognate: Squamish /?l-?éli/ to dream, example: <tsel el'èli(ī)yə>, //c0l ?olèli(i)yə//, 'I dreamed.'/, attested by AC.

<el'èliyëmet>, ics //C_eC_e-?éliyə=məT//, REL ['dreaming about s-o/s-th'], (<=met> indirect effect control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC; found in
<el'èliyëmethométselcha>, //C_eC_e-?éliyə=məT-amə[']-c-əl-cəə//, [?olèliyəməməəməcOlələə],
'I'll be dreaming about you.', attested by AC.

<s'élíyə>, dnom //s='élíyə//, EB, FOOD ['domestic onion'], ['Allium cepa'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, BJ, JL (Elders Mar. 1972), also <s'élíyə>, //s=C_eC_e-?éliyə//, REL ['a dream'], literally /'multiple visions'/, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Nooksack /s-?éliyə/ a dream, vision A78:77, Squamish is-?éli/ dream, vision, guardian spirit W73:84, K67:302 ?Samish /s=olə/ soul G86:81 (compare <shxweli> life spirit, soul), example: <s s'élíyə>, //l (or (?l) s='élíyə//, 'my spirit

<éliyël> free root //?éliyəl//, EB, FOOD ['domestic onion'], ['Allium cepa'], syntactic analysis: nominal, (attested by RG.EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG.EH 6/26/00/00), borrowed from English /?èn(i)ənəns/ 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 <éniyël>

<séyem éliyël>, 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)

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

<él-mèl>, da //=el-m€ll/, EFAM ['in the mind'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, as in <tél-mèl>, //=tél-m€l/, 'the mind', <héyétél-mèl>, //héy=él-m€ll/, 'nauseated!', literally /'vomiting in the mind', <tékwél-mèl>, //ték*=el-m€l/, 'home-sick!', literally /'go home in the mind'/.

<elél:lh>, TVMO 'be aboard, be in (a conveyance)', see 6:lh.

<elél:stëxw>, TVMO 'get s-th aboard (a canoe, car, conveyance)', see 6:lh.

<élél: = =élél:o>, da //=el=ä-ä ~ =el=ä-tl/, N ['female name'], possibly <él= come, go, get, become?, (=<él:o> female name), syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in
<Q'èwq'ewel:òt>, //q'èw=elC_eC_e=C_e=el(=)=ä-tl/, 'name of female loon in a story' (compare <q'ow=él> howl and <q'èwq'ewel=el(=)áΔcha name of the male loon in a story and <Q'èwq'ewel> Kawkawa Lake where they lived and gave name to the lake), <qéwéstélot>, //qéwéstélət/, 'kind of deer (probably female)/, <Ts'šímtélot>, //Ts'ším=t(=)=el(=)=ä-tl/, 'name of one of Mt. Cheam's sisters, also a name of Mrs. Celia Thomas'/ (compare <ts'sím=t> grow s-th), <Siyámélot>, //sìy=el=alət/, 'Indian name of Mrs. Shirley Leon' (compare <siyám> leader, chief),
<Th'tútelot>, //t'tútelət/, 'Indian name of Mary Andrew (Susan Peter's deceased sister, wife of David Andrew of American Bar)/, <Kwalàxtélot>, //Kwalàx=telət/, '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) + =ô(:)t or =ot> female name.
<Elqá:ymem>, 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 <Állhqá:ymem> under álhqey ~ álhqay.

<els>, da //=ãls/, ASP 'structured activity (nominal) or tool', MC 'device, tool', thing for doing something [as a structured activity], person doing something [as structured activity], comment: used mostly with continuer forms of the verb, related to =ãls // =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 <hýeyqwels>, //hê-ýeq"=ãls/; /'burning at a ritual, performing a burning/, <thóyqwels>, //è[-Aá-]y=q"=ãls/, /dig/, <kwókwxwels>, /k=á[-C,ə-]x="=ãls/, /'knocking, rapping/, <thá:q'els>, //è-è=q"=ãls/, /'spear/, <ts'ákwxels>, //lc'èk"=x="ãls/, /'frying (as an activity)/, <líhíets'els ~ sílíhíets'els ~ shíxhilíhíets'els>, //fq=[C,ə-]c'=ãls ~ s-=[C,ə-]c'=ãls ~ sx="=[C,ə-]c=ãls, /'a saw'/ (compare <líhíts'et= cut it), <xíxeypels>, //x"i=[C,ə-]p=ãls, /a plane (tool)/ (compare <xf=p=et> carve s-th, plane it), <t'et'émels>, //C,ə=á=t")=ãls, /'a chisel'/ (root <t"ëm>= to chip or chop with sharp tool), <st'tëmëmels>, //s=C,ə=t")=ãls, /an adze, (prob.) D-adez', <tiqeq'els>, //q[=C,ə-]q=ãls, /'policeman'/ (root <qíq'> apprehend), <hýeyqw ~ hýeyqw>, //hê-ýeq"=ãls ~ hê-ýeq"=ãls/, /'one who burns at a burning ceremony' (compare <hóeyqw ~ hóeyqw> burning), <sch'oqw'els ~ st's"óqw'els>, //sc"á=q"=ãls/, /a fork (utensil)/ (root <ts"éqw> poke, spear, pierce), <shxwth'âmqels>, //sx"=áaq"=ãls/, /sc"=áaq"=ãls/, /sc"=áaq"=ãls/, /'scissors', <sqqwéqwâls>, //s=C,ə=q"=ãls or s=C,ə=á=q"=ãls, /a borer (tool for making holes)/ (compare <sqqwéqwâ> hole + <els = =ãls>, <swá:ls>, //s=wé=l=ãls/, /scramble-giving, scramble'/ (compare <swá:l=x> throw it upwards and <swé=tel> net).

<elwet ~ ëlwet>, da //=ãlwet ~ =ãlwet/, CLO 'garment, clothing', semantic environment ['with numerals 2-5, non-numerals'], N ['female name (garment)'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <líxhatsëswélwet>, //áq'èos=ãlwet/, /five garments/, <th'êxwélwetem>, //è=âx"=ãlwet=m/; /washing(ing) ones clothes (root <th"ëw> wash), <shxwth'ëxwélwetem>, //sx"=áx"=ãlwet=m/, /washtub, washing machine/, <shxwótwqélwetem>, //s=x"áq"=ãlwet=m/, /washboard' (compare <xwótwq=em> rumble), <t'îl'tëlepélwet>, //è=e=p=ãlwet=t/, /men's underclothes' (compare diminutive <RÁ> plus <t'îl'> deep, under- plus probably <ll> plural), <yáqélwétém>, //lìyë=ãlwet=m/, /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., <Olóxwélwet>, //t=áx"=ãlwet/, /'sister of Mt. Cheam', <T'elixwélwet>, //t=áx"=ãlwët/, /'Indian name of Isabel (Mrs. Jimmy Church), now Indian name of Darlene Gutierrez (daughter of Tillie and Al Gutierrez), <Quwotósélwet>, //q'áts=ãlwet/, /'Indian name of Mary Anne (of Chehalis), now Indian name of Jennie Peters (daughter of Nancy Phillips), <Pelóqwélwet>, //p=áx"=ãlwet/, /'Indian name of Annie, wife of Charlie Siyomélaxw/.

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

<él'élíyá>, REL ['dreaming'], see élyá.

<él'élíyemét>, REL ['dreaming about s-o/s-th'], see élyá.

<elh>, da //=ãh/, MOOD 'according to the ways of the, in the way of the', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <shxwelméxwelh>, //s=x"=ãlëmë=ãh/, /according to the ways of the Indian, in the way of the Indian, in the Indian way', <shxweltemélh>, //s=x"=ãlëtemë=ãh/, /in the white man's way, according to the ways of the white man/.
<elhót>, da //=ê±ll/, WV /'weaving, mat'/ as in <wól=â:lh> bulrush/tule mat, and <swóqw'élh>, df //s=wóq"=ê±ll/, WV /'woven goat-wool blanket, (twilled weave (JL))/ possibly lit. /'downriver weaving'./

<elhápt>, df //?ê±p=T or ?ê±(=)=ê±p=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 continuous), <e=t> purposeful control transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL (7/20/79) (compare <xwlep> slip off and <xwelhxlépexel> slip with both feet and <xwlhépële> set 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 /húp/ be out of reach, be away from the edge, be way off (corresponding with Halkomelem /húp/ with =Añ needed to explain) and Squamish /húp-n/ put away (tr.) and /húp-cut/ move away K67:329-330.

<elhcha>, da //=ê±cél/, WATR /'unclear liquid, water, juice'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <lxelhxlécha>, //?ê±x"=ê±cél/, /'spitting', <lxelhxlécha>, //?ê±x"=ê±cél/, /'spit, saliva'/ (compare <lh(e)xw=ô:t> (to spit), <th'eqwélhcha>, //ê`èq"=ê±cél/, /'mudpuddle, dirty pond'/ (root meaning unclear), <qó:lhxcha>, //qá=ê±cél/, /'juicy'/ (root <qó:/> water), <Świlhcha>, //s=wi±cél/, /'Cul tus Lake'/.

<elhlát ~ lhát>, da //=ê±l=êt ~ =êtl/, TIME ['day of the week'], possibly <elh> times or past, possibly <lát> night, literally /'past night'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <lát>, //=êtl/; found in <Śxeelhlát ~ Śxeelhát>, //sxeê=ê±l=êt/; /'Sunday', literally /'sacred + day of the week', <Yilá:welhlát ~ Yelá:welhát>, //yi:êl=ê±l=êt/, /'Monday'/, literally /'passed or after + day of the week', Salish cognate: Musqueam /=ê±ntél/ day.
<elhelh ~ ëlhelh ~ poss. =ëlhelh>, da //=ê±t=t ~ =ê±t ~ =ê±t//, ANA /in the windpipe, throat/, found in <t'eqw'élhelh>, ds ^=ê±t//=, ABDF /'pass out, faint'/, literally /'break (flexible obj.)run out of breath/cut off in the windpipe'/, (compare cognate Nooksack /t'x=x=ê±ntél/ faint (PA: SJ), and <shxwelhémélhelh>, df //sx=x=ôé=ê±mël=ê±t// or sx=x=ôé=ê±mël=ê±t//=, ANA /'adam's apple'/, literally perhaps /'something that goes through a tunnel/hole part of in the windpipe/throat/' (root xwelhôt).

<élhót>, da //=ê±=ât//=, N ['female name'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <Xwóylhot>, //lx=x=ê±t//=, /'Indian name of Amy Cooper's mother's mother', <Óelmłhot ~ Élmelhò:t>, //?álm=ê±t ~ ?êlmë=ê±t//=, /'Indian name of Amy Cooper's father's mother and of Amy's granny Lorenzetto's oldest twin', <Kwoxwilhót>, //k"ax"=ê±t=âtl//=, /'Indian name of Miss Susanna Jim from Katz, grandmother of Mrs. Duncan (Dorothy) Wealick' (perhaps from root <kwòxw> knock, rap + =iylh child, offspring + =ot female name)–this raises the possibility that the <elh ~ ilh> part of the affix is the morpheme {=âh= ~ =ilh} child, offspring.

<élhp>, da //=ê±p//=, EB /'tree, plant'/, semantic environment ['with numerals 1-5, kwí'l, non-numerals'], phonology: e + e rule predicts =â±hp 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:hp>, //=ê±p//=, phonology: this form is not an allomorph but just the result of a final root vowel combining with =élhp by regular phonological rules; found in <hxq'atesæálhp>, //hxq"çê=ê±p//=, /'five trees (belonging to one person')/, <xé:ith'élhp ~ xé:ith'élhp>, //xé(·)è=ê±p//=, /'alder tree' (root <xé(:)yth> unripe), <qwe'ô:pelhp>, //q"çê=ê±p//=, /'crab'apple tree' (root <qwe'ôt> (crab)apple),
**kw'ólmexwelhp**, //sk”’é:l'mélxì=’emf//, /'blackberry vine (or bush)/ (compare **kw'ólmex** blackberry), (semological comment: if a plant has fruit, the =elhp can be dropped for the word for the fruit), <elkél=má:lhlp>, //élkél=á=’emf//, /'blackcap bush/ (compare **tselq=ó:me** blackcap), **mats’íyelhp**, //má=’emf/, /'black hawthorne tree/ (root **mats’él** black haw berry, phonology: el → iy before =elhp), **xpá:yelhp ~ xpáyélhp**, //xpí:y=’emf//, /'red cedar tree/ (compare **xpá:y** red cedar bark and wood), **qá:qlrelhp**, //qálq=’emf//, /'wild rose bush/ (root **qá:ql** rose hip), **chewó:welhp**, //čowló=’emf//, /'cottonwood tree/, **t’a’ts’elhp**, //lt’=’emf=’emf/, /'pink spireal/, (semological comment: so named because it is used for t’a’ts’ crosspieces for drying fish), **ts’qw’élhp**, //l’q=’emf/, /'spruce tree/ (root **ts’eqw** poke, pierce, stab), **elílahlp**, //elílah=’emf//, /'salmonberry plant/ (root **elíla** salmonberry), **th’estíyelhp**, //l’sí=’emf/, /'poplar tree/ (compare **th’és=tel** metal nail, phonology: el → iy before =elhp), **sthá:lhlp**, //sél=’emf/, /'big tree/ (root **th ~ thí** big).

<emx>, is //’emx/, PRON ['third person patient or object of passive'] (or that could be seen as zero -’0/), VOIC ['passive'], syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: there is no first person plural passive form instead 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 <emx> times, syntactic comment: obligatory, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in **lhèxwelxá**: //hl=’al=’em/, /'first time', 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 **lhèxwelxá**: //hl=’al=’em/, /'first time', syntactic comment: note the third person subordinate subject/agent in lí-s, example: <éwe lis yéthestem., //l’ëwo l’is yë=’em/, /'He/She/It wasn't told., They weren't told. (tell s-o), syntactic comment: note the third person subordinate subject/agent in lí-s.

<em>, is //’em/, 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 weren't told. (tell s-o inside) They were seen. phrase, obtaining the word for the fruit), <emx>, //’emx=’emf/, //’emf//, /'prince/ (compare **emx** black hawthorne tree), phonology: al → iy before =elhp), **stthá:lhlp**, //sél=’emf/, /'big tree/ (root **th ~ thí** big).

**kw’ólmexwelhp**, //sk”’é:l’mélxì=’emf//, /'blackberry vine (or bush)/ (compare **kw’ólmex** blackberry), (semological comment: if a plant has fruit, the =elhp can be dropped for the word for the fruit), <elkél=má:lhlp>, //élkél=á=’emf//, /'blackcap bush/ (compare **tselq=ó:me** blackcap), **mats’íyelhp**, //má=’emf/, /'black hawthorne tree/ (root **mats’él** black haw berry, phonology: el → iy before =elhp), **xpá:yelhp ~ xpáyélhp**, //xpí:y=’emf//, /'red cedar tree/ (compare **xpá:y** red cedar bark and wood), **qá:qlrelhp**, //qálq=’emf//, /'wild rose bush/ (root **qá:ql** rose hip), **chewó:welhp**, //čowló=’emf//, /'cottonwood tree/', **t’a’ts’elhp**, //lt’=’emf=’emf/, /'pink spireal/, (semological comment: so named because it is used for t’a’ts’ crosspieces for drying fish), **ts’qw’élhp**, //l’q=’emf/, /'spruce tree/ (root **ts’eqw** poke, pierce, stab), **elílahlp**, //elílah=’emf//, /'salmonberry plant/ (root **elíla** salmonberry), **th’estíyelhp**, //l’sí=’emf/, /'poplar tree/ (compare **th’és=tel** metal nail, phonology: el → iy before =elhp), **sthá:lhlp**, //sél=’emf/, /'big tree/ (root **th ~ thí** big).
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 <chewélém ~ tsówélém>, mlDs //čəw̓əl̓ -['-'], SA-ml/; CTs, ABFC ['to spawn'], literally 'to reach out to one's offspring', Lx <<élh> offspring, child, (<<em>middle voice), <chewílem>, mlDs //čəkʷ=í-əml/; INCs, TVMO ['go far away'], DIR, Lx <<il> go, come, get, become, influxive, (<<em>middle voice), <kwelkwímílem>, pv//čə=ól̓-k̓ílmə=.á-əml/, CTs, ABD '/one's face is red, one is blushing', (RS5= continuous), (<<el>plural), (<<el>sort of, -ish, <<es>on the face, (<<em>middle voice), <kwótxwm ~ kwótxwem>, mlDs //kʷátxʷ=əml ~ kʷátxʷ=əml/, SD '/to rumble, to roar', semantic environment ['especially of water, also of thunder, earthquake, rockslide, etc.'], (<<em>middle voice), <kwíythísem>, mlDs //kʷíye=əz=əml/, ABFC ['shake one's head side to side (as in saying no)'], LANG, Lx <<es> on the face, (<<em>middle voice), <qweloítílem>, //qʷəl̓-əy̓=yəl̓=əml/, 'making music; March moon' (compare root <qwá:l ~ qwel> talk, speak and <<ó:ythel> in the lips and jaw, (<<em>middle voice), <imíxósem>, mlDs //?ím=əxʷ=əz=əml/, 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)' /, <iqwésem>, mlDs //íqʷ=əz=əml/, ABFC ['wipe one's face'], MC, CLO, PE, REL, MED, Lx <<es> on the face, (<<em>middle voice).

<<em>, //əml/, PLN ['place to get or have or gather or find'], phonology: often stresses to the preceding vowel, grammatical comment: probably developed from <<em>intransitivizer in the context of place-names; found in <Alhqá:yem>, //?ítəq̓=ə=t̓=əml/, phonology: ablaut, stress shift, 'snake island north of Strawberry Island in the Fraser River', //lém̓, //?íle=əml/, 'Eayem, a village site and fishing place above (upriver of) Yale, B.C.', //Qíwíxwethem, //íkʷ=əxʷ=əml/, 'Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake', <(Lexw)popeleqímí:ám>, //íl̓=əp̓=əl̓=əml/, phonology: vowel-merger, stress shift, 'rocky place between two CPR tunnels above and about half a mile east of Haigli', <Qíwéxem>, //íqʷ=əml/, 'steelhead fishing spot at CPR tunnel near mouth of Hogg Slough', <Qíwíxem>, //íqʷ=əxʷ=əml/, phonology: stress shift, 'Sakwí Creek, about 1/3 mi. above Weaver Creek fish hatchery', <Skwiýó:ém>, //í-k̓íyə=əml/, 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)', <Temélem>, //íl̓=əml/, phonology: stress shift, 'a spring-water stream south of Skowkalel', <T̓it̓xelchó:m>, //íC̓, ít̓=əx̌=əC̓=ə=əml/, phonology: ablaut, stress shift, 'Yale Creek where it divides', <(Lexw)thíxem>, //íl̓=əx̌=əC̓=ə=á=ls=əml/, phonology: vowel-merger, 'place of big stones at Ruby Creek or on mountain above it', <(Lexw)x̌tl̓át'íl̓x̌ kw̌ém>, //íl̓=əx̌=e'=íC̓, í=ə=k̓=əml/, 'Klaklacum, peaked waves place at Union Bar Indian Reserve #12 of the same name', <(Lexw)ts'okwá:l̓x̌:m>, //íl̓=əx̌=e'á̕k̓=ə=í=əml/, phonology: stress shift, 'a village above Five-Mile Creek near where skunk cabbages grew', <(Lexw)x̌weqíxem>, //íl̓=əx̌=e'á̕w̓=əml/, 'Bill Bristol Island', <Lexwíchíyó:m>, //íl̓=əx̌=ci-y=əA=əml/, phonology: ablaut, stress shift, 'a village at Chem Indian Reserve #1', <Xw̌th'kw̌ém>, //íxʷ=əl̓k̓=ə=í=əml/, phonology: stress shift, vowel-loss, 'small spring-water creek near American Bar'.

<<em>, da //əml/, CJ ['(nominalizer)'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in <kw'yqwém>, //kʷ=əml/, 'small hatchet, small axe' (compare <kw̌óqw̌=et̓> club s-th or s-o, hit s-th or s-o with stick-like object), <tsqwá:yem>, //íC̓=q̓=əy̓=əml/, 'lemon extract', literally 'color + yellow + whatever =em means!', <ts'q̓íxem>, //íC̓=q̓=əy̓=əml/, 'vanilla extract' (compare <ts'=q̓íx> black + <<em>l/, <s=yelyelísem>, //íC̓=yel̓=əml/, 'many icicles' (compare <yél̓> and <elí> tooth, teeth), <q̓íly̓q̓íy̓em>, //íq̓=əy̓=əml/, 'snow drift', literally 'twisting + snow + ?', <q̓íy̓q̓íy̓el̓ísem>, //íq̓íy̓q̓íy̓=əl̓=əs=əml/, 'ray of sun from between clouds' (compare <q̓íy̓q̓íy̓=el̓> shadow +
<em> on the face + <em>), possibly <em> in the nose, syntactic analysis: participle, attested by BHTTC.<em> DESC /'small (quantity), a little'/, see emé::emél ~ amí:mel.

<em>, DESC /'small (quantity), a little'/, see emé::emél.

<em>, DESC ['tiny round things'], see emé::emél.

<em>, probably root /?amél from ?amél/, AB/FC /'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.

<emí~emí mel>, dmn //?emí mel ~ ?emí mel, prob. ?e(=)[C,i]=]mél/, DESC /'a little bit, small bit, a few'/, (R4=) diminutive probably added (since it is a prefix only) before the initial <em> /?e/ was added (historically); <em> /?e/ 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" /?e/ being a slow variant occasionally for "e" /?e/ and "i" /?i/ being a slow variant of "i" /?i/ in diminutive reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal probably, possibly adjective/adjectival verb or adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC, EB, example: <em> Did they give you a lot? No, just amí:mel., /Did they give you a lot? No, just a little bit/., usage: code-switching, attested by AC, <em>kw' emí mel>, //?ex=}/T-axy-c-x= k'w emí mel/, /'Give me a few., Give me a little bit (milk or raisins, for ex., from a couple to half full)/, attested by EB.

<em> DESC /'small (quantity), a little'/, see 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: <em> kw' a's thyt>. //?emí mel- à k'w-?e-s èiy=Tl/, /(You only made/fixed a little)/., attested by AD, é:we lis u ole qex eméló, /?owex lis ?ul qéx ?emé mel-ál/, /(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 axwél in this way; EB uses axwél for a little bit (as in emé::emél skw':emél exw : a little blackberries, a few blackberries)); found in <em> kó, //?emí mel kyál/, /'small car, little car'/, attested by EB, <em> st'l'ítléqelex, //?emé mel s=ë=i=ë=aq=álh/, /'small child'/, attested by EB, ASM ['a bunch of little ones'], attested by Deming: EF, MC.


<em>, da //?em=átl/, N ['female name'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; may well be merely two affixes, <em> or <em> plus <em> female name, found in <em>mot, //?iy=]ematl/, /'Indian name of Tillie Gutierrez'/, <em>emot, //siyém=átl/, /'Indian name of Susan Peters'/, <em>emot, /siyám=átl/, /'Indian name of Philomena Kelly'/, <em>émot, //c=]ém=átl, /'Indian name of Mary (of Tzecachten, wife of Casimir of Chehalis, great grandmother of Nancy Phillips of Chehalis)/.

<em>mét>, KIN ['grandchildren'], see f:meth.
<éniyels>, free root /[éníyels]/, EB ['domestic onion'], [Allium cepa'], borrowed from English /
[éníyəzl]/ 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.

<ép ~ =ép ~ =lep ~ =éle/> da //=ép ~ =ép ~ =lép//, LAND '/ground, earth, dirt, on the ground/',
syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <sqelép ~ sqelép>, ds
//s=qel=lép//, LAND '/a lot of dirt, weeds, nuisance, something that's no good, garbage, trash/',
literally '/something bad/dirty on the ground/', perhaps <sqeqyép>, ds //s=qy=ép//, EZ
'/unidentified animal with marks on its face, perhaps badger or wolverine/', see under main
allomorph =lél.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<épselm>, da //=épsəml/, ANA '/on the back of the head, back of the neck/', LAND ['/neck of land/'],
syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <épselm>, /l/=épsəml/, '/back of
head and back of neck/', <temélépselm>, //teməl=épsəml/, '/red-headed woodpecker/', literally
'/red ochre/Indian paint fungus on back of head and neck/', <tl'éqtepsem>, //tli=épsəml/, /long neck/, <qwe'iqwepsem>, //qwa=épsəml/, '/scrawny neck, thin neck/', <thehápselm>, //c=el=épsəml/, '/big neck/', <lekwépselm>, //lek=épsəml/, '/break one's neck/.

<éqel>, da //=aqəll/, 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'i:xweqel ~ ts'i:xweqel>, //c'i=xy=x=aqəll/, '/dry in the throat/', <kw'éqel>,
//k'i=xl=á=aqəll/, '/burned in the mouth and throat/', <smélqw ~ smélquéqel>, //sməlq= smélq=æqəll/, '/avulal/', <sthiqel>, //ls=æ=æqəll/, '/loud (voice)/, literally '/big in throat/',
<xwiyɛqeql>, //kx=ɑ=æqəll/, '/interpret, repeat what is said/', <xwiyɛqethox>, //kx=ɑ=æqəl=T-åx//, '/interpret for me, me',
phonology: l → zero here before //T//, <xwetiyɛqel>, //kx=ɑ=tiy=æqəll/, '/to answer, reply, answer
back/ (compare <xweti=tses> fight back), <xwetlqethox>, //kx=ɛl=æqəll=T-åx//, '/repeat after me, me
<xwelméxqel>, //kx=ɛl=æqəl=x=æqəll/, '/Indian language/', <xweltemqel>, //kx=ɛl=tem=æqəll/, /
white man's language, English/', <chálmqel>, //χɛl=tem=æqəll/, '/Chinese language/',
<shxmwáthélqel>, //kx=ɛ=mɛc=æqəll/, '/l'air/', <máthelqelym>, //mɛc=ɛ=æqəll=ɛl=æqəll/, '/to tell a
lie/), probably root <máthel> be proud, comment: the last five examples may show suffix =qel
language possibly from =qel in the head instead of from =qel in the throat, but in loud we see loss of
the first <e>and in interpret and answer we see the =qel suffix referring to language. Further
figurative extension of =qel can be seen in kw'i=æqel climb a hill or mountain (if this is not =qel
in the head used figuratively) and (s)qw'el=æqel cliff, vertical rock face.

<éqel>, da //=aqəll/, MC ['container(s)'], semantic environment ['with numeral 5 so far, non-
numerals, oblig.?'], (semological comment: possibly related to? =qel in the throat), syntactic
analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <lhq'átseqel>, //lhq'Atl=q=etl//, [five containers (like baskets, etc.)], //flq'axwíleqel, //flq'âxwíleqel// (compare Tait and Cheh. <a'axwíleqel>, [small container]), //mímeleqel>, //mímeleqel//, [small container] (compare <emímel> a little bit), <mémeleqel>, //ml[mí=]ml=q=etl//, [small containers!], phonology: e-ablaut plural of i in diminutive reduplication is regular, <t'iléqel>, //tl'il=q=etl//, [salmon after spawning when its eggs are loose], literally 'f?lo?nely + container!'.

<eqéylem - yeqílem>, mdls //yeq=fl=em? yeq=fl=emll//, incs, TVMO 'crawl underneath, (go underneath)', see yeqílem - eqéylem.

<eqw ~ =éqsel ~ =éqsel ~ =éqlqs>, da //==qs ~ =éqs(=)=al ~ =él(=)=qls~ =él(=)=qls//, 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 <lhits'elqeq>, //lc'=élq=etl//, ['cut on the tip of the nose'], <mémeleqel>, //ml=m=élq=etl//, ['nose'], <Lhlq'ilkwéelq>, //H[ml=C; T=k]=élq=etl//, ['hook-nose (of people/creatures), Hooknose (the name of a mountain near Agassiz'), <xéyp'eqsel>, //xiy=p=élq=etl//, ['scraped on the nose'], <shxwéeqw'elqstel>, //s=x'eq'='élq=etl//, ['nose-rin', <sth'émelq>, //s=xémelq=etl//, 'bridge of nose', <snátemflqel - sméteqsel>, //sm=x=élq=etl//, or sm=x=élq=etl//, ['nose'], <xéélq ~ s'élqsel>, //s=xéélq=etl//, ['point of a knife'], <témkwéeqsel>, //témk=x=élq=etl//, 'b'ont (of poles)'], <yéqweqsi:lsqsel>, //yélq=x=él=ls=etl//, 'I'm lighting the light (candle, lantern, etc.)!', literally /burn point go, come or device I (subject)/, <xéeqqst>, //x'éq=q=etl//, ['sharpen a point'], <éqst>, //x'éq=x=etl//, ['strike it (of a match)'], also /'scratch on the point 3rd person object'), also //==éqsel>, //==él(=)=qls//, also <élqsel>, //==él(=)=qls//.

<éq'eq'qesem>, chrs //l=Fq=C, cC=C, é=C=ml//, its 'll//, 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, (sem) middle voice), phonology: reduplication, rare case of glottalized consonant followed by glottal stop, attested by EL, JL.

<eqw ~ =eqlqew ~ =iqq ~ =iqq>, da //==q~ =eqlqew ~ =iqq ~ =áq=wl//, 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'qwéqvelt>, //k'eq'=élq=etl//, ['hit s-o on top of the head (with a club or stick-like object)], <yéthélq>, //yélq=élq=etl//, ['pointed head'], literally 'sharp/good edge on top of the head', <sqwótelelq>, //ls=x'at=élq=etl//, ['crown of head'], <st'émleq>, //ls=x't=ém=elq=etl//, ['scalp, top of head'], <xémleqwl ~ xiymleqwt>, //xéymleqwt> //xéymleqwt=élq=etl//, ['grab s-o by the hair'], '', <tskwimiqw>, //c=k'í=m=élq=etl//, ['red-headed, red hair'], <yó:seqw>, //ly=et=élq=etl//, ['hair'], <chilheqw>, //ci=t=étll//, ['bushy and uncombed hair'], <xiymleqwt>, //xéymleqwt=élq=etl//, ['top of the head/hair'], //tl'xqíwqxtel>, //l'xíwqíwqxtel//, ['kerchief'], literally 'cover on top of head device', <lhits'eqwem>, //l'hc'=et=élq=etl//, ['get one's hair cut'], <xwxhó:qw>, //l'x=x'áq'=etl//, ['big head'], <thíteqw>, //l't=et=élq=etl//, ['big head'], <st's'óméqw>, //ls=ls=c=álq=etl//, ['great grandparent=child'], <ékwiyeqw>, //l'ék'iy=élq=etl//, ['great grandparent/child'], <th'ép'eyeqw ~ th'ép'eyeqw>, //l'ép'=e=élq=etl//, ['great grandparent/child'], <tómiyeqw>, //l' triy=élq=etl//, ['great grandparent/child'], <lhq'atsesiqw>, //lhq'at=si= étq=etl//, ['fish'], also <élcqw>, //él=lq=etl//, also //iq=etl, also //étll, also //iqq=etl//, []qw

<eqw'ewít}, HHG /dry them (dishes), dry s-th (dish)\!', see eqw'.

<es>, ia //as//, PRON ['third person subject (of transitive verbs)'], syntactic analysis: is; found in <kw'átsetes>, //k'=ért=á=et=él-
The text contains entries from a dictionary, likely a Halkomelem to English dictionary. It includes entries with phonetic notations, morphological analysis, and syntactic comments. Some entries are marked with abbreviations and symbols, indicating the type of entry and comments about its usage. The text also contains examples from different sources, such as Deming's work. The entries cover various aspects of the language, including imperative forms, negative constructions, and passive verbs, among others. The dictionary provides insights into the grammatical structure and usage of the Halkomelem language.
<ewetah sluq'emet te skwixw>, //?ewa= 'te=ht s=t=q [A=#]=l=tm-ot te s=k"=e=[A|=]x'=s//, 'Nobody knows his name.' //<wiwóth wetsétemet kw lams xo:kw'em>, //w=a=yâ=k"-s w=e-cås=[A]=t-m=tm k"-s l=x=s/k"=eml, 'lw was already told to go bathe.', literally 'It (is) as if he was told that he go bathe himself!', <skw'ây kw'es xwaláàms tît'ô kw lws xisxetemêt welâmes th'xwô-se., >/s=k"=ey k"=e=s x'^=ê=eml s=t=em-l=tm=k"-s xî[-c,]=w=T=tm-é=tm w=e-lêm-ôs e=x'=ê=eml, 'lw wouldn't listen to being warned not to go wash his face.' />

<et>, ia //atl, PRON ['first person plural subjective 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 <et>, //atl, phonology: after auxiliary verbs ending in i (i, li, mi, li); found in <welâmet>, //w=lê=m=ôll, //if when we go, example: <ewetem set's elâxwemet>, //?ewa-c-at=se=ôa=ê=m=ôll, //We're not spirit-dancers', <ewetem lâmê, //?ewa-c-at lê=m=ôll, //We don't go., We won't go.' //chexw maytokw kw's éwetem liyemet, >/c=ê=x=w=T=álx=k"-s ?ewa-c-at lê=y=eml, //You helped us not to laugh.' //<ewetem fî t lâm>, >/?ewa-c-at lî-t lê=m=ôl, //We didn't/don't go.' /

<et or -et>, ia or da //atl or //atl, PRON ['reflective'], phonology: triggers o-ablaut of root a, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix or possibly is; found in <q'ôydet>, //q'ây=T=ôll, //kill oneself(!), <qelqel:ihset>, //C,C=C,=Ô=û=s=T=ôll, //I got oneself dirty', //xëltsthet>, //x=e=c=T=ôll, //turn over, turn around', literally 'turn around purposely oneself!', <xë:lhnhmethet>, //x=x=e=m=ôê=T=ôll, //take care of oneself!', <xe:omethet>, //C,=ê=x=e=m=ôê=T=ôll, //cry for oneself!, <kíw qwemhéthet>, //k"=ê=q=M=m=ôê[T=ôll, //drop onself into a seat angrily, throw oneself on the ground or floor in a tantrum!', <él, ds //?ê(-)ôll, LANG /tag-question, isn't it? (often pronounced like "in it''), ain't it?, right?'!, possibly root <él <Ô interrogative, (probably <élh coaxing imperative), attested by EB, RM, AD, example: <Él tâlû'to, élh>, //l=e=m t=ô=e=a, ?ê-tôll, //He went, didn't he?, He left, right?, He left, ain' it/ in it?', usage: one answer to this is <á'a> yes (but not <li> he did), attested by AD, <xwá:lhçxw lâm, élh>, //x=êq c-ê=m=ôl, ?ê-tôll, //You almost went, didn't you?'!, attested by EB, <êwe is lâm, élh>, //?ewa=tî-s lê=m, ?ê-tôll, //He didn't leave, did he?!, usage: the answer to this is <êwe> no (<á'a> yes is not acceptable), attested by AD, <êweçxw íxw lâm, élh>, //?êwe=c-x=ê=x=m, ?ê-tôll, //You didn't go, did you?, You didn't go, ain' it/ in it?'; usage: the answer to this is <êwe> no (neither li (I) did nor á'a yes are acceptable), attested by AD, <ewête kw stames lâmê t'ëlt'elmet, élh>, //?ewa=ê=k" s=têm=ôs lêm=ôê=[A]=[c]=ê=Ô[t=ôll, //You never get used to, do you?'!, attested by EB. <étmel !>, da //=êÔ=m=ôll, ANA ['fin'], possibly <mel> part, portion, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <q'etmel>, //q'=êÔ=m=ôl, //fin, neck fin', <th'etmel>, //C=êÔ=m=ôl or ê=êÔ=m=ôll, //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'at> chew s-th (see root th')). <etqwt>, pcs //?êq"=Tôll, SOC ['caress s-o'], ABFC, (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC. <ôtqwt>, cts //?ê[A]=lq"=Tôll, SOC ['caressing s-o'], ABFC, (<-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
<é't'et'>, DESC /'(be) stretchy, (be) elastic'/, see ót'.

<éth '?>, da //àë/., DESC ['stripes'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <skwámeth>/, //s=k°im=àë//, 'little round-mouthed sucker-fish (many have red stripes)'/ (compare <ts=kwí:m> red color), <sxá:meth ~ ts'íts'emá:welh>, //s=xé:m=àë ~ c'íc°am=ë·wə//, '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'iwsem>, CLO ['put on a dress'], see ìth'á.

<éts'-ets'>, chrs //?é=c=C,ëC,/, LANG ['to stutter'], ABDF, (<=R2) characteristic or iterative), perhaps <âts>, bound root //êc//, 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 <âts=l-eux> hear about s-th/s-o, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /?êê/=stutter, stammer H76:655, Sechelt /?êê/= to stutter T77:34, B77:93 Squamish /wê/=stuttering W73:257, K67:387, see <âts>.

<s'éts'-ets'>, chrs //s/?é=c=C,ëC,/, [s?ê?iC normal speed], s?ê?ë (hyper-speed speed)], LANG /'stuttering, to stutter'/, (es) /'static>, possibly root <âts> as in <âts lexw> hear about it, (<=R2) characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <s'éts'-ets swíyeqe>, //s=/?é=s=wiyəqəll/, /'stuttering man'/, attested by AC.

<Ets'íts'a or Eth'íth'a or Ets'íth'a>, possibly root //?éc' or ?êc'//, PLN /Ford Creek, (=Foley Creek?)//, lx <êe' ce clothes, blankets probably, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1966 uht-ZEET-zah,

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

<éw>, free root //?éwll/, TIME ['again'], syntactic analysis: mpcl, attested by EB, example: <áscha ew me xw'i látselcha yesq'ö>, //?ê-s-c?êw mə x°=?i lë-c-ël-cë yə=s=q'áll, '/If he comes again, I'll go along.'/, attested by EB, <atselcha ew mi xw'i:lsmë>, //?ê-c-ël-cë ?êw mì x°=?ë=ls-àmëll, '/I'll come and see you again.'/, comment: note pncs (psychological non-control stem) xwë=ì'=ls, attested by EB, also <atselcha ew mi xw'i:lmethome>, //?ê-c-ël-cë ?êw më x°=?ë=el=meëT-ëmëll, '/I'll come and see you again.'/, comment: note iecs (indirect effect control stem) xwë=ì'=el=met, with inceptive =el, attested by EB.

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

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

<éwás>, CJ /'unless he, if he doesn't', see éwe ~ òwe.

<éwe ~ òwe>, free root //?éwe ~ ?êwll/, 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 òwe as a more frequent variant than speakers further from the Nooksack area, i.e. Taí and Cheh speakers (for ex. AD, LJ, CT, SP, AK, and EB); this may be influence from Nooksack /of/; some speakers (for ex. BJ and AC) occasionally even have ówe /?ëwll/ as a variant (which would correspond with Nooksack /of/), attested by AC, BJ, NP, MV, MH, MC, AD, LJ, CT, SP, AK, EB, others; found in <éwechxw>, //?êwë-c°ëx'ë'//, /'Don't)'), grammatical analysis: vneg-nonsubord.sj.-2s=sj = vneg-mild imperative, attested by AC, also <uwchxw>, //?ëw-c°x'ë'//, /'Don't'), usage: short for éwechxw, attested by EB, AD, example: <ewá lis qëx>, //?êwë li-s qòłll, /'There are not many.'l, attested by AC, òwe lis the'ìt, sta'á
kw'e sxwótxwiyám>, //Tówe li-s ęʔli-t, t=t-ʔʔ k'wə s=xʷoxʷiyéml, /'It's not true, (it's) like a fable.', attested by AC. <axwethótxchw kw' ti, ówe slíts'es; ówéchxw lets'etexw>, //Tówá=x=T-áxy-c-ɛx=k' wí tí, Tówá=li-c-ʔəs, Tówá-c-x=x lac'-T-ɛx//, /'Give me some tea, not full; don't fill it.'!, attested by EB, <lámelhtsel qa tsel ówe o~, //li=m-ʔɛl-c-əl qa ə-ʔál Tówá tab~), /'I'm going but I'm not now.'/, <ówe lámes>, //Tówá l=ɛ-m=s//, /'He's not going.. He won't go.'!, attested by Deming: MC, <éwe is xwéllalá:mm>, //Tówá ʔí-s'[ə]-]l=ɛjej=ml, /'He's not listening.'!, attested by EB, <ówechxw lámá̍p ~ ówechxw lámélép>, //Tówá=x-c-ɛp l=ɛ-m ɛp ~ Tówá-c-ɛp l=ɛ-m-əl̓ep//, /'Don't you folks go.'!, attested by IHTTC, <ówechxw halemá̍p ~ ówechxw halamélép>, //Tówá-c-ɛp hɛ-ɬe=m-ɛp ~ Tówá-c-ɛp hɛ-ɬe=m-əl̓ep//, /'Don't you folks go (be going).'!, attested by IHTTC, <"ówechxw xwiyeqáxw, xe xip̓ó:mxchexw">, //Tówá-c-x=x wiyəʔəxʷ, əə C₁-t-xyá:p·[M-]%j-c-ɛx//, /'You're not a man, but you're whistling.'!, phonology: metathesis, usage: a saying to a young girl around puberty, to stop her from whistling, attested by Deming: MV, <tł'í o'éwe ti tì kwı̓xelexwtx te thá~>, /l=ə a Tówá ʔí t'í k=ɪx̑yə=x l=ɛ-ət cə tə cəl/, /'We don't have a name for that (right here)'!, attested by CT, HT, <éwe stl'íxes myetótxwes welámét súwq tóle>, //Tówá s=ɛ'í-s-əs məy=T-áx'=x as ə-ɬe=m-ət súwq'=T-əl̓e//, /'He doesn't want to help us (when we) find you folks.'!, dialects: Tát, attested by SP, AK, AD, also <éwe stl'íxes kws myetótxwes welámét súwq tóle>, //Tówá s=ɛ'í-s-əs k'w-s məy=T-áx'=x as ə-ɬe=m-ət súwq'=T-əl̓e//, dialects: Cheh., also attested by EB, also <éwe stl'íxes kw' es myetótxwes welámét súwq tóle>, //Tówá s=ɛ'í-s k'w-s məy=T-áx'=x as ə-ɬe=m-ət súwq'=T-əl̓e//, dialects: Chill., attested by NP, ASM ['say no'], <chap ówe ~ líchəp ówe>, //ɛ-cp Tówá ~ li-c-ɛp Tówá//, /'Do you folks say no?'!, attested by IHTTC.

<ewá ~ ówá ~ wá>, //Tówe-ə-s//, CJ /'isn't? , aren't? , don't? , doesn't? , (be not)?!, phonology: vowel-merger, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: vneg-interrog., example: <ówechxw lámélép ~ ówáchxw lámélép>, //Tówá-c-ɛp l=ɛ-m=ə( )l̓ep//, /'Aren't you folks going?'/, *<ówáchxw lámélép> rejected by IHTTC, <ówéchxw lámexw>, //Tówá-c-x=x l=ɛ-m=əx//, /'Will you go?'/, literally /'Aren't you going?'/, attested by Deming: MC (Chill.), <ówáchxw t'ílexmexw>, //Tówá-c-x=x t'il=əm-əx//=, /'Will you sing?'/, literally /'Is it not you sing?'/, attested by Deming: MC, <wátsa lamál ye'wá~>, //w-ɛ-c ɬə=x=m-əl yə=ə=ə//=, /'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-subjunct ssb (travelling by)=along, attested by AC.

<éwä~>, //Tówe-ə-s//, CJ /'unless he, if he doesn't'/, phonology: vowel-merger, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: vneg-subjunctive3s, example: <míča xwe'i éwä̓s lís máłqelexwes>, //mí-c x=x=ʔíʔí Tówá-ə-s lís mälqə=x=əml/, /'He's coming but he forgets.'!

<éwéh>, //Tówe-əl, CJ /'never, not ever'/, syntactic analysis: vneg-past, example: <éwelh tsél lám>, //Tówe+c-əl l=ɛ=m=l, /'I never go.'!, attested by EB, also possibly <éwetsèle lám>, //Tówe+c-əl l=ɛ=ml, *<éwetsél̓ il lám> rejected by EB, <éwelh tsél lám ye mímélhəa>, //Tówe+c-əl l=ɛ=m yə mîl[=-C,ʔə]-tə//=, /'I never go to spirit dances.'!, attested by EB, <éwelh xà:m ~ ówelh xà:m>, //Tówe-ɛk=-x=x=ml, /'He never cries (cry)'!, attested by EB, (irregular)éwelh xà:m, //Tówe-ɛk=ml, /'He never cries.'!, attested by AD, <éwelh xwál̓aːm>, //Tówe+ɛ x=x=ml, /'He never listens.'!, attested by EB, <éwelh xwál̓aːm>, //Tówe+c-əl x=x=ml, /'I never listen.'!, attested by EB, <éwelh t'iléstəł̓əm tə s'uywə=sl, /'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 teləm reli:xwe'ít~>, //mókʷ-c-əl Tówá+c tál=li-mət wə-li-x=x=ə=ml//=, /'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>, //ʔéwə-ə-4/, 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 lhí:m>, //ʔéw-é-4-c-ə-xʷ 4í-ml/, /'Weren't you going to pick (fruit/leaves)?/, attested by EB, ASM ['weren't ever?, wasn't ever?, didn't ever?'], <ewá:lhchexw kwáxw stl'ítl'qelh>, //ʔéw-é-4-c-xʷ kʷé-xʷ s=C,i=é əq=ə4l/, /'Weren't you ever a child?/.

ewéta kw'étslexwes te swíyeqe> //ʔéw-é-4 mə kʷé-c=əT-ə4l/, /'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, //ʔéw-é-4-4í-ê-ml/, /'Does he ever cry?/', attested by AD, also <ewá:lh xà:m>, //ʔéw-é-4-4í-ê-ml/, attested by EB, <walh me xélh kw'a' sqávelev lhíxw me p'êlh>, //ð(ʔ)éw-é-4-4í-ê-ml/, /He never used to drink./, attested by EB, <éwálhtsel xwálà:m>, //ʔéw-é-4-c-ə-1 əlê-ê-ml/, /I never used to listen., I never listened./, attested by EB, <éwálhtsel xà:m>, //ʔéw-é-4-4í-ê-ml/, /He never cried (cry)./, ASM ['not going to (but did anyway), [perhaps in the sense of: never usually do X but did this time]], <éwálhtsel lámìl>, //ʔéw-é-4-c-ə-1 lë=m-êl/, /I wasn't going to go (but went anyway). [perhaps: I never go (but went anyway).]//, attested by EB, <éwálhtsel mìl alqá:ls kws sálhótl>, //ʔéw-é-4-c-ə-1 mì-l ʔéq=ê-ê-kʷ-s=s=7=4í-êl/, /I wasn't going to buy groceries (but I did).', attested by EB, <éwálhtsel il lámìl>, //ʔéw-é-4-c-ə-1 lì-lêm/ml/, /I wasn't going to go (but I did).', attested by EB, also <éwálhtsel il lámìl>, //c-ə-1 wél ʔéw=ê-4-c-ə-xʷ Il=m/ml/, /I really say no./, ASM ['tell s-o to say no to s-o'].

<ôtwestxw ~ éwestxw>, caus //ʔówə=st-əxʷ ~ ʔówə=st-əxʷ//, LANG /deny it; say no; tell s-o to say no/!

caus: transitive verb, ASM ['deny it'], attested by Elders Meetings 6/16/76, 3/29/78; found in <ôtwestxw̱la>, //ʔówə=st-əxʷ-4í//, /'Deny it.'/, example: <lúw xwel őwestxw>, //c-ə-1 wəl ʔówə=st-əxʷ//, /'He's still denying someone.'/. ASM ['say no'], <tsel well őwestxw>, //c-ə-1 wəl ʔówə=st-əxʷ//, /'I really say no.'/. Elter's comment: "this is correcting the translations deny it and say no given earlier", attested by AD 10/9/79.

<ewá:ta>, cpds //ʔówə=M2=tx//, 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); it also 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 ēwe 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 őwáte tloqá:yəs>, //lə ʔówətə tə=la=qé-yə/ll, /'Now (there's) no more.'/, attested by ME, ASM ['there's nothing, is nothing'], example: <ewá:ta kw'e kw'êtslexwes te swíyeqe>, //ʔéwá:ta kʷə kʷé-c=1-əxʷ-as tə =Swlíyəqə//, /'The man saw (see) nothing., The man didn't see anything.'/, attested by EB, also <ewá:ta kw'êtslexwes te swíyeqe>, //ʔéwá:ta kʷé-c=1-
The man saw nobody.

There's nothing in(side) it.

He/She didn't have anything to eat.'l, attested by Deming, ASM ['there's nobody, be nobody']; found in <ówéta>, /íówéta/, /'There's nobody.'l, semantic environment ['example in reply to a question meaning Is your grandfather in?'], attested by AC, example: <ówéta mác xwe'i'c>, /íówéta má x'=tíll, /'Nobody came.'l, attested by EB. 

There's nothing that he has to give me., It's free.'l, attested by Deming, <éwéta kwstá:m íl kw'étslexw>, /íówéta k'=átíí s tí-í k wác-lí-ex/í, /'I saw (see) nothing.'l, attested by Elders Meeting. 

<ówéta kwstáms s'íw>, /íówéta k'=átíí s lí-wí, /'There's nothing inside it.'l, attested by EB. 

ówéta stáms s'áhltełs>, /íówéta s=tí-m-s s=ít-gí-síl, /'He/She didn't have anything to eat.'l, attested by Deming, ASM ['there's nobody, be nobody']; found in <ówéta>, /íówéta/, /'There's nobody.'l, semantic environment ['example in reply to a question meaning Is your grandfather in?'], attested by AC, example: <ówéta mác xwe'i'c>, /íówéta má x'=tíll, /'Nobody came.'l, attested by EB. 

í-l k wác-lí-ex/í, /'I saw (see) nothing.'l, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, <éwéta tewát kw'étslexwes te swíyeqe>, /íówéta tə-wát k wác-lí-ex/í tə s=ít-gí-síl, /'The man saw nobody.'l, syntactic comment: tewát is who, tewátés is somebody, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77. 

í-l k wác-lí-ex/í, /'I saw (see) nothing.'l, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, also <éwéta tewát íl kw'étslexw>, /íówéta tə-wát í-l k wác-lí-ex/í, /'I saw (see) nothing.'l, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, also <éwéta kw'ewá t q'óq'ey>, /íówéta k'w'=íí wíí q'àl[=C,é]=yl, /'There's nobody sick.'l, attested by JL. 

í-l k wác-lí-ex/í, /'I saw (see) nothing.'l, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, also <éwéta tewát íl kw'étslexw>, /íówéta tə-wát í-l k wác-lí-ex/í, /'I saw (see) nothing.'l, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, also <éwéta kw'ewá t q'óq'ey>, /íówéta k'w'=íí wíí q'àl[=C,é]=yl, /'There's nobody sick.'l, attested by JL. 

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í-l k wác-lí-ex/í, /'I saw (see) nothing.'l, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, also <éwéta tewát íl kw'étslexw>, /íówéta tə-wát í-l k wác-lí-ex/í, /'I saw (see) nothing.'l, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, also <éwéta kw'ewá t q'óq'ey>, /íówéta k'w'=íí wíí q'àl[=C,é]=yl, /'There's nobody sick.'l, attested by JL.

í-l k wác-lí-ex/í, /'I saw (see) nothing.'l, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, also <éwéta tewát íl kw'étslexw>, /íówéta tə-wát í-l k wác-lí-ex/í, /'I saw (see) nothing.'l, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, also <éwéta kw'ewá t q'óq'ey>, /íówéta k'w'=íí wíí q'àl[=C,é]=yl, /'There's nobody sick.'l, attested by JL. 

í-l k wác-lí-ex/í, /'I saw (see) nothing.'l, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, also <éwéta tewát íl kw'étslexw>, /íówéta tə-wát í-l k wác-lí-ex/í, /'I saw (see) nothing.'l, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, also <éwéta kw'ewá t q'óq'ey>, /íówéta k'w'=íí wíí q'àl[=C,é]=yl, /'There's nobody sick.'l, attested by JL.

í-l k wác-lí-ex/í, /'I saw (see) nothing.'l, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, also <éwéta tewát íl kw'étslexw>, /íówéta tə-wát í-l k wác-lí-ex/í, /'I saw (see) nothing.'l, attested by Elders Meeting 3/29/77, also <éwéta kw'ewá t q'óq'ey>, /íówéta k'w'=íí wíí q'àl[=C,é]=yl, /'There's nobody sick.'l, attested by JL.
ewíts ~ =íts ~ =ích ~ =ech
ewí:ls

any kind of racing'
cô
attyested by EB (4/27/76, 3/1/76), also
syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal (compare root in
ów=thet
durative
transitivizer
root <
foot), a race (any kind)

óweltì:l
sweltì:l
ewétà

syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also
=ewích

xwewá ta' swáqeth>, /lx"=ewé(-ə) t-é? s=weq=əell/, '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
met to be answered, and thus has no interrogative -e affix, attested by DC, BJ, AD, <xwewá ta'
swíyege>, /lx"=ewé(-ə) t-é? s=wyayəθèll/, 'You haven't got a man yet?!', attested by DC, BJ, AD,
<xwewá is me qw’el te sth’im?o>, /lx=xwé(-ə) ?i-s mə q’wél tə s=ci-məl/, 'Is the fruit ripened
yet?', literally /is not yet? here - it become ripe the berry!', attested by AC (11/19/71).

<ewéltì:l>, df //?aw=əl=T-ə[=Ai=]| or ?aw=əl=T-əl|=l or ?aw=əl=[=Ai=]əl//, PLAY 'to race (on
foot), a race (any kind)/, literally possibly /'go hurry each other purposely for a long time'/, possibly
root <?aw> hurry, possibly <el> go, come, get, become, possibly <t> purposeful control
transitivizer, possibly <el> reciprocal, possibly <i: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 <óiti:l>: //?aw=ə[=Ai=]ll/, also /'race (any
kind/horse/foot/etc.)/, attested by NP (10/10/75), example: <éeltì:l:chelcha>, //?aw=əl=T-ə[=i=]l-
c-əl-çʃll/, 'I'll race.', attested by EB (4/27/76), possible variant pronunciation: <éeltì:l:>, [èwáltʃl] '
any kind of racing', attested by (EH,RG,SN 7/16/99 (SU transcription, tape 1) and <èll ṣwéleltì:l:>, [èwáltʃl] 'He raced', attested by (EH,RG,SN 7/16/99 (SU transcription, tape 1).

<èl eltì:l>, cts //?è[-Aá-]w=əl=T-ə[=i=]ll/, PLAY 'racing, (a race (on foot/canoe/horse) (Elders
Group))/, (<-ablaut> continuous), 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: <làtsel óweltì:l>, //lc-əl-èl aw=əl=T-ə[=i=]ll/, 'I'm going to racing., I'll be racing.'/, attested by EB, also /'I'm going to race./, attested by Elders Group
(4/28/76), <èl elti l tùtlì:o>, [àwaltí:l ðûk xà], 'He was racing', attested by (EH,RG,SN 7/16/99 (SU
transcription, tape 1).

<èlélètì:l>, dnom //s=èaw=əl=T-ə[=Ai=]ll/, PLAY ['a race'], (s=> nominalizer), phonology: vowel-
loss in root, consonant merger (7w → w), possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by
EB (4/27/76), example: <èkwèlselètì:l>, //èkè s=èaw=əl=T-ə[=Ai=]ll/, 'It's a big race.'/, attested by EB.

<èwèlhe>, CJ /'never, not ever/1, see èwe ~ òwe.

<èwètə>, CJ /'there's none, there's nothing, there's nobody, there's no, be none, be nothing, be
nobody/1, see èwe ~ òwe.

<èwètə shxwlsìxsw>, EFAM /'not care about s-o, have no use for s-o, be impassive/1, see shxwlsìxsw.
<èwè tô shxwsìlx>, EFAM /'useless, no special use, ordinary/1, see shxwsìlx.
<èwèlx>, da //=òwíls or =əw=í-ls/ll, HHG ['dishes'], possibly <i:ls> tool, device, syntactic analysis:
lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <èxwì(e)wìls>, /lèəx"=(ə)wíls/ll, /'wash dishes'/
(root <èxwò> wash), <èxwìxoxwìls> (or shxwthsxwìls)s>, /ləx"=əax"=əwíls/ll (a
probably sic for θl/l), /'sink, dishpan', <èxwìqwìwìls>, /ləx"=qìwíls/ll, /'drying dishes'/
(compare <qìw"='es=em> wipe one's face, etc.).
<èwìs ~ èits ~ èích ~ èech>, da //=əw=ic ~ =ic ~ =əcl/, ANA ['on the back'], DIR ['on the back
of something'], possibly =əw= on the body, those allomorphs without =əw= also have extended
allophones/meanings DIR ['on the surface, on top'] (fuller discussion see under <i:tsel ~ ètsel>,
syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <ewich>, //=əw=ic/ll, also <i:tsel>,
ewól>, bound root */ʔəwál/*, PLAY /'play (games, etc.)/.

<ewolém>, mds */ʔəwál=əml/*, PLAY /'play (games, etc.)/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, adapted to English, etymology: /ʔəwál=əml/, attested by AC, other sources: ES */ʔəwál=əml/*, example: <támalła ewolém e>, /lë=m-të \*ʔəwál=əml ?ə?l/, 'Go play (you guys).',

syntactic comment: imperative 2p, attested by Deming.

<iwolém ~ iwolém>, cts */ʔə-Ai(·)-ʔ/wál=əml/*, PLAY ['playing'], (<i-ablaut ~ i-:ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <wiyóth kw'es iwolémens tə:xwelh, t'i't'elem kw'es iwoléms>, /\*wiyōh kʷ-*əs ?ə[Ai-] \*wálm=əm-s tə \*s=tə-xʷ=əŋ, t'[Ai-C,ə]-]=əm kʷ-*əs ?ə[Ai-] \*wálm=əm-s/, 'The children are playing all the time, singing as they're playing.', attested by AC.

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

<sewsewolém>, phn //C,əC,ə=ςʔəwál=əml/*, 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.

<lexsewolém>, d3l //əxʷ=ʔəwál=əml/*, EFAM ['playful'], PLAY, lx <lexw= always, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group 2/16/76.

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

<eywélaq or iywélaq>, d3 //ʔə[Ai-]yál=ϊ(·)=əɡ/"l, cts, incs, PLAY ['play-dancing'], (<i-ablaut> continuative), (<i(·)> come, go, get, become, =aq male? or more likely =eql as an occupation), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by EB after LJ.

<iwá:ltes>, d3 //ʔə[Ai-]wálm=əC=ə=]=əčs/"l, PLAY ['cat's cradle'], ASM ['game of making designs in string strung between one's hands; the designs or patterns include: the flea (t'o't'elhem), the whirlpool in the Fraser (Hémsg'eleq), the owl (chítméxw), diamonds (either one, two, four, eight or sixteen diamonds), and slip-away (cut fingers, cut neck')], (<i-ablaut> derivative), lx <tse> on the hand, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal?, attested by IHTTC 9/14/77, also <iwá:ltes>, //s=ʔiweg-ləčs/"l, attested by NP has also heard this form.

<ewolémstew>, PLAY ['play with s-o'], see ewolém.

<ewót>, da //=əw=sát/"l, N ['female name'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <Óyewot>, //ʔəy=wəatl/*, 'baby sister of Mt. Cheam, also Indian name of Amy Cooper.'.

<ex>, da //=əx̌/"l, TIB ['purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred'], syntactic analysis: derivational suffix; found in <léwexes>, //ləw=əx̌-əs/"l, 'He put it in.', <léwexem>,
Galloway: Upvier Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

/ləw=əxʰ=əml/, 'It was put in.'  
/lépʰ='e3l/, 'eat s-th',  
/táːlx/,  
/ɪ=tː=lxʰ/,  
/ɪ=τʔʰ=lxʰ/, 'track s-th s-o/l',  
/kwáːlx/,  
/kʰ''=lxʰ/, 'I hide s-th (an object, not a person)',  
/tl'p__:lx/,  
/l=əpʰ=lxʰ/,  
/lʰ'bring s-th down (from upper shelf or upstairs)',  
/kwáːlxes/,  
/l=əː=lxʰ/, '/He threw it (upwards). (throw s-th upwards)',  
/hó:kwexes.,  
/l=á:lxʰ/, '/He used it. (use s-th)',  
/kwáːlxes.,  
/l=ə=mxʰ/, '/I take it off (from s-th it is attached to)',  
/xw mǎx/,  
/l=ə=mxʰ/, '/open s-th (a door for ex.)',  
/simex,  
/m=ə=mə=mxʰ/,  
/l=ə=s/u x, '/to separate/split up people fighting',  
/témxes.,  
/l=ə=m=əlxʰ/, '/I desire s-th, wish for s-th',  
/táːmxes.,  
/lʰ'əm=əlxʰ/, '/I braid it'.

/≤x/, da//l=əlxʰ/., SH '/upright, erect', DIR, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <imex,  
/l=əm=əlxʰ/, '/walk' (compare <i(m)=et> step on s-th, literally '/step upright'),  
/l=ęxyléx or better lhexyléx,  
/l=əx=fl=əlxʰ/, '/stand up' (root <lhex> stiff plus <iː:l> go, come get and <≤x> upright),  
/xwelessons,  
/l=ə=ɛ=x'iy=əl=əlxʰ/, '/I get up with quick motion' (compare <R5=> resultative and <xwi> rise, climb + <≤x> go, come get + <≤x>,  
/ñ''=y=ɪl=əlxʰ/, '/dance',  
/kwéléx/,  
/k=ɛ=lxʰ=tl/ 'I shoot s-th' (root <kwel> hold in hand),  
/wáːlx.,  
/l=ə=lxʰ/, '/throw upward' (compare <s=wáːlx> a scramble, scramble-giving (gifts are thrown upward towards a crowd and they scramble for them)),  
/táːmx,  
/lʰ'ęm=əlxʰ/, '/I braid it' (root unclear).

/≤xel,  
/l=əx=x'əl/, [lɪx'ɪl], CAN '/I paddle, paddling a canoe (in rough water)'?, possibly <≤xel> come, go, get, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BJ, Elders Group, EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /lɪs'ɪn/ make strokes, to paddle and /lɪs'ɪn/ (making strokes, paddling) W73:256, K67:398, also <≤xel>,  
/l=əx=əlxʰ/., attested by Elders Group; found in <≤xellha,  
/l=əx=x'əl-ɛl, '/Paddle (in rough water)'., example: <li ≤xel?>,  
/lɪ=+l=əx=x'əl/, '/Did he paddle?/', attested by AC, <≤tsel ≤xel,  
/l=ɛ=ɛ=ɛ=x=x'əl/, '/I'm going to paddle.', attested by AC, <≤welh ≤xel,  
/l=ə=ɛ=x=x'əl, '/He didn't paddle.'., attested by AC (text),  
/l=ı=x=wȻ=ɛ=x=x'əl, '/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 ≤xel te (≤xel=x'əl, t'elə'y, q'xw=x'əw=x'əl) rejected, '/I paddled a (canoe, shovel-nose canoe, big-bowed canoe)', rejected by EB.

/≤xel,  
/l=əx=x'əl/., CAN ['paddling'], (≤x-ablaut continuative), phonology: ablaut, lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, also <≤xel,  
/l=ə-ɛl-x'əl/., also /paddling a canoe (in smooth water)/, attested by Elders Group 3/26/75.

/≤xw,  
/l=əx=x'əl/., PRON 'him, her, it, them, third person object', syntactic analysis: is; found in <qeltexwtsel,  
/l=ə=ɛ=x=x'-əl/., '/I don't like it/him/her/them. (dislike s-o/s-th)',  
/kwétslesxes.,  
/l=ə=ɛ=x-x'əl-əs/, '/He/She/lt/They see s-o.'.

/≤xw,  
/l=əx=x'əl/., PRON ['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,  
/l=əx=x'əl/., also /paddling a canoe (in smooth water)/, attested by Elders Group 3/26/75.

/≤xw,  
/l=əx=x'əl/., PRON ['said when something smells bad']}, EFAM, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AHTTC.

/≤xwá:ls,  
/l=əx=x'əl/., ABFC ['scratch around'], (≤x:ls as a structured activity (non-continuous)), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
<exwels>, cts //Æ{-Ai-}xʷ=ëals//, sas, ABFC ['scratching around'], (<=els> as a structured activity (continuative)), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<éxwthelh>, da //áxʷ=ëalth/, ANA ['on the tongue'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, possibly <éxw> lump, round, around, possibly <thel> in the mouth, possibly final devoicing of <t> to <lh> derivational or possibly diachronic, phonology: possible devoicing; found in <éxwthelh>, //áxʷ=ëalth or t=áxʷ=ëalth/, /'tongue', <xəmélétexwthelh>, //s=xêm=al=áxʷ=ëalth/, /'wild tiger lily'/, literally/'nominal bitter on the tongue'/.

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

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

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

<éxínt>, SOC /'lend money to s-o, / give s-o credit']/, see íxem.

<éxóy:thelem>, 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 //lëy ~ Ëy-/:, 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/adjetival verb, other sources: ES //lëy-/, JH /Æt-/, ASM ['be good, good'], example: <éy:chexw swiyéqce>, //ë-y-c-ëx=swiyeqe/, /'You're a good man.'/, attested by AC, <éy sli:ál>, //ëy s=ëlil/, /'She's a good woman.'/, attested by AC, <éystél>, //lëy-c-ëll/, /I'm good.', attested by Deming, <éy swá:yél>, //lëy s=wë=ëll/, /'Good day./', usage: a greeting, attested by Deming, <éy kw'els kw'etslólë>, //lëy k'-w-ëll=sl-ëmél/, /'It's good to see you.'/, attested by RP, EB, <ts'a'ts'eltsel xwoy:wel tel sqwálewe kw'els me xwe'i sqó talhúwep, éy l sí:yáye>, //c'=C=C=-ll-c-ëx=x=s=ae|=iwel t-æl=s-q'ëll=awél k'-w-ëll=me x̂=ëll s=q'å t-ëll=ëwëll=, Ëy 1 síx= ':lëy=x=-ll=, /I'm very happy to come here at this gathering my good friends./, attested by Deming, syntactic comment: the possessive /l/ follows the adjective /éy/ good, and occurs alone with an article in the vocative use here, <éy xwálax(m) tl'élélwe te sqélqómë>, //lëy xʷ=xêll(m) ê-ë-ëélwë te s=ël-ël-ëwëll=, /'The medicine is good for you./', attested by EB, <éy xwálax(m) tl'élélwe te stélmxw>, //lëy xʷ=xêll(m) ê-ë-ëélwë te s=ël-ël-ëwëll=, /'Good day.'/.

<éy> ~ Ëy>, /Ië x=ël Ëyll/, /'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' selq'áleq'el>, //lëy t-æl=s=lëq'êël=C=C=ëll=, /'May your travelling be good.'/, attested by EB, ASM ['good feelings, glad, happy.'], <éy kw'el sqwálewele>, //lëy k'-w-ëll=s-q'=ëll=ëwëll=, /I have good feelings., I have good thoughts., I'm glad., I'm happy. I'm grateful., I'm thankful./, also <éy tel sqwálewele>, //lëy t-æl=s=q'=ëll=ëwëll=, /tha'ytes te éy sqwálewele/, //lël=ll=t-æl=ëlëll=, Ëy s=q'=ëll=ëwëll=, /It's making good feelings./, attested by EB, <éy tel sqwálewele kw'etslólë mókw' i(kw'elô), //lëy t-æl=s=q'=ëll=ëwëll k'-w-ëll=ëlëll mókw' Ël=ëll=ëlëll=, /I'm glad to see you all here./, attested by Deming, <éy t'we kw'el sqwálewele we'emsł>, //lëy t'we k'-w-ëll=s=q'=ëll=ëwëll we'ëll=, /I'll be glad if he comes', ASM ['better'], <éy telí tl'á'altha>, //lëy telíë'-C=ëll=ëlëll=, /'He's better than me.'/, literally /'He's good from (obj. of prep.-aje)'. ,<éy xwá ey>, //lëy Ë=ëyll/, /'It got better./, <yeláwele Ëy>, //yeláwele=ël Ëyll/, /'It's better., He's/She's better./, <yeláwele Ëy te'í tl'á'altha>, //yeláwele=ël Ëyll te'íëll=ëll=ëll=, /'(It's/He's/She's) better than me./, <Tl'o yeláwele Ëy>, //lë'á yeláwele=ëll Ëyll/, /'That's the best., That's better./, <ëy, tl'o yewál Ëy>
st'élmxw; welí kw'e li te équelets te thqát éwe lís eyém>, //í'éy, c'á yəwêl ?íey s=t'élmxw;? wèlí k'wə li te t'éq'ya=əc tə q'éq't ?wé allo l-s ñe0y=əml/, /'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/>. //í'éy 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 kwa'as th'xewwils tloqáỹys>, //í'éy t'wə k'w-ə-s c'ëx'=əwils tla=q'éyəsil, /'You better wash the dishes now./, attested by AD. <éy t'we kws p'áth'etemeta>, //í'éy t'wə k'?=s p'ë'=əT-əm-ətll, /'It better be sedwed. It needs to be sedwed./, attested by AD. <éy t'wa kw'els lám>, //í'éy t'wə k'w-ə-s ləml/, /'I should go.'/, literally /'it should be that I go go./, ASM [/'let it be'], <éy kw'omkw'é'mcha télí s'ólh sqwáwelwel xwlam kw'ë it tɔfoː;It tɔwɔyel̓>, //í'éy k'wən̓=əC,əc-ce təlí s?=ət s=qʷəl x̣=əl-m k'wə ?í-t tət-[C,ə-]=i=-l=T tla=wêy=ətl/, /'Let our thoughts be strong toward what we are studying today./, attested by AD. <éy kws hákw'el'sechet se s'i:ws te siyolexwálh>, //í'éy k'=s hèk'w=ələ=əc-ət s?=i-wəs-s tə s=iyáləx=ə-tətll/, /'Let us remember the teaching of the elders past./, phonology: vowel merger, consonant merger, attested by AD, <éy kws stə'as>, //í'éy k'?=s t=ələ-ətll, /'Amen./, (morphosememic development: /Amen/), literally /'let it be like that/', attested by AD, NP, Deming, ASM [/'well'], <íi éy ta' s'ítət>, //íi ?íey t=ət-ət s'=tətətll/, //Did you sleep well?//, literally /'Was it good your sleep?/, attested by Fish Camp 1978, also <íičxw we'itét kw'e éy>, //íičxw wə-ítət kə wə ʔəyəll/, attested by Fish Camp 1978, ASM [/'nice, well-behaved, good'], <éy ta sqwam̲á̱y>, //íté[-j] t-e=s=qʷəm̲=əł-yəll, /'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, <éyuch máməle>, //í'éy-c-əp C,ə-məla/, /'You are good children./, semantic environment [/'said to someone's children'], attested by AD, ASM [/'polite'], <éy ~ ts'áť's el'éy>, //í'éy ~ c'íc'=əl ʔəyəll, /'polite, good, very good/', literally /'good ~ very good/', attested by Deming, ASM [/'is popular'], <éy mestíyexw; mekw'ewát t'lls>, //í'éy mestíyexʷ; mekw'ewát t'lls/, /'He's a popular person, everyone likes him.', ASM [/'is clean, good'], <éy te lálem>, //í'éy tə lələm-s-tll, /'Her house is clean./, attested by AC, ASM [/'virgin'], <Éy Máli>, //í'éy məl/, /'Virgin Mary/, established 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'], <swéa:wel éy>, //swéa:wel y=əl=ə=ə ʔəyəll, /'it's comfortable./, ASM [/'fine'], <ó éy>, //ítəw ʔəyəll, /'it's fine, he's/she's fine/', attested by BJ (Ben James), ASM [/'it would be good'], <éyelh>, //í'éy-ətll, /'it would be good/', <éyləl>, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb-past affixed, <éythel livelihood welám̲a̱>, //í'éy-ət l̓ i-l̓ -ət ələm̲ll/, /'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 líl are inflected with past tense markers -əl; all three structures seem a little unusual.

<í'lìy>, dnm //í'C,]=íq₂yll/, VALJ ['cute, a little one is good, good (of s-th little)/, (<R4>= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC, IHHTC.

<í'lìy ~ á'yìy>, dmpv //í'C,]=íq₂yll/, VALJ ['good (of little ones)', cute (of many of them)/, (<R4>= diminutive), phonology: stress shift, ablaut, reduplication, vowel change (éy → unstressed iy), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb-diminutive-pl, attested by IHHTC.

<í'ñexw>, caus //í'C,]=íq₂yll=əT-əxʷll/, EFAM [/'find it funny'], (<R4>= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<á'yìy ~ á'yìy>, dnm //í'tC,]=íq₂yll or C,]=íq₂yll/, 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 l#/[-el-]éyl/, 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 //C,éC,[-el-]éyl/, 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*/=táyl/, VALJ ['what s-o/s-th is good for'], syntactic analysis: nominal, relative clause, example: <mekw'stám shxw'éys>, //mák',w=stém sx*/=táyl/, '(It)‘s good for everything.’, attested by EB, <ówéte shxw'éys>, //ów=ém sx*/=táyl/, '(It)‘s good for nothing.‘, He’s good for nothing.’, attested by EB, Elders, <ewétal shxw'éy>, //ów=ém sx*/=táyl/, 'I‘m good for nothing.’, <ály kws shxw'éys kws qwíqwelats>, //ály kⁿ-s sx*/=táyl-s kⁿ-s C,₁=qʷ=₁=1=1=1=[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.

<iýálewethet>, incs //l#iy=álepé=četl/,  ANAH ['right arm'], lx <(a)chís> arm from lx <(a)chís> arm plus i-ablaut, phonology: ablaut, stress shift, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<iýálewéq ~ iyálewéq>, <iýálewéq ~ iyálewéq>, ds //l#iy=élepé=četl/, SM 'have a fragrance, have a good smell, smell good'/, lx <(a)chís> smell, in smell, phonology: vowel shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders 3/15/72, Deming, also <iýálewéq> smell, in smell, phonology: vowel shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AD, also <iýálewéq te sáp:q'em>, //l#iy=álepé t=₇=Č·q=em/, '/The flower smells good.'.

<iýálewéqpethtet>, incs //l#iy=álepé=četl/, SM ['starting to smell good'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<iýálewésic>, ds //l#iy=álewésic/, EFAM ['(be) brave'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.

<iýálewet>, pcs //l#iy=álewé=četl/, EFAM ['do s-th oneself'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <léwécha o iýálewet>, //l#iy=élepé=četl/, '/You'll do it (yourself).‘, attested by AC, <láml'écha o iýálewet>, //l#iy=álepé=četl/, '/We’ll do it ourselves.‘, attested by AC, <lhwélepcha o iýálewet>, //l#iwélep=četl/, '/You will do it yourselfs.‘, attested by AC.

<iýálewethet>, incs //l#iy=álewésic=T=tetl/, 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 <iýálewethet>, //l#iy=élepé=četl/, EFAM 'try to do something (no matter what, anyway)/, phonology: ablaut automatic before <tetl>, consonant loss, vowel shift, dialects: Chill., attested by EB, AD, also <iýálewethet>, //l#iy=élepé=četl/, phonology: ablaut, consonant loss, stress shift, vowel shift, dialects: Chill., attested by NP, example: <lachx swiyóléthet>, //l#e-c-x*, //l#iy=élepé=četl/, '/You’re going to try it (anyway, no matter what),'/, (semological comment: see also independent), attested by NP.

<iýámeth>, ds //l#iy=émeé=četl/, DESC 'smooth (of pole, stick, or wood)', semantic environment ['pole, stick, wood, stature'], ANAH 'good figure, good shape', VALJ, semantic environment ['human'], lx <el’máth> pole, stick, upright, stature, height, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC, Elders Meeting, example: <eyámeth' siyó:lh>, //l#iy=émeé‘ s=yá-četl/, 'smooth wood', ASM ['good figure, good shape'], also <eyámets>, //l#iy=émeé=četl/, attested by EL or TM, phonology: these speakers (from Chehalis) often show <ts> ~ <Č> ~ where all other Upriver speakers attested have <th> ~ '/Č'/ ~ consonant shift.

<iýáq>, df //l#iy=Č-q or /l#iy=Č-q/, KIN ['girl’s younger brother (pet name)'], root <ié ~ iy> good, possibly <e3 átq> male; penis, phonology: éy ~ iy unstressed often, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).
<i'éylel>, dmv //C,í=ʔéy=ʔəll/, incs, ABFC /'recover, be better', (⟪R4⟫ diminutive), (⟪=el⟫ go, come, get, become), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <tsel i'éylel>, //c-ʔal me t?=ʔéy=ʔəll/, 'I'm recovered.', attested by EB, <tsel ma i'éylel>, //c-ʔal me t?=ʔéy=ʔəll/, 'I got better.' (compare <me> get, become, inceptive), attested by EB, <tíchxw me tu i'éylel>, //li-c-ε* me tu t?=ʔéy=ʔəll/, 'Are you getting better?/?, also <tíchxw cehl me tu áyelew>, //li-c-ε* wa= me tu t?=ʔéy=ʔəll (w sic for x*?)/, usage: less preferred than tíchxw me tu i'éylel.

<á'ál> (BG: better spelled <éy'éylel> or <á'éylel> or <i'éylel>), [é??éylel], '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 <i> then this form may be a non-continuative just translated in a past tense manner due to context).

<i'éylelstex>, caus //C,í=ʔéy=ʔəll/, IDOC ['make s-o well'], (⟪=st⟫ causative control transitivizer), (⟪exw⟫ third person object), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <mi i'éylestem te shxwlám>, //mi t?=ʔéy=ʔəll=ʔəll to sx=x|=l=ml/, '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=ʔəll/, EFAM ['agree'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb or adjective/adjectival verb, example: <l'éyeles sqwálewel>, //l=ʔéy=ʔəll s=q=ʔ=ʔ=ʔəll/, 'I agree with you.', literally '/my agree(ing) thoughts/feelings/', (morphosememic development: /'I agree with you/).

<éyelew>, incs //ʔéy=ʔəll/, EFAM ['oh my gosh.'], (⟪=ew⟫ contrastive), syntactic analysis: interjection.

<éylewelh>, df //ʔéy=ʔəll=ʔəl=ʔ|=w=ʔə|=ll/, EFAM ['for goodness sakes.'], (⟪=thelh⟫ meaning unknown unless related to <éylewelh> tongue), phonology: stress shift, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by EB, AD, example: <éylewelh te qél>, //ʔéy=ʔəll=ʔəw=ʔə|=l=ʔəll/, 'For goodness sakes., the bad person.', attested by EB, AD.

<xw'tálh>, df //x=x=ʔéy=ʔtəll/, LANG ['talk quietly'], literally perhaps 'be good in the manner of the voice [head or become good in the voice?], possibly <xw(e)> pertaining to the head, possibly <xw(e)> become, get, possibly <əelh - ='állh> according to, in the manner of, possibly <='állh> in voice, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders 12/15/76.

<xw'tálh>, stvi //s=x=x=ʔéy=ʔtəll/, LANG /'soft voice, have a soft voice/', ABFC, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders 12/15/76.

<xw'ýélh>, stvi //s=x=x=ʔéy=ʔəll/, ABFC /'be in clear voice, be in good voice, be in good health, healthy/', VALJ, (⟪s=x⟫ static), possibly <xw(e)> pertaining to the head, possibly <xw(e)> get, become, lx <='elh - ='állh> 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'ýélhel te qwoqlwel>, //ʔéç=c=ʔal s=x=x=ʔéy=ʔət t= ál q=ʔ c=ʔá=ʔal=ʔal=ʔal=ʔal=ʔal/ll/, 'My voice is clear/.', literally '/my talking is in good/ is in clear voice/', phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic comment: ambiguous past, attested by JL, ASM ['be in good health, be healthy'], dialects: NP, JL ("heavily used"), never heard by EB. <lí u shxw'éylel el líye>, //lí t=ʔal s=x=x=ʔéy=ʔət ʔəl lí=ʔ=ʔal/ll/, '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'éylel>, plv //C,éC,í=ʔéy=ʔəll/, LANG ['talking good'], VALJ, (⟪R3⟫ plural), lx <='elh - ='állh> according to, in the manner of or in voice?, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by HT.

<xw'ýélhelh>, stvi //s=x=x=ʔéy=ʔəll/, LANG ['be in clear voice'], VALJ, (⟪s=x⟫ static),
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 shxwiy'eyelh tel qwóqwéw>, //7e-c-ól
s=x"ë=CëC",?=y= ø=t-ol q"a-[q"-ø]=1/1, /'My voice is clear.'/, chrs //s=xw=CëC",?=y= elhl/, phonology: vowel shift (ey -> iy), attested by JL, <xwe'yéyleh yé qweqwa:w>, //x"ë=CëC",?=y= ø=t-s yë Cë,?=ø=C",?=e=7=ë/l/, /'He's talking good.'/, attested by JL.

<eyelhérmex>, ds //7ey=ø=t=â=mëx//, DESC ['good-looking'], VALJ, lx <=elh> meaning uncertain unless in health lx as above, <=ômex> in appearance, in looks, -looking, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: Deming, attested by EF.

<eyém ~ iyém>, ds //7ey=ôm ~ 7iy=ôm//, DESC ['strong'], VALJ, semantic environment ['of persons, animals, sickness, medicine, health, words, stick (but not of table)'], literally /'good in strength/', lx <=ôm> in strength, phonology: optional vowel shift, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BJ, EB, ME, Elders Group, CT, JL, NP, example: <owel eyéem>, //7al=ôw 7ey=ôm//, /'(It's) too strong/', semantic environment ['of medicine or strength of a person or thing'], <eyém sq'óq'ey>, //7ey=ôm s=q'á=[C, ø=]=1y, /'(It's a) real bad sickness.'/, literally /'it's a strong sickness/', attested by ME, <eyém squa:w>, //7ey=ôm s=q"=1y, /'(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'ló yewál éy stélêmevvex; welí kw'ë li te éweletex te thqát éwe lis eyém>, //7ey, c'á yew=1y s=7=ômex`; we-lí k'wë 1y te ?éq"-ø=lí ø=ø=7=ôw 1y-s ?ey=ôm//, /'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, <owe is eyém>, //7ówë 1y-s ?ey=ôm//, /'He/she/it is not strong., He/she/it is weak.'/, attested by EB, <atsu eyém>, //7e-c-ól-ôw 7ey=ôm//, /'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 eyémô>, //7e-c-ól-ôw 7ey=ôm-y=û, attested by JL, <sel u eyém o>, //c-ól 1y ?ey=ôm 7â/, attested by EB, <su mékw' tsu eyémô>, //s-ôw mék' w c-ól-ôw 7ey=ôm-y=û, /'(So they are all strong/healthy.'/, attested by JL, also <su mékw'ô kswu eyémes>, //s-ôw mék' w-á k"-s-ôw eyém=ôm-û/, attested by JL, <eyém u 1l>, //7ey=ôm 1y 7â/, /'strongest'/, attested by NP.

<eyémstexw>, causa //7ey=ôm=s=T-ôx"/, IDOC /'make it strong, make him/her/Them strong/', VALJ, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group, example: <ôwechxw eyémstexw>, //7ôwë-c-ól-x" 7ey=ôm=s-T-ôx"/, /'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>, //7ey=ôm=s=T-ôx" 1e s=q"-ô=t=â=mol//, /'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'ýéem ~ xw'éyém>, incs //x"ë=7=ôm=7=ê=ôm/, WATR /'be clear (of water), be smooth (AC)/, semantic environment ['water'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, JL, AC, Deming, example: <xwe'ýéem te stólô>, //x"ë=7=ôm tø s=tâ-lowl/, /'The river is clear., The river is smooth.'/, attested by AC.

<Xwe'ýéem>, dnom //x"ë=7=ôm=7=ê=ôm/, PLN /'Doming (Wash.), South Fork of Nooksack River and village nearest Deming', probably borrowed from Nooksack nox?7iyem ~ x"7i7yem South Fork of Nooksack River and village at its mouth near modern village of Deming; now used for Deming, <li te Xwe'ýéem>, //li 1ø x"ë=7=ôm=7=ê=ôm//, /'at Deming/', attested by Deming.
<séyem>, stvi //s=t̪y=éŒ=M2=m/ł, DESC ['be strong'], found in <séyem élyels>, 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=t̪y=ém=éleqep, simáléqep/ł, SM /'strong smell, bad stink, smell that can't
be located/ł, (s=̂≈ prob. static/m), lx <éem > in strength, lx <áléqep > smell, phonology:
consonant-loss (glottal stop), vowel-loss (é), syntactic analysis: stvi, attested by Elders Group,
AC, also <simáléqep>, //s=t̪y=éém=éleqep/ł, /'bad stink/ł, attested by AC.

<simiweak>, stvi //s=t̪y=ém=íwél/ł, EFAM /'strong feelings, mad all the time but won't fight/ł,
(semantic environment ['used with or of a friend'], (s=̂≈ nominalizer), root
év ~ iy > good, probably lx <éém ~ á:ém > in strength, compare <éy=ém ~ iy=ém > strong, and
<qel=á:ém > weak, syntactic analysis: nominal. See main entry under letter s, for much more
information and derived forms from <siiyám>.

<Íyem ~ Íyém>, dnom //fy=ém ~ t̪y=ém/ł, PLN /'Eayem, a village site and fishing place above
(upriver of) Yale, B.C./ł, 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:lō 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/ł, lx <ém >
place, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, AD, AK.

<xw'éyeqel>, ds //x=x=t̪y=éaqél/ł, ABFC ['(have) a clear voice'], LANG, syntactic analysis:
intransitive verb, poss. adjective/adjectival verb.

<iýes>, dnom //fy=ém ~ th̪y=ém/ł, SOC /'ma'am, female friend, chum (female), little girl/ł, 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 swáyél, iýes>,
//fy=s=wey=x̆ł, t̪y=ésl/ł, /'Good day, ma'am!/', attested by Deming, ASM ['female friend'],
semantic environment ['used with or of a friend'], <ław iýes>, //lw t̪y=ésl/ł, /'Hello friend (to a
female), Hi chum (girl)/ł, attested by AC, NP, ASM ['little girl'], semantic environment ['used with
a female child stranger as polite term of address'], <éy swáyél, iýes>, //fy=s=wey=x̆ł, t̪y=ésl/ł,
/'Good day, little girl!/', attested by Deming.

<iýeseq>, dnom //fy=ém ~ th̪y=éeq/ł, SOC /'sir, male friend, chum (male), sonny/ł, lx <éeq > 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 swáyél, iýeseq>, //fy=s=wey=x̆ł, t̪y=éeq/ł, /'Good day, sir!/', attested by
Deming, ASM ['male friend'], semantic environment ['used with or of a male friend'], <ław
iýeseq>, //lw t̪y=éeq/ł, /'Hello friend (to a male)/ł, attested by AC, ASM ['(male) chum'],
semantic environment ['used with or of a male friend'], <ław iýeseq>, //lw t̪y=és=éaq/ł, /'Hi
chum (to a boy)/ł, attested by NP, <éy swáyél, iýeseq>, //fy=s=wey=x̆ł, t̪y=és=éaq/ł, /'Good
day, chum (to a male)/ł, attested by Deming, ASM ['sonny'], semantic environment ['used with a
young boy stranger as a polite form of address'], <éy swáyél, iýeseq>, //fy=s=wey=x̆ł, t̪y=és=éaq/ł,
/'Good day, sonny!/', attested by Deming.

<iýes ~ éyes>, ds //t̪y=és ~ t̪y=ésl/ł, SOC /'be fun, have (lots of) fun, have amusement, having lots of
fun, be pleasant/ł, VALJ, EFAM, lx <es ~ ées > probably cyclic period, time period, literally /'be
good time, have good time/ł, syntactic analysis: vii, poss. also adjective/adjectival verb, attested by
EB, Elders Group, AC, ASM ['be fun'], <iýes te'ílé>, //t̪y=és t̪e=t̪l/lol/, /'This is fun/ł, attested by
EB, ASM ['have fun'], example: <éyes te stá:xwelh>, //t̪y=és t̪e=s=t̪l:x̆=édt/ł, /'The kids had a lot
of fun.', attested by AC, <eyéschxwò ta' xáws syó:ys>, //?ëy=œs-c-x\textsuperscript{2}-à t-ë? xëw s=yá-ysl/, 'Have fun in your new work.', phonology: stress shift perhaps due to suffixing of -à, attested by EB, <eyéstset>, //?ëy=œs-c-ëtl/, 'We have fun.', phonology: stress shift unexplained, attested by EB, <stx éyes>, //c-ë? ?ëy=œsll, 'We had fun.', syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by EB, ASM ['having lots of fun'], <áth elchet we éyes ksw mékw\textsuperscript{1}set>, //?ëè\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{2}-ël-c-ët wë ?ëy=œs k\textsuperscript{2}-s-ëw mäk\textsuperscript{2}k\textsuperscript{2}-c-ëtl, 'Everybody is really having lots of fun., We are all really having lots of fun.', attested by Elders Group.

<yó:sem>, cts //?l[\textsuperscript{2}]{–}y\textsuperscript{3}=á-s=œml/, mdls, SOC ['having fun'], VALJ, EFAM, ds <=em> middle voice, phonology: length infixing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <yó:semsetset>, //?l\textsuperscript{2}y=á-s=œm-c-ëtl/, 'We are having fun.', attested by EB.

<yó:stem>, stpc //?ëy=œs=\textsuperscript{2}em or ?ëy=œs=\textsuperscript{2}em or ?ëy=œs=\textsuperscript{2}emll, SOC /'he was fun, he was enjoyed, they enjoyed him', VALJ, EFAM, phonology: stress shift unexplained, syntactic analysis: participle or passive?, attested by EB.

<yó:stem>, plv //?l\textsuperscript{2}y=\textsuperscript{2}c\textsubscript{3}t\textsuperscript{1}c\textsubscript{3}t=á-s=\textsuperscript{2}em\textsuperscript{2}, chrs, SOC /'having lots of fun, it's a lot of fun', VALJ, EFAM, (<=R\textsuperscript{2}) plural or characteristic, phonology: reduplication, attested by EB, example: <yó:stem kw\textsuperscript{1}e\textsuperscript{2} la iméx\textsuperscript{2}sem>, //?l\textsuperscript{2}y=á-s=\textsuperscript{2}em\textsuperscript{2}, 'It's a lot of fun to go for a walk.', attested by EB.

<yó:sthet ~ iyó:sthet>, pcs //?ëy=á-s=\textsuperscript{2}et ~ ?ëy=á-s=\textsuperscript{2}et\textsuperscript{2}, SOC /'a whole bunch having fun; having lots of fun, having a good time', VALJ, EFAM, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<yó:se\textsuperscript{1}gel>, ds //?ëy=\textsuperscript{2}q\textsuperscript{3}gelll, ABFC ['(have a) pleasant voice'], LANG, VALJ, lx <=q\textsuperscript{3}gel> in the throat; voice; language, phonology: stress shift probably triggered by second affix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.

<éyst\textsuperscript{1}xw ~ éyst\textsuperscript{2}xw>, caus //?ëy=s\textsuperscript{2}t-ëx\textsuperscript{1} ~ ?ëy=s\textsuperscript{2}t-ëx\textsuperscript{2}ll, 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'], <éyst\textsuperscript{2}xwes>, //?ëy=s\textsuperscript{2}t-ëx\textsuperscript{2}-ësll, '/he is interested in it, he was interested in it', ASM ['like it [its idea/concept; its taste]'], example: <tsél éyst\textsuperscript{2}xw>, //c-ë? ?ëy=s\textsuperscript{2}t-ëx\textsuperscript{2}ll, '/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", <tsél éyst\textsuperscript{2}xw te skw\textsuperscript{1}l\textsuperscript{2}m\textsuperscript{2}w>, //c-ë? ?ëy=s\textsuperscript{2}t-ëx\textsuperscript{2} 3 s=\textsuperscript{2}k\textsuperscript{3}w\textsuperscript{2}l\textsuperscript{2}m\textsuperscript{2}x\textsuperscript{2}ll, '/I like blackberries.', attested by NP, <éyst\textsuperscript{2}xwtsel te hal\textsuperscript{3}qem\textsuperscript{2}yem\textsuperscript{2}lem \textsuperscript{2}sqwél\textsuperscript{2}tel>, //?ëy=s\textsuperscript{2}t-ëx\textsuperscript{2}-c-ëtl \textsuperscript{2}a h\textsuperscript{3}e\textsuperscript{2}=\textsuperscript{2}laq \textsuperscript{3}=\textsuperscript{2}a=\textsuperscript{2}\textsuperscript{2}m\textsuperscript{2}=\textsuperscript{2}l=\textsuperscript{2}m\textsuperscript{2}s=q \textsuperscript{3}=\textsuperscript{2}a\textsuperscript{2}=[\textsuperscript{2}a=\textsuperscript{2}]\textsuperscript{2}=\textsuperscript{2}m\textsuperscript{2}ll, '/I like the Halkomelem language.'., phonology: vowel shift, ablaut, el-loss, attested by AC, ASM ['like s-o [his/her personality]'], <éyst\textsuperscript{2}xwes>, //?ëy=s\textsuperscript{2}t-ëx\textsuperscript{2}-ësll, '/he/she/it/they like him/her/them!', attested by AC, ASM ['enjoy s-o sexually'], <éyst\textsuperscript{2}h\textsuperscript{2}x>, //?ëy=s\textsuperscript{2}t-ëx\textsuperscript{2}-yl, '/I like me [my personality]; like me [my taste]; enjoy me sexually!', attested by IHTTC 9/7/77.

<éyst\textsuperscript{2}l\textsuperscript{2}met ~ éyst\textsuperscript{2}l\textsuperscript{2}met>, //?ëy=s\textsuperscript{2}t-ël\textsuperscript{2}m\textsuperscript{2}telll, SOC /'pretending to be good, want to be accepted', EFAM, VALJ, (<-el\textsuperscript{2}met> reflexive of causative), phonology: the second (e) is epenthetic if it needs to be written at all, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, reflf, attested by Elders Group.

<éy\textsuperscript{2}t\textsuperscript{2}setes>, ds //?ëy=œsll, DESC ['clean hands'], VALJ, ANAH, lx <=e\textsuperscript{2}t\textsuperscript{2}setes> on the hands, in the hands, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.

<éy\textsuperscript{2}t\textsuperscript{2}setes>, ds //?ëy=\textsuperscript{2}c\textsuperscript{2}setesll, 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.

<lex\textsuperscript{2}w'\textsubscript{1}ey\textsuperscript{2}>, ds //\textsuperscript{2}lex\textsuperscript{2}w\textsuperscript{2}=?ëy\textsuperscript{2}ll, SOC ['generous'], VALJ, EFAM, lx <lex\textsuperscript{2}w\textsuperscript{2}> always, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.
<xw‘éywelh ~ xwe‘éywelh ~ xwē‘éywelh>, ds //ls=x=stå=y=wa[l] // EFAM ['good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured'], SOC, VALJ, lx <welh> canoe, vessel, container or lx <ôdelwelh> side, -ward, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, also <shxw‘éywelh>, //ls=x=stå=y=wa[l], attested by Elders Group 4/6/77, also <lewse‘éywelh ~ xwe‘éywelh>, //lex=x=stå=y=wa[l] ~ x=stå=y=wa[l], lx <lewsl ~ xws> always, attested by Elders Group 2/16/77.

<iýlem>, incs //stå=x=ðl=om//, mdlsl, 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 <îl ~ ì:l> get, become, go, come, (<em> middle time, cycle), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL 6/27/78,

<s‘eyí:ws>, dnom //ls=x=stå=y=î-l=ôs//, ANAH ['right side'], DIR, lx <s> nominal, lx <î:wsl> on the body, on the skin, on the covering, phonology: vowel shift, vowel loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, EB, other sources: ES /stå=y=iu/ right (side), H-T <c‘y‘eus> (macron over e) right hand, example: <lámçxw ta s‘eyí:ws>, //l=ë=m-c=x° t=stå=y=î-wsl/, 'You go to your right'. Go to your right/', attested by EB, <s‘eyí:ws ì:lwelh>, //s=stå=y=î-wsl ?î-l=ôwsl/, 'right side of the body', <le kwélatés li te s‘eyí:ws châlexs>, //lò k‘êl=–ë-T-ës li te s=stå=y=î-wsl cêlêxy-sll/, 'He's holding it in his right hand/', attested by AC.

<s‘eyí:wtse>, dnom //ls=x=stå=y=î-ws=csll/, ANAH ['right hand'], phonology: consonant merger (s-ts → ts), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC. Elders Group, also <s‘eyíwtse>, //ls=x=stå=y=î-ws=csll/, usage: not used often, attested by Elders Group, example: <tl‘ô te s‘eyí:wtse>, //l‘è-a të s=stå=y=î-ws=cs-sll/, 'It's his right hand/', phonology: consonant merger or loss (s-ts → ts, and s-s → s), attested by AC.

<s‘iyáles>, dnom //ls=x=stå=y=î-x=ôl//, ANAH ['right arm'], lx <elxel> arm, on the arm, phonology: vowel shift (unstress ey to iy), vowel loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, also <shxw‘ílåxel>, //ls=x=stå=y=î-x=ôl//, lx <shxw> nominalizer, attested by DM.

<sí:ls>, stvi //ls=x=stå=y=îls/, ANA '(have) sharp teeth, (have) fangs', literally /'be good on the teeth/', (<s> static), root <éy> be good, lx <elx> on the teeth, phonology: vowel shift, vowel loss, consonant loss ('dropped'), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, example: <sí:ls tel sqwemá:y>, //s=îlês t-ôl =q‘êm=ê-yll/, 'My dog has sharp teeth.'.

<Selísí>, dnom //ls=î[A=ô]==(ô)îls=îy//, PLN /Mt. Slesse; village at mouth of Slesse Creek onto Chilliwack R./, probably borrowed from Nooksack or Chilliwokwum sensis Mt. Slesse (Boundary Survey records by Gibbs and others show variation of the I with n; n and =îy 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 "fangs'', other sources: Wells 1965:13: the name means "fangs, teeth'', source: place names file reference #225, attested by AC.

<Selísí (Stó:le)>, dnom //ls=î[A=ô]==(ô)îls=îy//, PLN ['Slesse Creek'], source: Wells 1965:13, <i’é:ymet>, ies //C1=ôC2=stå=y=ômlôT or C1=ôC2=stå=y=ômlôT//, EFAM ['getting to like somebody'], SOC, (<R3> continuous or plural), phonology: reduplication, poss. length-infixing, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.
éy òl ~ éyòl ~ éyò, attested by EB, ABFC '[fine (in health)]', VALJ, (morphosememic development from literally 'really be good'), (éò ~ òw= ~ éw= ~ we=-> contrastive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BJ (Ben James).

<éy òl ~ éyòl ~ éyò>, ds //??y òl ~ ??yòl ~ ??yò, VALJ 'be alright, be well, be fine, be okay', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb particle ~ intransitive verb.

<we'éy òl ~ we'éyò ~ we'éy ~ u éyò ~ u'éyò>, ds //wò=??y òl ~ wò=??yòl ~ wò=??yò ~ wò=??yòl ~ ??yòlá //, 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 ~ ó contrastive usually combines phonetically with the previous word or the following word, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb or intransitive verb particle, example: <líchxw we'éy òl>, //li-c-x wò=??y òl//, /'How are you?, Are you well?', /Are you fine? Are you well?/, /I'm alright, I'm well./, 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 (Oliver Williams, AC's daughter), also <líchxw éyòl>, dialects: Deming: MH, <líchxw we'éy el qwóqwel kw'es me kwetxwilem (tw xwellit, kwtha siyáya)?, //li-c-x wò=??y òl q=e[A|Ac, a] k w=ws me
k° x°(x)x°=Ím (i x°x°lÍm, k°=c e s(i)=y°(~)=y°)///, /Were you still talking when your friend came in?,//, attested by AC, <tsel we'éy òl>, //c-æl wò=??y òl//, /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 che1=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 //c-æl=aw///, attested by TM, JL, also <tsu tu éyò ~ chu tu éyò>, attested by JL, also <áchu éyò>, attested by JL, <líchcap we'éy òl ~ líchap we'éyò>, //li-c-æp wò=??y òl ~ li-c-æp wò=??yòlá //, /Are you folks well?/, usage: one answer is: li. á'a. We are. Yes., attested by IHTTC, <áchxw u éyò>, //?c-x° òl ~ ??y òl ~ ??yò ~ ??yòl ~ ??yò //, /You are fine./, attested by JL, <ew tu éyò á:lhtel>, //?c-x° wò=??y òl ~ ??yò //, /They are well.,//, attested by TM, <we'íxw òl ~ we'éyò //, wò=??y òl //, /If you are fine/., attested by EB, <ówsetsel í tu éyò>, //?c-æl t=1 tu ??yòlá //, /Tell me, I don't feel very well.,//, attested by NP, also <ówsetsel tu éyò>, attested by JS, <ówsetsel welol ol éyò>, //?c-c-æl w=la=1 ??yòlá //, /I'm not very well.,//, attested by Deming, <líchxw kwo tuw éyò ta lwolwelel>, //li-c-x° k=x twu ??y òl ~ ??y òl ~ ??yòlá //, /How are you really anyway?//, attested by AC, <éyò kw'a sqwálewel ~ éyò ta sqwálewel>, //?y=à w=k w=c s=q°~l=awel //, /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 ??y=c-x° ~ k=æl//, /Have courage.,//, EFAM, (morphosememic development: //Have courage.,//), literally /'you be very good anyway.,' attested by Elders Group 4/6/77, <tu éychxw òl>, //tu ??y=c-x° ??yòlá //, /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=??y ~ tu s=??yò//, 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=??y=c-æx°//, /'You be careful.,' attested by EB, <tu s'éytsel>, //tu s=??y=c-æl//, /I'm careful.,' attested by EB, <áchelu s'éyò>, //c-æl=aw s=??y òl //, /I was careful.,/ syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by EB.
<iyólem ~ iyólem>, izs //?y=á-l=əml/, VALF '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 iyólem>, //?y=á-l=əml/, 'It's alright., It's okay., It's right.', attested by AC, <li iyólem>, //?y=á-l=əml/, 'Is it alright?, Is it okay?, Is it right?', attested by AC, <li iyólem>, //?y=á-l=əml/, 'Yes. It's alright.', usage: answer to the previous question, attested by AC, <tu iyólem>, //tu?y=á-l=əml/, 'It's alright.', <li iyólem kw'els kwút ò>, //?y=á-l=əm k'w-əl-s k'á=T ?áll, 'Is it alright if I (just) take it?/', attested by Elders Group, <luw iyólem ~ lew iyólem>, //lə=w ?y=á-l=əml/, 'It's alright, yes.', attested by BJ, <luw iyólem kw'es kw'étslexw>, //lə=w ?y=á-l=əm k'w'əs k'wéc=l-əx*s-cəəl/, 'We can see it., It's alright, we can see it!', attested by AC, <luw iyólem kw'es kw'étslexwelep>, //lə=w ?y=á-l=əm k'w'əs k'wéc=l-əx*s-əap/, '(It's alright) you can all see it/', attested by AC, <luw iyólem kw'es kw'étslexwxs á:lhtel>, //lə=w ?y=á-l=əm k'w'əs k'wéc=l-əx*s-sll, '/(It's alright) he can see it.', <luw iyólem kw'es kw'étslexwxs á:ihtel>, //lə=w ?y=á-l=əm k'w'əs k'wéc=l-əx*s-sll, '/(It's alright) they can see it.', <fi:i iyólem kw'es á:ihtels>, //?i-t ?y=á-l=əm k'w'əs-s ?tê=xal/sll, 'He could have eaten.', literally 'it was alright that he eat (a meal)/', attested by AC, <fi:i iyólem kw'els á:ihtel>, //?i-t ?y=á-l=əm k'w'-əl-s ?tê=xal/, '/I could have eaten.', attested by AC, <fi:i iyólem kw'as á:ihtel>, //?i-t ?y=á-l=əm k'w'-ə-s ?tê=xal/., '/You could have eaten.', attested by AC, <fi:i iyólem kw'(e)s á:ihtelset>, //?i-t ?y=á-l=əm k'w'-ə-s ?tê=xal-cəəl/, '/We could have eaten.', attested by AC, <welh iyólem>, //wət ?y=á-l=əml/, 'enough!', literally '/it's already alright!', attested by EB, also <luh iyólem>, attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972), <welh iyólem kw'e mékw'ewátes>, //wət ?y=á-l=əm k'w'ə mék w=əwet=səəl, '/(There's) enough for everybody.', attested by EB, <sxwóá is iyólem te s'alhtel>, //sx=?(?òwə=Aë? s?y=á-l=əm tə=s?tê=xal/, '/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'iyólem>, //θe-c-xw s=əw?y=á-l=əml/, '/You're right!', attested by EB, SOG, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, <owe lis iyólem>, //təwə Iss ?y=á-l=əml/, '/He's not right., It's not alright.', <iyólem kw'els sqwálewel>, //?y=á-l=əm k'w'-əl-s s=q*ê-l=əwəll/, '/My mind is in the right place, My mind is alright., I agree!', attested by DF, <sxwó iyólem>, //?i-t=x=əw ?y=á-l=əml/, '/It is right?, if it is right!', literally '/if you are right.', syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-2ssjwp=contrastive intransitive verb, attested by AHTTC, <txwóiyólem>, //?əx*=əw ?y=á-l=əml/, '/it fits/!', (morphosememic development: //fit fits/), literally /later=really alright/correct/okay', attested by EB.

<iyólemstexw>, cause //?y=á-l=əm=s-T-əx*s"/, EFAM '[obey s-o]','SOC, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT, example: <iyólemstxwes>, //?y=á-l=əm=s-T-əx*s-sll, '/he obeys him!', phonology: vowel-loss in faster speech, attested by CT.

<iyálewet ~ eyálewet>, pcs //?y=á-l=[Aë]=l=əw=əT ~ ?y=á-l=[Aë]=l=əw=əT//, TIB 'do it, do it oneself, manage', SOC, REL, EFAM, FOOD, MED, TVMO, (<?-ablaut> derivational), <ew> contrastive, phonology: stress shift, ablaut, vowel reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <á'lthecha o iyálewet>, //?ləc-x-c? ʔa ?y=á-l=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, <t'ọchá tethá o iyálewet>, //t'á-c-e ηè=â ʔa ?y=á-l=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, <t'ọchásu t'ís e thút t'o eyálewet>, //t'á-c-e-s-cw ηè=â ʔa ?y=á-l=əw=əT//, '/She will do it herself., She's the
one to do it herself.'l, literally /'thus it will be contrastive that it is just her to do it'/, attested by AC, <tl'ócha yethá o iyálewet>, /ře'á-čč y=à=x Pantsma=čč Twá 7iy=él=éw=át'all, /'They will do it themselves./, They're the ones to do it themselves.'l, literally /'it will be those (people) just/only to do it'/, attested by AC.

<iyyólewéthet>, pcrs /řiy=á=[=']l=éw=át-all/, 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 transitivevizer, syntactic analysis: reflexive verb, attested by AHTTC: NP, AD, ASM ['do the best one can'], <láamtsel iyólewéthet>, /řiy=â-m-cč 7iy=âl=éw=át'all, /'I'm going to do the best I can./', attested by AD, ASM ['try to be independent'], <láamchexw iyól(e)wéthet>, /řiy=â-m-cč 7iy=âl=éw=át'all, /'Go to try to be independent./', attested by NP.

<iýó:lwethet>, cts /řiy=[á=]-êl=éw=át-all/, 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'], <tsel iýó:lwethet>, /řiy=â-l=éw=át'all, /'I'm totally independent./, attested by NP, ASM ['doing the best one can'], <oliyó:lwethet>, /ři[á-l]-êl=éw=át'all, /'I'm doing the best they can!'/, plv, attested by AD.

<iyyóles ~ eyó:les>, ds /ři[êy=á]-êl=í-sl/, ABFC /'have (good) eyes, (have) good sight, soft on the eyes, easy on the eyes'/, VALJ, LT ['yellow?'], lx <=olés ~ =ó:les > in the eyes, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, poss, adjectival/adjetival verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, DM, Deming, ASM ['yellow?']. <iyyó:les syátl'qels>, /ři[êy=á-l]-êl=í-sl/, /'yellow paint'/, dialects: DM 12/4/64.

<aliyóles>, plv /ři[êy=á]-êl=í-sl/, ABFC /'have (quick) eyes, (have) peeping-Tom eyes'/, VALJ, (morphosememic development from literally /'become/get good in the eyes'/), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, poss, adjectival/adjetival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<iwx'elyó:les>, plv /ři[x=]êy=á-êl=í-sl/, ABFC ['(have) good sight'], VALJ, (morphosememic development from literally /'become/get good in the eyes'/), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, poss, adjectival/adjetival verb, attested by Deming.

<iýó:les>, ds /řiêy=á-êl=í-sl/, 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: adjectival/adjetival verb, attested by EB.

<iyyó:mx ~ iyó:mx ~ iyó:mx>, ds /řiy=â-máxy ~ 7iyy=â-máxy ~ 7iyy=â-máxyyll/, VALJ /'good-looking, beautiful, pretty, handsome, looks good'/, DESC, syntactic analysis: adjectival/adjetival verb, attested by AC, BJ, Elders Group, EB, NP, also <eiyyó:mx ~ eyó:mx>, /řiy=â-máxy ~ 7iyy=â-máxyyll/, attested by BJ, example: <iyó:mx slháli>, /řiyy=â-máxy s=âlíll/, /'beautiful woman'/, attested by AC, also <iyó:mx slháli>, /řiy=â-máxy s=âlíll/, attested by EB, <iyyó:mx swique>, /řiy=â-máxy s=wiql/, /'handsome man'/, attested by AC, <iyó:mx thxá:t>, /řiy=â-máxy çë=üll/, /'the beautiful tree'/, attested by EB, <iyyó:mx u díl>, /řiy=â-máxy ðà=all, /'She's the prettiest./, literally /'(he/she)'s) good-looking contrastive just/', attested by NP, <yeláwel iyó:mx qá:mi>, /yeyl=ál=7iy=â-máxy q=ê-nil/, /'the prettiest girl'/, <iyó:mx telí kwsu mök'mél'tset>, /řiy=â-máxy têlî k~s=éw mök'w-cç-all/, /'She's the prettiest of all of us.'l, /e:yiyyó:mx swiyleqe>, /řey=á=î ly=â-máxyyll, /'very, intensive'), phonology: lengthening, stress shifts, attested by EB, ASM ['looks good'], <stá kwu'é iyó:mx te skúks>, /řis=t=ãà s=t=ãà st'á in rapid speech, attested by EB.
<eyó:th ~ iyóth>, ds /iy=á· ~ ʔiy=á·ɛ//, 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 /ʔiy=á·ɛ (MsCW /ʔayá·ɛl), JH /ʔi-yaɛl/, example: <eyó:th tel lhá:tst tel>, //ʔiy=á·ɛ t-əl ə-ɛ-c’=əɬl/, /'My knife is sharp.'/, attested by AC, <stá:més t’we eyó:th ʔip’et kw’el ʔóqwelets>, //s=t’-m=əs t’we ʔiy=á·ɛ ʔip’=əɬ k’w-əl ʔaq”=əɬl/, /'Something sharp (must have) scraped /scratched my back.'/, attested by AC, <es’iyó:ths te lhá:tst tel>, //ʔas=ʔiy=á·ɛ s te ə-ɛ-c’=əɬl/, /'the sharp edge of a knife}', attested by DM 12/4/64.

<eyotháléqep>, ds //ʔiy=á·ɛl=ɬeqəpl/, SD /be a sharp sound, have a sharp sound, make a sharp sound/, lx <=áléqep> sound, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.

<yethéleqw>, ds //ʔiy=á·ɛ=ɬeqə=ɬ/, ABDF [(have a) pointed head], BPI, lx <=éleqw> on top of the head, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.

<s’ó:ythequ>, dnom //ʔiy=á·ɛ=ɬeqə=ɬ/, EB /wild red raspberry, domestic red raspberry/, lx <=ő: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’óythequ s’ó:ëleqw>, 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’óytheqwelhp>, dnom //ʔiy=á·ɛ=ɬeqə=ɬ/, EB /wild red raspberry plant, domestic red raspberry plant/, lx <=ő: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 <ő:ytheqwelh>, //ʔiy=á·ɛ=ɬeqə=ɬ/, attested by IHTTC.

<xwiyótheqel>, ds //x=ʔiy=á·ɛ=ɬeqəɬl/, MUS [(have a) high pitch (voice or melody), (have a) sharp voice], SD, ABFC, LANG, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.

<îy’óthel>, df //ʔiy=á·ɛ=ɬeqə or C,ɬ=ʔiy=á·ɛ=ɬeqə, PLN /a place on Chilliwack River, a little above Anderson Flat and Allison's (between Tamihc Creek and Slesse Creek), a village at deep water between Tamihc 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.

<ő:ythelelh> (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".

<éqwilha>, ds //ʔiy=q=ɬt/, DESC ['beautiful.'], EFAM, lx <=qwilha> 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:.

<eyátl>, TVMO /go after s-th's-o, chase s-o's-th (not stopping or slowing till it's caught)/, see áy.

<éyeles>, EFAM possibly ['agree'], see éy ~ éy:.

<éyelweh>, EFAM ['oh my gosh.'], see éy ~ éy:.

<eyaléwthelh>, EFAM ['for goodness sakes.'], see éy ~ éy:.

<eyelómex>, 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:.
<éyétses>, DESC ['clean [in everything: clothes, house, person, etc.], clean in one's person and what one owns'], 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 [in everything: clothes, house, person, etc.], clean in one's person and what one owns'], see éy ~ éy:.
<eyétstexw ~ eyéstem>, DESC ['clean in one's person and what one owns'], see éy ~ éy:.
<éyetses>, DESC ['clean [in everything: clothes, house, person, etc.], clean in one's person and what one owns'], 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:.
<éyétses>, DESC ['clean [in everything: clothes, house, person, etc.], clean in one's person and what one owns'], see éy ~ éy:.
<eyétstexw ~ eyéstem>, DESC ['clean in one's person and what one owns'], 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:.
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<eyétstexw ~ eyéstem>, DESC ['clean in one's person and what one owns'], see éy ~ éy:.
H

<há-~ hé->, ia //hé-~ hê-/l, ASP //continuative, resultative/, NUM //plural (rare)\], phonology: predictable allomorph before a limited set of roots: hê- → hê- /_y/ l in certain roots and → hê- /m, w in certain roots; this morpheme cannot be used with most roots to express continuative as can reduplication -doubling infix #1 with c- (see examples like yîyəq snowing, lêləc’ówiwx’əm visiting, məmíyə helping s-o and wîwəqəs yawning), syntactic analysis: ip; found in //héyeqw/ //héyq” ~ hýəq”//, /burning, fire/ (root //héyqw// burn), //héyet//, //héyət//, /vomiting/ (root //héyat// to vomit), //hé(l)yht//, //hé(·)yət//, //hé(l) yət//, //hé(l)yat//, /warning s-o/ (root //héyat// warn s-o), //hëyq’es//, //héyq”əs//, /’filing/ (compare //yéq’es// file (abrasively)), //héyθet//, //héyəθet//, /backing up/ (compare //yóθet// back up), //hálp’ex//, //hêlp’əx//, /eating/ (compare //lép’ex// eat), //hályeya//, //hêlíx’əyəl//, /spear fish by torchlight/ (compare //léx’ëya// spear fish by torchlight), //háht’s’eli//, //hêlç’əli(y)ll//, /’by themselves/ (root //léts’e// one, compare //lóllets’e// one person; alone’), /hálcqem //, //hêlcqem//, /’dive/, //hálkw//, //hêlk’//, /pocket knife; being broken/ (root //lékw// broken (of bone or stick)), //hályeya//, /hêlíx’əyəl//, /spear fish by torchlight, spear fish from canoe by torchlight, lantern or firelight, pitlamp for fish/, //hémq’et//, //hêm’q’ət//, /swallowing/ (compare //méq’et// to swallow), //hámxen//, //hêmxen//, /’taking it off (a button, example’)/ (compare //máx// take it off), //hëwts’t’el//, //hêwç’əe’//, /falling/ (compare //wets’et’l// fall, drop (intransitive)), //héwqw’//, //hêwqw’/ll//, /drowning/ (compare //wòqw’// drown, float downstream), //wêth’át//, //hêwç’et’l//, /’teasing s-o/ (compare //wêth’át// tease s-o), //hêwts’a://, /hêwç’et’l//, /’getting to the summit of a mountain/ (compare //wêts’a:// to get to the summit of a mountain), //hêwqw’elem//, //hêwqw’əlml//, /drifting downstream/ (compare //wôqw’ëylem// drift downstream).

<hahà:y>, CAN //’making a canoe’/, see há:y.

<haheláwt>, EZ //’a few little rats’/, see há:wt.

<hahíkw’ət//, DESC //rising, getting big’/, see híkw.

<hákw’eles//, pncs //hêk”=”ələs//, EFAM //remember s-o, remember s-th\], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Deming, example: //tsel me hâkw’eles//, //c-əl me hêk”=”ələs//, //I just remembered\’/, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by EB, //tsel hâkw’eles kwstâmés//, //c-əl hêk”=”ələs k”=s=t’m=əs//, //I remembered something\’/, syntactic comment: ambiguous past, indef. nominal. obj., attested by EB, //hêy kws hâkw’ëleschet te s’iwes te siyolexwáh//, //’Let us remember the teaching of the elders past’/, syntactic comment: imperative-1p, attested by AD, //líyechxw hâkw’eles//, //hêl(y)ə-c-əx” hêk”=”ələs//, //Do you remember?//, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming, also //líyechxw whêhâkw’eles//, //hêl(y)ə-c-əx” hêk”=”ələs//, dialects: Matsqui, attested by Deming, (se-w prob suddenly), //líyechxw hâkw’elesox’//, //hêl(y)ə-c-əx” hêk”=”ələs-áx’//, //’Do you remember me’/, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming, also //líyechxw hâkw’elesóməx”//, //hêl(y)ə-c-əx” hêk”=”ələs-áms”//, dialects: Matsqui, attested by Deming, //tsel xwel hâkw’elesoméxme//, //c-əl x”əl hêk”=”ələs-áms”//, //I (still) remember you\’s/, usage: answer to the previous example question, attested by Deming; found in //hâkw’elesométsel//, //hêk”=”ələs-ámə-”c-əl”//, //’I remember you’/, attested by Deming, //hâkw’elesólwx”//, //hêk”=”ələs-álx”//, /remember us’/, attested by Deming, also //hâkw’elesol”//, //hêk”=”ələs-álx”//, //Remember you folks’/, attested by Deming, example: //hâkw’eleses kwthâ”,
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

//hékʷʷ/='aləs-os kʷ-č̓e̓/l, 'he remembered it', attested by EB; found in <hákw'elesem>, //hékʷʷ/='aləs-əml, 'they remembered him, he was remembered', syntactic analysis: pncs-passive, attested by EB, <hákw'elesemscha>, //hékʷʷ/='aləs-əm-cč̓e̓/l, 'he'll (future) be remembered', attested by EB, <me xwpósems te hákw'elesems>, /mə xʷ=p=ös=əm te hékʷʷ=əłəs=əml, 'come show a picture of those remembered', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<há:kw'elems>, ets /hék[---]kʷ=əłəs/ll, EFAM /'remembering s-o, remembering s-th'/, phonology: length infix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <xw'ít kw'á'as ówelh há:kw'elems>, /lxʷʔét kʷ=(e)(-)s tówe-č hék[---]kʷ=əłəs ll, /Why don't you remember?/, syntactic comment: interrogative verb, attested by EB.

<há:kw'elem ?>, df /hékʷʷ=əłəm '?ll, possibly /'remember/ll, attested by EB, possibly /'something like a hiccup?'/, attested by AD.

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

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

<halaméml>, EFAM /'feel like going?/', see la.

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

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

<hálkw>, PE /'pocket knife?/, see lékw.

<hálkwelsetem>, 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.

<hálqem>, ABFC /'diving?/, see léqem.

<hálqem>, SOCT /'a diver?/, see léqem.

<Halq'eméylems>, LANG /'Halkomelem language, to speak Halkomelem?/, see Leqá:mól.

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

<hálxeywa ~ hálxiwa>, FSH /'spearing fish by torchlight?/, see lexéywa ~ lexíwa.

<hám>, possibly root /hám/ll, TIME /'finished, over?/, possibly <a-ablaut> resultative or durative, possibly =em intransitivizer, phonology: possible vowel merger, possible ablaut, comment: connection with hón 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 /hám/ll come home, be covered W73:69, K67:374, example: <le há:m.>, //lə hám/ll, /'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.

<hám:et>, pcs /hám-ə=Tll, MC /'nail s-th, hammer s-th?/, borrowed from English /hémr/, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<hámex>, MC /'taking s-th off?/, see má ~ má-.

<hásem>, mdls /hás=əml, 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>, /hás=əml, attested by AC.
<háshuw>, possibly root /hēšuwl/, ABFC ['to sneeze'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, possibly root <hás-> as in <hásem> 'to sneeze', attested by AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔəšuʔ-nl to sneeze K67:388, <la háshuw>, //le hēšuwl, lhe sneezedl, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC.

<háwe>, free root //hēwəl/, HUNT ['to hunt'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <latsel háwe kwe t'altléle>, //le-c-əl hēwə kʷə eəɛ[=l]=ʔələl, l'I'm going to hunt deer.', syntactic comment: auxiliary verb, demonstrative article, attested by AC, also '/to hunt, hunting/', attested by AD, <le háwe áhtel>, //le hēwəʔhətəl, l'They're gone out huntingl, syntactic comment: ambiguous past, attested by AD, <háwe te tl'altléle>, //hēwə təeˈɛ[=l]=ʔələl, l'The deer is hunting.', attested by AD, <hāwe te sméyeth>, //hēwə tə s=mēyəɛl, l'The animal is hunting.', attested by AD.

<há:we>, cts /hē[--]wəl/, HUNT ['hunting'], phonology: length infixing, (<- - > continutious aspect), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, example: <la há:we>, //le hē[--]wəl, l'He's gone huntingl, attested by AC, <lats há:we>, //le-c-əl hē[--]wəl, l'Let's go huntingl, phonology: vowel lengthening, syntactic comment: imperative, attested by AC, <hlä:mes há:we>, //l=le-ə=m-əs hē[--]wəl, l'when he goes huntingl, (<lh~ lhi (vaux) when + subjunctive), (<-es) 3s subjunctive subject), attested by AC, <lih lá há:we>, //li[l=]hē[--]wəl, l'He went huntingl (go past), attested by AC, <la há:we kwe spá:th>, //le hē[--]wə kʷə=pšɛ=li, l'He went hunting for bearl (go past), syntactic comment: intransitive verb with oblique object, attested by AC, also '/to hunt, huntingl, attested by JL, EB, <le há:we ~ le há:we>, //le hē=ωə ~ le hē=ωəl, l'go huntl, attested by EB, also '/to huntl, attested by JL, <litsel welh hó:y kw'els há:we>, //li[c-əl wəl həy kʷə=pšɛ=li, l'He went hunting for bearl', (go past), syntactic comment: intransitive verb with oblique object, attested by AC, also '/to hunt, huntingl, attested by JL, EB, <litsel welh hó:ya kw'els há:we>, //li[c-əl wəl həy kʷə=pšɛ=li, l'He went hunting for bearl', literally (to answer yes/no question)-I already have finish remote-my-nominal huntingl, attested by EB, <löhtsel há:we>, //li[l=]hē=ωəl, l'I've been huntingl, syntactic comment: auxiliary verb-past affixed, attested by EB.

<lexws-há:wa>, dnom //həx=s=hé wəl/, HUNT l'a person that always hunts, hunterl, syntactic analysis: nominal, literally /always=nominal=hunt(ing)l, /<s-h> shows each is pronounced /ʃl/, in contrast to /shl/ which shows a single pronounced sound /ʃ/.

<há:we>, HUNT ['hunting'], see háwe.

<há:wt>, free root //hē-wtl/, EZ l'trat, 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 belowl, [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 cascadensis, 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 belowl, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1972, 1975, 1976), AC, other sources: ES /hēwtl/, JH /hē-wo/ both rat.

<qélql há:wt>, dnom //qəl=C,θCə hē-wtl/, EZ l'packrat, i.e. bushy-tailed wood ratl, ['Neotoma cinerea occidentalis'], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group 2/11/76.


<haháéwt>, dmnpc //C,θ=θ-[=]-hēwtl/, EZ l'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·yl/, CAN /'make a canoe, making a canoe'/. syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, example: <ílhtsel hà:y>, //íl-4-c-əl hè·yl/, /'I made a canoe.'/. syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-past affixed-non-subordinate subject marker-subject pronoun intransitive verb. <tel xwel hà:y>, //c-əl xʷəl hè·yl/, /'I'm still canoe-making.'/. syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, non-subordinate subject marker-subject pronoun adverb/ adverbial verb intransitive verb.

<s-hà:y>, dnom //s=hè[ə]-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=hà:y>, //t-əl s=hè·yl/, /'my canoe-work'/.

<hahà:y>, cts //C,ε-hè·yl/, CAN [/'making a canoe'], (<R8>- continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<halíyches>, pln //hè-[ə]-y=əs//, CAN /'all the equipment for making a canoe, canoe-making equipment'/, phonology: stress shift, length loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<hálíytel>, pln //hè-[ə]-y=təl//, CAN /'adze with handle for canoe-making, elbow-adze'/, lx =tel device for, literally /'device for making many canoes'/, phonology: stress shift, length loss, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<Shxwá:y>, dnom //sx=hè[ə]-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'/, position name reference file #84, 7/20/77, other sources: Wells 1965:19, also <Shxwá:y>, //sx=’y/, attested by NP, CT, AC, BJ.

<hék’elh ~ hékwelh>, free root //hék’əl ~ hék’”əl//, [hik’əl ~ hik”əl], ABFC /'to hiccough, hiccup'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Elder’s comment: "hékwelh is less common", attested by Elders Group 3/1/72, IHTTC, also <hék’alh>, //hék’əl//, [hik’ə], 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 là: m.

<hel-hílém>, TVMO ['rolling down'], see híl.

<hemhénetqew>, FSH ['a group making (fish) oil'], see móteqw or meteqw.

<Hemhénetqew>, PLN ['flat rocks (bedrock) with holes at Hill's Bar where they used to make smótheqw (prepared fish oil) from sockeye heads'], see móteqw or meteqw.

<hem0> 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 <hòm0> //həmá-//, [hamá-], attested by Elders Group 2/18/76, [ham0-], 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: <qèx te hem0> //qèx te həmá-//, /'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'.

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

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

<héwh'éláq>, SOC ['teasing'], see weth'át.

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

<héy>, free root //héy ~ héy//, LANG /'let's, (coaxing)/, MOOD, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb, attested by EB, SJ, EF; found in <héyth>, //héy-t\l lê=m//, /'let's (coaching one person, imperative 1p exclusive)/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-imperative(1p excl. coaxing), attested by EB, example: <héyth lâm>, //héy-t\l lê=m//, /'Let's go (coaching one person).'/, (<-\l th> coaxing imperative, mildly urging imperative), attested by EB; found in <héyat\l ha>, //héy-e\l t\l e//, /'let's (coaching a group, imperative 1p inclusive)/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-imperative(1p incl. coaxing), attested by EB, <héy\l ha>, //héy-t\l e//, /'let's (demanding one person, imperative 2s)/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-imperative(2s demanding), attested by EB, SJ, EF, example: <héy\l ha lâm>, //héy-t\l e lê=m//, /'Let's go (demanding).'/, (<-\l ha> demanding imperative, strong imperative), attested by Deming: SJ, EF, <héy\l ha t\l á:kw'>, //héy-t\l á:k\l u'//, /'Let's go home.'/, attested by Deming: EF; found in <héyal\l ha>, //héy-e\l t\l e//, /'let's (demanding a group, imperative 2p)/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-imperative(2p demanding), attested by EB.

<híqw't>, pcs //hi=q"=T\l //, LANG /'coax s-o, persuade s-o, invite s-o (on trip, hunt, etc.)/, SOC, (<=qw> (meaning uncertain)), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, Salish cognate: Musqueum /híqw't/ recruit s-o Sutles ca1984: ch.7 [p.90], contrast <yákw'(e)met> hire s-o, also <híqw't> (or better, <hiyqw't>), //hi=q"=T (or hiy=q"=T)\l //, ASM ['coax s-o'], <híqw\l tha>, //hi=q"=T\l e//, /'Coax him.'/, (<-\l ha> imperative), ASM ['persuade s-o'], <híqwthôxes>, //hi=q"=ê-áx\l =\l e//, /He persuaded me., He coaxed me.'/.

<hóyeq\l wt>, cts //hi[-A\l -y]=q"=T\l //, LANG ['coaching s-o'], SOC, syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <hóyeqwthôxes>, //hi[-A\l -y]=q"=ê-áx\l =\l e//, /'He's coaxing me.'/, <hóyeqw\l th\l om>, //hi[-A\l -y]=q"=ê-áx\l =\l e//, /'They're coaxing you.'/, (<-\l om) passive, 2s obj.).

<híqw\l we\l th\l el\l t>, bens //hi=q"=\l e(t)\l =\l e=T\l -\l e//, rcps, LANG /'coaching to go, Let's go.'/, literally /'coax for each other'/, (<=el\l h(ts)> benefactive), (<\l t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<\l e> 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).

<hóyq\l we\l th\l el\l t>, cts //hi[-A\l -y]=q"=\l e(t)\l =\l e=T\l -\l e//, rcps, LANG /coaching to go, let's go'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<hóyeqw\l wels>, sas //hi[-A\l -y]=q"=\l e\l s//, cts, LANG ['coaching (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.

<héyeqwán\l a\l a>, FIRE ['fireplace'], see yéqw.

<héyet\l émel>, ABDF ['nauseated'], see yát.
<híkwet ~ híythet>, TVMO ['backing up'], see yóthet.

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

<héyót>, LANG ['warned s-o'], see yót ~ yót.

<héyq'es>, MC ['filing'], see yéq'.

<héywí:leqw>, REL /a category of religious songs including sxwó:yixwey songs and burning songs, a burning song/, see yéw: ~ yéw.

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

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

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

<híkʷ>, free root /híkʷ/, 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 /híkʷ/, ASM ['be big, be large'], example: <híkw thqá:t>, /híkʷ c=qé-t-/,'big tree/', attested by AC, <híkw tel st'sáletstel télì ta'swâ>, /híkʷ t-s=é=Éc=télì t-é? s=wbél/, /'My chair is bigger than yours.'/, attested by Elders Group 2/5/75, ASM ['be high, rise'], semantic environment ['of floodwater'], <híkw te qó:>, /híkʷ t-qá/,'The water is high./, attested by CT, also /'The water rises./, attested by EB, <wuhl me híkw te qó:>, /sw bölüm kíkʷ t-qá/,'The water is starting to rise./, literally /the water has already become big/, attested by EB.

<híkʷ ~ hík:kw>, augs /híkʷ=]=kʷ ~ hiː]=]=kʷ/ DESC /be very big: be great, be important/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BJ, EB, ASM ['be very big'], example: <híkʷ:kw te stólô>, /híkʷ=]=kʷ t-s=tólô/,'The river is very big./, attested by AC, <híkʷ mestìyexw>, /híkʷ=]=kʷ mestìyaxʷ/,'big person/', attested by AC, <kwélhtu híkʷ:kw>, /híkʷ t-Ét=aw híkʷ=]=kʷ/,'It's very big.', attested by EB, ASM ['be great, be important'], <híkʷ:kw sìyá:m>, /híkʷ=]=kʷ s=iy=É-ml/,'great chief/', attested by BJ.

<híkʷ:thet>, ins /híkʷ=]=Étôll/ DESC /get big, rise (of floodwater)/, (=thet) get, become, inceptive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <esú me híkʷ:thet te qó:š>, /θ=sú-s-Éw mê híkʷ=]=Ét t-qáš/,'And then its water got big./, attested by AC, <tész: me híkʷ:thet te qó:>, /tész; mê híkʷ t-qá/,'It got near; the water got big and rose came up./, attested by AC.

<hahíkʷ:thet>, cts /C,θ=híkʷ=]=Étôll/ DESC /rising, getting big/, (<R3- (C1θ-)I) continuous or possibly <ha-/> /θ=//continuous usually found only before sonorants), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT, example: <le qé:mel kwses mi xwe hahíkʷ:thet te qó:š>, /le qé:mel=kʷ-s-És mi x=a C,θ=híkʷ=]=Ét t-qáš/,'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.

<Híkw Tl'tsás>, cdpd /híkʷ c̣=Éôšl/, 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.

<Híkʷ Sméya>, cdpd /híkʷ s=méyč/ 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.

<hík:kw ~ hík:kw>, DESC /be very big: be great, be important/, see hík:kw.

<Híkʷ Sméya>, PLN ['largest deepest bay on Harrison River (between Victor McDonald's place and Morris Mt.)'], see hík:kw.
<hilékw>, DESC /get big, rise (of floodwater)/, see hilékw.

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

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

<hílékw>, dl /híl=hm/; 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 hílékw>, //íw híl=hm/, /'He fell down.'/, attested by AC, <me hílékw>, //mí híl=hm/, /'fall from a height'/, literally /'come to fall (and roll)'/, attested by EB, <chókw te shxwilís kw'es hílékw te sxéles>, //cák t s=x=lí=s kʷ=ʔí híl=hm q=ʔ=s=ów jíkʷ tə s=xéla=s/ll, /'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-hílékw>, its //C,`=híl=hm/, TVMO ['rolling down'], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, comment: l-h spelling in orthography needed rarely to show [lh] rather than [h], attested by EB.

<hílt>, pcs //híl=hlíl=hm/, 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/, Cowichan and Musqueam /hílëax'/, autumn, also <hilálxw>, //híl=hlíl=hm/, attested by AC, Elders Group 5/16/79, also <tem'ilálxw>, //tem'=hlíl=hm', attested by Elders Group 3/1/72, example: <tsqwá:y te hilálxw sch'o:lh>, //c-qʷ'y te híl=hlíl=* s=c'á-t=ty/, /'The fall leaves are yellow./, attested by Elders 5/16/79.

<hílékw>, free root /híl=hm/, TVMO ['get ready'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AD, BHTTC; found in <hilékwchap>, //hílêkʷ-c-ep/, /'You folks get ready., You folks get ready.'/, attested by BHTTC, example: <uh iyólem kws hilékxwch kws láset t'ó:kww>, //wúʕ twi=sí=hlíl=hm kʷ=s hílêkʷ-c-ʔí kʷ=s lê-c-ʔí t'a·kʷw/, /'It's time we got ready to go home.'/, literally /'it's already okay that we get ready to go come onward'/, attested by EB.

<hílékw ~ hílekw>, cts //hi[-ʔ-]lêkʷ ~ hi[-ʔ-]lêkʷ//, [héy]lêkʷ ~ hí-lêkʷ ~ hílêkʷ*, TVMO ['getting ready to go'], (<-ʔ- ~ -ʔ > continuous?), phonology: stress shift?, lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, contrast Downriver Halkomelem (Katzie dialect) <hílékw> glad Elders Group 3/15/72, example: <líchæp hílékw>, //lí-c-ep hílêkʷ//, /'Are you folks ready?/', literally /'are you folks getting ready?/', attested by AD.

<hílékw ~ s-hílékw>, stvi ///s=hi[-ʔ-]lêkʷ ~ s=hi[-ʔ-]lêkʷ//, TVMO ['be ready'], syntactic analysis: stvi, phonology: stress shift?, lengthening, syntactic comment: statives are usually built on a continuative stem; example: <líchæp welh s-hílékw>, //lí-c-ep welh s=hi[-ʔ-]lêkʷ//, /'Are you folks ready?/', attested by BHTTC, <líchæw xwel s-hílékw>, //lí-c-xʷ xʷel s=hi[-ʔ-]lêkʷ//, /'Are you still ready?/', attested by EB.

<hílékw ~ hílêkw>, TVMO ['getting ready to go'], see hilékw.

<hílékw>, TVMO ['fall and roll'], see híl.

<hílt>, TVMO /'roll s-o over, roll s-th over'/, see híl.
<híltu>, free root /híltu//, SOC /a Hindu, an East Indian/', borrowed from English /hín'du/ Hindu, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, example: <híltu te móxwoya>, /híltu tə móxʷ ayəll/, /'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.

<híñeltu>, dmn //C,i=híntu ~ hi[=C,ə=]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: <híñeltu te mimxwoya>, //C,i=híntu tə C,i=moxʷ ayəll/, /'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 hi:l.

<Híqelem>, PLN /creek and bay on Harrison River just below the old native Chehalis Cemetery, on the east side of Harrison River/, see yeqlem ~ qeylem.

<híqwelhtel>, LANG /(coaxing to go,) Let's go.'/, see háy.

<híqw>, LANG /coax-s-o, persuade s-o, invite s-o (on trip, hunt, etc.)/, see háy.

<hí:tel ~ hi:ytel>, SOC /weapon (arrow, club, etc.), something used to defend oneself/, see iyó:tel.

<híth>, free root /híth/.

<Híqelem>.

<híqw>, LANG /coax-s-o, persuade s-o, invite s-o (on trip, hunt, etc.)/.

<híltu>, free root /híltu//.

<híltu te móxwoya>, /híltu tə móxʷ ayəll/, /'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.

<híltul>, TVMO ['roll oneself (over and over usually)'], see hi:l.

<híltu te móxwoya>, /híltu tə móxʷ ayəll/, /'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.

<híltu te móxwoya>, /híltu tə móxʷ ayəll/, /'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.

<híltu te móxwoya>, /híltu tə móxʷ ayəll/, /'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.

<híltu te móxwoya>, /híltu tə móxʷ ayəll/, /'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.

<híltu te móxwoya>, /híltu tə móxʷ ayəll/, /'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.

<híltu te móxwoya>, /híltu tə móxʷ ayəll/, /'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.

<híltu te móxwoya>, /híltu tə móxʷ ayəll/, /'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.

<híltu te móxwoya>, /híltu tə móxʷ ayəll/, /'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.

<híltu te móxwoya>, /híltu tə móxʷ ayəll/, /'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.
<hókwex>, pscis //hák"=œx'//, MC /'use it, wear it, put it on'/, REL, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, Salish cognate: Squamish /'uk" ~ ə'k", also ə'k"-s/ use (tr.) K67:348, ASM /[use it']/, example: <lähl hókwex>, //läh- l hák"=œx'//, /'Go use it./, attested by AC, <hókwexes te stlt'éqwetl>, //hák"=œx' c-tel s=ê ə'qwh=êl//, /'He used the awl.'l, attested by AC, <hókwexes thel fål te xwéylm kwses p'ówi'tes tel sǐ'th'êm>, //läh hák"=œx'-c-ə-tel-tem te sx'ilyem k"-s=c-s p'ówiy-t-œ=Ê l=el-tem=êl//, /'My mother used the thread to patch up my dress.'l, attested by AC, <hókwextsel li tel scheqw'ô'welh>, //hák"=œx'-c-ətl li tê-l s=êqwh"=ó·wêl//, /'I'm using it on my basket-weaving.'l, attested by AC, <qesu mi hókwex te shxwh'quí'w'els>, //q=û-s-u mi hák"=œx' c tel sx"=êqwh"=êlil//, /'and use a fork!'l, attested by CT, HT, <qéx te shxhwókwextset>, //qéx c tel sx"-hák"=œx'-c-ətul//, /'We'll use it in many ways.'l, 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' sǐ'th'êm'>, //hák"=œx'-c-əx" t-ɛ? s=tê=êm/ll, /'Put on your clothes.'l, syntactic comment: polite imperative with 2s subj. pronoun, attested by AD, <hókwexchexw ta' hólem swéta>, //hák"=œx'-c-x" t-ɛ? hálêm swéta/l, /'Put on your warm sweater.'l, attested by AD, <hókwexchexw ta' hólem kopú>, //hák"=œx'-c-x" t-ɛ? hálêm kapú/l, /'Put on your warm coat.'l, attested by AD, <hókwexlha ta' kopú>, //hák"=œx'-c-ɛ? t-ɛ? kapú/l, /'Put on your coat.'l, syntactic comment: command imperative with -lha, attested by EB, <hókwexlha ta' (sqélxel, slewíws, kopú, seqí:ws, swéta, stlt'épvel), //hák"=œx' t-ɛ? (s=qéšl=x'əl, s=êl=êl=c, kapú, seqí:ws, swéta, s=ê=êl=êl//), /'Did you put on your shoes?'/, attested by AD, <hókwextsel tel stókel>, //hák"=œx'-c-ətel stákəlll, /'I put on my socks.'l, attested by AD, ASM /[wearing it']/; found in <hókwexh>, //hák"=œx'-səll, /'He's wearing it., He put it on.'l, attested by AD, example: <thl hókwexhes>, //thl hák"=œx'-səll//, /'He wore it.'l, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AD.

<híhiqwech>, dtv //hák"=êm/ll, if, CLO /'he (a small child) is wearing it.'/, ( <R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD.

<hólew>, sf //hál=êm/ll, CLO /'warm (of clothing)'l, DESC, semantic environment /'clothing', possibly <em> middle voice?, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD, example: <hókwexchexw ta' hólem (swéta, kopú)>, //hák"=œx'-c-x" t-ɛ? hál=êm (swéta, kopú)/ll, /'Put on your warm (sweater, coat)'l, attested by AD.
the northwest came to the fields as pickers each summer, socializing, singing, gambling, etc. in their
ASM ['introduced and cultivated in large fields in the Sardis and Agassiz areas; Indians from all over
attested by IHTTC, AD, also <
AD's parents got dried from the Chinese and called by this name'], syntactic analysis: nominal,
particularly
hóqwem
homiyósem
hóqwlex ~ héqwlex
s-hómkwstem
s-hómkw
syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, comment: another rare word requiring a hyphen in the Stó:ló
writing system to show that both s and h are pronounced separately (as in English "misheard"), attested by
IHTTC.

hóqwem
homiyósem
, stvi //s=hámk*=T=em//, SOC [('someone) standing in the middle of a crowd'],
(=st=) stative, probably =<st= causative, probably =<em= middle voice, or possibly =<tem= 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:ló
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 homó:y.

homó:y
, probably root //hamá-yl/, 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 <homó:y/>. //hamá-yl/.

homiyósem
, df //hamiy=ás=em//, ABFC ['drink without using hands', literally 'shrimp in one's
case', lx =<ós= on the face, (=<em= middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by
IHTTC.

hóps
, free root //héps//, 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*= smell//.

hóqwem
, mals //háq*=em//, SM 'it smells, give off a smell, smell bad!', (=<em= middle voice),
syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, example: <ts*áts*eló hóqwem>, //c\*c\* el-ow háq*=em//, /real
strong smell/.

s-hóqwem
, dnom //s=háq*=em//, SM ['a smell'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP,
Elders, example: <ewéta s-hóqwem>, //f\*w\*w= te s=háq*=em-s//, /It has no smell./.

hóqwem
, cts //hál--\*q=em//, SM 'giving off a smell, to smell!', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,
attested by EB.

hóqwels
, sas //háq*=als//, SM /smelling, sniffing (of an animal like a dog, etc.)/, syntactic analysis:
intransitive verb.

hóqwlexw ~ héqwlexw
, ncs //háq*=l-\*x*= ~ héq*=l-\*x*=//, SM ['happen to smell s-th'], syntactic analysis:
transitive verb, attested by NP, AC, example: <tsel héqwlexw ~ tsel háqwlexw>, //c-\*l
héq*=l-\*x*= ~ c-\*l háq*=l-\*x//=, /I smelled it../, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC,
<tsel héqwlexw te sp*ó:tl*ems te swíyeqe>, //c-\*l háq*=l-\*x*= te s=p*á:*e*=em-s te s=swíyeq=\*w//=, /I
smelled the man's smoke./, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC, <étel héqwlexw te
sk*ít*ks>, //f\*t-c-\*l háq*=l-\*x*= te s=kú-k-s//=, /[I smelled her cooking./, syntactic analysis: auxiliary
past, attested by AC, <tsel héqwlexw te s*ált*tes; le qwó*l*tes>, //c-\*l háq*=l-\*x*= te s=?\*t-l*el-s le
q*á-ts=T=bs//=, /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>, //\*t-\*c-\*x=
héq*=l-\*x//=, /Did you smell it?/, syntactic analysis: interrogative affix, auxiliary past, attested by
AC.
<hóqwlexw>, cts /há(---)q="=l-əxʷ/\], SM ['smelling s-th'], (<---> continuous aspect), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <hiltsel hóqwlexw>, //ʔiɬ+c-ʔə há(---)q="=l-əxʷ//, /'I was smelling something.'/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AC, <hái háqwlexwes te sp'ál'em>, //ʔiɬ há(---)q="=l-əxʷ-əs tə s=p’a-ə=əm//, /'He was smelling the smoke.'/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AC.
<hóqwet>, pcs /háq*="=ʔT//, SM ['smell s-th on purpose'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by NP, AC, example: <hóqwet te sp’á:q’em>, /háq*="=ʔT s=p’əq’="=ʔm//, /'smell the flower'/, attested by AC.
<hóqwets>, cts /há(---)q="=ʔT//, SM ['smelling s-th'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <hóqwetes te sp’á:q’em>, /há(---)q="=ʔT-əs tə s=p’əq’="=ʔm//, /'She's smelling [s-th].'/. Attested by AC,
<hóqwetes te sp’á:q’em>, //há(---)q="=ʔT-os tə s=p’əq’="=ʔm//, /'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.
<hóqwem>, SM /'giving off a smell, to smell/', see hóqw.
<hóqwet>, SM ['smell s-th on purpose'], see hóqw.
<hóqwet>, SM ['smelling s-th'], see hóqw.
<hóqwlexw = héqwlexw>, SM ['happen to smell s-th'], see hóqw.
<hóqwlexw>, SM ['smelling s-th'], see hóqw.
<hóts>, free root //háč//, PLAY ['hearts (in cards')], semantic environment ['card games'], borrowed from English /há(τ)ts/ hearts, syntactic analysis: nominal.
<hótl'], bound root /háč/ probably blunt.
<h-s-hótl’eqw>, dnom //s= chú=əqʷ//=, 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.
<hóxwethílém>, mdls //háxʷ="=əə=í="=ʔm//=, incs, ABFC /'to sigh, breathe out whew/', lx <+ethel> in the mouth, in the lips, (<---> middle voice), phonology: =í as usual replaces preceding el, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
<hóty ~ hóy ~ hóy>, free root //háy ~ háy ~ háy//=, ASP /'finish, stop, quit, get done, be finished, have enough, be done, be ready/', syntactic analysis: transitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb, ASM ['finish'], example: <iłá tel hóy>, //ʔisəʔ[=M2] tə ḥáy//=, /'I finished two things.'/, literally /'it's two things the-my finish/', (irregular)kʷ-əl-s háy would be more expected here with the remote demonstrative kʷə and -s nominalizer always used to subordinate and nominalize a verb phrase, attested by IHTTC, <stám te hóỹ>, //s=tem tə ḥáy//=, /'What did you get done? (sarcastically)/, usage: sarcastic, attested by Deming evening class 5/18/78, ASM ['stop']; found in <hóylha>, /háỹ-tə//=, /'Stop it.!', syntactic analysis: command imperative, attested by AC, IHTTC, <hóylha>, /háỹ-tə//=, /'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 kʷ-ə-s qʷə[-A-A-C,ə]-s//, /'They stopped talking.'/, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC, ASM ['quit'], <hóylha>, /háỹ-tə//=, /'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 hó:yi>, //lhâ-yl/, //It's finished!//, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by Elders 3/15/72, also <lé hó:yi ~ le hó:yi>, //lhâ-yl ~ lhâ-yl/, attested by BJ, also <le hó:yi>, //lhâ-yl/, attested by EB, AD, <lí hó:yi>, //lhâ-yl/, //Is it finished?//, attested by BG checked with AD. <líchxw hó:yi ta' súq'óq'ey>, //lí-c-x' há-y t-ë? s=q'[=C, ð]=]yll/, //Are you finished your sickness?, Are you finished coming?, Are you finished climaxing?/, attested by Deming (evening class), ASM //be ready//, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC, <iyólem kw'els hó:yi>, //íy=q=á=]em k"-el-s há-yl/, //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:yi>, //íy=q=á=]em te há-yl/, //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', <tóxwcha kws hóy te s'áltetset>, //tóx"-ce k"-s há-y tó s=q'[=C, ð]=]yll/, //Our food will soon be ready.'//, attested by Deming (prompted), <xwewá hóy te s'áltetel>, //íx=q=á=]i s há-y tó s=q'[=C, ð]=]yll/, //The food is not yet ready.'//, attested by Deming; found in <hó:y>, //íy=q=á=]em, finished, ready', attested by EB.

<yálh yuw kw'a:s hó:y>, df //yë=] yuw k"-ë? s há-yl/, 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/), (morphosemantic development), ARM //deep thanks, not used for ex. after food is passed/,' attested by AC, also see <yuw> praising something beautiful, examples: <yálh yuw kw'a:s hó:y>, //yë=] yuw k"-ë? s há-yl/, attested by AD, Elder's comment: "this is a better spelling than yálh lixw kw'a:s hó:y/", also <yálh yuw kw'a:s hó:y>, //yë=] yuw k"-ë? s há-yl/, attested by AC, Deming, also <kw'a:s hó:y>, //k"-ë? s há-yl/, attested by Annie Grace Chapman, Elder's comment: "this is a shortcut for yálh yuw kw'a:s hó:y/', example: <yálh yuw kw'a:s hó:y>, //yë=] yuw k"-ë? s há-y-əpl/,' Thank you folks/,' attested by Deming, <yálh yuw kw'a:s hó:y>, //yë=] yuw k"-ë? s há-y-əpl C, ð-məll/, //Thank you, children/,' attested by BG checked with AD, <welóy kw'els ch'ítolé get'l'osu thét, "yálh yuw kw'as hóyelép.'>, //w=q=á=]i s c'í=T-á=] q'-e a-l-su cêt yë=] yuw k"-ë? s há-y-əpl/,' 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 kwómalh ashó:y> GA

<yiláwel kw'a:s hó:y>, df //yilë=] yuw k"-ë? s há-yl/, LANG //I thank you very much, Thank you very much/,' attested by Annie Grace Chapman, also <yiláwel kw'a:s hó:y>, //yilë=] yuw k"-ë? s há-yl/, attested by Annie Grace Chapman.

<hóywélh>, df //hây=q=á=]em k"-ë? s há-yl/, 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 hóywélh>, attested by AC, Deming, example: <hóywélh, tátel>, //hây=q=á=]em k"-ë? s há-yl/, //Goodbye, Mom.'//, phonology: reduplication, attested by BG checked with AD.

<hóywélh>, df //hây=q=á=]em k"-ë? s há-yl/, LANG //goodbye, Goodbye/., usage: said by the person leaving to the person staying, dialects: Tait and Cheh., see dialect form <hóywélh>, attested by EB, Elders Group, AD.

<iłhulhóy>, df //ít-i-ur-háy/., TIME //the last time//, phonology: ilh welh hó: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: <iłhulhóy kw'éslémə>, //ít-i-ur-háy k"-é=]ámə, //the last time I saw you/!, (irregular) there is no 1s subj. pronoun present, attested by BHTTC.

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<hóystexw>, caus /háy=ɨT=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 sxwexwa', REL, ABFC /'háy=ɨT=əxw tel s=C, ə-x=ɨw/, /I broke my fast/ (lit. “past - cause to finish it - my - starving”), phonology: rare exception (or error) to phonemic rule /s/ → [ɨ]/xʷ/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<hó:ythel>, ds /háy=(ə)=əl/, FOOD 'finish eating, be done eating/', lx <=(ə)thel ~ =o:thel> on the mouth, in the mouth, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, MH (Deming), AD, example: <líchap hó:ythel>, /lί-c-əp háy=əəl/, 'Are you folks done eating?/', attested by MH (Deming), AD, <etset hó:ythel>, /lί-c-əl háy=əəl/, [Ɂɪčl háy=Ɂl], 'I'm finished eating.', syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC, <átset hó:ythel>, /lί-c-əl háy=əəl/, 'We've had enough (food).', syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC.

<há:m>, possibly free root /há:m/ or possible stem /há=ɨm/, 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 /hám/, plausible, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, usage: sometimes used at the end of a story, Salish cognate: Squamish /hám/, attested by AC, "finished, over. It's finished (of a story).".

<hóywèlh>, LANG ['goodbye, Goodbye.'], see hó:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.

<hóyeqwels>, LANG ['coaxing (as a structured activity)'], see héy.

<hóyeqwt>, LANG ['coaxing s-o'], see héy.

<hóyìws>, bound stem /háy=ɨw/, root meaning uncertain

<s-hóyiws>, dnom /s=háy=ɨws/, 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:lónhí 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-hóyiws te xawsółkwlh>, /s=háy=ɨws-s təx=xw=əlkw=Ɂl/, '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 <=hóyiws máqel>, /s=háy=ɨws-s mɛ=əqɛl/, '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.

<hóýòwèlh>, LANG ['goodbye, Goodbye.'], see hó:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.

<hóyqwelhtel>, LANG 'coaxing to go, let's go!', see héy.

<hó:ythel>, FOOD 'finish eating, be done eating!', see hó:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.

<hó:li>, df /há=ɨl/, EFAM [(expression of amazement)] root <f>, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AD.

<hó:liya>, dnom /hó:li=ɨyə/ 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 /hów-ɬəyə/, H-T <hô'lia> humpback salmon (Oncorhynchus Gorbusca), also <húliya ~ hú:liya>, /hul=iyə ~ hú·l=iyə/, dialects: Tait, Cheh.,

<húheliya>, dmn /hú[=C,ə=]l=iyə/, 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[=C,ə=]l=iyə/, EZ ['small-sized humpback salmon'], ['Oncorhynchus gorbuscha'], see hô:liya.
I

<i>, free root //?il/, DIR 'here, be here, be in (i.e. here)/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb; example: <lw i>, //θ-pron ?il/, 'He's here./, phonology: vowel merger, grammatical analysis: 3ambiguous past-contrastive be here, attested by EB, <lichapole i>, //l-θ-pron ?il/, 'You folks are here, eh?/', attested by RP, EB, <li i thel tál>, //l-i ?i-əl təl/,'Is my mother in?/', attested by AC.

<te i ~ te'i> , dnom //θ i?/i, 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 i>, //θ i?, attested by BJ 12/5/64; example: <stám te'i>, //s=tèm əl ?i?, 'What's this (the speaker is not holding it but is close enough to touch it)?/', attested by AD, also <stam te'i> , //s=tèm òl ?i?, also 'What's this?/', attested by FJ.

<te'íle ~ te'íle>, dnom //θ i?=lə ~ òl i?=lə/ , DIR 'this (speaker is holding it), this one, this thing here', syntactic analysis: demonstrative article adverb/adverbial verb-adverb/adverbial verb, np, attested by AD, also 'What's this?/', attested by FJ, RP, EB, <te'íle i:kele/, //lÈ' a: ¿l ?i?=lə/ , 'It's this one,' That's this one/ , attested by AC, other sources: ES È' atá?i/ this (it's this one), <te'íte i:le>, //θr=at əl ?i?=lə/ , 'Who owns this?/', attested by AC, <l stlí: te'íle/ , //l=at=í- ?i?=lə/ , 'This is the one I want/ , attested by AC. <te'íle i:le sakweláx le q'élyexw te mó:qw>, //lÈ' a: ¿l ?i?=lə s=?e=k*əl [=A=] x? le q'ê [=A=] l-ëk* te mó:qw/ , 'This is the gun that killed the bird./, attested by AC, <máqel te'íle/ , //lÈ'=q=al ?i?=lə/ , 'This is hair (can be used if holding one's own hair)/, attested by AD, <th'émxweláxel te'íle/ , //lÈ' a:m=x*=alxal ?i?=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'émxweláxelbow, Cheh. (s)=th'emelxelarm bone, point of elbow.(s)=qepó:ltheltnknee, (sh)=xw'ilamála ~ (sh)=xw'ilamála shoulder, and perhaps others, attested by IHTTC.

<ye'íle>, dnom //θ ηa?=lə/ , DIR ['these'], syntactic analysis: pl.demonstrative article adverb/adverbial verb=adverb/adverbial verb, attested by FJ; example: <stám ye'íle/ , //s=tèm nə ηa ?i?=lə/ , 'What are these?/', attested by FJ.

<ikw'eló ~ ikw'eló ~ ikw'eló>, ds //l?i=k*əl ?i?=lə ~ ?i=k*əl ~ òl ?i=k*əl //l?i=k*əl/l, DIR 'here, be here', syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, BJ, AC, Deming, Elders; example: <tsel ikw'eló>, //c-əl ?i=k*əl //l?i=k*əl , 'I'm here./, attested by EB, <ówétá shléq'elexkw sq'épscha kw'e i:kw'eló>, //l?oq= -s= l-ëq=1-ëx k*ə s=q'ëp=s-ëc k*ə ?i=k*ə ləl, '/I didn't know there was a gathering here./, attested by AC, <sth'áthel th te ikw'eló>, //s=É=E[C,=]=Í tə əl ?i=k*ə ləl , 'It's cool here./, <éy tel sqwálewél kw'etslólê mókw' ikw'eló>, //l?y t-əl s=q'él=əwəl k*əc=1-əl mók* əl ?i=k*ə ləl /, 'I'm glad to see you (pl.) all here./, attested by Deming, also <éy tel sqwálewél kw'etslólê mókw' i: ', //l?y t-əl s=q'É=əwəl k*əc=1-əl mók* ?i?=ləl , (semological comment: this shows that i and ikw'eló are largely synonymous), attested by Deming.

<í o>, ds //l?i ?a ~ òl ?a/ , DIR 'stay here, stay, remain at a place', phonology: ?a just, simply here, as elsewhere, often becomes a suffix -a, losing its glottal stop, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb particle; example: <ichwò>, //l?i-c-x*-əl/ , '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,
instead I stayed.

syntactic analysis: imperative, <ítsel o kw'eló>, //í/t-c-é/l 7a k"=l=ál/l, /I'm staying right here.'.

<ítselów>, caus //í/t=ì-T-é/x* 7a/l/, DIR 'I leave this here, leave s-th here', TVMO, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; example: <ítselxwelchelcha ó>, //í/t=ì=T-é/x*-c-é/l-cé 7a/t ò s=7é/hãl/l, /I'm going to leave this here./', attested by EB.

<íchelstexw>, dl //í/t=ì=cé/s-T-é/x*//, DIR ['leave s-th here'], TVMO, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; example: <íchelstexwelchelca o te s'álhétel>, //í/t=ì=cé/s-T-é/x*-c-é-l-cé 7a/t ò s=7é/hãl/l, /I'm going to leave the food./', attested by EB.

<yelhyó:qwt kxes wxeí'>, //ò=eí+yâ/q"t k"-s é/x*ð=7í/l/, 'He arrived last, He came in last (in a race).', attested by EB, ASM ['get back'], phonology: vowel merger, example: <wexwel'í:s>, //w=e-x*ð=7í-ðs/l, /'when he gets here',.

<yálhòló:se wxeí'>, //yêt-a-l-s ò/x*ð=7í/l, /I just got here. /', attested by EB, also <yalholá:se wxeí'>, //yél-a-l-s-ò/x*ð=7í/l/, attested by EB, <me twém xweí'>, //ò/x* =x'â=x*ð=7í/l, /'got here early',

<lahelte wxeí'>, //yêt-c-è/c-é/l ò/x*ð=7í/l, /'got back. /', ASM ['come here, come (here)'], <ts'át'séltsel xwoyíw del squálweuel k'w'el's me wxeí'i sq'ó tálhúwep, (ey l si:yále, l si:yále si:yáme), //í/c=é/c'-é/l-cé x*- c[-=Aa=[l]=í=xwãl t-è/c s=q"él=ò=xwãl k"-=è/c-s mà x*è/7í s=q'á t=f=ò=xwãl=p, (7éy l sì[-.]-yêyè, l sì[-.]-yêyè s=í[-.]-yêm/l)), /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 affix1s nominal demonstrative conjunction-1s nominal auxiliary verb intransitive verb preposition/prepositional verb independent object of prepositional verb2p, (adjective/adjectival verb possessive possessive pronoun affix1s nominal-pl, possessive pronoun affix1s adjective/adjectival verb possessive-pl nominal-pl), usage: public-speaking, formal longhouse style, attested by Deming. <lé wxeí'i tu sqwá:lhe:lhó>, //ò/x*è/7í t-è/c s=k"-[í]-Aê-[í]-gòw/l, /'Your in-laws (pl.) have come. /', phonology: ablaut, attested by AC, <sácha éw me xx'í látselelche yesq'ó'>, //í/c-s-cè ò/xwàn mà x*à=ì/T-é/l-cé yê-s-q"á/l, /If he comes again, I'll go along.' /', attested by EB (compare <ats'è next), <wxeí'te sqwá:lqwelel>, //ò/x*è/7í t ò s=q'â[l]=Aê[l]=ì=CëCël, /'News has come., to report news, to bring news!', attested by EB. <lí a sqwá:lwelel kxes wxeí's wéy:clese>, //ò/x* s=q"é:l=ò=xwãl k"-s x*è/7í s wéy=ò=xwãl=l-ò/x*, /'Do you think they'll come tomorrow? /', attested by AC.

<xweí'úlmòt>, ncrs //ò/x*è/7í=ì-l-àmètl/l, TVMO ['manage to get here'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, RP, EB; example: <íchápax wxeí'úlmèt>, //í/c-ép x*è/7í=ì-l-àmètl/l, /'Have you folks all got here? /', attested by RP, EB.

<xweí'lmet>, incs //ò/x*è/7í=ì-mòTL/l, incs, TVMO ['reach s-o here'], (<íl> come, go, inceptive, ==met indirect effect control transitiveizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <xweí'lmethome>, //ò/x*è/7í=ì-mòTL-àmètl/l, /'reach you here', attested by EB; example:
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<atselcha ew me xw'i:lmethome>, //ftc-č-əl-čə ʔəw mə xʷ=ʔi=îl=məT-aməl/, 'I'll come and see you again.(sic), I'll come reach you here again.', attested by EB.

<xw'i:ls>, pncs //x=ʔi=ələsll/, 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'i:lsome>, //ftc-č-əl-čə ʔəw mi xʷ=ʔi=ələs-əməl/, '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:i:lstexw>, caus //xʷə=ʔi=îl=sɨT-xʷsll/, incs, TVMO ['bring s-o/s-th here'], (<=il> come, go, get, become, inclusive, <=st> causative control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <xwe'i:lsthóxes>, //xʷə=ʔi=îl=sɨT-âxʷ-əsll/, 'He brought me here.', attested by EB, <xwe'i:lsthálem>, //xʷə=ʔi=îl=sɨT-ələmll/, 'I was brought here.', grammatical analysis: incs=caus-passive1s, syntactic comment: passive, attested by EB.

<i>, free root //fl)i/, DIR ['with'], syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, syntactic comment: like most prepositional verbs when preceding independent pronouns this one takes the tle'- prefixed prefixed pronoun set, attested by EB; example: <i t'leːwé>, //fl)i ʔε'-ləwəi/, 'with you', attested by EB, <îstexwelchel ə i (kw' e twátes, tult' ìl, t'leːwé)>, //fl)i=sɨT-əxʷ-c-əl-čə ʔə ʔi (kʷə ə tə=wéltə=əs, t=â-ə'ə, ə'-ləwəi)/, 'I'll leave it (with somebody, with him, with you).'; attested by EB, <îstexwelchel ə i (t'áːlhte, t'elhílmelh)>, //fl)i=sɨT-əxʷ-c-əl ʔə ʔi (e'-C, ə=tələwə, ə'-ləmət)/, 'You leave it (with me, with us).'; attested by EB. <îstexwelchel ó i t'elhílwep>, //fl)i=sɨT-əxʷ-c-əl ʔə ʔi ə'-te=lmə=pl/, 'I leave it with your folks.', attested by EB.

<i>, free root //fl)i/, DIR ['on'], syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by EB; example: <sq'oq'ey te pús i kw'e xálh>, //ls=q'a[C, ə]=ytə pús ʔi kʷə xʷsətll/, 'There's a dead cat on the road.', attested by EB.

<i>, free root //fl)i/, CJ ['yes/no question'], syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by AD, MH (Deming), AHTTC; example: <i hó:j>, //fl)i há-yi/, 'Is it finished?'; attested by AD, <ixw álhtel>, //fl)i-c-əl ʔə x-ələsll/, 'Did you eat?'; attested by MH (Deming); found in <fxw>, //fl)i-xʷsll/, 'Do you?'; attested by AHTTC.

<i>, free root //fl)i/, 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 allosemes (though some exx. may not differ in translation but more in function), semantic environment ['negative verbs']; example: <éwə is weł əl éy>, //fθówə ʔi-s wəl ʔál ʔəli/, 'He's not very good.'; phonology: <i-s> loses stress here due to an optional rule of sentence stress, attested by Deming. <éwə is xwéla:təm>, //fθówə ʔi-s xʷə[=]1[tə[l]=]3-mll/, 'He's not listening.'; attested by EB, <tl'ò; éwə it i kwixlexwet te thá>, //i-á; ʔθówə ʔi-t ʔi kʷixʷ=1=əxʷ-tə əkəl/, 'We didn't have a name for that.'; attested by CT, HT, <xwéwátels il xá siyó:wlexw>, //xʷ=əwə=ɛ-əl ʔi-l ʔí xʷ ʔí s=yá-łəxʷəl/, 'I'm not old yet., I haven't become old yet.'; attested by AC, <xwéwáchap ip xá siyó:wlexw>, //xʷ=əwə=ɛ-ə-ep ʔí-p xʷ ʔí s=yá-łəxʷəl/, 'You folks are not old yet.'; attested by AC, <xwéwátst it xá siyó:wlexw>, //xʷ=əwə=ɛ-c-t ʔí-t ʔí xʷ ʔí s=yá-łəxʷəl/, 'We're not old yet.'; attested by AC, <xwéwá is xá siyó:wlexw>, //xʷ=əwə=ɛ-ʔí ʔí-s ʔí xʷ ʔí s=yá-łəxʷəl/, 'He's not old yet.'; attested by AC, <xwéwáchxw ixw xá siyó:wlexw>, //xʷ=əwə=ɛ-c-xʷ ʔí-xʷ ʔí s=yá-łəxʷəll/, 'You're not old yet.'; attested by AC, <xwéwáchxw ixw toltó:met>, //xʷ=əwə=ɛ ʔí-xʷ ʔí xʷ ʔí[s=C, ə]=l=ə-məl/, 'You don't understand yet.'; attested by AC, <xwáhtsl il stlt'il eqelh>, //ʔíəwə-ɛt-c-əl ʔí-l s=ə'i-əq=əll/, '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>', //t=wód kʷə ʔí tí-xʷ eí=[A殖]=]ə-č=ə-te s=wał=əl//, 'What are you making the fish net for?', syntactic analysis: object of subordinate verb corefers to subject of main verb, attested by AC, '<stám te i:xx tháytye>', //s=təm ʔí-xʷ eí=[A殖]=]ɬ//, 'You are making!', syntactic analysis: object of subordinate verb corefers to subject of main verb, attested by AC, semantic environment ['past tense + existential']: found in '<ílh ~ i:lh>', //ʔíti~ ʔí-təl//, 'he was, she was, it was, they were', attested by AC; example: '<ílh éy>', //ʔí-ti ʔéyəl//, 'It was good.', attested by AC, '<ílh li>', //ʔí-ti ʔi-li/, 'He was there.', attested by AC, '<ílh li te thá>', //ʔí-ti ʔi-te thá/, 'He was there (pointing).', attested by AC, '<ílh tsel li>', //ʔít-ə-ləl//, 'I was there.', attested by AC, '<ílhchap li tánhwélep>', //ʔí-ti-ə-č-əp li te=-fwələp/, 'You people were there.', attested by AC, '<ílh li yethá>', //ʔí-ti-lə yə=ɬəl//, 'They were there.', attested by AC, '<ílh ikw'eló kw'we chéläqelhelh>', //ʔí-ti~ ʔi=kʷə=ɬə=kʷə chéläq=ə=ɬ=əl//, 'He was here yesterday.', attested by AC, '<ílh ikw'eló li kw the Christmas>', //ʔí-ti~ ʔí-kʷə=ɬə=ɬə=kʷə fräsməs//, 'He was here on Christmas.', attested by AC.

<í- ~ í>, da //í- ~ í-l (meaning uncertain); example: '<ílo; éwe ítí kwíxelxwet te thá>', //e=á; ʔíwə ʔí-t-i kʷ*í=]/=ɬə=]-tə=ɬəl//, '(That); we didn't have a name for that.', attested by CT, HT, <éwe isí kw'etslexws tl' Bill>, //ʔíwə ʔí=ɬə=kʷ*ə=ɬ=x=ʔə=]-ɬə=]-ɬə=]-Bil/], '/Bill didn't see it /', attested by EB.

<íchelstexw>, DIR ['leave s-th here'], see í.

<íhóty>, SOC ['cheating s-o'], see éhóyt.

<ikw' ~ í:kw'>, free root //ʔíkʷ ~ ʔí-kʷ*//, DIR 'become lost, get lost!', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb; example: '<le ikw>', //ʔé ʔíkʷ*//, 'It got lost!', attested by AC, '<skw'áyxwa kw'es í:kw'as>', //s=kʷ*ə-č=kʷ*ə-thá/, 'I will never get lost!', attested by AC.

<sí:kw'>, stvi //s=ʔí-kʷ*//=, 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>', //ə s=ʔí-kʷ* tə C₂=əC=ələ=]-əl//, 'One person was lost!', attested by EB, '<sí:kw' ye kw'li:šás>', //s=ʔí-kʷ* ye kʷ*í=ɬα=]-ɬə=]-əl//, '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'í:kw'>, plv //s=C2əC=ʔí-kʷ*=ɬ/, 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'elelexw>, ncs //ʔíl=]=A殖=kʷ=ə-ɬ=]-əl//=, DIR ['lose s-th'], SOC, (<ó-ablaunt) derivational, (<(e)>) non-control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<ókw'ólém>, izs //ʔíl=]=A殖=kʷ=θ|=M2=]-əm//=, DIR ['lose (s-th, an object, etc.)'], (<ó-ablaunt) derivation, metathesis derivation), (<em> intransitivizer, perhaps middle voice?), phonology: since there is no suffix =əl attested elsewhere the ə must be metathesized from the ó added by ablaut; both vowels and =l non-control transitivizer are attested in their original positions in ókw'olém, 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'ólém tel lepót>', //c-əl ʔíl=]=A殖=kʷ=θ|=M2=]-əm//=, [ctl ʔókʷ*ələm t̓əl lep̓ələt'], '/I lost my cup/', attested by Elders Group 3/16/77.

<iów'et'>, pcs //ʔíkʷ*=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'], <ík'w'et te sqélep>, //ʔíkʷ*=əT ə s=əql=əp//=, '/throw away the garbage/', attested by AH, ASM ['throw someone away, discard someone']; example: '<ík'w'etem>', //ʔíkʷ*=əT-əml//=, 'He
was thrown away.', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb=pcs-passive, attested by Elders Group. <le íkw'e'ləm>, //l/íkʷʷεl=Ɂʔ-Ɂəl=əm/, 'They threw you folks away., You folks were thrown away.', syntactic analysis: ambiguous past intransitive verb=pcs-passive2p, attested by Elders Group.

<iíw'eló ~ íkw'elo>, DIR /'here, this place', see ló.

<iíw'elò ~ íkw'eló ~ íkw'elo>, DIR /'here, be here', see í.

<iíkw'et>, DIR /'throw s-th away, discard s-th, throw s-o away, discard s-o', see íkw' ~ í:kw'.

=íːl ~ =íːl ~ =íːl, də //íːl ~ =íːl ~ =əl/, ASP /'go, come, get, become', CST, phonology: conditions preceding =əl → zero, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also =íːl, //=əl/; found in /xʷə=t=əl=əm/, /t=əl=əm/ through the woods (compare <s=xːkəxt> woods), /kʷətxʷ=əl=əm/, /'come inside, go inside' (compare <s=kʷetxʷ> inside (a house)), /t'=əl=əl/, /'descendl (compare root <l'uíp> down, deep) <q'əx:ίl>, /l=ə=m=əl=əl, /'go with, come with, be partner with s-o (compare <s=q'òč=xel> partner), /s=áq'ôm=x=əl, /'together withl, /s=qəmí:l, /s=qəm=x=əl, /'inside a pit house (compare <sqémél> pit house), /s=θetí:l, /l=ə=Ɂʔ=əl, /'gone darkl (compare root <θáːt> darkness), /kʷíːm=x, //kʷí=ə=l=əl, /'go red, get redl (compare <t=kwíːm> red), /qʷə=Ɂʔ=əl=əl, /'go yellow (or green), get yellowl (compare <t=s=qwäːy> yellow, green), <p'eqʾéyl (or better) pʾeqʾɪːl/, /pʾeq=x=əl=əl, /'go white, get white/ (compare root <pʾeqʾ> white), <qʾéy xmlns> (better) qʾíxel, /l=ə=qix=x=əl, /'go black, get blackl (compare <t=s=qʾéy> black), <methʾí:l, //məʔ=x=əl=əl, /'go blue, get blue/ (compare <t=methʾ> blue), <methʾíːl, //mə=ʔ=x=əl=əl, /'make it blue, dye it, color it (any colorl), /lewíːl=x, //l=ə=Ɂʔ=əl=əml, /'go into an openingl, /s=θíːm=x, //l=ə=Ɂʔ=əml, /'clear up, turn fine/ (root <s=qẹy> good), <s=qyewǐːl, //s=qyə=x=əl=əl, /'lamp, lanternl, <s=qyewǐːl, /l=ə=qyə=x=əl=əl, /'small light, candlel, literally /'thing that comes/goes burningl, <qʾesíːltel, //l=q=x=əl=əml, /'lumplineel, literally /'a device that goes tiedl (compare <qʾéyset> tie s-th), possibly <qelíyǐthíːl=x, //q=x=əl=əml, /'say bad words, swear, curse,el, <qweloθ̓íthíːl=x, //l=q=x=əl=əml, /'making music; March moonel (compare root <qwáːl ~ qweł> talk, speak and <s=óyθel> in the lips or jaw and <sem> middle voice).

<iləm>, probably root /l'iləm/, 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.

<iílámmt>, pcs //l'iləm=Ɂʔ=Ɂl, ABFC ['carry s-th on one's shoulder'], (=t= purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitivizing verb.

<iw'ílámálə ~ iw'ílámələ>, dnom //xʷ=Ɂləm=e=Ɂl ~ xʷ=Ɂləm=e=Ɂl/, ANA /'shoulder (name of body part, unpossessed)/, lx <iw= (meaning unclear: towards the face?), lx =álə ~ =àlə> container for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<iw'ílámálə ~ shxw'ílámálə>, dnom //xʷ=Ɂləm=e=Ɂl ~ xʷ=Ɂləm=e=Ɂl/, ANA /'shoulder (especially the top), shoulder (someone's, possessed)/, HARV ['yoke'], (=<s= nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, IHTTC, also <shxw'ílámələː>, attested by DM (12/4/64), Elders Group 7/27/75.

<iw'ílamówelh>, ds //xʷ=Ɂləm=ówəθ=Ɂl, CAN /'carry a canoe on one's shoulders, to portage', lx <iw= (meaning unclear), lx =ówəl= canoe, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<Shxw'ílamówelh>, dnom //s=xʷ=Ɂləm=ówəθ=Ɂl, PLN /'rocky place across from and just above Emory Creek, on east/CN side of Fraser Riverl, 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 xwelemôwîlhe or xwlemôwîlhe means get hit on the back [I wonder if she meant xw(e)lemôwîch since =ôwêch 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.

<xwlemôwîlhe ~ xwlemôwîlhe>, ds //lx*l=êm=ôtél ~ x*=êm=ôwêtl//, possibly 'get hit on the back!', comment: perhaps mistranscribed for <xwlemôwîlhe ~ xwlemôwîlhe>, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AK, (or possibly SP) 8/30/77, see lôm ~ lôm.

<îlâ:mt>, ABFC ['carry s-th on one's shoulder'], see îlam.


<îlép>, bound stem //îl=êx̣ôl or ?îl=êx̣ôl or ?îlê=êx̣ôl// probably root <ì(')l> surface, automatic syllable deletion.

<îlép>, dnom //s=x*=îl=êx̣ôl or s=x*=îlê=êx̣ôl or s=x*=îlê=êx̣ôl//, ANA ['armpit'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <îl=êp> (meaning unclear), lx <(e)îlép> on the arm, root <î or îl or îlâ>, syntactic analysis: nominal.


<îlep ~ îleq ~ éylêp ~ élep ~ âp ~ îp ~ îeîp>, da //î=îlêp ~ î=êlêp ~ î=êl=êp ~ î=êp ~ âîp ~ âîp //âîp, LAND /\dir, ground/!, possibly <îl ~ î=ôl>, (semological comment: =êp and =ap are cognate with forms meaning on the ramp in other Salish languages, though that meaning has been taken over by =elets in Upriver Halkomelem and =ep, =ap, =îlêp 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 =êylêp and =âp after postvelars, the other allomorphs elsewhere, =îlep after CV\'CV C and other stressed roots, =êlêp after a stressed syllable, but two of the 16 examples don't fit this pattern, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <éylêp>, //îl=îêp//, also <îlep>, //î=ôlep//, also <ap>, //î=îp//, also <ep>, //î=îp//; found in <îleqéîlêp>, //îleq=îêp//, /'level ground'/ (compare root <îleq> level), <îl'xwîlêp>, //îl'x=x=îêp//, /'hard ground'/ (compare root <îl'xw> hard), <îl'xêyêléptel>, //îl'xêy=îêpt=êl=êl/, /'floor'/, comment: this is an alternate analysis to that given in lexical prefixes under the prefix lh= (compare <îleq=ôwêlh=tel> thwarts, crosspieces of a canoe and <îlêx=xê=tel> rug and <îlex=îlê=õx> stand up), <êyits'êmîlêp>, //êyits'êm=îlêp//, /'sand bar'/ (compare <êyits'êm> sand), <sqôtêmîlep>, //sqôtêm=îlêp//, /'hill', root meaning unknown, <îtwêlahîlêp>, //îtwêlah=î=îlêp//, /'sloping ground'/ (compare <îtwâle> sloping), <îxêyêlep:îlep ~ îxîsep:îlep>, //îxîsep=C=ôp=îlêp//, /'a rake'/ (compare <îxêy=p=êt> scratch or scrape s-th and leave a mark), <îthôyxiwîlêp>, //êáyx'=îlêp=êlêp//, /'I was softening the ground (this was done to some places to insure a good growth of wild vegetables)/ (compare <îthôywêls> digging), <îs'esemîlep>, //c'is=ôl=êm=ôlep//, /'weeds'/ (compare <îs'esem> grow) literally /'growing dirt'/, <shwêlî'exêlep>, //s=ô'êx=êlêp//, /'a plow'/ (compare root <îl'êx> rip or break apart), <sqwelîp>, //s=q=ôl=êm=ôlep//, /'(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>, //è=`s=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'ëxáp>, //ls=qi=`x=ép/, /stump (of tree)/, <Sqwá:p>., //ls=q=`=é=ép/, /hole with water at (foot of?)/ Mt. Cheam on the side away from the Fraser River, lake or waterhole on Mt. Cheam! (compare <sq'wá:p> hole, <sthiyép ~ sthiyáp>., //lsiy=ép ~ séiy=ép/, /loincloth/, literally /nom. + éy make, fix? + dirt or on the ramp/!, <sqelép ~ sqélép>, //ls=q=ép or s=q=ép=ép/, /garbage!/ (compare root <qél> bad, dirty).

<iléq>, bound root //?iléq buy!!. <iléqet>, pcs //?iléq=ocT//, SOC /'buy s-th/). (<=et) purposeful control transitivizer (compare root possibly <iléq> 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>, //?iléq=ocT=asll/, /He bought it/., attested by EB; example: <tsel iléqet te seplís//, //c=él 7iléq=ocT=ó=plí=ll/, /I bought the bread/., syntactic analysis: ambiguous past.

<iléqelhtst>, bens //?iléq=ocTc=T//, SOC /'buy it for s-o'/). (<=elhts) benefactive, (=et) purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <iléqelhtstó:x>, //?iléq=ocTc=T-á=x//, /'buy it for me/., attested by Elders Group, <iléqelhtchexw>, //?iléq=ocTc=T-x=x*, /You buy it for him/., phonology: the ts in =elhts has been dropped here (irregular assimilation), attested by EB, *<iléqelhtchexw> rejected, *<iléqelhtchexw> rejected, <iléqelhtó:xchexw>, //?iléq=ocTc=T-á=x-c-x=x*, /'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 ~ alqá:ls>, sas //?il=ocA=él=él=ls ~ ?il=ocA=el=él=ls//, SOC /buy (as structured activity), He bought (as structured activity)/.!, possibly <a-ablaut> derivation? or merely vowel-reduction, (=á:ls) structured activity transitivizer), phonology: length apparently can be dropped here by EB in faster speech, ablaut or vowel-reduction with shift of stress, (semological comment: this transitivizer 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 alqá:ls te seplís//, //c=él ?ilq=él=él=plí=ll/, /I bought the bread (as structured activity)/.!, attested by EB, <séwá:ltst sel mí: alqá:ls>, //?éw=ot=él=él=mi=1 ?ilq=él=él=ll/, /I wasn't going to buy (but did)/.!, phonology: vowel merger, grammatical analysis: vneg-past affixed-non-subordinate subject marker-1ssj auxiliary verb-subjunctive subject pronoun1s 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", <séwá:ltst sel mí: alqá:ls kw s'alhtel>, //?éw=ot=él=él=mi=1 ?ilq=él=él=k* s=q=él=ll/, /I wasn't going to buy groceries bu[t I did].!., phonology: vowel merger, grammatical analysis: vneg-past affixed-nrs-1s vatx-subjunctive subject pronoun1s 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.

<iléqels>, cts //?il=alq=él=ls//, SOC /buying (as structured activity), He's buying (it) [as structured activity]/.!, (<=els) structured activity continuous), phonology: it also could be said that =els is not continuous but that =á:ls just automatically becomes =els when it loses stress (here due to continuous stress-insertion), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB; example: <iléqels te stámes>, //?il=alq=él=ls t=él=él=asll/, /'He's/She's) buying something/., syntactic comment: note indefinite nominal, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb|=continuous aspect|=structured activity demonstrative article indefinite nominal, attested by EB.

<iléqels>, 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.

<ilí:les>, da //i-lós//, ANA 'on the chest, in the chest!', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <kw'qí:wíles>, //kʷ=q'=í-lós/, l'hit on the chest (with a stick-like object)., <ilí:les>, //i-lólets'/, l'human chest!, <k'tí:wíles>, //l'těk=M1=í-lós//=i-choke on food!, <t'ékweles>., //l'těk=í:les//=i-choking on food!, literally //l'těk= M1=mired!, <tl'híléstel ~ st'lhíléstel>, //l(s)=t'ě=i-lés=əll//=i-collarebone!, root <t'ah> (go) across, span, <qwemth'i:les>, //qʷem=ě'=í-lós//=i-big breasts; name of Mt. Ogilby near Hope!, root <qwem> large lump, <slheqwí:les>., //s=t=í-lós//=i-breast!, root <slhíqw> flesh.

<slí:les ~ s'iléšs>, dnom //s=?=í-lós ~ =s=?=í-lós//=i-, ANA ['chest (human or animal thorax)']., (<s=> nominalizer), lx <ilí:les> (on the) chest, root <ilí> (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 /sí:lt= D. chest (animal or human thorax), JH /sí:lt=, H-T <sí:les> (macron over e); example: //th'exwóit tel s'iléšs>, //l'ëx=áT t-əl s=?=í-lós//=i-wash my chest!, attested by AC, //xélh tel s'iléšs>, //x=él t-əl s=?=í-lós//=i-I have heartburn!, literally //I hurt in my chest.!, attested by MH (Deming), //xélh tel s'iléšs lhl kw'á:y>, //x=él t-əl s=?=í-lós t-i-l kʷ=è-yll//=i-My chest hurts when I get hungry!, literally //I hurt in my chest!; (empty root to form nominals from lexical affixes) or the affix may have derived instead from the nominal here, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by LJ (Tait).

<ilólets'e ~ hilólets'e>, SOC ['alone'], see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<ilí:ls>, da //í-ls or =ə=[Ai]=lós//=i-, MC '/device, tool/', possibly <ilí:ls> structured activity continuative device/person for, possibly <ilí-ablaut on e in suffix> durative, phonology: possible ablaut, phonology: replaces preceding e, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix (compare <ilí:ls>); found in <sxó:xí:ls>, //s=x'=á|=C,ə-W|=í-lós//=i-borer or auger! (compare <xó:il= 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)., <yèqwës'í:lstel>, //l'yèq=əs=í-ls=əll//=i-I'm lighting the light!, literally //I'm burn + pointed object, nose + device? + 1 (subj.),!

<iítxw>, stem //íl=|=l índice*, or ?íl(=)=l índice//=i-, house surface

<iítxw>, dnom //íl(=)=l índice or =síl(=)=l índice//=i-, BLDG '/thick plank for side of house, thick shake for lodge house roof, covering over roof of pit-house!', may contain <íltxw> house on a root <í:ls> 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-l índice//=i-(Cw.Ms /síll índice//=i/) plank, also <shxwí'iltxw ~ s'ilítxw>, attested by DM 12/4/64, Salish cognate: Nooksack /síll índice//=i/ plank (compare Nooksack /síll índice//=i/ chest (anatomy), surface of chest.

<iíltexwáwtxw ~ ilítxwáwtxw>, dnom //íl índice'=íwtx=í índex='íwtx//=i-, BLDG ['plank house'], lx <áwtxw> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<iíltexwím>, dnom //íl índice'=ím//=i-, BLDG ['plank building'], lx <ím> repeatedly, syntactic analysis: nominal.
<í:lwelh>, df //í:lwəl/, ANA ['side (of the body)'], root <í:/l> surface, lx <í:lwelh> side of the body, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal.

<í:iwelh>, dnom //s=í:lwəl/, ANA ['one side of the body (probably someone)'], (<í:/> nominalizer (probably inalienable possession also here)), syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Tait.

<í:lwelh>, df //í:lwəl/, 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:ltel>, FOOD ['eating (a meal)'], see áltel.

<í:lhulhóy>, TIME ['the last time'], see hóy ~ hóy ~ hóy.


<í:m>, bound root //í:m step/.
<s'ímet>, dnom //s=?ím=m=ə=x'|/l, ABFC /'gait, a walk'/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, (semological comment: note minimal contrast with shxwí'mex), attested by Elders Group 5/3/78; example: <xwáyyq'esem s'ímet>, /i=x'|éy=q'=ə=em s=?ím=m=ə=x'|/l, /'a wobbly walk'/.

<shxwí'mex>, dnom //s=x'=?ím=m=ə=x'| or s'x'=?ím=m=ə=x'|/l, 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.

<imexósem>, mds //?ím=ə=x'|=áš=ə=m/1, TVMO /'go for a walk, take a stroll, stroll'/, lx <s'ós> face, (<s=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 imexósem>, //l=c-t ?ím=ə=x'|=áš=ə=m/l, /'We're going to go for a walk'/, attested by EB.

<ts'líxéméxwéstl>, rcs /l=c=t=?ím=ə=x'|=áš=T=ə-sfl/, 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'líx|=h> probably close to, next to, (<s=tel> purposeful control reciprocal), syntactic analysis: nominal, transitive verb??; example: <tl'ó yewá:lelh ts'líxéméxwéstl>, //l=é' yewé-l=ə-t c'|=ím=ə=x'|=áš=T=ə-sfl/, /'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 rcs-possessive pronoun affix3, attested by MV, <le'ówelt láts' te ts'líxéméxwéstl>, //l=ə=láwé’l T=c| t c'|=ím=ə=x'|=áš=T=ə-sfl/, /'He went (romantically) with a different girl., He went (to walk) (romantically) with a different girl'/, attested by MV.

<ímet>, pcs //?ím=ə=T|l/, ABFC /'step on s-th, step on it'/, (<s=et> purposeful control transitiveizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT, HT, AC, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332); found in <ímetlha>, //?ím=ə=T-əsfl/, /'Step on it!/., attested by AC; example: <le'ímet kw'wes le tl'pì:lx>, //l=ə ?ím=ə=T k’”=əs le ə=p=i-l=əx’l/, /'He stepped on it to press it down!/., attested by CT, HT.

<xé-meixw>, ncs //?l=Àa=]m=1-ə=x'|/l, ABFC ['step on it accidentally'], (<s=ablaut> derivational), (<s=exw> non-control transitiveizer), phonology: ablaut, epenthesis (e inserted between resonants m and l), syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <omélexwes>, //?l=Àa=]m=1-ə=x'|-əsfl/, /'He stepped on it (accidentally)/, attested by Elders Group at Fish Camp 7/11/78.

<íméltxw>, da //?ím=əl(=)tx’|/l, N /'male name, (prob.) repeatedly gets wives/houses'/, possibly <íméltxw> repeatedly, possibly <ímet> go, come, get, become, possibly <íméltxw> wives, houses, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <íméltxw>, //=əl(=)tx’|/l, also /'male name, (prob.) wives, houses'/; found in <Swélméltxw>, //swélmí=əlx’|/l, /'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 //?í-mëé’l/, KIN /'grandchild, grandchild of sibling, grandchild of cousin (esp. in the old days)/, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, other sources: ES /?í-mëé’l grandchild, attested by AC, BJ, Elders Group.

<emí=meth>, pln //C,εC₂-?í-mëé’l/, KIN ['grandchildren'], (<R3> plural (many)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal; found in <emí=meths>, //?ém-?í-mëé’-sfl/, /'his grandchildren'/, attested by AC.

<íméx ~ (rare) íméx>, TVMO ['walk'], see ím.

<í=mex>, TVMO ['walking'], see ím.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<iexósem>, TVMO l'go for a walk, take a stroll, stroll', see ím.

<i ò>, DIR l'stay here, stay, remain at a place', see í.

<i ò kw'elô>, DIR l'stay right here, staying right here', see í.

<ípɛl>, free root /Rí-pθll/, CLO ['apron'], ACL, borrowed from English /éprən/ apron, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<íqw' = eqw' ~ = (e) eqw' = ó:qw' >, da //íq' = =ieq' = =äq' = =äšq'//, ANA l'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 //Ríq' = rubl/.

<íqw'ɛm>, mds //Ríq' =@ml/, MC l'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'ɛm>, //lθ Ríq' =@ml/, //IIt smeared, etc.'.

<íqw'ɛt>, pcs //Ríq' =@T//, MC l'rub s-t off, wipe s-t'h', CLO, FIRE, PLAY, DESC, PE, HHG, SCH, REL, MED, TCH, ABFC, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, AC.

<íqw'ɛthet>, pers //Ríq' =@T-@[//, ABFC ['wipe oneself off'], MC, CLO, FIRE, REL, MED, PE, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<shxwiqw'ɛlšs>, sas //s=x==Ríq' =@lš//, SCH ['eraser (for pencil or blackboard)'], ACL, (<=> nominalizer, xw= used for or man-made), lx <==ls> structured activity, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<íqw'ɛsem>, mds //Ríq' =@s=ml/, ABFC ['wipe one's face'], MC, CLO, PE, REL, MED, lx <==es> on the face, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<shxwiqw'ɛstel>, dnom //s=x==Ríq' =@šl //, HHG ['face-cloth'], PE, (<=> 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 shxwiqw'ɛstel>, //lθ=šl=šl//, /Where's the face-cloth?/, attested by AD.

<íqw'wìls>, //Ríq' =(@) wìls/, HHG l'dry dishes, wipe off dishes', FOOD, lx <==e(wìls) > dishes, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by MH (Deming), also <eqw'wìls>, //Ríq' =(@) wìls//, phonology: vowel-reduction (i → e before stressed suffix), attested by AD, <eqw'wìlschap>, //Ríq' =@wìls-c-ep//, 'You folks dry the dishes.'!, syntactic analysis: imperativep, attested by AD; example: <meth ìqw'wìls>, //mθ=t=ftíq' =@wìls/, 'Come dry dishes.'!, (<-th> mildly urging imperative, coaxing imperative), attested by MH.

<xwe'íqw'wìls ~ xwe'íyeqw'wìls>, cts //x=θ=ti[-]q' =(@) wìls//, HHG ['drying dishes'], FOOD, (<----> continuous aspect), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Musqueam /Ríq' =@/ wiping it shows cognate continuous Suttles ca1984:ch.7 [p.37].

<eqw'ewîlft>, pcs //Ríq' =@wîls=T//, HHG l'dry them (dishes), dry s-t (dish)'!, FOOD, phonology: vowel-reduction due to stress-shift, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD; example: <eqw'ewîltc=shxw te lethlîothel>, //Ríq' =@wîls=T-c-ëx' =@ C, æC, =låèd@//, /'Dry the plates.'!, syntactic analysis: imperative2s, attested by AD.

<shxwiqw'ewîls>, dnom //s=x==Ríq' =@lš/, HHG ['dish towel'], (<=> nominalizer, xw= used for, man-made), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <shxw'áp'ewîls>, //s=x=7=8=p= @wîls/, attested by Elders Group 6/177, Elder's comment: "some say this"; example: <íkw'elô te shxwiqw'ewîls ~ íkw'elô te shxw'áp'ewîls>, //Rí=k' =@=lå te
<íqw'em>, MC /'get rubbed off, to smear (a line), to smear, to fade (of material)/, see íqw'.

<íqw'wesem>, ABFC ['wipe one's face'], see íqw'.

<íqw'wet>, MC / rub s-th off, wipe s-th off/, see íqw'.

<íqw'ethet>, ABFC ['wipe oneself off'], see íqw'.

<íqw'wí:ls>, HHG / dry dishes, wipe off dishes/, see íqw'.

<ísále ~ isále ~ isá:la>, free root //ísé:la ~ 7ísé:la ~ 7ísé-ləl/, NUM ['two'], syntactic analysis: num, adjective/adjectival verb, other sources: ES /ísé-ləl/; example: //ísále spáth/, //lísé:la s=pél/, //two beasts', attested by AC, //ísále sásq'ets/, //lísé:la sásq'əcl/, //two sasquatchs', attested by HT, AK, also //yáslele sásq'ets/, //lísé:la s=cj, ɨ=ɨleq'məl/, //two little supernatural creatures, two st'l'áleq'məs/, attested by Elders Group, also //yásule st'l'ítl'leqem/, attested by some use, //sel thiy t'kw'e isále/, //c=əl c=q=ɨ=ɨsi=ə/ll/, 'I made two', attested by AC, //ísále te sléxwelhs; xwe'í:lxwes/, //lísé:la s=ləxʰə-s; xʰətʰ=tʰ=1-əxʰ=əsll/, 'He has two canoes; he managed to bring them.', attested by AC, //ópel qas kwe isále/, //lá-pəl qəs kʰ=ɨsi=ələl/, //twelve', attested by AC, also //ópel qas kwe isá:la/, //lá-pəl qəs tʰ=ɨsi=ələl/, attested by BJ, also //ópel qas te isá:la/, //lá-pəl qəs tʰ=ɨsi=ələl/, attested by CT 9/5/73, //ts'kw'éx qas kwe isále/, //c=ɨ=ɨxʰ qəs kʰ=ɨsi=ələl/, //twenty-two', attested by AC, also //ts'kw'éx qas te isá:la/, //c=ɨ=ɨxʰ qəs tʰ=ɨsi=ələl/, attested by CT 9/5/73, //láts'ewets qas kwe isále/, //ləcʰ=əwəc qəs kə=ɨsi=ələl/, 'There's still two', also //ts'kw'íx qas kwe isále/, //ləcʰ=əwəc qəs kə=ɨsi=ələl/, 'I have two', attested by AC, also //ts'kw'íx qas te isá:la/, //ləcʰ=əwəc qəs kə=ɨsi=ələl/, 'I have two blankets., I have two garments.', attested by Elders Group.

<ísáles>, dnom //lísé:la=s=ɨl/, TIME /'two o'clock, two hours/', NUM, lx =s= = o'clock, hours, cyclic periods, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC; example: //wetéses te isáles/, //ləwəs=əs tə ʔísé:la=s=ɨl/, /'when it gets to two o'clock, when it's two o'clock/', syntactic analysis: when-intransitive verb-subjunctive subject pronoun3 demonstrative article num=ó'clock, attested by AC, //wetéses te s'ópels qas kwe isále/, //ləwəs=əs tə s=ʔá-pəl=s=ɨq s kʰ=ɨsi=ələl/, /'when it gets to twelve o'clock', literally /'when it gets to/reaches the ten=ó'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 oclock, attested by AC.

<islá>, dnom //lísé:la=M2/ll, NUM ['two things'], ('metathesis> things), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC; example: //ísála tel səxč̣ha/, //lísé:la=M2 t-əl s=xʰəc̣ll/, /'I caught two things bol/, literally /'is two things my catch bol/, attested by IHTTC, //ísála tel hóy/, //lísé:la=M2 t-əl həy/, /'I finished two things bol/, literally /'is two things what-I finish(ed) bol/, attested by IHTTC.

<ísálew>, dnom //lísé:la=ələwsl/, EB ['two leaves'], NUM, lx =-ələws/ leaf, phonology: /ísé:la=M2=əłəwsl/ is less likely (metathesis required here by lexically-determined morphophonemic rule) than just an allomorph, //lísəl/, 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 //?isl=é·ltexw//, SOC ['man with two wives'], NUM, lx <=á:ltexw> man with multiple wives may be related to <=á:wtexw> 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 //?isè=é·t p~ s=7isè=é·t p//, EB ['two trees'], NUM, lx <=élhp> tree, phonology: loss of final root syllable is allomorphic rule here which probably developed from *isá:l=lp through consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 3/19/75; example: <tsel xáq'et tel isá:lhp>, //c-é1 x'èq'=è1 t-èl ?isè=é·tp//, 'I felled my two trees.'

attested by Elders Group 3/19/75.

<isálámeth'>, dnom //?isè=é·mèc'//, 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 <isálamets'>, //?isè=é·mèc'//, attested by some elders in the Elders Group 2/5/75.

<islá:wes>, dnom //?isç=é·wèss//, CAN ['two paddles; two paddlers'], NUM, lx <=á:wes ~ òwes> canoe paddles, paddlers, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<islá:wtexw>, dnom //?isç=é·wtxw//, BLDG ['two houses'], NUM, lx <=á:wtexw> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<islá:yìws>, dnom //?isç=é·yiws//, CLO ['two pants'], NUM, lx <=áyìws> pants from <=áy> bark, wool, covering + lx <=iw> on the body, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.

<Isléleqw>, dnom //?isç=é·loq"//, PLN ['Isolillo Mountain (this spelling on toponym 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>, //C,i=é·xe=é·loq"//, attested by AK, ME, others, see latter name for more traditions about the mountain.

<isléwet>, dnom //?isç=é·wèt//, CLO ['two garments, two (items of) clothes'], NUM, lx <=élwet> clothing, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<isléqel>, dnom //?isè=é·qel//, MC ['two containers'], NUM, HHG, lx <=eqel> containers, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.

<isélíqw>, dnom //?isè=é·lìq"//, FSH ['two fish'], EZ, NUM, lx <=íqw> fish; on top of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<isélíws>, dnom //?isè=é·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>, //?isç=íws//, attested by TM.

<isálémò:t>, dnom //?isè=é·mò:t//, NUM ['two kinds'], lx <=mò:t> kinds, piles of things, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjetival verb, attested by Elders 7/27/75, also <isálémò:t>, //?isè=é·mò:t//, also /two kinds/, attested by IHTTC 7/28/77.

<isól> possibly, dnom //?isç=áls//, EB ['two fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant)'], NUM, lx <=òls> fruit, rocks, spherical things, phonology: the root allomorph is not a very common one, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD unsure.

<isólqw>, dnom //?isç=áq" or ?is=láq"//, EZ ['two birds'], NUM, lx <=áqw> ?bird elsewhere ~ <=iqw> on top of head, hair, head of river, head of descendants, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 1/30/80.

<isól:les>, dnom //?isè=[Aá]=òs//, 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
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

(isell to /a/), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, also /two Indian blankets, two dollars/', source: Boas 1890 ["Sk’al’u’its (Scowlitz dialect) = Lower Fraser" word list, field notes; APS Library]; example: <isälhelh xethós te isoles>, //?i-t-c-əl xəe=əs tə ʔisə[=Aá]=]ə=əs/l, /I bet (past tense) two dollars/', attested by EB, <epóles qas te isoles i ta’ s’ehólets tl’esu sóles>, //ʔap=head=]ə=əs qəs tə ʔisə[=Aá]=]ə=əs ʔi t-ʔə s=ʔəhə=1əc ə-a-s=əw sɨ[=Aá]=]ə=əs/l, /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>, //ʔap=head=]ə=əs qəs kʷʔisələl, /twelve dollars/l, attested by AC.

<isówelh> or isówelh ?, possibly //ʔisl=ówelh or ʔis=ówelh//, CAN /two canoes, two boats/, lexeme <ówelh> canoe, boat, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD unsure.

<yáysele ~ yeysele>, dnom //ʔis=ól=]ə=əs, [yeysele ~ yeysele], HUMC ["two people"], EZ ["two supernatural creatures"], NUM, lexeme <metathesis and irregular type of reduplication> people (classifier), phonology: //yeysele]/< //ʔis=ól=]ə=əs// (with the second /i/ probably epenthetic and the first /ə/ by vowel-reduction from an unstressed /i/ metathesized to that position), thus probably //i=ósiləl// < //ʔis=ól=]ə=əs// (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 ã=əc’ə (one person), in the same set of classified numerals) thus from //R11=ʔis=ól=]ə=əs//, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, NP, EB, Deming, ASM ["two people": found in <yeyseletset>, //yeysele-c-ə=əs/l, /two of us/l, attested by AC, ASM ["two supernatural creatures"]; example: <yeysele sásq’ets>, //yeysele səsq=əc (or C₃=əs=səq=əc)l, /two sasquatche/l, attested by NP, EB, <yeysele sásq’ets>, //yeysele ta’səsq=əcl, /"There’s two sasquatche/l, attested by Deming, <yeysele shxwexwós>, //yeysele s=x”əx”=əs/l, /"two Thunderbirds/l, attested by Elders Group 1/30/80, <yeysele te st’älēqem>, //yeysele ta s=ʔələqəm/l, /"There’s two st’älēqem (supernatural creatures)\l, attested by Deming, <yeysele s’ōl=nexw (?).>, //yeysele s=ʔa1=melən”l, /"two black water babies/l, attested by Elders Group 1/30/80, <yeysele te th’ōwyeyę>, //yeysele ta t=ʔəwəx=əyəl, /"There are two cannibal ogresses/l, attested by Elders Group 1/30/80, contrast <isále te sílhqey>, //ʔis=ále ta sítəqəl, /"There’s two double-headed snakes\l, attested by Deming.

<sílhqey>, cpds //ʔis=ále=]≡(ʔə)qəyəl, 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\l, see isále ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<isálemót>, NUM ["two kinds"], see isále ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<isáleqel>, MC ["two containers"], see isále ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<isáles>, TIME /two o’clock, two hours/l, see isále ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<isá:lhp ~ s’isá:lhp>, EB ["two trees"], see isále ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<iséląq>, FSH ["two fish"], see isále ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<isélów>, EZ ["two birds"], see isále ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<isá:], NUM ["two things"], see isále ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<isáléis], EB ["two leaves"], see isále ~ isále ~ isá:la.
<íslá:létxw>, SOC ['man with two wives'], see isá:le ~ isá:le ~ isá:la.
<íslá:wes>, CAN ['two paddles; two paddlers'], see isá:le ~ isá:le ~ isá:la.
<íslá:wtxw>, BLDG ['two houses'], see isá:le ~ isá:le ~ isá:la.
<ísláyiws>, CLO ['two pants'], see isá:le ~ isá:le ~ isá:la.
<Ísléleqw>, PLN ['Sollock Mountain (this spelling on topographic map)'], see isá:le ~ isá:le ~ isá:la.
<íslélewet>, CLO ['two garments, two (items of) clothes'], see isá:le ~ isá:le ~ isá:la.
<íslóqw>, EZ ['two birds'], see isá:le ~ isá:le ~ isá:la.
<íslówell >? or <íslówêll>?, CAN ['two canoes, two boats'], see isá:le ~ isá:le ~ isá:la.
<ísdós >?, EB ['two fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant)'], see isá:le ~ isá:le ~ isá:la.
<ístexw 0>, DIR ['leave this here, leave s-th here'], see í.

<ít>, free root //ít//, ABFC /'sleep, go to sleep, asleep', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BJ, AD, EB, AH, other sources: ES /ít/, JJ /ít/, ASM ['sleep']; example: <éwelh ít>, //ítwak=í têtwak/, 'he never sleeps.', attested by EB, <éwelhtsel ít>, //ítwak=t c-él têtwak/, 'I never sleep.', attested by EB, <tsel we'ólwe ít>, //c-él wée=ál=we têtwak/, 'I overslept., I slept too much.', attested by EB, <li èy ta'sítet>, //li tè=él s-têtwak/, 'Did you sleep well?'. attested by Elders at Fish Camp, also <lichw we'ítet kw'è éy>, //li-c-x 'wée=át têkt k’è têy/, attested by Elders at Fish Camp, also <iu uw'èy el s'ítet >?, //li ?tw=éy ?él s-têtwak/, attested by AH, ASM ['go to sleep'], <lámteschel ít welaméschel tu lhóp>, //li=x-c-él-ci têtwak wée-lée=m-ès-ci tu ?áp/, '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 ít>, //wêl tu ?twak/, 'nearly asleep', literally /already a little asleep/, attested by EB.

<í:tet >, cts //ít[---]têtwak/, ABFC /'sleeping, asleep', (<-ct> continuous), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, other sources: JJ /í-têtwak/ sleeping vs. /ítêtwak/ to sleep, ASM ['sleep']; example: <la í:tet>, //ít[---]têtwak/, 'He's asleep.', attested by AC, ASM ['sleeping'], <twá í:tet, th'íth eplexw>, //ítw ak=í têtwak, C=êq=êp=êx/, '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.

<lexswxh,wí'tet>, dnom //lx=x=xé=í[t[---]têtwak/, ABFC ['sleepy-head'], EFAM, (<lx=> always, s= nominalizer, xw=x= one who), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<ítetest>, stvi //ítêtwak=x=xel/, ABFC ['sleepy'], <tem> stative, phonology: consonant deletion of same consonant (/lt=x=xl/ → /lt/), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, AD, others, also <í:tetest>, //ít[---]têtwak=x=xel/, attested by EB, DK (the Kellys); example: <tsel xwel ítetest>, //c-él x=xel têtwak=x=xel/, 'I'm still sleepy.', attested by AD.

<ítetómet>, ncrs //ítêt=êmat=/, ABFC ['fall asleep'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb; example: <lich(e)xw ítetómet>, //lí c(ê)x x ét=êmat=/, 'Did you fall asleep?'.

<ítetáwtxw>, dnom //ítêt=êwtxw=í, BLDG /'bedroom, hotel', lx <=àwtxw> building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, HT, EB, Deming.

<íty>, possible bound root //ít/í/, meaning unknown

<sí'teyylíles>, stvi /í=sí'tey=í=ìlís/=, BSK ['carry a packstrap around the shoulders and across the chest at the collarbone'], CLO, FSH, HARV, HUNT, SOC, TVMO, (<s=> stative), lx <=íles> on the chest, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
<íth’a>, bound root //ʔíθ’e/ clothing//.

<íth’a>, //ʃíθ’e//, lx <, CLO /clothing, material//, WV, HHG, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, also <íth’e>, //ʃíθ’/; found in <papíth’a>, //ʃ/C, =/ɛʃ=ʃíθ’/; //ʃlanetlet, velvet, woolly material, soft material//, root <pápa> woolly, phonology: reduplication, attested by IHTTC, <lhéwíth’a>, //ʃ=ɛ=ʃíθ’/; //ʃawíθ’e/, //’/be naked//, phonology: the vowel change /ɛ/ → /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, [=A=], root <láw’ab> abandon, escape from, run away from, attested by AC, EB, <lhuwuθ’ám>, //ʃu=ɛ=ʃíθ’/; //ʃoml, //’/take off clothes, (undress)/, phonology: stress shift, also /u/ from /əwl/, attested by EB (compare root <láhaw> abandon, escape from, run away from); found also in <Kw’eq walíth’a – Kw’óq walíth’a>, //ʃ=ɛq=ɛ=ʃíθ’/; //ʃ=θ/; l’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//, <lhuwíth’a = lhéwíth’a>, //(AC) ðow=ðíθ’/ – (DM) ðow=ðíθ’/, //’/naked/, <lhuwuθ’ám>, //ðow=ðíθ’/; //’/to undress//, <íth’em>, //ʃíθ’/; //’/get dressed/, <s’íth’em>, //ʃ=ʃíθ’/; //’/clothes, clothing/, <spoleqwalíth’a>, //ʃpalèq=ɛ=ʃíθ’/; //’/corpse, ghost//, literally /probably clothing of the spirit//, <squélolíth’a>, //ʃqθ=ɛ=ʃíθ’/; //’/west wind//, literally possibly /something that dries clothes/.

<íth’em>, mdls //ʔíθ’/ =əm/, //ʔíθ’/; CLO /to dress, get dressed//, (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also <íth’em>, //ʃíθ’/; attested by AC; found in <íth’emchexw>, //ʃíθ’/; //’/get dressed/, //’/get dressed/, attested by AD.

<íth’emáwtxw>, dnom //ʔíθ’/ =əm=ɛ=ʃwxt’/, BLDG /clothes store, clothing store/, CLO, lx<br> =áwtxw/ house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<s’íth’em>, dnom //ʃ=ʃíθ’/ =əm/, //ʃíθ’/; CLO /clothes, clothing (esp. Indian clothing, men’s or women’s), something to wear, dress, gown//, literally /something to clothe oneself//, (<> nominalizer, something to), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, Elders Group, also <íth’em ~ s’íth’em>, //ʃ=ʃíθ’/ =əm ~ s=ʔíθ’/ =əm/, attested by AC, ES, other sources: ES /s=ʔíθ’/ =əm; example: <éwá:ta s’íth’em>, //ʃθwà=ɛ=ʃíθ’/; //’/Have you got anything to wear?/, literally /Is there none, your something to wear/clothes//?, attested by AC.

<s’oth’óm’s>, dnom //ʃ=síθ=ɛ=ʃíθ’/ =əm=ɛ=ʃíθ’/; s=ʔíθ’/ =əm=ɛ=ʃíθ’/; 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 <ses ~ =tš’s> on the face, phonology: possible double ablaut (the second perhaps automatically triggered by =tš’s ~ =tš’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’óm’s>, //ʃ=síθ=ɛ=ʃíθ’/ =əm=ɛ=ʃíθ’/; s=ʔíθ’/ =əm=ɛ=ʃíθ’/; CLO /big shawl/, 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> /ɛ/ was moved to first position, and the suffix vowel was moved to second position, attested by Elders Meeting 11/26/75, also <s’oth’óm’s> attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), contrast <sswehóthes> veil (TG 4/23/75).

<s’oth’óm’mósem>, mdls //ʃ=síθ=ɛ=ʃíθ’/ =əm=ɛ=ʃíθ’/; s=ʔíθ’/ =əm=ɛ=ʃíθ’/, CLO /put on a shawl/, possibly <o-ablaut> derivational! (unlikely), probably <o-ablaut and 61-ablaut> derivational, lx <ews ~ =òws> 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’ô:mes, syntactic comment: note that there are two layers of middle voice here; the earliest was applied to make 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’iwsem>, mds //îté’=e=[-M2]=ws=ól/, CLO ['put on a dress'], lx <=ews> on the body, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<(=)l=ín’em>, //êté ’=£/, 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 <qweqwemaylín’em>, WC=í/’am=í=÷=ól/, ‘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.

<ín’em>, CLO /'to dress, get dressed/!, see ín’em.

<ín’emátxw>, BLDG /'clothes store, clothing store/!, see ín’em.

<ítsel> da /=í(-c=ól)/, ANA on the back, on the surface, on the top, clearly related to <=ews ~ =íts ~ =ích ~ =éch>, da /=wl(=ic ~ =íc ~ ==c=ól/, ANA ['on the back'], DIR ['on the back of something'] (first allomorph possibly has <=ew> on the body), see that main entry under allomorph <=ews> where <=ítsel> and <=etsel> are reported as allomorphs (however without <=ew> body and with a probable add <=el>, <=ítsel> and <=etsel> may have the broader allophones on the surface, on the top (see examples here), syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <sxe Paísítsel>, /=sç江山í=ól/, /chipmunk/, literally /'scratch or scrape on back'/, <=sxe Paísítsel>, /==x江山í=ól/, /chipmunk with multiple stripes on his back/!, <=sqwómat’sel>, /=sq’=ám==c=ól/, /hunchback, lump on the back/!, root <=em> possibly, <síthílisítsel>!, /=í=íç=ç=x=ól/, /'top of the foot', literally /'upper back/surface/top of foot'/, <=sq’awtsel>, /=sq’==c=ól/, /'dorsal fin (long fin on back of fish)/, literally perhaps /'turn in river on back/surface/top/', <=qw’esítsel> 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 /=ic=án ~ ==c=ól/ is given this range of meanings, surface, top, back with convincing examples.

<ítsel’el>, incs //ít=í=ól/, SOC ['temporarily lazy'], DESC, (<ítsel> inceptive, get, become, go, come), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group; example: <ítsel ít’íts’el>, /íc=ól/ ít-c’=éol/, ‘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.

<leîx’íts’íts’el>, dnom /=leix’=s=í=îc=é=ól/, SOC ['person who is always lazy'], (<leîx’> always, s= nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, also <leîx’ú’ímet>, /=leix’=s=í[A=U]=mó=ól/, attested by EB (compare <leîx’ú’ímet>).

<iwáltses>, PLAY ['cat's-cradle'], see éwólem.
<íwel ~ íwel ~ ewel>, da //i-wel ~ iwel ~ ewel/, ANA 'in the rump, in the anus, in the rectum, in the bottom; on the insides, on the 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: íwel ~ iwel 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 <íwel>, //i-wel//, found in <ch'iyywíwel ~ ts'iyywíwel>, //c'iyl=í-wel//, constipated!, literally 'dry in the rump!', <xáxékwíwel>, //xáxél=í-wel//, constipated!, literally 'wedged tight in the rump!', <ts'épáwel>, //ts'epá=í-wel//, constipated!, literally 'mired in the rump!'

<íwel>, free root //íwel//, 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:
íwest
íwesáwtxw
í:wes
í:weséleq
í:wesà:ylhem
í:westhométselcha
í:westhox ta sqwéltel
í:wtes
í:wesà:ls
í:westéleq
í:wesà:ylhem
í:west
í:wesáwtxw
í:weséleq
í:wesà:ls
<iwest>, 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 ~ i:wólem>, PLAY ['playing'], see ewólem.

<iwóves>, df //íwáwesl/, PLN /'village at Union Bar, now also Hope Indian Reserve #5 (#15 in Duff 1952), Ay-wa-wís\', 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 ~ =ewsll/, ANA /'on the body, on the skin, on the covering/\], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <lhq'i:ws\], //íq~í·wsll/, f/half the body/\], <slxwí:ws\], //slx~í·wsll/, f/(living) body/\], <kw'sí:ws\], //k~í·wsll/, f/sing e hairs of skin/\], <qeti:ws~oml/, //q~í·ws~omll/, f/'take a sweatbath/\', literally f/steam/warm one's body/\], <qw'emi:ws\], //íq~í·oml~í·wsll/, f/plucked (of a bird)/\], <qw'eméwst ~ qw'emôwst\], //íq~í·oml~í·wsll/, f/pluck it (of a bird)/\], <séqw'emí:ws\], //íq~í·oml~í·wsll/, f/cedar bark skirt/\], root <siqw'ëm> peel cedar bark, <seqt'ws ~ sqí:ws\], //íq~í·ws ~ sqí·wsll/, f/pants/\], <slewí:ws\], //í·ws~í·wsll/, f/(woman's) dress/\', literally (probably) f/opening on the body/covering/\], <p'elyí:ws\], //p'ëly~í·wsll/, f/bark of tree/\], <Yeqwweqwí:ws\], //íq~í·yml~í·wsll/, f/Yakweakwioosse (a village near Sardis)/\], literally f/covering (of grass) burnt out repeatedly/\], <s-hóyews\], //s~háy~í·mll/, f/spirit-dancing costume/\', literally perhaps f/finish covering/ f/from <hóy> f/finish/\].

<i:wth'élq\], SOC /'a teaser, somebody that teases to get one's goat/\], see weth'át.

<i:xel\], CAN ['paddling'], see exél.

<iwxes\], ABFC ['scratching around'], see exwá:ls.

<i\], free root //í\], ABFC f/scratch, get scratched, scrape, get scraped\', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AHTTC, EB; example: <ix te chalext te Málí>, //íx te c éléx~s te mélí/, f/Mary scraped her arm., [Mary's lower arm got scraped.]/\], attested by EB.

<iëxt\], pcs //íx=óTí\], MC f/scape 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.

<iëxet\], cts //íx[-~]-=í=xTí\], MC f/'scrapping it'/\], semantic environment ['like a pot one is scrubbing, etc.'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<éxy:thel\], mds //íx=á-yêsll~í·omll~í·omll/, HHG ['shave (the face)'], possibly f/e-ablaut> derivational, lx <=ó:y:thel\] f/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/it to e/í/; less likely but possible is ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <éxy:them\], //íx=á-yêsll~í·omll/, (irregular) loss of el /él/ is not expected, attested by EB, *<étxy:thelum tuto te sóthes> rejected, f/He shaved his face/\', attested by EB, also <exó:ythelm ~ exó:ythílém\], //íx=á-yêsll~í·omll/, also f/shave, shave oneself/\], (<il> go, come, get, (<em> middle voice), attested by EB, Elders comment: "correct this to exó:ythem".

<éxythel\], mds //íx=óyêsll~í·omll/, HHG ['shaving'], phonology: stress-shift changes suffix vowels to e /él/, =il causes preceding el to drop automatically, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL at Fish Camp 7/20/79.

<é克斯\], pcs //íx=óê=í=x=q=í=Tí\], FIRE ['strike s-th pointed (esp. a match)'], (<e-ablaut> derivational), lx <=q=ìs~ on the point, on the nose, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer),
phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT, HT; example: <éxgst te mäches qesu yéqtw kw’e sísq’ or kw’estámsé>, //?/éx=q=T mécqes qo-su yéq”=T k”=e C,i=sq’ or[English] k”=e=s=tém=ôs/s/, /’strike the match and light the kindling or something/’, attested by CT, HT.

<iíxem>, izs //?íx=əm//, SOC [’get credit’], (<=em> have, get, intransitivizer), possibly root <íx> scrape, scratch???, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: Chill., Pilalt, attested by RM; example: <lát sel íxem>, //lé-c-əl ?íx=əm/, /’I’m going to get credit.’, attested by RM.

<iíxémels>, sas //?íx=əl=M2=]m=əsl//, 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.

<iíximt>, pcs //?íx=əl=M2=]m=]l//, SOC /’lend money to s-o. [give s-o credit’/], (<metathesis type 2> derivational), (<st> purposeful control transitiveivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, dialects: Chill. (Sardis), attested by RM; example: <mélh éximthòx>, //m=ə=]m=]xí=]m=T=]m/], /’lend me money.’, (<lh> imperative 2s polite after me come, <ôx> 1st person singular object), dialects: Chill. (Sardis), attested by RM.

<iíxística>, caus //?íx=əl=M2=]m=]s=T=]m//, //?/éxímstax]m/, SOC [’lend s-o money’], (<metathesis type 2> derivational), (<st> causative control transitiveivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; example: <éxísthoxes>, //?íx=əl=M2=]m=]s=T=]m=]s=]m/s=]m/], [?/éx=ómsax=]m], [’He lent me money.’, attested by EB.

<iíxet>, MC /’scrape it (of hide or anything), scrape s-o, erase it’/, see íx.

<iíxet>, MC [’scraping it’], see íx.

<iíxiyethílem>, HHG [’shaving’], see íx.

<iíxw>, bound root //?íx=^//.

<iíxwet>, pcs //?íx=əT//, BLDG [’sweep it’], FIRE, MC, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, M.H.; example: <íxwet te lálém>, //?íx=əT tə lɛləm/, /’sweep the house’/, attested by AC,

<iíxwet ta’ sqel:ép>, //?íx=əT t=]qel=]ləp/, /’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.

<iíxwethet>, rfls //?íx=əT=]q=]l//, //íx=əq=]l//, 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.

<sííxw>, stvi //?=sííx=^//=, BLDG [’be swept’], FIRE, MC, DESC, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AHTTC; example: <lí wulh sííxw>, //lí wulh s=]ííx=^//=, /’Is it swept?’, attested by AHTTC.


<iíxwet>, BLDG [’sweep it’], see íxw.

<iíxwethet>, BLDG /’to sweep up, the sweep-up (last spirit dance of season in a given longhouse)’/, see íxw.

<íya ~ =óya>, da //í=]y= ~ =]áy=]//=, EFAM [’affectionate diminutive’], DESC, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=óya>, //=]áy=]//=; found in <íyésiya or tá’iya>, //íyés=]y=]e=]//=, /’darling, dear (mother to little girl)/ (compare <íyés> dear female friend and <tó> dear
mother), <Sqayéxiya>, //sqyéxi=iyé//, 'pet name of Mink', <Wíthiya ~ wéthweth>, //wi=iyé ~ wé=ci, C, /npiél/, 'little winter wren', <Cámiya>, /cä=iyé/, 'hermaphrodite baby!', phonology: homophonous with wren, <Q'oyátl'íya>, /lq'ayé=iyé//, /l=snail/, <St'úmiya>, /l=sn'í=iyé//, /small (landlocked) coho salmon/, comment: said to hatch from berry that drops in lake (compare <St'úmi> 'berry' and <iyá> 'diminutive'), possibly /hól=li=iyé/ (o ~ t'), 'humpback salmon', possibly <Sswetíya ~ swétya>, //swet=iyé/ (t ~ t'), '/porcupine/', <Ssyáméxiya>, /lsiyémi=iyé//, dialects: CT (k ~ AC'shù here), '/pregnant/', comment: possibly /siyém/ leader, chief + /=iyél/ little + /=ém/ carry, use, <St'íte'xya>, //c=li=te=ayé//, /Ruby Creek (near Seabird Island)! (compare <St'éx> 'fork in s-th'), <Xoxó:th'íya>, //xam=á=é=iyé//, /'youngest sister of Mt. Cheam! (compare <Xa:m> 'weep, cry + <No:meth>' standing, height + <iyá> (semological comment: so called because lots of creeks run together from her because she cries since she can't see the Fraser River), <Slóxiya>, //slá=iyé//, '/Indian name of Celia Thomas/', <Xwemétsiya>, /lx*omé=iyé//, '/Indian name of Lucy, mother or other close relative of Celia Thomas/', <Sswóléxiya>, /lwoló=iyé//, '/Indian name of Al Gutierrez and his great grandfather Bill Swóléxiya/', <Selhámíya>, //ls=em=iyé//, '/Indian name of Jeanne McIntire (of Seabird)/, <Sisemóye>, //sisem=á=iyé//, 'beel' (compare possibly /s(i:)em/ feel creepy, fear s-th behind, /sxó:ya/, /ls(=)x=á=iyé//, '/co-wife, female rival of wife! (compare <s=> nominalizer + <xon> genitals and compare /sxó:ya/ little), <Ssxoyá:seq>, //sx=ayé=ay=á=qll, '/ex-wife's husband, wife's ex-husband, male rival of husband! (compare /eq or perhaps here /seq male.).

<iýáléqepeth>, SM ['starting to smell good'], see éy ~ éy.

<iýáléwe>, EFAM ['(be) brave'], see éy ~ éy.

<iýálewe>, EFAM ['do s-th oneself'], see éy ~ éy.

<iýálewet ~ eyálewet>, TIB 'do it, do it oneself!', see éy ~ éy.

<iýálewethet>, EFAM 'try to do something (no matter what, anyway)!', see éy ~ éy.

<iýá:q>, ds //lq(=)qll/, KIN ['girl's younger brother (pet name)'], usage: pet name, possibly root <ey> good, possibly <<=á:q> male, possibly root <qa:q> as in <sqá:q> younger sibling (compare <kýá:ky> younger sister (pet name), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders 1/7/76.

<iýá:q>, free root //lqé:qll/, CST ['change'], EFAM, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also <yá:q>, //lqé:qll/, phonology: this rare variant probably occurs with lors of the initial vowel /i/ in rapid speech, yielding an initial /l/ which must simplify to /l/; vowel-loss, consonant merger, attested by Elders Group 1/26/77, ASM ['change s-th (mentalinguistic)'], semantic environment ['emotions, feelings, attitudes'], <yá:q tel sqwálewe>, //lqé=q tel=1 s=q=ll=á=ó=wl/, '/change my mind, my mind changed!/', attested by Elders Group 1/26/77.

<iýá:q! ~ iyá:t>, pcs //lqé=q=T ~ 7i=q=Tll/, 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, ED, 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 shxwá:lem te spél: t'é sun me xwe su te xwié:qeqa>, //liq=Q=Tès s=x1e=em s=pàl ê ê-su mó x"o s=wiqeqql/, '/'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: <iyá:qchew ta s'íth'ém>, //liq=Q=T=t=ex" ù s=7i=em=ll/, '/Change your clothes.', syntactic comment: imperative with independent clause subject pronoun, attested by AD, <iyá:q te sqé:lahte te sqálele>, //liq=Q=T s=q=slâ=ì=7i s=sqé:lahe!l, '/change the baby's diaper!', attested by AD, <skw'éye kw'els iyá:q tel úle>, //ls=k"éy é k"é=1=7i=Q=Tél=1 telé=á/1, '/Can I change my money?/', attested by Deming, <I stlí kw'els iyá:q tel úle>, //l=sê'i k"é=1=ls 7i=Q=Tél=1 telé=á/1, '/I..
want to change my money.', attested by Deming. <iyáqtes te sqwá:ls>, //?y=Q=t-ts s=q*è-l-s//, /'He changed the subject.', literally /'he changed his words'/, attested by Elders 3/3/76.

<iýóqhet>, rfs //?y=Q=[Aa=] 'q=t=èll/, //?y=Q=òt/, CST /'change oneself (purposely), change oneself into something else, change s-th on oneself/; MC, SOC, (<o-ablaut> derivation), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, ASM /'change into s-th else', <iýóqhet te skwówech esu xwe mestíyeww>, //?y=Q=òt s=k*àwèq ?a-sù x*ò mestíyexw/, /'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', <iýóqthetchexw ta' á:wkww>, //?y=Q=òt-c-èx s-t? ?è-wk/*//, /'Change your clothes.' literally /'you change on yourself your belongings'/, attested by EB.

<iýeqhet>, rfs //?y[i=] 'y=Q=t=èll/, //?y=Q=òt/, CST /'get out of the way, get off the way, dodge/', (<stress-shift> derivation), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB; example: <iýeqhet>, //?o ?y[i=] 'y=Q=t=èll/, /'He got out of the way, He got off the way.'/, attested by EB, ABFC.

<iýaqestexw>, caus //?y=Q=òt=èx*//, SOC /'trade with s-o', syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <iýaqesthòmé>, //?y=Q=òt=sìmè/; //?y=Q=òt=sìmè/, /'trade (with) you'/ literally /'cause you to trade/exchange'/.

<iýaqelhtst>, bens //?y=Q=òt=èx=sh//, SOC /'trade with s-o', (<sêlhts> benefactive, <t> purposeful control transitiveizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <iýaqelhtstes>, //?y=Q=òt=èx=sh/, /'He traded with her.'/, attested by EB, <iýaqelhtsthes te sqwà:ls>, //?y=Q=òt=èx=sh, /'He traded with me.'/, attested by EB.

<iýaqelhtsthet>, bens //?y=Q=[Aa=] 'q=òt=èx=sh/, rfs, //?y=Q=òt=èx=sh/, SOC /'change it (money) for s-o', (<o-ablaut> derivation), phonology: ablaut; found in <iýaqelhtsthes>, //?y=Q=òt=èx=sh/, /'He changed it for her (money only)/', attested by EB.

<iýeqelhtsthet>, bens //?y[i=] 'y=Q=òt=èx=sh/, rfs, //?y=Q=òt=èx=sh/, SOC /'change (money)', literally /'what one changes for oneself/; (<sê nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB; example: <wá:ta' iýaqelhtsthet>, //?o ?wá:ta' iýaqelhtsthet s=iy=Q=[Aa=] 'q=òt=èx=sh/, /'Have you got any change?'/, literally /'is it none? your what one changes for oneself/; attested by EB.

<iýaqest>, pcs //?y=Q=òt=sh/, SOC /'change it (of money)/, lx =es money, dollars, round things, blankets, (<t> purposeful control transitiveizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming; example: <skw'áye kw'els iýaqest>, //s=kʷ*è-y=ò kʷ*-èl-s? iý=Q=òt=sh/, /'Can't I change my money?'/, attested by Deming.

<xwe'iýaqepem>, mds //x*ò=ìi=èQ=òp=sìm//, LANG /'to joke', literally /'get changed on one's (bottom)?', (<xwe=) inceptive, become, get), lx =ep on the bottom(?) middle voice, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/6/79); also <wéx'iýa:qepem>, //x*ò=ìi=èQ=òp=sìm//, attested by JL (5/5/75); example: <le xwe'iýa:qepem>, //lè x*ò=ìi=èQ=òp=sìm, /'He (or she) joked.' attested by JL, Salish cognate: Cowichan //x*ì*y=òp=ìm to joke B74b:66, Saanich /x*ì*y=òp=ìm to joke (-ò on the back) B74a:66, but not Sechelt //íiyal-uc-im, //íiyal-uc-im to joke T77:29, B77:79.

<iýaqelhtst>, SOC /'trade with s-o', see iýaq.

<iýaqest>, SOC /'change it (of money)', see iýaq.

<iýaqestexw>, SOC /'trade with s-o', see iýaq.

<iýáqt ~ iýaqt>, CST /'change s-th (purposely), change s-o, transform s-o/s-th, trade s-th, replace s-th', see iýaq.
<iyó:tel, TVMO ['travelling by and packing on his back (might be said of a passer-by)'], see chám.

<Íyem ~ Íyém>, PLN /'Eayem, a village site and fishing place above (upriver of) Yale, B.C.'l, see Íy ~ Íy.

<yéqthet>, 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 Ýé ~ Ýé.

<ýes ~ ýés>, SOC /'be fun, have (lots of) fun, have amusement, having lots of fun, be pleasant', see Ý ~ Ý.

<yéseq>, SOC /'sir, male friend, chum (male), sonny', see Ýé ~ Ýé.

<yésel>, ABFC ['(have a) pleasant voice'], see Ýé ~ Ýé.

<yetel>, da //iy=ta//, N ['male name'], possibly <=iya> affectionate diminutive, possibly <=tel> device, thing, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <Olóxwiyetel>, ataláx=iyatel, /'male name version of Olóxw=etel/; <Xemóthiyetel>, /'Xomóth'iyetel/, /'male version of Indian name Xomóth'iyetel/, <Saláq'yetel>, /'Saláq'yetel/, /'Indian name of David (Matilda David's husband)', <Théláchiyetel>, /'Théláchiyetel/, /'Indian name of Richard Malloway Sr. (prominent chief in Sardis in 1960's and earlier)/.

<iýlem>, WETH /'clear up (of weather), turn fine (after a hard storm)', see Ýé ~ Ýé.

<iýlem ~ 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 Ýé ~ Ýé.

<iýôlemstexw>, EFAM ['obey s-o'], see Ýé ~ Ýé.

<iýôlewéthet>, FOOD /'manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the best one can', see Ýé ~ Ýé.

<iýômex ~ iyóméx ~ iyómex>, VALJ /'good-looking, beautiful, pretty, handsome, looks good', see Ýé ~ Ýé.

<iýôqellhtsthet>, SOC ['change it (money) for s-o'], see iyá:q.

<iýôqhtet>, CST /'change oneself (purposely), change oneself into something else, change s-th on oneself', see iyá:q.

<iýós>, da //iy=as//, SH /'in a circle', possibly <=iya> covering, bark, possibly <=ós> (on a) round object, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <qeyqtel'siýosem spehá:ls>, /'q'eyq'ól=iyás=em spehá:ls/, /'whirlwind' (compare <spehá:ls> wind), <sisel'tiýosem>, /'sisélc=iyás=eml/, /'turn around in a circle' (compare <sil> spinning and <(el)ts> around, over, turning and <iyós> in a circle, and <em> middle voice), <xéy lexiyósom>, /'x'éylxél=iyás=eml/, /'it is written (in the sky) (as striped clouds)/.

<iýosem>, SOC /'having fun', see Ýé ~ Ýé.

<iýô:tel>, df //ti=yá=ta//, reps, SOC /'to fight', possibly <=i ~ yi>= in motion, travelling along or possibly epenthetic, possibly root <yô:tel> warn possibly root as in <yô:tel> warn s-o, (<=tel> reciprocal), contrast <siyá:ye> friend, <yáyetel> they've made (make) friends, <yóyetel> they're making friends, phonology: i perhaps to make pronunciation easier (epenthetic); this can be seen from its absence in other occurences of the same root (ö:tel, 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 /'?yá-tel/; example: <le iyó:tel>
qetl’os’éysu xám>, //há ʔiyá=təl qə-ə’a-s-ʔə-s-əwəƛ’-əl/ `, /They had a fight and she cried./`, attested by AC.

<ó:ytel>, cts //ʔiyá-[M2-]=təl/, SOC ['fighting'], (<metathesis type 2> continuous), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, AC; example: <qéx yi ó:ytel>, //qæx yi təl/, `/There’s a lot of them fighting./`, attested by AC, also <qéx mestínexw ó:ytel>, //qæx mestínexʷ ʔálqem, `/a lot of people fighting/`, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with apposition, also /fight/, attested by EB.

<hítel ~ hítel>, dnom //hé=iy(á-)=təl or hé=áy=təl/, SOC /weapon (arrow, club, etc.), something used to defend oneself/, literally /device/thing for warning/, (<hé=>), continuative, possibly root <yó(·)> warn possibly root as in <hé:ytel> 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.

<i:yó:thet>, df //ʔiyá=ətəl/, CST /start, started/, (<=thet> inceptive, get, become (probably not =thet reflexive)), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AD; example: <íkwełə kw’a’s i:yó:thet>, //íkwełə kw’a’s ʔiyá=ətəl/, /Start here./, literally /it’s here that you start/, attested by AD, <uíwlí i:yó:thet ye múmélata>, //uíwlí ʔiyí=ətət yə mím[ɛ-]á-ʃe/ ⟨7u(w) t̪əyáčə yt múmélata⟩, `/They started spirit-dancing already., They started spirit-dancing again./`, literally /already they start the (human plural) spirit-dancing/, attested by EB.

<i:’eyóm>, TIME ['(be) slower'], see óýém.

<i:’eyó:thet> TIME ['delay oneself'], see óýém.

<i:’i:yátes>, TVMO ['He’s chasing them/it repeatedly.'], see á:y.

<i:’ó:ythel>, 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/, literally /little snake place/, see á:y.

<i’ ~ i‘>, freeroot //íɬ/ ⟨7u(w) t̪əyáčə yt múmélata⟩, 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.

<i:’á:lqem>, ANAA ['charging (of an angry grizzly for ex.)'], see á:lqem.

<i:’álhá: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 Alhqa’yem under álhqey ~ álhqay.

<i:’axwi:l ~ i:’axwi:l>, VALJ /small (smaller than axwil), little/, see axwil.

<i:’axth>, TVMO ['little baby lying down'], see áxth.

<i:’eýel>, ABFC /recover, be better/, see ó~óy.:.

<i:’eýelstexw>, IDOC ['make s-o well'], see óy ~ óy.:.

<i:’eýelstexw>, EFAM ['getting to like somebody'], see óy ~ óy.:.

<i:’eýelstexw>, SOC /having lots of fun, it’s a lot of fun/, see óy ~ óy.:.

<i:’istexw>, EFAM ['find it funny'], see óy ~ óy.:.

<i:’i’y>, VALJ /‘cute, a little one is good, good (of s-th little)/, see óy ~ óy.:.

<i:’ó:lltet ò>, ABFC ['keeps on groaning'], see ó:lltet.
<i'ó:y>, LANG (probably) ['keep on a little']. see á:y.

<i'oyóm or i'eyóm>, TVMO ['to walk slow']. see óyém.
**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 ([k']) 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.

<kalipōli>, free root /kɛlipōli/, PLN ['California'], borrowed from English /kælɪpɔrniə/ California, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, source: place names file reference #191a.

<kálti>, free root /kɛlti/, FOOD ['candy'], borrowed from English <candy>/kándi/ or Chinook Jargon <kánti> /kɒnti/ candy (Johnson 1978:285), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EK,DK.

<kápech>, free root /kɛpɛch/, [kæptɛ], 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'áq'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(=)=ul/, 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-k-xʷ=ə̲l/, /'Wait a while.', possibly root <qa> /qɛ/ and, syntactic analysis: imperative, attested by EB, example: <ke'áts el>, /k(=)əʔɛ(=)=t-sʔel or k(=)əʔɛ(=)=cʔal/, /'Wait a bit./, attested by Deming 1/18/79.

<keke'á:t>, ds /C₁=əkəʔɛṭl/, TIME ['a little later (??)'], (<reduplication> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AH (Deming 2/8/79).

<katkasyéthém>, us /kætkæsĭˈe̞m/ [kætkæsɨˈem], CH ['catechism'], borrowed from French catéchisme /kateˈʃiːsm/ catechism, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal?, attested by IHTTC, also <katesíth'em>, //kɛtɛsiˈem/], attested by EB.

<Káthlek>, free root /kæθlɛk/, CH ['Catholic'], borrowed from English /kæθlɪk/ Catholic, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb.

<Kateslé:y>, df /kɛteˈsɛlə:-y or kɛt=cəs=əl=ɛ=Åá=, y or q|=[K]=ɛt=cəs=əl=ɛ=Åá=]y\], PLN /Kateslie, a spring-water stream east of Coqualeetza, part of the Kw'eqwá:líth'ua [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 <=ṭes> 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 (lst ed.):13.
<káwpóy>, free root //kéwpoy//, SOC ['cowboy'], borrowed from English /kéwpoy/ cowby, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb.

<káwpóyóweq>, dnom /kéwpoy=áweg(=)//, CLO ['cowboy hat'], lx =<áweg hat> (incl. =<eq> on the top of the head, on the hair), contrast =<yóseq> hat, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), Salish cognate: Musqueam /=áweg hat Suttles ca1984:14.5.86.

<kéchel>, free root //kácél//, [kétél], BLDG ['kitchen'], borrowed from English /kéchel/ kitchen, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: =<aléta te kéchel>, //?éláce te kácél//, Where's the kitchen?!, attested by AD.

<keke'áti>, TIME ['a little later (?)'], see ká(t) ~ ke'é.


<telí kw'e Kyelchóch>, //telí k'w=él=kac=, //from Canada/, attested by Deming 3/15/79 (SJ, MC, MV, LG), ASM ['Anglican'], semantic environment ['religion'], <Kyelchóch ts'ahéyelh>, //k'él=các c'chéy=él/, //Anglican church (institution)//, also compare <Kíl Chóch>, ds //kíl caccl/, N ['King George'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon /kin cóc/ King George.

<kél=cac=țiáq=, ANAH /part the hair on the right side (left side as people look at you), have the hair parted on the right side!, lx =<tíeq> hair, top of the head, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC.

<kemí()>, possible root //kemí(=)//, meaning unknown

<skemí'lya>, dnom /s=kemí=iy=él/, 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:lō area and the emperor goose would be only an occasional visitor//, (s=) nominalizer), (=<iya> diminutive), (possibly <fronthing>, i.e., q → k diminutive), phonology: possibly fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: JH:DM.

<keá'áti ~ ká(t)>, dl //kél(t) ~ k(=)é=él=t/, TIME /wait, be later/, possibly =<eq> comparative, possibly <fronthing> diminutive, phonology: possible fronting, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, Deming, AH; found in <káchxwò>, //ké-c-x=él=//, Wait a while, possibly root =<qa> /qél and, syntactic analysis: imperative, attested by EB, example: =<keá'ets el>, //k(=)é=el=ts=é=él=//, Wait a bit., attested by Deming 1/18/79.


<kíks>, free root //kíks//=, FOOD ['cake'], borrowed from English /kéiks/ cakes, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also /cakes//, attested by EB, =<t'á'ets'em qwíqwóy'éls kíks seplo>, 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 seplo>, 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 cácl/, N ['King George'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon /kin cóc/ King George, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<Kíl Ítewet>, ds //kíl títewét=//=, N ['King Edward'], borrowed from back-formation from Chinook Jargon /kin cóc/ King George with Ítewet Edward, the common name, from British English /?édwəd/
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

Edward, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<klekleklék> perhaps, df //klæk=klæk=klæk// [klæk=klæk=klæk], SD ['glug glug glug'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, prob. borrowed from English, attested by Elders Group.


<kópi>, free root //kápi ~ k'ápi//, FOOD ['coffee'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon <kau'py>/kópi/ coffee or English /kófi/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, Elders Group, AD, example: <vé te kópi'tset>, //vé te kápi-c=él/, /'We have good coffee., Our coffee is good.'/, attested by Deming.

<kópi'álá>, dnom //kápi=élél/, HHG ['coffee-pot'], FOOD, lx <=álá> container of, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, example: <álétsa te kópi'álá>, //vé te kápi=élél/, /'Where is the coffee-pot?'/, attested by AD.

<kopú>, free root //kapú/, CLO ['coat'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon <kapo>/kapól/ coat itself from French <capot> hooded cloak, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, AC.

<kúkumels>, EB /'cucumber/., see kwúkwemels.


<Kúshen>, free root //kúshen//, PLN ['Goshen'], ASM ['name of a small town near Deming, Wash. in Nooksack territory'], borrowed from English /gós'en/ Goshen, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, example: <li te Kúshen Xálh>, //vé te kúshen xéxél/, /'on Goshen Road'/, attested by Deming.

<kyá:ky ~ ká:k>, KIN ['younger sibling (pet name)'], see sqá:q.

<kyal:ám>, free root //kél-ėm//, [kél-əm], CH /'fasting for Lent/, prob. also Lent!, borrowed from French carèrne 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 /k'ēp=//=, borrowed from possibly Thompson or Lillooet, Salish cognate: Shuswap /k?ep/ sick (Kuipers 1974:205).

<kyépetes>, df //k'ēp=ce=ll//, [k'ēpčets], ABDF ['in-grown finger-nail'], lx <=xes> on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<kyépexel>, df //k'ēp=xel//, [k'ēpxél], ABDF ['in-grown toe-nail'], lx <=xel> on the foot, borrowed from possibly Thompson or Lillooet, Salish cognate: Shuswap /k?ex=xén'/ to have a sore leg (Kuipers 1974:205), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<kyépetes>, ABDF ['in-grown finger-nail'], see kyépe=.

<kyépexel>, ABDF ['in-grown toe-nail'], see kyépe=.

<kyó>, free root //k'á ~ k'áll/, CAN /car, automobile/, borrowed from English /kát/ car, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group, example: <xwá:lx 3 tós te kyó>, //x'élq yí-tás te káll/, /'He almost got hit by a car.'/, literally /'he almost got hit by something moving the car'/, attested by EB, <slé'ólwelh te kyó>, //s=lé=álwé= l te káll/, /'It's on the other side of the car.'/, attested by EB, <tsel sulwélh te kyó>, //c-él s=lé=álwé= l te káll/, /'I'm on the other side of the car.'/.
<kyóxálh> or better <kyó xálh>, cpds //kyá=xʰəf// or better //kyá xʰəf//, 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. [k’]; it is more often velar or palatal and less often palatalized.

<káxwe>, possible bound root or stem /k’áxw=/ 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’ákáxwe>, df //s=C,ε=k’éx̆=θ//, 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 kwépan [k’=ópən] (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’éx̆=θm/ dried berries (Thompson /s/ is velar and corresponds to Upriver Halkomelem velar /x/ in this word), (<R8=> diminutive or resultative or derivational), possibly <=e ~ =a>, da //θ = =θ//, 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’élha>, df //k’=C,ə=|=θ//, 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’ámet ~ k’ámeth>, possible bound root //k’émæc ~ k’émæc//, 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’émæc ~ s=k’émæc//, 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’émæc/ dog-tooth violet, blue camas, white easter lily, Indian potato, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <sk’ámeth>, /sk’émæc//, attested by Deming, may have been borrowed with or without the s= nominalizer of Thompson.
KW

<kw>, free root /kʷ/ll, DEM /the (remote, not visible, abstract), some (indefinite)/l, 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)/l, example: <la háːwe kw (s'álhtel, stámés).>, /lɛ hɛ-wə kʷ (s=tɛt=təl, s=tɛm=ów)/ll, /'He went hunting for (some food, something).'/, attested by EB, contrast <la háːwe kw'ę spá:th>, /lɛ hɛ-wə kʷ'ę s=pɛ-ów/l, /'He went hunting for bear.'/, attested by AC, contrast <stl's kw'ę qóː>, /l s=ɛ́í kʷ'ę qá-ll, /'I want some water.'/, attested by AC, others, also /the (remote, abstract, not visible, distant)/l, <kw (spelwáłh, chéláqelh(elh))>, /lk* (s=pəl(=w=ɛt, cələ=k(=ɛ=)))/l, /'last year, yesterday'/, attested by EB, contrast <kw'ę (spelwáłh, chéláqelh(elh))>, /lk* ɛ (s=pəl(=w=ɛt, cələ=k(=ɛ=)))/l, /'last year, yesterday'/.

<kws ...s ~ kwses ~ kw'es ...s>, if /kʷ-s ...s ~ kʷ-s-əs ~ kʷ*-əs ...-sll, CJ /that he, that she, that it, that they/', (the first <-s (es after kw')> normalizes 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 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 combinations, as in kwsu ...s, kwsusu, 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 shléq'elxw kwesə sätax spá:th>, /lɛ-c=ɬ s=tɛq' =ələx kʷ-s-əs s=pɛ-ów/l, /'I know (that) it was a bear.'/, attested by AC, also <tsel shléq' elxw kwesə spá:ths>, /lɛ-c=ɬ s=tɛq' =ələx kʷ-s s=pɛ-ów/, attested by AC, <lachxw tsesátq kw las kwel:em kw s'álhtel>, /lɛ-c=x* ɛs=ɛ=T kʷ-s ɬc=kʷ-ə lm kʷ s=tɛt=ów/l, /'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 áylexw>, /lx* ɛm (kʷ-s-əs, kʷ*-əl-s, kʷ*-ə-s) mə ʔɛyɬəɛx=l/, /'(He, She, It, They: I; you (sg.),) got well fast.'/, attested by AC, <skwétáxw kw'els qá:l kw'es léwes>, /l=kʷ'ɛ-y kʷ-əl-s q' ɛ l kʷ*-əs ləwə-ów/l, /'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 pronounal verb/verbal pronoun with third person subject, attested by AC, <iwiyóth kwsu qéls te sqwálewels te lólets'ęe>, //iwiyá ɬkʷ-s-u qəl-s ɬ=s=q' ɛ l=əwəl-s ɬ c, ɬ=c=ɬəll, /'a pessimist, a person whose thoughts are always bad'/, literally /it's always the thoughts of the one person are bad'/, attested by Elders Group, <iwiyóth kwsu éys te sqwálewels te lólets'ęe>, //iwiyá ɬkʷ-s-u ʔɛy-s ɬ=s=q" ɛ l=əwəl-s ɬ C, c=ɬ=ɬ'=ell, /'an optimist, a person whose thoughts are always good'/, attested by Elders Group.

<kwe>, ds /kʷ=ə or kʷəll, DEM /the (present, not visible, gender unspecified), the (remote, abstract)/l, poss. lx <-ę living thing, syntactic analysis: demonstrative article, example: <li kwe i skwétáxw tha sísele>, //li kʷ ɛ̃l s=kʷətəx* (kʷ)ɛə-ɛ sí;=C, ə=]əll, /'Is your grandmother in?, Is
your granny in?], (=<R1=> affectionate diminutive), phonology: length-loss happens automatically before doubling of infix #1 with e= reduplication, attested by AC.

<kwsé>, ds //k*=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: <tsel kw'étslexw kwsa (sí:sele, stó:les, shxwemlí:kw, stíwél), /lɛ-tə kʷ*ət̕ax=k*əla=kə (màl, sí·le) demonstrative article, attested by AC, EB, Elders Group, others, example: <li i: sel tà:l>, /lī ʔī: sə-l tə·l/, /'Is my mother here?/, attested by AC.

<kwsú:tʰólə>, cpdfs //k*=sú=ʔə·l/, PRON /'[that's her (absent')]], DEM, (=<s> (female near but not visible), =uë: contrastive, (=)̃f̃ó' that's), syntactic analysis: inp, attested by AC, others.

<kwsú:tʰólə:lh>, ds //k*=sú=ʔə·l/, PRON /'[that was her (deceased')]], DEM, (=<elh> past tense, deceased), phonology: vowel merger, attested by AC: inp, nominal past, attested by AC, others.

<kwetáxw>, ds //k*=ə/, 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 skwétaxw kwthá (màl, sí:lə), /lī ʔí s=k*ət̕ax=x kʷ*ə-ə (màl, 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 skwétaxw (tha sel:ší:k, kwthá í:méth, ta amér:méth), /lī ʔí s-k*ət̕ax=x (kʷ*ə-ə C,əC, sí·lə, kʷ*ə-ə ʔí-méč, ʔə-ə C,əC, ʔí-méč)/, /'Are your (grandparents, grandchild, grandchildren) in?/, ASM [the grandparents and grandchild are near but not visible; the grandparents and child are present or 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 vmger of e with a (possessive pronoun suffix) → a, attested by AC, <me stetís kwte yewál⟩, /lə=ə=s C,ətıs kʷ*ə-ə yewél/, /'He came close to the first., (He was next to the first.), attested by AC, <li i t'eláxw kwthá màl⟩, /lī ʔī ẽt̕ax=x kʷ*ə-ə məl/, /'Is your father in (home)/, usage: less formal than li skwétaxw kwthá màl, attested by AC, <etset t'eléxw li te shxwlis kwthá màl⟩, /lī tə-c=ə ʔə·l̕ax=x li (s=x)=ə=s kʷ*ə-ə məl/, /'We stopped at the place your father is at./, literally /We stopped at the where he is your father/?, attested by AC, <kwthel màl = kwthel màl = kwthel màl⟩, /kʷ*ə-ə məl (məl - məl - məl)/, [kʷ*ət̕əl məl, l], /'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, <lií skwétaxw kwthá álex⟩, /lī̃ s-k*ət̕ax=x kʷ*ə-ə ʔeláx=x/, /'Is your brother/sister in?/, is your sibling in?/, phonology: length here may reflect vowel merger of li-e, attested by AC, contrast <skwétáxw te lálem⟩, /l*k*=ət̕ax=x te ləlem/, /'in the house'/, attested by AC, also <skwétáxw li te lálem⟩, /l*k*=ət̕ax=x li te ləlem/, /'inside the house'/, attested by EB, contrast <liíy skwétaxw se Mary⟩, /līí=ə̃ s-k*ət̕ax=x kʷ*=ə̃ 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, <liíxw we'ěy el qwóqwel kw'ës me kwetzxwleím kwthá síyáya⟩, /lī̃c-xʷ wə=ʔey ʔəl q̕*ə[-AÁC,ə-] kʷ*=ə̃ me kʷ*ət̕ax=x=ə̃l=ə̃m kʷ*=ə̃ si=ỹỹe/, /'Were you still talking when
your friend came in?'/, attested by AC, contrast <li skwetáxw tha (mâl, sîlc)> //li s-k"ətəxʷ k"=ə-thəl//, /ls your (father, grandfather) in?'/, semantic environment ['the speaker is outside the building'], phonology: consonant-loss; <tha>/əθ/ is short for <kwθa>/k"=əθ/ 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>/əθ/ here cannot be from <the>/əθ/ the (female present and visible or presence and visibility unspecified) because the nominals are male (for ex. father) and not visible; vowel merger also present here (<ea> ← <a>, /əθ/ ← /θ/), attested by AC, contrast <liye skwetáxw kw'e John>, //li s-k"ətəxʷ k"=ə ján//, /ls 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.

<kwθú:tl'ó> , cdps //k"=ə=á=ə ali, 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), <u> contrastive, (=tl'ó) that's), phonology: down-drift or down-stepping, syntactic analysis: inp, demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC, others.

<kwθú:tl'óləm> , pls //k"=ə=á=ə ml, PRON /'that's them (absent, not present)/, DEM, (<le> plural, um meaning unclear), syntactic analysis: inp, demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC.

<kwθú:tl'óləməl> , ds //k"=ə=á=ə l=ə=θ//, PRON ['that was them (deceased)'], DEM, (<el> past tense, deceased), syntactic analysis: inp, demonstrative pronoun, attested by AC.

<kwəθə ~ kwə tha> , ds //k"=ə=θ - k"ə ml, DEM /him (there, near but not visible), that one/, syntactic analysis: nominal demonstrative, attested by AC, others: <tlə: kwəθə> , //ə=á=k"ə ml//, /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.

<kwə> , free root //k"=ml, MOOD /'anyway, ever, (new information as in NStraits)/, syntactic analysis: mpcl, attested by EB, others, Salish cognate: probably Musqueam /k"ə/ consequential (then) Sutles ca1984: 15.1.17, Saanich dial. of NSst /k"ə/ postclitic informative, [perhaps] new information Montler 1986, Samish dial. of NSst /k"ə/ (same meaning as in Saanich) Galloway 1990:59-60, example: <səwəlchəx kwəxkw stlt'itl'qəl> //səwə=ət-c"x k"=əx=s C=ə=ə qə=əθ//, /Weren't you ever a child?/, attested by EB, <tsəl kwə welh lám>, //c-əl k"=ə ml, /I began to go./, literally /I anyway already go/, attested by EB.

<kwə> , bound root //k"=ml.}

<kwət ~ kwət> , pcs //k"=T ~ k"=T=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: <tsəl kwət> , //c-əl k"=T=T//, /I set him free, /I turned him loose,/, attested by EB, <ləchx kwət te staməst'wo> , /lə-c"x k"=T s=əm=ə-s-t'wəl/, /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 <ə> /α/ here may be Thompson influence since Thompson /α/ (<o>) corresponds to Halkomelem <ə>/θ/ historically in a number of words, attested by EB (who was also fluent in Thompson), <le kwətəm> , //lə k"=T=əm//, /He got turned loose., He was set free./, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, passive, attested by EB, <əwəchəx ləməxw temkwət> , //əwə=əc"x=əm=əx=əm=k"=T=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.

<kwə:θet> , pcs //k"=ə=A=ə=ə =T=əml, ABFC ['to gallop'], literally /set oneself free, loose oneself/, (<ə-ablət> derivational), (<st> purposeful control transitivizer), (<et> reflexive), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.
<kwó:lxw>, cts //C,ə-k*ʔ[=Aa=] ʔ=T-ət//, [kʷ*ʔkʷ*áʔət], ABFC ['galloping'], (<R5->
continuative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by
AC, also <kwó:lxw>, //C,ə-k*ʔ[=Aa=] ʔ=T-ət//, example: <kwó:lxw te stiqíw>,
/lkʷ*əkʷ*áʔət s=tüqíw//, 'The horse is galloping.', attested by EB.

<kwikwe'at>, dmw //C,ǐ=]ʔ=T=T//, [kʷikʷ*ʔət], SOC /leave s-o alone, stop pestering s-o/,
(<R4=> diminutive), (=e(ʔ)ə) comparative or this may be merely a phonological alternative to
á: (preserving ' for : and metathesising), (=et) purposeful control transitivizer, phonology:
reduplication, example: <skwá'y kwís tu kwikwe'átes te sqiqáqs>, /s=kʷ*ʔy kʷ*-s tu
C,i=kʷ*ʔ==T-əs s=C,i=q*q-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/leaves him
alone the male his little younger sibling?/, attested by AD, EB.

<kwó:lxwes>, ncs /lkʷ*[=Aa=]=]l*əx*//: ABFC /drop s-th (accidentally), let s-o go/, (<-ə-ablaut
derivational), (=lexw) non-control transitivizer, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive
verb, attested by AD, also <kwó:lxw>, /lkʷ*[=Aa=]=l*əx*//: ABFC; found in <kwó:lxwes>,
/lkʷ*[=Aa=]=l*əx*//: ABFC,'He dropped it./, attested by AD, EB. <kwó:lo'më>, /lkʷ*[=Aa=]=l*əmë//,
/l*əmë=li*i=tiqíw//, 'He never leaves pestering his little brother.', attested by AD, EB.

<kwó:lo'mët>, ncrs /lkʷ*[=Aa=]=]l*əmët//, 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 kwó:lo'mët 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.'], (<-ə-ablaut derivational), (=lexw) non-control transitivizer, (=omë reflexive), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, Elders Group 3/72, example: <kwó:lo'mët á'lhtel>, /lkʷ*[=Aa=]=l*əmët t=tiqíw//, 'They escaped./,!
attested by AD, Elders's comment: 'she has heard this used'; found in <qwó:lo'mët> or probably
mistranscribed for <kwó:lo'mët>, /l*q*á-lámt or k*ʔ*[=Aa=]=l*əmët=/, 'make it through the winter',
attested by Elders 2/19/75.

<kwó:lo'më>, ncrs /lkʷ*[=Aa=]=]l*əmët//, TVMO /escape, get out, get away!/, ASM ['may be used by the speaker
about him/herself, in contrast to kwó:lo'mët which may be used by people other than the
speaker'], Elder's comment: 'probably used for oneself", semantic environment ['previously
trapped by the physical or social environment: snowed in, snagged in the river in one's canoe, as a
slave, etc.'], (<-ə-ablaut derivational), (=lexw) non-control transitivizer, (=omë reflexive), syntactic
analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<kwełl'éthet>, incs /lkʷ*[=Aa=]=ęʔ=ˈ=ət//, [kʷ*ęʔ*ˈət], ABFC /start to struggle, start to flip around
to escape (fish esp.)/, (<-ə-ablaut derivational, =et/ meaning unknown (stem-extender?), =éthet
inceptive, start to), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<kwełl'éthet>, cts /lkʷ*[=Aa-]=ɛʔ=ˈ=ət//, ABFC /flipping around (of fish), struggling (of anything
alive trying to get free)/, FISH, HUNT, (<-ə-ablaut continuous), syntactic analysis: intransitive
verb, attested by IHTTC.

<kwełlkwítethóuws>, plv //C,ə-C,ə=k*ʔ[=Aa-]=ɛʔ=ˈ=ət=əς//, [kʷ*ęʔ*ˈkʷ*əʔ*əς], WATR
['water jumping as it goes over a rough bottom in a river'], (<R3=> plural or frequentative or
iterative), (<o-ablaut> continual), (<e=tl’> meaning unclear, <e=t> purposeful control
transitivizer, <e=t> reflexive, <e=0ws> on the skin, on the covering), phonology: reduplication,
ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, attested by SP, AK, AD (all on raft trip).

<Kwe⁵t⁹l’kw⁵töl’l’the⁵tɔws>’, ds //C₁,eC₂=k”g[-Aa-] ʰ̣e’=ʰ̣T=ʰ̣e=ʰ̣wṣ//, 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.

<wkíkwexel>, bound stem //C₁,i=k”e=x’əl or C₁,i=k”e=Aə=x’əl//, meaning uncertain
<wskíkwexel>, dnom //s=C₁,i=k”e=x’əl or s=C₁,i=k”e=Aə=x’əl//, EZ ['baby sockeye salmon'],
['Oncorhynchus nerka'], (s= nominalizer, R4= diminutive), possibly root <kwá> let go, lx
<<xel> on the 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 //i=təm=C₁,i=k”e=x’əl or təm=C₁,i=k”e=Aə=x’əl//, 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"", (stem=>
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.

<kwekwchám ~ kwáchm~ kwásem>, mds //k”e=ɔm//, ABFC /to scream, holler (of a spirit-dancer)/, SD, (<e=m>
middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<skwátem ~ skwáchen>, dnom //s=k”e=ɔm//, ABFC ['a scream'], SD, (<s= nominalizer),
syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group.

<kwekwchám>, cts //C₁,ə-k”e=ə[-M2-]m//, [k”ək”e=ɛm], ABFC /screaming, crying (of a baby)/, SD,
phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group,
also <kwekwchám>, //C₁,ə-k”e=ə[-M2-]m//, [k”ək”e=ɛ-m], phonology: reduplication, metathesis,
lengthening, attested by EB, example: <kwekwchám kwá>, //k”ək”e=ɛ-m/", "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.

<kwekwchám> m, dmv //C₁,i= C₁,ə-k”e=ə[-M-]m//, cts, [k”ik”ək”e=ɛ-m], ABFC ['squealing (like
a pig for ex.)'], (R4= diminutive), (<R5=) continuous), (<e- ablaut> lengthening= continual), (<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.

<kwekmi:l ~ kwemmi:l> dnom //k”e=ɔm=i’I//, /stick holding deer hooves'?, prob. =i:l ~ =il ~
=el>, go, come, get, become (thus perhaps lit. “(thing to) come/go/holler of a spirit-dancer”) or
poss. =mel> location around a house, part or =o:méI> member, part, portion with =Aif> derivation,
attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<kwa:]> free root //k”e=I//, SOC /'to hide, hide oneself'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by
Elders Group 3/15/72, EB.

<kwekwil ~ kwekwil> cts //C₁,ə-k”e[-Af-]I ~ C₁,ə-k”e[-Af-]I//, [k”ək”i’I ~ k”ək”i’I], SOC /'hiding,
hiding oneself'/, (<R5= or R10= continuous), (<e- ablaut> durative), phonology: reduplication,
ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, EB; found in
<kwekwiltsel>, //C₁,ə-k”e[-Af-]I=ɛ=I//, /'I'm hiding'/, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, also
<kwékwilx>, /C, á-k-e'[Ai-] l̓=x/ll, [kʷ'ókʷ]l̓, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, example: <tsel kwékwilx>, /C, ál k̓ 'ók̓]l̓=l̓/ll, I'm hiding,!, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, also <kwókwilx>, /C, á-k-e'[Ai-] l̓=x/ll, [kʷ'ókʷ]l̓, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, <atsel kwókwilx>, /C, á-k-e' l̓=l̓/ll, I'm hiding,!, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72.

<kwókwilála>, dnom /C, á-k-e'[Ai-] ]= l̓=l̓/ll, SOC l̓' hiding place, refuge, hide-out,!, <R10-> (resultative), (<i-ablaut> durative), lx <állà> container of, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group at Fish Camp 8/2/77.

<Skwókwilála>, dnom /s-r-k-e'[Ao-] ]= l̓=l̓/ll, 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, in which to hide from enemy raids (place to hide) 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.

<kwekwílh>, df /C, ə-k-e'[Ai-] ]= l̓=l̓ ?, ll, SOC 'someone's hiding, (a child is hiding ?)?, possibly </iyll> child, phonology: possible vowel loss and l + lh → ll or possibly just irregular devoicing (and spirantization) of /ll/, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 2/26/75.

<shxkwául>, dnom /s(=)l̓=x̌'č=Aw/ll, SOC ['a hiding'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<kwá:lx>, pcis /k̓'e=ll̓=x̌'/ll, SOC l̓' hide an object, hide s-thl, (</x> purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred), syntactic verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), JL (Tait), also <kwá:lx>, /k̓'e=ll̓=x̌'/ll, attested by EB, Deming, example: <tsel kwá:lx>, /C-əl k̓ 'e=ll̓=x̌'/ll, /l̓ I hide an object,!, attested by EB; found in <kwá:llxes>, /k̓'e=ll̓=x̌'/ll, /l̓ He hides an object,!, attested by EB, Elders Group 3/15/72, example: <tsel kwá:lx tel shxwátále'ałe>, /C-əl k̓ 'e=ll̓=x̌'/ll s(=)=ll̓=l̓=Aw/ll, /l̓ I hid my moneybag (purse, wallet, etc.),!, attested by EB; found in <kwá:lxla', /l̓=x̌'=x̌'/ll, /l̓ I hide it,!, syntactic analysis: imperative, attested by EB, example: <kwá:lxla tel tála>, /k̓'e=ll̓=x̌'/ll te' l̓=Aw/ll, /l̓ Hide my money,!, attested by EB, <kwá:lxchexw tá' méqsel>, /k̓'e=ll̓=x̌'č=x̌' 1-e? méqsel/ll, /l̓ Hide your nose (polite imperative),!, attested by Deming. <atsel kwá:lx>, /C, ə-k̓'e=ll̓=x̌'/ll, /l̓ I hide an object!, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72.

<kwókwelx>, rsls /k̓ 'ke'=ll̓=x̌'/ll, [C, ə-k̓ 'e]=x̌'/ll, cts /C, ə-k̓ 'e]=x̌'/ll, [C, ə-k̓ 'e]=x̌'/ll, SOC ['hiding an object'], phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitve verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72.

<kwókwelx>, rsls /k̓ 'ke'=ll̓=x̌'/ll, [C, ə-k̓ 'e]=x̌'/ll, cts /k̓ 'ak̓'e=ll̓=x̌'/ll, [C, ə-k̓ 'e]=x̌'/ll, SOC ['hiding an object real well'], (<o-ablaut> resultative), (<R10-> continuative), <R10-> continuative, (<-ablaut resultative, possibly vice versa, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntaxic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, EB, example: <kwókwelxes te sqálxs>, /k̓'ak̓'e=ll̓=x̌'/ll š=q̌̊l̓=l̓=Aw/ll, /l̓ He's hiding what he stole (steal),!, attested by EB.

<kwá:lxelht>, bens /k̓ 'e=ll̓=x̌'=s'č(c)=T/ll, SOC ['hide it for s-o'], (<x> purposeful control transitivizer inanimate object preferred, <ehl(ts)> benefactive, <t> purposeful control transitivizer), 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:lxelhtómé>, /k̓'e=ll̓=x̌'=s'č(c)=Ť̊m̌̊éTȟ̊m̌̊é, [k̓'e=ll̓=x̌'=s'č(c)=Ť̊m̌̊éTȟ̊m̌̊é], I hide it for you!, attested by EB 3/1/76, example: <kwá:lxelthómétetc>, /k̓'e=ll̓=x̌'=s'č(c)=Ť̊m̌̊éč̊=ll̓/ll, [k̓'e=ll̓=x̌'=s'č(c)=Ť̊m̌̊éč̊=ll̓], I hide it for you, !, attested by Elders Group 3/24/76, <kwá:lxelhtóxhlha>, /k̓'e=ll̓=x̌'=s'č(c)=Ť̊x̌'=Aw/ll, [k̓'e=ll̓=x̌'=s'č(c)=Ť̊x̌'=Aw], /l̓ Hide it for me,!, syntactic analysis: imperative.

<skwálepel>, dnom /s=k̓'e=ll̓=Aw(=)=ll̓/ll, 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>, l=//=k^e=l=p=ôll/, attested by EB; found in <skwá:lpels>, l=//=k^e=l=p=ôll/ll, something he hid (hide) away/, attested by EB.

<Skwá:lepel>, dnom l=//=k^e=l=ôp=ôll/, 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.

<kwaléws ~ kwalów~s>, ds l=k^êl=ôws ~ k^êl=ôws///, SOC ['to murder'], literally /hide the body/, lx <==ôws ~ -ews> body, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHHTC.

<kwalóws>, strs l=//=k^êl=ôws///, SOC ['got murdered'], (s->) stative, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, participle, attested by IHHTC.

<kwókwelóws ~ kwókweléws>, rsls l=C,á-k^ê[=Aô=]-ê~=ôws or C,á=k^ê[=Aô=]-ê~=ôws///, 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 IHHTC.

<kwellóws ~ kwelwálóws>, its l=C,ôC,=k^êl=ôws///, SOC ['to murder'], literally /hide many bodies or hide bodies repeatedly/, (R3=) iterative or frequential), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<kwellówst ~ kwellów:st>, pcs l=C,ôC,=k^êl=ôws=T///, SOC ['murder s-o'], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <kwellów:stem>, l=C,ôC,=k^êl=ôws=T=ôml/, l=ôs was murdered/, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by EB.

<kwaléws ~ kwalów~s>, SOC ['to murder'], see kwá:l.

<kwalómét>, TVMO /'escape, get out/', see kwá:.

<kwa:lx>, SOC /'hide an object, hide s-th/', see kwá:l.

<kwa:lxeélht>, SOC ['hide it for s-o'], see kwá:l.

<kwa:m ~ kwám>, bound root /k^ê=m ~ k^êm round///.

<skwá:m ~ skwám>, dnom l=s=k^êm ~ s=k^êm///, 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 l=k^êm=á-yêôl///, ANA ['have a round mouth'], lx <==ô: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>, l=k^êm=á-yêôl///, dialects: Chehalis, phonology: a /ê/ e /ô/ 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.

<kwa: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:.

<Kwátxew>, us l=k^êtxe~w or possibly k^êôl=[M2=]x///, 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’atlíq’xélém], possibly root <kwétá:xw> 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 /k^É:-yl/, EZ /bluejay, Steller’s jay/, [‘Cyanocitta stelleri paralia and Cyanocitta

stelleri annectens’], ASM [‘also known as xáxessyùwes 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” [étkë étkë étkë étkë] in high notes; AD 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 making a “xwesh xwesh”
[x”x” x”x”] 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 /k^É:-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:lh>, N [‘piglet’], see kwês.

<kwekwí:lh ~ kwokwí:lh>, SOC /‘hiding, hiding oneself’, see kwâ:l.

<kwekwí:ltel>, PLAY [‘play-fighting’], see kwël.

<kwekwí:lh>, SOC /‘someone’s hiding, (a child is hiding ?)’, see kwâ:l.

<kwekwó:thet>, ABFC [‘galloping’], see kwâ:l.

<kwekwxá:mel>, N [‘nickname’, see kwâ:x ~ kwí:x.

<kwelá>, bound root /k^a:ól/, meaning unknown

<kwelál>, dnom /s=k^a:ól/, [sk^á:], WATR /waterfall, falls/, LAND, (s=) nominalizer), syntactic

analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 5/28/75.

<kwelikwel>, dmm /s=C^i=k^a:ól/, WATR [‘small waterfall’], LAND, (R4=) diminutive,

phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 5/28/75, for other

words for waterfallow see under stem <chélq> fall, see under stem <wetsé:tl> fall.

<kwelá>, bound root /k^a:grasp, hold/.

<kwelát>, durs /k^a:=[Aê=]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-th’, 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 /k^a:ê-t/, also <kwelát>, /k^a:=[Aê=]T//, attested

by AC, JL, example: <le kwelát:tes li te s’eyí:ws chálexs>, //lê k^a:=[Aê=]=T-ês li te
s=tâ:y=l-ws cêlêx-s’/l, ‘He’s holding it in his right hand.’, attested by AC, <kwelát:tes te smált>

, /k^a:=[Aê=]T-ês te s=mêlêl/, ‘He’s holding a rock.’, attested by AC. <mi kwelát:es te

mímeles>, /mi k^a:=[Aê=]T-ês te C^i=mêlêl-s’/l, ‘She brought her baby.’, literally (he/she)
came he/she held it the little child (baby)/, attested by EB, <’ilh a kwelát:es>, //’ilh ?=

k^a:=[Aê=]T-ês/ll, ‘I’ve got it (before), He had it.’, attested by AD, <lé xwel kwelát:es>, //lê

x^a:=[Aê=]T-ês/ll, ‘He’s still holding it.’, attested by AC. <kwelát:es te stámést’wa>

, /k^a:=[Aê=]T-ês te s=têm=s=tê’wêl/, ‘He’s holding something [evidently].’, attested by EB,

<kwelátchexw ta’ méqsel>, /k^a:=[Aê=]T-c-x^a*t-ê=mêqs’êl/, ‘Hold your nose.’, attested by

Deming. <kwelát:chxwô>, /k^a:=[Aê=]T-c-x^a-s’/ll, ‘[You just] hold an object.’, attested by JL

(Tait), <tsel kwelát te sqwel’tqwel>, /c-lê k^a:=[Aê=]T-tê s=qê=mêlêl=|=C^i,C^i=T/, ‘I’ve got
<kwélexw~kwél:exw>, ncs //k"é=l=λx=y//, 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/'s example: <kwélexwes te sth'épeq>, //k"é=l=λx=y~es t=áq "ép=y=ò/ll/, /'He caught a skunk./', attested by EB, <kwélexwes te pó:i>, //k"é=l=λx=y~es t=áx=y=ò/ll/, /'He caught the ball./', attested by EB, <kwélexwes te (sth'ólem, stóqw'ém)>, //k"é=l=λx=y~es t=á̃x=y=ò/ll/, /'He caught a (cold, cough)l/., attested by EB, ASM /'get s-th'/, also <kwélexwes te>, attested by AC, <qethosésu kwó:lexwes te sthóqwí lhis me p'ékw li te qó:>, //s=á=s=s=s u k'á=λx=y=ò/ll es t=áq 'i t=s ma p'ék" li t=áx=y=ò/ll/, /'And so they got fish when they surfaced on the water:/', usage: text, attested by AC, ASM /'have s-th/', <líw íyólem kw'els kwélexw kw'e qwe'óp>, //á-l=á̃=á̃m k"=a-l-s k"á=λx=y k"=á =q"=áp="p/ll/, /'Can I have an apple?'/, literally /'is it? (contrastive) alright that I have/get some apple'/, attested by AD, DC, BJ2, <stá:m kw'els sthóqwí i kwélexwes>, //s=t=m k"~es =s=áq 'i t k'á=λx=y=ò/ll/, /'What kind of fish do you have?'/, attested by EB (12/15/75), ASM /'find s-th/', <tsel kwélexw thél s'ekw'ólem>, //c=á k"á=λx=y é=á̃=á̃ l=s?í=[á=á]k"=i=[M2=]=[Á=á]=m=ò/ll/, /'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 downshifted 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=á k"á=λx=y t=á=l s?í=k"=ò/ll, attested by EB, *<kwélexwilha> 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'.

_Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English_
example: <tsel kwelétsest>, //c-əl kʷəl=ə=kəs=Tl/, /'I shook his hand.'/, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, <kwelétsesthə>, //kʷəl=ə=kəs=T-əl/, /'Shake his hand.'/, syntactic analysis: imperative, attested by AD, <kwelétsesthə ta' siyəye>, //kʷəl=ə=kəs=T-əl t-eʔ si=ʔəʔəl/, /'Shake hands with your friend.'/, syntactic analysis: imperative, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72.

<kwelétsest>, cts //kʷəl-M2=cəs=Tl/, SOC /'shaking the hand of s-o, shaking his hand/', (<metathesis type 2> continuative), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, example: <kwelétsesthoxes>, //kʷəl=M2=cəs=T-ax-əs/, [kʷÍl̓Íəlsèćəxʷts], /'He was shaking my hand.'/, attested by AD.

<kwú:ls>, pncs //kʷə=Aw=]=ls/, ABFC /'hang onto s-o', root <kwél> grasp, (<ũ-ablaut> derivational), (<l(e)s> psychological non-control transitiivizer), phonology: ablaut, consonant change (l-1 → l), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <kwú:lsoxes>, //kʷə=Aw=]=ls-ax-əs/, [kʷú:lsáxʷts], /'He hangs onto me.'/, attested by Elders Group.


<kwú:ltel>, cts //kʷə-[Aw=]=təl or kʷə=[Aw=]=təll/, PLAY /'wrestling, fighting/', SOC, ABFC, root <kwel> grasp, (<ũ-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.


<kwíkweló:lx>, dmv //C,i-<kʷə=M2]=tł-xl/, 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>, dnm //s=kʷəl=əməl or s=kʷəl=M2=əməll/, HHG /'handle of a spoon', literally /'nominal hold/grasp part'/, lx <=eməl> part, member, (<metathesis> continuative?), phonology: metathesis?, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<skwéləts>, dnm //s=kʷəl=əc or s=kʷəl=M2=əc/, 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.

<kwélo:lx>, dnm //l=kʷə=əs=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: <gʷéta kwélo:lxes>, //l=kʷə=əs=əl-s/, /'She has no driver.'/, literally /'it is none her driver'/.

<kwele:lx ~ kwel:lx>, ds //kʷə=əxʷ ~ kʷə=əxʷ/, HUNT /'to shoot, shoot (with bow and arrow)/, SOC, ACL /'shoot (gun, etc.')/, literally /'grasp upright/', lx <=ex or =ex> upright, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, Salish cognate: Musqueam /kʷəl̓əxʷ/ shoot Suttles cal1984: ch.7 [p.96], also <kwélex>, //kʷəl=əxʷ/, attested by EB, example: <stsówó:lx kw̓s>
kweléx>, //s=cəwá-t kʷ-s=kəl=éxʷ- slap, 'He knows how to shoot.', attested by AC, <stsów̓t kwthel mál kw'e kweléx lhá:mes há:we>, //s=cəwá-t kʷ-ə-l məl kʷ-ə-s kəl=éxʷ- s le-lə=m-as hə- wall, /My (near but not visible) father knows how to shoot when he goes hunting./, syntactic comment: subjunctive with lhe, attested by AC.

<ákwelex>, cts //łę-kəl=əxʷ//, HUNT ['shooting'], (irregular)<â>/łę-ll continuous, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70), Salish cognate: Musqueam //łəkəl=əxʷ// be shooting Suttles ca 1984: ch. 7 [p. 96].

<sakwelách ~ sekwelách>, dnom //s=s=kəl=ə[=Aə]= xʷ //, //s=cə=kəl=ə[=Mə3]= xʷ //, HUNT /'arrow, gun'/, ACL ['gun'], (s=>) nominizer, <â=> continuous 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 <lékwelách>, //s=s=kəl=ə[=Mə3]= xʷ //, attested by Elders Group, also <lékwelách>, //s=s=kəl=ə[=Mə3]= xʷ //, attested by Elders Group and grandmother MJ (Mrs. August Jim)–Elders Group 10/27/76, also <lékwelách>, //s=s=Ai=kəl=ə[=Aə]= xʷ//, phonology: double ablaut, metathesis type 3, attested by EB, also <lékwelách>, //s=s=Ai=] =kəl=ə[=Aə]= xʷ//, phonology: double ablaut, attested by BHTTC, 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-lá ~ suck-w ~ shuckwalá ~ sookwalash>, from such variant spellings it appears that the Halkomelem word could possibly even have 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: <lékwelách te tékwest>, //s=kəl=əxʷ-s te tɛxʷ=aɬ/, /'arrow of a bow'/, attested by JL and grandmother MJ–Elders Group 10/27/76, <tl'e te'í:le sakwelách, le q'éylexw te móqw>, //e³ te³=ît=le s=kəl=əxʷ, le q'ýl=əxʷ te máqʷ//, /'This is the gun that killed the bird'/, attested by AC, <méstexw ta sakwelách qe tl'osuw kweléxt te móqw>, //m'é=sTəxʷ t-e³ s=s=kəl=əxʷ qe e³a-s-uw kəl=əxʷ=T te máqʷ//, /'Give (lend) me your gun and I will shoot the bird.'/, literally /come=causative s-th (bring it, fetch it) your gun and I then 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 //k"əl=əxʷ=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 /k"əl=əxʷ//, also <kweléxt>, //k"əl=əxʷ=T/, attested by CT, HT, ASM ['shoot s-o/s-th'], example: <tawet te tleq'tle kw'es le kweléxt te (t'leq'tlé, smýéth)>, //tɛw=əT te³=ë³[=əl]=q=əl=kə-s lə kəl=əxʷ=T te³ (ë³[=əl]=q=əl, s=méyéθ), /flight up the deer to shoot the (deer, animal)/, attested by CT, HT, <tsel kweléxt te móqw>, //cəl kəl=əxʷ=T te máqʷ//, /'I shot the bird.'/, attested by AC, <le kweléxtes te móqw>, //lə kəl=əxʷ=T-as te máqʷ//, /'He shot the bird.'/, attested by AC, ASM ['sting s-o/s-th']. <kweléxtóxes te sisémoye>, //k"əl=əxʷ=T-áxʷ-as te Cí=səmáyəl/, /'The bee stung me./', attested by Elders Group 4/2/75.

<Kwélax:lxw>, df //k"əl=əxʷ=1xʷ/, PLN ['Mount Baker'], poss. lx <á=á:lxw> leaves, (compare with <hilá:lxw> autumn (root <hil=> fall, drop and roll and <á=á:lxw> leaves), borrowed from Nooksack kʷəl=áen Mt. Baker, the slopes clear of underbrush where they hunted, literally means shooting place (Suttles 1950: Nooksack field notes from George Swanset interview 4/26/50)(UHK cognate of the Nooksack root is <kweléxt ~ kwéléxt> shoot, the suffix could be a rare UHK cognate to Nooksack /=áen/ 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 4/1/75, source: place names file reference #123 and #318.

<Kwélæqhelh>, df //k"əl=əqəll/, SOC ['distribute'], possibly root <kwelèc> grasp. hold (in hand), probably <=elhts> benefactive, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/72,

<kweléqelh(t)st>, pcs //k*âlq=êl=ê/ bens, SOC ['distribute to s-o'], (<elhts) benefactive, (=êl purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: the t in =elhts 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 <kweléqelhsthomè>, //k*âl-=êl=T-êm=ê/ /'distribute to you'/, attested by Elders Group 3/72, <kwès-kweléqelhsthôlè>, //k*âl-s k*âlq=êl=ê=T-êm=T-êl=ê/ /'that I distribute to you folks'/, attested by AL (in Elders Group 3/72).

<kweláltst>, SOC ['owe s-o'], see kwél.

<kwelát>, ABFC /'hold s-th (in one's grasp), holding s-th (in one's grasp), have s-th, grasp s-th'/, see kwél.

<kwelátstes>, ABFC ['holding a hand'], see kwél.

<kwelátstes>, ABFC ['holding the hand of s-o'], see kwél.

<kweleleséqel>, df //k*âlqel=êl=ê/, ANA ['(have) fine hair'], lx kwél> wool, hair, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by BHTTC, Salish cognate: same root perhaps in Squamish /k*êl(=)m=ê(=)us/= fine-work basket? (Kuipers 1967:341).

<kwelém ~ kwélém>, TVMO /'get, fetch'/, see kwél.

<kweléqelh>, SOC ['distribute'], see kwél grasp, hold (in hand),

<kweléqelh(t)st>, SOC ['distribute to s-o'], see kwel.

<kwèlest>, HUNT /'catch an animal, get an animal'/, see kwél.

<kwelétstes>, SOC ['shake hands'], see kwél.

<kwelétstes>, SOC /'shaking a lot of hands'/, see kwél.

<kwelétstes>, SOC /'shaking the hand of s-o, shaking his hand'/, see kwél.

<kweléx ~ kwélèx>, HUNT /'to shoot, shoot (with bow and arrow)/, see kwél.

<kweléxt>, HUNT /'shoot s-th/s-o', see kwél.

<kweléxw ~ kwélèxw>, ABDF /'get s-th, catch s-th, have s-th, find s-th'/, see kwél.

<kwelkwálôwst ~ kwelkwáléwst>, SOC ['to murder'], see kwà:l.

<kwelkwálôwst ~ kwelkwáléwst>, SOC ['murder s-o'], see kwà:l.

<kwelkwélyèlmì>, LAND ['caves'], see kwelqélyèm ~ kwelqilèm.

<Kwelkwélyèlmì>, PLN ['name of the first mountain northwest of Xó:letsa Smá:l't (Xó:letsa Smá:l't a mountain with Frozen Lake as one of several lakes on it')], see kwelqélyèm ~ kwelqilèm.

<kwelkwélyèlem>, ABDF /'one's face is red, one is blushing'/, see kwém.

<kwelôxel>, CAN /'driver (of car, wagon, etc.)/, see kwél.

<kweléx ~ kweléx>, df //k*âl(=)q(ê=)=ê=lim=ê/, incs, LAND ['cave'], literally perhaps? /place to have/get hold on the head (or) go holding one's head ??!, possibly root <kwel=><em> hold, grasp, possibly <=qel> (on the) head, (=êl go, come, get, become, inceptive), possibly <=em> place to have/get or
middle voice, phonology: consonant-loss and vowel merger of el before =Il, syntactic analysis: nominal, intransitive verb?.

<kwelkwélqéylém>, df //C_i·C_2=³k"əl(=)=q(əl)=ɪl=ёml/,, LAND ['caves']. ASM ['there's a lot of them near Kw'Ikw'iylé (the pools on the Coquihalla River that gave that river its name)']., ( <R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal?.

<Kwelkwélqéylém>, df //C_i·C_2=³k"əl(=)=q(əl)=ɪl=ёml/,, PLN ['name of the first mountain northwest of Xó:leksa Smál:lt (Xó:leksa Smál: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.

<kwelto'l:], PLAY ['to wrestle'], see kwél.

<kweltesetel>, HHG ['pot-holder'], see kwél.

<kwelstasəl:], SOC ['shaking hands'], see kwél.

<Kwelxá:lwx>, PLN ['Mount Baker'], see kwél.

<kwém>, free root /k"ám or k"a[=Aθ]=l/,, SD /'to thud (dull, outside)'/, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /k"um/, k"əml/ to thump; to rise; protuberance, lump as in /k"ám-i'ln/ to thump (Kuipers 1967), example: <le kwém>, //lə k"ám//, /'It thuds (dull, outside sound)'/, (It thudded.), /'It thudded.'/, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past.

<kwómkwem>, cts //k"ám=C_i·C_2 or k"ə[=Aa]=l// \'m=C_i·C_2//, chrs //?//, its //?//, frqs //?//, plv //?//, 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 <ə-ablaut> derivational, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<kwémłéqw ~ kwémłéxw ~ kwémlexw ~ kwémłxw>, us //k"ómłóx/* ~ k"əmlóx* ~ k"əmləx* ~ k"əmlałx/*//, [k"ómłóx/* ~ k"mləx/* ~ k"əmlałx/* ~ k"əmlałx/* ~ k"əmlałx/*]//, EB ['root'], possibly root <kwám ~ kwem> round, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ, EB, other sources: ES /k"əmlałx/*/, J-T 1902 <kwoməlqo> prob. [k"ómłox/*], example: <kwémléxws te theqát>, //k"əmlałx/*-s ə eqát//, /'root of a tree, tree root'/, attested by AC, <kwémłexws te xepáy>, //k"əmlałx/*-s xəp=x=y'l//, /'(red) cedar root, root of a red cedar'/, attested by AC, <xí:pet te kwémłexw>, //xí-i-p=əT ə k"əmlałx/*//, /'peel the root'/, attested by AC, also <xí:pet te kwémłexw>, //xí-i-p=əT ə k"əmlałx/*//, /'peel roots, straighten unevenly split roots'/, attested by EB, <seq'át te kwémłéxws>, //seqə'qt=əT tə k"əmlałx/*//, /'split a root'/, attested by EB.

<xwélitemelh xeyeslótel (or kw"ók'wes kwémłexw 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"əq t̪əl or k"əq=ə[T]==[=Aθ]=l//, //k"əq=ə[T]==[=M2]=l//, ANA ['shoulder-blade'], (=<tel> device, thing for or =tel reciprocal), (=<ə-ablaut or metathesis type 2> derivational), phonology: possible ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ, also <kwokwágq'tel>, //k"ə[T]==[=Aa=C_1] q‘=təl or C_1=ak"əq=ə[T]==[=M2]=l//, [k"ak"əq’=təl], phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, attested by Elders Group, also <kwewq’tál>, //k"əq ’=təl or k"əq’=ə[T]==[=Aθ]=l//or k"əq’=təl=ɛ=M2=I//, attested by Denning.

<kwésúyexel>, df //k"əx(=)úy(=)=xəl=I//, 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, súyéxel ~ súyéxél edge of the sky, and Nooksack ú corresponds to Halkomelem ó /á/; the cases of Upriver Halkomelem ú /á/ that are not in borrowed words usually
are found before w, seldom before y.

<kweshú>, free root /kweshú/, EZ ['domestic pig'], ['Genus Sus, introduced'], borrowed from Hudson's Bay Co. French <cochon> /koʃill pig or Chinook Jargon /kusu ~ koʃol hog, pork, ham, bacon (Johnson 1978:385) (possibly pronounced/kusu ~ koʃol in Chinook Jargon?), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, etc., also <kweshú>://k*əʃú-//, attested by AC, example: <ló: te kweshú>:// lás //k*əʃú-//, /nThe pig is fat.//, attested by AC.

<kwikweshú>, dnn //C, i=kweshú, EZ ['little pig'], (R4=>) diminutive, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, example: <qí:qel te kwíkweshú>, //C, i=qál //C, i=kweshú, /'The little pig is naughty.'/, usage: in the Híltu Song, a fun song sung to "Jimmy Crack Corn", attested by BHTTC, <ts'ats'ets'íl'm te kwíkweshú>, //C, ø=É=čè //C, i=kweshú, /'The little pig is hopping.'/, (R7=>) continue or emphatic, (R5= diminutive), (=>m) middle voice, (=>m) iterative, repeatedly, repetitive), phonology: double reduplication, consonant-loss of m before =ím, and vowel merger, usage: in the Híltu Song, attested by BHTTC.

<kwekweshú>õllh, dnom //C, ø=kweshú=7a-hl//, EZ ['piglet'], (R5=>) diminutive, (=õ:llh) offspring), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT.

<kwetáxw>, bound root /kwetáxw* insidelll.

<kwetáxw>, stvi //s-k*ətxʷ/* //, [sk*ətxʷ ~ sk*ətxʷ*], BLDG /'be inside a house, be inside an enclosure'/, DIR, (<> stative), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group, IHTTC, AC, EB, example: <kwetáxw te lálem>, //s=k*ətxʷ* //lələml/, /'in the house/', attested by AC, also <kwetáxw li te lálem>, //s=k*ətxʷ* li //lələml/, /'inside the house/', literally /'inside in the house/', attested by EB, <líye skwétáxw se Mary>, //lí- ø-s-k*ətxʷ* ø 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'], (<> interrogative (yes/no question) (optional after sentence-initial li; found in examples below), phonology: consonant-loss; se is short for kwše 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, <lí skwétáxw tha (mál, sí:le)>, //lí s-k*ətxʷ* ø -(mèl, sí-lø)ø //, /'Is your (father, grandfather) in?/', semantic environment ['the speaker is outside the building'], phonology: consonant-loss; se is short for kwthà?//k*ətxʷ* 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> //ø-sø-/ø is short for kwthà?//k*ətxʷ* the (male or gender unspecified near but not visible); it loses the kw here after xw (+ other labialized consonants?) in rapid speech, attested by AC, example: <líye skwétáxw kw e John>, //lí- ø-s-k*ətxʷ* ø j ànl/, /'Is John home?/', literally /'Is she there - interrogative (yes/no) inside the (distant, remote) John?/, semantic environment ['speaker is distant from John's home'], phonology: vowel merger, attested by AC.

<kwetáxwstexw>, caus //s=k*ətxʷ*sTexʷ* //, BLDG /'leave s-o/s-th inside'), TVMO, DIR, (<> causative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: <kwetáxwstexm>, //s=k*ətxʷ* sTexʷ*-aml/, /'They were left inside.', syntactic analysis: passive, attested by IHTTC.

<skewtoxes>, stvi //s=k*ətxʷ=Àá=]x*=øs//, SPRD /'mask covering the face', <es> face, lit. ['face is inside'], phonological comment <> 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)

<skewtóxes sqweylex>, cpds //s=k*ətxʷ=Àá=]x*=øs s=q "øy=ì=øx//, SPRD /'mask dance', semantic comment: the only mask in Stó:lô area was <sxwó:yxwey>, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)
<kwetáxwtx>, pcs //kʷətékʷxʷ=Tí/, 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>, //kʷətékʷxʷ=T-əml/, '/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')], <kwetáxw te sqwemá:y>, //kʷətékʷxʷ=T ə=s=qʷəm=tə-yll/, '/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: <kwetáxw tli te kyó>, //kʷətékʷxʷ=T li ə=kʷáli/, '/put it inside the car/', phonology: vowel-loss in rapid speech, syntactic analysis: no subject given in this phrase, attested by EB, <lámθl kwétáxwtx>, //l=ml-ř/ kʷətékʷxʷ=Tíl/, '/Go put it inside the house (coaxing).', phonology: vowel-loss in rapid speech, syntactic analysis: coaxing imperative, attested by EB.

<kvetéxwtx>, cts //kʷətékʷxʷ=[~]-Λ-[] xʷ//, BLDG '/admitting s-o/s-th, bringing s-o/s-th in, bringing s-o/s-th inside/', (stress-shift and e-ablaut) (continuative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, NP.

<kwtáxwsnexw>, caus //kʷətékʷxʷ=sTacʷxʷ//, BLDG ['keep s-o/s-th inside'], (<stexw> causative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: <kwetáxwstem>, //kʷətékʷxʷ=sTacʷxʷ=əml/, //They were kept inside/, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by IHTTC.

<kwtxéwlesq s kwetáxwstem>, ds //kʷətékʷxʷ=əleq̓~ kʷətékʷxʷ=əleq̓//, 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.

<kwtxwilém>, ndls //kʷətékʷxʷ=fl=əml/, BLDG '/go in (a house/enclosure), come in, come inside, enter a house or enclosure/', DIR, TVMO, (<=l> come, go, get, become, <em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, AC, also <kwetxwilém>, //kʷətékʷxʷ=fl=əml/, attested by EB, also <kwetxwilém>, //kʷətékʷxʷ=fl=əml/, attested by Elders Group, example: <quesu la kwetxwilém yutl'ólem; xétxesexw ye xwélytem "cave">, //qθ=s-u ə=kʷətékʷxʷ=fl=əml y=uu=ε=ə=li=əm; ə=kʷətékʷxʷ=əs ye xʷeəlṭəm "cave"/, /And so they went inside; White people call it "cave."/, attested by AC, usage: from the Story of the Flood, <mis tîló kwetxwilém te sqwemá:y>, //mi-s ε=ákʷətékʷxʷ=fl=əml ə=s=qʷəm=tə-yll/, '/let the dog come in/', attested by EB, <líchxw we'éy el qwóqvel kw'e me kwetxwilém (te xwélytem, kwṭa siyáýa)?>, //í-l-ci-x̣ wε-ʔey ʔal q̣ è [~]-Λ-ΛC, ə-l] kʷ=əs mà kʷətékʷxʷ=fl=əml (iə xʷeəlṭəm, kʷ=ε=ə s=q̣î=îỵẹ)?, '/Were you still talking when (the white man came in, your friend came in)?', attested by AC.

<kwetxwilém>, cts //kʷətékʷ[-Λ-[] xʷ=fl=əml/, BLDG '/(more than one) entering a house, going in (of a whole bunch)/', DIR, TVMO, (<=aablaut) (continuative, plural subject), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, AD, Elders Group, also <kwetxwilém>, //kʷətékʷ[-Λ-[] xʷ=fl=əml/, attested by Elders Group, AD.

<kwetxwilhil>, dnom //s=kʷətékʷxʷ=əwị/l/, MC ['the inside (of a container)'], semantic environment ['a canoe, a house, a can, a purse, etc.'], (<s> nominalizer), (<=wilhil> 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.

<kwetxwolwel>, dnom //s=kʷətékʷxʷ=á-lweỵ/l/, BLDG '/inner lining, inner side/', DIR, MC, (<s> nominalizer), (<=olwel> 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: <skwetxwolwelhs te kopú>, //s=kʷətékʷxʷ=á-lweỵl-s ə kapúl/, '/the inside of a coat, the lining of a coat/', attested by IHTTC, <skwetxwolwel tóme)}>
<skwetxwós>, dnom /s=k"étx"=álwe| t’àməll/, l’inside walll/, dialects: Chill., Cheh., attested by IHTTC, also /'carved post inside longhousel/, attested by DM 12/4/64.

<skwetxwós>, dnom /s=k"étx"=álwe| t’àməll/, BLDG ['ceiling'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<ê:s> on the face), syntactic analysis: nominal, example: <skwetxwós te lálem>, //s=k"étx"=á-s t e lémləll/, l'ceiling of a housel/, phonology: consonant merger, vowel-loss and stress-shift of root before strong stress grade suffix.

<Skwtéxwqel>, dnom /s=k"t[=Aθ]=] x"=qəl|/, PLN lpoint on west side of Harrison River on which or across from which Sxwó:ywéy is located (the rock formation resembling a Sxwó:ywéy mask); the first point on Harrison River after it leaves Harrison Lake|l, literally l’inside on the headl/, (<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.

<kwétxw|>, df /k"étx"=T|/, pcs, FOOD [take someone’s food or clothesl], CLO, SOC, (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<kwtáxwstexw>, BLDG [keep s-o/s-th inside], see kwétáxw.

<kwtáxw|>, BLDG lbring s-o/s-th in (to a house/enclosure), take s-o/s-th in(into 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 kwétáxw.

<kwetaxw|lem>, BLDG l(more than one) entering a house, going in (of a whole bunch)|l, see kwétáxw.

<kwetaxw|>, BLDG ladmitting s-o/s-th, letting s-o/s-th in, bringing s-o/s-th inside|l, see kwétáxw.

<kwetaxw|lem>, BLDG lgo in (a house/enclosure), come in, come inside, enter a house or enclosure|l, see kwétáxw.

<kwtáxw|>, SD l[’to rattle s-th inside], see kwót|xwem ~ kwót|xwem.

<kwtáxw|>, df /k"étx|=T|/, pcs, FOOD [take someone’s food or clothes], see kwétáxw.

<kéth|>, bound root //k"é|/, meaning unknown

<skwéthqsel>, df /s=k"é|e=qsəll/, stvi, BPI [‘have a big nose’], (<s=> stative or nominiaizer, 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 <smeqsel> have a big nose, example: <ô taléwe skwéthqsel>, //Ìto tê=lêwə s-k"é|e=qsəll|/, 'Oh you big nose./', usage: body part insult, attested by SJ.

<kwethá ~ kwe thá>, DEM l’him (there, near but not visible), that one|l, see kw.

<kwéth|>, bound root //k"é|/, meaning unknown

<skwéth ~ skwéth’kwen|>, dnom /s=k"é| ~ s=k"é|e=Č|eC|l|l/, EZ lwillow grouse, ruffed grousel|, l[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"é|e=’k"a|e|l/ (CwMs /sk"é|e/), JH:DM /sk"é|l/, Salish cognate: Squamish /sk"é|l/ willow grouse, also <sqwéth’ ~ sqwéth’qweth’|>, //s=q"é| ~ s=q"é|e=Č|l|l/, phonology: reduplication, attested by BJ, others mainly Tait speakers, dialects: largely Tait.

<th’ith’kwimelálew|>, df //ê’i=[Č|e]=k"e=åm=åm=ål=åləws or Č,i=k"e=’Må=m=ål=åləws|l, [ê’iê’k"i|målålålåws], EB l[big-leaved avens], l[Geum macrophyllum]|, probably root

<th’ith’ekwen> have an allergic reaction (esp. to bark powder of fir or cedar), possibly root

<kwéth> willow grouse, ruffed grouse, possibly //im repeatedly, possibly s=él get, inceptive
or pluralizes suffix or connective, possibly $\lews$ 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 $\lewtel$ big-leaved avens, literally "thing for getting numb, numbing medicine".

$\lethet$, ABFC ['start to struggle, start to flip around to escape (fish esp.)'], see kwá:. $\kwóthòws$, WATR ['water jumping (as it goes over a rough bottom in a river)'], see kwá:. $\kwóthòws$, PLN ['a stretch of water in the Fraser River on the C.N. side by Strawberry Island'], see kwá:.

kwíals, N ['naming'], see kwí:x ~ kwíx.

kwíly, free root //kíly//, EZ ['mountain quail, possibly also California quail', ['Oreortyx pictus, possibly also Lophortyx californicus'], ASM ['introduced by non-Indians'], borrowed from English /kíly/ quail, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

kwíqwetchá:m, ABFC ['squealing (like a pig for ex.)'], see kwátsem ~ kwáchem.

kwíkelát, ABFC ['someone small is holding (holds) it'], see kwél.

kwíkwelto:l ~ kwíkwelto:l, PLAY ['wrestling'], see kwél.

kwíkwemel, LT ['it's getting red'], see kwí:m.

kwíkweshú, EZ ['little pig'], see kweshú.

Kwíkwetl'em, df //kíkëcë=cm, possibly Cí=këcë=cm, 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'pelqílem), 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 con- sidered as equals of the other tribes, and never owned any land...Their present chief is named Tëlq'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.

kwíkwetl', SOC ['leave s-o alone, stop pestering s-o'], see kwá:.

kwíl, free root //kíl//, SOC ['queen'], borrowed from English /kíyn/ queen, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also //kíl//, attested by EB.

Kwíl Mektliya, cpds /kíl mëktliyel/, [kíl mëktliyel], N ['Queen Victoria'], borrowed from English /kíyn vtktiriya/ Queen Victoria, attested by EB.

Kwíl Mektliya, N ['Queen Victoria'], see kwí:l.
<kwí:m>, bound root /kʷí·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=kʷí·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', tsp'íx, tspqwíxw, qálq, elíle, swáyél, schí:ya, t'qwém, qwe'óp, pqwá:y, témelh, xpá:y, sqá:wth, example: tsq'íx, tsqw'íxw, qw'íqw'exwel, stl'ítl'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

<tskwí::m>, stvi //c=kí·m//, comment: using derived forms of the root as a modifier of other color terms

<tskwí:m>, stvi //c=kí·m//, LT /'be extra especially red'/, (ts= have, get, stative with colors), (ss=) (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.

<tskwí:m>, stvi //c=kí·m//, LT /'being red'/, (ts= have, get, stative with colors), (ss=) (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=kí·m=s-mélt//, PLN ['third mountain behind Xi:letsa and northwest of Th'emth'ómels'], ASM ['northwest of Yale, B.C.'], literally 'red mountain', (ts= stative of color terms), syntactic analysis: nominal phrase minus article, attested by SP, AK 8/2/77, source: place name reference #159.

<Tskwíkwem>, cts //c=kí·m=[C, א=]ml/, LT /'being red'/, (ts=) have, get, stative with colors, (ss=) (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.

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English
shade of red'), ASM ['tskwímél is further from the focus of tskwím than tskwíkwem is, and tskwíkwemél 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.

<tskwíkwemél>, dmv /l=c,C,ê=k^[=][@l]=m[=][ml], LT ['lots of little red'], (ts=) stative, color term, R5= diminutive, little), (s=el=) plural, phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by ME, example: <tskwíkwemél yul'l'ét[elom], /l=c,C,ê=k^[=][@l]=m y=u=C,ê=ê`al[=][=][=][=]m[=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=][=]
<kwí:m.> ASM ['the very very lightest reds (actually more white tinged with pink, but not named as varieties of p'eq or qálq)'], \(<\text{ss}=\text{static})\), \(<\text{R5}=\text{diminutive})\), \(<\text{el} ~ \text{fi} \text{ go, come, get, become})\), phonology: double reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<tskewikwikwemel>, \(d\text{mv} /l= C, \theta=k^\prime \text{if}=\text{m}=\text{el}/\), \text{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'eq or qálq)'], \(<\text{ts}=\text{have, get, static with colors})\), \(<\text{R5}=\text{diminutive})\), \(<\text{R1}=\text{continuous})\), \(<\text{el} ~ \text{fi} \text{ go, come, get, become})\), phonology: double reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<tskwimómx>, \(d\text{s}=k^\prime \text{im}=\text{æ} \text{el}/\), LT ['looks red, red-looking']\), \(<\text{ts}=\text{have, get, static with colors})\), \(<\text{om}=\text{looks, -looking, in color})\), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<kwelkwímelésem>, \(tskwimómex \text{kt} \text{kwí:xet}\), \(<\text{sk}=\text{x} \text{~ sk}=\text{x})\), \(<\text{kw} \text{ex}=\text{als})\), \(<\text{el} ~ \text{fi} \text{ go, come, get, become})\), phonology: double reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<tskwí:x, L=N, LT 'lt. roundmouth suckerfish, probably longnose sucker'], ASM ['eulachon-sized, many with red stripes'], ['probably Catostomus catostomus'], \(<\text{ss}=\text{nominalizer})\), \(\text{lx} <\text{eth}=\text{edge or on the mouth})\), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, JL, also \(<\text{skwí:meth})\), \(\text{lsx}=k^\prime \text{æ}=\text{m}=\text{æ} \text{el}/\), literally perhaps alternatively /round mouth thing/, attested by Elders Group.

<kwik:mel>, LT 'got red, became red, gone red', see kwí:m.

<kwik:x ~ kwíx>, bound root \(/k^\prime \text{ix} ~ k^\prime \text{ix})\ name/.

<kwik:x ~ skwikx>, \(d\text{nom} /l= k^\prime \text{ix} ~ s= k^\prime \text{ix})/, N ['personal name']\), 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/\), \(<\text{ss}=\text{nominalizer})\), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ, EB, others, other sources: ES /skí·x/, ASM ['personal name'], example: \(<\text{te}=\text{wät (t-a) ~ kwí:a'}) skwikx\), \(\text{lt}=\text{wät (t-ê) ~ k} \text{=ê}) s=k^\prime \text{ix} /\), '/What is your name?\', literally '/who is it? your name/\), attested by EB. \(<\text{te}=\text{wát kwí:a schókwelhta skwikx})\, \(\text{lt}=\text{wät k} \text{=ê} \text{s}=\text{cák}=\text{ê} \text{te} \text{s}=k^\prime \text{ix} /\), '/What's your nickname?\', literally '/who is it? your borrowed name/\), attested by EB. \(<\text{Sqeláw tel schókwelhta skwikx})\, \(\text{ls}=\text{qeléw} \text{te}=\text{l} \text{=}k^\prime \text{ix} /\), '/ Sqeláw is my nickname/', attested by EB, ASM ['name (word for something)'], \(<\text{stám te skwikx te}=\text{ê} \text{le})\, \(\text{lt}=\text{êm te} \text{s}=k^\prime \text{ix} /\), '/What is the name of this? What's the word for this?\'.

<kwxaxás>, \(\text{sas} /l= k^\prime \text{ix} =\text{ê} \text{ls} \rightarrow k^\prime \text{æ} \text{ê}=\text{ls} /\), [k'ix'ês], N ['naming'], SOC, SCH ['reading'], \(<\text{als}=\text{structured activity (non-continuous)})\), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<kwikxet>, \(\text{pcs} /k^\prime \text{ix}=\text{T} /\), 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 person 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'], (=<e> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, BHTTC, Deming, ASM ['name s-o (in a ceremony)'], <kwíxetem>, //k:i'x=ɛT-ɛml/, '/He is named (in a ceremony).', He'll be named.', syntactic analysis: passive, attested by EB, ASM ['call someone's name'], example: <íltsel kwíxet kw'e mekw'ewát>, //í/=c-ɛl k:i'x=ɛT k'w'ə mək'y'ë(ə)=wəT//, '/Did I name everybody?, Did I call everybody's name?/', attested by Deming, <téwát kw'é kwíxetem>, //í/=wəT k'w'ə k'i=ɛT-ɛml/, N /'Who are they naming?/', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), <téwát kw'é kwíxetem>, //í/=wəT k'w'ə k'i=ɛT-ɛml/, N /'Who was named?/', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<skwíxetem>, dnom //s=k'w[i=ɛT-ɛml/, pass., cts, SPRD l'a naming ceremony', <s=> nominalizer, <R1-> continuous aspect, <em> passive, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<kwíxelew ~ kvíxelew>, ncs //k'x=ɛl/ =lɛx~ k'i=ɛA=] x=(ə)=lɛx~ll/, 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> /ɛ/ (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'], <t'o éwe i t kvíxelew tethâ>, //ê=a ?éwê ?î-t-i k'x=ɛA=]=lɛx~ tê=cêll/, '/We didn't have a name for that.', attested by CT, HT.

<kwekwíxá:mel>, dnom //k'w[i=ɛAĆ, ə=]x=ɛ-ɛml/, PLN /'place-name, name of a place/', N, (<s=>) nominalizer, probably <=G(=)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 skwíxö:mesxs tâ'a shxwlí>, //s=t'ê k'w te=k x=ɛ=˘mëx~s-t-ët ə s(=)x=ɛl//, /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'ê/ to be similar, like which varies with ste'á /s=t'ê/ (=eá comparative), attested by JL (Tait), <te skwíxö:mesxs tel shxwlí t'l'esu Skw'átets>, //tê s=k'x=˘mëx~s-t-ët ə s(=)x=ɛl//, /The name of the place I'm from is Skw'átets./, literally /'the place-name of my where from so that is Skw'átets/', also <kwíxö:mesxs>, //k'x=˘mëx~s-t-ët ə s(=)x=ɛl//, attested by JL, <kwíxö:mesxs ta' shxwlí>, //k'x=˘mëx~s-t-ët ə s(=)x=ɛl//, /name of the place where you come from/, attested by JL.

<kwekwíxelew ~ kvíxelew>, 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.

<kwiw> =, bound root, ABFC ['move'], with continuative <kwóy> /'moving/', perhaps as in <kwíxthesem> 'shake one's head side to side (as in saying no), <kwóxthesem> 'shaking one's head side to side (as in saying no), <kwíiwa> /'to move', <kwó:yxhet ~ kwó:yxeth ~ kwó:yxethet> /'moving, moving oneself/itself', <skwóye or Skwóye> /'Douglas squirrel, possibly a character name, i.e. Squirrel', <kwóyethet> /'to duck'.

<kwiwáqel>, //k'i'yêx=x=qêll/, also /'moose, rack of horns/', ANAA ['rack of horns'], attested by AL
(Elders Group 3/1/72), Salish cognate: Thompson (Lytton dial.) /lax'áyaknw/ moose B74c:8 (vs. Lytton dial. /sq' áy'áxkn/ horn, antler B74c:22, also <kwīyáxkel>, /k'íyékx=éll/, also /moose, rack of horns'/, ANAA ['rack of horns'], attested by SP (Elders Group 3/1/72), see kwīyáxkel.

<kwiyó:os>, us /k'iýás/-, KIN 'uncle, aunt', possibly <š:ós> on the face, syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: sometimes used in speeches instead of the normal word, shxweml:í:kw, attested by AC.

<kwiyíxhesem>, mdls /k'íyé=ó:sm/, ABFC ['shake one's head side to side (as in saying no)'], LANG, lx =es on the face, (<em>middle voice), possibly root <kwīy> move, possibly root <kwóyx> moving, possibly <thes> face instead of usual =s~es, see s'ó:thes face), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<kwiyíxhesem>, cts /k'í=Aa=\ y=ó:sm/, 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.

<kwiyx>, df /k'íy(=)x/=, TVMO ['to move'], possibly <ex> distributive, around, possibly root <kwīy> move?, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<kwiyxht>, pcs /k'íy(=)x=T=ll/, TVMO ['move s-th'], semantic environment ['the eyebrows for ex.'], (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD.

<kwiyxthet>, pcrs /k'íy(=)x=T=éll/, TVMO /move, move itself, move oneself/, ABFC, LAND, EB, WATR, WETH, (<et> reflexive after =t ~ =th purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: =t //Tlz/ has allomorphs =/á/ before -et reflexive, -óx first person object, and -óme second person sg. obj., and allomorph =/é/ elsewhere, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, also <qwiyxthet>, /q'íy(=)x=T=éll/, attested by AC, etc., compare with <qwiyxthet>, example: <lí kwiyxthet>, /lí k'íy(=)x=T=éll/, /Did he move?/, attested by AD.

<kwó:yëxthet ~ kwó:yxethet ~ kwó:yóxethet>, cts /k'í=i[-Á~]y(=)x=T=éll ~ k'í=i[-Á~]y(=)x=T=ál/ , [k'á-yëxèt ~ k'á-yóxèt ~ k'á-yóxëèt], TVMO /moving, moving oneself/itself/, ABFC, (<ó:-ablaut> continuative), possibly <(e)x> derivational?, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, example: <lí kwó:yëxthet>, /lí k'á-yëxè=éll/, /Is he moving?/, attested by AD.

<skwó:yëxthet ~ skwó:yxethet>, dnom /sk-k'i[-Á~]y(=)óx=T=éll ~ sk-k'i[-Á~]y(=)óx=T=éll/, [sk'á-yëxèt ~ sk'á-yóxèt], TVMO /a doing/, (<s-> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.

<kwiyxt>, TVMO ['move s-th'], see kwīy.

<kwiyíxthet>, TVMO /move, move itself, move oneself/, see kwīyx.

<kwló ~ qwlo>, bound root /k'íl= q'l=ll/, meaning unknown

<kwló ~ sqwló>, df /s=k'íl ~ s=q'l=ll/, ANAA ['seal fat'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL.

<Skwló ~ Sqwló>, dnom /s=k'íl ~ s=q'l=ll/, PLN ['a rock along Harrison River which looks like layers of seal fat all along its bottom'], ASM ['located above (upstream from) Th'ęqwela ~ Ts'ęqwela 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.

<kwókwelôw ~ kwókwelows>, 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 kwóxw.
<kwókwexwem>, ABFC /'knocking, tapping (in the distance)', see kwóxw.

<kwókwexwet>, ABFC ['knocking on s-th'], see kwóxw.

<kwókwexwetesem>, ABFC ['knocking with one's hand'], see kwóxw.

<kwokwílah>, SOC /'hiding place, refuge, hide-out/', see kwá:l.

<kwokwílx>, SOC ['hiding an object'], see kwá:l.

<Kwókwxwemels>, PLN ['village or area on north side of Suka Creek (which is on the east side of the Fraser River)'], see kwóxw

<kwól ~ kwól>, free root /k*ál ~ k*ál/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: <lulh lhq’átes síyíléem kwésélh kwól>, //l=êl=kwón=êl=ê=êt=êl=k*ál=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 kwées te i lh a skwól>, //x=*ê[Aa]=y=êwêl te-ê s=q*êl=êwêl k*ál=ês êl tês te Î-ê ëc s-k*ál=l/, 'I’m happy that it has reached your birthday., Happy Birthday to you./, literally 'is happy my thoughts, feelings that 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 i lh á skwól>, //c-êl t’êl=êm=êT x*=ê[Aa]—C_ê]y=êwêl te Î-ê ëc s-k*ál=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*ál/l/, EB ['corn'], ['Zeais mais'], ASM ['introduced by non-Indians (Hudson's Bay Co.), and since grown by some Stó:lō people, past and present'], borrowed from English /kór~k-n/corn, perhaps through Chinook Jargon, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<p’eq’ q’aq’et’em kwól>, 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)

<Kwóle>, free root /k*ál/l/, 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 /kór~k-n/Corn, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DF 6/9/77.

<kwólomét>, TVMO /escape (from slavery for ex.), get out (from being snowed in or snagged in river for ex.)/, see kwá:.

<kowo:lxw>, ABFC /'drop s-th (accidentally), let s-o go/', see kwá:.

<kwo:mxw>, us //k*ámêxw/ll, EZ /'salmon after spawning, with no more eggs/', syntactic analysis: nominal.

<kwo:kmwem>, SD ['thudding (of footsteps or horses hooves on ground)'], see kwém.

<kwósel>, us /k*ásêll/, WETH ['star'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others, other sources: ES /k*ásêll/, also <kwóssel>, /k*ásêll/, attested by BJ.

<kwo:twi ~ kwótwi>, us /k*átêwi ~ k*átêwil/, EZ /'eel, Pacific lamprey, western brook lamprey/,' ['Entosphenus tridentatus, Lampretra richardsonii'], syntactic analysis: nominal.


<kwo:txwem>, SD /'roaring (of falls, for ex.), rumbling (of falls, thunder, quake, rockslide, etc.)/', see kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.
<kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem>, mdls /kʷátxʷ=əm ~ kʷátxʷ=əml/, 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 <kwótxwem>, /kʷátxʷ=əml/, attested by Elders Group, also <kwótxwem>, /kʷátxʷ=əml/, SD ['make a banging sound'], semantic environment ['of waterfalls, of hammering or banging'], attested by EB, also <kwótxwem>, /kʷátxʷ=əml/, also 'be roaring/', semantic environment ['example of water'], attested by AD, example: <kwótxwem te stó:ləo>, //kʷátxʷ=əm tə s=tá:lo/ll, /The river is roaring./, attested by AD.

<Kwótxwem stó:ləo>, cpds /kʷátxʷ=əml s=tá:lo/ll, PLN l"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 /kʷá[t-ə]-xʷ=əml/, SD 'roaring (of falls, for ex.), rumbling (of falls, thunder, quake, rockslide, etc.)/, (<inf> continuative), phonology: vowel infix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb.

<Kwétxwet>, pcs /kʷá[a=-əθ]=Tll/, SD ['to rattle s-th inside'], (<ablaut> derivational), phonology: ablaut, (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<Kwótxwem stó:ləo>, PLN l"Eagle Falls" on the west side of Harrison Lake, probably Walian Creek falls!, see kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.

<kwo:thet>, ABFC ['to gallop'], see kwá:.

<kwo:lt'het>, ABFC l'flipping around (of fish), struggling (of anything alive trying to get free)/, see kwá:.

<kwo:axw>, bound root /kʷa-axʷ knock, rap/l.

<kwxwà:ls>, sas /kʷa-axʷ=əls/, ABFC /knock (once), rap/l, BLDG, HARV, (<a: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 <kwxwà:ls>, /kʷaxʷ=əls/ll, attested by Elders Group 10/27/76.

<kwo:kwxwëls>, cts /kʷá[-C,ə]-xʷ=əls/ll, ABFC l'knocking, rapping/l, BLDG, HARV, (<-R1- continuative), (<els> structured activity (continuative)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also <kwó:kwxwëls>, /kʷá[-C,ə]-xʷ=əls/ll, attested by JL, also <kwó:kwxwëls>, /kʷá[-C,ə]-xʷ=əls/ll, also l'knocking (like on a door)/, (irregular) <-R1- continuative but <əls> structured activity (non-continuative), attested by EB.

<kwo:kwxwem>, ızs /kʷá[-C,ə]-xʷ=əml/, ABFC l'knocking, rapping (in the distance), tapping/l, (<-R1- continuative), (<em> intransitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<kwo:kwxwet>, pcs /kʷá[-C,ə]-xʷ=əTll/, 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: <kwo:kwxwet te q'évet>, //kʷáxʷ=əT tə q'évetll, /'beat a drum'/, attested by EB.

<kwo:kwxwet>, cts /kʷá[-C,ə]-xʷ=əTll/, ABFC ['knocking on s-th'], BLDG, MC, (<-R1- continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <kwó:kwxwet te q'évet>, /kʷá[-C,ə]-xʷ=əT tə q'évetll, attested by EB.

<kwo:kwxwëtsëm>, mdls /kʷá[-C,ə]-xʷ=əs=əml/, cts, ABFC ['knocking with one's hand'], (<-R1- continuative), lx <etës> on the hand, with the hand, (<em> middle voice), phonology:
<kwóxwó:méls>, sas /kʷ*axʷ=á-má=əl/; EB /'shiny black mountain huckleberry, also called 'mountain blueberry by the speakers'/, ['Vaccinium membranaceum'], ASM ['several varieties are known to the Stó:ló people: sour, or sweet; round, pear-shaped, or flatter [BHTTC]; 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 <kwóxwó:méls>, /kʷ*axʷ=á-má=əls/, attested by BJ, also <kwóxwó:mél>, /kʷ*axʷ=á-má=əl̓s/, attested by AC, also <kwóxwó:mél>, /kʷ*axʷ=á-má=əls/, attested by TM, BHTTC, Elders Group, also <kwóxwó:mél>, /kʷ*axʷ=á-má=əls/, attested by Elders Group, Deming, EL.

<Kwókwxwemels>, pln /kʷ*axʷ=á=M̕á=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.

<kwxwómél ~ kwxwómal>, df /kʷ*áxʷ=əmel or kʷ*[=D]=áxʷ=əmel/, IDOC ['hand rattle of Indian doctor or shaman'], SPRD ['deer hoof rattle of spirit-dancer (stick with deer hooves 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 <kwóxw> knock, rap or possibly root <kwóxwémel ~ kwxwóméls> hoof, phonology: <=D=> deglottalization if derived from kwóxwemel, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group 4/5/78 and 3/21/79.

<kwxwóméls ~ kwxwómal>, IDOC ['hand rattle of Indian doctor or shaman'], see kwoxw.

<kwxwét>, ABFC ['knock on s-th'], see kwoxw.

<kwoye>, bound root or stem /kʷ*áy(=)=əl/ or kʷ*[=D]=áy(=)=əl̓~, ABFC /'move', with continuative <kwóy=> 'moving!', plus <=e =~a> 'living thing'.

<skwoye or Skwóye>, df /s=kʷ*áyəl/, EZ /'Douglas squirrel, possibly a character name, i.e. Squirrel'/, ['Tamiasciurus douglasi mollipilosus'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Meeting 2/11/76.

<kwxwíd~kwxwó:meta>, pcrs /kʷ*i=[Aá]=yə=T=əll/, /to duck/, probable root <kwíy>= 'move', with <=Aó=> continueative (as in <kwxwó:meta> 'moving'), (<=t> purposeful control transitive), (<=et> reflexive), attested by RG & EH (4/99 Ling332)

<kwxwýthesem>, ABFC ['shaking one's head side to side (as in saying no)'], see kwíythesem.

<kwxw:yxhtet ~ kwóx:yxhethet ~ kwóx:yxhethet>, TVMO /moving, moving oneself/itself/, see kwíyx.

<Kwókwá:ltem ?>, us /kʷ*ok'ε̱k̓eel̓tem ?/l/, PLN ['a tributary of Atchelitz Creek'], source: Wells 1965:13 <koh-kwah-AHL-tuhm>; said to mean there where a brave found his bride, comment: if Wells' gloss has any validity the root could be kwá:l 'to hide' and thus Kwekwá:ltem /R5=kʷ*el̓=T=əm/ or /R5=kʷ*el̓=əm/ could be place where she was hidden with R5= resultative or continuative, <=t=purposeful control transitive and <=em place of or <=tem> stative participle, phonology: reduplication,

<Kwókwelem ?>, us /kʷ*ok̓el̓em ?/l/, 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 kwél= grasp, hold as in kwélát 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 (infixed 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 <Xwixwé'áqel ~ Xwixwé'áqel ~ Xwókwelem> Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island, literally 'imitating a voice' from <wéxwe'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.

<kwóxweth>, us /k’óx’əθl/, EZ /’coho salmon, silver salmon’, ['Oncorhynchus kisutch’], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, AC, Elders Group 3/1/72, other sources: ES, JH /’k’óx’əθl/, H-T02 <kókwats>, also <kwóxweth>, /k’óx’əθl/, attested by AC, BJ, also <kwéxweth>, /k’óx’əθl/, attested by AD.

<temkwóxweth>, dnom //təm=k’óx’əθl/, TIME /’coho salmon time, August to September’/ (tem=> time for, season for), syntactic analysis: nominal, source: DJ:WS of Sardis.

<Lkwóxwethem>, dnom /l=k’óx’əθml/, 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- ~ nəx”-l/ (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 /ln- 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.

<kwóxwethel>, dnom /k’óx’əθl=tel/, FSH ['coho net'], lx <=tel> device, thing for, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<kwóxwethel>, FSH ['coho net'], see kwóxweth.

<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 ~ kwxes ...-s>, CJ /’that he, that she, that it, that they’, see kw.

<kwsú:tl’ö>, PRON /’that’s her (absent)’, see kw.

<kwsú:tl’ö>, PRON /’that’s her (absent), she (absent)’, see tl’ö ~ tl’o.

<kwsú:tl’ö:lh>, PRON /’that was her (deceased)’, see kw.

<kwsú:tl’ö:lh>, PRON /’that was her (deceased), she (deceased)’, see tl’ö ~ tl’o.

<kwtxwélstsep ~ kwetxwélstsep>, FIRE /’bring in firewood, bring wood in’, see kwtaxw.

<kwthá>, free root /k’èθl/ MC [’a pile’], LAND, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL, NP, Deming (Fish Camp 7/19/79).

<kwthát>, pcs /k’èθl=tl/ MC [’pile it’], LAND, (=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL, NP, Deming (Fish Camp 7/19/79).

<skwthá>, stvi /ls=k’èθl/ MC [’piled up’], LAND, (=s=> static), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL, NP, Deming (Fish Camp 7/19/79), example: <ő li kwetlhew skwthá>, //?o li k’èθl=s=k’èθl, ’Oh look at how it’s piled., Oh there’s lots of piles.’, attested by JL, NP, Deming (Fish Camp 7/19/79).
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<kwtha>, MC ['pile it'], see kwthá.

<kwthe>, DEM /'the (male or gender unspecified, near but not in sight)'/, see kw.

<(kw)the tátì:m>, SOC ['the messenger'], see tâ:m.

<kwthú:tl'òlèmèlh>, PRON /'that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him (absent), it's her (absent)'/, see kw.

<kwthú:tl'òlè>, PRON /'that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent)'/, see tl'ò ~ tl'o.

<kwthú:tl'òlem>, PRON /'that's them (absent, not present)'/, see kw.

<kwthú:tl'òlemèlh>, PRON /'that was them (deceased), they (deceased)'/, see tl'ò ~ tl'o.

<kwthú:tl'òlemèlhè>, PRON /'that was them (deceased)'/, see kw.

<kwúkw>, free root /k"úk"//, 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>, /lë kú\-k=\=R1\=M s=kú-k-s//, /'She cooked yesterday.'/, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past3 intransitive verb demonstrative article adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB.

<skwúkw>, dnom /s=k"úk"//, 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 skúk>, /lë-t c-\=e há=h=q=\=læx=t\=e s=kú-k-s//, /'(I smelled her cooking.)'/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past1s transitive verb demonstrative article nominal-possessive3, attested by AC, also <skú:k>, /s=kúk//, attested by EB, <qp'á:qet ta' skúk>, /qp'=\=e-q=t\=e s=kúk/, /'Put a lid on your cooking.'/, attested by EB, <yéqw ta' skkuw>, /yéq=t\=e s=k"úk"//, /'Your cooking is burning.'/, attested by MH (Deming).

<kwukwátwxw>, dnom /k"úk"=\=étwx//, BLDG /'cookhouse, kitchen'/, FOOD, lx =\=étwx BLDG /'building, room', phonology: variable-grade root, strong-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, CT, HT, EB, AD, example: <alétsa te kwukwátwxw>, /lë\=e\=t\=s a=k"úk=\=étwx//, /'Where is the kitchen?, Where's the cookhouse.'/, attested by AD.

<kwukwátwxw>, BLDG /'cookhouse, kitchen/., see kwúkw.

<kwúkwemels>, free root /k"úk"em\=éls//, EB /'cucumber', ['Cucumis sativus'], ACL /'introduced by non-Indians'/, FOOD /'pickle', ACL, borrowed from probably English 'kyúk\=mbrz/ cucumbers or possibly an unattested Chinook Jargon word in turn from English /kyúk\=mbrz/, grammatical comment: could easily be reanalyzed as fitting Halkomelem patterns, i.e., k"ú[=R1=]m=\=éls with =\=éls 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 kwukwemels>, 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 kwukwemels>, 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'áyxw kwukwemels>, EB, FOOD zucchini (lit. dried + cucumber), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<kwúkwemels>, df /k"úk=\=e\=ls//, EB possibly /'high-bush cranberry, more likely squashberry', ['possibly Viburnum opulus, more likely Viburnum edale'], 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'], (s=R1=> meaning uncertain here), lx =\=éls device, tool, thing for or
structured activity (non-continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Tait, attested by CT, HT, also <kwúkwels>, /k"uk"ols/, dialects: Chill., Cheh., attested by AC, NP, Elders Group. <kwúkwewels sqe'òleqw (or better: qwemchól:ls sqe'òleqw), 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)


<kwú:l>, bound root /k"ú:l/, reanalyzed from free root /skú: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"ú: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: <li iyólem kw'els kwú:t ó>, /li ?ay=ál=ém k"=ôl-s k"ú:T ?ál/, /'Is it alright if I (just) take it?/, attested by Elders Group, <kwú:t (te, ta) sqwemá:y>, /k"ú:T (t, t-) s=q"ém=é-y/, /'take (the, your) dog/', attested by AC. <kwútes telí te kw'óxwe>, /k"ú:T-s téli te k"áx"ô/, /'He took it from the box.'/, attested by EB, <kwútes telí (t'l'â'altha, t'l'élöwe)>, /k"ú:T-s téli (ê'ê-C,ê=sëlës, ê'a-lôwô)/, /'He took it from (me, you (sg.)).'/, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by Elders Group, <chel we lhqélexw westámes kw'le kwú:tes>, /c-êl we  tô=q"él=ôkôs we=s=ém=ôs k"ô lè k"ú:T-ôsl/, /'I know what he took.'/, attested by EB, <kwútes te lepál tle sê kw'oqwethôxes>, /k"ú:T-ôs tô lepál êôme=s=u k"=ôq"=ôT-áx'-ôsl/, /'He took the shovel and hit me.'/, attested by Elders Group, ASM ['get s-th, fetch s-th'], <le kwú:tes>, /k"ú:T-ôsl/, /'He got it., He fetched it.'/, attested by AC, ASM ['pick s-th up'], <kwútes te smâlt qesesu lomethôxes>, /k"ú:T-ôs tô s=ëlt ës-s-ôs-u lam=ôT-áx'-ôsl/, /'He picked up the rock and threw it at me (throw it at s-o).'/, attested by AC.
**KW’**

<kw’ ~ =ekw’>, possibly //‰~ =‰//, perhaps /round, around in circles/, SH, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, also <ekw’>, //‰//; found in <tl’ámkw’em>, //éœ[=Aœ]=m=‰=œm//, /{have} sound of popping small round things/, <xwélekw’>, //lx’ê=‰//, /to wrap/ (compare root in <xwél’p’> to fan or <xwà:l>x ō ō ō Ŋ lift s-th), <xwél’k’w’>, //x’ê=k”//, /to eddy/, <sep’kw’á:ls>, //ê=ês//, /chew with a crunch/, <sep’ék’w’>, //ê=ês//, /make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.)/, <xet’kw’á:ls>, //ê=ês//, /carve wood, whittle/, <xéyk’w’et>, //ê=ês//, /chew s-th hard (apple, pill, etc.)/.

<kwa’i:lem>, mls //‰=œm//, FOOD [‘serve oneself (mainly soup and liquids’)], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, BHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /k”an-ʔánʔ/ to ladle (tr.) W73:156, K69:77.

<kwa’áles>, ABDF /’both burned, (many got burned)/, see kwás.

<kwa’alqéyls>, sas //k”=êl=œm/ or //sík”=êl=œm//, FSH [‘hanging a net’], possibly root <kw’ii’y> climb, possibly <aleq> net, wave. (=<els> structured activity continuous), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: <kw’alqéyls te swéltel>, //k”êqls t=wêl=œm//, /hanging a net/, attested by EB.

<kwa’álx> or <i>kw’álx>, possible root or stem //k”=êl=œm// or //sík”=êl=œm//, meaning unclear but in the second possible etymology the root is <sík’w’>, //sík”//, [‘get skinned’] with vowel loss before <á:/> 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).

<sík’w’>, df //‰=êl=œm// or more likely //sík”=êl=œm//, EZ [‘immature bald eagle’]. ASM [‘before the head feathers turn white, age one to three years’], [‘Haliaeetus leucocephalus’], possibly <sík”~ nominalizer] or <sík’w’>, //sík”//, [‘get skinned’], possibly <x> distributive, all around, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 2/13/80, 3/15/78, also <sík’w’>’x, attested by Elders Group 2/18/76, also <skw’álx>, attested by Elders Group 6/4/75, also <sqw’álx>, attested by Elders Group 3/1/72, also <skw’álx ~ sqw’álx>, also [golden eagle ‘].

<sík’w’> or <skw’álxw>, possible root or stem //k”=ê-l=œm//, meaning unclear, though perhaps for the second etymology root <skw’> as in <sík’w’emiy>, /birch, western white birch/ from <sík’w’>, free root //sík”//, [‘get skinned’], see sík’w’, plus <á:lxw> leaves or <áltxw> house.

<sík’w’>’xw, df //‰=ê-l=œm//, 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”łûtq (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 <kw’á:l> hide, <áltxw> house).

<sík’w’hém>, df //‰=ê=œm//, 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’él’h> spill (into), (<s=ablaut> derivational), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chilliwack, also <lí:lates>, dialects: Tait.
<kw'aq> bound root //kʷ'eq// lie on one's back, Salish cognate: Lushootseed //kʷ'eq/ lie on back, fall on back H76:256

<kw'aqálém>, mdls //kʷ'eq=ĩ=|=AÄ|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|==\n

<kw'aqálém>, go, get, become, come, middle voice, phonology: i → a ablaut derivational, updrifting of stress on final syllable, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC; found in //kw'aqálém/ma, //lw//Lie down on your back.//!, attested by IHTTC, contrast //kw'e'íqel ~ kw'e'iql/, //kʷ'et=i=q̰ā̂l//, ABFC //lie on one's back, on his back/from root //kw'e'i~kw'í~kw'i/, //kʷ'et/i~kʷ'í~kʷ'ú//, ABFC //lie? with surface facing up, sticking up, on the side? or edge?/+, + =q̰el/ head.

<skw'okw'á:q ~ skw'okw'áq ~ skw'okw'áq>, dnom //s=kʷ'akʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄~q̰̄ ~ s=kʷ'akʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄ ~ skʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄, probably s=kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄, possibly //q̰̄=l=kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄, Attested by AC, EB, IHTTC, EZ, [American], [Turdus migratorius caurinus], [Turdus migratorius], [Squamish /s-kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/ robin, varied thrush, H-T s'kuk'káq̰̄ (macron over the u) robin (Merula migratoria), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/ robin (derived from root /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/be split (ab. tree) [for ex. of a branch hanging from a tree] W73:218, K67:294, Lushootseed /s-kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/ robin (the toasted skin is eaten too, also warms it and brings out the flavor and oil to make it moister'], (<kw'á:q>), 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 /skʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/, /kʷ'eq̰̄q̰̄/..
(as in warm day), example: <kw'ókw'es qó:>, //k"ák"ès qá://, /'It's hot water./', attested by EB, <kw'ókw'es swáyél>, //k"ák"ès s=we=yl/ll, /'It's hot weather./', attested by EB, <kw'ókw'es s'elá:l> //k"ák"ès s=pe=élsl/ll, /'It's a warm wind., It's a hot wind./', attested by AC. <ts'ás'el kw'ókw'es telówáyél> //lc'èc'èl k"ák"ès tèla=we=yl/ll, /'It's really hot today./', dialects: Chill., attested by EB, RP, also <ts'ás'el ó kw'ókw'es telówáyél>, //lc'èc'èl ?ow k"ák"ès tèla=we=yl/ll, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB, RP, <kw'ókw'es te swáyél> //k"ák"ès tò s=we=yl/ll, /'The day is hot./', attested by Deming. <ówe is òléw(e) kw'ókw'es > //?ow ?ol-s ?ál-èw k"ák"ès /'ll, /'It's lukewarm./', literally /'It's not too hot./', attested by EB, <ówe ólésu kw'ókw'es te qó:>, //?ów ?al-ès-u k"ák"ès tò qá-?ll, /'The water is not too hot., It's just lukewarm water./', attested by EB.

<xwelítemelh xeyeslótel> 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'ókw'es>, dnom //s=k"èl[=AáC,è]=s or s-k"èl[=AáC,è]=s]//. WETH [heat], syntactic analysis: may be an inflected rather than derived nominal, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, attested by DM, example: <k'we skw'ókw'es te skw'ókw'es > //k"èl wè è=a-y=è s-k"ák"ès /'ll, /'which is when the heat is finished)/, literal environment [when asked for the word for autumn, fall'], attested by DM 12/4/64.

<temkw'ókw'es> //t=me=k"èl[=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'ókw'es> //t=me=k"èl[=Aá (=)=C,è]=s]//, phonology: reduplication, attested by DAM, Elders Group, also <temkw'ólekw'es> //t=me=k"èl[=Aá l-r C,è]=s]//, (<le= plural), literally /time for many heats, hot seasons, hot times/?, attested by Elders Group 3/12/75.

<k'we'sèlts> //k"èl[=Aá]=s=élac//, TCH Ihot on the rump, hot seat', ABDF [burned on the rump'], lx <élts> on the rump, (<e-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SP, AK.

<k'we'sís> //k"èl[=Aá]=s=ís//, HUNT [sing the hairs off skin], ABDF, lx <ís> on the skin, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<k'we'sóy'thel> //k"èl[=Aá]=s=áyèd//, ABDF [burned on the lips'], lx <óy'thel> 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.

<k'we'sqé] //k"èl[=Aá]=s=qé//, ABDF [burned in the throat'], lx <sqé] in the throat, (<e-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.

<k'we'stí] //k"èl[=Aá]=s=tí//, ABDF Iburned on the finger or hand, burnt the hand, a hand got burnt'/, (<e-ablaut> resultative), lx <tí] on the hand, on the finger(s), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, AC.

<k'we'sí] //k"èl[=Aá]=s=xí//, ABDF [burned on the foot'], (<e-ablaut> resultative), lx <í] on the foot, on the leg below thigh, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, JL.

<k'we'ís> dnom //k"ís(=)=jíc//, EZ Irainbow trout, prob. also coastal cutthroat trout', ['salmo gairdneri, prob. also Salmo clarki clarki'], possibly root <k"ís> 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 /kʷ-sí·cl cutthroat trout, HJ /kʷ-sí·cl cutthroat trout, H-T k-ôse'tc (macron over e also) trout (Salmo sp.), also <kwesich> /kʷ-esìll, also /trout salmon, small spring salmon ['sic?']/, attested by Elders Group 3/1/72, also <qw'esìts ~ qw'esìts>, /lqʷəsíc ~ qʷəsì-cl/, also /trout/, attested by BJ 12/5/64 p.304.

<kwa'sem>, FOOD /'to toast by a fire (of smoke-cured fish, dried fish), get toasted by fire (of smoke-dried fish)/, see kw'ás.

<kwa'åset>, FOOD ['toast it by a fire (of smoked fish)'], see kw'ás.

<kwa'át>, bound root, //kʷ-ét//, WATR trickling

<kwa'átem>, df /kʷ-ét=əcl/, 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 /kʷ-ad-ad/ dip it out, also <kw'átem>, /lqʷ-ét=əcl/, also /trickling, dribbling/, attested by IHTTC, also /trickling (of water)/, attested by SP (in Elders Group 7/13/77), also <sqwátem>, /lqʷ-ét=əcl/, also /trickling, running under'/, attested by LJ (in Elders Group 7/13/77), example: <sqwátem te qót>, /ls=qʷ-ét=əcl te qá·dl/, 'Water (of a river) is trickling (or running) under the tree.'.

<kw'ómés>, ds /kʷ-é//=Aá=|t=|=M2|=m=ıs or kʷ-é=ı=á=M2|=s//=, WATR ['trickling down one's face'], root <kw'ávat> 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.

<Skwá'tets>, dnom /ls=kʷ-ét=əcl/, PLN 'Squatsits 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 Squatsits 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'ávat> trickling. lx =es ~ =its 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 <Sqwá'tets>, /ls=qʷ-ét=əcl/, Elders' comment: "more modern pronunciation", example: <eesu e Th'qwélhcha te líte Skwá'tets>, //lθ-s-əs-y=ũ ?θ é 'qʷ=ətće tθ if tθ s=kʷ-ét=əcl/, 'and it's just Th'qwélhcha that's [the bay] at Skwá'tets', attested by JL (History tape #34, 4/7/77).

<kw'átel>*, probably root /lqʷ-ét=əll/, 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: JL /kʷ-ét-tel/ mouse, also <kw'átel>, /lqʷ-ét-təll/, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<kw'elók'twel>*, ds /lqʷ-[el]-|=AáC,|=t=əll/, 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'áth'ém.

<kw'átl>*, free root /kʷ-é//=, 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 /kʷ-é//= futuere [Latin for 'to have intercourse'] W73:110, K69:77, Lushootseed /kʷ-ád/ as in /ləcu-kʷ-ád/ copulating (Lushootseed /ləcu-/ is causative), a less refined term than Lushootseed /qədəθ/ H76:252; found in <kwá'tllha>, /lqʷ-é//=, 'Fuck., Have intercourse.!', (<lha> imperative, 2s).

<kw'átl'et>, pcs /kʷ-é=əT//=, ABFC 'have intercourse with s-o, fuck s-o/!, usage: a taboo-word, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, Salish cognate in part: Squamish /kʷ-é=ən/ futuere (tr.) /'to have intercourse (tr.)'/ W73:110, K69:77.

<kw'átl'et>, ABFC /'have intercourse with s-o, fuck s-o/1, see kw'átl'.

<kw'áts ~ kw'vets>, bound root //k"*éc ~ k"*écl see.

<skw'áts>, dnom /l=s=k*écl/, ABFC /'eyesight, sight/1, LT, (s=) nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, example: <stselá:l te skw'áts> //l=s=olē l ζ s=k*écl/, /'Her eyes are fading, /'Her eyesight is fading/1, attested by AC.

<kw'átsete>, pcs //k"*éc=Tll/, ABFC /'look at s-th/s-o, examine s-o's-th/1, MED ['examine s-o (like a doctor')], SOC I'come to see s-o's-th, visit s-o's-th, SCH /'read it (see well enough to read it)/, (<<set> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, Deming, SJ, EB, other sources: JH //k"*é-ctl/ to look, watch, see s-th; found in <kw'átselthla>, //k"*éc=ol-T-éll/, /'Look at it!', (<<-lia) imperative 2x), attested by AC, <kw'átselthox>, //k"*éc=ol-T-áxll/, //k"*éc=oléxll/, /'look at me, examine me, come see me', <kw'átselthomè>, //k"*éc=ol-ámml/, //k"*é=oléámml/, /'come to see you, examine you, come see you (like a doctor), examine you', example: <míchxw q'òtlhet kw'átselxw òwe hîthes>, //mi-c-x* q'ā=ll=T-éll k"*éc=T-áxll òwe hî=sl/, /'Come back and see us soon./, syntactic analysis: lack of conjunctions like kw'as or qésu seems unusual, attested by EB, <milh kw'átselthomèm wâyèlèll>, //mi-c-x* we-k"*εl-[-ĀAČ,εʔ[l=]c=olTll/, //lîx* wok"*έk"*εcl, /'Are you looking at it?/, attested by BJ 5/64.

<kw'o kw'etset>, cts //k"*ε[-ĀAČ,εʔ[l=]c=ol/1, ABFC /'looking at s-th/s-o'), SOC /'seeing s-o (i.e. visiting s-o'), (<<-ablaunt and R1> continuous), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, BJ, AC, example: <lîchxw wek'ôkw'elset>, //lî-c-x* we-k"*εl-[-ĀAČ,εʔ[l=]c=olTll/, //lîc=x* wîk"*έk"*εccl, /'Are you looking at it?/, attested by BJ 5/64.

<kwe'cstlexw>, ncs //k"*εl=Ā=ol-c=xll/, //k"*έcîlxl=x - k"*έclxl=x], ABFC /'see s-o/s-th, catch sight of s-th/s-o', LT, (<<-ablaunt> derivational or non-continuative), comment: Suttles ca1984 shows such a verb change as perfective in Musqueam (another name for what I'm calling here non-continuative) for a group of TAT roots including root //k"*écl, (<<lexw> or //I= 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"*éclxl=x/7 see, example: <me kwe'cstlexw>, //me k"*écl=ol-xll/, /'to catch sight of s-th/1, attested by EB, <tsel kwe'cstlexw te spâ:th l'ésu lê me òèhxw>, //lî-c-ol k"*écl=xll w3=s=pê=è c'å-s-u la mə=e=xll/, /'I caught sight of a bear and it disappeared./, attested by EB, <tsel, (lîhtsel) kw'êtsëxw>, //l(c-ol, lî-t-c-ol) k"*écl=ol-xll/, /'I saw it., I saw him./, I saw them.'/ attested by BHTTC, Elders resp., <tsel (kw'êtslêmè, kw'êtslêmè, kw'êtslêmè talhvélèp), //l(c-ol) k"*écl=ol-åmè, k"*écl=ol-åmè te-wâlålèp/1/, //lî(c-ol) k"*écl-åmè lî tə=s=q'èpl/, [lîkîl l*ôcålamè lî tə=s=q'èpl], /'Did I see you in the crowd?, Did I see you at the gathering/1, attested by AC, <lî(c-ol) kw'êtslêmè lî té sçèp>, //lî(c-ol) k"*écl=ol-åmè lî tə=s=q'èpl/, /'Did I see you people at the gathering/1, attested by AC, <le kw'êtslèxeswes>, //lê k"*écl=ol-åx*-̣ol/, /'He saw it, He can see it., (He, She, They, It) saw (him, her, it, them).'/, attested by AC, <étel kw'êtslêmè te kw'sqèp>, //lê-c-ol k"*écl=ol-xll/, [lîcîkîl k"*éclxl=x], /'I can
power lines cross the Fraser River there above Ruby Cr.; the Agassiz Mountain lookout is a
['Wahleach Bluff divides Ruby Cr. and Wahleach; a ladder goes up the rock and major electric
mountain with rock sticking out over a bluff, //k"éc=¡l-ox"-as =ú=éª`äll, /'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 kwetslomè qe Bob〉, //c-
el k"ecz=l-ámat që bääbı/, /'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), *〈kwetslexwllha〉 rejected, //k"ecz=l-ox"-tél/, /See it!.' Elder's comment:
"This can't be said because kwetslexw is not done on purpose.,” syntactic comment:
shows imperative and non-control subjectives are semantically incompatible and not allowed
together, attested by EB, 〈ewecheł il kwetslexw〉, //föwə-c-øy ?l-l k"ecz=l-ox"/ı/, /'I didn't see it.',' syntactic comment: subjunctive subject
pronoun on auxiliary verb after vneg, attested by AD,
〈ewechełil kwetslexw〉, //föwə-c-øy=-t(ē)l k"ecz=l-ox"/ı/,'I haven't seen them.'), phonology:
shows Tait dialect allows dropping of l from -tsel, attested by AD, 〈skw'ay kw'es kwetslexw te
theqat〉, //s=k"éy k"ecz-s k"ecz=l-ox" te øqØl/, /'They couldn't see the trees:.'), usage: from the
Story of the Flood, attested by AC, 〈skw'ay kw'as kwetslexw ikw'elô; st'átel; li kw'e
sle'oñwelh te lálem〉, //s=k"év±y k"ecz-e s=k"ecz=l-ox" ?i=k"ez=ál; s=t±[=Cí=C;=e]; l f k"ez
s=leñ=amiento te ñalam, '/You can't see it; it's not showing; it's on the other side of the house.'),
attested by EB, 〈mekw'ewát kwetslexw te wiýeque〉, //mëkw"=wët k"ecz=l-ox"-as ñe
s=wiyaga/ı/, /'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 alloseme 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'ókwet'slexw>, cts //k"év-e-ÁåC;ç-e]c=l-ox"/ı/ [k"ák"ecz=ux"], ABFC ['seeing s-o'], (ó-ablaut
and R1+ continuous), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb,
attested by IHTTC.

kw'étskw'ets>, chrs //k"év=[êÅ=]cÇcÇcÇcÇmêT/ı/ [k"óck"ecz=k"ecz"ecz]. SOC ['expect'], literally
/characteristically looking/), ds //cÇcÇcÇcÇ, characteristic/ phonology: ó-ablaut automatic before
=doubling suffix with e, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders

kw'étskwétsmet>, iecs //k"év=[êÅ=]cÇcÇmêT/ı/ SOC ['expect s-o'], ds //cÇcÇcÇ characteristic,
〈met〉 indirect effect control transitive/ phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972, 1/7/76), also
kw'ókwet'smet>, //k"év=[êÅ=]cÇcÇmêT/ı/ phonology: reduplication, ablaut, attested by EB,
example: 〈etsel kw'étskwétsmet〉, //föa-c-øy k"év=[êÅ=]cÇcÇmêT/ı/ [7tctl
k"óck"ecz=umêT], /'I expect someone.'), attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972).

K'wokwchéchwel, df //k"év=[êÅ=]cÇcÇmêT/ı/ [k"ak"ecz=umêT], 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 continual, lx <=iwel on the inside, phonology: stress valence of the suffix here is stronger than that of the inflix, ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (History tape #34 4/7/78, also 8/30/77), HITTCC.

<kwó'tset>, pcs /k"*e=[Aá]=c=â:s=T///, [k"*áctst], ABFC /'stare at someone's face, look at s-o's face, stare at s-o, look at s-o's face, SOC, lx <=es on the face, (<s-t> purpose control transitiveizer), phonology: ó-ablaut on root a triggered by =es, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also <xwkwó'tset>, /x"=k"*e=[Aá]=c=â:s=T///, (<xw=) (meaning unclear, often used with =ó:s ~ =es 'on the face')), attested by HITTCC, example: <xwkwó'tsethmè>, /x"=k"*e=[Aá]=c=â=s=T-âmə//, [x"*k"*áctseámə], /'stare at you', phonology: downshifting.

<kwó'tsethmè>, /k"*e=[Aá]=c=â=s=T-áx///, [k"*actseáx'], /'stare at me, look at me', attested by Elders Group 5/26/76.

<xwkwó'ök'w'etseg>, cts /x"=k"*e=[Aá]=]-C,θ-][c=â:s=T///, ABFC ['staring at s-o'], (<-R1-> continual), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by HITTCC; found in <xwkwó'ök'w'etsethòmè>, /x"=k"*e=[Aá]=]-C,θ-][c=â=T-ámə//, [x"*k"*ák "actseámə], /'staring at you', phonology: downshifting, attested by HITTCC.

<kwó'etsilts>, sas /k"*e=[Aá]=]-C,θ-][c=â:s=T///, cts, /k"*ak=êcîl~k"*ôk=êcîls], ABFC /'staring', (<o-ablaut> derivational), (<-R1-> continual aspect), (<îls) (irregular for =îls) /structured activity continual), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<kwé'chó:sem>, mdls /k"*êc=â:s=âm///, [k"*êá:s=âm], ABFC ['look at one's face'], lx <=â:s on the face, in the face, (<=sem middle voice), phonology: stress-valence of lexical suffix here stronger than that of root, destressing of /ê/ converts it here to /ə/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<skw'lkwé'chó:se:men>, dmn /=C,í=k"*êc=â:s=âm///, 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.

<skwé'chó:stel>, dnom /=s=k"*êc=â=s=təl///, BLDG ['window'], HHG ['mirror'], literally /device to see face, thing to see in the face/, (<=s= nominalizer), lx <=ôs> (in the /face, lx <=tel device, thing to, phonology: stress-valence of first suffix stronger than that of root, synthetic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <skwé'chó:stel>, /=s=k"*êc=â=s=təl///, attested by HITTCC, example: <lhxéyléxhla stetís te skwé'chó:stel>, /lx=xil=ôx'-îê s=C,ê=tí sí=s=təl, /'stand near the window.'/, attested by HITTCC.

<skwé'chó:stélö:les>, dnom /=s=k"*êc=â=s=təl=â=l-ôs///, CLO ['eyeglasses'], literally /window(s) on the eyes, mirror(s) on the eyes, device on the eyes for seeing faces/), (<=ô:les on the eyes), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 7/9/75.

<kwé'chú:yel>, ds /k"*êc=û-yêl///, [k"*êëû-yêl], FSH ['check a net or trap (for fish')], HUNT ['check a net or trap (for animal')], lx <=û:yel net, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, also <kwé'chó:ye:li>, /lk"*êc=ôyêl///, [k"*êëû-yêl], /check fish nets/, dialects: Upriver Halkomelem dialects [Niconemen], attested by PK (at Fish Camp 7/11/78), also <kwé'chó:ye:li>, /k"*êc=ê-yêl///, /check fish nets/, dialects: Matsqui, attested by PK (at Fish Camp 7/11/78).

<kwé'kwé'tsetyel>, cts /k"*ê=[Aá]=]-C,θ-][c=â:s=T///, [k"*ák "êcê'xÍl], HUNT ['tracking, following prints'], literally /examining footprints/), (<ô-ablaut> derivational), (<-R1-> continual), lx <=xel> on the foot, footprints, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by HITTCC.

<kwá'tset>, ABFC /'look at s-th/s-o, examine s-o/s-th'l, see kwá'ts ~ kwéts.
<kw'áx ~ kw'x ~ kw'xá>, bound root /kʷˈɛx/ ~ kʷˈɛx ~ kʷˈɛx/ count.

<kw’xám>, 1s/2s, [M-1=əm/], NUM [‘count’], (< metathesis type 1 > non-continuative), (< em > intransitive), phonology: metathesis, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, other sources: ES /kʷˈɛx-m/ count, JH /kʷˈɛx-m/ to count, Salish cognate: Squamish /kʷˈɛx-m/ count (act.-itr.), kʷˈɛx-á count (tr.) W73:68, K69:76, also < kw’xám >, /kʷˈɛx/-[M-1=(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’xámchexw >, /kʷˈɛx-chexw/-[M-1=əm-c-əx]/, /’Count’/, (< chexw > mild imperative 2s), attested by AC, example: < léwe kw’xám >, //léwe kʷˈɛx/-[M-1=əm/], [léwe kʷˈɛx-á-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 up, each finger touched with index finger of opposite hand, 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 /déč’úʔ/ [déč’úʔ ~ déč’uʔ] one, /sáʔúʔf/ two, /hixʷ/ three, /bú’s/ [bú’s ~ bós] four, /cələkʷ/ [cələkʷ] five, /yəłəʔ/ [yəłəʔ] six (yəłəʔc̓ other hand), /cú’s/ seven, /tšəc̓ el/ eight, /xʷ’óʔ/ nine, /ʔúlub/ 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 /kʷ'áx=/, NUM ['counting'], (<lack of metathesis type 1> coun-
tative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming.

<skw'exá:m>, dnom /s=kʷ'áx/=m1=óml, NUM ['number'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, also <ts'kw'véx>, /c'=kʷ'áx//, comment: <s> may be error for <ts>; the form may be confusion with ts'kw'véx twenty, attested by AC, example: <skw'íl te ts'kw'éx ts qwálxél>, //s=kʷ'í-l te c'=kʷ'áx-x s t-e q'=lí=íy=x'óll, l'What is the number of your shoe?'/, literally l'is how many of a cycle the number of the your shoe', attested by AC.

<mekw'stám skw'xám ~ mekw'stám skw'áxem>, cps //mekʷ"=s=tém s=kʷ'áx=1m ~ mekw'stám skw'áxem, NUM //math, mathematics//, morphosemantic development (SMM), semantic comment: from lit. "everything (in) numbers"), attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<kw'xát>, cts /kʷ'xát/=T/, NUM l'count them, count s-th', (<metathesis type 1> non-
continue), (<t=> purposefull control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, AC, Elders Group; found in <kw'xátla>, //kʷ'xát=1-T-ête/ l'Count it!', attested by AC, example: <l sl'l: kw'ýl kw'xát: te stílqm/>, //l s=é'=i- k"=ó-m-s kʷ'áx=1-M1=-T t-é=í-y=óll, l'I want to count my berries.', attested by AC, <kw'xát á:lhtel>, //kʷ'xát=1-M1=-T 7é=óll, l'count them!', attested by Elders Group. <kw'xátes te stálíqw>, //kʷ'xátes=1-M1=-T-as te s=t[-l]-íqwíll, l'He counts horses.', attested by EB.

<kw'á'tx>, cts /kʷ'á'tx/=T/, NUM l'counting them, counting s-th', (<lack of metathesis type 1> con-
tinue), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, also <kw'á'txat>, //kʷ'á'txat=1-Af-
lx=x=óll, manifested by EB, example: <kw'á'txates te stálíqw>, //kʷ'á'txates=1-Af lx=óll, l'He's counting horses.', manifested by EB, <kw'á'txates te táles>, //kʷ'á'txates=1-T=él=óll, l'He's counting his money.', manifested by AC.

<skw'ekw'íx>, strs //s=C,t=kʷ"=s=1Aí=1lx/=ll, NUM ['be counted'], (<s=> static, <R5=> resultative), (<i-ablaut> derivational or static), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL (Joe Lorenzetto), example: <lulh skw'ekw'íx>, //lx=wl s=C,t=kʷ"=s=1Aí=lx/=ll, l'(They're) already counted.', attested by JL.

<ts'kw'éx>, possibly root /c'k"=óx or c=[G=]=k"=óx=1A=ólx=ll, [c'k"=óx], NUM ['twenty'], probably root <kw'xát> 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"=óx=, JH /c'k"=óx/, also <tskw'ér ~ ts'kw'éx>, //c'=k"=óx=ll, attested by AC; found in <tskw'érstel>, //c'=k"=óx=-s-tel, l'We're twenty., There's twenty of us.', attested by AC, example: <tskw'ér qas kw'e léts'e>, //c'=k"=óx q=é=ó-lóc=óll, l'Twenty-one', attested by AC, also <tskw'ér qas te léts'e>, //c'=k"=óx q=és te lóc=óll, attested by CT 9/5/73.

<ts'ekw'xále>, ds /c'k"=ó=[M1=]=lx=él=óll, NUM ['twenty people'], lx <álé> people, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <ts'kw'x'éx mestíyexw>, //c'k"=óx mestíyex=x=ll, attested by AC.

<ts'kw'xáleqel>, ds /c'k"=óx=x=élq=x=x=ll, NUM ['twenty containers'], lx <áiqel> containers, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.

<ts'kw'xós>, ds /c'k"=óx=ás=ll, NUM ['twenty dollars'], lx <ós> on the face, round thing, dollar, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <ts'ekw'xós>, //c'k"=ó[M1=]=lx=ás=ll, attested by AC (11/30/71).

<skw'xós ~ skw'xos>, dnom /s=k"=óx=ás= s=k"=óx=ás=ll, WETH ['moon'], semantic environment [used when pointing or describing], TIME ['month'], semantic environment ['used when counting'], l'
(<s> nominalizer), probably root <kw'ax> count, also see under that root, lx <ô: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"xás/ ~ /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: <luh xe0:kw' te skw'exô:s>, //l^=u+\ x'elá-k" te s=k"ôx'=â-s//, /'The moon is full.'/, literally '/the moon past already is circular/', attested by AC. <sélits' te skw'exô:s>, //s=ð[=N=]c te s=k"ôx'=â-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'exô:s ~ sütis' skw'exô:s>, //léc's=k"ôx'=â-s ~ s=ð[=N=]c s=k"ôx'=â-s//, /'full moon/', attested by Elders Group, IHTTC, <léts'e(s) skw'exô:s>, //léc'ð(s) s=k"ôx'=â-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, <xàws te skw'exô:s>, //x'ës te s=k"ôx'=â-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 pèlekw te xáws skw'exô:s>, //mø pèlek" ðexës=s=k"ôx'=â-s//, /'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'exô:s>, //h=ðe=sq'= s=k"ôx'=â-s//, /'second half-moon, The moon is in second half., The moon is full./, 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'exô:s>, //ðe\ ôx te s=k"ôx'=â-s//, /'It's a new moon (dark)./, literally '/the moon is burnt out./, attested by Elders Group, <th'éx te skw'exô:s>, //ðe\ ôx te s=k"ôx'=â-s//, /'It's the last quarter moon./, literally '/the moon is burning out./, attested by Elders Group 3/12/75, <kw'éöö skw'exô:s>, //k"ô=[=N=]c s=k"ôx'=â-s//, /'It's a quarter moon with horns up./, literally '/it's a face-up moon./, attested by IHTTC, <kw'élh skw'exô:s>, //k"ô[=N=]c s=k"ôx'=â-s//, /'It's a quarter moon with horns down (straight down or down left or down right)./, literally '/it's a spliced moon./, attested by IHTTC, <lhék w qsel te skw'exô:s>, //lh=ð k"=ðs=ð s=k"ôx'=â-s//, /'The moon is in the day-time sky (when the sun is up too)./, literally '/the moon tripped., The moon hooked its nose./, attested by IHTTC, <stámcha skw'exô:s kw' atse ów me pèlekw>, //s=ð[=N=]c s=k"ôx'=â-s k"ô ð|c\ ð=s=k"ôx'=â-s//, /'What is the next moon to appear?/', literally '/what will be the moon that next comes to appear./, attested by IHTTC, <lálems te skw'exô:s>, //lálem s=ð s=k"ôx'=â-s//, /'halo around the moon./, literally '/the house of the moon./, attested by Elders Group, <q'élööts'eq(eaw te skw'exô:s), //q\ elác'=eq"=[=m=]c s=k"ôx'=â-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'átes (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'exô:s>, //k"=l s=k"ôx'=â-s//, /'how many months, how many months, many months!/ , semantic environment ['how many months (old) is that child?'], attested by AC, <stám te skw'exô:s>, //s=ð[=m=]c s=k"ôx'=â-s//, /'What month is it?, What moon is it?/', (semological comment: a typical answer might be: Tem'elífle (May, salmonberry time), attested by IHTTC (Calendar Lesson), <kw'í:les hó:yss te skw'exô:s>, //k"=l hâ-y=l s=k"ôx'=â-s//, /'the last day of the month./, literally '/what has finished one of the months./, attested by EB, <skw'exô:s sq'óq'ey>, //s=k"ôx'=â-s s=q'ô[=C,=]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'áy ~ kw'áy>, bound root /kʷ-ə-y ~ kʷ-əj/, EFAM 'impossible, can't be', VALJ ['wrong']
MOOD, CJ, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, rarely a free form, Salish cognate: Squamish /kʷ'-áy/ be impossible, wrong W73:294, K67:346, K69:77; found in <kw'áy:ya ~ kw'áy:ye>, /kʷ-ə-ye ~ kʷ-ək-, i's it impossible, can't?, can?!, (<-a ~ -e> interrogative, yes/no question), attested by AC, example: <kw'áy:ya kw'as kw'étslexwx>, /kʷ-ə-y-e kʷ-ə-s kʷ-əc=l-əx~/, 'Can you see it?', attested by AC, <kw'éye kw'as kw'étslexwélep>, /kʷ-ə-y-ə kʷ-ə-s kʷ-əc=l-əxʷ-ələp~/, 'Can you see all see it?', attested by AC.

<skw'áy>, stvi /s=kʷ-ə-yl/, 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=kʷ-əyl/, attested by EB, Deming, IHTTC (SP, NP, AD, AK, DC, EB), BHTTC, Elders Group, ASM ['it can't be'], example: <skw'áy kw'els kw'étslexwx>, //s=kʷ-ə-y kʷ-əl-s kʷ-əc=l-əx~/, 'I can't see it.', literally /it can't be that I see it, my seeing it can't be/, attested by AC, <skw'áy kw'els q'-ál kw'es lúwes>, //s=kʷ-ə-y kʷ-ə-s q'-1 kʷ-əs ləwə-sll/, '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'áy kw'els (kw'étslexwtxt, kw'étslexws, kw'étslexws a:lhtel)>, //s=kʷ-ə-y kʷ-ə-s (kʷ-əc=l-əx-x, kʷ-əc=l-əx-ələp, lə=m, məkʷ-ələp lə=m)ll, 'You can't (see it, all see it, go, all go).', attested by AC, <skw'áy kw'es (kw'étslexwtxt, kw'étslexws, kw'étslexws a:lhtel)>, //s=kʷ-ə-y kʷ-ə-s q'-1əs(?)ll, 'a secret, something you can't talk about'. (irregular <qwéles> talk about), attested by EB, ASM ['it is impossible'], <yó:swe wesk'áy:es kw'éts lexlám>, //yá:swə wə=s=kʷ-ə-ys kʷ-əl-s lə=m/, 'Maybe it's impossible for me to go.', attested by IHTTC; SP, NP, AD, AK, DC, also <yó:swe skw'áy:es kw'éls lám>, //yá:swə s=kʷ-ə-ys kʷ-əl-s lə=m/l, attested by IHTTC; EB, also AD, AK, DC, ASM ['it never is'], <skw'áy kw'éls leps>, //s=kʷ-ə-y kʷ-əl-əpsll, 'He never learns his lesson.', attested by BHTTC, <skw'áy kw'éls su éyo>, //s=kʷ-ə-y kʷ-ə-1-s u s=təy-əl, 'I'm never good.', <skw'áy kw's tu kwikwe'ates te sqiqåqs>, //s=kʷ-ə-y kʷ-ə-tu C=i=kʷə?e=1-ləs tə s=C=i=qəq-sll, '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'áy te s'iwesá:ylem>, //s=kʷ-ə-ye s=təiwes=ə-əc=əml/, /teachings for children that are wrong. (The teachings for children are wrong)/, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), <eckw skw'áy>, /tə-əc-xə s=kʷ-ə-yl/, 'You're wrong.', attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), <tu skw'áy>, /tu s=kʷ-ə-yl/, 'a little bit wrong, not well upstairs (in the mind)/, attested by Elders Group (1/16/80).

by EB; found in <wekw'á:ỵḷ>, //wə kʷ*ə-ỵ-əll/, 'if I get hungry/', attested by Elders (6/28/78), example: <x̌əḷh tel s'ile sḥḷ kẉa:ỵ>, //lxʷəṭḷ tə-ḷ s=li̍ḷ ti ḷ kʷ*əyll/, 'My chest hurts when I get hungry/,' attested by LJ (Elders Group 6/28/78), <le qeliṃḷət tel th'ále sḥḷ lowe kẉa:ỵ>, //lə qəḷ=əm=əet tə-ḷ ə'əle ti ḷ̛ qəll=əw kʷ*əyll/, 'My heart gets weak when I get too hungry.', attested by LJ (Elders Group 6/28/78); found in <kẉa:ỵtseḷ>, //kʷ*ə-ỵ-əlḷ, 'I'm getting hungry.', attested by Deming.

<kẉókẉ'iỵ>, stvi //kʷ=əḷ, ABFC ['be hungry'], FOOD, (<ə-ablaut and -R1> static), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Deming, AC, MH, AD, Elders (Mar. 1972), also <kẉókẉ'ökẉ'iỵ>, //kʷ=əḷ, attested by JL; found in <kẉókẉ'ökẉ'iỵtseḷ>, //kʷ=əḷ=əỵ-c-əll/, [kʷ*əicỵṭḷ], 'I'm hungry.', attested by MH, AD, example: <tsel kẉókẉ'iỵtseḷ>, //c-əḷ kʷ*əḷ=əỵ-əlḷ, 'I'm hungry.', attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972), <latsullh kẉókẉ'ökẉ'iỵ>, //ḷ̛s-c-əlḷ-ṭ kʷ*əḷ=əỵ-əlḷ, '//ḷ̛s I'm always hungry., I'm hungry all the time.'/, attested by Deming, <kẉókẉ'ökẉ'iỵtseḷ>, //kẉókẉ'iỵtseḷ, attested by AC, ASM ['(the)(abstract)'], //kẉókẉ'iỵtseḷ, //c̣-ə-ḷ kʷ*əḷ=əỵ-əlḷ, 'I'm hungry.', attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972), <iẉóỵótseḷ tsel kẉókẉ'iỵ>, //ẉə=əỵ-c-əḷ kʷ*əḷ=əỵ-əlḷ, '//ẉ=əỵ-c-əḷ kʷ*əḷ=əỵ-əlḷ, 'I'm always hungry., I'm hungry all the time.'/, attested by Deming, <kẉókẉ'ökẉ'iỵtseḷ>, //kẉókẉ'iỵtseḷ, attested by AC, ASM ['(definite but distant and out of sight, remote)'], semantic environment ['proper name'], //kẉókẉ'ökẉ'iỵtseḷ, //kẉókẉ'iỵtseḷ, attested by EB. <kẉókẉ'ökẉ'iỵ kẉókẉ'iỵtseḷ>, //kẉókẉ'iỵ kẉókẉ'iỵtseḷ, 'John//', literally '//kẉókẉ'iỵ kẉókẉ'iỵtseḷ, //kẉókẉ'iỵ tsel kẉókẉ'iỵ', 'I wasn't hungry yesterday.'/, attested by EB, <éẉetseḷ kẉókẉ'iỵtseḷ>, //éẉetseḷ kẉókẉ'iỵtseḷ, attested by AC, ASM ['(definite but distant and out of sight, remote)'], semantic environment ['proper name'], //éẉetseḷ kẉókẉ'iỵtseḷ, //éẉetseḷ kẉókẉ'iỵtseḷ, attested by EB. <kẉókẉ'ökẉ'iỵ kẉókẉ'iỵ], //kẉókẉ'iỵ kẉókẉ'iỵ, 'Is John home?//', literally '//kẉókẉ'iỵ kẉókẉ'iỵ, 'Is John home?/', attested by AC, ASM ['(definite but distant and out of sight, remote)'], JITHTTC, 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 kẉá starve.]

<kẉe>, free root //kʷ*əḷ, DEM //the (distant and out of sight, remote), (definite but distant and out of sight, remote), the (abstract), a (remote, abstract), some, (definite)'s, CJ ['that (abstract subordinating conjunction)'], TIME //when (simultaneous subordinating conjunction), as'ḷ, syntactic analysis: demonstrative article, demonstrative conjunction, attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, AD, EB, etc., also <kẉ' ~ kẉ>, //kʷ* ~ kʷ/. attested by EB, ASM ['the (distant and out of sight, remote)'], <li kẉe North>, //li kʷ*ə Northḷ, //ḷ̛s Northḷ, attested by AC, ASM ['(definite but remote or distant and out of sight)'], semantic environment ['proper name'], <iẉíỵ skwetáx̣ kẉe John>, //liə s=kẉ*ətx̣ kʷ*ə Johnḷ, //Is John home?/', literally //kẉ*ətx̣ kʷ*ə Johnḷ, attested by AC, ASM ['(definite but remote or distant and out of sight)'], syntactic environment ['proper name'], <iẉíỵ skwetáx̣ kẉe John>, //liə s=kẉ*ətx̣ kʷ*ə Johnḷ, //Is John home?/', literally //kẉ*ətx̣ kʷ*ə Johnḷ, attested by AC, ASM ['(the)(abstract)'], <chap áhḷteḷ kẉe chéḷaq̣eḷheḷḥ>, //c̣-əṭx̣ kʷ*ə c̣əḷq̣eḷḥ, '//You (plural) ate yesterday.'/, attested by AC, ASM ['(definite)'], <lóỵ sqẉálewels tḷ Máḷi kẉe qó:>, //ḷ̛ỵ s=qẉeḷ=əẉəḷ-ṣ̣ə̣ ṃḷ kʷ*ə q̣á:lḷ, //Mary is only thinking of water.,//ḷ̛ỵ s=qẉeḷ=əẉəḷ-ṣ̣ə̣ ṃḷ kʷ*ə q̣á:lḷ, //Mary is only thinking of water.,//ḷ̛ỵ s=qẉeḷ=əẉəḷ-ṣ̣ə̣ ṃḷ kʷ*ə q̣á:lḷ, //Mary is only thinking of water.,//ḷ̛ỵ s=qẉeḷ=əẉəḷ-ṣ̣ə̣ ṃḷ kʷ*ə q̣á:lḷ, //Mary is only thinking of water.,//ḷ̛ỵ s=qẉeḷ=əẉəḷ-ṣ̣ə̣ ṃḷ kʷ*ə q̣á:lḷ, //Mary is only thinking of water.,//ḷ̛ỵ s=qẉeḷ=əẉəḷ-ṣ̣ə̣ ṃḷ kʷ*ə q̣á:lḷ, //Mary is only thinking of water.,//ḷ̛ỵ s=qẉeḷ=əẉəḷ-ṣ̣ə̣ ṃḷ kʷ*ə q̣á:lḷ, //Mary is only thinking of water.,
kw'íxwós.

kw'éla, possibly root /k"éla/, semantic environment [used when showing something to someone], phonology: has rising tone when used this way, probable clipped form from root kw'éts

kw'í ~ kw''í ~ kw'í.

element, noun, attested by AC, Elders Group, contrast <spéxw> bowel, Elder's comment: "some call it that", attested by AC, example: <hi:kw te kw'él:xes te músimosò:l:ln/, /hí:k kw'él:xes te músimosò:l:ln/, /The calf's belly is big./, attested by AC.

kw'élh, possible bound root /k"él/, meaning uncertain but prob. turn, twist

kw'élw, free root /k"él/, EFAM ['Really. (said in doubt)'], semantic environment [used when doubting someone'], (=:> emphasis or <=:> 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 all by itself, attested by AD.

kw'í ~ kw'íy.

<kw'í~xw>, CLO /'gumboots, rubber boots'/, see kw'íxw.

<kw'íy>, WALTR ['being flowing'], see kw'í.

<kw'ím>, ABFC ['training'], see kw'í.

<kw'í>, TVMO /'climbing, rising'/, see kw'í ~ kw'íy.

<kw'íxw>, FSH ['check a net or trap (for fish)'], see kw'íxw.

<kw'íw>, ABFC ['growing up'], see kw'í.

<kw'íqw, kw'íqw ~ kw'íqw, ABFC /'facing up, head sticking up'/, see kw'íi ~ kw'í ~ kw'í.

<kw'íw, kw'íqw ~ kw'íw, PLN ['Kilgarden village on Upper Sumas River'], see kw'íi ~ kw'í ~ kw'í.

<kw'íw>, WETH ['hailing (weather)'], see kw'íw.

<kw'íw, kw'íqw ~ kw'íw, ANA '/'~ s=á·l~ smq'él/ stomach, H-T<kóela> stomach, Elder's comment: "stomach (inside and outside)(of animal, bird, human, etc.)", attested by AC, contrast <spéxw> animal tripe (stomach, upper and lower), bowel, Elder's comment: "some call it that", attested by AC, example: <hi:kw te kw'élxes te músimosò:ll/, /The calf's belly is big./, attested by AC.

<kw'íw>, ds /s=s=á·l/ BPI /'have a big belly, big-bellied person'/, (s=) stative ~ s= nominalizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal, example: <chxw xe'ít telúwe skw'íw, //c-x x'=tí t=léwə s=s=á·l/ /What are you doing, you big-belly?'/, attested by

<kw'íw>, free root /k"éla/, BPI /'a mad that I have to wait/', attested by Elders Group, ASW ['when (simultaneous coordinating conjunction)'], <í:htsel le qi' kw'élw s=s'ò:les/, //í:í-q-c-ə/ lə q-i=q' k"o-s-ə ʔə sá·les//, /I went to (go) to jail when I was drunk./, attested by Elders Group, <í:chxw we'ýy el qwóqwel kw'és me kwetxwílem kwtha siyáya/, //í-c-x wə-ʔəyə lə qε'=s=AáC,ə=q=] l k"o-s əə k"e=lx=il=əm k"=e=ə i=əyəl//, /Were you still talking when your friend came in?/, attested by AC.

<kw'íw>, free root /k"éla/, 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'íw>, df //k"e=ə ~ k"e=ə/ll, EFAM ['Really. (said in doubt)'], semantic environment [used when doubting someone'], (=:> emphasis or <=:> 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 all by itself, attested by AD.

<kw'íw>, ABFC ['look at one's face'], see kw'íts ~ kw'íts.

<kw'íw, kv'í:sem>, FSH ['check a net or trap (for fish)'], see kw'íts ~ kw'íts.

<kw'íw, kw'íw>, WALTR ['being flowing'], see kw'í.

<kw'íw, kw'íw>, ABFC ['growing up'], see kw'í.

<kw'íw, kw'íw, kw'íw, ABFC /'facing up, head sticking up'/, see kw'íi ~ kw'í ~ kw'í.

<kw'íw, kw'íw, kw'íw, PLN ['Kilgarden village on Upper Sumas River'], see kw'íi ~ kw'í ~ kw'í.

<kw'íw>, TVMO /'climbing, rising'/, see kw'í ~ kw'íy.

<kw'íw, kw'íw, kw'íw, CLO /'gumboots, rubber boots'/, see kw'íxw.

<kw'íw, kw'íw>, REL /'training'/, see kw'í ~ kw'íy.

<kw'íw, kw'íw, kw'íw, ABFC /'stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater, rug-beater'/, see kw'íw.

<kw'íw, kw'íw, kw'íw, WETH ['hailing (weather)'], see kw'íw.

<kw'íw, kw'íw, kw'íw, possible bound root /k"íw, meaning uncertain but prob. turn, twist

<kw'íw, kw'íw, kw'íw, ds /s=s=á·l/ BPI /'have a big belly, big-bellied person'/, (s=) stative ~ s= nominalizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal, example: <chxw xe'ít telúwe skw'íw, //c-x x'=tí t=léwə s=s=á·l/ /What are you doing, you big-belly?'/, attested by
Elders Group.

<kw'éláh>, NUM ['how many times'], see kw'í:1 ~ kw'íl.

<kw'éláw ~ kw'élów>, probably root /kʷ'eláw ~ kʷ'élów/, ANA /skin, hide (with/without hair or fur), pelt, skin, HUNT, SPRD ['dog-hair blanket dancing apron (APM 12/4/64)'], MC, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, DM, CT, HT, other sources: ES /kʷ'elów/- skin (hide), H-T kw'éló skin (human) and kw'éló s TE smýÉts (macron over i) skin of an animal, also <kw'élów> /kʷ'eló-w/, attested by BJ 12/5/64, also /dog-hair blanket dancing apron/1, attested by DM 12/4/64, example: <kw'élów's te sméyeth>, /kʷ'elów-s te s=méyəčč/, /'the animal's hide, the skin of an animal'/, attested by AC, CT, HT, <hók'wex kw'eláh's tel kw'eláw's te sméyeth>, //hákʷ=əxʷ kʷ'ə ʔíl[=A̱x̂=c']=əč kʷ'ə-s mè=xʷ te kʷ'elów-s te s=méyəčč/, /'use a knife to take off the skin of an animal'/, attested by CT, HT, <p'áth'et te kw'élów's te sméyeth li te st'elákw' siyólh>, /p'èxʷ=əT te kʷ'elów-s te s=méyəčč li te s=t'éłčqʷ si=yáñ/1, /'sew the hide of an animal on a circular frame'/, attested by HT, <kw'élów: sp'áp'eth'>, /kʷ'eló-()-w s=pέ[=C,ə]=ɛ'č'/, /'sinew thread'/, attested by DM 12/4/64.

<kw'élówáxel>, ds /kʷ'elów=əxəl/, ANA ['skin of the arm'], lx =áxel on the arm, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<kw'élówépsém>, ds /kʷ'elów=əpsəm/, ANA ['skin of the nape of the neck'], lx =épsem on the back of the neck, on the back of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<kw'élówéqw>, ds /kʷ'elów=əqʷ/, ANA /skin of the head, scalp/, lx =éqw on top of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, also <skw'elówq> /kʷ'elów=əqʷ/, attested by IHTTC; found in <skw'elówq> /l/s-kʷ'elów=əqʷ-sÌ/, /'his scalp', (<-s> inalienable possession), (<-s> third person possessive), attested by IHTTC.

<kw'élówíles>, ds /kʷ'elów=íles/, ANA ['skin of the chest'], lx =íles on the chest, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<kw'élówhíts>, ds /kʷ'elów=íč/, ANA ['skin of the back'], lx =íts ~ éwíts on the back, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<kw'élówhelh>, ds /kʷ'elów=əhel/, ANA ['skin of the throat'], lx =helh on the throat, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<kw'élówōy̱ethel>, ds /kʷ'elów=á-y̱əhel/, ANA /skin of the mouth, (prob. also skin of the chin or jaw or lips)/, lx =y̱ethel on the chin, on the jaw, on the lips, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<kw'élók'w'exwléw>, MC ['be box-shaped'], see kw'óxwe.

<kw'élók'w't'el>, EZ ['a few mice'], see kw'átel.

<kw'élówáxel>, ANA ['skin of the arm'], see kw'élów ~ kw'élów.

<kw'élówépsém>, ANA ['skin of the nape of the neck'], see kw'élów ~ kw'élów.

<kw'élówéqw>, ANA /skin of the head, scalp/, see kw'élów ~ kw'élów.

<kw'élówíles>, ANA ['skin of the chest'], see kw'élów ~ kw'élów.

<kw'élówíts>, ANA ['skin of the back'], see kw'élów ~ kw'élów.

<kw'élówhelh>, ANA ['skin of the throat'], see kw'élów ~ kw'élów.

<kw'élówōy̱ethel>, ANA /skin of the mouth, (prob. also skin of the chin or jaw or lips)/, see kw'élów ~ kw'élów.

<kw'élqwáš> /'clubbing many times, hitting many times'/, see kw'óqw.
<kw'élwelh>, df /kʷ*él=ð(él)wət//, ABFC ['step over something'], possibly <=élwelh> on the side, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

Lexwskw'owwelh>, dnom //lnx>s=kʷ*aw(=)òwət//, PLN /'slough just east of Tít'emt'ámex (which is at the railway tunnel north of Ruby Creek), slough near Saqwé:lxw and just east of Silhíxw (which is creek from Hick's Lake)/, lx <lexw=se> something that's always, possibly <=owwelh> 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'élewówelh>, comment: perhaps in error, recorded later from memory, attested by AK.

<kw'élwés>, probable stem /kʷ*élwəs//, root meaning unclear

<skw'élwés>, df /s=kʷ*élwəs//, 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 /skʷ*élwəs/ relative's spouse's relative, H-T skwówilis (macron over u) sibling's spouse's relations.

<skw'ékw'lwéses>, pln /s=C,ə-kʷ-*əl-[Af-]lwəs//, KIN ['children's in-laws'], (semological comment: note that it is the connecting relation that is pluralized here), (<R5-> plural), (<áp-ablaut> (an unusual type) perhaps also plural here), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<kw'ely>, possible root or stem /kʷ*ély//, meaning unclear

<skw'élyáxel>, dnom /s=kʷ*ély=əxə//, 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, Lasius cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicus, 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 /skʷ*ílé-xə/ bat, H-T petspasElákEl (macron over e, umlaut over the á) bat (Vespertilio subbulat).

<skwí'kw'elyáxel>, dmn /s=C,i=kʷ*ély=əxə//, EZ ['young bat'], (<R4-> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<kw'élh>, free root /kʷ*él//, 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, [kʷ*él] could show an underlying /é/ vowel; thus too perhaps the vowel in /kʷ*épíl/ pour it out, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP, AD, Deming, EB, AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /kʷ*épíll/ spill (itr.) W73:245, K67:344, Lushootseed /kʷ*épíl/ spill, pour H76:255, example: <kw'élh te sepíll>, /kʷ*éll te sepíll/, 'The flour spilled!', literally /the bread spilled', attested by AC, <le kw'élh te qó:>, //Íə kʷ*éll te qá:/, 'The water spilled!', attested by AC, <kw'élh te sth'í:ms; q'péthla>, /lkʷ*éll tə s=ə'í-m-s; q'í=péT-tə/, 'His berries spilled; gather them!', attested by EB, <kw'élh te skw'xó:s>, /lkʷ*éll tə s=kʷ*əx=ə-sə/, '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 /C,ə-kʷ*éll//, WATR ['be flowing'], semantic environment ['liquid'], (<R5->
Continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, AC, also <kw'ékwélh>, //kʷə-[C,ə]-ʃ//, attested by AC, example: <le kw'ékwélh te qόː //, //lə C,ə-kʷʷə ʃ tə qá-ʃ//, //The water is flowing //, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72. <li me kw'ékwélh te stόló li te shxwλísnalhex //, //li me kʷ-[C,ə]-ʃ tə s=tá-low li tə sxʷ=lí-s-əʃ//, //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'lháːt>, pcs //kʷʷə=ʃT or kʷʷə=ʃT=M=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, (<Á=Á or metathesis type 1 and -t> purposeful control transitive), phonology: possibly metathesis type 1, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, also <kw'lháːt>, also //spill it, turn it on its side! //, //kʷʷə=ʃT//, attested by Deming, also <kw'élhát>, //kʷʷə=ʃT or kʷʷə=ʃT=M=T//, phonology: possible metathesis type 2, attested by AC, example: <kw'élhát te qόː //, //lə C,ə-kʷʷə ʃ tə qá-ʃ, //spill the water! //, attested by AC.

<kw'lhós>, ds //kʷʷə=á-s//, WATR ['spill (on the face?)'], (<Á=Á> on the face), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<kw'lhósst>, pcs //kʷʷə=á-s=T=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'], (<Á=Á> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming.

<skw'álhem>, dnom //s=kʷʷə=om or s=kʷʷə=[Á=Á]ʃ=təm//, 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, (<Á> nominalizer), possibly <kw-ablaut> derivational, (<Á=Á> intransitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chill., attested by Elders Group, compare <liːlatses> little berry basket (Tait dial.).

<kw'elhwát>, PRON /'who else?/, who (of several)?, (anybody else (AC))?/l, see wát.

<kw'ém>, free root //kʷʷəm//, ABFC ['grow up'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT.

<kw'ékwém>, cts //C,ə-kʷʷəm//, ABFC ['growing up'], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT.

<kw'eqw= //kw'q=, TCH /'hit with a stick-like object, clubbed!/ see free root kw'qow. 

<kw'eqwálih'>, 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'qow.

<kw'eqweláːxel>, TCH /'hit on the arm!/, see kw'qow.

<kw'eqwíwét>, SOC /'spank s-o!/ see kw'qow.

<kw'eqwxel>, TCH /'hit on the leg, [hit on the foot]!/ see kw'qow.

<kw'ešs>, possible root //kʷʷəs//, root meaning unclear

<skw'éštel>, dfl //s=kʷʷəs=əľ//, CAN 'homemade anchor, kilik, kalik, (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 <Á=Á> nominalizer, lx <Á=tel> device, something for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, reproduce drawing from card.

<kw'esēlets>, TCH /'hot on the rump, hot seat!/ see kw'ás.
<kw'ésó:ythel>, ABDF ['burned on the lips'], see kw'ás.

<kw'ésqel>, ABDF ['burned in the throat'], see kw'ás.

<kw'ésqes>, ABDF '/burned on the finger or hand, burnt the hand, a hand got burnt/', see kw'ás.

<kw'ésxel>, ABDF ['burned on the foot'], see kw'ás.

<kw'ětxwt>, pcs /kw'ětxʷ=ʔl/, MC ['loosen it (of a knot)'], semantic environment ['knotted fibre'], WV, (=<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC, IHTTC.

<kw'eth'i:lt>(possible error for kw'eth'i:lt), pcs /kw'eth'iːlt (or) k'eth'í·lt=T(l), incs MC ['turn s-th right-side up'], probably root <kw'eth'> tip, turn over, (=<i:t> 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 /kw'eth'íʔl=l=ʔml/, 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'eth'em>, ds /kw'eth'íʔl=k=ʔml/, CAN ['tippy (of a canoe)'], (=<e> continual or derivational), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, perhaps just intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<kw'eth'elíqwem>, mdls /kw'eth'íʔl=k=ʔml/, 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 (=<iqw> or (=<elíqw> on top of the head, (=<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<kw'eth'k'ech'elíqwem>, plv /C=c=C=k'eth'íʔl=k=ʔml/, PLAY /doing somersaults, tumbling (like a gymnast)/, semantic environment ['play, gymnast (latter environment conditions the characteristic allosem of the reduplication)'], (=R3e plural ~ characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<kw'áth'elíqwem>, mdls /kw'áth'íʔl=k=ʔml/, MC ['wobbling on its bottom'], ABFC, (=<al> ablaut > continual or derivational), lx (=<ets> on the bottom, (=<em> middle voice), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<kw'eth'elíqwem>, mdls /kw'eth'íʔl=k=ʔml/, PLAY ['do a somersault'], see kw'eth'ém.

<kw'íth'ém>, CAN ['tippy (of a canoe)'], see kw'eth'ém.

<kw'íth'k'ech'elíqwem>, PLAY /doing somersaults, tumbling (like a gymnast)/, see kw'eth'ém.

<kw'ětsw'ets>, SOC ['expect'], see kw'át ~ kw'óts.

<kw'ětsk'ech'etsmet>, SOC ['expect s-o'], see kw'át ~ kw'óts.

<kw'ětslexw>, ABFC /see s-o/s-th, catch sight of s-th/s-o/, see kw'óts ~ kw'óts.

<kw'ěts'ele>, ANAH /I have a part in the hair, to part (hair)/, see kw'óts'.

<kw'ěts'ele>, ABFC ['to part one's hair'], see kw'óts'.

<kw'ěts'tel>, FSH ['fish butchering knife'], see kw'óts'.

<kw'ěwátes>, PRON ['something'], see wát.

<kw'ěxáhlálem ~ kw'ěxáhlálem>, df /kw'ěxáhlálem/, ABFC ['panting'], possibly root <kw'ěxá> count, lx (=hlh = lhái = lhál) in the throat, (=<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
<kw'e'i ~ kw'i ~ kw'i>, free root /k"e'i ~ k"i ~ k"i/, ABFC /'lie? with surface facing up, sticking up, on the side? or edge?/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, example: <i kw'i te thítthqet>, //í k"í tə C,í·k qeí/., //on the (side? or edge?) of the little tree?, attested by AD.

<kw'e:i yeqel ~ kw'e:iqel>, df //í k"e'í=qel or k"e'í=qel/., 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'aqálem> lie on ones back under root <kw'aq>.

<kw'e:i yeqel>, cts //í k"e'í[=]qel or k"e'í[=]qel/., ABFC ['lying on one's back'], (<=->
continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<kw'e:kw'e:iqw ~ kw'e:kw'iqw>, cts //í k"e[-C,ə-]=eí= or k"e[-C,ə-]=eí=./, ABFC /'facing up, head sticking up?/, possibly <R5- or -R1-> continuative, lx <=qw ~ =íqw> on top of the head, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, DF, Elders Group.

<Kw'e:kw'e:iqw ~ Kw'e:kw'e:iqw ~ Kw'e:kw'iqw>, ds //í k"e[-C,ə-]=eí=./ or k"e[-C,ə-]=eí=./ or C,ə=k"eí=eí=./, 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 (lst ed.):19 <kw-kwi-UHK>, source: place names reference file #92.

<kw'e:iós>, ds //í k"eí=ás= or k"eí=ás=sl/., ABFC ['face up?'], lx <=os> on the face, face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: <kw'e:iós skw'exós>, //í k"eí=ás s=k"eí=ás=sl/., /'quarter moon with horns up?/, attested by IHTTC.

<kw'e:iqel>, ABFC ['lying on one's back'], see kw'e'i ~ kw'i ~ kw'i.

<kw'e:i yeqel ~ kw'e:iqel>, ABFC /'lie on one's back, on his back?/, see kw'e'i ~ kw'i ~ kw'i.

<kw'e:iós>, ABFC ['face up?'], see kw'e'i ~ kw'i ~ kw'i.

<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'>s, HUNT ['cleaning or butchering a fish or animal'], see kw'íts'.

<kw'íkw'ewelhp>, EB /'jack pine', lodgepole pine?/, see kw'íxw.

<Kw'íkw'ewelhp>, 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?/?, see kw'íxw.

<Kw'íkw'íyá:la>, PLN ['Coquihalla River'], see kw'íy.

<kw'íkw'íxwós>, WETH [''hail when it comes in sheets'], see kw'íxwós.

<kw'i'l ~ kw'i'l>, free root /k"íl ~ k"íl/., NUM ['are how many?'], syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by AC, EB, BJ, Elders Group, BHTTC, IHTTC; found in <kw'ílchap>, //í k"íl-c-ep//, /'How many of you?, How many of you are there?/., attested by AC, also <kw'ílchap talhwélep>., /k"íl-c-ep tep=kwlíep/., attested by AC, example: <kw'íl (swáyle, sthóqwi, músmes)>, //í k"íl
(s=wēyəl, s=èaqʷi, múmsəs)/l, /"How many (days, fish, cows/cattle)?!/, attested by AC, <kw'il yé sléxwelh>, /lkʷ"íl yə s=ìləxʷəhl/, /"How many canoes?!/; *<kw'ilówelh, kw'ilwelh> rejected by EB, <kw'il yé lalələm>, /lkʷ"íl yə C-ε=lələml/, /"How many houses?!/; *<kw'ilátwtxw> rejected by EB, also <kw'il í te lələm>, /lkʷ"íl íə lələml/, attested by Elders Group, also <kw'il te lələm>, /lkʷ"íl tə lələml/, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group, also <kw'ilátwtxw>, /lkʷ"íl=lx/,, /l=kʷílwənt/; rejected by EB, *<kw'ilíwet> rejected, //kʷílət/,'/"How many clothes?*/, Elders' comment: "never heard", attested by EB. *<kw'ilímət> rejected, /"How many piles?, How many kinds?*/, Elders' comment: "never heard", attested by EB, <kulh kw'il syi'llóləm>, //l=ul=kʷ"íl s=ìyíləl=əml/, /"How old is he?, How many years is he?/*, attested by AC, <achxw welh kw'il máqa>, //l=ε-c-xʷ wət kʷ"íl məqəl/., /"How old are you?/*, literally fyou were already how many snow(s)*/, Elders' comment: "better than achxw kw'il syi'llóləm", attested by BHTTC, also <achxw welh kw'il syi'llóləm>, //l=ε-c-xʷ wət kʷ"íl s=ìyíləl=əm kʷ"íl=s=ìyíləl=əm [-ə-]l/., /"How many years have you been working?/*, attested by BHTTC.

<kw'ilə], ds /lkʷ"íl=ələ → kʷ"íl=əl/, NUM ['how many people?'], lx =ələ ~ =ə > people, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by EB, also <kw'ilə>, /lkʷ"íl=əl/, attested by BJ 5/64, also <kw'ilə>, /lkʷ"íl=əl/, attested by Deming, example: <kw'ilə yé me xwe'í>, /lkʷ"íl=ə me xʷə=əl/, /"How many people came?*/, literally fthe (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'ilə ye xwel'mexw xwe'í>, /lkʷ"íl=ə xʷə=xʷələm=gʷ xʷə=əl/, /"How many people got here?*/, literally fthe (plural, human) Indian, person who get here are how many people?/*, attested by EB.

<kw'iləs ~ kw'iləs>, ds /lkʷ"íl=s=ì ~ kʷ"íl=əs/l, NUM ['several (people, animals) (exact number unknown)/], (/l=s=ə subdjective, 3p used to derive indefinite nominals), phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: indefinite nominal, attested by EB, example: <kw'iləs t'we té músməs>, /lkʷ"íl=s tə wə tə músməs/l, /'There must be several cows./, phonology: sentence-stress on the demonstrative article té, attested by EB.

<kw'iləs ~ kw'iləs>, ds /lkʷ"íl=s=ì ~ kʷ"íl=əs/l, NUM ['be how much money?'], lx =əs 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'iləs>, /lkʷ"íl=əs/l, phonology: updrifting or tone-harmony, attested by EB, example: <kw'iləs tá' tále>, /lkʷ"íl=əs tə ələ=tə ələ/, /"How much is your money?, How much money do you have?/*, phonology: updrifting or tone-harmony (ə is normally never stressed; it has low pitch), attested by EB, <kw'iləs tá' tále>, /lkʷ"íl=s tə ələ=tə ələ/, /"How much money you have been working?/*, attested by Elders Group.

<kw'ilówelh>, ds /lkʷ"íl=òwətl/, NUM ['be how many canoes?'], lx =òwelh canoe, vessel, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by Elders Group, but never heard by EB before.

<kw'ilóxes>, ds /lkʷ"íl=òwsəl/, NUM ['be how many canoes?'], lx =òxes canoe paddle, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by Elders Group.

<skw'iləs>, ds /skw"íl=əs/., NUM ['be what hour?'], lx s=....=es hour, o'clock, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by EB, also <skw'iləs> hour, o'clock, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by EB, AC, example: <têx te skw'iləs>, /têx tə s=kʷ"íl=əs/l, /"What time is it? (approach, get up to, get near)/, attested by EB, AC.

<skw'iləs>, ds /skw"íl=əs/., NUM ['be what day?'], lx s=....=es day, cyclic period, phonology: circumfix, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by BJ, example: <le skw'iləs tlowəyel>, /lə=s tə s=kʷ"íl=əs tələ=wəyəl/, /"What day is this? (today, this day)/, attested by BJ 5/64.
<kw'eláhl>, ds //k^"iəl=έ4p/, NUM ['how many times'], 1x <=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'eláhl (kw'elsé, kw'a'asé) là:m>, //k^"iəl=έ4 (k^"s-l-s-ê, k^"-έ5s-ê lê =ml/, /How many times did (I, you) go?/), phonology: downstepping, syntactic comment: Cheh. dialect -é supposedly past tense here, attested by EB. <kw'elálhp (kwsét, kwsélèp, kwsés) là:m>, //k^"iəl=έ4 (k^"-s-ê-lp, k^"-s-ê-s lê =ml/, /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'ílah, NUM ['how many people?'], see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

kw'ílahlp ~ kw'ílahlp>, ds //k^"iəl=έ4p ~ k^"iəl=έ4p//, NUM ['how many trees'], 1x <=álhp ~ álhp > tree, plant, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, num, attested by EB, example: <kw'ílahhp ye theqthéqet íkw'elò>, //k^"iəl=έ4p yə C,θ,C,-êθ[¬]-qât tl=k^"e=ləl/, /How many trees are there [here]?/, literally /the (plural, human) trees here are how many trees?/, attested by EB.

kw'ílą, NUM ['how many trees'], see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

kw'ílás ~ kw'ílás, NUM /several (people, animals) (exact number unknown)/, see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

kw'ílès ~ kw'ílès, NUM ['be how much money?'], see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

kw'ílwelh, NUM ['be how many canoes?'], see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

kw'ílwes, NUM ['how many paddles?'], see kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.

kw'ílhew, probable root or stem //k^"iəwll /mother-in-law, father-in-law, spouse's parent, parent-in-law/, not attested as free form but may exist when not inalienably possessed.

kw'ílhew>, df //s=k^"iəwll, 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^"iəwll spouse's parent, wife's brother.

kw'ílhew>, pln /š=k^"i-[-Aê] יהwll/, KIN /in-laws (?), parents-in-law, spouse's parents/, (á-aablat) plural, ablaut: phonology, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, example: <le xwe'í: ta skw'ílähew>, //lə x=ê=ttí-ít ê s=k^"i-[-Aê]=יהwll/, /Your in-laws have come. (arrive, past tense/), attested by AC.

kw'íqel>, EB ['to sprout (from root')], see kw'í:l ~ kw'íy.

kw'í:tsel>, df //k^"i-cəll/, 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 Syeqwlmetxw, and the female's is Syeqwlmetelot (from yéqw burn); if they are called by these names they will understand'], possible root <qwá:y>, bound root //q^" ê-y scorched, blacken near fire/ if fronted and vowel dropped, possibly <=itself> on the back, (a lit. meaning of scorched on the back would fit the grizzled/grey-tipped fur on the back), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, HT, DF, DM, also 'small grizzly bear', attested by DF, also <kw'íchel>, //k^"i-cəll/, attested by BJ (12/5/64, 5/64), also <kw'íchel>, //k^"i-cəll/, attested by Elders Group 3/1/72.

kw'íts>, root, perhaps bound //k^"i-ic' butcher, cut open and process/, semantic environment ['fish, animal'].

kw'íkwets>, cts //k^"i-[C,θ]-cəll/, 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"i[=C,ə=]c'=ll/, 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"i[=C,ə=]c' t= sx=xwll/, 'backbone of fish (with meat left on)', attested by DM 12/4/64.

<kw'íts'et>, pcs /k"ic'=Tll/, 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"[=C,ə=]c'=sl/, cts, HUNT ['cleaning or butchering a fish or animal'], FSH, (<<R1=> continuous), (<<els> structured activity continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<kw'íts'etel>, dnom /k"i[=A=]c'=ol/, 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'ílamwél 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> derivation), (<<tel> device, thing for), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<kw'íts'elews>, ds /k"i[=A=]c'=ol=ssl/, ANAH '/(have a) part in the hair, to part (hair)/', probably root <kw'íts'> cut open and process, butcher, (<<é-ablaut> derivation), (<<el> get, become), lx <<es> on the face, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AK in IHTTC, MH in Deming, also <skw'íts'elews>, //s=k"i[=A=]c'=ol=ssl/, also '/a part in the hair/', attested by SP in IHTTC, also <kw'íts'eleqw>, //k"i[=A=]c'=olq"l/, lx <<eleqw> on top of the head, in the hair, attested by AK in IHTTC.

<kw'íts'elews>, sas /k"i[=A=]c'=ol=sl/, ANAH '/(have a) part in the hair, to part (hair)/', probably root <kw'íts'> cut open and process, butcher, (<<é-ablaut> derivation), (<<el> get, become), lx <<es> on the face, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<skw'íts'olésw>, stvi /s=k"ic'=áls/ ANAH '/cross-eyed, prob. also cock-eyed\', probably root <kw'íts'> butchering, cut open, (<<se> staticive), lx <<ólésw> 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'íbw>, free root /k"ibw/ 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'íbw> /b=k"k\'iw/ in the story, the (female) Pitch)'], syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, Elders Group, other sources: ES /k"ibw/ pit, H-T kwe'Eq (macron over e) gum, pitch.

<kw'íbwelhp>, ds /k"i[=A=]x=ôp/ 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'íbwolhp>, dmm /k"i[=C,ə=]x=ôp/ EB /"jack pine", lodgepole pine\', ['Pinus contorta'], (<<R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL.

<Kw'íkw'íbwolhp>, dmm /k"i[=C,ə=]x=ôp/ PLN /next mountain above (north/upriver from Tittswengsel (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 toponymic 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 Lhát:lt starts, i.e. both on the west side of Harrison R. as are Titxwemqsel 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'ixwelhp>, ds //C;=k"*ix=x'əll/, CLO /'gumboots, rubber boots/', (<R5=> derivational), lx <xel> on the foot, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun.

<kw'ixwelhp>, EB /'pitchwood (esp. fir, pine, spruce)/, see kw'ixw.

<kw'iy ~ kw'i>, free root //k"*iy ~ k"*il/, 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'], <kw'íy kuw'el la kw'i'>, //k"*iy k"*l-s le k"*il, '/I can't get up (vertical surface).'/, attested by AC, ASM ['climb'], <lílation kw'i'>, //le-4 k"*il, '/Go on, climb/', attested by AC.

<kw'ekw'iy>, df //C;=k"*il/, TVMO /'climbing, rising/', (<R5-> continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, HT, example: <mi kw'ekw'iy te qó'>, //mi C;=k"*iy 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'iy>, dnom //sx[C;=k"*il, BLDG ['main rafters of longhouse'], ASM ['poles going across the top of a longhouse'], (<shxw=> nominalizer, R5= continuous or resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<kw'íkw'íythet>, pcrs //C;=k"*iy=T=əll, 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-> continuous), (<=thet> purposeful control transitiivizer plus reflexive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<kw'íyeqel>, //k"*iy=qəll/, 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: <lámstel kw'íyeqel(t) te smált>, //lə=m-c-ə l"*iy=qəll(=T) tə s=məlt/, '/I'm going to climb up the mountain (or rock)./', attested by AC, <latsel kw'íyeqel la(m) te smált; latsel háwe kw'e tlaqtéte>, //lə=c-ə l"*iy=qəll lə(=m) tə s=məlt; lə-c-ə həwə k"*ə ə [=l]=tə=qəll/, '/I'm going up the mountain to hunt deer.'/ I'm going to go up on the mountain; I'm going to hunt some deer.'/, attested by AC.

<kw'íqel>, probably //k"*iq=qəll/, 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'íyles>, df //k"*iy=əll=ə ~ k"*iy=əll=ə/ll, TIME /'be Spring, [cyclic period] when everything comes up/, probably root <k"*iy> climb, rise, get up, probably <es> become, get, come, go, probably <es> cyclic period, season, month, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, attested by AC.

<temkw'íyles>, df //tem=k"*iy=əll=ə/ll, 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'íyles>, //tem=k"*iy=əll=ə/ll, phonology: updrifting, attested by AC.
<kw'i:le>}, stvi //s=k"*iy=ɐc//, ABDF /'be lame (in hip, esp. from birth)/, literally /be raised/climbing in the bottom/hip/, (<ss> stative), lx <<=lets> on the bottom, on the rump, in the hip, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC.

<kw'iykw'i:le>}, ds //s=C,əC,=k"*iy=ɐc//, PLN ['village at the confluence of Sweltzer and Soowahlie creeks with Chilliwack River'], literally /something that climbs/rises many times on the bottom/, (<ss> 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.

<kw'iyte>, ds //s=k"*iy=ɐth//, 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'], (<ss> nominalizer), lx <<=tel> device, thing for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, AC, DM.

<kw'iy>, bound root /'stingy, refuse/.

<kw'iy:te:m>, ızs //k"*iy=ɐm//, EFAM /'stingy of food, refuse (somebody something)/, (<ss:əm> intransitivizer), phonology: stressed intransitivizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<kw'iyat>, pcs //k"*iy=ɐT//, EFAM ['refuse s-o something'], (<ss> purposeful control transitive), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <kw'iyates>, //k"*iy=ɐT=əs/, /'He refuses s-o something./, attested by EB.

<skw'ikw'iy:ly ~ skw'ikw'i >, chrs //s=k"*iy=C,əC,=k"*iy=əc//, stvi, EFAM /'be stingy', (<ss> stative), (<ss>R2 characteristic or iterative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: <o telúwe skw'ikw'iy>, //ţo t=ɛwə s=k"*iy=C,əC,=k"*iy=əs/, /'Oh, you're stingy./, attested by Elders Group.

<Kw'ikw'iy:la>, dnom //k"*iy=C,əC,=əl//, PLN ['Coquihalla River'], literally /'stingy container, stingy place/', ASM ['so named because Indians would go to a deep pool named Skw'ékwxeq or Skw'ékwxwág in the Coquihalla River to spear q'óxel (suckerfish) which were plentiful in the pool; but when they thrust their spears in, black-haired, 2-foot tall, dark-skinned water-pygmies (called s'ól:mx) 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 Coqualeetz's place names photo collection; there were two other pools farther up the Coquihalla where these water-pygmies or water-babies lived; the pool Skw'éxweq (place name #204) is just where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River; it may also have been called Skw'ikw'ékwxeq 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'ikw'iy:ále>, //k"*iy=C,əC,=ál//, attested by SP, also <Kw'ikw'iy:ále>, //k"*iy=C,əC,=ʔəl0/], [k"*ik"iʔəl], phonology: variant =ál ~ =hálé 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.

<kwi'yat>, EFAM ['refuse s-o something'], see kw'iy.

<kwi'yeqel>, TVMO /'climb a mountain, climb a hill, go up a mountain or hill/, see kw'í ~ kw'iy.
<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>, 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’okw’eleqw>, DS ['be curious'], see kw’áts ~ kw’éts.

<Kw’okw’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’okw’etset>, ABFC ['looking at s-th/s-o'], see kw’áts ~ kw’éts.

<Kw’okw’etslexw>, ABFC ['staring'], see kw’áts ~ kw’éts.

<Kw’ókw’etslxel>, HUNT ['tracking, following prints'], see kw’áts ~ kw’éts.

<Kw’ókw’iy>, ABFC ['be hungry'], see kw’à:y.

<Kw’ómkw’em>, chrs ['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>, //yɛlɛw=ɛl k’”ám=C,ɛC s=wíyəqəl//, /(He’s the) strongest man./, literally
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

/(he is) past,beyond strong man/, syntactic comment: superlative, attested by Elders Group, <éy kwómkw’emcha telí s’ôh sqwálewel xwlam kw’e it totílt tlówáylel/, /I/they k”-âm=C_1;eC_1-ce telí s?áí s=q”êl=sêwax \_x”le=m\_k_’è\_ti ta-[C,e]-!l=!l-T \_tálwa=wyàl/, /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’óqw – kw’eqw= – kw’qw=>, free root /kw’-aq\_/, TCH /hit with a stick-like object, clubbed/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL, EB, example: <kw’óqw (ta’ t’álôw, te óqwelets, te cháléx, te sq’pó:lthtel)>, /kw”-aq” (t-ô? t’élôw, te ?aq”=êl=ec, te célêx \_x”, te s=q”p=á-ô”=êl)\/, /’hit (with a stick-like object) on (your arm, the back, the hand, the kneecap)/, attested by JL, <kw’óqw te méq小学生, /kw”-aq” te méq小学生=/’hit on his nose\/, attested by EB, <le kw’óqw i te sqwé’mélés>, /l\_ô\_ k”-aq” 7i tô s=q”m=ôs\_íl/, /’something hit one’s forehead/, literally /’it past hit on the forehead\/, attested by JL, <kw’óqw lí te yél:é-s\_íl, /kw”-aq” lí te yél:é-s\_íl, /’hit on the teeth\/, attested by EB.

<kw’óqwet>., pcs /kw”-aq”=ôT\_/-, 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\_1- purposeful control transitivizer\_), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC, BHTTC, Elders Group, IHTTC; found in <kw’eqwethóxes>, /kw”-aq”=ôT-áx’-ôs\_íl, /’He hit me intentionally)./, attested by AC, example: <kw’óqwethóxes te lepå:1/, /kw”-aq”=ôT-áx’-ôs te lepå:1/-, /’He hit me with a shovel\./, attested by BHTTC, <kw’óqwethóxes te q’èvé, /kw”-aq”=ôT-áx’-ôs te q’èvé/, /’He hit me with a cane\./, attested by Elders Group, <kw’óqwetes te swág ruthless thútló:/, /kw”-aq”=ôT-ôs tô s=w&ô-ô-s è=ô-ê”ôl/, /’She hit her husband (with a stick)\./, attested by IHTTC, <kwútes te lepá:1 t’esu kw’óqwethóxes>, /kw”-u=ôT-ôs te lepå:1 è=ô-s=su k”-aq”=ôT-áx’-ôs\_íl, /’He took the shovel and hit me\./, attested by Elders Group; found in <kw’óqwetem>, /kw”-aq”=ôT-ôm\_íl, /’He got hit., He got spanked\./, attested by EB.

<kw’ókw’eqwet>, cts /kw”-á-[C,e]-q”=ôT\_/-, TCH /beating s-o/s-th with a stick, hitting s-o/s-th with a stick, clubbing it\/, (=/et\_1- continuative\_), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, BHTTC, IHTTC; found in <kw’ókw’eqwetes>, /kw”-á-[C,e]-q”=ôT-ôs\_íl, /’He is clubbing or hitting someone with a stick-like object\/, attested by IHTTC, EB.

<kw’óqw’eqwèx>, ncs /kw”-aq”=ôô\_x/-, TCH /hit s-o unintentionally, hit s-o accidentally\/, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC; found in <kw’eqwèxes>, /kw”-aq”=ôû-áx’-ôs\_íl, /’He hit me unintentionally\./, phonology: root allomorph /kw”-ôq” ~ k”-ôq”/ before stressed affixes, weak stress valence ~ zero grade, attested by AC, <kw’éqwômè>, /kw”-ôq”=ô-ôm\_íl, /’hit you accidentally\/, phonology: downstepping, upstepping, high stress irregular on this root allomorph (/kw”-ôq”// expected unstressed\/, attested by AC.

<kw’elqwal>, plv /kw”-ê-[l-e]-q”=êl\_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’eqwálith’a>, df /kw”-ôq”=êl=ôc’ê\_l/-, 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’eqwálith’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 <Skwék’wqwös>,
=ál-C, -lq”=asl/, 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.

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\(\text{kw’qwá:li:ya} \), ds /k”q=él:li:ye/l, TCH /hit on the ear, hit on the temple (side of the head)/, lx
\(\text{á:li:ya} \) on the ear, on the temple (side of the head), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested
by JL.

\(\text{kw’ek’wqwál:th’átel} \), dnom /k”é-C,-lq”=él:li:ye”=él:tel/l, HHG /stick for
beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater, rug-beater/, (<R1>
continuative), (<=l(s)?> structured activity), lx =íth’a clothes, blanket, lx =tel device for,
thing for, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape),
IHTTC.

\(\text{kw’oqwchí:ws} \), ds /k”aq”=é-li:ye/l, REL [‘to whip all over the body with cedar boughs’], TCH,
lx <á:li:ya> on the hand, hand, bough of tree, lx <i:ws> on the body, syntactic analysis:
intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

\(\text{kw’eqwelá:xel} \), ds /k”é=xél:xe/l, TCH [‘hit on the arm’], lx =él:axel on the arm, wing,
syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL.

\(\text{kw’qwélexq} \), ds /k”q=éli:q”/l, TCH [‘hit on the top of the head’], lx <él:exq on top of the head,
syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

\(\text{kw’qwélexq} \), pcs /k”q=éli:q”=él/l, 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.

\(\text{kw’qwél:ets} \), ds /k”q=él:ac/l, TCH [‘hit on the behind (with a stick-like object)’], lx <él:ets on the
bottom, on the rump, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL.

\(\text{kw’qwél:stel} – kw’qwél:stel} \), dnom /k”aq”=ó:ac=él/l, 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)?/l, lx <él:ets on the bottom, lx <tel device for, thing for, syntactic analysis: nominal, is
attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/26/75).

\(\text{kw’qwém} \), dnom /k”q=éml/, [k”q”ôm – k”q”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’qwém>, also /axe/,
/k”q”=ó:bl/ [k”q”ôb – k”q”b], phonology: DM, JL and his grandmother Mrs. August Jim all have
/ml 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; JL worked
almost exclusively with DM and therefore reported [b] /b/ beside [m] /ml/, attested by DM (12/4/64),
also <skw’qwém>, also /axe/, //s=k”q”=óm/l, attested by BJ (5/64).

\(\text{kw’qweméthet} \), pcs /k”q”=é: T=él/l, 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?/, (<=é:thet purposeful control transitivizer with reflexive), syntactic
analysis: intransitive verb.
<kw'qwémést(exw?)>, df //k"q"=ém=ôs=T or k"q"=ôm=ôsT-ôx"/, 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"ô-s k"q"=ôm=ôs(=)T-ômà\//, /I can knock you down fast./, phonology: upshifting, downstepping, Elder's comment: "(unsure)", attested by Elders Group.

<kw'qwépsem>, ds //k"q"=ôs\//ml, TCH f'clubbed on the back of the neck, clubbed on the back of the head/, lx <=éps> on the back, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<kw'óqwestel>, dnom //k"áq"=ôls or k"ôq"=á[=M2]=s[=ôl]//, 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'ôqwestel>, also f'club (for any purpose)/, //k"ôq"=á[=M2]=s[=ôl]//, 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"q"=ôl\//, TCH ['hit on the back'], lx <=éwíts> on the back, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL.

<kw'qwí:les>, ds //k"q"=ôl\//, TCH ['hit on the chest'], lx <=les> on the chest, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL.

<kw'eqwíwét>, pcs //k"ôq"=ôl\//, TCH, lx <=iwél> 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"q"=ôl\//, TCH ['club on the body'], lx <=íws> on the body, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<kw'ókw'qwówsà:l>, sas //k"á=ô=C,ô=q"=ôls\//, 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, (<=â:l> structured activity non-continuative), possibly root <qw'qw> /q"=û\// whip rather than <kw'ôqw> /k"ôq" // 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"ôq" ~ q"=ôq" / roots, phonology: reduplication, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "(uncertain)", attested by BHTTC.

<kw'qowiyó:l>, ds //k"aq"=ôyá-âs\//, PLAY ['lacrosse'], lx <=iyó:ls ~ ô:ls> round object, fruit, rock, ball, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group, also <kw'ókw'qowiyó:l>, //k"a[C,ô]=q"=iyâs\//, 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"q"=ôl\//, TCH ['hit in the eye (on the eyelid)'], lx <=ô:les ~ ôles> in the eye, on the eyelid, in appearance, in color, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL.

<kw'qwó:ythebl>, ds //k"q"=ô-yél\//, TCH f'hit on the mouth, [hit on the chin, hit on the lip, hit on the jaw'/], lx <=ôythebl> on the chin, on the lip, on the jaw, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<kw'óqwtes>, dnom //k"áq"=ôs\//, EB ['red huckleberry'], ['Vaccinium parvifolium'], literally
kw'ó:wes ~ kw'ówes, probable bound root or stem //k"áwes//, meaning uncertain.  

<kw'óqwes>, dnom //s=k"áwes//, meaning uncertain.  

<kw'oqwlestel ~ kw'óqwletstel>, TOOL /big axe, double-bladed heavy axel/, see kw'óqw.  

<kw'óqwlet>, TCH /hit on the leg, [hit on the foot]'l, lx <=xel> on the leg, on the foot, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.  

<kw'óqwchi:ws>, REL ['to whip all over the body with cedar boughs'], see kw'óqw.  

<kw'óqwweletatl ~ kw'óqwletstel>, Tool /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'óqwiyól's>, 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 qw'óqw.  

<kw'óqwtes>, EB ['red huckleberry'], see kw'óqw.  

<kw'óósthet>, WETH ['get warm (of weather)'], see kw'ás.  

<kw'ótlkwa>, probably root //k"ákwa//, WATR /sea, ocean, salt water/, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by EB.  

<kw'ólas ~ kw'ólwa>, probably bound root or stem //k"alws//, meaning uncertain.  

<skw'ó:wes ~ skw'ówes>, dnom //s=k"áwes//, meaning uncertain.  

<kw'óltl's>, probably root //k"áltl's//, WATR /sea, ocean, salt water/, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by EB.  

<kw'ótle>, free root //k"ále//, HHG /pail, bucket, kettle (BJ, Gibbs)/, (//=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, other sources: ES /k"awel//, bucket, also /kettle//, attested by EB, example: <stám kw'wes li:w í te skw'ówes>, //s=tém k"ael li:w ?í tə s=k"awes//, /'What's in the pail? (inside)/, attested by EB, <sqweqwá tel skw'ówes>, //s=C,ə=q=ə tə-l s=k"awes//, /'hole in my pail/, attested by AC.

<kw'ótes>, ABFC /stare at someone's face, look at s-o's face, stare at s-o, look at s-o, see kw'áts ~ kw'áts.  

<kw'ówes ~ kw'ówes>, probable bound root or stem //k"áwes//, meaning uncertain.  

<kw'ówes, plv //k"=əl=]á=C,ə=]x"=əlvs//, stvi, [k"ðlák"ox"álts], MC ['be box-
\textit{shaped’}, literally /be boxes in appearance, look like boxes’/,
\(<\mathsf{el}=\text{plural}, \mathsf{R1}=\text{resultative})$. \\
\text{lx} \text{<\textit{ôle}s> on the eye, in the eye, in appearance, look like, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).} \\
\text{<\textit{kw’ó}xwemel>}, df /\textit{k’áx}=məl/, ANAA /\textit{hoof}, esp. deer hoof (off deer or attached to stick as rattle)/, literally perhaps /box portion of the body’/, \text{lx} \text{<\textit{mel} part, portion of the body}, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group. \\
\text{<\textit{kw’ó}xwemel>}, ANAA /\textit{hoof}, esp. deer hoof (off deer or attached to stick as rattle)/, see kw’óxwe. \\
\text{<\textit{kw’ó}y}xwem>, mdls /\textit{k’áy}x=\text{məl}/, ABFC [‘growling (of one’s stomach’)], (\(\text{<\textit{em} middle voice}, \text{syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).} \\
\text{<\textit{kw’ó} y}wíóth(cha) ò ~ \textit{kw’ó hélémcha ò> TIME [‘\textit{forever’}]. see wiyóth.} \\
\text{<\textit{kw’ó}:la ~ \textit{kw’ú:la> free root /\textit{k’ó}=\text{məl}/, 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.} \\
\text{<\textit{kw’ó}:léál}>, dnom /\textit{k’óle}=\text{fəl}/, BSK /stink-egg basket, stink salmon egg basket/, FOOD, FSH, \text{lx} \text{<\textit{álá} container, container of}, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76).} \\
\text{<\textit{kw’ó}:léál}>, BSK /stink-egg basket, stink salmon egg basket/, see kw’ó:la ~ kw’ú:la. \\
\text{<\textit{kw’ó}:l ~ kw’ó:wl or kw’ó:wl ~ kw’ó:wl>}, possible root /\textit{k’ó}=\text{məl}/ or \textit{q’ó}=\text{məl}/ or \textit{q’ó}=\text{məl}/, root meaning uncertain unless <\textit{qw’él> ripe.} \\
\text{<\textit{skw’ó}:lmexw ~ sqw’ó:lmexw>}, df /\textit{s}=\text{məx} or \textit{s}=\text{məx}/, EB /blackberry (fruit), before contact, only \textit{wild trailing blackberry}, (now also) \textit{evergreen blackberry}, (now also) \textit{Himalaya blackberry’}, [‘before contact, only \textit{Rubus ursinus}, now also \textit{Rubus laciniatus}, and \textit{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’], (\texttt{<s= nominalizer, root meaning uncertain, possibly <\textit{lmexw> people or possibly <\textit{lmexw> medicine’? or on the breast’?}, perhaps related to root in <\textit{kw’ew=ítsel> grizzly bear (where <\textit{ítsel> may be on the back). phonology: labialization is sometimes less noticeable before ò here almost sk’ò:lmexw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /\textit{s}/=\text{məx}/ (\text{CwMs} /\textit{s}/=\text{məx}/) blackberries, H-T \text{<skólmoq> blackberry (trailing) (\textit{Rubus sp.}), also <\textit{sqw’ó}:lmexw>}, /\textit{s}=\text{məx}/, attested by BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), example: <\textit{sqw’ó}:lmexw \textit{sqa’óleqw>}, FOOD blackberry juice (lit. blackberry + fruit juice), (attested by RG,EW 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EW 6/26/00) \\
\text{<\textit{skw’ó}:lmexwelhp>}, \text{ds} /\textit{s}=\text{məx}=\text{məx}=\text{el}/, EB /blackberry vine, blackberry bush’/; \textit{[Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus, Rubus procerus’], \text{lx} \text{<\textit{elhp> plant, tree, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group.} \\
\text{<\textit{shxwelméxwelh skw’ó}:lmexwelhp>}, \text{ds} /\textit{s}=\text{məx}=\text{məx}=\text{el}/, EB [‘trailing blackberry vine’], \text{’[Rubus ursinus’}, literally \text{‘Indian kind of blackberry’}, ASM [‘this was the pre-contact blackberry in the area’], (\text{<s= stative}), \text{lx} \text{<\textit{elh> style, kind of}, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase.} \\
\text{<\textit{xwélitemelh skw’ó}:lmexwelhp>}, \text{ds} /\textit{x}=\text{mə}=\text{mə}=\text{məx}=\text{el}/, EB /Himalaya blackberry bush, evergreen blackberry bush’/; \textit{[Rubus procerus, Rubus laciniatus’}, literally \text{‘White-man kind of blackberry’}, ASM [‘both introduced by non-Indians’], \text{lx} \text{<\textit{elh> kind of, style}, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase.}
<kw’ówiyékw ~ kw’óyék>, df //k’“ówiyék” ~ k’“óyék”//, [k’“ówiyék” ~ k’“óyék”]. 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’“éwyék”/ trolling hook, Salish cognate: Samish /k’“úyék”/ fish hook G86:85, Sechelt /k’“úyuk”/ fish hook T77:19, also <kw'ówiyék ~ kw’óyék>, //k’“ówiyék” ~ k’“óyék”//, attested by Deming (3/25/76).

<kw’péxw>, probably root //k’“péx”//, 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’ówsexya’], 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’él’ qésu le kw’péxw>, //la w=c‘éé’ qθ=s=ul k’“péx”//, /It fell (fall suddenly) and made a bang (past tense)./], attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972).

<kw’qwá:liya>, 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’qwéleqts>, 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’qwéwits>, 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’qwól’es>, TCH [‘hit in the eye (on the eyelid)’], see kw’óqw.

<kw’qwó:yl’hel>, TCH [‘hit on the mouth, [hit on the chin, hit on the lip, hit on the jaw]’], see kw’óqw.

<kw’síts>, dnom //k’“s=íçl/’, EZ /rainbow trout, prob. also coastal cutthroat trout/, [Salmo gairdneri, prob. also Salmo clarki clarki’], possibly root <k’“es”> burn, possibly <šíc> 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’“sí-c/ cutthroat trout, HJ /k’“sí-c cutthroat trout, H-T k’=óse’tc (macron over e also) trout (Salmo sp.), also <kwésich>, //k’“esíç//, also /trout salmon, small spring salmon [sic?]//], attested by Elders Group 3/17/72, also <qw’esíts ~ qw’esí:ts>, //q’“esí ~ q’“esíç//, also /trout/, attested by BJ 12/5/64 p.304, see also under <kw’as>

<kw’síws>, HUNT [‘singe the hairs off skin’], see kw’ás.

<kw’sí:ws>, df //k’“s=í-wsl/’, ABDF [‘(have) measles’], possibly root <kw’as> burned, hot, probably <iwíts> 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’ó: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*=ásl/, WETH ['to hail (weather)'], lx <=-ós> on the face, round thing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<kw’ekw’xwós>, cts //C,ё-k"x*=ásl/, WETH ['hailing (weather)'], (<R5-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB 3/11/76.

<skw’ekw’xwós>, dnom //s=C,ё-k"x*=ásl/, WETH ['the hail'], (<s=> nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), also

<kw’ekw’xwós>, //C,ё=k"x*=ásl/, attested by Elders Group 3/15/72, EB.

<kw’íkw’xwòs>, dmn //C,ί=k"x*=ásl/, 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.
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<1 ~ -l ~ -el>, free root //l~/ ~ -l~/, //l// (syllabic) ~ -l ~ -el ~ -ol//, PRON ['my'], phonology: I occurs sentence initial, -l occurs after stressed vowel or (in fast speech) after a consonant, and -el occurs in slower speech after a consonant, -el occurs after alveolars or palatals, -ol occurs after labialized consonants, -ol 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 ~ -nl//, dialects: Matsqui, attested by AH, example: <siyám l siyáye>, //s=iy=ém l si=yəyal/, 'my dear friends!', attested by Deming, <ts'át'sélxw tswóyÍwél tel sqwáleiwel kw'els me xwe'í sq'oí tahlhuwep (éy l siyáye, l siyáye siyám)>, //c=c'él-c-él x=él=[=Aa]=[y]=eWél te'l s=q'=él=ówéél k"=él-l-s méx'x=él=tí s=q'á te=Húwep (7éy l si[s= í]=yəyə, l si[s= í]=yəyə s[i]= í]=éy=ém/l], 'I'm very happy to come here at this gathering (my good friends, my dear friends).', attested by Deming, <tahlhélep l siyáye>, //te=twéləp l si=yəyəl/, 'you people my friends!', attested by Deming, <lemlmétxw mékw' ye tskwí:m l á:kwkw'w>, //C,Ć,Ć:léml=Ć=c-x mékw'" ye=ći k"=ím l 7é=wk"/*l/, 'Fold all my red clothes.', literally '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 l á:kwkw'w belonings, attested by Elders Group, <lemlmétxw mékw'" ye tskwí:m l á:kwkw'w>, //C,Ć,Ć:léml=Ć=c-x mékw'" ye=ći k"=ím l 7é=wk"/*l/, 'Fold all my clothes.', attested by Elders Group, <stl'í>, //l s=ée'í/, 'I want, my want!', <n stl'í ten yóseqw>, //ln s=ée'í lə-n yás=éeq"/*l/, 'I want my hat.', dialects: Matsqui, attested by AH.

<=1>, da //l//, TIB //non-control transitivev, accidentally happen to, manage to do to s-of-s'hl/, comment: this suffix could also be shown as <lexw> (/=ləxʷ/), cognate with Musqueam and Cowichan dialects //nəxʷ/ (as in work of Suttlles, Hukari, etc.), however -exw can just as well be segmented as third person object here and from <stexw> (/=śT-əxʷ/, leaving //=śT// causative control transitivev), 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'ětslexwtsel.>, //k"=ć=c=el=c-x-c-əl/*l/, 'I see him/her/it/them.'!, <chéqwiłxes.>, //héq"=l-áx"-əs*l/, 'It smelted me.'!, <kw'etslōłetsel.>, //k"=ć=al=á=ł=c-əl/*l/, 'I see you folks.'!, example: <iłčxw slhéq'el:àx"?>, //lí-c=x s=t=č=él=láx"/*l/, 'Do you know me?!' and many more elsewhere in this work.

<la>, free root //ll//, TVMO /'go, to, going, going to, (go somewhere else to do the action), going to (future)/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb, preposition/prepositional verb, syntactic comment: like another auxiliary, mi (come), la uses a special imperative -l (see examples below), rather than -lha, attested by AC, EB, ASM ['go'], <li welh la áyel.>, //lí wehl= 7éy=əll/*l/, 'Has he gone away?!', attested by AC, example: <lint áhtel.>, //lín=ć-T=Hêtəll/*l/, 'Let's go and eat.'!, attested by AC, <lalh (átq'el, kwétxwílem, t'ó:k'w, t'épl lám te qó:, áyel, áyelles te qó:, máyit)>, //lə-c-T (7éq=el, k"=aćex"=élm élm, t"=k"*, eəp=ílm tə=qá, 7éy=əl, 7éy=əl=əs tə qá, mé-y-T"/*l/, 'Go (outside, inside, home, down to the water, away from the water, and help him'). (imperative)!/, attested by AC, contrast <lámtlh t'épl lám te qó:>, //lə=m-t=éəp=ílm tə=qá/*l/, 'Go down to the water.'!, attested by AC, <li welás mílha>, //lí we=íls= miľ=ɛ/*l/, 'Is it when they go spirit-dance?'!, attested by AC, ASM ['go to'], <le kwétxwílem te spáth la te lálem>, //lə kwétxwílem te spáth la te lálem>.
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le3lc3m-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, <là
kwe sle'óthels te xó:tsa>, //le kwc s=lc§e=áè=cl-s tc xá·ce//,
/'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, <ílhtsel la q'íq
kw'els e só:les.>, //§í-|-c-cl le q*íq k*w c-l-s §c sá·l=cs//, /'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'éylem)>, //le-c-cl (xw c=híw=cl, xw c=wq*w =íl=cm)//, /'I'm going
(upstream, downstream).'/, attested by AC, <latsel t'ó:kw' (wets'ímeles te Christmas,
tl'okwsesô3 :kw' kwthel tále).>, //le-c-cl t*á·k*w (wc-c*ím=cl-cs tc krw3smcs, ë%*a=kw -s-cs §ó·k*w kw =ècl te3lc)//, /'I'm going home ((when it is) near Christmas, because my money ran out (run out)).'/,
attested by AC, <la xwehíwel yithá>, //le xwc=híw=cl yi=èe3//, /'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)>, //le-c-cl (xw áy=cqw =cm,
le3·c*=cwtxw =cm)//, /'I'm going to (wash my head, drop in [visit]).'/, attested by AC, contrast <lámtsel
lá:ts'ewtxwem>, //le3=m-c-cl le3·c*=cwtxw =cm//, /'I'm going to drop in.'/, attested by AC, <lachxw
xwehíwel>, //le-c-xw xw c=híw=cl//, /'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>,
//le-c-cl t*ák*w we3y·c3l=c3s//, /'I'll go home tomorrow.'/, attested by AC, <(latsel, lámtsel) máythòme>,
//(le-c-cl, le3=m-c-cl) me3y=T-ámc//, /'I'll go and help you.'/, attested by AC.
<ley ~ lay>, df //le=y < le + yc-//, 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>, //le=y |c§e3 k*w c s=q*c3w=lcc//,
/'He went via Scowlitz.'/, literally /'he went travelling by way of through Scowlitz.'/.
<lám>, mdls //le3=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-cl le3=m.//, /'I went.'/, syntactic analysis:
ambiguous past, attested by AC, <tsel lám tseláqelhelh.>, //c-cl le3=m ccle3q=c|=c|//, /'I went
yesterday.'/, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC, <tsel lám kw'e látelh.>, //c-cl
le3=m k*w c le3t=cl//, /'I went early this morning.'/, attested by EB, <lhíl lám>, //|í-l le3=m//, /'when I
go'/, attested by Elders Group, <lhíl ulh lám t'ókw'>, //|í-l §u=w| le3=m t*ák*w //, /'it's time for me to
go home., when I'm going home (already)'/, attested by Elders Group, <ewá:lhtsel (l)í:l làm>,
//§cwc=e3|-c-cl lí·-l (~ §í·-l) le3=m//, /'I wasn't going to go (but did).'/, Elder's comment: "possibly",
attested by EB, <lámtselcha látelh(es) wáyélés>, //le3=m-c-cl-ce le3t=c|(-cs) we3yc3l-c3s//, /'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 lámtset>, //§e3y kw -s le3=m-c-ct//, /'Let's go.'/, literally /'it's
good that-nominalizer our-go(ing)'/, attested by JL, <lámalha ewólem e>, //le3=m-e|e §cwál=cm
§c//, /'Go play (you guys). (imperative 2p)'/, attested by Deming, ASM ['go to'], <étset lám te
sqw'eyílex>, //§c3-c-ct le3=m tc s=q*w cy=íl=cxy//, /'We went to the dance.'/, syntactic analysis:
auxiliary past, attested by AC, <xwemxálemlha la(m) te steqtál>, //xw cm=xy[=Ae3=]l=cm-|e
le(=m) tc s=tcq=tc[=Ae3=]l (or s=tcqe3=tc[=M2=]l)//, /'Run to the door.'/, literally /'run. go to the
door'/, attested by IHTTC, <lám kw'e sle'óthels te (xó:tsa, stó:lô).>, //le3=m k*wc s=lc§áècl-s tc
(xá·ce,
s=tá·l=cw)//, /'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>, //le3=m k*w c le3c*=cwtxww //, /'go to another


room', attested by Elders Group, <emítha lam te shxwch'áletstel>, /ləmá-tə lə-mə tə=s=x=c'=ləc=təll/, 'Go sit in the chair.'l, attested by IHTTC, <lámchexw te theqthēqet qetl'ó:su (tés, xwel'il) te theqat>, //lɨ=m-c-əxʷ te C,əc,C=ə=ə= ləq=ə=ə=s=ə=s=əw (tés, x'ə=li=ls) ti cəq'il, 'Go through the thicket and get to the tree.'l, attested by AC, ASM '[going]', <lámtsel, lámtset> xwehíwel //e3 lámchexw, lámchexw te lámexw, xwehíwel te theqthēqet qetl'ó:su (tés, xwel'il) te theqat>, //lɨ=m-c-ət te lɨ=m-c-əl te x'=ə=híw=əl/, //I'm, we're going upstream],'l, attested by AC, <lámtsel tlówayél>, //lɨ=m-c-əl tlá=wəyəll/, 'I'm going today.'l, attested by AC, <lámchá>, //lɨ=m-clil/, 'They're going. (they), (lə-chə) future tense', attested by AC, ASM '[going to]'.

<lámtsel te (lámá:wtxw, shxwiyám:le, səq'ép)>, //lɨ=m-c-əl te (lɨ=m-wtxw), s=x=əyeəm=ə=lə, s=q'ép]l, 'I'm going to (the beer parlor, the store, a gathering).'l, attested by AC, <lámtsel kwthe ch'iyá:lhp>, //lɨ=m-c-əl k*ə ci=yc=x=əpl, 'I'm going to the strawberry patch.'l, phonology: vowel merger, downstepping, attested by AC, <lámtsel te sqw'eyílex>, //lɨ=m-c-ət te s=q’”əy=fl=əx’ll/, 'We're going to the dance.'l, attested by AC, <lámtsel te Alámex kwsetst lhím te hóps>, //lɨ=m-c-ət te ʔələməx= t*ə=s-c-t 4m te həps/’l, 'We're going to Agassiz area to pick hops.'l, attested by JL, ASM 'going to (in future)'

<lámtsel wé:y:elas>, //lɨ=m-c-əl wəyə=əl/ll, 'I'll go tomorrow.'l.

*<tsel lám wá:y:elas> rejected by AC, ASM [be gone], <lə lám>, //lə l=ml/, 'He is gone., She is gone. It is gone. They are gone.'l, attested by AC; found in <lámchexw>., //lɨ=m-ə-c-əxʷ/l, 'Are you going? serious, syntactic comment: interrogative affix, attested by Elders Group, AC, NP, example: <lámchexw t’ó:kw>, //lɨ=m-ə-c-əxʷ t’á=k”/ll, 'Are you going home?']l, attested by NP, <lámchexw (kw’e táwn, xwehíwel)?>, //lɨ=m-ə-c-əxʷ (k”ə təwn, x=ə=híw=əl/ll, 'Are you going (to) (upstream).']l, <lámchexw>., //lɨ=m-ə-c-əpl, 'Are you (pl.) going (present, immediate future)']l, attested by IHTTC, AC, <lámchepca>, //lɨ=m-ə-c-əp=əl, 'Are you (pl.) going (future)']l, attested by IHTTC, <lámchep (mök’w’ lám, xwehíwel)?>, //lɨ=m-ə-c-əp (mök’w’ lë=m, x=ə=híw=əl/ll, 'Are you (all going to go, going upstream)?']l, attested by AC; found in <láməwêl>, //lɨ=m-əwê’ll/, 'Goodbye (to person leaving.)'l, dialects: T'ait, Cheh., attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB, also <láməwêl>, //lɨ=m-ə-wê’ll/, dialects: Chill., Pilalt, Deming, literally 'just go already, go just already!', attested by EB, Deming, AC, example: <láməwêl, mämele>, //lɨ=m-ə-wê’ll C,ə=mələ’ll/, 'Goodbye, children (to them leaving.)'l, syntactic comment: nominal phrase minus article vocative, dialects: Chill., attested by AD, <lámelhtsəl qe tsel ŵowe o>, //lɨ=m-ət-c-əl qə c-əl ləwə? ləwə? ləwə? ləwə? ləwə? ləwə? ll, 'I was going but I'm not now.'l, syntactic comment: past affixed, attested by Elders Group, <iéwe stl’îgəxw welams stəw’q’tələ>, //ləwə e3 s=’i=s k”ə=s mə=’=t-áx’”=s wə-lë=m-ət səwq=T=álə/’l, 'He doesn’t want to help us (when we) go find (search for) you folks.'l, 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 <iéwe st’í’s kws metóxws welamet stəw’q’tələ>, //ləwə s=’i=s-əs k”=s mə=’=t-áx’”=s wə-lë=m-ət səwq=T=álə/’l, 'We're going to the ski place when we go to the spirit dance.'l, attested by AC, <ówetsəsəw kw’yé lex qa t’ílem tel sìyáya welamet milha>, //lə=’á=ç=s=əw q”=əy=fl=əx’ qə n’í=əm t-əl si=’=əy=əwə=lə=m-ət mi=təll/, 'My friends will sing and dance when we go to the spirit-dance.'l, attested by AC, <ówetsəsəw t’ó:kw’>, //ləwə=e3 lə-m-ət t’á=k”/ll, 'I'm not going home.'l, attested by Elders Group, <qwetchw lámexw temkwat>, //ləwə=c-x” lə=m-əx” təm=’=k”=T/’l, 'Don't go yet.'l, attested by Elders Group, also 'Don't let him go yet.'l, attested by EB, <ówe lámes>, //ləwə=l=əs’ll, 'He’s not going., He won’t go.'l, attested by MC, <éwechap lamáp hélem te sìhwyélcha>, //ləwə=c-əp lə=m-əp hə=’=ləm t-əl s=tux=’=ətəll, 'I don't you people go to my spit.'l, usage: pun on place name Th’qwélhcha, a stagnant
lake or ponds at the downriver end of Squatits (Peters) Reserve, attested by LJ (Tait), <ówáchxw lámxw>, //?owθ-é-c-xʷ lē=m-θxʷ//, /'Will you go?/, literally /'won't you? go/, attested by MC, <ówáchap lámélep ~ ówáchap lámxel>, //?owθ-é-c-ep lē=m-ůləp//, /'Are you folks going?/, attested by IHTTC, <šwá:lhtsel (láməl ~ i:l lăm ~ lī:l lăm)>, //?owθ-é-c-əl (lē=m-əl ~ lī-l lē=m ~ lī-l lē=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, <ówe chókwes kw'el shxwì:ləm>, //?owə cák-əs k'ə-l sxʷ-ləml/, /'I'm not going far./, attested by Elders Group.

<shxwːlmə>, dnom //sxʷ=lē=m//, TVMO ['place to go to'], (<shxw=) nominalizer), phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.

<háləm>, cts //hə=lē=[M2]=m or hē=lē=[Aθ]=m//, TVMO /'be on one's way, be going'/, (<hè~ há-> continuing), (<metathesis (or é-ablaut) > derivational), phonology: metathesis (or ablaut), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, EB, Elders Group, example: <le q'ep'léxes wiýóthe kwsu háləms ye mímla>, //lə q'ép'=l-áx-əs wi=yáč-ə kʷ-s-u hə=lē=[M2]=m-s yə mI-[C,θ-]əℓe, /'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, <ówechxw hálməmx>, //?owə-c-xʷ hȅ-lē=[M2]=m-əxʷ//, /'Don't go.!, literally /don't you be going/!, attested by IHTTC, <ówechxw hálməlep ~ ówechxw halməp>, //?owθ-é-c-ep héləm-ələp ~ ?owθ-é-c-ep héləm-ələp//, /'Don't you folks go, literally /don't you folks be going/!, contrast <ówechxw láməp> Don't you folks go., attested by IHTTC, *<ówáchap háləməlep> rejected, contrast <ówáchap láməlep>, //?owθ-é-c-ep lē=m-ələp//, /'Are you folks going?/, syntactic analysis: verb phrase with negative with interrogative affix, attested by IHTTC, <kw'ó háləmča >, //kʷ-əw héləm-ć ?ul/, /'forever!/, literally /what (remote) will just be going on/, attested by Elders Group, also <kw'ó wiyóth(cha) ə>, //kʷ-əw wi=yáč-ć ?ul//, literally /what will just be always/!, attested by Elders Group.

<halmemel>, dnom //hə=le=[M2]=m or həlɛ=m=ələm//=, 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: <lìchap halmemel>, //lī-c-ep héləm=ələm//=, /'Do you folks feel like going?/, attested by IHTTC.

<heləməstəm>, caus //həl=ɛm=ə= =sT-əml/, EFAM ['he's gone (mentally)'], literally /'he's been caused to be on his way, he's been caused to be going/, (<(e)st) causative), (<em> passive), phonology: presumably the penultimate stress is derivational, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb or participle?, attested by Elders Group.

<šxwlelm ~ šxwlelm>, dnom //sxʷ=həl=ɛm ~ sxʷ=hol=ɛl=[Aθ]=m//=, TVMO /'wandering, where someone goes/, (<shxw=) nominalizer), phonology: possible ablaut, optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, others, example: <qex ta' šxwlelm>, //qex t-ɛ sxʷ'=hol=ɛml/, /'You're wandering a lot!/, literally /'your wandering is a lot!/, attested by EB, <léchá kw'a' šxwlelm>, //?eləc kʷ-ɛ sxʷ'=hə=łəm//=, /'Where are you wandering to?/, attested by EB, <ówe məkw'es a šxwlelm>, //?owə mékö'=sEs ʔə sxʷ'=hə=łəml/, /'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 šxwlelems>, //mékʷ'-ə sxʷ'=hə=łəm-s//=, /'a wanderer, goes all over!/, attested by EB.

<ləmtʃe>, ds //lē=m-c-ə(s)=əf//=, LANG ['signal with the hand to go (or that you can go)], TVMO, lx <=ėl> in the hand, lx <=tʃes> according to, in the ways/fashion/style/manner of, phonology: consonant-loss of s in =tʃes 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 //xʷə=ɬə ~ xʷə=ɬə=ml//, DIR /toward, towards, for/,
(<xwel=/> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by EB,
BHTTC, Elders Group, AD, example: <xwelám te máqá>, //xʷ=ɬ=mi tə məqɬ//, /through (towards)
the (fallen) snow', attested by EB. <éy xwelám tl'eléve te slétélmexw.>, //éy xʷ=ɬ=ml
čə=ɬə=tə ɬə=ɬə=ɬə=ɬə=ml//, /The medicine is good for you./, syntactic comment: independent object
of prepositional verb, attested by EB. <éy xwelám tl'eléve te tsəlqómé>, //éy xʷ=ɬ=ml čə=ɬə
tə ɬə=ɬə=ɬə=ml//, /Blackcaps (blackcap berries) are good for you./, syntactic comment: independent
object of prepositional verb, attested by EB. <qél xwelá ml tl'eléwe>, //qél xʷ=ɬ=ml čə=ɬə=ɬə=ml//,
/It's bad for you./, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by EB. <lé
thékʷ xwelá te səm'oméla>, //lé čə=ɬə=ɬə=ml tə s=ɬə=ɬə=ɬə=ɬə=ml//, /She was pulled towards
the Thompsons (Thompson Indians)./, attested by BHTTC. <éy kwómkw'emcha telí s'ohl sqwáwelet
xwelám kw'e it toti:lt tlówayél.>, //éy kʷám=ɬə=ɬə=ɬə=ɬə=ɬə=ml tə s=ɬə=ɬə=ɬə=ml//, /Let our thoughts
be strong toward what we are studying today./, attested by AD. <lé xwelá te Agassiz.>, //lé čə=ɬə
tə Agassizl, /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).
<oxwestchexw xwelá ml tlélhúmelh>, //oxʷ=ɬ=ml tə Agassizl, /We thank you for everything./, attested by AD.

<lá ~ lá: ~ lah>, bound root //lé or ɬeɬ//, DESC //tight, put away//
<slá ~ selá ~ slá:>, strs //s=ɬə ~ slə=ɬə ~ slə=ml//, 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=/> static), possibly
<he/> resultative, comment: possible since resultatives are often continous forms in conplex
form expression, if prepositional phrases are often have the static s- as well); other forms with such static resultatives in s-(he)- 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 /yá/ tight, shut, tied tightly
and /yáʔ-ml put on tightly, hold tightly, tie tightly W73:268, K67:381, 382, Musqueam /səlɬčə/ 'put
away' (resultative) beside /ɬeɬ-χə/ 'put it away' Suttles ca1984:7-164, example: <q'éesét kw'es selá
~ selá kw'es q'éesét>, //q'ís=ɬə T kʷám-s selə ~ selə kʷám-s q'ís=ɬə T//, /tie it tightly!,
syntactic comment: the sentence-initial position probably indicates semantic focus, attested by AC, <éwe is
selá>, //éwə ɬə-s selə=ml//, /It's not tight./, attested by EB.
<slálets>, ds //s=ɬə=ml//, DESC ['firmly planted in ground (can't be pulled out')], LAND, EB, lx
<lets> on the bottom, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC.

<Lohíts ~ Láhițs ~ Lahích ~ Slahích>, df //lə=ɬí ~ lə=ɬíc ~ s=ɬí=ɬí//, 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 (Esíləo)
and Aseláw Stótel; 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:lō territory goes'), probably root <lé/> tight or probably even
stem <s=ɬí/> be tight, lx <íč~ (after vowel) =híč or =íč> on the back, phonology: given with
o (/ə/) by Duff but pronounced after prompting with an <ə/> /ə/ as the first vowel, <ts ~ ch> here
vary freely, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK, AD, source: place names reference file
<låxel>, dnom /lê=xʔel or lêx=xʔıll/, 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 <låx= 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).

<lakwi:l>, free root //lêkʷʷi-l/, REL /a cross, grave cross, gravestone, cross one hangs up', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, Salish cognate: Squamish /na/ reduplication, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AD, EB, Salish cognate: possibly Squamish /la clo-a/ from French <la croix>/lakywál the cross); probably as Kuipers suggests from French <le coin> corner, nook, quoin (exterior angle of a building), cornerstone, wedge, also <lak-wil>, //lêkwîl/, attested by AD 10/9/79, also <lakwi:l>, //lêkʷʷi-l/, attested by EB.

<lîlakw'wì:l>, dmn //C,i=lêkʷʷi-l/, REL ['small cross']. (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: downstepping, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<lå:la>, df //lê:Î/, EFAM /for goodness sakes., well. (in surprise)/, phonology: probable reduplication, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AD, EB, Salish cognate: possibly Squamish /nâ/ there you are. (interjection used when handing something over)(prob. related to /nâ? be there), K67:312, possibly Lushootseed /dàʔdaʔ/ that which gives emotional support, satisfaction; that which is important to someone H76:127, also <låla>, //lêlÎ/, attested by Deming.

<lâlålêm>, BLDG ['houses'], see lâlålêm.

<lâlåt>, TIME ['getting dark'], see lâlt.

<lâlaw (or) lâ:lawa>, LANG /say, Honey; hello, Honey; hello, Husband; hello, Wife/, see lâlaw.

<lâlekw'em>, df //lê=[C,i]ê=kʷʷeʔm//, 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.

<lâlålêm>, df //lê=[C,i]ê=]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 /lê-lêm/ (CWMS /lêlêm/), JH /lê-lêm/, Salish cognate: Squamish /nâm/ house W73:145, K67:336, also <lålem>, //lêlêm/, attested by DM 12/4/64, EB, Elders Group (3/15/72), also <lålem ~ (once) lålém, //lê=[C,i]ê=]m ~ lê=[C,i]ê=]m//, attested by AC, Elders Group, example: <qêx te lålem ~ qêx te lålem>, //qêx lê=lêm ~ qêx lê=lêm//, /There's a lot of houses., There's a group of houses./, attested by AC, <lål̓q̓ eʔi:lêm te lålêm>, //l̓q̓eʔi:lêm te lålêm, /Your house is (already) ancient./, attested by AC, <hi:kw, ti'ált) lâlålêm, //hi-k', ã'q̓t) lêlêm/, /It's a (big, long) house./, phonology: downstepping, downshifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64), <lâlålems te sisémôye>, //lêlêm-s te sisémôye/, /beehive, hive of the bee/, literally /house of the bee/, attested by Elders Group, <lâlålems te sqalə:w>, //lêlêm-s te sqalə:w/, /the beaver's lodge/, attested by Elders Group, <lâlålems te spå:təh>, //lêlêm-s te spå:tμh, /the bear's den, the bear's house/, attested by EB, <lâlålems te skw'exə:s>, //lêlêm-s te skw'exə:s, /halo around the moon/, literally /the house of the moon/.

<lâlålêm>, pln //l[=l]-lêlêm/, BLDG ['houses'], (<-el-> plural), phonology: downshifting, syntactic
analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<lá:m>, dmn //C/=lèm/, 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 álqey>, cpds /ls=él=-[^m]=m ?êqy/; EZ //''turtle''/, lit. "snake with a house, housed snake"/, <s=> static, <s=R1=> resultative, semantic comment: this takes the verbal root <lá:m> (prob. meaning to house) and forms a static 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)

<lâlets'éwtxwem>, SOC ['be visiting'], see láts'.

<lâle'ûlem>, mds //lâl=û=em/, EFAM 'generalize, reminisce', possibly <R8= or =R1=> uncertain form and function, <s=?(êw(e))> on the inside, in the mind, (<s=em> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, phonology: the /û/ 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 //lâle'û=em recite the history of a people H76:271.

<lálwes>, possibly root //lélw=es//, 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 //lélwes/ (CwMs //l-íl=âw/) bed platform, Salish cognate: Squamish //íyá?was/ bed platform K67:382, also <lál'wes>, //lélw=es/, /'platform, bed/, dialect: Matsqui attested by AH, example: <kw'îles te' lálw'es>, //k'^î=âs t-êl lélw=es/, //How much (money) is your bed?/, attested by AH, <qelés te (lálwes, lhxleîptel)>, //qelâ=âs te (lélwes, t=îl=âp=êl)/, 'The floor is dirty.', attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<lám>, TVMO /'go, go to, going, going to, (going) to (in future), be gone', see la.


<lamâwtxw>, ds //lâm=âwtx=/, BLDG /'liquor store, beer parlor (AC)/, lx //áwtxw/ building, house, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group, EB, also <lamá:wtxw>, //lâm=âwtx=, also /beer parlor/; attested by AC.

<shxwlámá:lâ>, ds //sxâ=îlâm=â:î=/, HHG ['bottle'], literally /something that is a container of liquor/, (<shxw= nominalizer, something that is), lx //á:îlâm=âlé container of, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, HT, also <shxwlámaâlé>, //sxâ=îlâm=êl=, attested by Elders Group, example: <támêth' shxwlámá:lâ>, //c=mê+ sxâ=îlâm=êl=/, /It's a blue bottle./, attested by CT, HT.

<laméwêlwe>, df //lêm=é lwê+/, EZ ['canvas-back duck'], ['Aythya valisineria'], probably root <lam> rum from the brown rum color on the sides of their wings, //léwêlwe/ on the side (of the body), syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75), also <leméwêlwe>, //lêm=êlwê+/, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76).

<lâ:m>, bound root //lê-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=îlê-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 [máʔ] name W73:203, K67:287, K69:57, also <slám> /sl=̓m/, attested by EB, example: <te slám> /te s=̓l̓m-s/ļ/, This (Indian doctor's) power!, attested by EB.

<shxwlá:m>, df /sxʷ=̓l̓é-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 /sxʷ=̓l̓é-m/ shaman, shaman's spirit power, Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt /sneʔem/, (VU) /sxʷ=̓jáə̑m/ shaman, Indian doctor, medicine man G86:81, also PCS cognate set 112 in G82:25 incl.: Musqueam /sxʷ=̓jáə̑m/, Nooksack /sxʷ=̓jáʔem/, Sechelt possibly /sxʷ=̓já̑xem/ monster, Pentlatch /sxʷ=̓jáʔem/, Lushootseed /dxʷ=̓jáʔəb/, Lummi /sxʷ=̓já̑n̓em/, Saanich /sneʔem/, Songish /sneʔem/, also <shxwlám> /sxʷ=̓l̓éml/, attested by AC, Elders Group, also <shxwm> /sxʷ=̓l̓éml/, attested by Elders Group (11/19/75), example: <iyá:qtes te shxwlá:m te spó:l tlėsu me xwe swíyeqe> /iʔyēʔ-q=̓t̓es te sxʷ=̓l̓é-m te s=̓pá:1 eʔ-s-u má=̓xə=s=̓wíʔəq̓əl/, 'The Indian doctor changed a crow into a man.', attested by EB. <mí iʔeylestm te shxwlám> /mí C=̓ěy-əl̓=̓s=̓t̓=̓m te sxʷ=̓l̓éml/, 'The Indian doctor made him/her well (make s-o well).'

<lemóthet>, pcrs /li̓=̓m=[̓M2]A̓á=T̓-ət or ɬə̓m̕εʔA̓á=T̓-ə̓l̓/, IDOC ['jump up and down (of Indian doctor training)'], perhaps root <lemá> kick with <-ablaut> automatic on root before <-thet> (or more likely <lám> 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 <-ablaut> automatic on root before <-thet>, <-th-et> purposeful control transitive verb (with reflexive), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<hélmethet>, cts /hə̓-l̓em̕ε=A̓á=T̓-ə̓l̓/, 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.

<shxwmóthetále>, dnom /sxʷ=̓l̓ém=ɬ=A̓á=T̓-ə̓=̓l̓=̓l̓/, 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.

<lámáwtxw>, BLDG /liquor store, beer parlor (AC)/ļ/, see lám.

<lámáʔwright>, ABFC 'kick s-o in the behind, kick s-o in the rump!l, see lemá'.

<lámélwelh>, df /l̓əm̕=̓=̓l̓wəh/, EZ ['canvas-back duck', ['Aythya valisineria'], probably root <lam> 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 <lémélwelh> /l̓əm̕=̓l̓wəh/, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76).

<lámtséh>, 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]'/ļ/, see léqem.

<Lasisélh?>, df /l̓əsís=̓əp?/ļ/, [l̓əsisísʔ?], PLN /Ford Lake (sic Foley Lake), Ford Creek (sic Foley Creek) on north side of Chilliwack River below Post Creek!l, possibly <l̓ee~ lexw(x)> always, lx <élh> tree, comment: close stems with this suffix are síts'elh /sí=̓c=̓t̓p/ vine maple and thíthelh /l̓é=̓t̓=̓l̓=̓p/ bigger tree(s); these would yield literal meaning for the phrase 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 ~ slá:t>, dnom //s=lέ-t ~ s=lέtil/, TIME ['night'], (s=s= nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM, BJ, other sources: ES /slέ-t/, JH /slέ-t/, example: <téxw slá:t ~ texselá:t>, //tέx* s=lέ-t ~ tέx*=s=lέtil/, /'midnight/', literally /'later night/', attested by AC.


<xwelált>, incs //x*ə=C1-έ-lé or x*ə=lél[-C1-ə]-til/, TIME ['become evening, evening'], literally /'become getting dark/', (xweeney = become, get), phonology: perhaps vowel-loss, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <tlo xwelált>, //tέx*ə=léltil/, /'tonight, this evening/', attested by EB, <kw’e xwelált>, //k”ə x*ə=léltil/, /'yesterday evening, last night/', literally /'the (remote) evening', attested by EB, <xwelá’elt s’álhtel>, //x*ə=lél-léttil/, /'last night/', syntactic analysis: nominal past, attested by Elders Group, RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<látelh>, ds //lél-t=aθ///, 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', (s=leh 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 <látelh>, //lél-t=aθ///, attested by EB, example: <éwe olésu látelh>, //tósə=talés-u lét=aθ///, /'not early morning (i.e. 9:00 a.m. or later)/, literally /'it's not too (contrastive) early morning/, attested by EB, <tsel lám kw’e látelh>, //lél-t=aθ=el/, /'I went early this morning.', attested by EB, <év látelh>, //tésy lét=aθ///, /'Good morning.', usage: not used much before the white came, attested by Deming, <látelh wáyélés>, //lél-t=aθ wéyélōs///, /'tomorrow morning, early tomorrow/', attested by EB, <lámtseča látelhes wáyélés>, //lél-m-c-əl-cə lét=aθ=ə wéyél=əs///, /'I'll go early tomorrow morning.', literally /'I will go when it is early tomorrow morning/', attested by EB, <látelh s’álhtel>, //lél-t=aθ s=θ=tal//, /'morning meal, breakfast/', literally /'early morning food, meal/', attested by Deming.

<látelh>, 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(ə) slhális, láts kw’e(s) siw̓yeques kw’ kwà:l, //léc k”ə s=θ=li-s, léc k”ə siw̓yeques k” q*é-il///, /'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 /ná’l different, several, some; go wrong W73:78, K67:313, K69:65, also <láts'>, //léc’ t-ə=sə=’i///, /'I want
something different/', attested by Deming. \(<\text{le}^\text{ówelh} \text{látś te ts'ílimexóstels}>, /\text{le}^\text{ów} \text{á}=(\text{l})\text{wet} \text{l}^\text{ɛc'} \text{t}^\text{ə} \text{c'}^\text{+}=\text{im}=\text{ex}^\text{=}=\text{á}^\text{s}=\text{T}^\text{ə}=\text{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.

\(<\text{seláts'}>, \text{strs} /\text{s}=\text{h}=\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{c'} /, \text{DESC} ['be different'], (\langle s \rangle = \text{static}), (\langle \text{he} \rangle = \text{resultative}), \text{phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC.}

\(<\text{selélets'}>, \text{plv} /\text{s}=\text{h}=\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{c'} /, \text{[stfliëc']}, \text{DESC} ['two different things'], literally /nominal/stative-plural-different', (\langle s \rangle = \text{static or nominalizer}), (\langle \text{é-ablaut} \rangle \text{ derivational}), (\langle \text{le} \rangle \text{ plural}), \text{phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb?}, attested by AC.

\(<\text{lets'emót}>, \text{ds} /\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{A}^\text{ɔ}=\text{c'}=\text{m}^\text{ɒ} /, \text{DESC} ['a different kind'], (\langle \text{é-ablaut} \rangle \text{ derivational}), \text{lx} \langle=\text{mó} \rangle \text{ kind, pile}, \text{phonology: ablaut and epenthetic e before resonant yields a form that is homophonous with lets'omot} /\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{c'}=\text{m}^\text{ɒ} / \text{one kind}, \text{syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb?}, attested by ME (11/21/72).

\(<\text{xwëtset'seqel}>, \text{ds} /\text{x}=\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{A}^\text{ɔ}=\text{c'}=\text{eq}^\text{ə}=\text{tl} /, \text{LANG} ['different language'], (\langle \text{xw} \rangle = \text{always}), (\langle \text{é-ablaut} \rangle \text{ derivational}), \text{lx} \langle=\text{eq} \rangle \text{ language, in speech, in the throat}, \text{phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, intransitive verb?}.

\(<\text{látś'ewtxw}>, \text{ds} /\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{c'}=\text{w}^\text{tx} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} /, \text{BLDG} 'another room, different room', \text{lx} \langle=\text{á} \rangle \text{étxw} ^\text{tx} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} /, \text{BLDG} 'building, house, room', \text{syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Deming, example:} \langle \text{látś'ewtxw} \rangle /\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{m} ^\text{k}=\text{ə} \text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{c'}=\text{w}^\text{tx} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} /, 'I go to another room, he/she goes to another room', \text{attested by Elders Group,} \langle \text{látś'ewtxw te sqwålékews'es} /, \text{lx} \langle=\text{w}^\text{tx} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} \text{te} \text{s}=\text{q}^\text{̄}=\text{e}=\text{w}^\text{x}=\text{tl} /, 'His mind is somewhere else.', literally /his mind is (in) a different room', \text{phonology: updrifting probably as a word-final sentence-intonation variable (most updrifting and downdrifting seems to happen on sentence final words), attested by Deming.}

\(<\text{látś'ewtxwem}>, \text{mdls} /\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{c'}=\text{w}^\text{tx} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} /, \text{SOC} 'visit, be on a short visit', \text{BLDG}, (\langle=\text{em} \rangle \text{ middle voice}), \text{syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example:} \langle \text{ílhtsel} \rangle /\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{c'}=\text{w}^\text{tx} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} /, 'I went on a short visit.', \text{lx} \langle=\text{í} \rangle \text{í} \text{lhtsel lálets'íwtxwem} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} /, 'I'm coming to visit (a short visit)., I'm coming on a short visit.', \text{attested by AC.}

\(<\text{látś'ewtxwem}>, \text{cts} /\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{c'}=\text{w}^\text{tx} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} /, \text{SOC} ['be visiting'], (\langle \text{R} \text{= R} \text{1} \rangle \text{ continuous}, \langle \text{x} \text{= R} \text{1} \rangle \text{ continuous or derivational}), \text{phonology: reduplication, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example:} \langle \text{ílhtsel lálets'íwtxwem} /, /\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{í} \text{c'}=\text{e}=\text{w}^\text{x} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} /, 'I've been visiting.', \text{attested by AC.}

\(<\text{lets'ó:óméx}>, \text{cts} /\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{í} \text{c'}=\text{m}^\text{ów} \text{m}^\text{ów} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} /, \text{SOC} ['look different'], possibly \langle=\text{R} \text{1} \rangle \text{ continuous}, \text{lx} \langle=\text{ó:óméx} \rangle \text{ in appearance, -looking, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.}

\(<\text{lets'ó:óméx}>, \text{ds} /\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{c'}=\text{ó} \text{m}^\text{ów} \text{m}^\text{ów} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} /, \text{SOC} 'different person, stranger', \text{DESC}, \text{lx} \langle=\text{ó:óméx} \rangle \text{ person}, \text{phonology: vowel-shift (a} \text{→} \text{e}) \text{ due to stress-shift, ambivalent suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, AC (9/29/71, 11/10/71 text), other sources: ES /\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{c'}=\text{ó} \text{m}^\text{ów} \text{m}^\text{ów} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} /, \text{people, tribe (lit. one people)}, \text{also} \langle=\text{w}^\text{x} \text{lets'ó:ómé} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} /, \text{lx} \langle=\text{ó:óméx} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} ^\text{x} /, \text{attested by AC, example:} \langle=\text{lets'ó:óméx} \rangle \text{ li te thá, lets'ó:óméx} \text{ li kw'e thá} /, 'There were different Indians from here, different Indians from there., There was one tribe from here, one tribe from there.', \text{comment: the second translation (one tribe) interprets the ambiguity of the form with another form with root lett'se one', attested by AC (11/10/71 text).}

\(<\text{lets'ó:óméx}>, \text{pln} /\text{l}^\text{ɛ}=\text{ó} /, \text{SOC} 'different tribe, different people, strangers', (\langle=\text{l} \rangle \text{ plural}), \text{semological comment: note the infix pluralizing the suffix), syntactic analysis: nominal,
attested by AC, BHTTC, also <lets'élmxw>, //lEsc’=él[-l-]mex”//, attested by BHTTC.

<lets’ow(e)yelh ~ slets’őweyelh>, dnom //lEsc’=ów(=e)yelh or lEsc’=őweyelh ~ s=|lEsc’=ów=őweyelh or s=|lEsc’=őweyelh, KIN /half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister/, possibly <śow> uncertain, probably not a separate affix, lx <śólhlh ~ ṣélhlh ~ ṣélhl ~ =e(yelh) > child, offspring, young, phonology: =őweyelh > maybe Nooksack-influence, Salish cognate: Nooksack /=óh (~ =óyelh) / child, offspring, young, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /s|lEsc’ównweyelh/ half-sibling; found in <slets’őweyelh(s)>, //s=|lEsc’ównweyelh(s)l, /his half-sibling/, (semological comment: could show inalienable possession use of s= nominalizer), attested by AC.

<slets’éleq>, dnom //s=|lEsc’=őleql, KIN /brother-in-law’s wife, (spouse’s sibling’s spouse), (step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister [AC])/|l, (s=) nominalizer, lx <śeleq> /occupational/ or /plural/? plus lx /male/?, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, other sources: ES /s|lEsc’óléq/ spouse’s sibling’s spouse, also <slets’él:eq>, also /step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister/, //s=|lEsc’=ől–eq̃, attested by AC.

<slets’ó:lt’el>, plv //C,|lEsc|=l=á|lEsc’=T–el//, rcps, LT [‘(many) different colors’], (<R3>= plural), (ś-áblaut) (derivative), (=t’el) reciprocal, phonology: reduplication, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

láts’ewets ~ láts’ewets, ds //lEsc’=ówwecs ~ lEsc’=ówwecles//, NUM /hundred, one hundred/, literally /different on the back?/, lx <śeweis> on the back, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BJ, CT, Mary Charles, Elders Group, other sources: ES /lEsc’=ówwecles/, example: <śeweis wq kwe léts’e>, //lEsc’=ówwecs q=es k=á lEsc’=əl//, /one hundred and one/, attested by AC, also <śeweis wq te léts’e>, //lEsc’=ówwecs q=es te lEsc’=əl//, attested by BJ 12/5/64, (<ísále, lhixw, xe’ó:thel, lhq’átses) láts’ewets, //lísále, lhixw, xe’ó:thel, lhq’átses lEsc’=ówwecles//, /(two, three, four, five) hundred/, attested by AC, <śopel kws láts’ewets>//, //táapél k’=s lEsc’=ówwecles//, /one thousand/, literally /ten that is a hundred/, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), <Śáts’ewets mestìyexw>, //lEsc’=ówwecles mestiayex”//, /one hundred people/, attested by AC.

<halts’el’i>, df //lEsc=őle=il or hEsc=őle=il//, DIR /get separated (by distance), be by themselves, be separate’/, SOC, (<>), <ha> resultative, probably root <láts’> be different with metathesis derivational, possibly <śel> come, go, get, become, possibly <śel> meaning unknown unless durative, phonology: epenthesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, dialects: Chill., Cheh., attested by AC, Elders Group, also <alts’el’i>, /ň=|lEsc’=e=il= or lEsc[=M1=]c’=e=il=//, phonology: consonant-change (h > ’), possible epenthesis, possible metathesis, dialects: Tait, attested by Elders Group.

<alts’él:it>, pcs //hEsc=őle=il= or Esc[=M1=]c’=e=il=|A=I=T//, DIR [/to separate things or objects’], possibly root <láts’> one, probably root <láts’> be different with metathesis derivational, i-ablaut or <śel> perhaps durative, (śet) purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible ablaut, possible metathesis, possible epenthesis, syntactic analysis: transitve verb, attested by EB and AD (7/31/78), Elder’s comment: “correction from halts’él:it’”, Salish cognate: Saanich /n=óe=él’it/ to separate objects B’74a:74, probably analyzable as root inóe’ different, /=el go, come, get, become, inceptive, /=e=il purposeful control transitivizer, /=A=il resultive, for the latter suffix compare Musqueam /=A=il =/=A=èl/ on affix schwas durative (Suttles ca1984), also <halts’el’i>, //lEsc[=M1=]c’=e=il=T//, attested by EB (3/30/78), sometimes AD (12/17/79), also <thelts’él:it>, //|lEsc’=e=il=T//, attested by AD (12/17/79).

<lets’el’thet>, pcs //lEsc’=őle=il= or T–e=il//, 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’el’thet>, //lEsc[=M1=]c’=e=il=T–e=il//, Elder’s comment: “corrected from halts’él:thet”, attested by EB and AD (7/31/78), AD (12/17/79).
láw, free root //lēw//, 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') láw>, //(t0-l, t-?) lēw//, /(my, your) spouse', attested by AD, <Lúhtsel yóyes, law.>, //lī-4-c-ē yā{-ē}-l, lēw//, /'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, <láw iyéseq.>, //lēw ?iy=ōs/l, /'Hello Mam., Hello (my)(female) friend', attested by Elders Group, <lák yóyes.>, //lēw ?iy=ōs/q/l, /'Hello Mister., Hello (my)(male) friend', attested by Elders Group.

lái la (or) lá:láw, df //lē lōw (or) C, ē=lēw (or) lē[-C, ē(-)]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 láw, alétsa te hámé>, //lē lēw, ?elēcē te hámé//, /'Say, Honey, where's the hammer?/', attested by Deming, <lǐ tí te hámé, lá láw.>, //lī tí te hámé, lē lēw//, /'The hammer is over there, Honey./., attested by Deming, <lá láw, líchxw alétsa>, //lē lēw, li-c-x= ?elēcē/l, /'Hello, Honey, where were you?/', attested by Deming, <lá láw.>, //lē lēw//, /'Hello, Husband., Hello, Wife./., attested by Elders Group.

láw, plv //lēw=ē/l, LANG 'hello (to a whole group)', SOC, semantic environment ['used example when one comes in late; everyone just answers láw'], (<a> plural not attested elsewhere), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb < interjection, attested by HT, AD.

láwa, LANG 'hello (to a whole group)', see láw.

Lawéchten, nom //l/, 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 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.

láxel, dnom //lē=x=ēl or lē=x=ē/l, 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 /l̠eχ=ǝT/], LT ['give s-o light'], (<=et> purposeful control transitive verb), syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

<láxetem>, ızs /l̠eχ=ǝT=ǝm/, LT ['going out(side) with a light'], TVMO, possibly <=em> intransitiveizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, example: <láxwen láxetem.,> //l̠e-¸c-x "I've gone out with a light'/. attested by Elders Group.

<sláxet>, dnom //s=l̠eχ=ǝT//, 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.

<Láxewey>, df //l̠e:x(=)=ǝw=ǝy/, 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>, //l̠eχǝw=ǝy/, attested by AC (1973), Elders Group (7/13/77).

<lá:y>, bound root //l̠e:y fir/. 

<lá:yelhp>, dnom //l̠e:y=ǝp/], 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 <élhp> tree, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, other sources: ES /l̠á:yǝp/ (and CWMS /l̠e:yǝp/) Douglas fir.

<slá:y>, dnom //s=l̠e: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 /sl̠á:y/, example: <slá:y te lá:yelhp>, //s=l̠e:yǝp/ 'bark of the Douglas fir', attested by AC, <xí:pet te slá:y>, //xí-p=ǝT te s=l̠e: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 liyém ~ leyém.

<le>, free root //l̠e/, TIME ['recent past third person subject'], PRON, syntactic analysis: mpcl, attested by AC, Elders Group, others, example: <le álhtel chełá:qelhelh.,> //l̠e ɬ̠ɛ̣t=ɬ̠eɬ̣ ɬ̣ɛ̣q=ɬ̠eɬ̣ɬ̣/,'He ate yesterday. (eat)'. attested by AC, <le álhtel.,> //l̠e ɬ̠ɛ̣t=ɬ̠eɬ̣/,'They ate.'), attested by AC, <le éy.,> //l̠e ɬ̠ɛ̣y/, 'They were good.'), attested by AC, also <li éy.,> //l̠i ɬ̠ɛ̣y/, dialects: Tait, attested by AC.

<lulh>, (//l̠a=ul < l̠a=weɬ̠h//), 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 líhs kw'es me p'óp'etl'em.,> //l̠a=ulh ᵐ-i s k'̣ɬ̣-s ṃ̣ p'á[-C,ɬ̣]-ɬ̣̣ =ǝml/, '/It was smoking quite a while ago.'), literally '/it was already past when it becomes smoking'/, attested by Elders Group.

<le= ~ el=>, da //l̠a= ~ =eɬ̣=//=, 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=/> , //eɬ=//=; found in <élqwu>, //l̠i=ɬ̣̣=l̠a=|=ɬ̣̣^^/,'l/a lot rubbed off/', root <íqw/> rub, <th'élíth'èplexw>, //C,i|=eɬ̣=|=eɬ̣=|=eɬ̣=//=, 'lots of eyes being closed; Japanese wineberries' (compare <th'élíth'èplexw> one eye being closed, closing one's eye),
"lhóleqwel": //ňâ[=]=lq[=]=l|l/, "wetting many things" (compare <lhóleqw> wet s-th and <lhéqw> wet), <lháleq'et>: //ňë[=]=lq[=]=l|l/, "put down several objects" (compare <lháq'et> lay/put s-th down, put down one object), <q'â(=)leml>: //lq[=]=lq[=]=l|l/, "adolescent girls" (compare <q á(=)mîy: > adolescent girl), <sqélâq>: //l[s]=lq[=]=l|l/, "younger siblings" (compare <sqáq: > younger sibling), <shxweml:âlekw>: //l[s]=x′=ml=l=q[=]=l|l/, "parent's siblings" (compare <shxweml:kw> parent's sibling, uncle, aunt), <sts':ôlemeqw>: //l[s]=c lá[=]=l|l/, "great grandparents, great grandchildren", attested by AC (compare <sts'ômeqw> great grandparent, great grandchild), also <sts'eló:meqw ~ sts'ets'eló:meqw>, //l[s]=c[l=]=lâ:m[l=]=l|l/, dialects: Tait, <thresh:p'oyeqw>, //l[=]=l|l=p′ay[=]=l|l/, "great great grandparents/children" (compare <thresh:p'oyeqw> great great grandparent/child), <skwâlelho ~ skwâl:hô>, //l[s]=k=x[=]=l|l=|=w~s[=]=k=x[=]=l|l=|=w//, "in-laws" (compare <skwîlho> or better <skwîlhew> in-law), <sqélâq:ele> //l[s]=q[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l/, "adolescent girls" or s=C, l[=]=l[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l/, "babe(s)", (compare <sqâq:ele> baby), <châ:lexw(s), //l[=]=l[=]=x[=]=l|l//, "wives"), <swâleqeth>, //l[s]=w|e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e=|l|l, "husbands" (compare <swâq:eth> husband), <sléxtses>, //l[s]=lâ[l=]=x′=câll, l′foes(s)" (compare <sléxkel> toe), <stelitqw>, //l[s]=t[=]=l|l=|=l′jîl, l′horses(s)" (compare <stiqiw> horse), <stelqóye>, //l[s]=t[=]=l|l=|=g[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e=|l|l, "wolves(s)" (compare <stqóye> wolf), <tl′aleqtxel>, //l[=]=l′=l|l=|=t′=x′=câll, l′long legs, long legged(l) (compare root <tl′agt> long), <tl′aleqtxel qwá:l> cranefly, leather jacket, long-legged mosquito, <tl′elqétela>, //l[=]=l′=l|l=|=t′=l′=éll, l′deer(l), literally l′long ears(l), <tl′elqétêlet>, //l[=]=l′=l|l=|=t′=l′=éll, l′pheasant(l), literally l′long tail(l), <sq eq′e:mi:>, //l[c]=q′[=]=l[=]=e[=]=l|l=|=m[=]=l|l, l′little girl(s)" (compare <q′aqemi> little girl), <sts′emts′ôlemeqw>, //l[s]=C, eC′=C′=C=Q′[=]=l|l=|=m[=]=l|l=|=m[=]=l|l=|=m[=]=l|l=|=m[=]=l|l=|=m[=]=l|l=|=m[=]=l|l=|=m=|l|l, l′eldest great grandchildren" (compare <sts′emts′ômeqw> eldest great grandchild), <chelichkels:ôllh>, //C, l[=]=l[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e=|l|l, "baby chick(s)" (*<chelichkels:ôllh> unattested baby chick(en); compare root <chêkels> chicken), <haheleátw or haheleátw>, //l[C, e=]=l[=]=l|l=|=e=|l|l, l′a few little rats(s)" (compare <shihâw:tw> little rat and root <hâ:tw> rat), <teléqsel>, //l[C, l[=]=l[=]=l|l=|=t(a)=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e[=]=l|l=|=e=|l|l, l′baby ducks(s)" (compare <teléqsel> duck, mallard).

<le or =ele>, da //l=|l or =e=|l, SOC l′ack, need(l), syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <tsqó:ôle ~ lhqó:ôle>, //l=c=q=|=l=|=|=|=w, "thirsty(l)" (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.

<lehâ:tw>, free root //lehâ:tw//, PLAY l′play slalal, play the bone-game(l), 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 slalal 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 holder and the guessing is reversed; if only two bones are guessed right, the guessers pay the hiders a tally stick (?but receive two of the bones); if no bones are guessed right the guessers pay the hiders 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:lō 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 thrusted 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 /lēhāl/ slahal game T77:15, Samish /lēhēl'/ the bone game, slahal game and /lēhēl'el/ playing slahal (gambling) G86:81.


<leklí ~ xwleklí>, HHG [‘lock it with a key’], see leklí ~ lekelí.

<leklí ~ lekelí>, free root /leklí/, HHG [‘key’], borrowed from Chinook Jargon <la klee, le klee> key Johnson 1978:351, itself < French <la clef> key, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<lekelít ~ xwlekelít>, pcs //lēkəlí=T ~ x*=lēkəlí=T/., HHG [‘lock it with a key’], (<xw=> derivational), (<et> purposeful control transitiveizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <lekelítəm:>, //lēkəlí=T-à·m/., ‘You are locked in.’, syntactic analysis: passive 2s, <lekelítələm/., //lēkəlí=T-äləm/., ‘You are all locked in [with a key].’, syntactic analysis: passive 2p.

<lekyó:ltə>, free root //lēkələt => lik'ələt (bound)/., PLAY /cards, playing cards (noun), (one person playing cards (solitaire) [EB])/., ASM [‘types of cards include: tō:yel diamond, diamonds, klép club, clubs, spit spade, spades, hōts 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:ltə>, //lēkələt => lik'ələt/., ‘Where’s my playing cards?’., attested by EB.

<līlýó:ltə>, pln //līlə-C-=ləl-ká:lt/., PLAY [‘a bunch playing cards’], comment: root *<likyó:ltə> is possible from French (esp. from <les cartes>.), this form is not attested so far by itself as a variant of <lekyó:ltə> 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.


<lék’ or léq’>, possible bound root /lēk’ or lēq’/ meaning unclear, possibly proud, connection with <léq’> level, even, flat seems unlikely
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<slék'>, dnom //s=lék' or s=léq'[=K]=/l, 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 <slék'iyáp>, df //s=lék' (=iy(=)épo/, EZ ['coyote'].

<lekiyáp ~ k'iyáp>, bound stem //l(=k') (=iy(=)épo/, root meaning unclear, first alternate could have root <léq'> 'level, even, flat, possibly <i> covering, (tree) bark possibly <i> ~ <e> on the ramp (“flat covering on the ramp’”)? or could be related to or the same root <lék' or léq'> possibly meaning proud
<slék'iyáp>, df //s=lék' (=iy(=)épo/, EZ ['coyote'], ['Canis latrans lestes'], ASM ['one can sound like lots; it makes sounds for protection from other animals; it can tl'áwéls (bark) and q'áw (howl) like a wolf or a dog can'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <i> covering, (tree) bark, possibly <i> ~ <e> on the ramp, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG, AG, PS, JL, probably borrowed from Thompson /sk'ý'épo/ coyote Thompson and Thompson 1980:58, also <slék'eyáp>, //s=nék'eye(po/, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape), AK (11/21/72 tape), AC, DM, also <snek'iyáp>, //s=nék'iyépo/, attested by Lawrence James, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), also <sk'ek'iyáp>, //s=C, ø=k'iy(=)=po or s=k'ø[=C, ø]=ly(=)épo/, phonology: reduplication, attested by NP, AF, DF, MP (Cheh.), AC, DM, also <k'ek'iyáp>, //C, ø=k'iy(=)=po or k'ø[=C, ø]=ly(=)épo/, phonology: reduplication, attested by HT.

<lik'eyáp>, dmn //C, ø=lik'ey(=)=po/, EZ ['little coyote'], (<R4= > 'diminutive'), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape).

<lékw>, free root //lék'/. 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 léwexs>, //lék' te lokw=sll, l'He broke his rib., His rib broke.'/, attested by EB, <me lékw (te hálkw)>, //mø lëkw (tø hë=lk*)/l, l'(The pocket knife) gets broken.'/, attested by CT.

<lekwlekw>, plv //lëk'w=C,C, øC, ø/, ABDF 'all broken up (of sticks or bones, of the bones of a person who got in an accident)l, 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 //hë=lk'/. PE ['pocket knife'], (semological comment: lit. “broken (of stick-like object)” so called because it gets broken to put it in one's pocket), (<hå= > resultative; continuous here used derivationally), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT.

<lekwát>, durs //lëk'w=ø[=A= ø]=l/, pcs, MC ['break s-th (stick-like)'], EB, (<a-ablaut> 'durative'), (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut or stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BJ (5/64).

<lekwlá:wx>, ncs //lëk'w=ø[=A= ø]=x=, ABDF ['break s-th (stick-like) (accidentally)'], MC, EB, (<a- ablaut> 'durative'), (<=lexw> 'non-control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut or stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <tsel lekwlá:wx tel (lehq' láts, sxël:e)>, //l=ø=lk'w=x= ø=1 (txeq'=l=øc, s=ø=ø, ø=ø=ø)/l, l'I broke my (hip, foot or leg).'/l, attested by AC.

<sellí:kw>, strs //s=øl=ø[=A= ø]=l/=, ABDF ['be broken (of stick-like object')], MC, EB, (<s=> static), (<che~ = has> 'resultative'), (<i-ablaut> 'resultative'), phonology: ablaut, consonant merger (s + h > s), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <sellí:kw te (t'lòw=s, sxël:es)>, //s=ø[=A= ø]=l= ø=1 (t'él=ows, s=ø=ø=ø-s)/l, l'Her (arm, leg) is broken.'/, attested by AC.

<lekwát'ses>, durs //lëk'w=ø[=A= ø]=co/, ABDF 'she broke her hand, he broke his hand', literally l'a bone got broken on the hand', (<a-ablaut> 'durative), lx <setses> on the hand, phonology: ablaut,
syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<selkwałtes>, rls //hês=lk"=ə[=Aê]=əʊs//, durs, ABDF /her hand is broken, his hand is broken/, (\<s\> = static), (\<h\> = ha = resultative), (\<á:-ablaut\> durative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<lekwałssá:ls>, sas //lək"=ə[=Aá]=əʊs=ʌ\-

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 //etse\> 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"=ələcx\-l\//, ABDF ['break an arm'], lx //éláxel\> on the arm, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<lekwépsem>, ds //lək"=əpə\-sm\//, ABDF ['break one's neck'], lx //épsem\> on the neck, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<lewewíts>, ds //lək"=əwícl\//, 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.

<slékwelets ~ slékwelets>, stvi //s=ɛ\-
ləc\-cl\//, ABDF /be lame (esp. if deformed), be a cripple, to limp, have a limp/, (\<s\> = static), (\<s\> = derivational), lx //e\-lets\> 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.>, l\-\-ɛ\-\-l=ɛk"=ləc\l\//, l'I limp\l\', //slékwelets tel siyáye.>, //s=lək"=ləc tèl siy\-y\-ə\l\//, l'My friend limps\l\', attested by EB.

<hálkweletsem>, cts //hès-lək"=ələc\-əm\//, ABDF ['limp in the hip'], literally /'breaking in one's hip/rump\l\', (\<hà\> = derivative), lx //e\-lets\> on the rump, on the bottom, on the hip, (\<em\> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<lewuxá:l ~ lewuxá:l>, durs //lək"=x\-ɛ[=Aê]=]ll\//, ABDF /break a leg, (have/get) a broken leg/, lx //e\-lxl\> on the leg, on the foot, (\<á:\>-ablaut\> durative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, also <lewuxá:l>, //lək"=x\-ɛ[=Aê]=]ll\//, attested by EB, example: //xwó̃məxləm gəl'\-ləsə̱ lhek'\-wə̱xə̱ gəl'\-ləsə̱ (wets'\-ɛl\l\', tə̱ləg) gəl'\-ləsə̱ lewuxá:l\l\l\>. //x\-ɛ[=Aá]=]m=x\-ə̱ lə̱m gə̱ɛ ə̱=s-s-as-ə\-w 4 lək"=x\-ə̱ lə̱m gə̱ɛ ə̱=s-s-as-ə\-w (wə̱=c'\-ə̱̄), cá̱l=q) gə̱ɛ ə̱=s-s-as-ə\-w lək"=x\-ɛ[=Aê]=]ll\//, l'He was running and he tripped and fell and broke his leg\l\', attested by AC.

<lewuxá\l>, MC ['break s-th (stick-like)'], see lékw.

<lewuxátes>, ABDF /she broke her hand, he broke his hand/, see lékw.

<lewuxátsá:ls>, HARV ['break off branches of berries'], see lékw.

<lewuxeláxel>, ABDF ['break an arm'], see lékw.

<lewúpsem>, ABDF ['break one's neck'], see lékw.

<lewewíts>, ABDF /break one's spine, break one's back, have a humpback/hunchback/, see lékw.

<lewuxá:lxw>, ABDF ['break s-th (stick-like) (accidentally)'], see lékw.

<léwuxləkw>, ABDF /all broken up (of sticks or bones, of the bones of a person who got in an accident)/, see lékw.

<lewuxá:l ~ lewuxá:l>, ABDF /break a leg, (have/get) a broken leg/, see lékw.

<léléts' ~ laléts'>, df //lələc' ~ lələc'\//, ANA /gall-bladder, gall, bile, have bile trouble, be jaundiced,
bilious', syntactic analysis: nominal, intransitive verb, attested by AC, contrast <mésel> animal and bird gall-bladder or poss. fish gall-bladder and <méleqw> fish gall-bladder, fish heart.

<lelt'só'méx>, DESC ['look different'], see láts'.

<lemát>, ABFC ['kick s-th/s-o'], see lema'.

<lemá'>, bound root //ləmə? kick'.

<lemá'asls>, sas //ləmə?=isible, ABFC ['kick'], (<=als> structured activity), phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<hálma'asl>, cts /há-ləmə?=isible, ABFC ['kicking'], (<=há-> continuative), phonology: downstepping, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<lembat>, pcs //ləmə=T/=ible, ABFC ['kick s-th/s-o'], (<=t> purposeful control transitive verb), phonology: unusually good example of glottal stop becoming length before consonant (→ : or /l/ → /l/ before consonant), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL and RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <le lémates>, //lə ləmə=T-əs//, /'He kicked somebody.'/, phonology: irregular stress-shift, attested by JL.

<lelemát>, its //C,əC,=ləmə=T/=ible, ABFC ['kick s-th around'], (<=R3=> iterative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <lelemálata> te qwli:txels., //C,əC,=ləmə=T-əs te qʷʷʔ=í=xʷəl-ible, /'He kicked his shoes around.'/, attested by EB.

<lama'iwet>, pcs //ləmə?=iwet(l)=ible, ABFC 'kick s-o in the behind, kick s-o in the rump!', lx <=iwet> in the insides, in the rectum, in the rump, (<=t> purposeful control transitive verb), phonology: consonant-loss (of l before =t), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL.

<lembet>, pcs //ləmə=M=M>4|Aá=T-ət or ləmə?Aá=T-ət//, IDOC ['jump up and down (of Indian doctor training)'], usually root <lemba'> kick with <ó-ablaut> automatic on root before <=bet>, (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 <=bet>, <=bet> purposeful control transitive verb with reflexive), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<helimethet>, cts /há-ləmə=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.

<shxwelemóthetále>, dnom //sx'=ləmə=Aá=T-ət=éla//, IDOC ['place of training to become an Indian doctor (pit made from repeated jumping every year on the same spot')] (cm shxwe= nominalizer), lx <=ále> container of, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<lema'asl>, ABFC ['kick'], see lema'.

<lémet>, pcs //ləm=ible, MC ['fold s-th (once')], (<=et> purposeful control transitive verb), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group.

<lemlémet>, plv //C,əC,-ləm=ible, 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: <lemlémetcw mékw′ ye skwi:m lwá:kwk′>, //C,əC,-ləm=T-c-x* mákw′ yə-l ʔé-wk′//, /'Fold all my clothes.'/, literally ['you fold lots of things all the (plural human?) belongings'], attested by Elders Group, <lemlémetcw mékw′ ye skwi:m lwá:kwk′>, //C,əC,-ləm=T-c-x* mákw′ ye c=k′i-m l ʔé-wk′//, /'Fold all my red clothes.'/, literally ['you fold lots of things all the (plural human?) red my belongings'], attested by Elders Group,
<lemlémet>., ABFC ['kick s-th around'], see lemá'.

<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 lám & lemá'.

<lép>, free root //láp/, SOC '/learn a lesson, give up/', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, example: <skw'áy kws léps/>. //s=k"=y k"-s láp-s/ll, '/He never learns his lesson./', attested by BHTTC.

<lépet>, pcs //láp=ôtl/, 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.

<lépál>, free root //lápêll/, TOOL ['shovel'], HHG, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, EB, Elders Group, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <labeled> spade, itself from French <la pelle> shovel, scoop, contrast <shxwoveh'tlep> shovel (lit. ['s-th for prying the dirt']), also <lepâl>, //lápêll/, attested by BHTTC, example: <slé'oliwelhs te kyó te lépál/>. //s=li=k=é=ô=alwêl-s te k'á tê lápêll/, '/The shovel is on the other side of the car./', attested by EB, <kwútes te lépál t'ësu kw'øqwehtòxès/>. //k"=ô=T-s ê lépêl e'=ô=s=u k"=aq"=ô=T-áx'=ô=ô=/, '/He took the shovel and hit me. (take s-th)/', attested by Elders Group, <kw'oqwehtòxès te lépâl/>. //k"=aq"=T-áx'=ê s ê lâpê:l/, '/He hit me with a shovel./', syntactic comment: oblique simple nominal phrase with no oblique case /ô/, attested by BHTTC.

<lépét>, SOC '/beat up s-o as a lesson till he learns or gives up, teach s-o a lesson/', see lép.

<lépêts>, free root //lápêcsll/, TVMO ['send'], SOC, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, IHTTC, example: <tsel lépêts/>. //l-c=ô lâpêcll/, '/I sent'.

<slépêts>, dnom //s=lâpêcll/, TVMO ['something sent'], SOC, (<=s) nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, example: <tl'émes slépêts/>. //l=ô=ô=ô=s=lâpecl/, '/This is what he sent.'/, attested by EB.

<lépetst>, pcs //lâpêc=ôtl/, TVMO ['/send s-th/'], SOC, */send s-o/ rejected, (<=t) purposeful control transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AD, AC, example: <tsel lépetst tha ta:l te sthôqvi/>. //l-c=ô lâpêc=T-ô=tê l s=ôa=ô=ô=/, '/I sent your mother the salmon./', attested by AC.

<lépêtsel>, incs //lâpêc=ôtl/, TVMO '/to ride [along], hook a ride, get a ride, send oneself/', (<=el =if) come, go, get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, AC, example: <tsel lépetstel tha ta:l te sthôqvi/>. //l-c=ô lâpêc=ôtl/, '//(I'm going to get a ride.)/', attested by AC.

<hállepêtsel>, cts /hê-lâpêc=ôtl/, TVMO '/riding with someone, (riding along)/', (hâ-...)
<lépetsel>, TVMO /'to ride [along], hook a ride, get a ride, send oneself/, see lépets.

<lépetst>, TVMO ['send s-th'], see lépets.

<leplít>, free root //ləplît//, 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: <šikë leplît>, //łikə leplît/, 'Shaker minister/', attested by AH, <leplít te Bill>, //ləplît tə Bill//, 'Bill is a priest./, syntactic comment: nominal as existent verb in sentence-initial position, attested by Elders Group.

<leplitòs>, free root //ləplîtəs//, CH [punish], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), borrowed from French <la pénitence>/lapenitú́s/ penitence, repentence; penance (perhaps not through Chinook Jargon as it is not listed in Johnson 1978 a compilation of all known Chinook Jargon dictionaries).

<lepóț>, free root //ləpált//, HHG ['cup'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, AD, others, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <le pot> pot itself from French Canadian <le pot>/lə palt/ Johnson 1978:389, example: <lí te shxwlahlíte te lepóț>, //lɪ te sxʷ=łáː=tsəɡ=ə=Wię=łə=łə̆pəl/, 'The cup is in the cupboard./, phonology: ablaut, consonant-loss (el before =V́... suffix), =älé → =îlé unexplained, attested by AD.

<lep'ëx>, pçis //ləp'=əx//, ABFC ['eat s-th (short of a short 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: <líçhxw lep'ëx te tl'åłhem>?, //lɪç-ç'xʷ ləp'ə=əxʷ tə e̍ɬ̓e̍təm/, 'Did you eat the salt?/', attested by AC, <ts'áts'el tsqwá:y, (xx)ewás lep'ëx>. //l̓c'ɬ̓=C̓, ə=] c=qʷə-y. (xʷ=əwə=ə-s or əwə-as ləp'=əxʷ//, 'It's very green, one doesn't eat it (yet)./', attested by Deming, SJ esp., <le lęp'ëxes te spáth teqweedóp.>, //lə ləp'=əxʷ-tsə lə s=phə tə-l qʷəʔálp/, 'The bear ate my apple./', attested by AC, <mekw'ewát lęp'èxes te xyełl'áls>. //mekw'ə=əwət ləp'=əxʷ-tsə tə xícəlʃ/, 'The grizzly ate everybody./, attested by Elders Group, "íčitl'ha, uwll emi the Th'ò:wtxeyá, lep'èxómecha.">, //íčitl'ha-tə, ywulí ə̍ɬ̓=ə ˈə́-wə=iyə. ləp'=əxʷ-á̓mdə-cəll/, "Sleep or the Th'ò:wtxeyá (Cannibal Ogress) will come eat you."/, attested by Deming (SJ or MV), MV's grandmother said this to her.


<leqáteləm>, ABFC /dive (already in water), go underwater, sink oneself down/., see léqem.

<léqem>, mds //ləq̓=əml/, ABFC /dive, dive in/., (=em) middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (3/72), AC, also <léqem>, //ləq=əml/, attested by AC, example: <átsep léqem>. //l̓ə-c-əɬ ləq=əml/, 'I dive in./', syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AC, <lewès̓htla léq:em>. //ləwə̑-s'ɪ=] ləq=əml/, '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.

<leqàlèm>, incs //ləq=[ə=A)=]=əml/, durs, [ləqèlèm], ABFC l'dive (already in water), go underwater, sink oneself down', («-ä-ablaut on suffix» durative), probably ≈él ≈íl ≈el> go, come, get, become, («em> middle voice), phonology: updrifting on final syllable, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <leqàlèm>, //ləq=[ə=A)=]=əml/, also l'dive', attested by AC.


<hálqèm>, dnom //hè=łq=əml/, SOCT ['a diver'], FSH, ASM ['in the old days a man would dive to fix méthell (dogbane) nets when people were fishing for sturgeon'], possibly <zero-derivation> nominalizer or perhaps the form is merely the continueive as above but nominalized (actually relativized) by following a demonstrative article, i.e. <te hálqèm> the one who is diving, syntactic analysis: nominal? or intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.


<lágìleqèm>, dnom //lə=[A]=łaq=əml/, 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'], («-ä-ablaut» derivational), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, also /'a kind of diving duck'/, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76).

<Leqémèl>, PLN ['Harrison Bay'], see qém:el.

<leqlèqèm>, SOCT ['a diver'], see léqem.

<leq'>, free root //ləq'/, DESC ['level'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by SP, AD, Elders Group, DESC /'level, flat'/, attested by SP, AD, example: <leq' te sqwálewel>, //ləq' te s=q'=əwəll/, /'think alike'/, (morphosememic development: literally /'thoughts/feelings are level/even'/, an orientational metaphor), EFAM, attested by Elders Group.

<leq'èylep ~ leq'èlep>, ds //ləq=îlèp/, LAND /'level ground, flat (of ground)/', lx <îlèp> ground, earth, phonology: [é] expresses the allophone of /i/ after /q'/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by CT, EB, also <leq'èlép>, //ləq'=îlèp//, [ləq'=îlèp], attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<slíq'>, strs //slə=[A]=lq'=ll/, DESC ['to be even'], semantic environment ['in a race, of a group of things in size, of two glasses of liquid, etc.'], (<s=> static), («-ä-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 t-ablaut and á-ablaut on roots with an e-vowel (root /æ/ -> /il/ or /ê/), esp. in statives are common and called resultives in Saanich as well (Montler 1986:131-132),

<leq'èlqèst>, df //ləq'=èlèst=T/, pcs, SOC ['turn the tables on s-o'], literally /'get even in the hand purposely with someone' (orientational metaphor), lx <t̪st̪es> in the hand, («et» come, go, get, become, (=t) purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: irregular stress-shift or avoidance of usual stressed allomorph (=f) of =el, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<leq'à:lh>, df //ləq'è=èl̪h/, DESC ['be in the way'], DIR, semantic environment ['of a tree fallen, a person, etc.'], VALJ ['right (correct)'] (orientational metaphor), lx <à:l̪h> gloss uncertain,
perhaps related to <=elh> according 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 /leq’ átl/ as in /tu=leq’ átl=il eød/ I’m correct. and /tu=leq’ átl=il=bi-c/ You are in my way. Hess 1976:274, also<br>

\[<leq’álh> \text{,} /\text{leq’á:lh}/, \text{attested by EB, example:} \text{<xwe leq’á:lh>}, /\text{xw e leq’ á:lh/} = e4//, \text{get in the way/}, \text{attested by AC,} \text{<tsel weq’á:leq’el kwses lhék’w sel qetl’osesu kw’eqwlóxes.}, /\text{c-é l x’a leq’} = é4 k”-s-as 踰k’”=x’el qa=é=a-s-as-uk”=aq=él-áx’=es///, /’I got in the way and he tripped and he hit me unintentionally./, \text{attested by AC, ASM [‘right (correct)’]}, \text{<weh’á leq’á:lh>}, /\text{we-lí-qe leq’ á:lh/}, /’if I am right/], literally /’if I am in the way/), \text{attested by AC.}<br>

\[<leq’áleq’el (~ leq’áleqel (rare))>, df //\text{leq’áleqel (~ leq’áleqel (rare)))//, TVMO /travel (to a destination), be on a journey!, probably root <leq’> level, flat + <=á:leq ~ =eleq> waves + <=el> come, go, get (thus lit. “come/go on flat waves”), or less likely <=el> always + <=q’ó:el> 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:leqel> //\text{leq’} = [---]qó:el///, /’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 <let sel 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: \text{<skw’áy kws las leq’áleqel>}, /\text{s=k”éy k”-s le-s leq’ áleqel///, /’He can’t travel./}, \text{attested by AC,} \text{<òwé lámes híth kws las leq’áleqel>}, /\text{òw é l=ma- s hík”-s le-s leq’ áleqel///, /’He’s not going to be long on his travels./}, \text{attested by EB,} \text{<̿ílhtsel leq’áleqel>}, /\text{íl-í-c-é l leq’áleqel///, /’I was on a journey./}, \text{attested by AC,} \text{<skw’áy kws las leq’áleqel>}, /\text{s=k”éy k”-s le-s leq’ áleqel///, sí=CₐC₇=maT-as to s=q”x=x”=e=m/l, /’He can’t travel; he’s afraid of the fog./}, \text{attested by AC,} \text{<ýa t’ sleq’áleqel>}, /\text{íl-í-t x-e l leq’ áleqel///, /’May your travelling be good./}, syntactic comment: imperative 3rd person, attested by EB.<br>

\[<leq’á:leq’el (~ leq’áleqel (rare))>, cts //\text{leq’áleqel (~ leq’áleqel (rare)))//, TVMO /travelling (without a destination), going out!}, (<=----> continuous), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, also <leq’á:leqel> /\text{leq’} = [---]qó:el///, /’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 <let sel 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: \text{<ílhtsel la leq’áleqel>}, /\text{íl-í-t c-é l leq’ áleqel///, /’I went travelling./}, \text{attested by AC,} \text{<ílht sel leq’áleqel>}, /\text{íl-í-t c-é l leq’ áleqel///, /’I’ve been travelling./}, \text{attested by AC,} \text{<lámt sel leq’áleqel>}, /\text{íl-í-c-é l leq’ áleqel///, /’I’m going out., I’m going travelling (as you’re leaving)./}, \text{attested by AC,} \text{<lá mt sel leq’áleqel>}, /\text{íl-í-c-é l leq’ áleqel///, /’I’m going (in future) travelling./}, \text{attested by AC,} \text{<let sel leq’áleqel way:eles>}, /\text{íl-í-c-é l leq’ áleqel wé-y’é=és///, /’I’m going travelling tomorrow./}, \text{attested by AC.}<br>

\[<lá:leqel>, plv //\text{lé-]-lq}=s=ll//, cts, TVMO [‘lots of people visiting (one another)], (<-le-) plural), possibly <=----> continuous, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.<br>

\[<leq’á:leq’el (~ leq’áleqel (rare))>, TVMO /travelling (without a destination), going out!}, see leq’áleqel (~ leq’áleqel (rare)).<br>

\[<leq’á:lh>, DESC [‘be in the way’], see léq’.<br>

\[<Leq’á:mél>, df //\text{leq’} = é-mél or léq’ = él=m2=]m=és///, 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]'l, possibly root <léq'> level, flat, probably <=: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 /léq"wem/ Songhees, a Songish village in what is now Victoria, B.C. BG83-84 Samish and Saanich field notes, also <Leq'amel>, //léq"=émél*/, attested by EB.

<Halq'eméylem>, ds //hê=íq"=ém(ə)=l=í=əm=l, LANG /Halkomelem language, to speak Halkomelem'l, SOC, literally /'going to Nicomen Island, getting to Nicomen Island, (possibly) going to the visiting (place), or going to the level place', (<=hâ==) continuous before resonants (rarely plural), (<=f:l ~ =el ~ (rarely) =éy=) come, go, get, become, possibly <=em> middle voice or possibly <=em> intransitivizer, phonology: loss of el before =f:l, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal, attested by AC, Deming, TM, EB, LG, Salish cognate: Northern Straits //lêq"wem=ín=əm/ the Northern Straits language from //lêq"=émem/ 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" q^e[-AáC,ε-]l to hê=íq"=ém=í=əm=l=əm=l, /'Are you (speaking Halkomelem?), Do you speak Halkomelem?/', attested by Deming, <totélometsel te Halq'eméylem.>, //lêq=ín=əm=l=əm=l, /'I understand Halkomelem.', attested by Deming, <lichxw totélómets te Halq'eméylem?>, //lêq=ín=əm=l=əm=s=q^e[-AáC]=íll, /'I like the Halkomelem language.', attested by AC, <étsel totifl te Halq'eméylem sqwáll t'olsu xaxé:ylt.>, //lêq=ín=əm=l=í=əm=s=q^e[-AáC]=íll, /'I'm learning the Halkomelem language/speech and I'm writing it', attested by AC, ASM ['to speak Halkomelem'], <stewót kw'é halq'eméylems.>, //s=cwát k"=əs hê=íq"=ém=í=əm=s=q^e[-AáC]=íll, /'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, <Olq'alméylem; t'olsu thet "hoy siyáye.">, //lêq=l=əm=l=í=əm=l=əm=s=q^e[-AáC]=íll, /'So I spoke Halkomelem; and so I said, "Hi friends."/', attested by AC, <lichxw xalq'eméylem?>, //lêq=ín=əm=l=əm=l, /'Do you speak Halkomelem?/', attested by LG (in Deming Elders Group), <halq'eméylemtsel.>, //hê=íq"=ém=í=əm=í=əm=l=əm=í=əm=l, /'I speak Halkomelem.', attested by Deming, TM, EB, also <tsel halq'eméylem.>, //c-əl hê=íq"=ém=í=əm=l=əm=l, /'I speak Halkomelem.', attested by AC, <étsel welol ol éy kw'al halq'eméylems.> rejected by TM, EB, <ówetsel welol ol éy kw'al halq'eméylems.>, //lêq=l=əm=l=í=əm=l=əm=í=əm=l, /'I'm not very good at speaking Halkomelem.'l, attested by Deming.

<leq'eltses>, SOC ['turn the tables on s-o'], see léq'.

<leq'éylep ~ leq'ilép>, LAND /'level ground, flat (of ground)/, see léq'.

<léqw>, possibly root //léq"// or perhaps //li[l=ə]=q"//, ABFC ['fall asleep'], possibly <é-ablaut> derivational or resultative applied to root <liqw> //liq"// slacken, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, example: <li léqw?>, //li léq"//, /'Did he fall asleep?/', attested by BHTTC.

<léqwem>, ndls //léq"=əm=l, WETH ['getting warmer'], TCH, (<=em> middle voice or perhaps <=em> intransitivizer, verbalizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /néq"-n'l warm near fire and /néq"-sn-ám?l warm one's feet W73:281. K69:65, example: <léqwem te swayel.>, //léq"=əm=tê=s=wêy=əl//, /'The day is getting warmer.'l.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

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{létqw'estem}, rsls //lə̆=Af=]qʷ̓=əml/, WETH ['got warm'], TCH, (<í-ablaut) resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<leqw'ímôws>, df //lə̆qʷ̓=ím=əqw'sl/, DESC /limber, supple, bend easily (of a person)/, lx <í:m ~ =ím> repeatedly, lx <ów's ~ =ews> in the body, in the skin, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.

<lesák>, free root //lə̆sékkl/, 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' sepli!', //lə̆c'e lə̆sék s=pál=]qʷ̓ spól'll/, /a' 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 //lə̆súpli/, CH ['prayer beads'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JS, also <losúpli>, //lə̆súpli/, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76), borrowed from French <le chapelet> lesser rosary (of 55 beads), string of beads or French <le supplicant> a supplicant, a prayer (person).

<letám>, free root //lə̆tə̆ml/, HHG /'table, desk/', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <la table> table Johnson 1973:432 itself from French <la table> table, ASM ['desk'], semantic environment ['school, writing'], example: <skwúl letám>, /s=kalú letə̆ml/, 'school desk', ASM ['table'], <lə̆álxchxw te sxélxéyles te letám,>, /lə̆'íl=x=ç-xʷ ò s=C₁ə̆C₁-xə̆=Af=]=lə̆s te letə̆ml/, 'Put the legs (back) on the table. (put s-th on, fasten s-th)/.

<létqw'èstem>, df //lə̆t=qʷ=]s=t=əm or lə̆=]qʷ=]s=əml/, ABFC ['nodding (falling asleep)'], root meaning uncertain unless <lā: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.

<lethló:thel>, HHG ['plates'], see ló:thel.

<léth'ilets>, df //lə̆'í(y)=lə̆c'/, 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 <lats'> different or <lets'> fill or related to <lith'e> processed fiber), lx <lets'> on the bottom, possibly <á:y ~ =ey ~ =í(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'ilets'>, //lə̆c'=əml/, attested by EL, AC, Elders Group (3/1/72), other sources: H-T <littleEtc> (macron over e) blueberry (Vaccinium sp.), Duff (1952) [lə̆c'yə̆c] Alaska blueberry (V. alaskaense) Turner and Bouchard: Pemberton Lillooet Ethnobotany (ms.)(1974), example: <sth'íms te léth'ilets>, /s=ə̆m=s te lə̆c' (=)=ə̆c'/, /'berry of the tall mountain blueberry (Alaska blueberry)/, attested by Elders Group.

<léts'>, free root //lə̆c'/, [lə̆c'], MC ['fill (of container)'], EB, LAND, WATR, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, AHTTC, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /lə̆c'/ full (container) and /lə̆c'-ə̆l/ it's filling up (H76), example: <le léts'>, //lə̆c' lə̆c'/, /'It's filled/', <null léts' te skw'ówes te qó':, //lə̆=u] lə̆c' te s=kʷ]=ə̆s te qá'll/, /'The bucket is full of water.'/, literally /the bucket already filled with water'/, attested by AC.

<lests'êt>, pcs //lə̆c'=ə̆Tl/, MC /'fill s-th (with liquid or solid), fill it up/', (<=êt) purposeful control
transitivizer), phonology: stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC, Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits /lɛc’ә/ (VU) fill s-th and (VU) /s=lɛc’ә/=l̃/ (LD) /s=lɛc’ә/=l̃/ it is full G66:74, Squamish /iyɛ/=it fill (tr.) W73:99, K67:383, example: <lets’әte skw’әwes te sqáwths>, //lɛc’ә/=l̃/ te s=k”әwes te s=qɛwɛll/, ‘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.


<me lets’әts’>, df //mә C,өC=лɛc’ә/, WATR ['high tide'], literally 'come fill repeatedly/completely/', (<R3> iterative or completive or plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT.

<selits’ ~ slits’>, strs //s=lә=ә=[ә]=lɛc’ә c’ ~ s=lә=[ә]=lɛc’ә c’/, MC ['be full'], WATR, LAND, ABFC, (<s=) static), (<hec> resultative), (<i-әblaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, AC, other sources: ES /s=әlɛc’ә/=lɛc’ә full, example: <әlew slits’>, //lɛlә=әw s=lә=[ә]=lɛc’ә c’/, 'too full!', attested by EB. <lulnerable te skw’әwes te sqáwths’>, //lә-u+ s=lә=[ә]=lɛc’ә c’ s=k”әwes te s=qɛwɛll/, ‘The bucket is full of potatoes.’, attested by AC. <slents’ te skw’әwes’>, //s=lә=ә=[ә]=lɛc’ә c’ s=k”әwes te s=qɛwɛll/, ‘The pail is full.’, attested by AC, <axwethóxchwx kw’ti, öwe slits’es, öwechxw lets’etexw’>, //l̃ɛx’=ʔT–әx’-c’ ”әi ti, ʔo wә s=lә=[ә]=lɛc’ә -әs, ʔo wә-c’-x”lɛc’=әT–әx’-l̃/, ‘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.

<lets’ә ~ lets’әe>, free root //lɛc’ә ~ lɛc’әә, NUM ['one'], phonology: léts’ә 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 /lɛc’әә/, JJ /lɛc’ә/, example: <letx áxwet te sqáwths te sth’әm’>, //lɛc’ә=ʔT–әx’-c’ ”әi ti, ʔo wә s=lә=[ә]=lɛc’ә-әs, ʔo wә-c’-x”lɛc’=әT–әx’-l̃/, ‘Give me some tea, not full, don’t fill it.’, syntactic analysis: verb phrase with both direct object np and indirect object np, attested by AC. <tloose kw’le ts’ets’ a’ stl’i, lɛ’as-sә k””ә lɛc’ә ?ә=ʔ ‘ll, ’(that’s) any one you want!’, attested by EB, <máx kw’le léts’e’>, //mә=x’ k””ә lɛc’әә, ’take one off (take s-th off!)’, attested by Elders Group. <ópel qas te léts’a’, //ópәl qә-s te lɛc’әә, ’eleven’, literally ’ten and the (present or unspecified location) one!’, attested by DM, CT, also <ópel qas kw’le lɛts’e’>, //ópәl qә-s k””ә lɛc’әә, literally ’ten and the (remote) one!’, attested by BJ, AC, <wetéses te sópels qas kw’le lɛts’e’>, //wә-lә-sә te s=ʔәpәl=s qә-s k””ә lɛc’әә, ’when it gets to eleven o’clock!’, grammatical comment: the hour affix (s=...=s cirumfix) need only be applied to the first numeral of a compound numeral in AC's speech, attested by AC, <léts’e (máqa, sylimolem)’>, //lɛc’ә (mәqә, s=yl=olәm’)/, ’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 léxwteł, //lɛc’ә lɛx”=әT–әl̃/, ’one blanket!’, attested by AC. <lets’ә te spópiys, //lɛc’ә=a te s=poli–C,ө–ly-sll, ’(It has) one bend. (It has) one crook.’, literally ’is one-just the its bend!’, attested by AC.

<lets’әlawes>, ds //lɛc’ә=әlawes/, NUM ['one leaf'], HARV, lx <álew lawes> leaf, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by SP, AD.

<lets’әmәth’>, ds //lɛc’ә=әmәth’/ 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’әwes>, ds //lɛc’ә=әwes/, NUM 'one paddle, one paddler!', CAN, PLAY, lx <áwes ~ =әwes> paddle, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb,
attned by Elders Group.

\(<\text{lets'áxw}, \text{ds} /\text{Iac'e}=\text{èx}'//, \text{NUM} '/\text{once, one time}', \text{TIME}, \text{lx} <\text{áxw}>(\text{only after} <\text{léts'a}>) \sim \text{á}\\((\text{only after} <\text{them}>) \text{allomorph of} <\text{síl}\rangle) \sim \text{állh} (\text{elsewhere}) \text{time}(s), \text{phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, Salish cognate: Lushootseed }/\text{dè è áx}'// /\text{once} \text{H76:130}, \text{also} <\text{lets'áxw} \sim \text{lets'áxw}>, /\text{Iac'e}=\text{èx}'// \sim \text{Iac'e}=\text{èx}'//, \text{attested by AC, example:} <\text{lets'áxw kw'else qw'eyiléx}>, /\text{Iac'e}=\text{èx}'// l\text{èw s}=\text{èx}'//, /'lI danced once.'/, \text{attested by EB,} <\text{lets'áxwe ses yóyes}>, /\text{Iac'e}=\text{èx}'// s=\text{ás yáy}'//, /'lHe only (just) worked once.'/, \text{literally} /'it's just once that he works'/, \text{attested by AC,} <(\text{te, kw'e}) \text{lech'áxw}>, /l(t)=\text{Iac'è}=\text{èx}'//, /'at one time, one time', \text{attested by AD.}

\(<\text{lets'áyiws}, \text{ds} /\text{Iac'e}=\text{èy}=\text{iw}'//, \text{NUM} ['one pair of pants'], \text{CLO, lx} <\text{áyiws}> \text{pants, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD.}

\(<\text{sléts'elhp}, \text{ds} /\text{s}=\text{Iac'è}=\text{èp}'//, \text{NUM} ['one tree'], \text{EB, HARV, lx} <\text{elhp} > \sim \text{álp}', \text{tree, plant, phonology: vowel-loss prior to vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.}

\(<\text{lets'emótk}, \text{ds} /\text{Iac'è}=\text{mat}'//, \text{NUM} ['one kind, one pile'], \text{DESC, lx} <\text{mótk}> \text{kind, pile, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal, attested by Elders Group, IHTTC, also} <\text{lets'emótk}>, /\text{Iac'è}=\text{mat}'//, \text{attested by ME.}

\(<\text{lets'eqel}, \text{ds} /\text{Iac'è}=\text{eqel}'//, \text{NUM} ['one container'], \text{MC, lx} <\text{eqel}> \text{container: throat, language, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, vnom, attested by AD.}

\(<\text{lets'es}, \text{ds} /\text{Iac'è}=\text{es}'//, \text{NUM} ['one dollar, one Indian blanket (Boas)'], \text{SH} ['one round object'], \text{TIME} ['one cyclic period'], \text{DESC, SOC, lx} <\text{es}> \text{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'tees> (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 áxvet mékw' ta sqvéqwemiyi léts'es sth'ó:m.>, /c-èl?èx'=è\text{T mèk}'= t-e s=\text{C}_{\text{I}}'s=\text{lm}q'=\text{èm}öy (k"=\text{è} (l\text{èc}'=s=\text{è}á-m'//, /'lI gave (give) all your dogs one bone.'/, \text{attested by AC,} <\text{lets'es(s) hitil:èm}, /l\text{èc}'(s) hitil:èm'//, /'lone year, a whole year', attested by DM (12/4/64), also <\text{lets'es(s) stihitil:èm}, /l\text{èc}'(s) stihitil:èm'//, \text{attested by AC,} <\text{lets'es(s) skw'xó:s}>, /l\text{èc}'(s) s=k"=\text{èx}'=\text{å}m'//, /'one moon, one month, first quarter of moon, the new moon', \text{attested by DM (12/4/64),} <\text{lets'es(s) sxéytl}', /l\text{èc}'(s) s=\text{èx}'=\text{å}'//, /'one winter', \text{literally} /'one nominalizer-cold'/, \text{attested by AC.}

\(<\text{lets'ís}s>, \text{ds} /\text{Iac'è}=\text{iw}'//, \text{NUM} ['one bird'], \text{HUNT, lx} <\text{ís}s> \text{bird (body): body, skin, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.}

\(<\text{lets'ós} \sim \text{léts'ós}s>, \text{ds} /\text{Iac'è}=\text{áls}'//, \text{NUM} ['one fruit (as it grows singly on a plant)'], \text{HARV, EB, lx} <\text{ös}s \sim \text{óls} > \text{fruit, spherical objects, rocks, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD.}

\(<\text{lets'óvelh}, \text{ds} /\text{Iac'è}=\text{óvelh}'//, \text{NUM} ['one canoe, one boat'], \text{CAN, lx} <\text{óvelh}> \text{canoe, boat, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD.}

\(<\text{léots'es}>, \text{ds} /\text{C}_{\text{I}}'\text{á}=\text{lac'èll}'//, \text{NUM} ['one person, be alone'], \text{SOC, lx} <\text{R10}>= \text{person (only with this morpheme), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: num, nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, also} <\text{léots'es} \sim \text{léots'es}>, /\text{C}_{\text{I}}'=\text{lac'èll} \sim \text{C}_{\text{I}}'=\text{lac'èll}', \text{attested by AC, ASM ['one person'], example:} <\text{léots'es} \sim \text{léots'es} (\text{sv́ícq, shálål})), /l\text{á}=\text{lac'è} > \sim \text{lá}=\text{lac'è}>
(s=wiyəqə, s=léts'a) /, 'one (man, woman)'/, attested by AC, <léts'e xwelmexw>, //lá=lec'ə x"əl=məx"/) /, 'one Indian'/, attested by Elders Group, <q'apəl qa'w' léts'e'>, //q'apəl qa's k"ə lā=lec'əll, 'eleven people. (There are) eleven people.'/, attested by AC, <léts'e setel> /, //lá=lec'ə cə-əll, 'I'm one (person).'/, attested by AC, <le s'i:k'w' te lólets'e'>, /, //léts'a ~ léts'eqel, 'One person was lost.'/, attested by EB, <wiyóth kwsu éys te sqwálews te lólets'e'>, /, //wə=ya'k"-s-u ?ey-s s=q"əl=əwəl-s tə lā=lec'əll, '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 qéts te sqwálews te lólets'e'>, /, //wə=ya'k"-s-u qéts s=lec'əll, 'a pessimist, a person whose thoughts are always bad'/, attested by Elders Group, ASM ['be alone'], <wiyóth we lólets'a e>, //wə=yəqə wə lā=lec'ə ʔəll, '(he/she is) always alone'/, literally 'fis always contrastive is alone just', attested by AC.

<léts'e ~ híléts'e>, df //ʔi=C,á=lec'ə ~ hi=C,á=lec'əll, SOC ['alone'], possibly <i= ~ hi=> continuous? (~ hā- ~ hé-) or (~ yi=)> travelling along by, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, num?, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/19/75), example: <hléts'e o>, //ʔi=C,á=lec'ə ʔəll, /just alone/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<q'a-s k'w' te lólets'e'>, df //ʔi=lec'əll te lə=lec'əll, 'an Indian' (as in lac'əl 'an Indian'), syntactic analysis: can be a prefixed form or a np, attested by Elders Group (3/7/2).

<léts'álew> /, NUM ['one leaf']/, see léts'a ~ léts'ə.

<léts'ámeth> /, NUM ['one rope, one thread, one stick, one pole' /, see léts'a ~ léts'ə.

<léts'áwes> /, NUM ['one paddle, one paddler' /, see léts'a ~ léts'ə.

<léts'áxw> /, NUM ['one, one time' /, see léts'a ~ léts'ə.

<léts'áyiws> /, NUM ['one pair of pants' /, see léts'a ~ léts'ə.

<láts'lithet>/, DIR /, separate oneself from a group, separate oneself (from others)' /, see halts'elí.

<léts'emót>t>, NUM ['one kind, one pile' /, see léts'a ~ léts'ə.

<léts'emót> /, DESC ['a different kind']/, see láts'ə.

<léts'eq> /, NUM ['one container']/, see léts'a ~ léts'ə.

<léts'es> /, NUM ['one dollar, one Indian blanket (Boas)'/, see léts'a ~ léts'ə.

<léts'élt> /, MC ['fill s-th (with liquid or solid), fill it up' /, see léts'ə.

<léts'éthet> /, ABFC ['fill oneself; fill oneself up' /, see léts'ə.

<léts'íws>, NUM ['one bird' /, see léts'a ~ léts'ə.

<léts'íws> /, LT ['(many) different colors']/, see láts'ə.

<léts'ós ~ léts'ós> /, NUM ['one fruit (as it grows singly on a plant)']/, see léts'a ~ léts'ə.

<léts'ômlëxw> /, SOC ['different tribe, different people, strangers']/, see láts'ə.

<léts'ômlëxw> /, SOC ['different person, stranger'/, see láts'ə.

<léts'ôwilhel> /, NUM ['one canoe, one boat' /, see léts'a ~ léts'ə.

<léts'ôw(ey)el ~ slets'ôweyelh>, KIN ['half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister']/, see láts'ə.
<lèw>, bound root //lèw inside a hollow object//.

<lèwex>, pcs //lèwex=ex//, 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: <lèwex li te kwˈóxwe>, //lèw=ex li te kˈáx*əll, /'put it in a box'/, attested by EB, <lèwex te (pipe, mail)//, //lèw=ex te (pipe, mail)//, /'put in the mail'/, attested by Elders Group. <lèwexes kwstám̓es li te shxwótkwevel.>, //lèw=ex=as te cílx=ex-s li te s=x*átk*əwəll, /'He sticks something into something hollow.'/, attested by CT, HT. <lèwexes te chálexs li te shxwótkwevel.>, //lèw=ex=as te cílx=ex-s li te s=x*átk*əwəll, /'He stuck his hand into something hollow.'/, attested by CT, HT.

<lèwálh>, stvi /s=la[=Ai]=wll/, strs, DIR /'be inside (a hollow object), be in (a hollow object)'/, (<=s> stative), (<-ablaourt> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, also <lèwálh>, /s=la[=Ai]=wll/, attested by EB, example: <lèwálh lexw lwí Te Lewómet slewí ~ lewómet slewíws, //lèwex te chálexs li te shxwótkwevel.>, //lèw=ex-ex=as k*=s=têm=as li te s=x*átk*əwəll, /'He sticks something into something hollow].'., attested by CT, HT. <lèwálhlòx te chálexs li te shxwótkwevel.>, //lèw=ex-=as te cílx=ex-s li te s=x*átk*əwəll, /'He stuck his hand into something hollow.'/, attested by CT, HT.

<lèwálhlòx>, dnom /s=la[=Ai]=wə[=M2]=y or s=lìw=ə[=M2]=y or s=ləw=ə[=l]=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 <s=áy ~ =ey> bark, wool, covering, (<-ablaourt> durative or resultative), phonology: ablaut, metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <lèwálhlòx>, /s=liw=ə[=M2]=y/, phonology: updrifting, consonant lengthening sometimes phonetic between high-stressed vowels, attested by Elders Group.

<lèwálhlexw>, ncs //lèwálhlexw=ex//, EFAM ['(happen to) surprise s-o'], (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <lèwálhlòx>, //lèwálhlòx=ex//, /'I'm surprised/', literally /'surprised me'/, phonology: downstepping,
example: <tsáts él welewálhélóxes.>, //c’ê=[C,â=I] we-lawé=t-l-âx’-â/., 'I'm really surprised.'}, literally /'very/really contrastive-it/he/she/they happened to surprise me/.

<lewálhmet>, iecs //lewé=t-mêT/., EFAM ['be surprised by s-th/s-o'], (=met> indirect effect control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, example: <tsáts’eltsel lewálhmet.>, //c’ê=[C,â=I]-êél we-lawé=t-mêT/., 'I was really surprised.'}, literally /'I am very/really surprised by it/him/her/them'/, attested by AD. <lewálhmetes te skwóyíxíthe.>, //lewé=t-mêT-ês T ê s-k’âx=T-s-t/l/, '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.

<lewálhxw>, EFAM ['(happen to) surprise s-o'], see lewálh.

<lewálhmet>, EFAM ['be surprised by s-th/s-o'], see lewálh.

<léwe>, free root //léwe/, //lówa ~ léwe/, PRON /'it's you, you are the one. you (focus or emphasis)'/, syntactic analysis: vpron, attested by IHTTC, Deming, AC, AD, example: <léwe ôlé.>, //léwe ʔâ-lêd/, 'Oh, it's you. (said in surprise/)', attested by IHTTC. <léwe ts’tí te Chíchél S’vam., //léwe c’îy=T âç ini=[C,ê=I]=T s=iy=êm/, 'It's you to thank the Lord.'}, literally /'it's you thank him the high leader/., attested by Deming. <léwecha 3 iiyálewet.>, //léwe-ç ʔa iy=êm=ôl/, 'You'll do it yourself.'}, attested by AC. <skw’áy kw’el ts’áts’el welewálhlóxes.>, //c, c’, //c, /'surprised by it/him/her/them'/, attested by AD, <skw’áy kw’el ts’áts’el te stélmexw.>, //c, c’, //c, //c, '//c, //c, 'sometimes used as a catch all preposition plus article), syntactic comment: 2nd person vpron with 3rd person subject, attested by AC; found in <lewá.:>, //léwe-ç or léwe-é-/, 'Is it you?/', attested by AC, example: <lewá: Edie?>, //léwe- Édine?//, 'Is it you Edie?/', attested by AC, <lúwá ôlé?>, //léwe- ʔâlêl/, 'Is that you?/', attested by AD.

<taléwe>, ds //tè=lówðê/, PRON /'you (sg.)/', (<ta-> nominizer from the demonstrative article te), syntactic analysis: inp, attested by AC, other sources: ES /tòlówðê/, also <taléwe ~ taléwe>, //tè=lówðê ~ tè=l-lówðê/, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), example: <(taléwe qa’s ta’á’althea>, //tè=lówðê qè-5 T è=C,ê=I=â=t-êlêd/., 'it's you and me/., attested by AC, <wełóy tòléwe.>, //wè=lây tè=l-lówðê/, 'It's just you.'}, phonology: updrifting, downstepping, attested by AC; found in <taléwecha>, //tè=lówðê-çèl/, 'it will be you/., attested by IHTTC, example: <chexw 3ômet taléwe.>, //c, cè ʔa=[A-=I] ni=[ê-=I] tè=l-lówðê/, 'You're sitting down.'}, attested by AC.

<tl’eléwe ~ t’l’léwe>, ds //è=r=ôléwe ~ è=lówðê/, PRON /'you (sg.) (object of preposition)'/, (<tl’ê ~ t’l’ê> 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: <stëts tl’(e)léwe.>, //s=C,â=tï c’ê=(ê=I)=lówðê/., 'She is close to you.'}, attested by AC, (<éy, qél) xwlá(m) tl’eléwe.}, //c,(?èy, qél) x”=l(ê-m) è’ê=lówðê/., '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) tl’eléwe te stëlmexw.>, //èy x”ê=lówðê tè=s=t’âtelmex”/., 'The medicine is good for you.'}, attested by EB. <kwútes têî tl’léwe.}, //k”ú=T-ês têî=ê=lówðê/., 'He took it from you. (take s-th)'}, attested by EB, <istexwhelchelcha ô í tléwe (or t’l’léwe.}, //è=t=t-êx”-c-êl-ce ʔa Ý tè=l-lówðê (orê”=lówðê)/., 'I'm going to leave this here with you.'}, attested by EB.

<léwe>, DIR /'put it in (and leave it), stick it into s-th hollow/., see lîw.

<lewéx ~ lôwêx>, free root //léwx/ ~ lówê/., ANA /'rib, ribs/., possibly root <leu=> put inside a hole, possibly <=x> distributive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others, other sources: ES //lîwêx/, H-T //lûwÉq/ (macron over u), example: <th’êxwót ta lôwëx.>, //èx”=êl-T tè=l-lówêx/., /'Wash your ribs./, syntactic comment: imperative due to lack of subject pronoun but presence of 2s possessive pronoun, attested by AC.

<Léwóxwemey or Lewóxwemey>, df //lə(=)wáxʷ=əm=əy ~ lə(=)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 Popeleho:y (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 <=ε= 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 //ləx/ lie on its sidell.

<lexét>, pcs //ləxʷ=ɬT//=, DIR /*turn it on its side, lay it on its side*/l, (<=et> purposeful control transitive), phonology: stressed transitiveivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: Squamish /náx-nt/ put s-th on its side (tr.) K69:64.

<slíx>, strs //s=əl=ɬ=ɬ//=, DIR ['lying on its side'], (<s>= static), (<i>-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjetival verb, attested by Deming.

<lexósem>, mds //ləxʷ=ás=əml//=, ABFC /put one's head to one side, lay on one side of the head//, lex <=é= lexw= ~ xw= always, lex <s= on the face, (<s>= middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<lexét>, DIR /*turn it on its side, lay it on its side*/l, see lex.

<lexósem>, ABFC /put head to one side, lay on one side of the head//, see lex.

<lexw= ~ xw= ~ (rarely) le>=, da //ləxʷ= ~ xʷ= ~ (rarely) lə=//=, TIME ['always'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <lexw'ý= ~ xw'ý=wlwh>, //ləxʷ=ɬý=ɬ=ɬ//=, generous, always good//, <lexwq'ělwh>, //ləxʷ=q'ɬ=ɬ=ɬ//=, f/cranky, crabby, dirty-minded//, (root <q'ěl> bad, dirty), <lexwmáqlwhelh>, //ləxʷ= málq=əml//=, /'forgetful, passed out (if drunk)/, <lexwšlám>, //ləxʷ=š=əml//=, /'always choking on liquid/, also <lexwšxlı́hám>, //ləxʷ=šxʷ=ɬ=ɬ//=, /'choking on liquid/, <lexwstl'ěp>, //ləxʷ=stél'=pl//=, /'always deep/, (<=s>= static). <Lkwóxwethen>, //l(ə)=k'xʷəɬ=əml//=, /'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, <Léxwyó:qwem ~ Xwyó:qwem>, //ləxʷ=ýəqʷ=əml ~ xʷ=ýəqʷ=əml//=, /'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, <Xwchi:yó: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=>, (<ləxʷ=se=), SOCT ['a person that always'], comment: contains <se= nominalizer; found in <lexwšá:wə>, //ləxʷ=se=ʃə=ɬ=ɬ//=, /'a person that always hunts//, <lexwst'į:ləm>, //ləxʷ=ʃ=ɬ=ɬ//=, /'a person that always sings//, <lexwšsi>, //ləxʷ=sì=ʃy=C, ɬC//=, /'coward, a person who is always scared//.

<Lexwchéwélh>, 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 cháchéw ~ cháchéw.

<Lexwmíqwem?>, df //ləxʷ=c=maqʷ=əml//=, 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 <Chmőqwe> and <Mőmeqwe> after their locations as sources of prized Labrador tea.

<léxwelh>, bound root or stem /léxʷʷəʔ/, CAN /'canoe (any kind)/, possibly root /léxʷʷ/ widened or léxʷʷ-leː go, probably /léxʷʷ/ distributive, all over, all around or less likely /léxʷʷ-/ex̱w/, lump-like, round, probably /léxʷʷh/ vessel, canoe, boat, bowl-like object, the first root would give lit./'vessel that goes all over/', both etymologies require derivational prefixing of the stem; Kuipers' etymological dictionary might help answer this.

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 /sléxʷʷəʔ/, CAN /'canoe (any kind)/, car, vehicle (any kind)/, possibly /sléxʷʷ/ nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), DM (12/4/64), Elders Group, EB, other sources: ES /sléxʷʷəʔ/ 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 Culsuit Lake area)'], attested by AC, example: /sléxʷʷeễsléxwelh, sq'ěmęl, qas te sx̱w̱q̱w̱tel./, /kʷ'ěc=čʷxʷʷɪ s=sléxʷʷəʔ, s=qʷ'ěm=əɬ, qe-s s=čʷxʷʷqʷʷʷʷʷ̱ʷ=ɬ̱ḻḻḻḻḻḻ, /'He saw a canoe, a paddle, and a canoe pole. (see s-th)/, attested by EB.

<slílxwelh>, dmn /s=čʷxʷʷəʔ/, CAN /'small canoe'/, (<R4=) diminutive, phonology: reduplication, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ.

<slexwelháwtxw>, ds /s=čʷxʷʷəʔʷ=ěwtxʷ/, CAN /'canoe shed'/, BLDG, lx /s=ěwtxʷ/ building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also /slexwelháwtxw/, /s=čʷxʷʷəʔʷ=ěwtxʷ/, Elder's comment: "probably", attested by EB.

<sléxwelhmetò:lxwes te sx̱m̱á:ḻṯset./, /me s=čʷxʷʷəʔʷ=meT-á:ɬ̱xʷʷ-əs s=xʷ̱ɛm̱̥e-ɬ̱-c̱ə̱ḻḻḻ, /'Our enemy comes to raid us in canoes./, attested by CT.

<lexw(=)iwáw, df /ḻe̱xʷʷəʔʷ/, root meaning uncertain unless a fronted version of root /ḻe̱xʷʷ/ cover up
<slexwiws>, df /s=čʷxʷʷəʔʷ=ỉws/, ANA /'body (while alive)/', (<s>) nominalizer, lx /s=ỉws=ỉw̱=ỉws / on the body, on the skin, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /s=ỉws/ (ĆwMs /s=ỉws/), also /slexwiws/, /s=čʷxʷʷəʔʷ=ỉws/, attested by EB, also /s=ỉws/, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<lexwmáłqewelh>, EFAM /'forgetful/', see mál ~ mál.

<Lexwpʰéepʰeq's>, 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 pʰeq'.

<Lexwpʰothʰesá:la ~ Xwpʰothʰesá:la>, PLN /'baby basket rock just below main bay and sand bar of Lexwitlʰátʰelk'wem (Klaklacum, Indian Reserve #12, first village and reserve south of American Creek), on the west side of the Fraser River/', see pʰothʰes ~ pʰothʰes.

<lexwqʰélwelh>, EFAM /'be (be) cranky, crabby, dirty-minded/', see qel.

<lexws≥>, da /ḻe̱xʷʷəʔʷ=ỉs/, TIME /'someone that always/', SOCT /'a person that always', syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in /lexwšʷʰá:wə/, /ḻe̱xʷʷ=ɦ̱-w̱=ỉs, ḻa person that always hunts',
<lexwstʰʰǐ:lem>, /ḻe̱xʷʷ=сти̱-ḻem̱/, /ḻa person that always sings',
<lexwšʰúmet>, /ḻe̱xʷʷ=ʔú-məɬ̱ḻḻ, /a person that's always lazy/',
<lexwšʰxwiwéqeqel>, /ḻe̱xʷʷ=ʃʷ'úəqeqeḻḻ, /a gossip/', <lexwsʰʰísi>,
//lɛx^s=sí·si\, /'a person who is always scared, coward/', <lexwsqw'eyíléx>, //lɛx^s=q^wýíléx\, /'a person that always dances, someone who likes to dance/', see lexw= ~ xw= ~ (rarely) le=.

<Lexwsá:q>, SOCT ['Nooksack people'], see sá:q.

<lexwsewólém>, 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.

<lexwshélm ~ lexwshám>, ABDF /'choke on water, choked on liquid/', see lhém.

<lexwspésqw>, LANG ['someone who always calls people names'], see pésqw.

<lexwsqwéqqléx>, LANG ['tattletale'], see qw'á: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 tíl.

<lexwstl'ép>, DIR /'deeper, always deep/', see tl'ép.

<lexwsyó:yes ~ lexwsiyó:yes>, SOC ['[someone] always working'], see yó:ys.

<lexws't:s'el>, SOC ['person who is always lazy'], see t's'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.

<lexwshxwiýétheqel>, 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.

<lexwtitiyéqel or lexwtitiyiyeqel>, LANG ['a person always answering back'], see tiy.

<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 //l̓éx widened//.

<léxet>, pce /l̓éx==t\, DESC /'widen it, move it wider/', semantic environment ['/of canoes, carvings like plates (as on a shelf), etc., but not of a river/], (<=t> purposeful control transitiivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (10/15/71), other sources: JH /l̓éx/ to be widened and /\l̓éx=t/ to widen.

<sléxtses>, dnom /s=\l̓éx=cəs/, ANA ['fingers'], literally /'(something to widen on the hand)/, ASM
[each finger has its own name, sometimes two], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <-tse> on the hand, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), DM (12/4/64), Elders Group (3/15/72), other sources: ES /slékčas/, H-T <šúqčis, šúqč+> (macron over e).

<šélēxel>, dnom /š=šél=x'él/!, 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.

<léxel>, DESC /'widen it, move it wider'/, see léx.

<Lexéxéq>, PLN ['Luckakuck Creek'], see xéq.

<lexéywa ~ lexíwa>, probably root //ləxíwe//, 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 tläts'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 /əxíw/ fish or hunt with fire in canoe K69.90.


<lexw>, bound root //ləx~ cover up/.

<léxwet>, pcs //ləx~əTl/, HHG /'cover s-o with a blanket, cover s-th, cover s-th/s-o up'/, (<s=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, EB.

<léxwethet>, pcs //ləx~əT-əTl/, HHG ['cover oneself up'], (<s=et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<léxwetel>, dnom //ləx~əTl/, 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 /əx~tél/ blanket (generic) is apparently another word.

<léxwet>, HHG /'cover s-o with a blanket, cover s-th, cover s-th/s-o up'/, see lexw.

<léxwethet>, HHG ['cover oneself up'], see lexw.

<lexwō:m ~ lexwōm>, WATR /'rapids, fast water, clear water, flowing fast, going fast, swift (water)/, see xwōm ~ xwēm.

<léxwetal>, HHG /'blanket (modern), covering/!, see lexw.

<ley ~ lay>, TVMO /'go travelling by way of, go via/!, see la.

<le'á>, bound root //ləʔé facing away, on the other side//.

<slé'álets>, stvi //ləʔé=əc//, 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=> static), lx <-lets> (on the bottom), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by IHTTC.

<slé'ól:les>, stvi //ləʔé=ələš//, DIR /'be watchful, be facing away/!, ABFC, (<s=> static), lx <-ól:les> in the eyes, in sight, in appearance, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb.

<slé'ólwelh>, stvi //ləʔé=əlwət//, DIR /'be on the other side of, be on the side facing away/!, (<s=> static), lx <-lwelh ~ əlwelh> on the side, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, also <slé'ólwelh ~ slé'ólwelh>, //ləʔé=əlwət ~ s=ələʔé=əlwət//, attested by EB, example: <tsel slé'ólwelh te kyó.>, //c-əl s=ələʔé=əlwət tə k'ál, 'I'm on the other side of the car.'!, attested by Elders Group, <slé'ólwelhs
<le'ós>, ds //leʔ=ásll/, DIR ['be facing toward'], lx <=üós> on the face, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Deming, example: <le'ós te xálh tel lālèm.>, //leʔ=ás x'èt tè-l lālèml/, 'My house is facing the road.', attested by Deming.

<sle'óthel>, stvi //s=leʔ=áčəll/, DIR /'be across, be on the other side of', literally /'be on the other side of the mouth/', (=<s= stative), lx <=üóthel> on the mouth, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/19/77), EB, ASM ['across'], example: <le'ós te xálh melé.>, //le=leʔ=áčəll/, 'He went across (a river, for ex.) (go)', attested by EB, <le'ós te sle'óthels te stó:l.>. //le=leʔ=áčəll te s=tá-l owll/, 'He went across the river. (go)', attested by EB, ASM ['be on the other side of'], <tsel sle'óthel te stó:l.>. //tè=leʔ=áčəll te s=tá-l owll/, 'I'm on the other side of the river.', attested by Elders Group (1/19/77).

<le'áméståwx>, TVMO ['bring s-th to someone'], see mí ~ mé ~ me.

<le'ós>, DIR ['be facing toward'], see le'á.

<li ~ lì>, free root //lì ~ lil/, DIR /'be in, in, be on, on, be at, at, before (an audience), (untranslated)/, semantic environment ['"be" 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"e northll, 'in the north', attested by AC, <li te xálh melé.>, //li te x'èt tè-l màəll/, 'My child is in the road.', attested by Elders Group, <li te xótσa.>, //li te x-ə-cəll/, 'It's on the stove.', attested by AD, <ey, tl'ó yewál ey st'élmxw; welí kw'e li te eqwelets te thqát éwe lís eyém.>, //te láy, é' a yewèll ʔey s=st'élmxw"; wə=li k"e li te x̴ʔəq=əlc-s te eq̴ət ʔəwè li-s ʔey=əmll/, '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'], <ilhset li te sqw'yełxw.>, //li-t=q-cəll li te s=q"əy=əxll/, 'Were at the dance.', attested by AC, <li te Yexsâ:y.>, //li te yəx śxex-yll/, '(It's, He's, She's, They're) at Lawrence (Wash.)', attested by Deming, usage: using a Nooksack placename but speaking in Upriver Halkomelem, <ilhset li kw'e Chilliwack.>, //ti-t=q-cəll li k"e Chilliwackll, '(it is there) at Chilliwack', '(it is there) at Chilliwack (the modern non-Indian town)', attested by AC, ASM ['before'], semantic environment ['an audience'], <kwə:l li kw'e qeq mestiyexw.>, //q"əl li k"eq qeq x'msṭiyəxll/, 'announce before lots of people, announce at a gathering, I speak before the (remote) many person', attested by CT, HT, ASM ['(not translated)'], semantic environment ['when modifying a phrase with other locational adverbs'], <li kw'e x̴ált'q qe ówe is chónkw.>, //li k"e s=ʔəq qeq ʔəwè li-s cákll/, 'It's outside but not far.', literally it's on/at/in the (remote) outside but it's not far', attested by EB, <ye likw' mókw' shxweš li te B.C.>, //li t=q mók" sx=li-s li te B.Cll, 'some from all over (in) B.C.', attested by AC, <li t\t>, //li tull, I'm way over there, over there, there (a little further)', attested by AC, EB, MP, ME, many others, <li tethá>, //li t=əkll, I (just) over there, (right) there, attested by AC, EB, AD, many others.

<shxwli>, ds //sx"=ll/, DIR /'where it's at, where it's froml/, (<shxw=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL, Elders Group, AC, others, example: <kwxõmexws ta' shxwli>,
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

//k*əx'=óməx'-s t-ë
s=t=x'=li//, /'place name, name of the place where you
come from', attested by JL, <te skwx'ómxexws tel skwx'íl t'l'esu Skw'átets>, //tə s=k*əx'=óməx'-s tə-l sx'=li ə's-su
s=k*əx'=əl//, /'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 skwx'íl>, //təwə= t'-l sx'=li=sl/, /I don't
care (what happens), literally /it's nothing where
I'm at', attested by Elders Group, <ye likw'
mókw' skwx'íl li te B.C.>, //əy lik'w' mók'w' sx'=li-s li tə B.C.//, /'some from all over B.C.'!
literally /the (plural, human) one where they're from in B.C.'!, attested by AC, also see under
xwí.

<xwílistexw>, caus //sx'=li=s-T-əx'//=, EFAM ['care about s-o/s-th'], (<=st) causative
control transitivizer), (<=exw third person object) or could be instead related to <shwx'íl> life, soul,
syntactic analysis: transitivizer, attested by Elders Group, example: <ewétal skwx'ílìxwexw.>,
//təwə= t'-l sx'=li=s-T-əx'//=, /I don't care about s-th or s-o.'!, attested by Elders Group,
<ewétal shwx'ílìxwexxes te mámele.>, //təwə= t'-l sx'=li=s-T-əx'//= tə C,È-məle//=, /'He doesn't care about the
children.'!, attested by Elders Group, also see under xwí.

<li>, free root //lɨ/, DIR [be there'], syntactic analysis: demonstrative verb, attested by AC, others,
example: <lì:hsel li.>, //lɨ-t-c-əl ɬɨl//, /'I was there.'!, attested by AC, <lì:hsychx lwì.>, //lɨ-t-ə-c-x' lil//, /'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 ywél éy st'lémexw; wélí kw'e li te éqwelets te thqát éwe lís eyém.>, //lëy, ê'á ywél ¿ey
s=t=óməx'//= wë-lí k'*ə li tə ¿q'ə=əc=ləc tə çq't=¿wë li-s ¿ey=əm//=, /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.

<xwíli ~ xwíl>, ds //x'=əlɨ/, DIR /'get there, arrive there, reach there'/, TVM, (<xwë=> get,
become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC, example: <máqa qetsu ló me
xwíli te smá:lt.>, //mëqë qə-c-t-uw lə mə x'=lə tə s=mə·lɨ//, /(There was) (fallen) snow all the way
until we reached the mountain./', attested by EB, also see under xwíl.

<xwílì:s>, pncs //x'=ə=li=s-əəsl//=, DIR /'get to, reach there', TVMO, (<=eles> psychological
non-control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, example:
<lámchxw te thqét qell'ò:su xwílì:sl te thqát.>, //lë=m-c-əx'//= tə ñ=qët qə-c'-ə-ə-s-u
x'=ə=li=s-əəs=tə çq'ë//=, /'Go through the thicket and get to the tree.'!
attested by AC; found in
<xwílì:slóxwes>, //x'=ə=li=s-əàlix=x=əs//=, /'He reached us there.'!
attested by EB.

<li ~ lí: ~ lí>, free root //li/lí ~ li/lí//, DIR /'(there), (action distant or abstract)/, ASM ['the displacement
of action is only weakly implied; contrast with the lack of dispel when auxiliary í ~ i (here, action
present) is used'], may be allophone 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 lís the'ít: sta'á kw'e swwóxwiyám.>, //təwə li-s ətli t s=t=ə? k'*ə
s=C,È-x'ɵm//=, /(It's not true, it's just like a fable).', attested by AC, <wélí kw'e li te éqwelets te thqát
ewe lís eyém.>, //wer-lí k'*ə li tə ¿q'ə=əc=ləc tə çq'ë=¿wë li-s ¿ey=əm//=, /'If it's on the back of the
tree it's not as strong./!', attested by CT, HT, <ewál:htsel li: lám.>, //təwə= t-4-c-əl li-l l=ml//=, /'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'í:slbòx.>, //təwə-c-x' li=mx =ə'ì=l=ST-əxl//=, /'You don't like me./, phonology: downstepping,
attested by AC, <éwétst li:t lám.>, //təwə-c-t li-t l=ml//=, /'We didn't go.'!, attested by AC, <éwetchap lí:p
qwélstólxw.>, //təwə-c-əp li-p q'ë=A=]==ST-əxl//=, /'You folks didn't speak to us./, phonology:
downstepping, attested by AC, contrast <xwéwáchxw í:xw totélom:met.>, //x'=ə=awə=ə-c=x' ʔi-x'
<li>, free root //lí/l, 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)//, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb, attested by AC, AD, Deming, BJ, BHTTC, EB; found in <li.>, //líll, //Yes., I did., (Yes) We are., etc.'l, attested by AD, also //Yes.,'l, attested by Deming, BJ (12/5/64). <li:tel., //lí-c-ə/l, //I did.'l, attested by AD, example: <li, chexw lám., //lí, c-əx* l=ɛ=m/., //Yes, you went.'l, attested by AC, <li mà., //lí mb'll., //I guess so.'l, semantic environment ['reply to líchxw we'éyòl (Are you doing well?)'], usage: conversational, dialects: Seabird Island, attested by BHTTC, also <li á., //lí ð'll., dialects: Cheh., attested by BHTTC; found in <li'awē:lh., //lí=ðwəl'll., //Yes of course.'l, dialects: Cheh., Tait, attested by EB, AD, <le'áwē:lh., //lí=ðwəl or lí=À=ðwəl or lí=ê=ðwəl'll., //Yes, thanks.'l, semantic environment ['answer to a person who just said "Look after yourself." while leaving'], usage: conversational, attested by NP, also <d’a’awē:lh., //ñë=ðwəl'll., dialects: Cheh., Tait, attested by EB, AD, <lî:lh., //lî=ð'll., //That's right.'l, literally //It was (affirmative).'l, syntactic analysis: past affixed, attested by EB, example: <u lí ~ lu lí., //7u lí ~ =u-ú líl., //Yes, there's some.'l, literally f/contrastive yes ~ past third person -contrastive yes'/, <u lí, lí ~ wu lí t=ê'll., //(Yes) he's there.'l, attested by EB.

<u lí ~ lí: ~ líye>, if //lí ~ lí=ə/l, 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: <u lí ëy?., //lí ëy'll., //Was it good?'l, attested by AC, <u lí ëy t’sí’tet?, //lí ëy t-s=ñt'll., //Did you sleep well?'l, literally //is it good your nominal-sleep', attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/11/78), also <lichxw we’ítet kw’e ëy?., //lí-c-x* w=ñtët k*=ə ëy'll., attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/11/78), <u lí chòkw te lá:lems qa (~ q’a) lí stéïts?, //lí câk* t=ñl=øm-s qè (~ q=') lí s=t=ø=C,=A=ñ=sl'll., //Is his house far or is it nearby?'/, attested by AC, <lichxw eqw’í:wsem?., //lí-c-x* ʔeq’=ñ=ws=øm'll., //Did you dry yourself off (with a towel)?'/, attested by AD, <lichxw tu ëyò?, //ní-c-x* tu ëy’ll., //How are you?'/, literally //are you a little good -just/', attested by AD, <lichap mök’v’ àlhel’t., //í-c-c̱-p mök* ?ë=ø'll., //Did you (pl.) all eat?'/, attested by AC, <lichap mök’v’ àlhel’t., //í-c-c̱-p mök* ?ë=ø'll., //Did you (pl.) all eat?'/, attested by AC, <lich’ eqx’?, //lí(y)=ə qèx’ll., //Is it a lot?'l, attested by AC, <lich’ eqx’?, //lí(y)=ə qèx’ll., //Is it a lot?'l, attested by AC, <lich xà:m?., //lí-4-ɛ-c-x=x=ɛ=øm’ll., //Were you crying?'l, usage: answer: ih’tsel xà:m (I was crying.), attested by BHTTC.

<u lí ~ lí: ~ líye>, CJ ['yes/no question'], see lí.

<likw’wí:l>, REL ['small cross'], see lakw’wi:l.

<likw’tes>, BSK ['little berry basket'], see elife.

<lehà:l>, PLAY /starting to play slahal, (to gamble [Elders Group 3/15/72])/., see lehà:l.

<lelèyó:lt>, PLAY /a bunch playing cards/, see lelèyó:lt.

<lelète:ltel>, PLAY /playing cards [verb]/, see lelèyó:lt.

<lelém>, 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.

<lelemas>, CH ['saying Mass'], see lomá:s ~ lemá:s.
<líleqw>, stvi //lí-[C,ə]=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-[C,ə]=q]/, comment: qw prob. sic for q as in cognates, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), <líleqw syó:ys.>, //lí-[C,ə]=q s=yá-ys//, /'It's easy work./, attested by AC.

<líleqwesem>, ABFC ['nooding one's head'], see líqw.

<lílk'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" slacken/.<líqwem>, mds //líq"=əm//, WETH /slackened down, calmed down/}, WATR, DESC, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<líqwel>, incs //líq"=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"=əl ə = wéyəl/, /'The day is calm./, attested by Elders Group, <líqwel te qó:.>, //líq"=əl ə = qá-/, /'The water is calm./, attested by Elders Group, <líqwet te speháls.>, //s=líq"=əl ə = speháls/, /'The wind has stopped./, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming, also <chémq te speháls.>, //c=émQ ə = speháls/, dialects: Cheh., attested by Deming.

<líqwet>, pcs //líq"=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", líqwetha.>, //w=ə=ál wə=ə=[k]", líq"=əT-=ə], /'It's pulled too tight (pulled tight), loosen it./", <líqwet te xwéylem.>, //s=líq"=əT ə = xwéylem/, /'let out a rope'/, attested by IHTTC.

<Líqwetem>, df //líq"=əT-əml/, 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:lō and part Thompson; he was Edna Bobb's husband's grandfather'], literally /he was let loose (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"=əT-əml/, /'to loosen up'/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=et> reflexive), attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<sli:leqw>, stvi //s=li-[C,ə]=q]/, DESC /be slack, loose, too loose, hanging loose (of a slackened rope)/, semantic environment ['of rope, clothes, anything'], (<== stative), (<=R1=> continual or resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, IHTTC, also <sli:leqw>, //s=li-[C,ə]=q]/, attested by IHTTC.

<líqwesem>, mds //líq"=əs=əml/, 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).

<líqwesem>, cts //li-[C,ə]=q"=əs=əml/, ABFC ['nooding one's head'], (<=R1> continual), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<líqw>, possibly root //líq" or perhaps lí-[A]=q"/, ABFC [/fall asleep], possibly Ñ-ablaut
<líqwem>, WETH /'got warm', see léqwem.

<líqwe>, 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.

<líqvet>, 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.

<lisós>, free root //lisós//, CH ['angel'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <lisós>, //lisás//, attested by EB, borrowed from Ch'ınook Jargon <lesash> /lesás/ angel Johnson 1978:419 itself from French<br>

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<léyleyèm te stá:xwelh.>, //léy=Cm te stá:xwelh //, 'The children are laughing.' , attested
<alíliyem ~ elíliyem>, ABFC ['laughter'], possibly <as ~ es> perhaps from <chá~hé> resultative or continuing verb, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<xwliyémés>, ds /lx=liy=øm=øs/, ABFC ['to smile'], (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.

<ĺóyómxetel>, PLN ['Devil's Run'], see liyóm.

<ĺóyómxetel>, PLN ['Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake'], see kwôxwethem.

<lovakwêlo ~ íkukwêlo>, cprds /lì=ìkʷ=ø/lå/, DIR /here, this place/, literally /here=the (abstract)=here=this/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, demonstrative verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, many others, example: <îkukwêlo lálem>, /lì=ìkʷ=ø/låml, /this house/, attested by AC.

<tloq'yá>, cprds /tq=la=g=yl/, 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'ɛxwewils tloq̓ə̱:ysə̱. //l̓eʔə t̓əʷ kʷə̱-s ē s ə ʔəxə=məw̓i̱s tə=la=qē-yəsəl/, /'You better wash the dishes now./, literally /'it's good evidently/must be that you wash dishes now/', attested by AD.

<tlowāyel ~ tlówāyel>, cpds //tə=la=w̓eʔəyəl///, 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: /'I was there today./, attested by AC.

<lók ~ lāk>, bound root //lāk //lāk logl/, borrowed from English <log>.

<lokátwx>, ds //lə:k=ɛwtxʷ///, BLDG /'log house, log-cabin/', lx <áwtxʷ> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<ts-hēlāk>, ds //c=ɬə=ɬəkw// or //c=ɬə=ɬəl=ɬə=ɬəkw//=, CSTR ['logging'], BLDG, ACL, Elder's comment: "not based on a Halq'emeylem word, just made up after the white man", (ts= ~ ch=)

phonology: ɬə:-ablaut automatically triggered on root vowel <ɬə>.

The Matsqui dialect is often heard beside the Chilliwack dialect at Deming and is a Downriver dialect with /'he was killed in a group by logging'/, syntactic comment: passive with oblique agent unmarked, and infixed as continuative, attested by Deming.

<lokátwx>, BLDG /'log house, log-cabin/', see lók ~ lāk.

<lólemet>, TVMO ['throwing and hitting s-th'], see ló:m ~ lóm.

<lólēts'ə>, NUM /'one person, be alone/', see lēts'a ~ lēts'e.

<lólī(y) or lōy> possible bound root //lālī(y) or lāyl/, lean

<lōlī>, stvi //s=ɬəlī(y) or s=ɬəl=ɬ=ə=ɬəs//=, DESC ['be leaning'], (s=> static), possibly <R1=>

continuative or durative, phonology: reduplication?, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP.

<lōlīs ~ lōls>, df //s=ɬəl=s=ɬə=ɬə=ɬəs//=, 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: <lōlīs te thqāt.>, //s=ɬəl=s=ɬə=ɬə=ɬəs//=, /'The tree is leaning./, attested by Elders Group, also <slōlī:sl te thqā:t.>, //s=ɬəl=s=ɬə=ɬə=ɬəs//=, attested by SP (and AK, AD).

<lō:lt>, df //s=ɬəl=s=ɬə=ɬə=ɬəs//=, DESC ['leaning to one side'], literally /'leaning on the hand/', lx <tes> on the hand, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also <slōlī:tes te thqā:t.>, //s=ɬəl=s=ɬə=ɬə=ɬəs//=, also /'leaning a board or pole/', attested by TM, example: <ye's'mex te slōlī:tes>, //s=ɬəl=s=ɬə=ɬə=ɬəs//=, /'He's walking leaning to one side./, attested by Elders Group.

<lō:l̓t> or <lāt>, possible stem or root //lāl̓t or ləʔəl̓t/, sad, sour, or <le'ā>, bound root //ləʔəl̓t facing away, on the other side/, see it above.

<lō:lt>, df //s=ɬəl=s=ɬə=ɬə=ɬəs//= or s=ɬəl=ɬə=ɬə=ɬəs//=, EFAM /'looking sad, (making a sour face [MV, EF]')/, (s=> static), possibly stem <lō:l̓t> sour, sad, possibly root <l̓at> dark, night or <le'ā>, //ləʔəl̓t facing away, on the other side/, possibly <R1=> continuative, lx <es> on the face, phonology: ə:-ablaut automatically triggered on root vowel <ə> (/ə/) by <es> on the face, possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (MV, EF), also <xwlo'eltes>, //xʷ=ɬəl=s=ɬə=ɬə=ɬəs//= or less likely //xʷ=ɬəʔəl=ɬə=ɬə=ɬə=ɬəs//=, also /'making a sour face/', phonology: the Matsqui dialect is often heard beside the Chilliwack dialect at Deming and is a Downriver dialect with <ɬə> (glottal stop, /ɬ/) instead of length, before consonants, and infixed as continuative, attested by Deming (MV, EF).
<lóm: ~ lóm>, free root //lám ~ lám//, TVMO ['get hit (by s-th thrown or airborne')], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL, also <lóm> //lám//, 'i hit (what was aimed for)'., attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <lóm i te tépsem=.>, //lám ʔi tə tέpsem-sll//, '(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 i te sqw’émél>s., //lám ʔi tə s=q”ém=əlsll//, '(He) got hit on the forehead.' literally '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 <lómetes.>, //lám=əT-əsll//. 'He threw and hit s-o with a stick or rock./', attested by EB, example: <lémetes te shxwexwó:s.>, //lám=əT-əs tə s=x”əx”ə-sll//, 'Lightning strikes it., A thunderbolt strikes it./, literally 'the thunderbird/thunder throws and hits s-th/s-o, struck or hit by s-th thrown or airborne'., attested by Deming, MV, <kwútes te smált qesu lómethóxes.>, //kú=əT-əs tə s=mélt qə-s-əs-u lám=əT-áx”ə-sll//, 'He picked up the rock and threw it at me (and hit me)./', attested by AC.

<lómet>, cts //lám=[–C]ə-m=əT//, TVMO ['throwing and hitting s-th'], (<-R1-> continuous), phonology: reduplication, half-long vowel under stress, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<lómetsel>, df //lám=əceəll/, ABFC ['get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food']. EFAM, FOOD, probably //lámetsel> on the back, probably root <lóm: > struck or hit by s-th thrown, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also with this meaning is <melmelôw>. //mel=əC=ə=ə=əsll//, 'get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food', phonology: reduplication, attested by Elders Group.

<xwelemôwêl ~ xwlemôwêl> , ds //x”ə=lom=ówəll//, TVMO ['get hit on the back'], (<xwe= ~ xw=> become, get). lx //âwêll> canoe, bowl-like container, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AK or SP or AD (on Raft trip 8/30/77).


<lilemas>, cts //C,i-lêmêsll//, CH ['saying Mass'], (<R4-> continuous), phonology: unusual meaning for this type of reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lóm: ~ lóm>, TVMO /throw and hit s-th/s-o, strike s-th/s-o (with something thrown)/, see lóm: ~ lóm.

<lám ~ lóm>, da //lám=ámet or lám=ámet ~ =l=á-məll//, 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 thoughout 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’isemlò:met.>, /lC’is=ə=l=á-məll//, 'grow up, raise oneself', phonology: downstepping, updrifting. <x̌eyelô:met>, //xi=əC=ə=l=á-məll//, /’shame oneself, be embarrassed/., phonology: downstepping, updrifting. <citeló:met>, //l’T=ə=l=á-məll//, /’fall asleep/., <ilxeyelô:met>, //l=ɨ=əx’=l=á-məll//, /’stand up by oneself/.

<lómetsel>, ABFC ['get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food'], see lóm: ~ lóm.

<lópexwem>, SD ['making noise'], see ló:pxwem.

<lópexwemstexw>, SD ['making noise'], see ló:pxwem.

<lóplós ~ leplós>, free root //laplás ~ ləplás//, BLDG /'plank, board, lumber', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, borrowed from Chinook Jargon <laplash, laplosh> lumber Johnson 1978:359, itself from French <la planche> board, plank, example: <le xwálxes te xwétes (leplós, lesák, smá:l)), //lə xəl=xə-əs təxʷ étəs (ləplás, ləsák, s=mə-l)), /'He lifted the heavy (plank, sack, rock).', attested by AC, <ts'q'éyx leplós>, //c=ə=q'íx ləplás//, /'black board, blackboard', SCH, attested by Elders Group.

<lópó́t>, free root //lap(=)owsl//, HHG ['/cup'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also <lepó́t>, //ləpál/, 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 <lepó́t>.

<lópós>, df //láp(=)owsl//, CLO ['/cape'], possibly <<=ows 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 <<=ows 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:pxwem>, mdls //lā-pxʷ=əml/, SD /'make noise, be noisy, (a noise [EB], making noise [EB])/l, 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 //lā-ləpəxʷəml noisy W73:186, K69:74, also <slópxwem>, //lápəxʷ=əml/, 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 continuous inflection to yield "making noise"), example: <líčxs tw'sllámet kw'e lópxwem?>, //lí-chc-xʷ c'tə=meát kʷə lápxʷ=əml/, /'Did you hear a noise./, attested by EB, <ólewé lópxwem>, //?əl=əw lápəxʷ=əml/, /'making too much noise/', attested by EB, <éeuchxs we'ólwe lópxwem>, //?əwə-c-xʷ wə=?əl=əw lá-pəxʷ=əml/, /'Don't be so noisy./, literally /'don't you too much be noisy'/, attested by AD.


<lópxwemstexw>, caus //lápəxʷ=əm=sT-əxʷ//l, 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 <lópxwemstexwes>, //lápəxʷ=əm=sT-əxʷ-əsl/, /'He made noise., He makes a noise./, attested by EB, example: <kwełhtstu lópxwemstexwes>, //kʷə-ətəu lápxʷ=əm=sT-əxʷ-əsl/, /'My, but he made a lot of noise./, attested by EB, <chap we'ólwe lópxwemstexw ta'sy̲w̲ yełlep>, //íc-əp wə=?əl=əw lápxʷ=əm=sT-əxʷ t-ə? s=yá-ys-əlep/, /'You folks are making too much noise with your work., You folks are making your work be too noisy./, attested by AD.

<lópxwemstexw>, cts //láp[-ə]-xʷ=əm=sT-əxʷ//, SD ['making noise'], (<<-e->) unusual for
continuative), phonology: infixed vowel, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in \lóqwemstexwes.>, /láp-[e]-x *=θm=s̃T-θx*-θs//, 'He's making noise.', attested by EB.

\lóqwemstexw>, SD /'make s-th be noisy, make noise with s-th/', see lóqwem.

\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-ósh hoe, pick, mattock Johnson 1978:343-344.

\lóqwet>, pcs /láq*=θT//, MC ['stake it (for ex. of a horse')], TVMO, (=<e> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: \lóqwet < transition verb, example: \lóqwet q'éyset te stiqíw, /láp*=θT q=s=u q’s=θT tô s=tiqíw//, 'stake and tie a horse', attested by Elders Group.

\lós, \lós>, free root //lás ~ lás//, ABFC ['be fat'], DESC, phonology: phonetically [a] here ~ [ə], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/72, 1/19/77), EB; found in \lóschuexw.>, /lás-c-x//l/, 'You're fat!', attested by AC, example: \lós te sqwmáy., /lás te s=q=m=yl/, 'The dog is fat!', attested by AC, \lños te mûsames?>., /lî=ñ lás t mùusam//, 'Is the cow fat?', attested by AC, \tsel < transition verb, example: \tsel člálwél lós télí télêwowe., /lć-eč yeláwel=lás télí e’-a-lówa//, '/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 (1/1977), \yeláwel lós télí t’álaltha., /lçélw=ñ lás télíë=C=ñ=ñ=ñëy=ñ//, 'He's fatter than me./, syntactic analysis: comparative, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by Elders Group, \yeláwel lós télí kws mókv’w.s.>, /lçélw=ñ lás télí k”-s mókv”-s//l/, '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, \tsáts’el welós télí t’álhlimêh., /lç-ëc’-eł wè-lás télíë-e-ñhîm=ñ//, '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.

\lóísthet ~ lóísthet>, incs /lás==cèl lás=ët//, ABFC /'get fat, put on weight, getting fat/', (semological comment: control status unclear), (=<thet> become, get, inventive), possibly <--> continuative, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC, example: \chexw ma lóísthet., /lç-ox* mè lás=ët//, 'You're getting fat./, literally /'you evidently are getting fat/, (semological comment: ma translated as evidently by AC), attested by AC, \tsel me lóísthet., /lç-èl mà lás=ët//, '/I'm getting fat./, (semological comment: unclear here whether <me> is become, come to or evidently), attested by EB.

\lóst>, pcs /lás=T//, MC ['grease s-th'], (=<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: \tsel lóst., /lç-èl lás=T//l/, 'I greased it.', attested by EB, \lóístes te ts’ákwxels thûl’o., /lás=s=ñèls fè c’èk”x=ñèls è=û=û all, 'She greased the frying pan', attested by EB, also <ulh slóistes te shxwts’ákwxels.>, /lûñ s-lós=T-èls tô s=x=c’èk”x=ñèls/, literally /already she greased it the frying pan (device to= get fry=structured activity)/, attested by EB.

\lós, \lós>, dnom /lás=lás ~ s=lás//, ANA /'fat, grease, lard, (oil /EB, shortening [MH])/', FOOD, (<s> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, MH, other sources: ES /lá-s/ fat, JH /sá-s/ fat, grease, H-T <las, los> (macron over a) fat, also /grease, oil/, attested by EB, also /lard, shortening/, attested by MH.

\lós qwós sqá:wth>, FOOD French fries (lit. fat + boiled + potato), (attested by RG,EB 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EB 6/26/00)

\lésleseqw>, chrs /lo=ñAè=ñs=C=èc=ñèq的生命*, DESC ['greasy-headed'], ANA ['fatty salmon head'],
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

FOOD, (é-ablaut) derivational, (eqv) characteristic, lx =eqw on the head; fish head, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal, attested by IHITTC.

<shxwlosálæ>, dnom /ls(s)=lás=éll/, HHG ['grease bowl'], (shxw) thing for, device to, lx =álæ container of, phonology: downdrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<sléxsél>, dnom /ls=lá|=A|s=x=ěll/, ANA ['bone marrow'], (sél) nominalizer, lx =xl on the leg, on the foot, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<ló:st> MC ['grease s-th'], see ló:s ~ ló:s.

<ló:sth~t ~ lósth~t>, ABFC /'get fat, put on weight, getting fat'/, see ló:s ~ ló:s.

<ló:thel> probably root /lá-ěll/, HHG /'dish, big cooking and serving trough used in longhouse, feast dish, plate (of wood or basketry), (platter), tray'/, possibly =ót in the mouth?, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, Elders Group, also <ló:tsel>, /lá=ěll/, dialects: Cheh., attested by MP, TM, also <lóthel ~ ló:thel>, /lá=ěll/, attested by Elders Group (3/72), also =ótse~, /át=ěll/, dialects: Matsqui, attested by AH, WC, example: <xepá:y ló:thel>, //áp=ě-y lá=ěll/, l'cedar dish'/, attested by Elders Group (3/72), also <xepyíwelh (or xepíwelh)>, /áp=ě-y lá=ěll/, /'maple-wood dish'/, Elder's comment: "best way of saying it", attested by Elders Group (3/72), also <q'emó:lhpóthel>, //q'ěmò=lhpóthel, Elder's comment: "best way of saying it", attested by Elders Group (3/72), <hikw lótethel>, //hikw lá=ěll/, l'big dish'/, attested by Elders Group (3/72), <ts'ékw ló:thel (or sts'éqw ló:thel)>, //c'ěk=ě-lá=ěll (or s=c'ěq=ě-lá=ěll), l'woven tray, woven plate'/, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75), <alétsa te lótethel>?, //álélée te lá=ěll, l'Where's the plate?'/, attested by AD.

<lélóthel>, pln /C,ěC,-lá=ěll/, HHG ['plates'], (R3~) plural, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AD, example: <alétsa te lótéthel>?, //álélée te C,ěC,-lá=ěll, l'Where's the plates?'/, attested by AD.

<shxwlathlé>, dnom /sx(s)=lät=ě=ě|=ě|=ě|=M2/M3|=Jáll/, [sx=ělátõ], HHG ['any kind of cupboard'], literally /device to contain dish/plate/tray/, (shxw = device to, thing for), possibly sa-ablaut, i-ablaut, metathesis type 2 or 3* all derivational, lx =álæ ~ álæ container of, phonology: ablaut, metathesis, consonant-loss (el before íl), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, example: <lète shxwlathlé>, //lí te sx(s)=lät=ě=ě|=ě|=M2/M3|=Jáll, l'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 sqwálewls tl' Máli kwé qó:]. //láy s=q="él=ěl-ělě’ méli k"w qá-ll/, l'Mary is only thinking of water.'/, attested by EB, <lóy lóy lóy tes tes tes>?, //láy láy láy tets tets tets, [láy láy láy láy tets tets], l'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:lō Sitel tape of 5/2/79 meeting), <ówétla kw swíweles, lóy te siyó:lexwe.>, //ówétla kw swíweles, lóy te siyó:lexwe., l'There's no young men, only old men.'/, attested by AD. <lóy kwsu xwéms kw'as éxel>., //láy k"s-u x"éms k"w-s é-x-s ?áé=ěll/, l'You have to paddle faster.'/, literally it's only that contrast it's fast that you paddle', attested by EB.

<welóye>, dff //wə=láy/, CJ /'be only (contrastive), be just (contrastive)/, (we)= contrastive, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC, EB, AD, Deming, example: <welóye
<lúwe>, //wə=láy te=lúwəl/, /'only you'/, attested by EB, AD, <welóy te kópi qas te seplí:l stl'i.>, //wə=láy te kápi qə-s te seplí:l s=ée'il/, /'I just want coffee and bread./, attested by Deming.

<lóyéxwa>, df //láy=ék'=éll/, 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 subjunctive subjects, thus may contain vneg, attested by EB, example: <lóyéxwa xáwses kw kyös?>, //láy=ék'=éws-əs k'á-ss/, /'Do I have to have a new car?'/, syntactic comment: third person subjunctive subject, attested by EB, <lóyéxwa tstiqwés?>, //láy=ék'=c c=tstiqw-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-op eqw'émes kw sóxwes?>, //láy=ék'= p'áld=[C,ə]=q*=əm-əs k' sóx*əl/, /'Does one have to have foamy urine?'/, attested by EB.

Lóyáqw'e'áts' or Lóyáqw'e'áts'? or more likely Lóyáqw'e'áts', df //láy=qʷéʔe'áts' or láy=qʷe'áts' ?l/, 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 <qʷáts> 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'élexwoqwem 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'-AH'TZ> in PPS.

Lóyéxwa, EFAM /'do I have to?/, does one have to?/, see lóy.

Loyú:mthel ~ Loyúmthel, df //lə=(ʔ)əy=ə=[Aʊ]=m=əll/, 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 ou 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'élexwoqwem 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)>, //ləyúməl (s=mélt)l/, /'Liumchen Mountain'/, source: Wells 1965:ll, place names reference file #171, <Loyúmthel (Xótsa)>, //ləyúməl (xáčə)l/, /'Liumchen Lake'/, source: Wells 1965:11,

Lulh, TIME /he/she/fit 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 ləwəl/, [lúwə or ləwə ~ ləwə], 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 //4= ~ ɬé=//, TIB 'use, extract, extract a portion', syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <lhíp'ó:tl'em>, //4=p'á-čé=ɬm/, 'smoke a pipe', literally 'use=extract(portion)= smoke =middle voice', <lhqó:le>, //4=qá=ɬ/ɬ, 'be thirsty', literally 'use=extract= water =derivational?', dialects: Chet., see main dialect form <tsqó:le>, <lhqé:txwx>, //4=q'é[=Aɬ]=l=ɬx//=, 'I know s-th', literally 'use=extract(portion)=' be believe =non-control transitivizer -third person obj./', attested by Elders Group, others, also <s=lhég'el:txwx>, //4=ɬó=q'[=ɬm]=l=ɬx//=, dialects: Chil., attested by AC, others, example: <chel lhq'él:exw kw'él:is tl'xwélégcha>, //c-əɬ =q'él:is=ɬ-əɬ x'w=ə-l-s e'x=əlq-c/ɬ, 'I know I'm going to win./', attested by Elders Group; found in <lémtxst'etel>, //4=ɬó=max'e-əɬ=əl//=, 'delousing comb, fine-toothed comb', literally 'extract= louse =device', <lhíq'el>, //4=ɬó=q'el//=, 'half, be half, half-breed, half dollar', literally 'use=extract(portion)= split in half', attested by Elders Group, AC, ER (Deming), many others, example: <slíhxws qas te lhíq'él>, //s=ɬíhx=s qel=ɬ//=, 'half past three o'clock, 3:30 (three thirty)', attested by ER of Deming (1/10/77); found in <alht'eqw>, //4=t'eq'w or ?t'=t'eq'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'eqw' sylláws te lsélém>, //((?)t'=t'eq'w s=ʒ1=ɬw-s t=ə=ɬm=sl//=, '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 <llhtéleq ~ llhteléq>, //4=ɬó=ɬ= ~ t=ɬó=ɬ//=, 'some', literally 'extract(portion)= divided'/ (compare <tsélqelhtst'etel /c-əɬ-c/t> divide it with -o), Salish cognate: Musqueam /4=ɬó=q'el//= some, a part and /ɬó=ɬ//=ɬ//= separate Suttles ca1984, example: <llhteléqchap>, //4=ɬó=q'el-c-əp//=, 'some of you folks', <llthot'mélęs>, //4=ɬê=əm=əs//=, 'file (abrasively)/, root <th'om> file, also as in <lhó:tél>, //4=ɬê=əs//=, 'getting dusk/', literally 'extract a portion =daylight/', attested by IHTTC.

<=lh>, da //4//=, MC ['material for?'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <syéqwłahlə>, //s=ɬy=ɬ= ~ ɬé=ɬ//=, 'firepit, fire-place', <syéqwłahlə:tetel>, //s=ɬy=ɬ= ~ ɬ=ɬ=ɬ//=, 'tinder, material used to start fire (fine dried cedar bark)', (compare <yeqw> burn, <ələ> container <ələ>tel medicine).

<=lha>, (l/ɬ/), 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 *kwétsxwlxhá See it. and *kwétsxwlxhá 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 (th 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 <cháp> mildly urging imperative, contrast <lth> and <atlha> coaxing imperative; found in <emíňa. ~ míňa.>, //ɬmí=ɬ= ~ mi=ɬ//=, 'Come.', <emíňa.>, //ɬmí=ɬ=ɬ//=, 'Sit., Sit up., Sit down.', <my nthóxlə>, //mén=ɬ=ɬ//=, 'Help me.', <ólsthxwlə>, //ɬ=ɬ=ɬ=ɬ//=, 'Put it on board.', <áyelxwlə>, //ɬyəɬ=ɬ//=, 'Get well./, (semological comment: not =l non-control since that is áyelxwlə manage to keep s-o alive), example: <emíňa kwé.>, //ɬmí=ɬ=ɬ k=əɬ//=, 'Sit down then.'.
<lhákw'>, bound root // lhákw' //, ABFC ['breathe']

<slhákw'em>, dnom //s=lahk's'=əml/, mlks, ABFC ['breath (noun)'], (<s= nominalizer), (<e= middle voice), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, also <slháqwem>, /ls=lahk's'=əml/, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /slahk's'am/ breath W73:45, K67:290, Nooksack /sl=lahk's'am/ breath A78:44, example: <xeylt' te slháqwems.>, //s=lahk's'=əml-s//, /'Is he/she/it still breathing?/', literally /is it still coming the his breath/, attested by AC, <li xwem te slháqwems?>, //li x=əlʔə-mí te=lahk's'=əml-s//, /'Is he/she/it still breathing?/', literally /is he/she/it alive the (remote, abstract) his breath/, attested by AC, <tsel t'át kw'els xwemxalém kw'el me t'éqw' tel slháqwems.>, //c=əl t'è=T k's=əml-s x=əml=əml k'=ə lə mə t'èq'=əml//, /'I tried to run but I ran out of breath.'/, literally /I try it that I run when my breath got broken.'/, attested by EB.

<lhkw'ámö(w)š ~ lhkw'ámöːšs>://, ds //lahk's'=ə[M2]=m=ówsl//, ANA ['pulse'], literally /breath(ing) on the body'/, (<metathesis type 2> derivational, possibly continuous), lx //=ówsl// on the body, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75, 10/8/75).

<lhákw'el>, free root // lhákw'el//, CAN /'pull ashore in a canoe, land a canoe'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<lhál:omé>, ncrs //lahk's=aməl//, CAN /'made it to shore, get to shore'/, (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-om> reflexive), phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<lahí:t>, pcs //lahk's=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:l>t>, ds //lahk's=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.

<lhelálets>, df //lahk's=ə[M2]=l=əc or /lahk's=ə[M2]=l=əc//, 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 //lahk's=əc// on the bottom or possibly //lahk's=əc// something to plus //ets// on the back, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, NP, possibly EB, BHTTC.

<lheláletsem>, mlds //lahk's=ə[M2]=l=əc or //lahk's=ə[M2]=l=əc//, WATR ['/go through a channel'], CAN, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<lhelálets ~ Lhelálets>, df //lahk's=t=ə[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.

<lhilhelálets>, dmn //lahk's=t=ə[M2]=l=əc or //lahk's=t=ə[M2]=l=əc//, 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 the high water and the water comes against it, the village was located across from where wild
<lháléqet>, df /ěl=ąq=əT or ěl=ęqəl=T/, pcs, ABFC 'stick out one's tongue, (stick it out (the tongue))', possibly <eqel> in the throat, voice, speech, language, (<et ~ et> 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'.

<lhálém⟩, 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.

<lháltem⟩, 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.

<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.

<lhálhlit⟩, CAN ['bailing'], see lhí:l~ lhílt.

<lhálhq'etxel⟩, WETH ['have wide snowflakes'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

<lhámkiya⟩, df /ěm(=)k(=)iyəl/, HHG ['pot to boil in'], ACL, possibly <iya> little, possibly <q → k> diminutive, possibly sound symbolism, possibly root <hem> 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 <lhémkinya>.

<lhámth't⟩, FOOD ['pick food by one's fingers (before a meal')], see lhím.
<lháp>, bound root uncertain, possibly //ṭëp//, possibly ABFC ['slip out, put away'], see also under elhap and lhép.

<elhápt>, df //ʔe(=)ṭëp=T or ?ʔe(=)ṭëp=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 <xw lhép> slip off, <xw lhép>xw lhép> slip with both feet, and <xw lhépélets> 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 /ṭup/ be out of reach, be away from the edge, be way off (corresponding with Halkomelem /ṭap/ with //आें/ needed to explain) and Squamish /ṭup-n/ put away (tr.) and /ṭup-cut/ move away K67:329-330.

<xhapxálem>, mds //ṭe=xʔe[=]ʔe=]l=ʔoml/, durs, l'tro t (animal or person), jog', root meaning uncertain unless <lháp> slip out, <xel> leg, foot, <=Aʔe> durative, <=em> middle voice, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<lháq>, bound root //ṭq//, ABFC meaning uncertain perhaps to whisper.

<lháqem>, mds //ṭeq=ʔoml/, ABFC ['to whisper (once')], (<>em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhálheqem>, cts //ṭe-[Cʔe]-q=ʔoml/, 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 lháqey.>, //ṭe-[Cʔe]-q=ʔem tʔe q=ʔyll/, 'The snake is hissing (or whispering).'t, attested by Elders Group.

<lháqet>, pcs //ṭeq=ʔTl/, LANG ['whisper to s-o'], ABFC, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC.

<lhálheqet>, cts //ṭe-[Cʔe]-q=ʔTl/, LANG ['whispering to s-o'], ABFC, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB; found in <lhálheqethóxes.>, //ṭe-[Cʔe]-q=ʔT-ʔe-xʔe-ʔs//, 'He's whispering to me!', attested by EB, example: <tset kwa (welh, ʔih) xwe'í:t tset lhálheqet?>, //c-ʔe t kʷʷ (w=ʔ, ʔu=ʔ) xʔeʔf-ʔe c-ʔe [ṭe-[Cʔe]-]q=ʔTl/, 'What are we doing whispering (to s-o)?'t, 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 //ṭe-[Cʔe]-q'/>, LANG ['lying on the ground'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by HT, example: <lhálheq’ te thqát lí tǐ.>, //ṭe-[Cʔe]-q’ t iʔ q=ʔ eʔf lí tǐ/, '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.

<shálheq’>, stvi //ʔe=ṭe-[Cʔe]-q’//, LANG ['be lying on the ground'], semantic environment ['coat, sack, person, growing tree, log, etc.'], (<=s> static), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT, EB, HT, example: <shálheq’ te sáyáq’ lí tǐ.>, //s=ṭe-[Cʔe]-q’ t s=yʔ-[Cʔe]-q’ lí tǐ/, 'A log is lying over there.', attested by CT, <shálheq’ te lešák lí tǐ.>, //s=ṭe-[Cʔe]-q’ t s=ʔeʔk lí tǐ/, 'The sack lies over there!', attested by CT, HT.

<shálheq’els>, sas //ṭe-[Cʔe]-q’=ʔs//, LANG l'aying 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 //4&q'=əT\textendash, LAND 'lay it down, put it down', DIR, (\textless\textless et\textgreater purposed control transitive\textgreater), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC and RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling\textsuperscript{332}), example: <lháq'et ikw'elo>, //4&q'=əT \textbar i=k'ə=ə=la\textbar, 'put it down here, lay it down here\textbar', attested by AC.

<lhalheq'et>, cts //\textbar \textbar[-C̣-\textbar\bar]-q'=əT\textendash, LAND ['putting it down'], DIR, (\textless\textless R1\textgreater\textless\textless continual\textgreater), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB; found in <lhalheq'etes>, //\textbar \textbar[-C̣-\textbar\bar]-q'=əT\textendash\textbar\textbar, 'He\textquotesingle s putting it down\textbar', attested by EB.

<lhalaq'et>, plv //\textbar \textbar[-\textbar\bar]-q'=əT\textendash, LAND ['put them down (several objects)'], DIR, (\textless\textless le\textgreater\textless\textless plural\textgreater), phonology: infix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<lhóq'ethet>, pcs //\textbar \textbar[-\textbar\bar]-q'=əT\textendash, LAND ['lie down'], ABFC, <6-abla\textless\textless ablat\textgreater\textless\textless triggered by reflexive, (\textless\textless et\textgreater reflexive\textgreater), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB or Deming or IHTTC (fall 1977).

<slháq'emex>, df //s=\textbar \textbar[-q]=am\textbar\bar\textbar, LAND ['a large portion of the earth'], (\textless\textless= nominalizer\textgreater\textless\textless), 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\textbar, attested by BJ (12/5/64) (compare <lheq'á'> be wide), Salish cognate: root perhaps cognate with Squamish root /4q' / wide, broad, flat as in /4q' -atl/ wide, broad, flat and with Coeur d'Alene and Kalispel /hás\textbar/l wide, be wide K67:328.

<lháq'et>, LAND 'lay it down, put it down\textbar, see lháq'.

<lhátxtem>, ABDF 'be trembling, shiver\textbar, see lhátxtem.

 lháth'>, bound root //h\textbar\textbar\textbar make fun, (ridicule)

<lhilháth'>, dmv //C,\textbar i=\textbar h\textbar\textbar\textbar, cts, EFAM 'making fun, (ridiculing)\textbar, (\textless\textless R4\textgreater dynamic \textless\textless continual\textgreater), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /hi\textbar\textbar\textbar h\textbar\textbar\textbar r\textbar\textbar\textbar ridge, rile, belittle (tr.) W73:216, K69:71, also <lhilháhta\textgreater\textless\textless s\textgreater, //C,\textbar i=\textbar h\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar, 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\prime/ (ts) could show similar influence or confusion or could show the occasional archaic Cheh. preservation of ts\prime from PCS which is usually th\prime in other words and other dialects; or the ts\prime could show Thompson language influence since Thompson would have ts\prime not th\prime here and since EB speaks Thompson and Halkomelem.

<lhilháth't>, pcs //C,\textbar i=\textbar h\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar T\textendash, EFAM 'making fun of s-o, (ridiculing s-o)\textbar, (\textless\textless t\textgreater purposeful control transitive\textgreater), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), also <lhilháhta\textgreater\textless\textless s\textgreater, //C,\textbar i=\textbar h\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar, attested by EB; found in <lhilháth'thôme\textgreater, //C,\textbar i=\textbar h\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar T\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar, 'making fun of you\textbar', phonology: downdrifting, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77).

<lháts'tel>, TOOL ['knife'], see lhíts\textbar ~ lhíts'.

 lhát'tselà, TOOL 'handle of a knife, knife-handle\textbar, see lhíts\textbar ~ lhíts'.

 lhá:w>, free root //h\textbar\textbar\textbar, ABFC 'heal, be cured\textbar, semantic environment ['of sore, any sickness, possession'], TVMO ['run away'], SOC, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, JL, also <lhw>, //h\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar, attested by EB, example: \textbar\textbar\textbar lulu lhá:w (ta, ta'a) sq'óq'eytteses\textbar, //\textbar=ut\textbar h\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar\textbar, 'Your hand is healed\textbar', literally /it past/already heals/is cured the-your sickness in the hand\textbar, attested by JL.

 lháhewsels, sas //\textbar\textbar[-\textbar\bar]-\textbar\bar\textbar\textbar\textbar, cts, IDOC /an Indian doctor or shaman\textbar working, curing, chasing the bad things away\textbar, (\textless\textless R1\textgreater\textless\textless continual\textgreater, (\textless\textless els\textgreater structured activity continual\textgreater),
<lhalhewéleq>, dnom //ã[l-ã=]=w=ã[ã]q/, [ã=ã=ã=ã], cts, IDOC ['Indian doctor at work, shaman at work, healer'], (<-R1-> continuative), (<-ãeq> one who, occupational), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<lhá:wat>, pcs //ã[w=]=ãT/]], 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 <lhuwthá:mestexw>, //ã[w=]=ãT-œm/, ['cured (by Indian doctor)'], syntactic analysis: passive, attested by EB.

<lhalhewet>, cts //ã[ã]=ãT/]], IDOC ['curing s-o (as an Indian doctor)'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming.

<lheválmel>, ds //ã[w]=ã=m2=]mêl/]], 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 <-emel> 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 //ã[w]=i`e=]w=ã`e/]], CLO ['be naked'], probably root <lhá:w> run away (from), lx <-th'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 /θé- lou?/-íc' naked and /θu-íc'-7íml/ undress (tr.), which may have schwa and zero grades of root /θw/? recover; run away W73:182, K67:329-331, K69:71, also <lahwíth'a>, //ã[w]=i`e or 1œ[w]=i`e/]], attested by EB, also <luwíth'a ~ lhewíth'a>, //ã[w]=i`e ~ 1œ[w]=i`e/]], [i`wí=]e ~ 1êwí=]e], attested by DM (12/4/64).

<lhówthám>, mdls //ã[w]=(i)`e=]m or 1œ[w]=(i)`e=]m or 1œ[w]=(i)`e=]m or even 1œ[w]=(i)`e=]m or 1œw=(i)`e=]m or even 1œ[w]=(i)`e=]m, CLO ['take one's clothes, undress'], probably <-em> middle voice or probably <-a=m> intransitivizer, possibly <-e> 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 <-th'a -> =ët'âm> (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>/1o/, 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 <luwíthám>, //ã[w]=(i)`e=]m/]], attested by EB.

<lhuwth'äm>, cts //ã[w]=(i)`e=]m or 1œ[w]=(i)`e=]m or 1œ[w]=(i)`e=]m or even 1œ[w]=(i)`e=]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'ämestexw>, caus //ã[w]=(i)`e=]m=ãT-œx/]], CLO ['undress s-o'], (<-st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: lengthening is not continual...
here but prob. the result of vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <lhawét'á mestexw ta' mímele.>, //[(o)w=(i)é'ë=ém=sT-ëx~ t=ë C,=m=ë=ll/, l'Undress your (little) child./, syntactic comment: imperative through presence of second person possessed object and no subject pronoun, attested by EB, <lhawét'á mestexwes te mímeles.>, //[(o)w=(i)é'ë=ém=sT-ëx~ë ðëë C,=m=ë=ll/, l'She undresses her child./,

*<lhawét'á mestexwes te tá:l te mímele>* 'The mother undresses her child.' rejected by EB.

<lhawét'im>, its //[(o)w=(i)é'ë=ém/l, CLO /'undress in front of someone, strip-tease'/, SOC, lx 

<e=im ~ =im> repeatedly, iterative, phonology: vowel-loss, vowel merger, vocalization, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <shxwó:xwth' wemí'o lhawét'im.>, //s=x á·x /'serve yourself on a dish/plate.'/, attested by CT, HT, example: <lhá:wet'em tel qélém.>, v=3

stative

<s=x ét' ~ ét' > meaning unknown, phonology: perhaps stress-shift to dissemble from lhá:vetem 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:wet'em>, cts //[(e)])[~]w=tm=ë=ll/, ABFC /'twitch, flutter (of one's eye, hand, skin, etc.)/', semantic environment ['body part'], probably root <lhawét'> or <lhá:wet'> or <lhá:wet'> and <e=im> middle voice, possibly root <lhá:w> run away, possibly <e=ét' ~ ét'> meaning unknown, phonology: perhaps stress-shift to dissemble from lhá:vetem 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:wet'em>, cts //[(e)])[~]w=tm=ë=ll/, ABFC /'twitching (of one's eye, hand, skin, etc.), fluttering/', semantic environment ['body part'], (<e=tm> ~ <e=ll> iterative), 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:wet'em tel qélém.>, //[(e)])[~]w=tm=ë=ll t=ë-l qálámll/, l'My eye is fluttering., My eye is twitching.', attested by BHTTC.

<lhá:wet'em>, ABFC /'twitching (of one's eye, hand, skin, etc.), fluttering/', see lhá:w.

<lhá:x ~ lhá:x>, bound root /spread, lay out under/.

<lhá:xem ~ lháxem>, mdls //[(ê)x=ém ~ ḡêx=ém/l, 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)/, (<e=im> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, CT, HT, EB, also /'put on a dish/', attested by CT, HT, example:

<ts'qát/chxw> (khwéstámés, te sgá:w) li kw' e ts'ts'ágw'el su mis lháxem i tel lóthel.>, //c q' =É(T-c-x) (k'ë=ë=s=ëm=c.ë, t=c=q=é-w=ë) li k'ë=s=c'áq'='ës që-sù mì ḡêx=ém tì t=ë-l lâ=hél/, /Pick up (poker 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.

<sláðlhe>, sls //s=â=É[C,ë=]ì//, FOOD /'be served', literally /(be spread/be laid out under)/, (<s=) static), (<R1> resultative (not iterative)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <uhl sláðlhe te s'álhtel.>, //[]u=â s=â=É[C,ë=]ì //s=â=É[T=âll/, l'The food is served.'/, attested by EB.

<lháxeltst>, bens //[(ê)x=Éc=t=É/l, FOOD /'serve s-o (food)/, <e=hts> benefactive, <t=> purposeful control transitivizer, as in <lháxeltstómá>, //[(ê)x=Éc=t=T-ámél/, l'serve you/.'], attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332) and <lháxeltstómétselcha>, //[(ê)x=Éc=t=T-ám=É-c-ÉcÉl/, l'I'll serve you/', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<lháxeltstel>, dnom //[(ê)x=Éc=t=É/l, HHG /'cushion', literally /(device to spread/lay out under the rump) or possibly (device to lay out under the bottom)/, lx <e=lets> on the bottom, rump, lx <t=el> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, HT.
<lhéxelwéhítel>, dnom //lhɛx=ɔlɔʔ=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ//, CAN /crosspieces in a canoe, (thwarts)/, ASM ['these are spread to apart 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/laid out under the sides) or (device to spread the canoe)/, lx <élwelh> side (of s-th), on the side, lx <tel> device to, possibly <el> plural or formative plus <welh> canoe and <ʔ=ʔ> derivational, phonology: stress-shift, vowel-change due to stress shift or (less likely) ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<lhéxéylépetel>, dnom //lhɛx=ɛl=ɛp=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ//, 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)), (<il> come, get, become, inceptive), lx <ép> 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 <śl’hílexem>, //lɛhɛx=ɛl=ɛp=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ//, PHWG /device/thing to get spread/laid out under (like under the feet)/, SPRD, IDOC, ASM /made of cedar bark or cedar root strips or grass, woven/, FOOD, literally /device to spread/laid out under the boughs/ (attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)), example <qelès te (lhéxéylépetel, lílőwes)>, //qelès te (lhɛx=ɛl=ɛp=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ, lɛ₁wès)/, /The floor is dirty./, attested by Elders Group (3/72), <śwelthas te (hílexepeople)>, //śwelthas te (lhɛx=ɛl=ɛp=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ)/, /Sweep your floor./, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75).

<lhéxówéstel>, dnom //lhɛx=ɔw=ʔ=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ//, 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/laid out under the canoe paddles)/, lx <ówes> paddle, lx <tel> device to, possibly <ʔ=ʔ> derivational, phonology: stress-shift, vowel-change due to stress-shift or possibly to ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<lháxtsestel>, dnom //_lhɛx=ɔs=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ//, 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/laid out under the hands/boughs/ (attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)), example <élwelh> side (of s-th), on the hand, bough,> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<lháxssetel>, dnom //lhɛx=x=ə(t)=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ//, HHG /rug/, literally /device to spread(laid 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 //lhɛx=ʔiʔ=ʃ=ʔ//, 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 lhíx is spread), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<śl’hílxeses>, dnom //_śl’híx=ɛl=ɛs=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ//, SPRD /the painted people (spirit-dancers)/, /s=ʔ= nominalizer, /R1= resultative, /es= on the face, /em> middle voice or passive voice, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<śl’híxesem>, mds //śl’híx=ɛl=ɛs=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ//, 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 śl’híxesem>, //lɛ=ɛm-c-əx* ɛl=ɛl=ɛs=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ=ʃ=ʔ, /Go
paint yourself', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<lhíxet>, pcs //4e[=Aê=]x=ôT//, REL ['spread red or black paint on s-th(?)/s-o'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<lháylexw>, HHG ['cushion'], see lhá:x ~ lháx.

<lháxem ~ lháxesm>, 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.

<lháxtestel>, HHG ['woven mat to put hot plates on'], see lhá:x ~ lháx.

<lháxetel>, HHG ['rug'], see lhá:x ~ lháx.

<lháy>, free root //4él// or rsls //4i[=Ah=]l//, EFAM ['be shamed'], possibly <á-ablaut> resultative, phonology: ablaut possible, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<lháylexw>, ncs //4e[y=l-ôx] or 4i[=Aê]=l-ôx'//, EFAM ['make s-o ashamed [happen to or accidentally or manage to]'], (==st> non-control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut possibly resultative, syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

<lháylexw>, caus //4íy=ôT-ôx' or 4i[=Aê]=y=ôT-ôx'//, EFAM ['ashamed of s-th'], (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<=exw> third person object), possibly <í-ablaut> derivational, phonology: ablaut possible, syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

<lhéchélémét>, //4e[-Ai]=y=ôT-ôlêmét or 4i[=Aê]=y=ôT-ôlêmét//, EFAM /feel embarrassed and shy because ashamed, be ashamed/!, (<-lémét (allomorph after causative) ~ -lómét> reflexive), phonology: possibly vocalization of y to i, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group.

<lhélhistélemet>, cts //4[=AaC]<ê=-ôT-ôlêmét/, EFAM /feeling embarrassed/!, (<o-ablaut plus -R1> of possibly R10-)> (or possibly R10-)> (continuative), phonology: ablaut, vocalization of y to i, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SP (in IHTTC).

<lháylexw>, EFAM ['make s-o ashamed [happen to or accidentally or manage to]'], see lhá:y.

<lhéch> 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>, //4éc//, attested by PK (at Fish Camp 7/1/78).

<lhéchelesem>, ds //4ê[=Aê]=c[=Aê]=los=eml/, 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.

<lhéch'elecháls>, HARV /'cut (grass, hay)'/, see lhí:ts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<lhék'a>, possibly root //lék'=/, 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 /klc3x/ 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), HHTTC.

<lhekw'á:ls>, FSH /hook fish, catch fish (by hook), to gaff-hook fish', see lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

<lhekw'iwel>, EFAM ['surprise'], see lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

<lhékw'qsel>, ABDF /get tripped, to trip', see lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

<lhékw'xel>, FSH ['to trip'], see lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

<lhékw'xet>, ABDF ['gaff-hook (a large pole-mounted hook)'], 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: weave.

<slhéletsls ~ slhélets ~ slhélets ~ slhélets>, dnom //s=łál=łac/l, ANA /'but, ass, rump, buttocks/', literally /(hang folded over on the rump/bottom)/, (ss= nominalizer), lx <=ets 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=łál=łac/l, PLN ['four rocks in the Fraser River by Peqwchô:lhel (American Bar) that are shaped like rumps'], ASM ['the Transformers, Xexéyls, 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.

<slhellhelp'á:lye>, plv //s=łál=łac/l, 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.

<shellehelp'á:lye>, plv //s=C,əCz=łál=łac/l, ANA /'slumpy ears, big ears/', BPI, literally /(hanging folded over on itself many times on the ear(s))/', (ss= stative or nominalizer, R3= plural), lx <=á:lye on the ear, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group.

<shellelhlep'elets>, plv //s=C,əCz=łál=łac/l, HARV ['slumpy pack'], HUNT, TVMO, CLO ['slumpy back'], literally /(hanging folded over on itself many times on the bottom)/', (ss= 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).
<shellhelp'èlets>, plv //C,C3=itol=p'=ståk//, ANA ['(have a) sloppy ass'], BPI, literally /'hanging folded over on itself many times on the rump'/, (≤s>r) stative or nominalizer, R3=plural), lx <=élets> on the bottom, on the rump, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb prob., poss. nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<lhelp'es>, ds //itol=p='ståk//, 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).

<shellhélpes>, plv //C,C3=itol=p='ståk//, ANA ['(have a) wrinkled face with many wrinkles'], probably BPI, (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, poss. nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).

<shellhélpel>, ds //itol=p='ståk//, ANA /'(be folded over on itself in the insides/rectum)/, (≤s>s) stative or poss. nominalizer, lx <=élpel> on the inside, in the rump, in the rectum, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, poss. nominal, attested by Deming (6/24/76).

<shellhelp'ó:ythel>, ds //itol=p='ståk//, 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).

<ollelméxwte>, ds //itol=éméxʷ=ståk//, 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 <=émexw ~ =elméxw> on the breast, lx <=tel> device to, thing to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (at Fish Camp 7/29/77).

<lhel>, bound root /sprinkle, splash, spray/, a doublet/second verion has root <lhel>.

<lhél>, pcs //itol=T/, WATR /'splash it (usually by hand)/, (=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<lahl:Item>, rsls //itol=Áë=]-T=em/ll, WATR /'get splashed', WETH /'get sprinkled'/, ASM /'with waves in speedboat, with rain, etc.'/, (≤á:a-ablaud> resultative), (≤em> passive), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (6/7/76), Elders Group (5/26/76), example: <me lhál:Item te slhémexw.>, //mə ʰə[Aê]=]-t]=eml/ll, /'get splashed by rain, (He got splashed by rain)./, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /hit-ám/ start raining, starting to rain H76:297, 376.

<lhel>, df //itol(=)T/, WATR /'splash', (=t> meaning lost, affix petrified from purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Salish cognate: Squamish /hit/ splash, sprinkle which can be transitivized as /hit-án?/ splash (tr./obj. the liquid) W73:246, K69:71, Sechelt /hit-it/ to sprinkle with water [tr.] T77:34.

<lheltes>, df //itol(=)T=em/ll, WATR /'splash on the face'/, lx <=es> on the face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<lheltest>, pcs //itol(=)T=em/ll, 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 /hit-ús-n/ splash water on, besprinkle W73:246, K67:330, K69:71.

<lahlétem>, cts //itol=Áë=]-Á=]-t]=em/ll, WETH /'starting to sprinkle, start sprinkling'/, WATR, (≤á:a-ablaud> 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 ʰə[Aê]=]-Á=]-t]=em ʰə
lhélest>, pcs // lhélq=es=Tll, WATR '/splash s-o in the face, squirt s-o in the face', semantic environment ['when swimming (for ex.)'], lx < es> on the face, (<ēnt> purposeful control transitivity), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/28/76), Elders Group (5/26/76).

lhélqwelhem>, mds // lhélq=aq*==e=tem or better ṭa=[l=eq*==e=teml/, 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 lhélqw wet as here, lx < elh> young, offspring: bed, (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

lhálqi>, rsls // lhálq=[Aè=]=ll(=)=teml/, WATR ['spraying (as a structured activity)'], (<á:-ablaut> resultative), lx < lqes> on the bottom, (<=es> structured activity non-continuous), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).

lhélqesem>, mds // lhélq=es=eml/, WATR ['wet one's face'], 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).

lhélqt>, pcs // lhélq=q=eml/, WATR ['wet s-th'], (<=q> probably intensive, intensively, thoroughly), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Nooksack /lq/ soaked PA61, Sechelt /lqlq/ soaked Nater 1977:37, Pentlatch /lqlq/ wet K1980, all quoted in G82a:27, example: < ét=wowlh lhélq thel slhálqi.>, // lhélq=w xwel lhélq thel slhálqi.>, lx < eqw> on the hair, lx < q> =em or better /'ambig.past =evidential/it must be =contrast =already go(ne) soaked the (near but not visible) (relativizing) -my nominalizer-soaking/, attested by EB.

lhélqesem>, mds // lhélq=es=eml/, WATR ['wet one's face'], lx < es> on the face, (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

lhélqi>, ds // lhélq=q=eml/, WATR ['soaking dried fish'], lx < q> probably intensive, intensively, thoroughly (cf. Musqueam /-q/ meaning uncertain in Suttles ca1984: 14.6.37), (<ēnt> purposeful control transitivity), syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

lhélqesem>, mds // lhélq=es=eml/, WATR ['soaking dried fish'], lx < es> on the face, (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

lhélqi>, ds // lhélq=q=eml/, WATR ['spray', (<=q> probably intensive, intensively, thoroughly (cf. Musqueam /-q/ meaning uncertain in Suttles ca1984: 14.6.37), (<ēnt> purposeful control transitivity), syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

lhélqesem>, mds // lhélq=es=eml/, WATR ['soaking dried fish'], lx < es> on the face, (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

lhélqi>, ds // lhélq=q=eml/, WATR ['spray', (<=q> probably intensive, intensively, thoroughly (cf. Musqueam /-q/ meaning uncertain in Suttles ca1984: 14.6.37), (<ēnt> purposeful control transitivity), syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

lhélqesem>, mds // lhélq=es=eml/, WATR ['soaking dried fish'], lx < es> on the face, (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.
(3/25/76), example: <ét'wówlh la lhélq thel slhálqi>, //?é=t'r'wə=u=w+ ꞏ təl=q (k*)ə-l s-θ[-AÆ]-]=q=il, /'What I'm soaking must be already soaked.'/, attested by EB, <if xwel slhálqi?>, //ilí xel s-θ[-AÆ]-]=q=il, /'Is it still soaking?'/, attested by DF.

<slhálqi>, strs /s-θ[-AÆ]-]=q=il, 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'wówlh la lhélq thel slhálqi>, //?é=t'r'wə=u=w+ ꞏ təl=q (k*)ə-l s-θ[-AÆ]-]=q=il, /'What I'm soaking must be already soaked.'/, attested by EB.

<Slhálqi>, ds /s=θ[-AÆ]=]=q=il, PLN /'village on west bank of old course of Chilliwack River near Tzéachten, also the place nearby where the Stó:ló 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 Tzéachten); 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:ló orthography <Wiyúseleq> (/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).

<lhelq>, dnom /s=θ[-AÆ]=]=q=il, FSH ['dried fish that's been soaked (rehydrated)'], FOOD, WATR, (<s= >nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<lhelqit ~ lhélqeyt>, pcs /ɮəl=q=i=T ~ ɮəl=q=əy=T\, /śiqit ~ əfəltqit ~ əfəltqayt ~ əfəltqeyt, 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).

<lhelmékwtel>, EB ['wall lettuce'], see lhél.

<lhelst>, WATR /'splash s-o in the face, squirt s-o in the face'/, see lhél.

<lhelhélp'es>, ANA ['(have a) wrinkled face with many wrinkles'], see lhél.

<lhelp'>, ANA /'a wrinkle, (have a wrinkle?)'/, see lhél.

<lhelp'es>, ANA ['(have a) wrinkled face'], see lhél.

<lhelq>, WATR /'soaked, wet'/, see lhél.

<lhelqesem>, WATR ['wet one's face'], see lhél.

<lhelqi>, FOOD /'to soak (fish, beans, dried fruit, only food, not of cedar roots), rehydrate dried food, soak dried fish'/, see lhél.

<lhelqit ~ lhélqeyt>, WATR ['soak it'], see lhél.

<lhelqt>, WATR ['wet s-th'], see lhél.

<lhelqwelhem>, WATR /'wet one's head (sic?), (wet one's bed repeatedly)'/, see lhél sprinkle for first meaning and lhéqw wet for second meaning.

<lhel't>, WATR /'sprinkle it (usually by hand)'/, see lhél.

<lhel't>, 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 lhílt.~ lhílt.

Lhéltes, WATR ['splash on the face'], see lhél.

Lhéltest, WATR /'splash s-o with water, spray s-o with water/, see lhél.

Lhélhá:lo, df //tə=li or C,ə=tə-l or tə=[C,ə(·)=]l/, [tə=li (normal speed) ~ tə=li (hyper-slow)], DIR 'to the back (near the wall), on the inside (on a bed toward the wall)', possibly root <lhélhá:lo> /'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' li tə=s=təy=í-ws q' ə li-c-x' tə=li-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), <lámcexw te lhélhá:lo stetís te t'ómel.>, //lə=m-c-əx' tə tə=li-l s=C,ə=tə[=A]=l's tə t'ám/l, /'You'll go to the back near the wall/', attested by AC.

Lhélhewqí:m, EB /smallest gray swamp blueberries, smallest variety of Canada blueberry/, see lhewqí:m.

Lhélhi:wx ~ lhíxw, NUM ['three things'], see lhíxw.

=Lhélh ~ lhál, da //θə=li ~ tə=li/, ANA /'on the front of the neck, in the windpipe, in the trachea/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <lhélh>, //tə=li/; found in <squélhelh>, //s=q=li-təl or s=q=ə[=A]=l=tə=li/, /'frong of neck/', <shxwehó:méllhelh>, //sx*[θə=á-mél=θə=li/, /'adam's apple/', <p'íth lhál't>, /'p'íe =tə=li-l, /'choke s-o', literally /'squeeze front of neck purposely (+3rd person object)/'.

Lhélhos, WATR /downriver, down that way/, see lhós.

Lhélhq'etíwel, EZ ['common bedbug'], see lheq'át ~ lhq'át.

Lhélhxwále, NUM ['three little people'], see lhíxw.

Lhélhxwáyeleq, PLN ['Three Creeks Mountain'], see lhíxw.

Lhém, bound root //təm drops of liquid, moisture/.

=Lexwlshém - lexwlshám, ds //ləx's=ståm ~ ləx's=təm/, [ləx's=təm], ABDF /'choke on water, choked on liquid/', WATR, (/lexw= always, s= nominalizer?), phonology: [ə] prob. rare allophone of /ə/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC.

=Shémxel, dnom //s=təm=xθəl/, 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.

=Shémilhem, chrs //s=təm=C,əC,ə/, 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.

=Lhémel, dnom //təm=əl/, WETH ['dew'], WATR, literally /'drops of liquid thing/', lx <tel> thing to, device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.
<lhéméxw>, df //ṭé̓m=óxʷ/; 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>, //ṭé̓m=óxʷ-čɪ/, '/It will rain.'; attested by AD.

<lhémexw>, cts //ṭé̓m=óxʷ/; WETH /'rain'ing, ([have]ing a] rainshower with light wind [BJ])/, WATR, (<stress-shift> continuous), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, AC, Salish cognate: Clallam and Sooke //ṭé̓m?xʷ/ it's raining vs. //ṭé̓máxʷ/ it rains, to rain (in G82a:37 set 175), and Samish //ṭé̓m'xʷ/ it's raining vs. //ṭé̓máxʷ/ to rain, it rains G86a:96 all with l-ʔ- (and vowel-loss?) continuous, also <lhémexw>, //ṭé̓m[=]-óxʷ/, also /'having a] rainshower with light wind/), (<→> continuous), phonology: lengthening, attested by BJ (5/64), example: 'έsta welh lhémexw., //ʔé̓stə wəɬ ṭé̓m=óxʷ/; /'It's started to rain./', literally /'?' already (is) raining', attested by Deming (3/31/77), <yalh s'es me lhé̓mexw.>, //ʔyəɬ s-ʔəs mə ṭé̓m=óxʷ/, /'It just started to rain./', attested by Deming, <l sqwálewel kws més lhé̓mexw tlówáyə̓l.>, //l s=qɬ=əwəɬ k'-s mə ṭé̓m=óxʷ tə=láw=əɬ̓ʷəɬ/, /'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=ṭé̓m[=]=óxʷ ~ s=ṭé̓m=óxʷ/; WETH ['the rain'], WATR, literally /'nominal= raining'/, (<≡> nominalizer), (<≡> continuous), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /s+ṭé̓m-óxʷ/ (vs. MsCw /s+ṭé̓máxʷ/), also <slhém:éxw>, //s=ṭé̓m[=]=óxʷ/; attested by BJ (12/5/64), example: <qé::x te slhémexw.>, //qé::x te slhém:éxw/, //qé::x te slhémexw.>, /'There's A LOT OF rain./', attested by AC.

<lhé̓mlhemexw>, chrs //ṭé̓m=C,əC,=óxʷ/; WETH ['(be) rainy (off and on)'], WATR, (<≡R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhé̓m>, df //ṭé̓m= or ṭé̓m=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).

<lhé̓mkiya ~ lhá̓mkiya>, df //ṭé̓m=k(=)=iye/, //ṭé̓mkiye/, HHG /'pot to boil in, iron pot, smaller iron pot/', ACL, possibly <≡iya> little, <q → k> diminutive, possibly sound symbolism, possibly root <lhem> 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 <lhá̓mkiya>.

<slhé̓mqoqel>, strs //s=ṭé̓m[=]=ə[=]=qəɬ/; ABDF /'have a) tooth missing, (have) teeth missing (any number), (be) toothless/', literally /'have moisture/drops of liquid in the throat/inside mouth/1/, ANA, (<≡> static), (<≡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).

<slhé̓ms>, ds //s=ṭé̓m=s/; TIME ['eleven o'clock'], literally /'the hour of the dew [when it forms]/\l/, lx <sq...=sq> hour, o'clock, phonology: circumfix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/17/75, Fish Camp 7/19/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-ṭé̓m-q̓/ eleven o'clock W73:98, K67:290, 327, example: <álht'légw' sylá̓wə̓s te slhé̓ms>, //ʔé̓l't'eqʷ s=yləw-s tə s=ṭé̓m=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.

<lhé̓m̥q̥w̥:tel>, rcs //ṭé̓m=q̥ʷ̥=Aɬ=|=T-əɬ/ or ṭé̓m=q̥ʷ̥=á-T-əɬ/; 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 <lhé̃m> moisture, drops of liquid, possibly <qwá̃> hole, (<o-ablaut> on a-vowel required by control reciprocal), (<=T> purposeful control transitivizer), (<e> 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.

<Lhemqwó:tel Stó:telô>, cpds /ʔé̃m=q̑̃e=Aá=T-əl/, 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 /'Lhemqwó:tel 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.

<lhemét>, HARV /'pick s-th, (harvest s-th)/, see lhím.

<lhé̃métw>, WETH ['to rain'], see lhém.

<lhé̃mexw>, WETH /'raining, (having a) rain shower with light wind [BJ]/, see lhém.

<lhé̃mkiya ~ lhámkiya>, HHG /'pot to boil in, iron pot, smaller iron pot'/, see lhém.

<lhé̃mhmexw>, WETH ['(be) rainy (off and on)'], see lhém.

<lhé̃mhí:m>, HARV [lots of people picking'], see lhím.

<Lhemqwó:tel Stó:telô>, 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 /'Lhemqwó:tel 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.

<lhé̃p>, bound root //4̃p fold skin, close with skin/.

<lhé̃plexw>, ncs //4̃p=l-əxʷ//, ABFC ['blink'], (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, MP (both in IHTTC meeting).

<lhé̃plexw>, ds /4̃p=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).

<lhé̃plẽplexw>, chrs /4̃p=x=C̃C̃C̃x=l-əxʷ//, its, ABDF ['blinking one's eyes repeatedly'], (<=R2> characteristic or iterative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhé̃ptel>, dnom //4̃p=əl/, [típtl ~ típtl], ANA /'eyelid, eyelash'/, lx <=tel> device to, thing to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, Elders Group, AC, other sources: ES /4̃ptl eyelash, H-T <tlú̃ptEl> eyelashes.

<lhé̃pteló:ythel>, ds /4̃p=əl=á·ythel/, 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).

<lhé̃plexw>, ABFC ['blink'], see lhép.

<lhé̃plẽplexw>, ABDF ['blinking one’s eyes repeatedly'], see lhép.

<lhé̃ptel>, ANA /'eyelid, eyelash'/, see lhép.
<lhepteló:ythel>, ANA /red part of the lips, (both) lips', see lhép.

<lhépxlexw>, ABFC ['blink one's eyes'], see lhép.

<lhéq>, free root /lhéql/, 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 /lhéql/, join, fasten.

<lheq(e)lí:s>, stvi //s= tôq=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 lheq(e)lí:s:>, //l̪ə=t=ul s= tôq=əlí-s/, /It's buttoned/, literally /third person past is buttoned/, attested by AC.

<lheq(e)lí:s>em, mdirs //l̪əq=əlí-s=əml/, CLO ['button (up)'], (==em) middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<lheqlíst>, pcs /l̪əq=əlí=T/, CLO ['button it'], (<s=) purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, example: <lheqlíst ta sticky>, //l̪əq=əlí=T t-st=ch̪ə=, /Button your shirt/, syntactic comment: imperative through lack of subject pronoun and presence of second person possessed object, attested by AD.

<lheq(e)léstel>, dnom /l̪əq=əlí=[Ă]=s=əmll/, [l̪əq(ə)léstel], CLO ['button'], (é-ablaut> derivational), lx <>əlí: device to, thing to, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, example: <me má tel lheqléstel>, //m̪ə=m̪e=t=əl l̪=əlí=[Ă]=s=əmll/, /My button came off/, literally /it becomes/became removed the -my button/, attested by EB.

<lheqGWél~ lheqGWél>, ds //l̪əq=ow= or l̪əq=ow=//, CAN ['patch a canoe'], lx <>owél> canoe, vessel, phonology: the <q> may receive some rounding from the following <o>, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lheqtó:léstiwxw>, caus //l̪əq=t̪ăl=st-T-axʷ//, MC [join s-th together], lx <>t̪ó:li(s)> meaning unclear, (=st=) causative control transitivizer, (=exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by JL (5/5/75); found in <lheqtó:léstiwxw>, //l̪əq=t̪ăl=st-T-axʷ=c-xʷ//, /you join together/.

<lheq>, da //l̪əq/, MOOD 'sometimes?, always?/', syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb; found in <lheq qwóqwel>, //l̪əq qʷ=]=Ăc,ə=ll/, /speaker, master of ceremonies/.

<lheqL ~ lheqL>, ds //l̪əq=qəl or l̪əq=qəl//, WATR ['head of a creek or island'], (=q̪əl> at the head, phonology: transcription by FM, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: poss. Squamish /l̪əq/ get to the other side (of a body of water) K69:70 (compare root <lhéq> join or root <lhéq> wide), compare/contrast <lheq'q̪əl> end of a falling section of land, end of a level stretch of land.

<lheq(e)léstel>, CLO ['button'], see lhéq.

<lheq(e)lí:s>em, CLO ['button (up)'], see lhéq.

<lheqlíst>, CLO ['button it'], see lhéq.

<lheqGWél~ lheqGWél>, CAN ['patch a canoe'], see lhéq.

<lheqqwóqwel or lheq qwóqwel>, SOC /speaker at a gathering, announcer at a gathering/, see qwá:l.
<lheqtóléstexw>, MC ['join s-th together'], see lh'éq.

<lheq' ~ lhíq'>, free root //l'éq' ~ t'éq'//, TIME /'sometimes, (yes [RM])*/, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbal verb, attested by EB, LJ (Tait), also /'yes/*, dialects: Chill., attested by RM, also <lhiq'>, /'t'éq'//, may be ultimately analyzable as <lihiq'>, free root /'tléq'//, /'when, (sometimes [EB])/* + <=q'/* [for something else, within something else/*, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB, RM reporting Cheh. form; found in <lheq'chéch ~ lhíq'chéch>, /'l'éq'-'c-é ~ t'éq'-'c-é/*, /'Sometimes I do, Sometimes, Sometimes, yes/*, attested by EB, example: <lheq' st'a>, /'l'éq's=t=(t)ébil, /'Sometimes I do, Sometimes, Sometimes, yes/*, literally '/sometimes it's similar/alike', attested by EB, <lheq'e me sélts'tem tel sxóyes lhíl áxeth.>, //l'éq' mé sél=le'c=T(=)=em to-l s=xá(y)=es tì-t l éx sèbil, /'Sometimes my head spins when I lay down,/*, attested by LJ (Tait), Salish cognate: Nooksack <lheq'> sometimes (PA:SJ).

<lheq'>, if //l'éq'-'s//, TIME ['is it sometimes/*?'], (<e> yes/no-question), syntactic analysis: verb phrase with yes/no interrogative, interrogative affix, attested by EB, example: <lheq'e t'ít'ets'ém.>, //l'éq'-'t'í-[C-é]c/*=em/'l, /'Does he swim?/*, attested by EB.

<lheq'élh'>, ds //l'éq'=s'éhl, TIME ['used to/*'], (<eh> past tense used derivationally), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbal verb, verb phrase with past tense, attested by EB, others, example: <lheq'élh été ye xwilémxw.>, //l'éq'= st été ye xe xélémx'//, /'The people used to say:/, phonology: downdrifting, updrifting, attested by EB, <lheq'élhxw sexwe'alexeth.>, //l'éq'=st-c-x/* sax'ye=xéléx et'eh, /'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 <lheq'ólh> used to (lit. “sometimes in past”) (PA:SJ).

<lheq'es>, ds //l'éq'=s'él, TIME ['whenever'], possibly <es> subjunctive to form indefinite adv. or? <es> cyclic period, syntactic analysis: indefinite adverb, attested by EB.

<lheq'>, root meaning uncertain or possibly root <lhóqw'> slap, spank or <lhaq'> wide

<welhéq'>, ds //w=e=l'éq' or w=e=la=[Aé]=lq'//, 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).

<welhépeq'>, df //w=e=téq'=[é]=lq'//, 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: <tsel mákwih; tsel welhémq' la sth'íqel.>, //c-él mék'ê //c-él wé=téq' il él s=è'i-qel/l, /'I got hurt; I fell splot in the mud/*, attested by EB.

<lheq'á'>, bound root //l'éq'ê//= wide

<lheq'lástexw>, dnom //l'éq'=[l]=m=2=[c] or t'éq'ê=[l]=m=2=[c]//, [l'éq'léc], ANAA /'hip, hips/*, ANAA ['hind leg'], lx <lets> on the bottom, on the rump, (<metathesis type 2> derivational), possibly root <lheq'á> wide or <lheq'> across/*), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Elders Group, other sources: ES /l'éq'élèc/ rump (vs. /l'émc/ hip [bone in rump]), example: <tsel lekwłatáxw tel lheq'lástexw>, //c-él lek'ê=[l]=m=[Ae]=x* to-l t'éq'=lèc/*, /'I broke my hip (break accidentally resultative)/*, attested by AC.

<lhiheq'lástexw>, dnm //C, fa=t'éq'=[l]=M=2=[c]//, ANAA ['small hips'], ANAA ['small hind quarters'], (<R4> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders
<slhëq'ó:lwehl>, dnom //s=∧q'=á:lwehl or s=∧q'=á:lwehl/, ANAH ['one side of the body (between arm and hip)'], lx <œ:i:lwehl ~ =i:lwehl ~ =elwelh> on the side, possibly <ó-ablaut> derivational or possibly triggered by suffix, possibly root <lhev'> across(?), phonology: ablaut?, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (10/8/75), also <s'i:lwehl>, //s=t=í:lwehl/, dialects: Tait, attested by Elders Group.

<slhëq'òwélhe>, dnom //s=∧q'=a=Á=]q'=owelh/, ANAH /the back (on the body), (lower back [Deming])/}, (<=s=> nominalizer), lx <œ:òwelh> canoe, vessel, canoe-shaped container, (<ç-<ablaut> derivational), possibly root <lhev'> across(?), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), also /lower back/, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: in part, Squamish /•q'èl/ 'have a broad back with I-ç back (anat.)' W73:12, K67:328.

<lhéq'èmex>, df //s=∧q'=amex or s=∧q'=M=amex/, LAND ['a large portion of the earth'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <metathesis> derivational, possibly <emex> in appearance, possibly root <lhëq'> lay on the ground or <lhëq'á-> wide, phonology: metathesis perhaps, syntactic analysis: nominal?, attested by BJ (12/5/64) (compare <lhëq'át> wide), Salish cognate: root perhaps cognate with Squamish root /•q'/ wide, broad, flat as in /•q'át/ wide, broad, flat and with Coeur d'Alene and Kalispel /•ág/ wide, be wide K67:328.

<lhëq'át ~ lhq'át>, df //∧q'=w ~ ∧q'=w or ∧q'=w=M=∧q'=w/, 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: adjectival/adjunctive verb, attested by AC, other sources: ES /•q'át/, JH /•q'át/ (compare <lhëq'> in <lhëq'èmex> large portion of the earth), also <lhq'át>, //•q'=w, attested by EB, example: <lhq'át te stó:lô>.>, //•q'=d to s=tâ:wol/, 'The river is wide.', attested by AC, <lah lheq'át te xálh.>, //•q'=w to x•^et//, 'Widen the path.', literally 'let the path be wide (imperative (2s), go, become, get)/', attested by AC, <xwel lheq'át>, //x•^el•q'=w, /'wider', literally '/'still wide', semantic environment ['of a plank, etc.'], attested by AC, <we'ól lheq'át>, //•q'=w to /'wider', literally '/'more wide', semantic environment ['of a person'], attested by AC.

<lhq'ô:tes>, ds //•q'=A=]t=esll, //•q'=ts], BPI, lx <es> on the face, phonology: <á-<ablaut> triggered on all <a> vowels by addition of <es>, syntactic analysis: adjectival/adjunctive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<lheq'tiwél>, ds //•q'=iwél/, ANA /'have a wide face'/, BPI, lx <=iwel> in the inside, in the rump, in the rectum, phonology: vowel-loss, updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjectival/adjunctive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lheq'tiwelv>, ds //C,œ=]q'=iwel or t=]q'=iwel/, 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 <shxweltemelh méxts'el>, //s=x•^él•tem=çt=çx•=el/, literally '/'white man style louse'/.

<lheq'tò:ls>, ds //•q'=]t=à:sl, 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: adjectival/adjunctive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lheq'tò:sls>, ds //C,œ=]q'=M=]t=x•=ol/, //]]='q'=otx'tl], 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 sìyíeq. >, //hɛq'at=x=x̍eʔ /i=s=y[-i,-a]-q/ /l/The falling snow has wide snowflakes./, attested by IHTTC, ASM [/'have wide feet'], Elder's comment: 'less frequent meaning', < lhá lhq'etxel tu spá:th. >, //hɛq'at=x=x̍eʔ tu=s=p-e=I /i/(He/She has) wide feet [sort of like a] bear.' , attested by IHTTC, usage: insult.

<lheq'á:tses ~ lheq'áttes ~ lhq'á:tses>, ds //həq'ɛ-t=E=tṣ=ṣ ~ həq'ɛ-t=E=tṣ ~ ṭq'ɛ-t=E(=t)=tṣ //, NUM [/'five'], literally /(wide on the hand)/, lx =<ṭes> on the hand, phonology: consonant merger perhaps, ambivalent 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 /həq'ɛ-t=tṣ/ , JH /həq'ɛṣ/ ; found in < lhá lhq'átteset. ~ ítset lheq'á:tses. >, //həq'ɛ-c̣-ṣ-c̣-at ~ ʔi-c̣-at həq'ɛ-t=E=tṣ /j/ /l/(There's) five of us', attested by AC, example: < ópəl qas té lhq'á:tses. >, //ʔá-pəl qə-ṣ te həq'ɛ-c̣ṣ /j/*eighteen*, phonology: sentence-intonation gives optional higher tone to article and downstepping to the first high tone following, attested by CT, also < ópəl qas kw'e lhq'áttes. >, //ʔá-pəl qə-ṣ kʷ/*əq'ɛc̣ṣ/ , attested by AC, < tskw'ex qas lhq'á:tses. >, //c̣'=kʷ/*óx qə-ṣ te həq'ɛ-c̣ṣ /j/*twenty-five*, attested by CT (9/5/73), < ilhtset lheq'á:tses. >, //ʔi-ḷ-t-E-c̣-at həq'ɛ-t=E=tṣ /j/ /l/there were five of us,. We were five in number', attested by AC, < xéils't te pipe lám te lhq'á:tses. >, //ɪx=əcE=T ə pipe ḷ=m te həq'ɛ-c̣ṣ /j/*turn to page five, turn the page to page five*/ , literally /*turn it the paper going*/ to the five', attested by Elders Group. < ópəl qas te lhq'á:tses qa(='a) téwxsway̱əl. >, //ʔá-pəl qə-ṣ te həq'ɛ-c̣ṣ qə(ʔc̣) ṭəx̱=ẉe̱yə̱ḷ /i/(It's) fifteen minutes to (until) noon., attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/19/78), < lhq'á:tses sméyeth >, //həq'ɛc̣ṣ s=méyə̱ə̱ḷ /j/*five animals*/ , attested by CT, HT, < lhq'á:tses sléxwelh >, //həq'ɛc̣ṣ s=ḷəxʷ*əθ̱/ /j/*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'atsesówelh ~ lhq'atsesówelh >, //həq'ɛc̣ṣ=əw̱əθ̱ ~ həq'ɛc̣ṣ=əw̱əθ̱ /j/*five canoes belonging to one person*/), (semological comment: numeral classifier suffix is used here when counted are owned by one person, collective), attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).

<lhq'átsále >, ds //həq'ɛc(s)=̱e̱ḷə̱/ , NUM [/'five people'], SOCT, nca =<âle> person, people, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group.

<lhq'atses'álh >, ds //həq'ɛc̣ṣ=(ʔ)=̱e̱ḷə̱/ , NUM [/'five times'], TIME, nca =<âlh ~ s=ałh> times, occasions, phonology: glottal-stop insertion, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group, also < lhq'etsélálh > , //həq'ɛc̣=̱e̱ḷə̱ /J,Elder's comment: "unsure", attested by AC.

<lhq'atsesálhp >, ds //həq'ɛc̣ṣ=̱e̱ḷẖ/ , NUM [/'five trees'], EB, nca =<âlẖp> tree, trees, bush, plant, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group.

<lhq'atsesámets >, ds //həq'ɛc̣ṣ=̱e̱ḷẖ/ , NUM [/'five ropes, five threads, five sticks, five poles'], MC, EB, nca =<âmets ~ =ameth> long slender object, as pole, stick, rope, thread, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD, Boas Scowlitz fields notes in APS library.

<lhq'atsesawtxw >, ds //həq'ɛc̣ṣ=̱e̱ḷẖ/ , NUM [/'five houses belonging to one person'], BLDG, nca =<awtxw> house(s), building(s), syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group.

<lhéq'etsélxá >, ds //həq'ɛ=̱e̱ḷṣ̱e̱ḷ/ , NUM [/'fifty'], nca =<élxá ~ =elxá ~ =elhxá, phonology: stress-shift, vowel-reduction, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC, also < lhq'etsélxá > , //həq'ɛ=̱e̱ḷṣ̱e̱ḷ /j, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant merger, attested by BJ (12/5/64)(old p.336), example: < lhq'atsélxá qas kw'e lhítxw >, //həq'ɛ=̱e̱ḷṣ̱e̱ḷ qə-s
k"ə t'ix"/l, /'fifty-three'/, attested by AC.

<lheq'etselsxáːlə>, ds //təq"əc=səlxəʾ=əsə/wl, 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.

<lheq'etselsxós ~ lhq'etsexləsos>, ds //təq"əc=səlxəʾ=əs~ təq"əc=səlxəʾ=əsəlwl, 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: <lheq'etselsxós s=wà:ye>, //təq"əc=səlxəʾ=əsə swə=yewl, /'fifty days'/, TIME, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<lhq'atseśləwet>, ds //təq"əc=xə=əlwətlwl, NUM ['five garments'], CLO, nca =élwel garments, clothes, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group.

<lhq'átseqel>, ds //təq"əc=zəxəlwl, 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>, //təq"əc=zəxəlwl s=xə=əlwətlwl, /'five containers'/, (semological comment: the nominal may mean more than just container since classified numerals are not followed by semantically redundant nominals), <lhq'átseqel sítel>, //təq"əc=zəxəl sí=ətlwl, /'five baskets'/, attested by CT, HT.

<lhq'ó:tse>, ds //təq"e=[Aː]=c=əswl, NUM ['five dollars'], SOCT, 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'atseśíəiwv>, ds //təq"əc=xə=əlwətlwl, NUM ['five (pairs of) pants'], CLO, nca =áy=iews pants, nca <from =áy ~ =éy=iews bark, wool, covering, nca =+=iews ~ =iews on the body, phonology: stress-shift, ambi-valent stem, strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group, AD.

<lhq'atseșíqw>, ds //təq"əc=s=xə=əlwətlwl, NUM ['five fish'], FSH, nca =iqw fish (usually dead), phonology: stress-shift, ambi-valent stem, strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by BHHTC.

<lhq'atssí:ws>, ds //təq"əc=s=əiwslwl, NUM ['five birds'], HUNT, EZ, nca =iws 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'atssí:ws>, //təq"əc=s=əiwslwl, phonology: consonant merger, vowel-loss, attested by EB, example: <lhq'atssí:ws te mó:qwexwex:iwlwes>, //təq"əc=s=əiwslw mláq"-ə xə=əf=ə=exə=əslwl, /'He brought five mallards'/, literally /it's five (caught) birds the mallard/duck he brings them/, Elder's comment: "unsure", attested by EB.

<lhq'átsešomó:t>, ds //təq"əc=s=mətlwl, NUM ['five kinds, five piles (perhaps a loose translation)/', DESC, nca =mót 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'atsešó:llh>, ds //təq"əc=s=əlwlwl, NUM ['five little ones, five young (animal or human)!], nca =əlwlwl young, offspring, phonology: ambi-valent stem losing stress before strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group, also <lhq'atsešó:llh>, //təq"əc=s=əlwlwl, also /five young in a litter/, EZ, phonology: ambi-valent stem retaining stress
even before strong valenced suffix, attested by AD.

\(<lhq'ates\>\), ds \(/\frac{6}{4}\) \(\varepsilon \varepsilon =\\omega \varepsilon /\), NUM /five spherical objects, five fruit, five rocks, five balls (five fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant)) [AD]*/, nca \(=\varepsilon \varepsilon =\\omega \varepsilon/\) spherical objects, fruit, rocks, balls, etc., phonology: stress-shift before strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group, also \(<lhq'ates\>\), \(/\frac{6}{4}\) \(\varepsilon \varepsilon =\\omega \varepsilon /\), also /five fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant)/, phonology: stress-shift before strong valenced suffix, attested by AD.

\(<lhq'ates\>\), ds \(/\frac{6}{4}\) \(\varepsilon \varepsilon =\\omega \varepsilon /\), NUM /five canoes belonging to one person, five boats', nca \(=\\omega \varepsilon =\\varepsilon \varepsilon =\varepsilon \varepsilon /\) canoe, boat, vessel, canoe-shaped object, phonology: stress-shift before ambi-valent suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group, AD.

\(<lhq'ates\>\), ds \(/\frac{6}{4}\) \(\varepsilon \varepsilon =\\omega \varepsilon /\), TIME /[Friday, five o'clock]/, NUM, nca \(=\varepsilon \varepsilon \varepsilon /\) (circumfix) day, hour, cyclic-period, phonology: circumfix, syntactic analysis: nominal, num, attested by Elders Group, IHTTC, AC, ASM [Friday], \(<lhq'ates\>\), \(/\frac{6}{4}\) \(\varepsilon \varepsilon =\\omega \varepsilon /\), /[Friday,/] semantic environment ['given in answer to the question, stám swâyèl tlówàyèl? What day is today?'], usage: , attested by IHTTC, example: \(<wetéses te slheq'á:tes\>\), \(/\varepsilon \varepsilon \varepsilon =\varepsilon \varepsilon =\varepsilon \varepsilon /\), /when it gets to five o'clock/, attested by AC.

\(<lheq'átses\>\), \(<lheq'átses\>\), \(<lheq'átses\>\), NUM ['five'], see lheq'á wide.

\(<lheq'\>\), TIME ['is it sometimes?'], see lhéq'.

\(<lheq'él:exw\>\), \(<lheq'él:exw\>\), EFAM /'know s-th, know s-o'/, see q'á:l.

\(<lheq'elómət\>\), EFAM /'know oneself, be confident', see q'á:l.

\(<lheq'élh\>\), TIME ['used to'], see lhéq'.

\(<lheq'es\>\), TIME ['whenever'], see lhéq'.

\(<lhéq'e's\>\), NUM ['fifty'], see lhéq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

\(<lhéq'e\'):\), NUM ['fifty people'], see lhéq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

\(<lhéq'e's\>\), NUM ['fifty dollars'], see lhéq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

\(<lheq'el\>\), df \(/\frac{6}{4}\) \(\varepsilon =\varepsilon \varepsilon /\), DIR ['opposite side of house on inside'], BLDG, lx \(<=\varepsilon \varepsilon =\varepsilon \varepsilon /\) perhaps ~ \(<=\varepsilon \varepsilon =\varepsilon \varepsilon /\) on the side, possibly root \(<lheq'\>\) across(?)?, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group.

\(<lheq'\>\), ANAH '/hip, hips/', see lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

\(<lheq'ós\>\), df \(/\frac{6}{4}\) \(\varepsilon =\varepsilon \varepsilon /\), ABFC ['(have) one eye closed'], possibly root \(<lheq'\>\) across(?)?, opposite(?), lx \(<=\varepsilon \varepsilon /\) in the eye, on the eye, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

\(<lheq'qel\>\), df \(/\frac{6}{4}\) \(\varepsilon =\varepsilon \varepsilon /\), 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 \(<lheq'\>\) across(?)?, possibly \(<=\varepsilon \varepsilon /\) cliff, drop in land; in the throat, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb?, nominal?, attested by AD (12/17/79), Salish cognate: poss. Squamish \(/\frac{6}{4}\) get to the other side (of a body of water), K69:70, also \(<slheq'qel\>\), \(/\frac{6}{4}\) \(\varepsilon =\varepsilon \varepsilon /\), also /way upriver/, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75), also \(<lheqel\>\), \(/\frac{6}{4}\) or \(\varepsilon =\varepsilon /\) or most likely
<lheq’tiwé>, ANA ['(have a) wide rump, (wide in the rectum)', see lheq’át ~ lhq’át.

<lheq’tól>, ANA ['(have a) wide forehead'], see lheq’át ~ lhq’át.

<lhéqw>, free root /lheq’/. DESC /wet, be wet/, WATR, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BHTTC, EB, other sources: ES, JH /lhéqw te swáyel/. //lheq’/ tə s=wéyél/, 'It’s a wet day.',' attested by AC, <we’ólwe lheqw'>, //wəʔ=ál=we lheq’/,, '(It’s) too wet, (It’s) soaked.'l, attested by EB.

<lhóqwet>, pcs //lheq’= laid=q”=əT/,, WATR ['wet s-th'], (<ó-ablaut> derivational), (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<lhóleqwet>, plv //lheq’= laid=q”=əT/, WATR ['wetting many things'], (<le-> plural), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<lhéqwem>, mdls //l=əq=q”=əT or better //l=əq=q”=əm/, WATR '/wet one’s head (sic?)', (wet one's head 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 <lhel> young, offspring; bed, (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<lhéqw>, free root //lheq’” or //l=á=Aq=q”/,, 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.

<lheqw’él-t>, pcs //l=á=A q”=M=2]/T or //l=á=q”=M=A=TM/, 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.

<lheqw’s:ls>, sas //l=á=Aq”=ls or //l=á=q”=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 lheqw’s:ls>., //l=á-c-ə-l=ce //l=á=q”=ls/, /I’m going to peel bark/!, syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AD, NP.

<lhóleqw’els>, cts //l=á-C=á-q”=els or //l=á-c=á-q”=els/, HARV ['peeling bark'], probably <R1-> continuative, possibly <R10-> continuative, (<els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<ś’ó:lhqw’>, strs //s=á=á=M=1]/q”/ or //s=(7)-t=á=á=M=1]/q”/, 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.

<lqw’á:y>, dnom //l=q”=y”, CLO ['cedar bark skirt'], literally /peeled bark =covering/, lx <áy ~ áy ~ 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).

<slqw’á:y>, dnom //s=q”=y”, HHG ['cedar bark mat'], literally /peeled bark =bark/covering thing(=)/, (se= nominalizer), lx <áy ~ 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’lheqw’eqw>, df //C₁ξC₂=ℓéq”=éq” or ℓéq”=C₁ξC₂= éq”//, 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 pipehóma léws 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).

<lhéqw’esá:l>, sas //tɔl=[Aɛ=]q”=éw=ɛ’ls/ //, HARV ['peel a tree'], literally /peel bark around as a structured activity (non-continuative, resultative)/, ASM ['cedar bark is peeled horizontally around the tree (for ex. bitter cherry bark)'

<lhéqw’iwst>, pcs //tq”=íwst=íwst=íwst=íwst=l/ //, HARV ['peel it off (bark of a tree)'], CLO ['peel it off (clothes')] , lx <=iwst ~ =ówst ~ 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’á:ls>, HARV ['peel bark (as structured activity')], see lhéqw’.

<lhéqw’esá:ls>, HARV ['bark-peeler'], see lhéqw’.

<lhéqw’lheqw’eqw>, ABDF ['(have) dandruff'], see lhéqw’.

<lhéqw’ó:tt>, HARV /'peel it (bark off of 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.

<lhé’t>, bound root, meaning unclear

<lhétxtem>, pcs //tɔtx’=t=ɛm// or tɔtx’=t=ɛml//, 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 /tɔtx’l tremble (from cold, fear) K67:328, Musqueam /tɔtx’l shake it back and forth Suttles ca1984:ch.7 [p.90].


<lhétemet>, df //t=ɛm//, possibly /'stretched?? (said after giving another word meaning stretched)']//, attested by CT, HT (6/21/76).

<lhétqwá:ls>, WATR ['to boil'], see lhótx.
<lhets'á:m>, def //4e=cÁ·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 /š=Á·cÁ·m/ and JH /š=cÁ·m ~ š=c Á·m/ (JH66:5,8,24) weasel, H-T <cletsám> weasel (Putorius erminea), also <lhets'á:m>, //š=cÁ·m/, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), also <lhets'á:m ~ lhets'á:m>, //š=c Á·m ~ š=c Á·m/, (<š= nominalizer), attested by ME (tape 11/21/72), also <slhets'á:m>, //š=cÁ·m/, (<š= nominalizer), attested by AD (11/21/72 taped interview), also <slhets'á:m>, //š=š=cÁ·m or š=cÁ·m ~ š=cÁ·m/, (<š= nominalizer), possibly <šR5= or šR1= perhaps diminutive, attested by AK (11/21/72 taped interview).<lhets'ches>, ABDF /cut on one's arm, (cut one's finger [EB])/, see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.<lhets'élá:xel>, ABDF /cut one's arm/, see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.<lhets'emel>, MC /trimmings (of material), sawdust, shavings'/, see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.<lhets'ímêls te pîtxel>, EZ /'centipede, and poss. millipede'/, see lhíts'ímêl.<lhets'xel>, ABDF /'cut one's foot/', see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.<lhw>, possible root, meaning unclear<slihswó:tel>, def //š=š=cÁ·m=š实地/, 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/, (<š= nominalizer), possibly root <lhw~lhw~lhw> run away; cure by Indian doctoring or root <lew> be inside something hollow, lx <š=šs> on the face, lx <štel> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG, also <slihswó:mêl or slelwó:mêl ~ sleqwó:mel>. //š=š=š=cÁ·m or š=cÁ·m ~ š=cÁ·m/, 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 lhíwáw.< lhewálh>, def //Š=š=cÁ·m or š=cÁ·m=š实地/, 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 <šélh> past tense, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (6/27/78 Boat trip).<lhewqí:m>, def //š=š=cÁ·m/, EB /short gray bog blueberries with berries in bunches, probably the Canada blueberry also known as the 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 <š=q> (closable container), possibly <š=cÁ·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 //š=š=cÁ·m/ blueberry, Salish cognate: Squamish /š=š=cÁ·m/ small swamp blueberry W73:40, K69:71, Canada blueberry (V. myrtilloides) Bouchard and Turner 1976 ms., and Thompson /šu?qí:m/ velvet-
leaf blueberry (V. myrtilloides) Turner and Thompson 1973 ms..

<Lhewqí:m Tl'chás>, cpds //4wqí-m e'cèsl/, PLN ['Lulu Island'], literally 'small marsh blueberry island', syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80).

<Lhelhewqí:m>, dpn //C, a=tsw(s)=q=i-ml/, EB 'smallest gray swamp blueberries, smallest variety of Canada blueberry', ['Vaccinium myrtilloides'], (<R5= or R4=A=/> 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.

<lhéxwáyiws>, NUM ['three pairs'], see lhí:xw.

<Lhèxwelsxá>, NUM ['thirty'], see lhí:xw.

<Lhèxwelsxáleqel>, NUM ['thirty containers'], see lhí:xw.

<Lhèxwelsxó:s>, NUM ['thirty dollars'], see lhí:xw.

<Lhèxwelhsxó:s>, NUM ['thirty cyclic periods'], see lhí:xw.

<Lhèxwóls>, NUM ['three fruit in a cluster (as they grow on a plant)'], see lhí:xw.

<lhéx>, bound root //4́x/ stiff, Salish cognate: Lushootseed //4́x/ spread out; stiff H76:299.

<Lshélháx>, sttr //s=t|C, eAe=x//, ABDF ['be stiff (of arm or foot)'], DESC, (==s=) stative.

(<==R1= resultative or continuous and ã-ablaut resultative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT.

<Lhxétem>, df //4|x=óT=aM or 4|x=M1=aM or 4|x=M1=aM, ABDF ['stiff (of body)'], possibly <=et or => purposeful control transinitivizer and <=tem middle voice or intransitivizer or <=tem participial/stative, possibly <metathesis> derivational, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT.

<Lhéxtse>, stvi //s=4|x=c=x/s/, ABDF /(have a) paralyzed hand, game hand/, literally '/be stiff on the hand/', (==s=) stative, lx <=tse> on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by an elder from Deming or from Elders Group (5/78).

<Lhèxwel>, stvi //s=4|x=x=x//, 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).

<Lhèxélylèx>, incs //4|x=x=il=ox//, [4|x=xélíx] ABFC ['stand up'], literally '/stiff =get/become =upright/,' (==il> get, become, go, come, inceptive), ix <=ex or =èx> upright, phonology: possible updrifting on final syllable, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72), IHTTC, other sources: ES /lèylxélíx/, JH /lèxí:lóx/ stand (beside JH /lxí:l̂óx/ standing; found in <lhxiyelxihwa>, //4|x=il=óxl-x//, 'Stand up.', attested by IHTTC, AC, example: <lhxélxihwa stélis te skw'echóstel>, //4|x=il=óxl-x s=s=[C, eA] s=s=k’ ‘ac=ás=s=tó//, 'Stand near the window.', attested by IHTTC; found in <lhxélxalxaha>, //4|x=il=óxl-x+x//, 'Everybody stand up., (Stand up you guys.)/, syntactic comment: command imperative, attested by IHTTC, example: <lhxélxalxihwa xwém>, //4|x=il=óxl-x+xóml, 'Stand up, hurry., (Stand up fast.)', attested by EB.

<Lhèxèylex>, cts //4|x=il=>il=ox//, ABFC ['standing up'], (----> continuous), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, other sources: JH /lxí:lóx/.

<Lhxèylex>, ds //4|x=il=>il=ox//, 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:lō 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.

<lhexwélhcha>, ds //lhexwélhcha te siyólewxw//, ABFC [‘to spit’], ix =<élhcha> uncertain liquid, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, CT, example: <le lhexwélhcha te siyólewxw.>, /lhexwélhcha te siyólewxw/ 'The old man spat., The old man spits.'., syntactic analysis: ambiguous past, attested by AC.

<lhexwélhcha>, cts //lhexwélhcha te siyólewxw//, ABFC [‘spitting’], (<=--+> continuative), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <wiyóth kw'ews lhéxwelchhas>, //wə=阎è k"ə-s lhexwélhcha te siyólewxw.> 'He's always spitting.'., attested by AC,

<lhexwélhcha>, dnom //lhexwélhcha te siyólewxw.//, ANA /‘spit, saliva’/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, LJ (History tape 34, 4/7/78), example: <we'ólwe qéx te slhexwelchhas.> 'He's got too much spit., (He's got) an awful lot of spit.', attested by AC,

<lhexwhéy>, dnom //lhexwhéy>, 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

<lhxwelqsel>, ds //l4x=élqs=0//l, 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.

<shólhe(w)elqsel>, stvi //s=C,á=)x=élqs=0l or s=C,á=)x=élqs=0//l, ABDF ['(have) snot hanging from the nose'], (<s=> stative), possibly /=R1= or R10=> continuous or resultative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<shólhe(w)elqsel móqw>, cpds //s=C,á=f(á)xl=élqs=ál má-q="//, 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:lō 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).

<lhéxwelów>, ANA /'ruptured belly button, ruptured navel/, literally /'third person past =travelling by/going through or via someplace/', third person past and la /=l/ =<, //c-í-l yá·ys//, /'when I, when you (sg.), when he/she/it/they (~ sometimes he/she/it/they), when we, when you folks'/, (semological comment: leí-l yá·ys//, TIME /'when I worked/), attested by Elders Group, <tsel yelhe’á kw’e Sq’ólwets.>, //c-él yë=t(á)=s=k’ë s=q’aw=lc=l, /'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’ólwets.>, //(<(l=)yë=, l=)yë=) *êë k”ë s=q’aw=lc=l, attested by NP, DF, Johnny Williams Sr. (all 1/31/79).

<lhi>, free root //hi//l, TIME /'when, (sometimes [EB])/l, CI, syntactic analysis: conjunction, syntactic comment: not attested without subjunctive subject person markers, attested by EB, Elders Group, LJ (Tait), also /'sometimes/1. attended by EB, <lhí, lhíxw, lhís, lhít, lhíp>, //4í-l, 4í-x*, 4í-s, 4í-t, 4í-pl/, /'when I, when you (sg.), when he/she/it/them (~ sometimes he/she/it/them), when we, when you folks'/, attested by EB, example: <lhí lám>, //4í-l lá=m/, /'when I go/, attested by Elders Group, <lhí yó:y>, //4í-l já-y:yl, /'when I worked/', attested by Elders Group, <le qelámtthet tel th’ále lhíl ólew le kw’á:y>, //4í-l 4í=él=él=4í x=él=4í t 4í-l ?d=él=aw 4í k”ë-y=//l, /'My heart gets weak when I get too hungry/', attested by LJ (Tait, 6/28/78), <xélh tel s’íles lhíl kw’á:y>, //4í-t í=l s=4í=él 4í k”ë-y=//l, /'My chest hurts when I get hungry/', attested by LJ (Tait), <wálh me xélh kw’a sqáwélwel lhíxw me p’élh?>, //4í(4)=él=4í=él=4í k”ë*s=q”él=awal 4í-x* me p’élh//l, /'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, <lhíqw' me sólts'tem tel sxóyes lhíl áxeth.,> // lhílw mc sól=lc=tl s=sxánysl lhí when you already give everyone equal amounts or equal share/temél kíxw' /, sometimes my head spins when I lay down'/, attested by LJ (Tait), <lhílw tání tókw' /, // lhílw tání tókw' /, 'It's time for me to go home/', when I'm going home', literally /'when you already go homeward/', (semological comment: lhí in combination with welh ~ ulh (already) again), attested by Elders Group, <lulh lhís kw'es me p'óp'etl'em .>, // lhílw p'óp'etl'em ., when I'm going home'., literally /'when I already go homeward/', (semological comment: lhí in combination with welh ~ ulh (already) again), attested by Elders Group, <lulh lhís kw'es me p'óp'etl'em .>, // lhílw p'óp'etl'em ., when I'm going home'.

lhílkw' ~ lhílwk'. free root //lhílkw' ~ lhílwk'. 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 get was rejected as its subject is an agent), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

lhílkw'á:ls>, cts //lhílkw'á:ls >, FSH /'hook fish, catch fish (by hook), to gaff-hook fish'/, (semological comment: the subject of this verb is a semantic agent), (<lhílkw'á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, also <lhílkw'á:ls>, //lhílkw'á:ls >, FSH /'gaff-hooking./', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72). example: <le lhílkw'á:ls .>, // le lhílkw'á:ls ., 'He's gone gaff-hooking.', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

lhílkw'els>, cts //lhílkw'els >, FSH /'gaff it (a fish)/, possibly <metathesis type 2 or a-ablaut> continuative, possibly if the latter, then <lhílkw'els> structured activity continuative, phonology: metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

lhílhékwl'els>, df //lhílhékwl'els >, FSH /'gaffing', possibly <R1-> continuative, or <R4> diminutive, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

lhílhékwl'els>, df //lhílhékwl'els >, FSH /'hook s-th, gaffing a fish'/, possibly <R1-> continuative and probably <els> device for doing structured activity, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

lhílw', pcs //lhílw >, FSH /'hook 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: <lhílw'et te sth'ósqwi >, //lhílw'et te sth'ósqwi >, 'I gaffed a fish. rejected by EB, ASM ['hook s-o, hook s-th (by horns)]; found in <lhílw'etom >, //lhílw'etom >, 'you got hooked (by its horns), hook you (by horns)/, syntactic analysis: passive, by AC.

lhílhékwl'et', cts //lhílhékwl'et >, 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.

lhílhékwl'elsqs ~ lhílhékwl'elsqs>, ds //lhílhékwl'elsqs >, FSH /'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 Stóló 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>> continuous), lx <<eleqsls>> 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 <<Lhhkw'elsen Smámelt>> //hi[l]=C,θ,l=k=x=elqsls s=mē[=C,θ,l]=lt//, attested by AK (4/7/78).

<<lhékw'qsel>>, incs //</t=[q=sl]=al//, 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 //</t=[t]=al//, FSH ['gaff-hook (a large pole-mounted hook)'], ASM ['used for sturgeon example'], lx <=tel> device into, 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 /</t=[t]=al/ gaff, (also) hook on the line.

<<lhékw'xel>>, ds //</t=[t]=x=al//, 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: <<xwóxlemlx qetl'oxésu lhékw'xel qetl'oxésu (tsélq, wets'élt) qetl'oxésu lekwxwl/.>, //</t=x=al]=m-x=x=al=m q=e‘a‘-a-s-æ-u </t=[t]=x=al> q=e‘a‘-a-s-æ-u (c=q, wæ=c‘æ‘t) q=e‘a‘-a-s-æ-u lëk=x=x=æ[=C=]=ll/, l'He was running and he tripped and he fell (suddenly fell) and he broke his leg.'l, attested by AC.

<<lhékw'xetes>>, pcs //</t=[t]=x=el/ T/=l//, 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>>, //</t=[t]=x=el/=l=al//, l'He tripped somebody.'l, attested by Deming (4/10/80).

<<lhíkw'te>>, FSH ['gaff it (a fish)'], see lhíkw ~ lhí:kw.

<<lhí:l>>, bound root */t=ll/ (or perhaps */t=ll/, WV ['weave'])

<<lhí:lt>>, pcs //</t=l/=l// or perhaps */t=ll/=l=ll/, 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 */t=lan ~ /t=lan(to) weave especially */t=lan(to) weave (tr.), probably also the root for woman, W73:286, K67:290-299; the second derivation in Halkomelem would show the cognate word 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 (tr.), probably also the root for wool/bark', EZ ['female'], EB ['female'], (<<s>> nominalizer, someone to, someone that), probably root <<lhí:l>> weave, syntactic analysis: Kuipers 1967 proposes the same root for the word in Squamish, probably «metathesis» derivation, probably <<sá:v ~ sá:y ~ sá:y> bark, wool, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, BJ (5/64), also <<sláhli ~ sláhli>>, //<s=t=li ~ s=t=li/, attested by AC, other sources: ES /</s=t=li>> woman, H-T <sláhli> (macrons on both vowels) woman, Salish cognate: Squamish /</t=lan=s=æll/ woman < root */t=lan ~ /t=lan(to) weave W73:291, K67:290, ASM ['woman'], example: <<siyónxeh sláhli>>, //</t=sl=y=e=x=em=/> s=t=li/,'(She's a) beautiful woman.'l, attested by AC, <<lós the sláhli>>, //</t=sl=y=e=x=em=/> s=æ=sl/,'The woman is fat.'l, attested by AC, ASM ['female'], <<sláhli (the, kw'tha) mét:es>>, //</s=t=li (è=e, k=x=è=ò) më=æ=sl/,'(his, her, their) daughter, (his, her, their)
girl', attested by AC, ASM ['(post-adolescent) woman, woman (15 yrs. or older')], <xwe slhá:lí>, /x*e s=í·lí/, 'become a woman', attested by NP.

<shell’á], df //s=tíi=7íll/, EB ['female part of female plant'], (=al> part, component), phonology: vowel-shift to schwa due to stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<shellhá:li>, pln //s=C_eC2-lhé:li/, HUMC ['(a lot of) women'], EZ, HAT, (<R3> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: H-T <sílái> (macrons over final i and a) women (collect.), also <shellhálí>, //s=C_eC2-lhé:li/, attested by Elders Group.

<slhálhí>, dmn //s=tí=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.

<shelhíllí>, dmn //s=tí=[C_e]=li/, HUMC ['little ladies'], (<C2eC3 irregular reduplication> plural of diminutive), phonology: irregular reduplication (=C2eC3), reduplication, stress-shift, vowel-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.

<slhálhí>, dsn //s=tí=[C_e]=li/, EZ 'ladybug, ladybird beetle', ['order Coleoptera, family Coccinellidae'], (<R1> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, also <slhálhí>, //s=tí=[D]=li/, phonology: devoicing, attested by Elders Group (9/8/76).

<shellyo:llí>, dss //s=lhé:li(y)=á:llí/, HAT 'girl child, girl (from 5 to 10 years or so)'), lx <éllo:llí> 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, /ø/) due to stress-shift, weak-valenced root, strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, other sources: H-T <síliátl> (macron on i, umlaut over a) girl (little), and <síliátl> (macron on second i, umlaut over a) little girls (collect.), also <q’aq’emi>, //q*í-[C_e]-mil/, attested by EB.

<shelhíliyó:llí>, dmn //s=tí=[C_e]=li(y)=álíllí/, 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.

<lhílhó:ya], df //s=[C_e]=[í]=á:yé or C_e=[í]=á:yé/, EZ ['dragonfly'], ['order Odonata'], (perhaps root <lhíl> '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 /¼-tan-áya/ dragonfly W73:84, K67:328.

<lhíl>, bound root //h(i)y/, CAN /'bail/.

<lhíl~ lhíl>, df //h(i)y=T ll/, CAN /'bail, (bail s-th)/, WATR, semantic environment ['canoe, tub, sink, anything large filled with water'], (=t> purposeful control transitiavizer 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.

<xlahlí:t>, cts //C_e=hl=l=T ll/, CAN ['bailing'], (<R8> continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb prob., attested by EB.

<xlíl~ lhílthet>, pcs //h(i)y=T-áll/, 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 <lhílthettsel>, //h(i)y=T-áll-c-áll/, 'I am bailing.', attested by Elders Group (3/1/72),
example: <tsel lhíthet>, //c-ød ñi=t-ød//, /I bail myself./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), comment: both examples can probably be glossed the same way.

<lhéltel>, dnom //ñí=[A=]-=tød//, 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).

<Lhilheqey>, df //ñí=[C=]-=ñöy or C=ñq=ñöy//, 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 story who was the wife of Mt. Baker and had three daughters and a dog; they quarrelled and she left possibly /'glacier'/ (according to CT 1973), possibly into mountains; this story is told with names for the daughters by CT, AC, DM, and others', literally displacement function of the auxiliary lá), attested by BHTTC, <é-ablaut> 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 lhélqi 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 Lhilheqey because there is no plain l in Lhilheqey', attested by IHTTC, example: <yeláwel p'eq' te lhíhheqey>, //yelèw=ød p'éq' te ȟì=ñöy//, /'Mt. Cheam is the whitest./, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77).

<lhlhst'oltsép>, HARV ['sawing wood'], see lhists ~ lhí:ts'.

<lhím>, free root //ñim//, 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>, //ñim ~ ȟí:m//, attested by EB; found in <lhíntsel>, //ñím-c-ød//, /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: <lhíntselcha tłówayel>, //ñím-c-ød-c ñla=ñwèyød//, /I will pick (later on) today./, (semological comment: future tense usually means will (later on), not immediate future), attested by BHTTC, <láttsép lhí:m>, //ñi-c-ød-c ȟí:m//, /I will go pick./, (semological comment: shows the displacement function of the auxiliary láttsép), attested by BHTTC, <lámtsel lhí:m>, //ñi=m-c-ød ȟí:m//, /I am going to pick./, (semological comment: shows the displacement and auxiliary near future function of auxiliary láttsép and gives a clue to the function of its =m suffix), attested by BHTTC, <atsélcha uw lhí:m>, //ñi=c-ød-c ñuw ȟí:m//, /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 kwestst lhím te hóps>, //ñi=m-c-ød ñélèmox k'-sè-c-t ȟí:m ȟéháps//, /We're going to the Agassiz area to pick hops./', syntactic comment: note the unusual use of -ts in 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), <chélà:lqwlha kwa te slhíms>, //célél-q ȟé k'-ès ȟéh-s ȟí:m-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 //ñi=[--]m//, HARV /picking (berries, etc.)/, (<--> continuous), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group, AC; found in <lhímntsel>, //ñi=[--]m-c-ød//, /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-ød ñi=[--]m//, /I'm picking./, syntactic comment: ambiguous past, attested by BHTTC, <atsél lhí:m>, //ñi=c-ød ñi=[--]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
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

sthí:m., //c-əl 4i[-]m tê s=ê`-m/, I'm picking berries!, semantic environment ['answer to question, chex wxe'í:t What are you doing?], attested by Elders Group, <éhltsel lhí:m.>, //lit-4-c-əl 4i[-]m/, I was picking!, semantic environment ['answer to question, lhí:m twéx metabol What were you doing?], attested by BHTTC; found in <éhí:mstel.>, //lit-4[-]m-c-əl/, I'm going to start picking!, (semological comment: immediate future meaning of present tense), semantic environment ['answer to question, xwe'í:t twéx metabol What are you going to do today?'], attested by Elders Group (10/20/76); example: <li lhí:m tw sa hégw kw'e skw'õ:l mexw?>, //lit 4i[-]m tê s=wèq=qé ê k`ê s=k`ê`l mexx=x/, Is your husband picking blackberries?, attested by AC, <éwá:lkekexw lhí:m.>, //lêwê-êt-c-ære x 4i[-]m/, Weren't you going to pick? (s?), (semological comment: perhaps continuous shown in going), phonology: downstepping, attested by EB, <éwêltas lhí:m.>, //lêwê'-êt-c-are x 4i[-]m/, I didn't pick anything!, literally /'it is nothing -my -nominalizer continuous picking/, (semological comment: emphasizes the extended continuous nature of the picking with no results, even though this is not overtly translated), attested by EB, <lêst lhí:m.>, //lêc-êt 4i[-]m/, We're going to pick (berries)., Let's pick (berries)., (Let's go picking.), syntactic comment: imperative 1p, attested by EB, AC.

<lémhí:m>, plv //CₐCₐ=4i[-]m/, cts, HARV ['lots of people picking'], (<R₃>= plural (agents)), phonology: reduplication, lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<léhí:m>, dmv //Cₐ=4im/, HARV I/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: <léhí:m, t'ôt>, //Cₐ=4im, t'át/, 'She's picking, poor thing.', attested by EB.

<lémét>, pcs //4i=[Aê]=m=ê/oT/, [hémát], HARV /pick s-th, (harvest s-th)/, (<é-ablaut> derivational), ((<et> purposeful control transitivevizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC; example: <txwém lhémetchexew.>, //txʰ=xʰ ́ém 4i=[Aê]=m=ê/oT-c-ære x 4i=[Aê]=m=ê= s=T-c-œl c-es=x/, I'm going to start picking., syntactic analysis: imperative, attested by BHTTC; found in <léméchelcha.>, //4i=[Aê]=m=ê/oT-c-œl c-es=x or 4i=[Aê]=m=ê= s=T-c-œl c-es=x/, I will pick it., phonology: stress-shift either resultative or merely resultative, (semological comment: possible resultative), attested by BHTTC.

<lémth>, df //4i=[Aê]=m=ê`, cts, FOOD ['picking food by the fingers before the meal'], (<é-ablaut> continuous), lx <élth> probably small portion lx as also in <sqwémth ~ sqwémth> lump (beside <sqwóm=ecel> hunchback) and in <ew=th=át> tease s-o (beside <ew=6(,:)=em> play) and in <líhíhëth> making fun and <lílhì:h(t)th't> making fun of s-o beside Musqueam /hi/lë =t/> make fun of him (because of accident or bad luck) and /Hë?=it/> insult him (Suttles 1984:14.6.15), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<lámth't>, df //4i=[Aê]=m=ê`=oT/, FOOD ['pick food by one's fingers (before a meal)] , (<é-ablaut> derivational, perhaps resultative?), lx <ét=th> small portion, (<et> purposeful control transitivevizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC; found in <lámth'tes>, //4i=[Aê]=m=ê`=oT-œl, /He picked food by his fingers., attested by BHTTC.

<lím>, HARV /picking (berries, etc.)/, see lhím.

<límès>, df //4im=œς/, 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 <lím> pick off, (pull off as in harvesting, pluck), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group.

<límesem>, mdls //4im=œς=œm/, 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' ~ lhíq'>, free root //líq' ~ líq'/, 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 <lih>, free root //líi//, /'when, (sometimes [EB])/ + <q> /'on something else, within something else'/, see <lhíq'>.

<lhíqw>, bound root, meaning unknown

<slhíqw>, dnom //s=qliw//, ANA /'flesh (human, non-human), meat (of dried fish, animal, or bird)/, (="sl= nominalizer), phonology: ambi-valent root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 7/27/75), AC, other sources: ES /slíq"oq"/ meat, H-T <sléuq> (macron over e) flesh, example: <ewá:ta a slhíqw?>, //s=té =éla ?a =s=qliw'//, /'Have you got any meat?'/, literally /'is it none your meat'/, attested by AC.

<slheqwéla>, ds //s=qliwel=él=as or s=ti[=A=]s=qi[[=M2=]=]él=as/, ANA ['cheek'], literally /'flesh on the head/beside the ear'/, semantic environment [of fish, human, animal'], lx <él:la> 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.


<slhiqwetsel>, ds //s=qliwél=él=es/, FSH ['long thin slices of fish removed to dry from slhíts'es (wind-driedsalmon)'], literally /'flesh on the back'/, lx <ets~=ets~=(ew)íts> on the back, phonology: weak-stress valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/11/78).

<lhístélémét>, EFAM /'feel embarrassed and shy because ashamed, be ashamed'/, see lhíy.

<lhístexw>, EFAM ['ashamed of s-th'], see lhíy.

<lhít'>, bound root //líit' pass around to give out/.

<lhít'et>, pcs //líit'=ét//, 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 //líit'=és//, 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 //líit'=ét=él//, ECON, SPRD, TVMO, (="ét" purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attestd 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'>, free root //líis' ~ lís'/, ABDF ['get cut'], HARV, FSH, HUNT, MC, phonology: ambivalent or variable-stress root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, BJ
<lhíts'elhtset>, bens //ɪc'-ʌT-c-əT//, FOOD ['cut something off for s-o'], FIRE, HUNT, HARV, MC, (<>lhíts' benefactive), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <lhíts'elhtsetelchelcha te sméyeth>, //ɪc'-ʌT-c-əT-c-əT-c-əT-c-əT-c-əT-c-əT c-s=məyəcəl, //I'll cut off some meat for someone.'l, attested by EB. <lhíts'elntoméclhclcha te sméyeth>, //ɪc'-ʌT-c-tám-c-əT-c-əT-c-əT c-s=məyəcəl, //I'll cut off some meat for you.'l, phonology: consonant merger, attested by EB, <lhíts'elntoméxchelx sméyeth>, //ɪc'-ʌT-c-T-ʌc-əT-c-əT c-s=məyəcəl, //Cut off some meat for me., (Cut off some meat for ME.'l), phonology: consonant merger, emphatic lengthening, attested by EB.


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: 

\[ \text{lhéch'elechá:ls te só:xwel ( ), } \] 
\[ \text{//híc'c}=\text{él}=\text{sl to sá-x*èlell/, 'to cut the hay, (He cuts the hay./)}, \] 
attested by Elders Group (5/5/75).

\[ \text{<lhílhech'elchá:ls>, cts //h[C,-c]=c}=\text{él}=\text{sl} \text{(sic for } h[C,-c]=\text{el}=\text{sls)}//, \text{HARV 'cutting (grass, hay)/, (<-R1-> continuative), (=<á:ls} \text{(sic for =els} \text{structured activity continuative)).}} \]

phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: 

\[ \text{<lhílhech'elchá:ls te só:xwel>, //h[C,-c]=c|=el=\text{sls to sá-x*èlell/, 'He's now cutting the hay./}, \]
literally /he's cutting on the bottom as a structured activity the grass'/, attested by Elders Group.

\[ \text{<lhíts'élqsel>, ds //h(i)c'=}=\text{élqsel}//, \text{ABDF ['cut off the tip of one's nose'], literally 'cut on the (tip of the?) nose'/, lx <=élqsel} \text{ on the (tip of the) nose, phonology: vowel-loss due to stress-shift to strong-valenced suffix, (semological comment: the form =élqsel 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.}

\[ \text{<lhíts'eqwem>, mdls //hic'=}=\text{eqwem}//, \text{ABFC ['cut one's hair'], lx <=eqw} \text{ on the hair, on the top of the head, (<em} middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.}

\[ \text{<slhíts'es>, dnom //s=híc'=}=\text{es}//, \text{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', (<es} nominalizer), lx <=es} \text{ on the face, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, MH (Deming), also <shxwílhts'es>, //sx'=}=híc'=}=\text{es}//, attested by EB, example: <shílah kwélém kw'e slhíts'es.>, //híle=R1-k*|=em k*|=e s|=híc'=}=\text{es}//, I'm making [wind-]dried fish/., attested by MH, <tesl táyem te shxwílhts'es.>, //c-=\text{sl} ìi=[A|=e]=y=\text{em} to sx'=}=híc'=}=\text{es}//, I'm making [wind-]dried fish/., attested by EB.}

\[ \text{<lhlhíts'ólts esp>, cts //h[C,-c]=c'=}=lts esp//, \text{HARV ['sawing wood'], FIRE, (<-R1-> continuative), lx <=ólts esp} \text{firewood, wood, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss due to stress-shift to strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.}

\[ \text{<lhts'ótythel}, \text{ds //h(i)c'=}=á-yéél//, \text{ABDF ['cut on the mouth'], ASM ['prob. about the lips, chin, or jaw'], lx <=ótythel} \text{ 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.}

\[ \text{<lhts'ches>, ds //h[i|A|=e]=c'=}=\text{es}//, [híc'=}=ts], \text{ABDF 'cut on one's hand, (cut one's finger [EB])/l, literally 'cut on the hand'/, (=<á:blaut} \text{resultative?), lx <=tese =}=ches} \text{ 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.}

\[ \text{<shxwílhts'tses>, dnom //sx'=}=h[i|A|=e]=c'=}=\text{es}//, [sx'=}=híc'=}=ts], \text{ABDF ['a cut on the hand']/, (=<shxw=}=nominalizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, example: <mí iy'áyel tel shxwílhts'tses.>, //mí C,-eC-==y=|=\text{sl to sx'=}=h[i|A|=e]=c'=}=\text{es}//, 'The cut on my
hand got well.', literally 'get/become better my cut on the hand/', attested by EB.

<lhísts'el>,  dnom //ṭi=[A=]=c'=x=ʔoll/., ABDF ['cut one's foot'], literally '/cut on the foot, cut on the leg/', (<é-aablaut> resultative), lx <-xel> on the foot, on the leg, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).


<lhà:ts'ímél>, df //ṭi=[M=]=m(=)=ʔoll or ṭi(ic)c'=ʔoll=ʔoll/., PE ['comb (for hair')], HHG, possibly <metathesis> derivational, possibly <-em> intransitivizer, verbalizer or middle voice, possibly <-im> repeatedly, possibly <-el> get, become, come, go, inventive, possibly <-els> device to, (but <-els> would require an ad hoc loss of final s), possibly root <lháts'> cut, phonology: possible metathesis, possible consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group, DM (12/4/64).

<lhà:ts'íméls te pítxel>, cpds //ṭe=c'ítulo-s te pí=x=ʔoll/., 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).

<lhìts'elhtset>, FOOD ['cut something off for s-o'], see lhíts' ~ lhìts'.

<lhìts'egwem>, ABFC ['cut one's hair'], see lhìts' ~ lhìts'.

<lhìts'ets>, FSH /'cut s-th (with anything: knife, saw, scythe, etc.), cut s-o', see lhìts' ~ lhìts'.

<lhìwi:ws>, df //ṭi=[Ai]=w=í-ws or ṭi=ʔoll=ʔoll/., CLO ['petticoat'], probably root <lhíaw> run away probably due to the fact that petticoats tend to swing in unauthorized directions and have to be pushed down often), lx <-ì:ws> on the body, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<lhìxw>., free root //ṭi=x'/., NUM ['three'], syntactic analysis: num, attested by BJ (5/64), NP (12/6/73), CT (9/5/73), AC, also <lhìxw>, //ṭi=x'/., attested by AC, other sources: ES and JH /ṭi=x'/, example: <lhìxw s(y)ilólém >., /ṭi=x'=s=ʔoll=ʔoll/., /'three years'/, phonology: updrifting, attested by AC, <ó:pel qas kwé lhìxw>., /ʔá-péq s kʷ<e> ṭi(x)'oll/., /'thirteen'/, literally /'ten and the (remote, abstract) three'/, attested by AC, also <ó:pel qas te lhìxw>., /ʔá-péq s te ṭi=x'/., literally /'ten and the (unmarked) three'/, attested by CT (9/5/73), <ts'kwéx̣qas te lhìxw>., /c=kʷ=éx̣q s te ṭi=x'/., /'twenty-three'/, literally /'twenty and the three'/, attested by CT (9/5/73).

<lhelhíxw ~ lhìxw>., ds //ṭi=x'=él=t ~ ṭi=x'=él=oll/., NUM ['three things'], nca <R5=> things, nca possibly an old distributive (see <xe:xèqthel> four to each also with <R5=>), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: num, attested by IHTTC.

<lhxwálé: ~ lxwálé:>, ds //ṭi=x'=él~ ṭi=x'=él=oll/., 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 <lhìxwáléchet>., //ṭi=x'=él-
c-əll/, *(There's) three of us.*/, literally /'we are three people'/, phonology: updrifting of stress/tone 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>, //4xʷ=ə:ɋ səsqʷ=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 //C,ə=4xʷ=əlws//, NUM ['three little people'], SOCT. (<R₅=) diminutive plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: num, attested by IHTTC.

<lhxwáléws>, ds //4xʷ=əlws//, NUM ['three leaves'], EB, nca <áléws> 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 //4xʷ=əlws//, 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 (7/27/79), also <lhxwáléws>, //4xʷ=əlws//, attested by AD.

<lhxwá:lt'h's>, df //4xʷ=ə:ɋt'h's//, NUM ['third month since'], TIME, nca <á:lt'h's> meaning uncertain, affix not attested elsewhere, possibly month/moon, syntactic analysis: nominal?, num?, attested by AK (in IHTTC).

<lhxwá:lth>, ds //4xʷ=ə:ɋth//, 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:lth>, //4xʷ=ə:ɋth//, attested by Elders Group.


<lhxwámeth'>, ds //4xʷ=əmē:ə'//, 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.


<Lhelhxwáyleq>, df //C,ə=4xʷ=ɇyələq//, 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 Síhlíxw flows down from Hick's Lake and Síhlíxw 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 Lhelhxwáyleq'], literally /'three creeks'/, (<R₅=) derivational possibly diminutive plural), 1x <áyleq~áy eq~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.

<lhxwáyiws>, ds //4xʷ=ɇyiws//, NUM ['three pants'], CLO, nca <ɇyiws> pants, phonology: schwa-grade of root, vowel-change due to stress-shift to strong-valenced suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD.

<lhxwellxá'>, ds //4xʷ=Ɋlxʷ=Ʉxʷ=ɇl//, NUM ['thirty'], probably <ə-ablaut> derivational, nca <əlxá ~ elhxá> 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 <lhéxwellxá'>, //4xʷ=ɇl//, attested by DM (12/4/64), CT (9/5/73), others.

<lhxwellxá:s>, ds //4xʷ=Ʉxʷ=ə=ɇl//, NUM ['thirty cyclic periods'], nca <ô:s> cyclic period, dollars, blankets, on the face, phonology: ablaut, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, attested
by DM (12/4/64), example: <lhíxwes kwóte ~ lhíxw kwóte>, //4íx"=es k₄₄ κατς ~ 4íx"k₄₄ κατς, /'three quarters, seventy-five cents/', attested by Deming, <lhíxwes mít ~ lhíxw mít>, //4íx"=es mít ~ 4íx"mít/, /'three bits, three dimes, thirty cents/', attested by Deming. ASM /'three cycles periods', <lhíxwes kwóte>, //4íx"=es k₄₄ κατς, /'third quarter moon, gibbous moon/', attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), ASM /'three Indian blankets, three dollars', <lhíxwes>, //4íx"=es/, /'three Indian blankets, three dollars/', source: <tléqus> (macron over e) Boas Scowlitz field notes--APS Library.

lhíxwís, ds //4íx"=íwls/, 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).

lhíxwmó:t, ds //4íx"=má:t/, NUM /'three kinds, three piles of things/', MC, nca <mót ~ =mó:t> kinds, piles of (different) things, phonology: full-grade root plus full grade suffix., syntactic analysis: num, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group.

lhíxwóls, ds //4íl=[Aν]=x"=áls/, NUM /'three fruit in a cluster (as they grow on a plant)'), HARV, nca <íls ~ =ól:s> fruit, spherical objects, rocks, balls, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD.

lhíxwó:lh, ds //4íx"=á:lh/, NUM /'three canoes, three wagons, three conveyances (any form of transportation), three boats/, CAN, TVMO, nca <ól:lh ~ =ólwh ~ =ólwh> canoe, conveyance, phonology: zero-grade of root with strong-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Deming, also <lhíxwó:whelh>, //4íl=[Aν]=x"=ówhelh/, also /'three canoes, three boats/', attested by AD.


slhíxws, ds //ís=íx"=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: syntactic analysis: num, nominal, attested by Elders Group, Deming,
SJ, also <slihí·xws>, //s=tl·x*=sll/, attested by AC, <wetéses te slihí·xws>, //wə·tlęs·əs te
s=tl·x*=sll/, /'when it gets three o'clock'/, attested by AC, example: <wets'íml te slihí·xws>,
//wə·c'ım=tl te s=tl·x*=sll/, /'(It's) nearly three o'clock.'/, literally /'contrastive= nearly
= get/become the third hour'/, attested by Deming, <yiyelaw te slihí·xws>, //C=t=əw te s=tl·x*=sll/, /
'(It's) past three o'clock.'/, Elder's comment: "as close as the Stó:lō got to minutes", attested by SJ
(1/20/77).

<slihí·xws>, df //s(=)t=tl·x*=sll/, 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 Qwôhôls
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).

<slhí:xwes>, NUM ['three containers'], see lhí:xw.

<slhí:xweqw>, NUM ['three fish'], see lhí:xw.

<slhí:xwes>, NUM /'three dollars, three tokens of wealth, three blankets (Boas), three cyclic periods'/, see
lhí:xw.

<slhí:xwmó:t>, NUM /'three kinds, three piles of things'/, see lhí:xw.

<lhí:x>, ds //l=tl·x=|x=əs=əml/, 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'], (<-ablaunt> derivational, perhaps resultative?), phonology: ablaut, probably not a separate root,
(semantic comment: probably a derived root since painting of the kind done here is done by
spreading colored grease on the skin and root lhá:x is spread), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,
attested by BHTTC.

<lhíxesem>, mds //l=tl·x=|x=əs=əml/, REL /'to paint one's face red or black (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.

<lhíxet>, pcs //l=tl·x=|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 BHTTC.

<lhí:x>, REL /'to paint red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.)/, see also lhá:x ~ lhá:x.

<lhíxesem>, REL /'paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.)/, see lhá:x ~
lhá:x.

<lhíxet>, REL ['spread red or black paint on s-th(?)/s-o'], see lhá:x ~ lhá:x.

<lhiyó·qwt>, df //lhiyá·qʷtl/, TIME /'be last, be behind, after'/, TVMO, PLAY, syntactic analysis:
adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, example: <mí lhíyó·qwt>, //mí= lhiyá·qʷtl/, /'He
came in after., He came in behind.'/.

<yelhyó·qwt>, mos //yə=lhíyá·qʷtl/, TIME /'be last (in travelling), be behind (in travelling)/, (<ye=>
in travelling, in motion, along), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, also
<elhyóqwt>, //yə=tyąqʷtl, also /'hind, behind'/, example: <yelhyó·qwt te Bill>., //yə=tyąqʷ t te
Bill//, /'Bill is behind., Bill is last.'/, attested by EB, <yelhyó·qwt kws xwe'i>., //yə=tyąqʷ t kə-s
<lhkw'amó(w)s ~ lhkw'amó:ss>, ANA ['pulse'], see slhák'w'em.

<lhkw'wel:exw>, EFAM /started s-o, (excited s-o [Elders Group 3/2/77])], see lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

<lhlímélh>, df //=lím§h//, PRON /it is us, we are ourselves/ (compare <lh=welep> it is you folks, you yourselves and possibly òówé=ta=lh> nobody), syntactic analysis: pronominal verb/pronominal pronoun, attested by AC, example: <lhlímélch'a o eyálewet.>, //§hí=lim=it=¥a

<yé=a=lim=¥a, /'We'll do it ourselves.], attested by AC, <txwoye lhlímélh á:lhlímélh.>, //lx*=áy=lim=¥a

<full page reading>
father, Milo's, Elder's comment: "it means the one who flew here from the east and dropped pretty close to where we are". lx =lalax ~ lalaw male personal name ending (compare lhálqw ~ lhálw autumn), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64), DM (12/5/64), Salish cognate: Musqueam /né-nx/ ~ /né-nx/ ~ /né-nx/ /fish, fish run, (season?) Suttles ca 1984:14.5.22.

<lhkw'iwel>, ds /hokʷʷ=ìwel/, EFAM ['suprise'], lx =iev mind, inside, in the inside, 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).

<lhohlkw'iwel ~ lhohlkwh'iwel>, rsls /t=n=c,=l=kʷʷ=ìwel/, EFAM /be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed/, (c=R1=) resultative, phonology: reduplication, nominal analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, example: alsu slholhekw'íwelò; ówetl shéq'elexw xweítes kw'els sqwà:l; alsu halq'eméylem., /?el-s-u
s=la=[C,=l=kʷʷ=ìwel-à; ?owe= =te-l s=la-q'el=ì=x x=ì=t-ì-kʷʷ=ì-l-s qʷ-e 1; ?el-s-u
h=òq=ì=n=ì=xâl, /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).

<lkw'elaxw ~ lhókw'elâlexw>, N /name of Dan Milós father, Milo\'l, see lhókw' ~ lhókw'.

<lhóleqwet>, WATR ['wetting many things'], see lhóqw.

<lhóleqwewet>, df /hâ=[C,=l=qʷʷ=ëT\], PLN /bar Bluffs, a steep slope on the west side of Harrison Lake'l, 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 <lhqw> peel off as in <lhqw'ot ~ lhqw'ó:t> peel it off (for ex. bark), possibly =le= plural, possibly =et= purposeful control transitivizer, possibly <deglo\lottalization> 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).

<lholqwot>, df /hâleqʷʷ=ëT/, EZ /moth (esp. the grey one that comes out at night)/, ['order Lepidoptera (esp. incl. grey moths of families Noctuidae, Geometridae, and Lymantridae)'], 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 <lhqw> peel off,
possibly <=le=> plural, possibly <=eqw=> in the hair, possibly <=ót=> female name ending, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ, MC, MV, LG (all Deming), Elders Group (6/11/75), also <lhóliqwót>, //líqiq’át/, attested by Elders Group (1/15/75), also <lhóliqwót ~ lhóliqwót>, //líqiq’ ~ líqiq’át/, also 'butterfly (generic)', attested by AC, example: <kw’óqwlelexwes te (lhóliqwót; sisemóye) te stl’eq’á:ls li te sp’áq’em.>, /k”aq”=l-əx*-əs te (líqiq’át, sisêm=áyə) te s=’eq’=əls li te s=’p”=əm/, ‘The (butterfly, bee) hit its wing on a flower.’, attested by AC.

<lhó:ltes>, WATR ['spray'], see lhél.

<lhólekkw’>, ABDF ['flying'], see lhó:kw’ ~ lhókw’.

<lhóhekkw’íwel ~ lhólkhw’íwel>, EFAM 'be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed', see lhó:kw’ ~ lhókw’.

<lhólkew’stim:ó’t>, CAN ['airplane'], see lhó:kw’ ~ lhókw’ or stim:ó:t.

<lhóleqw’els>, HARV ['peeling bark'], see lhóqw’.

<lhóleqw’et>, ABFC ['slapping s-o'], see lhóqw’et.

<lhóleqw’tsesem>, ABFC ['clapping with (one’s) hands'], see lhóqw’et.

<lhóles>, FSH ['drifting (drift-netting)'], see lhós.

<lholhetqselem>, ABDF /’sniffing (a person, like with a cold, etc.)’/, see lhót.

<lholhistítemet>, EFAM ['feeling embarrassed'], see lháy.

<lholho>, probably onomatopoeic root //lái1//

<lslhólo>, df //s=lái1/ or //s=C,á=lái1/, 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 <==> nominalizer, possibly <R10> meaning uncertain, perhaps imitative, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<lhóp>, free root /háp/, TIME ['late in the night'], syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB, AD, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /áp/ morning, early H76:307, possibly Squamish /áp/ be way off, be out of reach, be away from the edge K67:329, example: <lámescha tu lhóp>, //l=em-əs-cə tu áp/, ‘latter 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. <lámtselexa ðet welámescha tu lhóp>, //l=em-əl-cə ðet wə-lə=em-əs-cə tu áp/, ‘I’m going to go to sleep later in the night.’, attested by AD.

<lhóp’>, free root not attested yet //áp’// eat soup.

<slhóp’>, dnom //s=áp’/, FOOD /’soup, (stew)’, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Wilfred Charlie (2/15/76), also <slhóp’>, //s=áp’/, attested by EB, AC, other sources: JH //s=áp’/, Duff 1952 //s=áp’/ soup (using meat or fish, roots and berries), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits //s=áp’/ soup, stew and //áp’/ to eat soup/stew as well as (VU) /háp’/ ~ (LD) /háp’/ eating soup/stew/Indian ice cream (whipped soapberry foam) G86:88, poss. also Squamish /s=um’/ soup and /um’/ eat soup W73:243, K67:290,330, Northern Lushootseed /s=Mub ~ s-tub/ soup H76:38,307, example: <xos’oýíqw slhóp’>, //xac’=ay=’=q” s=áp’/, ‘fish-head soup’/literally ‘barbecued fish head soup/stew’/, attested by MH (Deming).

<lhóq’ethet>, LAND ['lie down'], see lháq’.

<lhóqwet>, WATR ['eat s-th’], see lhóqw.
\(<\text{lhóqw'}\)\>, root so far unattested free \(/\text{áq}^*\slash\), ABFC slap.
\(<\text{lhóqw'et}\)\>, pcs \(/\text{áq}^*\slash\text{t}\), ABFC \(['\text{slap s-o/s-th}']\), SOC, \((<\text{et}>\text{purposeful control transitiveizer})\), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, IHTTC, also \(<\text{lhóqw'et}\)\/, \(/\text{áq}^*=\text{t}\slash\text{áx}'\text{es}^\slash\)\/, \('\text{He slapped me.}'\), phonology: downstepping, attested by AC, \(<\text{lhóqw'etes}\)\/, \(/\text{áq}^*\slash\text{es}^\slash\)\/, \('\text{He slapped s-o.'}\), attested by EB.

\(<\text{lhóleqw'et}\)\, cts \(/\text{á}[\text{C}\text{-}\text{q}^*]=\text{es}^=\text{m}^\slash\)\/, ABFC \(['\text{slapping (drift-netting)}']\), SOC, \((<\text{R1>-\text{continuous})\), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

\(<\text{lhéqw'tsesem}\)\, mds \(/\text{á}[\text{A}\text{-}\text{q}^*]=\text{es}^=\text{m}^\slash\)\/, ABFC \(['\text{clap one's hands, clap once with hands}']\), SOC, \((<\text{á-laut}']>\text{derivative or resultative})\, lx \(<\text{t}^=\text{ses}>\) on the hand(s), \((<\text{em}>\text{middle voice})\), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

\(<\text{lhóleqw'tsesem}\)\, cts \(/\text{á}[\text{C}\text{-}\text{q}^*]=\text{es}^=\text{em}^\slash\)\/, ABFC \(['\text{clapping with (one's) hands}']\), SOC, \((<\text{R1>-\text{continuous})\), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: Elders Group.

\(<\text{lhóqw'esá:ls}\)\, HARV \(['\text{peel a tree}']\), see lhóqw'.

\(<\text{lhós}\)\, free root \(/\text{lás}^\slash\), FSH \(['\text{to drift-net, to fish with drift-net}']\), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Deming, Elders Group \(3/15/72\), also \(<\text{lhós}\)\/, \(/\text{lá}s^\slash\)\/, Elders' comment: "unsure", attested by Elders Group \(2/11/76\), example: \(<\text{látsel lhós},>/\text{él-él} \text{álás}^\slash\), \('\text{Let's drift-net, We're going to drift-net.}'\), attested by Elders Group \(3/15/72\), \(<\text{lámtset lhós} \text{te} \text{st'éqwi}>,>/\text{él-m-él} \text{álás} \text{t}^=\text{él} \text{s}^=\text{ém}^\slant\), \('\text{We're going to drift-net (for) fish.'}'\), attested by Deming.

\(<\text{lhólhes}\)\, cts \(/\text{á}[\text{C}\text{-}\text{q}^*]^=\text{em}^\slash\), FSH \(['\text{drifting (drift-netting),}']\), \((<\text{R1>-\text{continuous})\), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group \(3/15/72\), \(2/1/76\), example: \(<\text{tsel lhólhes},>/\text{él-él} \text{álás}^\slash\), \('\text{I'm drift-netting, I'm drifting.'}'\), attested by Elders Group \(3/15/72\), \(<\text{t}^=\text{él} \text{álás}^\slash\), \('\text{He's fishing (drift-netting).}'\), attested by Elders Group \(2/11/76\).

\(<\text{tellhós}\)\, ds \(/\text{t}^=\text{álas}^\slash\), WATR \(['\text{downriver, from downriver}']\), DIR, lx \(<\text{tel}=>\) from, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group.

\(<\text{Tellhós}\)\, ds \(/\text{t}^=\text{álas}^\slash\), SOCT \(['\text{Squamish people}']\), literally \('\text{from downriver}_'\), lx \(<\text{tel}=>\) from, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, also \(<\text{Sqw克斯wó:mex}>,/\text{ls}=(\text{q})^=\text{áx}=\text{m-em}^\slant\), attested by BHTTC.

\(<\text{llhelhós}\)\, df \(/\text{C}\text{-}\text{éras}^\slash\), WATR \(['\text{downriver, down that way}']\), DIR, probably \(<\text{R5}>\text{derivative or diminutive}?)\, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group.

\(<\text{tellhelhós}\)\, ds \(/\text{t}^=\text{él} \text{él} \text{álas}^\slash\), DIR \(['\text{south wind}']\), WETH, literally \('\text{from downriver, from down that way}_'\), lx \(<\text{tel}=>\) from, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

\(<\text{lhósexel}\)\, ds \(/\text{álás}^=\text{exel}^\slant\), DIR \(['\text{downriver, down that way, downriver below}']\), WATR, lx \(<\text{exel}>\) side, direction, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group.

\(<\text{lhósem}\)\, mds \(/\text{álas}^=\text{es}^\slash\), CLO \(['\text{slide down (of clothes)}']\), DIR, TVMO, \(<\text{em}>\text{middle voice})\, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /\text{ús}, 4\text{ús-m}^\slash\) slide down W73:238, K67:330.

\(<\text{lhósemáyiws}\)\, ds \(/\text{álas}^=\text{ay}=(\text{ay})=\text{iws}^\slant\), CLO \(['\text{(have) pants sliding down}']\), TVMO, DIR, lx \(<\text{ay}=>\text{iws}^\slant\) pants, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

\(<\text{lhósem}\)\, CLO \(['\text{slide down (of clothes)}']\), see lhós.

\(<\text{lhósemáyiws}\)\, CLO \(['\text{(have) pants sliding down}']\), see lhós.

\(<\text{lhósexel}\)\, DIR \(['\text{downriver, down that way, downriver below}']\), see lhós.
<lhot>, bound root /hát/ make sipping sound

<lhotqsélém>, mds //hát=q=əm/; ABDF /sniff (a person, like with a cold, etc.)/l; SD, possibly root <lhot> 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 /hút’-un/ sip (a fluid) K69:71.

<lholhetqsélém>, cts //h[ə]-[ə]-t=q=əm/; ABDF /sniffing (a person, like with a cold, etc.)/l; SD, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhotqwem>, df //hát=q=əm/; WATR ['boil water'], SD, FOOD, possibly root <lhot> 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 /m̥t̥uq’/ (no gloss) found in /ḡ-ə-tuq’-ádl/ 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 /m̥tuq’-ádl/ to boil (as water) B77:67 and Sechelt /m̥tuq’-úm/ to boil (as water) T77:26.

<lhotːqwem>, cts //há-|-t=q=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 <lhotqwem>>, //hát=q=əm t=ʃ=s=q=əm, 'Your potatoes are boiling.', attested by MH.


<lhotqsélém>, ABDF /sniff (a person, like with a cold, etc.)/l, see lhót.

<lhotqxwem>, WATR ['boil water'], see lhót.

<lhotːqwem>, WATR ['boiling (currently)'], see lhót.

<lhoθ>*, free root //hávə/; 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 <lhós/>, //hávə/; attested by EB, Deming.

<slhóθ>*, dnom //s=ávə/; ABDF /scabies (a skin disease), ("seven-year itch", itch lasting seven years [Deming 2/7/80])l, (<=e> 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).

<lhóːyel>, df //há-y=ə or t=á-yəl/; WETH ['getting dusk'], TIME, literally /'extract a portion of daylight'/, lx <<őyel> daylight (compare <=yel> and s=sawá:yel ~ s=səwáyel> day, sky, possibly <el> get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<lhóːme>, free root //hó-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:lō now each the red flowers raw'], borrowed from English [kʰɔvə>] clover, phonology: lh from the allophone of English /l/, /v/ is usually borrowed as /m/ and final /l/ is just dropped in borrowings (perhaps after British and American r-less pronunciations), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.
See Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English
<lhq'atseséyiws>, NUM ['five (pairs of) pants'], see lhq'át ~ lhq'át.

<lhq'atsesiqw>, NUM ['five fish'], see lhq'át ~ lhq'át.

<lhq'átsemó:t>, NUM /five kinds, five piles (perhaps a loose translation)/, see lhq'át ~ lhq'át.

<lhq'atseálh>, NUM /five spherical objects, five fruit, five rocks, five balls (five fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant) [ADJ]/, see lhq'át ~ lhq'át.

<lhq'atseká:welh>, NUM /five canoes belonging to one person, five boats'/, see lhq'át ~ lhq'át.

<lhq'atseká:wes>, NUM /five paddles, (by extension) five paddlers'/, see lhq'át ~ lhq'át.

<lhq'atsek'éh>, NUM ['five times'], see lhq'át ~ lhq'át.

<lhq'atse'élh>, NUM /five little ones, five young (animal or human)/, see lhq'át ~ lhq'át.

<lhq'atse'ámt>, NUM /five ropes, five threads, five sticks, five poles'/, see lhq'át ~ lhq'át.

<lhq'atsséws>, NUM ['five birds'], see lhq'át ~ lhq'át.

<lhq'ótés>, ANA ['(have a) wide face'], see lhq'át ~ lhq'át.

<lhq'ótéses>, NUM ['five dollars'], see lhq'át ~ lhq'át.

<lhqw'ay>, CLO ['cedar bark skirt'], see lhqw'.

<lhqw'iwst>, HARV ['peel it off (bark of a tree)'], see lhqw'.

<lhség'>, SH ['half'], see séq'.

<lhh'tómélés>, TOOL ['to file (abrasively)'], see thómélés.

<lhts>, (ll-4q'-er/), 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>, ll-4/ll, attested by EB; found in <thiyélhtset>, llèiy-th-é[-h]c=tT/l/, I make it for s-o, attested by AC, <thayélhtset>, llèiy[-A]-y-thc=tT/l/, I making it for s-o, attested by AC, example: <qó:lheq'átóxhoxes te qó::liq̓a'c=T-áx'-áx' or qá'=thc=T-áx'-áx' (s) t qa'-ll, /He brought me the water. (fetch/pack water for s-o)l, syntactic comment: benefactive with direct object np, attested by AC; found in <thiyélchtelh>, llèiy=thc=tT-éll/, /Make it for him., Fix it for him./, attested by this and remaining examples by EB, <thiyélhtstóxchexw>, llèiy-th-é[-h]c=T-áx'-c-áx'=-ll, /You make it for me./, example: <tl'es thiyélhtstóxte te sqwemá:y>, llèiy-th-es th-é[-h]c=T-áx'-áx'=-ll, /He made it for the dog./, syntactic comment: benefactive with indirect object np; found in <iléqhelhtsetóxkwha>, llèiyq̓-q̓c=T-áx'-áx'=-ll/, /Buy it for us./, example: <tl'es iléqhelhtsetótx Bill te sqwemá:y>, llèiy-th-es th-é[-h]c=T-áx'-áx'=-ll, /Bill bought it for the dog./, syntactic comment: benefactive with subject np and indirect object np, <kwá:lixélhtstóxtes thút'l',o>, k̓č̓-è-l=x'=-h'c=T-áx'-áx'=-es è=am=x'=-a/-, /She hid it for me. (hide s-th for s-o)/, syntactic comment: benefactive purposeful control inanimate object preferred, syntactic comment: benefactive comment: benefactive with subject np (independent pronoun), <kwá:lixélhtstem thút'l',o>, k̓č̓-è-l=x'=-h'c=T-áx'-áx'=-es è=am=x'=-a/-, /It was hidden for her./, syntactic comment: benefactive purposeful control inanimate object preferred, syntactic comment: benefactive comment: benefactive with indirect object np (independent pronoun), syntactic comment: passive of benefactive; found in <kwá:lixélhtstemótxel>, k̓č̓-è-l=x'=-h'c=T-áx'-áx'=-es è=am=c=x'=-a/-, /I hide it for you./, syntactic comment: benefactive purposeful control inanimate object
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preferred, <ts'ekwxelhtsthóxchexw.>, //c*ckw =x-c|c=T-áx
-c-cxw //, /'(You) fry it for me.'/, syntactic
.
comment: benefactive follows lexical suffixes, <qw'emewselhtsthóxchexw.>, //q*w cm=cws-c|c=Táxy-c-cxw //, /'Pluck it for me.'/, syntactic comment: benefactive follows lexical suffixes,
<qwélselhtstlha.>, //qwc3ls=c|c=T-|e//, /'Boil it for s-o (him/her/them).'/, example: <qwélselhtstes
the slhálí te swáqeths.>, //qwc3ls=c|c=T-cs èc s=|e3l=iy tc s=we3q=cè-s//, /'The woman boiled it for
her husband.'/, syntactic comment: benefactive with subject np and indirect object np, <píxwelhtstes
te swíyeqe.>, //píxw -c|c=T-cs tc s=we[=Aí=]q=c//, /'He/She/They brushed it for the man.'/, syntactic
comment: benefactive with indirect object np, <lhíts'elhtsthométselcha te sméyeth.>, //|íc*-c|c=Támc-c-cl-ce tc s=me3ycè//, /'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-cl yc3qw-c|(c)=T//, /'I burned it for
him/her/them. (burn it for s-o)'/, <yeqwelhthóxchexw.>, //yc3qw-c|(c)=T-áxy-c-cxw//, /'Burn it for me.
(urging imperative)'/, example: <p'ô3 wiyelhtsthóxchexw te(l) s(e)qíws.>, //p*ów=iy-c|(c)=T-áxy-ccxw tc(-l) s(c)q=íws//, /'Patch my pants for me.'/, syntactic comment: benefactive with direct object
np, <petámelhtsthóxchexw we'ésulh xwe'í: tel s'ò:m.>, //pcte3m-c|(c)=T-áxy-c-cxw wc-§c3-s-u|
xw c=§í· tc-l s=§à·m//, /'Ask for me if my order is in.'/, syntactic comment: benefactive with direct
object subordinate clause; found in <mà:lalhtsthóxchexw.>, //me3·le-c|(c)=T-áxy-c-cxw //, /'Bait it for
me. (bait it for s-o)'/, <kwúlhtsthóxes.>, //kwú-c|(c)=T-áxy-cs//, /'He took it for me. (take it for s-o)'/,
<tseléqelhts>, //cclc3q-c|c//, /'divide it in half with s-o (for s-o)'/, example: <qó:qelhtsthóxes tel tí.>,
//qá·=C1 c-c|(c)=T-áxy-cs tc-l tí//, /'He/She drank my tea on me. (drink it on s-o)'/, (semological
comment: malefactive), <chexw lekwólhtsthóx tel sxéle.>, //c-cxw lckw -c[=Aá=]|(c)=T-áxy tc-l
s=xc
. 3 lc//, /'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, <ílhstexwchexwò te sqwemá:y.>, //§í-|(c)=sT-cxw-c-cxw-à tc s=qwcm=e3·y//, /'Leave it
here for the dog. (leave it here for s-o)'/, syntactic comment: benefactive causative, <tl'es ílhstexwes
te sqwemá:y.>, //ë%*c-s §í-|(c)=sT-cxw-cs tc s=qwcm=e3·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*e3w-c|//, /'pay for s-th'/, contrast <q'awét> pay s-o, <mamíyelhtel>, //me[-C1 c- 3-]y-c|(c)=T-cl//,
/'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 //|i=wc|=e3// 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-cl me3·y=T-ámc k*w c ccle3q=c|=c| qc |u|e3//, /'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 //|=wc3l[=M2=]c=p or |=w=c3l(=)cp//, [|ww3lcp], 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 =él(=)ep> second person plural, probably
with <=él=> 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:


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You all are my friends.

lhwélep siyáya, (or)
lhwélepel siyáya, //tl=wləp-əlh s=iy=əyə (or) //tl=wləp-əl s=iy=əyə//, 'You people are my friends, /You all are my friends.'//, attested by AC.

<talhwélep>, ds //tl=wləp//, PRON 'you (pl.), you folks, you people', (⟨ta⟩= nominalizer) (compare ⟨ta=lh-limielh⟩ us and ⟨owé-ta=lh⟩ nobody, no-one), syntactic analysis: inp, attested by AC, Deming, others, also <talhléwep>, //tl=tl=wwə=pl/, attested by BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /təhləwép/ but Musqueam /təwələp/ and Cowichan /tətəp/ wələp/, example:

<talhwélepel siyáya>, //tl=wləp-əl s=iy=əyə//, 'you people my friends', usage: used often in speeches, attested by AC, Deming, others, <kw’iːt’iːˈtsep talhwęlep?>, //k’-i-l-c-əp ⟨e⟩=tl=wləp//, 'How many are you?', attested by AC, <ts’áts’el’tsel xwoyíwel tel sqwálewel kw’els me xwe’i səq o talhluwep (ey l sːyːyː, l sːyːye sːyːyːl).⟩, //c’è=[C,ə]=]-c-əl x=|=Aː|=]y=]wəl t-əl s=q’əl=əwəl k’-əl s m x=|=l=]wə=pl ⟨τʔy l s=[=’]=]y=]ye s=|=]=]y=]m)/, /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, my friends dear (plural)/, attested by Deming (5/18/78).

<tl’alhwélep>, ds //tl=wləp//, PRON 'you folks (object of preposition), to you folks, with you folks', (⟨tl’=⟩ object of preposition) (compare ⟨tl’alhlimelh⟩ us (obj. of prep.), ⟨tl’a=⟩(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’alhléwep>, //tl=wləp=pl/, attested by EB, example: <stetis tl’alhléwep>, //l=s[C,ə]=]=Aː|=]c’è=tl=wlə=pl/, 'She’s close to you all, She’s near to you all.'//, attested by AC, <ístexwelchól₁óf tl’alhléwep>, //tl=st-əx-c-əl ?i c’è=tl=wlə=pl, /I leave it with you folks.'//, attested by EB.

<lhwáːle ~ lhwále>, NUM ['three people'], see lhíːxw.

<lhwálews>, EB ['vanilla leaf'], see lhíːxw.

<lhwálews>, NUM ['three leaves'], see lhíːxw.

<lhwáːl’tst’⟩, NUM ['third month since'], see lhíːxw.

<lhwáːlh>, NUM 'three times, thrice', see lhíːxw.

<lhwáːlhp>, NUM ['three trees'], see lhíːxw.

<lhwá’meth⟩, NUM 'three ropes, three threads, three sticks, three poles, (three long narrow objects)/, see lhíːxw.

<lhwáːwtxp⟩, NUM 'three houses, (three buildings)/, see lhíːxw.

<lhwelhxsále⟩, NUM ['thirty people'], see lhíːxw.

<lhwíws⟩, NUM ['three birds'], see lhíːxw.

<lhwóːlh⟩, NUM 'three canoes, three wagons, three conveyances (any form of transportation), three boats', see lhíːxw.

<lhwóːwes⟩, NUM 'three paddles, three paddlers', see lhíːxw.

<lhxétem⟩, ABDF ['stiff (of body)'], see lhéx.

<Lhxéylex⟩, PLN ['Doctor’s Point on northwest shore Harrison Lake'], see lhéx.

<lhxéylexlómet⟩, ABFC ['stand up (by oneself)'], see lhéx.
<lhxwélqsel>, ABDF ['(get/have a) runny nose'], see lhɛxw.

<lhxwélhcha>, ABFC ['to spit'], see lhɛxw.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

M

<mà>, free root //mà/, EFAM /'meaning uncertain/, (perhaps right, correct)/, syntactic analysis: particle?, attested by Elders Group, example: <lí mà?>, //lí mà//, /'Is that right?/, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: perhaps Nooksack /mæ/ /'meaning uncertain/, (perhaps then, until)/.

<má >, free root //má ~ má'//, MC ['come off'], ANA, phonology: allomorph má before vowels, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <lí mà?>, //lí mè//, /'Did it come off?/, phonology: downstepping, attested by Elders Group, <me má te yélés.>, //mə mə tə yélës//, /'The tooth came out.'/, attested by EB.

<ma'alèsem>, mdls //mè?=ə=ə=ə=ə=α=M2=॥=ə=ə=ə=ml//, ABDF /'castrated, he was castrated/, lx <élés ~ =elís> tooth, teeth, on the tooth/teeth, (=<em> middle voice), phonology: assimilation of the first vowel of the suffix (ê) to the final vowel of the root (à), glottal-stop insertion after vowel-final root; another explanation of the first stressed vowel could be metathesis (that is, //mè?=ə=M2=॥=ə=ə=ml// 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> /e/ 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'elèstem>, pcs //mè?=ə=ə=ə=ə=α=α=α=M2=॥=ə=ə=ə=ml//, ABDF /'castrated, he was castrated/, lx <elés ~ áelés> 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 /-ə=ə=ə=ə=ə/ -ó=ə=ə=ə=ə / -ó=ə=ə=ə=ə/ testicles (Sutcliffe ca1984:14.5.68).

<šxwemá>, incs //x=ə=më//, MC ['open'], semantic environment ['store, business, prob. box, door, etc.'], ECON, BLDG, SOC, (<sxwè=> become, get), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: <lí xwes šxwemá te shtxiwímálè?>, //lí x=ə=x=ə=më tə s=xt=ıy=mn=ë=ì=ì//, /'Is the store still open?/, dialects: Chill., attested by OW and AH (Deming).

<šxwemá>, stvi //x=ə=më//, 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.

<šxwemá=áls>, sas //x=ə=më?=ë=ìs//, BLDG ['open the door'], (<áls = =áls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: possible downstepping in the suffix stress if =á:ls is not an allomorph, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTV.

<šxwemá=áls>, dnom //x=ə=ł=më?=ë=ìs//, BLDG ['doorman'], SOC, (< = > nominalizer), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<šxwemá=ámel>, dnom //x=ə=ł=më=e=ə=ml//, HHG ['empty container (like bottles esp. if there's lots')], (<s=> nominalizer, sxwè=> become, get), lx <ámel = =ómél = =emél> part, portion, member, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<šxwemá or lexwemá>, df //lx=ə=më?(=ə=më(?)=ə=ml//, 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 lex= prefix then consonant merger takes place; vowel-loss of the e in xwe= also, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT.

<shxwemá'am>, stvi //më=më=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'am> an opener, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC.

<shxwéma'am>, dnom //s=x*ə=më=ml/, strts. HHG 'an opener, can-opener, bottle-openerl', ACL, (<á-ablaut> resultative, <=' = nominalizer), (<=em> intransitivizer), phonology: ablaut, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<shxwémeqel>, dnom //s=x*ə=më=qel//, HHG 'an opener, can-opener, bottle-openerl', 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.

<shxwémeqělys>, sas //s=x*ə=më=qə(l)=l-s//, HHG /'take a cover off, take it off (a cover of a container), open it (bottle, box, kettle, book, etc.)/, (<<we~ =em>> 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 <shxwémá:t> open it for possible long allomorph also, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Deming, EB, Elders Group, example: <shxwémá:qet te kw'ówxe>, //x*ə=më=qə(l)=T t= k'|=x*ə=l/>, 'Open a box/', attested by EB, <shxwémá:qelha ta' pékw.>, //x*ə=më=qə(l)=T t= t- e3=pék'//, 'Open your book/', attested by Elders Group, <shxwémá:qet ta (skú:k, lhémkiya)>, //x*ə=më=qə(l)=T t=e3 (s=kú-k, l=m=k=iye)\ //</, 'Open your (cooker, kettle)./', attested by EB.

<shxwémá:t>, pcs //x*ə=më=(e)T/\ //</, MC ['open it'], (<=eT> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: length either comes from vowel merger or from an allomorph of má’ (/më=/ > l=më-/ before consonants (glottal stop historically > length in Upriver Halkomelem before consonant; here the consonant is =t), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<shxwémá:x>, pcs //x*ə=më=x3//, 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 <shxwémá:x>, //x*ə=më=(e)x3//, attested by AC, also <shxwémá:x>, //x*ə=më=x3//, dialects: Sumas/Matsqui, attested by Deming (5/20/76), example: <shxwémáx te xálh>, //x*ə=më=(e)x3 t=e3=k|x3=x3'\ //</, 'Open the door/', attested by AC.

<shxwémá:x>, pcs //më=(e)x3//, 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./), (<=eX> purposeful control transitivizer indefinite object preferred), phonology: vowel-loss (in suffix), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, EB, CT, HT, HT, example: <shxwémá xwe léts'e>, //më=x3 k*=e lóc'ë=\ //</, 'Take one off/', attested by Elders Group, <shxwémá ta st'ólê’oléstel.>, //më=x3 t=ë s=t’alë=\ //</, 'Take off your eyeglasses./', attested by AC, <le
máx̣əs te yéləs.>, /lə mè=x̣-əs tə yéləs/, 'He went (go) to take out the tooth.', attested by EB, <le máx̣em te yéləs.>, /lə mè=x̣-əm tə yéləs/, 'The tooth got taken out.', syntactic analysis: passive of pcs, attested by EB.

<há mêx̣>, cts /hè-mè=x̣/IL, 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: <há mêx̣ te kweléws te sméyəθ>, /hè-mè=x̣ tə kʷʷələ=əwə sə=méyəθl/,'skin(ing) an animal, taking off the skin of an animal', attested by CT, HT.

<memáx̣>, plv /C,ə=mè=x̣//, 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 /məmèʔx̣l/ remove it (plural perfective) from /mèʔx̣l/ remove it Suttles ca1984: ch.7 [p.105].

<melx̣látst>, pcs /mè=x̣=lə=ʃl=2=M=]=c=T or mè=x̣=lə=ʃl=2=M=]=A=E]=c=T/IL, pcs, /mələ kə=ʃl=2=M=]=c=T or mè=x̣=lə=ʃl=2=M=]=A=E]=c=T/IL, MC ['take off from the bottom of s-th (a pack for ex.)'], lx <=lets (==látst ?) on the bottom, possibly <metathesis> derivational, possibly <á- ablaut> resultative?, (<e=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).

<semáx̣el>, strs /s=ə=mè=x̣ʔəl/, ANAH ['(have a) bare foot'], CLO, literally 'have taken off on the foot', (<s=> stative), (<he> resultative), lx <=x̣el> on the foot, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, also <sebáxel>, /ls=ə=bè=x̣ʔəl/, phonology: b traces in DM's (and the Lorenzetto family's) speech, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<mácḥe>, free root /mècəh/IL, /məcəts/IL, FIRE 'match, matches', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, HT, borrowed from English or from Chinook Jargon <matches> match itself or course from English <matches> Johnson 1978:363, example: <éxqst te máčhe qesu yéqwt kwə sisʔ>, /ʃʔ̥x=q=T tə mècəs qə-s-u yəqʷ=τ kʷʷə sɨ]=[C,ə=]qʔ/IL, 'strike the match and light the kindling?', attested by CT, HT.

<mákwlh>, possibly root /mèkʷhɪl/, ABDF ['get hurt'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL, Salish cognate: Squamish /máʔkʷhɪl/ W73:147, K67:256, also <mákwlh= mákwlh/IL, /mèkʷhɪl/IL, attested by EB, example: <tsel mákwlh; tsel welhéeq' ʃə stəʔʃeq, ʃə=Ma=tsel mèkʷhɪl; c-əl wə=təq=əq' lə tə sə=ʔə=ʔəqʔ/IL, 'I got hurt; I fell splat in the mud.', attested by EB.

<máḳẉa'>, bound root /mèkʷʷə/IL funeral?, to comfort?, corpse?.

<tsmákẉʷə>, dnom /c=mèkʷʷə/IL, 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 /cmèmèkʷʷə/IL funeral and /šmèkʷʷə/IL grave.

<smámkẉ'et>, pcs /ls=mè]=C,ə=ʃkʷʷə=T/l, 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 <smámkẉ'ethóme>, /ls=mè]=C,ə=ʃkʷʷə=T-əməʔl/IL, 'comfort you'.

<smékẉ'eʔála>, dnom /ls=mèkʷʷəʔʔəʔʔəʔ/IL, REL '"graveyard', (<s=> nominalizer or stative), lx <=ála ~ =ála> container of, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, also <shméḳ'ála>, /ls=məkʷʷəʔʔəʔʔəʔl/IL, attested by EB, other sources: ES /smékʷʷəʔʔəʔl/IL graveyard, Salish cognate: Squamish /smèkʷʷəʔʔəʔl/IL grave, dead man's cache W73:123, K67:283.
<mál ~ máł>, free root //mél ~ mêl//, KIN ['father'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), others, other sources: ES /mél-, example: <stswé:tw kthew má:lw kw'es kwel:éxs lhelámes há:we:, //s=cwá:t k"é-l mél k"-s k'él=x-š tél=ê=m ês hé-well, l'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>, //l má:l/, //l/my father//, attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<smá:l>, dmn //=mêl//, KIN ['little father'], usage: nickname, possibly <s=/> here diminuitive/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 <má:l> father), phonology: stress-shift possibly, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<máma>, dmn //C, ê=mê(l)l//, KIN /'grandfather (affectionate), (grampa)/, usage: affectionate, possibly <R7=/> diminuitive?, <final consonant-loss> affectionate?, phonology: consonant-loss, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elder's comment: "some people say this", attested by EB.

<mál ~ mêl>, bound root //mál ~ mêl be mixed up//, Salish cognate: Squamish root /mi:~ mi:l be mixed up W73:177, K67:254, 256, 257, comment: possibly related is mi:l submerge, especially if memelts' mixed up were derived from it by R5= resultative + mi:l submerge + (=e)ts' around in circles, compare possibly root <mi:l> submerge.


<melmeloy:ytel>, ds //melmel=x=êC\l=\yê=\l//, LANG /'blunder in speaking', literally /be mixed up in the mouth/lips/, lx <ê=ytel, in the mouth, in the lips, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<melmelóws>, ds //melmel=x=êC\l=ôws//, ABFC /'get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food', literally /'get mixed up in the body/', lx <ôws in the body, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77), also <lô:meta:tel, //l=m=êC\l//, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).

<melmelts'>, df //melmel=x=êC\l=A=I=(l)=êC\l//, EFAM /'confused', probably literally /mixed up resultative in a circle/, possibly <R2= characteristic or iterative, or <R3= iterative, possibly /-aalaut resultative, possibly <l=ets' ~ =l=ts' in a circle, around on itself, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: Squamish /melmelête/ get mixed up (both about things and mentally) W73:177, K67:254, 257.

<melmelts'>, df //melmel=x=êC\l=I=(l)=êC\l//, EFAM /'mixed up', probably literally /mixed up resultative in a circle/, possibly <R1= and /-aalaut resultative, probably <l=ets' ~ =l=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 melmelts'.

<mel’ts'metho:ytel>, iecs //melmel=x=êC\l=êT=â-ýê=\l//, LANG /'mixed up in speaking', probably literally /mixed in a circle about s-th in the mouth/lips/, possibly <l=ets' ~ =l=ts' in a circle, around on itself, possibly /-et indirect effect control transitivizer, lx <ê=ytel, 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
<shxwelmalq>, chrs /s(=)x+x=C\l=x=êC\l=ê=I=q or s(=)x+x=mél=C\l=êC\l=ê=I=q//, strs,
EFAM ['forgetful'], (s=tw=) static, possibly R3= or R2= characteristic, (á-ablaut resultative), lx <q = elq> after (as also in chèl=q> fall, chó:l=q=em> follow after, <tl it's> ~ dq=em> sneaking after, and perhaps others like iyq> 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 /máy/ forget, máy-nelx> forgotten, have forgotten, /s-mi=máy/ 'after/behind', wátes?; mámelqlexw kwè tewátes?, by Elders Group.

<x=máq> = yáw, lí=máq=máq=máq=em> until he forgets.

cs=t, resultative after/behind', lx <q> after, (<=eles> psychological non-control transitive), phonology: ablaut, resultative verb, attested by DC, Ben James, AD, AC, DF, Deming, example: <yutl'ólem.>

<x=máq> = yáw, lí=máq=máq=máq=em> until he forgets.

cs=t, resultative after/behind', lx <q> after, (<=eles> psychological non-control transitive), phonology: ablaut, resultative verb, attested by DC, Ben James, AD, AC, DF, Deming, example: <yutl'ólem.>

<x=máq> = yáw, lí=máq=máq=máq=em> until he forgets.

cs=t, resultative after/behind', lx <q> after, (<=eles> psychological non-control transitive), phonology: ablaut, resultative verb, attested by DC, Ben James, AD, AC, DF, Deming, example: <yutl'ólem.>

<x=máq> = yáw, lí=máq=máq=máq=em> until he forgets.

cs=t, resultative after/behind', lx <q> after, (<=eles> psychological non-control transitive), phonology: ablaut, resultative verb, attested by DC, Ben James, AD, AC, DF, Deming, example: <yutl'ólem.>
má:la ~ má:le

syntactic analysis: noun, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), Salish cognate: Lushootseed

má:lat

smómeleqw

melmóléqwet

melmelqwìwèl

vowel) ~ =á:la

much the same as the White man's'

cognate: Squamish /mál-q -t/

ablaut, reduplication, updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: Squamish /mál-q /

continuative

phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

mixed (of brains)

/ˈbecome mixed up after in one’s speech/lips/mouth'/, lx <eqw> on top of the head, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: Squamish /mál-q -t/ be mixed W73:177, K67:256 Lushootseed /báluq /

mixed (of anything, vegetables, brains, etc.)

fishing basket, bait basket

fishing basket

be mixed

In the mouth, on the lips, in speech, music, (<il> 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 =il), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

mélqeliythílem

mélqí:wsem.

yoqw

lx <eqw> on top of the head, lx <iwèl> on the inside, in the mind, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

ma:la ~ má:le

free root /mê:le ~ mê-lêll/, FSH ['bait (for fishing')], HUNT ['bait (for trapline')], syntactic analysis: noun, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/11/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /hálbalîl/ 'bait for fishing H76:17.

shxwmlahá:lá:

dnom /s=(x)mêlê=hê-lêll/, 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 /mê:le=Tll/, 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:latcexw tel (lhêk'w'tel, qwemó:thel)>, /mê:le=T-c-êx" tê-l (fhêk"=têl, q"em=á-cêl))ll, /'You bait my (hook, fishing-line), Bait my (hook, line)'!, attested by EB.

mamá:lat, cts /Cê-mê:le=Tll/, FSH ['baiting s-th (fish-line')], HUNT ['baiting s-th (trap')], (<R8> continueative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group.

má:lahlt, bens /mê:le=tê=Tll/, FSH ['bait it for s-o'], HUNT, (<lhts> benefactive), phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <má:lahltcexw>, /mê:le=tê=T-á-x"-c-êx"ll, /'You bait it for me., Bait it for me.'!, phonology: downstepping, consonant merger, attested by EB.
má:lt>, FSH ['bait it for s-o'], see mál ~ má:le.

mál~málqlexw, málqelexw

málqeles>, EFAM /'forgot s-th, have forgotten s-th, forgot s-o/s-th in one's mind/, see mál ~ mél.

málqlómet>, EFAM [/'forget'], see mál ~ mél.

málqlexw ~ málqelexw>, EFAM /'forget s-th, forget s-o, forget s-th behind/, see mál ~ mél.

mál~má:lt>, bound root //mél//, meaning unknown

smá:lt>, dnom //s=mé-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 /smál/; also <smál> //s=mél/, attested by AC, EB, example: <(híkw, tsísleh) smált>, //hík", c[=C,ə=]=t> s=mél/, /'big, high mountain/', attested by AC, <latse kw'íyeqel lá(m) te smált./, // lé-c-e k"íyeqel lé(e)=m= t e smèlt/, /'I'm going up the mountain.'/, <Skwím Smá:lt>., //l=im s=mél//, 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 té te smá:lt./, /lé'a-s-u tés t e smél/, /'and so they got to (get to, reach) the mountain.'/, attested by AC, <sqewós te smá:lt kw' méth' te sy'éqwem télí tí tl'ó le qewétem.>, //s=qew=ás-s té s=mé-lt k"=m p'é'é=t e smél=t, /'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, <lam kw' smál kw' Máli.>, //l=æ=m k"=smél k"=mél//, /'Mary went to the mountain.'/, attested by EB.

smámél<>, dmn //s=mé=[C,ə]=ll//=, LAND /'little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the canyon)'/, (<s=R1>), phonology: reduplication, epenthesis perhaps, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), AC.

smelmá:lt>, pln //s=C,ə=C=mé-lt//=, LAND ['a lot of rocks'], (<s=), plural (many)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, example: <qèx te smelmá:lt./, //qèx tə s=C,ə=C=méd-lt/, /'There's a lot of rocks.'/, attested by AC, <hhóqàtes smelmá:lt./, //hóqèt=s s=C,ə=C=mé-lt//=, //five rocks//, attested by Elders Group.

smemá:lt>, dmpn //s=C,ə=mé-lt//=, LAND ['(many small rocks)'], (<s=R5>), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/21/71).

smeltaléqel>, df //s=mél=él=qal//=, ANA ['kidneys'], literally /'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 <meltaléqel>, //mél=él=qal//=, attested by SJ (Deming 4/17/80).

méli>, free root //méli//, KIN ['marry, get married'], SOC, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, borrowed from Chinook Jargon /maliyé/ to marry itself from French <marier> to marry, perform a marriage for Johnson78:363 and <se marier> to get married.

smaméli>, strs //s=mè=[C,ə]=lyl or s=C,ə=mélyi//=, 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=C,e=mélyí te s=wíqél/, /'The man is married.'/, attested by AC.

<malítse>, ds //méltyí=e=él/, ANAH ['third finger'], literally /'get married on the hand'/, lx <=tse> on the hand, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC.

<malítse>, ANAH ['third finger'], see malyí.

<máma>, KIN /'grandfather (affectionate), (grampa)'/, see má:l ~ má:l.

<mamá:lat>, FSH ['baiting s-th (fish-line)'], see má:la ~ má:le.

<mamastiyexw (or better) mémetiyexw>, HUMC ['kids'], see mestiyexw.

<maméláselh>, KIN /'her deceased children, (his deceased children)'/, see mêle ~ mêl:a.

<mámelo>, KIN /'children (interim, someone's), sons, daughters'/, see mêle ~ mêl:a.

<mámehà:yèlexte sismóyé>, EZ ['honeycomb'], see mêle ~ mêl:a.

<mámehò:llh>, ANA /'egg (of bird, fowl)/, see mêle ~ mêl:a.

<mámélqlexw>, EFAM ['forgetting (s-th/s-o)'], see mál ~ mêl.

<máméqem>, WETH /'it's snowing, (snow is accumulating)/, see má:qa ~ má:qe.

<máméqem>, ABFC ['jumping (of fish)'], see máq'em.

<mameth'álem>, EFAM /'lying, telling a lie, (bluffing BHTTC)'/, 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 mátisel.

<mamýyet>, SOC ['helping'], see máy.

<mamts'ólthet>, EFAM ['think one(self) is smart'], see máth'el.

<máqa ~ máqe>, free root //méq~méqel/, 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>, //méq~,//, attested by BJ (12/5/64), IHTTC, other sources: ES /mèqel/, ASM ['fallen snow'], example: <géx te máqa li te smált. (HS) ~ géx te máq~e li te s=mélt (HS) ~ géx te máq~e li te 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 siyíq.>, //s=pí[=C;e]=w te s=yíqll/, *<spípew te máqe> rejected, /'The snow is frozen.'/, literally /'is frozen the snow in the air'/, attested by AC, <yélt te máqa>, //yélt te máqel/, [yél~t te máq~é], /'(have a) snowslide, (have an avalanche)'/, literally /'the fallen snow slides down'/, attested by Elders Group, <móqa qetstu lóme xwél te smált.>, //mèq~e që-c-t-u=lám=ë x~ë=lí te s=mélt//, /'(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'il máqa?>, //lèx-c-x~w=1 l méqel/, /'How old are you (already)?'/, literally /'you are already how many fallen snow(s)?'/, attested by IHTTC, <t'xém máqa>, //t'x=om méqel/, //six years', literally /'six fallen snow(s)', usage: answer to achxw welh kw'il máqa How old are you?, attested by IHTTC, <xemelsxá qas te t'xém máqa kwèseleh kwél.>, //t'x=om=9lsx~ê që-s te t'x=om méqê k~s-os=ë sl k~a=ll/, /'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
<máméqem>, cts //m[-C,ə]-q=ə//, WETH /'it's snowing, (snow is accumulating)'/, (<-R1->
continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD,
example: <ṣyiyeq te smált.>, /s=yl=ə=ə=tə smلت/; *<máméqem te smált> rejected, /It's
snowing on the mountain/., attested by AC.

<meqó:s>, dnom //m=əq=ə=ə//, 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 <=ọ: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 <meqó:s>, //m[-Aa-
]q=ə=ə//, also /'about January to February/., phonology: ṣ-ablaut automatic on root vowel before
=ọ: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>, dl //m=q=ə=ə=M2=x’əl ~ hi=m=q=ə=M2=x’əl//, [timqáxel’tl ~ himqáxel’tl],
WETH /'[have] mixed snow and rain together that melts fast, to rain and snow mixed together/,
possibly <hí= ~ í> continuative possibly before resonants or <yí= ~ í~>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 tsél=qelhelh.>, /hi=m=q=ə=M2=x’əl k’ə
calq=ə=ə=ə//=, /It rained and snowed together yesterday/., attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<máqel>, df //m=q=ə//, 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: /m=q=əl/ (hair of head),
H-T <mákEl> (umlaut on a), also <máqel>, //m=q=ə=ə//=, attested by SJ, MV, example: <télh tel
máqel.>, /télh=ə=ə=M=q=ə//=, /My hair got straight., My hair got straightened./, attested by SJ and
MV (Deming 2/9/79).

<máqelhp>, df //m=q=ə(l)=ə=ə=ə=ə//, 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 /mɛq=mɛnə=ə=ə// pretty white lacy moss from Nooksack /mɛq=mɛn/ hair (of head)
Deming (6/21/79).

<máqelhp>, EB ['pretty white lacy moss'], see máqel.

<máq’em>, mds //m=q’=ə=ə//=, ABFC ['to jump (of fish)'], (<-em> middle voice), contrast root <miq’>
to sink, phonology: possible ablaut if related to miq’, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by
AD.

<mámeq’em>, cts //m[-C,ə]-q’=ə=ə//=, ABFC ['jumping (of fish)'], (<-R1->
continuous), 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 húliya.>, //m[-C,ə]-q’=ə=tə hú−l=iyə//=,
/The humpback salmon is jumping/., attested by AD, EL, NP, EB (all 9/27/77).

Group.
<mátx>, free root /métx/, 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)'],

<mátxek>, free root /mátxek/., TOOL ['mattock'], LAND, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, borrowed from English <mattock>.

<mátxew>, bound root /mátxew/, meaning unknown

<smátxewtel>, df //s=mátxewtel//, reps, 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'], (<s=> nominalizer), (=<tel> reciprocal), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, NP, AC, CT, other sources: ES /smátxewtel/ spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross-sex), H-T <smátxewtel> (macron over a and u) brother's wife.

<smátxewtel>, pln //l=Ç, áÇ=smátxewtel//, 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 //má-ë// possibly flat opening

<Semá:th ~ Semáth ~ Smá:th>, df //l=s=ë=má-ë//, 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:lò river or Stó:telô 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 <smáqsel> 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 <Mátxwi> /máë=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 River itself, also /Sumas River/, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):14, comment: probably requires Stó:lò river or Stó:telô creek to follow Semáth (Semáth Stó:lò, 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 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 Xótse>, //s=máë=x=iy/ also /Sumas Lake/, dialects: Matsqui, attested by Deming (8/15/74), source: place names file reference #76.

<Mátxwi>, df //máë=iy//, PLN /Matsqui village, (Matsqui Creek [Wells])/, possibly root <mátx> flat opening, possibly <=xw ~ =exw> lump-like, round or <=iy> place; covering, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/17/77), source: place names reference file #220, also <Mátxwi>, //máë=iy//, also /Matsqui village; Matsqui Creek/, literally /easy portage/, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):14-15, Duff 1952:27.

<Máthed>, free root //mátedes//, CH ['Methodist'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders
math'álem, EFAM /to bluff, pretend one knows something, (be) stuck up/, see máth'el.

máth'el, bound root /máth'el pretend, deceive/.

smáth'el, stvi /smáth'el/ EFAM ['(be) proud (pompous)'], (s=) static, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjetival verb, attested by EB, Deming, Elders Group, EK and DK (12/10/71), Salish cognate: Squamish /smák'el/ W73:205, K67:283, also smáth'el, /s=máth'el/, attested by HHTTC, example: òwtesél smáth'el, òwtesél smáth'el, /I'm not proud/, attested by Elders Group; found in smáth'elchexw, /s=máth'el-c-oxel/, /You're smart [smart-alec? therefore pompous and proud].', languages: Matsqui, attested by EK and DK (12/10/71).

smámth'el, dmv /s=máth'el/ EFAM /'(be a) little bit proud, [a little] proud/*, (<=R1=> diminutive action), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjetival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), Deming.

smáleth'el ~ smáleth'el, plv /s=máleth'el/ EFAM /'lots of people are proud, (many are proud)/, (<=le=> plural subject), phonology: infixing, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjetival verb, attested by HHTTC.

smámts'el, dmv /s=smáts'el/ EFAM /'acting smart', (<=R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjetival verb, attested by MV and EF (Deming 4/27/78).

máth'elem, rsls /smáth'el/ 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 /mámáth'el/ EFAM /flying, telling a lie, (bluffing [HHTTC])/, LANG, (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Deming, also /bluffing/!, attested by HHTTC, example: mameth'álem te qéyexes swíyeqe, /smáth'el-b-x/=em, //s=máth'el=em/, /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 HHTTC.

meth'élexw, ncs /smáth'el=]/=l-oxel/, EFAM /'I don't believe s-o, not believe s-th/s-o', (<= =) derivational), (<=l> non-control transitisivizer), (<-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'élexwtsel, /s=máth'el=]/=l-oxel=/, /I don't believe it/., attested by Deming.

mameth'álexw, cts /smáth'el=]/=l-oxel/, EFAM /'doubt s-o, not believing 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'álexwtsel, /smáth'el=]/=l-oxel=]/, /I don't believe it/., attested by Deming.

shxwmáth'elqel, dnom /sx=x=smáth'élqel, EFAM ['liar'], LANG, SOC, (<s=> nominalizer, x=x= 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, dnm /sx=x=smáth'élqel, EFAM ['a little liar'], LANG, SOC, (<=R1=> diminutive (agent)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

smánth'eqel, dmn /s=máth'el=]/=l-oxel/, EFAM ['smart-alec'], SOC, (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R1=> diminutive), lx <qel ~ qel> in the throat, in speech, language, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Matsqui, attested by EK and DK (12/10/71).
máts’el
máxet
mats’íyelhp
mátyel
math’elqéylem
máy
mámetsel
má:yt ~ máyt
mamts’ólthet
má:yt
xwmath’elqéylémthóxchexw.

[72x377]<
[72x-135]<
[72x463]<
[72x482]<
[78x377]<
[78x-182]<
[78x-135]<
[78x463]<
[78x482]<
[82x-78]<
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[86x-62]<
[86x80]<
[86x364]<
[86x-166]<
[86x-166]<
[86x-195]<
[88x408]<
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[88x688]<
[91x620]<
[96x395]<
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[96x-91]<
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[96x594]<
[96x607]<
[96x620]<
[96x636]<
[96x649]<
[96x655]<
[96x662]<
[96x675]<
[96x688]<
[96x716]<
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English 307

Gdarg c3 algar, c3 m’lak y3, m’lak y3 algar k Gala.

má:yt ~ máyt (the slháli, te swíyeqe, yithá, talèwe, talhwélep).

yi=, te=lówə, te=+wélep[pl], /’help (the woman, the man, them, you (sg.), you people)/,
attested by AC; found in <máyteses.>, /mény=T-əsəl, ’He helps him/her/them. She helps him/her/them./,
attested by AC; example: <máytese te swíyeqes the (stólès, chá(s)xw).>, /mény=T-əs tə s=wiqə ə 

<math’elqéylem>, mds /mēc’əl=q(əl)=l=əml/, EFAM ['to lie (prevaricate)'], LANG, lx <-eqel ~ =qe=qel> in the throat, in speech, language. (<iːl> go, get, become, come, inceptive, <-em> middle voice), phonology: consonant merger, vowel-loss (both due to automatic loss of el before =iːl), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /(n̓ə)xʷ-mēc’n̓ał-áłwp-əml/ to lie (itr.) W73:162, K67:310 [-áłwp sound].

<xwmath’elqéylémthóxchexw.>, pcs /xʷ=mēc’əl=q(əl)l=əml=T/l/, EFAM ['tell a lie for s-o'], LANG, possibly /xʷ= always or derivational (relating to features of the head or neck) or meaning uncertain, (<iːt> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: consonant merger, consonant-loss, updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitiv verb, syntactic comment: transitivized middle, attested by EB: found in <xwmath’elqéylémthóxchexw.>, /xʷ=mēc’əl=q(əl)l=əml=T-áxʷ-c-əxʷ/, [xʷ mēc’ elqéyləməc’əxʷ’], '/Tell a lie for me., You tell a lie for me./', attested by EB.

<mants’ólthet>, pcrs /mēc’ə|=C|ə=|=A=|=l=|=T=əl/, rsls, dmv, EFAM ['think one(self) is smart'], (<=R1=> diminutive, ə-ablaut resultative), (<=et> 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(=)ècəll/ ANA ['testicle'], lx <-atsel ~ =elétsel> on the testicle(s), possibly root <m> meaning uncertain, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /mā’ən/ testicle W73:264, K69:45, Lushootseed /bācəd/ testicles and /=aləcəd/ testicles H76:692, 689.

<mámathesel>, pln /m(=)ə[|=C|ə=|=l=|=T=əl/, ANA ['testicles'], (<=R1=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/29/75).

<mats’el>, free root /mēc’əll/, 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 seeds 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’iyelhp>, 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 /mēx’əpl/, LAND ['flint'], TOOL, FIRE, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (on Stól Sítl tape 1/22/79).

<máy>, bound root /mēy helppl/.

<máytes ~ máyt>, pcs /mēy=T ~ mēy=T/ll, 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: /lēl-mēy=T/l/,'Go and help him.', attested by AC, /māytes the slháli, te swíyeqe, yithá, talèwe, talhwélep/., /mēy=T (əs s=+li, te s=wiqə, yi=ɛ, te=lówə, te=+wélep[pl])/,’help the woman, the man, them, you (sg.), you people/’, attested by AC; found in <máyteses.>, /mēy=T-əsəl, ’He helps him/her/them. She helps him/her/them./’, attested by AC; example: <máytese te swíyeqes the (stólès, chá(s)xw).>, /mēy=T-əs tə s=wiqə ə 

<math’elqéylem>
(s=tálòs-s, cè(x)-s)\textendash, /'The man helped (his wife, his mistress).'l, attested by AC. <\textit{máytescha} (tethá, yíthá).>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T-òs-cè (tə=è, yi=è)\textendash, /'He will help (him, them).'l, attested by AC, <\textit{máytescha tethá yíthá}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T-òs-cè tə=è yi=è\textendash, /'They will help him.'l, attested by AC, <\textit{máytescha yíthá tethá}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T-òs-cè yi=è tə=è\textendash, /'He will help them.'l, attested by AC, <\textit{áltachca, lewécha} má:y't.>, //l\textasciitilde{ê}l\textasciitilde{ê}cè lə\textasciitilde{w}=\textasciitilde{y}=T/\textendash, /'(I'll, You) will help him.'l, attested by AC, <\textit{áltachca la má:y't.}, //l\textasciitilde{ê}l\textasciitilde{ê}cè mè\textasciitilde{y}=T/\textendash, /'I'll go and help him.'l, attested by AC, <\textit{tl'ocha tethá má:y't.}>. //èl\textasciitilde{a}cè tə=è mè\textasciitilde{y}=T/\textendash, /'He'll help him. (He's the one to help him.)'l, literally /'that will be that one (male) help him.'/l, 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, <\textit{tl'o (kwthe, te) swíqe le má:y't (the, te) (stóles, slháli)}.>, //èl\textasciitilde{a} (k\textasciitilde{w}à=\textasciitilde{ê}, tə) s\textasciitilde{w}íq\textasciitilde{e} lè mè\textasciitilde{y}=T (\textasciitilde{ê}, tə) (s=tálòs-s, s=tülî)/\textendash, /'The man helped (his wife, the woman).'l, 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)'l, attested by AC, <\textit{tl'ocha yíthá má:y't (yíthá, tethá, teló).}>, //èl\textasciitilde{a}-cè yi=è mè\textasciitilde{y}=T (yi=è, tə=è, tə=î\textasciitilde{ê}l)/\textendash, /'They're the ones that will help (him, him (that one), this one/him (a person)).'l, attested by AC, <\textit{tl'ocha tethá má:y't yíthá}.>, //èl\textasciitilde{a}-cè tə=è mè\textasciitilde{y}=T yi=è\textendash, /'He's the one to help them.'l, attested by AC, <\textit{tl'ocha Bill kw'e máyt ta siyáyé}.>, //èl\textasciitilde{a}-cè Bill k\textasciitilde{w}à tə mè\textasciitilde{y}=T t\textasciitilde{e} si=\textasciitilde{y}=\textasciitilde{ê}\textasciitilde{y}=\textasciitilde{ê}/\textendash, /'Bill will be the one to help your friend., Bill will help your friend.'/l, syntactic comment: many sentence examples of syntactic/semantic focus in this section, attested by AC, <\textit{tl'ocha Bill kw'e máyt wexw'e\textasciitilde{i}s}.>, //èl\textasciitilde{a}-cè Bill k\textasciitilde{w}à tə mè\textasciitilde{y}=T wè-x\textasciitilde{ê} tə=î\textasciitilde{ê}l=-sll/\textendash, /'Bill (is the one that) will help him when he arrives'l, attested by AC, <\textit{maythóxalha}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=ècè/l, /'You (pl.) help me., (You folks help me.)'/l, syntactic comment: imperative 2p, attested by AC, <\textit{maythóxesca yíthá}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=s-cè yi=è\textendash, /'They will help me.'l, attested by AC, <\textit{maythóxesca tl'e Bill wexw'e\textasciitilde{i}s}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=s-cè tə mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=-sll/\textendash, /'Bill will help me when he gets here.'l, attested by AC, <\textit{mètsa maythóxes}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=s-sll/\textendash, /'He'll come and help me.'l, attested by AC; found in <\textit{maythoxchew}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=c-\textasciitilde{ê}l/\textendash, /'You (sg.) will help me.'l, example: <\textit{maythóxchap}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=c-\textasciitilde{ê}pl/.l, /'You (pl.) will help me.'l, attested by AC, <\textit{mi\textasciitilde{ê}lh maythóx}.>, //mì-t\textasciitilde{è} mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=l/\textendash, /'Come and help me.'l, syntactic comment: coaxing imperative, attested by AC, <\textit{lewésla maythóx}.>, //l\textasciitilde{ê}w\textasciitilde{ê}t\textasciitilde{ê} mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=l/\textendash, /'YOU help me.'l, syntactic comment: imperative of independent verbal pronoun with 3rd person subject, attested by AC, <\textit{lichap me, lichap mi) maythóx}\textasciitilde{?}.>, //li-c\textasciitilde{ê}p ma, li-c\textasciitilde{ê}p mi) mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=l\textasciitilde{ê}ll/\textendash, /'Did you folks come to help me?'/l, attested by AC, <\textit{tl'ocha, tl'ocha yíthá) maythóx}.>, //èl\textasciitilde{a}-cè, èl\textasciitilde{a}-cè yi=è\textendash, mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=l/\textendash, /'He, They will come help me.'l, attested by AC; found in <\textit{maythóme}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=m\textasciitilde{ê}l/\textendash, /'help you,'l, attested by Elders Group (3/17/76), also <\textit{maythóme}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=m\textasciitilde{ê}l/\textendash, phonology: downstepping, updrifting, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <\textit{maythométssel}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=m\textasciitilde{ê}=c\textasciitilde{ê}l\textendash, /'I'll help you right now., I'll help you (either now or tomorrow).'l, phonology: shift-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: <\textit{maythométsselca}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=m\textasciitilde{ê}=c\textasciitilde{ê}=c\textasciitilde{ê}l\textendash, /'I will help you.'l, attested by Elders Group (3/17/76, 3/15/72), <\textit{maythométssel wèyesel}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=m\textasciitilde{ê}=c\textasciitilde{ê}l wèy\textasciitilde{ê}l=\textasciitilde{ê}l/\textendash, /'I'll help you tomorrow.'l, (semological comment: present non-continuative translates as immediate future), phonology: shift-shift, (stress omitted on last word), <\textit{maythométsetcha}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=m\textasciitilde{ê}=c\textasciitilde{ê}=c\textasciitilde{ê}l, /'We'll help you after a while.'l, phonology: shift-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, <\textit{maythomécha yíthá}.>, //mè\textasciitilde{y}=T\textasciitilde{á}=m\textasciitilde{ê}=è\textendash, /'They will help you.'l, phonology: shift-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, <\textit{tsel maythóme kw'e}}
tséláqelhelh qe lhulhá., //c-c-l mëy=T-ámë k“ø cailige=t=t=ø qa tufel//, 'I helped you yesterday or day before yesterday.'!, syntactic comment: ambiguous past, attested by AC, <látset Maythomez.>, //lë-c-c-l mëy=T-ámël//, 'I'm going to help you., I will go and help you. I will help you.'!, attested by AC, <látset/látst Maythomez.>, //lë-c-øt/lë-c-t mëy=T-ámël//, '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, <metsa Maythomez wexwe'í's.>, //më-c-c-l mëy=T-ámë wø-x“ø=q=tí-sl//, '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, <maythomcha tl'e Bill wexwe'í's.>, //mëy=T-ám-c-ø Bill wø-x“ø=q=tí-sl//, '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:thomez.>, //e”a-c-c tæ=Hí-mø+ më-y=T-ámël//, 'We'll be the ones to help you.'!, literally '(that will be us help you)', <éy t'wa meythómhes kw’e swótle.>, //lëy t’we mëy=T-ámë-as k“ø s=we=[Aå]===t=lal/, '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 1p with object pronoun 2 not prohibited, attested by IHTTC, <véy t'wa meythómnet.>, //lëy t’we mëy=T-ámë=ðul/, '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 <maytóltuxwew.>, //mëy=T-álx”-c-ex”//=, 'Help us., You help us.'/, syntactic analysis: mildly urgent imperative, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/22/78 TM or DF or TG), example: <milh maytóltuxwew.>, //mi+ mëy=T-álx”-c-ex”//=, 'We will help you.'!, literally 'come - coaxing imperative you help us!', attested by AC, <éwe stl’í’ses meytótxwes welámet súwq’tolé.>, //lëwë s=é’í-s-as mëy=T-álx”-as wë-I=ë=m-øt súwq’=T-áal//, 'He doesn't want to help us (when we) go find (look for, search for you folks.).', phonology: downstepping and updrifting in súwq’tolé, schwa-grade root in meytótxwes optional, syntactic analysis: vneg nominal=intransitive verb-possessive3-sjsb3 transitive verb-object pronoun1p-subject pronoun3 if/when-intransitive verb-sjsb1p transitive verb-object pronoun2p, 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. -ólx second-person plural object suffix, also <éwe stl’í’ses kws meytótxwes welámet súwq’tolé.>, //lëwë s=é’í-s-as k”s mëy=T-álx”-as wë-I=ë=m-øt súwq’=T-áal//=, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB (IHTTC 8/22/77), also <éwe stl’í’ses kw’es meytótxwes welámet súwq’tolé.>, //lëwë s=é’í-s-as mëy=T-álx”-as wë-I=ë=m-øt súwq’=Tála//=, dialects: Chill., attested by NP (IHTTC 8/22/77), <maytóltuxwachapcha (tlowáyél, wáye:ele).>, //mëy=T-álx”-c-ep-cɛ (tæ=la=wëyél, wëy-øl=æs)//=, 'You people help us (today, tomorrow.)!', attested by AC, <maytóltuxwesha yithá.>, //mëy=T-álx”-øs-c yis=ëbl/, 'They will help us.'!, attested by AC, <maytóltuxwesha tl’e Bill wexwe’í’s.>, //mëy=T-álx”-øs-c-ɛ Bill wø-x”ø=q=tí-sl//=, 'Bill will help us when he gets here.'!, phonology: optional length on object pronoun suffix, attested by AC, <milh, michap, lachxw maytó:lxw.>, //|(mi+ , mi-c-ep, lë-c-x”) mëy=T-álx”//=, '(Come (coaxing imperative 2s), You folks come (mildly urgent imperative 2p), You're going to (mildly urgent imperative 2s)) help us.'!, phonology: optional length on object pronoun suffix, attested by AC; found in <maytolétsetcha.>, //mëy=T-álx-c-th//=, '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, <maytolétsetcha.>, //mëy=T-álx-c-th//=, 'We'll help
you (pl.) (after a while)’, phonology: stress-shift obligatory on bisyllabic object suffixes before subject suffixes, (semological future tense), attested by AC, example: <(latsel, lats(e)t, lámset) meytóle>. //l(e-c-əl, l(e-c-ət) l(e=m-c-ət) məy=T-áə/\, /’(I’ll!)’ll go, We’ll/We’ll go and, We’ll/We’re going to help you.’, phonology: schwa-grade root optional, attested by AC, <t’ocha Bill kw’e maytóle wexwe’í:s>. //’e’a-cə Bill k”ə məy=T-áə wə-x”ə=ʔi-s/-l/, /’Bill’s the one to help you (pl.) when he gets here!’, attested by AC, <jálénéthsel maytómé>. //l(e=m-əl-cəl məy=T-áəəl/, /’I was going to help you.’, syntactic comment: past affixed, attested by AC, <t’ọtsa yíchá maytómé>. //’e’a-cə yi=ʔə məy=T-áə/l/, /’They will help you.’, syntactic comment: passive due to prohibition of subject pronoun3 with object pronoun2, attested by AC, <maytálémch’a yíchá>. //məy=T-áəəm-cə yi=ʔə/”, /’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, <maytálémch’a t’lé Bill wexwe’í:s>. //məy=T-áəəm-cə ʔə tempts wə-x”ə=ʔi-s/-l/, /’Bill will help you (pl.) when he gets here!’, phonology: optional stress-shift on bisyllabic object suffix before future suffix, syntactic comment: note tl’ → t’le (the (prepositional), by here and in earlier examples, passive due to prohibition of subject pronoun3 with object pronoun2, attested by AC.

<mamíyət>, cts /mə[-C,ə -]y=əT/\, (<-R1- plus stress shift> continuous), SOC [’helping’], phonology: reduplication, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, example: <lílihéchexw mayímet (kw’e, te) Ted?>, /’lí-t-ə-c-ə-x”mə[-C,ə -]y=əT(k”ə, tə) Ted/\, /’Were you helping Ted?’, syntactic comment: interrogative past, past affixed, attested by AC, <t’ọo wiyóth mamíyət (= mamíyet)>; //’e’a wə=yəc mə[-C,ə -]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 t’o that’s him, attested by AC; found in <mamíyóthóxes>. //mə[-C,ə -]y=T-áəəx”əs/-l/, /’He’s helping me.’, attested by Elders Group (6/7/78), example: <jíhtsel mamíyóthóme>., //’tí-t-ə-c-ə ̲m[-C,ə -]y=əT-áəəm/-s/-l/, /’I was helping you.’, phonology: downstepping, attested by AC.

<móyíthtel>, rcps /mə[-Aa-]y=ṭ(c)=T-əəl/, bens, pcs, SOC [’help out, go help, pitch in, help one another’/\, (<-lh ~ -lhts ~ -eíhts> benefactive, <-t> purposeful control transitive), (<-el> reciprocal), phonology: ə-ablaut conditioned automatically on a-vowels in roots before reciprocal, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, also <móyíthtel>., /mə[-Aa-]y=ṭ(c)=T-əəl/, attested by AC, <t’leesu móyíthtel qesésu lhém:exw kwses welh hóy te sléxwelhs.>., //’e’a-s-u má[-Aa-]y=ṭ=T-əl qə-s-ə-u ̲fəm-ə-x”k”s-ə-s əw Tə s=áəəx”əs/-l/, /’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).

<momíyélhtel>, cts /mə[-Aa-][-C,ə -]y=əT(c)=T-əəl/, [mamíyéthtel], SOC [’helping one another, (helper [Elders Group])]’, (<-R1- plus stress shift> continuous), phonology: ablaut conditioned by reciprocal, reduplication, stress-shift, consonant-loss (of ts in benefactive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, also <momíyélhtel ~ momíyélhtel>., /mə[-Aa-][-C,ə -]y=əT(c)=T-əl ~ mə[-Aa-][-C,ə -]y=ṭ(c)=T-əəl/, also [’helper’], attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<míyət>, dnom /mə[=A]=ɪ=əT/\, SOC [’a helper’], (<-ablaut> derivational), lx <tel> device to, something to, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, example: <thel míyət>, //’e=ɬ mə[=A]=ɪ=əT/\, /’my (female) helper’/, literally /’the (female) helper’/, attested by EB.

<má:y>-., bound root /má:y- or má:y- or miy-ll/, WATR possibly submerge
<smá:yélq>, df /s=má:y=ɬəq or s=má:y=ɬ[=M]=ɬəq/\, WATR [’waves’], (<es> nominalizer or static), 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, /má/ to sink and /mí-muí/ drown K67:255, 257) and <mílyel >/máy=l i=iyá// set a net (by canoe), set one's net, fish with a net, (submerge a net) (Salish cognate: Squamish /múy-?ay?i/ set one's net and /máy/ submerge and /máy-múy-un?/ dip repeatedly in the water (tr.) W73:227, K69:46, Sechelt /má/ to sink), phonology: metathesis perhaps, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<máy't ~ máy't>, SOC /'help s-o, defend s-o, protect s-o, aid s-o', see máy.

<ma'alésem>, 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'eméstellw ~ máméstexw>, TVMO /'bring s-th, brought s-th'/, see mí ~ mé ~ me.<ma'emèt>, ABFC /'He sat., She sat.'/, see émét.<ma'emí ~ ma'mí>, TVMO /'came, He came., She came.'/, see mí ~ mé ~ me.<mechós'>, df /mácè=á-sll/, 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 <=s'> on the face, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <smécha s'>, /sl=mácè=á-sll/, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), also <á:yt>, /?é-y'll/, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75). Also see root <metsa>.

<mékw>, free root /mék"l/, 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-bök"l/ ball H76:26, also <méqw>, /máq"l/, attested by AC, EB, JL, example: <ts'ats'i:ts'et'l q'a mékw>, /C,è=c'i-[=C,è]=e’ q’è mék"l/,'short and stout','l, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <méqw mestiyexw>, /máq" mestiyex"l/,'big person','l, attested by AC, <we’ólwe méqw ta xwé:ylem.>, /we=?al=wr máq" t-ëx"i-(y)ləm"l, 'Your rope is too thick., Your rope is too coarse.!', attested by JL (7/13/79).<mekwelql>, ds /mák"=éiłql"l/, ANA ['(have) coarse hair'], lx <=áqel ~ =éqel ~ =elqel> hair, fur, fleece, wool, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, attested by BHTTC.<mékweth ~ mékwethel>, ds /mék"=e= mék"=éel"/l, ABFC /'to kiss, kiss on the lips', literally /'thick in the mouth', ASM ['subject is semantic agent'], lx <=éth ~ =éthel ~ =óthel> in the mouth, possibly <=el> get, become, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group.<xwémékwaðhel>, ds /x"=mék"=éel or x"=mék"=a[=Aè]=je=el"l/, ABDF ['he got kissed'], ASM ['subject is probably patient'], lx <xw=> pertaining to the face, head or throat or always, possibly <a-àblaut> resultative or possibly <=óthel> (may be idiolectal variant of <=óthel> on the mouth, <=el> get, become, phonology: ablaut possible, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.<xwémékwaðhem>, mds /x"=mék"=a[=Aè]=je=əm"l/, ABDF ['kiss'], ASM ['subject is probably semantic agent'], (<=em> middle voice), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.<xwémékwaðht>., pcs /x"=mék"=a[=Aè]=je(əl)=T/, ABDF /'kiss s-th, (kiss s-o [Deming, IHTTC])'l, (<=t> purposeful control transitivity), 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 <xwémékwaðt>, /x"=mék"=e=ə=T/, also /'kiss s-o'l, attested by Deming, IHTTC; found
Fold all my red clothes.


<mekwó:métxel>, dnom //mékʷ=á:métx=x'əčll/, ANA ['(big) toe'], literally /stout member/portion on/of the foot', lx <=ométx> 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).

<memekwóyetsetes>, df //mék=ĆəC=Cll, EZ ['bumblebee'], ['family Bombidae, Bombus spp.'], literally possibly root <mekw> thick, stout, (<R1> resultative or continuous), lx <=yoe> meaning uncertain, <=tse> on the hand, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC.

<mekwó'méltses>, ANA ['thumb'], see mékw.

<mekwó:méltes>, ANA ['thumb'], see mékw.

<mekwó:méltes>, ANA ['thumb'], see mékw.

<mekwó:métxel>, ANA ['(big) toe'], see mékw.

<mekwó' ~ mékwʷ>, free root //mékʷ (~ mékwʷ)/, [mókʷ' ~ mékʷ'], NUM if all, every/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/172, 3/29/77, etc.), TM, EB, AD, JL, Deming, BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /á:mét/ (rej. by AC), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bökʷ'/ all H76:26-27; found in <mokw'chew>, //mökʷ'-c-əčl, /'all of us', attested by BJ (12/5/64), <mokw'elep>, //mökʷ'-əčp/ll, /you all, all of you', attested by AC, example: <lichap mókw' áhlte?>, //li-c-ɛp mókʷ' ʔẹt=əčl//, /'Did you all eat?', attested by AC, <lelemétemchxw mókw' yel á:kwkʷ/>. //ĆəC=ĆəC=ĆəC=təC-c-x' mókʷ' ye=l ʔẹ-wkʷ'/ll, /Fold all my clothes.', attested by Elders Group, <lelemétemchxw mókw' ye tskw:mm l á:kwkʷ/>. //ĆəC=ĆəC=ĆəC=təC-c-x' mókʷ' ye=c=tí-m l ʔẹ-wkʷ'/ll, /Fold all my red clothes.', literally /plural object= fold =the purposefully -main clause subj. -you all the (human plural) have= red my belongings', attested by Elders Group, <mokw'tset lá:/>. //mökʷ'-c-əčp/ll, /All of us are going/ll, attested by AC, <mókw'tsepácha áhlte wáy:élés.>, //mökʷ'-c-ɛp-cɛ ʔẹt=əčl wáy-á=əčl//, /'Both of you will eat tomorrow.'ll, literally /it will be all you folks eat a meal tomorrow', attested by AC, <mokw'tset éwelh teló:met welí:xx xwe'ít/>. //mökʷ'-c-əčp ʔẹt=əčl=á=Á=meta wə-li-x' x'əčl=ul, /'We don't (all) understand what you're saying.'ll, literally /all -we don't -past know -happen/manage to -oneself if/when - (there) -you
subjunctive what is someone saying?", attested by AC, <mékwí' tel mámele. ~ mékwí' l mámele.>, //mék" ʔi ts C,ʔ=mél~ ~ mékw" ʔi C,ʔ=mél~1 /'My children are all here.'/, phonology: consonant-loss when i is pronounced as suffix (unusual), attested by Elders Group. <mékwí' swàyèl kws yòyes.>, //mék" s=wéyél k"-s yá[C,ʔ=]-[ys]~/, //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, <mékwí'cha swàyèl kw'els yòyes.>, //mék"=c s=wéyél k"-l-s yá[C,ʔ=]-[ys]~ /ys~/[ys]-[ys]~//, //I'll be working every day./, literally /it will be every/all day that I am working/, attested by AD, also <chow mékwí' swàyèl kw'els yòyes.>, //cè-aw mékw" s=wéyél k"-el-s yá[C,ʔ=]-[ys]~ //, literally /future tense -contrastive every day that I am working/, attested by AD, <mékwí' slát kw'es emís te lámëntset te isále spáth t'osuw áhtels te qwe'óp.>, //mék" s=lát k"-ές ʔɛmí-s tè 1ηlɛm-c-τ tè ʔísiɛs s=pći ñ-a-uw ʔɛl=[el-s tè q"ʔápl/, //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, <ówe lís mékwí' >, //Íowή l-ís mékw"-ll, /some, not all//, literally /is not aux (there?) -third person subj. all/, attested by EB, <esu mékwí' ó:h yutl'òlem.>, //1ήs-ú mékw" s=áticas tè ʔɛmí-s=áticas tè ʔísiɛs s=pści e-s-uw ʔɛl=[el-s tè q"ʔápl/, //And so they all got in the canoe./, literally /'ambig. past -third-person subj. all contrastive all get aboard (a canoe/conveyance) they/; usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <su eyémó kwsu mékwís'>, //ls-s u ʔɛy=ím-ά k"-s-u mékw"-s/-ll, //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, <wémékwi' su éyso áhłte.>, //swè-mék" s-ú ʔɛy-í-ʔè-4[el/-ll/, //They are all well./, literally /'contrastive - all nominalizer-contrastive be good -third-person subject -just (they known to hearer)/, attested by JL, <latset mekw' áyl tl'ekwtsset t'átiyeq'.>, //lís-c-η mékw" ʔɛy=ol ʔə=k"-c-τ t'[C,ʔ=]-jyaq"//, //We all left because we were mad.//, attested by Deming, //kw'étslexwes te swięyeq mékwí' yi shılleháli.>, //k"é-c=l-θx=as tè s=wiçi mék" ʔy s=C,εC=[e]1ll~ll/, //The man saw all the women./, usage: double entendre, attested by Elders Group, <éy tel sqwáwele kwëtslélo mékwó i(kw'eló).>, //lʔɛy t-ɛl s=q"ɛl=awél k"=c=l-áłe mékw" ʔi=t=k"=a-làll/, //I'm glad to see you all here./, attested by Deming. <kwé mékwó'stâ'}, //kwé ò mék"-s t[=t(θ)=]-ß ll/, //every-/ll, literally /what's (the) (remote) as relativizer) all -just alike,similar, same/, phonology: consonant merger with glottalization /[θ]~ /θ'/ or /<T~ /<T/ (=à) sx =li-s//, /'The man saw all the women at Sumas'/, literally /'it's everywhere the water at the Sumas'/, attested by EB, <ye lí kw' mékwó' shxwís li te B.C.'>, //lyə lî k" mékwó' sx=li-s li t 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), <mékwo' shxwélémis >, //mék"=~sx=ха~l-[A]=l~m-ssl/, /a person who is going from house to house or wandering from house to house, (an itinerant person, wanderer)/, literally /every -jst nominalizer= continuous/plural- going to -his'/, attested by EB (12/12/75). <semikw> >, strs //l=ti=h=mi=1=[A]=l~k"//, NUM ['all of them (people)']/, (ssel> static), (shee> resultative), (s-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjetival verb, attested by AC, example: <semikw' tél schápt> , //l=ts=mi=1=[A]=l~k" t-t=ɛl s=c épëll/, //all of my uncles' wives'/, attested by AC (11/16/71). <mekwí'stäm ~ mékwí'rtam>, cpds //mek"=s=ł=ôm (~ mok"=s=ł=ôm)/, NUM ['everything'], (ssel> nominalizer) (suffixed only in the whole stem, stäm, is compounded after the root mekwí'; 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 (kwé-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, kw'eses, 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'íthométel lám kw'wát mókw'stám.>, //c'i=T-ámə-c-əl lé=m k'əə mok'əə=s=təm/, /'We thank you for everything./, attested by AD, <mékw'stám il kw'étslexw.>, //mok'əə=s=təm ?i-1 k'əə əc=l-əx'w/, /I saw everything./, literally /'if I see everything/', attested by Elders Group, <mékw'stám kw'étslexwes yi siwíyeqe.>, //mok'əə=s=təm k'əə əc=l-əx'w-əs yi s=i=wiqəl/, /The men saw everything. (see)/, attested by Elders Group. <mékw'stám skw'xám ~ mékw'stám skw'xmin.>, cpds //mok'əə=s=təm s=k'əə əx'=M1=əm ~ mok'əə=s=təm s=k'əə əx'=əm/, NUM /math, mathematics//, morphosememic development (SMM), semantic comment: from lit. "everything (in) numbers"), attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332) <mékw'ewát>, cpds //mok'əə=wət//, 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 <mékw'ewát> (prob. <mekw'wát>), //mok'əə=wət//, also /'anybody//, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <mékw' twéát>, //mok'əə=tə=wət//, attested by Elders Group, also <mékw' twéátes>, //mok'əə=tə=wət=əs/-əs\), also /'anybody//, comment: see minimal sentence contrast below, attested by Elders Group, example: <mékw'ewát kw'étslexwes.>, //mok'əə=wət k'əə əc=l-əx'w-əs\), /'He saw everybody./, Elders' comment: "shortcut for mékw' twéát kw'étslexwes", attested by Elders Group, also <mékw' twéát kw'étslexwes.>, //mok'əə=tə=wət k'əə əc=l-əx'w-əs\), attested by Elders Group, <lítsel kwétslexw kw'e mékw'ewát.>, //lí-c-əl k'əə əx'=l-əx'w k'əə mok'əə=wət//, /'Did I say everyone's name?/, literally /do (yes/no-question) -subj. -1 manage to name them/him/her/it the (remote) everyone/, attested by Deming, <mékw'ewát lám.>, //mok'əə=wət lə=m\), /'Everybody went.\), attested by EB, also <mókw'e lám.>, //mok'əə=əl lə=m\), literally /just all went.\), Elders' comment: "mékw'ewát lám is a better way to say it", attested by EB, <vé mestíyexw; mékw'ewát ll'íes.>, //léy məstíyex\); mok'əə=wət ə'=l\), /'He's a good person; everyone likes him, He's popular./, attested by Elders Group, <mékw'ewát kw'étslexwes te siwíyeqe.>, //mok'əə=wət k'əə əc=l-əx'w-əs\ te s=wiqəl/, /'The man saw everyone., The man saw everybody./, usage: double entendre, attested by EB, Elders Group, <kw'étslexwes te siwíyeqe
kw'e mekw'átes (mekw'wátes?), */kʷ' éc=l-ōx-əs tə s=wiqə kʷ'ə məkʷ'=át(-=)əs (məkʷ'*=wéʔ(-=)əs?)/, //The man saw everyone.', usage: double entendre, *<kw' ét' lexw te swiýeqe kw'e mekw'ewátes/> rejected by EB (4/24/78), <mekw'ewátw kw' ét' lexw te swiýeqe/>. //məkʷ'*=wéʔ kʷ' éc=l-ōx tə s=wiqə/, //Everyone saw the man., Everybody saw the man.'/, usage: double entendre, attested by EB, Elders Group. <mekw'ewátw lép'exes te xeytl'áls>, //məkʷ'*=wéʔ /*_'=t ét'əx-əs tə xié'̣=ɛls/, //The grizzly ate everybody. (eat s-th/s-o)/, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77), also <lép'exes te xeytl'áls mekw'ewátes>. //lém'*=δx-əs tə xié'̣=ɛls məkʷ'=wéʔ-əs//, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77), <lép'exes te xeytl'áls mékw' ét'awátes/>. //lém'*=δx-əs tə xié'̣=ɛls məkʷ'*=wéʔ-əs//, /'The grizzly ate anybody. (eat s-th/s-o)/, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77), <st'l'ís kw'e mékw' ét'awátes/>. //í=í=x* ʔex'*=əs=T kʷ'ə məkʷ'=wéʔ-əs/, /'when you give equal amounts/an equal share to everyone/', attested by Elders Group (3/72).

mekw'ét ~ mólkw'ét ~ mékw'ót>, pcs //məkʷ'*=δT or məkʷ'*=ə[= ̣]T ~ məkʷ'=áT or məkʷ'*=ə[=A=]T/II, ABFC /'take it all, pick it all up/, possibly root <mekw' > 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 /békʷ'*=əd/ (// léc'*=əd/) /take it all H76:28, also <mékw' ét'/>. //məkʷ'*=δT/II, also /'take it all/, attested by EB (12/15/75).

mékw' ét, pcs //məkʷ'*=δT-et or məkʷ'*=ə[= ̣]T-et/II, ABFC /'take all of themselves, pick themselves all up/, (<=et) reflexive), phonology: stress-shift or stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, picked up by AC, example: <mékw' ét'chæp emí>, //məkʷ'*=δT-et-c- ep ʔəmí/, /'All of you come./, literally perhaps /'take/pick up all of yourselves (and) come/., attested by AC (11/17/71).

mekw' ~ mólkw' ~ mékw'w, bound root /məkʷ'*= δmökʷ'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 /békʷ'*(u) take what one finds (often referring to what can be eaten) H76:28-29.

mekw'et ~ mólkw'et, pcs //məkʷ'*=δT ~ məkʷ'*=əT/II, 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 /békʷ'*=u/ /pick up various eatable items from the ground (such as apples), gather up from the ground or floor H76:29.

smólkw' or smék'w, stvi //ls=məkʷ' or ls=θê-məkʷ'//, DESC [('be) found']. (s=) static, possibly <he=> resultative, phonology: consonant merger, optional vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/24/70).

Smímkw', dmv //l=C, i=məkʷ'//, 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, thunderbird is there, this mountain threw rocks back and forth at Lhlíqeq (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', izs //c=mékʷ'//, [ê=môkʷ''], MC /'find/., (<ch= ~ ts=) intransitivizer, attested by (EH,RG 7/23/99) (SU transcription, tape 2), example: <tsel chmékw'>, [cɪl êmôkʷ''], 'I found', attested by (EH,RG 7/23/99) (SU transcription, tape 2).

chhémkw', ctv //c=hô-m øk'//, [ê=hâ-mk''], MC /'finding things/., attested by (EH,RG 7/23/99) (SU transcription, tape 2), example: <tsel chhémkw'>, [êl hâm'k''], 'I'm finding things', attested by (EH,RG 7/23/99) (SU transcription, tape 2).
<mékw'ém>, df //mák'~ēm\l/, MC ['use second-hand'], (=em> intransitive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB.

<smék'wem>, dnom //ls=mák'~ēm\l/, MC 'something used that one picks up and uses, something second-hand', (=em> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /s-bák'~ēb/ plunder gotten in a raid H76:29.

<mék'wemáwtxw>, ds //mák'~ēm=Éwtx\l/, BLDG ['second-hand store'], ECON, SOC, lx =áwtxw> building, house, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, EB.

<mék'wem>, MC ['use second-hand'], see mékw' ~ mówk'.

<mék'wemáwtxw>, BLDG ['second-hand store'], see mékw' ~ mówk'.

<mék'wet ~ mówk'et>, MC 'find it, pick it up!', see mékw' ~ mówk'.

<mék'wét ~ mówk'ēt ~ mówk'ót>, ABFC 'take it all, pick it all up!', see mékw' ~ mówk'.

<mékwéwát>, HUMC 'everybody, everyone, (anybody [Elders Group 3/1/72])', see mékw' ~ mówk'.

<mékwéwátés ~ mék'wéwát>, PRON 'everybody, everyone', see wát.

<mék'wstám ~ mówk'rtám>, NUM ['everything'], see mékw' ~ mówk'.

=mel>, da //=mél\l/, DIR 'location around a house, part!', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, probably related to lx =ō:mel> member, part, portion, derivational suffix; found in <axélésmel>, //?ex'álésmél=mel\l/, 'in front (of a house)', //téléx'mel> //célk'~ex'él=mel\l/, 'behind or back of a house', //s'át'qmel> //l's=tel'q=mel\l/, 'outside (of a house)', //béle> //cél=mel\l/, 'top of a house', //s'aléts ~ s'alétsmel ~ alétsmel>, //l'séléc ~ (s)?élé=mel\l/, 'bottom of a tree (trunk) or house (foundation) (all examples occur without the =mel and correspondingly lack the meaning (of a house)).'


<meláses te sîsemóye>, cnds //mélásəs-s to C, i=əm=áyə\l/, 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 sîsemóye>, FOOD ['honey'], see meláses.

<mél ~ melə>, free root //mélə ~ réal-\l/, 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 /mónəʔ/ [mónʔə] child (of someone, kinterm), offspring, son, daughter, N.Lushootseed /bədáʔ/ and S.Lushootseed /bədəʔl/ offspring, (one's own) child Hess1976:24, attested by AC, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), EB, many others, other sources: ES /méləl/ child (kinterm), also <bèle>, //bèle\l/, dialects: Squattis village or family therein, isolated other dialects, phonology: half-closed b, attested by JL, AL, Mrs. AJ (MJ); DM, example: <tel méle>, //lə-l mélə\l/, //l'my son\l/, literally '/the (male or gender unspecified) offspring!', attested by BJ (12/5/64), <swíyeqe méle>, //ls=qwiə méle\l/, //l'son\l/, literally '/male child (kin)!', attested by AC, <sháli (the, kw'the) méles>, //ls=ʌ-li (êə, k'~êə) mélə-s\l/, /a daughter, her child is female/, literally /is female the (female present), the (female remote)) her/his child\l/, semantic environment ['answer to question, What (sex) is the child?'], attested by AC, <swíyeqe kw'ẽ méles>, //ls=qwiə k'~êə mélə-s\l/, /'his/her/its/their) child is a boy, a son\l/, literally /is male the (remote, male or sex unmarked) his/her/its/their child\l/, semantic environment ['answer to
question, What (sex) is the child?), attested by AC, <mél:es te tl'áql:éle>, //mél:ë-s te č'a-[s]=[q-t=]-l'é/ó/ ('the deer's child', literally /'its child/child of the deer', attested by AC, <liye skwétawx (the shhál:ili, kwthé swiéye) a mél:ë?>, //li-ë s=[k]-átx ' (č'ë s=[f]-l'i, k-č'ë s=[wiq]-?ë mélëll, /'Is your (daughters, son) home?/', literally /'is -yes/no question inside (the (female), the (male, near but out of sight)) your child/offspring/', attested by AC, <e(wa)á tl'ös te qetl:ousw tl'ő te mél:ëes.>, //t'ëwëë-ë č'a-s te chief qëe=č'a=s=[uw ë-á te mél:ë-u-s/-ll, /'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 swíyeq al mél:ëa>, //t'a s=[wiq] (ʔa)-1 mél-ë/í, /'my son/', attested by EB, <the shhál:ili al mél:ë>, //ʔë s=[f]-l'i mél-ë/í, /'my daughter, her daughter/', attested by EB, <átele mél:ë>, //ʔë-če[t-l] mél-ë/-ll, /'Goodness child., Gee wíč child./(, syntactic comment: vocative lacks article as iere, attested by EB.

<mál:mële>, pln //C,č=[m]él-ë/-ll, KIN /'children (kinterm, someone's), sons, (daughters)', (<R7>= plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ 35/64), other sources: H-T <mál:méle> (macron over first a) children (collect.), example: <l swál málele>, //l s=[w]-l C,č=[m]él-ë/-ll, /'my (own) children/', attested by AC, <tel málele>, //t'a-l C,č=[m]él-ë/-ll, /'my children, my family/', attested by BJ 12/5/64, also <tel bátele>, //t'a-l C,č=[b]él-ë/-ll, dialects: Squatits village, rare scattered other idiolects, phonology: half-closed b, attested by JL, AL, Mrs. AJ (MJ), DM.


<mál:mele>, dmn //C,č=[m]él-ë/-ll, 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 <mál:méles>, //C,č=[m]él-ë/-ll, /'her/his/their baby, her/his/their child (up to 8)', attested by EB.

<mál:mele>, dmn //C,č=[m]él-ë/-ll, TIME [first month ?], literally /'little child/', (<R4>= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<mál:mele>, dmpl //C,č=[-A-]-=[m]él-ë/-ll, KIN /'many little children'(e-ablaut plural on C,č- (<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)

<mál:méles 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)

<séméle>, strs //s=[h]-[m]él-ë/-ll, ABFC /'have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered)l/', (<s>= stare), (<he>= resultative), phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, example: <luh xwá seméle>, //l=uh x'ë s=[h]-[m]él-ë/-ll, /"She's just born(e) a baby.," She's just had a baby./, literally /'she =already get/become have given birth/had a baby/delivered?/', attested by AC.

<senseméle>, plv //C,č=[s]éméle/-ll, 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.

<sméláte>, dnom //s=[m]él-ë/-ll, 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.

<sméléla>, ds //l=[m]él-ë/-ll, ABFC /'giving birth, having a child, having a babyl/', (<ts>= have), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also <tsméle>, //l=[m]él-ë/-ll, attested by Elders Group,
example: <xóxelhmet the tsméla>, //xóxul-[C,ε]-|=mêT ê=c=mêlê//, looking after someone having a baby/, literally /looking after s-o the (female) having a baby/, attested by EB.

<smelám>, dnom //s=mêlê|=êm//, KIN ['adopted child'], SOCT, (<s=> nominalizer), (<ám> intransitivizer), phonology: stressed intransitivizer, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<txwméla ~ texwméla>, ds //txw=|=mêlê//, KIN ['adopt a child'], lx <texw=> mid-, half, step-, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<txwmelem>, df //txw=|=mêlê|=m/, KIN ['step-child'], possibly <m> nominalizer?, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: H-T <tutuqméla> (macron over u) step-child.

<txwmámelem>, pln //txw=|=mêlê|=m/, KIN ['step-children'], (<R7=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC; found in <txwmámelems>, //txw=|=C,ε=mêlê=m-s//l, his stepchildren/, attested by AC.

<txwmélá>, df //txw=|=mêlê|=m or txw=|=mêlê=Aê=|=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 //C,ε=mêlê=|=há=|=H//=, ANA /'egg (of bird, fowl)/, literally /'(many) young children'/, (<R7=> plural), lx <só:llh ~ =(h):=ö:lh ~ =ë:lh> 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 <mamelehó:llh>, //C,ε=mêlê=|=há=|=H//=, also /'bird egg'/, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<mámeleha:yëlhs te sisémoye>, cpds //C,ε=mêlê=|=ha|=|=Aê|=|=y+=|=s te sisêmoyêllê/, 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).

<mámeleha:yeh xélèl>, cpds //C,ε=mêlê=|=ha|=|=Aê|=|=y=xél|=|=ë//=, SCH /'crayon '/, literally /'young children writing-device'/, (á-ablaut > derivational), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<smimeleholhàala>, ds //s=C,ê=(C,ε)=mêlê=|=hal=|=êlê//=, 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:lhlh> young, offspring, lx <alà> container of, phonology: reduplication replacing reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<mimeleò:yhlh>, df //C,î=mêlê=|=ê=|=y=|=e|=|=î=|=M1|=|=ê=|=ê//=, PE ['doll?'], literally /little child's young/offspring/child (or) little child's wood'/, PLAY, (<R4=> diminutive), possibly <ò:yhlh(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).

<mélelhlp>, df //mélelh|=|=ê|=|=h//=, 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 <mélê> child or possibly root <melâm> 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 thá:ya), possibly <= => derivational, lx <élhlp> tree, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72)(except semantic info. from others below), other sources: JH /mélêmélhp/, H-T <mElEmE'ítp>, also <melémélhp>, //mélê(=)=|=ê|=|=h//=, attested by Deming, AC, also <mélemélhp>, //méla(=)=|=ê|h//=, attested by Elders Group (1/29/75).
<méleqw>, possibly root //mél-éq'//, ANA ['animal and bird gall-bladder'], (semological comment: gloss could be reversed with that of méssel fish gall-bladder), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: JH /mél-éq'/ gall, compare <mélwq> fish heart; uvula.

<méлés>, df //mél=ə=ʃ/m, EZ ['raccoon'], ['Procyon lotor pacificus'], ASM ['there used to be lots of stories about him'], possibly root <mél> get hit (as in <xw=mél=kw=es> hit in the face) after a story about why raccoon got the black mask across his eyes, lx <=es on the face, possibly <= ʔ= derivalional, 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 /mél/.

<Smelô'], df //s=mél(ə)=ʃ/w, N /Raccoon (name in a story), (Lynx [JL])/, MYC, EZ, (<s=> nominalizer/affectionate), possibly <=ó(ə)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 /'pick/pluck on the bottom/rump'/, attested by Halkomelem Instructor's Association (12/26/77), also /'pick/pluck on the bottom/rump'/, attestde by Halkomelem Instructor's Association (10/26/77), also <smélews>, //s=méləʃ//, comment: many possible derivations for this (with R4A=, with =R1=, with =eltes, with root mel or mél or me or other vowels, with ts sic for ts', etc.), attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<mélés'>, root or stem //méləʃ//, meaning uncertain

<lhemelëts'>, df //l(e=)méləʃ or ləm=ələʃ', 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:lt's' a braid, etc., cf. Suttles Musqueam suffix <=ets' 14.6.29), possibly root <mélëts'> mixed up (perhaps because animals appear confused when bitten?), possibly root <méál'> come off, take off, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64, tape transcript old p.294), also <lhmélëts'>, //l(=)méləʃ or łəm=ələʃ', literally perhaps /pick/pluck on the bottom/rump/, attested by Halkomelem Instructor's Association (10/26/77), also <smélews>, //s=méləʃ', comment: many possible derivations for this (with R4A=, with =R1=, with =eltes, with root mel or mél or me or other vowels, with ts sic for ts', etc.), attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<mélëts'methó:yt'ël>, LANG ['mixed up in speaking'], see mál ~ mél.

<mélëts'methó:yt'hel>, LANG ['mixed up in speaking'], see mí:l ~ mí:l.

<mélqw or lemélqw>, df //l(=)mé=əq or łəm=ələq'/, ABDF /fall on one's forehead, drop on one's forehead, fall onto one's head/, possibly root <méльq> hit? or mé ~ (e)më come or possibly root <łom> 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 mélqwe te siyólh.>, //lə mél(ə)=əq''ə= s'yál/!,'Wood fell or dropped on one's forehead.'/, attested by JL.

<mélkw>, bound root or stem //mél(ə)=ʃ'/, perhaps get hit

<xwmélkw'es>, df //x=mél(ə)=ʃ'=əʃl/, 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.

<melëkw'es>, df //CəC₂=mél(ə)=k'=əʃl/, ABDF ['hit on the face (several times)'], ASM ['and with the sqóyep badger the marks stayed'], compare <mélëts> racoon, (<R3=> plural), lx <=es on the face, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape).

<mel> EFAM /make a mistake, blunder/, see mál ~ mél.

<melëkw'es>, ABDF ['hit on the face (several times)'], see xwmelkw'es.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<melmélkw’es sqoyép>, EZ ['badger or wolverine'], see sqoyép.

<melmeló:ythel>, LANG ['blunder in speaking'], see mél ~ mêl.

<melméló:ws>, ABFC ['get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food'], see mál ~ mêl.

<melmelqiwìwèl>, EFAM /'forgetful, mixed up (mentally, emotionally)/, see mál ~ mêl.

<melméló:ythel>, LANG /'blunder in speaking/], see mêl.

<melmélô:ws>, ABFC /'get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food/], see mél ~ mêl.

<melmelqwìwèl>, EFAM /'forgetful, mixed up (mentally, emotionally)/, see mál ~ mêl.

<melmélots>, EFAM /'confused/], see mél ~ mêl.

<melmelquéwet>, MC /'really mixed s-th up/], see mél ~ mêl.

<melmélqeliythílem>, LANG /'forget in speaking, forget one's words, forget a word/'], see mél ~ mêl.

<melmélqithílem>, LANG /'blunder in speech/], see mél ~ mêl.

<melmílets’>, EFAM /'confused/], see mál ~ mêl.

<melmelqwìwèl>, EFAM /'forgetful, mixed up (mentally, emotionally)/, see mál ~ mêl.

<melmélqeliythílem>, LANG /'forget in speaking, forget one's words, forget a word/'], see mél ~ mêl.

<melmélqithílem>, LANG /'blunder in speech/], see mél ~ mêl.

<mélqí:wsem>, ABDF /'to faint/], see mél ~ mêl.

<mélqw>, free root /mélq*/l, ANAH /'uvula (fleshy knob dangling down in throat)'], ANAF /'fish heart/], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, Elders Group, compare <mélqw> animal and bird gall-bladder (or fish gall-bladder).

<mélqweqel ~ smélqweqel>, ds /mélq*=qél ~ s=mélq*=qél/], ANAH /'uvula, uvula down in the throat/], (ss= nominalizer), lx <eqel> in the throat, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, example: <híkw ta mélqweqel.> /hík t-*, mélq/=qél/**, /'Your uvula is big./, usage: said to you when you talk too much, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<mélqweqel ~ smélqweqel>, ANAH /'uvula, uvula down in the throat/], see mélqw.

<melúmesmes>, EZ /'small adult cows, (small adult cattle)'], see músmes.

<mélxw>, bound root /mélx*/ grease, oil///.

<mélxwt>, pcs /mélx*=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'], (st= purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC, BHTTC.

<smólxw>, strs /s=mè/=Aâ=lx/**, DESC [('be oiled'), (ss= static), (ó-ablaut resultative)], phonology: ablaut, transitivizer: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC, comment: smólxw is an unlikely variant.

<smelmólxw>, chrs /s=C,èC2=mè/=Aâ=lx/**, strs, DESC [('be oily (?)'), (R3= characteristic)], phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC.

<mélxweqwem>, mdls /mélx*=eq*=em/], ABFC /'oil one's hair, oil one's head/], CLO, PE, lx <eqw> on the hair, on top of the head, (em middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<melxwqwéylém>, incs /mélx*=eq*=iè=m/], mdls, ABFC /'oil one's hair, oil one's head/], lx <eqw> on the hair, on top of the head, (em 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.

<mélxweqwt>, pcs /mélx*=è=m*T/], ABFC /'oil his/her/its head'], lx <eqw> on the hair, on top of the head, (st= purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<melxwiwèsem>, mdls /mélx*=iwès=m/], ABFC /'grease one's body'], lx <iwès> on the body, on the skin, (em middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (Fish Camp 7/20/79).
Indian plum

<melxweqwem>, ABFC /oil one's hair, oil one's head/, see mélxw.

<melxweqwt>, ABFC ['oil his/her/its head'], see mélxw.

<melxwilsem>, ABFC ['grease one's body'], see mélxw.

<melxqwélyém>, ABFC /oil one's head, see mélxw.

<mélxwéty>, MC /grease s-th/s-o, oil s-th/s-o, rub something on s-th/s-o/, see mélxw.

<mélxweth>, bound stem //mélx*' (=) œ''/, meaning uncertain


<Mélxweth>, ds /=mélx*= (=) œ''/, PLN ['a creek probably on the CPR side (west side) of the Fraser River between Yale and Strawberry Island'], ASM ['probably below Shxw'ílemwelah and above Alwís Lhqéletel (which is the second creek below Suka Creek on the CN (east) side); named from smélxweth' dipper bird because these birds abound on this creek'], grammatical comment: derived by removing the s9 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.

<mélhqw>, bound root or stem //métxq''/, meaning uncertain.

<smélhmhétxw>, stvi //=C= =métxq''/, 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 <smÉlÉtmÉtllÉtEp> (macron over e) uneven, rough [of ground].

<méhxwély>, ds //métx* = x = M2 = ]x* = ò''/, 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 <xel> go, come, get, possibly <metathesis> derivation, possibly root <lhxw ~ lhéxw> spit out, comment: may have this root because, like lhéxwìlhxwì 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 /méltx* òl/, Salish cognate: Squamish /sméltx*l Indian plum W73:201, K69:56, example: <ts'méth te mélxwélE />, //c'=méto ' l méltx* òl/, 'The Indian plum is blue (or purple).', attested by Elders Group.

<mélhxwélylhp>, ds //mél=]=lx* = ò= + ò pl/, EB /Indian plum bush/, ['Osmaronia cerasiformis'], lx =élhp plant, tree, phonology: AC had some trouble pronouncing this word, this may indicate that it should be mélxwílylhp, following the regular morphophonemic rule of consonant-change and vowel-change that el → iy before =elhp, instead of being irregular phonologically, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<mélhxwélylhp>, EB /Indian plum bush/, see mélxwél.

<mémax>, SOC /'to separate people fighting, to split up people fighting'/, see má ~ má'.

<memékwóyetses>, ABDF /'have fingers so cold they can't bend'/, see mékw.

<méméleqel>, HHG /'small containers (a number of them)'/, see méméleqel.

<mémíleTs>, EFAM /'mixed up'/, see mál ~ mél.
<memílets>, DESC ['mixed up'], see mí:l ~ mîl.

<memílt>, EFAM /discriminate against s-o, not accept s-o/, see mî:lt.

<memílt>, SOC /not accept s-o, discriminate against s-o/, see mî:lt.

<meqó:š>, TIME /about December, (January to February [Billy Sepass])/, see máqa ~ máqe.

<méqšel>, possibly root /m=émq'sel/, ANA ['nose'], ASM ['young sprouts of tansy are used as medicine for nosebleed—they are stuck up inside 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 * <sthxwółqěmšel>, lit. 'nose-bleed medicine'-BG], possibly root /m> empty root or nominalizer, possibly <éqšel> on the nose, syntactic analysis: nominal, perhaps noun, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), EB, JL, other sources: ES /měqšel/, H-T /múksil/, example: <ix te méqšel.>, /ítx ɬe měqšel/, l/scratched on the nose, (The nose got scratched.)/, attested by JL.

<Méqšel>, df /m=émqšel/, 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 White man, homesteaded there and was called Méqšel 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 Méqšel by some, prob. Méqšen 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.

<sméqšel>, stvi /s=méqsəll/, 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.


<Méqšel>, PLN ['rock shaped like a man's nose on the north side of Harrison River'], see méqšel.

<meqšémel>, ABFC ['clean one's nose'], see méqšel.

<méq’>, free root /měq’/, 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 /měq’/ full from eating, also l/get filled (from eating)/, attested by AC, example: <ítsel méq’> (or perhaps) <ítsel méq’>, /ítsel c-eí měq’ or ʔé-c-ʔí měq’/I got filled./, attested by AC, <ítsel méq’ te sthóqwi./, /ítsel c-ʔí měq’ te s=éaq’il/, /I got filled with fish./, attested by AC; found in <měq’tšel.>, /měq’-c-ʔíll/, /I’m full./, attested by MH, example: <líchap méq’?>, /lí-c-ʔí měq’/, /Are you (folks) full?/!, attested by MH.

<meq’lómétx>, ncrs /měq’l=ɬ-áməl/, ABFC ['fill oneself up (by eating)], (<=l) non-control transitive, happen to, manage to, accidentally), (<-ómet> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<méq’et’>, pcs /měq’=ʔíll/, ABFC /swallow s-th, swallow it!, (=et) purposeful control transitive), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, others; found in <méq’et’hala>, /měq’=ʔíl/, /Swallow it!/, attested by AC, example: <méq’et te st’léməxw>, /měq’=ʔí ɬ= t’léməx’/I/swallow the medicine'l, attested by AC, <yalhs’es méq’et’es>, /yəs-ʔ=ʔes
mēq’=ə-T-əs/’, /He just swallowed it./, attested by AC.

<héq’et>, cts /hē-mq’=əT/ , ABFC /’swallowing s-th’, / (hō-) continuous/, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, also <hómq’et>, /hā-mq’=əT/ , phonology: slow speech, attested by AC.

<smēq’eth>, dnom /s=mēq’-èh/ , 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’, / (se) nominalizer/, lx <eth = òth ~ òthél > in the mouth, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by MH, AC, Deming, also <smeq’óth>, /s=mēq’=ā/h/ , attested by AC.

<méq’etsem>, ds /mēq’=əc=əm/ for mēq’ =əè=əml/ , 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: <lāmchxw méq’etsem./ , /lê=m-c=x’ mēq’=əc=əml/ , /’Take what’s left (of the food).’/, literally /you (mildly urging imperative) go take the left-overs/, attested by Deming.

<meq’ethále>, ds /mēq’=əc=əml/ , FOOD /’container for left-overs taken home from feast, doggie bag’, SOC, lx <=álā ~ =āla ~ =āle > container for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming.

<héq’etsem>, ds /hē-mq’=əc=əml/ , 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 Odlem 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’, / (hē-) continuous/, 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 Odlem 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 mēq’.

<meq’ethále>, FOOD /’container for left-overs taken home from feast, doggie bag’, see mēq’.

<méq’etsem>, FOOD /’take left-over food’, see mēq’.

<meq’lómet>, ABFC /’fill oneself up (by eating’)’, see mēq’.

<mēq’w ~ méq’w’>, free root /mēq’w ~ mēq’w’wl/ , [mēq’w ~ mēq’w ~ mēq’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: <sê le méq’w’w’wl/ , /sê=q’w’w’wl/ , /’Oh it burst out.’/, Elder’s comment: “a woman might say this after a man climax’es”, attested by JL (7/20/79 at Fish Camp).

<meqw’méqw’>, plv /C₁əC₂=mēq’w’wl/ , 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=mēq’w’wl tê s=ê’i-m-s/ , /’His berries got all crushed.’/, attested by EB.
<méqw'et>, psc /mékʷ/*=ʔ/., [mékʷ/*ʔ (preferred) ~ mıkʷ/*ʔ ~ mōqʷ/*ʔ], CST /squish s-th round and filled, smash s-th round and filled/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<mék'w ~ mōqw'>, root uncertain /mékʷ/* ~ mōqʷ*/l, meaning uncertain

<smōqw'a ~ smōqw'a>, df /=s=mēqwʷ(=)a ~ s=mēqwʷ(=)al/, 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 (<sli:m>), (except perhaps for DM, JH's elder)], (<sй> nominalizer), possibly root <méqw'> squash s-th round perhaps after its tiny round body with long thin neck and legs, possibly (most) meaning uncertain unless > just, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /smēqwʷ/ great blue heron, sandhill crane, H-T /smōk-wa/ crane (Grus canadensis), also <smōqw'a>.

<Smēmeqw'o>, dmpн /=s=C=/, 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], (<sй> 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, others: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):25.

<méqw'et>, CST /squish s-th round and filled, smash s-th round and filled/, see méqw' ~ mōqw'.

<meqw'méqw'>, CST /many get crushed, get all crushed, many smashed (round and filled)/l, see méqw' ~ mōqw'.


<mesiyeltel ~ mesiːteltel>, dnom /mās=[ə]=f=t=əl ~ mās=f=t=tʃl/, FSH ['anchor'], CAN, root probably cognate with the Lushootseed root meaning stationary, possibly <íyel> net or more likely <íːl> get, become, come, inceptive, IX <tel> device to, thing to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bāʔ,s/ (root) stationary and /bāʔ,s-tʃtʃl/ anchor (noun) and /ʔs-bāʔ,s/ 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 mé ~ mé ~ me.

<mestiyexw>, df /məstiːyəxʷ/", HUMC ['person'], root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, EB, IHTTC, other sources: ES /məstí-yəxʷ/, H-T /misteʔuq> (macrons on e and u), example: <th'ó:kws mestiyexw>, /Ieʔak's məstíyəxʷ/, /seven people/, attested by AC, <qóːx mestiyexw>, /qəʔ-ʔən/-u<̕>, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bāʔ,s/ (root) stationary and /bāʔ,s-tʃtʃl/ anchor (noun) and /ʔs-bāʔ,s/ child who won't move when told to H76:21.

<mesiyetel ~ mesiːteltel>, dnom /mās=[ə]=f=t=əl ~ mās=f=t=tʃl/, FSH ['anchor'], CAN, root probably cognate with the Lushootseed root meaning stationary, possibly <íyel> net or more likely <íːl> get, become, come, inceptive, IX <tel> device to, thing to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bāʔ,s/ (root) stationary and /bāʔ,s-tʃtʃl/ anchor (noun) and /ʔs-bāʔ,s/ child who won't move when told to H76:21.

<meqw'méqw'>, CST /many get crushed, get all crushed, many smashed (round and filled)/l, see méqw' ~ mōqw'.

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English
<mestíyexw xélesem>, //məstiýexʷ x̕áɬ=əs=əml/ 09or //məstiýexʷ x̕[=AɁ=]=əs=əml/, //picture of a person///lit./person pictured///, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<mímstíyexw>, dmn //C,i=məstiýexʷ//, 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.

<mamástíyexw (or better) méméstíyexw>, dmpn //C,i,məstiýexʷ//, HUMC ['kids'], (<-ablaut> plural of diminutive), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, usage: informal (slang), colloquial, attested by AC.

<sméstíyexw>, dnom //s=məstiýexʷ//, REL /'consciousness, 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.

<smísmstíyexw>, dmn //s=C,i=məstiýexʷ//, 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.

<Smísmstíyexwâlá ~ Smísmstíyexwále>, ds //s=C,i=məstiýexʷ=εɬ= ~ s=C,i=məstiýexʷ=εɬ̓=l=ɬ//, 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 //áɬá ~ 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 <Mísmstíyexwála>, //C,i=məstiýexʷ=éɬ̓=l//, 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).


<met>, da //məT//, TIB ['indirect effect non-control transitivizer'], phonology: the <t> //T// in //st// //=ST// causative and in <s~ =et> //=T~ =əT// purposeful control transitivizer and <t> in //məT// becomes <th> //t/ before three inflections, <-ómé, -óx, -et> (/-ámə, -áxθ, -əɬ/) (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'ílemethòxes.>, //t'íɬ=əməT-áxθ-əs//, /'He sings it for me. (sing it for s-o)/, <él'élìyemethòmételchə.>, //C,i=əɬ̓=ɬ(=)=ɬ̓=ɬ̓=məT-ámə-əɬ-c=ɛl-ɛɛ//, /'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 ~ smétóqsel>, df //s=mét=əqsel ~ s=mét=áqsəl//, ANA ['snort'], (<s=> nominalizer),
possibly root <mát> as in <mát> flat organ in sturgeon which was skinned off and boiled down for glue (because it is sticky?)(see <smatmáteqsel> below and <ó-ablaut> above poss. on metathesized root vowel <á>?), lx <élqel> on the nose, phonology: ablaut possible, metathesis remotely possible, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /smátsqsn/ snot W73:241, K67:283.

<smatmáteqsel ~ smatmáteqsel>, chrs //l/s=C, øC,=mát= øqṣql ~ s=C, øC,=mát= øqṣql//, ANA ['(be) snotty'], (⊂s=) static, R3= characteristic, lx <élqel> on the nose, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<metú>, free root /mətú/, 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 //C,=mətú/, EZ ['little lamb'], ['genus Ovis'], (⊂R4=) diminutive, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by BHTTC, example: <qǐ:qel te mímetú.>, //l/s=C,=le=C,=mətú/, 'The little lamb is naughty.', usage: lyrics to the Hiltu song, attested by BHTTC, <ts'ats'ats'il'im te mímetú.>, //C,=s=C,=le=C,=mətú//, 'The little lamb is hopping.', syntactic comment: dmv, cts, its, dmn, attested by BHTTC.

<metú:lqel ~ metú:áqlé>, ds //mətú=əlqṣl ~ mətú=əlqṣl//, WV ['sheep wool'], ANAA, lx <elqel ~ =áqlé> wool, phonology: vowel merger ~ epenthetic glottal stop, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<metú:lqel ~ metú:áqlé>, WV ['sheep wool'], see metú.

<mé't'esemél>, ANAH '/first finger, index finger\l, see már'es.

<met'mét'>, df //C,=m̥t/l, 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 'm̥t/l supple, pliable W73:257, K69:45, example: <met'mét' te kwémlexw.>, //C,=m̥t= k̥əm̥lm̥c̥w//, 'The root is supple.', attested by EB.

<mé'thélh>, free root /méēθ/ll, [mēēθ], 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 speciosus 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:lō (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 /mēēθ/ll 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 mételh 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>, // =mэтT-ɛt or better =mэтT=ɛt//, PRON ['indirect effect non-control reflexive'], see under stem < =et or =et reflexive.

<méthkw>, bound stem //mêke(=)k^x=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^x=mêk=x^iy=əml/, 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 <Máthxwiyi > /mêke(=)k^x=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

<méth'>, bound root //mêk' bluellt', comment: using derived forms of the root as a modifier of other color terms the following combinations were given by AK: semth'il tsqwáy.

<tstméth'>, ds //c=mêk'//, 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, H27, G27, E28, F28, G28; Laurence James (color-blindness): C4; Evangeline Pete: F29; NP: 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, sky, vein, eyes'], see under chart by Rob McLaury, example:

<tsméth' > (te (kxwómëls, plém, mélhxwel, swáyel)), //c=mêk' tə (k^x^x=ämə=ls, plëms, mêk'x^x=el, s=weyək)/l, l 'The (shiny black mountain huckleberry, plum, June plum, sky) is blue.', The (shiny black mountain huckleberry, plum, June plum, sky) is blue., The (shiny black mountain huckleberry, plum, June plum, sky) is blue., the (shiny black mountain huckleberry, plum, June plum, sky) is blue., Chart by Rob MacLaury, example: < tsméth' > (te (léth'ilets, mólsem, xwíxwekw, th'ôlíth'i, kwå:y, xótsa, stó:lô, swáyel)), //c=mêk' te (lé ther-îəəc, málsöm, x^x[=C,ə]=k^x, é'îk^x'ək^x, k^x'y, əcê, ə' ôlé'iy, s=tâ:l=ow, s=weyək)/l, l '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)i, < tsméth' > têtheth., //c=mêk' tə têtheth/l, l 'The vein is blue.', attested by
PK (in Elders Group 5/16/79), also <ts'méth' te tétets., //c'=mée' tə tətəc/ll, attested by MP, <ts'méth' te swáyél., //c'=mée' tə swəy'əll, '/The sky is blue./, attested by JL (5/8/79), also <chméth' (te swáyél.), //c'=mée' (te swəy'əll, '/The sky is blue./, attested by BJ (12/5/64)., <ts'méth' te (mólsem, th'ikkwekw, kwá:y.)., //c'=mée' tə (mólsem, c'ik'en, k'ê-y)ll, '/The (swamp blueberry, blue/grey elderberry, "bluejay" (Steller's jay)) is blue./.>, attested by Deming (5/3/79)(esp. SJ), <ts'méth' te qóː.>, //c'=mée' tə qəll, '/The water is green, The water is blue./, attested by Deming (5/3/79)(esp. SJ).

<ts'méth'il>, stvi //c'=mée'=íl/ll, 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'méth'ó:les>, ds //c'=mée'=á:les/ll, ANA ['(have) blue eyes'], LT, literally 'have blue on the eyes', lx <==ő:les> on the eye(s), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (10/8/75, 5/16/79).

<ts'méth'oméx>, ds //c'=mée'=ámox/ll, LT ['looks blue, blue-looking']/l, (<ts>= have, get, stative with colors), (<-á:mes> looks, -looking, in color), phonology: updrifting, downstepping, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<ts'mímeth>, dmv //c=C, i=mée'/ll, 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 //mée'=íl/ll, 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'il>, //mée'=íl/ll, attested by NP, example: <lulh meth'í:l>. //l=úa mée'=íl/ll, '/They've gone blue./, literally 'be/she/it/they =already go/get/become blue!', attested by AC.

<smeth'íl>, stvi //s=mée'=íl/ll, 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.

<smeth'il>, cts //s=hmée'=íl/ll, incs, LT ['be in a state of getting blue'], (<s>= stative), (<=he= > stative), (<=í:l> go, come, get, become, inceptive), ASM ['the following color terms are used by AK before smeth'il to specify shades of the color: tswxkw"], phonology: he- continuative before a set of verbs beginning in m, l, w, y, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<sméts'>, dnom //s=móc'/ll, 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: <òlwe qéx te sméts'>, //tolh=éta=gəx tə=móc'/ll, 'too much rouge!', attested by Deming.


<sméth'eleqw>, df //s=mée'=əl]=devoicing=]eq'//ll, 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: \( <\text{shíkw te sméth'elhqìw}s.> \), /hìk\* tə s=méè'=əʔl[=devoicing]=]əq"-s//, /'His brain is big./, attested by Deming (2/7/80).

\(<\text{Meth'a:lméxwem ~ Mth'á:lmexwem}>\), ds //mèè'=ə:l\(\text{mèèx}\)=əm or mèè'=ə[=M2=]l=mèèx"=əm?//, PLN /'slough called Billy Harris's Slough or Louie's Slough, the next slough east of Yáłhxetel and west of Q'iq'ewetó:lthel', possibly root \(<\text{mèth'}\) blue or possibly root \(<\text{máth'el'}\) proud, possibly \(<\text{á:lmexw}>\) on the breasts, possibly \(<\text{em}>\) middle voice or place (to get), or \(<\text{el}mexw>\) 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.

\(<\text{meth'élèxw}>\), EFAM /'doubt s-o, not believe s-th/s-o', see máth'el.

\(<\text{méth'elh}>\), possibly root //mèè'=ə\(\text{mèèx}\)=əl, possibly root \(<\text{mèth'}\) blue, possibly \(<\text{elh}>\) past??, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, other sources: ES /mèèc'əh//.

\(<\text{mèth'elhqiwèl}>\), df //mèè'=ə=q(ə)=iw\(\text{èll}\), EZ /'tīck, 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 \(<\text{eqel}>\) after or possibly \(<\text{qel}>\) container, lx \(<\text{iwèl}>\) 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).

\(<\text{mèth'elhqiwèl}>\), EZ /'tīck, woodtick, probably Pacific Coast tick and the wood tick'/, see méth'elh.

\(<\text{meth'i:l}>\), LT /'gone blue, (go blue, get blue, become blue)'/, see méth'.'

\(<\text{mètsa}>\), dnom //mèèc// meaning uncertain, perhaps lump.

\(<\text{smétsa}>\), dnom //s=mèèc\(\text{èll}\), ANA /'lump on person (or creature), goiter'//, EB /'lump on a tree, burl'/, (\(<\text{s}=\) nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bèhèʔ(ə)b/ lump H76:24, compare \(<\text{mèchòs}>\) ling cod.

\(<\text{mèwiya}>\), df //mèw(=)i=ye\(\text{èll}\), ABFC ['piggy-back'], possibly \(<\text{iya}>\) affectionate diminutive, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, usage: possibly baby-talk, attested by EF (3/13/80).

\(<\text{mèxlátst}>\), MC ['take it off from the bottom of s-th (a pack for ex.')], see má ~ má'~.

\(<\text{mexmèxts'el}>\), EZ ['lots of lice'], see méxts'el.

\(<\text{mèxts'el}>\), possibly root //mèx\(\text{c}'\(\text{èll}\)/ or mè(=Aʔ)\(\text{x}'(\text{c}'(\text{èl}))/, [mèx\(\text{c}'\(\text{èll}\), 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 \(<\text{má=x}>\) take it out, remove it, possibly \(<\text{el}>\) around in circles, possibly \(<\text{et}>\) get, go, come, become, inceptive, possibly \(<\text{é-ablaunt}>\) derivational, phonology: possible ablaut, homophonous with word for chickadee, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Deming, SI, MC, MV, LG, Elders Group, BHTTC, also \(<\text{mèxth'el}>\), //mèx\(\text{èx}\)'(\(\text{èll}\), attested by TM (3/29/78), other sources: ES /mèx\(\text{c}'\(\text{èll}/ louse, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bèhèʔ(ə)b/ louse H76:41, Squamish /mèən/ black louse W73:168, K67:254, Sechelt /mèè\=èn/ louse T77:10 N. Straits (Samish dial.) /ŋ\(\text{èən}$/ (VU) body louse, bedbug G86:69,
mexméxts’el, pln //C,eC=x=méx’(c’)=el/, 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’eq méxts’el, cpds //p’eq’ méx’(c’)=el/, EZ '/body louse, graybackl/', ['Pediculus capitis', perhaps others of Pediculus humanus'], ABDF, literally '/white louse/’, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb nominal, attested by Deming (2/7/80).

Shxwelitemelh méxts’el, cpds //s=elitam=ot méx’(c’)=el/, EZ ['common bedbug'], ['Cimex lectularius'], ABDF, literally '/Whiteman style/kind of louse/', (<s=, <s=elh> style, kind of, in the fashion of), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb nominal, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group, Deming.

Lhélméxts’el, ds //L=mex’c’=el/, PE ['fine comb'], HHG, EZ ['(louse-comb)'], MED, ASM ['such combs were used for removing nits and lice/'], literally /extract louse device to/ , phonology: zero-grade of root after stressed full-grade of suffix, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

Lhélméxts’eltel, dnom //L=me’c’=ol/, PE ['real fine-tooth comb'], HHG, EZ ['(louse-comb)'], MED, literally /extract louse device to/ , lx <=el> device to, phonology: zero-grade of root after stressed full-grade of prefix, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

Ts’élxet, pcs //x=c’=el=M4=el/, or (m=)x=c’(c’)=el=M4=el/, [c’[lx’]=lt], 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>, //1(m)xx’=c’=el=M4=el/, or (m=)x=c’(c’)=el=M4=el/, [c’lx’], attested by TM (3/29/78).

Ts’a’lélxet, cts //x=c’=A’-]=el=M4=el/ or (m=)x=c’(c’)=el-A’]=el=M4=el/, 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’a’lélxetl, rcs //x=c’=el=M4=el/, 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, 11/7/75).

Méxts’el, free root //méx’c’=el/, 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’eskikik/ chickadee H76:68, also /skíkek/, //s=kík>, dialects: Cheh., Salish cognate: Thompson /c’eskíkik/ chickadee B74c:13, see qáq for this latter form.

=mxw>, da /=mex”/l, HUMC ['people, person']l, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <lets’ô:mxw>, //l=ot=mx”/l, 'different people (used for different tribes or nationalities')l (compare <l:ts’> be different), <xwelmexw>, //x=el=mex”/l, 'Indian' (compare (perhaps) <xwel> just, only), <s’ô:lmexw>, //lSt=lmex”/l, 'water babies, water pygmies', possibly <st’élmxw>, //St=el=mx”/l, 'medicine' (root <=el> stick on, adhere)(lit. 's-th stuck on a person'), <chi:tmexw>, //c-t=mex”/l, 'big horned owl', <síýwméxtsés ~ syůmwéxtsés>.
<mext'ëles>, df //məxt'ëlies//, 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 <ëles> on the tooth??, syntactic analysis: nominal,

<méyeth ~ méyéth>, probably stem bound //mëyë(=)=ë ~ mëyë(=)=ëll/, root meaning unknown unless <may> help, possibly has <ëth(ël)/ on the mouth since derived form <mëyëth> means meat.

<smëyeth ~ smëyéth>, df //s=mëyëθë ~ s=mëyëéθë//, [smëyëθë ~ smëyëθë], EZ '/(game) animal, (meat)/, FOÖD ['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, others: ES /smëyëθë ~ ëłqëtëθë/ (also Musqueam and Cowichan dialects /s màyëθë/) deer, JH /sì-mì-yë/ meat, animal, H-T <smìyetìs> (mackin over i) deer, any of the larger quadrupeds, also '/(walking) animal/', attested by AC, also '/catttle, meat/', attested by DM (12/4/64), ASM ['(game) animal'], example: <ímit te smëyéth>., //?lm-eθx ί= s=mëyëθë//, 'The animal walks.', attested by AC, <íhëq'åtes smëyéth>, //?qëcëcs=s=mëyëéθë//, 'five animals/', attested by CT, HT, <håwe te smëyéth>., //hëwë ί= s=mëyëéθë//, 'The animal is hunting.', attested by AD, <q'òq'ëy te smëyéth>., //q'å=Ç=C=ë=]y ί= s=mìyëéθë//, 'The animal is sick.', attested by EB, <sq'òq'ëy te smëyéth>., //s=q'å=[C,ë=]y ί= s=mìyëéθë//, 'The animal is dead.', attested by EB, <táwełt te tl'elqëtle kw'se kwëkëxt te smëyéth>., //tkw=a=e=T Tëc'ë[l=]që=Ç=C=ë= të= kë=ë=s=]=të= T t= s=mëyëéθë//, 'l'ight up the deer and shoot the animal', attested by CT, <s'åthët te kw'elëws te smëyéth li te st'et'ékw' siyòlëh>, //pëcë=Ç=T të=kë=ë=]xës= të= s=mëyëìë li të= t'ël'ëk' si=yìll,, 'i/sew the hide of an animal on a circular frame', attested by HT, ASM ['meat'], <wåxëta a smëyéth>., //?lwë=ë=Ç=ë= s=mìyëìë//, 'Have you got any meat?7', literally '/is it none your meat/', attested by AC, <s'ë'åy'xw smëyëth>, //s=cëc'ë[l=]yxë s=mëyëéθë//, 'idried meat', attested by Deming, <spáth smëyëth>, //s=pëcë s=mëyëëëθë//, 'i/might be) bear meat', attested by AD, <hëtsìtes té smëyëth>., //?hëc'=Ç=T=ës= të= s=mìyëëθë//, 'He cuts meat.', phonology: sentence-stress on the article, attested by EB, <tsëtsmel smëyëth>, FOOD steak (lit. cut off + meat), (attested by RG, EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG, EH 6/26/00)

<smëyëthálà>, ds //s=mìyëëθë=Ç=Tëll/, FOOD ['tray for carrying meat'], HHG, LX //a=llà// container of, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<smìmiyàth>, dmm //s=C,ì=mìyëëθë=M2=]ëll/, EZ ['little animal(s)'], (<R4=> diminutive), (metathesis> derivation), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, example: <íhëq'åtes smìmiyàth>, //q'åës/C=C=mëyëëθë=]ëll/, 'five little animals!', attested by EB.

<smìmiyàth ~ smìmiyàth>, dmm //s=C,ì=mìyëëθë=M2=]ëll/, 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> derivation), 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 <smìmiyàts>, //s=C,ì=mìyëëθë=M2=]ëll/, attested by Elders Group (1/15/75).

<miyethëlwët>, ds //mìyëëθë=Ç=Tëll/, CLO ['bucket skin clothes'], LX //=lëwë= clothes, (<s=> nominalizer dropped), phonology: consonant-loss of initial s=, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<mì ~ mé ~ me>, free root //mì ~ më ~ mëll/, 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: <miqelát>, //miqelát/to, /'come again/’, attested by Elders Group, <míchel kw'e ló>, //mí-c-él k"ə lál/, /'I'm coming here/’, attested by EB, <mílha kw'e ló>, //mí-c-él k"ə lál/, /'Come here/’, Elder's comment: "seldom use milha all alone, usually one would add kw'e ló", attested by EB, <míchelcha sq'eq'ó>, //mí-c-él-če s=C,əq’á'l/, /'I'll come along/, (I will come along.), attested by EB, <mižtsel yé:y>, //mi-č-él yá-yssl, /'I'm coming to work/’, attested by AC, <míchxw oyá:y>, //mí-c-čy C,əC=ʔə-yóyl/, /'Come right in/’, literally /'come -mildly urging imperative keep on coming/’, attested by Elders Group, <míchxw stétí stíl'a'áltha>, //mí-c-čx ẓt=C,əlì=C,əC=ʔə-yóyl/, /'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>, //mó-c-čx my=C=T-álx=/, /'You're come to help us/, (also: Come help us.), attested by AC, <méchxw yikwelát kw'e s'álhtel>, //má-c-čx ŝí=k"èl=Ék"ə s=ʔə=C=Tél/, /'Come Bring some food./, attested by AC, <mícháp álhtel. ~ míałha álhtel.>, //mí-c-ýp Tél = mi-čy=C=Tél/, /'Come eat, you folks. ~ Come, eat you folks./, attested by Deming, <méchapp maythóx.>, //má-c-čp my=C=T-áx=/, /'Come help us./, attested by AC, <tewátesó kw'e t'íls kws míq'ó>, //t=Cwát=ës-å k"ə é=t=ls k"s=ší=k"s=żq’á'll/, /'Anybody that want to come along/’, literally /'it's anybody -just that wants -psychological non-control transitivizer that -he come -he travelling along= staticive= together/’, attested by EB, <mišíwl kwetxwílem.>, //mi-čw Tél=, /'I'm coming to sight and it disappeared. /'It came into sight and it disappeared. /'view, come into sight /', attested by AC, <mítlh kwetxwílem.>, //mítlh kwetxwílem emétchap íkw'elò., //mítlh kwetxwílem emétchap íkw'elò. /'If he comes again, I'll go along., (I will come along.)'/, phonology: vowel-reduction, stress-loss, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb, preposition/prepositional verb, attested by RP, EB, <míchlap kwetxwílem.>, //mí-c-čx ÇA=ʔə-á'íls k"-s=T-álx=/, /'Come help me./, (semological comment: coaxing imperative), attested by AC, <míchlap álhtel.>, //mí-c-čp Tél/, /'Come eat children.!, literally /'come -coaxing imperative inside =come/go/get =middle voice/oneself/’, attested by AC, also <méthlw kwetxwílem.>, //má-c-čx Tél=, /'Come help us./, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), <méthlw maythóx.>, //mi-č-čx my=C=T-áx=/, /'Come help me./, (semological comment: coaxing imperative), attested by AC, <mištél kwetxwílem (mámele, stá:xwéllh).>, //mi-čy=C=Tél (C,ə-mála, stá:xwéllh), /'Come eat children.!, literally /'come -command imperative 2p help =purposeful control -me/’, phonology: epenthesis (y added to ease pronunciation), attested by AC, <mištél álhtel (mámele, stá:xwéllh).>, //mi-čy=C=Tél (C,ə-mála, stá:xwéllh), /'Come eat children.!, (semological comment: imperative imperative), attested by MH, <míchlap teséthet.>, //mí-c-čx Tás=ʔə-yóyl/, /'Come and eat. Come near.'/, literally /'come -mildly urging imperative nearer near =purposeful-control -reflexive/’, attested by RP, EB, <miylalha maythóx.>, //mi-čy=C=T-áx=/, /'You (pl.) help me., literally /'come -command imperative 2p help =purposeful control -me/’, phonology: epenthesis (y added to ease pronunciation), attested by AC, <miylalha álhtel (mámele, stá:xwéllh).>, //mi-čy=C=Tél (C,ə-mála, stá:xwéllh), /'Come eat children.!, literally /'come -command imperative 2p eat a meal (children (kinterm), children (age-term))/, attested by AD, <miylalha kwetxwílem emétchap ikw'ełó.>, //mi-čy=C=Tél=, /'If he comes again, I'll go along., (I will come along.)'/, phonology: vowel-loss in rapid speech, downstepping, updrifting, attested by EB, <me péčíew >, //má-číew, /'I 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 péčíew t'il'su lé me théxw.>, //má-číew ʔ exclusive u lə mə čéx=, /'I'll come into sight and it disappeared. /'I came into sight and it disappeared. /'I came into sight and it disappeared. /'I came into sight and it disappeared./, attested by EB, <ts'áts'elset selxowyíwel tel squálewel kw'els me xwe'í sq'ó talhúwep (ey l síc'wix, l síc'wix sí:yám).>, //c=c(=C,ə)=l c-čx Çy=ʾáy=ls lə-s lə t̨̕=ə lə õẘ̕=lə Ék̊̕=l=ə lə s=q’á t̨̕=ə l̨̕=l̨̕ ů̕=l̨̕=p (ʔéy l s-i-yéyə, l s-i-yéyə s-i-ẙ̕=ám)/, /'I'm very happy to come here at this gathering my (good friends, dear friends)/', usage: public speaking, attested by Deming (5/18/78), <chelë:l yexw ye me xwe'í.>, //célè:l yex’ ye θə
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

mə xʷəʔ=ʔúl/, 'A lot of people came.'/, literally 'it was lots the (plural human)/those that come get here/arrive/', attested by EB. <me ḥkw̓ kw̓ t̕ eł̓ kw̓ e ch̓ ʰkw̓ w̓ >, //mə t̕ ákʷ t̕ eł̓ kʷ t̕ é cák̓ /, '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/ she flew is an idiom, comment: this explains Dan Milo's (and his ancestor's) name, Lhokw'elálexw, attested by EB (1/22/76), <éwá:lhtx̑ əl̓ ałqáxl̓ is (kw s̑ al̓ t̕ eł̓ )>, //t̕ owarz̑ é-č-əl̓ m̑ -əl̓ ʔəl̓ qʷ-əls (s̑ =t̕ é=t̕ él̓ )/, /I wasn't going to buy (groceries) (but did).'/, literally /is not -past -subj. -I coming -subjunctive 1b -structured activity non-continuative (the (remote) food)/', phonology: vowel merger (twice), syntactic comment: subordinated subjunctive on m̑ auxiliary, attested by EB, <méchelcha me xe'ti̊>/, //mə-č-əl̓-č mə xʷəʔ=ʔúl/, /I'm coming./, Elder's comment: "unsure", attested by EB (12/11/75), <míthî ntẖ̓̓̊ last̓ eh̓ a:we̊'>, //m̑ i=t̕ e-č-əl̓ ʔəh̓ -we̊/ll, /'Come let's go hunting./, literally /'come -coaxing imperative 2s we're) going hunting'/, started by AC, <me yiq̓ >, //mə yiq̓ /, /'It's coming to snow./, (It's beginning to snow./', attested by Deming, <me t̕ él̓:exw̓ >, //mə t̕ ol̓ =l̓-əx̑ /l, /'beginning to understand, beginning to learn'/, attested by Elders Group, <tsel kw̓ á wel̓ h me x̑ âm̑ >, //l̓-əl̓ k̓ é w̓ e̊ t̕ maks̑ e̊ m̑ -č-əl̓ k̓ é ʔúl̓ maks̑ e̊ m̑ -l̓ l, /'I began to cry.'/, attested by EB, <suul̓ me lhala̱ ét̓ em̑ >, //ȗ tȗ m̑ e̊ t̕ él̓:e̊ m̑ /ll, /'It started to sprinkle.', attested by Deming (3/31/77), <suul̓ me peh̓ a̱ ls̑ >, //ȗ tȗ m̑ e̊ peh̓ a̱ ls̑ , /'It started to blow./, attested by Deming.

<em̑ i̊ : ~ em̑ i̊ >, possibly df //ʔə-m̑ i̊ ~ ʔə-m̑ i̊ /ll, TVMO ['come'], possibly <e̊ > non-auxiliary verb, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, AD, EB, other sources: ES //ʔəm̑ i̊ -l̓ come, example: <l̓ t̕ il̓ : kw̓ 'as em̑ i̊ :>, //l̓ l̓ s̑ =e̊ l̓ k̓ -ə-e̊ s̑ ʔə-m̑ i̊ -l̓ l, /'I want you to come./', literally /it is my wish that you come/', attested by AC, <m̑ ōkw̓ ̕ éthetchàp em̑ i̊ >, //m̑ ok̓ -ət̕ -č-əp ʔə-m̑ i̊ -l̓ l, /'All of you come./', phonology: downstepping, attested by AC, <w̓ ás tl̓ əs te méles qa tl̓ os te f̓ ím̑ és em̑ i̊ lis sk̓ w̓ áy kw̓ 'e̊ s em̑ i̊ >, //ʔə)w̓ ə-ə̊ s t̕ e̊ mé̊ l̓ s qa e̊ q̓ ə̊ s t̕ e̊ ʔi̊ -m̑ e̊ s ʔə-m̑ i̊ -l̓ l s̑ =e̊ k̓ -ə-e̊ s̑ ʔə-m̑ i̊ -l̓ l, /'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, <s̑ tam̑ éxw̓ el̓ ha q̑ a em̑ i̊ >, //l̓ (s̑)tam̑ éx̑ =e̊ t̕ q̑ e ʔə-m̑ i̊ -l̓ l, /'I hope that he comes.'/, literally /'(unclear) -imperative until come'/, Elder's comment: "unsure", attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), <em̑ i̊ hå >, //l̓ t̕ é-m̑ i̊ -θ̑ l̓ l, /'Come.'/, attested by AC, BJ (5/64).

<ma'em̑ i̊ : ~ ma'm̑ i̊ >, df //m̑ é=ʔə-m̑ i̊ /ll, TVMO 'come, came, He came., She came.'/, possibly <må > resultative? or poss. vaux past 3rd person subject like <le̊ >, compare <må emé̊ t̕ > he/she sat under <em̑ é̊ t̕ > sit, phonology: reduplication perhaps, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb? intransitive verb, attested by EB, AD (9/25/78), example: <ch̓ el̓ má̊ m̑ i̊ >, //l̓-əl̓ m̑ ʔəm̑ i̊ /ll, /'I come.'/, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: independent clause subject pronoun auxiliary verb intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/11/75), <méchelcha ma'm̑ i̊ >, //m̑ ò-c-əl̓ m̑ ʔəm̑ i̊ /ll, /'I'm coming./, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb-independent clause subject pronoun-future tense auxiliary verb intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/11/75).

<ma'em̑ ésətw̓ ~ mám̑ ét̕ est̕ ew̓ >, df //l̓ C̓ , e̊ =ʔə-m̑ =S̑ -əx̑ / or C̓ , e̊ =m̑ =S̑ -əx̑ /l, TVMO /bring s-th, brought s-th', SOC, (<R8~ ~ R7=> resultative?, e̊ non-auxiliary verb?), phonology: vowelless possible, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <ch̓ el̓ >
ma'éméstexw, //l-c-珠三角，c=a=T-ma=s-T-ax=x," , I'll bring it to you./, literally /I present as immediate future resultative bring it/, attested by EB, <tsel máméstexw the ih (stl's, a stl\'i, a stl'eyelp).> //l-c-珠三角, c=a=T-ma=s-T-ax=x (k")=a ʔi-l (s=ʔ-ie"-s, ʔe s=ʔ-ie" (y)-aep,)/, /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 //ʔe=m=a=T-ax=x, TVMO ['bring s-th to someone'], SOC, (le'á=) meaning uncertain, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<emils>, pncs //ʔe-mil=ls/7, 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 <emilsox>, //ʔe-mil=ls=ii, 'come near me', phonology: downshifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, EB (9/22/78).

<míthelh>, if //mí-eθfl/, TVMO ['Come (urching 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>, mlis //x"=mil=cos=om/7, ABFC ['pass s-th (by hand)'], TVMO, (xw=> perhaps move towards), comment: cf. Musqueam /x"-ml 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 <xwes> on the hand, (em=) middle voice, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<méstexw>, caus //má=s=T-ax=x, [mištxax'], 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>, //má=s=T-ax=x t-e lapát/, 'Bring me your cup./, literally /bring/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>, //má=s=T-ax=x t-e yá-s=áq"/7, 'Bring me your 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>, //má=s=T-ax=x t-e th'ále/, 'Give me the heart./, literally /bring/fetch the heart/, attested by AC, 'li iyó:lem kw'els méstexw kw'ee (kópi, sthi:m, kik, tí, póy, s'áltel, slhóp)?>, //lì iyá=l=om k"-el-s má=s=T-ax=x k"=a (kápi, s=ée"-m, kik, tí, póy, s=ée"=Tel, s=ée"=áp)/7, /Can I get some (coffee, berries, cake, tea, pie, food, soup)?/', literally /is it alright that I fetch/buy some (coffee, berries, cake, tea, pie, food, soup)/, attested by EB (1977 during staff Halkomelem class); found in <mestóxchexw>, //má=s=T-áx=x-c-ax=x/7, /'Give it to me (as s-th fetched, not as a gift)/, literally /my hat/, attested by EB, example: <mestóxchexw te qó:], //má=s=T-áx=x-c-ax=x t-e qá-á/, /'Fetch me some water., Bring me some water./, attested by EB.

<mí:l ~ mi'l>, bound root //mí:l ~ míl submerge/l, comment: based on comparison with míq' be underwater, sink to bottom and =q' on something else and cognates such as Squamish /múy/ submerge, /møy/ to sink and /mí-míl drow# K67:255, 257 it seems possible the Halkomelem root may be <mí(y)> /mí/y/ submerge, from /mø(y)~ múy/; if that is the case, then the apparent root in Halkomelem has the preverb =ml come, go, get, become and is really a stem, mí(y)=ml 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 /møl/ sink T77:33.

<míliyel>, ds //mí=iy=yl/, 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:

*míleqwem*, míl-htemí -t  me mí:lthòm. passive, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).

*míleqwthet*, strs //s=hə=miI=iyəll/, FSH 'a net is set, be set (of a net by canoe, not of a pole net)'

*CAN*, (mí=> stative), (mí=> resultative), phonology: consonant merger of s + h, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, NP (5/16/79), also <semláliyel>, //s=hə=miI=iyəll/, lx ←álIyel ←iyel> net, phonology: vowel-loss, attested by HT (5/16/79).

<semláliyel>, df //s=hə=miI=iyəll/, FSH 'a set net, a stationary net', (mí=> nominalizer (or stative?)), syntactic analysis: nominal, poss. adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76).

*míleqwem*, mlIs //míI=əq-=əml/, 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, (mí=> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <lachxw míleqwem.>, //l=e-c-x* mI=I=əq-=əml/, 'Go soak your head.', attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).

*míleqwthet*, pers //míI=əq-=T-əull/, ABFC ['soak one's head'], PE, literally /'submerge oneself purposely on the hair or top of the head'/, (mí=> purposeful control transitivizer), (mí=> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).

<semlóthel>, df //s=(h)ə=miI=ácl/, LAND 'riverbank, bank of a river', WATR, (mí=> nominalizer), (mí=> resultative), root <míI> 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

*míl*, pcs //míI=Tll/, ABFC ['place s-th (prob. in water)'], literally prob. /'submerge s-th purposely'/, (mí=> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD; found in <míI=tes.>, //mI=I=T-əsll/, 'He places it.'

*hámelet*, cts //hè=míI=Tll/, ABFC ['placing s-th (prob. in water)'], literally prob. /'submerging s-th purposely'/, (mí=> continuous), 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.>, //hè-míI=T-əsll/, 'He is placing it.'

*mílthet*, pcs //míI=T-əull/, ABFC /'go in the water, walk slowly into the water, (dip oneself in the water /HT)/, WATR, literally /'submerge oneself purposely'/, (mí=> purposeful control transitivizer), (mí=> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80), also /'dip oneself in the water'/, attested by HT (2/6/80).

*míleqwem*, ABFC ['soak one's head'], see míI ~ míI.

*míleqwthet*, ABFC ['soak one's head'], see míI ~ míI.

*míliyel*, FSH /'set a net (by canoe), set one's net, fish with a net, (submerge a net)' /l/, see míI ~ míI.

*mílI*, pcs //míI=T or məeI=I=Tll/, SOC /'not want s-o, not accept s-o, discriminate against s-o'/, possibly root <míI> submerge (if so, a nice metaphor: DISCRIMINATING IS SUBMERGING), possibly root <máI> take off, come off, (mí=> 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: <míI=thoxes.>, //mI=I=T-áx=əsll/, 'He doesn't want me.', attested by Elders Group (6/7/78), <me míI=thoxm.>, //máI=I=T-əmll/, 'They discriminate against you.', (They) don't accept you.', literally /it comes to be you are discriminated against/not accepted (submerged)' /l/, syntactic comment: passive, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).
mímele

*mí:míthet*<br>
ABFC /’mí:lthet/,
>mí:lt<
when we go to the pow-wow dance.

*mílha*
free root /mí🔙lha/, SPRD /’mí:lt/,
to spirit-dance, winter-dance

*mímelha*
/’mí:lt/,
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.

*mímelhá*
/’mí:lt/,
memí:lt

*mímelha=
when we go to the pow-wow dance,
to spirit-dance last year.

mímelha~míl.

*mímele*
/’mí:le/,
He got me addicted/hooked on always going to spirit-dances.

mímelha=
/’mí:lt/,
memí:lt

*mímeltha*
/’mí:lt/,
memí:lt

mímelha~míl.

*mímellex*
/’mí:lt/,
memí:lt

mímelha~míl.

mímelha~míl.

mímelha~míl.

mímelha~míl.

mímelha~míl.

mímelha~míl.

mímelha~míl.
attested by CT, HT.

<mimele'ó:ylha>, PE ['doll'], see mêlé ~ mêla.

<mimelha>, SPRD /(doing) spirit-dancing, winter-dancing (when they're in action)/, see mîlha.

<mí:meqw ~ mímeqw>, EZ /'small bird (any kind, generic)/, see mó:qw.

<mímesem>, MC ['picking out'], see mís.

<mímetú>, EZ ['little lamb'], see metú.

<Mímexwîlem>, PLN ['place in Fraser River where there's an underwater spring of cold water'], see mîmexwel.

<Mîmexwel (or prob. better, Mîmexwel)> PLN /'next slough on north side of Harrison River above (east of) Smístíyexwîle, a muddy slough where fish spawn, right across from Johnny Leon's place at Chehalis and about 100 yards downstream (west of) Yâlhxetel'/, see mîmexwel.

<míístiyexw>, HUMC ['kid'], see mîístiyexw.

<mímxwoya>, ANA ['little belly-button'], see mîmxwoya ~ mîmxwoya ~ mîmxwoya.

<míq'>, possibly root /míq’/ or mi(y)=q’/ll, WATR /'be underwater, sink to the bottom'/, semantic environment ['of people, canoes, boats, rocks'], possibly root /mî(y)q’/ submerge, be underwater, sink, possibly <=q’> on something else, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (3/72), Salish cognate: Nooksack /mîq'/, /'He was underwater a long time.'/, attested by EB, ASM ['sink'], <míq' te sléxwelh>, /mîq’ te s=lèx’Èëh/, /'The canoe sank.'/, attested by EB, <ôléwe xwétés tl'esu mîq'>., //fézåm=jéz é-z-s-u mîq’ll, /'It was too heavy and sank.'/, attested by EB.

<smímeq'>, strs //s=mî[C,…]=q’> or s=mî=C,…=q’/ll, WATR ['/be sunk'], (<=s> static), (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<míq'et>, pcs //mî=[q’]=êTll/, WATR /'sink s-th, sink it'/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed /biq’-id/-press down on it and /êS-biq’-it-sbll/ pressed down (of a net for ex.) H76:693.

<míq'et>, WATR /'sink s-th, sink it'/, see mîq’.

<mís>, bound root //mîs pick out, sort, choose//.

<mísem>, ds //mîs=êml/, MC /'pick out, sort', (<=em> intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<mímesem>, cts //mî[C,…]=êmll/, MC ['picking out'], (<=R1-> continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<míset>, pcs //mîs=êTll/, MC /'pick it, choose it, sort it, (choose s-o/s-th)/, (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, also <mî:set>, //mîs=sêTll/, attested by AC, <mî:se te thîthe>, //mîs=s=T êî=C,Tll, /'pick out the larger ones'/, example: <mî:set te thîthe qwe’ôp>, //mîs=s=T êî=C,T q’êôpll, /'pick out the larger apples'/, attested by AC.

<mísem>, MC /'pick out, sort', see mîs.

<mîset>, MC /'pick it, choose it, sort it, (choose s-o/s-th)/, see mîs.

<mí:t ~ mît>, free root //mî:t ~ mîtll/, 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 mît>, /'sêq’ mîtll, /'thirty cents'/, literally /three dimes'/, attested by AC, others, <lhíxw mît>, //sêq’ mîtll, /'five cents'/, literally /half dime'/, attested by AC (8/4/70), <mí:t qas kw’èl lhíxw mît>, //mî:t qës k’ê=sêq’ mîtll, /'fifteen cents'/,
<mi:t'>, free root //mi:t'll/, EZ //blue grouse, blue-billed grouse//, ['Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus'], ASM //eaten, tails used as fans//, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, JL, also <mi:t'>, //mi't'll/, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75, 2/18/76), other sources: ES //mi:t'll/, JH //mi't'll/ both blue grouse, Salish cognate: Nooksack //mi't'll blue grouse// PA61:6, N. Straits dialects (San., Ng., Sam. here): Saanich //ŋi1t't', Songish //ŋi1t't/, and Samish //ŋi1t't// blue grouse Squamish //múmíml/ blue grouse W73:124, K67:256, (PCS cognate set #56 in G82), Samish form G86:67.

<mi:thelh>, TVMO //Come (urging one person).//, see mí ~ mé ~ me.


<míxw>, bound root //míxw//, root meaning unknown

<mímuxwel>, df //mí=[C, ē=]xw'=θl/, WATR //have/be// dirty water, (not clear, unclear, can't see the bottom (of water) [EL])/l, 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 //jx=ŋíx=θl// (q áθ) muddy (water) G86:64, also <mímuxwel>, //mí=[C, ē=]xw'=θl/, also //not clear, can't see bottom (of water)//, attested by EL (3/1/78).

<Mímuxwel> (or prob. better, <Mímuxwel>), df //mí=[C, ē=]xw'=θl// (or prob. better, //mí=[C, ē=]xw'=θl//), PLN //next slough on north side of Harrison River above (east of) Smimstíyexwá:le, a muddy slough where fish spawn, right across from Johnny Leon's place at The caterpillar is crawling., phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (3/1/78, 9/27/77), source: place names reference file #227a, compare <Mímuxwel>.

<Mímuxwílem>, ds //mí=[C, ē=]xw'=θl=θm/, 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), («=el> go, come, get, become, //θem> 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 //mex//, meaning uncertain but perhaps butterfly

<smímxálh>, df //s=mí=[C, ē=]xw=θ=θ4 or s=C, ē=θm=θ=θ4/, 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: reduplicatin, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), also <smímxálh>, //s=C, ē=θm=θ=θ4//, attested by Deming (1/31/80), also <smímxálh>, //s=C, ē=θm=θ=θ4 or s=mí=[C, ē=]xw=θ=θ4//, attested by Elders Group (1/15/75), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits //mímexálh// caterpillar G86:69, example: <xwéqw'éthet te smímxálh>, //xw=θq'=θT=θ=θ4 s=mímxálh=θ4, /The caterpillar is crawling./, attested by Deming (1/31/80).

<míyethélewt>, CLO //buckskin clothes/, see sméyeth ~ sméyéth.

<míyetl>, SOC ['a helper'], see máy.

<mólkw> or <xwma>, bound root //má·l/ root meaning unknown or //x~mè// open

<shxwmó:l>, stvi //s=x*(=)má·l or s=x*(=)mè=Aá(=)θ\l//, SOC ['to beg'], possibly <s= stative, possibly <xw=> become, get, possibly <ó(=)-ablaut on á> resultative, possibly <él> 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 <shxwmó:l>, //l/x*(=)mè=Aá(=)θ\l//, attested by NP (2/8/78).

<shxwmó:mel>, cts //s=x*(=)má[-C,θ\l] or s=x*=mè=Aá[-C,θ\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*(=)má[-C,θ\l]/, attested by TG (Elders Group 3/1/72).

<lexwshxwmó:mel>, dnom //l\l x=x*=má·[-C,θ\l] or l\l x=x*=mè=Aá[-C,θ\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//, 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)

<temító smelmókw>, 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 ~ mú:lem>, df //máls=ém ~ máls=ém or mè=á·ls=ém//, 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 (mólsem) 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 <él:ls> berry, possibly <él: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 /málsəm/ and Saanich /málsəŋ/ bog blueberry, Vaccinium uliginosum Turner and Bell 1971:83, Saanich /málsəŋ/ bog blueberry B74a:17, Squamish /málsəm/ large swamp blueberry W73:40, K69:46 identified as Vaccinium uliginosum in Bouchard and Turner 1976, Thompson /málsəm/ (dot underá) bog blueberry, Vaccinium uliginosum (borrowed from Halkomelem) Turner and Thompson 1973ms, also Lushootseed /búl’cəb/ swamp blueberry.

<mólsemelhp>, ds //málsəm=ət\l//, EB ['bog blueberry bush'], ['Vaccinium uliginosum'], lx <élhp> tree, plant, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<mólsemelhp>, EB ['bog blueberry bush'], see mó:lsem ~ mó:lem.

<mómet’es>, ABFC ['pointing'], see mó:tes.

<mómet’es>, ANAH /'index finger, pointing finger', see mó:tes.

<Mómet’es>, PLN ['small sharp mountain high above Xelhálh and across the Fraser River from Yale'], see mó:tës.
<Momhiya?>, df //ma=q[=m]/, PLN ['a place probably between Yale and Emory Creek'], root meaning unknown, possibly <R1> continual 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.

<momielhtel>, SOC /'helping one another, (helper [Elders Group])/, see máy.

<momí:yt>, ABFC ['aiming it'], see mó:yt.

<mopel>, free root //mapel// marble (borrowing from English)

<mopé:les>, ds //mapel=á·les//, ANA /'(have) marble eyes', (have) blue eyes'/, literally /marble (in the eyes)/, probably root <mopel> marble, lx <ó:les> in the eyes, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group.

<mó:qw>, free root //má=q”//, EZ /'larger bird (any kind, generic), waterfowl, duck, (mallard [Chehal. 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”/ duck (generic) (vs. ES /sq”oíx’/ bird), H-T <mauq> duck (Anas boschas), also <xwé:yleqw>, //x”i=æq”//, dialects: Chehalis, attested by Elders Group, NP, also /'mallard/, dialects: Chehalis, attested by EB, others, example: <ówéta mó:qw>, //low”e’”=tæ má=q”//, /'There are no birds:/', attested by AC, <qéx te mó:qw>, //qëx to má=q”//, /'There are a lot of birds:/', attested by AC, <lhq’atesi:;s te mó:qwe xe’i:lxwes>, //q’i=æs’=-=s te má=q”” (k”e=x”e=ñi==ñ-æs’//, /'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 //C,i=maq”//, 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 <hemómqw>, //iθ=maq”//, (he=) diminutive, attested by BJ (12/5/64) (old p.307 Wells tapes transcript), example: <i”axwi:i mímeqw>, //C,i=êx’i=æ=; ][ C,i=maq”//, /'It's a) tiny bird:/', attested by AC, <t’it’elem te mímeqw>, //lt’i[-C,i=]-=1m, C,i=maq”//, /'The little bird is singing:/', attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<mó:qwe>, ds //me=æq’=á·M2]=m/", LAND /'spagnum bog, marsh'/, ASM ['not really a swamp 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 Sto:ló area as marshlands are in danger of disappearing forever to non-Indian drainage for "development"'], (<me>= become, get, come), probably root <qwó:m> spagnum moss, ground moss (IL contrasts with <mextéles> lichen, tree moss), probably <metathesis type 2> derivational, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, Deming, others, other sources: ES /mA=q’em/ swamp, H-T <mákroma> (macron over a) marsh.

<móst>, bound root or stem //mást// meaning uncertain

<smóst’iyethel>, df //s=mást’=øyæ=æll/, ANAH ['(have) pursed lips when pouting'], (<s>=) stative, lx <iyethel ~ oyethel> on the lips, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjetival verb?, nominal?, attested by IHTTC.

<mó:xt>, 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>, //q’ës=má-t//, /'five piles'/.

<mó:txw ~ mótxw>, bound root or stem //má-t(=)x”// may mean tattle (on someone), possible lx <xw>
<smótxw ~ smótxw>, dl //s=má-t(=)xʷ ~ s=má(t=)xʷ/, EZ /'bullhead, (brown bullhead)/, ['Ictalurus nebulosus'], semantic environment ['fish, fishing, river, lake'], SOCT ['tattlelate'], LANG, semantic environment ['used of children only if they are tattlalates'], (s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possible lx <xʷ> round, around, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC.

<mót'es>, df //má-t=ə̌s//, 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[-C,ə-]t'=ə̌s//, ABFC /'pointing', (-R1-> continueative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<mómet'es>, ds //má[=C,ə-]t'=ə̌s//, ANAH /'index finger, pointing finger'/, (-R1=) continueative), 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[=C,ə-]t'=ə̌s//, 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 //má-t=ə̌s=T/, ANAH /'point at s-th'/, (=t) purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, Deming, example: <mót'estchexw ta' méqsel.>, //má-t=ə̌s=T-c-xʷ t=ə̌sí mantə̌s/, /'Point at your nose./, attested by Deming.

<mót'estel>, dnom //má-t=ə̌s=tə̌l//, 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(=)xʷ=má-t=ə̌s=tə̌l//, 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'estes>, ds //má-t=ə̌s=çə̌s//, ANAH /'first finger, index finger/', literally /'point on the hand'/, lx <ə̌xes> on the hand, phonology: zero-derivation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).

<mét'esemél>, ds //má[=Ae]=t'=ə̌s=ə̌mə̌l//, 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 <mét'esemál>, //má[=Ae]=t'=ə̌s=ə̌mə̌l//, 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.
<mó't'el>, TVMO ['a pointer (a stick')], see mó't'es.

<mó't'es>, ANAH /first finger, index finger'/, see mó't'es.

<mó'thewq> or <math>, bound stem //máè(=)æq//' make/prepare fish oil or root //mèè// spread out.

<smó'thewq>, df //s=máè=æq" or s=mé=A=ê=æq"//, FOOD ['prepared fish oil (usually sockeye oil')], FSH, ASM ['prepared fish oil: used for extracting oil from sockeye and other fish heads; oil is used in various traditional ways, e.g., for cooking, medicinal purposes, and as a lubricant'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC and SP. Also /'s=máè=æq//'a group making (fish oil)', FSH ['a group making (fish oil)', FOOD, (<R3=> plural agents), (<hé-> continuous), (<hé->) fish, possibly nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), also /place where they make smótheqw (prepared fish oil)/, comment: 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).

<hémhémetheqw>, df //C,êC,-=hê-máè=æq" or C,êC,-=hê=méè=æq"//, PLN ['flat rocks (bedrock) with holes at Hill's Bar where they used to make smótheq (prepared fish oil) from sockeye heads'], ASM ['Hill's Bar is located on the east side of the Fraser River, the holes are foot to several feet in depth and are a dozen or more'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, possibly nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), also /place where they make smótheqw (prepared fish oil)/, comment: 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), 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 //máè'/, EFAM ['(be) stumped'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <mótl' te Hank>>, //máè' te Hank///, /Hank is stumped.'/

<mótl'>, probably root //máè' ~ mèè'//, WETH ['be dirty'], DESC, ASM ['(blowing dirt or dust?)'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, probably borrowed from Squamish /máè'/ be dirty, comment: since chmítl' shows the Halkomelem root is métl' (as in one Squamish alternant) and since Halkomelem would have inherited mól', not mótl', corresponding to the Squamish form /máè'/, example: <mótl' te swáyel>>, //máè' te s=wêyêll///, /It's a dirty day./, Salish cognate: Squamish root /máè' ~ mèè' be dirty as in /mèè'/ get stained, get dirty and /máè'-n/ make dirty (tr.) W73:79,250, K69:45.

<chmítl'>, strs //c=ma[s=A=ê]/, BLDG ['(be) dirty'], DESC, (<ch>= have, be), (<í-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ñ-ablaut is the expected resultative on roots with ñ (schwa), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (12/1/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /bíë'-il-dupl muddy, dirt (derived from root /bíë'(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.

<móyhtel>, SOC /help out, go help, pitch in, help one another'/, see máy.

<móyt'>, pcs //má-y=Tll/, ABFC ['aim it'], (semological comment: not clear whether it also is a member of domains of HUNT, FSH, GAM, CAN, etc.), (<tt> purposeful control transitiivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AD.

<mómiyt>, df //má[-C,ê-]y=Tll/, ABFC ['aiming it'], comment: one would expect móníyt /má[-mê-]y/ as a more regular continuative, (irregular)stress-shift onto infixed reduplication, phonology: reduplication, irregular stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/12/78).
<môkweset>, ABDF ['kiss s-o'], see mêkw.

<môkwéth>, ABFC '(take all of themselves, pick themselves all up)', see mêkw' ~ môkw'.

<môs>, bound root //môs=four//.

<smôs>, df //s=s=môs=sl/, 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.


'Híltu te môxwoya.', //híltu t móx =ay //, /'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 //C í=máx =ay //, ANA /'little belly-button', (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, example: <Híheltu te mímxwoya.>, //C í=hltu t C í=máx =ay //, /'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.

<múmesmes>, free root //músmes=s/, 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 múmesmes>, //c’ =q’íx músmes=s/, /'the black cow/', attested by EB, <p’ip’eth’élmet te múmesmes>, //p’[í-C,ó- ]e’=ólmáx =éT té músmes=s/, /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= C,ó=jsmes=s/, 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.

<mélúmesmes>, dmpn //m=ó=lú=C,ó=jsmes=s/, EZ /small adult cows, (small adult cattle)/, (<=él=) plural, phonology: non-redundicative infix, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/15/77).

<múmesó:llh>, dmn //músmes=á:lh/, EZ ['calf'], lx <ó:llh> offspring, young, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, CT, HT.

<múmesò:llh>, EZ ['calf'], see múmes.
<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’iy’e=tèl/ and Sq’ewqéyl /s=q’èw=qił/)., comment: Historically all Upriver Halkomelem n铃・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 /nɛnɛ or R7=nɛ/ [nænæ], 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 nɛnɛ/, /’Where’s your hurt?, Where’s your sore’/, usage: language switching, attested by TG.

<naníth>, possible root or stem, bound //nɛni(=)əè or nɛ(=)niè// root meaning unknown

<Snaníth>, df //s=ɛnɛnɛ/, 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 <ɛth> edge, possibly root <lóli(y)> be leaning, comment: this may have been the village with houses built out over the 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 //n=ɛ=sák =ɛc or n=ɛ=sák* =ɛc//, PLN [‘Middle Creek’], possibly <le= ~ lexw= (downriver ne= ~ nexw=)> always, possibly <ech> on the back, possibly root <sókw’> inner cedar bark, possibly compare <Sókw’e’ách> a creek between Hope and Yale, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13 <neh-SAK-wach.ch> , Wells 1966 <ne-SA-kwatch>, also <Lóyeqw’e’áts or Lóyaqw’e’áth’> or Lóyaqw’e’áth’, df //láy=’q”ɛʔc or láy=’q”ɛʔc’ or láy=’q”ɛʔc’//, PLN [‘Middle Creek’], possibly <loye> only, possibly root <qw’e’áts> 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 <Lyaaquaatz>.
O

<ókw'>, bound root //?ákʷʷ- hang on an arm or on something sticking out/.

<ókw'est>, pcs //?ákʷʷ=-əs=?-kl, 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'eksew>, caus //s=?ákʷʷ=(ə)=sT-əxʷ//, ABFC ['carry s-th/s-o on one's arm'], semantic environment ['of a purse, handbag, person, etc. as semantic patient'], (ses= static), (ses=st causative control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AD.

<s'ókw'ches>, stvi //s=?ákʷʷ=-əsl, ABFC /to be arm in arm (like escorting someone), to take an arm (of someone)/, (ses= static), lx ==ches on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<ókw'elexw>, DIR ['lose s-th'], see ñkʷ~ 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 //?òl~ -?l~ -à ~ ?òl/, 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: <stÍ'i kw'e lex ṡqá:wí k'we axwí: וול sqwá:/>. //Il s=é' k"ə-l-s q"÷l k"? 틀 투 x=ì /, Il would like to say just a few words.'/, attested by Deming (5/18/78), usage: public speaking, <yalholshú wxe'i/>. //y=é-al-s-u x=ə?=?ll/, /'Il just got here.'/, attested by EB, <iyólém kw'e lex wù?ː òw>, //?iw=ó=m k"ə-l-s k"=T ?òl/, /'It's alright if I (just) take it.'/, attested by HT; found in <qá:ysó>, //qá-ys-á/, /'just now, not long ago'/, attested by EB, <qá:ysó le tseqw'ówelh>. //qá-ys-á le c=əq"=i=ówəll/, /'He just now made a basket.'/, attested by EB, example: <qá:ysol (ò, le) yóyós>. //qá-ys-c=é (ʔà, le) yáyöll/, /'Il just now (started to, went to) work.'/, attested by Elders Group, <eminém el>. //?θ=č=im? le ?òl/, /'Just a little bit.'/, attested by AC, <ò ay el te sqwóqwels>. //?òw-?é-y òl te s=q"=t[-AáC,θ-]=sll/, /'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 ~ òl(e)we ~ òlew>, ds //wë=ʔàl ~ ʔàl=(e)wë ~ ʔàl=əwll/, NUM /too (overly), very much/, (<wee= 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>, //wë=láll/, attested by Deming, ASM ['too'], example: <we'ól kw'ekwi's>. //wë=ʔàl Cl,ə=k"i=ll/, /'It's too narrow'/, attested by AC, <òlew eyém>. //ʔàl=əw ʔè=ómll/, /'(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>. //wë=ʔàl ʔè=ómll/, attested by AD, <òlew qéx>. //ʔàl=əw qéxll/, /'(It's) too much.'/, attested by EB, also <wu'ól qéx>. //wë=ʔàl qëxll/, attested by AD, also <we'ól(w) te sqwóqwels>. //wë=ʔàl(-) wë=qëxll/, attested by AC, syntactic comment: double contrastive, (<we'ól(w) qëx, we'ól(w) te sqwóqwels> te stst'ólha>. //wë=ʔàl=əw qëx, wë=ʔàl wë=qëx) te s=c'(á)ll/, /'(There are) too many leaves'/,
attested by AC, <we'ólwe siyólexwe>, //wə?=ál wə-siyáləxʷəll, /too old, very old/, attested by EB. <chkw ólewe siyólexwe kw'as sexwe'éləxthʷ>. //c-xʷ ?ál=(e)wə siyáləxʷə kʷ-compose, /You're too old to wet your bed/, attested by EB (5/5/78), <le qáləm̓thet tel th'ále hilí ólewe kw'á:y>. //lə qál=əmʷ=Ti=tel ə̥ hi=wl ə̥ wə kʷ-em̓ yll, /My heart gets weak when I get too hungry,/. attested by LJ (Tait)(6/28/78), <we'ólwe sthethá:kwʷ, liqwethla.> //wə?=ál wə=ə=ə=θ C₄,ə=θ=kʷ-compose, /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>. //lə ál=ə=θ ta[l=]C₄,ə=θ=θ=T/ll, /I studying it very much/, attested by Elders Group, <tsel we'ólwe ṣtet.>, //c-əl wə=θal wə?=ʃtetl/, /I overslept, I slept too much/, literally /I ambigous past too much contrastive- sleep/, attested by EB, <welól qéx tálə>. //wə=θál qéx tələ/, /That's too much money,/, attested by Deming (1/25/79).

<÷əl ~ ãl ~ ã= ã ~ ãl>÷, da ~ free root //à=÷(•)l ~ à=÷ ã= ãl Prefix, MOOD /just (exactly)/, either related to the previous root with the same shape (the meanings could be allosomes) or allomorphs converging with it, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, and postclitic; found in <iyó:lem >, //l=y=á=lmll, /okay, right, correct, alright! (compare <iy=ll> bound form of <iy> good), found in <éy əl ~ əyəl ~ əy>دل, //l=ýy=θ ãl ~ ãlyal ~ ãlyll, VALJ /be alright, be well, be fine, be okay/, and its derivations or combinations such as <we'éy əl ~ əwe'yəl ~ əwe'yó ~ u'əyó>, //wə=θal ãl ~ wə=θəlyə=θ ~ wə=θəlyə ~ θy=ll=θyəl=θyəll, ABFC /be fine (in health), be alright (in health), be well,/, for others (including <iyó:lem >, //l=y=á=lmll, /okay, right, correct, alright/) see <éy> good. (This last word, <iyó:lem > //l=y=á=lmll, may alternatively be derived from <óle ~ ãl> see following paragraph for <óle ~ ãl> true, right).

<óle ~ ãl>, df //l=á=÷ ãl=÷θ, LANG /true, right/, possibly <e> meaning uncertain, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, Andy Alex, Deming, example: <li ól?e?>, //li=á=÷θ=θl, /Is that right?/, attested by Elders Group (1/26/77), also <li ãl>?, //li=θal=θl, attested by AD (4/26/78), also <liyó:lem >, //l=ýy=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ, attested by Andy Alex (HIA meeting, 10/26/77); found in <óle:Ôle >, //l=ýy=θw-θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ, /That's right/., attested by Elders Group, example: <sta'á ãl>. //l=s=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=theta/
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<ó:leqw'>, MC ['a lot got rubbed off'], see iqw'.

<=ó:les>, da //á-1=sl/, ANA 'on the eye(s), in the eye(s), on the eyelid(s)/, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, lexical suffix; found in <qé:óles>, /lqå?=á-1=sl/, 'tear!', <kw'qwó:les>, /lk"q?=á-1=sl/, 'hit on the eye( lid) (with a stick-like object)/, <st'elmewó:cles>, /lst'almæx=á-1=sl/, 'eye medicine', <q'éyx:óles>, /lq'éyx=á-1=sl/, 'pupil of eye, black of the eye!', <skw'echó:steló:les>, /ls=k"oc=á-s=elh=á-1=sl/, 'eyeglasses!', stem /skw'echó:stel window, mirror/, <tsmethó:les>, /lc=mae'=á-1=sl/, 'blue eyes'.

<=ó:lkwlh>, da //á-1k*4//, SPRD 'spirit power, spirit-dancer!', IDOC, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in <xawsó:lkwlh>, /lxgws=á-1k*4//, 'new spirit-dancer!' (compare <xaws> new), <st'ó:lkwlh>, /lst'=á-1k*4//, 'a non-spirit-dancer!', Salish cognate: Samish (dialect of N. Straits) <xew's=álk*4/ new spirit dancer, "baby", (lit. new spirit power?) and spec?es=álk*4/ bear spirit power G86:81.

<=ó:llh ~ sóllh ~ =elh ~ s'=óllh>, da //=á-t~ =á-t~ =e=t~ ?á-t///, 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>, //t=4//; found in <swi(y)e)qé:óllh>, /swi(w)ye)=e=t=á-t//, 'boy (3-4 years)!/, <swi(y)e)qé:óllh>, /swi=hi(w)ye)=e=t=á-t//, 'boys', <shelhíyó:llh>, /st=el=iy=á-t//, 'girl child!', <shelhelhíyó:llh>, /s=S,C,eCz=t=el=iy=á-t//, 'little girls!' (compare <shá:li(y)> woman, female), <mámélxhó:llhá:la>, /lmämélä=eh=á-t~ =á-t//, 'nest of a little bird!', <stiqiwó:llh>, /stiqiw=á-t//, 'colt, baby horse', <mús):m:ó:llh>, /mlus)ms=á-t//, 'calf', <tepélalık>, /ltpél=el=14//, 'board for stretching small hides (squirrel, etc.)'! (compare <tpólh=t> prop it up), <st'í:teqehl>, /ls='é 'i=eq=t=4/, 'children'! (R4= diminutive, root meaning unclear), <stá:zwelh>, /ls=té=x* =e=t//, 'children',! (semological comment: this suppletive pair are age terms not kinterms), also see various words for frogs which have this suffix with <ó-ablaut> derivational (<ó:phó:mó:llh> big pretty frog, bullfrog with colors on his back, <sxexó:mólh> huge pretty frog with supernatural powers, <wexó:mó:llh> big frog (even bigger than pípehô:m and cries like a baby), (probably bullfrog, possibly green frog!)) as well as <tl'élxálô:llh> jack spring salmon with black nose; comparative note: the <ó-ablaut> could be instead the original vowel from borrowings from Nooksack or other languages which have this corresponding to the Halkomelem <ó> which changed after Central Salish separation.

<ólmet>, bound root //?álmas wa1ll.

<ólmetel>, df //?álmas=sl or ?á(s)=ls=el=sl//, TVMO ['wait!'], possibly root <ó( ?met> sitting, plus <=le> plural, possibly <=s> cyclic period or <=its> at the back, (<és> get, become, go, come, inventive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: <t'á:yeq' kw'els ólmetel>, /l't'éyeh' k"e-t-s ?álmas=sl/1, 'mad that I (have to) wait!', attested by Elders Group.

<ólmetel>, cts //?ál=sl/11, TVMO ['waiting'], (<-> continuous), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <chel, chu> ó:ólmetel (o kw'e yílaw, qew yílawó) texwswáyel.>, /c(ch)=el, c-es=ul? ?álmas=sl (tà.k"e yílaw, qe-w yílaw-à) têx"=s=wéy=14//, '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/1, attested by EB.

<ólmet>, pcs //?álmas=T=sl/, TVMO ['wait for s-o!'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, example: <skw'áy kws ólmetst. ~ skw'áy kws ólmetstes.>, /ls=k"éy k"s ?álmas=T ~ s=k"éy k"s ?álmas=T=sl/, 'He can't wait.'. He's impatient!', literally /it's impossible that -he wait for s-o/, attested by Elders Group.

<ólmet>, bound root //?álmas wa1ll.

<ólmetel>, df //?álmas=sl or ?á(s)=ls=el=sl//, TVMO ['wait!'], possibly root <ó( ?met> sitting, plus <=le> plural, possibly <=s> cyclic period or <=its> at the back, (<és> get, become, go, come, inventive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: <t'á:yeq' kw'els ólmetel>, /l't'éyeh' k"e-t-s ?álmas=sl/1, 'mad that I (have to) wait!', attested by Elders Group.

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<ólmet>, pcs //?álmas=T=sl/, TVMO ['wait for s-o!'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, example: <skw'áy kws ólmetst. ~ skw'áy kws ólmetstes.>, /ls=k"éy k"s ?álmas=T ~ s=k"éy k"s ?álmas=T=sl/, 'He can't wait.', He's impatient!', literally /it's impossible that -he wait for s-o/, attested by Elders Group.
<olmetst>, TVMO ['wait'], see olmets.
<olmetsel>, TVMO ['waiting'], see olmets.
<olmetst>, TVMO ['wait for s-o'], see olmets.

<olmewx> or <ol> or <eho>, //lá-l=mx=x// root & stem meaning unclear or //lá-l=l// meaning unclear or //láháll// wrap up, lx =<mewx> people, person.

<olmex>, df //lalá-x=alwelw/, 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'íye or Xemóth'íyatel (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 mountains are daughters not sisters of Mt. Cheam; Smímkw' is a mountain also in back of the Cheam

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English
classifier affix.

\[=\text{í:lwelh}\], da //â-l̀eəl//, ANA ['on the knee'], LAND ['soft (knee-shaped) cliff on a beach'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in \=<q'ep'ó:ílthetel> garter, \<Peqwhó:ílthel> American Bar, \<Q'Ì:wetó:ílthetel> , //C, i=q'aw=et=â-l̀eəl/, /a sluough 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:lmenxenl/, literally /little turn on the river like a knee/', \<qep'ó:ílthetel> , //qep'=â-l̀eəl=təl/, /'knee (namings it, the name of it)/, literally /'something to close/cover on the knee/.

\<í:lwelh\>, incs //ʔa=ə=əəl/, ABFC ['to groan'], \(<\text{êl}\> go, get, become, inceptive, \(<\text{êl}\> go, get, become), probably root \(<\text{l}\> call, (compare \(<\text{l}\> call s-o with \(<\text{êl}\> 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 /ʔiyn'-cut/ groan B78:80, possibly Sechelt /ʔânixt/ groan T77:29.

\<í:lwelh \text{ô}\>, df //C, i=ʔá-l=əət ?a or \(=ʔá-l=əət ?a//, ABFC ['keeps on groaning'], possibly \(<\text{R}4\>-\text{continental or diminutive?} or \(=\text{y}i=>\) travel along by, while moving along, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

\<â-lw̱eh\>, da //â-lw̱eh//, DIR /'side, -ward/ , syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, compare \(<\text{i:l}w̱eh\> side; found in \(<\text{stl'ép}ḻw̱elh\> , //s=c̣ḻ=s=â-ḻweəl// , /'below, underneathe/ (compare \(=\text{l}ép\> deep), \<\text{stelshłó:welh\> (t'ó:mél)\>, //s=c̣ḻ=t(=)s=â-ḻweəl// , /'carved post inside longhouse, (possibly) inside wall/ (compare \(<\text{tl'ó:mél}\> wall), attested by DM, \<\text{stl'é}po:lw̱elh\> , //s=ṯẹḻ=â-lw̱eh//, /'on the other side/ (compare \(<\text{slé'othel}\> across), and \(<\text{slé}=	ext{ó}les\> facing away, watchful, though \(=\text{lh}'a go via, by way of, suggests the possibility that \(=\text{l}\> in the root in \(<\text{slé}ó:welh\> and \<\text{slle'ó:thel}\> may be mistranscribed for \(<\text{lh}\>)\), \<\text{slheq'ó:lw̱elh\> , //s=ṯeq'=â-lw̱eh//, /'one side of body (between arm and hip)/ (compare \(<\text{lh}'eq'=â:t\> wide), (examples of the free form of this suffix include \(<\text{sl'eyi:ws} i:lw̱elh\> , //s=ṯeyi=ws ?i-ḻweəl// , /'right side of the body/ , and \<\text{stl'íkwe} f:lwe\> , //s=c̣ḳ=t(=) ?i-lw̱eh//, /'left side of the body/).

\<ólxw – óxw\> , (//álx* – áx*//), PRON /'us, first person plural object/ , phonology: attaches stress, allomorph without the 1 is Tait dialect, syntactic analysis: is; found in \<\text{kwátálwxes}\> , //ḳ=c̣=T-álx*-əs//, /'He lets us go. (let s-o go)/, also \<ólxw\> , //áx*//, //tl'í:lôxws\> , //ḻi=ʔ̱s=áx*-əs//, /'He/She loves us./.

\<ôlh\> , bound root /?á'=əT/, respect
\<ôlh\> , pcs //ʔa=əT//, EFAM ['respect s-o'], SOC, \(<\text{êt}\> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

\<s'ôlh\> , df //s=ʔá//, PRON /'ours, our (emphatic), our respected/ , \(=\text{s}=>\) static, root \(<\text{ôlh}\> respect (this derivation from Rosaleen George through the research of Ethel Gardner, see Ethel’s Ph.D. thesis), syntactic analysis: phonological verb/verbal pronoun, attested by AC, example: \(<\text{tl'ó s'ôlh tál.}\> , //ḻẹ=s=ʔá ṯẹl// , /'That's our mother.'/, attested by AC, \(<\text{t'ó s'ôlh sqwmáy.}\> , //ḻẹ'a=ʔạ́ s=q̣=ʔêṃ=ẹl// , /'That's our dog.'/, attested by AC, \(<\text{i:westólxws te s'ôlh mâ:l}\> , //ʔi[---]w̱s=T-álx*-əs ə̣ ṯẹ s=ʔạ́ ṃə̣l// , /'Our (own) father taught us./, literally /'he was teaching us the our father/', attested by AC, \(<\text{tl'ó s'ôlh}\> , //ḻẹ'a=ʔạ́ ʔá// , /'That's ours.'/, attested by AC.

\(<\text{ôlh}\> , da //â-lw̱eh//, CAN ['canoe'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, probably a doublet of \(<\text{ôlh}\> canoe, so also see that fuller form; found in \<\text{yék'w'ólhem}\> , //ỵḳʷ*=â=əm//, /'breaking one's canoe', last spirit dance of the season/ (root \<\text{yékw\> et\> break s-th up), compare also with \(<\text{ôlh}\> be aboard (a canoe).
Six people get in the canoe, get aboard the canoe'/, attested by AC, mount a horse.

Usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC, and turn -contrastive he calls him/her/them the his friend if/when he gets aboard/!

Six people got in the canoe, get aboard the canoe'/, literally '/then -contrastive he calls him/her/them the his friend if/when he gets aboard/!

Six people get in a canoe, get aboard (a canoe, car, etc.)', literally '/and so they all get in the canoe'/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), also get aboard the canoe'/, literally '/And so they all get in the canoe'/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC.

Put it on board.

Get in a conveyance, get in a car, put s-th/s-o aboard, put it on-board/!

Put it on board.

Ask for me if my order is in.
<ô:m>, (l/-ômr or -ám(θ)=(θ)m/), PRON [second person singular patient or object of passive], VOIC, comment: historically may be connected with -ôme second person sing. object, probably <em> passive, phonology: possible vowel-loss, possible consonant merger (m + m → m), syntactic analysis: is; found in <ô:tmom>, // î T-ôm/1, /You were called,1, <lhts:lmama/1, //î{lî=â·c=î-m-cê//, /You'll get cut,1, //î:l'êstom/1, /îxê T-ôm/1, /You were told. (tell s-o), example: <wêw lîs yê=ê=T-ôm/1, /You weren't told. (tell s-o), syntactic comment: note the third person subordinate subject agent in lî-s, <iw ex=sthom:ts/1, //î{lî=ê=ôc=î-m-cê/1, /The bear will see you,1, literally /You'll be seen by the bear,1.

<ô:me>, da î=ê-mê/, EB [‘berry’], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <sélq:me/1, //î=ôc=ê-mê/1, /blackcap berry/, root <sélq> fall off, drop, <kwx:Ô:me/1, //î=ôc=ê-mê/1, /mountain black huckleberry (Vaccinium membranaceum)/, root <kwxw> knock, rap (since they can be harvested by knocking them against the berry basket for ex.).

<ôme>, (l/-ômr), PRON /you (sg.), second person singular object/, phonology: attracts stress, stress-shift automatic to e before -sél-q -set, syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: will not allow a third person subject -es suffix; found in <imexsthomês/1, //î=ôc=ôc=î-mêé/1, [ïmìx<sèmêe/1, /I made you walk,1, //îl=ôs=ôê=cêé/1, [ê=î=ômêe/1, /I love you,1.

<omêa/1, bound stem l/îamê-e/1 or l/îamê-ô=ê/1, root or stem meaning unknown unless <ôm>, ds //î=ô=ôê/1, ECON /to order (food, material, etc.,)/, possibly itself from root <ô/1 call plus <em> intransitivizer, or unless from <am>/1, free root //î=e/1, TIB [‘give’].

<ômêa/1, pln l/î=ô=ôê/1, //î=ôc=ê-mêé/1, SOCT [‘Thompson Indian, Thompson person’], (see> stative or nominalizer, root meaning unknown, possibly <êla> 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 <êm(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.

<ôemôa/1, pln l/î=ôc=ê-mêé/1, SOCT [‘Thompson people’], (see> nominalizer or stative, R3= plural (collective)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, example: <le thêk’w xwîl te sêmôma/1, //î=ôc=ê=ôê=ê/1, /She was pulled towards the Thompsons., She was influenced by the Thompsons,1, attested by BHTTC.

<ômél~ =á:mel/1, da î=á-=ê=mê/1, ANA [‘member or part of the body’], LAND [‘part (of a place)’], N [‘nick’], semantic environment [‘name’], possibly <êmel> part, portion, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also =á:mel/1, //î=ê=-ê=mê/1, found in <mekwô:mêx/1, //î=ôc=ê=ôc=ê=ôê/1, /big toe/, literally /stout member of foot,1, <mekwô:mêLt/1, //î=ôc=ê=ôc=ê=ôê/1, /‘thumb’, <ômésemê/1, //î=ô=ê-mê/1, /‘pointing finger, first finger, Index finger’, dialects: Tait, <shxwômêće/1, //î=ôc=ê=ôê/1, /‘adam’s apple’, literally /upstream(?)/ member of front of neck,1.

<ômeléw/1, ABFC [‘step on it accidentally’], see im.

<ômê>, probably root //î=ômê/1, 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 //î=ê-mê/1 but Musqueam and Cowichan
/θeməl/ sit, Salish cognate: Squamish root /mút/ sit, seat as in /mút-awʔ/ sit down on someone’s lap and /mút-ə/ sitting down, be at home W73:236, K67:257, K69:46; Samish (N. Straits)(all VU) /θeməl/ sit, sit down, /θáməl/ sitting down/up, /θémątx/‘ seat s-o, and /θáʔəməl/ little child sitting (down/up), sitting by oneself lonely G86:97; Clallam (S. Straits) /θéməl/ sit, /θáʔəməl/ sitting Thompson & Thompson 71:276, and from TTE74:189 (Cl = Clallam, Lm = Lummi, So = Sooke, Sa = Saanich, Sg = Songish): Cl /θáʔəməl/, LmSo /θéməl/ [θéməl] and SanSg /θáʔəməl/ all seated, San /θáʔəməl/ little child sitting down beside CI /θémątx-/, LmSo /θémətx/ [θémətx], and SanSg /θémətx/‘ all seat him, also <sámɛm> 3, Clallam (S. Straits) /θéməl/ sit. /θáʔəməl/ sitting.

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English
very lazy', attested by EB, <ts'áts'él we s'ú:met (méstíyexw)>, //c&c'él wə=sʔa=ʔų=mōt (méstíyéx)/, /really lazy (person)/, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), also <ts'áts'él ô s'ú:met>, //c&c'él wə=sʔa=ʔų=mōt, dialects: Chehalis, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <lichëxw s'ú:met?>, //l-c-əx*sʔa=ʔų=mōt/, /'Are you a lazy-bones?'/, syntactic comment: s= could be nominalizer here, attested by AD.

<lexws'ú:met>, dnom //ləx*=sʔa=ʔų=mōt/, EFAM ['a person that's always lazy'], (lexw=s=) person that's always, lexw= always, s= nominalizer), phonology: ū-ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, also <lexws'ts'él>, //ləx*=sʔi-c'əl/, attested by EB (2/11/76).

<s'i'omó:met>, dmv //C'i=C'i,əC'i=sʔa=ʔ'=mōt/, EFAM ['(be) kind of lazy'], (s=) stative, R4= diminutive, R3= meaning uncertain), (= = stative), phonology: double reduplication very unusual, stress-shift, lengthening, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC.

<=ómé|t>, da //=ámətl/, 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=la=ámət/, /'entire costume of a dancer (spirit dancer--old or new, sxwóyxwey dancer, etc.) from head to toe'/ (compare <=lew=iy> inner cedar bark) and probable root <lew=> put inside an opening).

<ó:metáwtxw>, BLDG ['(could be used for) living-room'], see émet.

<ó:met > = ó:meta', 1) ABCF /sitting, sitting down, sitting up'/, see émet.

<ó:me|x ~ = ó:mé|x ~ = ó:me|x ~ =omé|x ~ =emé|x>, da //=á(-)məx//, DESC /'in looks, -looking, in appearance', LT /'in color'/, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, see charts by Rob MacLaury, also <emé|x>, //=áməx//; found in <iyó:me|x ~ iyó:mé|x>, //ʔəl=á-məx//, /'ugly'/, (semological comment: some say qeléhó:me|x means clumsy instead) (compare <qel|x> bad), <elyó:me|x>, //ʔəl=á-məx//, /'(plural/all) good-looking -(L- infix plural)/, <te'ó:me|x>, //ʔəl=á-məx//, /'(to) look like, resemble'/ (compare <=ta'á ~ s=te'á> be like, be similar to), also <st'at'=ó:me|x>, //s=t'=C'i,ə=á-məx//, dialects: Cheh., Tait, root <st'=á> be like, be similar to, <selchí:memex>, //sélci=m=əməx//, /'what color is it?, what does it look like?, how does it look?'/ (compare <selchí:m> how is it?), <sqw'iqw'êxwelomex, tsqwáyômex, tsméthômex, st'áwelômex, tskwimômex, p'éq'ômex, tswikw'ômex, qálqomex>, //s=q'='[c'=C',ə=c=x=ʔ=ə=aməx', c=q'ʔ=aməx', c=mé,c'=aməx', s=ʔəl=aməx', c=k'=im=aməx', p'eq'=áməx', c=x'ik'=aməx', q élq=aməx//, //'[be getting brown in looks, looks white], [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.

<ómé:qw(es)>, possible stem //lámá-q(=)əs//, meaning unclear

<s'ómé:qwe|s>, df //s=lamá-q(=)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:lō elders, the jelly fungi could possibly have a differnet 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 schuds off leaving dark marks); possibly <= nominalizer, possibly <= 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 ‘óməqwes>, /s(=)xʷ=ʔáməqʷ(=)əš/I, 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 /sámə·qʷəš/ 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), others, also <ó:pel>, //ʔá-pəl/, attested by AC, BJ, DM, BHTC, other sources: ES /sámə·qʷəš/.

<é:pa:le>, //ʔá[=Aá=]p(ə)=élə/, [ʔépélə], NUM ['ten people']. HUMC, possibly <e-ablaut> derivational, nca <= ñale> 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 <epále:stet>, //ʔép=é:la-c=ə/ł, [ʔépéləcɪt], ['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: <é:pa:le qas te ló:le:stə>, //ʔép=é:la q~s tə C, á=lc'ə/ł, 'eleven people', literally /ten people and the one person'/, attested by Elders Group.

<opéla:qela>, //ʔáp=é:la(=)eqal/, NUM ['ten containers'], HHG, nca <= ál(=)eqel> containers nca (the connective <= ál̩) or infix <=eqel> in this affix may be a lexical affix pluralizer, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by AD.

<opélah>, //ʔáp=é:la(=)ië/, 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).

<opélemets>, df //ʔóp=é:la(=)eməc' or //ʔóp=é:la(=)eməc'w/, NUM /'ten ropes, ten threads, ten sticks, ten poles/’, HHG, EB, MC, FSH, HUNT, HARV, nca <= emets’ ~ =emeth’> long thin objects, nca either <= ál̩ or <= el̩> lexical affix pluralizer, nca <= emets’ ~ =ál̩emets’> (allomorph), phonology: root allomorph /ʔóp/ or /ʔópəl/ (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 <ápəlemets’> (cumflex over first a, umlaut over second a, double-underline under both e’s) ten sticks.


<épóləstɛxw>, caus //ʔóp=él[=Aá]=]=əs=s’-ɛxʷ//, NUM ['cost ten dollars'], ECON, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<=ex> 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>, //?epé=[Aá=]l=é=st=ex=*/l, /'give him/her ten dollars'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332); found in <epoléstxwes>., //?epé=[Aá=]=él=é=st=ex=*s//=, [?epaléstx*ts], /'It costs ten dollars.'/, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<epóléstel>, ds //?epé=[Aá=]=él=é=st=ex=*//=, 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 updrifting on penultimate syllable when some trisyllabic stems get suffixed, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<opelíws>, //?apé=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>, //?apé=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>, //?apé=álsl//=, NUM /'ten fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant), (ten attached fruit)/, EB, HARV, nca //<álsl> fruit, (spherical objects), phonology: full root vowel retention in spite of stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<opelówelh>, //?apé=ówel//=, NUM /'ten canoes, ten boats'/, CAN, ACL ['ten boats'], nca //<ówel> phonology: full root vowel retention in spite of stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, attested by AD.

<epalówes>, //?apé=owes or ?apé=owes//=, NUM ['ten paddles'], CAN, nca //<ówes =~ ewes> paddles, phonology: root allomorph <epál> perhaps by analogy to <epále> ten people, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, attested by Elders Group, example: <epalówes qas te léts'e>, //?apé=owes qe= s te léc'=e//=, /'eleven paddles/', literally /'ten paddles and the one (not: one paddle)/, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<epalówes>, //?apé=owes//=, NUM ['ten leaves'], EB, HARV, ASM [('probably ten attached leaves')], nca //<álówes ~ =álewes> leaves, phonology: root allomorph <ep> or <epál> with syllable loss of ãl before ál of suffix, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, attested by SP (3/29/77).

<epalówes>, //?apé=owes//=, 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 épále ten people, syntactic analysis: num, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77).

<sô:pels>, //?apé=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: <wetéses te sô:pels>., //<e=tás=es te s=?apél=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 sô:pel.

<opelálh>, NUM ['ten times'], see sô:pel.

<opelíws>, NUM ['ten bodies'], see sô:pel.

<opelíws>, NUM ['ten heads'], see sô:pel.

<opelòls>, NUM /'ten fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant), (ten attached fruit)/, see sô:pel.
<opelówelh>, 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 <óq> defecate, possibly <=q> after, behind

<óqw>, dnom //s=ʔá=q/, ANA /dung, excrement, feces/, (=<s=> nominalizer), probably root <óq> 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-ʔá=q/ and /ʔá=q/ defecate W73:77,87, K69:94, probably with lexical suffix /=q/ bottom, behind, trunk, compare root <óq> to have a bowel movement, to defecate, to shit, contrast <sq'éth'> dung, shit.

<óqw>, bound root /ʔá=qʷ/ll, root meaning possibly pull out, unplug

<óqw>, dnom //s=ʔá=q//, ANA ['after-birth'], (=<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (9/19/75), Salish cognate: possibly Lushootseed root /ʔá=qʷ = ʔ=áqʷ/ pull out, unplug? (H76:661-2,685) if deglottalization occurred in Halq'eméylem, compare root <óqw> as in <óqw> something that one hooks onto (like a trailer hitch) and <óqw’a> the last baby (youngest baby), and compare root in <óquwelets> or <óqw=el=ets> back of the body.

<óquwelets>, dnom //s=ʔá=qʷ/=e, ANA /back of the body, the whole back/, possibly root <óqw> meaning uncertain, possibly <=ets get, become, go, come?, <=ets ~ <=its = <=eits on the back, prob. not <=ets on the ramp/bottom, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ (4/10/80), Elders Group (5/5/75, 5/26/76), AC, DM (12/4/64), also <óquwelets>, //ʔá=qʷ = =e, also /back (of a person)/, EB ['back (of a tree) the side away from the rising sun'], attested by CT, HT, also <óqwwelets>, //s=ʔá=qʷ==e, also /back (of person, horse, other animal, etc.)/, also <óquwelets>, //ʔá=qʷ==e, attested by MV (Deming 4/10/80), AC, Salish cognate: Nooksack /ʔá=qʷ=el=ets/ back PA61, Lushootseed /s-ʔá=qʷ=el=ets/ back (of body) H76:661, Songish (N. Straits) /ʔá=qʷ=el=ets/ to be behind M68:140, example: <li ti óquwelets>, //li te ʔá=qʷ==e, //li He's at your back', attested by AC, //li kw’el óquwelets>, //li kʷʷ-e l=ʔá=qʷ==e, //li behind me, at my back', attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), //th’exwot tel óquwelets, //e?=áT te l=ʔá=qʷ==e, //é=s=á ‘wash my back', attested by AC, //qw’óqw’et te óquwelets te siyólêxwe, //ʔá=qʷ =e=kʷʷ(ʔá=qʷ=áT) te ʔá=qʷ=áT s==e=s t=si=yâlêxʷ=áT, //hit the old man's back', literally /whip s=as-th (club s=as-th) the back of the (male) old person/, attested by AC, //stamést’we eyó:th xep’et kw’el óquwelets, //s=té=t=te wê hey=s=á t=xe=p=áT kʷʷ-e l=ʔá=qʷ=áT=á=T=á=T, //Something sharp scraped/scratched my back., attested by AC, //é=, tl’ó yewâl éy st élémevx, welí kw’e li te óquwelets te sq̓átxʷ éwé lís eyém., //ʔây, é’a yewêl ʔây s=te élémevxʷ, wê-li kʷʷ e li te ʔá=qʷ=á=T=á=T=á=T, //It's good, it's the best medicine; it's on the back (on the rising sun) of the tree it's not as strong, /, attested by CT, HT.

<óqw>, bound root //ʔá=qʷ hooks out/toll, 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 /ʔá=qʷ = ʔ=áqʷ/ pull out, unplug as in /ʔá=qʷ-us/ pull it out and /ʔá=qʷ-us/ open it H76:661-2,685.

<óqw>, dnom //s=ʔá=qʷ//, MC ['something that you hook onto (like a trailer hitch')], (=<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (AHTTC 2/27/80).

<óqw’a>, dnom //ʔá=qʷ’=á/, 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 (dialect of N.
<oqw'exélem>, mds /'lq'/ relative (any sex or age) ~ TB /'lq'/ 'brother and VU /'lq'/ 'a person ~ LD /'lq'/ 'he or she' to be related together G86:78.

KIN ['to make a sign with its foot it wants a younger brother or younger sister'], ASM ['an oqw'a or youngest baby does this by putting tie soles of its feet together or by putting its foot in its mouth; if the oqw'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'.

<eq= ~ =es ~ =s>, da /i=á=s ~ =ás ~ =éss/, ANA /'on the face, face of the hand or foot, opened surface of a salmon', LAND /'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, kw'tl, non-numerals'], (semological comment: obligatory), SH ['circular objects'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <th'ewó:sem>, irl /'áeq'=ás=ésl/, '/wash one's face', <th'q'w':s>, irl /'áq'=ás=ésl/, '/punched in the face', <xwthós>, /x'=áeq=ésl/, '/big face', <xéyp'es>, /xéyp'=áeq=ésl/, '/scraped on the face', <skw'echó:stel>, /s'=k'=e=áeq=ésl/, '/window, mirror', literally /'nominal see face device to', <q'étes>, /q'étes=áeq=ésl/, '/headband', <q'éxés>, /q'éxé=áeq=ésl/, '/blind', <éyes>, /éy=áeq=ésl/, '/fun, having fun', literally /'good in the face', <xwí'tóxwesxel>, /x'=áeq=es=x=ér/, '/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'), <xwí'tóxwesxes>, /x'=áeq=ésl/, '/hollow of the hand', <wítyó:s>, /s=t=t=áeq=és/, '/Promontory Mountain', literally /'something upriver on the face', <xéle:s>, /s=x=él=áeq=és/, '/basket design', literally /'nominal mark, design on face', <shíhs'es ~ shxwíhs'es>, /s=éh'c=és/ (Chill.) ~ sx'=éh'c=és/ (Cheh.)/, /sored wind-dried salmon/, literally /'nominal cut on face/, <xéyqw'west ~ xíyqw'west>, /xíy=és=x=ér/, '/hang s=ol', <lhxó:tes>, /lhxó:tes=áeq=és/, '/wide face', <lhxó:tes>, /lhxó:t=áeq=és/; /five dollars', <teqtó:ts>, /teqtó:ts=áeq=és/, /five dollars', also <es>, /es=áeq=és/, <Pelóqes>, /pelóq=es=és/, '/torch moon (in January), (time to spear fish by torchlight)'/ (compare <Pelóqel> torch), <Temtí'i:ques>, /temtí'i:q=és=és/, '/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>, /weíêk'=és=és/, '/little frog moon (in March)', <Lhemítóles ~ Lhémítóles>, /lémít=á=és=és ~ lémít=á=és=és/, '/spring showers moon (in April)'/ (with either <es> cyclic period or =óles: in the eyes or both), <Epóléstel>, /l'épál=és=és/, '/tenth moon (in July)', <Meqó:s>, /meq=áeq=és/, '/fallen snow moon (in December)'/ (compare <má:qa> fallen snow), <skw'exó:s>, /skw'exó:s=áeq=és=és/, '/moon, month'/ (compare <kw'ex= count), <wá:yélés>, /wá:yél=és=és/, '/tomorrow'/ (compare <wá:yel> come daylight), <imexó:sem>, /imexó:sem=áeq=és=és/, '/go for a walk (in a place without destination)'/, <lóks'w'emó:les>, /lóks'w'emó:les=áeq=és=és/, '/when the first fall storm comes' (compare perhaps <lhó:kw' to fly, and alternatively perhaps with =ó:les eyes).

=ó:sem, mds /l=á=s=és or l=á=s=és or l=á=és=és/, ABFC ['turn one's face towards'], possibly root =ó: call, possibly root =ó: face, (compare suffix =ó: on the face possibly used as root) or =ó: (fl) 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).


<ó:tt>, pcs //?a=T//, LANG ['call s-o'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), probably root <ót: > call, compare <ó:tele> goan and <ó:to> order, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC, example: <se:s ò:tes te si:yá:yes we'ó:lh:es>, //q=s-u ?a=T-è:s te si=yè:y-s wë-?a+è:s//, 'Then he called his friends to get in the canoe.'/, usage: story of the Flood. AC, example: <se:s ò:tes te mestì:yexw>, //è:a-w-ès-u ?a=T-è:s te mesti:yexw/*, 'And so he called the people.'/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC, <ó:tes te mestì:yew. welàmes mà:yt:em thít y he hi:kw q'exwó:welh, sq'ém:el qas te sxwó:qwel.t>, //à=T-è:s te mesti:yexw/* wë-lè=m-ès mè:y=T-è:m èiy=T te hi[=-=]k wè=FÈ:è:s u më-s te më-s te s=x"q;"=êl/., '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 mà:yt:em (passive) or thít, also no demonstrative article in second of three nominal phrase conjoined as object, attested by AC, <se:s ò:tem te lö:lets'a chief>, //q=s-u ?a=T-è:m te C,à=lè:cè:eliff, 'And so they called one chief.'/, literally /'so t:nd th:y was called the one person chief'/. syntactic analysis: ambiguous past - subordinating nominalizer -rbsp 3 -contrastive, usage: contemporary story, attested by AC, <qel'osé:u ó:thálem welámaq qa:wà:l>, //q=è='a-s-ès-u ?a=T-ë:m wë-lë=m-ël q"êl/., 'And they called me if I would go speak.'/, literally /'and it's time I was called if I would go speak'/. usage: contemporary story, attested by AC (11/10/71).

<òtsesem>, mds //?a=cà:es=ëm//, LANG /'to signal with the hand to come, (call with the hand)'/, lx <òtse> on the hand, (=>tse) middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in <òtse:ómét>, //?a=cà:es=ëm-ët//, /'to signal with the hand to come/', phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: dependent passive?, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<òtqwt>, SOC ['caressing s-o'], see etqwt.

<òt>, free root //?át//, MC ['stretch'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<òt>, ds //?a=[A=q]=lt//=, HUNT ['slingshot (of the stretched kind)] , (<==) augmentative), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).

<ét'et>, chrs //?a=[A=q]=lt//=, DESC (be) stretchy, (be) elastic/, (<=ablaut> derivation perhaps resultative), (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: ablaut, reduplicatin, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AHTTC (2/8/80).

<òt'et>, pcs //?át=ëT//=, MC /'stretch s-th out, stretch it/', semantic environment ['sweater, animal hide, accorestation, person, etc.'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, CT, HT, Elders Group. Salish cognate: Squamish /èt'-um?/ stretch, lengthen, extend (tr.) W73:255, K69:95, Lushootseed root in /èt'-əb/ stretch and /?ax"=?ut"=alas/ stretched eyes, slant eyes, sleepy eyes (an instlt for Bear) H76:687, example: <òt'et te kw'él:éw>, //?át=ëT te k"él:éw/., /'it got stretched, they (indefinite) some one stretched it'/, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: <òt'etem qwél:él:è:yethetel>, //?át=ëT-ëm q"él=/á-yè:él=(é)=ël//, /'accordion'/, literally /'stretched musical instrument/wind instrument'/, usage: suggested in humor, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80); found in <òt'etemét>, //?át=ëT-ëm-ët//, /'stretched, something that somebody stretched'/, syntactic analysis: dependent passive, attested by CT, HT, EB.

<òt'ethet>, pcs //?át=ëT-ët//=, ABFC ['stretch oneself'], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.
<xwে't et'>, ds //x*ə=ʔa[=Aί]=t'=əθIl/, inces, pcs, HUNT /'draw a bow, cock a gun, (draw it (of a bow), cock it (of a gun))'/, SOC, (<<xwε>> get, become, inceptive), (<<ablaut> derivation) perhaps as aspectual), root <ότ'> stretch, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<s'O'to'>, dfl //s=ʔat'=əl/, PLN ['place just south of Doctor's Point on Harrison Lake northwest side'], (<<=> nominalizer or stative). (<<o> meaning uncertain unless just), root <ότ'> stretch, comment: said to mean long breath by Hill-Tout 1904:361 but appears to mean instead something just stretched, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (Nov. 1978).

<όt'>, HUNT ['slingshot (of the stretched kind)'], see οτ'.

<ο't et'>, MC /'stretch s-th out, stretch it'/, see οτ'.

<ό't em qweló:ythetel>, MUS ['accordion'], see qwə:l.

<ό't ethet>, ABFC ['stretch oneself'], see οτ'.

<όθ>, da //=ά=ll/, SH ['edge'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <iyόθ>, //l/iy=ά=ll/, /'sharp (edged)'/ (<iy> is an unstressed allomorph of /έy/ good), <qelόθ>, //qel=ά=ll/, /'dull (of a point or pole)'/, <qelόthel>, //s=θ=ί=ά=ll/, /'blunt (of a point or pole)'/, /'semlόthel', //s=θ=έ=ά=ll/, /'riverbank'/ (root <mil> drop into water, submerge into water as also in <sem(l)=ά=iyel> a set net, a stationary net and <mil=iyel> to set a net), perhaps <smeq'όθ>, //s=mq'=ά=ll/, /'extra food which guests can take home'/.

<όθ el> ~ (ẹ)thel>, da //=ά=ε=ll/, ANA /'on the mouth, in the mouth'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <iyόθ>, //l/iy=ά=ll/, /'sharp (edged)'/, <qelόθ>, //qel=ά=ll/, /'dull (edged)'/, <qelόthel>, //qel=ά=q=ll/, /'blunt (of a point or pole)'/, <smeq'όθ>, //s=qep'=ά=ll/, /'flyling 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 smoother one), <sqwίqweyό:thel>, //sq*iq*ey=ά=ε=ll/, /'jack-rabbit, big older rabbit'/, comment: also see harelip.

<όθεqw>, free root //ʔá=aq"ll/, 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.

<όθεqw t'>, pcs //ʔá=aq"=Il/, 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'όθεqw>, dnom //s?=ʔá=aq"ll/, 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'élem ta' s'όθεqw.>, //l=ur=q*ělém t-ʔ s?=ʔá=aq"ll/, /'Your roast potatoes are cooked'/, attested by MH.

<s'όθεqw>, stvi //s?=ʔá=aq"ll/, FOOD /'baked (in ashes), baked (in a stove)'/, (<== > stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <s'όθεqw seplí:l>, //s?=ʔá=aq" s=plí=ll/, /'baked bread'/, ASM ['in contrast to fried bread example'], <s'όθεqw xàwéq>, //s?=ʔá=aq" x=aweqll/, /'baked carrots'/, <s'όθεqw sq=wh>, //s?=ʔá=aq" s=qè=wéll/, /'baked potatoes'/.

<όθ ~ 0θ>, probably bound root //ʔá=ε=ll/, meaning uncertain unless edge, surface

<s'όθes ~ s'othes>, dnom //s?=ʔá=ε=ll~ s?=ʔá=ε=ll/, ANA ['face'], (<== > nominalizer), possibly root <όθ> edge, surface possibly root from <όθ> edge?, lx <!--es> on the face, phonology: the long vowel probably only in careful/slow pronunciation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ
<tsÉátsus>, (macron over á) *face*, Boas 1890 <sátsés> (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: *<li te sóthés>* //lí te sátáéws-sll/,'on his face', phonology: consonant merger, attested by AC, *<kwímel ta' sóthés>* //kíim=ál t-êq sátááéws-sll,'Your face is red.', attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), *<lůłh qwáyel te sóthés yéwá:l mělqs melqí:wsem>*. //ló=jú qéy=ál te sá=táé=s-s ywél-l=mls k*=s-s=mlq=í-ws=mml/,'Her face is turning green before she faints.'), attested by AC.

*, esxw'óthestses ~ shxwe'óthestses*, ds //s(=)x*=táéws=csll//, ANA ['palm (of the hand)'], literally /'face on the hand, face of the hand'/, (*sxw* = nominalizer), lx *<teses>* on the hand, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

*, shxw'óthesxel ~ shxe'óthesxel*, ds //s(=)x*=táéws=x*Æll//, ANA /'sole (of the foot)>, (instep [AC, DM])/,'literally /'face on the foot, foot 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 /šxááéwx*Æll/ sole of foot, H-T *cuátsecEl* (macrons over u and a) *sole*.

*ótheqw*, 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 ót*.

*ówelтиров*, PLAY /'racing, (a race on foot/canoe/horse) (Elders Group)//,'see ewelti:l.

<ówelveh ~ ówelveh>, //l=á=weò~l~ á=weò/ll/, **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** <ó ~ ó> *just, merely, simply??*, **possibly** *=welhev* already??, **phonology**: upstepping or updrifting, **syntactic analysis**: is or derivational suffix, dialects: Chill.; Tait and Cheh. have åwelveh ~ -åwelveh q.v., attested by AC, Elders Group, AD, Deming, others, example: *<li ówelveh>*. //ló tá=weò//, /'Is that right??/, literally /'is it certainly??, is it the case certainly??/, attested by AD (4/26/78), *<hóy ówelveh, hóyówelveh>*. //háy t=á=weò~l~ háy=á=weò//, /'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 ówelveh, lámówelveh>*. //l=em tá=weò~l~ l=em=á=weò//, /'Goodbye (stayer to leaver).', literally /'you (polite) go, you're (polite) going certainly/of course??/, attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, others, *<ó ówelveh>*. //ló?á=weò//, /'(I'm listening.)/,' **semantic environment**: ['said while listening to bedtime stories'], literally /'oh certainly, oh of course??, tested by AC, *<á~á'ówelveh>*. //l=em?á=weò//, /'You're welcome. Yes, (certainly).', **semantic environment**: ['said in reply to Yálh lixw kwá'as hóy: Thank you, and in reply to Qw'óqw'elu: 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 //lá=wqw'==á=mlax/~ or ?=á=Aw=]wkw'==á=mx=ax'/, **SOCT** /a group of people, a tribe of people, several tribes/, **possibly root** *=kele* 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).

<óyóseqw>, da //é[=Á=](!)~w=eq'//, **CLO** /'hat', **possibly** *=aw* **body**, **possibly** *=eqw* **on top of the head, on the hair** **syntactic analysis**: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in *<kwpóyóseqw>*. //kwpóyóseqw=áw=eq'//, /'cowboy hat/', **contrast** *<yóseqw>* hat, Salish cognate: Musqueam /=áw=eq'* / hat Sutlles ca1984:14.5.86.
<ó'wthet>, ABFC /to hurry, hurry up, move fast/, see áwth.

<ó'x>, (//-áx//), PRON /me, first person singular object/, phonology: attracts stress, syntactic analysis: is; found in <imexståhoxes>, //?im=ǣx=sT-áx-əsl/, 'He made me walk.', <tl'ía:lsóxes>, //ē'i=ləs-áx-əsl/, 'He/She loves me.'.

<ó'xw>, SOC ['give it to me'], see áxw.

<ó'xwest>, SOC /'give it to s-o, give to s-o/', see áxw.

<ó'xwest>, SOC ['giving it to s-o'], see áxw.

<ó'x>, free root //?áx//, EFAM ['it's no good'], semantic environment ['said of something disliked'], syntactic analysis: interjection, usage: slang, attested by AHTTC (2/15/80).

<ó'xve>, possible root or stem //?áx*(=)əl/, meaning unknown

<ó'xwest>, df //l=áx*(=)əl/, 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 regtllar correspondence with Halkomelem <á> /Á/, syntactic analysis: nominal: attested by Deming, LJ (Tait), others, other sources: JH /s?á-əx\* el clam, Wayne Sutlles (p.c. 10/9/79) /s?áx*əl fresh-water mussel, Salish cognate: Squamish /s?áx*əl butter clam (Saxidomus gigantea) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976, Samish dial. of N. Straits /s?áx*əl/ (VU) butter clam G66:58, Lushootsed /s?-áx*əl/ butter clam, clam (generic) and /lакс*əl/ clamming H76:649-650.

<ó'yªq>, da //áy=əq or =e=[Áa]=y=əq//, EB ['root? or trunk?'], possibly <e=ey> bark, possibly <ó- ablaut> derivational, possibly <áq> penis?, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <st'it'x'ýaq>, //s=C;i=t'əx=áyəqll/, 'fork in a tree or root of a tree' (compare <s=t'́x̂> fork (in anything)).

<ó'yem>, df //l=áy=əm or ?e=[Áa]=y=əm/, TIME /'(be) slow, (be) late, go slow', possibly root <á:y> keep on, continue, possibly <ó- ablaut on root á> resultative??, <əm> 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>, //áy=əm or ?e=[Áa]=y=əm/, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /áy=əm/ slow W73:238, K67:396, Sechelt /áy=əm/ slow T77:20, example: <tu oyémchéxew>, //tu ?áy=əm-c-əx*//, /'You go slow.'/, literally /'a little more you go/are slow', attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), <(tu) ó:yem kws mes qw'el te elle>, //tu ?áy=əm k₄-s m-s qu'=él tə ?alílə//, 'The salmonberries are ripe late.'/, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).

<í' oyém> or <í'eyém>, mos //tu=áy=ə=[M2]=m/, TVMO ['to walk slow'], (tu ~ ye=) travel by, while moving), <(metathesis) derivational>, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).


<oyémstew>, caus //l=áy=ə=m-sT-əx*//, 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 <ó'yémstew ~ oyémstew>, //áy=ə=[M2]=m=sT-əx* ~ ?áy=ə=m=sT-əx*//, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76); found in
<őyémstexwlha>, l/ʔay=óm=sT-əx~ëtl/, 'Slow him down.', attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).
<őyónót>, pcs l/ʔay=ə=[M2]=m=T-/a/, TIME ['delay s-o'], TVMO, (<metathesis> derivational), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).
<őyéyónothet>, pcrs l/Č=, aç=[ʔay=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).
<őyémqel>, ds l/ʔay=óm=qət/, LANG ['<őyémqel = oyémstexw'], N ['<őyémqel = oyémstexw'], probably <Indian name of Mary Amy (Lorenzetto) an interview by Oliver Wells (2/8/62) (Wells 1970:12)'], N ['the left hand side facing her) Cheam looking south), Lhílheqey's (Mt. Cheam’s) baby (located about where her breast would be on (4/28/78).
phonology: possible metathesis or possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD §, attested by AC, IHTTC, other sources: Wells 1965:11,17, source: place names reference file #173.
<őyémstdxw>, TIME l/delay s-o, slow s-o down', see őyém.
<őyémstxw>, TIME l/delay s-o, slow s-o down', see őyém.
<őyéyes>, da l/=e=[Aa]=y=əs/, EB ['<flower'], literally /face of the plant/, lx l/=ə:y ~ =áy ~ =ay ~ =ey> plant, bark; wool, covering, lx l/=es> on the face (but here, as elsewhere in combination with other lexical suffixes, has allosome face), phonology: <a-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 <pét'høyes>, l/pɛ=[Aɛ]=lɛ'=e=[Aa]=y=əs/, l/'rice root', EB, ['Fritillaria camschatensis'], dialects: Tait, attested by SP, Elders Group (5/28/75), <qwelites>, l/q=ɪl=ə=[M2]=y=əs/, l/'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 <qwıl> body hair, <pepq'eyó:s>, l/Č=, aç=[D]=əq'=əy=á-s/, l/'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 deglottallization > derivational), phonology: deglottallization, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others.
<őyewílem>, df l/ʔay=iw=ãm or ʔay=ãm=ãm or ʔay=ãm=ãm/, EFAM ['having fun at a non-spiritual dance'], SOC, probably root őyém > good, probably l/iwel = ewel> in the mind, in the feelings, probably l/ɪl> go, come, get, become, inceptive, possibly <metathesis> derivational or <a-ablaut> derivational, (=em> middle voice), phonology: possible metathesis or possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (4/28/78).
<őyewóto>, df l/ʔaywɔ=àt or ʔay=əwɔt/ 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) 11], 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 l/<őto> or l/<ewɔt> female name ending, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, IHTTC, other sources: Wells 1965:11,17, source: place names reference file #173.
>S'őyewóto>, df l/ʔay=əwɔt or s=ʔay=əwɔt/, 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) 11], ASM ['Wells 1965:17 gives <say-oo-WAT> (our S'őyewóto) as a second daughter just on the right side of Mt. Cheam, the IHTTC recognized <őyewóto>, probably this name S'őyewóto (less sure), and gave <əmíth'ɔya> as three small peaks around Mt. Cheam, her daughters'), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, other sources: Wells 1965:17,
<őyémstexw>, TIME l/delay s-o, slow s-o down', see őyém.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English 363

<(')ó:yłha> (normally written ≈ó:yłha), da l=á:ylh, EB ['(wooden?)'], perhaps originally a compound with root <yːlh> cut tree, log plus metathesis yielding ≈o:yłh 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:th ~ ≈élh ~ ≈é:ylh~ŋl? bed, (child, young); found in <mimele'ó:ylh>, l/cɪfi=mələ'=íl=á:ylh, /idōll/ (compare <mimele> baby, tiny child with <R4= diminutive + <méle> child), ≈ó:ylh=a> should be compared to <sé:yó:lh> firewood, wood and <sé:yó:lh> 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.

<ó:yó:lwethet>, SOC /be totally independent, doing the best one can/, see éy ~ éy:.

<ó:yómt>, TIME [delay s-o], see óyém.

<ó:ytel>, SOC [fighting], see iyótel.


<Ó:ýwoses>, dl l/á:ywasəs or ?ə|=A=á:ywas=əs/í/, 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)/í, ASM ['just north of the mouth of Emory Creek'], Elder's comment: "from <s'o:ylwelh> l/s=á:ylwelh on both sides", comment: can't be from <s'o:ylwelh> directly since <Ó:ýwoses> has no trace of <elwelh> on the side or of ≈es> stative, but would have to be from the same root, <ó:ý>, which could be <á:ý> keep on, continue with <ó(-):ablaut> resultative (or automatic when followed by lx <os ~ es> on the face; <s'o:ylwelh> would literally be be continued/kept on the side(s) and the root of <Ó:ýwoses> 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 l/á:l/, ABFC /have a bowel movement, defecate, to shit/, perhaps compare with possible root in <ó:lé:thet> groan, and <ó:út> 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 /á:q/ defecate W73:77, K69:94.

<s'o'>, dnom l/s=á:ll/, 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-ʔâʔ-Ɂ/ dung W73:87, K69:94.

<ó'ayiwsem>, mdls //ʔâʔ=ɛ(=)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'eth'> dung, shit.

<ó'ayiwsem>, ABDF ['mess in one's pants (shit in one's pants)'], see ó'.

<o(')el>?, possible stem //ʔá(ʔ)e//?, meaning uncertain.

<s'o(')elexw>?, df //s=ʔá(ʔ)e=Ɂx//?, 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.
Ô

<ô ~ ô>, free root /lô~7ôl/, LANG /ô/, (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.,> /lô=s=iy=ë-nil/, /'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 yáhlh.>, /lô kʷa yâhlh/,'Oh yes (now I remember)./, literally /'oh yes anyway/consequential/then only now/, comment: Suttles' translation for Musqueam /kʷəl consequential (then) (Suttles ca1984:15.1.17) seems like an improved translation for Upriver Halq'éméylem kwo ~ kwe also, beside translations given by Elders here, such as anyway; similarly Suttles' translation for Musqueam /yəh/ only now, only thdn (Suttles ca1984:4.3.1 and 18.4.14) also seems an improved translation for Upriver yáhl which is cognate and is translated by EB as now in the example above, attested by EB, <ô áy el te sqwóqwels.>, /lô têy têl s=qê[=A¼C,ê]=]-sl/, /'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 his talking/, comment: this example may belong under ô ~ u ~ ew ~ u~ -ow ~ ew ~ we- contrastive, attested by Elders Group (3/13/80), <ô th'exwstélemet ô Siyám.>, /tê ax=sT-élamêt ?o s=iy=ë-nil/, /'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).

<Ôhamél ~ Shxw'ôwhámél ~ Shxw'ôhamél>, df /s(=)=xʷ=ʔê[=Ao=]=]-ha=ëmô-nil/, PLN [village now called Ohamil Reserve or La'dlaw'/], (s(=)=xʷ=) nominalizer, probably root <ehô> wrapped up, lx <ô-âmél ~ ômél> 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 ~ Óhámél>., /têʔ[=A¼]=]-ha=ëmô-nil ~ ?ê[=Ao=]=]-ha=ëmô-nil/, 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.

<ôkwv>, df /tôwkwʷ or tô-kʷ or tôwkwʷ or ?ê[=A¼O=]=]kʷ-nil/, 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 <ôkw> be lost, phonology: probable <ô-ablaut> (rare), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: Chill., attested by Elders Group (3/72), AC, Deming, possibly compare <á:kwv> belongings; also attested <û:kwv> /lû-kʷ ~ tôwkwʷ or ?ê[=A¼]=]kʷ-nil/, ?ê[=A¼]=]kʷ-nil/, phonology: probable <ô-ablaut> resultative, dialects: Cheh., Tait, attested by EB (12/16/75), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of N. Straits /tôwkwʷ/ 'give out, be all gone (as food)' B74a:64, Sechelt /lôkʷ-ami/ to give out all (gone), (/"run out of food", "run out of food") T77:28, Mainland Comox / tôwkʷ-û-nil/ to give out, be all gone (as food) B75prelim:76, examples: <latse tô:kwv> tl'okwses ô:kw' kwhthel tâle.>, /lê-e-êl t'â-kʷ e=a=kʷ-s-ô tô-kʷ kʷ(=)ê-e-l tôla/,'/I'm going home because my (near but not visible) money ran out./, attested by AC, <ulh tu û:kwv> te sålhtel.>, /lû+t u tô-kʷ tô s=ê+l tôla/, /'The food is nearly finished./, literally /'already little more ran out the food'/, attested by EB, <xwátyú:kwv>, /lê-êlq=ôy tô-kʷ-nil/, /'nearly empty/., attested by EB, <û:kwv> tel tâ:la/, /lû-kʷ tô-l tô-lê/,'/My money ran out., I ran out of money./, attested by EB, <skwây kws û:kw's.>, /s=kʷ-êy kʷ-û-kʷ-nil/, /'It can't run out./, attested by EB.

<û:kwv'élets>, df /tê[=A¼]=]kʷ-êlêl/, FOOD /'run out of food, be out of food/., lx =êlets> on the bottom, phonology: û- ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, syntactic comment: , Elder's comment: "don't use sålhtel food with it (unlike û:kwv)", attested by EB, example: <lámtsel kw'e
t'ówel chuhl le ú:kwe'lets.>, /lél=m-c-wê k"ə wáwel c-(əl)-u tê ʔú-k"=ələcl/, /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=[Auí]=k"=T//, FOOD ['finish it (of food')], (=<t> purposeful control transitive verb), phonology: ú:-ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <qwelh ú:kw'tes te sáłhtels.>, //ʔo:wê=á:T-əs=ʔê=ʔe=əll/, /'He never finished his food./, attested by EB, <ú:kw'tlha ta'a sáłhtel.>, //ʔú-k"=T-əq=sê=əll/, /'Finish your food./, syntactic comment: command imperative 2s, attested by EB.

<ók'w'xatel>, df //ʔók"=xə=[Ae]=ʔe=all/, HHG 'mat, (foot mat)/, lx <<=tel> on the foot, lx <<=tel> device to, possibly <q:a-ablaut> derivation or perhaps phonological remainder from stress shifting, root meaning unknown, phonology: possible ablaut, regular rule of consonant-loss (of I on xel before =t...), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<ó:leqw> or <ó:l> or <ó:l> or <éw>, stem or root //ʔó-leqw" or ʔó-l or ʔa-ll/, possible meanings of first two: (be) suffering pain, of the third groan, of the last <éw>, free root //ʔéwll/, DESC ['too heavy to lift'].

<s'ó:leqw">, df //s=ʔó-leqw" or s=ʔa=ʔe-=ʔe=all/, ABDF [('be) suffering pain'], (=<s> static), possibly root <ó:l> as in <ó:l=thet> groan, possibly <ó:ablaut> resumptive or continuous, possibly <éw> go, get, come, become, possibly <eqw> meaning uncertain but perhaps around in circles (Galloway 1977:294) or vigorously, possibly compare Musqueam /=q"/ vigorously? in Suttles ca1984:14.6.41), phonology: possible ó:-ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/6?76).

<óqw'xles ~ óqw'yles>, PLN 'mouth of Hunter Creek, (Restmore Caves (Wells))/', see wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

<ôts>, free root //ʔóts/, 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: <li ta óqwelets.>, //li t-ə ʔóq"=əc=all/, /'He planted the oats./, literally /third person ambiguous past he plant s-the oats/, attested by AC, see main dialect form <óqwelets>

<óqw'xles ~ óqw'yles>, PLN 'mouth of Hunter Creek, (Restmore Caves (Wells))/', see wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

<ôwê ~ éwê>, free root //ʔówê ~ ʔówê/, CJ /no, not be, be not/, ASM, LANG ['say no'], and its many derivations, see <éwê ~ òwê> under the letter (<e>
<xwekw'ôwelh>, /l*x=ôk*=ôwelh/, 'drag a canoe', <ilemé=ôwelh>, /l*il=ôwelh/, 'carry a canoe on shoulders, portage a canoe', <êlêwelh>, /l*êl=ôwelh/, 'middle of a canoe (on inside), middle paddle(s)', <helexwelhtel>, /l*he=ô=al=ôwelh=telh/, 'cross-piece in canoe, thwart', /l*ts'eqw'ôwelh ~ ch'eqw'ôwelh/, /l*êqw*=ôwelh/, 'weave a cedar root basket', root <ts'éqw'> poke, pierce, <slhéq'ôwelh>, /l*steq'=ôwelh/, 'lower back', literally '/(wide part? + canoe)', <qwelhyôwelh ~ qwelhyúwelh>, /l*q'=ôwelh (ô ~ ô)/, 'carved wooden spoon', root <qwelhá:y> driftwood, <xáwelh>, /l*x=ôwelh/, 'vulva, vagina', (perhaps) <t'emewí:lt>, /l*tem=ôwelh=ltl/, 'chop the inside of it out', (semological comment: probably refers to a canoe), (perhaps) <xépéwí:lt>, /l*x=ô=pl=ôwelh=lt/, 'plane it out inside', (semological comment: probably refers to a canoe).

<=ôwes ~ =ô:wes ~ =á:wes ~ =e:wes>, da //=ôwes ~ =ô=ôwes ~ =ô=ôwes ~ =ô=ôwes//, CAN /'canoe paddle, paddle(s)/, semantic environment ['with numbers 1-ll, kw'í:l, and non-numerals'], syntactic comment: optional?, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <=â:wes>, /l*=â:ôwes/; found in <lhqc'atsesô:wes>, /l*êq*c=ô:wes//, 'five canoe paddles, five paddlers', <xets'ô:wes>, /l*x'=ô:ôwes//, store canoe paddles away', found in <xets'êt> store s-th away), <Xets'ô:westel>, /l*x'=ô:wés=telh/, 'January moon, time to store canoe paddles away', <pôtôwes>, /l*pot=ôwés//, 'l'orl', found in <pôt> boat), <xwalówes>, /l*x=ôw=ôwes//, 'l't lift a paddle (while padding)', found in <xwál=x> lift s-th), <ts'õlts'élôwsem ~ ts'õlts'élôses>, /l*c=ôl=C,ôC=ô:ôwes=ôm ~ c=ôl=C,ôC=ô:ôwes//, 'repeatedly switching sides in paddling', (compare <ts'ôt> switch + <=R2> characteristic (or plural)?) + <=em> (middle voice), one's own and for the second alternant: characteristic (or plural?) + switch + in the hand), <yemâwéstel>, /l*em=êwés=telh/, 'l'wide cedar root strips for baskets' (compare <yem> wide strip).

<ôwestexw ~ éwestexw>, LANG /'deny it; say no; tell s-o to say no', see òwwe ~ òwe.

<ówéta xwlí:s>, EFAM /'it doesn't matter, it's useless', see shxwlí.

<ôwethelh>, CI /'never did, he/she/they never did', see òwe ~ òwe.

<=ôwéx>, da //=ôwëx or =ôwëx=ôx//, 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 <löwëx or léwëx>, /l*=ôwëx or l*=ôwëx// or possibly /l=ôwëx//, 'ribs, (rib)', <th'ôwëx>, /lë=ôwëx//=ôx//, 'cedar slat basket', phonology: updrifting, <Th'ëwëx>, /l*ëx=ôwëx=iyë//, 'name of Cannibal Ogress who caught children in a cedar slat basket'.

<ô'ëy ~ ô ëy ~ ôwëy>, ABFC ['fine (in health)'], see òy ~ òy:.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

P

<pákw'et>, pcs /pékʷ/ = ʔT/, 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 åkʷ/-ad/ warm it
H76:350, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76), others, compare with <pó:kw'w> smoked fish and less
likely with <pékʷ> puff out (smoke, dust, powder)\(^{3}\), contrast <pákw'et> repair s-th, fix it up.

<pálchmel>, free root /pélčmal/, [pélčmel], SOCT /'Frenchman, French person'/, phonology: by
regular shifts for loan words /l/ → /p/, /l/ not C V drops, /ɛ/ → /ɛ/, /l/ → /l/, /ɛ/ → /ɛ/ [ɛ], /ɛl → /ɛml/, /a/ → /ə/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, borrowed from English <Frenchman>.

<pálétst>, df /pél(=)əc=T or pél=əl=ʕɛ=T/, WATR ['skim it off'], FOOD, root meaning unknown but
probably (as in Squamish) to skin, probably <ets> on the surface/top/back, possibly <ʕɛ> = derivational,

<Páléxel ~ Paléxel>, ds /pélē=x=əll/, [pélēx'tl], 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 <pálé> 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/ (T77:7, Thompson (Lytton dial.)
/páyaλ/ 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 /páʔpa/
woolly, fuzzy W73:292, K69:42.

<pá:píth'a>, ds /pě-pə=ɨɛ=ɛll/, CLO /flannelette, velvet, woolly material, fluffy material, soft
material/, WV, semantic environment ['blanket (léxwtel), wool, etc.'], lx <=ts> clothing, material, fabric, phonology: vowel merger, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by
Elders Group, also <papíth'a> , /pê-pə=ɨɛ=ɛll/, phonology: possible shortening in fast speech,
possible stress-shift, attested by IHTTC.

<xwpopó:so>, ds /xʷ=p̥[=Aa]=p̥=â=s or xʷ=p̥[=Aa]=p̥=â=əs/, ANA /'(have a) hairy face, (have)
hairst on the face, (have a woolly face)/, lx <x̂w> derivation perhaps have perhaps required by
<=ó:s> and some other suffixes, possibly always, (粮油 ablaut on root á or a > derivation 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
<pó:po> , /p̥=Aa=p̥=â=s/ , attested by IHTTC.

<pá:píth'a>, CLO /flannelette, velvet, woolly material, fluffy material, soft material/, see pá:pa.

<pas ~ pes>, bound root /pes/ means uncertain/.

<pespesó:ythel>, ds /C₃=θC₂=θs=â-y(əl)=f̄=əm or p̥s=C₃=â-y(əl)=f̄=əm/, 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 =il), reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC
<paspasyítsel ~ p pespeítsel ~ pespesí:tsel>, df // pës= C= eC= 1e1l ~ pës= C= eC= y= i1l, EZ / type of bird that begs for bones or food with the song: paspes(y)i(ː)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 paspes(y)i(ː)tsel kw’e sth’ò:m th’ò:m th’ò:m (IHTTC) and as p aspasyítsel kw’e sth’ò:m th’ò:m th’ò:m (SP) begging for a bone bone bone'], (probably <=R2 characteristic), possibly <=(i:)tsel on the back, on the surface, on the top as in <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 /=icən ~ =icən/ 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).

<paspasyítsel ~ p pespeítsel ~ pespesí:tsel>, EZ / type of bird that begs for bones or food with the song: paspes(y)i(ː)tsel kw’e sth’ò:m th’ò:m th’ò:m, probably a song sparrow/, see pas ~ pes.


<pá:th>, bound root //pë-éll/ bear (original verb meaning unknown).

<spá:th>, dnom //s=pë-éll, 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’áweyìlès brown bear with a white chest, other sources: ES /spë-éll/ (circumflex over é) and JH /spë-éll/ black bear, H-T <spats> (macron over a) bear (Ursus americanus)(black), Salish cognate: Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /spá:th/ bear H76:335, Saanich dial. of N. Straits /spë:éll black bear B74a:9, Samish dial. of N. Straits /spë:éll/ black bear G86:66, example: <ts’q’éy spá:th>, /lc’=-q’íx s=pë-éll, '/black bear/', <tskwí:m spá:th ~ tskwímelqel spá:th>, /lc’=k’í-m s=pë-éll ~ c=k’ím=ólqíl s=pë-éll, '/brown bear/', literally /red bear, reddish-brown bear/, EZ ['brown bear'], ['Ursus americanus nominate, also Ursus americanus altifrontalis'], <kw’elówos te spá:th>, /k’=w’ól=ów-s tø s=pë-éll, '/bearskin, bear’s hide/',<kw’eltslexwe te swíyeye te spá:th>, /k’=w’óc=l-øx’-øs tø s=wíq=tø s=pë-éll, '/The man saw the bear/', attested by IHTTC.

<Spá:th>, dnom //s=pë-éll, 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,

<spathélets>, ds //s=pé=âləc//, [spèé:təc], 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 //pè=úyəll/, HUNT ['bear trap'], lx <<<úyel> net, trap, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).

<Pepá:thxetel>, ds //C_y=pé=è=xʔa(l)=təll/, 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 (1 of xel automatically 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 páth.

<páth'>, bound root //pë='// have animal odor/stink, have animal smell

<pápeth'em>, mdls /p[=C]=aʔ=]=é=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=>), (<em> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76), Deming, also <pápents'ém>, //p[=C]=aʔ=]=é=əm//, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76), compare with <sth'épeq> skunk for a metathesized version of this root, i.e., //s=pé[=A=]=lə=]=M2=əq//=, Salish cognate: Mainland Comox /p'=â=nl body odor G82:43 (cognate set 210), Samish dial. of N. Straits (VU) /pc'=]==s=ət// (/s=pé[=M1]=]=s=ət//) to get body odor and (VU) /p=péəc̣=ín/ skunk G86:66, example: <pápeth'ém te sth'épeq>, //p[=C]=aʔ=]=é=əm te s=pé[=A=]=lə=]=M2=əq//=, /p'=pác̣=ım te sē=éəp=əq], 'The skunk has animal-stink.', attested by Deming.

<sth'épeq>, df //s=pé[=A=]=lə=]=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'ém> 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, BI (5/10/64, 12/5/64), AK (11/21/72), Elders Group (3/27/79), EF (Deming 9/21/78), ME (11/21/72), other sources: ES /s=≈éəp=əq/ striped skunk, JH /s=≈éəp=əq/ skunk, Salish cognate: Shuswap /s-c=ípəq/ skunk K74:177, for the root connection also suggestive are Samish dial. of NS /t=pápəc=ín skunk and /pc'=]==s=ət// get body odor G86a:66, and possibly Sechelt /p'=əl̓ac̣/ skunk T77:9, contrast <sellélə> spotted skunk (Spilogale gracilis latifrons), baby striped skunk (Mephitis mephitis spissigrada), example: <emímel sth'épeq>, //ʔemiməl s=pé[=A=]=lə=]=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=ɛməl-s tə s=pɛ[=A̞=e]=ɛ` =M2=əq∥/, /'skunk oil'/, literally /'oil of the stink-sac of the skunk'/, attested by EF (Deming 9/21/78).

<sth'ith'peq>, dmn //s=C,i=ɛ`əq∥∥, 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=ɛ́ēp=əq=F ~ C,i=Aʔ=ɛ́ēp=əq=F ~ s=C,i=Aʔ=ɛ́ēp=əq=F∥∥, [síʔpek ~ ʔíʔpek ~ síʔʔpek], EZ ['Skunk (name in story')], N, (∥∥=Aʔ=∥) (consonant ablaut, replaces following consonant with glottal stop /ʔ/) > derivational or diminutive), (<<R4=> diminutive), (<<I=>) (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 //pêwta∥∥, MC ['powder'], phonology: by regular shifts for loan words: /d/ → /l/, final /t/ 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 //pêx spread apart∥∥.

<páxet>, pcs //pêx=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.

<spapxíwel>, strs //s=pê[=C,ə]=x=ɨwə∥∥, 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 <<îwel> 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.

<pxiwêt>, pcs //pêx=îwê(l)=T∥∥, ABFC ['spread apart s-o's legs'], literally /'purposely spread s-o apart on the inside/in the bottom/rectum'/, lx <<îwel> on the inside, insides, in the bottom, in the rump, in the rectum, (<<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: consonant-loss (automatic of l in =îwel before =t), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<pexó:lésem>, mds //pêx=á-lês=əm∥∥, ABFC ['open both one's eyes real wide'], lx <<=ôles> 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 <pixeya> have a nightmare?.

<spexelis>, stvi //s=pêx=əlis∥∥, 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 <<=elis> 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).

<sepx>, strs //s=pê[=C,əA]=x∥∥∥, CLO /'(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can't be quite buttoned)'/, literally /'be spread apart resultative'/(<<=s=> stative), (<<=R1= and i-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 <pixeya> 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 pàx.

<páyés’tem>, df //pêyêc'=əml∥∥, 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’-ml to spark (cause sparks) besides /pê-pie’-

<pá:yts'em>, cts /pɛ[-]yɛʔ=ǝ(ml/ 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>, /pɛ[-]yɛʔ=ǝ(ml/ /'lots of sparks going up at the same time', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), (<-:-> continuative), phonology: vowel-loss of ɛ 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 ['sparking (with reflections')], semantic environment ['ring, eyes, etc.'], attested by DF (4/23/80), also /'fire, fireworks'/, ASM ['a fire can do this or fireworks that shoot up and then sparking, sparkling, exploding with sparks and making sparky noises, making sparky noises', see pá:yts'em].

<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 pá:yts'em.

<pah or pó(:)h>, bound root /pah or pó()-h blow/.

<pah:ls>, sas /pah=ǝ-ls/, WETH ['blow (wind)'], (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Deming, example: <uhl me pah:ls>, /'It started to blow./, literally /already start to come to blow wind/, attested by Deming.

<pah:ls>, dnom /s=pah=ǝ-ls/, WETH ['wind'], (<= nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), Elders Group, Deming, other sources: ES /spah=ls/ wind, JH /spah=ls/ the wind, example: <hikw spah:ls>, /hikw s=pah=ǝ-ls/, /'storm, heavy wind/ , literally /big wind/, attested by BJ (12/5/64), <hikw te spah:ls li kw'e xoćsa>, /hikw s=pah=ǝ-ls, /'the wind is big at the remote/distant lake'/, attested by AC. <timēthet te spah:ls>, /'The wind has stopped.'/, dialects: Cheh., attested by Deming (3/31/77), also <tēmäq te spah:ls>, /'The wind is hard.'/, attested by Deming, <cheh te spah:ls>, /'The wind has stopped.'/, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming (3/31/77), also <le chēm te spah:ls>, /'The wind has stopped.'/, dialects: Elders Group (3/31/77).

<pah:mo:lh>, df /pah=ǝ=[M2]=m=ό-4 or pah=ǝ=[M2]=m=όw=ǝ or pah=ǝ=[M2]=m=ό-4l/, EZ /'big pretty frog, bullfrog with colors on his back'/, ['Rana catesbeiana, and prob. Rana clamitans'].

ACL ['both are introduced species'], probably root <pah:()h ~ pah> blow due to frogs' apparent blowing of cheeks, (<metathesis> derivational perhaps characteristic), possibly <<=-=> continuative, <<=óllh young, offspring/child, possibly <<=ó-ablaut> derivational, phonology: probable metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<pah:mo:m>, df /Či=[pah=ǝ=[M2]=m=ó-] or Či=[pah=ǝ=[M2]=m=ó-w=ǝ or pah=ǝ=[M2]=m=ó-4l/, 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 pih:mo:m) that has supernatural powers and cries like a baby [səsəməməh ~ wexə-məməl:lh]), (big frog with warts [AD])/, ['family
Ranidae and family Bufonidae, esp. Bufo boreas boreas and recent introductions Rana catesbeiana and Rana clamitans, and Ascalaphus truei, Rana aurora aurora, and Rana pretiosa pretiosa'), literally /'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'át'sets'íll'im te pipéhé:óm:., //C,i=qáal, C,é=C,é=c'é e=m=ím) te C,i=páh=a=[M2==]=ml/, //The frog is naughty, is hopping./', usage: lyrics to the Híltu or Heel-toe song, attested by BHTTC.

<pipéhé:óm:>, pln //C,i=páh=a=[M2==]=ml/, 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.

<pipéhé:óm:ólhh>, dmn //C,i=páh=a=[M2==]=ml=á14l/, EZ /'baby frog, probably also tadpole/', 1x <=:6:llh> young, offspring, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, example: <qé:x te pipéhé:óm:ólhh:., //q[=e]=x te C,i=páh=a=[M2==]=ml=á14l/, //There's a LOT of baby frogs./, phonology: emphatic lengthening of schwa (e), the only circumstance where e can appear long, attested by AC.

<pipehó:ml:áwels>, ds //C,i=páh=a=[M2==]=ml=e1wels/, 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 rampled (yék'w'et) and used as a poultice, also as an antiseptic applied to an open wound or blister, it can also draw out thorns or splinters, it is also used as medicine for rheumatism and the tea is good for stomach trouble'], 1x <=:á:lwels> 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 <sláwels te pipéhé:óm:>, //s=á:wels te C,i=páh=a=[M2==]=ml/, literally /mat(tress) of the frog, frog's mat(tress)/, attested by AC, others.

<pó:t>, pcs //páh=T// or //páh=Aá]=[h]=T// or //páh=Aá]=[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:ul blow, example: <sel pó:t: ~ chel pó:t:>, //c-á:1 pá=T//, //ill blow', attested by Elders Group (3/1/72); found in <pó:tes:>, //pá=T-ésli, //He blew it.', attested by AC, example: <pó:tlha ta' sméteqel:., //pá=T-é t-é s=mé=q=ésli/', //Blow your nose', literally /blow =it -command imperative your snot/', attested by AD (Aug. 1980).

<pépó:tem>, rsls //C,i=pá=T-ém or C,é=pá=témml/, 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: <pépó:tem qwéló:y tetel:., //C,i=pá=T-ém q=e=t=l-yé=d=0(t)=l/, MUS /flute, wind instrument, blown musical instrument/, literally /blown musical instrument (tongue 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).

<pepó:tem ~ pépépó:tem ~ pepépó:tem>, df //C,i=C,é=pá=T-ém or C,é=C,é=pá=témml/, 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 \(<\text{second R5}=>\) resultative, possibly \(<\text{tem}=>\) participial, from \(<\text{t}=>\) purposeful control transitive plus \(<\text{em}=>\) passive, (semological comment: literally perhaps \textit{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).

\(<\text{pótel}>,\, \text{dnom} /\text{p}(\text{=T})=\text{t}=\text{nl} /,\, \text{CAN} \, ['(a) sail'], \, \text{literally} /'\text{device to blow}', \, \text{lx} \, <\text{tel} => \text{device to,}\, \text{phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.}\n
\(<\text{spotelála}>,\, \text{dnom} /\text{s}=\text{pa}=\text{nl}=\text{él} /,\, \text{CAN} \, ['\text{mast on a canoe or boat}'], \, \text{literally} /'\text{something that's a container of a sail}', \, <\text{sal} => \text{nominalizer}, \, \text{lx} \, <\text{tell} => \text{device to,}\, \text{lx} \, <\text{ála} => \text{container of,}\, \text{phonology: stress-shift from root without vowel-reduction before stressed full-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.}\n
\(<\text{Spópetes}>,\, \text{df} /\text{=s}=\text{p}=\text{=C}=\text{=l} /,\, \text{PLN} /'\text{Katz: river-bank, Ruby Creek settlement, village on north bank of Fraser River just below (west of) the mouth of Ruby Creek}', \, \text{literally} /'\text{something that (where) it's blowing on the face (of riverbank)}',\, \text{Elder's comment: "so named because it's always windy there"}, \, <\text{se} => \text{nominalizer}, \, <\text{R1} => \text{continuous}, \, \text{lx} \, <\text{es} => \text{on the face,}\, \text{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.}\n
\(<\text{pehál:s}>,\, \text{WETH} \, ['\text{blow (wind)}'], \, \text{see peh or pó:()}h.}\n
\(<\text{pehó:mó:lh}>,\, \text{EZ} /'\text{big pretty frog, bullfrog with colors on his back}', \, \text{see peh or pó:()}h.}\n
\(<\text{pékcha}>,\, \text{free root} /\text{pék} /,\, \text{ACL} /'\text{picture, photo, (drawing, etc.)}',\, \text{PLAY} \, ['\text{face card}'], \, \text{syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ, MV, Elders Group, borrowed from English} <\text{picture}>\text{/pékə}. \, \text{example:} <\text{xálqem pékcha}, \, /\text{x}=\text{l}=\text{q}=\text{m} \, \text{pék} /, \, /'\text{moving pictures, movies}', \, \text{attested by SJ (Deming 8/10/78), also} <\text{xálqem xwithiya}, \, /\text{x}=\text{q}=\text{m} \, \, \text{x}=\text{w}=\text{i}=\text{y}=\text{a} /, \, \text{Elder's comment: "may be okay for moving pictures"}, \, \text{attested by SJ, comment: xw may be sic for xw}, \, <\text{wéte pékcha}, \, /\text{=w}=\text{t}=\text{p=ke} /, \, /'\text{(There's) no face cards.'}, \, \text{attested by Elders Group (9/14/77)}.}\n
\(<\text{pekchá:m}>,\, \text{df} /\text{pék} /,\, \text{ACL} \, ['\text{take a picture, to photograph}'], \, (<\text{á:()}m \, \text{or} \, =\text{em} => \text{intransitive verbalizer, get, make}), \, \text{phonology:} \, \text{vowel merger (yields the non-schwa vowel of a pair of adjacent vowels and often adds length and stress)}, \, \text{possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SJ and MV (2/17/78)}.}\n
\(<\text{pekchá:m}>,\, \text{ACL} \, ['\text{take a picture, to photograph}'], \, /'\text{pekcha}$.\n
\(<\text{pékw} \sim \text{péqw}>,\, \text{free root or stem} /\text{pék} / \sim /\text{péq} /, \, \text{or} \, \text{pó:}=\text{k} / \sim /\text{pó:}=\text{q} /, \, \text{LAND} \, ['\text{smoke puffing out, (puff out (dust, powder, plant spores, seed fluff, light snow, smoke), form puffs of dust)}', \, \text{EB, WETH, MC, possible connection with} \, <\text{peh \, or \, pó:()}h \, \text{blow} \, + \, =\text{kw} \sim =\text{ekw} > \text{round, around in circles or} \, =\text{qw} \sim =\text{eqw} > \text{around in circles}, \, \text{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 [...] / form puffs of dust, smoke or spray W73:205, K67:249, Lushootseed root /p(aq) [...] (\sim \text{pék}) / smoke from fire H76:334-335.}\n
\(<\text{pékw’ém}>,\, \text{mdls} /\text{pék} /, \, =\text{m} \, \text{or} \, \text{pó:}=\text{m} \, \text{or} \, \text{pó:}=\text{m} [=\text{M2}=\text{m} /, \, \text{LAND} \, ['\text{the dust flew, it's dusty}'], \, \text{EB} ['\text{it burst (of spores or seed fluff)}'], \, \text{possibly} <\text{metathesis or} \, =\text{m} \sim =\text{em} > \text{resultative or non-continuous}>, \, (<\text{em} => \text{middle voice}), \, \text{phonology: stress-shift unless the root is inherently}$
unstressed, stressed intransitivizer, possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <la pekw'ém>, //le pek'"=ênl/.

lIt's dusty.', attested by AC, <lulh pekw'ém te sp'áq'em.>, //le=ui pek"=ênl to s=p éq =ênl/.

lThe flower has burst (said of white stuff in fireweed, cottonwood or dandelion).', attested by AC.

<spékw'ém>, dnom //s=pek""=êm or s=pek""=êl=M2=]m or s=pek""=ê[=ê=ml, EB /bloom or (plant) fuzz (spore, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts', LAND, (<=e=) nominalizer), phonology: stressed intransitivizer or metathesis or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES + JH /spk""êml dust, Salish cognate: Songish dial. of N. Straits /spk""ênl dust, smoke Mitchell 1968 (quoted in G82:45 set 233), Lummi dial. of N. Straits /spk""ênl/ (stress omitted) dusty (Demers 1982p.c.).

<pékw'em>, cts //p=p[=ê]=em or p=pek""=ê[M2=]ml, LAND ['dust (is flying)', (<=-) or metathesis > continuous), phonology: stress-shift or metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC. Salish cognate: Straits: Lummi /pek""=ênl smoke, dust is spreading, Saanich, Songish, Clallam /pek""=ênl smoking, Sooke /pek""=ênl/ smoking (all TTE74:192), Samish /pek""=ênl/ (where glottalized /' is one marker of continuous dust/smoke is spreading, dust is flying G86:65, Squamish /s=pêk""=êml dust W73:87, K67:249.

<spólqw'>, strs //s=pêl=[Aá=]=êl=[]q"="ll, DESC ['be powdered'], (<=e=) stative, (<o-ablaut ~ ó:-ablaut> resultative, <le=> plural), phonology: ablaut, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC, Deming (2/17/78), also <spólqw'>, //s=pêl=[Aá=]=êl=[]q"="ll, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79), example: <spólqw' seplí:l>, //s=pêl=[Aá=]=êl=[]q"="seplí:ll/, /'flour', literally /'powdered bread', attested by IHTTC, Deming (2/17/78), also <spólqw' seplí:l>, //s=pêl=[Aá=]=êl=[]q"="seplí:ll, attested by MH, <lé'se leék spólqw' seplí:l>, /léc'a leék s=pêl=[Aá=]=êl=[]q"="seplí:ll, /'a (one) sack of flour', attested by Deming.

<pókw'em>, df //pêl=[Aá=]=êk"="êml, EB ['when plant fuzz blows'], LAND ['when snow is so light it is blown by the wind like fuzz'], probably <o-ablaut> resultative or derivational, (<em>middle voice or intransitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Shuswap /x-pq""-úm, c-x-pèq""-st-és/, root /]púq""/ to load (a gun) and /(n)-pèq""=m/-min/ gunpowder, beside? Cœur d'Alene /paq""/ powder both in K74:143.

<pó:lw'em>, pln //pêl=[Aá=]=êl=[]q"="êml, LAND ['dust'], EB, (<em>= plural), probably <o-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 /pâlúq""/ dust T77:8, Pentlatch /pâl oköm/ (macron over a, underline under k, prob. /pâluq""um/ wind whirls up dust (Boas 1886 Pentlatch field notes), perhaps Thompson (Lytton dial.) /spi7yuk/ dust (B74c:6), also <spóléqwem>, //s=pêl=[Aá=]=êl=[]q"="êml, attested by BJ (12/5/64) checked, phonology: updrifting, glottalization perhaps missed?, example: <spóléqwem te têmèxw>, //s=pêl=[Aá=]=êl=[]q"="êml-s tê têmèx"="ll, /'dust of the earth', attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<pókpw'em>, df //pêl=[Aá=C,ê]=êk"="êml, 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'], (<o-ablaut> resultative, <R1=> derivational), (<em>middle voice), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EP (IHTTC), also <pópòqw'em>, //pêl=[Aá=C,ê]=êl=[]q"="êml, attested by AC.

<Pópkw'em>, df //pêl=[Aá=C,ê]=êk"="êml, PLN /village on east bank of Fraser River near the
<pékw'ém>, LAND ['dust (is flying)'], see pékw' ~ péqw'.

<pékw'ém>, LAND 'the dust flew, it's dusty', see pékw' ~ péqw'.

<pél> (~ <píl> by now), bound root //píl (~ pèl=]l)/ planted, get buried, comment: <fː-ablaut> form with crystallized resultative.


<spí:lt>, dnom //s=]k, ə=]pèl=]l=]-l//, 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 <átwtx> building, house, room, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, also <shwtmpálə], //s(=)c=pəl=]əm=]tɪəl/, also /root cellar, root house/, attested by AD.

<spí:ls>, dnom //s=]k, ə=]pèl=]l=]-l//, sas, HARV /the planting, seeds to plant, what is planted (sown), garden/, FOOD, EB, (sː=) nomininal, <fː-ablaut> resultative?), lx <spíls> structured activity continuous, phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss and consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: H-T <spíls> (macron over e) seed, example: <lì hóy ta spí:ls?>, /lì hóy t-e s=pèl=]l=]-]s/l/, 'Are you through planting?/?, literally /is it through/finished your planting?, attested by AC, <lulh hóy tel spí:ls/>. //l=a-uʷ hóy t-e-l s=pèl=]l=]-]s/l/, 'My planting is finished./, attested by AC, <lulh me (qwáqel, ts'í:sem) ta spí:ls/>. //l=a-uʷ me (qʷ=]qəl, cʾɪ=s=]əm) t-e s=pèl=]l=]-]s/l/, 'Your garden (is sprouting up, is growing up)./?, literally /it past -already start to/coming to (sprotut, grow) your planting/, attested by AC.

<spíls sʾél:htel sqeʾóleqw>, 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)

<smómeleqw spíls sʾél:htel sqeʾóleqw>, 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=p|lxw=[A|=]=x//\*l\*x, //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), bulbes 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 <pipél bur> derivation, <sxw> lump-like, round, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Deming, also


<pipélálá>, dnom //sl=áwél, BLDG ['pantry'], FOOD, HARV, literally /got buried container, container of (what) got planted/, (<em> intransitivizer, get, have), lx <alá container of>, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, HT.

<spélmálá>, dnom //s=pél=om=élél, BLDG ['root house'], FOOD, HARV, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <xwspémálá>, //s=|=om=élél, attested by AD.

<speláwél>, df //s=p|él=|élwél or s|él=il=[A|=]=wél//, EZ ['mole'], ['family Talpidae, especially Scapanus orarius orarius, also Neurotrichus gibbsi'], (<s=> nominalizer), root <spél- plant, bury, lx <álwél perhaps head, probably related to lx <élwél =wél> in the inside perhaps by <ál- ablaut> durative (compare <éwél> in <sqwálwél> in /s=q|él=|wél/ 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 <kwók'tel>, /k"ák"tél or k"él=[A|=]=l=|l, attested by CT, source: Galloway 1981:197, also <kwók'tel>, /k"ák"tél/; also /Mole'/, usage: song, lullaby, attested by CT; source: Galloway 1981:197,

<pel or pel=>, bound root or prefix /pel(=)l/ probably season, time of as in Salish cognate Lushootseed <ped(=)l> of (Hess 1976:371.1).

<speláwálh>, df //s=p|él=|wél|élh/, TIME ['last year'], (<s=> stative or nominalizer, <pel=> season, time of, possibly root meaning unknown <wálh> as in <wálh> as in /wélh=|t/ 'it's chased away, (chase s-o/s-th away)!'(<set> purposeful control transitivizer; Salish cognate: Squamish /wél-an/ chase away, chase out (tr.) K67:378), this would yield a lit. meaning of "season/time chased away", (possibly also as <élh> past tense), phonology: possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal??, attested by EB, AC, Elders Group, example: <hík kwél kw'e spelálwálh =>, /hík kwél k"él=s=pél=|wél=|élh/, /'It's bigger than last year.'!, literally /it's big from/than the (remote) last year, attested by AC, <spelálwálh qwá:l>, //s=pél|wél=|q|él/l/, /cranefly, 'leatherjacket' (larvae of cranefly), EZ ['cranefly'], ['order Diptera, family Tipulidae'],

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English 377
literally /'last year's mosquito'/, ASM ['insect resembling a mosquito but much larger, slow-flying'], attested by Elders Group.

<pelél>, free root //pélé/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 sepli>, FOOD banana bread (lit. banana + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<pélékw>, free root //pélé-EB, LT 'appear, come into view, rise into view, emerge', TVMO, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <pélekwa>, //pél:ekw//, attested by Deming, also <pélekwe>, //pél:ekwe//, attested by IHTTC, and: <pélekwe>, //pél:ekwe//, attested by DM (12/4/64), <pélékwe te (skw'exos, syóqwem, xáws skw'xós)>, //pél:ékwe te (s=k"x'=á-s, s=ya[=Aá]=q"=eqm, x=ws 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 pélekwe te xáws skw'xós>, //me pél:ekw te xáws skw'xós>, /the (moon, sun, new (sliver of) moon) came into view/rose.'/.<wikipedia>

The (moon, sun, new (sliver of) moon) came into view/rose.'/.<wikipedia>

that emerges on the body

or

(9/21/77).

(<2/7/80), also /'appear/emerge on the body/skin/', lx <[s=p]> having a cognate has a term with the same literal meaning, /s=étq-abadl smallpox, lit. something that emerges on the body H76:326,2.

pélel, df //pál(=)EB, 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 「get, become, go, come, inceptive, root possibly 」*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'éyx st'élém* (or better) *ts'q'íx st'élém* //c='q'íx s=t'élém/l, literally /black bitter cherry bark/l, dialects: *Cheh.*, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /plíla (or better) / wild cherry tree H76:342-343.

<*pélemály>, BLDG ['pantry'], see pél (perhaps ~ pi:1 by now).

<pelkwí:ws>, ABDF /'have smallpox, measles, chickenpox/l, see pél:ékw.

<pelókxes ~ peló:kxes>, ABFC ['be peeking'], see pél:ékw.

<Peló:lhxw>, df //pél(=)á¼x*l/, 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:lxw*, //pél(=)á¼x*l/, ASM ['Laurence James says that the main Pilalt village was Qweqwé'opelh, now *Kwawkwawapilt Reserve*'] (Laurence James), 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 //pélá:qel*l/, 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 //pélá:q(=)l*l/, 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.

<pelpólxwem>, WETH /'be steaming (in many places), be cloudy with rain-clouds*l, see poléxwem.

<pélh>, free root //pét*l/, SOC ['get crowded'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<pelhpélh>, plv //CohC,=pét*l/, SOC ['get crowded out'], (R3)= plural, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<plét>, pcs //p ét* or p(é)=t or p ét=M1=T or p ét=s(=M2=)T*l/, SOC ['crowd s-o out'], possibly 「metathesis type 1 or metathesis type 2* derivational, (=t ~ =et ~ =Et* purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: stressed transitivizer or metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<pelhpélh>, SOC ['get crowded out'], see pélh.

<pelhtó:ythe>l, ANA ['(have) thick lips'], see phát.t.

<pelhxel>, bound root or bound derived stem //p'él*=x(=)ø*l/ or more likely //p'îl=ø*l/ or //pîl* get flat, flatten (see that root for cognates and derived forms like 「sp'ip'elheqsel ~

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English 379
sp'élhsqel > /s=p'i[=C,ə=]t=əqəl ~ s=p'i[=Aة=]t=əqəl/ (have a) flat nose, [＜s=] stative, ＜=R1= ~ é-ablaut on root ＜i= durative (or resultative?)], plus ＜=D=＞ deglottalization derivational, ＜é-ablaut＞ durative/resultative, ＜=x＞ all around, ＜=el＞ come, go, get, become.

spélhxel, df /s=p'al(=)t(=)əl/ or /p'[=D]=t[=Aة=]t(=)=əl///, LAND /'prairie/, grassy open land, (grassy valley [EB, Gibbs, Elders Group]/l/, [＜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 /spétxəl/ prairie, also /'prairie (like Sumas prairie, full of grass)/l, attested by BJ (5/64), also //p'[='/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 (grass)

Spélhxen /spélhxən/ [eablaut], LAND /'prairie/, meadow, open land, Lushootseed /spélhxəl/ tide flats (Hess 1976:334.4; these cognates point to Proto-Central-Salish final *n and *spálhxən 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 *=ən 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?

Spáľhxel, dmn /s=C,ə=p'al(=)t(=)əl//, LAND /'meadow, (little prairie)/l, (＜R7=＞ diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder’s comment: "unsure", attested by AC.

Pepá:thxetel, SOCT [‘people from Semá:th (Sumas village)’], see pát:h.

Pepeł:kwses, plv, dms /C1=pełak="əs/l, WATR //to bob'//l, see peh:əkw.

Pepepó:tem ~ pépepó:tem ~ pepepótem, EB [‘rattlesnake plantain’], see pó:t.

Pepepór:mo, EZ [‘frogs’], see peh or pó:th.

Pepeye:ya, ABDF [‘having a nightmare’], see píc:eya.

Pepó:i, PLAY [‘playing ball (playing with a ball)’], see pó:l.

Pepeó:tem, ABFC [‘blown’], see pó:t.

Peqqéyò:s, EB [‘snowberry’], see p’éq’.

Peqqwó:yłh, EZ [‘small Chehalis spring salmon’], see pó:qw’ ~ póqw’.

Pépsy or <Pëpsy>, df //påps or píps//?, PLN [‘Hicks Creek’], possibly ＜=R1=＞ derivational or possibly ＜=R4=＞ diminutive, phonology: probable reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1966 ＜PIHPS＞.

Pepeqwíqsel, EZ /'gnat, probably includes non-biting midges, biting midges, and (biting) black flies', see píxw.

Pepeqwíqsel, N [‘nickname for Nat Dickinson’], see píxw.

Peqá:s, possible root or stem ＜peq＞ //pəq// or ＜påq⟩//p̌əq//meaning unknown, or more likely //p‘eq//' white + deglottalization.
<speqá:s>, df //s=pəq=ɛ= s or s=pəq=a[=A̱=]-s or s=p[=D]=əq'=D=a[=A̱=]-s//, EZ /white Fraser River spring salmon that goes upriver with the red spring salmon, (white Fraser River chinook salmon)/, ['Oncorhynchus tsawatscha'], ASM [white here I believe means white-fleshed salmon], (<<=s>> nominalizer), possibly <=D (degloitalization) derivation, possibly <=ā:s> on the face, (with <=ā-ablaut> derivation?!) or <=ə:s> meaning uncertain, probably root <pʰ ˈeq'> white, phonology: possible degloitalization, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "<speqá:s not speqá:s>" (IHTTC 9/14/77), attested by Elders Group (3/26/77), IHTTC, also <speqá:s>, //s=p[=D]=əq=ə=a[=A̱=]-s//, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<péqw>, free root //péqw//, 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 /péqw/ break/cut a piece off (leaving a larger piece) H76:561, also <péqw ~ póqw?>, //póqw= ~ pág?=ll, //póqw= ~ póqw?, attested by AC, (le péqw, //le pəq//=, /'It split in two., It's broken!/, attested by AC.

<péqwpeqw>, plv //C₃C₃=péq=ll, LAND ['broken off in pieces (like a river-bank')], MC, (<<R₃=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<péqwot>, durs /pəq'=ə=[A̱]=T or pəq'=á=T//, 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-thl, FOOD, semantic environment ['apple, orange, other fruit, bread, possibly wood'], probably <=ā-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'=á=T tə q'əq̑al//=, /'break the apple in two!/, attested by AC.

<péqwpeqwet>, pcs //C₃C₃=péq=ll, 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.

<pqwaːls>, sas //pəq"=ɛ=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 /pəq"=A̱=q=ə=ls//=, HARV ['splitting wood (esp. blanks and bolts)'], (<<=ablaut> continuative), (<<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<Peqwchéːlthel ~ Peqwchéːlthel>, df //pəq"=(ə)=c=ɔ̆=lθəll//=, PLN /'village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Bar, American Bar Reserve'/, literally /'riverbank at American Bar, riverbank at American Bar Reserve'/, lx <=(e)ch=ɔ̆:lθel> riverbank, riverbar itself possibly from <=ɔ̆:lθel> on the knee/kneecap with < ɔ̆-ablaut> derivation and <=ech> on the back?, phonology: possible ɔ̆-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 <Peqwetsəwélthel>, //pəq"=əc=ɔ̆ɬəlθəll//=, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).

<Peqwchéːlthel Stótelô>, ds //pəq"=c=ɔ̆=lθəl s=täl[=C, ə]=ləw//=, PLN /'Mill Creek (at American Bar), Puckat Creek on map also!'/, literally /'American Bar creek, riverbank caving off creek'/, (<<= nominalizer), (<<=R₁=) diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by AK, SP, AD (all on trip to American Bar).

<Spóqwélwelh ~ Spóqwélwelh>, df //s=pəq"=əwəl//=, 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))/, (<<= nominalizer), lx <=əwélwelh> 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 //peqʷ̣ʷ=əθ̣̣(=)əθ̣̣/, LAND ['a river bank caving in'], possibly <->=elg go, come, get, become, possibly <->=esq on the face, syntactic analysis: nominal?, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).

<pqwiles>, ds //pəqʷ̣̣=ɨθ̣̣eṣ̣/, ABDF ['out of breath and over-tired and over-hungry'], literally /split in two in the chest/, lx <->=esq 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.

<Peqwchó:lthel ~ Peqwchó:lthel>, PLN /village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek, American Bar Reserve/, see péqwu.

<Peqwchó:lthel Stóteló>, PLN /Mill Creek (at American Bar), Puckat Creek on map also/, see péqw.

<peqwte>, LAND ['a river bank caving in'], see péqw.

<peqwqut>, 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 péqw.

<peqwpéqw>, LAND ['broken off in pieces (like a river-bank')], see péqw.

<peqwpéqmet>, FOOD /'break it in pieces with one's hands', see péqw.

<pék'sa>, free root //pék'ṣ̣参加了/ [pískʷ̣̣参加了], 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: "pék'sa not pék'sa" (BHTTC), attested by BHTTC (9/1/76), EB, also <pék'ṣ̣a>, //p'ékṣ̣参加了/; attested by Elders Group (6/4/75, 2/18/76), also <pék'ṣ̣a>, //pék'ṣ̣参加了/; 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/参加了 (footnote last p.) and JH /pék'ṣ̣参加了/ both hummingbird, example: <th'ó:kws te xwó:qw' qas te léts'e pésk'a/>x, /l'é − k's te jëq'q s te lécs'ə pék'ṣ̣参加了/; /'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.

<pesqʷ̣̣ṭ̣>, bound root //pesqʷ̣̣ to insult about the body//.

<pesqʷ̣̣ṭ̣>, pcs //pesqʷ̣̣=Ṭ̣/, LANG /'insult s-o, calling s-o names referring to his anatomy or body part/, BPI, EFAM, SOC, (<-ṭ̣ 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 pesqʷ̣̣ṭ̣), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), Salish cognate: Nooksack /ps=péskʷ̣̣=əθ̣̣ʷ̣̣əṃ̣/ he got cursed repeatedly by insults about his body PA 1961 (in text), Lummi dial. of N. Straits /psékʷ̣̣=l criticize [s-o] Demers 1982pc, Samish dial. of N. Straits /psqʷ̣̣ṭ̣/ insult s-o regarding his body beside /psqʷ̣̣ṭ̣ insult s-o regarding his body G86:95; found in <pesqwthó:ṃ̣/, //pesqʷ̣̣=Ṭ̣-əṃ̣/, /'I was insulted or called names.'/, syntactic comment: passive, <pesqwteṃ̣/, //pesqʷ̣̣=Ṭ̣-əṃ̣/, /'He was insulted or called names.'/, syntactic comment: passive.

<pesqʷ̣̣ṭ̣~, cts //pəḷ̣-Aá-]sqʷ̣̣=əṬ̣/, LANG ['insulting s-o'], BPI, EFAM, SOC, (<-ó-ablaut> continuous), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group
(3/8/78); found in <pósqwertʰom>, /pə[-Aá]sqʷʷ=T-à-m/, 'You're being insulted., He's/She's/They're insulting you./'.

<pósqwtel>, durs /pə[-Aá,s]=-sqʷʷ=T-əl/, rcps, cts, LANG 'calling one another names (insults about their bodies), calling each other names', BPI, EFAM, SOC, (<o-ablaut plus -R1>-continuative), (<e= inflex> durative), (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-e> reciprocal, one another, each other), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, i-infix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77).


<lexwspéqw>, dnom /ləxʷʷ=s=-posixʷʷ, 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).

<pésmqwt>, LANG 'insult s-o, calling s-o names referring to his anatomy or body part', see pésqw.

<pétám>, free root /pətám/-ml/, LANG ['ask'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, other sources: JH /p'tém/ inquire.


<pétámet ~ ptámet>, pcs /pətám-əT ~ ptám-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 <pEtámít> (umlaut over á) ask (a known person); found in <ptámetes>, /pətám=əT-əs=ll/, 'He asked (s-o) for it.', attested by Elders Group, example: <ptámet thel mál>, //ptém=əT (k*)əə-l məll/, 'ask my father!', attested by AC. <pétámet: methométel.>, /pətám=-əT-áməc-əl/-ll/, 'I ask you!', attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), <ptámettselcha wéyeles.>, /pətám=əT-c-el-ce wəyəl=əs=ll/, 'I'll ask tomorrow!', attested by Elders Group (3/1/72); found in <ptématem>, //pətém=əT-əml/, 'someone is asked (a question)!', syntactic comment: passive, attested by EB.

<pétámenlt>, bens /pətém=əT(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: <pétámenlhom:xchéw we'uluw xwe'í thel sə:om.>, //pətém=əT=T-áx'-c-əxʷ wə-ʔəs-ut xʷəʔí (k*)əə-l s=ʔə-mll/, 'Ask for me if my order is in (get here)!', attested by EB (3/1/76).

<pétemet>, cts /pə[-]-têm/-ml/, 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 <pétemethom>, /pə[-]-têm=əT-əml/, 'asking you!', attested by RP and Elders Group (3/1/72), also <pétemethom>, /pə[-]-têm=əT-əml/, phonology: vowel-loss with stress-shift, attested by TG (3/1/72) <pétemetem>, /pə[-]-têm=əT-əml/, 'someone is being asked (a question), he was being asked!', syntactic comment: passive, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), EB.

<pétámes>, pncs /pətám=əT(ə)əs=ll/, 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 =e=les (see variant below), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78), EB, also <pétémešes>, //pətám=əA=-əl=əs=ll/, also /aske(d) about s-thl/, (<-e>ablaut> resultative?), phonology: ablaut, attested by Elders Group...
<pétá:mes>, LANG ['ask for s-o'], see petá:m.

<pétá:met ~ ptámet>, LANG ['ask s-o'], see petá:m.

<péte>, free root //pétal/, FOOD ['butter'], ACL, phonology: uses regular sound-shift for loans: b → p, final r drops, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by deduced from its derivative péteàlə, borrowed from English.

<péte'àlə>, ds //pért=àlə//, HHG ['butter dish'], FOOD, ACL, lx <àlə ~ àlə> container for, phonology: possible downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming Elders at Ft. Langley museum.

<pétəm>, LANG ['asking'], see petá:m.

<pétəmes>, LANG ['ask for s-o'], see petá:m.

<pétəmet>, LANG ['asking s-o'], see petá:m.

<Petén>, df //pét=én ~ pətəyn//, PLN 'name of place right across from Bristol Island, also called Odulmï, root meaning unknown unless pêt as in pêt-l-exw recognize s-o/s-th, possibly <=áyn> (downriver dialect influence) ~ <=ąyel> 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'àlə>, HHG ['butter dish'], see péte.

<pétlexw>, df //pét=lexʷ//, ncs //l'recognize s-o/l, (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<=exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC, Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of N. Straits /pıt=ənxʷ/ recognize s-o B74a:72, Lushootseed /pít=ənə/ notice; pay attention to; understand H76:340, example: <líchxw pételaxʷ>, //l'ı-c-xʷ pëtel=áxʷ//, l'Do you recognize me?, Do you know who I am now?'l, phonology: epenthetic e separates t and l, i.e. syllabicing l, attested by AC (8/27/73), <líchxw peteló:lkw ñálhílemh>, //l'ı-c-xʷ pátel=á-lxʷ t=álimθʷ//, l'Do you recognize US?'l, syntactic comment: inp plus object pronoun shows emphasis on object, attested by AC (8/27/73).

<pethíwet ~ pethíwet>, FSH ['to take all the loose eggs out of s-th (a salmon)'], see pàthet.

<péth'oyes>, ds //p=əθ=ь=ε=əs//, EB 'plant similar to stl'élégw' (chocolate lily) but
different, (probably rice root)/, ['similar to Fritillaria lanceolata but different, probably Fritillaria camtschatcensis'], probably root <path> as in <spæþeth'em //pɛ¼[R1]=lɛ' =æm//= (have) body odor, animal stink, lx <=-eyes> 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 //pèx//=, root meaning unknown


<pexwelhálém>, ABFC ['breathing'], see pexwelhálém.

<pexólésem>, ABFC ['open both one's eyes real wide'], see pék.

<pí:kwel>, df //píkʷ=├æll//=, 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 <èl> get, become, go, come, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), also <píkwel>, //píkʷ=├æll//=, attested by AD, NP, IHTTC, Salish cognate: Songish dial. of N. Straits /píkʷæl/ forked stick for cooking fish over a fire Raffo 1972 quoted in G82:44 cognate set 222, Lummi dial. of N. Straits /píkʷæn/ spit for roasting salmon Demers 1982 p.c., Nooksack /píkʷæn~ pí-kʷæn/ (LG) barbecue stick (split kind) G84a.

<pí:lt>, LAND /'bury s-th, plant s-th/', see pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

<pipeháwttx>, dnom //pípè=hèwtxw>, BLDG ['post office'], literally /'mail/letter building', lx
<=áwttxw ~ (after vowel) =háwttxw ~ ='áwttxw> building, house, room, phonology: epenthetic h,
syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming, Elder's comment: "unsure".

<pipehò:m>, BLDG ['post office'], see pípe.

<pipehô: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
pipehomá:lews) that has supernatural powers and cries like a baby [sxexómôlh ~ wexô:môlh]), (big frog
with warts [AD]), see píeh or pó(:)h.

<pipehomá:lews>, EB /'common plantain, ribbed plantain, called "frog leaf"/, see píeh or pó(:)h.

<pipehô:mô:llh>, EZ /'baby frog, probably also tadpole', see píeh or pó(:)h.

<pipelá:ls>, ABFC /'making love, having intercourse', see pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

<pipewels>, WATR /'freezing, freezing cold', see pí:w.

<pipexwem>, 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 píw.

<pipexwem> pòd>, 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, longs 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"èyè'/ but Musqueam and Cowichan /píq'/ nighthawk,
JH /pí:q'/ 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> /pèt ~ pít/ bed from English <bed> perhaps influenced by French <lit>? bed Johnson
1978:268.

<pí:twatxw>, dnom //pí:t=Èwtxw>, BLDG /'bedroom, hotel', literally /bed building, bed house, bed
room/, lx <=áwttxw> building, house, room, phonology: possible stress-loss on affix after stressed
full-grade root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (1/25/79).

<pí:twatxw>, BLDG /'bedroom, hotel', see pí:t.

<pí:txel>, df //pí:tx=Èxčw, 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,
western northwestern salamander, and possibly the British Columbia salamander', ['Ensatinia 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
<=txel> on the foot, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /pítxe=Èl/ lizard, JH
/pí:txeÈl/ lizard, Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of N. Straits /pítš=Èl/ lizard, B74a:10, Samish dial. of N.
Straits /pítšn/ lizard, salamander, possibly Squamish /ʔèpìn/-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>, /pí=Èxčw/, attested
by Elders Group (3/1/72), EB (12/12/75, 1/12/76), Deming, example: <ímex te pítxel>, /í?im=Èxč/ tó
pít=x'əll/, 'The salamander walks.'], attested by Deming.

<spí:w>, free root //pí-w// freeze.


<spípew>, strs /s=pí[C,ə]=w// will, WATR ['be frozen'], WETH, (<s> static), (<R1> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, EB, example: <spípew te stól:ó qetsut lóme xwllí te sle'ó:thel.>, /s=pí[C,ə]=w tə s=tá~l=əw qə-c-t-u lám-o x=x=li tə s=l=ə?l=ə=ə=loll, //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 stól:ó qew lóme xwllí te sle'ó:thel.>, /s=pí[C,ə]=w tə s=tá~l=əw qə-c-t-u lám-o x=x=li tə s=l=ə?l=ə=ə=loll, //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[C,ə]=w tə s=yíq/, //The snow [in the air] is frozen.'], attested by AC.


<píwels>, cts /pí[C,ə]=w=əls/, WATR ['freezing, freezing cold'], WETH, (<R1> continuous), (<els> structured activity continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<shxwpíwels>, dnom /s=x=pí[C,ə]=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.


<píwes ~ púwches ~ púwches>, df /pí[A̱]=w=cəs or pí[A̱]=w=əs/, WETH [fine needles of hoarfrost on a branch'], WATR, EB, probably <u-ablaut or é-ablaut> resultative or derivational, lx <ches ~ tses on the hand, on the branch (hand of a tree), phonology: possible á-ablaut (usual) or é-ablaut with éw → u(ə)w/á/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/26/77).

<píwet>, WATR ['freeze s-th/s-o'], see pí:w.

<píw>, free root //pí-x//, EB //fall off (of its own accord, of petals or seed fluff)/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <píw>, //pí-x//, attested by EB.

<píwxm>, mdls //pí=x=əml//, EB ['fall off (of petals or seed fluff)]], (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <píwxm>, //pí-x=əml//, attested by EB.

<píwxm>, df //pí=C,ə]=x=x=əm or pí[C,ə]=x=x=əml//, 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> continuous, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/21/75), AD (1/10/79), example: <píwxm te slà:y.>, /pí[C,ə]=x=x=əm tə s=əl-əy//, //The fir bark is blowing.'], attested by AD.

<píwxm pó:1>, cpds //pí=C,ə]=x=x=əm pá-ll//, MED ['cotton balls'/1], PE, (constructed by students, lit. "blow plant fluff - ball"), attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).
<pixwet>, pcs //pix*=θT//, 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 <pixwet>, //pix=θT//, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /pix*-in/ brush off (clothes) K69:43, Lushootseed /tu-pix*-id/ knock it off; shake it off and /pix*-id/ shake them down (for ex. of apples) beside /tu-pix*-il/ (a leaf, pine cone) fell, /pix*-il-t/ drop it//H76:341-342, also Lushootseed /pix*=il/ fall off, fall down (leaves, dust, etc.) VH83pc, example: <pixwet te léwxwel>, //pix*=θT t= lâx*=təl//, /brush the blanket!.  

<spëwxwel ~ spëwxwel>, df //s=pi[=Aθ=]x*=qəl ~ s=pi[=Aθ=]x*=qəl//, EB /fine airborne seed(s) (not used of plum or apple seed(s) or the hard seeds -- sth'emiwel 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)]//, (<> nominalizer), (<é-ablaut of root i> resultative or derivational), probably root <qel> in the head?, phonology: é-ablaut of root i, fronting/backing variation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (11/10/79), Elders Group (2/27/80), also <spëwxwel>, //s=pi[=Aθ=]x*=qəl//, also /plant fluff (possibly including tail of cattail rush)/, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80), also <spëwxwels>, //s=pi[=Aθ=]x*=qəl-s//, also /seed (of anything), bud (of cone of conifer)/, attested by Elders Group (3/22/78), example: <spëwxwels te lá:ylehp>, //s=pi[=Aθ=]x*=qəl-s t= lé:y=ə+tpl//, /bud (of cone) of Douglas fir/, attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).  

<tsqwá:ys spëwxwel>, 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) 

<spëwxwels te syòqwem sp’aq’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) 

<pwxwis>, ds //pix*=M1=qs or pix*=ə[=M2]=qs//, EZ /sand-fly, no-see-um fly, biting midge/, ['family Ceratopogonidae'], (<metathesis type 1 or type 2> derivationl (perhaps continuous or characteristic)), root <pixw ~ pixw> 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 <pwxwis>, //pix*=M1=qs or pix*=ə[=M2]=qs//, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).  

<pepxwisel>, ds //C,ə=pi[=M1]=qsəl or C,ə=pi[=M1]=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> derivationl perhaps continuous or characteristic), lx <<eqsel ~ =eqsel> on the nose, in the nose, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Sumas/Matsqui, etc., attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).  


<pixwem>, EB ['fall off (of petals or seed fluff)'], see pixw.  

<pixwet>, ABFC /brush s-th off, brush it (by hand or with branches)/, see pixw.  

<pixeya>, df //pix=əye or pə[=Aɨ=]x=əye//, ABDF /i 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 <i-ablaut> resultative?, <==eya> affectionate diminutive or possibly male name ending?, possibly root <pix> meaning uncertain or <páx> spread apart possibly root as in <pepx-öles=em> open both one's eyes real wide, possibly yielding literally be spread apart + resultative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHHTC, IHTTC.  

<Pixeya>, df //pix=əye or pə[=Aɨ=]x=əye//, N ['nickname of Louie Punch'], ASM ['he had that spirit
Á'althe píxeya. 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'amel (Nicomen'), lx <-eya> male name ending or affectionate diminutive, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77).


<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=ëT or pài=[Aï]=y=ëT//, 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> resulative or derivational?, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/13/77), example: <píyethóxes>, //píy=ëT-åx=ësl//, 'He braced himself on me.', attested by IHTTC.

<pípyié'qálem>, mds //píy=C,ëC=åëåq=[A=Ä]=åm or C,ëC=piy=åëåq=[A=Ä]=åm//, durs, ABFC ['lying on one side with one's head propped up on one hand'], possibly <-R2 or R3=> characteristic or derivational resp., lx <-åléqel> 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).

<pípiyóólwhel>, df //píy=C,ëC=ålwhêl or C,ëC=piy=ålwhêl//, ABFC ['put a hand on one hip'], literally /'put/brace a hand on a side', possibly <-R2 or R3=> characteristic or derivational resp., lx <-ålwhel ~ =lwhel> 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).

<pípiyóólwhelem>, mds //píy=C,ëC=ålwhêlêm or C,ëC=piy=ålwhêlêm//, ABFC /'put hands on both hips, (put hands akimbo)//, possibly <-R2 or R3=> characteristic or derivational resp., lx <-ålwhel ~ =lwhel> on the side, (<em> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).

<píyósem>, mds //píy=ås=åm//, ABDF ['leaning the face on the hand with elbow propped'], literally /'braced/supported/steadied with one's hands on one's face', lx <-ås> on the face, (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).

<Spíyem>, df //s=píy=åm//, 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 <-em> 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.

<píy ewsem ~ piwsem>, CH /'make the sign of the Cross, (cross oneself)/, see pó:y.

<píyósem>, ABDF ['leaning the face on the hand with elbow propped'], see píy.
<piipyáleqálem>, ABFC ['lying on one side with one's head propped up on one hand'], see piy.

<piipyolwell>, ABFC ['put a hand on one hip'], see piy.

<piipyólwelhem>, ABFC /'put hands on both hips, (put hands akimbo)/', see piy.

<piypó:y>, MC /'bending lots of things, bending them (lots of things)/, see pó:y.

<páms>, free root /pláms/, EB /'cultivated plum, plums'/, ['Prunus spp.'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (SJ esp.), borrowed from English <plums>, example: <tsqwá:y te pláms/>. //c=q"-y tə pláms/, 'The plum is green., The plums are green.', attested by Deming (SJ esp.).

<pálm>, pcs //plís=T//, CH ['bless s-th/s-o'], (=st) purposeful control transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, NP, borrowed from English <bless> or perhaps Chinook Jargon /plást/ priest (Johnson 1978) which is not used for priest in Halkomelem (lepít is used for priest also from Chinook Jargon <leplate> from French <le pretre>), example: <ó Síthikri, plást te sq'éptset.>, //plíst te s'álhtelchet, //plíst te s’ilhtelchet, //plíst te s’ilhtelchet, //plíst te s’ilhtelchet, /'bless our meeting,/, attested by AD, <plíst te s’ilhtelchet>.

<pálm>, //plís=T tə s=q"-é-cəʔll, 'Oh Jesus, bless our meeting,/', attested by NP.

<pálm>, df //páy|=M=A=E|=t or p|==|=A=E|=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 /páy=t/ thick (in dimension), JH /páy=t/ thick, Salish cognate: Bella Coola /plút/ thick Nater 1977, Squamish root /páy/ thick as in p=ut thick and /p|=c/ thick-lipped W73:264, K67:248-249, Mainland Comox, Pentlatch, Sechelt, Lushootseed /páy=t/ thick, N. Straits,Clallam /èt/ thick (in G86a and G82a set 190), example: <weó:lew plámt slékwelh>., //w=ə=t|-w plámt t=á-e s=áx"eʔll/, 'Your canoe is too thick./', attested by AC.

<pámtstemw>, caus /pámtstemw|=s=T-əx"ll/, MC ['make s-th thick'], (=st) causative control transitivizer, (=exw) third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <plámtstemw te frosting>., //pámtstemw|=s=T-əx"ll te frosting/\, /'make the frosting thick'/, attested by EB.

<pelhtóy:thel>, df //p=ál-əy=əl or p|==|=v=əl/, ANA ['(have) thick lips'], BPI, lx <=óy:thel> 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).

<pelhámtstemw>, MC ['make s-th thick'], see plámt.


<pelhámtstemw te frosting>, SBG /'crowd s-o out', see pelh.

<p'ékwem>, EB ['when plant fuzz blows'], see pékw~ p'éqw'.


probably dead were put in wooden houses and rewrapped in new blankets every year or two.

The thing that moulds/rots much clothing, thing that moulds/rots clothing many times, feasible since the Stó:lô ASMR ['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 ([mæ ò], noticeable as a hoarse woman's voice) and less frequent; when a crow cries in a certain way it predicts bad news, it cried máw, máw ([mæ ò], [mæ ò]).

### Spó:l Á:lhtel

#### Oral History

Spó:l Á:lhtel, bound root //pá·l//, original root vowel may be different than this, root meaning unclear.

#### Phonology

Spó:l Á:lhtel, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, example: <la peyó:l á:lhtel >, /lli C,ə-pá:l ʔɛ·t̪eʔl/,'They are playing ball/', attested by Deming.

#### Spó:l Poleqwíth’a

Spó:l Poleqwíth’a, 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])'], ASMR ['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 ([mæ ò], 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 <s> as above, only the root in <sppsáp> (be) stubborn [Salish cognate: Squamish /səp pl stiff ] or <pel> planted, get buried are close in shape), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/17/72, 6/4/75, 2/18/76, 6/4/79, 1/16/80), EB, also <spepól>, //s=pá·l//, 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 /spelál/ crow, (be) stubborn beside /spelól/ crow, 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).

#### Spó:peló:l

Spó:peló:l, dnom //s=pá·l//, EZ /'smaller crow, northwestern crow/, ['Corvus caurinus'],

(=sR6=) diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /spelál/ crow, H-T <spEpEtál> (macron over a) (t sic for l) crow (Corvus caurinus) (c)ry resembles skak brother).

#### Spó:pélal

Spó:pélal, df //ls=pa=C,ə-C2ē]=íth'a// or s=pa=[C=R[=ol]=9]l/ll, EZ ['crow'], ['prob. Corvus caurinus'], possibly <R1= or =R9= diminutive or derivational, possibly =C2ē= 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) (c)ry resembles skak brother)

#### Spó:pepól ~ Spó:pepól

Spó:pepól ~ Spó:pepól, dnom //s=C,ə-p=íth'a/ll, EZ /'little crows, small crows, bunch of small crows, (bunch of northwestern crows)/, ['Corvus caurinus'], (=sR5=) diminutive, (=el=) plural), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76, 6/4/75), AC, also <spó:pól>, //s=C,ə-p=íth'a/ll, 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) (c)ry resembles skak brother)

#### Poleqwíth’a

Poleqwíth’a, bound stem //pa(l)=aʔ=)ɛ/)ɛ/; probably root <póqw> to mould, rot (of wood), probably =el= plural, lx <á:lhtel 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.

#### Spó:leqwíth’a

Spó:leqwíth’a, df //ls=pal=)=eʔ=)ɛ/; probably root <póqw> to mould, rot (of wood), probably =el= plural, lx <á:lhtel 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 <pel: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 <pel: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 /spó:lq=)ɛ/
ghost, corpse. example: <me á:yelexw te spoleqwíth'a.>, //me ʔé:yélexʷ te s̄=pa[=l=]qʷ=¬̕e ε//, /'The corpse came back to life.'/, literally /'come alive the corpse'/, attested by EB.

<poleqwíth'a ~ spoleqwíth'e>, dmn //s̄=pa[=C,ǝ]=l=]qʷ=¬̕e 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 kenniscticus'], 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, vocal-reduction on suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/4/75), AC, EB, other sources: ES /spoleqwíth'a ~ spoleqwíth'ε', 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 pymy 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.

<Poleqwíth'ám ~ Lexwpolelewqíth'ám>, ds //l=exʷ=]pa[C,ǝ]=l=]qʷ=¬̕e ε=əm or pe[=C,ǝ]=l=]qʷ=¬̕e ε=əml/, 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 pymy 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.

<poleqwíth'et>, pcs //pa[=l=]qʷ=¬̕e ε=əT or pa[=l=]qʷ=¬̕e ε=əTl/, 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 ~ = ét> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-loss or vowel-reduction to schwa in suffix, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, syntactic comment: note the dropping of the = nominalizer, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76); found in <poleqwíth'ethómétselcha.>, //pa[=l=]qʷ=¬̕e ε=T-ámə-c-əl-ε/, /I'm going to ghost you./, phonology: stress-shift on object suffix automatic before subject suffix, downstepping on lexical suffix, <poleqwíth'ethò:m.>, //pa[=l=]qʷ=¬̕e ε=T-á=m/, /I'm ghosted./, syntactic comment: passive.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<poleqwíth'et>, REL 'to ghost s-o, (to haunt s-o)', see poleqwíth'a.

<poléxwem>, df //pa[lә]=]-lxʰ=әm//, 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 <póxw> blow spray or possibly root <póxw ~ peh> blow, (<em>middle voice), phonology: stress-shift, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), also <poléxwem>, //pa[=lә]=]-lxʰ=әm//, attested by AD, also /'steam (sic)/, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), Salish cognate: Songish dial. of N. Straits /pəlákxʷəŋ/ to steam, be steamed (nominal) and (VU) /pəlákxʷŋ/ steam rising (like moss in the morning sun or water on a fire) G86:65, Squamish /spúxʷam/ steam B78:7, Sechelt /pəxʷəm ~ pəxʷim/ steam T77:8, Mainland Comox /pəxʷim/ 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; B75prelim:6, comment: more speakers from a wider selection of areas use the forms with xw than those with xw, so xw must be in the main dialect form; possibly attenuated xw must be in the main dialect form; possibly root xw must be in the main dialect form; possibly root xw must be in the main dialect form; possibly root xw must be in the main dialect form.


<pó:lxwem>, cts //pa[-]=-lxʰ=әm//=, WATR ['steam'], early to second syllable non-continuative, (VU) /pəlákxʷŋ/ steam rising (like moss in the morning sun or water on a fire) G86:65, Squamish /spúxʷam/ steam B78:7, Sechelt /pəxʷəm ~ pəxʷim/ steam T77:8, Mainland Comox /pəxʷim/ 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; possibly 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 /puxʷ/ 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 bear the meanings are similar; clearly there is in Halq'méylem with some speakers having a clear xw and others a clear xw, each legitimate and correct for the speaker that uses it, example: <polóxwem te téméxw.>, //pa[=lә]=]-lxʰ=әm to téméxʷ//=, 'The land steams (producing fog).'

<pólpólxwem>, plv //C,təC=pá[=lә]=]-lxʰ=әm//=, LAM, WETH ['be cloudy with rainclouds'], LAND, FIRE, (R3=- plural), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural (crystallized), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (3/31/77), example: <pólpólxwem te smá:lt.>, //C,təC=pá[=lә]=]-lxʰ=әm t s=mə·lt//=, 'The mountain is steaming., The ground is steaming., The ground is steaming (in heat).'

<pó:lxwem>, cts //pa[=lә]=]-lxʰ=әm//=, WATR ['steaming it'], FOOD, (<---> continuative), (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: stress-shift, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (3/14/79); found in <polóxwtha.>, //pa[=lә]=]-lxʰ=T·q]]=T·q]=, 'Steam it.',

<pó:lxwem>, WATR ['steaming'], see polóxwem.

<polóxwem>, WATR ['steam s-th'], see polóxwem.
< pó̱:lqw'em >, LAND ['dust'], see pékw' ~ péqw'.

< pó̱:lkw't >, WATR ['steaming it'], see poléxwem.

< Popelehó:ys >, df //pa[=C,ə]=|ə= há-ys or pe[=AaC,ə]=|ə=(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:lkw vegetable (root/bulb) food there'], literally /'(said to mean) growing higher, rising up/', (<=R1=> continuative (see literal translation)), possibly root < pó̱lé > 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.

< pó̱:pélem > or < xwpó̱:pélem >, bound stem //pápél(=)əm or xʷ*(=)pe[=AaC,ə]=|ə=əm//, meanings unclear.

< Shxpó̱:pó̱:pélem >, df //s(=)x̱=pápéləm or s(=)xʷ*(=)pe[=AaC,ə]=|ə=əm//, PLN /'slough on west side of Harrison River, the first slough upriver from Q'iq'ewetó:lthel and first slough below Xemó:leqw', (ssxw=) nominalizer), possibly < ò-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 poleqwíth'a.

< pó̱:péqwem >, EB ['getting mouldy in taste or smell'], see póqw.

< popeqwemáléqep >, SM ['(be) mouldy smelling'], see póqw.

< pó̱:pexwels >, IDOC ['blowing (of an Indian doctor on a patient)'], see pó̱:y.

< pó̱:pyt ~ pó̱:pyt >, MC ['bending s-th'], see pó̱:y.

< pó̱:pkw'em >, EB /'puffball, probably giant puffball and gemmed puffball, and possibly other species', see pékw' ~ péqw'.

< Pó̱:pkw'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.

< pó̱qw >, bound root /páq* to mould, rot (of wood)/, Salish cognate: Squamish root /puq* / be mouldy W73:178, K69:43, Samish dial. of N. Straits /páq* / (VU) get mouldy G86:73.

< spó̱peqw >, df //s=pá[=C,ə]=|ə=|=pε=||, EB /'mould (on food, clothes, etc.,)/, (s=) nominalizer or possibly static), (<=R1=> resultative or possibly continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, possibly adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group.

< pó̱peqwemáléqep >, mds //pá[=C,ə]=|q'=əm//=láq=q pl/, 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.


<póqwthet>, incs //pá quáθ=éθ//, EB ['get mouldy'], <e<póqwthet> get, become, inceptive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, other sources: H-T <pákwétsé [macron over a] decayed, also <póqwthet>, //pá quáθ or pá=;=q=;=éθ//, possibly <=ː=> emphatic, attested by Elders Group, example: <le póqwthet/>. //θ pá=;=q=;=éθ//, /'It got mouldy.'l, syntactic comment: ambiguous past, attested by Elders Group.

<póqwels>, HARV ['splitting wood (esp. blanks and bolts'), see péqw.

<póqwthet>, EB ['get mouldy'], see póqw.

<póqw' ~ póqw'>, free root //pá quáθ= pá=;=ú//, EZ /'Harrison River spring salmon, Harrison River chinook salmon, big Chehalis River spring salmon, (preserved (smoked?) meat [AC: Tait dialect])/], ['Oncorhynchus tschawytscha'], 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 pókw' 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 quáθ= 'spring (tyee) salmon, JH /pá quáθ/' Harrison River spring salmon, see dialect form <póqw' ~ póqw'> (compare <pákw'ét smoke s-th (fish, hides, meat) over a fire), also /'preserved (smoked?) meat'/, dialects: Tait (Yale to Rosedale), attested by AC, also <pókw'>, //p=;=Aá=]kʷ//=, 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: <pókw'>, //θ=;=Aá=]kʷ//=, also /'Chehalis spring salmon/', attested by Elders Group (3/12/75). <lah kwélém kw'= póqw'>. //θ=ː=kʷ//=, /'Go get some big spring salmon.'l, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79).

<péqw'=élh>, dmn //C,=pá quáθ=;=áθ or C,=pá quáθ=;=áθ=;=M2=]//=, EZ ['small Chehalis spring salmon'], (<<R5>> diminutive), lx <=á(ó)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>, //pá quáθ=;=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 <póqw'elh>, //pá quáθ=;=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 //tem=θ=;=Aá=]kʷ//=, 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 póqw' ~ póqw'.

<pósqwet>, LANG ['insulting s-o'], see pésqw.
<pó:qwtel>, LANG ['an insult'], see pésqw.

<pó:t>, pcs //pá:h=T/or //pá:=[Aá]=h=T/or //pá:=[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:tel ~ chel pó:tel>, /l=el pá=T//, /I blow.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72); found in <pó:tes>, /l=pá=T-es//, /'He blew it.'/, attested by AC, example: <pó:thá tâ' sméteqsel.>, //l=pá=T-e t-s? s=má=t=esq=al//, /'Blow your nose.'/, literally /'blow =it -command imperative your snot'/, attested by AD (Aug. 1980).

<pépépó:tem>, rsls //C, ,=pá=T-=em or C, ,=pá=T=em//, ABFC ['blown'], MUS, WETH, (<=R5=> resultantive), probably <=t> purposeful control transitivizer and <=em> passive yielding <=tem> participial, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, example: <pépépó:tem qwó:yytel>, //C, ,=pá=T-=em q`=ê=l=ê=x(ê)=ê=t=al//, 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).

<pépépó:tem ~ pépépó:tem ~ pepepépó:tem>, df //C, ,=pá=T-=em or C, ,=pá=T=em//, ABFC ['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=> resultantive, 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).

<pó:tel>, dnom //pá=(T)=t=al//, CAN ['(a) sail'], literally /device to blow'/, lx <=tel> device to, phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<spotelalá>, dnom //s=pá=t=al=ê=ê=l=ê//, 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=[C, ,=t]=a=al//, 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=> continuous), 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.

<pó:tel>, CAN ['(a) sail'], see pó:t.

<pó:x>, bound root //pá-x// sharp

<pó:x:eleqw>, df //pá-x=ê=aléq=al//, 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 <pó:x> sharp, lx
<eleq> 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 /pāš=ñoq/ yellow cedar G86:71.

<pá:y>, df /pax̑=y/IL, 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 /pšéy=yl sharp grass, JH/páxyl/ sharp grass, Salish cognate: Sooke dial. of N. Straits /pšéy/ sharp grass E69, Turner and Bell 1971:74, Samish dial. of N. Straits /pšéy/ sharp grass (prob. Scirpus microcarpus) G86:72.

<pox ~ pex>, probable root //pá-ʃ/ meaning unknown or root //pex~ spread or root //pox~ meaning unknown

<poxem ~ spoxem>, df //s=pá-ʃ=x=əʃm or s=pə=[Aát=]x=əʃm ~ s=pá-ʃ=x=əʃm/IL, EZ ['early (March) spring salmon'], [Oncorhynchus tschawytscha'], (<> nominalizer or stative), possibly <o-ablaut> resultative or continuative, possibly <em> middle voice or intransitivizer, get, have, possibly root <páx> spread??, phonology: possible o-ablaut on root a, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), others.

<poxw>, bound root //páx~ blow spray, perhaps related to root <peh ~ poh>/pəh ~ pá(h)/ blow.

<poxvet>, pcs //páx̑=TIL, IDOC /blow (spray) on a patient (of an Indian doctor or shaman), blow spray on s-ø/s-ð (of a shaman, a person ironing, a child teething)/IL, 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'], (<e> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group, AD, Salish cognate: Squamish /páx̑=n/ to spit at o (e.g. with chewed medicinal herbs)(tr.) beside Coeur d'Alene /θ-px̑/* (umlaut over a =/ə/) spit both in K67:249, also Squamish /páx̑=áys/ to snort (about sea-lions, etc.) K69:42, compare with <poléxwem> steam.

<poxewel> S, sas //pá-ʃ-C,ə-ʃ=x?=əʃl/IL, 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: <poxéws te shxwlám.> //pá-ʃ-C,ə-ʃ=x?=əʃl/IL s(=)x(=)əʃm/IL, 'The Indian doctor is blowing (on a patient)', usage: said seriously, also said humorously of a child teething.

<poxewelzal>, dnom //s=pá-[C,ə-ʃ=x?=əʃl]IL, HHG ['spray gun'], EB, TOOL, (<s> nominalizer), (<R1> continuative), (<els> structured activity continuative), lx <á: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 =á: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 <shwpoxéwsal>, //s(=)x=pá-[C,ə-ʃ=x?=əʃl]IL, dialects: Tait, attested by BHTTC (9/2/76).

<poxwet>, IDOC /blow (spray) on a patient (of an Indian doctor or shaman), blow spray on s-ø/s-ð (of a shaman, a person ironing, a child teething)/IL, see poxw.

<pox>, free root /pá-y/, FOOD ['pie'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, borrowed from English <pie> /páy/.


<poxyt>, pcs /pá-y=TIL, MC ['bend s-th'], (<e> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis:
transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <spóypiy>, //páy=T//, attested by IHTTC, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332); found in <póyxyte>. //pá·y=T-c=θ//, 'I bend it./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).


<pìypóypiy>, plv //C,θC=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).

<spóypiy>, strs //s=pá-[C,θ=]y=wl/, 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 <spóypiy>, //s=pá-[C,θ=]y=wl/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), example: <spóypiy te xáxlh.>, //s=pá-[C,θ=]y=wl x=θ=\{=l//, 'The trail is crooked./', attested by AC, <spóypiy te qóxes te siyólexwe.>, //s=pá-[C,θ=]y=wl, q áwə-s si=ýalx=x=wl, 'The old person's cane is crooked./', attested by AC, <lets'ó te spóypiys.>, //elic θ=Aá t s=pá-[C,θ=]y=wl, 'It has one bend., It has one crook./, literally 'it's bent is one./', attested by AC.

<spóypiy>, chrs //s=páy=C,θC//, 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/ winding Suttles ca1984: ch.7 [p.163], example: <spóypiy te xáxlh.>, //s=páy=C,θC t x=θ=\{=l//, 'The road is crooked./', *<xel'siwélém te xáxl> rejected.

<póy:ywethel>, ds //pá-y=θ=\{=l or pá-y=(á-y)=\{=l/, 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 <ewethel> in the mouth or lx <ód:ywethel> 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).

<pýywesem ~ piwsem>, df //pá-[A=]y=\{=|=m/, CH /'make the sign of the Cross, (cross oneself)/, (<í-ablaut> derivational), lx <ews> on the body, (<em> middle voice), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (9/19/75).

<pá:ywesem>, cts //pá-[A=]-y=\{=|=m/, CH 'crossing oneself, (making the sign of the Cross)', (<á-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Deming.

<póy:thet>, inscs //pá-y=θ=\{=l/, DESC ['went crooked'], MC, lx <ether> go, get, inceptive, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<spíytes>, durs //s=pa=[A=]y=\{=l/, stvi, ABDF ['have a crooked hand'], BPI, (<s=>) stative, (<í-ablaut> durative), lx <tese> on the hand, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<spíyixel>, df //s=C,θC=pá=[A=]y=x=\{=l//, 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: <ó telúwe spíyixel.>, //0 tscribe s=C,θC=pá=[A=]y=x=\{=l//, 'Oh) You crooked leg., You crooked-legged person./', usage: insult, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<spíyem>, df //s=píy=\{=m/, 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 \(<pîy=>\) braced/supported/steadied with one's hands, comment: this etymology fits phonologically but is pure conjecture semantically for the site, possibly root \(<pô:y>\) bend with \(<ı-ablaut>\) 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).

\(<pô:yethel>\), ABDF /’(have a) twisted mouth, twisted jaw’/, see pô:y.

\(<Pôylet>,\) free root //páylet//, N [‘Violer’], ACL, phonology: regular sound-shifts in loans include v → p or m, syntactic analysis: nominal, borrowed from English <Viola> /váylə/, attested by EB.

\(<Poyóle>,\) free root //payóləll//, N [‘Viola’], ACL, phonology: regular sound shifts in loans include v → p or m, syntactic analysis: nominal, borrowed from English <Viola> /váylə/, attested by EB (3/22/78).

\(<pô:y>,\) free root //pá-ypl//, HHG [‘metal pipe’], ACL, syntactic analysis: nominal, borrowed from English <pipe> /pá·yp/, attested by EB (8/10/76).

\(<pôysekel>,\) free root //páysəkəll//, /’a bicycle’/, borrowed from English, syntactic analysis: noun, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

\(<xwpôysekel>,\) ds //x‐páysəkəll//, <xw=> on the vulva, in the vagina, or possibly <xw=> toward(s), for or <xw= ~ lex=x= ~ (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)

\(<pô:yt>,\) MC [‘bend s-th’], see pô:y.

\(<pôythet>,\) DESC [‘went crooked’], see pô:y.

\(<pôt>,\) free root //pôtl//, CAN [‘boat’], ACL, phonology: regular sound-shift in loans include b → p, syntactic analysis: nominal, borrowed from English <boat>, attested by Elders Group, also <pût>, //pût//, attested by SJ.


\(<pôtôwelh>,\) ds //pôt=ôwəll//, CAN [‘row-boat’], ACL, lx <êôwelh> canoe, vessel, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/28/76).

\(<pôtôwes>,\) ds //pot=ôwəss//, CAN [‘oar’], ACL, lx <êôwes> paddle, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/28/76).

\(<pôtôwelh>,\) CAN [‘row-boat’], see pôt.

\(<pôtôwes>,\) CAN [‘oar’], see pôt.

\(<pqwá:ls>,\) FOOD [‘break off’], see péqw.

\(<pqwá:y>,\) EB [‘rotten wood’], see péqw.

\(<pqwiles>,\) ABDF [‘out of breath and over-tired and over-hungry’], see péqw.

\(<ptákrem>,\) possibly root //ptēk* (=)əml//, EB /bracken fern (top, part above ground)//, [‘Pteridium aquilinum’], comment: by an interesting coincidence both the Latin and Halqeméylem words begin with /pt/ and end with /əml/, 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 /ptēk*əml/ fern, JH
"pitékʷəm/ fern, H-T <piták·um>/ fern (Pteris aquilina).

<púčhes ~ púwches>, WETH [fine needles of hoarfrost on a branch'], see pú:w.


<Púpsò:llh>, EZ ['kitten'], see pús.

<Púpt>, CAN ['double-ended canoe'], see pót.


<Pú>, free root //púll//, 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'éhí ~ p'ehéy>, Salish cognate: Squamish /púʔ-q/ to fart W73:96, K69:43, Lushootseed /púʔl/ to pass gas VH83pc, Shuswap /s-púʔl/ to fart and Kalispel /púʔl/ to fart both in K74:144.

<spú>, dnom //s=púll//, 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 //púʔ=elccl//, ABFC /'fart on the rump, (a show-off)/, SOCT ['show-off'], EFAM, lexicon: on the bottom, on the rump, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal, usage: slang, attested by EB (5/12/78).

<Spú'amal ~ Spú'émel>, ds //s=púʔ=émel//, ANAA /skunk's stink bag, skunk's stink sac/, literally /fart part/member/, (<s=> nominalizer), root <pú> fart, lexicon: 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 <skwukwtslats>, //sk"uk" (=)tis=lêccl/, 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.

<pxwét>, ABFC ['spread apart s-o's legs'], see pák.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English 401

P’

<="p’">=p’/", TIB /‘on itself, within itself’/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <"q’elq’elp’">, //C₄=ql=p’/", /‘tangled on itself (for ex. a net in the water)’/ (compare <="s=q’el=á:w"> coiled (of a snake) and //á:w ~ =i:w/ (on top of itself, on the body)). <"q’alq’elp’i:w">, //ql=C₄=ql=p’=i-wl’, /‘inchworm’ (=w is preferred to the version with =i:ws on the body given as an example under the latter somatic suffix)’/, <"sq’elq’elp’eqw’">, //=ql=C₄=q’el=p’=eq’/", /‘curly hair’/, <"xqé’pet’">, //x=b’=ql=p’=tl’, /‘scratch it (and leave a mark), scrape it, claw it’/, <"slhélq’á:li:ya’">, //=ql=C₄=ql=p’=hl-yl’/", /‘sloppy ears’ (compare //=ql=C₄=ql=p’=hl-yl’/ ➔ //='many glittering leaves’/ while //=ql=C₄=ql=p’/ means something like (folded on itself)).

<"p’ákw’">=p’* evoke, repair something used, re-pair)l.

<"p’ákw’et’">, pcs //p’*et’="eqili’/, 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’ákw’*et’="at/ make do with, use for the lack of better (tr.) K67:252, K69:44.

<"p’áp’ekw’et’">, cts //p’*ek’="eqili’/, 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’">, pcs //p’*et’="eqili’/, 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’ethil’et’">, mdls //p’*et’="eqili’/=e”ml/, incs, FOOD /‘throw different leftovers together for a meal, throw a meal together, eat a snack’l, literally /‘go re-use one’s food, go fix up one’s food already used (leftovers)’l, lx //et’ "in the mouth, (perhaps) food, (=fil’ go, come, get, become, inceptive, (=em middle voice), phonology: syllable-loss (el before =il), 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’*il’="em/”, LT /‘shine like a reflection, reflect, glitter, sparkle’/l, 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’*élq’="m/ flash, blinking light as in /’thalc’u-p’*élq’="m/ blinking and /p’*élq’="m/ flash the light on s/o/s-th H76:355.

<"p’elp’álq’em’">, plv //C₄G₄=ql=p’*elq’="ml/, LT /‘shining, (glittering, sparkling (with many reflections)’l, (=<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 //C₄G₄=ql=p’*elq’="ml=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’l, [’Populus spp., esp. Populus nigra var. italica, also Populus balsamifera trichocarpa and perhaps Populus tremuloides’], literally /‘many glittering leaves’l, lx //á:lews/ leaf, phonology: downstepping
alternate high-stress syllables not uncommon, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, SP and AD, also <th'estiyelh>, //è/=t=él=élp/, literally /metal nail tree/, phonology: el → iy before =elp by regular rule, (semological comment: so called because of its resemblance to a nail), also <th'estiyelh>, //è/=x=él=élp/, literally /rattlesnake tree2PC el → iy before =elp by regular rule/, (semological comment: so called because poplar bark was used as medicine for rattlesnake bite).

\(<p'ályi:ws ~ p'ályi:ws ~ p'elqi:ws>, df //p'él=él=í:w=í, BS [bark (of any tree)], probably =e=ey bark, covering, plant, probably =e=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'áp'ekw'et>, MC /'making s-th better, repairing s-th once discardel/, see p'ák'w.

<p'áp'eq'el>, LT /'get whiter, getting white/1, see p'ég'.

<p'áp'eq'em>, EB /just starting to flower, blooming, (flowering)/1, see p'áq'em.

<p'áp'eth'>, WV /'sewing'/, see páth'.

<p'áq'em>, mdls //p'ëq'=əml, EB /'to bloom, to flower'/, (<=em) middle voice, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <me p'áq'em>, //m=p'ëq'=əml, /'(start/come to) bloom', attested by EB.

<p'áp'eq'em'>, cts //p'=C,ə-]q'=əml, EB /'just starting to flower, blooming, (flowering)/1, (<=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'áq'em>, dnom //s=p'ë=q'=əml, EB /'flower'/, (<=s) nominalizer, possibly =e=,=e= 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'ë:q'=əml flower, example: <qué te sp'áq'em>, //k=éx s=p'ë=q'=əml/, /'(There's) a lot of flowers.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72). <qéx te sp'áq'em>., //q=éx s=p'ë=q'=əml, /'(There's) a LOT of flowers./, (semological comment: emphatic lengthening), phonology: emphatic lengthening of schwa (e /ə/), attested by AC, <le thiyqwtes te sp'áq'em>, //l=éy=q*=T=és t=s=p'ë=q'=əml, /'He dug (up) (flowers)/, literally /he past he digs s-th the flower'/, attested by AC, <th'é:ks te sp'áq'em>, //e=k'ës t=s=p'ë=q'=əml, /'There are seven flowers.'/, attested by EB, <tisqá:te te sp'áq'em>., //c=q'ë-y t=s=p'ë=q'=əml s=e'el=C,əC=əmlp/, /'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'éláp'q'em>, dmpn //s=p'=el=í:w=í, EB /'little flowers'/, (<=el=) plural, (<=R1=) diminutive), phonology: infixed plural, reduplication, vowel-loss in infix after stressed root,
<páth'>, free root //p'è'//, WV ['sew'], CLO, HUNT, HHG, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, other sources: ES /p'è'/' but Musqueam and Cowichan /p'è'/' sew, compare with root <páth'> squeeze and with <pá:th'>es basketry cradle, baby basket, Salish cognate: Pentlatch /p'acute'uml to sew, Sechelt /p'acute'-at/ sew it, Squamish /p'acute'-an/ sew (tr.), Nooksack /tay p'acute';=x'=t-at/ someone is sewing for s-o (GS, other speakers would have /p'acute';c'is=t-at/), Saanich dial. of N. Straits /è'è'/-t sew, Lummi dial. of N. Straits /è'è'y'èc'/ to sew, Songish dial. of N. Straits /è'èc'/ to sew, Clallam (S. Straits) /è'è'n'èk'èl to sew, Lushootseed and Twana /p'acute'-ad/ sew it (all quoted in G68a, cognate set 197, sources there), example: <páth'>tel, al'étsa kwthel xwélem., //p'è'c-èl. èl-èc k'tè-lè-lèml/, 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.

<páp'eth'>, cts //p'è-Cèè'//, WV ['sewing'], (<-R1-> continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<shxwp'áp'eth'>, dnom //s(=x)=p'è=[C,è]=è'//, WV ['sewing machine'], CLO, ACL, TOOL, (<shxw>= nominalizer, thing for), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<páth'>et, pcs //p'è'=T/=l/, WV '/sow s-th, sew it/', HUNT, CLO, (<=et> purposeful control transitive), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by HT, CT, AD, also <páth'>et, //p'è'=T//=l/, attested by AC, example: <páth'>et, //tè p'è'=T=èl//, 'I see it./', attested by AC, <páth'>tēt k'welēwə̱ smēyeth li te st'elākw' siyōl'h., //p'è'=T=tè k'='èl=èw-=s tè s=mēyēl li tè s=t'elēk'ʷ s=yālI, I sew the hide of an animal on a circular frame', attested by HT (6/21/76); found in <páth'>etemét ~ páth'etemét, //p'è'=T'=èm-', 'to be sewed', syntactic comment: dependent passive -em-et, attested by CT, HT, AD, example: <éy t'we kws páth'etemét., //tèy t'we k'=s p'è'=T'=èm-=t=I/, 'It better be sewed., It needs to be sewed.'/, syntactic comment: dependent passive, attested by AD.

<spáp'eth'>, strs //s=p'è=[C,è]=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).

<péth'>el, dnom //p'è=[A=]=è'//=l/, //p'è'=l (AC), p'è'=(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'è'='tel/ sewing needle, H-T <péstEl> needle, example: <siyōl'h péth'tel., //s(i)=yá+p'è=[A=]=è'=l=I/, '/wooden needle', attested by DM (12/4/64).

<pá:th'>, probably derived stem //p'ë='// from <páth'> animal stink, body odor <spá:th'>, dnom //s=p'è'= or s=p[G]=è'=//=l/, 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'ip'éháth' ~ spíp'eháth' (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
(<páth>), animal stink, animal odor, human body odor probably root by derivational
<glottalization>, phonology: reduplication, infixed =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 <spíp'éah'th> ~ spíp'ehà:th' ~ spíp'ehàth' ~ spíp'éàth'/, attested by CT (6/8/76), also <spíp'eàth'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TM (learned Halkomelem from Duncan and Chehalis ancestors).

<páth'et>, W/V /s=ehá=, seel s-th, sew it/. see páth'.

<pátl'et>, pcs /p'é=éT//, 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'-é'è(-é)dl/ feel it H76:356.

<páts't>, free root /p'èc'=úl/, FIRE /black coals, charcoal/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by
Deming (1/31/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /p'-íè'=ú ashes, charcoal, black paint W73:9, K67:253,
and Squamish /p'-á'=l glowing hot, red hot (ab. fire, person in fever, not weather) K69:44, Cowichan
Halkomelem /p'-óc'=ú charcoal B74b, Nooksack /p'-ít'=ú charcoal PA61, Songish dial. of N. Straits
íè'ic'at/ 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 íè'ic'át/ and (U) íè'íc'at/ black ashes, charcoal, Lushootseed /p'-íè'=ú coals, embers H76:358, charcoal Hilbert 1983pc.

<páxw>, probable root /p'èx'=ú/, root meaning uncertain
(<páp'xwem), df /p'è[,=C,=]=x'=æml/, mld, EFAM /be shy, be not talkative, quiet (of a person)/, possibly <R1> derivation, (<=em) middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC, NP, example: <páp'xwem>, /p'è[,=C,=]=x'=æml/,
attested by Elders Group (5/28/75), <pápxwem>, /pékʷ=, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<péhí ~ p'éhê>, df /p'áhǐl/, ABFC ['fart'], EFAM ['smartly'], BPI, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb??, attested by Deming (6/15/78), see main dialect form <pṵ́> to pass gas, break wind, to fart.

<p'ékw>, free root //p'ákw//, 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'áp'ákw/ float, IH /p'ékw/ float, Salish cognate: Squamish root /p’ákw/ ~ /p’ákw/ float and /p’ákw/-m?/ rise to the surface of water, /p’ákw/-an-cut/ come to surface of water (tr. reflex.), /p’ákw/-wi/ bring down to the shore unfinished canoe-hull from the place where it was made, /p’ákw/-p’ákw/ light in the water, floating easily and /p’ákw/-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 ekʷ/ to float) and Clallam /p’ákw/ to float, and see Nooksack /p’ákw/-p’ákw/-tín/ swimming log, cork float on gill nets (PF:GS in G84b) and perhaps Lushootseed /p’ágw/ / to float Hilbert 1983pc (compare Lushootseed root /p’ágw/ (u)/ drift, throw into the water as in /p’ágw/ to q’áy?= float. The log is drifting., example: <le p’ékw>, //te p’ákw//, /’He/She/It surfaced/, literally /’third person subject past tense auxiliary/, syntactic analysis: auxiliary past, attested by AC, <me p’ékw>, //me p’ékw//, /’to rise to the surface/, literally /’come rise to the surface/’ attested by EB.

<p’ep’ákw ~ p’ap’ákw>, cts //p’-C,ék(-)-]kʷ// or C,ék-p’ékʷ ~ C,ék-p’ékʷ or p’-C,ék(-)-]kʷ//, WATR [‘be floating’], root /p’ékw ~ p’ákw/, possibly <R9- or R5- or R8-> continuous, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 2/26/75), also <sp’ep’ákw>, /C,ék-p’ékʷ or p’-C,ék(-)-]kʷ//, attested by EB, example: <p’ap’ákw te stsólha.>, //C,ék-p’ékʷ te s=cá=ll/, /’The leaf is floating/, attested by AC, <p’ep’ákw li te quon.>, //p[=C,ék(-)-]kʷ li to qá=ll/, /’(He/She/It is) floating in the water/’, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75).

<sp’ep’ákw>, df //s=C,ék-p’ékʷ or s=p’-C,ék(-)-]kʷ//, WATR [‘(be floating)’, (sse=) stative], possibly <R5- or -R9-> continuous or derivative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <tl’osu ály el sp’ep’ákw éwelh éxel sp’ep’ákw>, //s=a-u ʔéʔ-ʔeI s=C,ék-p’ékʷ ʔé:y=ʔeI s=C,ék-p’ékʷ/, /’And they just went along (keep on), floating, not paddling, floating./, attested by AC (story of the Flood).

<p’ep’ákwem>, df //p’-C,ék(-)-]kʷ=,attested by AC, example: <tl’osu ály el sp’ep’ákw éwelh éxel sp’ep’ákw>, //s=a-u ʔéʔ-ʔeI s=C,ék-p’ékʷ ʔé:y=ʔeI s=C,ék-p’ékʷ/, /’And they just went along (keep on), floating, not paddling, floating./, attested by AC (story of the Flood).

<p’ekwtál>, durs //p’ékʷ= or p’ekʷ=, attested by FSH [float (for fishing net)], WATR /'float (for fishing net)’, LI <tel> device to, thing to, probably <á-ablaut in affix> derivative, phonology: á-ablaut in affix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, other sources: ES /p’ékʷ=tél/ wood float.

<p’ip’ekwtáli>, df //C,i=p’ékʷ= or p’ekʷ=, attested by 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’ip’ekwtáli>, //C,i=p’ékʷ= or p’ekʷ=, attested by FSH [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’ékʷ/-tín/ float on net, cork W73:103, K69:44, Sechelt /p’ékʷ/-tín/ cork- or floater-line T77:19, Samish dial. of N. Straits /p’ip’kʷtan/ a float G86:85, Nooksack /p’ékʷ/-p’ékʷ/-tín/ swimming log, cork float on gill nets (PF:GS in G84b).

<p’ekwtál>, FSH [float (for fishing net)], see p’ékw.
<p><em>pekt'atem</em>, FOOD /'throw different leftovers together for a meal, throw a meal together, eat a snack/', see pák'w.'

<p><em>pélet'stem</em>, WATR ['overflows'], see pí:l or pél.

<p><em>pëlp'alq'em</em>, LT /'shining, (glittering, sparkling (with many reflections))/, see pälq'em.

<p><em>pëlp'alq'emá:lews ~ pëlp'alq'emá:lews</em>, 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:ló territory/', see pälq'em.

<p><em>pëltl'ómelh</em>, FIRE ['(be) choked with smoke'], see pótl'em.

<p><em>pëlxw</em>, stem //p'ëlxw//, root meaning unclear


<p><em>pëlyú:s ~ pëlyíws ~ pëlyíws</em>, df //p'ëlyíws=em//, root meaning unknown, phonology: possible vocalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, see main dialect form

<p><em>pëlh</em>, free root //p'ëlh//, 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'ëlh/ be sober and /p'ëlyíws sober up, come to after fainting W73:242, K67:251, example: <strong>&lt;me pëlh</strong>, //m=ëlh//, /to sober up/, literally /become sober/aware/, attested by EB, Elders Group, <strong>walh me xélh kw'ah' sqwálewel lhíxw me pëlh? //</strong>, //(=?o)w=ëlh m=ëlh k=m=ëlh s=q=ëlh=m=ëlh =íws/, /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).

<p><em>sp'ap'ilh</em>, strs //s=Ctie=p~ël=[=í]=í//, EFAM ['(be) sober'], ABFC, (==) stative, (<em>ı-ablaut</em> resultative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<p><em>pëlhéthet</em>, pcs //p~ël=[=í]=í=T~ëlh//, 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><em>pëlhát</em>, pcs //p~ël=[=í]=í=T~ëlh//, 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 pélhét sober s-o up since the reflexive form pélhétet smarten up; sober up seems based on such a form, possibly <em>ı-ablaut</em> derivational or resultative?, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/26/76).

<p><em>pëlhíws</em>, ds //p~ël=íws//, ABFC /come to after fainting, (revive after fainting)/, lx <i>íws</i> on the

<q’élhíws>, EFAM /’smarten up, sober up’, see p’élh.

<p’élhíws>, ABFC /’come to after fainting, (revive after fainting)/, see p’élh.

<p’ép’ákw ~ p’ap’ákw>, WATR [’be floating’], see p’ékw.

<p’ép’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’óq’//, 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 E1 (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’éwókw’; sp(e)q’il (tsqwáy, tsméth’, tsxwikw’); spq’il ~ sp’eq’il (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’eq’/.

<isále p’éq’ thqát>, //iséle p’élhíw tel swétal/, /’My sweater is whiter’/.

<p’éq’ q’áq’tet’em kwó:l>, EB, FOOD white sweet corn (lit. white + sweet + corn), (attested by RG, EH 16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG, EH 6/26/00)

<p’éq’ sp’aq’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’élhíw tel swétal/, SPRD //white paint (for spirit dancers’ faces)//, lit. /’white red-ochre’, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)


<sp’íq’>, df //s=p’éq’=Aí=q’//=, ABDF [’(have?) white spotted skin’], (ss=> static 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=C,ò=C=p’éq’=Aí=q’//=, LT [’(have?) white spots’], ABDF, (ss=> static 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 //C,ò=p’eq’//=, 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

<syntactic analysis: num adjective/adjectival verb nominal, attested by AC.>

<p’támélh>, attested by Elders Group, <isále p’éq’ thqát>, //iséle p’élhíw tel swétal/, /’two white trees’/, syntactic analysis: num adjective/adjectival verb nominal, attested by AC.
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'eq'el>, dmv //C,i=p'eq'=əl/l, 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 ~ =il> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<ts'ip'eq'el>, ds //c=C,i=p'eq'=əl/l, 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'éq' allow the prefix ts=)), (<ts=> have, get, stative with colors), (<R4=> diminutive), (<el ~ =il> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<p'ap'eq'el>, df //C,ə=p'eq'=əl/l, incs, LT ['[get whiter, getting white']], ASM ['occurs almost alternately with p'ap'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 ~ =il> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<p'eq'i:l>, incs //p'eq'=əl/l, [p'eq'~1], LT ['[get white'], ABDF, (<el ~ =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'i:l te s'ó:thes.>, //p'eq'=əl te s=7á=əs-əll, 'His face got white.', attested by AC.

<sp'q'í:l ~ sp'q'éyl>, stvi //s=p'eq'=əl/l, incs, LT ['[be get/go/become white'], (<ts=> stative), (<el ~ =il> go, come, get, become), phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<thós sp'eq'i:l tl'ikw'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'ómex>, ds //p'eq'=əməx/l, LT ['/looks white, white-looking'], (<omex> looks, -looking, in color), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<p'q'eqel>, ds /p'q'=əqəll, 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 (swóqw'elh) that were a main item of wealth; mountain goat fat was also prized'], lx <eqel ~ =qel> 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'=əqəl (Musqueam and Cowichan /p'q'=əqən?/) and JH /p'q'=əqəll/mountain goat, Salish cognate: Nooksack /p'q'=əqən/mountain goat (Suttles 1950, Galloway 1974-80 in G82:21, set 89a), Lummi dial. of N. Straits /p'q'=əqən/mountain goat Demers 1982pc, Samish dial. of N. Straits /p'q'=əqən/mountain goat G86:66 (poss. loan from Cowichan since goats do not occur in the N. Straits area), contrast with <sílák:w> male mountain goat which is cognate with Squamish /sínak/ old mountain goat Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:44, example: <tsel thiyt te swóqw'elh telí te sáys te p'q'éql>, //c=ɨ li'y=T te s=wóq"əl telí te sê y-s te p'q'=əqəll/l, 'I made (make it) a blanket from the wool of the mountain goat.', attested by AC.

<Lexwp'ép'eq'es>, df /ləx*=C, iA=p'eq/=ös or ləx*=p'eq/=C, e=q/=ös/, 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 i in reduplication> plural probably: <R1=>, phonology: reduplication, probable é-ablaut on i in reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (8/28/75, 8/30/77 on raft trip), source: place names reference file #99.

<pepq'éyôs>, df /C,i=p'eq/=əy=ás/=sl/, 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: Cladius 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=ós> flower, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/15/79)(SJ, MC, MV, LG), other sources: H-T <pEpEk-iaása> (macron over e, umlaut over á) (could be <pip'eq'oyáse or pip'eq'oyáse or pip'eq'oyáthe or pip'eq'oyáthe), contrast <ep'óyethel> (reconstructed from H-T <apai'EsEl> (circumflex over first a) butterfly (Papilio (medium- and small-sized))(under <á,áp'~ áp') wipe) and <sesxá> (JH /séshx/ butterfly, (H-T <sEsqá>) butterfly (Papilio spp.) (all large kinds), also <pipq'oyós>, /C,i=p'=á=[D]=]q'=iy=ás=sl/, dialects: Katzie (Downriver Halkomelem), attested by Mandy Charnley or Evangeline Pete (Elders Group 6/11/75), also <pip'eq'oyáse>, /C,i=p'eq'=ay=és=sl/, comment: prompted after Hill-Tout's form, also /'maybe colored butterfly', attested by AC, also <pip'eq'oyáthe>, //C,i=p'eq'=ay=és=sl/, comment: prompted after Hill-Tout's form, also /'kind of butterfly (probably white in part)\), attested by TG (2/6/80).

<p'eq'ólës>, ds /p'eq'ë=á-les=sl/, ABDF /(have a) white caste over the eye, (have a) cataract/, literally /'white on the eye\', lx =ólës> on the eye, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, poss. nominal, attested by BHTTTC.

<P'eq'ólës>, ds /p'eq'=á-les=sl/, PLN ['place across the Fraser River from Deroche'], ASM ['Billy Hall used to talk of the place'], Elder's comment: "means white eyebrow", lx =ólës> on the eye,
on the eyelid/eyelash, on the eyebrow?, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (10/14/77).

\(<\text{P}'\text{eq'ôls}\>, \text{ds } /p'\text{eq'}=\ddot{a}\text{l}/, \text{PLN } /\text{White Rock, B.C.'/, literally } /\text{white rock'}/, \text{ASM } [\text{according to Akriigg and Akriigg } 1986:335 \text{ White Rock was named after a large white rock on the beach, according to an Indian legend, } "\text{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"}])], \text{root } <\text{p}'\text{eq'}> \text{ white, lx } <\text{=ôls}> \text{ rock; round object; fruit}, \text{syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77)}, \text{contrast } <\text{S(y)emyóme}> \text{ White Rock, B.C., Blaine, Wash., Semiahtoo people.}

\(<\text{p}'\text{eq'îl}>\), \text{LT } [\text{get white}], \text{see p'éq'}. 

\(<\text{p}'\text{eq'} \text{ méxts'el}>\), \text{EZ } /\text{body louse, grayback'}/, \text{see méxts'el}. 

\(<\text{p}'\text{eq'ôlös}>\), \text{ABDF } /\text{(have a) white caste over the eye, (have a) cataract'}/, \text{see p'éq'}. 

\(<\text{P}'\text{eq'ôlös}>\), \text{PLN } [\text{place across the Fraser River from Deroche}], \text{see p'éq'}. 

\(<\text{P}'\text{eq'ôlös}>\), \text{PLN } /\text{White Rock, B.C., Blaine, Wash.'/}, \text{see p'éq'}. 

\(<\text{p}'\text{eq'ômex}>\), \text{LT } [\text{looks white, white-looking'}/, \text{see p'éq'}. 

\(<\text{p}'\text{eq' tsélqó:me}>\), \text{EB } /\text{whitecap berry, white blackcap berry'}/, \text{see tsélq ~ chélq}. 

\(<\text{p}'\text{eth}>\), \text{free root } /\text{p'êl'}/, \text{WETH } [\text{just come out on (of sun)}], \text{syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT and HT (6/27/76), compare with root } <\text{p}'\text{ith}> \text{ squeeze, example: } <\text{s}qwéwós \text{ te smál:t kws me p'éth' te syó:qwem telí tít; t'l'o le qwétém.}> //s=qəw=ás-s tə s=mé-lí t"s mə p'êc' tə s=yə|]=Aá|=lq"=om telí tít; é'a le qəw=ôt-əm|l/, //It's the warm side of a mountain that the sun just comes out on from there so it was warmed', \text{attested by CT and HT}. 

\(<\text{wep'éth' ~ wep'âth'}>, \text{ds } /\text{we}=p'\text{êcl'}/, [\text{w̃p'}\text{êc'}], \text{WETH } /\text{come out (of sun), come up (of sun)'/}, \text{lx } <\text{we}=> \text{ suddenly, phonology: stressed epsilon allophone probably of } /\theta/ \text{ rather than of } /\xi/, \text{syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: } <\text{wep'âth'} \text{ te syó:qwem.}>, //we=p'êc' tə s=yə|]=Aá|=lq"=om|l/, //The sun comes out., The sun comes up./. 

\(<\text{swep'áth'}>, \text{dnom } //s=wé=p'êcl'/, [\text{sw̃p'êc'}], \text{WETH } [\text{place where the sun comes up'}], \text{LAND, } <\text{=s}=> \text{nominalizer}, \text{syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75)}. 

\(<\text{p}'\text{éth'tel}>\), \text{WV } /\text{needle (for sewing cloth, for mat-making)'/}, \text{see p'âth'}. 

\(<\text{p}'\text{ewúy} ~ \text{p'ôwiy}>, \text{df } /p'\text{ewí}=\ddot{a}\text{yl}/, \text{MC } [\text{to patch'}], \text{possibly } <\text{i}=\ddot{a}\text{y} ~ \text{=i}y ~ \text{=áy}> \text{ covering, bark, wool}, \text{syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB}. 

\(<\text{p}'\text{éwiy} ~ \text{p'ôwiy}>, \text{df } /\text{p'}\text{ewí}=\ddot{a}\text{yl}/, \text{MC } [\text{to patch'}], \text{possibly } <\text{i}=\ddot{a}\text{y} ~ \text{=i}y ~ \text{=áy}> \text{ covering, bark, wool}, \text{syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (8/2/77), Deming, other sources: JH } /\text{p'úwi-l halibut, flounder (prob. starry flounder)'/}, \text{[} \text{"Hippoglossus stenolepis, prob. Platichthys stellatus"}, \text{literally } /\text{patch'}/, \text{Elder's comment: } "\text{it means patch"}, \text{possibly } <\text{i}=\ddot{a}\text{y} > \text{ covering, bark}, \text{syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (8/2/77), Deming, other sources: JH } /\text{p'úwi-l halibut, Salish cognate: cognate set 240 in G86a (Haas Conf.) includes: Proto-Central Salish } */\text{p'áwi}-? \sim *\text{p'áwi}|l'/ \text{flounder, (halibut)}. \text{MCX } /p'\ágiyl/, \text{MCX (B75) } /p'\ágiyl \sim p'\ágiyl' \text{ flounder, halibut, ICX } /p'\ágiyl' \text{ halibut, Sq } /p'\úyi|l/ \text{ black-dotted flounder, Ms } /p'\áwi|l'/ \text{ flounder, halibut, Lm } /p'\áwi|l'/ \text{ flounder, Smb (VU) } /p'\ówiyl' \text{ flounder (halibut is unrelated } /tä?|tx\text{)., Sg } /p'\ówiyl?/ \text{, Sg (M68) } /p'\ówiyl?, \text{Cl } /p'\áwi|l?/, \text{SLd } /p'\úyi|l?/ \text{ (H83,H76:361) and NLd } /p'\úyi|l?/ \text{ (H76:361) flounder, Tw } /p'\ówiyl?/ \text{ (abbreviations and sources in preface and bibliography to the present dictionary)}. 

\(<\text{sp'ewýy}>, \text{strs } //s=p'\text{ewí}=Aá|=\ddot{a}\text{yl}/, \text{MC } [\text{(be) patched'}], <\text{s}=> \text{static}, <\text{é-ablaut on root } í'> \text{resultative), phonology: é-ablaut on root í, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB}. 

\(<\text{p'ôwíyt} ~ \text{p'ewíyt}>\), \text{pcs } /p'\ówiyl?/ ~ p'\ówiyl?/ \text{, WV } /\text{patch s-th (of clothes, nets), patch s-th up}'/,
CLO, (<=>) purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, CT, AC, example: <p'íwít kw'e sqi:ws>, /p'ówi=T kʷ=s sqi=y=əwsl/, /'patch some pants', attested by CT, <le p'éwites te swéltel.>, //le p'ówi=T=əs te s=wál=əll/, /'He patched a net'., literally /third person past he patches it the net', attested by CT, <le hókwxises thel tás: le xwílem kxes/> te p'íwites te xwílem kxes/> te p'íwites te swéltel.>, //le hákʷ=əxʷ=əs te tás: le xwílem kʷ-s=əs p'ówi=T=əs te s=tí=ə=ms/, /My mother used the thread to patch up my dress./, attested by AC.

<p'ówiyelthóxchexw> bens /p'owi=T=áx^-c=áx^=/, WV [you patch it for me'], (<=> benefactive), phonology: consonant-loss in benefactive suffix in EB's speech, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76), example: <p'ówiyelthóxchexw te sqéyw=.>, //p'ówi=T=áx^-c=áx^=əs te sq=y=ə(ə)wsl/, /'Patch the/my pants for me./', attested by EB.

<p'e'o'mhet>, ABDF ['be swollen'], see p'ōm.

<p'í:t>, bound root /p'í:- put hand on, get hold off. /

<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, (<=>) purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT (Elders Group 7/21/76), Salish cognate: Squamish root /p'í:l/ grab, get hold of, ravish as in /p'í:l=əq=án/ grab s-o by the head W73:122,226, K67:252-253, K69:44, example: <p'í:t te syúwel>, /p'í=T te s=y=ə=ms/, /'bring out a spirit song for the first time/', literally /(prob.) get hold of/grab a spirit song/, attested by CT.

<p'í:qwik>, pcs //p'í:=(=q)=T or p'í:=(=q)=T/, ABFC /pet s-th/s-o, stroke s-th/s-o/-l/, possibly root <p'í:/> put hand on, get hold of, possibly <eqw> around in circles, possibly <eqw/> on top of the head, (<=t) purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /p'í=q^-án/= by the head W73:122,252, example: <p'í:qwik te qíwíqwò=ys>, //p'í=T te s=qíwíqwòy=ys/, /'you patch it for me', attested by EB.

<p'í:th>, stem /p'í:=' squeeze in fingers or hands/-l/, possibly <eqw/> perhaps small portion as in <s=sqwém=th>/ bump with root <sqwém> 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'í:th'em>, ds //p'í:=(=q)=T/=, ABFC ['squeezed (in hand or fingers')], (<=>) intransitivizer, get, have), syntactic analysis: Vi, attested by Elders Group, example: <p'í:th'em te qíwíqwò=ys>, //p'í:=(=q)=T/=, /'the orange is squeezed./.

<p'íp'et'hem>, cts //p'í[-C,ə=]=əml/, ABFC ['squeezing out'], semantic environment ['juice, clothes, etc.'], (<=>) > (R1-) (continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.


<p'íp'eth'et>, cts //p'í[-C,ə=]=əml/, ABFC ['squeezing s-th/s-o', (<=>) > (R1-) (continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB, CT; found in <p'íp'eth'et> tem, //p'í[-C,ə=]=əml/=, /'being squeezed/, syntactic comment: passive, attested by EB, example: <p'íp'eth'et te xwílem kxes/> te qíwíqwò=ys>, //p'í[-C,ə=]=əml te qíwíqwòy=ys/, /'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[-C,ə=]=əml=əs=ms=ms/, cts, ABFC /squeezing the breast of s-o/s-th,
milking s-o/s-th', (<-R1-> continuous), lx 41 =élme\w on the breast (female), (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, consonant-loss of xw in =élme\w before =t, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders at Fish Camp (7/19/78), example: 3p'íp'eth'elm te můs\m̓əs>, //p'í[-C,ə-]-l'-élmə(x*)=T te můs\m̓əs//, /'milking the cow'/.

<p'íth'lhält>, ds //p'í=-e=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'íth'lhältlohmə>, //p'í'í-él=táml=\ıll/, /'choke you'/, phonology: downstepping, upshifting.

<p'íp'eth'eləxel ~ p'íp'eth'eləxel>, dnom //p'í=[C,ə-]=e=əl\elixəll/, EZ /bat, may include any/all of the following which occur in the Stó:lō area: western big-eared bat, big brown bat, silver-haired bat, hoary bat, California myotis, long-eared myotis, little brown 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, Lasius 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 continuous or resultative or durative)), lx <eləxel> 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'eləxel>, //s=k"-əly=əlxəll/, dialects: Cheh., Tait.

<p'íl or p'él>, bound root //p'í-l or p'él overflowl.

<p'í:ltem>, df //p'í[=A]=tem or p'[=A]=təm=\ıll/, WATR ['overflowed'], MC, possibly <i:-ablaut> resultative, possibly <em> participial, perhaps itself from <t> purposeful control transitivizer plus <em> middle voice or intransitivizer, get, have, phonology: possible i:-ablaut on root é, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, Salish cognate: Squamish /p'í-p'fam/ overflow (verb) W73:191, K69:44, Lushootseed root /p'íb-\ox=\i/ it flooded beside s-p'íl-\ox/ high tide from root /p'íl(í)/ flat, broad H76:358-359, Twana root /p'íl/- spread (of water only) NT79.

<p'íltem>, df //p'[=A]=\ox=tem or p'[=A]=təm=\ıll/, WATR ['overflows'], ABDF [('have an) upset stomach'], probably <em> around in circles, probably <em> 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 <em> Musqueam possible lexical suffix /-\ox~ -c'/ (gloss not speculated but all examples fit around in circles as for Halq'ewémâyem) Suttles ca1984:14.6.29.

<p'í:tem>, WATR ['overflowed'], see p'í:l or p'él.

<p'ílh>, bound root /p'ít get flat, flattenl/. Salish cognate: Sechelt /s-p'í-t/ flat T77:20, Squamish root /p'íə/ 'be crushed, squashed as in /p'íə-ii/ be crushed and /p'íə-ən/ crush, squish (tr.) W73:71, K69:43, Nooksack /p'ílêk"/s/ (k" sic? for q) flat nosed PA61, Lushootseed root /p'íl(i)/ flat, broad as in /f's-p'íl/ it's flat, /p'íl-il/ flatten it, and /p'íl-ilcl/ forehead H76:358-359.

<sp'íp'elh>, strs //s=p'í[-C,ə-]=Hl/, DESC ['(be) flat'], (<se> static), (<-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?>, //tələcə k"-ə-s s=p'í[-C,ə-]=Hl/,
"Where are you flat?", usage: joking, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<st'élákw' sp'íp'elh spèlil>, 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>, strs /s=p’i[=C,ə=]t=eqʷ/, ANA (have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board)/, BPL, (<s=> static), (<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.>, (have a) flat head like the Yuculta [Cape Mudge Kwakiutl].', attested by EB.

<sp'íp'elheqsel ~ sp'élhqsel>, ANA (have a) flat nose, BPI, (<s=><statative>, (<R1=> é-ablaut on root i> durative (or resultative?)), lx <-eqsel ~ qsel> on the nose, phonology: reduplication, é-ablaut on root í, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<sp'ap'ílh>, SFH (be) flattened, semantic environment of a tin can, bread loaf, etc., (<s=><statative>, R8= durative or resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<p'ílhet>, 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'ílhat>, SOC 'sober s-o up', see p'ílh.

<p'ílhet>, MC flatten s-th, flatten it!, see p'ilh.

<p'íp'ekwtà:l>, FSH 'lots of floats', see p'ékw.

<p'íp'elhet>, MC 'flattening it', see p'ilh.

<p'íp'eq'>, LT 'a little white', see p'éq'.

<p'íp'eq'el>, LT 'getting/going/becoming 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:lō 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'élaxel ~ p'íp'eth'élaxel>, EZ 'bat, may include any/all of the following which occur in the Stó:lō 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'i:.

<p'íp'eth'élmet>, ABFC 'squeezing the breast of s-o/s-th, milking s-o/s-th', see p'i:.

<p'íp'eth'ém>, ABFC 'squeezing out', see p'i:.

<p'íp'eth'et>, ABFC 'squeezing s-th/s-o', see p'i:.

<p'íp'eqw>, CAN 'leaking', see p'íxw.

<p'í:qwt>, ABFC 'pet s-th/s-o, stroke s-th/s-o!', see p'i:.
<p><span>p'íqw</span>\textsuperscript{4}, probable root //s=p'í[=Aθ]=q''//
</p><p><span>sp'íqw</span>, strs //s=p'í[=Aθ]=q''//, EFAM ['(be) proud'], (<s=> static), (<é-ablaut on root í> resulative), phonology: é-ablaut on root í, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC, Salish cognate: prob. Lushootseed /p'íqw''/ flatus, to break wind, (fart) H76:359 (see other Halq'emeylem words for smarty/fart, i.e., spú'elets and p'ehí).
</p><p><span>p'íqw</span>\textsuperscript{4}, bound root //p'íqw'' purple//. Salish cognate: Nooksack root in /p'eq''=p'íqw''/ (attested once as yellow? (LT:GS), once as green with a comment that the same word [root?] means dark blue in Chilliwack Halkomelem), Nooksack ê=p'íqw''/ yellow (PA:GS 1.26)(beside Upriver Halkomelem /s=p'íqw''/ yellow from the same speaker 1.10), and Nooksack [pí-q''=êlê-nox''] probably /p'íqw''=êlênox''/ autumn, when leaves turn yellow (PA:GS 1.10), root in Squamish /p'eq''=p'íqw''/ yellow, a kind of paint found in the mountains'.
</p><p><span>tsp'íqw</span>, ds //c=p'íqw''//, LT ['purple'], (<ts=> have, get, static with colors), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
</p><p><span>sp'íqw</span>, ds //s=p'íqw''//, LT ['purple'], (<s=> static), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
</p><p><span>sp'íqw</span>\textsuperscript{el}, cts //s=p'[=C,ê=q''=êll', incs, LT ['(be getting/going purple')], (<s=> static), (<R1=> continuative), (<el ~ =êl> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
</p><p><span>p'ít</span\textsuperscript{4}, SPRD ['bring it out for the first time (of a spirit-song')], see p'ít.
</p><p><span>p'íth</span>, ABFC ['(squeeze with hand')], see p'ít.
</p><p><span>p'íth'êm</span>, ABFC ['get squeezed (in hand or fingers')], see p'ít.
</p><p><span>p'íth'êt</span>, ABFC 'squeeze s-th/s-o, wring s-th (of clothes), pinch s-th/s-o'\textsubscript{l}, see p'ít.
</p><p><span>p'íth'hâlt</span>, ABFC ['choke s-o/s-th'], see p'ít.
</p><p><span>p'íxw</span>, free root //p'íx''//, CAN ['to leak'], MC, WATR, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Sooke dial. of N. Straits /p'íx'/ it is overflowing E69 (quoted in G82:45 set 242), example: <span>p'íxw te sléxwelh</span>, //p'íx'' =êlêx''êll', /'The canoe leaks./', attested by EB.
</p><p><span>p'íp'ëxw</span>, cts //p'í[=C,ê-x''=êll', CAN ['leaking'], MC, WATR, (<R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: <span>p'íp'ëxw te sléxwelh</span>, //p'í[=C,ê-x'' =êlêx''êll', /'The canoe is leaking./', attested by EB.
</p><p><span>p'íxw</span>, bound root //p'íx''//, root meaning unknown
</p><p><span>p'íp'ëxwel</span>, df //p'íp'êx''=êll', incs, LT /(tan, brownnish)/, 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 unprefixied form'], possibly root <span>p'íxw</span> to leak (as of a canoe) which seems unrelated (but note its continuative <span>p'íp'ëxw</span> leaking), possibly <R1=> continuative, possibly <R4=> diminutive, (<el ~ =êll> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
</p><p><span>sp'íp'ëxwel</span>, stvi //s=p'íp'êx''=êll', incs, LT /(tan, brownnish)/, ASM ['on the Munsell color chart'], (<s=> static), (<el ~ =êll> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
</p><p><span>p'ò:m</span>, df //p'à-m or p'â?(=m)//, ABDF /rise, swell/, possibly <em>middle voice or intransitivizer</em>, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming Elders and JL and NP (at Fish Camp, 7/19/79), other sources: JH /p'â:m/ swell, rise, Salish cognate: Lummi dial. of N. Straits /p'o't/ swell
up, Saanich dial. of N. Straits /p’á-ŋ/ swell up, Songish dial. of N. Straits /p’áŋ/ to swell up (belly, tide, etc.) G86:76, Nooksack /pōhóm-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’é·ómthet〉, rsls /p’áʔ=ə=[M2]=̄m=ɛəʔ/, 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’é·ómthet te s’ō·theses〉, /p’áʔ=ə=[M2]=̄m=ɛəʔ/,'The face is swollen.'/.

〈p’ōp'ekw'ethet〉, SOC ['make oneself useful'], see p’ákw'.

〈p’ōp’eqw'em〉, WATR 'foaming, bubbling, foamy/', see p’ōqw'em.

〈p’ōp’eqw'em〉, FOOD ['beer'], see p’ōqw'em.

〈p’ōp'etl’á:leqem〉, SM ['(have a) smoky smell'], see p’ōtl'em.

〈p’ōp’etl’em ~ p’ōp’etl’em〉, FIRE ['smoking'], see p’ōtl'em.

〈p’ōqw’em〉, ndls /p’āq’*=əm/ , WATR ['to foam'], (〈em middle〉, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /p’úq’ʷ̣ʷəm/ foam (verb) W73:104, K67:252, Nooksack /púq’ʷ̣ʷəm/ (p sic for p’ ?) to foam (LG in G84a), Lummi dial. of N. Straits /p’ōq’ʷ̣ʷəm/ foam (nom.) D82pc, Songish dial. of N. Straits /spáq’ʷ̣ʷəm/ foam (noun), bubbles M68 (quoted in G82:45 set 237), Samish (VU) /spáq’ʷ̣ʷəm/ foam G86:65, example: 〈le p’ōqw’em〉, /le p’āq’ʷ̣ʷ'=əm/,'lt foam ed.' literally /'past third person subject/', attested by AC.

〈p’ōp’eqw’em〉, cts /p’á-[C,ə]-q’*=əm/ , WATR 'foaming, bubbling, foamy/', (〈R1 continuous〉), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, example: 〈lóyéxwa p’op’eqw’émes kw séxwes?〉, /láy=ə=x’ɛ p’á-[C,ə]-q’*=əm-əs k’ séx=ə-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’ōp’eqw’em〉, dnom /p’á [=C,ə]=q’*=əm/, FOOD ['beer'], (〈R1 continuous or durative, zero derivation nominalizer〉), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

〈sp’ōp’eqw’em〉, dnom /s=p’á=[C,ə]=q’*=əm/ , HHG ['soap'], WATR ['foam'], (〈s= nominalizer〉, (〈R1= resultative or continuous or just derivational〉 to separate a word for soap from sp’ōqw’em foam), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), example: 〈sp’ōp’eqw’ems te qó:〉, /s=p’á=[C,ə]=q’*=əm-s te qá=ll/, 'foam of the water'/.

〈sp’ōqw’em〉, dnom /s=p’áq’ʷ̣ʷ=əm/, WATR ['foam'], (〈s= nominalizer〉, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, AC, BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /spá’qʷ̣ʷ=əm/ foam.

〈p’óth’es ~ p’óth’es〉, df /p’i[=Aā]= (=)ɛ=’á(=)=M2=]=s or p’ɛ(=)ɛ=’á(=)=M2=]=s or p’ó(=)=’á(=)=M2=]=s or p’ó(=)=’á(=)=M2=]=s or p’i[=Aā]= (=)ɛ=’á(=)=M2=]=̄s or p’i[=Aā]= (=)ɛ=’á(=)=M2=]=̄s, HHG /’babby basket, cradle basket, basketry cradle/’, possibly root 〈p’íth’ squeeze + -é-ablaut〉 on root 〈ı> resultative+ 〈metathesis type 2〉 derivational or root 〈spáth’〉 sew + 〈ót(=)-ablaut〉 on á automatic before lx /š=ôs ~ =ôs ~ =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 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), 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:čʰəs/ basketry cradle, JH /p'á:čʰəs/ cradle basket.

Lexwp'oth'esála ~ Xwp'oth'esála, ds //ð(ə)χ'//=A=ǎA//==ʒ=₄=k=ɛ//=, PLN /baby basket rock just below main bay and sand bar of Lexwítl'át'akw'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 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 (sxw̿ówx̿wi:yám) in which a fish from salt water was sent a message to come upstream; she had a baby in a p'óth's and it was easy, 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'ó:p'etl'əm ~ P'op'etl'əm, cts //p'á:=[C,ə]-]=m ~ p'á:=[C,ə]-]=m/, FIRE ['smoking'], semantic environment ['of a person smoking a pipe, of tobacco, a house (from a fire inside), of a fire generally']. (<R1> > continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, EB, example: p'ó:p'etl'əm te siyó:lexwe, >, //p'á:=[C,ə]-]=m te sí=yō:lexwe=ə/, 'The old man is smoking.', attested by AC. P'ó:p'etl'əm te láléms, >, //p'á:=[C,ə]-]=m te láléms-əl/, 'Smoke is coming from his house., (His house is smoking.), literally /'is smoking the house -his/her/their', attested by EB, lulh líhs kw'es me p'ó:p'etl'əm, >, //θ=u=t ʃí-s kʷ=ə-s mə p'á:=[C,ə]-]=m/, 'It was smoking quite a while ago.', literally /third person past already the third person subjective come to be smoking/, attested by Elders Group.

P'ó:p'etl'á:łequep, ds //p'á:=[C,ə]-]=l=əqəp=əm/, SM [('have a) smoky smell'], FIRE, lx <=əłeqep> 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'æmáleqep (have a) smoky smell. Lhp'ó:t'lem, ds //t=p'á:čʰə//=m/, PE ['to smoke a pipe'], FIRE, literally /'extract smoke, extract a
portion of smoke’, lx <ih=> use, extract, extract a portion, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<sp’ótl’em ~ sp’ótl’em>, dnom /s=p’á‘é=ém ~ s=p’á‘é=em/, 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‘em/ smoke, example: <xwélhp kwélho thé sp’ótl’em>, /lé=lik’=tél à (k”)=é s=p’á‘é=em/, 'real thick smoke, real heavy smoke', phonology: stressed article in sentence-intonation, attested by Elders Group (11/75).

<sp’ótl’emála ~ sp’ótl’emála>, ds /s=p’á‘é=ém=élê ~ s=p’á‘é=ém=élê/, PE ['pipe (for smoking')], FIRE, literally /container of smoke/, lx <=álê ~ =álê container of, contains, phonology: downstepping on root or suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/10/64), DM (12/4/64).

<sp’ótl’emálatel>, ds /s=p’á‘é=ém=élê=élê=élê=élê/., 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 <=álê contain(s), container of, lx <=tel device to, something to, possibly <=:=> derivational, phonology: possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<sp’ótl’emáleqep>, ds /s=p’á‘é=ém=élê=élê=élê/, 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 ‘sp’op etl’á:leqem.

<p’tl’ómê>, pcs /p’á‘é=é=M=É=M=É=T or p’=É=É=M=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’elt’ómelh>, df /p’=É=É=M=É=É=M=É=É=É=É=T/, FIRE ['(be) choked with smoke'], ABDF, possibly <=el> plural, possibly <metathesis> resultative or durative, possibly <=eh ~ =lhelh = lhál> in the throat, phonology: infixed =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’ówy.

<p’ówiyelthítoshem> WY ['you patch it for me'], see p’éwy ~ p’ówy.

<p’ówiyt ~ p’éwyt>, WY /patch s-th (of clothes, nets), patch s-th up/, see p’éwy ~ p’ówy.

<p’q’éqel>, EZ ['mountain goat'], see p’éq’.

<p’sákw>, df /p’sék”=é/, 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’ésk”/ be squeezed as in /p’ésk”=án/ squeeze (tr.) K67:251 or Squamish root /p’és/ to land, go to shore as also in /p’s-s(é)l/ to land, go to shore K67:251, also (possibly) /end of something (like twine, rope, etc.)/, attested by AD (3/5/79).

<p’tl’ómê>, FIRE ['to smudge (make smoke to get rid of mosquitoes')], see p’ótl’em.

<p’xwélhp>, df /p’x”=é=é=é/, 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’*t’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 <qá:qet>, //q'ê=q=etÍ, l' cover it with a lid, close it (of a box, etc.)/ (compare <qep'ê=lets=tel> a cover or lid and <qep'ê=ól=thó:n> you get covered on the mouth), <xwmá:qet>, /lx"=mê:q=etÍ, l'open it (box, bottle, closable container)/ (compare <xw=má:x> open it (door, gate, anything)), <meth'elhqí:wel>, //mê'=et=q=í-wêlÍl, '/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, <l'il'têts'=élq=em> sneaking after, <má:lqelxw ~ má:lqelxw> forget s-th, forget s-o, forget s-th behind from <mal=q>, bound stem //mêl=q// forget (compare <mál ~ mêl>, bound root //mál ~ mêl be mixed up/), and perhaps others like <iyág> change and (with metathesis) <á:m=eq=t> bring s-o/s-th back); Musqueam cognates of these and more in Sutclls ca1984:14.6.37 all fit gloss after).

<qa ~ qe ~ q'a>, free root //qê ~ qê ~ q'ê/Í, CJ ['or'], syntactic analysis: conjunction, attested by AC, example: <li chêkw te lálems qa'á lí stetis? ~ li chêkw te lálems qa'á lí stetis?>, //li câk='ê tô lêlêm-s q'e/qê lí s= tô=C,êAê]=ÍsÎÍ, l'Is his house far or is it nearby?'/, attested by AC, <tsel má:ythome kw'ê tseláqelhelh qe lhulhá.>, //c-êl mê'=y=T-áme k"ê ê celêq=êtâ=et qê tu+ê/Íl, l'I helped you yesterday or the day before yesterday. (the (remote))/, attested by AC.

<qá:l>, free root //qêl/Íl, SOC ['steal'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <qá>, //qêl/Íl, attested by AC, example: <kwókwellxes te sqá:ls>, //k"ê[-AâC,ê]=Íx'-âs ê s=qê-l-sÎÍ, l'He's hiding what he stole.'/, literally lhe's hiding the/what nom.-steal-his'l, syntactic analysis: relative clause, attested by EB, <me qá:l te shálÍl>, //me qê-l tô s=êlêm/Íl, l'They stole a woman.'/, Elder's comment: 'maybe you can say this', attested by EB.


<qá:l>, pcs //qê-l=TÍÍl, SOC ['steal from s-o, rob s-o, short-change s-o'/Íl, (semological comment: the object is not what is stolen) (as from 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:l kw'ê Bill.>, //c-êl lê qê-l=T k"ê ê BillÍl, l'I robbed Bill'/Íl, literally l'I past rob s-o the (remote) Bill'/Íl, attested by EB; found in <qá:llhôxes.>, //qê-l=T-áx'-êsÎÍl, l'He short-changed me, He stole from me.'/, attested by Deming, <qá:l Item.>, //qê-l=T-êmÎÍl, l'to be robbed, Someone was robbed., They stole from him/her/them'/Íl, syntactic comment: passive, attested by EB, example: <le qá:l Item.>, //lê qê-l=T-êmÎÍl, l'He was robbed.'/, literally lthird person past someone was robbed'/Íl, attested by EB, <le qá:l Item kw'ê Bill.>, //lê qê-l=T-êtê=T k"ê ê BillÍl, l'Bill was robbed'/Íl, attested by EB.


<qá:lialh.> EB ['red huckleberry plant or bush'], see sqá:le.

<qá:le ~ qá:la> possible stem or root //qa=ê-lê or qê-lê/ meaning uncertain or more likely root is
<sqá:la ~ sqá:lə>, df //s=q=ẹ:ɬ/ or s=q=ɬ/ or more likely root is //s=q=ɛ:ɬ// literally /container hangs under/, see seq. ASM ['red huckleberry', 'Vaccinium parvifolium'], EL [ 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 //s=q=ɛ:ɬ// literally /container hangs under/, see seq. lx <sqá: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 /sqé lié/ red huckleberry, H-T <sqá:la> (macron over á) huckleberry.

<qá:la:ilhp>, ds //qa=ɛ:ɬ=əɬpl/, EB ['red huckleberry plant or bush'], 'Vaccinium parvifolium', lx <élhp> (or perhaps after vowels <á:ilhp>) tree, plant, phonology: back formation allows dropping of root <s> under illusion it is <s> nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by HHTTC.

<qá:lets>, df //qéI=əc'//, WV ['spin wool or twine'], root meaning unknown (perhaps 'twist'), lx <ets'> around in circles, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<qáqálet's>, cts //q[ɛ]-C,ə]-l=əc'/, WV ['spinning wool'], (<<R1-> continuing), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<shxwqáqelts'>, dnom //sx=ɛ:[C,ɬ]=əc'/, WV / spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner, a spinning machine /, literally a thing for spinning wool /, (sxw=) nominalizer, thing for), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group, also <sélsetel>, //si=[Aɬé]=l=CɭCɭ=əɬl//, dialects: Tait, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76).

<qá:lb> or less likely <qwa>, root uncertain, meaning unknown unless //qěll/ twist or less likely //qʷ=ɛ:ɬ/ 'have a hole'.

<sqá:lex ~ sqálex>, df //s=q=ɛ[U]=ɬ(·)=əɬ or s=q(ɬ)=eɬh/. [sqé-]:əɬx ~ sqéɬəx], HARV ['digging stick'], ASM ['for digging roots, vegetables, clams, etc., often made of wild crabapple'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <ɛ> get, become, go, come, inceptive, possibly <x> 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, BHTTC, other sources: ES /sqéř=ɬx/ /CW and Ms /sqéɬ(əx)l/ digging stick, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-qáɬx/ digging-stick, stick for digging clams W73:252, K67:295, K69:79.

<qá:lmilh>, df //qé:ɬ=əɬ=mì(ɬ(γ))//, [qé lm(ɬ(γ))], KIN ['reject someone as a spouse or partner for your child'], SOB, 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 (=ilh ~ lhl on the throat); lx <ilh ~ ɬíɬh ~ ɬá:ylh ~ ɬ=ilh ~ ɬ=h lh 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:lj>, free root //lq=ɬl/, 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:lj grows all through the Upper Stó:lō 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 axwl 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'iqw'exwel, tsqw'iqw'exwel, stl't'l'esel, sp'(e)q'il, 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:lp=qípl/, 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 ==lhp> tree, plant, bush, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (prompted), other sources: ES /qélqep/ rose, H-T <kalk> (umlaut over a) rose (wild).

<qálqomex>, ds //qélq=ámxel/, LT '/looks rose, rose-looking]'l, (=<ómex> looks, -looking, in color), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.


<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]'l, see qá:lq.

<qá:l>, SOC /steal from s-o, rob s-o, short-change s-o!', see qá:l.

<qá:lh>, possibly root //qé:hl/, 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:lmílh(yhl), [qé:lmí(yhl)], 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 (=lhelh ~ lhál on the throat); lx <-ííh ~ =íylh ~ =á:yílh ~ =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).

<qé:lh>, possibly root //qé:lh/ or sic for x<qé:lh> hurls, 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).

<qélhxew>, ncs //qélx=lexl/, or sic for x<qélx> hurl, ABDF 'accidentally hurt an old injury of s-o, (accidentally reinjure s-o)', possibly <occurrence> derivational, (<e> 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/l, WATR /be calm (of water or wind), (get calm (wind/water), calm down (wind/water), be smooth (of water) [AC, LH])/I, WETH, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, Elders Group, Deming, also <qé:lm> /]qél=Áa=]ml/, also /be smooth (of water)/, (</e>-ablaut on root á> restorative), phonology: ó-ablaut on root á, attested by AC (from Lizzie Herrling via phone), also /water went down!, dialects: Matsqui, attested by Deming, example: <qé:lm te qó:>, //l(probably) qé:m te qá:ll, 'smooth water [sic]'!, literally 'The water is smooth.'!, attested by AC.

<sqám>, df //s=qém/l, WATR /'have (that) quieter water, died down a little!', probably <s> static or
possibly nominalizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group.

<Sqám ~ Sqám>, df //s=qém/ ~ s=q̃m/l, 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/l, PLN ['Schkm Lake near Haig'], literally /'slack water, calm water', (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by PDP (Katz class 10/5/76).

<sqáqem>, strs //s=q̃[e][C][θ]=m/l, WATR ['calm water (calmer than sqáqem)'], literally /'be calmed (of water)', (<s=> stative), (<R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal??, attested by Elders Group, also <SQÓqEM>, //sq̃[e]=Aά[θ]=m/l, 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 //q̃[e]=Aά=m=álœc/l, 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).

<Qémelec], ds //s=q̃[e]=Aά=m=álœc/l, 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.

<Qémelets>, ds //s=C[θ]=q̃[e][Aά]=m=álœc/l, PLN ['bay at upper end of Yale Indian Reserve #2 (Four-and-a-half Mile Creek) (near the northern end of Stó:lō 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).

<sqémévelw ~ sqémévelwe>, ds //s=q̃[e]=Aά=m=álwél/l, 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), (<é-ablaut> resultative), lx <<élwél> 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.

<Qamétem ~ qamétem>, rcrs //q̃[e]=θT=ál=3ml/l, 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, <ó=] reciprocal (normally inflectional but here derivational), <<em>= get, have, intransitivizer), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).


<Qêmexel>, rsls //q̃[e][Aά]=m=x̃xl/l, WETH /'(the wind) is calm, calm (of wind)'), (<é-ablaut on root á> resultative), lx <<exel> on the foot; precipitation, phonology: é-ablaut on root á, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<Welqemex>, df //w=θ=q̃[e][Aά]=]m=mx̃x/l, 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, (<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.

<qamétólém ~ qamétólém>, WETH ['get calm (of wind)'], see qám.

<qá:q>, bound root /sqá:q/ 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=qá:q/ or more likely //l(s=)θ=q=ê-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 <sqq> or better <seq>, bound root //s•q or s•q 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 /sq•q and yj /sq-q/ younger sibling, H-T 02:387 <skak> (umlaut over a) brother, sister, first cousin, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-qáq/ younger sibling K67:353, example: <tl•ol sqá:q>, //ê-á-l s=qâ-q, /'That's my younger sibling., He's my younger sibling., She's my younger sibling,'l, attested by EB, <tl•ol swal sqá:q>, //ê-á-l swê-l s=qê-q, /'That's my (own) younger sibling,'l, attested by AC, <lólets'e ê l swíyeqe sqá:q>, //C,á=lec'ê ?êl 1 s=wiq=ô s=qê-q, /I have only one younger brother.'l, literally /is one person just/only my male younger sibling'/, attested by Deming, <texq•ylthla tá'a sqá:q> (or better texq•ylthla tá'a sqá:q), //tex•x=q(ôl)=l=T-ê c t-êç s=qê-q, /'Comb your little sister's hair. (sic for braid)l/, literally /brush the hair of s-o-command imperative the -your (sg.) younger sibling/, attested by EB (1/16/76), <lólets'e ê l sqá:q>, //C,á=lec'ê ?êl 1 s=qê-q, /I have only one younger sibling,'l, attested by Deming.

<ká:k ~ kyá:ky>, dmn //l=q[K=]ê-q[=K]=l/, [k'ê-k'], 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)'l, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<sqíqáq>, dmn //s=C,i=qê-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 sqićqáq>, //s=k•'ê k-s tu C,i=k'=[ê=]T-ê ç t= ñ s=C,i=qê-q, /'He never stops pestering his little brother., He never leaves his little brother alone.'l, attested by EB, AD.

<skíkek>, dmn //s=C,i=q[K=]ê[A=ô]=q[K]=l/, [sk'ík'êk'], 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: Chéh., attested by Elders Group (6/4/75), contrast <méxt'sêl> chickadee, black-capped chickadee, etc.

<sqélá:q>, pln //s=q[=ô]=lê-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 <skElák-> younger sibling (collective), younger cousin (child of younger sibling of parent)(coll.).

<qelóqtel>, rcp //q[=el]=ł[=A∑]=q-təll/, [qəlá-qəl], KIN l/(be) brother and sister, (be siblings to each other), (be) first cousin to each other/, (<=el=> plural, ọ-ablaut derivational but automatically triggered), (<-tel> reciprocal), phonology: infixed plural, ọ-ablaut automatic before -tel, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/3/76, 6/9/76).

<sqáqele ~ sqáqelte>, df //sqáqel=tl/, meaning house-post, post.


<qáqel>, root or stem //qáqel/, meaning house-post, post.

<qáqelte>, df //qáqel=tl/, meaning house-post, post.

<sqáqel>, SOC ['stealing'], see qá:l.

<sqáqelte>, WV ['spinning wool'], see qálets'.

<qaqiw>, ABDF /relaxing, resting/, see qá:w.

<qas>, CJ ['and'], see qe.

<qá:s ~ q'as>, bound root //qá:s ~ q'á:sl/, tired

<qa:sel>, df //qá:s=tl or q'as=[D]=ł[=A∑]=s=tl/, 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'as/ get tired (waiting) as in /q's-íws/ get tired waiting, get impatient and /q'ás-šn/ get tired feet W73:269, K67:355, perhaps Lushootseed /q'èl~k'il/ grow tired, become impatient as in /fu-ô-êl~òs/ tired of waiting for me H76:239, 396-397, deglottalization perhaps influenced or related to Thompson (Lytton dial.) /q'ádz/ tired B74c:76 (which is cognate with Mainland Comox /qáyiws/ to be tired B75prelim:76).

<qsi:l>, df //qá:s=M1=í:l/, ABDF ['tired out'], possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuous 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.


<qayqesí:qel>, df //q/ç=C, s[=A∑]=s=í:l=qəll/, ABDF ['tired out from crying'], lx <=(e)qel> in the throat, phonology: reduplication, é-ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/7/78).
<qá:t>, pers //qé=M1=î=I=T-ø/, ABDF ['tired out from crying'], (<ét> purposeful control transitivizer), (<øt> reflexive), phonology: possible metathesis type 1 with vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/7/78).

<qá:kw>, //qé=M1=î=I=k”w, ABDF '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 //qé-ø/, 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/.

FOOD, syntactic analysis: prob. intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group (6/7/78).
<qatílésem>, mds //qítl-és=óm/, FOOD /'have a hot drink, warm one's chest inside'/, lx //qílés// in the chest, (=<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<qatíwsem>, mds //qít-íws=óm/, MED ['take a sweat-bath, (take a steam bath), (sweat-house [Deming])], lx //qíws// on the body, on the skin, (=<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, also //qétíwsem//, //qít=i-ws=óm or qí [=A=]=t=i-ws=óm/, phonology: ablaut or vowel-reduction in root before stressed full-grade suffix, attested by EB, also //qétíwsem//, //qí=t-íws=óm or qí [=A=]=t=i-ws=óm/, phonology: ablaut or vowel-reduction in root before stressed full-grade suffix, attested by CT, HT, also /'sweathouse'/, attested by Deming (1/31/80).

<qétíwstel>, dnom //qét-íws=ól or qí [=A=]=t=i-ws=ól//, BLDG ['sweathouse'], MED, root //qát// cook or heat with steam, possibly //é-ablaut// continuous or derivational, lx //qíws// on the body, on the skin, lx //qít// 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.

<qátíwsem>, MED ['take a sweat-bath, (take a steam bath), (sweat-house [Deming])'], see qát.

<qátíwsems>, TCH ['feeling around'], see qétxt.

<qáthhelhp>, EB /'oceanspray plant, "ironwood", "hardhack"/l, see qáthexw.

<qáthexw>, free root //qáx=x=//, 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).

<qáthhelhp>, dnom //qáx=x=//=p//, EB /'oceanspray plant, "ironwood", "hardhack"/l, ['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 //qélhp// plant, bush, tree, phonology: syllable-loss unless exw is an affix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, Deming, Elders Group, other sources: ES /qáx//=pl hardhack, ironwood, also //qáthhelhp//, //qáx=x=//=//=p//, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /qáx=a/ ironwood (oceanspray, spirea) H76:372.


<qaqíw>, cts //qá[-C,əAf-]=//=, ABDF ['relaxing, resting'], (=<-R1- and i-ablaut> continuous), phonology: reduplication, i-ablaut on e in reduplication, length-loss is normal before infixed reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.


<qá:wthet>, pcrs //qá=w=T-ə//=, ABFC ['rest oneself'], (=<et> purposeful control transitivizer), (=<et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by TM.

<qelá:wthet>, plv //q|=|=//=w=T-ə//=, pcrs, TVMO ['camp and rest'], literally /'rest oneself many
times', (<=el=> plural action), phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qáwthelh>, ABFC ['relaxed [in the throat']], see qá:w.

<qáwth ~ qá:wth>, bound root or stem /qêwê// meaning unknown or /qêw// warm or reanalysis of <seq> /sêq/ hang under + <=á:w ~ =í:w ~ =éw=> 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=qêwê or s=qê[=Aê]=]w=ê/l, EB /potato (generic), including three or four kinds of wild potato: arrowleaf or wapato, Jerusalem artichoke, blue camas, and qígemxel (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']. (<==> nominalizer), possibly root <qew> warm, possibly <á-ablaut> derivalional, possibly <=th> in the mouth, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /sqêwê/ wapato, kows, potato, also <sqá:wth>, /s=qê[=Aê]=]w=ê/l, attested by BJ (5/10/64)(p.120 new in transcript), Salish cognate: Squamish /sqáwç/ 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, /sqêwê/ wapato (Sagittaria latifolia), Lushootseed -qáwç/ potato H76:371, example: <xepô:lst te sqá:wth>, /x/ø=qê[=Aê]=]w=ê/l, /'peel potatoes', attested by AC, <qáq'et'em sqá:wth>, /qê[C; ø]=]t=øm s=qê[=Aê]=]w=ê/l, EB, /'blue camas', ['Camassia quamash, Camassia leichtlinii'], literally /'sweet potato', <sqáwth sepíl>, 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=C; ø=qêwê=]t=øm=]t=øm=]t=øm, EB ['arrowleaf'], ['Sagittaria latifolia'], Elder's comment: "", literally /'like little potatoes', (<==> nominalizer, R5= diminutive plural), possibly <i-ablaut on e in suffix> durative or resumptive 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:wthe>, ABFC ['rest oneself'], see qá:w.

<qá:w ~ qáwx ~ qí:w ~ qéyw>, free root /qê:w ~ qí-wx//, 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 ~ qí:w >, /qí-wj//, attested by BJ (12/5/64), also <qáw>, /qêwç//, attested by AC, other sources: ES /qêwêç/ (Musqueam /qêwç/x/) steelhead, H-T <kéuq> (macron over e) steelhead salmon (Salmo gairdneri), Salish cognate: Squamish /sqêwç/x/ steelhead W73:251, K67:295, Sechelt /sqjwç steelhead T77:10, Lushootseed /qjwç/ steelhead (rainbow) trout H76:387.

<Qéywéxem>, ds /qjwç[=e]=]x=ømç/ PLN /steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhîlhkw'elqs, at Hogg Slough, (<=ee=> 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 /qjwç[=e]=]x=ømç/ PLN /Sakwi Creek, a stream that joins Weaver Creek about one-third mile above the salmon hatchery, (<=ee=> derivational but rare, stress may be to dissimilate from Qeywéxem), (<=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 /qé=y(=)x/ll, EZ ['mink'], attested by AK (11/21/72 tape)
<sqáyéx ~ sqáyéx>, df //s=qéyáx ~ s=qéyáx or s=qéy=x or s=qéy=x, EZ ['mink'], ['Mustela vison energumenos'], N ['Mink (name in stories)', possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <ex> distributive, possibly <= x, 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 /sicq'qon/) mink, JH /sqé-yáx/ mink, also <qayéx>, /qéy(=)x/ll, styled by AK (11/21/72 tape), Salish cognate: Squamish /éiyíq/ 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 <chachiq'el>, /é(c=)íq'=í/ll or C,é=cíq'=í/ll or C,é=cíq'=í=í/ll, also EZ ['mink'], ['Mustela vison energumenos'], attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /éiyíq='ínl mink W73:176, K67:317, Samish dial. of N. Straits /éiéq'ínl mink G86:66.

<Sqáyéxiya ~ Sqáyéxiya>, ds //s=qéyáx=iyé/=ll, N /Mink (name in stories), pet name of Mink!, (s=) nominalizer, (iy=) affectionate diminutive, phonology: possible downstepping or stress-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (11/21/72 tape), AC, JL (4/7/78), also <Sqoyéxiya>, /qéyéx=iyé/=ll, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape), also <Sqoyéxiya>, //qéyéx=iy=ll, attended by Elders Group (3/21/79).

<Sqáyéxiya Smált ~ Sqáyéxiya Smált>, ds //s=qéyáx=iyë s=míł ~ s=qéy=x=C,é=x=x=iyë s=míł=ll, 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 => derivation, 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 //sq=q [=Aa]=yéx=iyé/=ll, 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/adjetival verb?, nominal???, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<qá:ys>, free root /qé-y(=)s/=ll, TIME /recently, just now, lately, (at one recent moment), not long ago!, possibly <= x 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 /qáí/s ~ qaísl/ soon, not long W73:243, K67:353, example: <qá:ys me xwe'ís/>. //qé-y=s m=x=qí=íll, /(He/She/They) recently got here., just got here!, attested by Elders Group, <qá:ys syllólém/>. //qé y s=yil(=)=íl=ím=íll, /'new year!/, literally /'just now year, at one recent moment year!, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80), <qá:ys kwó:l/>. //qé-y=s k=í=íll, /'new born!/, literally /'just now born, at one recent moment born!/, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80), <te qá:ys tátsél/>. //í=íll qé-y=s et=í=íll, /'the newcomer!/, literally /'the one who just now gets here, comes here!, syntactic analysis: relative clause, attested by EB (6/14/76), <qá:yso> /qé-y=sl/. /'not long ago, just now!, phonology: -á is neither derivational nor inflectional here, merely phonologically combined or suffixed onto the preceding adverb, attested by EB, <qá:yso le ts'eqw'ówélh/>. //qé-y=á=t=c'éq"=íwélh/, /(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:ysel ò ~ qá:ysel ò yóys/>. //qé-y=c-íll ò ~ qé-y=c-íll ò yáys/ll, /'I just now started work!/, literally /'I just now ~ I just now work!/, (semological comment: present tense as
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

immediate past), syntactic comment: adverb/adverbal verb as main verb, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), also <qá:ytsel le. (or qá:ytselê.) ~ qá:ytsel te yóys.>, //qê:ys-c-é1 le tê (or qê:ys-c-é1-ê) ~ qê:ys-c-é1 le yáysl, //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 //tê=la=qê:ys=sll, TIME 'now, this moment, this instant, (right now)'/, (<te=> the (present visible or unmarked), le= here, this), phonology: te=lo is usually a separate phrase as a demonstrative this, the one here, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbal verb, attested by AC (9/12/73), also <tloqá:ys>, //têla=qê:ys=sll, also //right now'/, attested by EB, example: <lí kwhá tleqá:ys.>, //lí k=ê=ê té=lo=qê:ys=sll, /'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:yl(t)>t, possible root or stem //</qê:yl(=)t //, meaning unknown, or perhaps qá:yt send a message <Qiqá:yt>, dl //C=eC=qê:yl(=)t or C=i=qê:yl(=)t or qi=[Aê:C,e]=y=ê or C,i=q=[D=]ê:yt=sll, 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 continuous or derivational, or possibly, with < =D= deglottalization> derivational, qá:yt send a message, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, possible deglottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, source: place names reference file #192a, also //</qê:yl(=)t>, df //</qê:yl(=)t>, CJ //</qê:yl(=)t>, possibly //</qê:yl(=)t> meaning unknown, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76, 5/14/80).

<qe>, free root //</qe//, 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 </qe>, </qe>, [<qe>, attested by AC, Elders Group, ASM ['and'], example: </le lemëståxewes te Bill te sq'êmêl xwelâm te Jim qe Bob.>, //le lom=qe=e=|=]=l=T-=éêx-=éê s=q lêm lê=tê to Bill s=q=éêmêl x=éê=m=ê=tê to Jim qè 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. <tsel kw'etsłõme qe Bob.>, //c-é1 k=ê=êç=êmè qe Bob=, //I saw you and Bob. (see s-o)\), syntactic comment: conjoining an object suffix and a nominal/nominal phrase (EB), example: <lê'otsasu qw'etilêx qa tì'lem tel siyá:ye.>, //ê'ã-cê s=q'=êq=êfl=ê=êq tê'êl=êm to s=ê=q ê=a-çê=x=-êx xêm=, /'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, <lî lám kw'é Bill qe Bob?>, //lî le=êm kê qê Bill qê Bob=, /'Did Bill or Bob go?\), attested by Elders Group, <tl'ô t'we Bob qe tl'ô t'we Bill.>, //ê'ã t'we Bill qô ê'ã t'we Bill=, /'Maybe it's Bob or maybe it's Bill./', attested by Elders Group, also </yoswe tl'ô Bob yoswe tl'ô Bill.>, //yô=dê ê'ã-s Bob yäswe ê'ã-s Bill=, attested by Elders Group, <tl'ô Bill qe tl'ô Bob.>, //ê'ã Bill qê ê'ã Bob=, /'It's Bill or Bob?\), attested by Elders Group, <tl'ô: Bob qe tl'ô: Bill.>, //ê'ã=ê Bob qê ê'ã=ê Bill=, /'Is it Bob or it it Bill?/', phonology: vowel merger, attested by Elders Group, </weswûyêqâ:s qe weslñáför>, //ê=s=sâ=qê ê=e-ê=â=qê=ê=sll, /'if it's a man or a woman', literally /'if- man -subjunctive 3 or if- woman -subjunctive 3\/, phonology: vowel merger, attested by EB, </weslñáför>
qew wáswiyeqás?>, //wə-ə/s=s=télíy-əs qə wə-ə/s=wiqə=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:with qewas kw xáweq>. //lə-c-əl ʔełq=ł=ls kʷ=s=qə-wə-ə-əs kw xʷəw=əqə//, /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'], <l₁ kwʷ səľľq qə owə is chókw>. //l₁ kʷ=s=ʔe̓ľq qə ʔəwə ťl-s cák//, /It's outside but not far.', literally /it's at the (remote) outside but it's not aux. -subjunctive 3 far/', attested by EB, <géx te tl'ikw'yehlp qə owəte ťl'ikw'el>. //q̌e̓x te̓ e̓ či̓ kʷ=əľp qə ʔəwə=ə či̓ kʷ=əľ/., /'(There's) a lot of (bean) vines but (there's) no beans.'/, attested by AC, <lámelhtsel qe tsel owə o/>. //lə=ə-c-əl qə c-əl ʔəwə ťl/s, /I was going but I'm not now.'/, literally /I'm 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 ťókw' qechelew iə/>. //ľe=m-c-əl ťákʷ qə c-əl-əw ?i ?əl/, /I was going home but instead I stayed.'/, literally /I am going homeward but I -contrastive be here just/, attested by Elders Group, <tsel wekw̌ókw'etset qe lew lép'əxes/>. //c-əl wə-kʷ [ə-AaC,ə-c]=əT qə o-w ləpʷ=əxʰ-əs/, /I was watching him but he ate it. (eat s-th)/, attested by Elders Group, <swáľhtsel mi̓ áľe̓m ťsetsel (we) tȟéxwmeťo/>. //ʔəwə=ə-c-əl mi̓ -l ʔəməqʷ=ʔť qə-c-əl əw ə̓ e̓xʷ=meŤ-əl/, /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, <xi̓ extended qe kw lwem'/>. //x̌[C-C,ə-]%w=əT-əm qə-w ə xʷə̓ kʷ=əm//, /'He was warned but he bathed.'/, literally /he was warned but -contrastive third person past bathe/t/, attested by Elders Group, <q̌wechkw̌ swiyeq̌xw qe xíspľmchexw/>. //ʔəwə-c-xʷ s=q̌we̓x̌-e̓ x̌ ə̓ x̌ w=[C-C,ə-ľ]=ə[ľ]=M3=M2]m-c-əxʷ (or C,ə,C,]=xʷ=ə=ə[ľ]=M2]m-c-əxʷ//, /'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), <q̌we owə/>. //qə ʔəwə ~ qə ʔəwə//, /'without, and not/., literally /and not/, attested by EB, AC, <lámť o yelə:wxes qe owə is yeqvelsthóxes/>. //ľe=m ʔa yelə:w=w=xʷ-əxʷ-əs qə ʔəwə ʔi-s yə=q=ə[ľ]=sŤ-əxʷ-əs//, /He just passed by me without speaking to me./, (semological comment: interesting motion stem (talk to s-o while moving)), usage: saying, attested by MF (Deming 1978), <mágə qetsťu lóme xwvľ te smáľt>/. //m̌e̓ q̌q̌ c-t-u lám-ə xʷ=li to s=m̌ ə-t/, /'(There was) snow (on the ground) all the way until we reached the mountain. (hit -just)/, attested by EB, <hewtȟáthla qetľ'esu xà:ms>. //hə-wəc=ə=T=ə-qə e̓ a-s-uəx̌-m-s/, /'Tease him till he cries.'/, attested by AC, <óq̌es te lȟq̌'áťses qə=a) téxwsw̌yə̓/. //ʔáp̌əq̌ su=c=ə ʔq̌ ečəs qə=ʔe̓ ťe̓x̌=s=wə̓ wə̓ yeləl/, /'(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).

<qesu>, df //qə=w = qə ... u(w)//, TIME /'until, till, while/', literally /and -contrastive-, syntactic analysis: conjunction by EB, AC, example: <x̌əm o q̌w̌ ľóme ťókw/>. //ľe=m ʔa qə=w ľe=m-c ťákwʷ//, /'He was crying until he went home.'/, attested by EB, <x̌əm o q̌w̌ mí e xwvľ te ťákːlš/>. //ľe=m ʔa qə=w ʔa xʷ=ʔť ťe̓ l-s/, /'He was crying until his mother came.'/, attested by EB, <q̌etsťu lá̓ m̌ o yəľ:ya>. //q̌e=c-t-u ľe=m C,ə,C,]=ʔe̓-yəl/, /'while we are going/', literally /while -we going to be keeping on'/, attested by EB (12/18/75), <mágə qetsťu lóme xwvľ te smáľt>/. //m̌e̓ q̌q̌ c-t-u lám-ə xʷ=li to s=m̌ ə-t/, /'(There was) snow (on the ground) all the way until we reached the mountain. (hit -just)/, attested by EB, <hewtȟáthla qetľ'esu xà:ms>. //hə-wəc=ə=T=ə-qə e̓ a-s-uəx̌-m-s/, /'Tease him till he cries.'/, attested by AC, <óq̌es te lȟq̌'áťses qə=a) téxwsw̌yə̓/. //ʔáp̌əq̌ su=c=ə ʔq̌ ečəs qə=ʔe̓ ťe̓x̌=s=wə̓ wə̓ yeləl/, /'(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).
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

light (burn the kindling!), attested by CT, <ts'qw' ét te sqá: wth qesu me lhá: xem í tel lóthel>, /lc'a'q'=M1=T s=qé-wé qe=s=u mé 'x=a'q m t'é-l là'=él/; I poking the potato and put it/serve it on my dish/, attested by EB.

<qetl'osu ~ qetl'esu>, df /qé=e's=a=s=u or qe=e'a=s=uhl/, CJ 'and so, and then!', (<=tl'o=s=u ~ =tl'e=s=uhl/ then, so (also occurs independently, itself composed of tl'o that's him/her/it/them, s=u so, then)), syntactic analysis: conjunction, syntactic comment: sbsp 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; sbsp 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'0-(s'é)-s-su - (qe)tl'0-(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 so 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'osu kw' étlexw>, /mè=x'é-t e s=t'ál'al=al['>=]=ls=s=tl qé 'a=á s=u k'='èc=l=él=él/; 'Take off your eyeglasses, and then you can see it. (take s-th off)/., <qetlosuqwà:l te lólets'e>, /qə=e's=a=s=u q=e's=t éC,á=l=él=él/; 'And so the announcer/master of ceremonies speaks.'; literally /'and so then he speaks/s the one person/., usage: contemporary story, attested by AC, comment: many other examples in texts and in G77: Chapter 7ff.

<qas>, df /qæ=uhl/, [qæs], CJ ['and'], (<=) 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'o swás isále sqwméy qas te qèx pûs,>, /lé 'a swè-s 1sí=él=s=q'ém=éy qe=s tl qèx pûs,/, 'He has two dogs and lots of cats./., <tsét ilhtel tlqó:yxs te Bill qas ta'alátha,> /lc-ë t él[A]=I=t=tl t=la=qè-y s= tl Bill qe=s tl=C,á=7él=él/, 'Bill and I are eating right now./., <ópel qas te tl'o'se'= ópel qas kw'e léts'e>, /fâpóel qe=s tl ác=é ~ fâpóel qe=s k'='c l=ác=él/, 'Eleven (present and visible or presence and visibility not specified) ~ eleven (remote or abstract)/., attested by AC, CT, many others, <sháli qas kw'e swi'q>, /s=éliy qe=s k'='c s=wiq=uhl/, 'a woman and a man/., attested by AC, <sth'ökws te xwóq:wq' qas te tl'o'se te pésk'a>. rejected, <sth'ökws te xwóq:wq' qesu léts'e te pésk'a>. rejected, <kw' étlexwes te sléxwelh, sq'émel, qas te xwóq:wq' tel,> /k'='èc=l él=él=s tl=s=él=x ét, s=q'émel, qe=s tl=s=x'òq'=tél/, 'He saw a canoe, a paddle and a canoe pole./., syntactic comment: gapped article, attested by EB, <qas kw'elhwát>, /qæ=s k'='c=t=wi=él/, 'and who? (of several), and who else?/.

<=qel>, da /qæl/, ANA ['in 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 <shxwëll't'qel>, /ls=x' à=e'= qæl/, 'pillow (rolled bulrush mat)/.; literally 'nominal rolled for the head/., <määqel>, /lmè=qæl/, 'hair/., literally probably 'comes out of the head/., <sméth'qel>, /ls=mè=qæl/; 'brain/., literally 'nominal blue in the head/., <Sxächqel>, /ls=x'äc=e=qæl/, 'Chilliwack Lake (lake at the head of the river)/., <Sq'éqel>, /ls=q'òw=qæl/; 'Seabird Island/., literally 'turn in river at the head (a head-shaped mountain or head of the slough or head of the island)/., <skvëtawxqel>, /ls=k'ë=t=x=qæl/; 'inlet/., literally 'the inside in the head/., <chelh'qel ~ chelhqëyl or chelh'q',> /tl(Tait) cëp=qæl ~ (Chill.) cëp=qëyl/, 'palate, roof of mouth and inside upper lip/.

<qel>, free root /Qæl/, 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 /qel/ bad, ASM ['be dirty'], example: <qel te lâlems>, /qæl
to lèlém-sl/, 'Her house is dirty.', attested by AC, <le q’ô:y te qél./, //q’ô:y te 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 qô:/, //qél te qô/, '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 xwlám tl’eléwe./, 'It's bad for you.', attested by EB, <yeláwel qél./, //yeláwel qél/, 'He's worse than me.', attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <ts’á’altha. //q, attested by BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), EB.

<sqéls/>., dnom //sqél=ols or s=sqél=sl/, HARV /'part not used (like seeds of cantelope, core of apple, blood in fish, etc.), worst part!/, FSH, HUNT, MC, (<s=) nominalizer), possibly <esls/> thing that's perhaps from structured activity continutive, phonology: possible syllable loss of el before =els, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group (1/19/77), example: <tl’ó sqéls./, //tl’ó sqéls/, '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’ôl./, //qél we’ôl/, 'It's worse., (It's) real worse.', syntactic comment: comparative (or superlative), attested by Elders Group (1/19/77).

<qiqel/>., dmv //C,i=qéll/, 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: <qiqel te (pipéhô:m, mímétu, kwikweshû).>, //C,i:=qél te (C,i:=pēhâ:m, C,i=maîtû, C,i=k’êsû)/, 'The (frog, little lamb, little pig) is naughty.', usage: lyrics to the Híltu song, attested by BHTTC, <qiqel stl’itl’qelh.>, //C,i=qéll s=’i’e=q=ô/l, 'bad child!', attested by EB.

<sqélal:lh>., ds //s=sqél=ê4l/, CLO ['diaper'], ASM ['made of inner cedar bark or nettle bark'], literally perhaps /'something for dirty (of) child?/, (<s=) nominalizer), lx =á:lh ~ =á:ylh ~ =ilh ~ =elh/ child, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64).

<qelal:m>., df //qél=ê-m or qél=ô=[Aê=]ml/, ABDF ['(be) weak'], DESC, possibly <ê:am ~ =éml/> in strength or possibly <ê:em/> middle voice or intransitivizer, become, get, have or possibly <ê:-ablaut/> durative, phonology: possible ê:-ablaut on suffix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BJ (5/64, 12/5/64), EB.

<qiqelái:m ~ qiqelâ:m>., dmv //C,i=qéll=ê-m or C,i=qéll=ô=[Aê=]ml/, 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).

<qelâmthet/>., incs //qál=ê=ô=m=êôfl/, ABDF ['get weak'], (=thet/) get, become, inceptive), phonology: length-loss probably in fast speech, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by LJ (Tait), example: <le qelâmthet tel th’âlé lhîl ôlew le kw'â:y./, //lô qél=ê=ô=m=êô=t-l ê’êlô fi-l ?âl=ôw le k”ê-ýll/, 'My heart gets weak when I get too hungry. (get hungry)', attested by LJ.

<qiqelâmthet/>., dmv //C,i=qéll=ê-m=êôfl/, 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.

<qelêwes/>., ds /qél=ôlôwës/, [qôlôwës], EFAM ['afraid to try'], literally /bad in the stomach/, lx =élês/ in the stomach, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qélélhôméx>., ds //qél=ô=mëx//, DESC 'ugly, sloppy (in dress, walk, etc.)', lx =êlh/-style, lx =ômêx ~ ômêx/ in looks, appearance, -looking, phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis:
adjunctive/adjectival verb, attested by EB, others, contrast <qelóméx> look bad, look mean.

<qéqelhéltö:me>, dmpv /C,iːA=qəl=iː=á-mex//, DESC /'scrubby little ones, (little ugly ones)', semantic environment ['example of apples'], (<R4>= diminutive, é-ablaut plural (of diminuitive)), (<m>{h} -style, <qél:em ~ qél:ém in looks, appearance, -looking), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.

<qél:em ~ qél:em or leqél:em ~ leqél:ém>, df //qél(=)=-əm or lə=qəl(-)=əml//, WETH /'dirty (weather), bad weather, storm/', WATR ['be dirty'], root <qél> bad, dirty, possibly <em> intransitive: 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 le qəl(=)-əm tə s=wéyəll//, /(There's a) storm coming., (There's) bad weather., (It's a) dirty day./, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), <leqél:em te stí:lô>., //ləqəl(=)-əm tə s=tá-lōwll/, /'The river is dirty.'/, attested by EB.

<qéleqep>, ds //qəl=aqəp or qəl=a(ə)aqəp, TAST ['taste bad'], SM /smell bad, (have a) bad fragrance, (have a) bad smell/', lx <qleqep ~ qeqep ~ leqep> smell, taste, phonology: possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb or intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77), NP, also <qéleqep>, //qəl=aqəp, attested by Deming (1/31/80), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), example: <qéleqep látelh shák'w'em>., //qəl=aqəp ət=ət s=təkʷʷə=əml, ABDF /bad morning breath/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<qélés>, df //qəl=ə=M2=ʃ or qəl=ə=ʃ=ʃ=ʃ//, DESC /'dirty, (have a cross face [EB])/, lx <es> on the face, possibly <metathesis or stress-shift> derivation, phonology: metathesis or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72, tape 33, Lesson VII), example: <qélés te láwes.>, //qəl=ə=M2=ʃ tə təlwaʃəll/, /'The floor is dirty.'/, attested by JL (Elders Group 3/72), also l'have a cross face', attested by EB, <kwélhtu qélés; skwəy kw'es tu xwliyémeš.>, //kʷət(=)=u qəł=ə=M2=ʃ; =kʷəy kʷə=ʃ t=xʷ=l iy=əm=əsll/, /'She's got a cross face; she can't smile.'/, attested by EB.

<qelésem>, nmds //qəl=ə=M2=ʃ=əml, ABFC /'turn away, turn one's face away'/, (=<em> middle voice), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, IHTTC.

<qelsem>, if //qəl=s(ʃ)=əml, EFAM ['be disliked'], comment: prob. in error for qelstem (/qəl=sT-əxʷ-əml) be disliked, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77).

<qeléttes>, ds //qəl=ə=ʃ=əsəll, ABDF [('have) dirty hands'], lx <ettes> in the hand, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<qeléttes>, df //qəl=ə=M2=ʃ=əsəll, DESC /'(be) dirty (in everything) (in one's clothes, house, person)/, ABDF, lx <ettes> in the hand, lx <metathesis> derivation, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<qelí:lt>, pcs //qəl=ʃ=ʃ=T=ʃ, incs, VALJ ['spoil s-th (purposely)'], literally /'make s-th go/com/e/get/become bad'/, lx <il> get, become, go, (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: no syllable-loss (=il does not replace el of monosyllabic root here), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/27/78).

<qelélí:t>, cts //C,eC=qəl=ʃ=T=ʃ, VALJ ['spoiling s-th'], (<R3>= plural continuative or just continuing), phonology: reduplication, no syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qelélí:thet>, pcrs //C,eC=qəl=ʃ=T=ʃ, EFAM ['get mad at oneself'], (<et> reflexive), phonology: reduplication, no syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<qelqéy or qelqí:li:>, incs //qəl=ʃ=ʃ=T=ʃ, [qalqél~qalqé-], VALJ 'turn bad, (get) spoiled (of clothes for ex.), (get) dirty', lx <qel> in the head, lx <il> 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.>, //m̓a=í:l=ep=í:l=te=q=q̓e=í:l=éw̓al=ep//, /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.

<qelqéyl tel or qelqí:lip>, pcs //q=í:l=éw̓al=ep//, VALJ /'spoil s-th, destroy s-th'/, SOC, EFAM, MC, (<tel> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in <qelqéyl tel.>, //q=í:l=ep=í:l=T=ó:mex//, /'He destroyed something,/', attested by EB.

<qelqéylalqélep>, ds //q=í:l=élep=í:l=éw̓al=ep//, SM /'turn bad in smell, smells like it's turned bad', lx =í:l=élep in the head, lx =í:l=élep become, get, go, come, lx =í:l=élep in smell, smell, odor, fragrance, phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.


<qelqí:lip les>, ds //q=í:l=m=í:w̓al=ep//, VALJ /'bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough'/, LT, lx =í:l=í:w̓al repeatedly, lx =í:l=í:w̓al on the eyes, in appearance, phonology: length loss of one vowel before another longer vowel, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB. 

<sqel:ep ~ sqel:ep>, ds //s=q̓e=í:l=lep=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', lx =í:l=élep nominalizer, lx =í:l=élep ~ =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 /sko'lEp/ weed, example: <íxwet ta' sqel:ép., //íxwet ta' sqel:ép.>, //íxwet ta' sqel:ép.>, /'Sweep up your trash. (sweep s-th up)/, attested by MH, <at'q éylt chexw te sqel:ép.>, //íxwet ta' sqel:ép.>, //íxwet ta' sqel:ép.>, /'Take out the garbage. (take s-th outside)/, attested by MH.

<qelqélexw>, ncs //C,AC=q=í:l=ó:w̓=í:xw//, EFAM ['not like s-th any more'], VALJ, (<R3=> plural continuous or discontinuous), (<s=) non-control transitivizer), (<s=) third person object), phonology: reduplication, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77). 

<qelqí:mex>, ds //q=í:l=m=í:w̓ex//, VALJ /'look bad, look mean!', EFAM, DESC, lx =í:l=m=í:w̓ex ~ =ó:w̓ex looking, in looks, in appearance, phonology: possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, contrast <qelselhóméx> ugly, sloppy (in dress, walk, etc.).

<qelqóth>, ds //q=í:l=éw̓=í:x//, DESC /'be blure (edge or point), dull (of edge or point)/, semantic environment ['knife, other tools, point, edge'], lx =í:l=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.

<qelqótythel>, ds //q=í:l=á:w̓éw̓al=ep//, LANG ['swear'], literally /'bad speech, bad language', lx =í:l=ótythel in the lips, chin, jaw, speech, language, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<sqelqótythel>, stvi //s=C,q=í:l=á:w̓éw̓al=ep//, dnv, LANG ['can't talk right'], ABDF, literally /'be a little bad in speech/language/, (<s=> staticive, R4= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, contrast or compare <sqe'íyiqel ~ sqe'íqel> to not know, not know how and esp. <sqe'íyiqelóythel ~ sqe'íqelóythel> to be not fluent at speaking./. 

<qeliythílem ~ qeliythí:lem>, mlds //q=í:l=ó:w̓éw̓al=ep//, LANG /'swear, swearing, say bad
words'l, lx <s=oythel ~ =eythel> in the lips, chin, jaw, speech, language, words, lx <t=il ~ =il ~ =el> get, become, come, go, (=<em> middle voice), phonology: syllable-loss of el before i(,:l, weak-grade (schwa-grade) of suffix or zero-grade with y vocalized, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (3/1/72), AC, other sources: ES /qel?yèí̂lem/=ílm/ curse at, contrast H-T <$KiE'ìsìl/> to swear (lit. 'evil mouth').

<qéliythí:lmet>, iecs /qel=qewiél=í=ml=ìM//, LANG ['swear at s-o'], literally 'get/go bad language/speech/words towards s-o', (=<met> indirect effect control transitivizer), phonology: syllable-loss, weak-grade or zero-grade with y vocalized, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<qélqálém>, df //qel=C,eC,[=Aé]=ìml/, EFAM ['disgusted'], probably <=R2> characteristic, probably <á-ablaut> durative or resultative, probably <=em> middle voice or intransitivizer, get, have, phonology: reduplication, ablaut on affixed reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77).

<qéqlwqelha>, ds /qel=q3=qewlha/, VALJ ['beautiful'], lx <qéqlw> perhaps wonderfully., root <qél> bad, comment: note that èy=qwlha has the same meaning but with the root èy good, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, example: <qélqlw te stl'píwels/>. //qel=q4=t ø s=è øp=ìwél-sil/, 'His shirt is beautiful.', attested by EB.

<qelsúlém>, mds /qel=(a)èsl=ìml/, ABDF /'(be) partially blind, almost blind/', root <qel> bad, lx <élél> in the eye(s), (=<il> get, become, go, inceptive), (=<em> middle voice), phonology: double vowel-loss, consonant merger, probable updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Deming (3/9/78, 4/26/79).

<qélstexw>, caus /qel=sT-èx"/ll, EFAM l'dislike s-o/s-th, to not like s-o/s-th', (=<st> causative control transitivizer), (=<exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/30/80); found in <qélstexwes>, /qel=sT-èx"=ìsll/, 'He doesn't like s-th., He doesn't like s-o.', attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), <qélsthoméstél,>, /qel=sT-àmèc-ìll/, 'I don't like you.', phonology: stress-shift automatic on 2nd person object pronoun suffixes before first person subject suffixes, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), <qélstem,>, /qel=sT-ìml/, 'Someone is not liked., (He is not liked., She is not liked., They are not liked., They (people) don't like him/her/it/them.', attested by Elders Group (1/30/80), example: <qélstexwes kw'èls th'exwéiwís,>, //qel=sT-èx"-as k"è-l-s è'èx"=ìwísll/, 'I hate to wash dishes.', attested by AD (8/80).

<sqel':l>, rcps //s=qel=T-èl=í=ì o or s=qel=T-àle[Ai]=ìl//, EFAM ['hat'], literally possibly l'get bad to each other (or) durative bad to each other', possibly <=s= nominalizer or stative?, <=il> get, become, inceptive, go, come or more likely <=i-:ablaut> durative, (=<t> purposeful control transitivizer), (=<el> reciprocal), phonology: possible syllable-loss or ablaut on suffix, syntactic analysis: prob. nominal, poss. intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<qéllél>, ds /qel=qwel=/ll, EFAM ['stingy'], VALJ, lx <=wélh> in the mind, -minded, disposition, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, also <xwqélélh ~ skw'lykwí'iy>, /lx"qèl=qwel~ s=k"iy=C,eC ll/, attested by EB.

<lexwqélélh>, ds //í=le=)=x"=qel=qwel=/ll, EFAM l'(be) cranky, crabby, dirty-minded/, literally 'always be bad/dirty in the mind, always bad/dirty -minded, always have a bad/dirty disposition/', lx <lexw>= always, always have/be, lx <=wélh> in the mind, -minded, disposition, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb.

<sqélélh>, durs //s=qel=waí=ìl=ìll/, EFAM /hold a grudge, hate', (=<s=> stative), lx <=wélh> in the mind, -minded, disposition, (<i-:ablaut> durative), phonology: stress-shift due to ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).
qelátstexw, i.ecs //s=qel=we[=Ai]=]\=mT/\, EFAM ['hate s-o'], (\<s=\> static), (\<met\> indirect effect control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 3/23/77), example: <qelwílhmet qelátstexw>.

qelá:wiya, N ['Beaver (name in a story')], see sqelá:w under seq.

qelát, free root //qelát/, NUM 'again, another, more', CJ, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbal verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 3/17/76, 1/21/76), Deming, AD, AC, also <qelát>, //qelát\, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), ASM ['again'], example: <qelátstexw>, //\=qelát\>.

qélém ~ qél:ém, free root //qélém ~ qél:ém/, ANA 'eye (of human, animal, fish, etc.)', syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/64), Elders Group, Deming, other sources: ES /qélém/, H-T /kúlum/.

qeqéylem ~ qeqéylem, pln //C,\=qeqéylem/, ANA ['eyes'], (\<R5= and \= ablaut\> dual, plural (two)), compare <s=xexeyle> both legs for the same dual, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, nominal: attested by SJ (Deming 3/17/77).

qelqélém, pln //C,\=qelqélém/, ANA ['lots of eyes'], (\<R3=> plural (lots/off/collective)), phonology: reduplication, possibly downshifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

qélémes, ds //qélém=as/, 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]\, AM \=eyes.

sqelwílhmet ~ qelwílhmet, iecs //s=qel=we[=Ai]=]\=mT/\, free root //qelát, see qél.
<qél:em ~ qél:ém or leqél:em ~ leqél:ém>, WETH /'dirty (weather), bad weather, storm'/, see qél.

<qélémes>, EB ['roots (resembling eyes looking at you) of a kind of plant that's good for asthma'], see qélém ~ qél:ém.

<qéléméx ~ ò qéléméx ~ ló qéléméx>, df /qéléméx/ ~ ò low qéléméx/ ~ lá qéléméx//, EFAM ['oh my goodness.'], possibly root <qélém> eye, possibly <ex> upright, comment:ò 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 <qéléméx>, //qéléméx//, also /'the lucky thing., the lucky dog./, attested by EB (10/27/76), example: <lám kw’e Lhq’á:lets te qéléméx>, //l=ì=m kʷə ʔq’ə:leq te qéléméx//, /'He went to Vancouver, the lucky dog. (go to)/, attested by EB (1/20/78).

<qéléqep>, TAST ['taste bad'], see qél.

<qélés>, DESC /'dirty, (have a cross face [EB])/, see qél.

<qélésem>, ABF 'turn away, turn one's face away/', see qél.

<qélétes>, ABDF ['(have) dirty hands'], see qél.

<qélétesse>, DESC /'(be) dirty (in everything) (in one's clothes, house, person)/, see qél.


<sqél:éxw>, dnom //s=qél:éx*//, 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*//, EFAM /'be greedy', BPI, (<s=>) static, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: Squamish //th-s-qónax* overeaten lit. throttled W73:191, K67:352, also <sqéléxw>, //s=qél:éx*//, phonology: xw prob. my error for wx, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <sqél:éxw st’á te kweshú,>, //s=qél:éx* s=t-(a)ʔe ʔø kʷášúl/,'He's greedy like a pig./, attested by EB.

<sqélxwá:le ~ sqelxwále>, dnom //s=qél(ð)x* =e(ː)-ɬaal/, ANA /throat (inside part), gullet, voice/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx ←á:ål ñ ~ =á:le ~ =ále 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 /qálx*ěl/ (Cw,Ms /sqənx*ěylə/) throat (gullet), ASM ['voice'], <tl’epilestexw ta’ sqélxwá:le,>, //e*əp=il=sT-óx* t-ɛʔ s=qálx*ěləl/, /'Lower your voice in pitch.'/, literally /lower s-th the -your nom.= throat =container/?, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<qéléx>, free root //qéléx/, 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:l>, VALJ ['spoil s-th (purposely)'], see qél.

<qélímó:les>, VALJ /'bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough'/, see qél.

<qelíythil:em ~ qelíythil:lem>, LANG /'swear, swearing, say bad words'/, see qél.

<qelíythí:lmet>, LANG ['swear at s-o'], see qél.

<qelmí:thel>, FOOD /'leftovers, scraps (not taken home as smeq’óth is)/, see qéylem ~ qéylem ~ qí(ː)lem.
<qéló:>, bound stem //qélá-l//, root meaning unknown unless qel ~ qil encircle.

<sqéló:íth’a>, df //s=qélá=í=rε//, WETH ['west wind'], probably //s=/> nominalizer or stative, lx //s=/> clothes, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<qélil’t>, VALJ ['spoil s-th (purposely)'], see qél.

<qelímól’es>, VALJ 'bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough', see qél.

<qelíps>, free root //qélíps//, 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 ~ qeliythílem>, LANG 'swear, swearing, say bad words', see qél.

<qeliythílm’t>, LANG 'swear at s-o', see qél.

<qelmi:íthel>, FOOD 'leftovers, scraps (not taken home as smeq’óth is)', see qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí():lem.

<qéwelth>, EFAM ['stingy'], see qél.

<qelwíls>, df //qelwí=ls or qel=ów(s)=s=Af=]ls//, ABFC ['hug'], possibly root <qel> encircle, possibly //s=/> structured activity continuative, possibly //s=/> on the body, possibly //s=/> derivalional, possibly //s=/> ablaut on suffix durative, phonology: possible ablaut, possible consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Salish cognate: possibly Lushootseed derivational

<qelwíls>, pcs //qel(is)=w=]il=ls=T//, ABFC ['hug s-o'], root meaning unknown, (\=t=) purposeful control transitive verb, found in <qelwílsthométsel>, //qel(is)=w=]ils=T-ám-c-əl//, 'I hug you.', phonology: stress-shift automatic on object suffix.

<qelwílst>, ABFC ['hug s-o'], see qelwíls.

<qéxel>, bound stem //qél=x’əl//, prob. encircles the foot from probable root <qel> encircle

<sqéxel>, dnom //s=qéx=x’əl//, CLO ['moccasin'], literally /(poss.) something that encircles on the foot/. (\=s=/> nominizer, something that), root (possibly) <qel> encircle as in <qelwíls> hug, lx //s=/> 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>, strs //s=C,á=qəm or s=qə[=Aá=C,ə=]m or perhaps s=qá[=C,ə=]m//, DESC /'be bent, (perhaps bent round)'/, (\=s=/> static), possibly //s=R1= 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=qem=qsəl//, ANA /'have a) hook nose, beak nose, Roman nose, (be bent-nosed)'/, (\=s=/> static or possibly nominalizer? or big?), lx //s=qsel// on the nose, syntactic analysis: prob. adjective/adjectival verb, poss. nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<qéqemxel ~ qéyqemxel>, ds //C,í=qəm=x’əl//, 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/root/root/, (\=R4=› diminutive), root <qém> bend (round), lx //s=xel// on the foot, (in the) root/bulb [of a plant], phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/22/76).
<qémel>, df //qá=Áê=-m=M1=él or qá=Áê=él or qém=(=)èll//, [qém=él], 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> continuing or derivational, possibly <metathesis type 1> continuing or derivational, possibly <s=m> intransitivizer, get, have, possibly <él> come, go, become, get, phonology: possible ablaut, possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <(me, le) qém:el>, ///(me, le) qá=M=á=-m=M1=él//, '/tide coming up (in ocean)/, attested by CT, <le qém:el kwes mi xwe hahikwthet te qó:.,> //le qá=M=á=-m=M1=él k"-s-és mi x"ë C,ë-hík"=et te qá=á\l, '/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=qaë=Áê=-m=M1=élll, WATR ['(the tide)', (s=) nominalizer], phonology: possible ablaut, possible metathesis type 1, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /sqém:el/ flood tide, example: <le th'à:m te sqém:el.>, //le cÈê=m te s=qém-élll, '/The tide is going out./'.

<Leqémél>, df //lè=qám(=)èll/, PLN ['Harrison Bay', literally '/(rough) tides/'], (s=) => 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>, //C,=i:C,ëC,=qém(=)èll/, literally '/(rough) tides/', (<R4>= diminutive, R3= plural), phonology: double reduplication, attested by Elders Group (7/13/77).

<Qíqemqémél>, dmpn //C,=i:C,ëC,=qém(=)èll/, PLN '/a little bay in the Fraser River a quarter mile east of Iwówes (Union Bar, Ayawaawis)/, Elder's comment: 'named because of pit-houses there (sqémél, sqemél) and because of tide being in and out there ((s)qém:el)*, (s=R4= diminutive, R3= plural), phonology: double reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (in IHTTC 8/5/77), IHTTC placenames meeting (8/23/77), source: place names reference file #39.

<qemqémél = qemqémél>, pln //C,ëC,=qém(=)èll/, PLN ['pool down from Tillie Gutierrez's grandfather's fish-drying rack at Íyém (Eayem)'], literally /many tides/, (s=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.

<qémel>, bound root or stem /qémel/ or qém=ôl /[^l]/, meaning unknown, however, probably this is a reanalysis of the root, possibly /sqmé=q=él/ with weak valence root <s(e)q̱> meaning hang under + 1x <=ămél = ¬émel = ¬emel> part, portion, member

<sqémel>, df //s=qémel or s=qém=ôl /[^l] or before reanalysis (s)=sqém=qemel//, BLDG /pit-house, keekwillie house, semi-subterranean house/], ASM ['used as the regular winter family dwelling by the Upper Stô:llo 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 Stô:llo 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), 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 <s=el> become, get, come, go, possibly <stress-insertion> derivation, 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 <sqemíl>, //s=qêm=|=M2=|=l or s=qêm=|= [= |=|=|=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=C,i=qəməll/, 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.

<sqemíl>, stvi //s=qəməll=|=ll/, incs, BLDG ['be inside a pit-house'], (s= static), (<s=el> come, go, get, become or <s=el> come, go, get, become + <Aí:=> on 1\' schwa <e> of suffix durative), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL (5/5/75), example: <le sqemíl>, //lə=|=qəməll=|=ll/, '/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.

<Qemlóllhp>, PLN ['Queen's Island'], see sqémél.

<qemó>, df //qá=|=M1 or root qəmáll/, ABDF ['sucke', suck milk from a breast'], possibly root <qó: water, liquid, possibly <??metathesis type I> derivation, possibly <e(m)> intransitivizer, get, have, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.


<qemótel>, rcp //qə|-C,ə|-máll=|=tl/l/, KIN ['having the same parents'], literally /'suckling with each other', (<R1> continuous or resultative), (<s=el> reciprocal), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by BHTTC.

<qsíqemó>, dnom //s=qəmáll/, ANAH /'breast, nipple, milk/', ANAA, literally /'something that's sucked', (s= nominalizer, something that), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, MH, Elders Group, other sources: ES /sqəmáll/ breast, (homonymous with) milk, JH /sqəmáll/ breast (of a woman), milk, H-T <cumá> (macron over a) teats.

<chís> (or) tl'éxw ts'íxw 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'épéy 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'áxw 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 //C,əC=qəmáll/, 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.

<qsqamáll>, ds //s=qəməll=|=l/, CLO ['bra'], literally /'container of breast', HHG ['nursing bottle'], literally /'container of milk', lx <állá> container of, phonology: ambivalent root plus strong
valenced suffix, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<sqemó’álá>, ds /sq=émá=ʔél/ // 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.

<qemqemó ~ qemqéméł>, PLN [‘pool down from Tillie Gutierrez’s grandfather’s fish-drying rack at Ýjem (Eayem)’], see qém:el.

<Qemqemó>, PLN [‘Mount Ogilvie’], see qemó:.

<qémxel>, WETH /‘the wind’ is calm, calm (of wind)/, see qám.

<qépkwoya>, df /qép’k(=)ay/ // 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’kʷəláʔ/ some sort of small screech owl H76:238.

<qep’>, bound root /qep’/ to cover, to close. Salish cognate: Squamish root /qep’/ close, shut W73:61, K67:308.352, Lushootseed /qep’/ cover; land, alight as in /lə-qep’/ and /sə-qep’/ landed (of birds for ex.), /sə-qep’-əd/ smothered it (of a fire), /qep’-úcid/ cover s-th like a pot or basket, and /x-qep’-úcid/ kneel/(cap-?) H76:382.

<qp’à:qet>, pcs //qep’=Σ(q(ə))=ʔɬʔ/, HHG /‘close s-th (for ex. a box), put a lid on s-th (for ex. a pot), cover it with a lid’/, lx <=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 e in lexical suffix before =et, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Salish cognate: in part, Squamish /(n-)qep’ə-ɬ close, shut (tr.) W73:61, K67:308.352, ASM [‘put a lid on s-th’], example: <qp’à:qet ta’ skúk.>(), //qp’=Σ(q(ə))=ʔɬʔ t-ə? s=ɬkǔl/, /‘Put a lid on your cooking’/, attested by EB, ASM [‘close it (a box)’], <qp’à:qet kw’ó:xwe>, //qp’=Σ(q(ə))=ʔɬʔ t= k’á-ax’əɬl, /‘close a box’/, attested by EB.

<qp’à:letstel>, pcs //qep’=Σ-ləc=ʔɬʔ/, HHG [‘cover it (s-th open)’], MC, lx <=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 =ɛɬəc ~ =ɛɬəc ~ =ɛləc ~ =ɛʔəɬl route across as in /t’q=’ɛʔəɬl/ take a short cut (as a pass between islands) (cf. /t’q=”ɛʔəɬl cut it off) and /x=ɬq’-ɛɬəc/ other side (as of a hill) (cf. /Hq’-ɛ=ɬn/ other end) Suttles ca1984, (see Upriver Halq’eméylem tqw’á:lets short-ended cut-off canoe).

<qp’à:letstel>, dnom //qep’=Σ-ləc=ʔɬʔ/, HHG /‘a cover, lid’/, lx <=lets ~ =lets> 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>, //qep’=ɛɬəc=ʔɬʔ/, attested by Denning (3/11/76).

<qiqepeyúsem>, mdls //C, f=qep’=ɛyás=ɛml/, 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 <=yosis> in a circle, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<qep’ólithel>, ds //qep’=á-ɬəl=ʔɬʔ/, ANA /‘knee (naming it, the name of it)’/, literally /‘something to close/cover on the knee’/, lx <=ólithel> on the knee, lx <=tel> something to, device to, phonology: consonant-loss (I of el before =tel) SY, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<sqep’ólithetel>, dnom //sq=ep’=á-ɬəl=ʔɬʔ/, ANA [‘knee (someone’s)’], (<=s> inalienable possession), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77), AC, DM (12/4/64?) other sources: ES /sqp’-á-ɬəl/, JH /sqp’-á-ɬəl/, H-T <skEpálsitEl> (macron over a) all knee.
<sqep'ó:leqwtxel> (perhaps error for <sqep'ó:leqwtxel>), df //s=q'èp=āləq"=təl=x'əl (perhaps error for //s=q'èp=āləq"=təl=x'əl)/, ANA ['kneeacap'], (s=> inalienable possession or nominalizer), root <qep'> cover, close or root possibly <q'ep> gather, lx <óleqw> on top of the head, or 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 <kəpəkoHitEl> (macron over a) kneecap, Salish cognate: Squamish /qp'-āls-tn ~ qp'-ā'yəq"-s-tn/ W73:154, K67:351.

<qep'ós>, ds //q'èp'=ās/, ABFC /'face down, (upside-down [Deming])'/, literally /'close on the face'/, lx =ös ~ =ös ~ =es on the face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by AC, also /'upside down'/, attested by Deming.

<yep'qós> (prob. error or variant for yepp'ós), mos //yθ=q'p=ā-s (prob. error/variant for yθ=q'p=ā-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: <yep':mex yeq'pós>, //yθ=ʔ[θ=]-m=x yθ=q'p=ā-s (yθ=q'p=ā-s)/, /walk(ing) stooped over'/.

<qep'ósem>, mds //q'èp'=ās/ml, 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.

<qep'óst>, pcs //q'èp'=ās=T/, DIR ['turn s-th upside-down'], literally /'turn someone's/something's head down (purposefully)/, (<st> purposeful control transitivity), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming.

<sqep'ó:thel>, dnom //s=qθ= [ ]p'=ā-èθll/, EZ ['flying squirrel'], ['Glauconyx sabrinus fuliginous'], 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), (<=t> continuative or derivative), 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 <sqep'óthel>, //s=qθ= [ ]p'=ā-èθll/, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), also <qep'óthel>, //qθ= [ ]p'=ā-èθll, Elder's comment: "an alternate way of saying it", attested by SP in BHTTC, also <qep'iyethel>, //qθ= [ ]p'=ā-èθll/, lx <iyethel> on the lips, on the jaw/chin, attested by Jimmy Peters (of Katz) at Elders Group (3/21/79).

<qep'ó:ytóhm>, pcs //q'èp'=ā-yèθll=T-ām → q'èp'=ā-yèθən̓/l, if, ABFC ['you get covered on the mouth (by a flying squirrel at night for ex.')], lx <ó:thel> on the lips/jaw/chin, (<st> purposeful control transitivity), (<nom> passive second person singular), phonology: syllable-loss (el before t=), consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb in passive, attested by Deming.

<qíqep'yó:lâha = gýqep'yó:lâha>, df //C,=q'èp'=yá=T or C,=q'èp'=yá [M1]=T/], [q'èp'yá=t=], ABFC ['lying down on one's stomach'], (<R4=> diminutive), lx =yó:lâha 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'yó:lâha>, //C,=q'èp'=yá=T or C,=q'èp'=yá [=M1]=T/], attested by IHTTC, example: <qíqep'yó:lâha tútl'ò.>, //C,=q'èp'=yá=T t=ǔ=è téléchargé, /'He's laying on his stomach.'/, attested by CT and HT.

<qep'tá:lém>, df //q'èp'=tə [=Aɛ=]-l=əml/, ANA ['kneeacap'], 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?, attest 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:lythòm>, 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.

<qesu>, 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.

<qetés>, FOOD ['/baking underground'], see qá:t.

<Qetexem>, 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

<qétctx>, pcs //qét=x=T or qé[t=Ae=]t=x=T/, TCH /feel s-th/s-o with fingers, feel s-th, feel s-o/, probably <=x> distributive, all over, possibly <=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-æx̱c/, '/Feel it./', attested by Deming, <qétxthomè>, //qét=x=T-ámæ/, '/feel you/', phonology: downstepping, updrifting, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<qátxels>, sas //qé[t=Ae=]t=x=æls or qé[t=x=æls or qé[t=x=æl|=M2=]æls//, cts, TCH ['/feeling around'], possibly <=a/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-æl w é qét=x=æls-âl/, '/I'm just feeling around.', attested by EB.

<qetxéleqw>, ds //qét=x=æleq̱̱c/, TCH /feel one's head, (feel the head)/', lx <=eleq̱̱w> on top of the
head, on the hair, phonology: stress-shift to suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qétxmel>, ds //qétx=æmel//, TCH /'the feeling, something's feel', (=<=mel> part of, portion of), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, example: <sélchim te qétxmels?>, //sélchim te qétx=x=æmel-sl/, /'How does it feel?'/, <éy te qétxmels.>, //éy x=æmel-sl/, /'It feels good.'/.

<qetxéleqw>, TCH /feel one's head, (feel the head)/, see qétx.

<qétxmel>, TCH /'the feeling, something's feel', see qétx.

<qetxìyálh>, df //qetxìy=êll/|/, 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 /qs /qsélêlh/ deceased parent's sibling G66:79, Lushootseed /qsélêlh/ uncle, male sibling of either parent while that parent is living H76:382, also //s=x'méiy=êll/|/, /'first cousins'/, comment: probably error, attested by BHTTC, also <s=qeyá:lh?>, also /'uncle when your parents have died'/, attested by BHTTC, contrast //sx=x'méiy=êll//, '/s=x'méiy=êll//, /'deceased uncle or aunt or grandparent or someone responsible for you directly or indirectly' (under xwemthiy).

<qetxét>, pcs //qetx=æqetx/|/, 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), ABFC, (<=0s), stressed transitivizer or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT and HT; found in story and feeds Smelô' Lynx', attested by JL (at Fish Camp 7/19/79).

<qetxésu ~ qet'ilsêsů>, CI /'and so (he, she, it, they)/, see tî̄'o ~ tî'ô.

<qetx'susu ~ qet'ësúsu>, CI /'and so, and then'/, see qe.

<qetx'sóm(es)>, bound root or stem /qetx'sám(=)=s=1/ meaning unknown unless related to <qót:tsó:m> bluster, thus 'l. blisters' describing its facial markings or perhaps origin from a story <qetx'sóm(=)es>, df //s=qetx'sám(=)=s=1// meaning unknown unless related to <qót:tsó:m> bluster, thus 'l. blisters' describing its facial markings or perhaps origin from a story //qetx'sám(=)=s=1/|/, EZ ['Bobcat'], ['Lynx rufus fasciatus'], (=<=0s> nominalizer), possibly -== non-continuative or 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).

<sqélôtot'sèmes>, ds //s=æs=1l=|æs=1=æs//|, N ['Bobcat'], (=<=1l> 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 <Qéléts'èmes>, //qs=æs=1l=|æs=1=æs=1//, ASM ['escapes from jail [rather a place where he's imprisoned probably] in story and feeds Smelô' Lynx'], attested by JL (at Fish Camp 7/19/79).

<qew>, bound root //qew warml/.

<qewét>, pcs //qew=w=æ=-'/T or qew=w=êll//, MC /'warm s-th, warm s-o'/, TCH, HHG, WETH, FIRE, ABFC, (=<wet> purposeful control transitivizer), probably -=- non-continuative, phonology: stressed transitivizer or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT and HT; found
<qewétem.>, //qəw=óT-əm\/, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by CT and HT, example:
<sqewús te smá:lt kws me p'éth te syó=qwem te li tl'ó le qewétem.>, //s=qəw=ás ñø s=mé:lt k^-s mə p'ëte' te s=yá-q"=əm te li tl'ó le qewétem\/, /'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, <qewétha ta' chálax.>, //qəw=óT-te t-e ólèx\/í/, /'Warm your hands\/'., attested by CT and HT.

<qewéthet>, pcs //qəw=á - [T-əuï], ABFC ['warm up by a fire'], FIRE, TCH, (<-et> reflexive), phonology: stressed transitive verb or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<qewétheth>, cts //qəw=ôT-əuï/, ABFC ['warming up by a fire'], FIRE, TCH, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

sqewétetsem, //qəw=óT-əm\/, from ambivalent root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, also <bottom>, possibly <IHTTC (9/2/77).>

sqewletsem, mdls //qəw=ô - [l]óc=əm\/, ABFC ['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>= nominizer or perhaps stative), lx <-á:me> upright, in stature, syntactic analysis: nominal or adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT and HT, example: <te sqewétetsem> [s te thqät, tl'ó tl'émexw xípet.>, //te s=qəw=ó-mè [-s] te q̆=qët, tÎ å å ê ëmexx̆ x̆ip=ôTî/, /'The sunny side of a tree, that's the part you strip off (peel s-th).', attested by CT and HT.

sqewélthetsem, mds //qəw=ô - [l]óc=əm\/, ABFC ['warming one's body', '(<-m> non-continuative), lx <elets> on the bottom, on the rump, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

sqowletstsem, pcs //q̆ə=á =w=ôlc=ôT\/, ABFC ['warming it up (on the bottom)'], lx <-lets> on the bottom, possibly <-ô-ablaut> derivational, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

sqewálets, cts //s=qəw=êlc\/, 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.

sqeweltsás:ls, sas //qəw=ôlc=êls\/, 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 <sqeweltsás:ls>, //q̆ə=qə=á =w=êlc=êls\/, Elder's comment: "probably means "heating up food or water" (correction)", possibly <-ô-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).

sqeweltsás:ls, dnom //q̆ə=qə=á =w=ôlc=êls\/, 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 <ô-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=ôls\/, LAND ['warm side'] WETH, TCH, (<s>= nominizer), lx <-ôs> on the face, phonology: ambivalent root loses stress to stressed full-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT and HT, example: <me pêlékw te syó=qwem te sqewós te smá:lt.>, //mø pêlékw te s=yá-q"=əm te s=qəw=ás ñø s=mê:lt\/, /'The sun comes up on the warm side of/on the mountain\/'., attested by CT and HT.

Qewítsel>, dnom //qəw=îcæl\/, 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 <-îtsel> on the back, phonology:
strong-stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, others.

<\textit{qéw}> possible root //\textit{qéw}/, meaning unknown unless warm or more likely root <\textit{qwá} //\textit{qé}/ have a hole, same entry under <\textit{qwá}>

<\textit{sqéweqs}>, df //\textit{s=qéw}=\textit{eqs}l/ perhaps from //\textit{s=qé}[-metathesis of vowel and labialization]\textit{ê}=\textit{eqs}l/ 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 ['\textit{raven}'], ['\textit{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'], (\textit{s=>} nominal), root meaning unknown, lx <\textit{eqs}> on the nose, point, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also <\textit{skéweqs}>, /\textit{s=}\(q=\textit{K})\=\textit{aw}=\textit{eqs}l/, (\textit{s=K=} or \textit{fronting} diminutive), attested by AC, SP and others, dialects: Chill., Tait, other sources: JH /\textit{sqáw}eqs/ raven, H-T <\textit{skáuEks} raven (\textit{Corvus corax principalis}) (but compare H-T <\textit{spEpEtál} (macron over a)\(t\) sic for l) \textit{crow} (\textit{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 <\textit{sqéweqs} from <\textit{sqáq} young 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 /\textit{skáw}’q/ raven; \textit{Brother of k’áfk’áll in my myth,} Lushootseed (Skagit dial.) /\textit{sqáw}/ (Deming 4/17/80), also <\textit{qéwqs}>, //\textit{qéw}=\textit{eqs}l/, attested by SJ has heard this, also <\textit{sqéweqs}>, /\textit{s}=\textit{q}=\textit{eqs}l/, attested by JH:DM; example: <\textit{qéx te sqéweqs}. ~ \textit{qéx te skéweqs}>, /\textit{qéx} \(t\textit{s}=\textit{qéw}=\textit{eqs} ~ \textit{qéx} \(t\textit{s}=\textit{q=K})\=\textit{aw}=\textit{eqs}l/, ‘There’s a lot of ravens.’, attested by AC.

<\textit{skéweqs}>, dnm /\textit{s}=\textit{q}=\[F=\textit{eq}=\textit{eqs}l/, [\textit{skáweqs}], EZ ['\textit{raven}'], ['\textit{Corvus corax}'], ASM ['whichever way it goes and crows it predicts a death in that certain family'], (\textit{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: <\textit{qwóqwel te skéweqs}>, //\textit{qé}=\[\textit{Aa}=\textit{C}, \textit{ê}=\textit{]} \(t\textit{s}=\textit{q}=\[F=\textit{eq}=\textit{eqs}l/, [\textit{q}=\textit{aq}=\textit{ê} \textit{te} \textit{skáweqs}], \textit{The raven is talking (not necessarily warning) a distinct call}.’, (\textit{ö-ablaut and reduplication} continuative), phonology: ö-ablaut, reduplication, fronting, attested by Elders Group 12/15/76, <\textit{qwólwel te skéweqs}>, //\textit{qé}=\[\textit{Aa}=\textit{q}=\textit{eq} \textit{eqs}l/, [\textit{q}=\textit{aq}=\textit{ê} \textit{te} \textit{skáweqs}], \textit{The raven is warning (a distinct call)’}, (\textit{ö-ablaut} derivational), (\textit{reduplication} characteristic?), phonology: ö-ablaut, reduplication, fronting, attested by Elders Group 12/15/76, ASM ['owls can warn like this too (using qwólwel)], also <\textit{skyéweqs}>, /\textit{s}=\textit{q}=\[F=\textit{eq}=\textit{eqs}l/, [\textit{skáweqs}], attested by Elders Group 5/3/78, Salish cognate: Lushootseed (Skagit) /\textit{káqw}/ (Deming 4/17/80).

<\textit{Skwówels}>, df //\textit{k}=\textit{aw}=\textit{eqs}l/or //\textit{s}=\[\textit{q}=\[\textit{K}]\=\textit{aw}=\textit{eqs}l/, N ['\textit{Raven}'], (\textit{s=>} nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless <\textit{qwa} have a hole, possibly <\textit{els}s structured activity continuous, phonology: updrifting, possibly velarization/diminutive fronting if derived from root in <\textit{sqéweqs}>(<\textit{sqwa} as in 'rabbit’ above or <\textit{sqew}) (compare <\textit{skéweqs} above), syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: name in story.

<\textit{qew ~ qwó ~ qe ... u/ew}>, TIME /\textit{until, till, while,} see \textit{qe}.

<\textit{qwáthá}>, bound derived stem /\textit{ls}=\textit{q}=\textit{ê}=\textit{ê}=\textit{ö} \textit{h} \textit{ole in the mouth}, entry also under real root <\textit{qwá}>

<\textit{sqwáthá}>, df //\textit{s}=\textit{q}=\[A=\textit{ê}=\textit{eq} \textit{eqs}l/, EZ //\textit{l}(larger) rabbit: snowshoe or varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced)’, ['\textit{Lepus americanus cascade} and \textit{Lepus americanus washingtoni}, now probably also \textit{Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi}], (\textit{s=>} nominalizer, root <\textit{qwá} have a hole, <\textit{eth} in the mouth, compare <\textit{sqwéqwéwáth} bunch of rabbits and <\textit{sqwqwéyéth} 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 <\textit{shxwóxw}>, /\textit{ls=}\textit{x}=\textit{ê}=\textit{eq} \textit{eqs}l/., attested by AK (11/21/72 tape).
<sqiqwóthel>, dmn //s=C,i=qʰw=áːɬl or s=C,i=qʰʷ=áːɬl/, 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.

<qiqwótheló:ythel>, ds //C,i=qʰʷ=áːɬl=/, ABDF '/cleft palate, hare lip/', literally /'rabbit on the lip/jaw/', stem //qiqwóthel 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).

<sqiqewáth>, dmn //s=C,i=qʰʷ=áːɬl/, EZ /'rabbit: snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced), (baby rabbit, small rabbit or hare /Elders Group/)l, ['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 /sqiqwé:wə/ rabbit, JH /sqi=qwëwə/ rabbit, H-T <skÉkuwáts> (macron over u, umlaut over a) /'rabbit ('jack')/ (Lepus americanus washingtoni).

<sqwíqweyóthel>, dmn //s=C,i=qʰʷ=áːɬl/; 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 <s=qʷá> hole, lx <<ó:ythel> in the mouth, (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.

<qewéthet>, ABFC ['warming up by a fire'], see qew.

<qewéthel>, ABFC ['warm up by a fire'], see qew.

<Qewítsel>, SOCT /'Cowichan (people, dialect, area)/, see qew.

<qewétsá:ls>, FIRE /'heat up (on fire, stove)/', see qew.

<qewówelhp>, df //qʷáw=əp//, EB ['snowberry plant'], ['Symphoricarpus 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 <qʰwówelhp>, /qʰʷáw=əp//, also /a tree of some kind, must be a hardhack, used to make spoons'/, possibly root <qʰéw> cane, attested by AC, other sources: JH /qʰwá-wəp/ hardhack (yew), Salish cognate: Thompson /sqwá-wəp// /s-qʰwá-wəp// snowberry bush (Symphoricarpus albus) (Turner, Thompson, Thompson & York 1973 ms:30).

<qéx>, free root //qʰɛx//, 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 /wəqʰɛxəl/ (Ms /qáx/) many,
much; found in <qéxset.>, /qéx-c-ətl/, 'There's a lot of us.', literally 'we are many', attested by AC, example: <qéx tel swá.>, //qéx tel-l s=wl/ll, 'I have lots.', literally 'my own is lots', attested by Elders Group (3/72), //xwel qéx/, //xʷel qéx/, 'There's still lots.', attested by EB, <qéx te sléxwelh.>, //qéx te s=λáxʷəll/, 'There's lots of canoes.', attested by Deming, <qéx ye qwá:l.>, //qéx ye qʷá:l, '/'(There's) lots of mosquitoes', attested by EB, <qéx te qá:s>, //qéx te qá-s/l, /(He/She/It has. They have) a lot of water', literally 'I's a lot of the his/her/its/their water', attested by AC, <tsel lám te stóló tl′ólsuw kwétslexw te qé::x sthó:qwi., //c-əl lə̱m te s=tá-low e′-a-l-s- uw kʷé′l c-l-əxʷ te qá-l, it x=s=á_q̌íll, /'I went to the river and I saw a LOT of fish/', literally 'I 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 (li te hí:kw lá:lem., kwétslexw kw′e xwelmexáwtxw.)>, //qéx te mestíyexʷ (li te hí:kʷ lə̱-ləm., s=kʷáte̊xʷ kʷə x̕ʷə̱l=xʷe̱l=xʷe̱l-txʷ), '/There's lots of people (in the big house., inside thesme°kouse/house/longhouse/Indian-house.)', attested by AC, <qéx te sxʷ-hák′=q̌íxʷ-c-ətl/, '//We'll use it in many ways.', literally 'are many the our uses of it?', syntactic comment: shxwókhwéxtset 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, <li ye qéx te qwe′óp?>, //li-q̌íx te qʷáˈϯ̌p/ll, //li5iyə 4q̌íx 4tə q̌íxəʔap, //li5iyə 4q̌íx 4tə q̌íxəʔap, '/Are there many apples?', attested by AC, <li qéx kw′e siyólh li kw′a lálem.>, //li qéx kw′e siyólh li kʷá-q̌íll, '/I have got a lot of wood at your house?', literally 'is it lots the (remote) wood at the (remote) -your house', attested by AC, <qéx táləs tél′ i′ál′ altha.>, //qéx táləs tél′ i′ál′ altha., '/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 swá:s tél′ i′ál′ altha.>, //yeláwel qéx te swá:s tél′ i′ál′ altha., '//IÁELW=q̌íx te s=wé-s tél′ i′ál′ x̕ʷe̱l-tl, '/(He has more than I do.', literally 'is beyond/past much the his own from/than the -my own', attested by AD, <yeláwel qéx te swá:s tél′ i′ál′ altha.>, //yeláwel qéx te swá:s tél′ i′ál′ altha., '//IÁELW=q̌íx te s=wé-s tél′ i′ál′ x̕ʷe̱l-tl, '//IÁELW=q̌íx te s=wé-s tél′ i′ál′ x̕ʷe̱l-tl, 'I've got the most', literally 'is beyond/past much the -my own', attested by Elders Group (3/9/77), <qólew qéx>. //qólew qéx/, //qólew qéx/, '/(It's) too much.', literally 'just -contrastive much', attested by EB, <we′ólew qéx te stó:s ta qwe′ópelhp.>, //we′ólew qéx te stó:s ta qwe′ópelhp., '/We've got you too many branches on your apple tree.', literally 'just -contrastive many the branch of the -your crab-apple tree', attested by AC, <éwe is qéx>. //éwe is qéx., //éwe is qéx., '/It's not many., (It's) not much., (It's) little., (It's) a few., attested by EB, also <qéx kále me>k′, //qéx kále me>, //qéx kále me>, '/They are not very many bears., There are few bears.', attested by AC, <qéx kále me>k′, //q̌íx kále me>, //q̌íx kále me>, '/There are LOTS of girls.', literally 'are lots - emphasis/ augmentative the girls', attested by AC, <qéx te qwe′óp.>, //q̌íx te qwe′óp., //q̌íx te qwe′óp., 'There are a LOT of apples.', semantic environment ['answer to yes/no question'], attested by AC.

<qxálets>, ds //qx̕á=lečl/, [qx̕áletc], NUM ['a lot of people'], numc //álet people/, phonology: zero-grade of root before full-suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Deming, Elders Group; found in <qxáletschet.>, //qx̕á=leč-c-ətl/, [qx̕áletčett], '/There's a lot of us.', literally 'we're a lot of people', attested by Elders Group.

<qxál>, ds //qx̕á=4/l, [qx̕á4], NUM ['lots of times'], numc //ált4 times, occasions/, phonology: zero-grade of root before full-suffix, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Deming.

<qx̕ós>, ds //qx̕ós=a-s/l, [qx̕ós], NUM ['lots of money, (many dollars)'], numc //ás 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-æx"//, NUM /make s-th lots, make lots of s-th/'l, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third-person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<qéxothet>, ABFC [to slide (oneself)], see qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéylem.

<qéxstexw>, NUM /make s-th lots, make lots of s-th/'l, see qéx.

<qéy>, probably root //qéy// or //qíy//, meaning unknown unless encircle as in <qít>, bound root //qíy encircle, to circle around completely//.

<Sqéyiya>, df //=qéyi-iy or s=qéy=yé//, N ['Bluejay'], semantic environment ['name only in a story'], (<s>=) nominalizer), root meaning unknown, lx <=iya diminutive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<qéyl> ~ qéylem ~ qéylem, da //qéyl ~ =qéyl//, 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 <qéyl> + <=Aí= durative which often replaces the first shwa of a suffix, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, attested by EB, many others; found in <t'eqw&qéyl>, //l’qéyl//, //top cut off (for ex. like a tree top with an axe)//, attested by Elders Group.

<qéylem ~ qéylem ~ qí(;)lem>, bound stem //qí=lem put away, savell, root meaning unknown unless encircle as in <qít>, bound root //qíy encircle, to circle around completely//.

<qéylemt ~ qéylemt>, pcs //qí=lem=T//, 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: <fful qéylemt>, //l’a-uqí=lem=T-øml, //He/She's already (past) been buried.'/, attested by AD.


<qéylemà:ls>, sas //qí=em=@email, REL ['have a funeral'], (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuous), phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (2/16/80).

<qelmí:thel>, df //qí=em=@email or qí=em=@email or qí=em=@email or qí=em=@email or qí=em=@email or qí=em=@email or qí=em=@email or qí=em=@email or qí=em=@email //FOOD /leftovers, scraps (not taken home as sme=q′oth is)/, possibly <=ì:í> become, get, possibly <metathesis> derivative), 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 ~ qéylem ~ qí(;)lem.

<qéylent ~ qéylemt>, MC '/put s-th away, save s-th (food for ex.)/', see qéylem ~ qéylem ~ qí(;)lem.

<qéylemt ~ qéylemt>, MC ['s-o/s-th has been put away'], see qéylem ~ qéylem ~ qí(;)lem.

<qéylés>, EFAM ['(be) gloomy'], see qél.
<qeyqelmanem>, MC 'stored, in storage', see qéylem ~ qéylem ~ qi:ylem.

<qeyqeyxelə>, df //C,i=q'[=D]=ix=e=ł=ə or C,i=q'[=D]=ix=e=p=ə or q'éy=C,eC,=ix e=əll, LT ['shadow'], possibly literally /'just a characteristic/little container of darkness/ if root <q'iyx> black, possibly <R4>= diminutive or possibly <R2>= characteristic or possibly <D= (deglossulation)> derivational or possibly <el> get, become or possibly <o> just or possibly <ála> container of or possibly <o-ablaut> derivational, phonology: reduplication, deglossulation, possible ablaut, poss. vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (4/2/75), other sources: ES /qè7xələtəl/ shadow.

<qeyqeyxelosem>, df //C,i=q'[=D]=ix=e=əl=ə=əml, WETH ['(get a) ray of sun between clouds'], lx <<əs> on the face, (<<em> intransitivizer, have, get or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, deglossulation, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<qeywexem>, PLN 'steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhílhkw'elqs, at Hogg Slough', see qígx ~ qíw ~ qáwx ~ qá:wx.

<qeywēxem>, PLN 'Sakwi Creek, a stream that joins Weaver Creek about one-third mile above the salmon hatchery', see qígx ~ qíw ~ qáwx ~ qá:wx.

<qéyxes ~ qíxes>, df //q'[=D]=ix=e=əs//, ABDF /'be blind, (be) completely blind', possibly root <q'íx> black, (<deglossulation> derivational), lx <<es> in the face, phonology: deglossulation (=D=), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/8/75), Deming (4/26/79), BJ (12/5/64).

<qéálts ~ qíé-ált>, EFAM /'easy to cry, (cries easily)', see qó:.

<qé'íy ~ qé'í:>, probable root or stem //qé?i(y) ~ qé?i:/, meaning unknown

<sq'eyquel ~ sqé'iqel>, df //ls=qé?i(y)=qæl ~ s=qé?i=qæl//, EFAM ['not know how to'], (<<= 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 <sq'eyqeltsel.>, //ls=qé?i(y)=qæl-c-əll, /I don't know (how).l, attested by AC, example: <sq'eqeltsel kw'els t'í:ts'elm.>, //ls=qé?i(y)=qæl-c-əl k=ə=s t'í-c=əml, /I don't know how to swim./, literally /I don't know how that -my -nom. swim./, attested by Deming (SJ, MV, MC, LG).

<sq'eyqeló:ythel ~ sqé'iqeló:ythel>, df //ls=qé?i(y)=qæl=á-yè=əll//, 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 /ls=qé?i(y)=qæl=á-yè=əll/ 'I'm not fluent in speaking., I'm not fluent at speaking./, attested by AC, Deming.

<qé'o:les>, ANA ['tear (from eye)'], see qó:.

<q'é:ó:ythel>, WATR ['liquid in the mouth'], see qó:.

<qi ~ qi'>, bound root //qi ~ qi'll/ soft.
<qíqe ~ qéyqe ~ qíqe>, TCH ['soft'], see qí: ~ qíl.

<qíqe>, EFAM /'be naughty, be bad (a menace) (but not quite as bad as qél)l'/, see qél.
ABDF \(i\) ('be) weak (in strength, also in taste \{TM\})l, see qél.

ABDF /'get weak (from laughing, walking, working too long, sickness)l, see qél.

PLN /a little bay in the Fraser River a quarter mile east of Iwówes (Union Bar, Ayawwis)/l, see qémel.

ABFC ['lying on one's stomach with head down on one's arms'], see qep'.

ABFC ['lying down on one's stomach'], see qep'.

ABFC ['menstruating'], see qi:w.

ABDF /'left palate, harelip'/, see sqwáth.

TVMO /slide on one's seat, (sliding on one's bottom)/l, see qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.

ABDF /'slippery, sliding'/, see qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.

SOC /'(emprisoned), put in jail, grounded, restricted, caught, apprehended'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP, EB, Elders Group, example: <ílhstél le qí'kwékw'thelh sqéytes>，《SH76:387,212. used by Shakers for part of their ritual》

ABDF /'auxiliary past -non-subord. subject -I third person past (or la /qít=ú=) see qí:q'

Syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, others.

Syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, Elders Group, example: <ílhstél le qí'kwékw'thelh sqéytes>，《SH76:387,212. used by Shakers for part of their ritual》

Syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group (8/20/75), also <sqéytes>, /s=qlt=élsl/, /'dveloped by EB, others.

Syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, Elders Group, example: <ílhstél le qí'kwékw'thelh sqéytes>，《SH76:387,212. used by Shakers for part of their ritual》

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Syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group (8/20/75), also <sqéytes>, /s=qlt=élsl/, /'dveloped by EB, others.
nominalizer, <qít> tied, <es> on the face, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<qítel>, df //qí[=Aá]=l̓t̓=t̓əll/1, CLO ['waistband of a skirt'], probably <é-ablaut> resultative, lx <tel> device to, something that, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<qítes ~ qétyes>, CLO /headband, headband made out of cedar bark woven by widow or widower when mourning/, see qít.

<qí(y)tl't ~ qéytl't>, pcs //qéyê'=T or qéyê'=T ~ qí(y)ê'=Tl, 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 <qéth'ét>, //qéè'=t̓[=]Tl/1, 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-wll/, ABFC ['menstruate'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP.

<qíqw>, cts //qí-[C-ə]-wll/, ABFC ['menstruating'], (<t-R1- continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP.

<qíx ~ qéyx>, bound stem //qíx//, slip, slide

<qíxem ~ (more phonetic spelling) qéyxem>, mlds //qíx=əm ll/, [qéxəm], TVMO /'slip, slide, skid/', (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), others.

<qíxem>, df //qí[=C-ə]=x=əm or qí[-C-ə]-x=əm ll/, TCH /'slippery, sliding'/, TVMO, probably <t>R1-> resultative or durative or probably < t-R1- continuous, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, BHTTC, example: <qíxem pékcha ~ qéyxem pékcha>, //qí[-C-ə]=x=əm pékçəll/, /'slides, sliding pictures'/, attested by Deming (4/6/78).

<qíxéletsem ~ qéyxéletsem>, mlds //qí[-C-ə]-x=éləc=əm ll/, cts, TVMO /'slide on one's seat, (sliding on one's bottom)/', (<t-R1- continuous), lx <élets> on the bottom, on the ramp, (<em> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<shxwqeyqexátsem ~ shxwqíxéletsem>, dnom /'s=x=qí[=C-ə]=x=éləc=M2=c=əm ll/, CAN ['little sled'], literally /'(prob.) something for sliding on one's rump on', (<sxw= nominalizer, something for), (<t-R1- continuous, 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).

<qéyet>, pcs //qíx=Tll, /'slide it', (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<qéxóthet>, durs //qíx=M2=T-ətl/1, rfls, pcs, ABFC ['to slide (oneself)', (<ó-ablaut> derivational triggered automatically on root a by =thet), (<t> purposeful control transitivizer + <Aá> durative), (<et> reflexive), phonology: root vowel-reduction before stressed affix, stressed transitivizer, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<qíxóthet> (or less good spelling) qéyxóthet>, cts //qí[=C-ə]=x=M2=T-ətl/1, rfls, cts, PLAY ['skating'], TVMO, (<t-R1- continuous), phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/10/75), also <qíxéthet>, //qí[-C-ə]-x=əT-ətl/1, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (12/10/75).

<shxwqíxóthet>, dnom /'s=x=qí[=C-ə]=x=M2=T=ətl/1, PLAY /'ice skate, sled, toboggan'/, (<sxw= something for, nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT, RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<xéletsem shxwqeyqexót}, cpds //x=éləc=əm /s=x=qí[=C-ə]=x=M2=əT=ətl/1, GAM

454 Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English


454 Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<qíxes ~ qéyxes>, df //q'íxes = [D]ix=ó=wi, ABDF //be blind, (be) completely blind//, possibly root <qíx> black, (derivation) in the face, phonology: deglottalization (=D=), lexicon: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/8/75), Deming (4/26/79), BJ (12/5/64).

<qíyqeyxelà or qíyqeyxelà or qíyqeyxelà>, possible alternate spellings for <qéyqeyxelà>, df //C,qíxes = [D]=ix=ó=wi or C,qíxes = [D]=ix=ó=wi =A=á or qéyx,C,éy xelà, LT ['shadow'], possibly literally /'just a characteristic/little container of darkness/ if root <qíx> black, possibly <R4=> diminutive or possibly <R2=> characteristic or possibly <D= (deglottalization)> derivative or possibly <él> get, become or possibly <ó> just or possibly <óla> container of or possibly <ó> ablaut > derivative, phonology: reduplication, deglottalization, possible ablaut, poss. vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (4/2/75), other sources: ES qíó:,x=ó=wi=á shadow, see main (more phonetic) spelling qíyqeyxelà.

<qéyqeyxelôsem>, df //C,íxes = [D]=ix=ó=wi =ó=wi=ó=wi, WETH [/'get a] ray of sun between clouds', lexicon: on the face, (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 //qá·//, Lushootseed, Twana and Clallam //qá·//, San, Sg, So and Sam dials. of N. Straits //qá·//, LT ['shadow'], possibly literally /'just a characteristic/little container of darkness/ if root <qíx> black, possibly <R4=> diminutive or possibly <R2=> characteristic or possibly <D= (deglottalization)> derivation or possibly <él> get, become or possibly <ó> just or possibly <óla> container of or possibly <ó> ablaut > derivative, phonology: reduplication, deglottalization, possible ablaut, poss. vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (4/2/75), other sources: ES qíó:,x=ó=wi=á shadow, see main (more phonetic) spelling qíyqeyxelà.

<qóqelha.>, df //C,íxes = [D]=ix=ó=wi =ó=wi=ó=wi, WETH [/'get a] ray of sun between clouds', lexicon: on the face, (intransitivizer, have, get or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, deglottalization, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<qóqelha.>, df //C,íxes = [D]=ix=ó=wi =ó=wi=ó=wi, WETH [/'get a] ray of sun between clouds', lexicon: on the face, (intransitivizer, have, get or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, deglottalization, possible ablaut, poss. vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (4/2/75), other sources: ES qíó:,x=ó=wi=á shadow, see main (more phonetic) spelling qíyqeyxelà.

<qóqelha.>, df //C,íxes = [D]=ix=ó=wi =ó=wi=ó=wi, WETH [/'get a] ray of sun between clouds', lexicon: on the face, (intransitivizer, have, get or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, deglottalization, possible ablaut, poss. vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (4/2/75), other sources: ES qíó:,x=ó=wi=á shadow, see main (more phonetic) spelling qíyqeyxelà.

<qóqelha.>, df //C,íxes = [D]=ix=ó=wi =ó=wi=ó=wi, WETH [/'get a] ray of sun between clouds', lexicon: on the face, (intransitivizer, have, get or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, deglottalization, possible ablaut, poss. vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (4/2/75), other sources: ES qíó:,x=ó=wi=á shadow, see main (more phonetic) spelling qíyqeyxelà.

<qóqelha.>, df //C,íxes = [D]=ix=ó=wi =ó=wi=ó=wi, WETH [/'get a] ray of sun between clouds', lexicon: on the face, (intransitivizer, have, get or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, deglottalization, possible ablaut, poss. vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (4/2/75), other sources: ES qíó:,x=ó=wi=á shadow, see main (more phonetic) spelling qíyqeyxelà.

<qóqelha.>, df //C,íxes = [D]=ix=ó=wi =ó=wi=ó=wi, WETH [/'get a] ray of sun between clouds', lexicon: on the face, (intransitivizer, have, get or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, deglottalization, possible ablaut, poss. vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group (4/2/75), other sources: ES qíó:,x=ó=wi=á shadow, see main (more phonetic) spelling qíyqeyxelà.
gooseberry time because there aren't many gooseberries around any more", attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 3/12/75).

<Qoqoláxel>, df //qa=C1V1=1=(l)=éxl or C1V1=qa=1=(l)=éxl or C1V1=qa=1,(l)=éxl/., 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 planks'], possibly <C1V1= (i.e. R11=) augmentative or plural or possibly <C1V1> characteristic or possibly <=él> 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 EB, example: <latset lhqó:la.

<qó:lem>, ds //qa==él=ém//, WATER /'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'/, (=<él> get, become, go, come, =<ém> intransitivizer, get, have), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Deming, example: <latset qó:lem te swíwe.

<qóqelem>, cts //qa-[C, ə=]-=ém//, WATER ['dipping water'], FSH, FOOD, (<=R1-> continuing/), phonology: reduplication, length-loss automatic before -doubling infix #1 with e-, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<sqíqemlò>, df //s=C,ǐ=qá-lə[=M2]=m=M2=M1//, [sqíqemlà], EZ ['minnow'], (<=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), stem <qó:lem> scoop, possibly <triple metathesis> derivation, 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=C,ǐ=qá-lə[=M2]=m=M2=M1//, PLN ['point of land on Harrison River (someplace 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 (3/11/78).

<qéqemlò>, dmn //C,ǐ=A=qá-lə[=M2]=m=M2=M1//, [qéqemlà], EZ ['lots of minnows'], phonology: reduplication, ablaut, perhaps triple metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/28/76).

<qót>!, pcs //qa==él=T//, WATER ['scoop s-th'], FOOD, FSH, (<=el> go, come, get, become, <=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb.

<qéltsesem>, mds //qa=[A=ə]=1=al=éml/., ABFC /'to cup water in one's hands, to cup berries in one's hands'/, (<é-ablaut> derivational), (<él> have, get), lx =<tse> in the hand(s), (<ém> middle voice), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<lhqó:la ~ lhqó:le>, df //l=qá=él or =l=qá=əl//, ABFC ['be thirsty'], (<él> use, extract, extract a portion), possibly <=ála ~ =áel> container of or possibly <=ele> lacking, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, example: <tsel lhqó:le.>, /lc-əl l=qá=əl//,'I'm thirsty.', attested by EB. <me ts'ǐyxwegthàlèm; tsel me lhqó:la.>, A=əc iyx=qá=əl//,'My throat is dry; I'm thirsty.', lx =<eqel> in the throat, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=əlèm> passive first person singular), attested by EB.

<Tsqó:le>, ds //c=qá=əl//, ABFC /'be thirsty, get thirsty/', (<s=have, get), possibly <=ele> lacking,
syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, EB, also <tsqóqele>, 
/|c=qá·[-C,ə=]=|lə or c=qá·[-C,ə=]=|ləl/, (=<R1>= resultative, durative, or continuing), 
attested by AC, example: <1 stł'í kw'e qóː; tsqóqele tel sqwemá'y/>. 1/l s=eɨ kʷə̓ qá; 
c=qá·[-C,ə=]=|ləl, /'I want some water; my dog is thirsty'/.

<qóː:lets>, df /|qá=|=l|=əc(əs) or qá=|=əc/, FSH /'to dip-net, a dip-net/', root <qóː:> water, possibly
<|e> go, come, get, become or intransitivizer, get, have, possibly <əcəs> in the hand, possibly
<|let> on the bottom, phonology: possible vowel merger, possible syllable-loss or loan from
Nooksack since Nooksack /=əc ~ =əcəs/ 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 <qétsesem> to cup water/berries in one's hands, also attested as <qóː:lets>,
/|qá=|=l|=əc/,, also /'scoop fish, dip fish/', dialects: Sumas, attested by Deming (5/20/76), also
<qóːletstel>, /|qá=|=l|=əc|=t/, also /'a dip net', dialects: Matsqui (Downriver Halkomelem),
attested by Deming (5/20/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /qú-la lè q'm/ scoop up water with hands
W73:224, K69:82.

<qóːqelets>, df /|qá=|=t|=|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).

<qóːlhcha>, ds /|qá=|=t|=əc/,, 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
góːlhchas/>. 1/l qá=|=əc|=s/, 1/(There's) a lot of juice., 1/It's real juicy., literally /is lots the its
juice/, attested by AC.

<qóːlhthet>, pcrs /|qá=|=t|=əc|=t/,, EB ['get juicy of its own accord'], ABFC, FOOD, (<|t>
purposeful control transitivizer), (<|t|> reflexive), phonology: vowel merger, syllable-loss in
suffix before =t, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<qóː:m>, ds /|qá=|=əml/, 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: <latsat qóː:m/>. 1/l=|c-t qá=|=əml/, 1/'We're going to pack water./.,
attested by EB, 1/látsel qóː:m/. 1/l=|c-ə| qá=|=əml/, 1/'I'm going to dip water., I'm going to get
water./., attested by AC, 1/lah qóː:m/. 1/l=|c| qá=|=əml/, 1/Go get water./., literally /go -imperative
get water/., attested by AC, 1/la qóː:m/. 1/l qá=|=əml/, 1/fetch water/,, <|qóː:me te qóː| rejected by
EB. <lachxw tsesát: t kws lás (qóː:m, kwél:em kw qóː).>. 1/l=|c-|=x cəs=|=T kʷ-s lw-s (qá=|=əm,
kʷə̓ l=|=əm kʷ qá=)./., 1/'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.

<sqóː:m>, dnom 1/s=qá=|=əml/, WATR /water (someone) carried, (water fetched/gotten)/, (<|s>
nominalizer), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<shxwqóː:m>, dnom 1/s=|=x=qá=|=əml/, BSK ['water basket'], WATR, (<|shxw|> nominalier,
something to), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (4/23/75).

<Shxwqóː:m>, dnom 1/s=|=x=qá=|=əml/, 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 qóː:m to dip water
or shxwqóː: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'álelfíktel>, 1/lq'əlelfíkt=|=əll/, attested by SP (6/26/78),
comment: other speakers use Q'álelfíktel for another place further upriver.
<sqó:s>, dnom //s=qá=əsll/, ANA ['a tear (on the face)'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx <es ~ əs/> on the face, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, example: <me kwé'élh ta' sqó:s/>., /mə kʷ̣=ṭ-ə? s=qá=əsll/, 'Tears streaming down your face.', literally /start(ing)/come/coming to flow/spill your tear on the face/, attested by BHTTC.

<sqeqó:qel>, df //s=Cc=qá·=q cl/, 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·=cám//, 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=qa§=c3 lc cl/, 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)

<qéq' 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)

<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)

<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)

<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)

<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)
<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)
<temí tô 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=q\c§=álc or s=qá\c§=álc\[=M2=\l
cq //, 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 //q\c§=á·ls\c§=álcs/=c\m//, 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=qa\c§=álcs=cs=cm//, ABFC ['one's eyes are watering'], (<C1V1C2=> perhaps //R13= plural continuative), root <qó'> water, lx <=óles> in the eye, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: allomorph, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<qe’ó:ythel>, ds //q\c§=á·yè\c§e=3lc//, WATR ['liquid in the mouth'], ABFC, root <qó'> water, lx <=ó:les> fruit, phonology: allomorph, syntactic analysis: nominal, intransitive verb?, attested by IHTTC.

<qe’áls ~ qiqe’áls>, df //q\c§=á·ls\c§=élc\c§=c\l\c§=élc//, EFAM /'easy to cry, (cries easily)/, (<R4=> diminutive), possibly <=áls> meaning uncertain, Elder's comment: "not qiqe=álets (/qi=R1=él\c\c/) which would be soft rump", phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/6/77).

<qo: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>, WATR ['stil (of water)'], see qám.

<qó:qe>, ABFC ['to drink'], see qó:.

<qó:qelem>, WATR ['dipping water'], see qó:.

<qó:qelets>, 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
<sqotemílep ~ sqoteméylep>, df //s=qat(=)em=í·lep//. 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(=)em=í·lep//. LAND ['hill'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <=em> intransitivizer, get, have, root meaning unknown, lx <=í·lep> 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.

<qówleatst>, ABFC ['warm it up (on the bottom)'], see qew.

<qoy>, bound root, meaning unknown
<sqoyép>, df //s(=)qay(=)ép//, 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 //C3c=C=m*C=lk*=cs=s=qay(=)ép//, 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/ll, also /'wolverine', EZ, ['Gulo luscus luscus'], dialects: Tait.

<sqoyép>, df //s(=)qay(=)ép//, SPRD /'a spirit power of a kw’xweqs 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 /sqíc/ 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'.

<qsf:l>, ABDF ['tired out'], see qásel.

<qsf:ltthet>, 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’

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

Q’

<=q’>, da //q’/I, DIR /on something else, within something else’/; TIB; found in <q’elq’elq’>.

//C_{3}C_{4}=q’él=q’/l, /tangled on s-th else, snagged (as a net on a log or branch)’, <q’elq’elq’t’. //C_{3}C_{4}=q’él=q’=l/l, /coil it/l, <xéyq’et’>. //x=q’=el/l, /[scratch it (to itch it)] (compare with <xéy-m=el> grab it).

<q’a ~ qa ~ qe’, free root //q’ ~ qe ~ qa/l, CJ ['or'], syntactic analysis: conjunction, attested by AC, example: <li chòkw te làlems q’a lí stetís? ~ lí chòkw te làlems qa lí stetís?>, //lí cákʷ t젥 liélom-s q’e/qə li si[to=M,əA=]=l/l, /lIs his house far or is it nearby?/, attested by AC, <tsel má:y’thome kw’e tselqelhelh qe lluháhá.>, //c-əl mə-y=T-ám kʷə cəl&ə=qə=t qə tu=l/l, /I helped you yesterday or the day before yesterday./, attested by AC.

<q’á:l’, free root //q’ä=l/l, EFAM [‘believe’], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, EB, example: <skw’áy kw’els q’á:l kves lúwes.>, //sl=kʷ & y kʷ=əl-s q’=l kʷ=ə-s lúwə-s/l, /I couldn’t believe it was you./, literally /it can’t be that I - subordinate nominalizer believe that subordinate nominalizer is you -it (other person subord. subject)/, attested by AC, <òwelhtselh q’a:l’, //òwə=ç=ç-əl q’s=ll/l, /I don’t/didn’t believe./, Elder’s comment: "there’s no word for doubt”, attested by EB.

<q’áq’el’>, cts //q’ê[-C_3-ə-]=l/l, EFAM [‘believing’], (<R1>-) continuative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<lhéq’el:exw ~ lhélq’el:exw ~ lhélq’el:exw>, ncs //θ=q’ê[=A_θ]=l=-əx”//, EFAM /know s-th, know s-ol/, (lhée ~ lh=) use, extract, extract a portion/, root <q’á:l> believe, (<=l) non-control transitivizer, accidentally, happen to, manage to, áblaut resultative or durative, (<exw> third person object), phonology: consonant merger, ablaut, attested by AC: Chèh., Tait, attested by IHHTC, EB, AC, JL, other sources: ES /h=q’êl-əx”/ know, also <shlq’el:exw ~ shlq’el:exw ~ shlq’el:exw>, //sl=q’êl=-əx” / tə=eq’êl=l=əx”//, (=<l> static, lhée use, extract, extract a portion), (= = (stress-shift)> derivational), phonology: vowel-reduction to grade-in root after stress-shift, dialects: Chill., attested by IHHTC, AC, JL, also <shléq’awelh ~ shlq’awelh>, //ls=θ’=q’êl=ewə=ll/, dialects: Pilalt (Chilliwack town) and Chill. (Sardis), prob. with <slu= ~ welh> already attested by EB, AC; example: <lícxlh wheq’el:exw?>, //c-x” tə=q’ê[=A_θ]=l=-əx”//, /’Do you know? (Do you know it?)/, attested by AC; found in <lhélq’el:exwtsel.>, //θ=q’êl=ç-əx”-ε=ll/, /’I know’, example: <shléq’awelh kw’as ch’eqw’owelh?>, //lí-c-əx” s=tə=´q’êl=awə=t kʷ=-ç-s c’aq”=owə=ll/, /’Do you know how to make a basket?’, attested by AC, <qh ówétal shléq’awelx; tsel we xwláli: e.>l, //xəw=’ tə=´q’êl=ç-əx”-ε=ll/, /’I know’, example: <shléq’awelx> kw’es h’awelx towes spásth, kws spáths.>, //c-əl s=tə=´q’êl=ç-əx” (kʷ-s=ə=ε=ε=ε=ç-s=s=pá=ε-s)ll/, /I knew it was a bear./, attested by AC, <shléq’awelx wetemtămëschwa kw’es áłthelchet qelát.>, //θ=x=x= tə=´q’êl=ç-əx” wə=əm=tə=m-əs-cε kʷ-ə-s ?i[=A_θ]=t=ç-ət qelát/ll, /’No-one knows when we’ll 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, <ówétal shléq’awelx te skwíxs te ”cave”>, //θ=x=x= tə=´q’êl=ç-əx” tə=s=kʷ’ix”-s tə”cave”ll, /’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 wétamés kw’we le kwút:es.>, //c-əl wə
<q’élmet> 1 = [Aē|=] = l-axʷ wə-s=tēm-əs kʷʷə lə kʷú=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’elxew wetewátes kw’e xťáståxw teháu/>. //(<-e1 wə c (-e1)-u) <q’élmet [Aē|=] = l-axʷ wə-əs kʷʷə kʷú=T-əs//, /I know who did it.’/ literally /I contrastive know it if/when- that do s-th that/’, attested by EB, <wétal shléq’elxew/>. //rowə=ité=s-əs wə=q’el=weθ//, /I don’t know.’/ dialects: Pilalt and Chill. (Chilliwack and Sardis), attested by EB (5/18/76), <wétal lhq’elxew/>. //rowə=ité=s-əs wə=q’el=weθ//, /I don’t know.’/ dialects: Cheh., attested by EB, <líčxw lhq’el:óːmet?>. //lí-c-xʷ <q’élmet [Aē|=] = l-axʷ//, /Do you know me?’/, dialects: Cheh., Tait, attested by IHTTC, also <líčxw shléq’el:óːmet?>. //lí-c-xʷ 3-θ=sē=í=sT-əs//, dialects: Chill., attested by IHTTC (8/7/77).

<lheq’elomet> ncrs //θ=q’el=l-áːməl/, 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 <shléq’el:ómet>. //s=θ=q’el=l-áːməl/, also /’I understand’/, phonology: consonant merger, dialects: Chill., attested by AC (10/8/71), example: <s’hwetsel sū slheq’el:ómət>., //s=θ=q’el=l-áːməl/, /’I don’t understand’/, attested by AC.

<q’élmet> 1e3 cs //θ=q’el=|e3-məl/=məT//, EFAM /’believe s-o, trust s-o’/, (<-éablaut> non-continuative), (<-émet> indirect effect control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77, 2/8/78), AC, example: <s’hwetsel lhq’él:mó:met>. //s=θ=q’el=l-áːməl/, /’I don’t (didn’t) believe you.’/, attested by AC.

<q’áq’elmet> cts //θ=|e3-C-ə=q’el=məl/, EFAM /’believing s-o’/, (<-R1>- continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78).

<q’elstá:xw> caus //θ=q’el=sT-ə=q’el=|e3=T/> durs, EFAM /’fool s-o, deceive s-o, (lie to s-o [SI])’, (<-st> causative control transitivizer), probably <-á:ablaut on suffix> durative or possibly to dissipate from <q’elstá:xw> return it, bring it back, give it back which has root <q’óː> together or possibly <q’ág> go over/around, go back on oneself, coal, (<-axw> 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: <tsel q’elstá:xw>. //θ=|e3-q’el=sT-ə=q’el=|e3=T/>., /’I fooled him.’/, attested by EB; found in <q’elstá:xwes>. //θ=|e3-sT-ə=q’el=|e3=T/>., /’I He fooled someone.’/, attested by EB, example: <q’elstá:xwes guku q’ág>. //θ=q’el=sT-ə=q’el=|e3=T/> s k ú·=T-. //θ=q’el=sT-ə=q’el=|e3=T/>., /’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:xwesthox>. //θ=q’el=sT-ə=q’el=|e3=T/>,-axʷ //kú=θən//, (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 -ox 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 -ox second person singular object suffix, phonology: the last vowel has stress stepped down to “’, attested by Deming (4/27/78).

<q’i’q’elstá:xw> cts and dmv //θ=C=q’el=sT-ə=q’el=|e3=T/> 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:
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

causative durative and diminutive, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), also <q’íq’elstaxw>, //C₁=i=q’èl=s-T-èl=À=e=xʷ=x//, [q’èl=k’stoxʷ], 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’éq’yelstòm>, //C₁=i=q’èl=s-T-åml/, /'to April-fool you/, attested by Deming, <q’íq’elstòm>, //C₁=i=q’èl=s-T-åml/, /'You're being fooled./, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

<q’ál>, free root //q’èl//, 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>, str/s=q’èl=ø=M2=]w or s=q’èl=ê-w//, str/s, ABFC ['be coiled (ready to strike for ex. of a snake)', (ss-> static), (possible /metathesis/) resultative + <ew> on the body, or lx <-á:w> variant of <-i: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 <-i:ws ~ =ews> on the body is shown in <sq’élq’epl’: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’èl=ø=M2=]w tè ñ=tìq’ay/, /'The snake is coiled (ready to strike)./', attested by CT and HT.

<sq’elq’elá:w>, plv or chrs //s=C, ø=C=, q’èl=ø=M2=]w or s=q’èl=C, ø=C=ê-w//, ABFC ['(be) coiling (ready to strike) (of a snake)'], (ss-> static), R3= plural (action) or =R2 characteristic, phonology: reduplication, metathesis, consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT and HT.

<q’álq’elp’í:w>, //q’álq’elp’í:w>, <w3> //s=C, ø=C=ê-w//, dnom, EZ /'inchworm, (caterpillar of the geometrid moth family)\', [order Lepidoptera, caterpillar of family Geometridae], (<R3> characteristic, <-em> middle voice), lx <-ø:ws ~ =ì:ws ~ =ews> on the body, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (8/31/76), also <q’álq’elp’í:w>, //q’èl=C, ø=C=p’=í-w//, attested by SP.

<q’el’èxel>, rsls //q’èl=ø=A=ç=]x=ø=ni=T//, dnom, CSTR ['fence'], literally probably /'go around/over side (construction)\', lx <-axel> side (usu. of something on land, esp. buildings), (<e-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’íxán/fence, stockade, fortification W73:98, K67:359, K69:82.

<q’élèxél<>, pcs /q’èl=ø=A=ç=]x=ø=T//, CSTR ['fence s-th in'], (ss= purposeful control transitive), phonology: ablaut, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/25/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /q’íxán-nfence in (tr.) may contain /=áxan/ side W73:98, K67:357, example: <le q’élèxél(te) steliqw>, //l=ø q’èl=ø=A=ç=]x=ø=T(-as) tè ø mi=]qi=T//, /'He fenced the horses in.'/

<q’élèxél<>, pcs /q’èl=ø=x=M1=]ø=T//, CSTR ['fence it'], (metathesis type 1 non-continuative), phonology: metathesis, vowel merger (å + e -> å), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, comment: may be a variant with q’élèxél.

<sq’élaxel>, str/s=q’èl=ø=M2=]x=ø=ni=T//, CSTR ['be fenced in'], (ss= static), (e-ablaut or metathesis resultative), lx <-áxel ~ =axel> side, phonology: ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB.

<Q’alelik<>, df /q’èl=k’lik=]ø=T or q’èl=k’lik=U=ø=T or q’èl=]ø=q=K=ø=T//, 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 on a trail, going up and around on a trail\', possibly <elik> meaning uncertain unless cognate with Lushootseed /-alik/> creative activity /H76:9/ or with Samish /-ønk/ 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 (lst 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'ow (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'á1q'$>$, stvi $<=$q'=q''/ll, DESC ['be tangled (on something)'], (=<$>$ static), lx $<=$q' on something else, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT, example: $<$sq'á1q' te åłq'qey'$>$, $<=$q'=q' te 71=q'ey'll/, 'The snake is tangled./, attested by CT (6/8/76).

$<$sq'á1q'$>$, ds $<=$q'=q'=ll, 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'elq'$>$, plv $<=$C, åC=q' [=$A=]=ll=q'=ll, 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 $<$-ablaut$>$ resultative, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (5/21/76, 2/6/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /q'elq'elq'/ get tangled up, get tangled around W73:262, K69:80, example: $<$q'elq'elq' te xwéylem$>$, //C, åC=q' [=$A=]=ll=q' te s=w=å=tèll/, 'The net got tangled./, attested by EB.

$<$q'elq'elq't$>$, pcs $<=$q'==$A=]=ll=q'=T/ll, 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'elq't te xwéylem$>$, //C, åC=q' [=$A=]=ll=q' te s=xel> (~ <=xel>, CLO /'frags wound around the legs in the cold or to protect from mosquitoes, (leggings)/, possibly $<$-ablaut$>$ resultative, lx $<=$q' on something else, lx $<=$xel$>$ (~ <$xel$>$ 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'elq'xetel$>$, ds $<=$q'==$A=]=ll=q'=x'è(å)=tèll/, CLO /frags wound around the legs in the cold or to protect from mosquitoes, (leggings)/, possibly $<$-ablaut$>$ resultative, lx $<=$q' on something else, lx $<=$xel$>$ (~ <$xel$>$ 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'elq' eqw$>$, plv $<=$C, åC=q' [=$A=]=ll=p'=q'eq'lll, ANA /'curly hair, (be curly-haired(?), have curly hair)'/, possibly <$<=$nominalizer or static, possibly $<$-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.

$<$q'elq'elq' eqw$>$, ds $<=$q'==$A=]=ll=p'=q'eq'lll, ANA /'curly hair, (have curly hair(?))'/, possibly <$<=$nominalizer or static, (=<-ablaut on root a> durative), lx $<=$p' on itself, lx $<=$eqw$>$ on the hair, on top of the head, phonology: -ablaut on root a, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb??, attested by EB (5/25/76).

$<$sq'elq'elq'es$>$, ds $<=$C, åC=q' [=$A=]=ll=p'=å=eq'lll, ANA /'curly hair, (have curly hair(?))'/, possibly <$<=$nominalizer or static, possibly $<$-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'á:lp'í:w>, chrs //q’él= Cs C= i-w(s)/, EZ /inchworm, (caterpillar of the geometrid moth family)/, [‘order Lepidoptera, caterpillar of the family Geometridae’], literally /characteristically tangle/go up and over on its own body/, (.=R2= characteristic), lx <=i:w(s)/ on the body, phonology: reduplication, consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76)(SP or AK?), also <q’á:lp’í:wsem>, /q’él=C, Cs C= i-w=əml/, attested by BHTTC.

<q’eyq’elts’iyósem>, ds //C,i=q’él=(l)c’=iyás=əml/, TVMO /(‘wirling’)/, (=R4=) diminutive, probably root <q’ál> coil, go over and around, lx <=i:lt’s’ ~ =i:lt’s’ ~ =i:lt’s’> 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.

<q’eyq’elts’iyósem spehá:ls>, cpds //C,i=q’él= əm s=peh=ə-ls/ or //C,i=q’=lc’=iyás=əml s=peh=ə-ls/, WETH /(‘whirlwind’)/, first possible derivation literally /‘little= going over/around/up and down =twisting/twisting around =in a circle =itself wind’/, second possible derivation literally /‘little turning back around on itself wind’/, (=R4=) diminutive, s= nominalizer), lx <=i:lt’> 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 <skwelkw’élxel>, /s=C, Cs=C= ‘êl=x’əll/, /(‘whirlwind’), attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<Q’aleliktel>, PLN /village on east bank of Fraser River below Siwash Creek (Aseláw), now Yale Indian Reserve 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:lemye>, HAT /(‘young) girls, lots of (adolescent) girls’/, see q’á:mi ~ q’ámiy.

<q’á:lets>, df //q’é=[=]=l=əc or q’=AÂ=]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 <=i:ts’> on the back, possibly <=i:ts’> derivational or possibly <á-ablaut> resultative, phonology: ablaut or lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80), also <q’á:lets>, /q’él=əc or q’=AÂ=]l=əc//, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).<q’á:lp’í:tem>, ABDF /(‘cramped’), see q’éltem ~ q’éltem.

<q’alq’éló:wsem>, EZ /inchworm, (caterpillar of the geometrid moth family)/, see q’ál.

<q’alq’élp’i:w>, EZ /inchworm, (caterpillar of the geometrid moth family)/, see q’ál.
<qáлеми~qálemey>, pln //q'è[-]=lə=q=m=i(y)//, HAT 'l(young) girls, lots of (adolescent) girls!',

((<elle>= plural), phonology: infixing, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, other sources: H-T ≤ k'álamı) (macron/umlaut over a) maidens, young girls.

<qáq'emì>, dmn //q'è[-]=C=q=m=i(y)//, HAT 'little girl (perhaps four years), young girl, (girl from five to ten years)', attested by <R1=> diminutive, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/15/72), also l(y) 'girl from five to ten years)', attested by EB, other sources: H-T:372, 375 <kákami> (macron/umlaut over a) girl (dimin.).

<qéq'elámi>, dmn //C=q=[=ə]=lə-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 <kákalamı> (macron/umlaut over ã) little girls (collect., dimin.).

<qám>, root //q'ém// meaning uncertain

<sq'émq'amth>, df //s=C=q=el=q=em(=)=ê//', DESC ['(be wrinkled)', (<s=> stative, R3= plural or characteristic), (<th'> small portion), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /q'

<qáp>, SOC ['(gathering of people')], see q'ép.

<qápels>, ECON ['(collecting)', see q'ép.

<q'àp>, HARV ['(collecting s-th, gathering s-th')', see q'ép.

<q'áp'>, free root //q'èp'//, 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'áp/ ~ q'ép'! 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-i'n/ seize s-o's hand (esp. with mouth or beak), and /q'áp'-nɔwʔas-nl/ tie together (e.g. the ends of two ropes) (tr.) K67:356, K69:81, example: <le q'á':p/>. //lə q'èp'//, 'He contracted a disease', He caught a disease.', attested by EB, corr. by AD.

<q'ép'loxe>, ncs //q'èp'=l=áx'=əs//, if, ABDF 'he passes on a disease to s-o, he gets s-o addicted!',

((<l>= non control transitiveizer), (<-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'ép'loxe te qèl sqoq'eyy>. //lə q'èp'=l=áx'=əsə=tə=qèl s=q'al=C=q=al=/, 'He passed on a bad sickness to me.', attested by EB, EB, 'le q'ép'loxe wiyôthe kwsu hálems ye mîmela'. //lə q'èp'=l=áx'=əsə wə=yâcə=ə=k'~s-u hê-ləm-s yə mì[-C=e-i]tə=/, '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'ápet~q'áp'et>, pcs //q'èp'=tə=q=á=p=əTl/, MC 'tie it up, bind it up, tie it (parcel, broken shovel handle, belt, two ropes together)'), MED ['bandage it'), (<=et> purposeful control transitiveizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/24/76, 1/25/78), EB, AD, Salish cognate: Squamish root /q'áp/ ~ q'ép'! 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-i'n/ seize s-o's hand (esp. with mouth or beak), and /q'áp'-nɔwʔas-nl/ tie together (e.g. the ends of two ropes) (tr.) K67:356, K69:81, example: <q'ápet ta' yèmèxetel>. //lə q'èp'=tə=q=á=p=əTl yəm=xə=q(ə)=tə=ɬl/, 'Tie your shoelaces.', attested by AD, also <q'ápet ta' yèmèxetel>. //lə q'èp'=tə=q=á=p=əTl yəm=xə=q(ə)=tə=ɬl/, attested by EB, <tsel q'á:pet/>. //lə q'èp'=tə=Tl/, 'I bound it up.', attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<q'áq'ep'et>, cts //q'è[-C=e-i]=p=əTl/, 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'è[-C=e-i]=p=əls/, cts, MC ['tying up'], (<=el> continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).
<q’ep’eláxtel>, dnom //q’ep’=əlx(ə)=tel//, CLO ['armband'], literally /device/something to tie on the arm/, lx <=eláxtel> on the arm, lx <=tel> something to, device to, phonology: syllable-loss of el before =tel predictably, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<sq’ep’ó:lhthel>, dnom //s=q’ep’=á-léə(ə)=tel//, CLO ['garter'], literally /nominal device/something to tie on the knee/, (<== nominalizer), lx <=ó:lhthel> 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’ólhthel> kneecap (lit. device/something to gather together on the knee).

<q’épxetel> (unless <q’épxetel> is correct), df //q’=Aé=]p’=x’ə(ə)=tel or q’áp’=x’ə(ə)=tel//, 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:1.

$q’áq’elmet$, EFAM ['believing s-o'], see q’á:1.

$q’áq’elptem$, ABDF ['cramping'], see q’elptem ~ q’élptem.

$q’áq’elqéyls$, LANG ['answering a letter'], see q’ó:lhthet.

$q’áq’emi$, HAT /little girl (perhaps four years), young girl, (girl from five to ten years [EB])/l, 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’á’t’em.

$q’áq’et’emléqep$, SM ['(have a) sweet smell'], see q’á’t’em.

$q’áx’em$, SD /scraping sound (like scraping food off dishes), rattling (of dishes, metal pots, wagon on gravel)/, see q’et.

$q’átx’et$, SD ['rattling s-th'], see q’et.

$q’átx’em$, stem //q’ét’=əm sweet//, Salish cognate: Squamish /q’át’am/ sweet W73:259, K67:356.

$q’áq’et’em$, df //q’=C,ə=]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>, //l’=aq’=ə=T-əs te si=/=yəlxə=ə te q’á’=C,ə=]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>, //lq’=C,ə=]t’=əm s=q’=w=əl//, EB, FOOD /sweet potato, prob. blue camas, prob. also now domestic sweet potato/, /'prob. Camassia quamash and Camassia leichlinii, prob. now also Batatas edulis/, EB, attested by SJ (3/17/77)

$p’éq’ q’áq’et’em kwá:i>, 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)

$q’áq’et’emléqep$, ds //q’=C,ə=]t’=əm=əlxəp//, SM ['(have a) sweet smell'], lx <=áléqep>
smell, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<q'et'emá:ylhp>, ds //q'et'=m=él=yp=pl/, 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:ylhp 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 country.)

\[Douglas\] fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) (Abies amabilis) or grand fir (Abies grandis), with a sample taken prob. 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:ylhp 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=m=án=et=th=et//, SENS ['sweeten oneself'], (<metathesis and ó-ablaut> derivational or durative), (<et> 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=m=án=at=th=et//, 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'á: 'be enfolded//, Salish cognate: Squamish bound root /q'ac'/ be enfolded, embraced as in /q'ac '-a-n/ hold one's arm around s-o's body (tr.), /q'ac'--é-n/ hold one's arms on the back, /q'ac'--q'ac'--é-s-i-ó-nam'f/ hug oneself, cross one's arms K67:356.

<sq'áq'eth'>, strs //s=q'áq'=C, é/=e'illum/, DESC ('be) tight, (leaning backwards [EB])'/, (s=> static), (<==R1=> resolutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjectival/adjectival verb, attested by AD (1/4/79), also /leaning backwards/", attested by EB (12/4/75).

<sq'éth'ep>, df //s=q'é=[A=é=é/=óp//, ANA ['(have the) hair in a bun'], (s=> static), 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'éth'ówits ~ sq'éth'ówits>, stvi //s=q'ë=ówíç/\, ABFC ['have one's hands behind one's back'], (s=> static), lx <éwits> on the back, phonology: vowel-reduction before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC, SJ (Story of Mink and Miss Peace), Salish cognate: Squamish /n=?)q'ac'--én/ hold one's arms on the back K67:356.

<q'éth'ówitsm>., mds //q'ë=ówíç=ém/l, ABFC ['put one's hands behind one's back'], lx <éwits> on the back, (<em> middle voice), phonology: vowel-reduction before stressed suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<q'átl'>, possible root //q'átl'elxel calf (of foot) by a meaning like stretch, extend, possibly <==R1=> continuative or

<q'áq'él'>, df //q'áq'=R=é'=l'/, ABDF /(have) fits, convulsions/", root meaning possibly related to that in qátl'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’áq’³w/ to get fits G86:76.

<sq’átl’>, dnom //s=q’è·ê’ll, EZ /'river otter, perhaps also sea otter/’, ['Lutra canadensis pacifica, perhaps also Enhydra lutris lutris'], (semiological 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 Guignet (1965); the translation usually given by today's elders for sq’átl’ 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’>, /l=q’è·ê’ll, attested by AK and ME (11/21/72 tape), Elders Group (3/1/72 tape), other sources: JH /sq’è·ê’/ sea otter (vs. JH /sx’eméθəl/ river otter (but my speakers say fisher), ES /xá-qəl/ otter (=CwMs otter but my marten) ~ /sq’è·ê’/ (=CwMs sea otter), H-T /skat’/ (umlaut over a) otter (Lutra (Latax) canadensis) [i.e. river otter], Salish cognate: Squamish /sq’á:tl’/ otter (land-, sea-) W73:191, K69:59 but /sq’á:tl’/ Canadian river otter (Lutracanadensispacific) in Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:27, Lushootseed /sq’á:tl’/ land otter H76:391.

<q’átl’elxel>, df //q’è·ê’=(=el=x’əll, 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’áw>, free root or stem //q’è·w or q’a=[AÈ=]=w or q’à=[AÈ=]=w, ABFC ['to howl'], semantic environment ['of dog, wolf, coyote, cougar, rooster, loon, etc.'], possibly <ā-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’ó:w-m/ howl, whistle (ab. animal, steamboat, etc.) W73:145, K67:356, Lushootseed /q’èwá(h)əb/ howl H76:429, Saanich dial. of N. Straits /q’ó:w-əŋ/ to howl (as a dog) B74a:78, Mainland Comox /q’áq’im/ to howl (as coyote) B75prelim:78.

<Q’á:w>, dnom //q’è·w or q’a=[AÈ=]=w or q’à=[AÈ=]=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 <ā-ablaut> derivation, 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’áw 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’áq’ì:w>, //q’è[C,Æ]=w, ['howling'], [q’æq’è·w], <ā-oblaut> durative, attested by EB (2/11/76), example: <q’ó:w te shxwéwe>, //q’áw te s=x’əwθ/, 'The cougar is howling.', attested by AC, <q’é te sqwóqwels te sqwemá:y q’aq’ì:w,>, //q’él te s=q’è[=AáC,Æ]=]-s te s=q’èm=ë y q’a[=AÈ=][=C,Æ]=]-w, 'The sound of the dog howling is bad', literally /is bad the this dog howling/, attested by EB.

<q’ówem>, mds //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]-=əll/, 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=əll, also /to howl/, attested by EB (12/16/75).

<q’eq’ówel>, dmpv //C,Í=Æ=q’áw=əll, ABFC ['many are howling'], (<R4=> diminutive, e-oblaut
plurality), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by
EB (12/16/75), example: <q'éw'q'ewe tse sqwéqweméy.>, //C_i=A=q'áw=əl ṭə
s=C_i=ɨA=ɬ=q'áw=əl yl, /'The (little) dogs are howling.'/

<q'éw'q'ewe>, chrs //q'áw=əC_2=əl, PLN /'Kawkawa Lake (near Hope, B.C.)/, ASM [lake home of
two loons, the male Q'éw'q'ewelátə and the female Q'éw'q'eweló:; also the original source of the first
Sxwóxywayxwey mask'], (<=R2> characteristic), possibly <= nominalizer, 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=[A=ɬ=]w=əC_2=əl/,
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'éw'q'elátə>, df //C_i=əC_2=q'áw=əl=ət or q'áw=əC_2=əl=ət/, N [Male Loon], ASM [lived at
Kawkawa Lake in myth time'], possibly <R3>= plural or possibly <=R2> characteristic, lx
<=elátə> male name ending, phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis:
nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<Q'éw'q'elótə>, df //C_i=əC_2=q'áw=əlát or q'áw=əC_2=əlát=əl/, N [Female Loon], ASM [lived at
Kawkawa Lake in myth time'], possibly <R3>= plural or possibly <=R2> characteristic, lx
<=elótə> female name ending, phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis:
nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<q'áw>, bound root //q'áw// pay

<q'áwet>, pcs //q'áw=əTl/, ECON [pay s-o], (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic
analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, EB; found in <q'awetés.>, //q'áw=əT-əsll, /'He pays
him or her/,'! phonology: the stress-shift may be my error, attested by EB, example: <líye
q'áwethom.>, //lí-ı q'áw=əT=–əml/, /'Did he pay you?/, (Were you payed?'/), syntactic analysis:
intransitive verb passive, attested by EB.

<q'áwelhs>, bens //q'áwelhs/, ECON [pay for], (<=elhs ~ (EB) -elhs> benefactive), syntactic
analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/26/76), example: <tl'éles q'áwelhs.>, //l=e=l=əs
q'áwelhs=ət or e=ɬ=ɬ=əs q'áwelhs=ət=əsll, /'That's what he paid for./, attested by EB.

<Q'áw>, PLN ['Dog Mountain above Katz Reserve'], see q'áw.

<q'áwelhs>, ECON [pay for], see q'áwelhs.

<q'áwetsel>, df //q'áw=əCill/, 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'áw=t=iən/
back fin with root /q'áw(7)2/ side W73:99, K67:296, 357.

<q'axi:l>, TVMO /'go with, come with, be partner with/', see q'ó.

<q'áyt>, bound root, //q'áy=tl/, LANG perhaps /'bring a message/' or as in cognate in Squamish /'holler '/.

<sq'áyt>, dnom //s=q'áyt/, LANG /'message, a messenger not left yet, Indian messenger/', (<= s=
nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Ta:it, Cheh., Chill., attested by BHTTC
(11/15/76), IHTTC (9/7/77), Salish cognate: Nooksack sq'á:y message (GC 9/7/77),
Squamish /q'áyt/ to holler K67:357, example: <támtlh sq'áyt.>, //l=e=m-tl s=q'áyt=tl, /'Go bring a
message/', literally /'go -coaxing imperative messenger not yet left/', syntactic comment: vocative,
attested by BHTTC.

<sq'áq'eyt>, cts //s=q'áq'ɬ=ɬ=yt=tl/, 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'áyxelhp>, df //q'áyx=əpl/, 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 cold as medicine for boils and pimples (latter from JL)], root meaning unknown, lx <elhp> tree, plant, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group. JL (Fish Camp 7/19/79). Salish cognate: Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /q'áyəs cl cascara H76:392, example: <tsqwá:y te p'alyiw te q'á:yelhp.>, //c-q*ə yə p'ə=əy=ə=ws-s te q'ə-yə=əp/]], /'The bark of cascara is yellow./', attested by Elders Group.

<q'el>, bound root //q'əl shelter/.

<q'élem>, df //lq'əl=əml/, TVMO /to camp, (camping [BHTTC])/, root <q'éel> shelter, <=em> middle voice or <=em> intransitive, get, have, phonology: possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, IHTTC, also <k'élem>, //lq'[=K=]=əml/, usage: baby talk, attested by IHTTC, also <q'élem>, //lq'[=əml/, 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 /q's-q'il-im// camp W73:51, K67:357, 387, Lushootseed /q'əl(ə)b/ camp, stay overnight H76:396, example: <sel q'élem kw chelaghelhelh.>, //c-əl q'əl=əm kʷ celəq=ə=əll/, //I'camped yesterday.\', attested by EB, //l sl'i kw'els q'élem.>, //l sl'=ə i kʷ=ə=ls-q'əl=əml/, //I want to camp.\', attested by Deming. <icha kweló kws q'élemchet.>, //rz-cc kʷ=ə=ls-q'əl=əm-c=əll/, //'This is where we'll make camp.\', literally /'is here -future the= this that we camp/', attested by EB, <plo plo plo q'élem.>, //plo plo plo q'əl=əmll/, 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'élem, 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'élem.>, //plo plo q'əl=əmll/, also /'the plo plo game (tickle game, jump and camp game)\', ASM [same description], attested by EF (Deming 6/21/79), also <plu plu plu p'q'élem.> //plu plu plu q'əl=əmll/, dialects: Tait, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).

<q'émel>, dnom //q'əl=əm=əll or q'əl=əmll/, TVMO [a camp'], BLDG, lx <mel> part, portion, phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<q'élets'>, df //lq'əl=ə=|=c'/, BLDG ['rainshelter'], WETH, possibly root <q'éel> shelter, possibly <=ets'> around in circles, possibly <='= derivational, syntactic analysis: nominal, noun, attested by Elders Group (9/22/76).

<q'élets'eqwtel ~ q'élets'eqwtel>, ds //lq'əl=əc=əq'=əll/, 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: <sel stl'epó:lwelh lí te q'élets'eqwtel.>, //c-əl sl'=ə ap=əll=ə=li ta q'əl=əc=əq'=əll/, //'I'm under the umbrella.', literally /'I be underneath in the umbrella\', attested by Elders Group (1/19/77).

<sqélets'eqw>, strs //s=q'əl=ə=|=c'=|=eq'=|=əll/, HHG ['be under an umbrella'], WETH, (<==) stative), (o-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77); found in <sq'élets'eqwtsel.>, //s=q'əl=ə=|=A=|=c'=|=eq'=|=c=əll/, //'I'm under an umbrella\'.

<q'élets'tel>, dnom //lq'əl=əc=əll/, REL ['square dressing room or shelter of blankets where sxwōwywe dancers change before doing the sxwōwywe dance'], literally /'shelf =device to\', root <q'él> shelter, lx <=ets'> around in circles, lx <=tel> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/6/64).

<q'élaq'a>, df //lq'[=əll]=ə'=|=C=|=x/(], 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'Iaq'l/ crow K67:355 and /q'élàq'él/ common crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos) and northwestern crow (Corvus caurinus) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:95-96, Lushootseed /k'átk'àl/ crow H76:238, also /small seagull/, attested by HP.

<q'élm>, TVMO /to camp, (camping [BHTTC])/, see q'el.

<q'éls'>, BLDG /[rainshelter], see q'el.

<q'éls'eqwl> ~ q'éls'eqwl>, HHG /'[umbrella], see q'el.

<q'éls'tel>, REL /'square dressing room or shelter of blankets where sxwóyxwey dancers change before doing the sxwóyxwey dance', see q'el.

<q'éléxel>, CSTR /'fence', see q'ál.

<q'élexel>, CSTR /'fence s-th in', see q'ál.

<q'élhólemètsel>, df //q'él=tx=4=Á=]ém=écél or q'él=t=4=em=écél/, EZ /'killer whale, blackfish', ['Grampus rectipinna also known as Orcinus rectipinna'], possibly root <q'él> fin, lx //élhelh ~ elhái in the throat [prob. refers to blowhole on back too], lx «élsetl on the back, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (prompted), other sources: ES /q'élâtém áél/ killer whale, blackfish.

<q'élhómeltsel>, df //q'él=4am=écél or q'él=4am=M2=écél/, 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'élm>, EFAM /'lave s-o, trust s-o', see q'ál.

<q'élp'tem ~ q'élp'tem>, df //q'élp=t(=ém ~ q'él=4p'=t(=em=écél/, ABDF /'to have cramps, get a cramp, to be cramped/l, 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 /7es-4q'él-şâd/ cramp in the foot and /q'èp-šâd/ cramp on the leg versus /q'úp-šâd/ leg cramp H76:395, 396, 407, the second form is derived from Lushootseed root /q'èp/ gather on p.396, compare <q'élp'het> to shrink and <q'élp't> shrink s-th, example: <q'élp'tem tel sxèl>, //q'élp=tem te-l s=txél, /My leg cramped/. My leg is cramped./', attested by EB (12/11/75).

<q'élp'tem>, plv //CèCè=q'él=p'=teml/, ABDF /'getting a cramp', (<R3> plural or perhaps here continuous?), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/25/76).


<q'aq'elp'tem>, cts //Cè-è=q'él=teml/, ABDF /'cramping', (<R7> continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/11/75).

<q'élp't>, pcs //q'él=p'=T/, MC /'shrink s-th/), lx «lp' on itself, (»=t purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/28/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /q'úp/ shrink, shrivel as in /lèq'úq'úp'úp'-àèi? te ti?è? seeñxèd/ Bear's hands shrivelled up., /7es-4q'úp'-q'úp' he was a cripple, /q'úp'-q'-úp'-èèi(?)b/ sleeves rolled up, and /q'úp'-q'-úp'-èd-èb/ roll up pantlegs H76:432.

<q'élp'het>, pers //q'él=p'=T-èd/, ABDF /'shrink', EB, WATR, FIRE, LAND, WETH, MC, SOCT,
<q'élq'élpu>, 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'élqélys>, LANG /answer a letter/, see q'ó:lthet.

<q'élq'élpu>, DESC ['tangled on its own/itself'], see q'ál.

<q'élq'éltem>, ABDF ['getting a cramp'], see q'élp'tem ~ q'élp'tem.

<q'élqé'lq>, DESC /snagged, tangled on something, something gets tangled up (like a net)/, see q'ál.

<q'élqí:ltheth ~ q'élq'éylketh>, 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'xtel>, CLO /rags wound around the legs in the cold or to protect from mosquitoes, (leggings)/, see q'ál.

<q'élsiyám or q'elts'yám>, WETH /'(have/get a) snowdrift'/, see yíq.

<q'elstá:xw>, EFAM /fool s-o, deceive s-o, (lie to s-o [SJ])/, see q'ál.

<q'elstexw>, TVMO /'give it back, bring it back, return s-th'/, see q'ó:.

<q'elxág:], CSTR ['fence it'], see q'ál.

<q'éll>, possible root /q'él/?, meaning unknown

<sq'éllhq'el], chrs /s=q'él=C, θC, EZ ['muskrat'], ['Ondatra zibethica osoyooosensis']. ASM

['muskrat was eaten as the meat has a good flavor (Elders Group 3/21/79), small muskrats were
found in little lakes below Xóchta (ME)], (s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, (s=R2
characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, AD, SP, ME
(11/21/72 tape), also <q'éllhq'elh>, /s=q'él=C, θC, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape), other sources:
ES /sq'élq'él/, JH /sq'élq'él/ both muskrat. Salish cognate: Lushootseed /q'élq'él/ ~ sq'élq'él/
 muskrat H76:396, ? possibly related to the Squamish root /q'á/ obstruct passage as in /n-q'á/ be in
the way, bar passage, be hit K67:356.

<q'élmó:>, perhaps root or stem /q'émol/ or /q'ém=ol/ or /q:o:/m=ol/ <q:o:m> dip up, scoop (water)
(as <q'émós ~ q'émós>, df /s=q'émol or s=q'ém=ol/, 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'émol/, attested by Elders
Group (1/28/76), EB, also <sq'émel ~ sq'émel>, /s=q'émol ~ s=q'émel=ol/, attested by AC, also
<sq'émel>, /s=q'émel=ol/, attested by Deming, other sources: ES /sq'émol/ and JH /q'émol/ paddle,
example: <kw'étxexwx te sxéxwelh, sq'émol qas te sxwéq'wélh>, /k"é=c=l-əx"-əs tə=s=néx"-ət,
s=q'émol q̣-s tə=s=néx"-ət/, 'He saw a canoe, a paddle, and a canoe pole./', attested by EB.

<q'émol:lhq ~ q'émowelh>, df /s=q'émol=Ɂo=]=tl=lp/, 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 <q'=ablaut> derivational, lx
<q'= Abel) tree, phonology: q'= 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'ém=ow=lp/ (Ms
<q'emós ~ q'emós> /A=d-]l=]p=(y)=]w4//, HHG ['maple dish'], lx <=(y)=]welh/ dish lx prob. from <=áy ~ =ey/ (here <=(y)=] bark, covering plus lx <=welh/ vessel, phonology: probably vowel-loss of the suffix =áy ~ =ey which leaves y which then is syllabized to =i between consonants p and w and perhaps gets stress by updrifting on penultimate syllable, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/23/72), also <q'emólhp /lóthel>, l/x q'emó:stel /l=]p lâ=]w4//, literally 'maple dish/plate', Elder's comment: "less good way of saying it than q'emó:lhpíwelh", attested by Elders Group (7/23/72).

<qemólhp>, l/dq'=]D]=]m3n=]e=]A=]M]=]p//, 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'emél > canoe paddle, lx <=elhp// tree, (<D>= (degollatization) > derivational, <ó-ablaut > derivation), phonology: degollatization, ablaut, restoration of el before =elhp, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/13/77), source: place names reference file #71.


<q'íq'emós ~ q'íq'emós >, cts /C.]=]q'=]m3á=s//, FSHP /dip-netting, fishing with a scoop net, (harpooning fish at night [DM 12/4/64])/, (<R4>= continuous from an original diminutive), phonology: reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (3/15/72 tape), also /harpooning fish at night/, also /harpooning fish at night/, also /harpooning fish at night/, also <q'íq'emós:/, /C.]=]q'=]m3á=s//, /He's dip-netting.1/, attested by AC, example: <=t'3 q'íq'emós:/, /c=(C]=]q'=]m3á=s//, /I'm dip-netting.1/.

<q'emó:stel>, FSH /'a dip-net, (a scoop net [CT])/, see q'emós ~ q'emó:s.

<q'emó:lh > ~ q'emó:wellh>, EB ["broad-leaf maple"], see q'éml.

<q'emó:lhíwelh>, HHG ["maple dish"], see q'éml.

<q'áp>, free root /q'áp/, SOC /'to gather (of people exp.), to collect'/, phonology: usually a zero-grade root when derived, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC, example: <me q'áp>, /mə q'áp/, /all gathered/; literally /'come to gather'/, attested by AC. <álset q'áp>, /lɛ-c-ɛt q'áp/, /We'll gather.'/, literally /'we're going to gather'/, attested by AC.

<q'áp>, cts /čq'[-AÉ-]p/, SOC ["gathering (of people)"][, (á-ablaut] [continuous], 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: <hi:kw te sq'ép li te ts'(a)hêyêhâ:wtxw., /hɪ[=]=]kʷ te s=q'ép li ɛ c'ehëyɛl=ɛ-wtxʷ=/, /(It's/There's) a BIG gathering at the church.'/, attested by AC, <tsel lám te sq'ép, /ɛ-c=ɛ-l=ɛm s=q'ép, /I went to a gathering.'/, attested by AC. <ô Síthikri, plíst te sq'éptset, /ɪ=ɛ-siɛkʁi, plí-t=ɛq'ɛl=ɛt/, /'Oh Jesus, bless our meeting.'/, attested by AD.

<sq'eq'idp>, strs /s=q'eq'ɪp/, SOC ["be gathered together"], (s=> static), (R1= with i-ablaut [resultative]), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <xwêl'mexw sq'eq'ɪp li tethás, /xʷɛlmɛxʷ s=q'eq'ɪp li ɛ tɛč̓əl=ɛt, /'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'idp>, dnom /s=q'eq'ɪp/, SOC ["a group"], (s=> nominalizer), (R1= with i-ablaut [resultative]), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal: attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), prob. AC.

<q'páls>, sas /čq'eq'ɪp/=el'sl/, 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'pélts>, cts /čq'eq'ɪp=p=el's/, sas, ECON [collecting], MC, (á-ablaut) [continuous], (els] [structured activity continuous], phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/8/78).

<q'pém>, ızs /čq'eq'ɪp=p=em/ or q'eq'ɪp=em=], 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 /čq'eq'ɪp=p=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 =]= (stress-shift) possibly derivational or non-continuative, (et] [purposive control transitive], phonology: stressed transitive verb on zero-grade root or possibly stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (3/15/72), AD, RG & EH (4/99/99 Ling332), example: <kw'êlh te sth'í:ms, q'pétla>, /kw'ɛlh tə s=ɛ=ɪ-m-s, q'p=T=ɛɬ/, /His berries spilled, gather them [pick them up]'/, attested by EB. <q'pét te siyó:lh, /q'p=T=ɛɬ=ɛɬ/, /'gather up firewood, pick up firewood (already gathered)/', attested by AD.

<q'ápt or q'apet>, cts /čq'eq'ɪp=p=T/, HARV [collecting s-th, gathering s-th'/, MC, (á-ablaut) [continuous], (e or e=et] [purposive control transitive], phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, Deming; found in <q'áptes>, /čq'eq'ɪp=p=T=el'sl/, /'He's collecting something, He's gathering something, He's gathering it'/, attested by EB, Deming.
<q'péthet>, pcrs /\q'p=čT-ətl/, 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, EG, AC, also <q'péthet>, /\q'əp=čT-ətl/, phonology: schwa-grade instead of zero-grade, attested by AC, example: <q'péthet ye xwelmexw.>, /\q'əp=čT-ətl ə xʷ̓əl̓mexʷ/], "The Indians gathered.", attested by AC.

<q'épóthet>, cts /\q'-A̞-A̞]-p=čT-ətl/, pcrs, SOC ['crowding together'], (<-ablaut> continuative, ó-ablaut of root á automatically triggered by =thet), (<-et> 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'épláts>, durs /\sq'=p=ɬə=[M2]=c or \sq'=p=ɬə=[A̞]=c/, EB 'thick crowded tight bushes, bushes growing wide from narrow roots or base,╮, (\s-> nominalizer), (<-ablaut or metathesis> durative), lx <\=lets> on the bottom, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, other sources: ES /\sq'̓ep̓l̓c/ bushes bunched up.

<sq'pólthetel>, dnem /\sq'=p= álət̓el=təl/, CLO ['garter'], (\s-> nominalizer), root <q'ep> gather, collect, lx <\=óthel> 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'epó'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'ép'xetel> is correct), HUNT ['something to tie the feet'], see q'áp'.

<q'eq'elá:mi>, HAT ['lots of little girls'], see qá:mi ~ qá: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'elix:t>, TVMO ['accompany s-o little or elderly'], see qó.

<q'eq'elix:t>, TVMO ['accompanying s-o'], see qó.

<q'eq'éy>, ANA ['guts, intestines'], see q'éy ~ q'i.

<q'eq'ótel>, DIR ['to meet (each other)'], see qó.

<q'eq'ówel>, ABFC ['many are howling'], see qá:w.

<q'eq'xát>, LANG ['argue with s-o'], see q(e)x.

<q'ésetsel>, WV ['tying a net'], see q'éy ~ q'i.

<q'ésq'esetsel>, EZ ['spider'], see q'éy ~ q'i.

<q'et>, bound root /\q'ət/ rattling sound, scraping sound.

<q'etxáls>, sas /\q'ətx=x̓=ɬəsl/, SOC 'to rattle (cans, etc. to wake newlyweds), to shivaree (someone)/, SD, lx <\=x> distributive, all over, (<=áls =áːls) structured activity non-continuative, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /\q'ətx-ánʔ/ rap, make clatter (tr.) and /\q'ətx-ʃuʔ-n/ rap a dish (tr.) W73:211, K69:80.

<q'átxem>, cts /\q'-A̞-]-č=x̓=əm/, SD 'scrapping sound (like scraping food off dishes), rattling (of dishes, metal pots, wagon on gravel)/, (<-ablaut> continuative), lx <\=x> distributive, (<\=em> transitivizer, have, get), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders
Group.

<q’átx(e)>, pcs /lq’è [-Aê-]T= excl=(ê)T//, cts, SD ‘[rattling s-th’], (a-áblaut > continuative), lx =x distributive, (v et ~ t> purposeful control transitivizer), 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’átxes te lelothel.>, //lq’è [-Aê-]T=x= T=ê T=ê C=ê=êêl (or C=êC=ê=êêl)/, f‘She’s rattling the dishes.’, (R5= diminutive plural or R3= plural).

<q’étmel>, df /lq’ ét=mel//, 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’etólëstexw>, 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:ylelp>, 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. if the term balsam is mistaken too, poss. 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‘>, probably bound root /lq’ètê‘/l, meaning uncertain if not defecate

<sq’ét’h>, dnom //ls=q’ètê‘/l 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’ét’h> , //ls=q’ètê‘/l, f’shit.’, usage: also said when one loses a game and is mad, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80).

<sq’ét’h‘> , ds //ls=q’ètê‘=êêl, ABFC ‘(scattered excrement?, fecal droppings?)’, (<s> nominalizer), lx =êêl 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’ówitsem>, ABFC ‘[put one’s hands behind one’s back]’, see q’áth’.

<q’éw ~ q’ew>, bound root /lq’èw ~ q’èw// turn around something.

<sq’ewá:lxw>, df //ls=q’èw=ê lx‘/l 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 Lukseetis-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 =êlx meaning uncertain—perhaps leaves as in <hil=êlx>, or possibly =êl> similar to, -like, or part/portion plus lx =êlx lump-like, round or =êlx round, around, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/6/77), IHTTC (7/8/77), also <sq’ewá:lxw> , //ls=q’èw=ê lx‘/l, attested by SP (8/28/75), other sources: Wells 1965 (lst ed.):25 <sk’aw-EHL-kw> (bars through final kw show spirant), transliterable as /sk’owélx‘/, village opposite Hunter Creek, source: place names reference file #25 and #45.

<q’ewílem>, mds //lq’èw=êml/, incs, CAN ‘go around a bend in the river, go around a turn, go around something in one’s way’l, TVMO, (<ífl> come, go, <méml> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<sq’ewílem>, ds //ls=q’èw=êml//, 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', (ss=> nominalizer), (sf> go, come), Ix <=em place to or middle voice, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by transcribed from MP by SP and AD 1973-4 (IHTTC 7/8/77), AD (6/26/78 on trip to American Bar), source: place names reference file #47.

Sq'iq'ewílem>), ds //s=c,i=q'áw=í=t=eml/, PLN /'beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the 
Harrison River goes around by Kilby's store', literally /'to go around a little turn in the river', (ss=> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), (<if> go, come, <=em place to or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by transcribed from MP by SP and AD 1973-4 (IHTTC 7/13/77), EL (with NP and EB)(9/27/77), Elders Group, source: place names file reference #312.

Sq'éwlets ~ Sq'ówlets, <p> go around s-th in the water', literally /'(place to go around a) little turn in the island)'/, (<railroad bridge (4/3/78), we visited this spot', literally /'turn in the river in the head (top of the north shore of Fraser River, now used for Seabird Island as a whole'), 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 the river at bottom of mountain'/, (<se> nominalizer), Ix <=ets on the bottom, possibly <o-ablaut> derivational or resultative?, lx <=lets on the bottom, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80).

Sq'éwlets ~ Sq'ówlets>, ds //s=q'áw=í⊱c=eml/, CAN /'go around a bend (in water') literally /'go around on the bottom', possibly <o-ablaut> derivational or resultative?, lx <=ets on the bottom, (se> middle voice), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80), example: <le q'ówletsem>, //l=í=q'áw=í=l=eml/, /'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 <=ets on the bottom, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80).

Sq'éwlets ~ Sq'ówlets>, dnom //s=q'áw=í=l=eml/, 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 the river at bottom of mountain'/, (ss=> nominalizer), Ix <=ets on the bottom, possibly <o-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'éwlets)>, //s=q'áw=í=l=eml/, attested by NP and DF and Johnny Williams Sr. (1/31/79), <tsel yelhe'á kw'e Sq'éwlets>, //l=í=q'áw=í=l=eml/, /'I went through (via) Scowlitz', attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), example: <ley lhé'a kw'e Sq'éwlets>, //l=í=q'áw=í=l=eml/, /'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'=áw=í=t=qel//, WATR /'a bend in a river, a curve of a lake', LAND /'a bend in a road', (ss=> nominalizer), possibly <o-ablaut> derivational, Ix <=qel in the head, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (1/30/76).

Sq'éwqel ~ Sq'ówqel>, ds //s=q'áw=qel~, s=q'=áw=í=t=qel//, 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)/, (ss=> nominalizer), Ix <=qel in the head, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic

Sq'ewqé:ylém ~ Sq'ewqí:lem, dnom //q`ew=qel=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 Sq'ewqé:ylém ~ Sq'ewqí:l, attested by EB.

q'éwe, free root //q`ew=qel=í:l//, PE /'cane, staff/, SPRD, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, EB, also //q`ów=á:l/=í:l=í:w~q`ów=qel=í:l~í:w ~ í:w~í:le~í:lw~í:lw~í:lw, in the head, attested by AC (6/7/76, 5/5/76), example: <tsel le q'éwe>., //c-í:l (or lë) q`ów=qel=í:l=í:w //, I turned around a bend., I went around a bend., I turned around (to go back)., attested by EB.

Q'iq'ewótlhel, dnom //qçew=á:l=í:w~í:w, 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'mouth of Chehalis River which has a knee-shaped sandbar at its mouth, this is the next slough above next e and over u), (<s=> nominalizer), lx //q=el in the head, (<-í:l> go, come, get, become), phonology: syllable-loss of el before =í:l, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/6/76, 5/5/76), example: <tsel le q'éwe>., //c-í:l (or lë) q`ów=qel=í:l=í:w //, /'I turned around a bend., I went around a bend., I turned around (to go back)./, attested by EB.

Q'iq'ewótlhel, dnom //qçew=á:l=í:w~í:w, 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'mouth of Chehalis River which has a knee-shaped sandbar at its mouth, this is the next slough above next e and over u), (<s=> nominalizer), lx //q=el in the head, (<-í:l> go, come, get, become), phonology: syllable-loss of el before =í:l, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/6/76, 5/5/76), example: <tsel le q'éwe>., //c-í:l (or lë) q`ów=qel=í:l=í:w //, /'I turned around a bend., I went around a bend., I turned around (to go back)./, attested by EB.

q'éwe, free root //q`ów=á:l=í:w~í:w, PE /'cane, staff/, SPRD, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, EB, also //q`ów=á:l=í:w~í:w, attested by AC (6/7/76, 5/5/76, 8/29/70, 1974), TG (4/23/75), SJ (1974), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits /q`ów=á:l cane, dancer's staff G86:84, (=Songish dial. form in M68:76), example: <q'éwes te xawsólkwlh>, //q`ów=s x=x=s=álk=í:l//, /'staff of a new spirit-dancer/, attested by Elders Group, kw`óqwethoxes te q'éwe, />k"aq"=éT-áx"=e te q`ów=á:l/, /'He hit me with a cane', literally /he hit me with a stick-like object the cane', attested by Elders Group, <tiyéléstchexw ta' q'ève xwélam te t'ómél>, //tiy(=)=é=í:x=c- é=x"=e te q`ów=x"=e=í:le=í:w t=ám=í:l/, /'Lean your cane against the wall', literally /you lean s-th the -your cane toward the wall/, attested by EB.

q'éwú:w, dnom //q`ów=ú:w or //, SPRD /'new spirit dancer's cane'/ (vs. <q'éwe> 'cane'), prob. <ä:w = í:w = ú:w ~ í:u: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'ewetem>, MUS ['drumming'], see q`ówet.

<q`ewétt>, MUS ['drumming 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'ów ~ q`ów.
<q'éwi:lestel>, CLO ['suspenders'], see q'è:yw ~ q'è:w.

<q'éwi:It>, 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'éwqé:ylém ~ q'éwqéylém (better q'éwqí: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'ewwe>, PLN /'Kawkawa Lake (near Hope, B.C.)/, see q'à:w.

<q'éwq'ewelátsa>, N ['Male Loon'], see q'à:w.

<q'éwq'eweló:t>, N ['Female Loon'], see q'à:w.

<q'exelám>, df //q'èx=a=ê[=Àê]=ml/, SD '(make) a whoop, a cowboy's whoop!', LANG, root poss. related (by fronting) to <q'(e)x> meaning loud harsh noise, <êél> go, come, get, become, <êem> 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 /êq'èx/ ~ q'èx/ perhaps loud harsh noise.

<q'éq'xát>, dur. //q'èx=a=ê[=Àê]=T'il/, LANG ['argue with s-o'], (R4=> diminutive or here? or here continuative?), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, vowel-loss in reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/14/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /q'è=q'è-át-ay?/ argue, debate (tr., recip.) W73:7, K67:355; found in <q'éq'xáthóxescha>, //q'è=x=ê[=Àê]=T'=âx'-ês-cê//, 'He'll argue with me.', attested by IHTTC (8/9/77).

<q'éyq'xát or q'iq'xát>, pcs //C,i=q'èx=a[ê=Àê]=T'il/, dur. LANG ['argue with s-o'], (R4=> diminutive? or here? 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>, //C,i=q'èx=a[ê=Àê]=T'=âx'-ês-cê//, 'He argued with me.'.

<q'xótel>, rcps //q'(ê)x=a[ê=Àê]=T'=ê//, dur., pcs, //q'xátê//, 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 =tel reciprocal, ablaut of ablaut), (êtel purposeful control transitivity), (êtel reciprocal), phonology: double ablaut, vowel-loss in root to zero-grade, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<q'éyq'xótel>, cts //C,i=q'èx=a[ê=Àê]=T'-ê/ or q'ê[ê=Àê]=C,i=x=x[ê=Àê]=T'-ê/ or cts, rcps, LANG ['arguing, arguing (back and forth')], possibly <êtel> continuitive (though diminuitive in form) or (á-ablaut) resultative possibly plus <êtel> continuative, (á-ablaut) durative, itself changed to á-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'è=q'è-át-ay?/ argue, debate (tr., recip.) W73:7, K67:355.

<q'éxq'xel>, chr. //q'èx=x=C,iê=C,iê//, dnom, incs, //q'èxq'èxê//, HHH /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'ètxáls rattle and q'ètxáls rattling (AK); named from noise q'ètxem bang cans together, etc. (Elders Group 9/21/77)", comment: seems named for the noise but perhaps only by sound symbolism with q'ètxáls, q'ètxem since there is no êtel 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' q' x/ml tin can W73:51, K69:81.

q'eq'exel, EB, FOOD soda pop (lit. perhaps: bubbling and fizzy/perhaps: metal can + fruit juice), (attested by RG, EH, 6/16/98 to SN, edited with BG with RG, EH 6/26/00)

q'exmił, possibly root /q'axmíl or q'əxəmíl, EB /hog fennel, Indian consumption plant!, [‘Lomatium nudicaule’], MED [‘medicine for tuberculosis’], possibly root <q'eqx> rattle from sound of tubercular cough, possibly <==em intransitivizer, have, get, possibly <==ifl go, come, get, become, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (promoted), Elders Group, other sources: ES /q'əxmíl or q'əxəmíl/ hog fennel.

q'eq'xel, HHG /metal can (in U.S. English), a tin (in Canadian English)/, see q'eqx.

q'exwō:welh ~ q'exwōwelh>, df /lq'=x'=wəfl/, 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'eq> as in q'eq'tél argue back and forth, lx =q'welh =eqwelh> canoe, phonology: schwa-grade root varies with zero-grade, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC. Deming, Elders Group, also q'exwo:welh>, /lq'=x'=wəfl/, attested by DM (12/4/64), example: q'exwo:welh ~ q'exwōwelh>, /q'=x'=wəfl ~ q'=x'=wəfl/, attested by AC, other sources: ES Cowichan /q'x'=wəfl/ Nootka-type canoe, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'x'=wəfl/ West Coast or Chinook canoe W73:52, K67:355, K69:80, Samish dial. of N. Straits /q'x'=wəfl/ big canoe (but smaller than /q'axmíl/) word perhaps from Cowichan G86:86, <tl'esu le té's kwé Semáth te q'exwōwelh.>, //=e'=s=u lə təs kʷ'ə s(=)mè ê tə q'ax=x'=wəfl, /‘Then the big canoe got to Sumas.’/ usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC, qeq tl'o su máyemét tūl'o hi:kw te q'exwōwelhs.>, //q'eq e'=a=s=u mèy=T-emët t=u=e' a hi'==l kʷ ê tə q'eq=x'=wəfl=s/-l, /‘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'ey, q'ey, q'ey/, 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'eqy ~ q'i>, bound root /q'eqy ~ q'i/ wound around, tied, knotted/s.

q'eq'y>, df //C'=q'i or C=q'eqy/, [q'eqy], ANA /guts, intestines/, possibly <R5= (if stress shifted to root)> diminutive plural, probably root q'eqy tied, knotted, wound around probably root as in q'eqy-os barrel probably root q'eq-s=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'eq'y/ bowels or guts, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'íax/ intestines, W73:151, K67:359, Lushootseed /q'eqyax/ intestines H76:395.

q'eqyq'ey ~ q'iq'i>, chr /q'eqy=C=C/ ABDF [‘(have/get) sore muscles’], literally /characteristically knotted/tied/, root q'eqy knotted, tied, wound around, (<=R2 characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by BHTTC (11/15/76).

q'eyōs>, df /lq'=s=fl/, HHG /barrel, possibly also tub/, possibly <==os round thing, on the face, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (1/9/76), (compare q'eq'y intestines, q'is tied, knotted, wound around, q'eyaweth'ches cross one's hands, and/or perhaps <q'oyityets ~ q'oyí:ts elk>, Salish cognate: Squamish /q' oifás/elk (root lq'il tie, knot (wind around?) as in /q'iis/ be tied, knotted, /q'íax/ intestines, and /q'ítél moose is suggested by Kuipers) W73:14, K67:356, 357, 358.
<q’eyáweth’ches>, df //q’ey=éw=é’c=xl//, ABFC l’cross one’s hands [prob. error], (hands crossed)/, lx <áweth’> meaning unknown, <tse= =ches> on the hand(s), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).

<q’eyáweth’eláxel>, df //q’ey=éw(=)é’c=xl//, ABFC l’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 ~ ew> on the body plus <eth’> small portion, lx <éláxel> on the arm(s), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).

<q’eyáweth’xelem>, mlds //q’ey=éw(=)é’c=xl=em//, ABFC [’cross one’s legs’], possibly <áweth’> meaning unknown unless <áw ~ ew> on the body plus <eth’> small portion, lx <xel> on the foot, the leg, (em middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77, 9/1/77).

<q’eyéx ~ q’eyéx>, df //q’ey=x=xl//, root <q’ey> wound around, tied, knotted, lx <éx> or perhaps here <éx> (stressed allomorph/strong-grade after weak-grade root) distributive, all over, all around, possibly <ablaut> derivational, possibly <e> or <é> meaning unknown if present unless 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’iáx- atq”ú-ím/ whirlpool W73:287, K69:59.

<q’oyéx ~ q’oyéx>, df //lq’øy=x=em or q’øy=[Aa]=yl=x=ml//, 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’eyéxem>, df //lq’øy=x=em//, WATR [’whirlpool (large or small)’], root <q’ey> wound around, tied, knotted, lx <ex> 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’eyéxem>, df //lC=q’øy=x=ml//, WATR [’place on the Fraser River above Yale where there are whirlpools’], literally ’many whirlpools’, (R3> plural), lx <e(x)> 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’éy=s=éT ~ q’í()=s=éT//, WV l’to fasten s-th by tying, tie up s-th (like canoe, horse, laces, nets, cow, shoelaces), tie it’, lx <es> 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 (=xel=es) also uses the suffix =es on the face), (et purposeful control transinitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/22, 5/1/75, 5/26/76), EB, HT (6/21/76), AC, (compare q’í:et to hang s-th/s-o up, s=q’éy(=l)é) dried fish/meat (hung to smoke or wind-dry), or q’í(=t)ë <a swing>, example: <q’éyset kw’es selá ~ selá kw’es q’éyset>, //q’éy=s=éT k”e-s selé ~ selé k”e-s q’éy=s=éT//, l’tie it tightly’, attested by AC, selá kw’es q’éyset te xwéylem, //selé k”e-s q’éy=s=éT 1em//, l’tie the rope tight’, attested by AC, EB, q’éyset te stiqw., //q’éy=s=éT 1o s=tiqw//, l’tie the horse’, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).
<q'éyq'esetsel>, cts //q'i[-C·ə-]=s=əṬl/, WV ['tying it'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC.

<q'éyq'esetsel>, ds //q'i(-)=s=əcəl/=l/, 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'i[-C·ə-]=s=əcəl/=l/, WV 'weaving (for ex. a tumpline), mending a net, making a net', ASM ['fish nets were knotted and tied with mételh 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'i[-C·ə-]=s=əcəl tə q'i)=s=ə([=M2]=l)=əcəl/=l/, 'weaving a packstrap/tumpline', attested by JL. <tsel q'éyq'esetsel.>, //c-əl q'i[-C·ə-]=s=əcəl/=l/, 'I'm making a net.', attested by Elders Group (8/25/76).

<shxwq'éyq'esetsel>, dnom //sxʷ=q'í=[C·ə-]=s=əcəl/=l/, 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'ésetsel>, cts //q'i[-A-d-]=s=əcəl/=l/, WV ['tying a net'], (<-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<q'éaq'esetsel>, chs //q'i=[A-ə-]=s=C·əcəl/=l/, EZ ['spider'], ['class Arachnida, order Araneida, also order Phalangida'], literally 'little characteristic net makers', (<-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'éaq q'sí:ltel/ spider, JH /q'éaq q'sí:ltel/ spider (the net maker), H-T <kuskúsitsEl> spider (Aranea sp.) (the weaver) from <k'əsítsEl> to weave, also <q'esaq'esetsel>, //C·əq'i=[A-ə-]=s=əcəl/=l/, (<=R3> plural actions), (<-ablaut on root I> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<tl'álqtxel q'esq'esetsel>, cpds //tl'álqtxel=q'esq'esetsel, //c-əq'i=[A-ə-]=s=əcəl/=l/, EZ 'long legs (spider), harvestman spider', ['class Arachnida, order Phalangida'], literally 'long legs spider', (<-le> plural), lx =xel on the leg, leg, phonology: infixed =el= plural, reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).


<sq'éyq'tóles>, dnom //s=qéyq'[C·ə-]=T=á=q'sí:ltel/, CLO 'mask (tied) over the eyes', lx =s= nominalizer, <q'éy ~ q'i> wound around, tied, knotted, =R1= resultative, perhaps =T= purposeful control transitivizer, =óles on the eyes, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<q'éyweth'ches>, ABFC 'cross one's hands [prob. error], (hands crossed)'l, see q'éy ~ q'i.

<q'éyweth'elaxel>, ABFC 'cross one's arms (but not fold one's arms across chest) [prob. error], (arms crossed [but not folded across chest])', see q'éy ~ q'i.
<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'i.

<q'eyáweth'xel>., ABFC ['cross one's legs'], see q'ey ~ q'i.

<q'éy'exem>, WATR ['whirlpool (large or small)'], see q'ey ~ q'i.

<q'éyq'ekw'et>, ABFC /'biting into s-th/s-o, biting s-o/s-th/], see q'éykw' or q'i:kw'.

<q'éyq'eleq ~ (better) q'i'q'eleq>, SOCT /'my dear, (little best friend, little dear friend, etc.)], see q'ô.

<q'éyq'elstexw>, TVMO [''bringing it back''], see q'ô:ltet.

<q'éyq'elts'iyôsem spéha'l's>, WETH ['whirlwind'], see q'éyq'elts'iyôsem.

<q'éyq'eset>, WV ['tying it'], see q'ey ~ q'i.

<q'éyq'esetsel>, WV /weaving (for ex. a tumpline), mending a net, making a net/), see q'ey ~ q'i.

<q'éyq'ete or q'i'q'et'e>, PLAY ['swinging'], see q'éyt'o ~ q'éyt'e.

<q'éyq'ey ~ q'i'q'i>, ABDF ['(have/get) sore muscles'], see q'ey ~ q'i.

<q'é:yq'ey>, ABDF ['be always sickly'], see q'ô:y ~ q'ôy.

<Q'éyq'éyexem>, WATR ['place on the Fraser River above Yale where there are whirlpools'], see q'ey ~ q'i.

<q'éyq'xát or q'i'q'xát>, LANG ['argue with s-o'], see q'(e)x.

<q'éyq'xôtel>, LANG ['arguing, arguing (back and forth)]], see q'(e)x.

<q'éyset ~ q'i'(i):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'i.

<q'éysetsel>, WV ['to weave'], see q'ey ~ q'i.

<q'éy't'e>, df /lq'i·t'â/ or /lq'êyt'â/, PLAY ['to swing'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <q'éy't'e te q'á:mi.>, /lq'i·(=)t'â/ or q'i:âmil, 'a girl swings.'.

<q'éyq'ete or q'i'q'et'e>, cts /lq'i-[C,û]-t'â/, 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 /lq'i·(=)t'â, q'i·(=)t'â/ or q'éyt'o ~ q'éyt'e, 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 juggle 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'i·t'a/ swing (noun), compare <séqtel> swing for baby cradle with same meaning.

<q'éyt'o ~ q'i't'o>, df /lq'i·(=A=)=t'â or q'i·(=t')â/ or q'êyt'o ~ q'i·t'o/, 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'i·(=t'â)/ swing (after the vine part), possibly <i:-ablaut> durative,
possibly <a> entity, living thing, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, other sources: ES /qˈiːtega/ orange honeysuckle.

<qˈeyth'> bound root //qˈiːtega/ meaning unknown or root <qˈáth'> //qˈē/' lean, slant
<sqˈeythˈéleqw>, df //l=qˈiːtega/ =IColor or s=qˈĩ=q=Ai=]e⋅=IColor//, BLGD ['peak of house'], LAND ['peak of mountain'], (<<=> nominalizer), possibly root <qˈáth'> as in <sqˈaqˈeth'> leaning backwards, possibly <i-ablaut> durative, lex <éleqw> on top of the head, on top, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /qˈicˈiʔ=ʔaqʷ/ gabledroof W73:110, K69:82.


<sqˈéytlˈor sqˈiṭl'>, dnom //s=qˈiːtega/ ABFC ['a scar'], (<<=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP.

<qˈéytlˈthet>, df //l=qˈiːtega=ʔəl/, ABFC /'it healed up, (to heal up)/, possibly root <qˈey> tied, knotted, (<<thet> get, become or reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP.

<qˈéytlˈthet>, ABFC /'it healed up, (to heal up)/, see qˈéytl'.

<Qˈéytsˈiy>, df //l=qˈic=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, lex <i=y> plant, bark, covering, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group,

<qˈeyw ~ qˈiːw>, bound root //qˈiːw hang over//, contrast <qˈew> turn in a river, bend in a road
<qˈeywet (or better) qˈiːwet>, ABFC /'hang s-th on a line, hang s-th on a nail, hang s-th up/!, see qˈeyw ~ qˈiːw.

<qˈeywet>, pcs //l=qˈiː=e=ʔʔ/ CLO /'tighten it (a belt, a pack, etc.)/, MC, probably root <qˈi ~ qˈey> see under <qˈixwet>.

<qˈeyx>, bound root //qˈiːx black/!, see under <qˈix>.

<qˈix ~ qˈeyx>, bound root //qˈiːx/ tilt
<qˈeyxˈeɪaˈya>, SOCT ['Negro'], see qˈix.

<qˈeyxˈeles>, ANA ['pupil of the eye'], see qˈix.

<qˈeˈiːlem ~ qˈaˈiːlem>, mds //qɜʔ=iːl=ʔin ~ qˈɛʔ=iːl=ʔin//, incs, DESC /very old, ancient, get ancient, be ancient/!, HAT, semantic environment ['of a person, horse, house, etc.'], root meaning unknown, (<<iːl> get, become, <<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, other sources: ES /qˈeʔiːlm/ old, JH /qˈeʔiːlm/ old person, Salish cognate: Squamish /qˈʔʔilmiʔ/ aged as in /lání qʔʔilmiʔ stʔlməxʔ/ very old man K69:81, example: <lulw qˈeˈiːlem (te stiqw, ta lálem)>, //lʔ=ʔeʔʔ=iːlm (ʔe s=tqiw, t-e ləʔlm)//, l/(The horse, Your house) has gotten ancient/is ancient/!, attested by AC.

<qˈeˈiːles ~ qˈeˈiːles>, df //l=qʔ=iːl=ʔəs//, ABFC /'sensible, wise, (get sensible, get wise)/!, root meaning unknown unless the same as in <qˈeˈiːle=em>, possibly <iːl> go, come, get, become, possibly <es> on the face, phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish ln-qˈil-usl smart, clever, wise W73:239, K67:309, example: <chéxw (le) qˈeˈiːles>, //l=e=st (ʔe) qʔ=iːl=ʔəs//, /'You're sensible.'/.

<qˈeˈiːlɪstheth>, pcs //l=qʔ=iːl=ʔəs=ʔ专卖店, EFAM ['smarten up'], (<<e> purposeful control transitive), (<<et> reflexive), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<qˈeˈôleq>, SOCT ['dear friends'], see qˈó.
<q'í:kw' ~ q'éykw'>, root //q’í-k”w bitell.

<sq'éykw’>, dnom //s=q’í-k”/p, ABFC /a bite/, (ss=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), TG, example: //q’í-k”w telí te sqwmáy. te s=q’m=éyll, /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’i:kw’et>, pcs //q’í-k”=éT/ll, ABFC /bite into s-th/s-o, bite s-th, bite s-o’l/, (<et> purposeful control transitiivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC. Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/16/76), TG, other sources: ES and JH /q’í-k”/e/ bite; found in <q’éykw’etes>.

<q’éykw’etem.>, //q’í-k”=éT-áml/, lHe was bitten./, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by TG, <q’éykw’ethò:m.>, //q’í-k”=éT-áml/, /‘You were bitten.’/, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by TG, example: <q’éykw’ethò:m te álhqey.>, //q’í-k”=éT-á-m te 7éhqeyll, /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”=éT-á/mll, /“Have you been bitten?”, attested by TG.

<q’éyq’ekw’et>, cts //q’í-[C,θ-]k”/e/ put away, (it has been put away), (<et> R1-> 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’l/, see q’éykw’ or q’í:kw’.

<q’í:l ~ q’éyl>, bound root //q’í-l/ll put away, store away
<sq’éyle>, dnom //s=q’í-l=ó/ll, 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/l, (ss=> 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’éyla>, //s=q’í-l/ll, attested by Deming (2/7/80), also <sq’éylo>, //s=q’í-l=á/ll, attested by AC. Salish cognate: Squamish /sq’í/l dried smoked salmon cut up thin W73:86, K67:296, perhaps Lushootseed /k’áyayáʔ ~ k’a’yáyóʔ/ a very thoroughly smoke-dried fish H76:237.

<q’éylóm>, df //lq’í-l=á-m or q’í-l=áml/l, HHG /put away, (it has been put away)/, (ss=> 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: Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /q’áy/ e high up, be on top and /q’áy-an?l put on top (tr.) W73:209, K67:357.

<sq’éylóm>, df //s=q’í-l=á-m/ll, FOOD /leftover food, scraps/ll, literally /something put away/l, (ss=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<q’éylómstexw>, caus //lq’í-l=á-m=éT-áx”/ll, TVMO [‘delay s-o (?)’], (ss>t> causative control transitiivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, Elder’s comment: “unsure of meaning”, attested by CT (6/16/76), Salish cognate: prob. not Lushootseed /q’ómd/ be slow as in /q’ómd-cut/ slow down H76:395.

<q’éyléxw>, 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’éylóm.

<q’eyós>, HHG /barrel, probably also tub/ll, see q’ey ~ q’í.

<q’íp’>, possible bound root //q’íp”/ll, meaning unknown

<sq’íp’ekw’>, df //s=q’íp’=éT“/ll or s=q’íp’=óx“/ll, 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'á=p=θx or s=q'=[=θাঝ]l=p=θx or s=q'=[=θাঝ]l=p'=θx, 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'á> go around/over and down as in <q'á=p> tangled on itself or <q'ó> return as in <q'ó:lthet> to return and <q'el'ílthet> 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 inflexing, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (8/2/77), source: place names reference file #161.

<q'iq'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'iq'elemq ~ q'éyq'elemq>, SOCT /'my dear, little best friend, little dear friend, etc.', see q'ó.

<q'iq'elstá:xw>, EFAM /'fooling s-o, (fool s-o as a joke, April-fool s-o [Deming])/', see q'á:l.

<q'iq'elstexw ~ q'éyq'elstexw>, TVMO [''bringing it back'], see q'ó:lthet.

<q'iq'elts'iyóse spelha:ls ~ q'éyq'elts'iyóse spelha:ls>, WETH ['whirlwind'], see q'éyq'elts'iyósem.

<q'iq'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'iq'eset ~ q'éyq'eset>, WV ['tying it'], see q'ey ~ q'i.

<q'iq'esetsel ~ q'éyq'esetsel>, WV /'weaving (for ex. a tumpline), mending a net, making a net/', see q'ey ~ q'i.

<q'iq'et'e ~ q'éyq'et'e>, PLAY [''swinging''], see q'éyt'o ~ q'éyt'e.

<q'iq'ethá:m or q'éyq'ethá:m>, EFAM [''be short (in memory)''], see q' théːm.

<Q'iq'ewetó:lthet>, 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)
Methá:lmexwetl, see q'éw ~ q'éw.

<q'iq'exel>, LT [''getting black''], see q'íx.

<Q'iq'éyxem ~ Q'éyq'éyxem>, WATR ['place on the Fraser River above Yale where there are whirlpools'], see q'ey ~ q'i.

<q'iq'xát ~ q'éyq'xát>, LANG ['argue with s-o'], see q(e)x.

<q'iq'xótel ~ q'éyq'xótel>, LANG /'arguing, arguing (back and forth)'/, see q(e)x.

<q'i():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'i.

<q'isetsel ~ q'éysetsel>, WV ['to weave'], see q'éy ~ q'i.

<q'ité ~ q'éyt'e>, df //q'i-t's or //q'éy-t's, PLAY ['to swing'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), example: <q'éyt'e te q'á:mi:>, //q'i=(t')(=)t'θ q'ē-mil, /A girl swings./.

<q'iq'et'e ~ q'éyq'et'e>, cts //q'[=C-θ]=t's, PLAY ['swinging'], (<-R1-> continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70).

<q'éyt'o ~ q'éyt'e>, df //q'í=(t')(=)t'a ~ q'í=(t')(=)t'θ or q'éyt=t'=θ or q'i-t'a ~ q'i-t'θ/, 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/, (<se>t' meaning unknown, <sa> or <se> 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'al swing (noun), compare <séqtel> swing for baby cradle with same meaning.

<q'éyt' ~ q'éytl'>, bound root //q'í/e// meaning unknown or root <q'át'> /q'í/lean, slant
<sq'éytl'éleqw>, df //s=q'í=eq'l/, BLDG ['peak of house'], LAND ['peak of mountain'], (<se> nominalizer), possibly root <q'áth'> as in <sq'áq'eth> leaning backwards, possibly <i-ablaut> durative, possibly <e> entity, living thing, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, other sources: ES /q'et'/ swing, Barkley sound without vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP.

<q'i: ~ q'éytl'>, bound root //q'íi/ be healed, scarred over, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'í/ be healed up (wound) W73:139, K67:358.
<sq'éytl' or sq'ítl'>, dnom //s=q'íi/ ABFC ['a scar'], (<se> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP.

<q'éytl'et> <e3> get, become or reflexive, ABFC /'it healed up, (to heal up)/, possibly root <q'éy> tied, knotted, (<et> get, become or reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP.

<q'í: ~ q'éytl'>, bound root //q'i/ hang over, contrast <q'éw> turn in a river, bend in a road
<q'éywet> (or better <q'i:w>, psc //q'i:w=ΩT//, [q'é-wet ~ q'i-wet], 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'i:wetchezw ta' shxwelwétem>, //q'i:w=ΩT-c-εx t-s? s=x=εlwet=εml/, 'Hang up your wash (to dry), Hang your wash.' attested by Elders Group (3/5/80), <q'éywthla ta' kopú>, //q'i:w=ΩT-ε t-s? kapúl/, 'Hang up your coat.' attested by EB.

<q'i:wet>, pers //q'i:w=ΩT-ε/ ABFC ['leaning over (something)'], literally /hang oneself over on purpose', (<et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/5/80).
<sq'iqw'ewíles>, chrs //s=q'íw=C,ΩC=fi=Ωs//, 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/, (<se> static), LX <íles> = íles on the chest, (<R2> characteristic), phonology: stress-shift without vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjetival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77).
<q'ewí:wetel>, ds //q'í:w=ǐ=ǐs=təll/, CLO [''suspender''], literally /device to hang over on the chest/, lx <=-iles ~ iles> on the chest, lx <=-tel> device to, thing to, phonology: stress-shift with vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<Sq'éywetselém ~ Sq'éywetselém>, ds //s=q'í:w=əcəl=əm ~ s=q'í:w=əcəl=əml/, PLN ['trail and steep slope on the west shore of Kwakwaka'wakw Lake where the trail went up and over a steep hill and then down'], root <q'í:w> hang over, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <=-etel ~ -etsel> 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:wetel>, ABFC ['leaning over (something)'], see q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.

<q'íxwet>, pcs //q'í(=)xʷ=əT//, CLO /'tighten it (a belt, a pack, etc.)/, MC, probably root <q'í ~ q'ey> tied, knotted, possibly <=-wx> lump-like, round, around, (<-et purposeful control transitive), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (4/17/80), example: <q'íxwet ta' shxwyémtel.>, //q'íxʷ=əT t-e? sxʷ=yəm=təll/, /'Tighten your belt.'.

<q'íx>, bound root /q'íx black/, comment: using derived forms of the root as the 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'íx ~ tsq'í ~ ts'q'éyx ~ ts'q'éyx>, ds //c=q'íx ~ c[=G]=q'íx//, LT ['be black'], (<c> static 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)'] 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'íx shxw-yáth'qels>, //c[=G]=q'íx sxʷ=yəc ≈ s=q'íx=ls/, //black paint', attested by DM (12/4/64 new p.181), <tsq'íx spá:th>, //c=q'íx=s=pé=ɬ=ɬ/, //black bear/, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape). <ts'q'éyx te (sq'ó:l)nex̣:me, máts'el, spá:th, shxw'áthetel, músmes, spó:l, stiqíw, slát, sqéweqs, ts'elaṭs).>, //c[=G]=q'íx te (s=qʷól)nex̣:me, cəlq=á-mə, máčəl, s=pé-ɬ, sxʷ=tə=ɬ=ɬ, múm=C, ɬəəj, s=pá-l, s=tiquiw, s=lét, s=qəw=əqəs, cəlqəlɬ=ɬ, //The (blackberry, blackcap berry, black haw(thorn) bear, cloud, cow, crow, horse, night, raven, saskatoon berry) is black.'], attested by Deming (esp. SJ) (5/3/79), <ts'q'éyx te ts'elaṭs).>, //c=q'íx te cəlqəlɬɬ, //The saskatoon berry is black.'], attested by Elders Group (5/16/79), <ts'q'éyx te kkwxwómseḷ:s).>, //c=q'íx te kəxʷ=əmə=əl=ɬ=ɬ, //The black huckleberry is black.'], attested by Elders Group (5/16/79).

<tsq'íxem>, ds //c[=G]=q'íx=əm/ml, 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=əəl/, LT ['get black'], (<sel> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <le q'íxel te shxw'áthetel.>, //lə q'íx=əəl sxʷ=tə=ɬ=ɬ=ɬ=ɬ, //The clouds got black., (The clouds got black.), literally /third person past get black the cloud/}, attested by AC.
<q'íq'exel>, cts //q'ix[=C, Θ]x=əl//, incs, LT ['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'[=C, Θ]x=əl//, incs, LT ['have, get, stative with colors'], (<> have, get, stative continuative), (<> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<sq'íq'exel>, cts //s=q'[=C, Θ]x=əl//, incs, LT ['be getting black'], (<> stative), (<> continuative), (<> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<q'éyxeya>, dmns //q'ix=əyəl//, SOCT ['Negro'], lx <=i=ya = eya> affectionate diminutive; name ending, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, also <=q'íxwes ~ qw'éyxwes>, //q[=W]ix[=W]=ə or q'ix=əsl/, (<=W (labialization) derivational), phonology: double labialization, attested by IHTTC.

<q'éyxóles>, ds //s=q'[=C, Θ]x=əl//, ANA ['pupil of the eye'], literally /'black in the eye, black on the eye'/, lx <=o=les> in the eye, on the eye, phonology: stress-shift without vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<q'íx ~ q'éyx>, bound root //q'ix// tilt

<sq'éyxéleqw>, ds //s=q'ix=əlæq='//, ANA /'crown of head, center of the top of the head where the hair starts'/, BLDG /'peak of house, gable or plank over smokehole', (<> nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless q'ix black??, lx <=léqw> 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=əlæq='//, attested by AK (IHTTC 8/4/77).

<q'íxexem>, mds //q'ix=əs=əm or q'ix=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'íxel>, LT ['get black'], see q'íx.

<q'íxeyal ~ q'éyxeyala>, SOCT ['Negro'], see q'íx.

<q'éyxóles ~ q'éyxóles>, ANA ['pupil of the eye'], see q'éyx.

<q'lhôl>, possibly root //q'4=əl// or //q'4=ə=M2=]//, CAN ['bow of a canoe'], possibly root <=q'ílh> meaning unknown, if compound with <=lhl> 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 <=o=ablaut> resultative or durative, possibly <=metathesis> derivational, phonology: possible compound or ablat 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: <smíth q'ó t'ähltímelh>. //mi-tq'áä'e-əlhiməl//, /'Come with us.'/, literally /'come -coaxing imperative sg. with preposition object- us'/, attested by Deming (2/7/80).

<q'ût>, pcs //q'át=]), DIR /'put s-th with (something), add s-th (to something), include s-th'/, (<=> purposeful control transivitizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, DF, example: <q'ótap te'ile.>, //q'â=e-T=ep te=ë=t=alell/, /'Put this with you folks., Include this you folks.'/, attested by AD (5/5/80).
<qó:thet>, pcs //l/q á=θT-əll/, DIR 'join, (include oneself purposely)/, TVMO, SOC, literally /'include oneself purposely)/, (<<e~ = (e)th> purposeful control transitivizer), (<<e~ reflexive), phonology: vowel merger, =<th> occurs before reflexives and singular object suffixes, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80), example: <li iyólém kw'els qó:thet li tahléwep //l/q á=θT-əll li /ts'=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ pl, /I's is alright if I join you folks?/, literally /'is it alright that I include myself in you folks?'.

<q'éq'ótél>, rcps //C,ə=q'à=T-əll/, DIR ['to meet (each other)']/, TVMO, SOC, (<<R5>> resultative or continueative), (<<e> purposeful control transitivizer), (<<e> reciprocal), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/2/76).

<qótél~ qótél>, df //l/q á=θT=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=T=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=θ=theta
\textbf{<sq’éq’ómet>}, cts //s=C,θ=q’á=məT//, iecc, DIR [‘coming with s-o’], TVMO, (<=s=) \textit{stative}, R5= \textit{continuative}, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/9/77).

\textbf{<sq’ó:t ~ sq’ót>}, pcs //s=q’á=θT ~ s=q’á=T//, DIR \textit{accompany s-o, go with s-o’}, TVMO, (<=t ~ =et) \textit{purposeful control transitivizer}, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (Elders Group 9/27/78); found in \textit{<sq’óthóxes>}, //s=q’á=T-áx’səl//, ‘She’s going with me.’, attested by EB, \textit{<sq’ótap>}, //s=q’á=T-əp//, ‘if 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: \textit{<lámechap sq’ótap>}, //lê=m-ə-c-əp s=q’á=T-əp//, ‘Are you all going with him?’, literally ‘if going -interrogative -you folks accompany/go with him -subjunctive 2p’, attested by EB.

\textbf{<sq’ó:xel ~ sq’óxel>}, dnom //s=q’á(-)=x’əl//, SOCT [‘partner’], literally ‘if something/(someone) to be with on foot’, (<=s=) \textit{nominalizer}, lx \textit{<xel> on the foot}, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DC.

\textbf{<sq’íq’exí:l ~ q’íq’exí:l>}, dmn //ls=C,i=q’a=x’əl=ɪ-ɪ//, SOCT ‘little partner, little person who follows or goes with one’, (<=s=) \textit{nominalizer}, R4= \textit{diminutive}, (<=l=) \textit{go, come, get, become}, phonology: reduplication, syllable-loss, vowel-reduction in root to schw-grade before full-grade/strong-grade of suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

\textbf{<sq’eq’exí:l>}, pln //s=C,θ=q’a=x’əl=ɪ-ɪ//, SOCT [‘partners’], (<=s=) \textit{nominalizer}, R5= \textit{plural}, possibly \textit{<a-ablaut> durative or derivational}, lx \textit{<xel> on the foot}, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.


\textbf{<sq’exí:lmet>}, iccs //s=q’á=x’əl=i-l=meT//, TVMO [‘follow s-o’], (<=s=) \textit{stative}, (<=met) \textit{indirectly effecting control transitivizer}, phonology: vowel-reduction, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

\textbf{<q’exí:lt>}, pcs //q’á=x’əl=i-l=T//, TVMO \textit{accompany s-o, go with s-o, go along with s-o’}, SOC, (<=t) \textit{purposeful control transitivizer}, phonology: vowel-reduction, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, also \textit{<q’axí:lt>}, //q’á=Aɛ=x’əl=ɪ-ɪ=T//, (<=ablaut) \textit{durative}, phonology: ablaut, attested by AC, example: \textit{<látsel q’axí:ltòmex>}, //lê-c=ɛl q’a=Aɛ=x’əl=ɪ-l=T–əməl//, ‘I’ll go with you.’, phonology: downstepping, attested by AC, \textit{<latsa q’axí:lthô:mt (tl’ Tom).>}, //lê-c=ɛl q’a=Aɛ=x’əl=ɪ-l=T–əmə Tom/, ‘Somebody (Tom) will go with you.’, literally ‘if go -future (third person subject zero) you are gone with (passive) (by Tom)?’, attested by AC (8/23/73), \textit{<líchxw xwel lâm’(m) q’exí:lt>}, //lê-c=x’əl lê=ð(=m) q’a=x’əl=ɪ-l=T//, ‘Are you still going along with him?’, attested by EB, \textit{<lámthl q’exí:lt>}, //lê=m-t lê=q’a=x’əl=ɪ-l=T//, ‘Go along with him.’, syntactic comment: coaxing imperative, attested by EB.

\textbf{<q’eq’exí:lt>}, dmv //l’C,θ=q’a=x’əl=ɪ-l=T//, TVMO [‘accompany s-o little or elderly’], SOC, (semological comment: diminutive verbs often imply small or elderly people as objects), (<=R5=) \textit{diminutive}, phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in \textit{<q’eq’exí:ltòhax>}, //C,θ=q’a=x’əl=ɪ-l=T–əh//, ‘Accompany someone little or elderly.’, attested by EB.

\textbf{<q’eq’exí:lt>}, cts //C,θ=q’a=x’əl=ɪ-l=T//, TVMO [‘accompanying s-o’], SOC, (<=R5=) \textit{continuative}, phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in \textit{<q’eq’exí:ltòxex>}, //C,θ=q’a=x’əl=ɪ-l=T–əx//,
accompanying me!, phonology: downstepping.

<q'ólq ~ q'éóléq>, ds //q'ólq~-q'ólq~//, SOCT ['pal, best friend, dear friend, chum!'], literally /someone who habitually accompanies/is together/is with/, lx =<leq ~ =leq> someone who habitually, (<metathesis> derivational), phonology: glottal-stop insertion (epenthetic), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, AD.

<q'ólq>, pln //q'ólq~//, 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 //C,í=q'~Í=q'~//, 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>, //?o C,í=q'~Í=q'~//, /'Oh my dear./'.

<sq'éq'eqleq>, pln //s=C,á=q'~í=S=M2=]Í=q'~//, SOCT /pair of twins, pair of closest friends, (=<::> nominizer inalienable possession, R5= dual), lx =<leq> 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'ólthet>, incs //q'ólthet=öt or q'ólthet=öt//, pcs, TVMO /return, come back, go back!, possibly root <q'ól> 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: <míchwx q'ólthet kw'atsetólwx ówe híthes.>, //mí-c-x=q'ólthet=T=at kʷ=é=s=T-álx= ñó=wó= híe-ö=, /'Come back and see us soon./', attested by EB, <me q'ólthet>, //mθ q'ólthet=T=öt//, l/to return, come back again!l, attested by BJ (5/10/64), EB.

<q'élq':líthet >plv //C,á=C,á=q'~í=l=T=öt or C,á=C,á=q'~í=l=T=öt//, incs, TVMO /back and forth, (go or come back and forth!), (<=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'á=[A=á]=q=á=T=öt//, LANG 'answer it (a letter, phone call, etc.), reply to s-th/s-o', (<é-ablaut> derivational), lx =<q'elqet> 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: <tesle q'élqet>, //lc-á=q'á=[A=á]=q=á=T=öt//, l/I answer., (I answered s-o/s-th./), attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<q'élqlys>, sas //q'á=[A=á]=q=á=é=ls=ö=//, LANG ['answer a letter'], (<é-ablaut> derivational), lx =<q'élqlys> in language, speech, in the throat, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syllable-loss, allomorph =élys 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!, (<é-ablaut> resultative), attested by Elders Group (11/9/77).

<q'áq'élqlys>, cts //C,á=q'á=q'al=é=ls=ö=//, LANG ['answering a letter'], (<R7-> continuous), phonology: reduplication, syllable-loss, allomorph of =ál:ls: syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, also <q'éyq'élqlys>, //C,á=A=á=q'al=é=ls=ö=//, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<q'élstexw>, caus //q'a=[A=á]=l=s=T-óx=ö=//, TVMO /give it back, bring it back, return s-th!/ , SOC, possibly =<é-ablaut> derivation or resultative, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<=exw> third person object), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming, EB example: <me q'élstexwes>, //mθ q'á=[A=á]=l=s=T-óx=ö=//, /'He brought it back./', attested by EB.

<q'élqstexw>, cts //C,í=q'o=[A=á]=l=s=T-óx=ö=//, TVMO ['bringing it back'], SOC, Elder's comment: "unsure of form", comment: perhaps <q'áq'élqstexw> in light of <q'áq'élqlys> answering a letter, (<=R4= usually> diminutive but here continuous??), phonology: reduplication, ablaut,
syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming.

<q’óxel>, possibly root /lq’á=x̱əl/, EZ /sucker fish, especially big sucker or elephant sucker, probably largescale sucker/1, [probably Catostomus macrocheilus], ASM [these fish often fasten onto other fish as parasites], <=xel> 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/1, see q’ó.

<q’óphet>, SOC ['crowding together'], see q’ép.

<q’óqe>y, ABDF ['be sick'], see q’ó:y ~ q’ó:y.

<q’óqe>yá:wtxw>, BLDG ['hospital'], see q’ó:y ~ q’ó:y.

<q’óqeystexw>, ABDF ['make s-o sick'], see q’ó:y ~ q’ó:y.

<q’óq’eyt>, HUNT [‘killing s-th’], see q’ó:y ~ q’ó:y.

<q’óq’eytse>, ABDF /‘be sick on the hand, (have) a sick hand, (have) a hurt hand/1, see q’ó:y ~ q’ó:y.

<q’óq’eyxel>, ABDF /‘be lame, (be) sick on the foot, (have) a sick foot, (have) a hurt foot/1, see q’ó:y ~ q’ó:y.

<q’ót>, DIR /‘put s-th with (something), add s-th (to something), include s-th/1, see q’ó.

<q’ótelt ~ q’ótòlt>, MC /‘put them together, (join them together)/1, see q’ó.

<q’ó:thet>, DIR /‘join, (include oneself purposely)/1, see q’ó.

<q’ó:w>, ABFC ['howling'], see q’á:w.

<q’ó:wel>, ABFC ['howling fast'], see q’á:w.

<q’ówem>, ABFC /‘howling (of a dog), crowing (of a rooster)/1, see q’á:w.

<q’ówet>, possibly root /lq’áwet/ or q’áwá[M2=][t or q’á[=’]wá//], MUS /‘a drum, small stick used to drum or beat time to songs in slahal game/1, PLAY, possibly <metathesis or <= = derivation, phonology: possible metathesis or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG, Elders Group (4/16/75), also /q’éwet/, /lq’áwet//=), attested by Elders Group (11/26/75), also /drumming/, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78), Salish cognate: Mainland Comox /q’ágəθ/ stick for beating rhythm; dancer’s staff B75prelim:44, Sechelt /q’éwa-t/ drumstick T77:18, Squamish /q’uatu/ drumstick K67:357, N. Straits dialects: Samish /q’áwet/ a drum, drumstick and /q’áwet’/ drumming G68:93 beside Saanich /q’áwet/ drumstick, stick for beating rhythm B74a:35 and Songish /q’áwet/ to drum, beat a drum M68:75.

<q’ówet>, possibly root /lq’áwet/ or q’áwá[M2=][t or q’áwá[=’]wá//=], MUS /‘to drum, a drum/1, 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’éwet>, /lq’áwet/ or q’a[wá[=’]wá//=], attested by Elders Group (3/72, 1/25/78).

<q’éwét>, pcs /lq’áwét=T//=, MUS ['drum for s-o']. (<== purposeful control transitive), phonology: possible metathesis or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (NP, EB, perhaps others 4/26/78); found in <q’éwétθox>, /lq’áwét=T-áx//=, l’He drummed for me/l, phonology: downstepping, attested by NP and perhaps others (in Elders Group 4/26/78).


<q'ewétltst>., bens //q'awet=ə=t⋅c=T=ll/, 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'ewetltsthóxes>. //q'awet=ə=t⋅c=T-áx-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'éw ~ q'ew.

<q'óxel>, CAN ['go around s-th in the water'], see q'éw ~ q'ew.

<q'óxesem>, EZ 'sucker fish, especially big sucker or elephant sucker, probably largescale sucker', ['probably Catostomus macrocheilus'], see under root q'o

<q'óxesem>, mds //q'áx=ə=m or q'í[A-á]=x=ə=m//, 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 HITT, see q'íx.

<q'óy>, bound root perhaps //q'áy// meaning unknown

<sq'óyes>, df //s=q'áy=ə=əs or s=q'í[=Á-a]=x=ə=əm//, 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 ~ sxóyeseqw>, df //s=q'áy=ə=əq* ~ s=ɔn=ə=əq"//, SPRD ['soft (down) feathers put in oiled hair for dancing'], for sq'óyeseqw but s=ɔnq():=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'óy ~ q'óy>, free root //q'áy ~ 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'óy>, //lə q'áyl/, //lHe/She/It died.//, literally '/third person past die/', attested by AC, ASM ['be dead'], <mōkw' q'óy>, //mōkʷ* q'áyl/, //l(They're) all dead!//, attested by AC, <le q'óy te sméyeth>. //lə q'áyl te s=méyəəl/, //'The animal is dead!//, attested by AC, <lulfu tu q'óy>, //lə=ə=uf tu q'áyl/, //'dying!//, literally '/third person past =already a little dead!/', attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), <lhséq' q'óy>, //lə=səq' q'áyl/, //l'half-dead!/ attested by EB, ASM ['be paralyzed'], <q'óy te lhqi'iw≥>, //lq'áy tə tə=q'i-ws/, //l'half of one's arm or body is paralyzed, had a stroke!//, attested by Elders Group (9/24/75).

<q'eyléwx>, ncs //q'oy=l-ə[=´]x=ll/, 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'eyléwes te sméyeth>. //lə q'øy=l-ə[=´]x=ll te s=méyəəll/, //He killed the animal!//, literally '/third person past he (accidentally) kills s-th the animal!/', attested by AC.

<q'óyxt>, pcs //q'áy=T=ll/, 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=ll/, HUNT ['killing s-th'], FSH, SOC, (<=R1-> continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <q'óq'eyetes te wiyiwiyáya>. //lq'á-[C-ə]-y=T-ə=əx=əy=C, CəC=əyəl/, //They are killing flies.//, attested by AC.

<q'óythet>, pcs //q'áy=T=əll/, SOC ['kill oneself'], (=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (=et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <wetló'o le q'óythet>.>
q'óq'ey, strs /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y]j/l/, ABDF ['be dead'], (=<s> static), (=<R1> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, example: <sq'óq'ey te sméyeth.>, /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y]j τ=sq=pé, 'The animal is dead.', attested by EB, <sq'óq'ey te pús í kw'e xálah., /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y]j τ=pús ë l=d T x=T]j/, '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 /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y]j/l/, ABDF ['be sick'], literally probably /'dying/', (<=R1> conservative 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'óq'ey.>, //q=q[á]=C,θ=y]j/l/, /'He's sick.'/, attested by BJ (12/5/64), <q'óq'ey te sméyeth.>, /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y]j τ=sq=pé, 'The animal is sick.',' attested by EB; found in <q'óq'eytsel.>, /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y]j/l/, 'I'm sick.', attested by Deming, also <q'óq'eychel.>, /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y]j/l/, 'You folks are sick.', attested by EB, <q'óq'eychel.>, /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y]j/l/, 'We're sick.', attested by EB, <q'óq'eychexw.>, /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y]j-c-εxll, 'You're sick.', attested by EB, example: <q'óq'ey (theló, yethá, teló, tútl'o).>, /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y]j/l, (éθ=ě lá, y=ć=ě, t=ě lá), /'She is, They are, He is, He is) sick.'/, Elder's comment: "teló means the same thing as tútl'o he", attested by EB, <tu q'óq'eytsel.>, /tu q[á]=C,θ=y]j-c-εll, /'I'm a little sick.'/, attested by Deming (1/18/79); found in <q'óq'eychelcha.>, /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y]j-c-εll, /'I will be sick.'/, attested by EB, <q'óq'eychexwcha.>, /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y-c-εxll-cll, /'You will be sick.'/, attested by EB, <q'óq'eycha.>, /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y]j-cll, /'He/she/it will be sick.'/, example: <li<chlchexw, i<chlchexw q'óq'ey.>, /li<4-c-εx*, 7i<4-c-εx*] q[á]=C,θ=y]j/l, /'You were sick.'/, attested by EB, <li<chlchel q'óq'ey.>, /li<4-c-εl, 7i<4-cεl] q[á]=C,θ=y]j/l, /'I was sick.'/, attested by EB, <li<chlchep q'óq'ey.>, /li<4-c-εp q[á]=C,θ=y]j/l, /'We were sick.'/, attested by EB, <li<chlchet q'óq'ey.>, /li<4-c-εt q[á]=C,θ=y]j/l, /'We were sick.'/, attested by EB, <li<cheth q'óq'ey yethá.>, /li<4-q[á]=C,θ=y]j y=ć=ěll, /'They were sick.'/, attested by EB, <li<lh q'óq'ey thul'í-o.>, /li<4, 7i<4] q[á]=C,θ=y]j c=ě=ć=ě ll, /'She was sick.'/, attested by EB, <li<lh, lh] q'óq'ey tútl'o.>, /li<4, 7i<4] q[á]=C,θ=y]j τ=ě=ć=ě ll, /'He was sick.'/, attested by EB (2/11/76).


q'óq'eystexw, caus /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y]s-T-ex*ll, ABDF ['make s-o sick'], EFAM, (<=st> causative control transitive), (<-exw third person object), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <me q'óq'eystoxes yethá.>, /ln q[á]=C,θ=y]s-T-ax* -εs y=ć=ěll/, /'Those people make me sick.'/, literally /'come to/start to they make me sick they/those plural/', attested by EB.

q'óq'eytse, ds /ls=q[á]=C,θ=y]c-εsll, ABDF /'(be) sick on the hand, (have) a sick hand, (have) a hurt hand, lx =t=éses on the hand, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC.
\[ q'\text{oq}'\text{ey}x]\text{el} >, ds \( /q'\text{á}=[C,\emptyset=]y=x^{\emptyset}/l, \text{ABDF} /'\text{be lane, (be) sick on the foot, (have) a sick foot, (have) a hurt foot}/l, \text{lex} \text{<\text{xe}l} \text{on the foot}, \text{phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjunctive verb, attested by AC}, \text{other sources: H-T } \text{<kakaHyi> (macron over first a) lane (lit. sore foot), example: } \text{<skw'áy kw'es ímexs}, q'\text{oq}'\text{ey}xel> >, \text{<s=k"éy k"-as ?ím=ex}-\text{s q'á=[C,\emptyset=]y=x^{\emptyset}/l, /'\text{He can't walk, he's lame}/., attested by AC.}

\[ q'\text{oq}'\text{ey}â:\text{wt}xw >, \text{ds} \( /q'\text{á}=[C,\emptyset=]y=\text{é-w}txl'/l, \text{BLDG} [/'\text{hospital}], \text{ABDF, lex } \text{<\text{á}wt}xw \text{~ =áwt}xw > \text{house, building}, \text{phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.}

\[ q'\text{éy}q'\text{ey} >, \text{chs} \( /q'\text{o}[=\text{A}-\text{i=}]=\text{C,\emptyset}/l, \text{durs, ABDF} /'\text{be always sickly}', (\text{-a:ablaut (realized after q' as éy)}) \text{duration}, (\text{=R2 characteristic}), \text{phonology: é:y-yablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjunctive verb, attested by BHTTC.}

\[ q'\text{oy}âtl'\text{ive} >, \text{df} \( /q'\text{ay}â=\text{iy}/l, \text{EZ} /\text{snail, slug}/l, [\text{probably most members of the class Gastropoda; also Limax maximus and Arion aster}], \text{root meaning unknown, lex } \text{<\text{yi}a} \text{affectionate diminutive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), EB (11/27/75), other sources: JH /q'á-yeé'íyé/snail, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'iyâé'an snail (pertains to most Gastropoda) but not Squamish /\text{H}ix^\emptyset\text{\emptyset}/ slug (probably Limax maximus or Arion aster) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:110, W73:239, K67:331, and not Squamish /w'q'áq'/ snail W73:240, K67:377, Lushootseed /q'âyâé'\emptysetd slug, snail H76:397, Songish dial. of N. Straits /q'eyâé'\emptysetn snail M68:76, Samish dial. of N. Straits (VU) /q'\emptysetyâé'\emptysetn snail G86:69.}

\[ q'\text{oy}éx ~ q'\text{ey}éx >, \text{WATR} [/'\text{whirlpool}], \text{see q'ey ~ q'i.}

\[ q'\text{oy}éx\text{em} >, \text{WATR} [/'\text{whirlpool that suddenly starts from level water'}], \text{see q'ey ~ q'i.}

\[ q'\text{oy}éyets or q'\text{oyi}ts >, \text{df} \( /q'\text{ay}=\text{i=}-'=]=\text{C,\emptyset}/l \text{or more likely } /q'\text{ay}=\text{i-c}/l \text{or } /q'\text{êy}=\text{i-c}, \text{EZ } /\text{elk, Roosevelt elk, perhaps also (introduced) Rocky Mountain elk'}], [/'\text{Cervus canadensis roosevelti, perhaps also Cervus canadensis nelsoni}'], \text{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, } "\text{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 ...}"", \text{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'oyi: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;}, \text{according to Cowan and Guiget 1965, } "\text{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.}" \text{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'\text{ey ~ q'i} \text{knotted, tied, wound around or possibly root } q'\text{oy} > \text{as in } s=q'\text{oy}=e\text{ down feathers, lex } \text{<\text{it} > ~ \text{=ets} ~ =\text{e\text{w}its} > \text{on the back, possibly } s=\text{ly} \text{~ =\text{áy} covering, back, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72, 9/1/76), other sources: ES /q'\text{ay}éy\text{é} c\text{\emptyset}/ elk, H-T \text{<kaiyéEtc> (macron on e) elk (Cervus canadensis), JH /q'\text{é}yí-c/ elk, Salish cognate: Squamish /q'\text{í}í\text{\emptyset}/ elk possibly with root /q'íi1/ knotted, tied, wound around (Squamish /=?\text{\\emptyset} back) W73:90, K67:359, 120, Sechelt /q'\text{ý}í\text{\emptyset}/ elk, moose T77:9, Mainland Comox /q'\text{i}tí\text{\emptyset}/ moose (elk unknown) B75prelim:9, Saanich dial. of N. Straits /q'\text{ý}í\text{\emptyset}/ elk (vs. /k''\text{ý}\emptyset\text{\emptyset}/ moose) B74a:9, Samish dial. of N. Straits (VU) /q'\text{ý}í\text{\emptyset}/ elk (vs. possibly /k''\text{wíi}\text{\emptyset} ~ k''\text{\i\text{\emptyset}}el/ moose perhaps from Cowichan) G86:66, (contrast Lushootseed /k''\text{ag} =\text{\emptysetd/ elk, Big Dipper H76:241 and note that all cognates of this word also have the lexical suffix for back}, also } /\text{moose}'}, \text{attested by EP and EB.}
(BHTTC 8/23/76), AK (11/21/72 tape), BHTTC (8/31/76 less sure), example: <q'éx te q'ayiyets.>, /qâx to q'ay=ly=Êcl/, (/There's] lots of elk.], attested by AC.)

<Q'oyiyets ~ Q'oyí:ts>, df /q'ay=ly=ê=Êcl/, 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 /kâg=Êd/ elk, Big Dipper H76:241.

<Q'oyiyets ~ Q'oyíyets>, df /q'ay=ly=ê=Êcl/, 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'o:lyets:ôllh>, dmn /q'ay=ly=ê=Êcl/, EZ /'baby elk, (young elk)'/, lx <ê:ôllh> young, offspring, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<q'o:lyets:ôllh>, EZ /'baby elk, (young elk)'/, see q'o:lyets or q'oyí:ts.

<Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyí:ts>, WETH /'Big Dipper, (the Elk)/, see q'o:lyets or q'oyí:ts.

<Q'oyíyets ~ Q'oyíyets>, PLN ['elk (or) moose turned to stone in the Fraser River by Hill's Bar'], see q'o:lyets or q'oyí:ts.

<q'ó:yt>, HUNT ['kill s-th (purposely)'], see q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

<q'ó:yeth>, 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'pé:th>, SOC /'crowd together, gather together, people gather'/, see q'ép.

<q'sém>, df /q'ës=êm or q'ës=ê=ÊM2=êMm/, 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'ës/ get tired (waiting) as in /q'ës-íws/ get tired waiting, get impatient and /q'ës-íñ/ get tired feet W73:269, K67:355.

<q'sí:ltel>, WV /'woven headband of packstrap, tumpline'/, see q'ëy ~ q'i.

<q'ú:á:m>, df /q'ë=ÊM2=ëm or q'ë=ê=ÊM2=êMm/, EFAM ['(have a) short memory'], ABDF, root <q'th or q'á:th or q'íth> short, not quite reaching, insufficient, possibly <metathesis> non-continuative? or á:-ablaut> derivational or durative, lx <Êem 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'ëcl short, insufficient as in /Êëqs-q'ëq'ícl/ insufficient and /(Êës-q'ë-á:mn/) too short, not quite reaching K69:81-82.

<sq'thà:m>, stvi /sq'ë=êm/, ECON ['be short (of money or other things)'], SOC, EFAM, (<s=> static), phonology: downshifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB,
example: <tsel sq'ðà:m.>, //c-øl s=q’è=έ-m//, "I'm short (of money) [or other things].".

<q’iq’ethá:m or q’eyq’ethá:m>, df //C,i=q’è=έ-m or C,i=q’è=M1=έ-m or q’i=C,è=έ-m//, EFAM ['be short (in memory)'], ABDF, possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly <=R1=> resultative or
continuous 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’i=C,è=έ-m t-é7 tél=mél//, "Your memory is short.'", literally /'it is short (in memory) your mind'/.

<q’thá:mtém>, df //q’è=έ-m=tmé//, 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:mtsês>, df //q’è=έ-m=ćés//, ABDF ['can’t reach (with hand)'], lx <=tsez> on the hand, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<sq’thá:mtsês>, stvi //s=q’è=έ-m=ćés//, ABDF ['can’t reach'], (<=s=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (4/27/76), example: <sq’thá:mtsês tútł’ò.>, //s=q’è=έ-m=ćés t=ú=tú’áll, /'He can’t reach.'; found in <sq’thá:mtsês tèsê//, //s=q’è=έ-m=ćés-t-éll//, /'I can’t reach.'.

<q’thá:mtém>, EFAM /'(be) absent-minded, forgetful'/, see q’thá:m.

<q’thá:mtsês>, 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 //qʷá//, DESC ['get a hole'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <le qwá te "tire.">, //lə qʷá tə tə ríl//, [lə qʷá tə tāyəɬ], 'The tire got a hole.'/. Compare with <sqweqwá ta "tire."->. There’s a hole in your tire., attested by AC.

<qwá>, dnom //l=ə=qʷá//=, WATR 'tributary, small creek that goes into a bigger river!', (<s=> nominalizer), literally 'opening, outlet, hole, (tributary)', syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG, JS.

<Qwá>, ds //l=ə=qʷá//=, PLN 'Skwah village, now Skwah Reserve, also known as Wellington Reserve/', ASM ['at the end of Wellington Avenue just outside of Chiliwack'], 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 (lst ed.):23.

<sqweqwá>, dnom //l=ə=qʷá//=, 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.">, //l=ə=qʷá tə tə ríl//, 'There’s a hole in your tire.'/, attested by AC, <osese kwétslexwes te sqweqwá li te smált.,>, //ʔa-s-ə-ʔu kʷ=ec=i-əx=əs te s=ə=qʷá li te sməlt/, 'Then he saw the hole in the mountain./', semantic environment ['it was a cave'], usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC, <sqweqwá tel skwówes.,>, //l=ə=qʷá tə l= kʷ=əwəs/, '(There’s) a hole in my pail./', attested by AC, <tl'áqt sqweqwá>, //ʔə ^qt s=ə=qʷá//=, 'long hole', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <te stl'eqtí:ms te sqweqwá>, //ʔə s=ə ^qt=tə-m-ə te s=ə=qʷá//=, '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:s ~ shxqwweqwái:ls>, dnom //l=ə=qʷá=ə=ə(=s)//, TOOL 'bore 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).

<Qwá:la>, ds //l=ə=qʷá//=, 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 Chiliwack, 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 //l=ə=qʷá holəl/, 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 (lst ed.):23, Wells 1966.

<sqwahíwel>, ds //l=ə=qʷá//=, LAND 'hole (in roof, tunnel, pants, mountain, at bottom of some lakes), tunnel', DESC, stem //l=ə=qʷá hole ~ =əqwehá go through/, lx <əiwel> 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).

<sqwehiwel>, <s=s>qwehíwel /, 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=hiwel tunnell/, 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.

<sqweqwehiwel>, <s=s>qweqwehíwel /, 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 holel/, (<s=R5=> diminutive plural), possibly <e=ablaut> derivational or durative, lx <<=wel on the inside, phonology: reduplication, epenthetic h, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77), source: place names reference file #300.

<sqwelíqwehiwel ~ Sqwelíqwehiwèl>, <s=s>qwelíqwéhíwel /, 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 Sxwóxwýxwey mask to Lhilheltálets'], (<s=>) nominalizer, R5= diminutive plural, (<s=el=> plural), possibly <e=ablaut> derivational or durative, lx <<=wel 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.

<sqwá:lats>, <s=s>qá:lats /, DESC /'hole in the bottom (of bucket, etc.)/', (<s=>) nominalizer or stative, lx <<=ets =~ =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>, <s=s>qwá:p /, 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 holell/, lx <<=áp> in the dirt, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (1973), source: place names reference file #275.

<qwá:l>, <s=s>qwá:l /, DESC '/make a hole in s-th, drill a hole in s-th/',' (<s=t=> purposeful control transitive verb), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<qwáth>, bound derived stem /s=qá:th/ hole in the mouth, entry also under stem <qewath>

<sqewáth>, <s=s>qewáth /, EZ l'(larger) rabbit: snowshoe or varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced)l, ['Lepus americanus cascadiensis 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

<sqwiqweyôthel>, 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(=)xáx/ll, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape).
<sqiqewóthel>, mnn //s=C,i=q sw=áøl or s=C,i=q=áøl//, EZ /big rabbit, older rabbit, big/older snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also big/older eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced)/, ['Lepus americanus cascadensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now probably also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi'], (ses> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), possibly root sqwá hole, lx =óthel in the mouth. phonology: reduplication, consonant merger, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Adeline Lorenzozet (Elders Group 3/1/72), compare with sqwíqewóthelêythin nominal, big rabbit, older rabbit.

<sqiqewótêlêytheyl>, ds //C,i=áq e=áøl=á-yøl//, ABDF /'cleft palate, harelip/', literally /rabbit on the lip/jaw/, stem /sqiqewótêlêytheyl/, lx =óthel on the lip, on the jaw. phonology: reduplication, delabialization, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76).

<sqiqewáth>, mnn //s=C,i=q=áøl//, EZ /rabbit: snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced), (baby rabbit, small rabbit or hare) /Elders Group/)l, ['Lepus americanus cascadensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now prob. also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi'], ASM ['rabbits were eaten and their fur used for blankets and baby shoes'], (ses> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), probably root sqwá hole, probably =éth 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 /sqiqewêl/ rabbit, H-T /skêkuwâts/ (macron over u, uumlaut over a) rabbit ('jack') (Lepus americanus washingtoni).

<qwa> bound derived stem or qéw possible root //qéw//, meaning unknown, or more likely root qwa //q=ë/ have a hole, same entry under qew

<sqíqwéqs>, df //s=áq sw=áqs/ perhaps from /s=q[-metathesis of vowel and labialization]e=áqs/ 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'], (ses> nominal), root meaning unknown, lx =éqs on the nose, point, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also skéweqs, //s=q[=K=]sw=áqs//, (ses=K or fronting= diminutive), attested by AC, SP and others, dialects: Chill., Tait, other sources: JH /sqáwáqs/ raven, H-T /skêkuwâts/ (macron over u, uumlaut over a) rabbit ('jack') (Lepus americanus washingtoni).

<skwówêls>, df //s=k áw=áls/ or //s-q[-K-]á=á=al=á=els//, N ['Raven'], (ses> 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 sqqéweqs (sqwa) as in 'rabbit' above or sqew> (compare skéweqs above), syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: name in story.

<qwehá>, possibly root //q=êhê or q=q=ê(h)=ê//, TVMO ['go through'], possibly root qwa 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).

<Sqwehå>, ds //s=q=ê(h)=ê=ê M2//, PLN /Skawah village, now Skawah 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 Squá", (ss= 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’/l/, literally /opening, outlet, hole/, attested by Elders Group (7/20/77), CT (1973), AC (1973), source: Wells 1965 (lst ed.):23.

<sqwéhá:liya>, df //s=q*ó=q=(h)élíyé/ll/, ANAH ['pierced ear'], SOC, (ss= static or nominalizer?), root <qwá> get a hole, lx <á(rå):lia> on the ear, phonology: epenthetic h, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb prob., poss. nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<qwhéylém ~ qwahí:lém>, mds //s=C í=q, DF //s=q, source: place names reference file #85, also < <hollow/hole><hollow/hole> >, lx <(h)áls or q e>, df //s=q, intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<qwhóhóls> (or perhaps) qwehóls, df //lq*ó=q=(h)élíyé/ll/, 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 <ó-ablaut> continuative or derivational, lx <óls> spherical object, phonology: vowel-reduction or rare ð-ablaut, epenthetic h, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<Qwóhóls>, ds //lq*ó=q=(h)élíyé/ll/, PLN probably /Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach Creek or Hicks Creek (creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK])/, literally /come out into the open/, phonology: vowel-reduction or rare ð-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/, also by AK (8/30/77).

<sqwecqwewáth>, dmpn //s=C,=q*ó=q=(w=)=q=[M=2]=ë/ll/, EZ ['bunch of rabbits'], (ss= nominalizer, R5= diminutive plural), lx <w=meaning unknown, <ëth> in the mouth, edge, possibly metathesis derivational, phonology: reduplication, possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<sqwíqwóthel>, ds //s=C,=q*ó=q=[M=1]=ë/ll/, EZ /'jackrabbit, also big or older rabbit (snowshoe/varying hare)/, ['Lepus townsendi, also big or older Lepus americanus cascadensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now probably also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi'], (ss= nominalizer, R4= diminutive used here as augmentative), root <qwá> get hole, lx <ëyóthel> 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 <sqiqwóthel>, //s=C,=qaw=áëë/ll/, also by AL (Elders Group 3/1/72), also <skwikweyóthel?>, //s=C,=q*[=K]*=ëyáëë/ll/, attested by IHTTC (7/26/77).

<sqwóqwóthyóthel>, df //s=q*ë=AaC,=q=[T=áyëë/ll/, ABFC ['(have the) mouth round and open with rounded lips'], (ss= static), (ó-ablaut plus =R1=) continuative), (=t= purposeful control transitive), lx <ëthyel> in the lips, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77).

<sheqwe’alá>, dnom //s=t=q*ó=q=ë/ll/, CLO ['pocket'], (ss= nominalizer), lx <álá> container of, comment: root form and meaning unclear, possibly same as in <sqa’i:wél> (be) hollow' (which has ss= static, root <qwá’(>) hole, lx <ível ~ =ívé/ll> on the inside, in the bottom), possibly lx <íh(e)=> use, extract, extract a portion of, i.e. lit. perhaps container of thing extracted from a hollow/hole to extract from something hollow, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<qwa’héylém ~ qwa’hí:lém>, ABFC ['crawl through (like through a fence)'], see qwá.

<qwá:l>, free root //q*ë/ll/, 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 /qæwəl/ (Cw /qˈæwəl/, Ms /qˈæyl/) say (speak), JH /qˈæwl/ to speak, contrast <qwà:llha> mosquito; found in <qwà:llha>, //qˈæwl/, 'He speaks.', attested by AC, <qwà:llha>, //qˈæwl//, 'Talk, Speak.', attested by AC, example: <le qwà:ll>., //lə qˈæwl//, 'He talked., He spoke., He gave a speech.', attested by AC, <skwˈayə kwə:l-ll>, /lə=kwəl-ll-s/…

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The raven is talking

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The chief makes a speech, The chief talks.'.

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.

The frog croaks., <lw> /tə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/ /ˈlə=iwəl/, 'The frog croaks., The frog talks.', attested by Elders Group.
unless sometimes or always), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, CT and HT, example: <lheq qwóqwel li te sq'eq'ip>, //lheq q'è[=AÁC,e-]li te to s=q'è=1C,eÀA=1[l]p/l, /speaker at a gathering/), attested by CT and HT.

<qwéqwà:l>, durs //lC,e=q'è=1[l], LANG /talking, (giving a speech)/, (tense/deceased'/, attested by EB, c|/phonology: high-pitch intonation on article, attested by JL.

<sqwà:l>, dnom //s=q'è=1[l], LANG /word, words/!, LANG /subject, (topic)/!, semantic environment [:to change s-th], (sem=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, AC, Elders Group, Deming, ASM /word(s)/, example: <eyèm sqwà:l>, //lë=ì=e[=AÁC,1]=q'è=1[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' squyávél:helh>, //s=q'è=1[l]-s t-ë[=AÁC,e]-ë[=AÁC,1]-ë//, /words of your ancestors/!, literally /words of your ancestors/!

<qwélqwel>, chrs //q'=è[l]=C,eÁC,1//, durs?, LANG /to tell something (news), talking something over (one at a time)/, (ablaut> durative? or conditioned automatically before =R2), (ablaut> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, example: <qwélqwel á:htelh>, //q'=è[l]=C,eÁC,1?=+=ot/l, /They are talking something over (one at a time)/, attested by AD (12/7/79).

<sqwélqwel>, dnom //s=q'è[l]=C,1=eÁC,1//, LANG /news, a true story, what was told, message/!, (nom=> nominalizer), stem //sqwélqwel talk over, tell news/!, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, EB, AD, example: <èy sqwélqwel>, //lëy s=q'è[l]=C,1=eÁC,1, /good news/!, attested by Elders Group, <qél sqwélqwel>, //qèl s=q'è[l]=C,1=eÁC,1, /bad news/!, attested by Elders Group, <tsél kéwil T te s=q'è[l]=C,1=eÁC,1, /I've got news.'/, attested by AD, <welh xwe'í te sqwélqwel>, //welh xwe'í te s=q'è[l]=C,1=eÁC,1, /The news is already here. (get here, arrive)/, attested by Elders Group, <xwe'í te sqwélqwel>, //xwe'í te s=q'è[l]=C,1=eÁC,1, /The news has come/!, attested by EB, <tsél tí'o sqwélqwels yútl'ómem swóweles kwses kw'íyómét qa skw'íy kw'es kw'íys wélolets'á:s e kw'íe thekw'íét,>, //lë-a-s=ê-s=ê=a s=q'è[l]=C,1=eÁC,1 te=ê[l]=ê[m] s=wí[C,AÁ]=wáles k's=s=ês yí=î=ê[=AÁC,1]=lmát që s=k'èy k'í=s=s k'íy-s we-C,1=â=lec'ê-ês te k'í=eêk'è[e=ê ['-']T/l, /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 wasJust 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-ol/, usage: narrative of recent events after story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71).
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

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y′=u=¨a=l=\@=m//, 'So that's what they told.'!, usage: narrative of recent events after story of the Flood, attested by AC.

<sqwelqweláwtxw>, ds /l/s=q=*\[=A\@=\]=l=C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=\@=twxw//, LANG /'language room, language house, (news room)/, literally /news room, what is told room/!, lx <=\@awtxw> room, building, house, syntactic analysis: nominal; word made up on request, attested by Elders Group (1/15/75).

<lexwsqwélqwel>, ds /l\a=x*=s=q=*\[=A\@=\]=l=C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]l\a=x=l, LANG ["tattletale"], SOC, EFAM, literally /one who always tells news/!, (\<lex\w=\s=> one who always), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, CT and HT.

<qwelqwelô:ythel>, df /C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\[=A\@=\]=\a=yèl*l//, [q*\[=A\@=\]=\[=A\@=\]=\a=yèl*l], LANG ["(be) talkative"], EFAM, literally probably /talking lots in the lips/jaw/!, (\<q\w=\l=l> plural), lx <=\l=ythel> in the lips, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qwelqwálem ~ qwelqwálem>, mlds /C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m//, plv, LANG /'grumble, grumbling, (muttering), (prob. also) mumbling/!, SOC, EFAM, literally probably /talking(ing) lots to oneself/!, (\<R\w3=> plural), (\<e3\w=\s=> 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 <qwélqwel:elemchexw..>, /C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m-c-\a=x\w=l//, /'You are grumbling/!', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <lachxw qwelqwálem.>, /l\e-c-x* C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m//, /'You're going to be grumbling/!', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <ecxw qwélqwa:lém?:>, /l\@-c-x* C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m//, /'Are you grumbling/?', syntactic comment: unusual interrogative suffix as root, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<qwólqwel>, plv /q*\[=A\@=\]l\a=x*=l\[=A\@=\]=C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m//, LANG /'talking together, all talking together, (telling news) [EB], warning (birds and other creatures do this) [Elders Group])/!, possibly /\o=ablaut> distributive or plural or continuous?, probably \<R\w3=> plural, phonology: rare \o=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 <qwú:lwel ~ qwó:lwel>, /C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m//, also /'warning (of birds, other creatures)/, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76), also <qwó:lwel>, /C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m//, SPRD /'speaking to a lot of people/at a gathering/!, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), also <qwú:lwel>, /C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m//, also /'warning (of birds, other creatures)/, attested by AC, example: <qwó:lwel :áiltel..>, /C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]l\[=A\@=\]=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m//, /'They are all talking together/!', attested by AD, <éwèchexw qwú:lwelxw..>, /\[=A\@=\]\e-c-x-x* C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m//, /'Don't you ever tell/!', attested by AC, <qwó:lwel te skéweqs..>, /C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m s=q=K\[=A\@=\]=\w=\@=m//, /'The raven is warning (a different cry from talking).'/, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<qwó:lwelwelte>, reps /C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]l\[=A\@=\]=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m//, pcs, plv, LANG /talking together, all talking at once (of a lot of people)/, (\<t\w=t> purposeful control transitivizer), (\<\e\w=l> reciprocal), phonology: \o=ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75), also <qwélwelwelte>, /C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]l\[=A\@=\]=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m or q*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m//, attested by EB (4/7/76), also <qwú:lwelwelte>, /C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m//, attested by AD (12/17/79), example: <qwú:lwelwelte áliltel..>, /C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m \l=\@=m/l/\l=\@=m//, /'They are all talking (at once, a lot of people)/', attested by AD.

<qwó:lwelwelm>, caus /C\[=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=A\@=\]C\[=A\@=\]=q=*\[=A\@=\]=\l=\@=m//, pass, SPRD /'being spoken to (of babies in
spirit dancing [new dancers])//l, <sT> causative control transitivizer, <-em> passive, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

```xml
<qwilqwelats ~ qwilqwelax(c)> dmv //C,=q*=l=|=M2=|=c//, LANG 'gossip about someone, talk about someone behind his back', EFAM, literally probably /'small talk on the back', (<R4=> diminutive), ix <sets ~ =its> 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 qwilqwelats>, //lány k*~s sx*=?ë-y-s k*~s C,=q*=l=|=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.

<qwilqwelats>, dmpv //C,=q*=l=|=M2=|=c//, [q*=áq=úléc], LANG ['to gossip'], EFAM, (<é-ablaut of i in reduplication> plural), phonology: ablaut, metathesis, length-loss, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC.

<qwilqwelatstem>, pcs //C,=q*=l=|=M2=|=c//, [q*=áq=úléc], LANG ['to gossip'], 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).

<qwelqwelésc>, pncs //q*=l=|=M2=|=c//, 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 <qwelqwelésc>, //q*=l=|=M2=|=c//, LANG, EFAM, (é-ablaut> derivational, metathesis derivational or non-continuative), (=t> purposeful control transitivizer), possibly <em> middle voice or possibly <em> passive, attested by EB (6/30/76), example: <lóey qwelqwelésc tawatét>, //lóey q*=l=|=M2=|=c//, LANG, EFAM, /'He's telling on somebody., attested by EB (6/30/76), comment: prompted, attested by EB.

<qwoqwelíwi>, pncs //C,=aq=ûl=|=M2=|=c//, LANG ['talking of something, (thinking)', literally /talking in the inside/], (o-ablaut plus =R1= continuous), ix <éwél ~ éwel> in the inside, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (6/19/79).

<swà:lewel ~ swà:lewel ~ swà:(a)lewel>, dnom //s=q*=l=|=awêl//, EFAM /'thoughts, feelings/', literally /words/talk in the inside,words/talk inside the head/, (<s=) nominalizer, ix <ewél ~ éwél> 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 =1 think, attested by AC, EB, Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/16/77, 5/19/76, etc.), AD, DF, Deming, other sources: ES /sk=áwêl/ think (consider), example: <xwe'ít ta swà:lewel?>, //x=a?=t-ë s=q*=l=|=awêl//, /'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'ít kw'a swà:lewel?>, //x=a?=t-ë k*~ë s=q*=l=|=awêl//, /'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 swà:lewel kws xwe'is wà:yæ:les?>, //li s=q*=l=|=awêl k*~ë s=x=a?=t-s wéy=êl=|=awêl//, /Do you think they will come tomorrow?/, attested by AC, <li a swà:lewel kw'es mes xwathálem wà:yæ:les?>,`
My feelings are hurt., I'm sorry.

"Do you think it will rain tomorrow?", attested by EB (12/19/75), "I agree., attested by Elders Group (5/19/76), DF (Elders Group 4/26/78), "I think I'll barbecue the salmon today.", attested by AC, "My mind is alright., attested by Elders Group (5/19/76), DF (Elders Group 4/26/78), "I agree.'t, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76), "I agree with you.'t, attested by Elders Group, "My feelings are hurt, sorry', attested by Deming, "My feelings are hurt., I'm sorry.'t, attested by Elders Group (3/17/72), others, also "My feelings are hurt., I'm sorry.'t, attested by Elders Group (2/16/76), "My mind is alright., attested by Elders Group (2/16/76), "I agree.'t, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76), "I agree with you.'t, attested by Elders Group, "I agree with you.'t, attested by Deming, "I'm sorry.'t, attested by Deming (5/3/79).

<qwélmét>, ics //q^e=[Aatisfaction]=m=st//, LANG /scold s-o, bawl s-o out/., EFAM, SOC, (é-ablaut) non-continuative or derivational, (=met) indirect effect control transitive/er, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qwóqwélmet>, cts //q^e=[Aatisfaction]=m=st//, LANG /scold s-o, bawl s-o out/., EFAM, SOC, Elders' comment: "does not mean to argue", (=é-ablaut plus -RI>) continuative, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB (3/8/76).

<qwélqwémét>, df //C?C^e=q^e=[Aatisfaction]=m=st//, LANG /to scold a child, (scold s-o (a child))/,
EFAM, SOC, literally possibly /talk to s-o many times/ (\(<\text{R3}>=\) 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 \(<\text{qwélqwelmet}>, \text{\slash}q^*\varepsilon[=\text{AÁ}=]=\text{C}_3\text{eC}_2=\text{máT}==\text{ll}, (\(<\text{R2}>\) characteristic, \(<=\text{met}>\) indirect effect control transitivizer), also /scold s-a/’, attested by IHTTC (9/14/77), example: \(<\text{qwélqwelmétés te stl’it’tqelh.}, \text{\slash}C_3\text{eC}_2=q^*\varepsilon[=\text{AÁ}=]=\text{máT}==\text{as} \text{t}=\text{C}_3\text{e}=\text{á}=\text{t}==\text{ll}, /He scolds a child. She scolds a child’s/, attested by EB, \(<\text{qwélqwelmétés twéátés.}>, \text{\slash}C_3\text{eC}_2=q^*\varepsilon[=\text{AÁ}=]=\text{máT}==\text{as} \text{t}=\text{w}=\text{t}=\text{e}=\text{as}=\text{ll}, /He scolds everybody./, attested by EB.

\(<\text{qwelythélem}>, \text{mdls} \text{\slash}q^*\varepsilon[=\text{áyê}=]=\text{í}=\text{t}=\text{m}==\text{ll}, \text{incs}, \text{TIME }/(\text{month beginning in }) \text{March}, ((\text{birds}) \text{ making music}/), literally /speak =on the lips/jaw =go/come/get/become =one’s own/, Elder’s comment: “it means (birds) making music”, lx \(<\text{=ôtél} = =\text{ó}:\text{ythel} >\text{ on the lips}, \text{lx }\text{\textless tél }\text{ device to, something to,} \text{phonology: consonant-loss of l before }=\text{tel}, \text{syntactic analysis: nominal,} \text{attested by Elders Group, AC, EB.}

\(<\text{qwolqwel qwelóyhythetel}>, \text{cpds} \text{\slash}q^*\varepsilon[=\text{áyê}=]=\text{C}_3\text{eC}_2=\text{Q^*}=\text{áyê}=\text{e}==\text{t}=\text{e}==\text{ll}, \text{LANG }([\text{maybe usable for } =\text{radio}]), \text{ACL, literally }/\text{device to talk on the lips}/, \text{lx }\text{\textless tél }\text{ device to,} \text{something to,} \text{phonology: vowel-reduction, consonant-loss of l before }=\text{tel}, \text{syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase,} \text{attested by Elders Group (6/17/77).}

\(<\text{ótl'tem qwelóyhythetel}>, \text{cpds} \text{\slash}q^*\varepsilon[=\text{áyê}=]=\text{q}==\text{em} \text{q}==\text{áyê}=\text{e}==\text{t}=\text{e}==\text{ll}, \text{LANG }([\text{accordion}]), \text{ACL, literally }/\text{squeezed on purpose musical instrument}/, (\(<\text{et}>\) purposeful control transitivizer, \(<=\text{em}>\) passive or \(<=\text{tem}>\) participle), \text{phonology: vowel-reduction, consonant-loss,} \text{syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase,} \text{attested by Elders Group.}

\(<\text{qwíqwélóyhythetel}>, \text{df }\text{\slash}C_1==\text{q}^*\varepsilon[=\text{áyê}=]=\text{t}=\text{e}==\text{ll}, \text{cts, MUS }[\text{playing a musical instrument}], (\text{irregular}), (\text{\textless R4=}\text{ continuous}), \text{phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, consonant-loss,} \text{syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,} \text{attested by AC (8/24/70).}

\(<\text{sqwelétel}>, \text{dnom }\text{\slash}q^*\varepsilon[=\text{á}=]=\text{t}=\text{e}==\text{ll}, \text{LANG }([\text{language}]), \text{literally }/\text{something/device to speak/talk}/, (\(<=\text{nominalizer}), (\text{\textless é-ablaut}>\text{ non-continuative or derivational}), \text{lx }\text{\textless tél }\text{ device to,} \text{device to,} \text{phonology: é-ablaut of root á,} \text{syntactic analysis: nominal,} \text{attested by Elders Group, AC, CT and HT, Salish cognate: Sechelt \text{\slash}=\text{á}=\text{l}=\text{t}=\text{e}=\text{n} \text{language} \text{Beaumont 1985:282,} \text{comment: apparently not reciprocal }=\text{tel }/=\text{T}=\text{e}=\text{l}==\text{ll} \text{since that is }=\text{t}=\text{e}=\text{l}==\text{ll} /=\text{T} \text{Musqueam but Musqueam and Sechelt example have }=\text{t}=\text{n}==\text{instrument,} \text{device and use the }=\text{t}=\text{n}==\text{form in cognate for their word for language,} \text{example: }\text{\textless =wésthoxt se sqwelétel.}, \text{\slash}\text{íw=\text{á}=\text{x}==\text{t}==\text{s}=\text{q}^*\varepsilon[=\text{á}=]=\text{t}=\text{e}==\text{ll}, /\text{Tell me your language.}, \text{syntactic comment: no subject pronoun with 2s possessive pronoun (your) means imperative second-person sg. is understood,} \text{attested by AC, }\text{\textless le xwel toti:tes té sqwelètels.}, \text{\slash}\text{\textless t}=\text{e}=\text{t}==\text{ll}, /\text{He’s still learning (his/her/their) language.}, \text{\textless t}=\text{e}=\text{l} \text{, attested by CT and HT.}

\(<\text{qwólétel}>, \text{rcps }\text{\slash}q^*\varepsilon[=\text{á}=]=\text{t}=\text{e}==\text{ll}, \text{LANG }[\text{argue, quarrel}], \text{EFAM, SOC, literally }/\text{talk purposefully to each other/}, (\text{\textless é-ablaut}>\text{ automatic replacement on root }=\text{a} \text{before }=\text{tel} \text{ reciprocal}, (\text{\textless et}>\text{ purposeful control transitivizer, }\text{\textless =él}>\text{ reciprocal (here derivational because the word means more than just talk to each other))}, \text{phonology: ablaut automatically conditioned,} \text{syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,} \text{attested by EB, Elders Group.}

\(<\text{qwelqwólétel}>, \text{plv }\text{\slash}C_1\text{eC}_2=q^*\varepsilon[=\text{á}=]=\text{t}=\text{e}==\text{ll}, \text{LANG }[\text{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*é-l//, EZ //mosquito, (also included as a type of "mosquito" is the cranefly), ['family Culicidae, also included as a type of "mosquito" is family Tipulidae'], phonology: forms a minimal pair regarding pitch-stress or tone with qwá: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*é-l/ mosquito, JH /k*él/ mosquito, example: <qéx ye qwá:l>, //qéx ye q*é-l//, /(There's) lots of mosquitoes', literally /'is lots the (human/animate plural) mosquito'/, attested by EB, also <qéx te qwá:l>, //qéx te q*é-l//, attested by AC.

<spelwálh qwá:l>, cpds //s=p|l=w=é| q*é-l//, EZ //cranefly, leatherjacket (immature cranefly)/, ['family Tipulidae'], literally /'last year mosquito', (sense= nominalizer), bound root //pel 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> cranefly.

<tl'áleqtxel qwá:l>, cpds //l*é|=l=é|=q=x*l q*é-l//, EZ //cranefly, leatherjacket (immature cranefly)/, ['family Tipulidae'], literally /'long on the legs mosquito', (<<le= plural), lx <<=xel on the leg, phonology: infixed plural, declarative nominal analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group (9/8/76), compare <spelwálh qwá:l> cranefly.

<Qwá!:>, ds //l*q*é-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!:>, ds //tem=q*é-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!:>, N 'name of a fierce old warrior from Sumas, an ancestor of the Commodore family', see qwá:l.

<qwá:l>., LANG /'make a speech, talk'/, see qwá:l.

<qwálxtem>, WETH ['got stormy with lots of fine snow in the air'], see qwélxel.

<qwá:m ~ qwám>, free root //q*é-m ~ q*éml/, 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 <next'éles lichen, sqwe liép> black tree lichen, and <q'its'iy multicolored moss that grew around Katie, B.C., compare <qwó:m/moss, l/q*ámml>, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming, also <qwó:m>, //l/q*ám/ml, dialects: Chill., attested by AC, also <qwóm>, //l/q*ám/ml, dialects: Chill. and Tait, attested by Elders Group, other sources: ES /q*ám and JH /q*ám/moss, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /q*ó jáb/moss (H76:414), Nooksack /q*ám/moss, Sechelt /q'ám/moss, lichen T77:12, Mainland Comox /q*ámml/ moss B75prelim:23, Thompson /q*ózmml/ moss B74c:16.

<qwomaléqep>, ds //q*am=élqep, SM ['have a mossy smell'], EB, lx <<=áleqep> 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*áz=C₁C₂=alsl/, 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 (lst ed.):15, source: place names reference file #264.

<qwemchó:ls>, ds //q*am=c=â'ls//, EB ['bog cranberry'], ['Vaccinium oxycoccus, Vaccinium oxycoccus quadrifolius'], 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, mólsem 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), other sources: ES //q*mc=â'ls/ cranberry.

<qwáqel>, df //q*ê=qêl or q*ê=qêl//, EB /sprouted up, sprouting up/, (to sprout from a root)l, possibly root /qwá/ get a hole or possibly root /qwáq/ meaning uncertain, probably /qel/ in the head or probably /ê/ 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 spíl:ls./, //lê=u+t mâ q*ê=(q(=)êl t-ê s=píl-s./, /'Your garden is sprouting up., Your plantings (all that grows underground) is sprouted up./, attested by AC, /*lulh me qwáqel te sqáweth./, //lê-u+t mâ q*ê=(q(=)êl t=s=qêw(=)êl//, /'The potatoes are sprouted up./, attested by AC.

<qwáselilê>, 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*êc=êT/!, 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*ê[-AáCê]-êc=êT/!, ABFC [belching], (/*ó-ablaut plus -R1-» continueative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qwá:y>, bound root //q*ê=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: tsqwá:y sts'óla, and sqwóqiyl sts'ólha.

<tsqwá:y>, stvi //c=q*êy//, LT /'be yellow, be green/!, ASM [the following color terms are used by AK before tsqwá:y to specify shades of the color: tsxwikw', tsxwikwekw', swxwikw', swxwikwekw', tsxwikwekw'el. tsqix, q*íqexel, tsqwíqwx, tws/wíqw'ëxwel, qwíqwx'ëxwel, t'íf'ël'sel, stl'í'l'sel, stl'í'l'sel, smeth'il, 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); sqwóqiyl 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'q'els 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, tsqwá:y TM (2/14/79): B10-O15 (inclusive), tsqwá:y Lawrence James (2/7/79): C0 (error), tsqwá:y EP (2/7/79) (Katzie dial.): B11, tsqwá:y NP (2/7/79): F16, F17, F18, B11, B12., tsqwá: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), tsqwá:y AK (1/24/79): B10, B11, B12, B13, C12, tsqwá:y EL (2/20/79): B10, B11, axwíl tsqwá:y 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 /cqʰá:y/ (CwMs /cqʰá:y/) green vs. /sʔéléelvé/ (CwMs /sʔél’éelvé/) yellow (/sʔéléelvé/, sʔéléelvé/ may be related to the Upriver Halkomelem /léléc’/ ‘(have) jaundice, bile trouble’ (perhaps with /s=/ ‘stative’ and /ʔs= ‘/continuative’?)), HJ /cqʰá:y/ green, H-T <skwai> green; yellow, chart by Rob McLaury, example: <tsqwá:y te (eíłe., spá’q’ems te th’ólth’iyelhp., hilálxw sch’ó:lha., p’alyíws te q’a:yelhp., sóxwel., qwe’óp.).> /ls=c=qʰ y to (ʔwíle, s=pʰq =om-s ʔe’él=C,ŁC₂-ʔfp, hil=Ỉlx” s=c ʔátq, p’él=yl=ıw-s te qʰ y(=)=ʔsp, såx”el, qʰʔąd)/, /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’ełxíwels te st’élém., sóxwel., st’só:lha., tl’ïkw’el., ts’esémelep., st’s’elhp.).> /ls=c=qʰ y to (qʰʔąd, s= c’ʔalx”=íwɛl-s ʔe’t’el(=)=ʔom, såx”el, s=c’ʔátq, c’ʔik”=ʔel, c’ʔass=ʔel(=)=ʔm=ʔɬqp, s=c’ʔąd)/, /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 (5/1/79) (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.).> /ls=c=qʰ y to (c=ʔel=[C,ʔ=]l c=qʰ y, (x”=)əwə=ʔs lɛp’=əx’=l, /’(It’s) very green, one does not eat it.’, attested by Deming (5/1/79, SJ esp.), <xwel tsqwá:y), /ls=xel c=qʰ y/l, /’still green/’, attested by Deming (5/1/79, SJ esp.), <tsqwá:y te qwíqwáylels., /ls=c=qʰ y to C,ʔíl=ʔs l=ʔs/l, /’The orange is yellow./’, attested by MP (Elders Group 5/16/79), <tsqwá:y te st’émlexws te sth’épeq.), /ls=c=qʰ y to s=t’elml=[M1=]lɛx”-s ʔe s=pɛɛ’=M2=ʔal/l, /’The medicine of the skunk (skunk’s spray) is yellow.’, attested by HT (Elders Group 5/16/79), <sts’ó:lha tsqwá:y), /l=Ł= c’áłɛ c=qʰ y/l, /’leaf green/’, attested by AK (8/18/87).

<tsqwá:y>, ds /ls=c=qʰ y/l, EB [’lemon (post-contact’), ’Citrus limon’], literally ’yellow ~ green’, (zero nominalizer), phonology: zero-derivation, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (2/1979).<tsqwá:yem>, df /ls=c=qʰ y=ənl, FOOD [’lemon extract’], (=em) place to get/have), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).<tsqwáyiws>, ds /ls=c=qʰ y=lswl, ANA [’yellow-bodied’], DESC, literally ’yellow on the body’, lx =ɛwɛs 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).<tsqwáyómx>, ds /ls=c=qʰ y=əmxwl, LT [’looks yellow or green, yellow/green-looking’], (<ts=> have, get, stative with colors), (=əmx) looks, -looking, in color), phonology: downstpping, updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.<qwáyel>, ince /qʰ y=əll, LT /’turn yellow, got yellow/’, ASM [’maybe lighter than qwáyewel (AD 6/19/79)] , (<e=) go, come, get, become), linguistic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, AC.<qwóyel>, cts /ls=c=qʰ=áy=əl/l, 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 qwáwéyel 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), (<élablaut 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 sótxësa, Lulh kwéqsə:mdaw yu:vá:mdaw kes:ma;swa:mdaw kes:me;swa:mdaw>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=t=əc=əs-yu\vaw=e1=əl m1=əls k\[=u\]-s=əs m1=q=l=ws=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 teóxs; lulh iyó:lem kw's lhu'tšet>., //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə ?ō-c; lə=ui+l=əm k\[-=e\]-s tʰc=əT/>. //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. 'The grass is turning yellow (already).'), attested by AC, (semological comment: (perhaps mistranslated, a better translation would be past tense and non-continuative)), <le, lulh qwóyel te swáyel>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. '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>, //l=ə=ui q\[-Aá\]-y=əl tə s=əx\[=k\]-el/. 'The grass is getting yellow.'), attested by AC, (semological comment: (perhaps mistranslated, a better translation would be past tense and non-continuative)),
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(=el ~ =íl 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 ~ qwíqwóyóls>, dnn //C,ί=q*έy=ά[=M2=]ls//, EB /'orange (fruit), especially mandarin orange (the fruit), also domestic orange, (also orange (color))/l, ['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 Sto:llo 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 =óls 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, tsqwíxw, tsqwíqwexwel, stlítl'esel'], (=R4= diminutive), (metathesis derivational), lx <óls=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 McLaury, 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].

<qwíqwóyóls sêq'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)

<qwíqwóyóls sêplíl>, 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'á'tets'em qwíqwóyóls>, 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'á'tets'em qwíqwóyóls kíks sêplíl>, 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'á'tets'em qwíqwóyóls sêq'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'á'tets'em qwíqwóyóls qas te t'á'tets'em tsqwáyqwóyóls sêq'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 qwíqwóyóls>, 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 qwíqwóyóls sêq'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)

<tsqwáyqwóyóls>, dnn //=g=q*έy=q*έy=ά[=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)
<tát’téts’em tsváyqwòyèls>, 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: <tát’téts’em qvíyqwòyèls qas te tát’téts’em tsváyqwòyèls sqe’óleq>, EB, FOOD lemon lime 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)

<qwilqwòyes>, dmpv //C,i=əl=\ ]=q”é[=Aâ=]y=əs/ll, LT [‘orange’], possibly EB, FOOD l’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/adjetival verb, dialects: Sumas/Matsqui, attested by AH, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<qwáyewel>, ds //q=ý=əw=ə/ll, 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=ý=u[=]w=ə/ll, EB [‘dandelion’], [‘Taraxacum officinale’], ASM [‘perhaps post-contact, AC did not know the Halq’enéylem name but said that the St6:l6 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 ~ qwíqwiy>, df //q”ý=C C  or q”[=A=]y=C C C C //, LT [‘copper’], probably root <qwá:y> yellow, green, possibly <é-ablaut or i-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”ý=C //, attested by Elders Group (3/72), (semological comment: elsewhere translated as metal from mines that resembles gold), Salish cognate: Musqueam /sq””=ő/ll/ copper quoted in K67:361.

<qwáyel>, LT /’turn yellow, got yellow’l, see qwá:y.

<qwáyewel>, LT [‘turning to real yellow’], see qwá:y.

<qwáylhecháls>, FOOD l’to stir (a liquid), stir (mixing ingredients)’l, see qwá:y.

<qwáyúwél>, EB [‘dandelion’], see qwá:y.

<qwaxyélechem>, ANAH [‘swivel one’s hips (as in the Hawaiian hula for ex.) (shake one’s bottom around)’], see qwá:y.

<qwá:yxy(e)t>, TVMO [‘(shake s-th)’], see qwá:y.

<qwá:yxhthet>, TVMO /’it shook (shakes itself), shaking, bobbing around’l, see qwá:y.

<qwexhiwíya>, df //q”[=A]=i=iy=C C or q”[=A]=i=iy=C C C C //, EZ /late fall Harrison River and Chehalis River sockeye salmon (last run, kind of red)’l, [‘late fall Harrison/Chehalis River run of Oncorhynchus nerka’], stem meaning unknown but possibly <qwá: > get a hole + <=ewîts ~ =îts ~ =îch ~ =eç> on the back, possibly <==w ~ =i:w ~ =e:w>, da //=E:w ~ =i:w ~ =e:w//, ANA /on the body, on top of itself/, rare variant of <==w: ~ =e:w on the body, (<=i=ya> 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).

<qwéhá>, TVMO [‘go through’], see qwá.

<qwélatse>, df //q”[=A]=]e=ç/ll, EB /fif 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 <=ṭes ~> =ạ́tes > 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 ~> qwél:és>, df /q̩'él-́s/ or q̩‘í(1)=él-́s q̩‘í[=Ạ=]=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=_=|
qwélqwélstəm>, SOC ['to squeal on someone'], see qwà:l.

qwélqwélés>, EFAM ['telling on s-o'], see qwà:l.

qwélqwélmt>, LANG /'to scold a child, (scold s-o (a child))/, see qwà:l.

qwélqwélô:ytel>, LANG [('be) talkative'], see qwà:l.

qwélqwélxel>, WETH /fog appearing on the water, (fine snow [AK])/, see qwélxel.

qwélqwélxel>, ANAH /'bushy hair on horses' legs (tufts like on Clydesdale breed), tufts of fur on horse's feet'/, see qwélxel.

qwélqwó:ltel>, LANG /'arguing, (everybody is) quarrelling'/, see qwà:l.

qwélxel>, FOOD /'to boil, make boil/, see qwó:l.

qwelsehtsthox>, FOOD ['boil it for me'], see qwó:ls.

qwélst>, FOOD ['boil s-th'], see qwó:ls.

qwélxómê>, WETH ['real fine snow'], see qwélxel.

qwélxel>, df //q\'ô=V=x(\'e)=l or q\'ôlx=x(\'e)=l or q\'ôlx=x(\'e)=l//, WETH /get fog on the water, (get steam of the ground)/, possibly root qwélxel > drift ashore or possibly root qwélxel > 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>, //m\'ô=q=x(\'e)=l//, /'get fog on the water'/, attested by EB, also /'get steam of the ground'), attested by DC.

qwélqwélxel>, df //C,\=eC=q\'ôl=x(\'e)=l or C,\=e=q\'ôl=x(\'e)=l//, 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 qwélqwélxel > tufts of fur [hair] on horse's feet from root qwil > hair not on the scalp.

qwélxómê > qwélxómê, df //q\'ô=V=x(\'e)=m=ô or q\'ôlx=x(\'e)=m=ô//, WETH ['real fine snow'], possibly <xel > precipitation; on the foot/feet, possibly <ômê > berry, phonology: syllable-loss of el before =ômê, possible vowel-reduction on root, voicing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by IHTTC (7/26/77).

qwélxómê > qwélxómê, dnom //s=q\'ô=V=x(\'e)=m=ô or s=q\'ôlx=x(\'e)=m=ô//, WETH /dry snow coming in (drifting), fine snow that leaks into a house'/, (s= nominalizer), lx <xel > precipitation, on the foot/feet, lx <ômê > berry, phonology: possible root vowel-reduction, possible syllable-loss, voicing, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/76, 4/16/75).

qwélxem>, df //s=q\'ô=V=x(\'e)=m or s=q\'ôlx=x(\'e)=m//, WETH ['dry snow (that can drift)'], (s= nominalizer), possibly <\=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).

qwálxem>, df //q\'ô[A\=e]=lx=x=\=om or q\'ô[A\=e]=lx=\=om//, WETH ['got stormy with lots of fine snow in the air'], possibly <\=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"əlx"/.

<qwelxw6:les>, df //q"əlx"=ələs//, ABDF [\{have\} one white eye, \{have a cataract on one eye\}], (\{s\} static or nominalizer), root meaning unknown, lx =ô:les on the eye, phonology: updrifting on final syllable, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group.

<qwélh>, free root //q"ə4//, 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'élh, spill, capsize 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).

<qwélhá:y>, ds //q"ət=əy//, 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"4:əl log, H-T kwEtlái: (umlaut over a) log (in the water) in contrast to H-T <ỳá:k (umlaut over a)/syëyeq') log (in the forest), also /plank (more than a log)/, attested by AC, also <qwélhà:y>, /q"ət=əy//, also /a snag/, phonology: downdrifting, attested by CT.

<qwégwelhi(y), dpmp //C, G[=Aε]=q"ət=əy//, EB ['lots of little pieces of driftwood'], WATR, (\{R4\} diminutive), (\{c-ablaut\} plural diminutive), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, vowel-reduction in suffix then vocalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<qwelyowyelh ~ qwelhliowyelh ~ qwelhlyúwelh>, ds //q"ət=əy=ôweə//, 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 <qwelyúwelh ~ qwelhliwyelh ~ qwelhyúwelh ~ qwelhlíwelh>, /q"ət=əy=ôweə//, attested by Elders Group, Maggie Pennier, JL, DM (12/4/64).

<qwélxel ~ qwelhíxel>, ds //q"ət=(ə)y=˘xəθ//, CLO ['shoe'], literally /drift ashore bark/covering/driftwood on the foot/, root <qwelh> drift ashore, lx =á:y =e=y =e=y =i> bark, covering, lx =xel on the foot, (\{c\} derivation), 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"4t=ən/ shoe W73:229, K67:360.

<qwélixélem ~ qwelhíxélem>, mds //q"ət=(ə)y=xə[=˘]=eθml/, CLO ['put on one's shoes'], (\{c\} derivation), (\{cem\} middle voice), phonology: zero-grade/vowel-loss then vocalization of y, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<qwélixélem ~ qwelhíxélem>, CLO ['put on one's shoes'], see qwélh.

<qwelyówelh ~ qwelhlyówelh ~ 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"əm soft//.

<sqwmá:y ~ sqwmá:y ~ sqwemáy>, ds //q"əm=əy//, 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 1860s; the word has since been applied to all breeds', literally /'something with soft wool/covering/', (s=> nominizer), 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 /s=q"əm=ý/ dog, example: <sá:ys te sqwmá:y>, /ls=s-y-s tə=s=q"əm=ý/yl, /'wool of the dog/l, attested by AC, <tát'eyeq te sqwmá:y>, /t'=[-C,ə]-yq' tə=s=q"əm=ý/yl, /'The dog is mad.'/, attested by AC, <tl'ó: tetha le á:ystexw tel sqwmá:y?;>, /l=e'á:a tə=të la ?ë-y=T-əx" tə-l s=q"əm=ý/yl, /Is that the one that was chasing my dog?/', attested by AC, <sta'á kw'e sqwmá:y>, /ls=t=eβë k"ə s=q"əm=ý/yl, /'like a dog/l, attested by AC, <ta sqwmá:y>, /lt-ə s=q"əm=ý/yl, /'your dog/l, attested by AC, <lós te sqwmá:y;>, /l=ás tə=s=q"əm=ý/yl, /'The dog is fat.'/, attested by AC, < Ø télúwe sqwmá:y;>, /l=ó tə=lúwə s=q"əm=ý/yl, /'Oh you dog./, attested by Elders Group.

Sqwemá:y (?), ds /ls=q"əm=ý/yl, 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.

Sqwíqwememeyò:llh, ds /ls=C,í=q"əm=ý/yl, EZ ['puppy'], (s=> nominizer, R4= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others.

Sqwíqwemeyò:llh, ds /ls=C,í=q"əm=ý/yl, EZ ['small puppy'], lx <-o:llh> young, offspring, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT.

Sqwéqwemay, dmpn /ls=C,í=Ax-q"əm=ý/yl, EZ /a lot of (small) dogs, puppies/', (s=> nominizer, R4= diminutive plural), lx <-tšes> on the hand, phonology: reduplication, perhaps ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76), IHTTC (7/8/77).

Qweqwemeytá:yə; ye, df //C,í=q"əm=ý=tə=æl|=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).

Sqwmá:yalqel, ds /ls=q"əm=ý=elqəll/, ANAA ['dog wool'], WV, ASM ['sometimes whitened with st'éwókw' 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.

Qweqwemeylith'e, df /ls=q"ə|=C,ə|=m=ý=æ=el=ë ε or C,ə=q"əm=ý=æ=el=ë €/], 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 <-ɪth'a> clothes, blanket, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (7/4/79).
<sqwemayáwtxw>, ds //s=q"em=ṣ=q=έwtxw笊, BLDG ['dog house'], EZ, lx <áwtxw> building, house, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <láléms te sqwemáy>, //lélém-s tə s=q"em=ṣ=q=éy, literally /house -his/her/its the dog/.

<qwemchíwet>, pcs /q"em=éw=éT/, ABFC ['hug s-o around'], probably root <qwem> soft, round?, possibly lx <ṭes> (on the) hand or more likely <éwits ~ éts ~ éich ~ éch> on the back, lx <éw> on the body, (<éet> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: consonant-loss of s on =ṭes or more likely vowel-loss on =éch ~ éich, consonant-loss of s on =éw, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78).

<qwénxel>, ds //q"ém=x=éll, EZ /'chipmunk, i.e., Northwestern chipmunk and Townsend chipmunk', ['Eutamias amoenaus felix, Eutamias amoenaus 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"ém=x=éll, 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 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).

<qwemchíwét>, ABFC ['hug s-o around'], see qwem.

<qwemchó:ls>, EB ['bog cranberry'], see qwà:m ~ qwám.

<qwémélép ~ qwemélēp>, df //q"émlép=éḷéḷl, EB /'cottonwood bark driftwood (it was used to carve toy canoes), cottonwood driftwood used for carving toy canoes', possibly root <qwém> soft, possibly <éḷéḷ> 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).


<Qwemqwémxwtses>, ANAH ['knuckles (all the joints of the hand and fingers')], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

<Qwemqwémxwxe̱l>, 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'i: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.

<Qwémxwxe̱l>, ANAH ['ankle (the lump part')], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

<Qweqwá:i>, LANG /'talking, (giving a speech)’, see qwá:i.

<Qweqwá:i ~ qwóqwá:/>, df /C,θ=q"ál~ or C,θ=q"élˌ/., FSH ['small float for nets (made from singed cedar')], possibly <R5> diminutive plural?, <él> get, come, become, go, possibly root <qwá> hole
or possibly root <qwapl> meaning uncertain, (semological comment: if the root is <qwap> 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 <qwelqwapl>, //C1eC2=q*ê=lt or C1eC2=q*ê=lt/l, 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).

<qwéqwéláts>, LANG ['to gossip'], see qwà:l.

<qwéqwélhí(y)], EB ['lots of little pieces of driftwood'], see qwélh.

<qweqwemelyith'ẽ>, WV ['dog wool fibre'], see qwem.

<Qweqwemeytá:ye], N ['Pussy Willow (name in stories')], see qwem.

<qweqweqgtí:mxel>, WETH /'(maybe) fine mist of fog or rain, ((perhaps) getting foggy [EB])'/, see qwétxm.

<Qweqwé'ópelhp>, PLN ['Kwakwawapilt village and reserve (Chilliwack Indian Reserve #6')], see qwe'óp.

<qwés>, possibly root //q*ê or q*ê[=Aê]=[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*ê[-M1]=iyel/ or q*ê[-M1]=iyel/ or q*ê=-iyel/, 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.>, //lê=m-c-êl q*ê[-M1]=iyel/, /'I'm going to throw a net into the water (to drift)')./., attested by Elders Group (5/16/79).

<qwsá:wiyel>, df //q*ê[-M1]=iyel/ or q*ê[-M1]=iyel/ or q*ê=iyel/, FSH ['set a net and drift with it'], (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), possibly <=ws> (on the) body or possibly <=aw> 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).

<qwsú:yel>, df //q*ê=s=iyel/ or q*ê=s=iyel/ or q*ê=iyel/, FSH ['drop a net into water'], possibly <=ws> (on the) body or possibly <=w> 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*ê=s=iyel/ or q*ê=s=iyel/ or q*ê=iyel/, 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*ê=s=M1=T or q*ê=s=T/ or q*ê=s=êT/l, 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 <qwsés> or qwés or qw(es) fall in the water, probably metathesis non-continuative, probably <=t> purposeful control transitivizer, phonology: probable metathesis or possible stressed transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AD, NP (4/11/80), example: <le qwsétés te sléxwelh.>, //le q*ê=s=M1=T[-e]s=t=ê=em, /'Someone launched a canoe.'/, attested by EB.

<qwsú:yel>, FSH ['drop a net into water'], see qwés.

<qwétxem>, mds //q*ôtx=x=em/ or //q*ôtx=x=em/, WETH /'getting foggy', possibly <=x(el) precipitation, (<=em>
middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming.

<sqwétxem>, dnom /s=qʷétxʷ=əml/, 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, /sqwétxʷəml/ fog, example: <li a sqwá:lewel kw'es qéx te sqwétxem way:elles?>, /li ʔe s=qʷétxʷ=əml kʷə-s qéx te s=qʷétxʷ=əml wəy=əml=səll/, /'Do you think there will be a lot of fog tomorrow?/, attested by AC, <qéx te sqwétxem.>, /sqwétxʷ=əml/ 'There's a lot of fog.', attested by AC (8/4/70), <shxwóxwel te sqwétxem.>, /s=xʷ=ə=əl te s=qʷétxʷ=əml/, /'The fog lifted.'/, attested by AD and NP (1/23/80).

<qweth>, bound root //qʷée// meaning unknown.

<sqwéthíles>, df //s=qʷéthíles=əml/, CAN 'l'cano with shovel-nose at both ends, same as t'elá:yl', (s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=em> intransitivizer, get, have, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, Deming.

<qwethíles>, df //s=qʷéthíles=əml/, 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).

<qwethíles>, FOOD ['long feast dish'], see qweth.

<qwéthʷ> or <qwéth>, probably bound root or stem //qʷée' or qwéth=ée'/, 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 characteristic action or description of the grouse & squirrel in some way, poss. onomatopoeic.

<qwéthʷ>, df //s=qʷéthʷ=əml/, 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 /skʷétc/ willow grouse (W73:124, K67:293) ~ /sqʷétc/ ruffed grouse (Bonasa umbellus) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:75, also <sqwéthʷ'qwéthʷ>., /s=qʷéthʷ=əCəC̾/., (s=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 <skwétes'kwétes'>., /s=kʷétC̾=CəC̾/., attested by Elders Group (6/4/75).

<shxwelítemelh sqwéthʷ>, df //s=xʷəlítəm=ət s=qʷéthʷ=əll/, (probably) EZ ['(ring-necked) pheasant'], ['Phasianus colchicus'], literally /White-man style/kind of ruffed grouse', (s=> stative, <=eh> style, kind), syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape).

<qwéthʷ′elh>, df //s=qʷéthʷ′=əll/, EZ ['Douglas squirrel'], ['Tamiasciurus douglasi mullipilosus'], (s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=eh> meaning unknown here unless child (that might make squirrel lit. grouse's child), Elder's comment: "qwóqwel líte sxixets; ówéta
tl'óqá:ys. (ME) They used to always talk in the bush; now there's no more.

Example: <Skwóya> Squirrel, also <qwéth'elh>, /lqʷé'elh/, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape).

<qwéxem>, bound root //lqʷéx(=)əm//, meaning uncertain

<sqwéxem>, dfl //lqʷéx(=)əm//, EZ /silver spring salmon that came up Harrison River and Chehalis Creek, (first spring salmon [Deming])/l', ['Oncorhynchus tshawytscha'], (sq= > nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <e=em> intransitivizer or middle voice, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also /first spring salmon/, attested by Deming (4/1/76).

<Qwiqwejem>, dmn //C,i=qʷéx(=)əm//, PLN ['Lake Errock'], (R4= > diminutive), ASM ['so named because many sqwéxem could be gotten there; sqwéxem is the origin of "Squawkum" in the "Squawkwkum 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 ~ qwileq>, ANA ['pubic hair'], see qwíl ~ qwel.

<qwe'íqw>, bound root //lqʷéiʔ= thin, scrawny//.

<qwe'íqws>, dfl //lqʷéiʔiʔ= (ə)ʔ//=, DESC ['thin (of tree or pole)'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<qwe'íqwepm>, dsl //lqʷéiʔiʔ=əpsəml//=, BPI /'(have a) small neck, (have a) scrawny neck/1, lx <e=em> on the neck, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group.

<qwe'íqweqs>, dsl //lqʷéiʔiʔ=əqs//=, DESC ['(have a) thin (point or nose)'], lx <e=eqs> on the point, on the nose, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<qwe'íqweqw>, dsl //lqʷéiʔiʔ=əq//=, DESC /be scrawny, be thin/, lx <e=eq> 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.>, //lqʷéiʔiʔ=əqʷ=əqʷʷ=əqʷʷ//=, /The tree is scrawny (or thin)./1, (semological comment: possibly referring to the branches (as its head hair)), attested by EB, <we'ólwe qwe'íqweqws ta (xwéylem, xéltel, pôlêl).>, //we=ʔ ál=we qʷéiʔiʔ=eqʷ//=, t-ε (xʷílem, x ál=tel, pôlíl), l', 'Your (rope, pen/pencil, pole) is too thin/narrow.', attested by JL (7/13/79).

<qwe'íqwepm>, BPI /'(have a) small neck, (have a) scrawny neck/1, see qwe'íqw.

<qwe'íqweqs>, DESC ['(have a) thin (point or nose)'], see qwe'íqw.

<qwe'íqweqv>, DESC /be scrawny, be thin/, see qwe'íqv.

<qwe'íqws>, DESC ['thin (of tree or pole)'], see qwe'íqw.

<qwe'óp>, free root //lqʷóp//=, 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 Kwawkawapilt 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 /qʷóp//= crabapple, example: <sepólte te qwe'óp>, //síʔ=áls= t= qʷóp//=, l'peel apples/1, attested by AC, <tsqwá:y te...
qwe'óp.>, //c=qʷyəqʷəʔápl/, '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 sqé'óleqw>. 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'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), example: <st'elt'elíqw qwe'óp sqe'óleqw>, 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'óp pelhp>, ds //qʷəʔá[eqʷəʔá]p=əʔp//, EB /'crabapple tree, domestic apple tree'/, [Pyrus fusca, Pyrus malus], lx <elhp> tree, (<eqʷəʔá[eqʷəʔá]p=əʔp//, /'small crabapple tree'/, attested by AC.

Qweqwe'ópelhp>, dmpn //C₁=i=Aə=qʷəʔáp=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 (lst 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 [ʔəwaéy] as the name for the slough, source: place names reference file #83.

Sqwe'óp (?), df //s=qʷəʔá[eqʷəʔá]p/?//, PLN ['Cheam Creek on north side below Ford Creek'], (ss=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown but prob. crabapple, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (lst ed.):13 gives <sqkwuh-AWP>.

qwíl ~ qwel>, bound root /qʷ'il - qʷəʔ any hair but that on the scalp//.

qwílows>, ds //qʷ'il=əw̓s ~ qʷ'il=ə̓ws//, ANA /'hair anywhere on the body (arms, legs, chest, underarms, etc.)/', lx <ə̓ws> on the body, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

sqwelqwilows ~ sqwelqwilows>, pln //s=C₁=əC₂=qʷ'il=ə̓w̓s//, ANA /'hair on the body'/, (ss=> nominalizer, R3= plural), lx <ə̓w̓s> =əw̓s =ə̓w̓s> on the body, phonology: reduplication, syllable-shrinking, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

sqwelqwilá:li:ya>, pln //s=C₁=əC₂=qʷ'il=ə̓l̕íyə̓l//, ANA /'hair in the ears'/, (ss=> nominalizer, R3= plural), lx <ə̓l̕íyə̓l> in the ear, phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

qwéyleq ~ qwíleq>, ds //qʷ'il=əqʷəʔá/?, ANA /'pubic hair', lx <eqʷ~əqʷ> on the penis, in the pubic region, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

qwillyéthel>, ds //qʷ'il=əyə[eqʷəʔá]=əʔəʔáə̓l//, ANA /'hair on the chin or jaw, beard, mustache'/, ASM ['rare with Stó:lō people who had a tendency toward sparse facial hair'], lx <əyə[eqʷəʔá]=ə̓yə[eqʷəʔá]l> on the chin, on the jaw, probably <'e> derivational, phonology: stress-shifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, DM (12/4/64), other sources: ES /qʷíliyə̓ə̓l/ beard,
mustache, H-T <kwelietsEl> (macron over both e's) hair of face, contrast JH /sx"qwif-ləs/ hair on the face.

<sqwelqwelxel>, pln //s=CəC₂=q"i=|Ã=|=q=əll/, ANA ['hair in the nose'], (//s=) nominalizer, R3= plural), possibly <é-ablaut> diminutive plural, lx <qsel> in the nose, phonology: ablaut, reduplicative, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<qwelqwelxel>, pln //C₆=q"i=|Ã=|=x'əll/, ANA /'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 <qwelxel> on the leg, on the foot, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (IHTTC 7/26/77), Elders Group, contrast <qwelqwelxel> fog appearing on the water, fine snow, small balls of snow on one's feet from root <qwelxel> get fog on the water.  

<sqwelip>, df //s=q"i|a|=M2=jp//, 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 study 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 sqwelip (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 <qwil> body or face hair, (metathesis derivational), lx <ep> in the dirt, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/21/76), EB, contrast <Thompson /wiʔé/ with the same meaning>.

<qwìlíɛthel>, ANA /'hair on the chin or jaw, beard, mustache'/, see qwil ~ qwel.

<qwîlôs>, ANA /'hair anywhere on the body (arms, legs, chest, underarms, etc.)/, see qwil ~ qwel.

<qwîqw>, probable root /q"iqʷ/, meaning uncertain but perhaps imitative (onomatopoeic), or poss. /qwêy-qwil/ yellow on top of head

<sqwîqw>, df //s=q"i=q"qʷ//, EZ /'hoary marmot, (also known as) "mountain groundhog", "groundhog", or "whistler", poss. also yellow-bellied marmot'/, ['Marmota caligata cascadensis', 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 white 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 <qwî(y)> from root <qwâ:y> yellow, green perhaps after the yellow-bellied marmot, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/11/72 tape, 2/5/75, 2/11/76, 9/1/76), AK and ME (11/21/72 tape), also <sqwîqw>, //s(=)q"i=q"qʷ//, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<qwîwêlats ~ qwîwêlə(:)c>, LANG /'gossip about someone, talk about someone behind his back'/, see qwâ:l.
<qwiqwelóyóthetel>, MUS ['playing a musical instrument'], see qwá:.

<qwiqwelh>, df //qʷiqʷə+= or qʷɛ=[Aɨ=]=y=C,əC,=ə+p( or C,ɨ=qʷə+= or qʷi=[A=]=y=C,ə=]//=, EB /'mountain ash berries, (perhaps also) mountain ash tree\', ['Sorbusitchensis'], 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).

<Qwiqweqexm>, PLN ['Lake Errock'], see qwéxem.

<qwiqwi ~ qwípqiywi>y, df //qʷiy=əC, or qʷɛ=[Aɨ=]=y=C,əC, or qʷɛ=[A=]=y=C,əC//=, LAND ['copper'], probably root <qwá:y> yellow, green, possibly <é-ablaut> or <é-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 /qʷéy-qʷi ~ sqʷaʔíls/ copper K67:361, also <sqw'él>, //s(=)qʷʷé/, attested by Elders Group (3/72), (semological comment: elsewhere translated as metal from mines that resembles gold), Salish cognate: Musqueam /sqʷʷé/ copper quoted in K67:361.

<qwiqwóyáls ~ qwiqwyólés ~ qwiqwóyáls>, EB /'orange (fruit), especially mandarin orange (the fruit), also domestic orange, (also orange (color))\', see qwá:y.

<qwíš>, probably bound root /qʷíš/, narrow


<Qwítx>, df //qʷτ=x//=, EB /'Pacific dogwood flower, flowering dogwood flower\', ['Cornus nuttallii'], root meaning unknown, probably <x> distributive, syntactic analysis: nominal.


<Qwíth' or qwéth'>, df //qwë=y=ə=\'// yellow + small portion, LT ['a yellow glow at night given off by old birch and alder\'], EB, comment: mentioned as root of place name Qwíth'qwe'lhìyósem, an alternative name for Hill's Bar; since there is no CiC= reduplication it seems likely that the root is qwíth' 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).

<Qwíth'qwe'lhìyósem>, df //qʷi=əC,əC=iyás=ə+//=, PLN ['Hill's Bar'], root <qwe'lhìyósem> yellowish glow at night from old birch or alder trees, (<-R2> characteristic, <-iyósem> 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),
<qwíyw> or perhaps <qwá:y>, bound root //q"i"y or q"i"yə// or possibly //q"i"yə// shake, move around, (semological comment: there may be some confusion as to how throughout this root, some speakers vary in translating qwá:y as non-continuative with qwíy as continuative). Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of N. Straits /q"i"xənə tə tənəx/ earthquake B74a:2, Samish dial. of N. Straits /q"i"xənə tə tənəx/ earthquake, the earth is shaking and /q"i"xənə tə sxəxəťəs/ have a thunderstorm, thunderbird is shaking himself G86:63.

<qwá:yx(e)t>, pcs /lq"i"x=y=x=T=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.>, /lq"i"x=y=x=T-əm/ LAND, /'There's an earthquake., (The earth shook)./', attested by Deming.

<qwá:yxthet>, pcs /lq"i"x=y=x=T-ət//, 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 qwíy with á: ablaut), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AC; found in <qwá:yxthetes>, /lq"i"[z-A]-ly=x=T-ət-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 subjective subject or -s third person subordinate subject, attested by AC, also /'He is shaking it/, attested by EB, example: <qétłósosú qwá:yxthetes te slétęwels slát qas te swáyél.>, /qθ̓ə̓c̓a-s-əs-əw q"i"[z-A]-]ly=T-ət-s te slétęwels slát qas te swáyél.//, /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 slétęwels te swáyeq.>, /qθ̓ə̓c̓a-s-əs-əw q"i"[z-A]-]ly=x=T-ət-əs te slétęwels te swáyeq.//, /'A man is shaking the canoe./, syntactic comment: =thet reflexive is an error for =th here, attested by EB.

<qwíyx(e)t>, cts /lq"i"x=y=x=T-ət//, TVMO ['shaking s-th'], (í-ablaut) continuative, lx <<=x> distributive, <<=t ~ =et> purposeful control transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb; found in <qwíyxthetes>, /lq"i"[z-A]-ly=x=T-ət//, /'He's shaking them./, example: <qwíyxthetes te shxwexwóš.>, /qθ̓ə̓c̓a-s-əs-əw q"i"[z-A]-]ly=x=T-ət-s te shxwexwóš.//, /The Thunderbird is shaking his eyelashes./, (morphosememic development: /'It's lightning., There's lightning./), attested by IH TTC, <qwíyxthetes te t'qálts te shxwexwóš.>, /qθ̓ə̓c̓a-s-əs-əw q"i"[z-A]-]ly=x=T-ət-s te t'qálts te shxwexwóš.//, /The Thunderbird is shaking his wings./, (morphosememic development: /There's thundering./), attested by IH TTC.

<qwíyxthet>, pcs /lq"i"[z-A]-ly=x=T-ət//, 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: <qwíyxthet te téméxw.>, /qθ̓ə̓c̓a-s-əs-əw q"i"[z-A]-]ly=x=T-ət-s te t'qálts te shxwexwóš.//, /'The Thunderbird is shaking his wings./, (morphosememic development: /There's thundering./)
\[y=x=T-\text{at} \theta \text{e} \text{tamáx}^\sim./, \text{LAND, 'There's an earthquake.'}, \text{literally 'The earth shook.'}, \text{attested by BJ (12/5/64), others.}\]

\(<\text{qwayxelchel}\), mdls //\text{q}^\text{\textdiaeresis}\text{y}=\text{=l}=\text{e}\text{a}c=\text{=m}l//, ANAH ['swivel one's hips (as in the Hawaiian hula for ex.) (shake one's bottom around)'], literally /(shake one's bottom around)/, lx \(\text{\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{x} \text{= distributive, lx} \text{\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{e}=\text{=l}s// \text{on the bottom/rump,} (=\text{em} \text{middle voice), phonology: stress-shift to suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).}\]

\(<\text{qwaylhechel}\), iom //\text{q}^\text{\textdiaeresis}\text{y}=\text{=c}=\text{=e}=\text{=M}1=\text{=l}=\text{e}ls//, FOOD /to stir (a liquid), stir (mixing ingredients)/, WATR, literally /'move liquid in structured activity'/, lx \(\text{\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{l} \text{=lhche} \text{=al=ls} /\text{structured activity non-continuative}, \text{lexical analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75, 5/18/18), MH (Deming 1/4/79)(prompted).}\]

\(<\text{shxwqwáylhechel}\), dnom //\text{s=}\text{x}^\text{\textdiaeresis}\text{y}=\text{=c}=\text{=e}=\text{=M}1=\text{=l}=\text{e}ls//, FOOD ['long-handled stirring spoon'], HHG, (\text{\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{shxw} \text{= something to, something that, nominalizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).}\]

\(<\text{qwxhé}\rangle, \text{TVMO ['shaking s-th')}, \text{see qwá:y.}\]

\(<\text{qwxhythe}\rangle, \text{TVMO /'(shaking, quaking, moving oneself)/, see qwá:y.}\]

\(<\text{qwló} \rangle \text{or qwol}, \text{possible root lq}^\text{\textdiaeresis}\text{l} \text{or q}^\text{\textdiaeresis}\text{=l}//, \text{root meaning uncertain}\]

\(<\text{sqwló} \rangle, \text{dnom lq}^\text{\textdiaeresis}\text{l} \text{or q}^\text{\textdiaeresis}\text{=l}=\text{=M}1//, \text{ANAA /'seal fat, seal blubber'/, probably \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{=} \text{nominalizer, root meaning unknown unless related to qwó:ls boil by metathesis and esp. if qwó:ls consists of qwó:}=\text{=l} \text{=ls so that the =e}(l)s can be segmented, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (Chehalis boat trip 6/27/78), also \(\text{\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{skwló}, \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{l} \text{=k}^\text{\textdiaeresis}\text{l}//, \text{attested by EL (3/1/78 tape).}\]

\(<\text{skwló ~ sqwló} \rangle, \text{dnom lq}^\text{\textdiaeresis}\text{l} \text{or q}^\text{\textdiaeresis}\text{=l} \text{=M}1//, \text{PLN /'Seal Fat Rock on Harrison River just upriver from Th'eqwela (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).}\]

\(<\text{=qwlha} \rangle, \text{da \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{=}_{\text{e}3} \text{emphatic admiration), wonderfully, how (emphatically), really./, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix; found in \(\text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{=qwlha}, \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{=qwlha ta' qwlhíxel.}\]

\(<\text{qélqwlha} \rangle, \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{=qwlha te stlpíwels.}, \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{=qwlha ta' qwlhíxel.}\]

\(<\text{qélqwlha te stl'píwels.} \rangle, \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{=qwlha te stl'píwels.}, \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{=qwlha ta' qwlhíxel.}\]

\(<\text{qú:qwlha} \rangle, \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{=qwlha ta' qwlhíxel.}, \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{=qwlha ta' qwlhíxel.}\]

\(<\text{qwlhí:xl} \rangle, \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{=qwlhí:xl.}, \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{=qwlhí:xl.}\]

\(<\text{qwlhí:xl} \rangle, \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{=qwlhí:xl.}, \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{=qwlhí:xl.}\]

\(<\text{Qwoliwíya or Xwoliwíya} \rangle, \text{dnom lq}^\text{\textdiaeresis}\text{a}=\text{=y} \text{e} \text{r} \text{or} \text{q}^\text{\textdiaeresis}\text{a}=\text{=y} \text{e} //, \text{PLN /'village at east end of Little Mountain on Hope Slough, upper end of Mount Shannon [DM]'}, \text{Elder's comment: 'could be from Qwoliwíya Seagull in a story', (semological comment: another version has it as a transformed shaman on Hope Slough, probably \text{\text{}\text{\textdiaeresis}}}\text{iya} \text{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.}\]
<qwólsls>, cts //q”á=éls//, sas, FOOD /'boiling, making boil, (cooking in boiling liquid)/', WATR. comment: root retains old Central Salish labialization (from PCS */q”úʔl/ water) which elsewhere was lost in Upriver Halkomelem when *u > a (as in Upriver Halkomelem /qáʔ/ 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, (<<ebs> structured activity continuative), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), EL, example: <le qwólsls>, //lə q”á=éls//, /'It's boiling.'/, attested by AC.

<Qwólsls>, dnom //q”á=éls//, 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.

<sqwólsls>, stvi //lə=q”á=éls//, WATR ['be boiled'], (<<s=> static), (<<ebs> structured activity continuative), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjetival verb, attested by EB, example: <sqwólsls qó:>, //lə=q”á=éls qáʔl/, /'boiled water/', attested by EB.

<sqws (sq)wólsls 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)qwsíls>, dnom //sx=qwá=éls//, FOOD ['something to boil in'], HHG, (<<sxw=> something to), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/23/71).

<qwéls>, //q”á[-Aê]=éls//, sas, FOOD /'to boil, make boil/', WATR, (<<-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”óqwí>, //q”á[-Aê]=élts te =l”qáʔl/, /(make/boil) salmon stew, (make/boil) fish stew/, attested by CT.

<qwéls>, dnom //ls=q”á=[Aê]=élsls/, FOOD /'the cooking, (soup, stew [DM, CT])/', HUNT, FSH, HARV, (<<s=> nominalizer), (<<-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=ux háy te =q”á=[Aê]=élsls/, /'It has finished cooking.'/, attested by AC.

<qwelst>, pcs //q”á[-Aê]=élsls=Tll/, 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: <qwelstes te qó:>, //q”á[-Aê]=élsls=T sl ə =l”qáʔl/, /'He boiled the water.'/, attested by EB, <qwelst te sqá:wth>, //q”á[-Aê]=élts=T sl s=q”á=w=’él/, /'boil the potatoes/', attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79), <qwelst te sk”w’dmexw>, //q”á[-Aê]=élts=T sl sk”’=l”mexw/, /'boil the blackberries/', attested by AC.

<qwelselhtstósx>, bens, //q”á[-Aê]=élsls=ə+c=T-áx′l/, FOOD ['boil it for me'], (<<ehts> benefactive, <<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76); found in <qwelselhtstósxchexw>, //q”á[-Aê]=élsls=ə+c=T-áx’c-’ex”ll, /'Boil it for me.'/, attested by EB (3/1/76).

<Qwólsls>, pcs //q”á=élsls=Tll/, cts, FOOD ['boiling s-th'], HUNT, HARV, FSH, (<<t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <tsel héqwlexw te s’áhtlats; le qwólslstes>, //lə héqw”=l”ex” te =l”elf+te=élsls; lə q”á=élsls=élsls/, /'I smelled her food boiling.'/, literally /'I smelled her food; she was boiling it.'/, attested by AC.

<Qwólsls>, PLN ['Harrison Hot Springs'], see qwólsls.

<Qwólsls>, FOOD ['boiling s-th'], see qwólsls.
<qwóːtel>, LANG /argue, quarrel/, see qwáːl.

<qwóːm ~ qwóm ~ qwem>, bound root /qʷ áːm ~ qʷ áːm ~ qʷ əm lump//.

<sqwómetsel>, stvi //s=qʷ əm=əcəl//, ABDF ['get hunchbacked'], (<< =) static, lex <etxel> on the back, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EF, MC, SJ (all Deming 4/26/79), example: <sqwómetselchewxwa kwʷeːsu ewás əmətxew (tʰêkwʷ, sʰêtháːkwʷ)>.

//s=qʷ əm=əcəl-c-əx”-ce kʷ ə=ʔ-s-əw ʔəwe-ʔs ʔəmətx-əx” (s=c, ə=ʔə=ʌ=ɛ=ˈkʷ, əɛk ”)//, /'You'll get hunchbacked if you don't sit up straight.'/, attested by (MC and SJ, vs. EF resp. gave the versions in parentheses).

<skwómâtsel (sqwómâtsel)>, dnom //s=C áːm=ɬ-cəl-cə/, ABDF /hunchback, humpback, lump on the back/, (<< =) nominalizer, lex <etxel = etsel> on the back, phonology: kw is probably an error for qw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<qwóm̓̓m̓th’>, df //qʷ áːm=ʔ̊/”, ANAL /'lump'/, LAND, lex <th> small portion, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by SP and AK (7/13/75).

<qwemqwóːm̓th’>, pln /CWəC₃=qʷ əm=əl//, LAND /'lots of anthills'/, EZ, literally /'many lumps/', (<<R₃= plural), lex <th> meaning uncertain, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (7/13/75).

<Qwemth’í:les>, ds //qʷ əm=əl=ʔːəlss//, 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/, lex <elx̌es> 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.

<sqwemqwóːmxw>, df //s=C, əC₃=qʷ əm=x"//, pln, ANAL /'lots of lumps (any size)'/, LAND, (<< =) nominalizer, R₃= plural, lex <x=x> round, around, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (1/12/76).

<sqwemqwóːmxw>, dnom //s=C, əC₃=qʷ əm=x"//, PLN /'a lumpy mountain back of Seabird Island', literally /'lots of lumps/', (<< =) nominalizer, R₃= plural, lex <x=x> round, around, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (8/30/77), source: place names reference file #251.

<qwóːm̓̓xweth’>, df //qʷ əm=əx”(=)əɛ=ʔəlss//, LAND /'lumpy clay'/, possibly <e=x> round, around, possibly <th> (~ =th> small portion), root meaning uncertain, or <é=xweth’> meaning uncertain, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/15/77).

<Qwom̓̓xweth’>, df //qʷ əm=əx”(=)əɛ=ʔəlss//, 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'áqwemxweth’>, df //sʔ=ɛ=ʔəm=x”=əɛ=ʔəlss//, PLN /'name of place with clay at the edge of the river at some location/', (<< =) nominalizer), possibly <á= meaning uncertain, comment: this may be a more correct name for place name #255 than Qwom̓̓xweth’ 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.

<qwémxwtes>, ds //qʷ=x=ɛ=ʔəlss//, ANAH /wrist, wrist bone (on outer side of wrist, little finger side, lump of wrist)/, (é- ablaut > derivational), lex <x=x> round, around, lex <ťes> on the
hand, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75), other sources: ES /q̌ʷémxʷəs/ (MsCw /q̌ʷém̕t̕xʷ cəʃ/) wrist.

<qwemqwemóxw>, pln /C,əC₂=q̌ʷá:m=ə[=M2]=l̕xʷ/, stvi, ABFC ['all doubled up'], (s=) static, R₃= plural, (metathesis 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 /q̌ʷémxʷxʷəl̕/ (Ms /q̌ʷém̕t̕xʷxʷən/, Cw /q̌ʷém̕t̕xʷən/) ankle, Salish cognate: Squamish /q̌ʷémxʷən/ ankle W73:6, K67:360, Lushootseed /q̌ʷápχʷə(šəd)/ ankle H76:358.

<sqwemqwemóxw>, plv /ś=C,əC₂=q̌ʷám=ə[=MZ]=l̕xʷ/, stvi, ABFC ['all doubled up'], (s=) static, 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'èmqw'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'èmqw'emóxw> all doubled up, also <sqw'èmqw'emóxw> doubled up in bed on side with knees drawn up, <sqw'èmqw'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.

qwomáleck>, SM ['have a mossy smell'], see qwà:m ~ qwám.

qwómxweth', LAND ['lumpy clay'], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

Qwómxweth', 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.

Qwómxwemels', 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.

qwe:mth', ANA ['lump'], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

qwe:pelhp>, df //q̌ʷá:p=ət̕pl/, EB ['devil's club plant'], ['Oplopanax horridum'], ASM ['has many large infectious thorns 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 himself up voluntarily to seek power, those dancers normally have powers that require red paint, or long ago even white paint'], root meaning unknown, lx <élhp> tree, plant, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, other sources: ES /q̌ʷá:pət̕pl/ devil's club, also <qwópelhp>, /l̕q̌ʷá:pət̕pl/, attested by AD (7/23/79).

qwóqwel', LANG ['talking, speaking'], see quà:l.

qwe:welem>, df //q̌ʷá:=[C,ə]=l̕=əml̕/ SM ['smelling damp, rank'], WATR, possibly root <qwó> water with survival of labialization (from PCS */q̌ʷá:l/ 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
transitivizer, have, get, phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77).

<qwoqwelíwel>, EFAM /'thinking of something, (thinking)/', see qwá:l.

<qvóqwelimet>, LANG ['scolding s-o'], see qwá:l.

<qvóqwets'et>, ABFC ['belching'], see qwáts'et.

<qvóqweyel ~ qwóqwiyel>, LT /'getting yellow, turning yellow, turning green'/, see qwá:y.

<qvósem>, df /qʰ=áx=s=ml/, mds, EB ['just coming out of the earth (of plants for ex.)'], probably root <qwa> 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:

<qvósem tel spí:ls.>, //qʰ=áx=s=ml s=pí=ls/, /'My plants are just coming out (of the earth).'/, attested by IHTTC.

<qvó:t> or <qvó:tl>, probable bound root /qʰ=áxʰ/) or /qʰ=áxʰ/, meaning uncertain

<qvó:quwet:weł>, df //qʰ=áxʰ=[C,=]=lável/, or //qʰ=áxʰ=[Aa:C,=]=lável/, 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 <=-weł> 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 /sqʰ=áxʰ=émöw/ tapeworm.

<qvó:lwexw>, ncs /qʰ=áxʰ=s=lx/, 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).

<qvóxwómét>, ncs //qʰ=áxʰ=s=ǐmët/, SOC /'get offended, get irritated', root meaning unknown, (=l> non-control transitivizer), (=õmét reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77).

<qvóxwómét>, SOC /'get offended, get irritated', see qvóxwlexw.

<qvóyel>, LT /'turning yellow, getting yellow, turning green'/, see qwá:y.

<qvó:yxw> or <qvó:yo>, bound root or stem /qʰ=áy(=)=x/ /, meaning unknown.

<qvó:yxw>, df //qʰ=áy=x/, 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>, /qʰ=éc(=)=iy=iyë/ /, attested by EL (9/27/77).

<qvóhóls> (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.

<Qwóhóls>, 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.

<qvóqwél>, LANG /'talking together, all talking together, (telling news [EB], warning (birds and other creatures do this) [Elders Group]') /, see qwá:1.

<qvóqwél qwéló:ythetel>, LANG ['(maybe usable for) radio'], see qwá:1.

<qvó:lweltel>, LANG /'talking together, all talking at once (of a lot of people)' /, see qwá:1.
<qwôqw or qwéqw>, possibly bound root //q"óq" or q"éq"/ white
<sqwôqweqw>, df //s=q"óq"=əq"//, EZ /snowy owl, white owl/, ['Nyctea scandiaca'], (s=) nominalizer, possibly root <qwôqw or qwéqw> white, comment: poss. survival of same root as in Lushootseed root /q"éq" / white, lx <eqw> 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 <sqwéqweqw>, //s=q"éq"=əq"//, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75, 2/18/76), also <skwôkweqw>, //s=k"ók"=əq"//, 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"s(=)á·lə̱s//, HHG ['long china platter'], root meaning unknown, possibly <6:les> on the eyes, Elder's comment: "TG's grandfather used this word", syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (Elders Group 1/23/80).
QW’

<eqw’ ~ eqw’>, da //eqw’ ~ eqw’/l, SH (perhaps) ['around in circles'], syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, also <eqw’>, //eqw’/l; found in <sqéymepqw’>, //sqim=eqw’/l, /octopus’, <xweth’eqw’tse>, //xe=eqw’/l; /sprained wrist’, <yet’qw’iwsem>, //yi’=eqw’/l, /'lather one’s body’, literally /melt around in circles on one’s body’, root <yél> as in <yél’em> melt, thaw, <yéqlq’w’c>, //yél’eq=eqw’/l, /’upset s-th (like a bed), mess s-th up’, root <yél> turn, <yolq’w’>, //yel=A=]q=eqw’/l, /make a mess, mess up’.

<qwal’ets>, possibly root //q’el’ce or q’el’c, PLN /’Hill’s Bar (between Yale and Hope), Fraser River where it goes over Hill’s Bar on the CN (east) side’l, Elder’s comment: "means piled up rocks", root meaning unknown unless qw’el cooked, barbecued (see alternate name for this place, Qw’elq’w’, lit. barbecued fish heads, after the way they cooked fish at that place), possibly <ets> on the back or possibly <lets> on the bottom or possibly also <q-ablaut> derivation, phonology: possibly ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), Elders Group (9/13/77), source: place names reference file #147.

<qw’á’tts’em>, df //qw’á’tts’em=em/, SD /’(have) sound of water sloshing around inside (a bottle, etc.) or gurgling’l, WATR, root meaning unknown, possibly <em> intransitivizer, have, get or middle voice, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<qw’á’ts>, free root //qw’á’ts/ll, EZ /’little suckerfish with big salmon-like mouth, prob. largescale sucker’l, [’prob. Catostomus macrocheilus’], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), also <qw’éats>, //q’olq’c’, attested by AD (2/16/79).

<qw’á:y>, bound root //q’á:y św’> scorch, blacken near fire’l.


<qw’á:y>, pcs //q’á:y=eqw’/l, FIRE /’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’l/, (<ts> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (Fish Camp 8/2/77, 3/26/75), BHTTC (8/25/76).

<qw’íqw’y>l, rsls //qw’íqw’y=eqw’/l, FIRE /’burned (of rocks), scorched (of rocks)’l, (<6-ablaut plus =R1> resultative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (Fish Camp 8/2/77).

<qw’á:chep>, FIRE /’sparks, red hot ashes thrown out’l, see qw’á:y.

<qw’á:y>, FIRE /’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’l/, see qw’á:y.

<qw’ech>, probable bound root //qw’ech’l, meaning uncertain

<sqw’echém>, df //sq’echém=em/ll, ABDF ['a boil’], (eqw’ > nominalizer or stative), root meaning unknown, possibly <stress-shift> derivation, possibly <em> middle voice or intransitivizer, have, get, phonology: poss. stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), TG (Elders Group 3/1/72).

<qw’él>, free root //qw’él’l, FOOD ['cooked (over fire)’], EB /’ripe, ripened’l, HARV, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, Elders Group, EB, other sources: H-T <kw’él> ripe, cooked, example: <yalh’íqw’él’l>, //yalh’íqw’él’l, /’They’re just ripe’l/, attested by AC, <lúlh qw’él’>.,

\[\text{\textit{\textit{Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English}}\]
k̓ʷəl̓-s q̓ʷˈél̓-ʔéł̓=ʔəʔ[=]m(=T) tə s=əˈákʷə́ i tlá=wə́yə́təl̓//, /I (want to, think I'll) barbecue the salmon today/, attested by AC, comment: possible =t purposeful control transitivizer, <q̓ʷˈel̓emchetcha>
kw st̓hˈoq̓wi>, /q̓ʷˈél̓=ʔə[=]m2=ma-cə-cē k̓ʷ s=əˈákʷ(=)i//, /'We'll barbecue salmon.'/, attested by EB (5/4/76), <le q̓ʷˈel̓em>, /əə q̓ʷˈél̓=əʔ[=]m2/, /'boiled down (as jam for ex.)/', attested by CT and HT (6/8/77), <q̓ʷˈel̓em chel̓,el̓>, roast chicken (lit. roasted/barbecued + chicken), (attested by RG, EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG, EH 6/26/00)

<q̓ʷˈel̓em>, dnom /l̓=q̓ʷˈél̓=əʔ[=]m2//ml̓/, 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 <q̓ʷˈel̓em>, /l̓=q̓ʷˈél̓=əʔ[=]m2//ml̓/, also /'bake, boil/', attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also /'barbecue/', attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), example:
<yal̓htsel sq̓ʷˈel̓em>}, /ɬ̓eʕəl̓-cəl̓ s=q̓ʷˈél̓=əʔ[=]m2=əʔ[=]m2//, /'the first time I barbecued/', also <q̓ʷˈel̓em>, /l̓=q̓ʷˈél̓=əʔ[=]m2//ml̓/, also /'salmon bake/', attested by Deming (3/25/76).

<q̓ʷˈel̓em>, stvi /l̓=s=q̓ʷˈél̓=əʔ[=]m2//ml̓/, 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: <q̓ʷˈel̓em sepl̓ifl̓>, /l̓=s=q̓ʷˈél̓=əʔ[=]m səpl̓ifl̓//, /oven-(baked) bread/.

<q̓ʷˈeqwˈel̓em>, cts /Cə-q̓ʷˈél̓=əʔ[=]m2//ml̓/, FOOD /'baking over an open fire, roasting over an open fire, barbecuing, cooking in an oven/', (R5-) continual), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (1/25/78), example:
<q̓ʷˈeqwˈel̓em te st̓hˈoq̓wi>, /Cə-q̓ʷˈél̓=əʔ[=]m2 tə s=əˈákʷ=ι//, /'barbecuing the salmon'/, attested by EB.

<q̓ʷˈelemáwtxw>, ds /l̓=q̓ʷˈel̓=əm=əmtxw//, FOOD /'bakery'], BLDG, literally /'bake in an oven building for/', lx <əmtxw> building, house, building for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<Q̓ʷˈel̓óqw>, df /l̓=q̓ʷˈel̓=əʔ=áqʷ or q̓ʷˈel̓=i=[A̓=q̓]=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 <óqw> glottalized from <óqw> 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.

<q̓ʷˈel̓tel̓>, dnom /l̓=q̓ʷˈel̓=ətəl̓//ml̓/, FOOD /'barbecue sticks, (split roasting stick)/, lx <ətəl̓> 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:kwel̓> barbecue sticks, split roasting stick.

<q̓ʷˈel̓>, possibly bound root /l̓=q̓ʷˈel̓// or more likely related to or same as free root above <q̓ʷˈel̓> 'cooked (over fire) since metal is "cooked over a fire" to purify and shape it.

<q̓ʷˈel̓>, df /l̓=q̓ʷˈel̓//ml̓/, 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 <q̓ʷˈel̓> /, l̓=q̓ʷˈel̓//, 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 /sq̓ʷˈel̓// copper, Salish cognate: ?Squamish /sq̓ʷəʔ̃ s~ q̓ʷˈ̃q̓ʷ il̓ copper W73:67, K67:296 and 361,

<qw'élá:m>, ANAH ['to change (of a boy's voice at puberty'], see qw'él.

<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'eláməxtw>, FOOD ['bakery'], see qw'él.

<qw'élêqel>, df //q"él=êqel or q"il=êqel or q"il=êqel/, LAND /'cliff, vertical rock face'/, probably root <qw'íl> uncover, possibly <=êqel> on the throat, throat (of land), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).

<qw'élêqel>, df //q"él=êqel//, ABDF [('have) trench mouth'], possibly root <qw'él> cooked, roasted, possibly literally /'roasted/cooked in the throat/', lx <=êqel> in the throat, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group (4/7/76).

<qw'élêqetel>, df //q"el=êqel//, 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 <=êqel> on the throat, lx =êtel something for, phonology: consonant-loss (l before =tel, predictable), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77), also <xweqw'élêtilt ~ xweqw'élêtilt>, //xʷ/ =êqel ~ =eqel in the head, possibly root, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76), BJ (12/5/64), also <slílə̓wəya>, //í=t=í=íywa/ =êtel, literally /'hangover medicine/', attested by EL (9/27/77).

<qw'élíteq>, df //q"ilteq/ or q"ilteq/, 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 <slílə̓wəya>, //í=t=í=íywa/ =êtel, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76), BJ (12/5/64).

<qw'élōqw>, PLN /Hill's Bar (a stretch of shoreline between Yale and Hope, on the east side of the Fraser river)/, see qw'él.

<qw'élqwêl>, EB ['overripe'], see qw'él.

<qw'élôt>, FOOD ['cook s-th'], see qw'él.

<qw'élötel>, FOOD /'barbecue sticks, (split roasting stick)/, see qw'él.

<qw'èm>, free root /q"óml/ ABFC ['come out (of hair) (like hair in a comb)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<qw'éméqel>, cts //q"ém=e[-M2]-qel or q"ém=e[-]qel//, ABFC /'hair is falling out, losing one's hair/', lx <=qel ~ =êqel> 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'émé¢>, pcs //q"ém=e=M2|=T or q"ém=e=ÔT//, ABDF ['pull out (hair)'], HARY ['pull up by the roots'], HUNT, (=ét or =é¢) purposeful control transitivizer, possibly <metathesis>
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continuative? or derivational?, phonology: weak grade root or metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (7/23/75, 1/7/76).

<qw'emówst or qw'eméwst>, pcs /lqa"em=ôws=T or q"em=ôws=T/, HUNT ['pluck it (a bird/fowl)'], lx <ôws ~ <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'emówsehlthó:x>, bens /lqa"em=ôws=ôc=T-á:x//, if, HUNT ['pluck it for me'], lx <ôws> on the body, (<=elhts) benefactive, <=t purposeful control transitivizer), (<=ô:x> second person singular object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76), also <qw'emówsehlthó:x>, /lqa"em=ôws=ôT-á:x//, attested by EB (3/11/76); found in <qw'emówsehlthó:xchexw>, /lqa"em=ôws=ôT-á:x-c-ôx//, /'Pluck it for me., You pluck it for me.'/, attested by EB.

<sqw'eméls>, dnom /s=q"em=ôm=ôelsl/, 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 <mels> part, portion, phonology: consonant merger resulting in updrifting instead of length, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/10/64), EB, others, example: <tsel tôs tel sqw'eméls>, /l/ç-él tás t-ôl=s=q"em=ôm=ôelsl/, /'I got bumped on my forehead.'/, attested by EB.

<qw'eméqel>, ABFC /'hair is falling out, losing one's hair', see qw'em.

<qw'emét>, ABDF ['pull out (hair)'], see qw'em.

<qw'emétw>, df /lqa"em=ôl=ôM2=ôt(=)x//, 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, <=ôw> around, round, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group, EF (Deming 9/21/78).

<qw'emo> or <qw'óm>, possible root or stem /q"em=ôl=ô// or /lqa"ám=ôl// make a U-shape, prob. the root of <qw'ómexw>, bound stem /lqa"ám=x* double up, roll up in a ball//, clearly related by metathesis, see also <qw'óm>.

<qw'emó:thel>, df /lqa"ómá=âél/, FSH /to fish with a pole or rod, to fish by a line/, lx <ô: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'emó:thel>, /lqa"ómá=âél//, also /'fishing by line/', attested by Deming (3/25/76).

<qw'iqw'emó:thel ~ qw'iqw'emó:thel>, dmv //C,i=q"émá=âéel/, FSH /fishing by a line, line-fishing, lure-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'iqw'emó:thel>, /lç-ôl C,i=q"émá=âéel/, /'I'm fishing with a pole (for trout).', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72 tape).

<qw'emóthetel>, dnom /lqa"ómá=âéel(/=ôel//, FSH /fishing line'/. lx <ôtel> device to, something to, phonology: consonant-loss (1 predictably before =tel), length-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Tait, Chill., attested by Deming, AC, Elders Group (2/11/76), also <qw'emóthetel>, /lqa"ómá=âéel(/=ôel//, phonology: syllable-loss (el before =tel), dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), EB (3/9/76).

<qw'emóxw>, bound stem /q"émá=x* double up, roll up in a ball//.

<sqw'emóxw sxíxep>, cpds /s=q"émá=ôA=ô/|ôx s=q"émá=ôC,ô=ôpl/, CAN ['bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making'], TOOL, (<=s=> stative), (<=ô-ablaut> resultative),
probably root <qw'émó> bend in u-shape, probably <=xw round, around, (<s=> nominalizer), (<=RI=> continuative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (early fall 1976).

<sqw'emóxw xíxepels>, cpds //s=q"x@m=ɐ|=Aá|=x" x'i|--[C, ɐ=]p=əls//, sas, CAN ['bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making'], TOOL, (<s=> static), (<s-ABL> resultative), probably root <qw'émó> bend in u-shape, probably <=xw round, around, (<=RI=> 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'émó:thel>, df //q"x@m=ɐ=əθ=ll/, FSH /to fish with a pole or rod, to fish by a line'/, see qw'émó or qw'óm

<qw'émó:thetel>, FSH ['fishing line'], see qw'émó or qw'óm.

<qw'émówseltsthó:x>, HUNT ['pluck it for me'], see qw'ém.

<qw'emówst 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'êw> bound stem, //q"x@i=[Aθ]=x"// either from <qw'ix> miss (in throwing a spear) or homonym <qw'îx> brown

<Sqw'êwáq>, df //s=q"x@=əq//, 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'êw> miss (in throwing a spear) or possibly root <qw'îx> brown as in <qw'îx> negro, (lit. brown face) and in <ts=qw'îx> brown), possibly <=aq> penis; male (or perhaps a durative ablaut variant of <eq > =æeq> 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'êwáq>, //s=k"x@=əq//, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77), AD and SP (8/18/77).

<Skw'êkwq'xweq> (or better, <Sqw'iqw'xweq>), df //s=q"x=i[C, ə]=x@=əq or s=C,i=q"x@=əq//, PLN ['maybe the same place as Sqw'êwáq (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived)'], possibly <=RI=> diminutive or possibly <=R4=> diminutive, comment: this form may confirm the root is qw'ix, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss, possibly vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP (8/18/77), IHTTC (8/23/77).

<qw'êwéltse>es, df //q"x@x=ə|=á|==M2|=]=cəs//, ANA /fingernail, nail of finger, claw'/, possibly root <qw'êw> 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"x@=á-cəs/ claw, JH /sq"x@=á-cəs/ claw, H-T <k-wôqutqcis> (macron over u) fingernail.

<s[i]yatlq'es te qw'êwéltes>, cpds //s=yə[A–]: ]=q"=əls=s to q"x@x=ə|=á|=M2|=]=cəs//, PE /nail polish/ (lit. “paint for (of) the fingernails”), attested by AG & EE (4/10/99 Ling332)

<shxwth'ágqels qw'êwéltes/qw'êxwåltes>, cpds //s=x@=ə|=M2|=]=q"=əs=q"x@x=ə|=á|=M2|=]=cəs//, 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, <=tse> on the hand, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<wq'xwélxel>, df /q"wíx=q=ɔqls/ SPRD ['a kind of spirit-dance done after the syiwel (spirit power) has left a dancer but the dancer still needs to dance'], ASM ['anybody can dance along and sing without harm, the dancer is still under a trance but is not possessed, just a few such songs exist, everybody sings along'], root meaning uncertain, possibly <qw'íxw> dark brown with <=a-ablaut>, possibly <=eqs> on the nose, point, perhaps the dancer’s face paint includes brown on the nose, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (1/26/76), Elders Group (10/13/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /q"x=q=ɔqsl/ to perform a dance characterized by shaking of the head W73:74, K69:83, also <kw'oxweqs>, /k"x=q=ɔqsl/, comment: this last is probably mistranscribed (in light of the cognate), attested by Elders Group (10/13/76).

<qw'eyél'lex ~ qw'eyélex>, PLAY ['dancing'], see qw'eyélex ~ qw'eyílex.

<qw'eyílex ~ qw'eyíl'ex>, df /q"eyí=θl=ɔqsl/ SPRD ['to dance (any kind)'], SPRD, possibly root <qw'eyílex> shake, move, possibly <=G> (glottalization) derivational, (<=ɪ=) go, come, get, become), lx <=ex> upright, phonology: possible glottalization, possible updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Deming, EB, other sources: ES /q"eyílifix/ dance, Salish cognate: Sechelt /q"eyílifix/, Squamish /q"eyílifix/, Nooaksack (A61) /q"yílifix/ A61 beside /q"yílifix/ (G84a:GS) and /q"eyílifix/ (G84a:LG), Sn Lm(D82pc) Smb /q"eyílifix/, Sg /q"eyílifix/ and (S65) /q"eyílifix/. So /q"yílifix/, CI /q"eyílifix/ all to dance (G82a cognate set 170, G88a set 11), example: <tl'otsaseqw'eyílex /qw'eyílex qa tôleem tél siyáya.>, /lê'á-cé-s=ɔw q"eyí=θl=ɔqsl/ C.0/t/r, 'My friends will sing and dance./, attested by AC, <lets'áxw kw'els e qw'eyílex.>, /lêc ē=ex k"els r tê q"eyí=θl=ɔqsl/, /'I danced once./, attested by EB, <schewót kw'es kw'eyílex.>, /s=cwélát k"els q"eyí=θl=ɔqsl/, /'He's good at dancing./, literally '/He knows how that he dance./, attested by AC.

<skwétókses sqw'eyílex>, cpds /s=k*ət=θl=Awá=]/x=ɔs s=q"eyí=θl=ɔx=θl/ SPRD /[mask dance/), semantic comment: the only mask in Stó:lō area was <sxwó:yxwey>, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<qw'eyélex ~ qw'eyélex>, cts /q"eyí=θl=ɔqsl/ SPRD /[dance/], (<=a-ablaut plus -::-- continuous), phonology: ablaut, lengthening perhaps with automatic metathesis type 1 in environment after schwa and before resonant, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: Chill., attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Deming, also <qw'eyílex>, /q"eyí=θl=ɔqsl/ /k"eyí=θl=ɔx=θl/ dialects: Matsqui-Sumas, attested by AH (Deming 3/23/78).

<sqw'eyílex>, dnom /s=q"eyí=θl=ɔx=θl/ PLAY /[a dance (social event for ex.), a dance (of someone’s spirit dancer)/), (==) = nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, example: <etset lám te sqw'eyílex.>, /lêc c-ət lê=m tê s=q"eyí=θl=ɔx=θl/, /[We went to the dance./, literally /[ambiguous past go to the dance/), attested by AC, as in <sqw'eyílex>, /s=q"eyí=θl=ɔx=θl/ SPRD /[his/her dance/), attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).
qw'íles, ds //q"y=il=éxmlp/, EB /pine, "yellow" pine, western white pine'/, ['Pinus monticola'], literally /'dance tree/', lx <=elhp tree, possibly <= '=> continuous or durative, phonology: stress-shift to suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/29/75, 3/22/78), AC, also <qw'iqw'íyíléxelhp>, //q"(...)y=C,éC,=il=ex=étp/, (<=R2=> characteristic), attested by EB (5/26/78), other sources: ES /q"ëãil=exêtp/ white pine (Pinus monticola) (lit. dancing tree), H-T <k-ok-wáyêliHyEtlp> (macrons over a and e) fir (Douglas).

<qw'eyíLexawtxw>, BLDG ['dance-hall'], see qw'eyílex ~ qw'eyíléx.

<qw'eyíLexelhp>, EB /pine, "yellow" pine, western white pine', see qw'eyílex ~ qw'eyíléx.

<qw'il>, bound root //q"'êl uncover/.

<sqw'iqw'êl>, strs //s=q"[i=C,ã=]il/, DESC ['(be) uncovered'], ('s=') stative, (=R1=) resultative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC.

<qw'il>, pcs //q"[i=-]il=T//, DESC ['uncover it'], ABFC, (=<t> purposeful control transitivizer), possibly <=:=> derivational, phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC.


<qw'îles>, ds //q"êl=âsl/, EB /'sprouting(ing) up, stick(ing) its head out of the ground (of a plant)'l, literally /'uncover on the face'/, lx <=es on the face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB. EL, contrast <qwågel> sprouted up, example: <me qw'îles te spî:ls>, //mê q"=êl=âsl=âsl=âsl=âsl=âsl=âsl=âsl=âsl=âsl=âsl=s=pí-l=ls/, 'The plant is sticking its head out of the ground., The plant is sprouting up.'l, attested by EL (3/1/78), <lulhqw'îles te spî:ls>, //ê=ûf q"=il=âsl=âsl=s=pí-l=ls/=, 'My planting has (already) sprouted up.'l, attested by EB (2/16/76), <me qw'îles>, //mê q"=êl=âsl=âsl=âsl=âsl=âspring (season), come spring-time'l, TIME, literally /'start to sprout/uncover the face'/, attested by EB (2/16/76), ME (11/21/72), other sources: Gibbs (1859-1863).

<temq'îles ~ temq'îlyes>, ds //tem=q"êl=âsl/, TIME /spring (season), (time to sprout up)'l, (=<tem> time for, season for), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<qw'îlt>, DESC ['uncover it'], see qw'il.
<qw'i:m>, df /q"i=/ən or q"iy=(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'i:m yutl'ó:lem.>, //θ-s-u q"i=m y=uml'ə-a=əm/m/, /'Then they got off!', attested by AC.

<qw'íméls>, sas /q"ím=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"i=m=əTil/, 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"ím=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: <látsef qw'íméls.>, //θ-c-əl q"ím=əls/, /'I'm going to get credit.'/, attested by RM, <I stl'i kw'els qw'íméls te (awxil, qex) tál/, /θ s-e'k"=e l-s q"ím=əls te (exi=il, qex) tál/, /'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'i:m.

<qw'ímét>, CAN 'take it out of water', see qw'i:m.

<qw'iq'w'élá:mqel ~ qw'iqw'élámqel>, 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'íqw'exw>, LT ['brownish'], see qw'íxw.

<qw'íqw'exwel>, LT ['getting brown'], see qw'íxw.

<qw'íqw'xwes>, SOCT ['small Negro'], see qw'íxw.

<qw'íwelh>, df /q"iw(y)=wəf or q"i=[G=]y=wəf or q"iw=(w)eʃ/ , WATR ['rough (of a river or creek)'], possibly root <qw'ey> 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"iy=wəf or q"i=[G=]y=wəf/, 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'i(y)welh rough (of a 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"iw(y)=wəf/, HUNT ['outside brisket of meat'], root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/76).

<qw'íxw>, bound root /q"iw "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", qw'íqwóyáls, tsméth', tskwím, sts'olha); tsqw'íqw'exwel (qálq "dark dark ...", tsméth', tskwáy, qw'íqwóyáls); qw'íqw'exwel (qálq once "dark rose", tsméth', tskwáy, tskwím); sqw'íqw'exwel tsméth'.

<tsqw'íxw>, ds //c=q"ix=// , LT ['be brown'], ASM ['the following color terms are used by AK before tsqw'íxw to specify shades of the color: tsxw'íxwekw'el ("like dark brown"), stl'il'esel'], (<stsw= have, get, stative with colors), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AK, TG, NP,
<qw’iqw’exw>, dmv //q"i=[C,@]=x"//, 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’iqw’exw>, stvi //c=q"i=[=C,|=]=x"//, incs, 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"ik"/)]', (<=ts=> stative with color terms), (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AK (1/24/79).

<qw’iqw’exwel>, cts //q"i=[C,|=]=x"=|=l//, incs, LT ['(getting brown)'], (<=R1=> continuous), (<=el ~ =l| go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AK, NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<tsqw’iqw’exwel>, cts //c=q"i=[C,|=]=x"=|=l//, incs, LT ['be getting brown'], (<=ts=> have, get, stative with colors), (<=R1=> continuous), (<=el ~ =l| go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AK, NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<tsqw’iqw’exwel>, cts //=s=|q"i=[C,|=]=x"=|=l//, incs, LT ['be getting brown'], (<=s=> stative), (<=R1=> continuous), (<=el ~ =l| go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AK, NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<sqw’iqw’sexwelomex>, dts //s=q"i=[C,|=]=x"=|=l=|ám=|x//, incs, LT ['looks a state of going brown, be getting brown-looking']/, (<=s=> stative), (<=R1=> continuous), (<=el ~ =l| go, come, get, become), (<=ómex=> looks, -looking, in color), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<qW’ixwel>, ds //q"ix|==s=/, SOCT ['Negro'], Lx <=es=> on the face, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, IHTTC.

<qW’ixwes>, dms //q"i=x|==s=/, SOCT ['small Negro'], probably <=R1= or R4= diminutive, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<qw’holèm or qw’holèm>, mds //q"á[=M2]=|=|=m=/, incs, ABFC /to climax, come (sexually), ejaculate/, root meaning unknown unless <qw’óh or qw’áh>, bound root //q"á or q"á/ 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’óh or qw’áh with =l non-control transitive and -álèm passive 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: <sellm me ts’ímél kw’els qw’holèm>., //c-|el+= m| c’ím=|=l k"=-|s q"á|=|=l=|=M2|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|
ed):15, also <Qw'ó:ntl'an>, //q'ú-.á-né'//=qnt//, dialects: Kwantlen diaL. of Downriver Halkomelem, attested by EB.

<qw'ólh or qw'álh>, bound root //q'ú-.á//=qnt// watch, notice, contrast <qw'óqw'elex> watch out, excuse me.

<qw'óqw'elhlexw>, ncs //q'ú-.á//=qnt//=l-.é//=l-.á//=l-.á//=ABFC ['notice s-o/s-th'], SOC, EFAM, probably <(Aá)R1=> resultative, (<s->) non-control transitivizer, happen to/accidentally/manage to do to s-o/s-th), (<-exw> 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 /ʔú-q'-u//= be prepared, ready as in /ʔé-s-q'ú-.á//=u//=I am ready (e.g. at the start of a race) H76:387; found in <qw'óqw'elhmet>, iecs //q'ú-.á//=qnt//=m//=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, possibly ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD, example: <tu qw'óqw'elhmetexw.>, //q'ú//=qnt//=m//=s//=ABFC /'Sort of watch for someone to come, Be on the watch for him./, attested by AD (3/6/80).

<qw'ólha>, possibly root //q'ú-.á//=qnt//, 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 BHTTC.

<qw'óm> or <qw'émó>, possible bound root or bound stem //q'ú-.é//=qnt//= or //q'ú-.ám//= make a U-shape, prob. the root of <qw'ómexw>, bound stem //q'ú-.ám//=x//=double up, roll up in a ball//, clearly related by metathesis, see also <qw'émó>.

<sqw'émóxw>, df //s=q'ú-.ám=M1=χ//= or s=q'ú-.ám=θ//=M2//=χ//=, 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=>) static, 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 IHTTC.

<sqw'émóxw sxíxep>, cpds //s=q'ú-.ám=M1=χ//=x//=θ//=M2//=ϕ//=, 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'émóxw sxíxepels>, cpds //s=q'ú-.ám=M1=χ//=x//=θ//=M2//=ϕ//=, 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'émqw'émóxw>, stvi //s=q'ú-.ám=θ//=θ//=M1=χ//=, ABFC //l'//= (be) doubled up (a person with knees up to his chest), all doubled over//, (<s=>) static, 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'émqw'émóxw>, dnom //s=q'ú-.ám=θ//=θ//=M1=χ//=, 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
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

Elders Group (2/27/80), also <sqwemqwemóxw>, /l|=q"θm|=C|=C|=áx*= or s|=C|=C|=q"ám=M|=x="., /all doubled up/, comment: this last probably mistranscribed, attested by IHTTC (7/13/77).

<sqwómxwes>, stvi /|=s=q"ám|=x*=|=s/!, DESC /be/ rolled up in a ball (twine, yarn, etc.)/, (<s-> static), lx <=xw> around in a circle, lx <=es> on the face, round object, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77).

<qwómxwest>, pcs /|=q"ám|x*=|=s|=T/!, DESC ['roll s-th up in a ball'], lx <=xw> around in a circle, lx <=es> round object, (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77).

<qwómxwest>, DESC ['roll s-th up in a ball'], see qwóxm.

<qwópxw>, bound root or stem /|=q"áp(=)=x*= rapid repeated sound made on wood/.

<qwópxwem>, df /|=q"áp(=)=x*=|=ml/!, 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> intrasititivizer, get, have or middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD and NP (AHTTC 4/21/80, 4/25/80).

<qwópxwiqsélem>, dnom /|=q"áp(=)=x*=|=s|=|=|=ml/!, 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 <qwópxwiqsélem>, /|=q"áp(=)=x*=|=s|=|=|=|=ml/!, also /ordinary small woodpecker/, Elder's comment: "this woodpecker is also called tót'ep'els", contrast <t'ót'ep'els> ordinary small woodpecker; pecking, attested by EL (9/15/78).

<qwópxwem>, SD ['(make a) rapid repeated sound usually on wood'], see qwópxw.

<qwópxwiqsélem>, EZ /small red-headed woodpecker, probably red-breasted sapsucker, and/or possibly the hairy woodpecker or downy woodpecker/, see qwópxw.

<qwóqw>, free root /|=q"áq*=/!, ABFC /whip once (with stick), got hit/, SOC, comment: probably mispronounced for kwóqw 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 sucha second root meaning whip in contrast to kwóqw club, hit with stick-like object (though I can't find it at present), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB.

<qwóqwet>, pcs /|=q"áq*=|=T=/!, ABFC ['whip it'], SOC, (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, AC, example: <qwóqwet te stiqíw>, /|=q"áq*=|=T|=s|=tiqíw/!, /'whip the horse'/, attested by AC.

<qwóqw'éqvet>, cts /|=q"ál|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=ml/!, 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).

<qwó'leqvet>, plv /|=q"ál|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=|=ml/!, SOC ['whipping s-o/s-th many times'], semantic environment ['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:leqwet.es>, /lq”á=[l]=l=]g”=lT-ənuml/, ‘He’s whipping it many times (a horse, a child).’, He
whips it (a horse).’, attested by EB, <qw’ó:leqwetem.es>, /lq”á=[l]=l-g”=lT-ənml/,
/(He/She/It/They) got whipped (with a stick)(many times).’, attested by EB.

<kw’óeqwet> or better <qw’óeqwet>, dnom /q”á=[l]=l or k”aq=taθl/, SOC ['a whip'], lx <ete> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<qw’óeqw’ollys>, dnom //q”al=C,θ=l=q”iyáls/, PLAY ['lacrosse'], literally 'whipping/clubbing a
balll/, lx <iyáls> spherical object, ball, phonology: zero derivation to nominal, syntactic analysis:
nominal, attested by SJ (Deming 3/15/79), also <qw’óeqw’ollys>, //C,θ=l=q”aq=iyáls/, attested
by SJ (Deming 3/15/79), also <qw’óeqw’kwyóls>, //q”á=[l]=l=q”iyáls/, comment: <kw>
probable error or mistranscription, attested by Deming (7/27/78).

<qw’óeqwet>, ABFC ['whip it'], see qw’óqw.

<qw’óeqwel>, df //q”al=C=θ or l=q”=Aåθ=θ=l/=l, EZ ['(be) tame'], SOC, probably <=AåR1=>
resultative or continuative, phonology: reduplication, probable ablaut, syntactic analysis:
adjunctive/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /q”al/ tame (ab.
person), reserved, distant and /q”á-q”ay/ very tame, friendly and /q”áy-at/ tame (tr. verb)
W73:262, K69:83; Lushootseed root /q”=al(a) tame as in /l=θ=q”=al/ it is tame and /l=θ-q”=al-ex”/ it is
getting tame H76:425, Samish dial. of N. Straits lq”éI=q”=el/ 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 /e/; example: <qw’óeqwel (smiyeth, spá:th, sqwemáy).>,
/lq”=el=C=θ=l (s=méyəθè, s=pθ-e, s=q”ən=θyyl/, /(It's a) tame (animal, bear, dog).', attested by
CT.

<qw’óeqw’el`ex>, df //q”á=[l]=θ=l(=)θ or q”=Aåθ=θ=l(=)θ or q”á=[l]=θ(=)θ or l=θ=θ(=)θ /=θ, 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”aθ or q”=e// watch, notice as in
<qw’óeqwel> be on the watch for s-o and <qw’óeqw’el`ex> notice s-o/s-th or poss.?.
<qw’óeqwel> tame, possibly <=e> distributive, possibly <=R1= or =AåR1=> resultative or
continuative, (semological comment: there is no inflection for me present in the word), phonology:
reduplication, voicing, liquidization ablaut, syntactic analysis: intrasitive verb, interjection?,
syntactic comment: can be used all by itself as an utterance, attested by Deming, RP and EB, AC,
Salish cognate: Squamish /q”á-q”ay?áy?áy?áy?=q”=θəq”tqáncut-èn/ excuse me. I am going to pass by (a phrase of politeness when inconveniencing someone in a
narrow passage) cf. ? /q”áy?áy?=q”=θə/ shy, nervous, wild (ab. animals) W73:92, K69:83 (where one is
directed to K67:364); found in <qw’óeqwel`haxa>, /lq”=el=C=θ=l(=)θ=θtl/, 'Excuse me., Watch
out.', attested by AC, <qw’óeqwel’axhaxa>, //lq”=el=C=θ=l(=)θ=θtl/, 'Excuse me., Watch
out.,' attested by AC, <qw’óeqwel’axhaxa>, //lq”=el=C=θ=l(=)θ=θtl/, 'Excuse me., Watch
out you folks.,' attested by AC, <qw’óeqwel’elthox>, //lq”=el=C=θ=l(=)θ=θtl/, 'Excuse me.,
/Excuse us./, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), <qw’óeqwel’elthox>, //lq”=el=C=θ=l(=)θ=θtl/,
'Excuse us.,' phonology: downstepping, updrifting, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<qw’óeqwel’elhox>, ABFC ['notice s-o/s-th'], see qw’ólh or qw’álh.

<qw’óeqwel’het>, ABFC /watch for s-o to come, be on the watch for s-o', see qw’ólh or qw’álh.
<qw’óeqwel’eqwit>, ABFC /beating (s-o/s-th), thrashing (s-o/s-th)/, see qw’óqw.
<qw’óqw’li>, FIRE /burned (of rocks), scorched (of rocks)/, see qw’á:y.
<qw'óqw'iy>, df //q"*á=[C,ə]=]y=all, FSH ['fishing pole'], (<=R1=> continuative or derivational), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76, Fish Camp 8/2/77), Denning (3/25/76).

Qw'óqw'iyets or Qw'óqw'iyets, df //q"*[a]=C,ə]=[y=[i=[M2]=c or q"*[e][AaC,ə]=[y=[i=[M2]=c or q"*[a]=C,ə = ']=y=əc], PLN ['location closest to & southwest of <Sqw'á:lets> Hill's Bar on same side of river'][prob. same as Qw'óqw’iy in Stó:lō 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 <síts ~ -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'óqw'qwiyól's>, PLAY ['lacrosse'], see qw'óqw.

<qw'ót>, probable bound root //q"*át/, meaning uncertain

Sqw'óteleqw, df //s=q"*á=[ə]=q"*í], ANA ['crown of head'], (<=s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, lx <eleqw> on top of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC, compare Sqwóteleqw crown of the head, top of the head, Salish cognate: Samish dial. of N. Straits VU /q\'elə?q"*/ crown, top of head (VU says may be slang term, is the same as the word for roof G68:73, (Songish dial. of N. Straits /sq\'eləq"*/ roof M68:97), maybe Squamish /q\'at\-i7?q"*/-ánl?/ go around the head W73:138, K69:80 beside Squamish /n-q\'ay-c-i7?q"*/ top of the head W73:137, K67:309, also <sqwóteleqw>, //s=q"*á=]=əq"*í], possibly root <síqwá> 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'oxwemáléqep, df //q"*áx=]=em]=ləqep", ABFC ['(have an) underarm smell'], root meaning unknown unless dirty as perhaps in qw'exw=él=teses fingernail, claw lit. perhaps gray/brown/dirty =part =on the hand and ts=qw'ixw brown, brownish-black, possibly <em> middle voice or intransitive, lx <áléqep> smell, odor, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /q"*áx=]əb/ strong and unpleasant odor H76:426.

Qw'ótl, (formerly spelled) <q'ótl>, free root //q"*ó-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>/") 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"*ówël/ [q"*ó-l] (Cw /q"*í-n/), JH /q"*ó-l/, H-T <k-wó'l>, also <qw'í:n>, //q""i-n/, [q"*éyn], dialects: Katzie dial. of Downriver Halkomelem, attested by Mandy Charnley (Elders Group 5/3/78), ASM ['ear'], example: <tós tel qw'ótl>, //tás t-ël q"*ó-l/, 'bump my ear!', attested by AC, <li: sayem ta qwötl?>, //li-ë ñëy=ëm t-ë q"*ó-l/, 'Have you got an earache?!', literally /does your ear ache?, attested by AC, <th'átsem kw'el qö́l:, //cè'ëc=em k"*-ël q"*ó-l/, 'My ears are ringing.', attested by Elders Group (11/10/76), <tám kw'el q'í:ll, //tém k"*-ël q"*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'], <wíte q'ò:ls>, //s=q"*ó-ll/, 'It has no handle.. It has no ear!', literally /it is none its ear/, usage: humorous, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76).

Qw'ótl ~ kw'ótl, bound root or stem //q"*ó-l or k"*ól or q"*ów=l or k"*ów=ll, root meaning unknown

Sqw'ó lmexw ~ skw'ó lmexw, df //s=q"*ó-l=]mexw or s=k"*ów=lmexw", 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 \(<=lmexw\) 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 ό here almost sk'ȍ:lmexw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /sk'ȍw·lmexw/ (CwMs /sk'ȍf·lmexw/) blackberries, H-T /skõlmoeq/> blackberry (trailing) (Rubus sp.), also <sqw'ò:lmexw>, //s=q'ȍw=lmexw//, attested by BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), example: EB, FOOD <sqw'ò: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'ò:lmexwelhp>, ds //s=k'ȍ lmexw=éfpl/, EB /'blackberry vine, blackberry bush', ['Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus, Rubus procerus'], lx \(<=elhp\) plant, tree, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group. <shxwelímexwelh skw'ò:lmexwelhp>, ds //s=x'él=me[=']xl=x=éf s=k'ȍ lmexw=éfpl/, 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'ò:lmexwelhp>, ds //x'élít=me=s=k'ȍ lmexw=éfpl/, 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'ò:m>, df //q'ȍ-m or q'ȍw=em/l, 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:tsel>, df //q'ȍs=í-cél/, 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 \(<=itsel\) on the back, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (prompted), other sources: ES /q'ȍsí-cél/, JH /q'ȍeq'sí-cél/ both swallow.
R (reduplication)

<R1- or -C1e->, (//R1- or -C1e=-ll), ASP '/continuative, be -ing/', (semological comment: means the action is still continuing to happen), 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, 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|[-C,ə-][C]/, ABDF ['it's aching of arthritis'], <kwíkwets'>, cts //k'[-C,ə-]c'/, FSH ['butchering'], <kwíkwemel>, cts //k'[-C,ə-]m=əll/, LT ['it's getting red'], <tskwíkwem>, cts //k=ə[C,ə]=m/, LT ['being red'], <kwókwexwels>, cts //k'ó[C,ə]-|=m=sls//, ABFC 'knocking, rapping', <kwókwétilñmol>, cts //k'ó[C,ə-]=e'sl=sls/, ABFC 'thinking about having intercourse', <läke'ts'étwxwem>, cts //lä[C,ə]-=e'=t=-twx==əm=ll/, SOC ['being visiting'], <slálhxqem>, cts //s|[-C,ə-]q=əm=ll/, ABFC ['whispering'], <mámelqlexw>, cts //m=ə[Aë]=[-C,ə-]=q=|sl=twx=sls//, rsls, EFAM ['forgetting (s-th/s-thing)'], <mímeq>, cts //mí[-C,ə-]=s=əm=ll/, MC ['picking out'], <q'áq'el>, cts //q'=[-C,ə-]=ll/, EFAM ['believing'].

<==R1= or =C1e=>, da //=-l, 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: 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
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

\[ \text{thief} \]

‘characteristically steals, steals many times, steals continuously’), phonology: suffixed reduplication which copies the first consonant of the root adds an e (schwa) and inserts or infixes the two sounds after the first vowel of the root,

\[ \text{kin/f} \text{younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker’s), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one’s parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one’s (great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister}, \]

possibly \(<R1>=\) comparative, \(<thíthé>\), augs \(/ét=\text{C} \text{a}/l\), plv, DESC ‘(be) larger, bigger’,

\[ \text{<R1>= augmentative.} \]

\[ \text{<R2> or =C1eC2>, da } /\text{C}=\text{C} \text{e}=\text{C} \text{e} /l, \text{ASP } /\text{characteristic, inherent continuative}'\]

(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

\[ \text{thief} \]

(characteristically steals, steals many times, steals continuously) or

\[ \text{stinging nettle} \]

(characteristically stings or poisons, stings many times, stings continuously) but also creates verbal adjectives too like

\[ \text{rowdy, talkative} \]

(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 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,

\[ /\text{kin} /\text{f} \text{younger, younger sibling, cousin of a junior line (cousin by an ancestor younger than the speaker’s), junior cousin (child of a younger sibling of one’s parent, (great) grandchild of a younger sibling of one’s (great) grandparent), younger brother, younger sister}, \]

possibly \(<R1>=\) comparative, \(<thíthé>\), augs \(/ét=\text{C} \text{a}/l\), plv, DESC ‘(be) larger, bigger’,

\[ \text{<R1>= augmentative.} \]

\[ \text{<R2> or =C1eC2>, da } /\text{C}=\text{C} \text{e}=\text{C} \text{e} /l, \text{ASP } /\text{characteristic, inherent continuative}'\]

(somological 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

\[ \text{thief} \]

(characteristically steals, steals many times, steals continuously) or

\[ \text{stinging nettle} \]

(characteristically stings or poisons, stings many times, stings continuously) but also creates verbal adjectives too like

\[ \text{rowdy, talkative} \]

(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 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,
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=yq'=C=sC=/, EB ['a lot of logs'], (<R2> plural), <tewtéwá:la ~ tutuwalé>, chrs //təw//=C=sC=, plv //C=, LAND /side hills, tilted hills, slopes', <s'éts'-ents>, chrs //s=í= or C1í=//, DESC /', <séwíqwílwí~síqwílwí>, CLO /catching, to catch/1, (<s>= static), possibly root <áts> as in <átslexw> hear about it?.

<R3>= or C1eC2=, da //C=sC= or C1eC2=/, 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=, lewx=, 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 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 semantic prefix with verbs; found in <híhíkwíxes >, dmv //C=tí=há=k=áx'=áx'=s/, if, CLO ['he (a small child) is wearing it.'], (<R4>= diminutive), <síseqíws ~ síseqíws >, dmn //C=síeqíws=, CLO /short pants, little pants, underpants/1, (<R4>= diminutive), <qwíqwélats ~ qwíqwela(ː)>, dmv
R5= (as s=, lexw=, shxw=, etc.), syntactic analysis: ip (inflectional prefix); found in Halkomelem classes and lessons, added only to the beginning of the root, never before a prefix (such as 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 tsqwáy (from green’s margins with blue, to yellow’s margins with orange and pink and white), it also ‘], (semiological comment: this term labels almost all the margins of EFAM, literally probably /’small talk on the back’/, (<interviewed’], (<sometimes) continuative be distinguished between the two forms, the second form has R7= comparative or emphatic, (sometimes) continuous which was not attested in color term words by any of the others we interviewed’], (<R4=> diminutive), <tsqwíqwayel>), ds /lc=C, i=qi=ey=əll/, 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 tsqwáy, which, for EB of Chehalis, is green (as it is for AH of Sumas)), (<ts>= have, get, static with colors), (<R4=> diminutive), (<=el ~ =fl> go, come, get, become).

<R5- or C1e->, (/R5- or C1e-), ASP /continuous, 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: ls=, lexw=, shxw=, etc.), syntactic analysis: ip (inflectional prefix); found in <ch’ech’emels>, cts /C,s=C=em=el/, sos, dnom, ABFC ’a biter (animal, fish, etc.), a thing that is (always) biting’

(R5= > continuative), (<=els> structured activity continuous nominal), <th’eth’am>, cts /C,s=-e=ml/, ABFC [‘chewing (gum)’], (<R5=> continuous), comment: this seems the regular continuous for this verb, not th‘á:m, see th‘eth‘át chewing s-th, <tl’etl’áxel>, df //C,s=é(?)=x’əl or C,s=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=> continuous, possibly <R5=> derivational, <kwekwó:thet>), cts //C,s=k=x[=Aa]= =‘=l-ənl, [k=x=x’əl], ABFC [‘galloping’], (<R5->

continuative),

<R5= or C1e->, da //C,s= or C1s=, 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/adjunctive verb or participle, it may also involve the static 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 ls=, lexw=, shxw=, etc.), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <stl’etl’iq> , strs /ls=C,s=é’iq‘l/, TCH /be (to) 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>= static), (<R5=> resultative), <sqweqwá>, dnom /ls=C,s=é’iq‘l/, DESC [‘a hole’], ASM [‘like a knothole, hole in a pail, cave, tunnel’], (<s>= nominalizer perhaps ~ static here), possibly <R5=> durative or resultative.

<R5= or C1e->, (/R5= or C1e=), NUM /(rare) plural, (usually) many in a group, collective’/, also allophone (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 ls=, lexw=, shxw=, etc.), more often found added to the root as a form also pluralized by =e=ls= infix; found in st’s:el’ó:meqw ~ st’s:ets’eló:meqw great grandparents/-
children, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <sxexýle or sxexíle>, /ls=C,ə=x=í[l=]/, 'legs, feet'. Other examples are: <sqwegwémytésses>, ds /ls=C,i=Λ=q'əm=ý=ç= or s=C,ə=q'əm=ý=ç=, EB ['puddy 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), <sqwegwéwath>, dpmp /ls=C,ə=q'əm=ý= or=m=, EZ ['bunch of rabbits'], (<s=> nominalizer, R5= diminutive plural), <th'eth'elá:ýkwen>, dpmp //C,ə=è=[-əl]-ê yak=əml/. SD [squeaking (of lots of mice)], ABFC, (<R5=> diminutive), (<el-=> plural), <yuull'él'èl'om>, df //y=aw=C,əA=ɛ [=a]=ml/, PRON l('that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones)/, DEM, (<R5= with é-ablaut> diminutive plural), (<el=> plural), <lhelhewqí: mó>, dpmp //C,ə=Ì=a=q=ì/ml/, EB 'smallest gray swamp blueberries, smallest variety of Canadian blueberry', ['Vaccinium myrtilloides'], (<R5= or R4=Λ=) diminutive plural), <memáx>, plv //C,ə=m=ɛ=x=/, SOC l'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 allophone below.

<R5= or C1e=>, (/R5= or C1=), NUM l'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 <sxexó:zl>l, //C,ə=ɛ=ɔ=ɛ=ə/ml, 'four to each', attested by AC, <lhelhixw ~ lhíxw>, ds //C,ə=ìx~ìx=//, NUM 'three things', nca <R5=> things nca (possibly an old distributive nca, see <sxexó:zl> four to each also with <R5=), <memáx>, plv //C,ə=m=ɛ=x=/, SOC l'to separate people fighting, to split up people fighting', (<R5=> plural object).

<R5= or C1e=>, da //C,ə= or C1=, DESC l'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 <sxwexiyázám, //s=C,ə=ɛ=ìy=ɛ=ml, 'story, fable, fairy tale', compare <sxwiyám ~ sxweyázám> myth, legend,

<R6= or eC2=>, da //=eC2= or e=C2=, NUM l'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 <tšɪ'l'él'xel>, df //C'=e=C2=]l=Λ=]ɛ=x=ə/ml, ABFC ['takes short steps'], (<R6=> plural or diminutive or out-of-control), <sts'ýáye>, df //s=c'íyá= or s=c'íyá= or s=c'íyá=, 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'íy> near, close by as in Squamish, possibly <R6=> plural, possibly <oýe> affectionate diminutive, <chewó:lhp>, dnom //C=e=C2=]əw=θ]=p=//, EB ['black cottonwood tree'], ['Populus balsamifera trichocarpa'], ASM ['the sweet cambium, sxá:meth or ts'ıts'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 =e=) > either plural or diminutive),

<R6= or e=C2=>, da //=e=C2= or e=C2=, DESC l'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[e=C2=]á/l, EZ 'smaller crow, northwestern crow', ['Corvus caurinus'],
<R7=> or Clá=>, da //C,è= or C1è=//, 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: nominal, attested by AC, BJ )5/64), other sources: H-T <mámela> mámela usually it means many in a group), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <sá:yt'em ~ sayít'em>, pln //C,è=mələWA/, 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 Clá=>, da //C,è= or C1è=//, DESC /'dative, little (of subject, object, agent, patient or action), small, (all diminutive verbs are also continuative)/, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <ts'ats'ets'tl'lm te kwikweshù>, //C,è=C,θ·=c'è·=m=ǐm tò C,ì=k'əşim]/, /The little pig is hopping/, (R7=> continuative or emphatic, R5= diminutive), <mámáma>, dmn //C,è=mə(l)l//, KIN /grandfather (affectionate), (grampa)/, usage: affectionate, possibly <R7=> diminutive?, consonant-loss affectionate?.

<R7=> or Clá=>, da //C,è= or C1è=//, EFAM /'emphatic', syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <á'altha>, ds //C,è=ì=ëëël//, PRON /'it's me, that's me/, I do, I am (is emphatic)/, (R7=> emphatic), <á:a>, us /possibly C,è[=]=ëëël//, CJ /'yes', possibly <R7=> emphatic, probably <===> emphatic, possibly root <á:a> yes as in Cheh. <li á> or <lií:a> yes, <sásq'ets>, df //C,è=seq'=əc or së|=C,ə|=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 Clá=>, da //C,è= or C1è=//, ASP /'continuative, be -ing'/, (semological comment: means the action is still continuing to happen), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <mamá:lat>, cts //C,è=më=ël=TI//, FSH /'baiting s-th (fish-line')/, HUNT /'baiting s-th (trap')/, (R8=> continuative), <lha:hi:lt>, cts //C,è=ì=ì=TI//, CAN /'bailing/', (R8=> continuative).

<R8=> or Clá=>, da //C,è= or C1è=//, 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, inflictional 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 = added onto the same word), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <smamalyì>, strs //s=më=|=C,ə|=]yí or s=C,è=məlyì//, KIN /'be married', SOC, (===> stative), possibly <R8> or =R1=> resultative, <ma'émestexw ~ mámestexw>, df //C,è=?ære-më=¿=m=T-əx'/, TVMO /'bring s-th, brought s-th'/, SOC. (R8= ~ R7=> resultative?, e- non-auxiliary verb?), <spapí:l>, strs //s=C,è=pə|=Aí|=]I//, LAND /'be buried', CH, (===> stative, R8= resultative).

<R8=> or Clá=>, da //C,è= or C1è=//, 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 //C,è=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 //C,á=) = or =C1é(·)=//, ASP /'continuous, be -ing'/, (semological comment: means the action is still continuing to happen), syntactic analysis: derivational infix; found in <t'of'át>, df /t'a-C,é(·)=//, ABDF /'sprain, (getting sprained)?'/, possibly <=R9= continuous or resultative.

(=R9=) or (=C1á(·)=), da //C,á=) = 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 <sxexákw>, strs //s=ξ=C,é(·)=]k~//, SH /'be squeezed in, jammed up, tight'/, (==> static), (==>R9= resultative), <xwetetáq>, df /lx(·)=ξ=C,é=ε or x*(·)=ξ=C,é=]q/ or x*(·)=ξ=C,é(·)=]q]/, BLDG /'be closed'/, ECON, (<xw(e)>= become, get), possibly <R5= or =R9= resultative, possibly á-aablaut) durative, 

(=R10= or =C1ó=), da //C,ó= or =C1á=//, HUMC /'person'/, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <lólets'e>, //C,á=]ləc'ə//, /'one person, alone'/. There are a few examples which may show this type indicating continuative: <kwékwi: ~ kwokwi:], cts //C,ó-k'ξ[-Af-]~ C,á-k'ξ[-Af-]-//, [k'ck'ξ-]~ k'ok'[~], SOC /hiding, hiding oneself//, (=R5= or =R10=) continuative, (==Aablaut> durative), <kwókelówos ~ kwókelowes>, rsls //C,ó-k'ξ=A=ξ=]əwsl or C,á-k'ξ[-A=]-]=əwsl/, cts, SOC /'murdering, murderer (of more than one)'/, (=R10=) continuative.

(=R11= or =C1V1=), da //C,V,= or =C1V1=//, NUM /'plural or augmentative'/, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, dialects: Chilliwack, Sumas, Matsqui (and downriver and island Halkomelem); found in <temqó: ~ temqó:>, ds //tem=qá ~ tém=C,ó=xá= or tém=C1V1=qá//-, WATR /'high water time (yearly, usually in June), June'/, lx /tém/ = time off, season off, (<=R5>) or a new type of reduplication (<C1V1>, perhaps <R11=> augmentative or plural), <Qqoláxléx>, df //qa=C1V1]l(=)êxəl or C1V1=qə(l=)êxəl or C,V,=qə(l=)êxəl/, PLN /'Watery Eaves, a famous longhouse and early village on a flat area on Chilliwack River just a quarter mile upstream/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 <=(l)áxel> part of a building, side of a building, <yáysele ~ yéysele>, dnom //?i?=íš=ξ=M2=]əθ/, [yéyse=ə ~ yéyə], HUMC ['two people'], EZ ['two supernatural creatures'], NUM, lx /metathesis/ and irregular type of reduplication people (classifier).

(=R12 or =C1V1), da //C,V, or =C1V1=//, ASP /'characteristic', syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, dialects: probably only Sumas, Matsqui (and downriver and island Halkomelem); found in <Qqoláxléx>, df //qa=C1V1]l(=)êxəl or C1V1=qə(l=)êxəl or C,V,=qə(l=)êxəl/, PLN /'Watery Eaves, a famous longhouse and early village on a flat area on Chilliwack River just a quarter mile upstream/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 <=(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.

< R13= or C1V1C2=>, da /C1V1C2=, NUM ['plural continuative'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, dialects: probably only Sumas, Matsqui (and downriver and island Halkomelem); found in < qo’qo’oélésem >, mds /C1V1C2=qoʔ=óləs=əml/, ABFC ['one’s eyes are watering'], (< C1V1C2= perhaps R13=> plural continuative), root < qo’ > water, lx <=óləs> in the eye, (<=em> middle voice).
S

<s, s, s, s, s>, free root //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'l, (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's> 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'ót'ílem>, //s=p'áë=óml, /'smoke', see under stem <p'ót'em> to smoke, <st'í:lem>, //s=tí=l=óml, /'a song', literally /'something to sing', see under stem <t'í:lem> sing, <sq'íp>, //s=q'íp, /'a gathering', literally /'something to gather', see under stem <q'ép> gather, <smék'em>, //s=mék'=óml, /'something second-hand', see under stem <mék'em> use second-hand, literally /'something to use second-hand', <skwéxá:m>, //s=k'í:x=x=Mí=óml, /'a number', literally /'something to count', see under stem <kwéxá:m> count, <swótle>, //s=ál=[Aá]=l=óml, /'somebody', example: <vé kw'ís lám.>, //?vé ki=.~óml, //'It's good that I go', //'I'd better go', <tel s'í:kw'>, //te-l s-?í-k'í=/, //'what I lost', contrast <te q'aq'étem> 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'émxw'éxel te'íle>, //r'ém-x'í=ólél tó?í=óml, /'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 (alienable possession); the following body parts are attested working this way: (s=)th'émxw'éxel elbow, Cheh. (s=)th'emeláxel arm bone, point of elbow, (s=)qep'ílthetel knee, (sh=)xw'ilámál~ (sh=)xw'ilámálashoulder, and perhaps others, attested by IHTTC.

<s=>, da //s=//, ASP /'stative, be'l, CJ, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix; found in <spópiy>, //s=pí[C=],l=í/l, /'be crooked/l, see under stem <pi:y> bend, <spípew>, //s=pí[=C,ó=]wíl, /'be frozen/l, see under stem <pi:w> freeze, <sththá:kw>, //s=á[C,ó]=(=C)=óml, /'be stretched, straight, be pulled/l, see under stem <thék> pull, <syémymem>, //s=yó=C,óC,í/l, /'be pregnant', see under stem <yem=> 'on the middle, <st'ápi>, //s=t'óy=l=íl, /'be dead (of tree)', see under stem <t'ápy> die (of tree), <selá ~ slá>, //s=íl=í=í~ s=íl=í/l, /'be tight, tightly', <schewót>, //s=éwát=í/l, /'be smart, be good at, know how to l', <esélés ~(esélés), //s=(esélés), //s=(esélés), /'l', (ses= ~ s => stative shows a survival of an almost completely vanished allomorph //s/ stative in Upriver Halkomelem (presposed //s/ 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 <fihtsel le q'íq kw'éls esé:les>, //í= lí= c=ól ló lí=q'íq k'í=óml s=á=óml?, //ló=á=óml, /'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 are fairly evenly mixed with each other, though the forms with s= 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 tskw'íxw t= forms are more focal, while s= forms are more distant from focus, blackest;), under tskwá:y t= forms are at intense margins, while s= forms are at light margins or blackest; under tsméth' t= forms are at light margins, some dark, while s= forms are one ex. next to focus; under tskwím t= forms are at intense margins, while s= forms are at light margins or near focus; under tskwím + R5= t= forms are more focal, while s= forms are more distant from focus; under tsk'íx t= forms are one ex., bluer, darker?; under p'éq' t= forms are closer to / than non-statives; under tsp'íqw' t= 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, tskwóqwiyel vs. sqwóqwiyel, where the t= form is more focal than most of the examples of the s= form., syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<s=...s>, (l/s/l), PRON /this, 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>, //tó mé-l-s/l, /'his/her/its/their father/, <st'l'is kw'es lá:m.>, //s=e'í-s k* e-m l=m/l, /'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>, //tó lel'ém-s tó mé-l-s/l, /'the house of his father, his father's house/', literally /(the) his house the his father/.

<s=...s>, da //s=...s/l, TIME /'hour, o'clock, day of week/, semantic environment ['with numerals 1-12, kw'i:l'], TIME /'th day of the week', semantic environment ['with numerals 2-5'], (semological comment: as an hour marker this 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:tes 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 <teqá:tsas>, //s=tqé-č=x=s/l, /'eight o'clock/; see under stem <teqá:tsa> eight, <slh'qá:tes>, //s=tqé-b=x=s/l, /'five o'clock; Friday/', see under stem <slh'qá:tes> five, <slhíxws>, //s=4íx=x=s/l, /'three o'clock; Wednesday/', see under stem <slhíxw> three.

<sakweláx ~ sekweláx>, HUNT /arrow, gun/, see kwél.

<sá:ič'òwelh>, TVMO ['go in full circle with the current'], see sél or sí:(i).l.

<Sáléch>, free root //sélócl/, 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 //séløsl/, SOCT ['Salish people'], comment: borrowing, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also <Syálex>, [s(=)yéløx], attested by Stanley Jones (Elders Group 1975).

<sá:letel ~ sá:letel>, BSK ['a lot of baskets'], see sí:tel ~ sí:tel.

<Salq'Iwel>, PLN /'Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat (Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sxeláwtxw)/, see séq:

<sá:lt'sem>, ABDF ['(be) dizzy'], see sél or sí:(i).l.

<sá:q>, free root //sé-q/, EB /bracken fern root, rhizome of bracken fern/, ['Pteridum 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 /sáxem/ bracken fern root (Deming).

<sásq'ets>, df //l/x=sq=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=sq=q//, attested by AC (11/24/71); found in <Xwsá:qtsel.>, //x=sq=q-c-əll/, /I'm from the Nooksack people/.', literally /I'm Nooksack./, also <Nexwsá:q>, //nx=sq=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 //C,è=sq=q~əc or s[x=[C,è=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.)', phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group, EB, example: <(lhxwá:le, xethíle) sásq'ets>, //lx=x=la, xə(ʔa)è=llə C,è=sq=q~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 //C,è=sq=q~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>, df //C,è=sq=q~əc=ll//, 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 //sətl/ reach, pass on, pass along.

<sátet>, pcs //sɛt=əTll/, 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 /sát/ as in /sát-anT/ give(tr.) K69:302, also <sátet>, //sɛt=əT//, attested by AD (8/80), example: <sátetchexw te pêtɛ>, //sɛt=əT-c=ɛx~tə pêrol//, /'Pass the butter.'/, <sátetchexw te spəliːl.>, //sɛt=əT-c=ɛx~tə ṣəpliːl//, /'Pass the bread.'/.

<sóstem>, df //s=[AÁC,ə]=tə=əml//, ABDF ['lost (deceased)'], possibly <6-ablaut> durative, possibly <R1> resultative, possibly <em> intrasitivizer, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77), example: <sóstem te shxwéwálišelh.>, //s=[AÁC,ə]=tə=əmə s=x=wéliy-s-əml//, /'(He) lost his (late/deceased) parents./', attested by Elders Group, comment: EB questions this.
<stáléqep>, df //s=t-(M1)=Éləqə̱'/l, SD ['(make) a distant sound'], literally (probably) 'passed on along sound', possibly <metathesis> derivational, lx <stáléqep> sound, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), example: <me stáléqep>., //mə st=t-(M1)=Éləqə̱'/l, 'A distant sound comes.'.

<sasétáléqep>, cts //s[t-(C,ə-)=Éləqə̱'/l, SD ['keep on hearing a distant sound'], (<-R1->

<stewéqel>, df //s[t-(M1)=t]=A,e̱̱=w(=)=qäl/l, REL ['deceased one'], prob. root <sát> //s=t// reach, pass on, pass along, lx <sät> on the body or <sät> 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 <stewéqel> meaning unknown, phonology: metathesis, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and EB (9/22/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /téwaqín/ be in mourning K69:48.

<sáwets>, pln /s[t-(M1)=l]=w(=)=qäl/l or s=t[A]=w(=)=qäl/l, REL 'deceased ones, late ones!', prob. root <sát> //s=t// reach, pass on, pass along, lx <sät> on the body or <sät> contrastive, <eqel> in the throat, in the esophagus, in the voice, alternatively poss. <s>- nominalizer, <tew> tilted?, possibly <á-aablaut>-plural, phonology: metathesis, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and EB (9/22/78).

<stá:xwelh>, df //s=té:x=x=w=l, [sté:x=x̄=̄ ~ (hyper-slow) sté?ax=x̄=̄], 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 //s=t// reach, pass on, pass along, or possibly <táa> alike, similar, or <tá:xw> meaning unknown, if one of the first two is root possibly //s=x̄=̄ round, around, lx <x̄ēl> ::ín̄~õ:íllh> 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 /sté:x=x̄=̄/ children (preadolescent), Salish cognate: Squamish /s=táwix=x̄=̄/ child W73:58, K67:284, Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /s-táwix=x̄=̄/ children H76:484, examples: <éyes te stá:xwelh>., //t'y=x̄=̄ to s=té:x=x̄=̄/l, 'The children had a lot of fun.', attested by AC, <īleyem te stá:xwelh>., //īy=x̄=̄ to s=té:x=x̄=̄/l, 'The children are laughing.', attested by AC, <sísiʃá:xwes te stá:xwelh>., //sí=y=x̄-=̄=̄ to s=té:x=x̄=̄/l, 'The children are playing the children.', attested by EB, <iyóths kw'e' īwōlém̄ te stá:xwelh, l't'ílelem kw'e' īwōlém̄s>., //w=x̄=̄ to s=té:x=x̄=̄, l't'[=C,̄x̄-]=w to s=té:x=x̄=̄, 'He's scaring the children.', attested by AC, <qex te stá:xwelh>., //q̄x̄ to s=té:x=x̄=̄/l, '(There's) lots of children.'., attested by AC.

<sátet>, TVMO ['pass s-th (at a meal for ex.)'], see sát.

<sát:l'atel>, KIN 'older siblings, elder cousins (first/second/third cousins by an older sibling of one's ancestor)'), see sét'l'a ~ sét'l'o.

<sáwel>, df //s=s=w=əl or s̄wə̱ll/, FOOD 'food' provisions for a trip, box lunch', possibly <s> nominalizer, possibly <él> go, come, get, become, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /sə-sawə̱n/ take food along on trip W73:260, K69:62.

<sáwel>, dnom //s=ə̱wə̱l/, 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).
<sáswéts'em>, <dmn //s∈=[C,æ=]wəl//, FOOD ['a small lunch'], (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<sáswéts'em>, <df //səw(=)=ɛc'=əml//, SD /'(have/get) a rustling noise (not continuous) (of paper, silk, or other material), (to rustle'), root meaning unknown, possibly <ts' ~ =elts' ~ =á:lt'> twist, turn around, around in circles, (<em> intransitivizer, have, get or middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (9/15/76).

<sá:wt's'em>, <cts //sɛ[-'~]-w(=)=ɛml//, SD /'(making a) continuous rustling noise (of paper or silk or material), rustling (of leaves, paper, a sharp sound)/, (<='>~> continuous), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (9/15/76), Elders Group (10/27/76), example: <sá:wt's'em te pip̣ə//, /'rustling paper, (Paper is rustling)/, attested by Elders Group.

<sá:wt's'em>, <ds //sɛ[-'~]-w(=)=ɛml//, 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=əm bitter//.

<sáxem → sá:sxem>, <sτv //sɛ=[C,æ=]=x=əm=s & //s∈=[C,æ=]=x=əml//, 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: <sá:sxem te sxameléxwelh>, //sɛ=[C,æ=]=x=əm=əl=ɛx*ɛɬ̌əʃ//=, /'The tiger lily is bitter/', attested by Elders Group (5/25/77).

<sáxem qwíyqwóyəls>, <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: <sáxem qwíyqwóyəls 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)

<sámeléxwelh>, <ds //sɛx=M1=əm=əl=ɛx*ɛɬ̌əʃ//=, 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 derivalional, <=em> middle voice or intransitivizer, have, get, <=e=) connective with lexical suffixes (possibly plural?), <=êxwelh> on the tongue), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/22/76, 5/25/77), example: <sáxem te sxameléxwelh>, //sɛ=[C,æ=]=x=əm=əl=ɛx*ɛɬ̌əʃ//=, /'The tiger lily is bitter/.

<sá:y>, <free root //ṣːy//=, ANAA ['/wool, fur, animal hair'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES //ṣː=ypo fur, wool, H-T <sá> (uumlaut on a, macron on e) wool, yarn (of mt. goat), <sáː> (macron over a) hair of animals, example: <sá:ys te (p'q'ěľq̌, sqwmáy, lemetū)>, //ṣː=ypo te (p'q'ě=ɔx, s=q'=em=ɛ=ɬ̌, lemetū)//=, /'wool of the (mountain goat, dog, domestic sheep)/, attested by AC.

<síysá:yəws>, <plv //C,æC,=ṣː=y=ɛ=ɪəs//=, ANAA ['/furry on the whole body (of an animal)'], TCH, (<=R3=> plural), ix <ɛ=ɪəs> on the body, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77).

<sáyem>, <ds //ṣːy=əml//=, ABDF '/have pain, to hurt/', (<=em> middle voice or have or get, intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/24/79, 4/23/80), AC, example: <sáyem te sxeľe:>, //ṣːy=əm t-əl=s=əl=əɬ̌=ə//=, /'My foot hurts/., attested by Elders Group, <sáyem tépəm>, //ṣːy=əm tépəm//=, /'(have a) stiff neck', literally '/'(have a) sore neck/., attested by Elders Group, <sáyem tel kw̌élə:ə>, //ṣːy=əm t-əl k*=əl=ɛ//=, /'My stomach hurts.. I have a pain in the
stomach.', attested by Elders Group, <li: sáyem ta chálx?>, //li-ø séy=øm t-ø célcx//, 'Does your hand hurt?/', attested by AC, <li, le sáyem tel chálx?>, //li, le séy=øm t-el célcx//, 'Yes, my hand hurts.'/, usage: answer to previous sentence, attested by AC, <liye sá:yem ta yél:és?>, //lí-ø sè|=m tel-øs//, 'Does your hand hurt?, Have you got a toothache?', attested by AC.

<sayém>, cts //sè|=y=cm tel-ø/ 'abdomen, intestines, stomach.', attested by Elders Group, <lí: sáyem ta cháléx?>, //lí-ø sè|=m t-ø cálélx//, 'Does your hand hurt?', attested by AC, <liye sá:yem ta yél:és?>, //lí-ø sè|=m yél-øs//, 'Does your tooth hurt?, Have you got a toothache?'

<sayétel>, ABDF /'be sore, (be) hurting all the time, painful, aching'/, semantic environment ['of body part'], DESC ['strong'], semantic environment ['of medicine'], (<-3-3> continuative), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD, BHTTC.

<sayétel>, ABDF /'tickling', see síyt'.

<sayétém ~ sayitém>, ABDF /'being tickled, (having tickling, getting tickling), tickley/', see síyt'.

<say'ét>, ABDF ['baskets'], see sí:tel ~ sítel.

<Scháchewxel ~ Cháchewxel>, PLN ['a village of the Pilalt people'], see cháchw ~ cháchú.

<scháchexw>, SOC ['got married to a wife'], see chá:wx.

<scháchxwelme>, SOC /'want to get a wife, He wants to get a wife.'/, see chá:wx.

<schá:ltel ~ stál:ltel>, FSH ['dried fish'], see =chílh ~ chílh=.

<schéchewòt>, DESC ['little smart one'], see chewót.

<schéchewòt>, LANG ['fluent (at speaking)'], see chewót.

<scheláka>, df //s(=)cclccl, 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.

<schéchewòt>, LANG ['fluent (at speaking)'], see chewót.

<schéxwelmel>, SOC /'dried meat'/, see chá:wx.

<sché:xw>, dnom //s=cxc, WETH ['west wind'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ, numerous other elders, WETH /'south wind, warm wind'/, attested by Deming.

<ch'é:yxw>, strs //s=c'i[=Aé]=y=ls/,, DESC ['(be) dried'], see ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

<ch'é:yxwels>, dnom //s=c'i[=Aé]=y=ls/,, sas, FOOD ['dried meat'], see ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

<schelát>, df //se=céléc or se=célo[=Aé]=c/, EFAM /'(be) eager, enthused'/, possibly root <sech> as in <sich> proud, possibly <á>-ablaut> durative, possibly <elets> on the bottom, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: Tait, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).
<sékwéləxs te téxwets>, /ls=[é]=kʷəl=[ə]=A̱ə=/x̱' s te téxʷəcl/, 'arrow of a bowl', see téxwets, kwélex.

<sél or sú(:)l>, bound root /sél or sú(·)l spin/.  

<sél:le>, chr //sélé=C̱=C̱ or s=[A̱]=l=C̱=C̱, 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 <sél:tel> spindle for spinning wool.


<sél:es>, ds //sél=ə or s=[A̱]=l=əs/, ABDF '/(get) dizzy, get drunk/', ACL, literally /'spin on the face'/, lex =<es> on the face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjectival/adjunctive verb?, attested by Elders Group (3/72), EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /súy-ʔus/ dizzy as in /nə kʷ suyʔus/ he's getting dizzy, he's getting high (while drinking) W73:81, K69:60, also <sél:es>, //sél=ə=ʔ=əsl/, phonology: lengthening (automatic with consonants between stressed schwas), derivational stress-shift, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), also <es> /sél:es ~ (e)sél:es/, //l=ʔ=əsl=ə=ʔ=əsl/, (<sél: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).

<sél:les>, strs //l(s)=ə=[A̱]=l=əs/, ABDF '/be drunk, got drunk/', possibly <s=> stative, (<é-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group (6/28/78), RJ (5/19/76), example: <welh sóles>, //wəɬ=ə=[A̱]=l=əs/, '/(already) drunk/', attested by EB (12/19/75), <iltsel le q˚íq kw’els e sóles>, //łí=t-c-əl ł a q˚íq kʷ=əl-s ʔə sə=[A̱]=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’ sóhélots tl’esu sóles>, //łápəs=[M]=l=əs q̱=ə-t ʔisə=[A̱]=l=əs ʔí t-ʔ s=ʔéhə=lec ɛ̱-ə-s-u sə=[A̱]=l=əs/, '/Ten dollars and two dollar in your pocket and you’re drunk./', usage: rhyme, attested by Rose Jones (5/19/76).

<sél:les:sxw>, ncs //sél=ə=ə=1-əxʷ/, ABDF ['get s-o drunk'], SOC, (<li> non-control transitive), (<exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/7/8); found in <seles:loxs>, //sél=ə=ə-1-əxʷ=əsl/, '/He got me drunk./'.

<sél:ts>, ds //sél=c’l, SPRD '/(circle) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse/', TVMO <> around in a circle or in an arc, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76), example: <lám sólts>, //l̕e=m sél=c’l, '/go around fire once and return to start, make one circle in longhouse/'.

<sél:ch’owelh>, df //sél=[A̱]=l=c’=ωəθ/, TVMO ['go in full circle with the current'], semantic environment ['of a canoe, driftwood, anything in the river'], CAN, WATR, <sá:ablaut> durative or resultative), lex =<owelh> canoe, vessel, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/31/77).

<sél’èl>, df //sél=c’=ələ/, TVMO ['go in a semi-circle (or part of a circle) with the current'], CAN, lex =<èl> meaning uncertain here, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

Selch’èl', df //sél=c’=ələ/, PLN ['the whole riverbank on the CPR (west) side of the Fraser River just south of Strawberry Island and just north of Peqwhô:lhel'], 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.

<sélt'selwílem>, dl lásél=c'-=lwlél=t=él=ém/l, mdls, incs, BLDG ['go around inside the longhouse counter-clockwise'], TVMO, SPRD, lx <-él> 'around in a circle, possibly <-selwelh> (only if <él> can be dropped before <-él> side', (=-él> go, become, get, <-él> middle voice), phonology: possible syllable-loss of elh before -él, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76).

<sélt's'elxel>, ds lásél=c'=áxel/l, BLDG ['around the outside of the house'], lx <-elxel> 'outside) side of a building, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?', nominal?, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76).

<sélt's'tem>, ds lásél=c'=ém/l, 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 sélt's'tem tel sxóyes lhíl áxeth.,> //héq' mé séc'=ém’=t-él s=xáyɛs tl?ex əll/, 'Sometimes my head spins when I lay down.', attested by Lizzie Johnson.

<sá:lt's'tem>, df lásel=AÉ=I'c'=tém/l, ABDF ['(be) dizzy'], (-a:i-ablaut> durative or resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by TB (Elders Group 3/72), also <sá:lt'h'tem>, lásel=AÉ=I=ém/l, attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<sí:selts'i'yósem>, mdls l/Č,í=sáel=c'=iyás=ém/l, dmvl, TVMO '/spinning, whirling/', (<R4=> diminutive), lx <-ts'> 'around in a circle, lx <-iyóš> 'in a circle, (=-em> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76), example: <sí:selts'i'yósem spehás:l>, l/Č,í=sáel=c'=iyás=ém s=péh=é-ls/l, WETH ['whirlwind'], attested by Elders Group.

<sí:selts'i'yósem spehás:l>, l/Č,í=sáel=c'=iyás=ém s=péh=é-ls/l, WETH ['whirlwind'], attested by Elders Group.

<sí:lechétel>, ds lásel=Aí=I=I=lcęp=él or sí-él=lcęp=él/l, FIRE '/fire-drill, stick spun to start fire/', TOOL, possibly <í:i-ablaut> derivational, lx <-elčep> firewood, fire, lx <-tel> device to, phonology: ablaut, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64), Salish cognate: Squamish /ší-čepl/ fire-drill W73:101, K69:69 is cognate with an alternate version of this, UHK l=s=x'áxl=čep, compare <sxelčep> firedrill.

<sí:letem>, rsls lásel=Aí=I=I=1=éT-ém/l, pcs, WV /it's twined (like rolled on thigh and twisted, spun')/, (<í:i-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 =chilh ~ chilh=.

<schelhó:les>, ANA 'upper circle over the eye, probably upper eyelid', see =chilh ~ chilh=.

<schelhóyethel>, ANA ['upper lip'], see =chilh ~ chilh=.

<schewétemet>, DESC ['be good at s-th'], see chewót.

<schewót>, stvi l/s=cəwát/l, DESC '/smart, know how, good at it/', see chewót.

<schêwmet>, SOC ['to propose to someone'], see chá:xw.

<schichi'>, dnom l/s=Cí=cíll/l, EZ /something scary, monster/', see chí'.

<schí:lh>, SOC ['first-born'], see =chilh ~ chilh=.

<schí:m>, TVMO ['a pack'], see chá:m.

<schí:wetálh>, KIN 'sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, children's spouses', see schiwtálh.
<schiwtálh>, dnom /s=ciw±t= PROCUREMENT//, KIN /child's spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, (man's) sister's husband/, see chiwt.

<schi:yà>, dnom /s=cí±y=//, EB ['wild strawberry'], ACL ['also domestic strawberry'], ['Fragaria vesca, Fragaria virginiana'], see chi:yà.

<schi:yà:lhp>, EB /strawberry vine, strawberry plant, strawberry patch/, see chi:yà.

<schi:yaxel>, ANAH /'strawberry birthmark on the arm'/, see schi:yà.

<schi:ytèlhe>, SOC /'be borrowed'/, (<s> stative), root <chélhta> lend, let s- o borrow with <R1> reduplication continuous 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: <l'él schókwelelh>, /l'él sách'=cl=cl, /'That's what I borrowed./, attested by EB, <sókwelelh ot te skwí:x>, /ótá sách'=cl=cl§ tcs=k í·x -s//, /'He's borrowed his name./', attested by EB, see chélhta.

<schi:yaxwem>, ANA /'blood/', see choléxwem.

<sch'ákwxels>, FOOD /'frying pan/', see <ts'ákwxels> under ch'ékwx ~ wts'ékwx.

<sch'á:lxwem>, ANAH /'blood/', see choléxwem.

<schxwó:les>, ABDF /'be swollen on the eye, (have a) swollen eye/', see <chxw= ~ =chíx>.

<sch'ákwxel>, //s=cá·x=c//, FOOD /'frying pan/', see <ts'ákwxel> under chékwx ~ wts'ékwx.

<sch'á:lxw>, DESC /'be dried/', see <ts'ílxw>.

<sch'á:lxwels>, FOOD /'dried meat/', see <ts'ílxw>.

<sch'eqw'>, 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:la ~ ts'ó:la ~ ts'ólha>, df /s=c'á-4(=)ê ~ s=c'á4(=)ê=I//, EB /'leaf/', LT /'leaf-green/', see chó:lh ~ ts'ó:lh (poss. lit. 'material for on top of (plants)')

<scheláts>, df /såc=aêc or såc=aê=IÅê=ê//, EFAM /'be eager, enthused/', possibly root <sech> as in <sich> proud, possibly <á-ABLUT> durative, possibly <elets> on the bottom, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: Tait, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).

<sékw'lwí>, us /sék'lúwil/, TCH /'soft smooth texture/', (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<thós sth'émíwel sékw'lwí>, 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 sfkw'.

<Sekw'sekw'émá: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 (lst ed.):19])/, see sfkw'.
<selá ~ slá ~ sláːs>, DESC 'be tight, be secured tightly; be tucked away, put away so well you can't find it, be solid/', see <sláː> tight, put away,

<Seláq’oyatel>, df //səlê=q’-iyə=təl or s[=əl]=êq’-iyə=təl//, N [('Indian name of) David (of Cultus Lake')], ASM [husband of Mrs. Matilda David who retook Amy (Lorenzetto)(Commodore) Cooper the Halkomelem language'], possibly root <selā> tight or possibly root <sâq’> 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.

<seláːts’>, DESC ['be different'], see láts’.

<seláːwa>, strs //s=ɬə=ɬɛ=ɬ-ə-wə//, EFAM 'pitiful, (bereft, poor)/, (s=<> static), (s=he=> resultative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (9/8/76).

<selchíːm ~ selchíːm>, df //s=ɬəɛc=ɬ-m//, MOOD 'how is it?', be how?/', possibly s=> nominalizer or static, possibly <iːm> repeatedly, possibly root <alêtsa> where to?, phonology: possibly 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- -n reduction, possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by EB (5/18/76), example: <selchíːmchexw tlôwâyêl?>, //səlcím-c-əx\* təlɑ=ɬɛyəll/, 'How are you today?/', semantic environment ['used for someone who has been sick'], attested by AD, <selchíːm (tha/ta mà:l, ta sí:le, tha tâ:l)?>, //səlcím ((k*)ɛ-ɛ ~ t-ɛ mə-l, t-ɛ sí-ɬa, ê-ɛ tə-ɬ)/, l=How's your (father, grandparent, mother)?/', attested by BJ, DC and AD (12/19/79),<selchíːm kw'a's lhîts'et se sméyets?'>, //səlcím k*'-ɛ7-s ɬîc'chedule tə s=mɛyəc//, 'How do you cut the meat?/', dialects: (Sumas/Matsqui), attested by Deming (2/22/79), <selchíːm kw'a' sq'óq'ey?>, //səlcím k*'-ɛ7 s=q'â[C,ɛ]yl/, 'How are you sick., What's your sickness?/', attested by Elders Group, <selchíːm te t'âs?>, //səlcím tə t'ɛ-s//, 'How does it taste?/', literally 'How is it's taste'/, attested by BHTTC, <le selchíːm kw'as lé thuṭit?>, //lə səlcí-m k*'-ɛ-s lə ɛiy=Tl/, 'How did you make it?/', attested by AC (1973 p.121), also <le selchíːm kw'as thuṭit?>, //lə səlcí-m k*'-ɛ-s-ə ɛiy=Tl/, comment: apparently EB's-ɛ is past tense, attested by EB (1/9/76), <lachexw selchíːm welámexw t'Ô-kw?>, //lɛ-c-əx\* səlcí-m wə-ɬɛ-m=ə-xl t'á-k'*-l/, 'How are you going home?/', literally 'you are going how? when you go home', attested by AC, <le selchíːm?>, //lə səlcí-ml/, 'How much is it?/', attested by BJ (5/10/64).

.selchíːmálēqep, ds //səlcím=ɬɛqeppl/, SM 'how does it smell?, How does it smell?/', MOOD, lx //=ɬeqep> smell, odor, fragrance, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by EB (5/18/76).

.selchíːmiːleqel, ds //səlcí-c=ɬeqel/, SD 'what does it sound like?, What does it sound like?, (how does it sound?)', MOOD, lx //=eqel> sound; in the throat; language, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

.selchíːmōmex>, ds //səlcím=aməx\*ll/, 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: <selchíːmōmex te kyô:sl?>, //səlcím=aməx\* tə k'á-sll/, 'What color is his car?/', attested by NP (1/20/76).

.tl'ekwelselchíːms ~ tl'ekwelselchíːms, ds //lɛ's'=k'â=səlcí(-)m-əs or ə' k*s(s)əlcí(-)m-əsl/, 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'ô(=)> 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'ekwelselchíːms tl'ô'ese
xtá tethá?>, //é’a=k*rawlci·m=s č’a-ʔε-s-ə xtε ʔε=ɛk/, /’Why did you do this to yourself?’/, attested by EB (1/9/76).

<selchimáléqep>, SM /’how does it smell?, How does it smell?’/, see selchí:m ~ selchím.

<selchí:meleqet>, SD /’what does it sound like?, What does it sound like?, (how does it sound?)’, see selchí:m ~ selchím.

<selchimomex>, 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.

<selchí:el>, TVMO /’go in a semi-circle (or part of a circle) with the current’, see sél or sí(:)l.

<Selchí:el>, PLN /’the whole riverbank on the CPR (west) side of the Fraser River just south of Strawberry Island and just north of Peqwch:’the/, see sél or sí(:)l.

<seléltes>, 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.

<sélí:kw>, ABDF /’be broken (of stick-like object)’, see lékw.

<sélíléx>, df //s(ε)=i=ɛx or s=(h)=ɛx/, EZ /’baby striped skunk (before it gets stripes), possibly spotted skunk’, [’baby Mephitis mephitis spissigrada, possibly Spilogale gracilis latifrons’], probably <se> 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:.

<seístel>, BSK /’little baskets’, see sí:tel ~ sítel.

<selíts’ ~ slíts’>, MC /’be full’, see léts’.

<sélíy>, free root or stem //s(ε)=y, 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.

<sélíyelhp>, ds //s(ε)=y=ɛ(ɨ)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.

<sélíyelhp>, EB /’short Oregon grape bush’], see selíy.

<selkwá:teses>, ABDF /’her hand is broken, his hand is broken’/, see lékw.

<seló:lh>, TVMO /’moving (one’s residence)’, see 0:lh.

<sélsel>, WV /’wool spinner, spindle for spinning wool, spinning stick’/, see sél or sí(:)l.

<sélsetel>, WV /’spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner’/, see sél or sí(:)l.

<sélíle>, KIN /’grandparents’, see sí:le.
<sélt'o>, KIN ['oldest (sibling)'], see sél'ta ~ sél'to.

<sélt's>, SPRD 'circle around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse', see sél or sí(:)l.

<se'tl'wilmen>, BLDG ['go around inside the longhouse counter-clockwise'], see sél or sí(:)l.

<se'tl'exel>, BLDG ['around the outside of the house'], see sél or sí(:)l.

<se'tl'tem>, ABDF ['be dizzy'], see sél or sí(:)l.

<Semá:th ~ Semáth ~ Smá:th>, df //s=h c=m e3·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 Stó:telô 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' ~ mô³kw'.

<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)c=mil=a³c=á//, LAND /'riverbank, bank of a river'/, WATR, (<s=> nominalizer), (<he> resultative), root <mil> submerge/drop into the water, lx <öthel> 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=haust=myá=á//, [stmyá: ~ stmyá], 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 /mcyá§t/ come down in price and /hém'ya³t/ be coming down in price Suttles ca1984: ch.7 [p.133], also <semyó ~ semyó'>, //s=hé=myá ~ s=ha=myá//, dialects: Matsqui/Sumas, attested by AH (Deming 1/25/79), example: <tu semyó> //tu s=ha=myáll, /'cheaper'/, literally /'a little cheap'/, attested by AD, <u semyó'>, //fu(w) s=ha=myáll//, /'It's cheap.'/, attested by AH.

<Semyó:me ~ Sam(i)yó:me>, df //s=hé=myá=á=ma~ s=ha=myá=á=ma//, 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 <miyó:/> get cheap, (come down in price), lx <öme> 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

<Semyó:me ~ Sam(i)yó:me>, PLN Semyó:, see semyó:.

<sépelets>, df/sep=ələc or sələc=ə=, 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 <séplils> on the bottom, on the rump, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/3/73, 4/5/78), Salish cognate: possibly Squamish /səp/ stiff K67:301, possibly Sechelt /səp/-náə-t/ spank s-o T77:33 and Mainland Comox /səp/-nəə-t/ to spank s-o B75:prelim:91.

<seplil ~ sepli:l>, free root /səplil ~ səpli:l/, FOOD /bread, flour/, ACL, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, MH, others, borrowed from Chinook Jargon /səpolil ~ səplil/ 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 sepli:l>, /'xʷələməxʷ səplil/ Indian bread, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79), <xwelítem sepli:l>, /'xʷəl̓ ítem səpli:l/ man's bread, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79), <spólqwʷ sepli:l>, /s=pá-lqʷ səpli:l/, /flour/, literally /powder bread/,

<seplil>, FOOD banana bread (lit. banana + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<qwíyqwóyês seplil>, 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)

<sqwáth seplil>, FOOD potato bread (lit. potato + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<sqwéqwá seplil>, 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)

<st'elákʷ spíp'eh seplil>, 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 seplil>, FOOD waffle (lit. many squares + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<tá:ts'em qwíyqwóyês kiks seplil>, 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)

<tát's'em seplil>, FOOD sourdough bread (lit. sour + bread), (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<tläq t'síyxw seplil>, 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'íyxw stotékwtíqw seplil>, 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 kiks seplil>, 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)

<sépáp>, df /C,ôC=, səpl/, 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-íl/ become stiff K69:301.

<šíq> 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
Put on your pants.

Where's my underpants?

Take off your pants.

(5/10/64), example: 'isále te seqíwš.> /ři=šélę tə səq=íwš/ , 'There's two pairs of pants.!', attested by Elders Group.

<síseqíwš ~ síseqíwš>, dmn //C,i=səq=íwš//, CLO 'short pants, little pants, underpants!', (<R4= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AD, example: 'Alétsa tel síseqíwš?/> /ři=čélę təl C,i=səq=íwš/, 'Where's my underpants?'/, attested by AD (8/20 Lesson #16).

<séqelá:w>, dnom //səq=é=łı/ , CLO ['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 <s=tel> device, to, something to, syntactic analysis: nominal, contrast <s=ít'o> swing for baby cradle, attested by Elders Group (2/25/75), AD (6/19/79).

<sqá:la>., df //s=q=é=łı/, 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'éqwtses> red huckleberry.

<sqá:la:ılhp ~ sqá:la:ılhp>, dnom //s=q=é=łıp ~ q=é=łıp or q=é=łı=ɬıp/, EB ['red huckleberry bush'], ['Vaccinium parvifolium'], lx <s= álhp ~ =ıłhp> plant, tree, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attestated by Elders Group, SP, others.

<sqelá:w>, dnom //s=səq=é=ɬı/w/, EZ ['beaver'], ['Castor canadensis leucodontus'], ASM ['beavers holler to warn when falling a tree'], (<s= nominalizer), root probably <s= hang under, <=el> come, go, get, lx. <s= á:w ~ =i:w ~ =e=w> on the body, on top of itself (rare variant of =i:ws ~ =e=ws 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 /sqeléw/?), H-T <s'kla> beaver (Castor canadensis).

<sqelá:w (Stótelo)>, dnom //s=sqelá-w (stá]=C,i=]=el)>, 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=sqelá-w (xá]=C,i=]=ɛ)>, PLN ['Beaver Lake or Hanging Lake'], literally 'beaver (little lake)', syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):11,

<sqelá:w>, dnom //s=C,i=q=qlę-w/, EZ ['little beaver'], ['Castor canadensis leucodontus'], (<s= nominalizer, R4= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming.
<Qelá:wiya>, ds //qəlːə=wiʔə//, N ['Beaver (name in a story)'], comment: note dropping of s= nominalizer, lx <siya> affectionate diminutive, personal name ending, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (11/21/72 tape interview).

<sqémél>, df //l=sq=qəməl//, 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:lo 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 səwoxwiyám 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:lo among the Coast Salish used them, (<s=> nominalizer), probably //l=sq=qəməl=əll//, with weak valence root <sq> meaning hang under + lx <áməl ~ qəməl ~ qəməl> part, portion, member, possibly <qəməl> become, go, come, 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 <sqémél> 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 <sqemel>, //l=sq=qəməl or l=sq=qəməl= ʰə//, 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).

<sqiqemel>, ds //l=sq=qi=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 //l=sq=qəməl=i=il//=, incs, BLDG /'be inside a pit-house'/. (<s=> stative), (<i:l> come, go, get, become), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL (5/5/75), example: <le sqemí:l>, //l=ə=qəməl=i=il//=, /'He was inside a pit-house'/. literally /'third person past be inside a pit-house'/.

<sqéymeqw>, df //l=si=mi=qəməl//=, EZ ['octopus'], ['probably genus Octopus, the Squamish cognate is identified as Octopus apollyon'], possibly <s=> nominalizer or more likely <sq> hang under, possibly <i:i: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 (7/17/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /sʔiʔkwʷ/ octopus and squid H76:384, Samish dial. of N. Straits VU /sqé:yəekʷ/ octopus versus VU /pələwəs ~ qəməkʷ/ large octopus G86:68.

<šiq>, df //l=ə=Ai=il//=, DIR /['hung'] under/), (<i-ablaut on root e> resultative or durative), phonology: i-ablaut on root e, syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb?, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), example: <šiq te shxwáxeth>, //šiq tə sx=ʔəxəll//=, /'under the bed'.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<síqetsel>, df //sq=É=tlh=É=tlh x=tlh, 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 /sqé' shingles K67:305, Lushootseed root /s=q high, up as in /s=q-Éd/ lift it up and especially /s=q-álatx= roof, upstairs, ceiling; above the whole house H76:459-460.

<síqetselátwx>, ds //sq=É=sl=É=twlx=tlh, BLDG /'shakes on house, roof'/, lx <=átwlx> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/12/75).

<síques>, df //sq=É=sl, LANG [/'whistle with finger'], HUNT, literally perhaps /'hung under on the face/!, probably root <=seq> hang under, probably <=áblaut 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).

<síqelíxem>, mlds //sí[-C,=]=É=tél=É=ml, LANG /'whistling on one's teeth, whistling through the teeth'/, Elder's comment: "not humming", (<-R1-> continual), lx <=élis> on the teeth, (=ém) 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 //sq=É=ql // prob. a reanalysis from //s=)=q=É=ql/, 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 slhálí 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 //sq=É or sq=É hang under// + lx <=sq=É ~ =sq ~ =éq> 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-ql/ and JH /sqé-ql/ younger sibling, H-T 02:387 <skak> (umlaut over a) brother, sister, first cousin, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-qàq?q/ younger sibling K67:353, example: <tl'ol sqá?q>, //lÉ=ál s=qé-ql/, /[That's my younger sibling,. He's my younger sibling,]. She's my younger sibling,,' attested by EB. <tl'ol swál sqá?q>, //lÉ=ál swé-l s=qé-ql/, /[That's my (own) younger sibling,],' attested by AC. <lólets'e él l swíyeqe sqá?q>, //C,==lÉc' ?él l s=qé-ql/, /[I have only one younger brother,},' literally /is one person just/only my male younger sibling/, attested by Deming, <texqë:yltha tå’a sqá?q> (or better texqë:yltha tå’a sqá?q>, //lÉx=q(ql)=É=lx=É=tÉq=tÉq s=qé-ql/, /[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 él l sqá?q>, //C,==lÉc' ?él l s=qé-ql/, /[I have only one younger sibling,],' attested by Deming.

<ká:k ~ kyá:ky>, dmn //q=K=É=ql=K=//, [k'É-k'], 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).

<sqíqáqw>, dmn //s=C₁=i=qé=q\~l\~l/, 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 sqíqáqw.>, //s=k"éy k"-s tu C₁=i=k"-\~l\~l\], k\"=T-To \~l\~l\, /He never stops pestering his little brother./, He never leaves his little brother alone.'/, attested by EB, AD.

<skíkek>, dmn //s=C₁=i=q\~l\~l\, KIN /'younger siblings, "younger" cousins (first, second, or third cousins [whose connecting ancestor is younger than ego's])/, (<ele> plural), phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, AC, other sources: H-T <kélák> younger sibling (collective), younger cousin (child of younger sibling of parent) (coll.).

<qeló:qtel>, rcps //\~l\~l\=\~l\~l\=\~l\~l\, [\~l\~l\=\~l\~l\=\~l\~l\, KIN /'be) brother and sister and (be siblings to each other), (be) first cousin to each other/, (<ele> 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>, dfl //s=qé=q\~l\~l\, SOCT ['baby'], (<s=> nominalizer), root or stem (<s>qáqw: hanging under, possibly <el> sort of, a little, -ish as in <tsqw'íqw'exwel brownish-black and <síq'íq'exel getting blackish and <síq'íqwíwel yellowish and <stíte:tel puny from <síte:tel 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 /sqéq\~l\~l\ baby (to about eight yrs.), H-T <skákéla> (umlaut over á) infant and <skákéla> (umlaut over á) infants (coll.), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-qáq\~l\~l/ baby, infant W73:12, K67:295.

<seqi:wsen>, CLO ['put on one's pants'], see seqíws ~ seqí:ws under <seq> or better <seq>.

<seqsél>, dfl //séq=\~l\~l\=\~l\~l/, TIME ['has come around (of a cyclic period of time)'], root meaning unknown unless around, lx <es> cyclic period of time, (<ele> go, come, get, become), phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), example: <seqsél te skwó:ls.>, //s\~l\=\~l\=\~l\, s=k\"-\~l\~l\, /Her birthday has come around./, <le séqsél te syllólem.>, //\~l\=\~l\=\~l\, s=yl\~l\=\~l\, /A year has come around.'.

<ése:tel>, CSTR ['swing for baby cradle'], see <ése> or better <seq>.

<séq\~l\~l>, free root //s\~l\~l\~, 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\~l\~l\, //\~l\=\~l\, /It split (of poles or any kind of wood)?/, attested by AC.

<seq'síq\~l\~l>, durs //C₁,\~l\~l\=\~l\~l\=\~l\~l\, 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=C, i=s[A=I]=[q']//, dmn, SH ['a crack'], (<s=> nominizer), (<R4=> diminutive), (<i-ablaut> durative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, s+s → s, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<Sisíq'>, dmn //s=C, i=s[A=I]=[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), (<i-ablaut> durative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by P.D. Peters (Katz class 10/5/76).

<Sesíq'>, durs //s=C, θ=s[A=I]=[q']//, PLN ['a mountain above Evangeline Pete's place at Katz'], (<R3=> perhaps diminutive plural), (<i-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.

<Sisíq'>, dnom //s=θ[A=I]=c, θ=s[A=I]=[q']//, FIRE ['kindling'], ASM ['dry fir or cedar sticks'], (<i-ablaut> durative, <R1=> resultative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, s+s → s, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB, CT, example: <exqst te máches qesu yéqwt kw'e sisíq' or kw'estámés>, //θ=x=qs=T ə m̱ c̱ s̱ ə s̱ u̱ yêq'"=T k"=s̱ s̱ =s̱ ə[A=I]=c, ə[s]=q' or k"=s̱ s̱ =s̱ ṯ m̱ =e̱ s̱ ḻ , /strike the match and light the kindling or something/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).

<Síq'et>, pcs //s=c3=θT//, 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 //C, ə[C]=s=q' =θT//, HARV /'splitting wood, (splitting it (a lot of wood))/, BLDG, SH, (<R3=> plural object/action), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB.

<seqqát - sqqát>, pcs //s=[A]=e=θT//, durs, SH /'split s-th, crack s-th'/, (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), (<i-ablaut> durative), phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB, Deming, other sources: ES /s=q'/ split.

<seqq'á:lí:ya>, ds //s=θy=x; =ḻ i=y;//, 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).

<lhseq'>, ds //θ=s=q'//, 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 /hsaq' / half, example: <lhseq' skw'xó:s>, //θ=s=q' s=k"=s x̱s̱ =u̱ s̱ ḻ , /a half moon'/, attested by DM, <lhseq' swâyel>, //θ=s=q' s=w̱y̱ ə̱ ḻ , /morning, middle of the forenoon, halfway till dinnertime/, attested by DM, <shikw'qas te lhseq'>, //s=fix"=s qê-s w̱ s̱ w̱ ṉ̃ ḻ , /three-thirty (time, 3:30)/, literally /third hour and the half, three o'clock and the half/, Elders' comment: "ER's mother used this (SJ didn't hear it used)", attested by ER, <lhseq' xwélitem>, //θ=s=q' x*̱ í=ə̱ ṯ m̱ ḻ , /half white-man/, attested by Deming (esp. SJ) (5/3/79), <kwthe lhseq'chap>, //k"=s̱ x̱ s̱ =c̱ ēp̱ ḻ , /half of the crowd, (half of you folks)/, attested by AC.

<Salq'íwel>, pln //l=|=q' =w̱ x̱ ḻ //, PLN /'Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelutowat (Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sgélátłxw)/, 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/, (<ele> plural (many patients)), lx <íwel> on the insides, in the rectum,

<sq’xáp>, dnom //s=sq’=x=ép//, 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’xlep/ stump, H-T /sk-Eháp/ (umlaut over a) stump, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /s-q*uháp/ 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’.

<seq’és’et>, HARV /chop wood, split wood, (chop/split s-th wood)/, see séq’.

<seq’s’éqw’em:ws>, HARV /inner cedar bark (maybe error), (birch bark [AHTTC])/l, see siqw’em under <síkw’>.

<sése>, free root /sésəll/, 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>, /sėsəll/, 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=’=əll/, 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), (<RS> = continual (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), IH TTC (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 /sɛʔ/ rise and /səʔʔʔ/ be rising Suttles ca1984: ch.7 [p.44].

<seséxwe>, ABFC ['urinating'], see sēxwe.

<Sesíq’>, PLN ['a mountain above Evangeline Pete's place at Katz'], see séq’.

<sesísí:>, EFAM ['scared a little'], see sīy.

<seswá:yél>, TIME ['days'], see wáyel.

<sesxá>, df //səsək/!, 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).

<sétqstes> or perhaps better <sétqstes>, pcs //sét(=)qc=T-əs or sɛ[=Aɛ=t]q=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, (<= Argument purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible epenthetic ts for s, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by
CT and HT (6/21/76), EB, example: <séltstes kw'e pipe or wood.>, //sél(=)c=T-ē=kwē pipe or woodl, /'He lights paper or wood (on fire)./, attested by CT and HT, <séltstes kw'estámés.>. //sél(=)c=T-ē=kwē=s=tēm=ē=l, /'He lights something., He sets something on fire./, attested by CT and HT.

<séltstesem>, mds or vis //sél=ćē=em or sē=[Aē]=]=ćē=eml, ABFC /reach'/, lit. /reach with one’s hand'/, root prob. <sát> reach, pass on, pass along, <=t'ses> hand, with the hand, <=em> middle voice, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<séltsetets>, chrs //sél=CēCē=qēl, EZ ['northwest jumping mouse'], ['Zapus trinotatus trinotatus'], root prob. <sát> 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 /sēltatəc/ meadow jumping mouse.

<sélt'x'>, ABFC (probably) /tickle the bottom of someone's feet, (tickle s-o on the foot)/, see syt'.

<sétl'a ~ sétl'o>, bound root //sē≥ē ~ sē≥a older sibling'/.

<sétl'atel>, rcps //sē≥ē<s=tēl or sē≥a=Aē=tēl/, 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 <siltátEl> (macron over a) elder sibling, elder cousin (child of elder sibling of parent), example: <t'ō sétl'atel.>, //ě'=ā sē≥ē=s=tēl-sll, /'That's her older sister.'/, attested by AC; found in <sélt'atel>, //sē≥ē<tel-sll, /'his older sister/', attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <t'ōl sétl'atel.>, //ě'=ā-l sē≥ē=tel/, /'He's/She's older than me', literally /That's my older sibling!/, attested by AC, <t'ōl swál sétl'atel.>, //ě'=ā-l s=we=s-l sē≥ē=tel/, /'That's my older sibling.'/, syntactic comment: note double possessive is allowed with swá own, attested by AC.

<sált'atel>, pln //sē=Aē]=]ě≥ē=tēlll, KIN 'older siblings, elder cousins (first/second/third cousins by an older sibling of one's ancestor)/, (=≪:ablaut> plural), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Deming (2/22/79), other sources: H-T <siltatEl> (umlaut over a) elder siblings/cousins (collect.) (a cousin is elder if a child of an elder sibling of ego's parent); found in <sált'atel>, //sē=[Aē]=]ě≥ē=tēll-sll, /'(his/her/their) older siblings (or brothers/cousins)/, attested by AC, <ōwā'ata'a shëllhái sált'atel?>, //lowē=ě=će-ʔē s=CēCē=qēl=ćē=em=tēll, /'Do you have any other sisters?/', dialects: Matsqui/Sumas, attested by Deming (prob. AH).

<sélt'o>, plv //sē[AB]=ě≥ē=Aa or sē[AB]=ě≥ē=a/, KIN ['oldest (siblings)/', (=≪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 /siné'/ senior-line children or cousins, older children W73:68, W67:305, example: <t'ōl sélt'o.>, //ě'=ā sē[AB]=ě≥ē=a/, /'That's/He's/She's the oldest (oldest)/, attested by AC, <āltha sélt'o.>, //ālθē=ćē=em=ě≥ē=a/, /'I am the oldest./, attested by Deming (2/22/79), <tsen welól sélt'o.>, //ćē=em=ě≥ē=a/, /'I am the oldest (siblings)/, dialects: Downriver Halkomelem, attested by Deming (2/22/79).

<sélt'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.

<séwōlem>, PLAY ['a game'], see ewōlem.
<sewsewólem>, PLAY ['games'], see ewólem.

<sexw=>, da //səxʷ=ə/, KIN ['-in-law'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <sexwsí:le>, //səxʷ=sí1ə/, 'grandparent-in-law'.

<sexéylem> or sexílem>, TVMO ['move over'], see séx.

<sexw>, free root //səxʷ=ə//, BSK ['to split roots from the wrong end (small end)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).

<sexwatel ~ séxwàtel>, ANA ['bladder'], see séxwe.

<sexwe>, free root //səxʷ=ə ~ səxʷ=ə/, 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 /səxʷ=əl/ urinate, urine K67:302, K69:61, Lushootseed /sʔəxʷ=əʔ ~ sxʷəʔ/ urinate(male) versus Lushootseed /tiwáʔl/ urinate (female) H76:452, comment: the word séxwatel ~ séxwàtel bladder preserves the cognate final vowel.

<seséxwe>, cts //C,ə=səxʷ=ə/, ABFC ['urinating'], (<R5-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by DF (Banff trip 8/30/78).

<sexwe> alá, dnom //s=səxʷ=əl/, ANA ['urine'], (<ses> nominalizer), phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, other sources: ES /səxʷa/ urine.

<sexwatel ~ séxwàtel>, dnom //s=səxʷ=əl/, ANA ['bladder'], literally /something for urine/, lx <==tel> device for, something for, phonology: upshifting to â, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (10/8/75).

<sexwe'alá>, dnom //s=səxʷ=əʔ=ɛləl or s=səxʷ=əʔ=ɛləl/, ANA ['bladder'], literally /container of urine/, lx <==alá (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'aléxeth'>, ds //səxʷ=əʔ=ɛləxəeʔ/ ABDF /'wet the bed, (urinate in the bed)/, lx <==aléxeth'> bed, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), AD (1/15/79), also <sexwe'aléxeth '>, //səxʷ=əʔ=ɛləxəeʔ/ ABDF /'wet one's pants, (urinate in one's pants)/, example: <lhág'elhcxw sexwe'aléxeth'>, //həq=əʔ-c=x səxʷ=əʔ=ɛləxəeʔ/ l/'You used to wet your bed./, attested by EB, <chxw ólewe siyólexxe kw'as sexwe'aléxeth'>, //c-xʷ=əʔ=ɛləxəeʔ/ l/'You're too old to wet your bed./, attested by EB.

<sexwe'ayiws>, mdls //səxʷ=əʔ=ɛy=ɪws=əm/, ABDF /'wet one's pants, (urinate in one's pants)/, lx <==ayiw> pants itself from lx <==ay> bark, wool, covering plus lx <==iw> on the body, on the skin, (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (1/15/79).

<sexwe>, ANA ['urine'], see séxwe.

<sexwe'alá>, ANA ['bladder'], see séxwe.

<sexwe'aléxeth '>, ABDF /'wet the bed, (urinate in the bed)/, see séxwe.

<sexwe'ayiws>, ABDF /'wet one's pants, (urinate in one's pants)/, see séxwe

<seyem e1yels>, EB /'garlic'/ (lit. strong + [domestic] onion), see eyém

<séyí:m>, EFAM ['be haunted'], see síc.
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 coerulescens], possibly <s= (epenthetic e) > nominalizer, possibly <he= > resultative or continuative =R1= > continuative or resultative, possibly <R1= > diminutive, root meaning unknown, phonology: probable reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 6/9/76), other sources: H-T <S(diva’H) > (macron over i) lizard (Lacertilia), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-i-7h-ix-xas/ big lizard W73:164, K67:306 from /s-ix-ix-x/ s=y=xas/ large rock K67:306, 306, attested as /s?howi=s/ and identified as Pacific giant salamander in Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:118, also < tse=Ayuex >, // (prob. to s=iyi=s) //, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English 577
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 höyiws.

<sí:>, free root //sí//, FSH ['fish drying rack (for wind-drying)'], CSTR, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

<sich ~ síts>, free root //síc or sâ[=Aê]=c//, EFAM ['proud'], possibly <i-ablaut> durative or resultative, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <síts ta'> sqálewel.>, //síc t=ê? s=q*=ê=òwê//, '(You have) pride.', literally 'are proud your thoughts/feelings', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <sích te sqálewel> sqálewel.

syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <síts ta'> sqálewel.>

nominal, attested by Deming, hat for experienced spirit-dancer', lit. "it's costume - hair" or "hair of the costume", syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/29/79), borrowed from English /sík/. See also <síkw'et> síkw'em, free root //sík//, FSH ['big'], FIRE ['cigarette'], PE, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/29/79), borrowed from English /sík/.

<síko>, free root //síkál//, FIRE ['cigar'], PE, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/29/79), borrowed from English /sík/.

<síkw'>, free root //sík*w//, HUNT ['get skinned, debarked'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /sík*(i)̃/ tear, take apart, rip apart as in /θ(s)síkw'*/ it's torn H76:445.

síkw'et>, pcs //sík*=êT//, 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 /sík*w-id/ tear it, take it apart, take down; rip it apart H76:445.

<síkw'em>, izs //sík*=êm//, 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).

sókw'emiyi>, ds //si[Aê]=k*=êm=iy//, EB 'bitch, western white birch', ['Betula papyrifera commutata'], literally 'bark always peeled off tree', (<=ablaut> durative), lx <=(y)> here tree or perhaps its usual meaning bark, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/11/72), Deming, CT, AC, BJ (5/10/64), also <sókw'emiyi>, //sík*=êm=iy//, attested by EB, example: <p'elyi:ws te sókw'emi> //p'=êy=î-ë=ê/si[Aê]=j*=êm=iy//, 'bitch bark', attested by CT.

Sókw'sékwe'umiya'y>, df //C1ëC2=sêk*=êm=i[=Aê]=y or C1ëC2=sêk*=êm=ê=îy//, PLN /place where a grove of birches stood/sit/near the Kickbusch place on Chilliwack River Road in Sardis, (village at junction of Semmihault Creek and Chilliwack River [Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19])/, ASM ['the old Kickbusch house is now the next house north of Don Kickbusch's house (the latter is at 7915 Chilliwack River Road), the Kickbusch farm was on the southwest corner of Luckakuck Way and Chilliwack River Road'], literally 'birch bark place, many birch place', (<R3>= plural (many, always collective)) as in <Sókw'sékwe'umiyi>, //C1ëC2=sêk*=êm=iy//, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77), also /village at junction of Semmihault Creek and Chilliwack River/, attested by Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19.
<síqw'em>, izs //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).

<síqw'em'ws>, df //síl=A̱̱=]qʷ=əm=ws//, HARV 'inner cedar bark (maybe error), (birch bark [AHTTC])', CLO ['cedar bark skin'], (⟨-ablaut⟩ resultative or durative), (⟨<em>⟩ intransitivizer), lx //sí=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'ály>, df //s=kʷé̱l(=)ʃ/// or more likely //sík'ʷ=é̱l(=)ʃ///, EZ ['immature bald eagle'], ASM ['before the head feathers turn white, age one to three years'], ['Haliaeetus leucocephalus'], possibly ⟨se⟩ 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'álx>, attested by Elders Group 6/4/75, also <síqw'álx>, 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'.

<síle>, free root //sí-ll//, 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.

<sílawtxw ~ sílaxtw>, ds //síl=é̱ltxʷ ~ sí=ll=é̱ltxʷ//, BLDG ['rent'], literally /cloth house//, lx //sílawtxw> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (prob. EL, 7/10/75), SP (1975), also <sílaxtw>, //sí-laxtw//, comment: probably my mistranscription, attested by AC.

<slá:kw>, ds //sí-l(=)è̱lkʷ//=, EZ /'male mountain goat'/, ZOO ['Oreamnos americanus americanus'], attested by Elders Group, Salish cognate: Squamish /sínak/ old mountain goat Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:44.

<sílawtxw ~ sílaxtw>, BLDG ['rent'], see síl.

<síleptel>, FIRE /'fire-drill, stick spun to start fire', see sél or síle:).

<síle>, free root //sí-lə or sí-l=ə//=, KIN /'grandparent, grandparent's sibling, grandparent's first cousin', possibly ⟨e⟩ living, perhaps compare with <síyólexw=ə> 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 /síll/ grandparent W73:122, K67:305, example: <l síle:>, //l sí-lə//=, /'my grandfather, my father's father'/, attested by BJ, <le tít'elem te syéwels te síles>>, //lə tí[-C,ə]-]=əm lə σ=yəw=əl-s lə sí-lə-sll, /'She's singing her grandmother's (spirit-)song', attributed by AC (10/15/71), <éy swáyél, síle:>, //lé s=wèyèl, sí-lə//=, /'Good day, grandmother, Good day grandfather'/, attested by Deming, <sélchim ta síle?>, /l(s)=e]=im t-s sí-lə//=, /'How's your grandmother?', attested by DC and Ben James and AD.

<selsíle>, pln //C,əC=]=sí-l(=)ə//=, KIN ['grandparents'], (<R3> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC.

<sísele>, dmn //sí[=C,ə]=]=]=e//=, KIN /'grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), Granny, grandpa', (⟨R1⟩= pet name, diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC.
<síši>, dmn //C,i=sí(ta)l//, KIN ['grampa'], (R4=) diminutive, phonology: syllable-loss or clipping, syntactic analysis: nominal, usage: baby talk, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /sí-si/ uncle (brother of father or mother) K67:304.

<síl̓h>, possibly root //síl̓h// or more likely stem //s=li=hi//, ABFC ['sitting cross-legged'], possibly <s=> stative, possibly <hi=> continuative or resultative, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).

<síl̓ís>, ANA /'have) sharp teeth, (have) fangs!', see éy ~ éy:.

<síl̓ixw>, free root //síl̓ixʷ// or more likely stcs //s-hi-líxʷ//, TVMO /'slow down, go slow!', most likely the structure is //s-hi-líx // with continuative prefix <hi->, static prefix <s-> which causes the <h> to drop, and root //síl̓ixw// syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78); see main entry under root //síl̓ixw//

<síl̓ixwstexw>, caus //síl̓ixʷ=síT-exʷ// or //s=li=hi=li=xʷ=sT-exʷ//, TVMO /'making s-o slow', (=st> causative control transitiveizer), (=exw> third person object), the continuative translation here makes it most likely the stem structure is //s-hi-líx // with continuative prefix <hi->, static prefix <s-> which causes the <h> to drop, and root //síl̓ixw// as in <síl̓ixwelx>, stvi //s=li=x=síT-áxʷ=áT=x//, EFAM ['be calm'], syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group: found in <síl̓ixwstométel.>, //síl̓ixʷ=síT-á=me-c-áll//, /'I'm making you slow.'/; see main entry under root //síl̓ixw//

<síl̓iltem>, WV /'it's twined (like rolled on thigh and twisted, spun)/, see sél or sí(j).l.

<síl̓íxw>, 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.

<síl̓íxqey>, EZ ['two-headed supernatural snake'], POW, seeálxqey ~ ál̓hxay.

<síl̓íxqey>, EZ ['supernatural double-headed snake'], POW, . see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<simálelep>, df //s=ti=ey=ám=éi=x̌ap//, SM /smell that one cannot locate, strong stink!/, probably root <eyém> strong, lx <ál̓ep=x̌> smell, odor, fragrance, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/25/77); see under root <ey> and stem <ey=x̌> ‘strong’.

<simáw>, EFAM /'strong feelings, mad all the time but won't fight!', see éy ~ ey:.

<siq>, df //s=ía=li=ji=q//, DIR /'hung under', (si-ablaut on root e) resultative or durative, phonology: i-ablaut on root e, syntactic analysis: prepositional/prepositional verb?, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), example: <siq te shxw'áxeth>, //síq te sx=ále=x̌e=áll//, /'under the bed/', also see under séq.

<siqetsel.>, df //s=ía=li=q=éci=áll//, 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 <áetsel> 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 /sqé/ shingles K67:305, Lushootseed root /s=eq high, up as in /s=eq=ad/ lift it up and especially /s=eq=álatxʷ// roof, upstairs, ceiling; above the whole house H76:459-460.

<siqetselátwtxw>, ds //s=ía=li=q=éci=áll=átwtxw//, BLDG /'shakes on house, roof/', lx //átwtxw> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/12/75).
sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemóye
>, dmn //C í=s
siselts'iyósem
sísem
>, EFAM /'
sísele
síqw'em
síq'
,

<siq'>, 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,

<siqw'em> 1, izs //síqw'em=øm or sík'=øm/., HARV ['peel cedar bark'], (<<em> intransitivizer),
phonology: may have been misspronounced for síkw'em, but poss. also a separate root, syntactic
analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (12/1/71).

<siqw'em:ws> , df //síqw'em:ws=øm/., HARV /inner cedar bark (maybe error), (birch bark
[AHTTC])/., CLO ['cedar bark skirt'], (<<é-ablaut> resultative or durative), (<<em> intransitivizer),
lx <si: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).

<síséle> 1, KIN //grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), granny, grandpa/., see sí:le.

<síselt'síye:sem> 1, TVMO /'spinning, whirling'/, see sél or sít'l.

<sísem> 1, EFAM /feel creepy, fear something behind one/., see síy.

sisemó:ya — sisemóya — sisemóye — sisemóyetsel, dmn //C,i=søm=á-ye//., 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 <sísém> feel creepy, fear something behind one,
(<<R4>= diminutive), lx <i:ya ~ í: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 //søsmá:yά/ (CwMs //sømá:yα/1)1)umblebee, JH /sí-mømá:yel/ bee vs. JH /mæk''møk'/
umblebee, H-T <sisEmaía> (macron over i) bee (Apis sp.) vs. H-T /møkmøk/umblebee (Apis sp.),
contrast <møkvwmekw>umblebee (family Bombidae, Bombus spp), Salish cognate: Squamish //ø-
smáy'll bee,umblebee W73:34, K67:301, Lushootseed /x=søbød/ bee, example: <híkw sisemó:ya>,
//híkw C,i=søm=áyə/, //big bees'/, Elder's comment: "there may be another word forumblebees",
attested by AC, <sisemóyetsel, sisemóyetsel>, //C,i=søm=áyə-c-əl, C,i=søm=áyə-c-əl/., /I am a
bee, I am a bee'/., usage: words to Frank Dan's spirit song, attested by AC, <exp'ítsel sisemó:ye>,
//xə=[C,i=]=p'=ícəl C,i=søm=á-yə/, //yellow-jacket bee'/, attested by Elders Group (9/8/76),
<meláses te sisemóye>, //meláses te C,i=søm=áyə//, /honey', literally /molasses of the bee'/,
attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).

<exp'ítsel sisemó:ye>, ds //xə=[C,i=]=p'=ícəl C,i=søm=á-yə//., 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).
<sísecíws ~ sísecíws>, 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: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.

<sí:stel>, BSK ['little basket'], see sí:tel ~ sítel.

<sí:stel ~ sítel>, df //sí·=t cl/, 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·t cl/ basket (generic), example: <lhq'áteseql sí:tel>, //q' ét=cəs=aqəl sí·=t cl//, /five baskets/, literally /five containers basket/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).


<sélistel>, dmpn //s=[ə]=l=[C,ə]=t cl/, BSK ['little baskets'], (<el=> plural), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, also <síseltel>, //síl=[C,ə]=tel/=t cl/, attested by SJ.

<sá:letel ~ sá:ltel>, pln /sí=[A]=[ə]=t cl/, BSK ['a lot of baskets'], (<á-ablaut> plural, <=le=> plural), phonology: ablaut, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<sá'eltel>, pln /sí=[A]=[ə]=t cl/, 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 <'/>/ 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 i/, 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>/žesu krí/ itself from French <Sísikri>, //sísikri/, attested by SP (IHTTC 9/15/77), AD (1/11/80), also <Sísikri>, //sísikri/, attested by NP (IHTTC 9/15/77), example:
<ô Sithkri, plís te sq'éptset.>, //o sîökri, plîs=T tə s=q’ép-c-əʔ/ı/, /'Oh Jesus, bless our meeting.'/, attested by AD.


<síts’elhp>, df //sí-c’=əʔ/ı/, 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 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 (seq’tel or q’eyt’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 ulcers medicine--washed, put in clear water and boiled, then the tea is drunk as medicine (JL)’, root mixed with grease to make a medicine for swelling (Deming), leaves from last year were used for was used in a hot bath to reduce swelling on the body (AD), black ashes from vine maple was

<síwe ~ syéwe>, dnom //síw=, stem //síw=, /'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/ı/, Salish cognate: Squamish /síw-əl/ become attentive, prick one’s ears K69:62.

<síwélmet ~ síwélmet>, ics //síw=əl=məʔ/ı/, incs, ABFC [‘hearing (about)’], (<R1-> continuative), (=<el> get, become, go, come), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/15/78).

<síwélmet ~ síwélmet>, ics //síw=əl=məʔ/ı/, 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/)ı/, see síw.

<síwélmet ~ síwélmet>, ABFC /'sense something (that will happen), hear about it/)ı/, see síw.

<síwe ~ syéwe>, POw /'seer, fortune-teller, person that senses the future/)ı/, see síw and yew.

<síweqe>, HAT /'men, males/)ı/, see wíyeqe = wíyeqe = wí:qe.

<síweqe’ó:llh or síwe:qe’ó:llh>, HAT [‘boys’], see wíyeqe = wíyeqe = wí:qe.
<six>, bound root //six move over/.  

<sixet>, pss //six=xəT/1, TVMO ['move s-th over'], (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by NP (10/7/75).

<sexéylem or sexélem>, mdls //six=xl=əm/l, TVMO ['move over'], ABFC, (<em> 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.

<sixet>, TVMO ['move s-th over']. see six.


<sîy>, bound root //sîy or sây nervous, afraid//l, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /sây/ nervous, fidgety, at loose ends, excited H76:703.


}sílexw>, ncs //sìy=C,eC,;=l-əx=l/, EFAM ['scare s-o accidentally'], (<l> non-control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Deming, AC (8/29/73); found in <sílòx ~ sísilóx>, //sìy=C,eC,;=l-áx=l/, //scared me
accidentally!/, attested by IHTTC, <sí:silómxes.>, //sí=-y=C_{C_{2}}=-l-ámx=-es//, /He/It scared me./), dialects: (Matsqui/Sumas), attested by AH (Denning 6/15/78), example: <sí:sílxóses te spá:th.>, //sí=-y=C_{C_{2}}=-l-ámx=-es t= s=pê-ê//, /'The bear scared me./, attested by AC; found in <sí:sílxómétssel.>, //sí=-y=C_{C_{2}}=-l-ámx-c-ê//, /I scared myself (in being reckless).', phonology: automatic stress-shift, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77), contrast <sí:sílxómétssel.> I scared myself (in being reckless).

<sí:sílxómét ~ sí:sílxómët>, ncrs //sí=-y=C_{C_{2}}=-l-ámx-ê//, EFAM /'scare oneself (in being reckless), scare oneself (do something one knows is dangerous and get scared even more than expected)!/, (<-ëmet> reflexive), phonology: reduplication, optional downstepping and upshifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, EB, Elders Group (3/15/72); found in <sí:sílxómétssel.>, //sí=-y=C_{C_{2}}=-l-ámx-ê-ê//, /'I scared myself (in being reckless).', attested by IHTTC (8/9/77), example: <sílxomés te sí:sílxómët.>, //c-c-ê më sí=-y=C_{C_{2}}=-l-ámx-ê//, /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), <atse t me sí:sílxómët.>, //e-c-ê më sí=-y=C_{C_{2}}=-l-ámx-ê//, /'We got scared./, attested by Elders Group.

<sí:símet>, iecs //sí=-y=C_{C_{2}}=mêT-ê//, EFAM ['be afraid of s-th/s-o'], (<=met> indirect effect control transitive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <sílxoxw sí:símet?>, //lî-c-x° sîy=C_{C_{2}}=mêT-ê//, /'Are you afraid of something?'/, (sí:símetes te sqvétxem.>, //sí=-y=C_{C_{2}}=mêT-ës t= s=q'étx'-êm//, /'He's afraid of the fog./, (le) sí:símetes te álhqey.>, //l=ê sîy=C_{C_{2}}=mêT-ës t= ?ëhêqêly//, /'He's afraid of snakes./, <sí:símetssel te hîkw spáth.>, //sí=-y=C_{C_{2}}=mêT-c-ê Î t= hîk°= s=pê-ê//, /'I'm scared of big bears./, <ôwetxí sí:símet te spáth.>, //l=ôwê-c-ê më sîy=C_{C_{2}}=mêT t= s=pê-ê//, /'I'm not scared of bears./.

<sí:ståsíxes.>, caus //sîy=C_{C_{2}}=sT-ë=]ê-ê=x°-ës//, durs, EFAM ['He's scaring them.'], (<=st> causative control transitive), (<=exx> third person object, (<=es> third person subject), (â- ablaut> durative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/12/75).

<lexw:si ~ xw:si>, ds //l=ô x°=sîy=C_{C_{2}}=cJ//, EFAM ['(be) always scared'], (<=lexw= ~ xw=> always), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (4/15/75), EB, example: <ôweta kw' xw:sis.>, //l=ôwê 'ê k°-x°=sîy=C_{C_{2}}=-s//, /'He's/She's never afraid./, attested by EB (12/19/75).

<lexw:si>, dnm //l=ô x°=sîy=C_{C_{2}}=cJ//, 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>, dl //sîy= s=êm-ê/, EFAM /'feel creepy, fear something behind one'/, possibly <=s> meaning uncertain, <=em> middle voice, phonology: reduplication =doubling infix #1 with ê= 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 <sísemssel.>, //sîy=s=êm-c-ê//, /I feel creepy./.

<sísesem>, cts //sî=]ê-c-ë=]êm/, 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 /sî/ rather than /sîyl/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).
<séyí:m>, rpts /siːl=ʌ hometown/, durs, EFAM ['be haunted'], literally 'fear durative repeatedly', (ê- ablaut on root i durative), (ê-ym repeatedly), phonology: ê-ablaut on root i, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), example: <séyí:m te lalem., /siːl=ʌ y=ɪ=m ˈlɛ[=C,ə]=|m, /'The house is haunted.'/.

<síyachs>, ANAH ['right arm'], see éy ~ éy.:  

<síyalémtses>, df /s=ylɛm=ć or s=y[=A=]l=em=ć/IL, CLO ['finger ring'], PE, possibly root <yl> turn over, go around possibly root as in <s(y)Iólem> year, (s=) possibly <em> intrasitivizer, have, get, lx <tse> 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'=ylɛm=ć/, LD /s=ylɛm=ć/ finger ring G86:85, Squamish /smɛs/ ring W73:217, K67:291, possibly Lushootseed /s-yay'lw=q-s-aţiʔ/ ring for finger H76:628.

<síyám ~ síyá:m>, df /s=iy=ɛ=ml/, SOC 'respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness', ASM ['this term is used when a Stó:lō person talks to a wolf, bear, or sasquatch'], ECON ['rich, wealthy'], SOC ['dear'], possibly <s=) nominalizer, probably root <éy ~ iy> good, possibly <ém ~ ɛ=ml> 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 /siyɛ=ml upper-class person (homonymous with 'rich'), H-T <siám> (macron over i, umlaut over a) chief, ASM ['respected leader'], example: <ó siyám., /li=s=iy=ɛ=ml, /'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>, /li=s=iy=ml/s/, 'his chief, her chief, their chief', attested by AC, ASM ['upper-class person'], example: <telí te siyáms>, /li=tɛli s=iy=ɛ=ml, /'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'], <síyám mestiyexw>, /si=iy=ɛ=m ˈmeʃɪˈɛxʷ/ 'wealthy person', attested by AC, ASM ['dear'], <síyám éy siyáye, /li=iy=ɛ=ml ˈeɪ y=ɪ=ɨ=ʔl, /'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), <síyám li siyáye, /li=s=iy=ɛ=ml s=iy=ɛ=ɬ=ɬ/, /'My dear friends.'/, usage: vocative, used in speeches, attested by Deming (5/18/78), <Chíchelh Síyá:n ~ Chíchelh Síyá:m>, /li[c]=C,i=]l s=iy=ɛ=ml, /'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.

<síyá:m>, pln /s=iy=ɛ=ml or s=ɛ=iy=ɛ=ml, 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 xwóyíwel tel sqálewel kw'els me xwe'i sq'o talhúwep l sí:yáye sí:yá:n., /li[c]=C,i=]l c=e l xʷ=ɛ=ɛa=l y=ɬ=ɬ=ɬ t=ɛl=s=q'ɬ=ɬ=ɬ mə xʷ=ə=ɬ s=q'ɬ a ɬə=ɬ=ɬ=ɬ ɬ=ɬ=ɬ l s=il= ˈ=]y=C,i=]l s=il= ˈ=]y=ɛ=ml (or better, s=7=y=M2=C,i=]l s=il= ˈ=]y=ɛ=ml), /I'm very happy to come here at this gathering my dear friends.'/, usage: speech, attested by Deming (5/18/78).

<shxwsiyá:m>, dnom /s=iy=ɛ=ml/, SOC ['boss'], (<shxw=) something/someone that), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (Elders Group 11/9/77).

<síyómélh>, ds /s=iy=ɛ=ml=]=n=əl/, SOC 'chief's, (belonging to a chief, in the style of a chief)', (<ô-ablaut derivalional), lx <=eh> in the style of, as if belonging to, phonology: ablaut, syntactic
analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by TG (4/23/75), example: <siyólemh yó:seqw>, //s=iy=f=cA=]=m= Â= y=, see "chief's hat /.

<sí:yá:me>, ds //s=][ =-=y=m=m=TH=, SOC ['flirting with s-o'], literally /being a high-class person toward/with s-o', (<=-'=) > continual, (<=met> indirect effect control transitivizer), phonology: stress-shift, lengthening, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in <siyá:me:thòxes.>, //s=][ =-=y=m=m=TH-áx==eSSL/, /'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) siyám.

<sí:yá:m>, SOC 'chief, leader, respected person, boss, rich, dear', see éy ~ éy.

<sí:yá:me>, SOC ['flirting with s-o'], see siyám ~ (rare) siyám.

<sí:yá:ya ~ siyá:ya ~ siyá:(yi)ye>, df //s=?=y=M2=cA,0C, (or poss.) s=ţi=y=cA,0C, [=AÂ=]-=e=,\nSOC ['friend'], see ya:ya.

<sí:yá:ya>, pln //s=?=y=cA,0C, [=AÂ=]-=e=,\nSOC ['lots of friends'], see ya:ya.

<sí:yélólexwa>, HAT ['elders (many collective)'], see síyólexwe or see yó:lexw.

<Siyét'e>, df //s=yi[=AÂ=]-]=e=, PLN /'village now at north end of Agassiz-Rosedale bridge, now Tseatlah Indian Reserve #2 (of Cheam band)'/, see yét'.

<síyólexwálh>, HAT /'elders past, deceased old people', see síyólexwe or see yó:lexw.

<síyólexwe>, df //s=ál=ex(=)=e=, HAT ['old'], (<=s=) stative, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, also see yó:lexw.

<síyólexwe>, dnom //s=ál=ex=]=e=, 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: <ówechaux lámexwa xwa síyólexwe a'áchewlh xáp'k' tem ta' sth'eth'elôm.>, //?ów=0c-óx= le=m-óx=c-e x=e s=ál=ex=]=e 7è?=c-e-w= +èp k'w=têm t-e? s=cA,0C, [=e=]=a=\m/, /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 óléwe síyólexwe kw=assew=xáleyxth'/>. //c=x= ?ól=we=s=ál=ex=]=e k'=-e-s s=ál=ex=]=e=\m/, /'You're too old to wet your bed/', attested by EB (5/5/78).

<síyólexwálh>, ds //s=ál=ex=]=e=, HAT /'elders past, deceased old people', (<=élh ~ aílh > past tense, deceased), phonology: vowel merger (e + e), syntactic analysis: nominal past, attested by AD, example: < élw kws hák'w'elechét te s=tíwmes te síyólexwálh.>, //?éy k'=n héx'=]=ál=ex-c-e=t s=7í-wê=s=s s=ál=ex=]=e=\m/, /'Let us remember the teachings of the elders past', attested by AD.

<síyólexwe>, pln //s(i)= -=]yál=ex=]=e=, HAT /'old people, elders', (<= =) plural (many), phonology: stress-shift, lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group.

<síyélólexwa>, pln //s=cA,0C, =ál=ex=]=e=, HAT ['elders (many collective)'], (<=R3=) plural (many collective), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD, Elders Group, example: <tó:mlwels ye síyélólexwa>, //tá=l=álm=s=s y=s=cA,0C, =ál=ex=]=e=, /'wisdom of the elders', usage: used as title of the Classified Word List for Upriver Halqémenéylem (Galloway and Elders' Groups 1980).

<síyólexwe>, HAT /'old people, elders', see síyólexwe or see yó:lexw.

<síyólexwe>, HAT ['old people'], see síyólexwe or see yó:lexw.

<síyólexwe>, HAT /'old person, an elder', see síyólexwe or see yó:lexw.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

&lt;siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~siyólexwe&gt;, DESC ['old person'], see siyólexwe or see yó:lexw.
&lt;siyóh ~ siyó:lh ~ syólh&gt;, HARV /'wood, firewood', see yó:lh.
&lt;siyólhá:wtxw&gt;, BLDG ['wood-shed'], see yó:lh.
&lt;siyómélh&gt;, SOC /'chief's, (belonging to a chief, in the style of a chief)l, see siyám ~ (rare) siyám.
&lt;siyóqelhtshhet&gt;, SOC ['change (money)'], see iyá:q.
&lt;siyót&gt;, SOC ['beware'], see yó:t ~ yót.
&lt;siyóylexwe&gt;, HAT ['little old person'], see siyólexwe or see yó:lexw.
&lt;Siyó:ylexwe Smá:It&gt;, PLN /'Bear Mountain, also called Lhóy's Mountain', see siyólexwe or see yó:lexw.
&lt;siyóqelseqw&gt;, CLO ['be wearing a hat'], see yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.
&lt;siyá:yiws&gt;, ANAA ['furry on the whole body (of an animal')]}, see sá:y.
&lt;siy't&gt;, root /siy't // tickle or possibly stem /siy=t'// tickle with root &lt;sfy&gt; nervous, afraid and possible &lt;=t&gt; tactile sensation?.
&lt;siy't' ~ sí:t't&gt;, pcs /siy=t=T//=, ABFC ['tickling s-o'], possibly &lt;=t&gt; tactile sensation?, (&lt;=t&gt; purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BHTTC, EB (1/30/76), Elders Group (12/15/76); found in &lt;siy'tem&gt;, /siy=t=T-øm//=, 'He's tickled.'], attested by Elders Group.
&lt;sá:y'tem&gt;, cts //si[-AÆ-]=y=t=T//=, ABFC ['tickling s-o'], (&lt;á:-ablaut&gt; continuous), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76), example: &lt;tsel sá:y'thòmè,> //c-Ø si[-A]=y=t=T-äm//=, 'I'm tickling you.], phonology: downstepping, updrifting.
&lt;sá:y'tem ~ sayí'tem&gt;, cts //si[-AÆ-]=y=t=øm ~ s[-ØC]=y=t=øm or less likely si[-AÆ-]
|y|=Ø|=y=t=øm//=, i,zs, ABFC /'being tickled, (having tickling, getting tickling), tickley', (&lt;á:-ablaut ~ -R6- continuous), possibly &lt;=i&gt; derivational or continuous?, (&lt;=em&gt; intranivizer, get, have), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76), BHTTC (late Oct. 1976).
&lt;sá:y'tels&gt;, sas //si[-AÆ-]=y=t=øls//=, cts, ABFC ['tickling'], (&lt;á:-ablaut&gt; continuous), (&lt;=els&gt; structured activity continuous), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).
&lt;siy'teqem&gt;, mds /siy=t=øq=øm//=, ABFC /'want to pee, (want to urinate, feel like one has to urinate)/, literally /tickling on/in one's penis/genitals/, lx &lt;=áq ~ =eq&gt; on/in the penis, on/in the genitals, (&lt;=em&gt; middle voice, one's), phonology: possible vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (Tait) (Fish Camp 7/20/79).
&lt;se:t'xt&gt;, pcs /si(y)=Aø=ø=x(Ø)=T//=, ABFC (probably) /tickle the bottom of someone's feet, (tickle s-o on the foot)/, possibly &lt;=é-ablaut&gt; derivational, lx &lt;=x= (before =t) on the foot, (&lt;=t&gt; 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 * &lt;siy'txt&gt; here, phonology: possible ablaut, syllable-loss of el before =t, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76).
&lt;sá:yywem&gt;, df //si[-AÆ-]=y=x=øm//=, ABFC /'ticked (by a hair, by a light touch)/, probably root &lt;siy&gt; nervous, afraid, (&lt;á:-ablaut&gt; resultative), lx &lt;=xw&gt; around, around in a circle, (&lt;=em&gt;
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 sýyt'.

<síyt't ~ sí:t't>, ABFC ['tickle s-o'], see sýyt'.

<sksáleken>, us /śksélakəm/, [šksélíkəm], KIN ['illegitimate child'], borrowed from French <se casse le commun> break up the common-law relationship, syntactic analysis: nominal, Salish cognate: Squamish /-škselakəm/ illegitimate child (Kuipers 1967:293), attested by Elders Group 8/25/76.

<skeyá:jia>, dnóm /ls=kəmʔ=iyəl/, 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:lō area and the emperor goose would be only an occasional visitor]'/, (<<s>> nominalizer), (<s=> diminutive), (possibly <fronting>, i.e., q → k diminutive), phonology: possibly fronting, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: JH:DM.

<squéwəqs>, dnöm /ls=q=[F]=əw=əqsl/, [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’ς[-Aá-C:ə-l] te s=q=[F]=əw=əqsl/, [q’ςəlq’ələ skéwəqs], /'The raven is talking (not necessarily warning)(a distinct call)'/. (<<ó-ablaut and reduplication> continuous), phonology: ó-ablaut, reduplication, fronting, attested by Elders Group 12/15/76, <qwóqwel te skéweqs>, //q’ς[Ao]=lC:ə-C:ə-l te s=q=[F]=əw=əqsl/, [q’ςəlq’ələ skéwəqs]. /'The raven is warning (a distinct call)'/. (<<<ó-ablaut> derivational>, (<<<reduplication>> characteristic?), phonology: ó-ablaut, reduplication, fronting, attested by Elders Group 12/15/76, ASM /'owls can warn like this too (using qwóqwel')], also <skyéweqs> and <sqéweqs>, /ls=q=[F]=əw=əqsl/, [sk’Íwəqs], attested by Elders Group 5/3/78, Salish cognate: Lushootseed (Skagit) /kə봐qs/ (Deming 4/17/80); Salish cognate: Squamish /sqəwq/ (Kuipers 1967), Salish cognate: Lushootseed (Skagit dial.) /qəwqs/ (Deming 4/17/80), see sqéweqs and qéw and qwá (possible roots).

<sÍkek>, 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 /skrúwl/ screw.

<Skoyá:m ~ Skeý:á:m>, df /ls=kay(=)ə-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 <ss> 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?.

<skeýweqs>, EZ /'raven', ['Corvus corax'], see sqéweqs and skéweqs (under q and s)

<skák'a:wx>, df /ls=C:ɛ=k’ɛx”əl/, 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*xameléxwthelh tiger lily and kwépan [k’*ópén] (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’ëx=əm/ dried berries (Thompson /x/ is velar and corresponds to Upriver Halkomelem velar /x/ in this word), (<R8=> diminutive or resultative or derivational), possibly <e ~ œ>, da //æ ~ ë/], 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’a:xw> and then these were added from UHK.

<sk’ámets ~ sk’ámeth>, dnom //s=k’ëməc ~ s=k’ëməc //, 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/cc/ dog-tooth violet, blue camas, white easter lily, Indian potato, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <sk’ámeth>, //s=k’ëməc //, attributed by Deming; may have been borrowed with or without the s= nominalizer of Thompson.

<sk’ek’iyáp ~ sleek’iyáp>, df //s=k’ók’iyép ~ s=łk’ók’iyép //, [sk’ök’i:ép ~ slk’i:ép], EZ ['coyote'], ['Canis latrans lestes'], borrowed from Thompson /sk’én’ép coyote (Thompson and Thompson 1980:58), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM, other sources: JH:DM /sk’i:ép/, also <snek’iyáp ~ snek’eyáp>, //s=łk’i:ép ~ s=łk’áyép //, [snk’i:ép ~ snk’áyép], 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 /s’k’í:l/ /sk’í:l/ ['s=k’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 kwá:l.

<Skwálepel>, PLN ['Skwellepil Creek'], see kwá:l.

<Skwáli>, df //s=k’él=í or sk’=lí//, PLN /Skwáli, a village north of Hope Slough and Skwah/, possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly <kwá:l> hide, possibly <i:y> 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.

<skwálów>, SOC ['got murdered'], see kwá: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.

<skwástem ~ skwáchem>, ABFC ['a scream'], see kwástem ~ 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:te>, KIN ['separated in marriage'], see kwá:.
<skwél>, dnom //s=k*ól//, [sk*ól], WATR /'waterfall, falls'/, LAND, see kwél.

<skweláchhiyelh>, SOC ['what he owes'], see kwél.

<skwélème>, HHG ['handle of a spoon'], see kwél.

<skwélets>, BSK ['coiled bottom of a basket before the sides are on'], see kwél.

<skwétxwes>, SPRD /'mask covering the face'/, see kwétáxw.

<skwétóxw>, BLDG /'be inside a house, be inside an enclosure', see kwetáxw.

<skwétóxwstexw>, BLDG ['leave s-o/s-th inside'], see kwetáxw.

<skwétóxwes>, SPRD /'mask dance', see kwétáxw.

<skwétóxwes sqw'eyílex>, SPRD /'mask dance', see kwétáxw.

<skwetxwélh>, MC ['the inside (of a container)'], see kwétáxw.

<skwetxwós>, BLDG ['ceiling'], see kwétáxw.

<skwétxwós> sqw', SPRD /'ceiling', see kwétáxw.

<skwéthqsel>, df //s-kc3èqs3c//, stvi, BPI ['(have) a big nose'], see kwéth.

<skwéth' ~ skwéth'kweth'>, dnom //s=k*è'=s=k*è'c3è=Cc//, 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=Cí=kè=xccl or s=Cí=kè=Axccl//, EZ ['baby sockeye salmon'], ['Oncorhynchus nerka'], (<s> nominalizer, R4= diminutive), see possible root <kwá> let go.

<skwíkwexetem>, dnom //s=kí[-Cxc]=cTcm//, pass., cts, SPRD /'a naming ceremony', see kwí:x ~ kwíx.

<skwímeth>, EZ /'little roundmouth suckership, probably longnose sucker', see kwí:m.

<skwí:x ~ skwíx>, N ['personal name'], see kwí:x ~ kwíx.

<Skwíyò>, df //s=k*iyál//, 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 /Skwíyál/ 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 (lst ed.):25 (but bank or side of Fraser River misidentified there).

<Skwíyò Smált>, ds //s=k*iyál=métl/, 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 Stóló>, ds //s=k*iyál=s=tál=owl/, 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).

<Skwíyòm>, ds //s=k*iyál=owl/, 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,
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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 Skwiyó.

<Skwýó Smáált>, PLN ['the mountain above Suka Creek'], see Skwiyó.

<Skwýó Stó:lô>, PLN ['Suka Creek (on east side of Fraser River above Hope')], see Skwýó.

<skwló ~ sqwló>, df //s=k lá ~ s=q lá//, 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 á[C=c]p ~ s=k á[C=c]p=íl[C=c]p//, LAND /'hill (dirt, includes both sides of hill), little hill'/, possibly <s= nominalizer, root meaning unknown, possibly <=R1 resultative or derivational, (<=il 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 á[w(=)c è or s=k áw=w èc//, 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 <skwáwitc> (macron over a) sturgeon (Acipenser transmontanus), Salish cognate: Squamish /sk*áʔwaèl sturgeon W73:256, K67:253.

<Tsólqthet te Skwówech>, pcrs /c[=E=Aâ]=]lq=T-ël to s=k*áw=wêèll/, 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' /, (<=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).

<Skwówels>, df //s=k*áw=êlsll/, N /'Raven, (Mister Raven or Mister Crow? [AK 1/16/80])/', (<s= nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <s= structured activity continuative, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <Skwówel, l/s=k*áw=êll/, 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*ây or s=k*ây(=)êll/, 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>, l/s=k·ál·yá/l, attested by Deming (3/11/76).

<skwóy:exthet ~ skwó:yxthet>, TVMO ['a doing'], see kwíwx.

<Skwétqwqel>, PLN /point on west side of Harrison River on which or across from which Skwó:yxwey is located (the rock formation resembling a skwó:yxwey mask); the first point on Harrison River after it leaves Harrison Lake/, see kwétáxw.

<skwthá>, MC ['piled up'], see kwíhx.

<skwúkw>, FOOD /'cooking, (cooking) food'/, see kwígx.

<skwú:kwelstélx>, SCH ['teacher'], see skwú:l.

<skwú:kwelstélx>, dnom //skwúk=stélx//, ANAA ['skunk's stink bag (stink sac)'], probably root
<skwúk> skunk, borrowed from English skunk, lx <télx> odor gland? with lx <låx> on the rump/bottom, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/15/76), contrast <spú'amal> skunk's stink bag.

<skwú;l>, free root //skwú:l//, SCH ['school'], borrowed from English /skú:l/ school, grammatical comment: may have been reanalyzed as having s= nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, example:
<skwú:letåm>, l/s=k·ú:l·letåm/l, /'school desk'/.

<skwulàtwx>, dnom //skwúl=ætwx//, BLDG ['schoolhouse'], SCH, lx <åtwx> building, room, phonology: stress-shift due to strong-grade suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming.

<skwú:kwelstélx>, dnom //skwúk=stélx//, BLDG ['schoolhouse'], SCH, lx <låtélx> one who does as occupation, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<skwulàtwx>, BLDG ['schoolhouse'], see skwú:l.

<skwú:ltx> df //skwú:ltx=ætwx// or more likely //skwú:ltx=ætwx//, ANAA ['immature bald eagle'], ASM ['before the head feathers turn white, age one to three years'], ['Haliaeetus leucocephalus'], possibly <s= nominalizer> or more likely <skwú:l> //skwú:l<ætwx//, [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", syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group 2/13/80, 3/15/78, also <skwàlx>, attested by Elders Group 2/18/76, also <skwú:ltx>, attested by Elders Group 6/4/75, also <sqwú:ltx>, attested by Elders Group 3/1/72, also <skwú:ltx ~ sqwú:ltx>, also l'golden eagle'.

<Skwà:lxw>, df //skwà:lxw=ætwx//, 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, <áltxw> house).

<skwálhém>, BSK ['little berry basket'], see kwelh.

<skwálhew>, KIN /'in-laws (?), parents-in-law, spouse's parents'/, see skwílhew.

<Skwá:txets>, 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 kwát.

<skwá:tx>, ABFC /'eyesight, sight'/, see kwáts ~ kwéts.
<skw'á:y>, EFAM /it is impossible, it can't be, it never is/l, see kwá:y ~ kwá:y.

<skw'echó:stel>, BLDG ['window'], see kwá:ts ~ kwé:ts.


<skw'ékw'ewes>, HHG ['small pot'], see skwó:tes ~ skwó:tes.

<skw'ékw'ílwes>, KIN ['children's in-laws'], see skwéélwés.

<skw'ékw'íth>, SOC /pitiful person, helpless person, person unable to do anything for himself/l, see skw'iyéth.

<skw'ékw'íx>, NUM ['be counted'], see kwáx.

<skw'ékw'qwós>, 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'eqwálíth'á> under root kw 'eqw.

<skw'ékw'xwós>, WETH ['the hair'], see kw'xwós.

<skw'éla:ta>, BPI /'have a big belly, big-bellied person/l, see kwé:la.

<skw'élewóqw>, /s-k'='élw'eq-sll/, /'his scalp', (<<s> inalienable possession), (<<s> third person possessive), see kwélélw ~ kwélélw.

<skw'elkx'élexl>, /f/s=C,eCz=k'='él=x\'ol//, WETH ['whirlwind'], see kwé:la.

<skw'élwés>, /f/s=k'='élwés/, KIN /'child's spouse's parent, child's spouse's sibling, child's in-laws'/, see kwéélwés.

<skw'élyáxel>, dnom /s=k'='oly=éX\'oll/, 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/l, see kwé:ly.

<skw'éqwteses>, EB /'red huckleberry'], literally /'clubbed on the hand/l, see kwó:qw.

<skw'éstel>, /f/s=k'='ét=\'ol//, CAN /'homemade anchor, kilik, calik, (killick)/, see kwé:st.

<skw'éts'eles>, ANAH /'(have a) part in the hair, to part (hair)/', see probable root kw'íts'.

<skw'éxá:m>, NUM ['number'], see kwáx.

<skw'éxó:s ~ skw'xó:s>, dnom /l=s=k'='ox=x=á-s ~ s=k'='x=x=á-sll/, 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 <=6: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, IH TTC, NP, other sources: JH /sk'='xá-sll/ ~ /'jé-lc'/ moon, (semological comment: many interesting morphosomatic shifts can be seen in the expressions for the phases of the moon below), ASM ['moon'], example: <lulh xelo:kw' te skw'exó:s>, /l=ú\'uf x\'olá-k'w te s=k'='ox=x=á-sll, /'The moon is full/', literally /'the moon past already is circular/', attested by AC, <sselits' te skw'exó:s>, /l=s=(ó)l=s=A\'el=c' te s=k'='ox=x=á-sll, /'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 ~ slits' skw'exó:s>, /l\'lc' s=k'='ox=x=á-s ~ s=l=s=A\'el=c' s=k'='ox=x=á-sll, /full moon/, attested by IH TTC, <léts'e(s) skw'exó:s>, /l\'lc\'á(s) s=k'='x=x=á-sll, /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\'ews t\'e s=k'='ox=x=á-sll, /'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. \textit{<me pélekw te háws skw' exós>}, /mɛ pɛlɛkʷs/ s=k''æxʰ=ásI/, \text{"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, \textit{<lsög' skw' exós>}, /lɛ=sɒq' s=k''æxʰ=ásI/, \text{"a half-moon"}, attested by DM 12/4/64, \textit{<yuwál llsög' te skw' exós>}, /ywʊwəl t=sɒq' t=s=k''æxʰ=ásI/, \text{"It's the first half-moon."}, literally /'The moon is first half.'/, ASM \text{"[a drawing of this moon shows the right half visible]"}, attested by Elders Group. \textit{<llsög' te skw' exós>}, /lɛ=sɒq' t=s=k''æxʰ=ásI/, \text{"second half-moon, The moon is in second half., The moon is half."}, literally /'The moon is half.'/, ASM \text{"[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, \textit{<th' ex te skw' exós>}, /lɛ=ɛx t=s=k''æxʰ=ásI/, \text{"It's a new moon (dark)."}, literally /'The moon is burnt out.'/, attested by Elders Group, \textit{<th' eth' ex te skw' exós>}, /lɛ=ɛθ-ɛx t=s=k''æxʰ=ásI/, \text{"It's the last quarter moon."}, literally /'The moon is burning out.'/, attested by Elders Group 3/12/75, \textit{<kw' eös skw' exós>}, /kw''eös t=s=k''æxʰ=ásI/, \text{"It's a quarter moon with horns up."}, literally /'it's a face-up moon'/, attested by IHTTC, \textit{<kw' ełh skw' exós>}, /kw''ełh t=s=k''æxʰ=ásI/, \text{"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, \textit{<llhkw' qsel te skw' exós>}, /llhkw' q̩s̩el t=s=k''æxʰ=ásI/, \text{"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, \textit{<stámcha skw' exós kw' e atse ow me pélekw>}, /s=tɛm-ɛt s=k''æxʰ=ásI k''æ ɛɛ ʔɛw mɛ pɛlɛkʷ/ll, \text{"What is the next moon to appear?"}, literally /'what will be the moon that next comes to appear'/, attested by IHTTC, \textit{<lálems te skw' exós>}, /lɛłɛm t=s=k''æxʰ=ásI/, \text{"halo around the moon"}, literally /'the house of the moon'/, attested by Elders Group, \textit{<q'élőts' eqw te skw' exós>}, /q'élőc'eq̩w (t=s=k''æxʰ=ásI)/, \text{"(the moon has a) halo"}, literally /'the moon has a halo'/, attested by Elders Group 3/12/75, \textit{<kw' eł te skw' exós>}, /kw''eł t=s=k''æxʰ=ásI/, \text{"It's the first half-moon, literally /'the moon has finished the month'/, attested by EB, \textit{<skw' exós sq' óq' ey>}, /s=k''æxʰ=ásI q' ój̩l=s=q''ðz C, ɛl=j̩l/ll, \text{"menstruation"}, ABDF, literally /'moon sickness'/, attested by NP.

\textit{<skw' ikw' echó:sem>}, HHG /mirror, (probably small mirror)/, see kw' āts ~ kw' ēts.

\textit{<skw' ikw' elyáxel>}, EZ /young bat/, see skw'elyáxel.

\textit{<Skw' ikw' etst'el>}, df /s=k''ít=l[C, ɛl]c'=təl or s[C, í=k''æc'=təl/ll, PLN /Elk Creek falls/], (\textit{=<} nominalizer), probably root \textit{<kw' ēts'>} butcher, probably \textit{=<R1=} continuous, (\textit{=<tel> device, thing for}), Elder's comment: "that's spawning ground" (which is more like *skw' ikw' etl'el), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (1973), source: place names reference file \#282.

\textit{<skw' ikw' iy ~ skw' ikw' i>}, EFAM /'be stingy'/, see kw' iy.
Sqw'íkw'xweq (or better, Sqw'íqw'xweq). PLN ['maybe the same place as Sqw'exwág (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived')}, see Sqw'exwág.

Sqw'íles, NUM ['be what day?'], see kwí:'i ~ kwí:l.

Sqw'ílets, ABDF '/be lame (in hip, esp. from birth)/', see kwí'i ~ kwí:yy.

Sqw'ílhew, NUM ['be what hour?, be what time?'], see kwí:'i ~ kwí:ll.

Sqw'ít'sölè's, stvi /s=k'wìt'c'=á'ë'ë/, ANAH '/cross-eyed, prob. also cock-eyed/], probably root

Sqw'í't's, butchered, cut open, (==> static), lx <==òles in the eye(s), phonology: downdrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AH, LG.

Sqw'ékw'íthë, dnom /s=k'wìt'c'=yë'=ë'ë/, SOC ['/slave'], (==> nominalizer), possibly root <kwí'i> hungry, possibly <i-ablaut> derivaltional or duratative, lx <i-eth> mouth, edge, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP, other sources: ES /sk'ìt'c'=yë'/, H-T skéiêl (macron over e), Salish cognate: Squamish /sk'ìt'c/=ë'/, nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, CT, other sources: ES /sk'ìt'c/=ë'/, attested by AC, Elders Group (Mar. 1972), also <skw'íyth>, /s=k'wìt'c'=ë'/, attributed by EB, example: <kwó'lómet te skw'éyth>, /k'wìt'=á lìmët ò s=k'wìt'c'=ë'/, '/'The slave escaped.'}, attested by Elders Group (Mar. 1972), <kwíkwëts'ëm te skw'íyth>, /k'wìt'[C,=C]=ë'm tè ò s=k'wìt'c'=ë'/, '/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.

Sqw'íkw'íthe', dnom /s=k'wìt'c'=C,=C'=yë'=ë'/, 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: <ò: te skw'ékw'íthe'>, /ò: te s=k'wìt'c'=C,=C'=yë'=ë'/, '/'Oh, the helpless person.'}, semantic environment ['said when someone did something wrong unintentionally'], attested by EB, <mélh áyëles te skw'íkw'íthe'>, /mélh á'ëles tè ò s=k'wìt'c'=C,=C'=yë'=ë'/, '/Leave your skw'íkw'íthe [helpless/pitiful person] alone,' liter}, literally 'come-imperative go away from s-o your little slave', attested by EB.

Sqw'íkw'íylets, PLN ['village at the confluence of Sweltzer and Soowahlie creeks with Chiliwack River'], see kwí'i ~ kwí:yy.

Sqw'íylel', HHG '/ladder, notched cedar pole ladder, rope ladder (pre-contact or later), modern ladder/'], see kwí'i ~ kwí:yy.

Sqw'íkw'es, WETH ['heat'], see kwí:as.

Sqw'íkw'eswe, MC '/It's boxed., It's in a box.'], see kwí:oxwe.

Sqw'íkw'qá:q ~ skw'íkw'qá:q ~ skw'íkw'qáq, dnom /s=k'wìk'që'=q ~ s=k'wìk'që'=q ~ sk'wìk'që'=q, probably s=k'wìk'që'=AaC,=C'=q, possibly s=k'wìk'që'=AaC,=C'=q, possibly s=k'wìk'që'=V1C2/, EZ ['American'], ['Turdus migratory caurinus'], ASM ['migrates south in winter unlike the varied thrush (sxwìk'), (==> nominalizer), probably root <kwíq'áq> lie on one's back, possibly <i-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 /skʷ̣ “q̣q̣l/ robin, varied thrush, H-T s’kukəkáq (macron over the u) robin (Merula migratoria), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-̕ “q̣-̣̕l/ robin (derived from root /kʷ̣ “q̣l/ fall/lie on back so named because it tilts it head back when singing) H76:256, example: ‘qwelothlí:lem te skw´òkʷáq’, //s=q̣/* analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /skʷ̣ “q̣ “q̣l/, /’Robins are singing (making music).’/, attested by Elders Group, see kw’aq.

<skw´òqwtses> ~ <skw´éqwtses>, EB [’red huckleberry’], [’Vaccinium parvifolium’], literally ’clubbed on the hand’, see under main dialect form <kw´ógwtses> under root kw’eqw.

<skw´ó:q̣wes ~ skw´ówes>, dnom //s=kʷ̣ “ẉes ~ s=kʷ “ẉes/, 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 /skʷ “ẉes/ bucket, also /kettle/, attested by BJ, Gibbs, example: <stám kw’es li: w í te skw´ó:q̣wes>, //s=tɛm kʷ “s ḷ-w ɬ̣ I s=kʷ “ẉes/, /’What’s in the pail? (inside)/, attested by EB, <sqweqwá tel skw´ówes>, //s=C, ɬ̣ e3 ɬ̣ e-ɬ s=kʷ “ẉes/, /’hole in my pail’, attested by AC, also see kw´ówes ~ kw´ówes.

<skw´ékw´ewes>, dmn //s=kʷ “a[AélC,ə=]ḷẉes/ , [sk “ók “wụẉes], HHG [’small pot’], (é-ablaut> and <=R1=> diminutive), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB.

<skw´ók´ewxwe>, stvi //s=kʷ “á[ɬ̣ “C,ə=]x “əḷ/ , MC /’It's boxed. , It’s in a box.’, (s=> static), (<=R1=> stative or resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), see kw’óxwe

<skw´ólmexw ~ sqw´ólmexw>, df //s=kʷ “ó=]-i=]mexw or s=q̣ “é[=Aél]=]ḷ=]mexw or sik “ó=]-lmexw/ , 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´óel> ripe, cooked, possibly <lmexw> people or possibly <lmexw> medicine?? or on the breast??, perhaps related to root //in kw’ew=itsel/ grizzly bear (where =itsel may be on the back), phonology: labialization is sometimes less noticeable before ō here almost sk’ólmexw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /sk” “ów-lmexw “/ (CWMs /sk “i=lmexw “/) blackberries, H-T <skólmoq> blackberry (trailing) (Rubus sp.), also <sqw´ólmexw>, //s=q̣ “ów-lmexw “/, attested by BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), example: <sqw´ólmexw sqe’ólqw>, 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:lmexw “=q̣ “ów:lmexw “=q̣ “ów:~

<skw´ólmexwelh>, ds //s=kʷ “ó-lmexẉ=]-ṭpl/, EB /blackberry vine, blackberry bush/, [’Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus, Rubus procerus’], lx <=elhp> plant, tree, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group.

<shxwelmelel:shk´ó:lmexwelh>, ds //s=x “al=me[ ’]x “=]-ṭ pl s=kʷ “ó-lmexẉ=]-ṭ pl/, EB /’trailing blackberry vine’, [’Rubus ursinus’], literally ’Indian kind of blackberry’, ASM [’this was the pre-contact blackberry in the area’], (s=> static), lx <=elh> style, kind of, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase.

<xwéltemelh sk´ó:lmexwelh>, ds //x “al=me[=]=]-ṭ pl s=kʷ “ó-lmexẉ=]-ṭ pl/, EB /’Himalaya blackberry bush, evergreen blackberry bush’, [’Rubus procerus, Rubus laciniatus’], literally /’White-man kind
of blackberry', ASM ['both introduced by non-Indians'], lx \(<\texttt{elh}>\) kind of, style, syntactic analysis:
simple nominal phrase.

\(<\texttt{skw'ò}:\texttt{lmexwelh}>\), EB /'blackberry vine, blackberry bush', see skw'ò:lmexw.

\(<\texttt{skw'qwém}>\), also /'\texttt{axel, /s=k"q"=\texttt{omll}, see main dialect form <\texttt{kw'qwém}>, dnom /k"q"=\texttt{omll/, [k"q"\texttt{om} ~ k"q"\texttt{m}], TOOL /little hatchet, little axel', under kw'eqw.

\(<\texttt{slá} ~ \texttt{selá} ~ \texttt{slá:}>\), DESC /'be tight, be secured tightly; be tucked away, put away so you can't find it, be solid'/, see \(<\texttt{lá} ~ \texttt{lá:} ~ \texttt{lah}>\) tight, put away.

\(<\texttt{Slahích ~ Lohíts ~ Lahíts} ~ \texttt{Lahích}>\), df /s=lé=híc ~ la=híc ~ lé=híc ~ll/, PLN ['Five-Mile Creek'], see \(<\texttt{lá} ~ \texttt{lá:} ~ \texttt{lah}>\) tight, put away.

\(<\texttt{slálem \texttt{álhqey}>}, \text{cpds /s=l}\texttt{é} [\texttt{C,\texttt{ô}]=m ?\texttt{q}\texttt{eyll, EZ /'turtle'll, lit. /"snake with a house, housed snake"/}, see lá:lém.

\(<\texttt{slálets}>\), DESC ['firmly planted in ground (can't be pulled out')], see slá ~ selá ~ slá: (probably).

\(<\texttt{slá:m}>\), IDOC ['spirit power of an Indian doctor or shaman'], see lá:m.

\(<\texttt{slá:meth}>\), df /s=\texttt{lé}=[\texttt{C}=\texttt{híc ~ la=\texttt{híc ~ lé=\texttt{híc ~ll/}, PLN ['Five-Mile Creek'], see \(<\texttt{lá} ~ \texttt{lá:} ~ \texttt{lah}>\) tight, put away.

\(<\texttt{slá:t} ~ \texttt{slát}>\), TIME ['night'], see lá:t.

\(<\texttt{sláxet}>\), LT /'any kind of light that one carries, torch (made from pitch), lantern, lamp, flashlight'/, see láxet.

\(<\texttt{slá:y}>\), EB ['fir bark'], see lá:y.

\(<\texttt{Slá:yl}>\), PLN ['Cheam View'], see ýóle ~ ýóla ~ ýó:le.

\(<\texttt{slehä:l}>\), PLAY /'the slahal game, the bone-game, (slahal sticks, gambling sticks [BJ])/, see lehä:l.

\(<\texttt{slék}>\), EFAM ['nickname for someone who is proud'], see lék'.

\(<\texttt{sek'iyáp}>\), EZ ['coyote'], ['Canis latrans lestes'], see lek'iyáp ~ k'iyáp.

\(<\texttt{slékwelets} ~ \texttt{slékwelets}>\), ABDF /'be lame (esp. if deformed), be a cripple, to limp, have a limp'/, see lékw.

\(<\texttt{slépet}>\), TVMO ['something sent'], see lépets.

\(<\texttt{sléxsel}>\), ANA ['bone marrow'], see ló:s ~ ló:s.

\(<\texttt{slets'éleq}>\), KIN /'brother-in-law's wife, (spouse's sibling's spouse), (step-sibling, step-brother, step-sister [AC])/, see láts'.

\(<\texttt{sléts'elhp}>\), NUM ['one tree'], see létsa ~ léts'e.

\(<\texttt{slets'oweyelh} ~ \texttt{lets'ow(e)yelh}>\), KIN /'half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister', see láts'> different

\(<\texttt{slewi}>\), EB ['inner cedar bark'], see lew.

\(<\texttt{slewíws}>\), CLO /'a dress, woman's dress', see léw.

\(<\texttt{slewómé} ~ \texttt{lewómé}>\), CLO ['dancing costume'], see léw.

\(<\texttt{sléxwelh}>\), CAN /'canoe (any kind), car, vehicle (any kind)/, see léxwelh.

\(<\texttt{sléxwelhátwxw}>\), CAN ['canoe shed'], see léxwelh.
<sléxwelhmet>, CAN ['raid s-o in canoes'], see léxwelh.

<slèxiws>, df /slèxʷ=íwsl/, ANA ['body (while alive)'], see lexw(=)íws

<sléxtse>, ANA ['finger'], see léx.

<sléxexel>, ANA ['toe'], see léx.

<sléx'tets>, DIR ['be with behind facing toward something (like a fire)'], see lé'á.

<sléx'ólweh>, DIR 'be on the other side of, be on the side facing away', see lé'á.

<sléx'ôthel>, DIR 'be across, be on the other side of', see lé'á.

<slí>, free root //slí//, CAN ['sleigh'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76), borrowed from English or Chinook Jargon /sléy/ Johnson 1978:414.

<slí'leqw>, DESC /'be slack, loose, too loose, hanging loose (of a slackened rope)'/, see líqw.

<slílexwelh>, stvi //s=lí[c]c=c|//, EFAM ['be calm'], see líxw.

<slílôwya>, df //slí[C]=ì[=C]w=iyê or s=C,=íwêë//, 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 philadelphicus, 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 slílwya for all gulls'], possibly <==nominalizer, possibly <==R1= resultative or continual or stative, possibly <==R4= diminutive, possibly <==iya= diminutive, possibly root <liŵ> 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'elteq (Katzie, Chill.)> seagull, gull, also /'big seagull/', attested by Elders Group (6/4/75).

<slílxwelh>, CAN ['small canoe'], see léxwelh.

<slí:m>, df //slí=m or s=C,=íwêë//, 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 <==nominalizer, possibly <==fi: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).

<slímiyeqwexel>, df //slí=îyôq"=x'=êl or slí=m=îq"=x'=êl//, 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 <==el> 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).

<slímiyeqwexel>, 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.
<slókweh>, df //s=úsá=/, 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).

<sló>, stvi //s=úsá(y) or s=úsá=[C,Ā=]=y//, DESC ['be leaning'], (<s=>) static, possibly <R1=>

<slóliy~slóli>, df //s=ú[C,ā]=y(=-)=s//, DESC ['be leaning'], possibly <s> on the face or possibly <es> third person subject subjunctive? or -s> third person possessive, syntactic analysis: descriptive/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, SP (and AK, AD)(Raft trip), example: <slóliy~slóli te thqát.>, //s=ú[C,ā]=y[=C,ā]=]y(=-)=s//, 'The tree is leaning.', attested by Elders Group, also <sló:lís te thqá:t.>, //s=úsá=[C,ā]=y[=C,ā]=]y(=-)=s//, attested by SP (and AK, AD).

<slólites>, df //s=úsá=[C,ā]=y=с=s//, DESC ['leaning to one side'], literally /'leaning on the hand'/, lx <s> on the hand, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, also <slólites>, //s=úsá=[C,ā]=y=с=s//, also /'leaning a board or pole'/, attested by TM, example: ye'í:mex te slólites.>, //y=ú['[-A][=C,ā]=]y=с=s//, 'He's walking leaning to one side.'], attested by Elders Group.

<slóliti>, DESC ['leaning to one side'], see slóli.

<slólies~slólí>, DESC ['be leaning'], see slóli.

<slólites>, df //s=úsá=[C,ā]=y=с=s//, EFAM /'looking sad, (making a sour face [MV, EF])/', see slóli.

<slós~sló>, ANA /'fat, grease, lard, (oil [EB], shortening [MH])/, see ló:s ~ lós.

<slós qwólís sqá:wth>, FOOD /'French fries'/ (lit. fat + boiled + potato), see ló:s ~ lós or qwólís.

Sloyámén, free root /slaymén/, 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 'há:lámín/ (Davis 1970:90), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (2/22/80).

<slhákw'em>, dnom //s=úsá=]=om/l, mds, ABFC /'breath (noun)'/, also <slháqwem>, see lhákw'.

<slháli>, dnom //s=úsá=]=i[y]=l=]|M2=]=y or s=úsá=[=C,ā]=]y//, HAT /'post-adolescent) woman, woman (15 yrs. or older)'], literally perhaps /someone that weaves wool/bark/ EZ ['female']/, see lhél.

<slháli>, stcs //s=úsá=[=C,ā]=]q=il/l, FOOD /'is soaking (dried fish)'/, see lhél sprinkle, splash, spray.

<slháli>, dnom //s=úsá=[=C,ā]=]q=il/l, FOOD /'what is soaking (dried fish)'/, see lhél sprinkle, splash, spray.

<slháli>, stcs //s=úsá=[=C,ā]=]q=il/l, FOOD /'already soaked dried fish'/, see lhél sprinkle, splash, spray.

<Slháli>, PLN /'village on west bank of old course of Chilliwack River near Tzeachton, also the place nearby where the Stó:lō used to soak dried fish'/, see lhél.

<slhálheq>, LAND /'be lying on the ground'/, see lháq'.

<slhálhex>, FOOD /'be served'/, see lháx: ~ lháx.

<slháli>, EZ /'ladybug, ladybird beetle'/, see slháli.

<slháli>, HUMC /'little woman, small woman'/, see slháli.
<**slháq'emex**>, df //s=:\&q'=oməx' or s=:\&q'\&=M2=oməx'//, 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:ìthel (American Bar) that are shaped like rumps'], see lhél.

<**slhél:éts ~ slhélets ~ slhélets ~ slhélets**>, ANAH /'but, ass, rump, buttocks'/, see lhém.

<**slheliýó:llh**, HAT /'ass, rump, buttocks'/, see slhél.

<**slhellhélhá:li**>, HUMC /'(a lot of) women'/, see slhá:lí.

<**slhellhelp'á:lí:ya**>, ANA /'(have) sloppy ears, big ears'/, see lhél.

<**slhellhelp'élets**>, HARV /'sloppy pack'/, see lhél.

<**slhellhelp'élets**>, ANA /'(have a) sloppy rump'/, see lhél.

<**slhelp'íwel**>, ANA /'(have a) sloppy ass'/, see lhél.

<**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-.

<**slhqs'el:exw ~ lhqs'el:exw ~ slhqs'ewelh ~ slhqs'awelh**>, EFAM /'know s-th, know s-o'/, see q'á:l.

<**slheq'él:ó:met**>, //s=:\&q'\&l=l-á·mət//, EFAM /'know oneself, be confident, understand'/, see q'á:l.

<**slhéq'qel**>, ANAH /'the back (on the body), (lower back [Deming])/', see hq'á-.

<**slhéq'qel**>, see main dialect form <**lhéq'qel**>, df //l=\&q'=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.

<**slheqwétes**>, ANA /'gums'/, see slhíqw.
<slheqwe'álá>, dnom //s=té=q*a?=[ê]l//, CLO ['pocket'], see qwá

<slhets'ám ~ slhets'ám>, see main dialect form <slhets'ám>, df //tac*ê=m/l, 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=|c=w=ám|c|t or s=l cm or s=|c=w=ám|c|t ~ slc|m//, also /'mask (any kind for dancing)!], see lhew.

<slhewó:stel>, df //s=|c=w=á·s=t|c|l//, CLO ['mask'], see lhew.

<slhéxtses>, ABDF /'have a paralyzed hand, game hand'/, see lhéx.

<slhéxxel>, ABDF /'have a paralyzed leg, game leg'/, see lhéx.

<Slhílhets'>, PLN /'old lake above Smith Falls, Smith Falls creek (which enters Cultus Lake at its northeast corner)/, see lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.

<slhílhexes>, dnom //s=té=[ê]l=C|a=[ê]|x=as=êm or s=t{ê}l=C|a=[ê]|x=as=êm/l, SPRD /'the painted people (spirit-dancers)'/, see lhá:x ~ lháx.

<slhíqw>, dnom //s=tíq//=, 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-dried salmon)'], see lhíqw.

<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 lhexw.

<slholh(e)xwélqsel mó:qw>, EZ /'wild turkey', see lhexw.

<slhóp'>, dnom //s=táp//= or //s=C|á=[ê]l//, EZ /brown thrush (could be hermit thrush, or possibly gray-cheeked thrush)!/, see lhó:ho.

<slhóp'>, dnom //s=táp//=, FOOD /'soup, (stew)!/, see lhó:peat soup.

<slhóth'>, ABDF /'scabies (a skin disease), ("seven-year itch", itch lasting seven years (Deming 2/7/80))!/, see lhó:th.

<Slhq'áttes>, TIME /'Friday, five o'clock!/, see lhéq'át ~ lhq'át.

<slhqw'á:y>, HHG ['cedar bark mat'], see lhéqw'.

<slhxwélhcha>, ANA /'spit, saliva!', see lhéxw.

<smá:l>, KIN /'little father', see má:l ~ má:l.

<smá:leth'el ~ smá:llth'el>, EFAM /'(lots of people are) proud, (many are proud)!/, see máth'el.

<smá:lt>, dnom //s=mê-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 mámekw'á.
<smámelet>, LAND /'little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the canyon)'/, see smá:lt.

<smánth'el>, EFAM /'(be a) little bit proud, [a little] proud'/, see máth'el.

<smáth'eqel>, EFAM /'smart-alec'/, see máth'el.

<smámth'el>, EFAM /'(be a) little bit proud, [a little] proud'/, see máth'el.

<smámth'eqel>, EFAM /'smart-alec'/, see máth'el.

<smá:lyeq>, df //s=m=m·ycl=cl or s=m·ycl=cl//=, WATR /'waves'/, see root <má:y.

<smékw'ēm>, MC /'something used that one picks up and uses, something second-hand'/, see mékw'~mô3kw'.

<smélàtel>, ANA /'womb, uterus'/, see méle~mél:a.

<smélá:lh>, df //s(mél:4//=, 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=h=méle=4//=, 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.

<smeli:tel>, ANA /'womb, uterus'/, see méle~mét:a.

<smelmái:lh>, df //s(mélé:4//=, 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).

<smelmálkwo>, FOOD /'spread' as in <temítô smelmálkwo>, ketchup (lit. tomato + spread), see molkw

<smelmálkwox>, DESC /'[be] oily (?)'/, see mélxw

<Smelô'>, N /'Racoon (name in a story), (Lynx [JL])/, see mélys.

<smélqweqel>, ds //máq"=eqel ~ s=máq"=eqel//=, ANAH /'uvula, uvula down in the throat'/, see under mélxweqel.

<smeltáléqel>, ANA /'kidneys'/, see smá:lt.

<smélxwth'>, df //s=málx"(=)=e'//=, EZ /'dipper (bird)'/, ['Cinclus mexicanus'], ASM /'blue-grey bird found on little creeks'/, see mélxwth'.

<smelmélhqw>, stvi //s=C3C2=máltq//=, DESC /'rough (of wood), lumpy (of ground, bark, etc.)'/, see mélhqw.

<smemái: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’o~smóq'w'o>, df //s=móq”(=)a~s=móq”(=)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=méc=t=cqs=cl~s=méc=áqs=cl//, ANA ‘[be) snotty’], (<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>.

<smétélheqw>, df //s=mécè=c[l=devoicing=cql], ANA ‘brain’, see méth’ blue.

<smetóməc>, dnom //s=méc/=cl, ANA ‘lump on person (or creature), goiter’, EB ‘lump on a tree, burl’, see métsa meaning uncertain, perhaps lump.

<smíxa>, SPRD ‘[be in a state of get blue’], see mét’.

<smímxàlh>, df //s=míx[=C=c]=e3 | or s=C í=mí=e3 | //, EZ ‘caterpillar’, [prob. most Lepidoptera (butterfly) larvae], see míx perhaps butterfly.

<smímeyàth~smímoyàth>, dmn //s=C í=mí=e3y[=M2=]è//, EZ ‘butterfly’, [order Lepidoptera’], literally perhaps /little animal/’, see méyeth ~ méyéth.

<smímiyàth>, EZ ‘[little animal(s)]’, see méyeth ~ méyéth.

<smíma~smímarhílw>, SPRD ‘s=smímarhílw=smímarhílw’, [sí=smímarhílw=smímarhílw], EB ‘falling, falling down’, [sí=smímarhílw=smímarhílw], see smímarhílw meaning uncertain, perhaps fall.

<smímiyàth>, SPRD ‘[be) snotty]’, see sméteqsel~smetóqsel.

<sméth'elheqw>, df //s=mécè=c[l=devoicing=cql], ANA ‘brain’, see méth’ blue.

<smímes>, 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.’>, //síl=xw=qéx te sméc//, l’(There’s) too much rouge.’, attested by Deming.

<sméyeth~sméyéth>, df //s=méyè=cl~s=méyè=cl, [sméyè~sméyè], EZ ‘(game) animal, (meat)’, FOOD ‘meat’, see méyeth ~ méyéth.

<smílyàth>, SPRD ‘[be) sunken]’, see múq’.

<smímekwàh>, df //s=míx[^C,è]=x=èt or s=C,i=mèx=èt//, EZ ‘caterpillar’, [prob. most Lepidoptera (butterfly) larvae], see míx perhaps butterfly.

<smímyàth~smímoùth>, dmn //s=C,i=méyè=cl=È=È//, EZ ‘butterfly’, [order Lepidoptera’], literally perhaps /little animal/’, see méyeth ~ méyéth

<smímiyàth>, EZ ‘[little animal(s)]’, see méyeth ~ méyéth.

<smímháw>, SPRD ‘[be) of a great light]’, see múq’.
<Smímkw’>, PLN ['mountain in back of Restmore Lodge (or some say way back of Mt. Cheam')], see mékw’ ~ mòkw’.

<smístiwyexw>, REL ['spirit'], see mestíwyexw.

<Smístiwyexwálá ~ Smístiwyexwále>, PLN ['place near mouth of Chehalis River where they had a mass burial during a smallpox epidemic'], see mestíwyexw.

<smímts’el>, EFAM ['acting smart'], see máth’el.

<Smíyó:lh>, df //s=míyá·=a?//, PLN /'Semmihault 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 (lst ed.):13 <sme-c-AWLTH> (line through L), Wells (Maud, Galloway and Weeden) 1987:80.

<smólxw>, DESC ['(be) oiled'], see mélxw.

<smómelew>, DESC /'mixed (of anything, vegetables, brains, etc.)/', see mál ~ mél.

<smómelew spíls s’élhtel sqe’óleqw>, V8 juice (lit. mixed + planted + food + fruit juice), see mál ~ mél.

<smóst’iyethel>, df //s=mást’=eyá=al//, ANAH ['(have) pursed lips when pouting'], see móst’.

<smótxw ~ smótxw>, df //s=má·t(=)x //, 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 /smátx / small bullhead, also see mó:txw ~ mótxw.

<smótheqw>, FOOD ['prepared fish oil (usually sockeye oil)'], see mótheqw or metheqw.

<smó:txw ~ smó:txw>, df //s=má·t(=)x //, 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 /smátx / small bullhead, also see mó:txw ~ mótxw.

<smótheqw>, FOOD ['prepared fish oil (usually sockeye oil)'], see mótheqw or metheqw.

<smó:txw ~ smó:txw>, df //s=má·t(=)x //, 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 /smátx / small bullhead, also see mó:txw ~ mótxw.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<sókw'ech ~ Sókw'ets>, df //sák'=c or si=Aú=k'=cl/, 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 <súsekw'> 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 8/27/77, 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 (lst ed.):25, source: place names file reference #145.

<sókw'ech Stó:lô>, df //sák'=c 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 8/27/77), source: place names file reference #146 and #268.

<sókw'em>, df //s=sák'=m or s=s=Aú=k'=m//, EB ['outer cedar bark'], [Thuja plicata'], MED ['split (made of outer cedar bark)'], (== > 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=am/ [outer] cedar bark W73:14, K67:304, Lushootseed /súk=elhp/ 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>, df //sák'=c s=tá-l=ow//, PLN ['cedar pole'], ASM ['to be a pole it must have been from a young cedar tree'], compare with Tait <súsekw'> young cedar, lx <==elp> tree, plant, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).

<sókw'em>, dmn //sá[(c,θ=]=k'=m or si=Aú=C,θ=]=k'=m//, BLDG ['pole ?'], (==R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).

<sókw'emáwtxw>, df //sák'=m=áwtx// or si=Aa=k'=m=áwtx//, BLDG ['building, house'], lx <==áwtxw> building, house, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /súk=am-áw?tx/ lodging made of cedar bark W73:14, K67:304.

<súsekw'>, df //sú[(c,θ=]=k'=w or sa=Aú=C,θ=]=k'=w//, EB ['young cedar'], [Thuja plicata'], possibly root <síkw'> peel off, possibly <ó-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=am/ outer] cedar bark K67:304, Lushootseed /súk=elhp/ cedar bark still on the tree ~ remove cedar bark from tree H76:448, Thompson [úsík=am] /sísík=elhp/ 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'.

<sókw'emáwtxw>, BLDG ['bark house'], see sókw'.

<sókw'émelhp>, EB ['cedar pole'], see sókw'.

[Note: The text is a transcription of the Halkomelem language into English, providing definitions, etymologies, and comparative cognates.]
<solá:ts>, possibly root /salé-čl/, HHG ['cattail mat (large or small)'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (4/17/80), other sources: JH /salé-čl large mat, also /selá:ts/, /sələ-čl/, attested by SJ (Deming 4/23/80), Salish cognate: Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /súličl cattail mat (large or small) (Deming 4/17/80 prob. LG), prob. itself from /s=wl=ǐe/ nominalizer = bulrush/cattailreed = on the back.<

<só:les>, ABDF /be drunk, got drunk/, see sél or sí(()).

<sólkw'ēm??? or Solkw'ī:m???, df /sálk"(ə)y=əm or sa[=lə=]k"=i-m/, PLN ['monument at Saddle Rock at Five Mile Creek'], possibly root <sókw'> peel bark, possibly <=lec> plural, possibly <=ey> bark, possibly <=i:m> repeatedly, phonology: possible infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: only found in Wells 1965 (1st ed.):15.

<sórqw', free root /sáq"/, 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 /sórkw'/, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by CT, Elders Group, see sókw'.

<sóseqw[-] ~ (rarely) só:seqw[-], df /sá[=C,ə]=q"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 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 /sásq"tljunior sibling, cousin of junior line, JH /sásq"tl younger sibling, example: <tl'ó sóseqw[-]> /lê'á sá[=C,ə]=q"t/, 'He's younger., She's younger.', contrast <tl'ol sóseqw[-]> That my younger sibling., He's/She's my younger sibling., *<tl'ol sóseqw[-]> That's/He's my younger, rejected, Elder's comment: "can't say tl'ol sóseqw[-].", attested by EB, also <tl'ó sóseqw[-]>, /lê'á sá[=C,ə]=q"t/, also /'He/She/That's the younger., That's her younger sister./', attested by AC, <ts'áts'el sóseqw[-]>, /lê'á sá[=C,ə]=q"t/, /'He/She/That's the very youngest./, attested by EB (5/5/78), <ólewe sóseqw[-]>, //wê-ʔal sá[=C,ə]=q"t/, /'the youngest/., literally /very younger/., literally /very younger/., attested by AC.

<se'óseqw[-], cpvs /s]=áltê[ā(ə)]sá[=C,ə]=q"t/, KIN ['youngest (sibling)'], (<=e'ā=> comparative, superlative), phonology: infixed 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'óseqw[-]>, //ʔSê=n[=əʔ]=á[=C,ə]=q"t/, /'I'm the youngest one./, attested by AC, <we'ól tl'ó se'óseqw[-]>, //wê-ʔal e'á s[=əʔ]=á[=C,ə]=q"t/, /'That's the youngest./, attested by AC, <we'ólewe se'óseqw[-]>, //wê-ʔal e'á wê-s[=əʔ]=á[=C,ə]=q"t/, /'the youngest one', literally /very youngest/., literally /very youngest/., attested by AC.

<sóseqw'tólteses>, df /sa[=C,ə]=q"t=álə=)=əs//, ANAH '/little finger, fourth finger/., literally /youngest (sibling) finger/., probably <=tólteses> finger probably <with =teses> 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 <tsasak-talatcis> (macrons over first 3 vowels) little finger (lit. youngest), also <sóseqw'tmeses>, /sá[=C,ə]=q"=əs//, literally /youngest on the hand/., dialects: Chehalis, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<sóseqw'tólteses>, ANAH '/little finger, fourth finger/., see sóseqw ~ (rarely) só:seqw.

<sósetel éxwtel> or perhaps better <sóset'el éxwtel>, cpds /só[=C,ə]=l=álʔ[=əʔ]=|/ ʰχʰ=ʔl//= or //s=x[=C,ə]=(t)=álʔ[=A]=|/ ʰχʰ=ʔl//=, HHG /vacuum cleaner/ (lit. "sucking broom"), root form
<sóy>{t}, bound root /sáy dimll/,<sóy>{t}, bound root /sáy dimll/, transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: <sóytha ta yeqwíːl>, /sl=sáy=T-e t-e yeq"=-í-ll/, 'Dim your lamp.', attested by IHTTC.<sóy>{t}, pcs /sáy=T/, LT ['dim it'], (=t) purposeful control transitivizer, syntactic analysis: <sóy>{t}, bound root /sáy dimll/,<sóy>{t}, bound root /sáy dimll/, transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: <sóytha ta yeqwíːl>, /sl=sáy=T-e t-e yeq"=-í-ll/, 'Dim your lamp.', attested by IHTTC.

<sóyel>{t}, incs /sáy=əll/, [sáy=ɪl], LT '/(get) dusk, (get dim)/', literally '/get dim/', (=t) go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by DM (12/4/64).
<só:yél>, LT /'(get) dusk, (get dim)/, see sóy.

<só:yél>, LAND ['edge of the world'], see sóy.

<sóyt>, LT ['dim it'], see sóy.

<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).

<só:q't - sówq't - sú:q't - súwq't>, pcs /só:q'=T ~ sú:q'=T ~ súw(=)q'=T ~ súw(=)q'=T/, TVMO ['search for s-o'], possibly <q'> on s-th else, (<=t> purposeful control transitiveverb), 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 sówq't li te qó>, /k'w~s só:q'~T li te qó//, /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 li te qó>, /sú:q'=T li te qó//, /search for s-o in the water (dragging for them)/, attested by EB, <éwe stlí'ses meytóxwes welámet súwq'tólél>, /éwe stlí'ses meytóxwes welámet súwq'tólél, /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 stlí'ses kwís meytóxwes welámet súwq'tólél>, /éwe stlí'ses kwís meytóxwes welámet súwq'tólél, /search for s-o in the water (dragging for them)/, attested by AL (Elders Group 3/72), <sú·q'~T lí te qó>, /sú·q'=T lí te qó//, <súw(=)q'~T lí te qó>, /súw(=)q'=T lí te qó//, phonology: sung to the rhythm of (half note, dotted quarter, eighth, quarter, quarter, half) and the melody (so, mi, so, mi, re), usage: Ida Ensley's spirit song, attested by Deming (3/15/79)(SJ, MC, MV, LG).

<sóqw'àxel>, BLDG ['lower [downriver] end of house (inside or outside)'], see wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

<sóqw'ólwelh>, DIR ['(be) downstream somewhere'], see wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

<spá:lwx>, df /ls=pi[=Aë=e]=x=//, EB /blue camas, (any edible underground vegetable food [SP], vegetable root(s) [MH])/, see pél (~ <pí:l > by now), planted, get buried

<spapí:l>, LAND ['(be) buried'], see pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

<spápí:lxel>, LAND /'meadow, (little prairie)/, see spélhxel.

<spápí:wlx>, ABFC /spread one's legs (while sitting for example), (be spread in the bottom)/, see páx.

<spatálep ~ spatálep>, df /ls=péte=éláp=//, ANAH /high, 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.

<spá:thélets>, ABFC ['bear dung'], see pá:th.

<spá:thó:llh>, EZ ['bear cub'], see pá:th.

<spayô:l>, free root //spéyó-l/, SOCT ['Spaniard'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/19/76), borrowed from Spanish <Español>/éspenyól/ Spanish.

<spéhá: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.

<spélmála>, BLDG ['root house'], see pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

<spelól>, EZ 'smaller crow, northwestern crow', see spó:l.

<spelwálh>, df /s=péél=wé(=)y/; TIME ['last year'], see pel or pel= probably season, time of

<spelwálh qwá:l>, EZ 'cranefly, leatherjacket (immature cranefly)'; see qwá:l.

<spélhxel>, df /s=péélx(=)x(=)él/; 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.

<spepúáwtxw>, 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 peqás: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.

<spexw>, df /s=péx"/; ANA ['tripe'], see péxw.

<spexwálém> to breathe (once), see under dialect variant <pexwálém>

<spèxwelhálém>, breathing, also 'breathe (when you breathe in and out), breathe air'; see under dialect variant <pexwelhálém>.

<spèxwqel ~ spèxwqel>, EB ['fine airborne seed(s) (not used of plum or apple seed(s) or the hard seeds -- sth'émiwél 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.
<spexelís>, CLO /*(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can't be quite buttoned)*/, see páx.

<spéxem ~ spó:xe>, 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'emiwél 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.

<spíyw>, free root /*spíiy*/, 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 <píyw> 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 <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), also see <píyw> braced/supported/steadied with one's hands and <pó:y> bend.

<spíyw>, WATR /*ice*/, see pí:w.

<Spýem>, df /*spr:=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 <píyw> 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 <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), also see <píyw> braced/supported/steadied with one's hands and <pó:y> bend.

<spíyw>, ABDF /*(have a) crooked hand*/, see pó:y.

<spó:l>, dnom /*spó: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 ([mæ, mæw], 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 /spál/ crow, H-T <skauEks> raven (Corvus corax principalis) beside <spÉtál> (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 /*sp=volución/, EZ /*smaller crow, northwestern crow*/, ['Corvus caurinus'], (<R6=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /spélól/ crow, H-T <spÉtál> (macron over a) crow (Corvus caurinus)/cry resembles skak brother).
<spopelál>, df //s=pa[=C,ē=]l or s=pa[=R[=l]=]l/, EZ ['crow'], ['prob. Corvus caurinus'], possibly <=R1 or <=R9=> diminutive or derivational, possibly <=C2l=> meaning uncertain, <=el=> plural?, phonology: reduplication (unusual types), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).

<spepelol ~ spepelól>, dmpn //s=pcel, EZ /'crow', ['prob. Corvus caurinus'], possibly <R1 or <R9> diminutive or derivational, possibly <C2l> meaning uncertain, <=el> plural?, phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76, 6/4/75), AC, also <spopelól >, //s=pcel, 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=pqcál, LAND /'dust', see main variant <pó:lqw'em > under <pékw' ~ pêqw' / /smoke puffing out, (puff out (dust, powder, plant spores, seed fluff, light snow, smoke), form puffs of dust)/.

<spoleqwíth'a >, REL /'ghost, corpse, dead body', see poleqwíth'a, possibly lit. thing that moulds/rots much clothing if root is póqw to mould, to rot.

<spóqw'>, DESC ['be powdered'], see pékw' ~ pêqw'.

<spóqw' seplí:l>, //s=pqcál, /'flour', see pékw' ~ pêqw'.

<spóltsep>, df //s=pá·lc, 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-troat 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 spól.

<spepeleqwíth'a ~ spepoleqwíth'e >, EZ /'screech owl especially, probably other small owls, but only the screech owl is consistently mentioned by all speakers/', see poleqwíth'a.

<spópeqw>, EB /'mould (on food, clothes, etc.)/, see póqw.

<Spópetes>, PLN /'Katrz river-bank, Ruby Creek settlement, village on north bank of Fraser River just below (west of) the mouth of Ruby Creek', see pó:t.

<spópxewsà:ls>, HHG ['spray gun'], see póqw.

<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 ~ pêx

<spópyi >, DESC /'be crooked [characteristically]', see pó:y.

<Spóqwówelh ~ Speqwó: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?>, //lélôc to spú·l/, /'Where is the spoon?'/.
<spú'>, ABFC ['a fart'], see pú'.

<spú’amal ~ spú’emel>, ANAA /skunk's stink bag, skunk's stink sac/, see pú'.

<sp’áp’eth’>, WV ['(be) sewed (already)'], see p’áth’.

<sp’ap’ilh>, EFAM ['(be) sober'], see p’élh.

<sp’ap’ilh>, DESC ['(be) flattened'], see p’ilh.

<sp’áq’em>, EB ['flower'], see p’áq’em.

<sp’áp’eth’>, WV ['(be) sewed (already)'], see p’áth’.

<sp’ap’ilh>, DESC ['(be) sober'], see p’élh.

<sp’áq’em te álhqey>, EB 'snake's flower', prob. same plant as "snakeberry", q.v./, see álhqey ~ álhqay.

<sp’a:q’ems te álhqey>, EB /"snake's flower', prob. same plant as "snakeberry", q.v./, see álhqey ~ álhqay.

<sp’á:q’em te álhqey>, EB /"snake's flower', prob. same plant as "snakeberry", q.v./, see álhqey ~ álhqay.

<sp’á:q’em te álhqey>, EB /"snake's flower', prob. same plant as "snakeberry", q.v./, see álhqey ~ álhqay.

<sp’áp’eth’>, WV ['(be) sewed (already)'], see p’áth’.

<sp’ap’ilh>, DESC ['(be) flattened'], see p’ilh.
<sp'otl'émá:látel>, BLDG ['smokehole'], see p'ól't'em.

<sp'otl'émáleqep>, SM ['(have a) smoky smell'], see p'ól't'em.

<sp'q'i:, sp'q'é:y>, LT ['[be get/go/become white']], see p'éq.'

<sp'qalémátel>, df //s=q(=)l=ép/, 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 <= 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'éqwtses> red huckleberry.

<sp'qalémaleqep>, SM //s=q(=)l=ép or qé:l=ép//, EB ['(have a) smoky smell'], see p'ótlem.

<sp'qí:l ~ sp'qé:yl>, LT ['[be get/go/become white']], see p'éq.'

<sqálə>, df //(s=)sq(=)le3·l, 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 <= 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'éqwtses> red huckleberry.

<sqálə:lhp ~ qá:lá:lhp>, ds //s=q(=)l=ép ~ qé:l=ép//, EB ['red huckleberry bush'], ['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 <= 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'éqwtses> red huckleberry.

<sqálə:lhp ~ qá:lá:lhp>, EB ['red huckleberry bush'], see sqálə.

<sqálə:lex ~ sqálə:lex>, df //s=q(=)l=ép ~ s=q(=)l=ép//, HARV ['digging stick'], see qa'l:twist.

<sqám>, WATR /'have quieter water, died down a little'/, see qám.

<Sqám ~ Sqà: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=q(=)l=ép/, 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:qele ~ sqá:qele>, SOCT ['baby'], see qá:q or seq.

<Sqá:qem>, WATR ['calm water (calmer than sqám)'], see qám.

<Sqá:wth ~ sqá:wth>, df //s=qé:wè or s=qé:èl=ép/, EB /'potato (generic), including three or four kinds of wild potato: arrowleaf or wapato, Jerusalem artichoke, blue camas, and qígemxel (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 qá:wth ~ qá:wth.

<Sqá:yéx ~ sqá:yéx>, df //s=qé:yóx ~ s=qé:yóx or s=qé:y=é|h, EZ ['mink'], ['Mustela vison energumenos'], N ['Mink (name in some stories)'], see qá:yéx.

<Sqá:yéxiya ~ Sqá:yéxiya>, N /'Mink (name in stories), pet name of Mink'/, see qá:yéx.

<Sqá:yéxiya Smált ~ Sqá:yéxiya 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 qá:yéx.

<Sqélə:lh>, CLO ['diaper'], see qél.

<Sqélə:q>, KIN /'younger siblings, "younger" cousins (first, second, or third cousins [whose connecting ancestor is younger than ego's])'/, see qá:q or seq.

<Sqélə:w (Stó:telό)>, PLN /'Beaver Creek (at U.S.-Canada boundary line)'/, see sqélə:w under sqá: lx.

<Sqélə:w (Xóxtsa)>, PLN /'Beaver Lake or Hanging Lake'/, see sqélə: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.

<sqel: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=q clá·l=íèe//, WETH ['west wind'], probably <s>= nominalizer or stative, lx <él> 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.

<sqelwílh>, EFAM ['hate s-o'], see qél.

<sqeló:líth’a>, dnom //s=q c3l=x c3l/, CLO ['moccasin'], literally ['(poss.) something that encircles on the foot'], (<s>= nominalizer, something that), root (possibly) <qel> encircle as in <qel=wíls> hug, lx <él> on the foot, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/64), DM (12/4/64), others (Elders Group), see qeló:l.

<sqelxwá:le ~ sqelxwále>, ANA ['throat (inside part), gullet, voice'], see qél:éxw ~ qel(:)éxw.

<sqelyíqem (or sq'elyíqem)>, WETH ['a snowdrift'], see yíq.

<sqemá:lá>, CLO ['bra'], see qemó:.

<sqémél>, df //s=qém=xel/l, or s=qém=m=x l//, BLDG ['pit-house, keekwillie house, semi-subterranean house'], see qemél 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.

<sqémelwélh ~ sqémelwelh>, 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.

<sqemi: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:lo territory)'], see qám.

<sqémqsel>, ANA ['(have a) hook nose, beak nose, Roman nose, (be bent-nosed)'], see qém.

<sqep’ó:thél>, EZ ['flying squirrel'], see qep’.

<sqep’ó:twelxel>, df //s=q’el=áleq”=t=x’el (perhaps error for //s=qep’=áleq”=t=x’el)l//, ANA ['kneecap'], see qep’.

<sqep’ó:lthetel>, ANA ['knee (someone's)'], see qep’.
sqeqewíthelh>, EB ['arrowleaf'], see qá:wth.

sqeqó:qel>, WATR [('clean) pond (even if dry)'], see qó:

sqétyel 'stuff steam-cooked underground, what is baked underground', see qá:t.

sqets’ómes>, df //s=qác ám=ës or s=qá’c(=)ë[A=’é]=ës or s=qá’c=ëm=âl=M2=]s or s=qá’c=ë[M2=]m=ëš/]. EZ ['bobcat'], ['Lynx rufus fasciatus'], see qets’ómes.

sqewálets> ABFC /'warming your bum, (be warming the bottom or rump)/, see qew.

sqewá:meth>, EB /'warming your bum, (be warming the bottom or rump)/, see qew.

sqewáth, df //s=q=ë=/s=q=ë/], EZ /'(larger) rabbit: snowshoe or varying hare, now probably also easterncottontail rabbit (introduced)/, ['Lepus americanus cascaden sis and Lepus americanus washingtoni', now probably also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi], see qewáth and qwá.

sqéweqs>, df //s=qéw=ëq=ësl/ perhaps from //s=q[-metathesis of vowel and labialization]é=ëq=ë/] 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 <s=qéw>] on the nose, point, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also <skéweqs>, //s=q[

sqéyiya>, df //s=qéy=ïë or s=qíy=ïë/], N ['Bluejay'], semantic environment ['name only in a story'], (<s= nominalizer), root <qéy> meaning unknown unless encircle, lx <i=ïya>] diminutive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, see qéy.

sqéymeqw>, df //s=qí=ëq=ëm=ë=ës or s=m=ëq=ës/], EZ ['octopus'], ['probably genus Octopus, the Squamish cognate is identified as Octopus apollyon'], possibly <s= nominalizer or more likely <qéw> hang under, possibly <s=ëm>] repeatedly, <s=qéw>] 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/ octopus and squid H76:384, Samish dial. of N. Straits VU /sqéy=ëmëk*/ octopus versus VU /pil=ëq=ës ~ qem’k*’â’/ large octopus G86:68.

sqéytes>ds //qít=ës, [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’léqw ~ sqe’oleqw>, EB ['fruit juice'], see qó:.

sqe’iyeqel ~ sqe’i:qel>, df //s=qá’i=ë=qel ~ s=qá’i=ë=ëqél/], EFAM ['not know how to'], see qe’iy ~ qe’i:

sqe’iyeqeló:ytheł ~ sqe’iqeló:ytheł>, LANG ['not fluent in speaking'], see sqe’iyeqel ~ sqe’i:qel under qe’iy ~ qe’i:

sqe’oleqw>, FOOD ['soda pop'], see qó:
<sq'é:lds>, 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.

<sqiqeló:ythel>, LANG ['can’t talk right'], see qél.

<sqíqemlò>, df //s=C í=q cmí or possibly sqíqcmí, 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 sqíqewáth and qwá.

<sqíqewóthel>, EZ /'big rabbit, older rabbit, big/older snowshoe/varying hare, now probably also big/older eastern cottontail rabbit (introduced)/, see sqíqewáth 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(=)c lmí·lp, LAND ['steep hill, sloping ground'], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, lx <=ílep> ground, earth, dirt, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), also <sqotemílep>, df //s(=)qat(=)c lmílp, 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 ~ melmékw’es sqoyép>, df //s=qay(=)ép ~ CAE=mélkw‘=es=qay=ép, EZ /yellow badger, possibly wolverine/, ['Taxidea taxus taxus, possibly Gulo luscus luscus'], ASM ['wolverine is probably in error here'], literally <melmékw’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 mélkwu and qoy.

<sqoyép>, SPRD /a spirit power of a kw’ó:xtweqs 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 sqtyéx ~ sqayéx or qayéx ~ sqayéx.

<sq’á:lq’>, DESC /(be really tangled, it's really tangled/, see q’ál.

<sq’á:q‘eth>, DESC ['be tangled (on something')], see q’ál.

<sq’áq‘eth>, DESC /(be) tight, (leaning backwards [EB])/, see q’áth.

<sq’aq’eyt>, LANG ['a messenger on the run'], see sq’áyt.
<sq'á:tl'>, EZ /'river otter, perhaps also sea otter'/, see q'át'l'.

<sq'á:yt'>, LANG /'message, a messenger not left yet, Indian messenger'/, see q'á:yt

<sq'élá:w>, ABFC ['be coiled (ready to strike for ex. of a snake')], see q'ál.

<sq'éláxel>, CSTR ['(be) fenced in'], see q'ál.

<sq'elós'eqw>, HG<['be under an umbrella'], see q'él.

<sq'elq'elw>, ABFC ['(be) coiling (ready to strike) (of a snake')], see q'ál.

<sq'elq'elw'es>, ABFC ['be coiled (ready to strike for ex. 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'Éť=C,ČC.Č, EZ ['muskrat'], see q'élh.

<sq'émél>, df /s=q'Éţ=Č or s=q'Éţ(=)Čl/, 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'eplát'>, EB /'thick crowded tight bushes, bushes growing wide from narrow roots or base'/, see q'ép.

<sq'epó:lthel'>, CLO ['gartner'], see q'áp'.

<sq'eq'axí:l'>, SOCT ['partners'], see q'ó.

<sq'eq'mó:stel>, /s=q'Éť=C,Č= Č=C/s=tČl/, FSH /a dip-net, (a scoop net [CT])/l, ASM ['originally made of méthelh dog-bane, attested by DM (12/4/64), see main dialect form <q'emó:stel> under q'emós ~ q'emó:s.

<sq'eq'é'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'Čè'Č/, ABFC /dung, (excrement, feces), shit'/, see q'éth'.

<sq'éth'ep'>, ANA ['(have the) hair in a bun'], see q'áth'.

<sq'eth'ewits ~ sq'eth'ówits>, ABFC ['have one's hands behind one's back'], see q'áth'.

<sq'eth'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'l, 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'l, see q'éw ~ q'ew.

<sq'ówlets ~ Sq'ówlets>, PLN ['old Scowlitz village'], see q'éw ~ q'ew.
<Sq'éwqel ~ Sq'óqwqel>, 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'ewqel (~):y1 ~ Sq'ewqi: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'i: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'éy ' ~ q'i:l

<sq'éylom>, FOOD /'leftover food, scraps/', see q'éylom.

<sq'eyq'tóles>, dnom /s=q'ey[=C=]=C=]=T=álcs/, CLO /'mask (tied) over the eyes/', <s=nominalizer, <q'ey ~ q'i: purposeful control transitivizer, <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'ótl'.

<Sq'éwetselem ~ Sq'éwetsélém>, 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'éyw ~ q'í:w.

<sq'eykéleqw>, 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'éy'

<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'iq'exel>, LT ['[be getting black']'], see q'íx.

<sq'iwq'éwiles>, ABFC ['carry a packstrap or both packstraps over the shoulder(s) and under the arm(s)'], see q'éyw ~ 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'áI.

<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'ó:t>, DIR /'accompany s-o, go with s-o/', see q'ó.

<sq'óqwqel>, WATR /'a bend in a river, a curve of a lake/', see q'éw ~ q'ew.

<sq'óxel ~ sq'óxel>, SOCT /'partner/', see q'ó.
<sq'óyes>, df //s=q'áy=əς or s=q'è[-Aá-]y=əς or s=q`éy=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 qóyes.

<sq'ólthetel>, CLO ['garter'], see q’ép.

<sq'thà:m>, ECON ['be short (of money or other things)'], see q’thá:m.

<sq'ámx>, dnom //s=q’=x=ép/, EB ['stump (of a tree [still rooted])'], literally (probably) /'something split all around in the dirt'/, see sq’ 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.

<sqwá:l>, LANG /'word, words'/, see qwá:l.

<Sqwá:lə>, 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 qwá: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 kwá’t.

<sqwá:íweel>, 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.

<sqwelip>, FOOD /'moss bread', EB /'black tree lichen, black tree "moss"'/, see qwíl ~ qwel

<Sqwelíqwehiwel ~ Sowelíqwehiwel>, PLN /'natural holes or tunnels east of Lhówes and above Lhílhielálets that water came out of after rain'/, see qwá.

<sqwéqwehíwel>, LANG /'news, a true story, what was told, message'/, see qwá:l.

<sqwéqliwa:li:ya>, ANA /'hair in the ears'/, see qwíl ~ qwel.

<sqwéqliwéltww>, LANG /'language room, language house, (news room)'/, see qwá:l.

<sqwéqliwéqsel>, ANA /'hair in the nose'/, see qwíl ~ qwel.

<sqwélwíwíws ~ sqwelqwélyíws>, ANA /'hair on the body'/, see qwíl ~ qwel.

<sqwéls>, FOOD /'(the) cooking, (soup, stew [DM, CT])'/, see qwó:ls.

<sqwéltel>, LANG /'language'/, see qwá:l.

<sqwélxem>, WETH /'dry snow (that can drift)'/, see qwélxel.

<sqwélxómé ~ sqwelxóme>, WETH /'dry snow coming in (drifting), fine snow that leaks into a house'/, see qwélxel.
<sqwelxwólés>, df //s=qʷelxʷ=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.

<sqwemá:yáwtxw>, BLDG ['dog house'], see qwem.

<sqwemqwemóxw>, plv //s=Cɕ=q ám=ɐ//=M2=]xʷ//, stvi, ABFC ['all doubled up'], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

<sqwemqwó:mxw>, ANA ['lots of lumps (any size)'], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

<Sqwemqwómxw>, 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.

<Sqweqwehiwel>, 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 /'lots of (small) dogs, puppies'/, see qwem.

<sqwéqweméytses>, EB ['pussy willow'], literally /'puppies in/on the hand/', see qwem.

<sqwéqwewáth>, EZ /'bunch of rabbits'/, see qwá.

<sqweqwemay>, EZ /'a lot of (small) dogs, puppies'/, see qwem.

<sqwíqw>, df //s(=)q íq //, EZ /'hoary marmot, (also known as) "mountain groundhog", "groundhog", or "whistler", poss. also yellow-bellied marmot'/, see qwíqw.

<sqwíqwemay>, EZ /'puppy'/, see qwem.

<sqwíqwemayò:llh>, EZ /'small puppy'/, see qwá.

<sqwíqweyóthel>, EZ /'jackrabbit, also big or older rabbit (snowshoe/varying hare)'/, see qwá.

<sqwló>, ANAA /'seal fat, seal blubber'/, see qwlo.
<Sqwló ~ Skwló>, dnom //s=qʷlá ~ s=kʷlál/, 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!/l, see sqwló.

<sqwóls>, WATR ['be boiled'], see qwó:ls.

<sqwómtsel>, ABDF ['get hunchbacked'], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

<sqwó:qwtél'/wél>, df //s=qʷl’-í-wél//, EZ ['tapeworm'], see qwó:tl.

<sqwoqwtó:ythel>, ABFC ['(have the) mouth round and open with rounded lips'], see qwá.

<sqwó:qwetl'í:wèl>, df //s=q á·[=C c]ë %*í·w c l//, EZ ['tapeworm'], see qwó:tl.

<sqwóqwí~sqwóqwiyel>, LT /'be yellowish, be tan'/, see qwá:y.

<sqwoqwtó:ythel>, ABFC ['(have the) mouth round and open with rounded lips'], see qwá.

<sqwoqwtó:ythel>, ABFC ['(have the) mouth round and open with rounded lips'], see qwá.

<sqwó:lmexw ~ skwó:lmexw>, df //s=k*ó·l(=)mexw or s=k*ów=lm cx //, EB /'blackberry (fruit), (before contact, only) wild trailing blackberry, (now also) evergreen blackberry, (now also) Himalaya blackberry/, see qwó:l ~ kwó:l.

<sqwóqweyl ~ sqwóqwiyel>, LT /'be yellowish, be tan'/, see qwá:y.

<sqwoqwtó:ythel>, ABFC ['(have the) mouth round and open with rounded lips'], see qwá.

<sqwoqwtó:ythel>, ABFC ['(have the) mouth round and open with rounded lips'], see qwá.

<sqwó:lmexw ~ skwó:lmexw>, df //s=k*ó·l(=)mexw or s=k*ów=lm cx //, EB /'blackberry (fruit), (before contact, only) wild trailing blackberry, (now also) evergreen blackberry, (now also) Himalaya blackberry/, see qwó:l ~ kwó:l.

<sqwóqweyel ~ sqwóqwiyel>, LT /'be yellowish, be tan'/, see qwá:y.

<sqwoqwtó:ythel>, ABFC ['(have the) mouth round and open with rounded lips'], see qwá.

<sqwó:lxípels>, CAN ['bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making'], see xíp.

<sqwoqwtó:ythel>, ABFC ['(have the) mouth round and open with rounded lips'], see qwá.
<sqw‘emqw‘emóxw>, CAN ['U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe'], see qw’émó or qw’óm.

<sqw‘eqw‘i: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‘eyíléx.

<sqw‘íqw‘el>, DESC ['(be) uncovered'], see qw‘íl.

<sqw‘íqw‘exwel>, LT ['[be getting brown]'], see qw‘íxw.

<sqw‘íqw‘exwelomex>, LT ['[looks a state of going brown, be getting brown-looking]'], see qw‘íxw.

<sqw‘ómixwes>, DESC '(be) rolled up in a ball (twine, yarn, etc.)', see qw‘émó 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=exw (>stexw (/=sTex=/)), cognate with Musqueam and Cowichan dialects /=sTex=/ (as in work of Suttles, Hukari, et al.), however -exw can just as well be segmented as third person object here and from =lexw (=l-ox=/, 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 <st ~ =et> /=T ~ =eT/ and in <met> /=m=et/ becomes <th>/é/ before three inflections, <-óme, -óx, -et> (/=l-ám, =l-áx, =l-é/ (first person singular object, me, second person singular object, you, and purposeful control reflexive, everywhere else it remains <t>/é/), syntactic analysis: derivational suffix.

<Stehiyáq??> or more likely <Sch’iyáq>, df //=s=téhiyéq?? 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 <e> giving <st’ee-AHK> Centre Creek.

<stáléqep>, SD ['(make) a distant sound'], see sát.

<stà:m>, ABFC '/a holler, (a yell, a shout)/', see tâ: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 /téméx/ ~ stéméx//=, EFAM ['hope'], see táméxw.

<staqí:l>, SD ['sound like (in voice)'], see t’á ~ te’á ~ t’à.

<státew ~ státow>, LT '/be light, (be lit up), be illuminated/', see taw.
<stàtewel>, LT ['be light (illuminated)'], see tòw.

<statiqíwò:llh>, EZ ['colt'], see stiqiw.

<stafí:wel>, KIN /'nephews, nieces, sibling's children/', see stí:wel.

<ståweql>, REL /'deceased ones, late ones/', see sàt.

<stå:xwelh>, df //s=té:x=s=t\], HAT /'children (not one's own necessarily, generic)'), ASM ['age term not kinship'], possibly <s=\> nominizer, (perhaps alienable possession), root meaning uncertain but probably <ståt\>, bound root //s=t\] reach, pass on, pass along, or possibly <ta'a\> alike, similar, or <stå:xw> meaning unknown, if one of the first two is root possibly <ståw> round, around, lx <stålh =~ iylh =~ o: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 <stå'il'eqelh> child (generic), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, DF, many others, other sources: ES /st\e:x=\]/ children (preadolescent), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-táw/4/ child W73:58, K67:284, Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /s-táwix=\]/ children H76:484, examples: <éyes te stá:xwelh>.<, //?éy=\s t\ s=stå:x=s=t\], /'The children had a lot of fun./, attested by AC, <liyleyem te stá:xwelh>.<, //l\y=C\,éC\= é\m t\ s=stå:x=s=t\], /'The children are laughing./, attested by AC, <sisistáxwes te stá:xwelh>.<, //siy=\,C\,é\C\=t\,\o t\=é\m t\ s=stå:x=s=t\], /'He's scaring the children./, attested by EB, <wiyóths kw'ës í:wolems te stá:xwelh>.<, //\y=\,é\s k\'=\s \t\=í\=\s \t\=\-\=\s w\=\=\m s\=\l\, /'The children are playing all the time, singing as they're playing./, attested by AC (10/15/71), <qëx te stá:xwelh>.<, //q\x t\ s=stå:x=s=t\], /'There's lots of children./, attested by AC.

<stå'a~ testå'>, C3 /'be like, be similar to, be the same as, be a kind of/, see ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.

<stå:á:wel>, EFAM ['think'], see ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.

<stekták>, df //s=C\,é\C\=t\=k\], EFAM /'be in a daze, day-dreaming/', see tákw.

<stekwta'kw>, df //s=C\,é\C\=t\=k\], EFAM /'be in a daze, day-dreaming/', see tákw.

<stå=sélémét or =stå=sélémét ~ stät-elómet>, da //s=t\=élámët or =stå=t\=élámët =stå=t\-élámët\], PRON /'non-control reflexive, make oneself do something, keep oneself doing something/', phonology: =élémét ~ =elómet is clearly related to the non-control reflexive =l=ómët, perhaps with the latter being historically from =l=ómët > =lómet > =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 thoughout 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-énámët/ and (after unstressed roots) /-st-ônëmët/ are shown in Suttlcs cal1984 as causative reflexive, the vowel /á/ there confirms the connection with the non-control reflexive =l=ámët/; found in <histélémët>.<, //\iy=\=stå=t\-élamët\], /'feel embarrassed and shy because ashamed, be ashamed/', literally /'cause oneself to be ashamed, be ashamed of oneself/', phonology: updrifting, <th'ëxwstélémët>.<, //\ëx =stå=t\-élamët\], /'feel sorry for oneself/', literally /'cause oneself to be pitied/helped/', <teséstélémët>.<, //\ësas=stå=t\-élamë\], /'feel sorry for oneself/', literally /'cause oneself to be unfortunate/poor/bereft/', root <tèsós ~ t-sös> be unfortunate, poor, bereft, phonology: vowel-reduction, <èystélémët ~ èystélémët>.<, //\ë=stå=t\-élamët ~ è=t\=stå=t\-élamët], /'thing s-o is talking/laughing about oneself/.
<steliqiw>, EZ ['herd of horses'], see stiqiw.

<stelmet>, EFAM l'someone's own knowledge, someone's own idea', see tól.

<stelqóye>, EZ ['wolves'], see stqó:ya ~ stqó:ye ~ stqó:yá.

<stélwél>, df //l=s=tél(=ə)wəll/, EB ['cedar limb rope (slitted)'], see télwél.

<steqá:tsas>, NUM ['eight o'clock'], see tqá:tsa.

<steqiwo:llh>, EZ ['baby horse'], see stiqiw.

<steqtái>, BLDG l'door, doorway, door of a big (communal) house or longhouse', see ték.

<steqtéq>, WATR l'jampile, log-jam', see ték.

<stesó:s>, ECON ['be broke [financially]'], see t-sós ~ tesós.

<stételes>, KIN ['little wives'], see tô:les.

<stételó>, WATR ['lots of little creeks'], see tô:1 ~ tô:1.

<stetís>, DIR l'be near, be close to, be beside, be next to', see tés.

<stétísmels>, DIR ['person next to one'], see tés.

<stetísthóx ~ stetísthó:x>, DIR ['(be) near me'], see tés.

<stewéqel>, REL ['deceased one'], see sát

<Stkwóthel>, see main entry <Tekwóthel ~ Tkwóthel>, df //tθk"=əɛl//, PLN ['a mountain just south of Yale Mountain (Popeléhó:ys) with a big hole like a tunnel in it above the highway at Yale']

<stimó:ct>, free root //stim-ó-tl/, CAN ['steamboat'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), borrowed from English /stimbót/ steamboat or from late Chinook Jargon /stimpot/ steamboat Johnson 1978:423, also <stimó:t>, //stimót/, attested by NP (9/30/75).

<lhóhekw' stimó:t>, cpds //h̓ál[-C,ə]-k" stimótl/, CAN ['airplane'], literally 'flying steamboat', (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by NP.

<stiqiw ~ stiqí:w>, df //s=tiq=iw ~ s=tiq=i-wl, [stiqí(·)w ~ stiqé(·)w], EZ ['horse'], [Equus caballus'], (s≈ nominalizer), prob. root <tiq> take in motion as in <tiqxálém> (/tik=x̱e[=Aɛ]=l=əm/) take a step (where =x̱l=ɛm means on one's leg/foot), lx. <á:w ~ s=tiq:i-w ~ s=tiqé: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 <stEkéy> (macrons over e and u) horse (Equus sp.) (introduced since the advent of whites), also <stiqiw>, //s=təqiw/, [stəqiw ~ stəqiw], attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72), also <stiqí:w ~ steqí:w ~ stiqiw>, //s=təqiw ~ s=tiqí:w ~ s=tiqíw/, attested by EB, example: <xwéylems te stiqiw>, //x̱i-lam-s = s=tiqíw/, 'the horse's rope', literally 'rope of the horse', attested by AC, <qéx steqiw>, //l=qóx s=tiqíw/, 'a lot of horses.'l, attested by AC. <qéx ti stiqiw>, //l=qóx tə yi-s=tiqíw, /'There's a lot of horses.'l, attested by AC, <qéx ta stiqiw>, //l=qóx t=ə s=tiqíw, /'There's a lot of horses (all belonging to you). (You have a lot of horses)'l, attested by AC. <xwel stts'ets'á te stiqí:w>, //l=ə=tə s=C,ə=ɛ tə s=tiqíw/, /'He's still astride the horse.'l, attested by EB (3/1/76), <tsel me stts'ets'á te steqí:w>, //c-əl mə s=C,ə=ɛ tə s=tiqíw, /'I rode the horse.'l, attested by EB, <stts'ets'á te stiqíw>, //s=tiqíw, /'ride a horse' , attested by EB. <léts'e stiqíw>, //lɛcɛ s=tiqíw, '/one horse', attested by EB, also see tiq.
<stiteqíw>, dnm /s=ti[t=]=qíw//, EZ ['little horse'], (<<R1>> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (6/15/77).

<statiqíwà:llh>, dnm /s=C,ε=tíqíwà:llh/, EZ ['colt'], (<<R8>> diminutive), lx <<ó:llh> young, offspring, phonology: downstepping, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by HT and CT (6/8/76).

<steliqíw> or <steliqíwò:llh>, dnm /s=Cε=tiqíwà:llh/, EZ ['young, offspring'], lx <=ó:llh> young, offspring, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<sté:tl>, BLDG ['beams (of longhouse, all of them), houseposts'], see tíqw'.

<stít-sòs or stítesòs>, SOCT ['low class person, [person on the lowest economic class']], see t-sòs ~ tesós.

<stít-sél>, CLO ['stocking, socks'], see tókel.

<stít-él>, dnom /s=tá·ls/, KIN ['nephew, niece, sibling's child (child of sister or brother or cousin (up to and including fourth cousin)], see tít-sél.

<stít-sél>, CLO ['stocking, socks'], see tókel.

<stít:es>, dnom /s=tá·ls/, KIN ['wife'], see tó:les.

<stít:ló>, WATR ['river'], see tó:1 ~ tó:1.

<Stít:ló>, PLN ['Fraser River, (Chehalis Creek, Chehalis River [Elders Group, EL/EB/NP])'], see tó:1 ~ tó:1.

<stó:lwàlé:la>, WATR ['riverbed'], see tó:1 ~ tó:1.

<stót-méx>, dnom /s=tá-méx//, SOC ['warrior, (leader of a raiding party, see tó:mx prob. from tám holler.

<stó:qw'em>, ABDF ['a cough, a cold with a cough'], see tó:qw'em.

<stó:temító>, FOOD ['ketchup/stewed tomatoes', (lit. smashed + tomato), see tó:temító

<stó:kw'tíqw>, ABDF ['stringy hair'], see tokwt

<Stó:teló>, PLN ['Statlu Creek, one of the main tributaries of Chehalis Creek'], see tó:1 ~ tó:1.
<stótelô ~ stó:telô>, WATR /'creek, little river, small creek, small river'/, see tô:l ~ tô:l.

<Stótlôtel>, PLN ['Little Matsqui Creek'], see tô:l ~ tô:l.

<stqô:ya ~ stqô:ye ~ stqô:yâ>, df //s=tq(=)ya⁄, EZ ['Canis lupus fuscus q/[tentative], Canis lupus columbianus'], see <tq(=)ô:ya>, poss. itself from <tq> take a step, take in motion.

<stâlô ~ stä ô>, ds //s=tâô/=Aá=Àê=]/, CJ ['just like'], literally /'like just'/, see ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.

<Stôtelô>, PLN /'Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake)/, see tô:l ~ tô:l.

<stpôlh>, CSTR ['propped up'], see tpôlh.

<stqá:qel>, ABDF ['lost one's voice'], see téq.

<stú:p>, free root //stú·p//, HHG /'just like'/, literally /'like just'/, see ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.

<Stô3telô>, PLN /'Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake)/, see tô:l ~ tô:l.

<stqá:qel>, ABDF ['lost one's voice'], see téq.

<stútélô>, WATR ['smaller creek'], see tô:l ~ tô:l.

<stutuwôthel ~ stewtewôthel>, df //s=tC_w=C=c_C=álc//, WATR /"a little below"/, see tew.

<stú:xws>, NUM ['nine o'clock'], see tû:xw.

<stâlô>, dnom //s=tâôll//, FSH /fish cut real thin for wind-drying but without cross cuts, dried fish cut differently than sliht'esl//, see tô:l.

<stâ:lq>, strs //s=tâlq or s=tâôطول=Åél=]/, DESC /'spotted with irregular shaped blobs (like if mud-splattered, used of dogs, deer, and other animals so marked)'/, see tâ:ql or t'êlq.

<stâlt'êxw>, LT ['a shade'], see tâ:l.

<stâlt'êxw>, LT ['sheltered'], see tâ:l.

<stâlôh>, BLDG ['cross-beam (in a house)'], see tâlh.

<stâmô>, LANG ["be a guess"], see tâm.

<Stâmiya>, PLN ['Hope Mountain'], see tâmiya.

<stamt'î:m (or better) stemt'î:m>, TOOL ['chopped in different places'], see tém.

<st'amxâ:îts'>, PE ['a braid'], see t'amex.

<st'âpiy>, EB ['dead and broken [of a plant]'], see tâpiy.

<st'âqsel>, df //s=têqôël or s=têqsôël//, SH /'stick out of something, protrude'/, possibly <s> stative?, root uncertain, possibly root <tá ~ tê=e'á> same, alike, similar?, lx <qsel> on the nose, point, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<st'ât'á>, CJ ['being similar'], see tâ:l ~ te'á ~ t'á.

<st'â:t'êl>, LT /'the shade (of a tree for ex.), something that's not showing'/, see tâ:l.

<st'ât'êlô>, DIR ['across'], see tâlh.
<st'át'elhíles>, HARV ['carry a packstrap slung across the chest (over one shoulder and under one arm)'], see t'áh.

<st'át'em>, LANG ['(be) guessing'], see t'ám.

<st'at'ó:mx>, DESC /'to resemble, look like, (similar-looking)'l, see ta'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.
<st'áwel>, df //s=(=)t'éw=əll//, LT ['purple'], see t'áw.
<st'awémex>, ABFC ['thinking about s-th'], see t'ám.
<st'áweloméx>, LT /'[looks purple, purple-looking]'/, see st'áwel.
<st'áwelòméx>, ABFC /'thinking about s-th'/, see t'á ~ te'á ~ t'á.
<st'áwelòméx>, LT /'[looks purple, purple-looking]'/, see st'áwel.
<st'át'ótmexw>, LT /'[looks purple, purple-looking]'/, see st'áwel.
<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*cl*)c*l or s=t*cl(=)c*l or s=t*cl(=)lcl//, SH /'square, corner, arm with elbow out'/, see t'el.
<st'él'e>, dnom //s=t'í(=)l=əll//, EZ /'younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf'/, see t'el.
<st'élém>, BSK /'cherry bark (for baskets)'/, see télém.
<st'elmexw>, df //s=t'élmex* or s=t'(=)élmex*=l//, MED /'medicine'/, see t'elmexw and its probable root t'él stuck on.
<st'elmexwíwel>, MED /'love medicine'/, see t'elmexw.
<st'elmexwó:les>, MED /'eye medicine'/, see t'elmexw.
<st'elt'élém>, pln //s=C=C=t*íl=əll//, MUS /'songs'/, see t'íl.
<st'elt'ólkwlh>, pln //s=C=C=t*ál(=ál)k|=|l//, SPRD /'non-spirit-dancers (lots of them)'/, see t'ól.
<st'elt'élq>, DESG /'spotted with lots of [irregular] spots'/. see t'á:lq.
<st'elt'ílém>, pln //s=C=C=t'íl=əm=l/, MUS /'songs'/, see t'íl.
<st'elt'ólkwlh>, pln //s=C=C=t'ál=(ál)k*=l/, SPRD /'non-spirit-dancers (lots of them)'/, see t'ól.
<St'élwéth'>, df //s=t'élx=x~w=è'ê//, PLN /village near the mouth of Choate Creek, (Choate Creek [AK, SP/AD]), (Stullawheet's 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'élwéth'.

<St'élwéth' Stótelô>, cpds //s=t'élx=x~èê s=tâ=[C,è]=tlêw//, PLN /Choate Creek on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River/, see t'élwéth'.

<St'élwéth' Xótâsa>, cpds //s=t'élx=x~èê xâcê//, PLN probably ['Texas Lake'], see t'élwéth'.

<st'emîywelh>, df //s=t'ê=[Aê]=íy=wêh//, WV ['warp (vertical threads of weaving')], see t'am.

<st'émt'em>, chrs //s=t'ê=[Aê]=í=ç=C, ë=C, /stv/, EFAM ['(be) cautious'], literally /be durative characteristically guess', see t'am.

<st'éps ~ st'épsôye>, df //s=t'êps ~ s=t'êpsôy=ayê, BPI ['midjet'], see t'éps.

<st'épmêls ~ st'épmêls>, dnom //s=C,è=s=t'êm=îls ~ s=C,è=s=t'ê=îls//=, TOOL ['adze'], see t'êm.

<st'éwökʷ>, df //s=t'êwökʷ//=, 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'éwökʷ ~ t'éwôqʷ.

<st'éwiq'w'es>, strs //s=t'êwôq[wê]=ê=ês//=, PE ['powdered on the face'], see t'éwökʷ ~ t'éwôqʷ.

<st'éx>, dnom //s=t'êx//=, EB ['a fork in a tree'], LAND ['a fork in a road (or trail)'], WATR ['a fork in a creek']. see t'ex.

<st'exlats>, ds //s=t'êx=îê=c or s=t'êx=îê=[Aê]=ês//=, possibly /fork in a tree?/, see t'éx.

<st'éáwel ~ st'éawel>, EFAM /'to guess, make a guess', see taá ~ teá ~ tá.

<st'ilêm>, MUS ['song (non-religious)'], see t'îl.

<st'it'ele>, dnom //s=C,i=t'ê=ê=ê//=, EZ /fawn, baby deer/, see t'êl.

<st'it'eqel>, dnom //s=t'ê=[C,è]=q=ê=ê//=, ABDF ['a bruise'], see t'iqel.

<st'it'eqôles>, strs //s=t'ê=[C,è]=q=â=îls//=, ABDF /'black eye, bruised eye', see t'iqel.

<St'ít'xôya>, dnom //s=C,i=t'êx=ê=ê//=, PLN ['Ruby Creek (the creek not the village')], see t'éx.

<st'ít'xïyaq>, df //s=C,i=t'êx=ê=ê=ê=q or s=C,i=t'êx=ê=ê=ê=q//=, EB /fork in tree, fork in tree roots/, see t'éx.

<st'iwiyelh>, df //s=t'iw=îê=ê//=, REL ['prayer'], see t'iw ~ t'i:w, MUS ['slow beat'].

<s't'lhîléstel ~ (s)t'lhîléstel >, dnom //s=t'î=ê=ês=tê//=, ANA ['collarbone'], see t'îlîh.

<st'ô(;)kwlh>, SPRD ['a non-spirit-dancer'], see t'ôl.

<st'óle'oléstel >, PE /eyeglasses, (probably dark glasses)/, see t'âl.

<st'ót'ep>, strs //s=t'â=[C,è]=p//=, EB /'be blazed (of a mark in a tree), chipped (of mark in tree)/, see t'ôp.

<st'uslôye>, df //s=t'usl=ê=ê//=, 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: Taiit, attested by Elders Group, contrast <tl'asíp> licorice fern (Chill., Cheh. dialects).
<st'xéms>, nums /s=t=x=ém=sl/, numc, TIME ['six o'clock'], see t'éx.
<sthá:lh>, stvi //s=éi=é1p or s=éé=é1pl/, EB /big tree, (be big of a tree or plant)/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
<Sthami:l>, df /s=éem=s=M2=é1l/, 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 <=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 <semi:l>, /s=(ó)e=mi-l or s=em=d-1l/, also /creek near Popkum/, possibly <s=> stative or nominalizer, possibly <he> = resultative, possibly root <mil> submerge/drop into the water, attested by CT (1973).
<stháthiyel>, df //s=é[C, ã]=y(=)ol//, ANA ['blood'], see tháthiyel.
<stháthqiy>, df //s=é[C, ã]=i=y or s=é’ [=D]=è[C, ã]=q=i=y or s=é’ [=D]=ã[=AeC, ã]=q=i=yl/, 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.
<sthátwx>, ds /s=é[e]=étwx”l/, BLDG /longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing)/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
<sthéhithet>, df //s=é=[ã]=T or s=é[i]=T/, possibly /hook onto s-th/, see theh.
<sthémelts ~ sthemélt>, ds //s=è[=}m(e)=ôlc-s ~ s=ém(è)=ôlc-sl/, TIME ['Tuesday'], literally /second day' / see themá.
<stheqelxél:ém ~ stheqelxélém>, dnom //s=èq(è)=é=x’è[=}l=êm/, WETH ['a rainbow'], see theqelxélém.
<stheqeytel>, dnom //s=éq(è)y=ôl/, FSH ['sockeye net'], see théqi ~ théqey.
<stéqi ~ stéqey>, df //s=éq(è)y=s=èq(è)y/ll, [sèq(è)y ~ sèq(è)y], EZ ['sockeye salmon'], ['Oncorhynchus nerka'], see théqi ~ théqey.
<stethá:kw’>, strs //s=è[C, ã]è[Ae]=k”l/, DESC /be straight (of rope but not tree), pulled tight (of rope), stretched tight, tight'/, see thék’.
<sthéthiy>, strs //s=C[ã]=èyll/, MC /be fixed, be fixed up properly/, see thy.
<sthí:qel>, stvi //s=ë=a=ôqll/, SD ['loud (of a voice)'], literally /'be big voice/speech'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
<sthí:qel>, dnom //s=èi=áqôl/, SD ['a loud voice'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
<sthiyáp>, stvi //s=iy=ã[Ae]=p/, CLO /be wearing a loincloth/, see thy.
<sthýep>, df //s=éy=ôpl/, CLO /loincloth, dog-hair apron, dog-hair mat'/, see thy.
<sthí:ystexw>, caus /s=è[=}l=]y=T-ôx’l/, augs, SOC ['do s-th well'], see thy.
<sthqálem>, dnom //s=éqÈl=ôm/, FSH /place where one fishes by waiting with a dip-net, dip-net fishing place, place where one still-dips/, see thqálem.
<stxwélqesl>, df //s=èax"=élqsəll/, ABDF '/bleeding nose, (be/ have bleeding in the nose)', see thóxw or thèxw.

<stxá:xel̓>, df //s=èx̣-l=əm or s=èx̣-ə=ə-[=Ạ]=l=əm or s=èx̣-x̣-ə=[=M2]=l=əmll/, EB ['sword fern'], ['Polystichum munitum'], see thx̣-l.

<stx'á:qeł>, df //s=èx̣-qə=ə or s=èx̣-qə=əl̓ or s=èx̣-x̣-x̣-M1=qəll/, EB '/cat-tail, cattail reedl', ['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 <=qeł 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.

<stx'áth'elh>, strs //s=èx̣=[C₃ə]=l̓//, WETH '/it is cool [of weather], (be) cool (of a place)/', see thálh.

<stx'ékw'>, ds //s=èx̣-k"-ll/, EZ '/worm, bugl', ['probably class Arthropoda'], see thékwe'.

<stx'ékw'è:ws>, dnom //s=èx̣-k"-ə=ʔl̓-ws or s=èx̣-i[l]=Aə=]k"=ʔ=ʔl̓-ws or s=èx̣-k"=ʔ=ʔl̓-ws//, ANA ['left side of the body'], see th'ékwe.

<stx'ékw'w'oye>, dnm //s=èx̣-k"-=əyəl̓/, EZ ['little bug'], see thékwe'.

<stx'ékw's te téméxw>, cpds //s=èx̣-k"-s tə téméx"-ll/, EZ ['earthworm (esp. the most common introduced in B.C.)'], ['esp. Lumbricus terrestris'], literally '/its worm the earth, worm -of the earth/', see thékwe'.

<stx'ékw'w'th'ékw'>, pln //s=C₃əC₂=èx̣secw"-ll/, ABDF '/lots of sores, (possibly) rash', see thékwe' ~ thékwe.

<stx'èlhp>, df //s=ə=pl̓//, EB ['mock orange'], ['Philadelphus gordinianus'], 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 (píkweł) 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 eyelash 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 =əlahp> 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 orangel', attested by SP (Elders Group 6/1/77).

<stx'eméxwelets>, df //s=èx̣-məx̣-əəc or s=èx̣-əm=èx"=əəc//, LAND ['point of land at the end of an island'], see thəm ~ thəm.

<Stx'eméxwelets>, df //s=èx̣m(=)èx"=əəc//, PLN ['west or downriver end of Seabird Island'], see thəm ~ thəm.

<stx'emí:wel ~ stx'emíwel ~ stx'emíwél>, ds //s=èx̣am=ɨ-wəl or s=èx̣-ə-[=Ạ]=m=ɨ-wəll/, 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 [Can.] of a fruitl', LAND '/core of a rock, center of a rock, core of anything, heart of anything inanimate', see th'óm.

<stx'émləts>, stvi //s=ə-[=Ạ]=m=əəc//, BPI '/(have a) skinny butt, (be skinny on the rump or bottom)/', ANA, see th'óm.

<stx'émsel>, ds //s=èx̣-[=Ạ]=m=qsəll/, ANA ['bridge of nose'], literally '/bone in the nose', see th'óm.

<stx'emth'ó:m>, pln //s=C₃əC₂=èx̣-u-m//, ANA ['bones'], see thó:m.
<sth'emxel>, dnom //s=č'a[=Aэ=]=m=x'=ә/l/, ANA ['shin'], literally /bone in the leg/', see th'ә:m.

<sth'emxwelәxel>, dnom //s=č'am=x"=әляx=әl/, ANA ['(someone's) elbow'], see th'ә:m.

<sth'épeq>, df //s=č[=Aэ]=l'=M2=әq//, EZ ['striped skunk'], ['Mephitis mephitis spissigradi'], see th'ép and its source páth' have animal odor/stink, have animal smell.

<sth'әqwela>, dnom //s=č'әq"=әл=әl/, PLN ['Morris Lake Mountain'], see ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.

<sth'eth'elö:m>, dmn /s=C;ә=č=[ә]=л=м//, ANA ['small bones'], see th'ә:m.

<sth'eth'ikw>, dnom //s=č'ә[=C;ә=Aі]=ł"=әll/, ABDF /'a sore, open sore(s)'/, see th'әkw ~ th'икw.

<sth'ikwe>, dnom //s=č'ик"=ә//, DIR /'the left, the left side/', see th'икwe.

<sth'ikwechis>, dnom //s=č'ик"=ә=є[=Aі]=л/s//, ANA ['left arm'], see th'икwe.

<sth'ikwelәxel>, dnom //s=č'ик"=ә=әляx=әll/, ANAA ['[left] front leg quarter of deer or other animal'], see th'икwe.

<sth'ikwem>, ds //s=č'ик"=әмл/, EB /'tiny slivers of fir bark, fir bark powder'/, see th'икwe.

<sth'им ~ sth'им>, EB /'berry'/, see bound root th'им ~ th'им  lick.

<sth'им sqe'өleqw>, berry juice (lit. berry + fruit juice), see th'им  ~ th'им.

<sth'ims te álhqey>, cpds //s=č'им-š =әл=ғәyl/, 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'им  ~ th'им.

<sth'имàla ~ sth'имà:la>, ds //s=č'им=әл=ә ~ s=č'им=әл=әll/, HARV ['berry-basket'], literally /'berry container'/, see th'им  ~ th'им.

<sth'имиya>, ds //s=č'им=йәл/, dmn, EZ /'small (fully grown) coho salmon, [kokanee']/, ['small fully grown Oncorhynchus kisutch'], literally /'dear little berry'/, see th'им  ~ th'им.

<sth'иqel>, df //s=č'и-q=әl/, LAND /'mud, wet mud'/, see th'иq.

<sth'ith'eqel>, dnom //s=č'и=[=C;ә]=q=әл//, LAND ['mud'], see th'иq.

<sth'ith'eqw kükumel>, relish (lit. chopped + cucumber), see th'іqw ~ th'іqw.

<sth'ith'eqq>, dmn /s=C;і=ц=өп=л//, EZ ['little skunk'], see th'ép and páth'.

<sth'итsem>, df //s=č'и-c=әм// or more likely //s=č'и=[ә]=қ=әм//, EB /'hazelnut (the nut), any nut'/, ['Corylus cornuta', etc.], FOOD, possibly <== 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'ёts.

<sth'итsemelh>, ds //s=č'и-c=әм=әп//, EB ['hazelnut bush or tree'], ['Corylus cornuta'], lx <elh> tree, plant, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group.

<sth'иwèq>, df //s=ч'иwэq//, 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 <== nominalizer, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, see th'iwèq.
<sth'iwéq'elhp>, ds //s=ê`iwéq'=ép//, EB ['red elderberry bush'], ['Sambucus racemosa'], see th'iwéq'.

<sth'kwólh>, df //s=(ê`k*(=)áh/, SOCT /'Lillooet people, Port Douglas (also Lillooet) people', root meaning unknown, (<=s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/19/76).

<th'ó:kws>, ds //s=ê`ák*s=sll, numc, nums, NUM ['seven o'clock'], see thó:kws.

<th'olólh>, df //s=ê`aláh/, EZ ['spring salmon which goes to Chehalis Lake in May then returns to salt water'], ['Oncorhynchus ishawysca'], see thóloth.

<th'ó:m>, ds //s=ê`áml/, ANA ['bone'], see thó:m.

<Sth'ó:mes>, free root /sè`ám/ll, 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`ám/ls/ 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 (lst ed.):15 where he says it means place of the gathering of ts'AW-mih's (camas) (however both the Halkomelem and N. Straits words for camas are different than the word he cites).

<th'ó:qweleqw>, stvi //s=ê`aq*=éq=wl/, ABDF ['(be) bald-headed'], see thóqweleqw.

<th'ó:qwi ~ th'ó:qwi>, df //s=ê`áq*(=)ll, EZ /fish (any kind), (salmon (any kind, not trout or sturgeon) [AC]/ ll, see thó:qwi ~ thó:qwi.

<th'ó:qwes>, ds //s=ê`áqi=á=A=és//, FSH ['cooked fish head'], FOOD, literally /'fish face', see thó:qwi ~ thó:qwi.

<th'óth'élh>, strs //s=ê`él=[AáC,á]=Áh/, LT [('be) transparent'], see thál.

<th'óth'éqwi>, dmn //s=ê`ál=[C,á]=q*il, EZ ['small salmon (generic)'], (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<th'óth'éqwi>, dnom //s=ê`á=á=C,á=]q*il, FSH /a fisherman, a man that goes out fishing/, literally /'something/someone that is fishing/', see thó:qwi ~ thó:qwi.

<th'ówsem or sth'ówsem>, df //s=ê`ów(=)=š=š=ánml/, WATR ['fine little marble-sized pieces of ice'], ASM ['found on the river in high water at winter, they form around little burls'], see théw.

<stl'á:legem>, df //s=ê`é=leq==ml/, EZ /animal or bird one is afraid of and can't see, powerful creature, supernatural creature/, POW, ASM ['includes the Sasquatch, Cannibal Ogress (Thówxiya), sf:lheqey (two-headed snake), thunderbird (shxwexwo:s), water pygmies (šó:lmxw), schichí' (monster), underwater bear (Halkomelem name unknown), sxexomó:lhl (huge pretty frog with supernatural powers), Xéylxelemós (chief of the river monsters), Spótpeteláxel (Thunderwind), and creatures (Halkomelem name unknown) seen in small muddy swirls of water which then gave the person seeing them xó:lis, see tl'a:leq.

<Stl'álem Smált>, cpds //s=ê`éleq=ám s=mélt/, PLN (probably) ['Slollicum Peak'], ASM ['near Chehalis, B.C.'], literally /stl'álem mountain/, see tl'a:leq.

<Stl'álem Smétóló>, cpds //s=ê`éleq=ám s=tá=[C,á]=éwl/, PLN (probably) ['Slollicum Creek'], ASM ['near Chehalis, B.C.'], literally /stl'álem creek/, see tl'a:leq.

<Stl'álem Xótsa>, cpds //s=ê`éleq=ám xácél/, PLN (probably) ['Slollicum Lake'], ASM ['near Chehalis, B.C.'], literally /stl'álem lake/, see tl'a:leq.

<stl'ápx>, strs //s=ê`á=[Aá]=p=xl/, HARV [('be) scattered all over'], DIR, MC, see tl'ép.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<stl'ál'le>, strs //s=ê`é[C,=]=ll/, CLO 'to be attached, to be fixed or fastened, be put on', see tl'ál.

<stl'éleqw’>, df //s=ê`é[l=]=?q”=ll/, EB ['chocolate lily'], ['Fritillaria lanceolata'], see <stl'éleqw’> a pop, a shot, and see tl’ál - tl’ál.

<stl'eltl'áléqem>, pln //s=C=ê=[C,=]=ll/, EZ 'lots of stl'áleqem, (lots of supernatural creatures)', see tl’áleq.

<stl'ép’>, stvi //s=ê`ép//, DIR ['be deep'], see tl’áp.

<stl'epá:leq>, ds //s=ê`ép=ê=ll/, CLO 'underskirt, petticoat', see tl’lép.

<stl'epá:líya ~ stl'epá:liya>, ds //s=ê`ép=ê=li=ll/, ANA ['ear lobe'], see tl’lép.

<stl'epláts>, durs //s=ê`ép=ll=ll/, n, dnom, WATR 'deep bottom (of a river, lake, water, canoe, anything)', see tl’lép.

<stl'epó:lemel ~ stl'epó:lemelh ~ stl'epó:les>, dnom //s=ê`ép=á=ll=llt=ll/, ANA ['lower circle under eye'], see tl’lép.

<stl'epólwelh ~ stl'pólwelh>, stvi //s=ê`ép=á=llw=ll/, DIR 'l'(be) below, (be) underneath, (be) at the bottom of a pile or stack', literally 'be on the side below', see tl’lép.

<stl'epóyethel>, dnom //s=ê`ép=áy=ll/, ANA ['lower lip'], see tl’lép.

<stl'epé:leets ~ stl'epé:lets>, df //s=ê`ép=G=á=llc or s=ê`ép=ll=llc, ANA 'tail (of animal, bird)', ANAH ['rump (slang)'], see tl’lép.

<stl'eqówetel>, df //s=ê`éq(=)=aw=ll/, BSK ['awl (any kind)'], TOOL, see tl’eqów.

<stl'eqtí:me>, df //s=ê`éqt=í=ll/, DIR ['length'], see tl’áqt.

<stl'eqtóletses>, ds //s=ê`éqt=á=llc=llc=ll/, ANAH 'second finger, index finger', literally 'long finger', see tl’áqt.

<stl'eqtl’éq’>, stvi //s=C=ê=ê=llc, plv. DESC ['spotted'], see tl’eq.

<stl'éqxel’>, df //s=ê`é[j]=ê=llc=llc=ll or s=ê`éq=x=ê=llc=ll/, CLO ['deer-skin moccasin'], literally (probably) 'something to be stuck on foot', see tl’iq.

<stl'ellt’iq’>, stvs //s=C,=ê=ê=llc=ll, TCH 'l'(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’iq.

<stl'ellt’iqw’>, strs //s=C,=ê=ê=llc=llw=ll, CLO ['(be) all bundled up'], see tl’iqw.

<stl’itl’éqelh ~ stl’iti:tl’éqelh>, df //s=ê`é[i]=ê[C,=]=q=êf ~ s=ê`é[i]=ê[C,=]=q=êf or s=C,i=ê`éq=êf//, HAT 'child (post-baby to pre-adolescent), child (under 12), (young [BJ])', see tl’iq.

<stl’itl’es’>, df //s=ê`é[i]=ê[C,=]==ll, LT '(dingy white, off-white)l', see tl’ís.

<stl’itl’esel’>, strs //s=ê`é[i]=ê[C,=]==ll, LT 'l'(be) a dark color (of clothes, complexions, etc.), (dark gray, dark brown)l', see tl’ís.

<stl’itl’ets>, dnom //s=ê`é[i]=ê[C,=]=c=ll/, WV 'embroidery, trimming (stitches on an edge)', SPRD 'trimmings on uniform (paddles, etc.)', see tl’ís ~ tl’ich.

<stl’itl’leqem’>, dmns //s=C,i=ê`é[l=]=ll=ll/, EZ 'little supernatural creature, little stl'áleqem', see tl’áleq.

<stl’ihl’éstel ~ tl’ihl’éstel ~ (stl’tl’hil’éstel’), dnom //((=)=)=l=ll=ll/, ANA ['collarbone'], see tl’álh.
<stlóqtes>, ds //s=ê`[=Aá-]qlt=ôs//, ANA ['long face'], BPL, see tl'áqt.

<stl'í:wel ~ tl'í:wel>, dnom //s=ê`ap=i-wôl ~ ê`ap=i-wôł//, CLO ['shirt'], literally 'something down below in the inside(s)/, see tl'ép.

<stl'pálqel>, df //s=ê`ap=G=épqol or s=ê`p=épqoll/, 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'qátwot>, //s=ê`q(=)w=tôll/, BSK ['awl (any kind)'], TOOL, see tl'qáw or tl'qew.

<stl'qá:l>, df //s=ê`q`é-l//, ANAB 'wing, (big feather [IHTTC])/, see tl'qál.

<stselá:l>, df //s=côlê-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 //élê-l//, EFAM 'what a lot, it's sure a lot!/', syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <stselá:l te skwáts.>, us //côlê-l te s=k`é=sll, l'Her eyesight is fading., 'Her eyes are fading.'/l, attested by AC.

<stselém>, df //s(=)côl(=)l=ôm=, 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 <schelém>, //s=côl(=)ôm=, attested by SJ (Deming 4/17/80), other sources: ES /scôlêm/ (CwMs /scôlôm/) liver, H-T <stselEm> liver.

<stselqwá:ls>, ds //s=câ(=)=ôq`=êls//, REL (possibly) ['clean out brush from a graveyard or the ceremony of graveyard cleaning', see chá:l or chó:l.

<stselqwáxel>, dnom //s=câ(=)=ôq`=êxôll/, BLDG 'back end of a house (inside or outside), back part of a house', see chá:l or chó:l.

<stselqwóthel>, dnom //s=câ(=)=ôq`=áêôll/, DIR (maybe) ['the backwoods side'], see chá:l or chó:l.

<stselhsó:lwehl>, ds //s=côt=s=á-lôôll/, DIR 'over, in the air over, above', see chílh.

<st'sákwx ~ schákwx>, strs //s=c`ôÂ(=)k`ôôll/, FOOD ['(already) fried'], see ts'êkwx ~ ch'ékwx.

<st'sá:lxew>, ds //s=c`ô(=)ôlxôll/, BLDG 'top of roof, roof planks', literally 'something to put/go on top of the building', see ts'á:.

<st'sá:lt's>, df //s=c`ôltÇ, ANAF ['fish scales'], see ts'á:lt's.

<st'sámex>, df //s=c`ôm(=)ôxôll/, [sc`êmtx'], FOOD ['dry herring eggs'], see ts'am ~ ch'ám ~ ts'ém.

<st'sápexel>, strs //s=c`ô(=)ôê=ôs=ôôll/, LAND ['(be) rusty'], see ts'sápexel.

<st'sá:sk ~ st'sá:sk>, df //sic'=êô or s=c`ôôll/, FIRE ['fine white ashes'], ASM ['those from vine maple mixed with grease are medicine for swelling'], root meaning unknown unless the same as in st'selhp vine maple (as speculated by the Deming elders), possibly <sá:sk ~ sá:sk> 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 <ts'sás ~ ch'sás>, //s=c`[=M1=ôs or c`ôôll/, LT ['ash color'], (semological comment: note that Tait speaker TG uses ts'ásas to map the same color that Sumas speaker AH maps with st'lít'les, and others (Chilliwack speaker NP and Tait speaker AK) map largely with p'éq'. st'lít'les then probably could be glossed dingy white, off-white with inceptive form st'lít'lesel elsewhere translated dark (old clothes,
sts'áxt. Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

sts'áxt. caus /s=c'ɛ=[C,ə=]=ã=ST-âx'//, TVMO /'carry it carefully, handle it with care'/. ABFC, literally /'make/cause it to be going/coming on top'/. see ts'á:.

sts'áxw ~ sch'ách'exw', strs /s=c'ɛ=[C,ə=]=x''//, LANG /'be silent, quiet, keep quiet'/. see ts'áxw.

sts'ets'íts'etl'tses. ds /s=C,ɛ=c'í=[C,ə=]=ɛ='cəs=//, ANAH /'third finger'/. literally /'shorter finger'/. see ts'í:l' ~ ts'ítl'.

sts'á:xt. dnom /s=c'ɛ=x'tl/, EB /'tree limb, branch (of tree). (knot on a tree [CT])/. see ts'á:xt.

sts'axw. stvi /s=c'ɛx''//, LANG /'quiet or silent (after noise) (used of people). (be/have) a lull in conversation'/. see ts'áxw.

sts'ék', poss. dnom /s=(s)c'ék'//, EB /'pine-cone'/, (perhaps <s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, probably borrowed from Thompson /sc'ék'/ pine nut beside /sc'ék'~qín'-kal/ pine cone T73:9.

sts'eláxwem. df /s=c'ə=x''=ã=ml/, 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'ə=x''=ã=ml/. prob. from stem <ts'eléxw>, df /c'ɛ=x''//, TVMO /'turn back into a quiet slough from the river.'

sts'élexw. dnom /s=c'ɛ=x''//, WATR /'slough, backwater, (also) eddy [AC]'/, literally /'something to go into quieter water'/, see ts'el turn, turn around.

sts'éques. ds /s=c'ɛl=q=ãs or s=c'ɛl=q'=D=ãs=//, HUNT /'whirled slingshot'/, see root /ch'ɛl= ~ ts'ɛl=//

<Sts'elxwiqw ~ Ts'elxwiqw ~ Ts'elxwéyeqw>, ds /s=c'ɛl=(s)=ã=ã=ã=ml/, PLN /'Chilliwack River'/, SOCT /'Chilliwack Indian people'/, see ts'el turn, turn around.

sts'elxwíwel. ds /s=c'ɛl=(s)=x''=iw=ã=//, 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'ɛm=l=ãc=//, ANA /'hip'/, literally (probably) /'bone on the rump'/. (<s=> nominalizer), see th'óm:m.

sts'épxwel ~ sch'épxwel>. ds /s=c'ɛp=x''=ã=//, ABDF /'walt'/, see ts'ép.

sts'épx>. stvi /s=c'ɛp=x''//, DESC /'be dirty'/, see ts'épx.

sts'éqw' ~ sch'éqw'. dnom /s=c'ɛq=x''//, BSK /'fine cedar root weaving, fine cedar root work'/, literally /'something that got pierced/poked'/. see ts'éqw'.

sts'ets'á: <sts'ets'á:, strs /s=C,ɛ=c'ɛ=ã=//, DIR /'be on top of'/, ABFC /'be astride, be sitting on'/, TVMO /'ride (on)'/. see ts'á:.

sts'ets'ísem. dnom /s=c'i=[AɛC,ɛ]s=ãm=//, EB /'small little plants'/, literally /'something that is many little growing'/, see ts'ísem.

sts'ets'íx>. strs /s=c'ɛ=[C,ɛAi=]=x or s=C,ɛ=c'ɛ=[Ai]=x=//, BLDG /'perhaps (be) clean (of a house)'/. see ts'êx ~ th'êx.
<sts’éxtses>, dnom //s=c’ż[=Aá]=x’t=c@sll/, variant of <sts’á:xt>, EB ['tree limb, branch (of tree), (knot on a tree [CT])], see ts’á:xt.

<sts’ís'ew>, strs //s=c’i[i]=C,=|=x’/ll, EFAM ['(be) considerate'], see th’íxw ~ th’éxw.

<sts’ís'extwel>, rcps //s=c’i[i]=C,=|=x’-rll/, EFAM ['(be) considerate of each other'], see th’íxw ~ th’éxw.

<sts’iýaq>, dnom //s=c’i’yéqll/, FSH /'fish trap, weir/', see ts’iýaq ~ ch’iýaq.

Sch’iýaq, dnom //s=c’i’yéqll/, PLN ['creek with its mouth on the south side of Chilliwack River and above the mouth of Middle Creek'], see ts’iýaq ~ ch’iýaq.

<sts’iýaye>, df //s=c’iýaye or s=c’[=Aá]=yě or s=c’i’yéyθ/, KIN ['twins'], see ts’iýaye.

<sts’ó:>, dnom //s=c’a-ll/, KIN ['relative (of any kind)'], see ts’ó: ~ ts’ó’.

<sts’ó:kwelxel>, plv //s=c’ák”=x=θll/, CLO ['(got both) shoes on wrong feet'], see ts’ó:kw’.

<sts’ó:kw’xel>, df //s=c’ák”=x=θll/, CLO ['get a shoe on the wrong foot'], see ts’ó:kw’.

<sts’ólemeqw>, pln //s=c’á[l=|=m(=)θq”/ll/, KIN ['great grandchildren, great grandparents'], see ts’ó:meqw.

<sts’ó:ltsep>, dnom //s=c’e[=Aá]=elstep/, FIRE /'flame/', see ts’á: ~ ch’á:.

<sts’ó:lha ~ sch’ó:lha ~ st’s’ólha>, df //s=c’á-̂(|=)=s=c’á-̂|=|=θl/, EB ['leaf'], LT ['leaf-green'], see ts’ó:lha ~ ch’ó:lha ~ ts’ólha.

<sts’ó:meqw>, df //s=c’á-m(=)θq”/ll/, 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’[=Aá]=|q”=|=ςl/, sas, HHG ['fork'], see ts’éqw’ be (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=ul/, CJ /then (action following a previous action, contrastive), so (contrastive)/, possibly <s=> nominalizer??, <s=ew ~ s=ul> 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, ō(l) just, qe and, tl’ó ~ tl’él that, etc., attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, BJ, DM, many others; found in <sésu>, //s=es=ul/, /'then he, then she, then it, then they/, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76, etc.).

<súkwe ~ súkwa ~ shúkwe>, free root //súk”θ ~ súk”θl/, [súk”θ ~ súk”θ], 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”a ~ súk”a/ sugar itself from French <sucre> Johnson 1978:428, example: <li welli kw súkwa?>, //li-θ w=li k” súk”θl/, /'Is there any sugar?'/, attested by EB (2/2/76).

<súkwet ~ shúkwet>, pcs //súk”θ=Tll/, FOOD ['sugar it'], (=t) purposeful control transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/8/78).

<shúkwé’lə̌ł>, ds //súk”θ=Tél/, FOOD ['sugar bowl'], HHG, lx <=’lə̌ł ~ =áłə̌ł ~ =háłə̌ł> container of, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (at Fort Langley museum 3/9/78).
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<súp ~ sôp>, free root //sópll/, PE ['soap'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, dialects: Chill., attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), also <súp>, //súpll/, dialects: Cheh., Tait, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<swá>, ds //s=wé//, PRON f(one's) own, belongs to (one)l, (ss=) 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?l? one's own, Pentlatch /s-wál/, Lummi and Samish dials. of N. Straits /sk"é?l/, Lushootseed /s-g'á?l/ (cognate set 22 in G88a); found in <l swá, aswá, swás, swá'tset, aswá'elep>, //l=s=wé, 7-é=s=wé, s=wé-s, s=wé-c-é, 7-é=s=wé-?élépl/, /'is mine/my own, yours/your own, his/her/its/their/this 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 swá'tset, te swá'elep ~ ta' swá'elep>, //l=7=s=wé, t-é? 7-é=s=wé, t=s=wé-c-é, t=s=wé-?élépl ~ t-é? s=wé-?élépl/, /'my (male) own, thy (male) own, his own, our (male) own, your (male) own, their (male) own/, attested by EB (2/11/76), <tel swá, tha' aswá, the swás, the swá'tset, the swá'elep>, //l=éél s=wé, c-é? 7-é=s=wé, c=s=wé-s, c=s=wé-c-é, c=s=wé-?élépl/, /'my (female) own, thy (female) own, his own, our (female) own, your (female) own, their (female) own/, attested by EB (2/11/76), <l swátsa>, //l=s=wé-céll/, /'It will be mine./, attested by AC, <l swáí (sqwemáy, mámele)> //l=s=wé-l (s=q'ém=éy, C, ?é-méélé), /'my (dog, children) own/, attested by AC, <tl'ó áthl swá tethá>, //l=é? 7-é-l s=wé ?é-céll/, /'That's mine.'/, attested by AD (3/6/80), <yélawel qxí tel swá>, //l=élwél=él q dél l=s=wé//, /'I've got the most./, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77), <aswáta>, //l=s=wé-céll/, /'This is yours.'/, attested by AC, <tl'ó aswá>, //l=é? 7-s=wé//, /'That's yours.'/, attested by AC, <tl'ó o swá (tál, sqwemá:y)>, //l=é? 7-é=s=wé (tél, s=q'ém=éy)l/, /'That's your (mother, dog)'s, attested by AC, <tl'ó: aswá sqwmá:y?>, //l=é? 7-s=wé s=q'ém=éy/, /'Is that your dog?'l, attested by AC, <yélawel tl'aq tel xélél telí ti swá>, //l=élwél=él q tél l télí te 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>, //l=é? s=wé-séll/, /'That's his.'/, attested by AC, <tl'ó swás sqwemá:y>, //l=é? 7-s=wé-séll/, /'That's your (mother) dog.'/, attested by AC, <te swá'tset sqwemá:y>, //l=é=s=wé-c-é t=q'ém=éy/, /'our dog'l, attested by AC, <tl'ó aswá'elep tál>, //l=é? 7-s=wé-?élépl télél/, /'That's your (pl.) mother.'/, attested by AC, <ta swá'elep sqwmá:y>, //l=t é swé-?élépl s=q'ém=éy/, /'your (pl.) dog, (you folks' dog)'l, attested by AC.

<swá'tsexw>, caus //s=wé=7-t-xéll/, SOC ['make it especially for s-o'], (sst) causative control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (11/19/79); found in <swásthoxés>, //l=s=wé=7-t-xéll/, /'He made it especially for me.'l, attested by AD (11/19/79).

<swálém>, df //l=s=wé=7-m or s=wé=7-s=7=ln/, KIN ['orphan'], see wál.

<swá:ls>, dnom //s=wé=7()=élél/, ECON /'scramble-giving, a scramble'/, see wál or wá:l.

<swá:m>, df //s=wé=m/, FOOD ['dried big clams threaded onto a string of inner cedar bark (obtained in trade)', EZ ['Tersus capax ~ Schizothaerus capax'], see wá:m.

<swáqeth>, df //s=wé=q=s=or or s=wi=A=éq=é=él/, KIN ['husband'], literally (possibly) /someone that's a male spouse/1, see wáq ~ wiq.

<swat'íya>, df //s=rv=7='iyél/, 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 ss= nominalizer, possibly <swat'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 /swét'íyl/ porcupine B74c:9, also <swetiya>, //s=wé=7='iyél/, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76), also <sweti'á>, //s=wé=7='iyél/, attested by BJ (12/5/64 old p.312.
<swáts'et>, df //s=wèc'ətl/, FIRE /torch (made from pitch) (SJ and MV), (bark shield for fire (Elders Group 3/6/78))/, see wáts'et.

<swáweth'>, strs //s=we[c]=ə'l/, MC ['be locked with a stick'], see wáth'.

<swáyel ~ swáyél ~ swàyèl>, dnom //s=wey=əll/, WETH /day, daytime, sky, weather, (horizon (BJ))/, TIME ['day'], see wáy.

<swáyles te Chíchelh Siyám>, npe //s=weyəl-s tə c[i=[C_iə]=]t siyəm/, CH ['Christmas day'], TIME, literally /the day of the Lord/, see chìlh.

<swék'>, df //s=wék' or s=wéq'=Kll/, 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' =ənll/, N ['Hank Pennier's nickname'], see wék'.

<swelmáylh ~ swelméylh>, df //s=wal=emyll/, KIN /child of deceased sibling, child of deceased brother/sister'/, see wál.

<swélwelàm>, df //s=we[l]=Aẽ=]təll/, 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.


<swélwelàm>, dnom //s=we[l]=C_iəC_z=ə[c]=Aẽ=]m or s=we[l]=C_iəC_z=ə[M3]=]m/, SD ['an echo'], see wélwelàm ~ wélwelà:m, poss. itself from wál or wá:l throw.

<swélweleq>, df //s=we[l]=C_iəC_z=ələqll/, WATR /a kind of ice', see wélweleq, poss. itself from wál or wá:l throw.

<swepwíp>, plv //s=C_iəC_z= swíp/, TVMO ['each had a heavy pack'], HUNT, literally /many have heavy load, many are loaded heavily/', see wíp ~ wép.

<swep'áth'>, dnom //s=wə=p’ə̀θ‘/ll, [swəp’ə̀θ‘], WETH ['place where the sun comes up'], LAND, see p’eth'.

<swéta>, free root /swéθll/, [swótə], CLO ['sweater'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by EB (12/18/75).

<swétxel>, df //s=we[tə=]x=əll or s=we[tə=]x=əll/, WETH ['rainbow'], see wétexel.

<swets'ə’a>?, dnom //s=we=c’sʔbll/, LAND ['the summit (of a mountain)'], see ts’á:.

<swewíp>, df //s=C_i= wipl/, TVMO ['more than one person heavily loaded with packs'], HUNT, see wíp ~ wép.

<Swílhcha>, df //s=wyì=ɛbll/, PLN /'Cultus Lake, (also village at Cultus Lake near Hatchery Creek /Wells (lst ed.):19)/, ASM ['the name Cultus is just Chinook Jargon for bad because the lake was avoided by many people because of stu’læqem 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 <=(el)hcha> dirty water, unclear liquid, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/14/70), source: place names file reference #166, other sources: Wells 1965 (lst ed.):11, Wells 1966, also 'village at Cultus Lake near Hatchery Creek', source: Wells (lst ed.):19.

<Swlhcha Stóteló>, cpds //s=wí(·)=C í=wl/ PLN ['Sweltzer Creek (the stream from Cultus Lake to Chilliwack River at Soowahlie')], ASM ['Sweltzer is a poorly-spelled effort to spell Swlhlcha'], literally /'warning dirty water creek/little river/', (<R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, source: Wells 1965 (lst ed.):13.

<Swlhcha Smá:It>, cpds //s=wíy=tc s=málél/, 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 (lst ed.):11, source: place names file reference #317.

<swí:qe ~ swíyeqe ~ swíyqe>, df //s=wíq=əl/, HAT ['man (15 years and up)'], EZ ['male (creature)'], EB ['male (plant)'], see wíyeq ~ wíyq ~ wíːq.

<swíqe'ál or swíyeqe'ál>, df //s=wiq=ə=təl/, EB ['male part of male plant'], see wíyeq ~ wíyq ~ wíːq.

<swíp>, strs //s=ə=ół/, TVMO ['(be) loaded with a heavy pack'], HUNT, see wíp ~ wép.

<swíti:>, free root //swí:tl/, SD ['call of the chickadee'], ASM ['another call is English "sweet-cigarette"'], 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(·)=ə or s=wi(·)=ə or s=C,ī=ə=tl/, EZ 'eulachon, oolachen, candle-fish', ['Thaleichthys pacificus'], ASM ['small oily fish that run in great numbers up the Fraser River in spring'], see wíːwe ~ wíwe.

<swíweles ~ swíweles>, df //s=CI,ī=ə=ə or s=wi(·)=ə=sl/, HAT 'adolescent boy (about 10 to 15 yrs. old), teenaged boy, young man (teenager)', see wíweles.

<swíwiqe>, dmn //s=C,ī=wiq=ə/, HAT 'little man, small man', see wíyeq ~ wíyq ~ wíːq.

<swíwiqe'ól:llh>, dmn //s=C,ī=wiq=ə=təl/ HAT ['boy (from baby to 4 or 5 years')], see wíyeq ~ wíyq ~ wíːq.

<swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe>, df //s=wíq=əl/, HAT ['man (15 years and up)'], EZ ['male (creature)'], EB ['male (plant)'], see wíyeq ~ wíyq ~ wíːq.

<swíyeqe'ól:llh>, ds //s=wiq=ə=təl/, HAT ['boy (from 5 to 10 yrs.)'], see wíyeq ~ wíyq ~ wíːq.

<swókwel>, df //s=wləkʷ=əl/, 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 /swákʷəl/ loon, Salish cognate:

<Swókwel>, df //s=swákwəl, PLN ['Sowaqua Creek'], literally /loon/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), source: place names file reference #113.

<Swóquéwegweth (or better) swóq-weqeth>, plv //s=we[=Áá=]=q=C,əC,=ə(=)=ə/ll, strs, KIN 'married women, ((plural) got husbands)', see wáq ~ wiq.

<Swótle>, df //s=we[=Áá=]l=əθ/, PRON 'somebody, someone', see wát.

<Swóweles>, pln //s=wí[=Áá=]=l=əθ/, HAT ['lots of adolescent/teenaged boys']. see wiweles.

<Swóweqeth>, dnom //s=we[=ÁáC,ə]=q=ə(=)=ə/ll, KIN 'hubby, dear husband, pet term for husband', see wáq ~ wiq.

<Swóyel>, df //s=we[=Áá=]l=əθ/, PLN ['village across from or a little above the mouth of Centre Creek into Chilliwack River'], possibly <=el nominalizer, possibly <=el come, go, get, become or intra transitizer, have, get, possibly <=ablaut derivation, possibly root <=wáy warning), (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=wóqw'ê=təθ/, WV /woven goat-wool blanket, (twilled weave (JL))/, see wóqw'elh.

<Sxáwelh>, //s=xʷê(=ə)wəθ//, see main entry <xá:welh>, //s=xʷ=əwə' or xʷê=əwəθ//, ANA 'woman's genitals, vulva, vagina'.

<Sxáxem>, strs //s=xʷê[=C,ə]=m//, WATR ['shallow water'], see xám.

<Sxáxem>, dnom //s=xʷê[=C,ə]=m//, WATR ['shallow water'], see xám.


<Sxélcha ~ sxélche>, dnom //s=xʷélčə ~ s=xʷčəll, FSH 'one's catch (fish, game, etc.)', HUNT, see sxélcha ~ sxélche.

<Sxéle>, df //s=xʷele or s=xʷe[=Áá=]=l=əθ/, ANA ['penis'], see xe and xéle.

<Sxéle>, df //s=xʷélə//, PLN ['Penis Rock near Cheam View'], see xe and xéle.

<Sxelmá:l>, pln //s=xʷ=ə[=lə]=mɛ'=ll, SOC ['enemies'], see xemá:l.

<Sxéltesp>, ds //s=xʷέ̂l(=ö)çəp/, FIRE ['firedrill'], TOOL, see xélp, bound root //xʷél roll, rotatell.

<Sxélt's ~ sxélts'>, ds //s=xʷél=lcll, ANAB 'feather (any kind), (fine feathers [EB]), small feathers [IHTTC], lots of feathers [EB]l', literally 'something to rotate around in circles', see xél roll, rotate.

<Sxemá:l>, df //s=xʷəmɛ'=ll, SOC ['enemy'], see xemá:l.
<sxixálh>, df //sx'i:x'ë/ or s= C,i=x'ë//, 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 Shíshálh with no s= prefix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (2/22/80), also <sxixálh>, //sx'i:x'ë//, attested by AD (2/22/80), Salish cognate: Sechelt /šíšétl/ AD and NP 2/22/80, Beaumont 1985:xvii.

<sxíxelles>, stvi //s=x'i=[C,ə=]l(=)əs//, EFAM /insistant, persistant (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just the opposite, (stubborn, contrary)/, see sxíxelles.

<sxíxep>, dnom //s=x'i=[C,ə=]p//, TOOL ['a planer'], see xíp.

<sxíxeq? or sxíxeq'?>, df //s=x'i=[C,ə=]q or s=C,i=x'eq'//, EB ['a kind of blueberry'], see xíq.

<sxíxets' ~ sxíxets'>, df //s=x'i=[C,ə=]c'//, EB '/be in the woods, (amidst bush or vegetation, be tuck away)?/', see sxíxets' ~ sxíxets'.

<sxíyi:ws>, ds //s=x'ey=i-ws or s=x'e=[A]=y=i-ws//, ABDF ['smallpox'], literally (probably) '/like fish scales on the skin/body/', see sxíy' ~ xíts' ~ xets'.

<sxókw'>, dnom //s=x'ák"w'/, TIME ['fourth day after a death (when everyone washes up (bathes))'], REL, SOC, see sxókw' ~ xó:kw'.

<sxowáll? or Xowáll?>, df //s=x'aw(=) été or s=x'aw(=)êté//, PLN ['village above Ruby Creek'], possibly <s=> nominalizer, possibly root <sxow> bone (an old root), possibly <s=ál> similar to, -like, or part/portion, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (lst ed.):25 <shah-WEHL>.

<sxóxep>, strs //s=x'á=[C,ə=]p'//, ABFC [('be) squatting'], see xóp'.

<sxoxxi:ls>, dnom //s=x'a=[C,ə=]l=als//, sas, TOOL /'a borer, an auger'/, see xó:1.

<sxoxwó:ls>, sas //s=x'a=[C,ə=]l=əs//, cts, TOOL /'boring a hole'/, see xó:1.

<sxtl'í:qw>, ds //s=x'(ʔ) ét'=i-q'//, ANA ['head of the penis'], literally '/the top of the head of an erection/', see xát'.

<sxwhehóthes>, dnom //s=(x) x'=əhá=aêəs//, CLO ['a veil'], literally '/something wrapped on the face/', phonology: TG's idiolect consistently has [sxʰ] where other speakers have [šxʰ]; also in this citation the initial glottal stop of the root has been dropped, see ehó.

<sxá:lt's'>, strs //s=x[ə=][Aê=]=l]=(ə)c'//, DIR '/be turned around, turned the wrong way/', see xélts'.

<sxá:lt's' emeth'>, strs //s=x[ə=][Aê=]=l]=c'=əməwée'//, ds, EB ['grown twisted (of a tree)'], see xélts'.

<sxált's' ewel>, ds //s=x[ə=][Aê=]=l]=c'=iwəl//, ABFC ['be twisted'], literally '/be twisted in the insides/', see xélts'.

<sxált's' xel>, ds //s=x[ə=][Aê=]=l]=c'=x'əl//, ABFC [('have the) legs crossed'], see xélts'.

<sxá:met', df //s=x'ë=m=ən or s:x=m=M1=ən//, 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> derivation, possibly root <xá:m> weep (perhaps tears on the tongue since the sap looks like tears on the bark) or possibly root <sá:χ> as in <sá:se=em> bitter and as in <sxámélxwthel> tiger lily, lx <sé:th> in the mouth or edge, syntactic analysis: nominal, contrast <ts'its'emá:welh> cottonwood cambium, contrast <chewówelh> - <chewó:lhp> black cottonwood.

<sxá:sa>, strs //s=χelian=sl/), EFAM f(be) determined, got your mind made up/), see xás.

<sxá:xe>, strs //s=χelian=dl/, REL f(be) sacred, holy/), see xá:xe.

<sxá:xe>, dnom //s=χelian=dl/, PLN /'Morris Creek (near Chehalis, B.C.), Morris Lake (near Chehalis)/,

literally /something to be sacred/taboo/), see xá:xe.

<sxá:xel(l)át ~ sxá:xel(l)at>, REL ['Sunday (sacred day)'), see xá:xe.

<sxá:xe'melmet>, EFAM ['determination'), see xás.

<sxá:xe Smá:lt>, PLN ['Morris Mountain (near Chehalis'), see xá:xe.

<sxá:xe'áylh>, HUMC ['deformed baby'), see xá:xe.

<sxélá:lets??, df //s=χelian=éac?/), 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 <SQ-lah-lehts> (hyphen through Q) Sumas Prairie west (on west side of Sumas Lake).

<sxélá:ls>, SCH ['writings'), see xél ~ xé:yl (or better) xí:l.

<sxélá: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:yl (or better) xí:l.

<sxé:le>, ANA /'leg'), see xél:e

<sxé:les>, BSK ['picture, design, design on basket'), see xél ~ xé:yl (or better) xí:l.

<sxé:les te chékele>, FOOD /'chicken drumstick/', (lit. leg of + the + chicken), see xé:le

<sxélpetá>, ANAH ['sideburns'], see xél ~ xé:yl (or better) xí:l.

<sxélqes>, DESC ['a stripe (on the nose or point)'], see xél ~ xé:yl (or better) xí:l.

<sxélqes>, BSK /'designs on basket, basket designs/', see xél ~ xé:yl (or better) xí:l.

<sxélqes te syó:qwem>, WETH ['rays of light, sunbeams'], see xél ~ xé:yl (or better) xí:l or yéqw.

<sxélqes te syó:yewl>, DESC ['stripes (on the nose or point)'], see xél ~ xé:yl (or better) xí:l.

<sxél:ylele>, ANA /'legs (more than two, for ex. non-human)/', see sxél:e.

<sxélh>, ABDF /'a wound, (a hurt?/), see xé:lh.

<sxélhchelh>, ANAF /'a, thin fin above tail of fish, (perhaps spines above tail of some fish)/, see xélh.

<sxépeqw (or sxép'eqw? or sxép'ekw??), dnom //s=xép=éq or s=xép'=D=éq* (or s=xép'=eéq* or s=xéle=1p'ék'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=xép=xé:el or s=xép'=D=xé:el (or s=xép'=xé:el)/, ANAF /'fish tail],
literally perhaps /something to chew with a crunch on the foot (tail)/, see xépxel (or xép'xel).

<sxeq'xéq'et>, LAND ['a little bluff (of rock)/), see xéq.

<sxéwe>, dnom //s=xéwe=1/), 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:x, ANAH /'whole leg, (whole of both legs)/, see sxexí:x.

sxexé:yl or sxexí:le, ANAH /'both human legs, (both) feet/', see sxexí:le.

sxexéyle or sxexíle, ANAH /'whole leg, (whole of both legs)'/, see sxexí:le.

sxexé:yls, SCH /'something one writes with, (writing implement)'/, see sxexí:le.

sxexómôth, df //s=xé=C,ə=phám=òw| or s=xé|=C,əAá=|=m=ò/*, EZ ['huge pretty frog with supernatural powers'], see xáxe> sacred, holy, taboo

sxeyltel ~ sxí:ltel, ABFC /'footprint, tracks/', see sxexí:le.

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 sxexí:le.

sxéyses ~ sxéyses, df //s=xy=|=s=il/, ANA ['head (of any living thing)'], see sxéyes ~ sxéyes.

Sxéyes te Sxwô:yxwey, PLN ['rock that was a sxwô:yxwey head (mask) turned to stone at Xelhlálh'], see sxéyes ~ sxéyes.

Sxéyes te Sxwô:yxwey, PLN ['rock that was a sxwô:yxwey head (mask) turned to stone at Xelhlálh somewhere'], see sxwô:yxwey ~ sxwôyxwey under xwóy.

sxéykwel ~ sxíkwel, df //s=xy=|=s=il/* or s=xyk=|=s=il/*, 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=xy(|=)=s=il/*, ANA ['gizzards'], see xíkwel.

Sxéyylmet or sxéylmet, EZ ['male black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest'], see xí:yl (or better) xí:l.

Sxéylmòt or sxéylmòt, EZ ['female black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest'], see xí:yl (or better) xí:l.

sxéylstexw, SCH /'got s-th written down', see xél ~ xé:yl (or better) xí:l.

sxéyp ~ sxíp, df //s=xy|=s=p=il/* or s=xy|=p=il/*, LT ['a line'], see xíp ~ xéyp.

sxéyxep, LT ['lots of lines'], see xíp ~ xéyp.

sxéytl', TIME ['winter'], see xéytl~ xí:l.

sxéyxep, LT ['lines'], see xíp ~ xéyp.

sxéyxep', LT ['a stripe'], see xíp' ~ xéyp'.

sxéyxep'ewíts ~ sxéyxep'òwíts', LT ['striped on back'], see xíp' ~ xéyp'.

sxéyxeth', EFAM ['disappointed and angry-looking without talking'], see xíth ~ xéyth'.

sxéyxeth'óythel, 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 xéyxewel.

sxéáth', DESC /'a measure, a true mark', see xáth ~ xéáth'.

sxéáth', HARV ['spotted (marked and located)'], see xáth ~ xéáth'.
<sxéąth’tel>, dnom //s=x[^=θ]̄[^=k]=[^=i]’=[^=t]ɬl//, DESC 'measuring device', prob. also 'ruler, tape measure', see xąth’ ~ sxéąth’.

<sxéąth’tel s té témèxw>, cpds //s=x[^=θ]̄[^=i]’=[^=t]ɬl-s té têmèx’w//, PLN 'map', see xąth’ ~ sxéąth’.

<sxé’óthels>, TIME '/Thursday, four o’clock, (fourth cyclic period)/, see sxé’óthel ~ sxé’óthel.

<sxíkwel> ~ <sx'éykwel>, df //s=xík”=[^=t]l or s=x[^=k]=[^=t]ɬl//, 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 sxíkwel.

<sxíkwel> ~ <sx'éykwel>, df //s=xí(y)k”=[^=t]ɬl/, ANA ['gizzards'], see sxíkwel.

<sxîp> ~ <sxéyp>, df //s=xí(=)p or s=x=ip’=D//, LT ['a line'], see sxîp ~ sxéyp.

<Sxóчаqel>, PLN ['Chilliwack Lake'], see xó:tsa ~ xó:cha.

<sxó:lem>, LT '(be) real gray (of hair), (grey hair)', see sxó:lem.

<sxó:ilt’iyethel>, ABDF ['to have a crooked jaw'], see xélt’s.

<sxómes>, dnom //s=x[^=ɪ]=[^=Aά]=[^=m]=[^=s]$/l, SOC '(be) 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=xáȳas=[^=q]=s=q’áȳas=[^=q]$/l, CLO ['soft feathers put in oiled hair for dancing'], see xóyeseqw.

<sxóyt’l’thet ~ sxó:yl’t’l’thet>, stvi //s=x[^=ɪ](=)ȳc’=[^=T]=[^=ə]t or s=x[^=ɪ](=)ȳc’=[^=ə]t or s=x[^=ɪ]=[^=Aά]=[^=y]=[^=y]=[^=T]=[^=ə]t or s=x[^=ɪ]=[^=Aά]=[^=y]=[^=y]=[^=T]=[^=ə]t/, EFAM '(be) aggressive, cranky, ready to fight, (be) violent, hot-headed', see sxóyt’l ~ 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 sxwíqw’.

<sxwéqw’lhelh>, CLO ['scarf, neckerchief'], see sxwíqw’.

<Sxwesálh>, PLN 'place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat Island (latter just below Below Five-Mile Creek)l/, see sxwés.

<sxwétexel or sxwét’exel>, df //s=x[^=w]’[^=ə]=[^=x]=[^=ɛ]l or s=x[^=w]’[^=ə]=[^=x]=[^=ɛ]$/l, [sx[^=w]’[^=ɪ]x’[^=ɪ]l or sx[^=w]’[^=ɪ]x’[^=ɪ]l], WETH ['rainbow'], LT, possibly <s=> >nominalizer, possibly <s=x> >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

<stheqelxelém ~ stheqelxelém ~ theqelxalém> rainbow, Salish cognate: Songish dial. of N. Straits /x[^=w]’[^=ə]=[^=s]=[^=n]=/ rainbow M68:131 (but she also transcribes /x”s/ as /x’/ throughout, so this could also be /x[^=w]’[^=ə]=[^=s]=[^=n]=/). Samish dial. of N. Straits /x[^=w]’[^=ə]=[^=s]=[^=n]=/ rainbow G86:64, Lushootseed /s-t’[^=ɛ]x[^=w]’[^=s]=[^=d]/ (LG) beside /s-t’[^=ɛ]x[^=w]’[^=s]=[^=d]/ (LG and another speaker) ~ /s-t’[^=ɛ]x[^=w]’[^=s]=[^=d]/ (esp. cedar), ancestors (fig.) (other speakers) H76:531, also <sxwétexel ~ sxwét’exel>, //s=x[^=w]t’[^=ə]=[^=x]=[^=ɛ]l ~ s=x[^=w]t’[^=ə]=[^=x]=[^=ɛ]$/l, [sx’[^=ɪ]x’[^=ɪ]l ~ sx’[^=ɪ]x’[^=ɪ]l], attested by Elders Group, Deming.

<sxwétl’qel>, df //s=x[^=w]’[^=ɛ]’=[^=q]=[^=ɬ]l/, HHG '/pillow, rolled bulrush mat', see sxwét’l probably rolled.

<sxwét’l’qel:la>, HHG '/pillow slip, pillow-case', see sxwét’l’qel.

<sxwe val>, df //s=x[^=w]t[^=w]l or s=x[^=w]’[^=w]=[^=w][^=ɬ]=[^=M]=[^=2]=/, or more likely x[^=w]=[^=F]=[^=w](=)=[^=ɛ]=[^=ɬ]l/, EZ ['fox'], [Vulpes fulva cascadesis'], see sxwe.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<sxwéxixeq ~ sxwéxixeq>, df /s=xʷéx'iixʷəq ~ s=xʷʔéx'iixʷəq or s=xʷ(ʔ)xʷ[Cj]=Cj=xʷəq or s=xʷ(ʔ)xʷ[Cj]=Cj=xʷəq//, EB /'small gray mountain blueberry on a low plant, dwarf blueberry', ['Vaccinium caespitosum'], see xíq.

<sxwexwéyt or sxwexwít>, SH ['torn'], see xwét.

<sxwexwiyám ~ sxwóxwiyám>, LANG /'child's fable, story, fairy tale, child's story', see xwiyám.

<sxwéthiyes ~ sxwéthiyes>, CLO /'headdress, face costume, mask', see xwíth.

<sxwik'>, df /s=xʷík'* or s=xʷiq* =F//, EZ /'winter robin, bush robin, varied thrush', ['Ixoreus naevius naevius'], SD /'call of the winter robin or varied thrush', see xwik'.

<sxwíqel>, df /s=xʷíq(=)cl or s=xʷcl=áq=cl//=, WETH /'tree bent to ground with ice and frozen', see xwíqel.

<sxwítl'>, df /s=xʷíë//=, EZ /'catbird (has black head), rufous-sided towhee', ['Pipilo erythrophthalmus'], see xwítl'.

<sxwíxweqw'>, FSH /'hung up in a fish net', see xwíqw'.

<sxwíyám>, LANG /'story, (myth, legend)', see xwíyám.

<sxwíythi ~ sxwéthi>, PE /'likeness, portrait, photograph, photo, statue', see xwíth.

<sxwíythiyes ~ sxwéythiyes>, CLO /'headdress, face costume, mask', see xwíth.

<sxwolexwiyám>, HAT /'ancient people over a hundred years old', see xwíyám.

<sxwoxmelh>, PLN /'village near and above [upriver from] Katz where 36 pit-houses were wiped out in an epidemic', see xwóy ~ xwá:y.

<sxwoyá:lá>, PLN /'Squia-ala (now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #7)', see xwóy ~ xwá:y.

<sxwoyéliw>, CLO /'special head-dress', SPRD, see xwóy.

<sxwoyéliwqws te xawsólkwlh>, CLO /'new spirit-dancer's head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat', see xwóyéliwq.

<sxwoyímelh>, PLN /'Rock shaped like a man's head with a sxwoyéliw mask on a point near the head of Harrison River, the point also called Spook's Point', see xwóy.

<sxwoyímelh>, PLN /'New Westminster', see xwóy ~ xwá:y.

<sxwoyímelh>, PLN /'canoe pole', see xwóyqw'.

<sxwoyímelh>, PLN /'rock shaped like a man's head with a sxwoyéliw mask on a point near the head of Harrison River, the point also called Spook's Point', see xwóy.

<sxwoyímelh>, PLN /'village above Yakweakwioose on both sides of the Chilliwack River', see xwóy.

<sxwoqw'tel>, CAN /'canoe pole', see xwóyqw'.

<sxwosem ~ sxwosem ~ sxó(ː)sem>, ds /s=xʷó(ː)s(ː)=əm//=, EB ['soapberry'], ['Shepherdia canadensis'], FOOD /'Indian ice-cream, whipped soapberry foam', see xwós.
<sxwôsem sq'ôleqw>, FOOD /'soapberry juice'/. (lit. soapberry + fruit juice), see sxwôsem ~ sxwô:sem ~ sxô(=)sem under xw.

<sxwôsemálá>, df //s=xʷəsəm=ëll/, BSK /'soapberry basket, Indian ice-cream basket'/, see sxwôs.

<sxwôxwtha>, df //s=xʷəxʷəl=ëll/, 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, and song sparrow) (type of brown wren [BHTTC 11/15/76], larger wren (but smaller than robin) [Elders Group 2/18/76)]/, see sxwôxwtha.

<Syálex>, probably root //sy'élex'/, 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=yá:t(=)ə or s=yá:=-əll/, SOCT /'widow, widower'/, see yá:tel.

<syá:ttel>, MED ['throw-up medicine'], see yá:t.

<syát'l'q'els>, MC ['paint (nominal)'], see yét'l'.

<syát'l'q'els te qw'xwéltses>, MC ['nail polish'], (lit. ‘paint for the fingernail’), see yét'l'.

<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.

<seyqwá: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.

<seyqwálhálà>, FIRE /'firepit, fireplace'/, see yéqw.

<seyqwilhál:tel>, FIRE /'tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark)'/, see yéqw.

<seyqwyíqw>, LT ['burnt color'], see yéqw.

<seyesywálelh>, KIN ['ancestors past, all one's ancestors']/, see yewá:l.

<seywá:lelh ~ syewálelh>, KIN ['departed ancestors'], see yewá:l.

<seywá:l ~ syewál>, KIN ['ancestors'], see yewá:l.

<seyw:ə ~ syéw ~ syó:w ~ syú:w>, REL /'fortune-teller, seer, person who can see things in the future, female witch'/, see yéw: ~ yéw.

<seyw:əl ~ syúwél>, SPRD /an Indian dancer's spirit power; spirit power song'/, see yéw: ~ yéw.

<seywí: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 [BE 4/25/78])/, see yéw: ~ yéw.

<syé:xcha ~ syéxtsə>, dnom //s=yé:xchəll/, SOC /'a gift'/, see yé:xch ~ yéxts ~ yé:xcha ~ yéxtsa.

<syé:xw>, LAND ['rockslide (that already happened)'], see yíxw.
<syéw>, SH ['unravelled'], see yíxw.
<syéylh>, HARV ['lots of little sticks of firewood'], see yólí.
<syólém ~ s'ilólém ~ s'ólém>, TIME ['year'], see yélöm.
<syíq>, WETH /'a snow, a snowfall/', see yíq.
<syíts'ém>, df //s=yí·c'əm/, LAND ['sand'], see yíts'ém.
<syíts'emlép>, LAND ['sand bar'], see yíts'ém.
<syíwi:leqw>, REL /'war-whoop, (probably) a sung spell before battle)/, see yéw: ~ yéw.
<syíwi:l > syíwi: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.
<syíyxw>, SH ['be unwrapped'], see yíxw.
<syólétsep>, df //s=yá·ləc or s=yá·l=əp/, 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.
<syúw el ~ syéw:el>, SPRD /an Indian dancer's spirit power; spirit power songl/, see yéw: ~ yéw.
<s'além>, dnom //s=ʔéləm/, [ʔéləm], FSH ['spear, shaft (of spear/harpoon/gaff-hook), gaff-hook pole',
HUNT ['spear, shaft of spear'], (<< 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'além>, //s=ʔéləml/, [ʔéləm], dialects:
Cheh., attested by EL.
<s'aléqs ~ s'éléqs>, dnom //s=ʔél=əl=ʔqs/=l/, MC ['point'], (<< nominalizer>>,), probably root <'al>
pole/ shaft/length?, lx <<eqs> on the nose, on the point, probably << = derivaional, phonology:
voew-reduction, stress-shift, geminate consonant (unusual word finally), syntactic analysis: nominal,
attested by DM (Chill.), example: <s'éléqs: te lháts'tel>, //s=ʔelə̄=ʔqːs-tə tə c'əl=ʔl=ll/, [ʔelə̄qs- tə
c'əl], /'point of a knife/', attested by DM.
<s'aléts> dnom //s=ʔə(l)=ləc=ll/, EB ['bottom of a tree, trunk of a tree'], (<< nominalizer>>), probably root
<'al> pole/ shaft/length?, <<lets> on the bottom), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC
<s'alétsmel>, dnom //s=ʔeləc=ml=ll/, BLDG /foundation of a house, bottom of a tree/, EB ['bottom
of a tree']. (<< nominalizer>>,) (<=mel> part, portion; prob. also =lets on the bottom), syntactic
analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, also <alétsmel>, //ʔeləc=ml=ll/, phonology: free variant.
<s'aléqls>, dnom //s=ʔél=qs=ll/, [ʔéləqs=ll], ANA ['tip or point of one's nose'], LAND [point of land'],
semantic environment ['semantic environments determine which allophone 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=ʔɬxʷ=t(əl?)=əɬ//, PLN /Camp Slough, Camp River/, literally /middle (stream), the center (stream)/, see alxwítsel.

<s'ālhtel>, FOOD ['food'], see ālhtel.

<S'áqwemxwóth'>, PLN ['name of place with clay at the edge of the river at some location'], see qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

<s'ātl'q>, DIR ['the outside'], see ātl'q.

<s'ātl'qmel>, FOOD ['food'], see ālhtel.

<s'áxwem>, FOOD ['food, meal'], see alxwítsel.

<s'áxetxel>, //s=əɬ xʷcl//=, 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 ālhtel.

<s'émqsel>, stvi //s=əɬ xʷcl//=, LANG ['nasal-sounding'], posr <em> 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'i'pek>, EZ ['Skunk (name in story)'], see sth'épeq under path' and th'ep.

<s'ep'ós>, dnom //s=ʔəc=ɬm//=, SPRD /people without paint on face (non-dancers)/, see áp' ~ áp'.

<s'áts'-ets'ets>, chrs //s=ʔəc=Cəc//=, [sʔicʔic (normal speed), sʔəcʔəc (hyper-slow speed)], LANG /'stuttering, to stutter'/, (<es> static), 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'áts'-ets swíyeqe>, //s=ʔəc=ɬm//=, /'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:wteses>, 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=ʔəc=ɬm//=, 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 /sʔɬm//= chest (animal or human thorax), JH /sʔɬm//=, HT <se'lis> (macron over e); example: <th'exwól tel s'í:les>, //e'əxʷ=ɬt t-əɬ xʷ=ʔəc=ɬm//=, /'wash my chest'/, attested by AC, <ñélh tel s'í:les>, //xʷ ɬ t-əɬ xʷ=ʔəc=ɬm//=, /'I have heartburn'/, literally /'I hurt in my chest.'/, attested by MH (Deming), <ñélh tel s'í:les lhíl kw'ə:y>,
s'ó:lmexw
s'ókw'ches
s'ókw'(e)stexw
S'í'pek ~ S'épek ~ Í'pek
s'iyláxel
s'íxw
s'ímex
s'i'omó:met
s'i'á:ytses
s'íteyí:les
s'í:lwelh
s'ólh
s'ólh
s'oltexwím
s'í:ltexwím
s'í:wes
s'í:lwelh
s'í:lyáxel
s'í:(a)yteses
s'í'hó
s'í:ltexwím
s'í:ltexwáwtxw ~ iltexwáwtxw
s'íltexwím
s'íltexwíw
s'í:lyáxel
s'í:lyáxel
s'í:lyáxel
s'í:lyáxel
s'í:lyáxel
s'í:lyáxel
s'í:lyáxel
<s'ú:lhqw'>, DESC ['be ragged'], see lhéqw'.

<s'ú:dm'>, ECON ['an order (promise of goods/services)'], see ò:m.

<S'omél:a>, df <s(=)x =/?amél-<x// or <s(=)x =/?am=ól<//, SOCT /'Thompson Indian, Thompson person'/, see omél:a>, bound stem /?'amél-<x// or /?'am=ól<//, root or stem meaning unknown unless <s'ú:em>, ds /?'á=(<x)m<//, ECON /'to order (food, material, etc.)/ or <s'ú:dm> an order (promise of goods/services), probably themselves from root <s'ú:em> call plus <s'ú:em> intransitivizer, or root meaning unknown unless from <s'ú:am (?)/>, free root //?'á-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:ló people, speakers of Upriver Halkomelem, possibly <s'ú:él:a> on the side of the head, around the ear/cheek, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BHTTC.

<s'ú:met>, //s=?a[=́]məll/, 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'ú:ómó:qwes>, df <s(=)x =/?ámá-q(<=)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:ló 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(=)x nominalizer, possibly <s(=)x> 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'=/?ámáq'= (=)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 /samáq'=əs/ toadstool.

<s'ú:pels>, NUM /'ten o'clock, (tenth hour)/, see ò:pel.

<s'ú:q>, dnom //s=?á=q<//, ANA /'dung, excrement, feces'/, see óq>, possible bound root or stem //?'á(=)q<// dung, the word is cognate with Squamish /'s-?á=q<// dung and /?'á?á=q<// defecate W73:77,87, K69:94, probably with lexical suffix /=q// bottom, behind, trunk, compare with root <s'ú:em> to have a bowel movement, to defecate, to shit

<s'ú:qw>, df //s=?á=q<//, ANA ['after-birth'], see ò:qw, bound root //?'á=q<//, root meaning possibly pullout, unplug

<s'ú:qwelets>, //s=?á=q<'=əl=əc<//, also /'back (of person, horse, other animal, etc.)/, see more common variant <s'ú:qwelets>, df //?'á?q<'=əl=əc or '?'á=q<'=əl=əc<//, ANA /'back of the body, the whole back'/

<s'ú:qw'>, 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 <s'ót'> stretch, comment: said to mean long breath by Hill-Tout 1904:361 but appears to mean instead something just stretched

<s'ót'eqw>, FOOD /'baked potato'/, (lit. something baked), see ótheqw

<s'ótheqw>, stvi //s=?á=əq<//, FOOD /'baked (in ashes), baked (in a stove)/, (<s(=)x=) stative), see ótheqw
<s'ó:thes ~ s'óthes>, dnom //s=ʔá=əs ~ s=ʔá=əs//, ANA ['face'], ( <s=> nominalizer), possibly root <só:th> edge, surface possibly root from <só:th> edge, lx <s=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 (3/172), many others, other sources: ES and JH /sʔá=əs/ face, H-T <tsÉátsus> (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: <li te s'óthes>, //li te s=ʔá=əs-s//, /'on his face/, phonology: consonant merger, attested by AC, <kwímel ta' s'ótheses>, //kʷim=əl t-əl s=ʔá=əs//, /Your face is red./, attested by Elders Group (3/172), <luh qwáyel te s'óthes ye=á:mls kwes melqí:wsen>. //łe=ur t'-əy=əl te s=ʔá=əs s yəwê-l=məl s kʷ-s-əs melqí=ws=əml/, /'Her face is turning green before she faints./, attested by AC, see under possible root <só:th ~ óth>, probably bound root //ʔá-əl/, meaning uncertain root meaning unknown unless edge, surface


<s'ó:th>, strs //s=ʔɛ[=Aá]=wê//, ABFC ['be in a hurry'], see áwth.

<s'óxwe>, df //s=ʔáx(=)=ə/], EZ /'clam, butter clam, fresh-water clam, fresh-water mussel', see óxwe, possible root //ʔáx=ə/, meaning unknown

<S'óyewòt>, df //s=ʔáy=əwât or s=ʔáyəw=əwát/, 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 Òyewòt>, df //ʔáyəw=ət or əywəwât/, PLN /'another small 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 ý

<s'ó:ytheqwelhp>, dnom //s=ʔɛ)y=á-[=M2]=ɛ=əq"=əqı\//, EB /'wild red raspberry plant, domestic red raspberry plant', see eyóth under ý

<s'ó'>, dnom //s=ʔá\//, ABFC /'dung, feces, shit', see ó', free root //ʔá\/, ABFC /'have a bowel movement, defecate, to shit', see ó' defecate

<s'o(')elxw"?, df //s=ʔá(?)əl=ɛ-l-əx"?//, WV ['twined weave'], see o(')el, possible stem //ʔá(?)əl\//, meaning uncertain

<s'ó:leqw">, df //s=ʔó-1əq" or s=ʔa=Áö=ɛ-l=əq" or s=ʔa[=Aö=]əl=əq"\//, ABDF [/'be suffering pain'], see òleqw"
<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/ (<<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 /x/ <<xw>> 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 //shékəs//, 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 /shékərz/ Shakers.

<shíka leplít>, //šêkə leplít//, REL /'Shaker minister'/, attested by AH, also see leplít.

<sht ~ sh:t>, free root //št//, EFAM ['shh'], semantic environment ['said to quiet kids, etc.'], syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80).

<shúkwe ~ súkwe ~ súkwa>, free root //šúkə ~ súkə ~ šúkə#, 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 /šúkə/ sugar itself from French <sucre> sugar Johnson 1978:428, example: <li welí kw súkwa?>, //lí-ə wə-lí kʷ súkə//, /'Is there any sugar?'/, attested by EB (2/2/76).

<shúkwet ~ súkwet>, pcs //šúkə=T//, FOOD ['sugar it'], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/8/78).

<shúkwe'ålə>, ds //šúkə=7lə//=, FOOD ['sugar bowl'], HHG, lx <='ålə =-'ålə ~ =hálə> container of, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (at Fort Langley museum 3/9/78).

<Shuxxwáp>, free root //šuxxʷ̓èp//, SOCT ['Shuswap people'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (1/8/62 or July 64 or 12/4/64), also <Shuxxwop>, //šúšxʷ̓ep//=, attested by BHTTC, Salish cognate: Shuswap /šəxʷ̓èp-məx ~ səxʷ̓èp-məx/ Shuswap Indian(s) Kuipers 1974:187.

<shwx=>, da //sxʷ= or s=xʷ=//=, [šxʷ=], CJ /'nominalizer, something for, someone for, something that'/, <s(h)>= nominalizer, <xw>= towards, (semological comment: almost always used with continueative stems, thus the translation something for [doing X] in contrast to the translation for sx= used mostly with non-continueative 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 <shw> 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>.

<Sháw:ya>, //sxʷ̓y̓̓=//, less correct variant of <Sháw:ya>, dnom //sxʷ=ṣ̌è[ə]=y̓̓//=, PLN /'village at outlet of old Chilliwack River on Fraser River, now known as Skway reserve (Chilliwack Indian
654  Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

Reserve #5'[, literally /'place to make canoes', see hà:y make a canoe

<shxwá:ye>, stv //s=x*'=yè//, DIR /'be in the middle, be in the center', see xwá:ye.

<shxwá:ytse>, dnom //s=x*'=yè=cəs//, ANA /'second finger, middle finger', literally /'something to be in the middle on the hand', see xwá:ye.

<Shxchí:yò:m>, //s=x*'=čí:ye=əm//, literally /'place to pick strawberries', attested by SP, variant of Xwchí:yò:m, dnom //x*'=čí:ye=ənk//, 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'áletstel>, dnom //c*'=l=əc=təl ~ s=c*'=l=əc=təl ~ sx*'=c*'=l=əc=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 chá: ~ tsá: on top of.

<shxwch'a:yxwels>, dnom //sx*'=c'i[=A=]yx*=əs//, 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*'=C,eC,=c*'=əs//, sas, cts, HHG ['shelf'], literally /'something for putting on top of in a structured activity', see chá: ~ tsá: on top of.

<shxwehóméllhelh>, df //s=x*'=q'ohè=əmél=tət or s=x*'=əh=əmél=tət//, ANA ['adam's apple'], literally perhaps /'something that goes through a tunnel/hole part of in the windpipe/throat', see xwhehó.

<shxwékw'íllhelh sq'éytes>, cpds //s=x*'=ek*'=tət s=q'í=təs// (sic for <shxwékw'íllhelh sqéytes>, cpds //s=x*'=ek*'=tət s=q'í=təs//), CLO /'kerchief', lit. /'dragged on the throat headband', <s(=)w> nominalizer, <shxwékw>' drag, <élhelh ~ lhelh ~ poss. =élhelh> in the windpipe, throat, <s(=)w> nominalizer, <qí> tied, <es> on the face, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<shxwélchep>, df //s=x*'=álcəpl//, FIRE /'home-made lantern (using candle in a can with a hole in it, etc.), jack-o-lantern', LT, HHG, see xwélchep.

<shxwélem ~ shxwélen>, dnom //sx*=hâ=ĩm ~ sx*=hâ=ĩ[=A=]=m//, TVMO /'wandering, where someone goes', see lám go, under la.

<shxweli> life spirit, soul), see élhel dream, vision, also xwél.

<shxwéltemelh>, //s=x*'=əiləm=ət//, /'in the white man's way, according to the ways of the white man', see xwéltemel white man.

<shxwéltemelh méxts'el>, cpds //s=x*'=əilmət=ət máx'=c'==ət//, EZ ['common bedbug'], ['Cimex lectularius'], ABDF, literally /'Whiteman style/kind of louse', see <méxts'el>, possibly root //máx'c'=ət or më(=A=)x'(=c'=)ət//, [máx'c'k], EZ /'human louse: head louse, (secondarily) body louse, and possibly crab louse, (unclear if animal lice are included)/.

<shxwéltemelh sqwéth'>, df //s=x*'=əilmət=ət s=q'ohè'=e//, EZ (probably) [('ring-necked) pheasant'], see qwéth'

<shxwelméxwélm skw'õlmezwélm>, EB ['trailing blackberry vine'], ['Rubus ursinus'], literally /'Indian kind of blackberry', see xwélméxw, skw'õlmezwélm (under kw'õ:l ~ qw'õ:l).

<shxwélókw'>, str //s=x*'=əl=]=A=]k*//, SH /'(be) wrapped', see xwélókw'.

<shxwélwels>, df //s=x*'=əlw(=)əs//, sas, HHG ['container'], see xwélwels.

<shxwémá>, stvi //s=x*'=mè//=, MC ['it's open'], see <má ~ má'>, free root //mè ~ mè'=//=, MC ['come
off)

**<shxwémsel ~ shxwémetsel>, df //s=xʷám=əčəl//, EZ 'fisher, an animal close to a mink, animal like an otter', ['Martes pennanti pennanti'], also EZ ['wolverine'], ['Gulo luscus luscus'], see xwémetsel ~ xwémetsel.**

**<shxwemám>, stvi //s=xʷə=mé=m/l/, DESC ['be empty'], see <má ~ má'->, free root //mé ~ méʔ=ll/, MC ['come off'].**

**<shxwéma'ám>, dnom //s=xʷə=́mɛʔ=ə=[Aɛ]=m/l/, strs, HHG 'an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener', see <má ~ má'->, free root //mɛ ~ mɛʔ=ll/, MC ['come off'].**

**<shxwema'ámel>, dnom //s=xʷə=mɛʔ=ɛməll/, HHG ['empty container (like bottles esp. if there's lots)'], see <má ~ má'->, free root //mɛ ~ mɛʔ=ll/, MC ['come off'].**

**<shxwémeqel>, dnom //s=xʷə=́mɤ=qəll/, HHG 'an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener', see <má ~ má'->, free root //mɛ ~ mɛʔ=ll/, MC ['come off'].**

**<shxwéméqəłys>, sas //s=xʷə=́mɛʔ=qə(l)=í=ls=ll/, HHG 'an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener', see <má ~ má'->, free root //mɛ ~ mɛʔ=ll/, MC ['come off'].**

**<shxwémlexw>, stvi //s=xʷám=l-əxʷ=ll/, SOC ['did s-o a favor'], see xwémlexw.**

**<shxwemlí:lekw>, pln //s=xʷəmlı|=Aɛ|=l=e|=kʷ=ll/, KIN 'uncles (all of them), aunts (all of them)', see xwemlí:kw.**

**<shxwemlí:kw>, df //s=xʷəmlí-kʷ=ll/, KIN 'parent's cousin, parent's sibling, uncle, aunt l/, see xwemlí:kw.**

**<shxwemthiyá:l̓h>, //s=xʷəm̕e̓l̓i=́=q̕ll/, 'l/deceased uncle or aunt or grandparent or someone responsible for you directly or indirectly', see xwemthiy.**

**<shxwemxwemthiyá:l̓h>, //s=C₁ɑC₁=xʷəm̕e̓l̓i=́=q̕ll/, 'l/deceased uncles or aunts or grandparents responsible for someone'.**

**<shxwep̔életstel ~ shxwp̔életstel>, ds //s=(=)xʷ=á(ə)p̔=ələc=teəl̓ or s(=)xʷ=*̃e p̔=ələc=teəll̓/, [s̓xʷ̃op̔=əl̓ıc̓teəl̓ ~ s̓xʷp̔=əl̓ıc̓teəl̓], HHG ['toilet paper'], PE, literally 'device/thing to wipe on the rump/bottom', see áph̓ ~ áp̓ wipe.**

**<shxweqw̓e̓l̓éqstel>, //s=xʷə*l̓e̓q=əl̓eos=teəll̓/, 'nose-ring', see xwókw̓ ~ xwekw̓ó drag.**

**<shxwéth tel or shxwwéth tel>, dnom //s=xʷ=we̓=á=A̱̪=]=e̓=teəll̓/, 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(ə)x̣e̓t̓el̓'qel̓á:l̓>, //s=xʷ=á=q̕el̓=e̓=l̓=ls=ll/, 'l/pillow case, container for pillow, pillow', literally 'l/container for rolled thing under head', see xwét̓l̓, probably rolled.**

**<shxwewá(:)y>, df //s=xʷ=we̓=á(ə)y̓=ll/, KIN ['parent'], see wá(:)y.**

**<shxwéwe>, df //s=xʷ=*̃e w̓=ə or s=xʷəw̓=ə or s=xʷ=*̃e w̓=C₁ə or s=xʷ=*̃e w̓=ə/l/, EZ ['cougar'], ['Felis concolor oregonensis'], see wéwe.**

**<Shxwewéwe>, dnom //s=xʷ=*̃e w̓=ə or s=xʷ=*̃e w̓=C₁ə/l/, PLN ['next slough entering Harrison River above Xemó:leqw'], see wéwe.**

**<shxwewi>, strs //s=C₁ə=xʷf=y=ll/, ABFC ['be awake'], see xwiy ~ xʷí.**

**<shxwewo:s>, df //s=xʷ=*̃a(ə)s or sxw=xw̓=á=A=]=s=ll/, EZ ['thunderbird'], WETH ['thunder'], see xwewo:s, itself perhaps from xwís- as in xwísət shake s-th.**

**<shxweyó:yes or better shxwyó:yes>, ds //s=xʷ=ý=á=−C₁ə=]=y̓=s=ll/, TOOL ['tool'], literally 'something for really working', see yó:ys.**
shxwíyós

shxwíyq'el

shxwíxwóxwí

shxwítel

shxwíyálá

shxwiyq'el

shxwíyixwiy

shxwkwál

sh(x)kw'ekw'i

shxwlám

shxwlámá:lá

shxwlemóthétále
<shxwótkw>, ds //sx* = lîl//, DIR /'where its at, where it's from l', see lî ~ li at, in, be at, be.

<shxwístexw>, caus //sx* = lî = sT- ãx* //, EFAM ['care about s-o/s-th'], see lî ~ li at, in, be at, be in or perhaps from <shxwelî> life, soul, see under <éliyâ> dream.

<shxwósâlâ>, dnom //s(=)x* = lás = ëlîl//, HHG ['grease bowl'], see lôs ~ lôs be fat.

<shxwlîlhets'els>, dnom //sx* = ãî | = c* = ãlîs//, HARV ['saw'], see lhîts' ~ lhî:ts' cut.

<shxwlîhâts'es>, ds //sx* = ãîc* = ãs//, FSH ['wind-dried opened and scored salmon'], see lhîts' ~ lhî:ts' cut.

<shxwlîhâts'tses>, dnom //sx* = ãî | = Aâ = | c* = ãs//, [sx* = ãc* 'cîs], ABDF ['a cut on the hand'], see lhîts' ~ lhî:ts' cut.

<shxwmâlahâ:lá>, //sx* = më’lî = hë’lî // , /'fishing basket, bait basket'/, literally /'nominal + bait + container for'/, see má:la ~ má:le bait.

<shxwmânth'elqel>, dmn //s=x* =më | e = lÔ | qôll//, EFAM ['a little liar'], see máth'el.

<shxwmâth'elqel>, //sx* = më = më’lî | qôll//, /'liar'/, see máth'el.

<shxwmelmâlq>, chr s(=)x* = Cí | ãC | = më | = Aâ | = lq or s(=)x* = më | = Cí | ãC | = Aâ | = lq//, strs, EFAM ['forgetful'], see <mîlq>, bound stem //më | lq// forget, under root <mål ~ mél>, bound root //mål ~ mîl be mixed up//.

<shxwmól>, stvi //sx* = (mål | o) or s=x* = më | Aá ( =) | ãl//, SOC ['to beg'], see <mó: | l> or <sxwma>, bound root //mål// root meaning unknown or //x*mël// open.

<shxwmómel>, cts //sx* = (må | é) | l | O | é | l//, SO ['begging'], see <mô: | l> or <sxwma>, bound root //mål// root meaning unknown or //x*mël// open.

<shxwmôt'esel>, dnom //s(=)x* = måt’ = ãs = ãl//, LAND ['pointer to show direction (like in a trail) (could be an arrow or stick or mark in the ground')] , see <môt'ès>, df //måt’ = ãsl//, ABFC /'point at, aim'/

<shxwóxwekw'>, strs //sx* = â | = lô | /, ABDF ['numb (can also be used joking of a drunk')] , see sxwókw' numb.

<shxwótkw>, strs //sx* = Aâ | = t | ( =) | k* //, SH /'be dug out, be hollowed out'/, see sxwótkw ~ sxwótw.

<shxwótkwelew>, stvi //sx* = å | = lô | = wâ | or s=x* = Aâ | = t | = k* = ãwël//, SH ['hollow (of tree or log)'], see sxwótkw ~ sxwótw.

<shxwóqwelwetem>, //sx* = åtq* = wîlë | ãm//, /'washboard'/, see sxwóqwem rumble.

<shxwoweth'ilep or shxwuweth'ilep>, dnom //sx* = wë | = Aâ | ã = lô //, TOOL /'shovel'/, LAND, literally /'something for prying earth'/, see wâth'.

<shxwóxw>, df //sx* = âx* //, EB /'rabbit, (varying hare, perhaps now also the introduced eastern cottontail)'/, ['Lepus americanus cascadenis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now perhaps Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi'], see sxwóxw.

<shxwóxwel>, incs //sx* = Aâ | ã = lÔ//, ABFC /'to lift, raise', literally /'go get to be lightweight'/, see sxwá.

<shxwóxwelstexw>, caus //sx* = Aâ | ã = lô | = sT- ãx* //, 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 sxwá.

<shxwóxwth'>, strs //sx* = Aâ | ã = lÔ//, EFAM /'be crazy, be insane', literally /'be teetered/rocked'/,
<shxwóqel - shxwóqel ~ shxwóqel>, df //s=x*ów=qəl ~ s=x*ów=qəl or
s=x*[=F]=[l]=A~]w=qəll], EZ /'whistling swan, probably also trumpeter swan', ['Olor columbianus, probably also Olor buccinator'], literally perhaps /something that's whistling in the throat', see
xwóqel ~ xwóqel ~ xwóqel.

<shxwóqw’ó:lh>, df //s=x*ě=qw’=[ó=]ll], EZ ['August run spring salmon that go up Silver Creek (near Hope)'], ['August Silver Creek run of Oncorhynus tshawytscha'], lit. something that's drifting back downriver (like spawned-out salmon), see xwóqw’ó:lh.

<shxwpélmalà>, //s(=)x*=[pél]=éel=éll], /'root cellar, root house (covered with earth, separate from house, kept potatoes, apples, carrots, etc).', see main variant <spepíátxw> under root <pél> (~<pí:l > by now) planted, get buried and variant <spélmalà> root house under root <pél> also.

<shxwpípewels>, dnom //s(=)x*=[pí]=C=]w=élsll], WATR ['freezer'], see <pí> //pí-wl] freeze.

<Shxwpópèlem>, df //s(=)x*=[páp]=éem=]ll], PLN /'slough on west side of Harrison River, the first slough upriver from Q’iq’ewetó:íthel and first slough below Xemó:leqw’l], see pópèlem.

<shxwpópexwels̓a:ls ~ spópéxwelas̓a:ls>, //Tait dial.sx*=[pá]=C=]x*=e1sl=ls ~ Chwk. dialect
s=pá[C=]x*[=1sl=ls, /'spray-gun (for plants)/ (compare <póxw=et> blow spray on patient (done by Indian doctor)), see <póxw>, bound root //páx* // blow spray.

<shxwp’áp’eth’>, dnom //s(=)x*=[p’]=C=]€=]jéll], WV ['sewing machine'], see p’áth’ sew.

<shxwp’áletstel ~ shxwpéletstel ~ s>, df //s(=)x*=[p’á]=éél=]ll] or s(=)x*=[=T=p’=éél=]ll], [s(x*[=p’á]lc[=]l ~ s(x*[=p’á]lc[=]l], HHG ['toilet paper'], PE, literally /'device/thing to wipe on the rump/bottom/], see áp’ ~ áp’ wipe.

<shxwqáqelets’>, dnom //s(=)x*=[q]=C=]e]=]€=]ll], WV /'spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner, a spinning machine', literally /'for spinning wool', see qálets’ spin wool or twine


<shxwqóm:>, dnom //s(=)x*=[qá]=éml], BSK ['water basket'], see qó:.

<Shxwqóm:>, dnom //s(=)x*=[qá]=éml], PLN ['Lake of the Woods'], see qó:.

<shxwq’éyq’esetxel ~ shxwq’éyq’esetxel>, WV /'net shuttle, mesh-measure (usually part of the shuttle)/, see q’ey ~ q’i wound around, tied, knotted.


<sh(xw)qwqós:ls>, dnom //s(x*=[qwá]=élsll], FOOD ['something to boil in'], see qwó:ls.

<shxwqwé:thels’>, df //s(x*=[q’á]=á=]c]=éll], 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, Stól:ó 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 <xwqw> be uncovered,
exposed?? (see Squamish possible cognate), lx  <+ô:th(els)> on the knee, ( <+els> structured activity
continemative), 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"iʔ-q"/ be uncovered, exposed
as in /x"iʔ-q"-ánʔ/ uncover, expose (tr.) K67:349, 350, also see xwqwólthels.

<shxwtaľá:lá>, ds //sx"=təl=ʔiʔɬ/ll, ECON /'wallet, purse/', see tâ:le ~ tâle
<shxwtaľi:ml>, //sx"=təl=ml/, /'telephone/', see tâ:m holler, yell,
<shxwteľi>, dnom //sx"=təl=ɬî/ll, DIR [/'where s-o came from'], see tel=.
<shxwteľı̑htes>, ds //sx"=təl=ɬəs//ll, TOOL /'hammer, stone hand hammer, sledge hammer/', see
télches.
<Shxwaťepsem>, ds //sx"=t(=)əpsəm//ll, 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 tépsem.
<shxwaťelqêyəls>, dnom //sx"=tə[=]ɬx"=əq(ə)=ɬ=ɪ=-ɬ(ə)s//ll, [ɛkɬx"=ɬqêyəls], WV ['a carder (for
carding wool)'], see tex, perhaps insert comb between.
<shxwťı̑tós or shxwtı̑tytós>, df //s(=)x"=C,ɬ=ɪ=əs=ɬs//ll, DIR [/'the only safe place to cross a river'], see
tytós or títós.
<shxwťálh>, dnom //sx"=t=ɬɬt//ll, CSTR [/'bridge'], see tālh.
<shxwťám:etsel>, df //sx"=t=ɬɬm=ɬəcɬ or sx"=t=ɬ [=ɬɛ=ɬ)m=ɬəcɬ//ll, EB [/'young (red) cedar'], see t'am:.
<shxwťát'ekwels>, dnom //sx"=t=ɬ[C,ɬ=ɬ]k"=ɬəs//ll, CAN /'a ferry (canoe, boat, ferryboat)'), see
tákwel.
<shxwťélémels>, dnom //sx"=təɬəm=ɬəs//ll, sas, MC [/'glue'], literally /'something for sticking as a
structured activity/', see t'elém.
<shxwťet'emélep>, dnom //sx"=C,ɬ=ɬt=ɬɬp//ll, TOOL [/'hoe'], HARV, literally /'something for
chopping the ground/', see t'élém.
<shxwťólheštel>, dnom //sx"=st=ɬ[Aá]-ɬs=ɬəɬ/ll, BLDG [/'beam'], literally /'device for stretching across
on the face (of a building)l, see t'élém.
<shxwťót'ep'els>, dnom //s(=)x"=tə[=]ɬ[C,ɬ=ɬ]=p"=ɬs//ll, TOOL [/'a pick'], see t'óp'.
<shxwtháyelets>, ds //sx"=ɛi[=ɬɛ=ɬ]=y=ɬəcɬ//ll, CAN [/'rudder'], literally /'something for steering a canoe/',
see tháyelets.
<shxwthéletstel>, df //sx"=ɛɛ₁=ɬ=ɬɬ=ɬɬ/ll, HHG [/'cushion'], see thél.
<shxwthi:lestel>, df //sx"=ɛɛ₁=ɬ=ɬs=ɬɬ/ll, CLO [/'fancy lining'], lit. "something for cover/pad under on
the chest", see thél.
<shxwthó:yeletsep>, ds //sx"=ɛi[=ɬɛ=ɬ=ɬ]=y=ɬəcɬp or sx"=ɛi[=ɬɛ=ɬɛ=ɬ]=y=ɬɬp//ll, FIRE [/'fire poker'],
literally /'something for fixing/straightening up fire/', see thiy.
<shxwthóyeqwels>, dnom //sx"=ɛi[=ɬɛ=ɬ]=y=q(ɛ)=ɬs//ll, HARV [/'digging stick'], LAND, literally
/'something for digging, something for fixing/making a hole as structured activity/', see thiy.
<shxwthó:yeqw>, cpds //sx"=ɛi[=ɬɛ=ɬ=ɬ]=y=q(ɛ) or sx"=ɛi[=ɬɛ=ɬɛ=ɬ]=y=q(ɛ)//ll, LAND /'hole in the
ground, trench (if discussing length)l, see thiy.
<shxwthá:llhtel>, df //sx"=ɛɛ₁=ɬɬ=ɬ or s=x"=ɛɛ₁=ɬɬ=ɬ or sx"=wáɛ[=M1=]=ɬɬ=ɬ/ll, 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'ämqels>, /s=xʷ'è'è=ḷ|=M2=ʃ|=q=ɬ=ʃ/, /scissors\', see xwáth' teeter

<shxwth'ämqels qw'xwéltses qw'xwélches>, cpds /s=xʷ'è'è=ḷ|=ɬ=ʃ=|=q=ɬ=ʃ, PE 'fingernail clippers\', lit. 'scissors for the fingernails', see xwáth' teeter, rock, & qw'íxw dark brown.

<shxwth'éxwelwetem>, /sxʷ=è'èxʷ=ɬ=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ/, /washtub, washing machine\', see th'éxw or th'óxw wash

<shxwth'axwewí:ls (or shxwth'axwewí:ls)>, /sxʷ=è'èxʷ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=, /sink, dishpan\', see th'éxw or th'óxw wash

<shxwtl'ép>, ds /s=xʷ=è'èp\', DIR 'be deep, be very deep, be deep water\', see tl'ép.

<shxwtl'ëxlep>, /sxʷ=è'èxʷ=ɬ=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ\', a plow\' (compare root <tl'ëx rip or break apart)

<shxwtl'ô:s>, df /s=xʷ=è'è=s or s=xʷ=è'è=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ\', SD [(be) loud\'], see tl'ô:s.

<Shxwuwélem>, /sxʷ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ɬ=ʃ=|=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=, see main entry <Shxwewéwe>.

<shxwúxwe>, stvi /s=xʷ*i=|=ɬ=ʃ=|=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=, EFAM 'be ambitious, (be) willing\', see xwúxwe.

<shxwálll>, pln /sxʷ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ\', KIN 'parents, relations (ancestors?)\', see wáll.

<shxwéth'tel or shxwéth'tel>, dnom /sxʷ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=, MC 'a latch, Indian lock\', BLDG, ASM ['a latch fastened in the middle or on one end, or loose which slides through\']. see wáth'.

<shxwóweth'ílep or shxwóweth'ílep>, dnom /sxʷ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=, TOOL ['shovel\', LAND, literally 'something for prying earth\', see wáth'.

<shxwxóxekw'em>, dnom /sxʷ=ʃ=xʷ|=ɬ=ʃ=|=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=, BLDG ['bathtub\', literally 'something for bathing oneself\', see xókw' ~ xókw'.

<shxwyáxq'els ~ shxwyáxq'els>, dnom /sxʷ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=, HUNT ['pouch (like for gunpowder)\', PE, see yáxq' ~ iyáxq'.

<shxwyéthtel ~ shxwyéthtel>, rsls /sxʷ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=, dnom, FIRE 'ashes (cinder-like), cinders (heavy and dirty), embers\', see yálh.

<shxwyémltel ~ shxwyémltel>, df /sxʷ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=, CLO 'belt, (necklace?? [DM])\', literally perhaps /device that stretches around the middle\', see yél ~ yém.

<shxwyó:yes ~ shxwyó:yes>, ds /sxʷ=ʃ=xʷ|=|=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=, TOOL ['tool\', literally 'something for really working\', see yó:ys.

<shxw'álex>, dnom /sxʷ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=, HUMC, KIN 'sister-in-law, husband's sister, brother's wife, wife's sister; see ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=, see yálx sibling, brother, sister

<shxw'allhelh>, dnom /sxʷ=ʃ=xʷ|=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=|=ʃ=l=ɬ=ʃ=, ANA ['front of the neck\', (sxw= nominalizer), probably root <'áł pole/shaft/length, lx <llhelh or poss. <llhelh>) on the throat, on the front of the neck, syntactic analysis: nominal.
shxw'áp'ewíls: dnom /s=x*=ʔèp'=əwí-1s//, HHG ['dish towel'], see ʔèp' ~ ʔp' wipe

shxw'á:tq: dnom /l=x*=ʔq'=ʔlq'=ʔlq//, ANA ['foreskin']. prob. <shxw>= nominalizer, perhaps same root as in <áq'elh>, us /l=x*=ʔè/=ʔèl/=ʔèl/1, ABDF ['choke on bone or s-th solid'], with attested <=:=>

shxw'áthelets, /sx*=ʔè=ə=ləc=1l, /'bottom of anything', see áthelets.

shxw'áthtel, dnom /s=x*=ʔè=ə=[M1]=ʔl=əc=1l, WETH ['cloud'], literally probably /something for going
dark or something to become getting dark/, see thát.t.

shxw'átl'q, ds /s=x*=ʔè=ʔl=əc=1lq/, DIR ['the outside'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, also

shxw'átl'q, see s'átl'q under átl'q.

shxw'awkw'ála, dnom /sx*=ʔèwk'=ʔl=11, HHG ['clothes basket'], CLO, BSK, see á:wkw'.

shxw'áwk'emálá, /sx*=ʔèwk'=əm=ʔl=11, HHG ['suitcase'], also <shxw'á:wkw'emálá ~

shxw'á:wkw'ála>, /sx*=ʔè-wk'=əm=ʔl ~ sx*=ʔè-wk'=ʔl=11/, HHG /clothes container, suitcase,
clothes case', see á:wkw'.

shxw'áxeth, dnom /sx*=ʔèx=əc=1l, HHG ['bed'], literally /what one lies down on/, see áxeth.

shxw'el'álex, pln /sx*=C,C,C=ʔèx=əc=1l, HUMC, KIN ['sisters-in-law'], see álex sibling, brother,
sister.

shxw'émet//s=(x)=ʔa=[A=]=m=ət=1l/, also /something to sit down on/, attested by DM (12/4/64), see

shxw'émet, probably root //ʔemët from ʔamët// sit.

shxw'ételets, /sx*=ʔè=ʔl=ə=1c=1l, [sx*ʔì:t1c1c], LAND ['base of mountain or something high'],

EB ['base of a tree'], see áthelets.

shxw'éy, dnom /sx*=ʔèy=əc=1l/, VALJ ['what s-o/s-th is good for'], see éy ~ éy: good

shxw'éyelh, stvi /l=x*=ʔèy=əc=1l/, ABFC /be in clear voice, be in good voice, be in good health,
healthy/, see ʔèy ~ éy: good

shxw'éyelh, /sx*=ʔèy=əc=1l, variant of <shxw'éyelh ~ xwe'éyelh ~ xwe'èyelh>, ds

/shxw'ílámálá ~ shxw'ílámálá>, dnom /l=x*=ʔìlëm=əl=əc=1l=壤=ʔìlëm=əc=1l, ANA /shoulder
(epecially the top), shoulder (someone's, possessed)?, HARV ['yoke'], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic
analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC, IHTTC, also <shxw'í:lá:madálá>, attested by DM (12/4/64),
Elders Group 7/27/75, see ílám.

shxw'ílamówelh, /sx=x*=ʔìlëm=əw=əc=1l/, PLN /rocky place across from and just above Emory
Creek, on east/CN side of Fraser River//, see ílám.

shxw'íláxel, /sx=x*=ʔì=ɛ=əc or s=x*=ʔì=ɛ=əc or s=x*=ʔì=ɛ=əc=1l, ANA ['ampit'], (<s=>
nominalizer), lx <xw> (meaning unclear), lx <=(e)láxel> on the arm, root <i or ì or íl>áxel, syntactic
analysis: nominal, see íláxel.

shxw'íle ~ shxw'ile, /sx=x*=ʔì=əc or s=x*=ʔì=əc=1l, ANA /cheek, cheek-bone/, (<s=>
nominalizer), lx <xw> (meaning unclear, toward the face?), lx <=ile> on the side of the head, on the
cheek, root <i or ' (empty root for lexical suffixes, place-holder root), syntactic analysis: nominal,
attested by Elders Group, IHTTC.
<shxw'elile>, pln //s=x=C,eC2=R3=il//, ANA ['both cheeks'], (<R3=) plural, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<shxw'imex>, dnom //s=x=ím=e\x or sx=ím=e\//, TVMO /'what one walks on (trail, board sidewalk, cement sidewalk, etc.)/, MC, ACL /'board sidewalk, cement sidewalk'/, see.

<shxw'íqw'els>, sas //s=x=íq"=els//, SCH ['eraser (for pencil or blackboard)'], see íqw' rub.

<shxwíqw'estel>, dnom //s=x=íq"=e\=ell//, HHG ['face-cloth'], see íqw' rub.

<shxwiqw'ewil\s>, dnom //s=x=íqw"=ewil//, HHG ['dish towel'], see íqw' rub.

<shxw'Tá\lh>, stvi //s=x=éy=ê\//, LANG /soft voice, have a soft voice/, see éy ~ éy: good.

<shxw'y'éyel\h>, stvi //s=x=C,eC2=éy=ê\//, LANG ['be in clear voice'], see éy ~ éy: good.


<skwekwélím 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)=á\=m\é//, HHG /'sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one's sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katzie)]\//, see <óm\é>, probably root //?ám\é from ?ám\é\//.

<shxw'ómó:qwes>, //s=x=ámq"=es\//, ['bracket fungus'], see <shxw'ómó:qwes> //s=ámq"=es\//, EB ['bracket fungus'], since it is a variant of the latter more common form, under possible root or stem <óm\ó:qw\>.

<shxw'óp'estel>, dnom //s=(x)=á\=p\=e\//, HHG ['large towel'], literally /device/thing to wipe on the face/, see á:p~ áp wipe.

<shxw'óthestes ~ shxw'óthestes>, js //s=(x)=á\=es=es\//, ANA ['palm (of the hand)'], literally /'on the hand, hand of the hand', (<shxw=> nominalizer), lx <=fes\> on the hand, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, see <s'ó:thes ~ s'óthes>, dnom //s=á\=e=es ~ s=á\=e=es\//, ANA ['face'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <óth> edge, surface possibly root from <=óth> edge?, see under <óth> ~ óth?, probably bound root //?á\=c\//, meaning uncertain unless edge, surface

<shxw'óthesxel ~ shxw'óthesxel>, js //s=(x)=á\=es=x=él\//, ANA 'sole of the foot', (instep [AC, DM]\//, literally /'on the foot, face of the foot/', (<shxw=> nominalizer), lx <=x\=el\> on the foot, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, AC, also /instep/, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), other sources: ES /sx=á\=es=x=él sole of foot, H-T <cuátexEl> (macrons over a and a) sole, see <s'ó:thes ~ s'óthes>, dnom //s=á\=e=es ~ s=á\=e=es\//, ANA ['face'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly root <óth> edge, surface possibly root from <=óth> edge?, see also under <óth> ~ óth?, probably bound root //?á\=c\//, meaning uncertain unless edge, surface

<shxw'óhmél ~ Óhmél ~ Shxw'óhwámél>, df //s=(x)=á\=m\=e\=l//, PLN ['village now called Ohamil Reserve or Laidlaw'], (<s=>x\=w=> nominizer), probably root <eh\> wrapped up, lx <=ám\el ~ ém\el part, portion (of body), member, possibly <ó-ablaut> derivational, phonology: ò- ablaut (rare), vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, last two pronunciations attested by IHTTC
<t>, bound root //t/ meaning unclear, examples: <tä'á ~ te'á ~ t'á>, //t=\é\~t=\é\~t=\é > t' é similar, alike, same//, if stem probably root <t> meaning unknown plus lx <n=ä'á ~ =e'á> comparative.

<tépsem>, root or stem //tépsem or =tépsem//, ANA //neck, (back of head and neck [EB], nape of the neck [Elders Group 5/3/78])//, <épsem> on the neck, on the back of the neck, on the back of the head; perhaps related to <te>., da //te=/, DEM //nominalizer (male or gender unspecified, present and visible or presence or proximity unspecified), demonstrative article//.

<=t ~ =et>, da //T ~ =eT//, TIB //purposeful control transitivizer, do purposely to s-o/s-th//, phonology: the //T// in =stative //=sT// and in =et ~ =et //T ~ =eT// and in =met //=mT// becomes /et/ before three inflections, (/-ámə, -áx, -əT/) (first person singular object, me, second person singular object, you, and purposeful control reflexive, everywhere else it remains /e/, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix, also <=et>, //eT//; found in <mäythóxchéw>, //mäythóxchéw//, //mäythóxchéw//, /*You help me., Help me.*/, //mäythóxchéw>, //mäythóxchéw//, /*He/She/It helps him/her/it/them., They help him/her/it/them.*/, //mäythóxchéw>, //mäythóxchéw//, /*He hit me intentionally.*/, //píxwóxhéw>, //píxwóxhéw//, /*He brushes me off. (brush s-o off)*/.

<ta>., da //te=, 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 (derivational, interrogative, pronominal) can serve a nominal or pronominal function when phonologically prefixed with te= ~ ta=; found in <ta'á'altha>, //ta'=á'altha//, /*it's me, I am the one*/, //ta'=á'altha//, /*it's us, we are the ones*/.

<= ta>, da //eT//, PRON //thing//, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, compare with <te> demonstrative article //the//; found in <ówétä ~ wéta>, //omá=ë=te=ë/ë, //it's me, I am the one//, //omá=ë=te=ë/ë, //it's us, we are the ones//.

<ták>, possible bound root //ták//, meaning unknown.

<stektákw>, df //s=ce=čë=tek//=, //sték=tek//=, EFAM //be) in a daze, day-dreaming//, (e3) stative), probably <R3> plural or characteristic, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP (Elders Group 3/23/77), also <stektákw>, //s=ce=čë=tek//=, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

<tá:1 ~ tā:1 ~ tál>, free root //tá:1 ~ tā:1 ~ tāl//=, 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:1 ~ thel tá:1 ~> //thel tá:1 ~ th=ë l tél ~ l tél/l, //my mother/l, literally /'the (female, present or distance unspecified)*/, attested by AC, BJ, //thel tá:1 ~ thel tá:1 ~> //thel tá:1 ~ th=ë l tél ~ l tél/l, //my mother/l, literally /'the (female, present or distance unspecified)*/, attested by AC, BJ, //thel tá:1 ~ thel tá:1 ~> //thel tá:1 ~ th=ë l tél ~ l tél/l, //my mother/l, literally /'the (female, present or distance unspecified)*/, attested by AC, BJ, //thel tá:1 ~ thel tá:1 ~> //thel tá:1 ~ th=ë l tél ~ l tél/l, //my mother/l, literally /'the (female, present or distance unspecified)//.

<tätel>, dmn //të=ce=čë//=, KIN //Mother (the speaker's), Mom, Mum//, (e3) diminutive or vocative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal.

<tät, tät or tåt>, dmn //të=ce=čë//=, KIN //Mother (the speaker's), Mom, Mum//, (e3) diminutive or vocative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, other sources: H-T //tåt// (umlaut over a) mother (speaker's own).

<tätä>, df //ce=čë=te=₁//=, KIN //Grandma, Father's Mother (nickname)//, (e3) diminutive/nickname perhaps from diminutive), //clipping// affectionate nickname, phonology: reduplication, clipping,
syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC.

<tá:le ~ tále>, free root /tɛːlə~ tɛːlə/, ECON ['money'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76, 3/2/77), AC, EB, Deming, borrowed from Chinook Jargon t̓ále/ money; dollar Johnson 1978:304 itself from English /dálə/ ~ (r-less British dialect) roughly /dál/ dollar, example: <ĺhčel yethós tel tále>. /tɛːlə=əs T=ɛ l tɛːlə/, also /'I bet my money.'/, attested by EB (3/8/76), also <t̓ał̓estel tel tále>, /tɛːlə=əs T=ɛ l tɛːlə/, also /'bet my money'/, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76), <l̓ets'es pipe tále>. /l̓eːçə=əs p̓i̓pə t̓ɛːlə/, /'one paper dollar'/, literally /'one dollar paper money'/, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).

<tále te syó:qwem>, cpds /tɛːlə(ː)=s=ə=yə=q̓á=ə=q̓ənl/, 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 X̱elháth to Al̓q̓á:yem 8/30/77).

<shxwátale' álá>, ds /s̓xʷ=tələ=ʔələl/, ECON /'wallet, purse', PE, (<shxw=) something to, something for), lx <ə̱=l̓á ~ =əl̓á ~ =əl̓e> container of, phonology: possible epenthetic glottal stop, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75), also <shxwátale' álə>, /s̓xʷ=tələ=ʔələl/, also /'wallet, purse, money-bag, money-container', attested by EB (12/15/75, 12/15/76), example: <tsel kw̓á:lx tel shxwátale' álə>. /c̓=ə̱ k̓=s̓=ə̱ l s̓xʷ=tələ=ʔələl/, /'I hid my money-bag (purse, wallet, etc.).'/, also (EB) (12/16/76).

<tale'áwtəw>, ds /tɛːlə=ʔəwtxʷl/, ECON /'bank (money house, money building)/, BLDG, literally /'money house/building', lx <ə̱wtxʷ> house, building, phonology: epenthetic glottal stop (/), 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 are metallic green with reddish legs', see tá:le ~ tále, see yeqw.

<taléwe>, PRON ['you (sg.)'], see léwe.

<tale'áwtəw>, ECON /'bank (money house, money building)', see tále ~ tále.

<tá:lxel>, ABDF ['staggering (after you trip for ex.)'], see t̓el ~ t̓al ~ tiy.

<tálxel>, df /t̓el=x̌əl/, HUNT ['follow tracks'], possibly root <tel ~ tá:l> repeat, respond, lx <x̌el> on the foot, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<tá:lxel>, cts /t̓el-C=ə̱l=x̌əl/, HUNT ['following tracks'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<tá:lh>, free root /t̓eləhl/, 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 (q̓áthexw) made of oceanspray wood (hardhack) (q̓á:thelhp) on one end with places to attach the detachable (stone) harpoon points, the points were attached to strong twine (t̓áleptel string attached to fish spear point) which ran up the sides of the pole (s'álem 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:lah>, /t̓eləhl/, dialects: Sumas, attested by
<stám>, stvi /stêm/, MOOD /what is it?, be what?/, (<s> statative), syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), BHTTC, AC, NP, Deming, IHTTC, EB, LJ (4/7/78), other sources: ES /stêm/ what, example: /stêm kw'e stil'/, //s=têm kʷ-ε s=kʷixll/, /What do you want?/, literally /your want is what?/, attested by AC, /stêm kw'a skwix?/, //s=têm kʷ-ε s=kʷixll/, /What is your name?/, attested by AC, BHTTC, others, also <(wát, tewát) (kw'a, ta') skwix?/>, //wét=, tə-wət) (kʷ-ε, t-ət) s=kʷixll/, /What's your work?/, attested by BHTTC, others, /stêm kw'a syó:y?/, //s=têm kʷ-ε s=yá:yışl/, /What's your work?/, attested by AC, /stêm te f?/, //s=têm te ʔilll/, /What is this?, What's this?/, literally /is what? that here/, attested by NP, /stêm te hó:y?/, //s=têm tə há-yll/, /What did you get done?/, usage: sarcastic, attested by Deming (5/18/78); found in /stämcha/, //s=têm-cell/, /What will it be?/, attested by AC, example: /stêm swâyèl tlówâyèl?, //s=têm swâyèl tlówâyèl/, /What day is today?/, usage: answers might include any of the days of the week, attested by IHTTC, /stämcha swâyèl wâyèl/, //s=têm-ce s=wèyèl wèyèl=əsl/, /What day is tomorrow?/, attested by IHTTC, /stäm te skw'exós?:/, //s=têm tə s=kʷəxv=á-sl/, /What moon is it?/, usage: answers might include any of the names for months/moons, attested by IHTTC, /stämcha skw'exós kw'e atse ów me pélekw?/, //s=têm ce s=kʷəxv=ás kʷə ʔe-č?əw mə pělək/, /What is the next moon to appear?/, attested by IHTTC, /stäm kw'e mél:es?, //s=têm kʷə mél=ə-sl/, /What is (her/his/their) child?, What sex is her/his child?/, attested by AC (10/23/71), /stäm kw'a sth'óqwí i kwélexw?/, //s=têm kʷ-ε s=əqʷʷiʔi kʷ ŋil=l-əxvll/, /What kind of fish do you have?/, attested by EB, /stêm kw'e iwkw kw'e sísimet li kw'ę s'ált'q?/, //s=têm kʷə ʔi-xí kʷə sǐyses CʷəCʷ=məT li kʷə s=ʔeəqville/, /What are you afraid of outside?/, literally /is what? that which is exotic and outside?/, attested by BHTTC, <esésu tl'ó xét' estem, stám kw'ę yalh ...?>, //ʔə-s-əs-u e'á xéťəs=T-əm, s=têm kʷə əyə++...ll/, /And they said "That's-" now what was it? .../, usage: speech editing, indirect quote, attested by Lizzie Johnson (4/7/78 History Tape #34), /stämél swâyèl kw'e chéláqelhelh?/, //s=têm-əs s=wèyèl kʷə əcéləq=əs=ə-ll/, /What day was yesterday?", literally /it was what? the day the remote yesterday", attested by IHTTC, /kw'e stäm?>, //kʷə s=têmll/, /What do you mean?", attested by AC, /t'l'e kwésu stám te xelóxcha., //e'á kʷ-əs-u s=têm-s təx[-ə]-lá=CʷəCʷ=əcville/, /'(That's what are little lakes.)", attested by JL (4/7/78 History tape 34), /stäméscha o kw'es álhtelchet?, //s=têm-əs-čə ʔa kʷə s=ʔeə=təl-c-ə-ll/, /Whatever will we eat?", literally /what will it be that-subjunctive which we eat as a meal?", attested by AD (about 3/12/80).
/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 stámèl te'ñlé?>, //è'á k'è s=tèm=él te?=lì=1al/., /'What use have you got for this?!, attested by AD, <é kwe ò stámèlò te'ñlé?>, //lè k'è ?a s=tèm=él-à te?=lì=1al/., /Just what use have you got for this?!, attested by AD.

<stámè>, df //s=tèm-àl[=]s → s=tèm=él/., PRON /'whatever it is, what it is, 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 ó lhq'èlxw westámè>, //c-àl (?)èw-ì=q' ál=1-èx* wè=s=tèm=às/., /I know what it is!, attested by EB (1/12/71), <westámè kwe’ wetl’òs te shxwélitemelh sxetá xwílem "rope"./, //wè=s=tèm=às k"è wè-è÷s te s=x"èlítèm=èì s=x=tèx* îlêm "rope"ll, /'what it was, if it was the same thing as white people's "rope"/., literally perhaps /'if it was anything/subject/then/it was that white man style same as rope "rope"ll, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <westámèsha kwe’ èlhítétset>, //èwè=s=tèm=às-cè k"è wè-yà=yls/, /'if/when he will work at anything!, attested by AD (about 3/12/80), <kw stámè ~ kwstámè>, //èk* s=tèm-[=]s/ll, /'something, anything!,
attested by EB (1/9/76), /'ewe isi kw’èlxewes kw stámè ts'll Bill., //èwè 7ì-s (y)=k"èc=l-èx*-ës k" s=tèm-[=]sè Billll, /'Bill didn't see anything,ll, attested by EB, <ùleqèle te stámè>, //èt[-À]-ì][=]ì=q=òs te=s=tèm=às/., /'buying something!, attested by EB (2/2/76), <éxqst te màches qesu yèqwt kw’èstámè>, //ètè=x=q=ì=t òò mècès qè-sù yèq=x=T k"è s=tèm=àl[=]s/ll, /'strike the match and light something!, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), <stámè t’wo eyót'h xèy'pët kw’èl'èqweleeta., //s=tèm-[=]s t’wa ?aè yà-è cxèp=p=è=T k"èl-?aq*=òlècl/, /'Something sharp scratched my back.,', attested by AC, <làchxw kwát te stámè t’wo.>, //èt-c-x* k"è=T òò s=tèm-[=]s lè s t’wa ll, /'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).

<stòmchelet>, cpds //s=tè[=Àå]=ì[m=(?è)ìèc[=M2=]àl/., [stòmèl], PRON /'someplace, somewhere!', DIR, (=<s> nominalizer or static), root <àn> what, something, root <àlètè> where is it?, <è-àblaut> derivational, <metatthesis> derivational, phonology: ablaut, metathesis type 2 of consonants (unusual), syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: indefinite nominal, attested by BHTTC (8/30/76), example: <làmtsel kw’è stòmchel.>, //lè=m-c-èl k"è s=tè[=Àå]=ì[m=(?è)ìèc[=M2=]àl/., /'I'm going someplace., I'm going somewhere.'!.

<temtám>, ds //tèm=tèml/., TIME /'when?, when is it?/, MOOD, lx <tem-> time, season, root <täm> when?, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, attested by AC, EB, Elders Group, others; found in <temtámta>, //tèm=tèm-cèl/., /'When will it be?, What day will it be?'/, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76), AC, example: <temtámta waélamèl yò:wys?>, //tèm=tèm-cè wè-lèm-èl yà-yls/., /'When am I going to work?/', attested by AC, <temtámta waélamèxw t’ò:kw?>, //tèm=tèm-cè wè-lèm-èx* t’ák"èll/., /'When are you going home?'/, attested by AC, <temtámta kw’as lë thíyt?>, //tèm=tèm k"è-s-s Èë=Tì/l, /'When did you make it?/', literally /'when is it? that -you -subord. past tense make s-th/., attested by AC, also <temtámta kw’as lë thíyt?>, //tèm=tèm k"è-s-s Èë=Tì/l, attested by EB (1/9/76).

<temtámtas>, ds //tèm=tèm=às/., 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 <temtámtascha>, //tèm=tèm=às-cèl/., /'whenever it will be!', attested by Elders Group, example: <weetchemátau kwe’ wàtescha kw’è étèlxw.>,
<tám=ex>, free root /tám=ex/, 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 <tám=ex>, /tám=ex/, attested by Deming (6/22/78), example: <tám=kʷé=wqʷ̓ol.>, //tám kʷ=í qʷ=ó-ll/, ABDF, /'My ears are ringing./, literally /'my ears shout'/, attested by Elders Group, compare with <thá̱̍tsem kʷé=wqʷ̓ol.> My ears are ringing.

<stám=ex>, dnom //s=tám=ex/, ABFC /a holler, (a yell, a shout)/, (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<tám=et ~ tám=et>, pcs /tám=etTll/, ABFC /call s-o (by voice), holler 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 <tám=et>, /tám=etTll/, attested by Deming (6/22/78), AC, example: <támethóm wáyeles.>, //tám=etTám wêy=ey=ésll/, /'I'll call you tomorrow., (You'll be called tomorrow.)/, usage: said to me on the phone, attested by AC (11/29/71).

<tátí=im>, rpts /tátí=C̓ə-l̓m=imll/, cts, ABFC /shouting repeatedly, hollering repeatedly, yelling (repeatedly)/, (<R1>~) continuative), (<=im> 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 /hêtím/ shouting, example: <tátí=im stl̓ ̓is kws mes m̓ā:yelm.>, //tátí=C̓ə-l̓m=im s=e̱̱ i-ím m̓ a-s m̓ é-y=í-l̓ mll/, /'He's shouting for help./, literally /'he's shouting repeatedly his want that he be helped'/, attested by EB (5/4/76).

<kʷ>thew tátí=im>, dnom //kʷ=tác̓ə tél=C̓ə=lm=imll/, SOC ['the messenger'], phonology: consonant-loss in article, reduplication, consonant-loss of m before =í:m, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, example: <lé áy the tátí=im.>, //lé t̓é-y (kʷ)ə tél=C̓ə=lm=imll/, /'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).

<shxwátá̱̍tí=im>, dnom //shxwátá̱̍=í=C̓ə=lm=imll/, 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).

<tám=stəcw>, caus //tám=etS=ct̓ ex=ll/, LANG /repeat the call, repeat the holler/, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<=ex> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78).


<tám=et ~ tám=et>, ABFC /call s-o (by voice), holler at s-o, shout at s-o, shout at s-o/, see tám=et.

<taméxw ~ staméxw>, possibly root //stáméxw ~ stáméxw//(, EFAM ['hope'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /tám-ʔá̱y?/ get hungry for something with ʔ-á̱y?/ to want K67:259, prob. not Lushootseed /tákʷ*axʷ/ hunger as in /ʔəs-tágʷ*exʷ-éə̱d/ 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= inté=í=ños <es>ʔemíll/, (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.

<tá:t ~ tát ~ tàt>, KIN /Mother (the speaker's), Mom, Mum/, see tā:l ~ tā:l ~ tā:l.

<táta>, KIN /Grandma, Father's Mother (nickname)/, see tā:l ~ tā:l ~ tā:l.

<tátel>, KIN /Mother (the speaker's), Mom, Mum/, see tā:l ~ tā:l ~ tā:l.

<Tátelín??, df //tē[t=]=C̄|=a=]/|n|=?//, PLN ['Upper Sumas Creek'], root meaning unknown unless related to tō: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 tā:lxel.

<Tátelxw>, ABDF /hurting, feeling sore, (feeling] pain [BJ]/, see tędlexw.

<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 tā:m.

<Tástel>, incs //tēc=øll/, 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 /'yáhls'es tátsel./, /ýw+ t-a s tèc=øll/, /'Now he comes., (Now he's just arrived.)/, attested by EB. <te qá:ys tátsel>, //tè qê-ys tèc=øll/, /'the newcomer'/, literally /'the one who now just came'/, attested by EB (6/14/76).

<Táw>, bound root //têw light up, illuminate/.

<stástém ~ statów>, strs //s=tè[=C̄|=a=]=wl/, LT /'be light, (be lit up), be illuminated/, (<s=> static), (<R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <li stástém?/>. //l̂-a s=tè[=C̄|=a=]=wl/, /'Is it light?'/, attested by AC.

<Táwél>, incs //têw=øll/, 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 táwél te swáyél./, //m̂ ø w̄=øll to s=w̄y ø ll/, /'It's getting daylight.'/, literally /'(It's) starting/coming to get light the day/sky'/, attributed by AC, <me táwél>, /m̂ ø w̄=øll/, /'(get) daylight'/, attested by DM, also <swá:yl (su) me táwél./, //s=w̄ȳēl (s-u) m̂ ø w̄=øll/, attested by BJ, <wé o me táwél./, //w̄ ø-RA m̂ ø w̄=øll/, /'dawn, before the sun rises'/, literally /'if/when it's just become get light'/, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<stástéwel>, incs //s=tè[=C̄|=a=]=wøll/, strs LT ['be light (illuminated')] (<s=> static), (<R1=> resultative), (<=el> go, come, get, become), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (12/19/75).

<Táwél>, pcs //têw=øll=T̄l/, 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 <yégwîl> make a light, example: <tâwél thyâ te' yégwil./, //têw=øll=T̄+T̄ 3 ø w̄=øll/, /'Light your lamp., Turn on your lamp.'/, phonology: updrifting, attested by EB (12/15/75).

<Tståwél ~ tâwel>, ds //c=têw=øll or c=têw=øll[=́]=ll ~ têw=øll[=́]=ll/, LT /'bright (in color)'/, (<ts=> have, static 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 thy táwel te s'il'ems./, //k ø t-u c=têw=øll[=́]=ll tø ø=s=tè[=́]øm-sll/, /'Her dress is bright.'/, literally /'too a little bright the dress -her'/, attested by EB.
<táwet>, LT '[get light]', see táw.

<táwet>, 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.

<táwelse>, free root //táwesʒtʃ/, NUM ['thousand'], syntactic analysis: noun, attested by JL (7/13/79), example: <isále kws táwelse>, //ísíle k's táwesʒtʃ/ 'two thousand', attested by JL.

<tá:xw>, possible root meaning unknown, but more likely root is <sát> reach, pass on, pass along, or possibly <taːʔ> alike, similar.

<stá:xwelh>, df //stá:xw=əʔʃ/, [stá:xw=əʔʃ ~ (hyper-slow) stáʔæx=əʔʃ], 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 //stáːxw/ reach, pass on, pass along, or possibly <taːʔ> alike, similar, or <tá:xw> meaning unknown, if one of the first two is root possibly <xw> round, around, lx <sélh ~ -iʃlh ~ -óːlh> 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'tíl'eqelh> child (generic), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, DF, many others, other sources: ES /stá:xw/ children (preadolescent), Salish cognate: Squamish /s-táwɛxʷʔtʃ/ child W73:58, K67:284, Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /s-táwixʷʔtʃ/ children H76:484, examples: <éyes te stá:xwelh>, //íʔy=əʔʃ te s=tá:xw=əʔʃ/, 'The children had a lot of fun.', attested by AC, <líleyem te stá:xwelh>, //íliy=síʔ=əʔʃ te s=tá:xw=əʔʃ/, 'The children are laughing.', attested by AC, <sísistáxwes te stá:xwelh>, //sísí=síʔ=əʔʃ te s=tá:xw=əʔʃ/, 'He's scaring the children.', attested by EB, <yíyeʔelm kws iʔwolemes te stá:xwelh, t'ítelem kwɛs iʔwolemes, //wáʔíʔỹ=əʔʃ te s=tá:xw=əʔʃ, t'[í=ʔ=əʔʃ te s=tá:xw=əʔʃ, 'The children are playing all the time, singing as they're playing.', attested by AC (10/15/71), <qéx te stá:xwelh>, //qěx te s=tá:xw=əʔʃ/, '(There's) lots of children.', attested by AC.

<tá:y>, free root //tá-yʃ/, CAN ['to race in a canoe'], PLAY, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /táyʃ/ race (in canoe), canoe-race W73:210,
K67:254, Lushootseed root /tá/ as in /ə-tá/ coming to raid H76:484 where /ə-/ is progressive (since raiding was done in a group of fast canoes), example: <létsét tá:y>, /lə-čə tə-yəyl/, /'Let's go canoe-racing.'/.

<tátyewelh>, ds //têy=swə//=l, 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 /táyəq-i(y)/ throat, on a cliff (of land) race in a canoe, move in water or possibly root <táyeq> canoe-racing. (since raiding was done in a group of fast canoes), example: <létset tá:y. K67:254, Lushootseed root /tá/ as in /lə-tá/ coming to raid H76:484 where /ə-/ is progressive (since raiding was done in a group of fast canoes), example: <létsét tá:y>, /lə-čə tə-yəyl/, /'Let's go canoe-racing.'/.

<tátyewelh> ds //têy=swə//=l, 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 /táyəq-i(y)/ throat, on a cliff (of land) race in a canoe, move in water or possibly root <táyeq> canoe-racing. (since raiding was done in a group of fast canoes), example: <létset tá:y. K67:254, Lushootseed root /tá/ as in /lə-tá/ coming to raid H76:484 where /ə-/ is progressive (since raiding was done in a group of fast canoes), example: <létsét tá:y>, /lə-čə tə-yəyl/, /'Let's go canoe-racing.'/.

<tátyewelh>, ds //têy=swə//=l, 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 /táyəq-i(y)/ throat, on a cliff (of land) race in a canoe, move in water or possibly root <táyeq> canoe-racing. (since raiding was done in a group of fast canoes), example: <létset tá:y. K67:254, Lushootseed root /tá/ as in /lə-tá/ coming to raid H76:484 where /ə-/ is progressive (since raiding was done in a group of fast canoes), example: <létsét tá:y>, /lə-čə tə-yəyl/, /'Let's go canoe-racing.'/.
attested by AD (1/17/80), NP, others.

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

\(<\text{st't'ó} ~ \text{st'á} \text{dé}>, \text{ds} /\text{s}=\text{t} \text{é}[\text{A}=\text{á}]=\text{w}/, \text{CF} ['\text{just like}'], \text{literally} '\text{like just}', \text{possibly} <\text{ó-ablaut}> \text{meaning unclear, phonology: ablaut or assimilation at fast speed, consonant merger, glottalization, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (8/23/76), AD (11/19/79)}, \text{example:} \text{<st't'ó} \text{t'l'élevé (fast)} ~ \text{st'á} \text{t'l'élevé>}, \text{ds}=\text{t} \text{é} \text{é}=\text{lów}/, '\text{just like you are}', \text{attested by EB}.

\(<\text{st'at'á}>, \text{cts} /\text{s}=\text{C} \text{é} \text{t}=\text{á}-\text{máx}/, \text{CF} ['\text{being similar}'], (\text{<s=} \text{st'áwel}) \text{continuative}), (\text{<R8-} \text{continuative}) \text{phonology: reduplication, consonant merger, glottalization, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/12/78)}.

\(<\text{st'at'ó} \text{mex}>, \text{ds} /\text{s}=\text{C} \text{é} \text{t}=\text{á}-\text{máx}/, \text{DESC 'to resemble, look like, (similar-looking)/}, \text{lx}<\text{=} \text{mex} \text{in looks, appearance, -looking, phonology: reduplication, consonant merger, glottalization, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (1/30/76)}.

\(<\text{st'é} \text{áwel} ~ \text{st'é} \text{áwel}>, \text{df} /\text{s}=\text{t} \text{é} \text{áwel} \sim \text{t} \text{é} \text{áwel} \text{or} \text{s}=\text{t} \text{é} \text{áwel}/, \text{EFAM 'to guess, make a guess'}, \text{LANG, possibly} <\text{se}> \text{stative?}, \text{lx}<\text{=} \text{áwel} \sim<\text{=wel}}, \text{phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/16/75)}, \text{compare with} <\text{t'wa} \sim \text{t'we} \text{must be (evidently)}, \text{I guess, example:} <\text{stél st'éáwl kwes thét kwš lámtset}>., /\text{c}=\text{el}\text{áwel}\text{k}^\text{s}-\text{ëš}=\text{ë}=\text{ì}=\text{c}=\text{ë}=\text{w}/, 'I guess that she said that we're going.', \text{syntactic comment: double embedding, attested by EB}.

\(<\text{st'a'áleqep}>, \text{dnom} /\text{s}=\text{t} \text{é} \text{é}=\text{ë}=\text{láq} \text{ap}/, \text{TAST} ['\text{the} \text{taste, taste like}'], (\text{<s=} \text{nominalizer}), \text{lx}<\text{=} \text{áleqep} \text{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} <\text{t'á} \text{taste}}, \text{so the word is also given there, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chilkat, attested by NP, also} <\text{st'áleqep}>, /\text{s}=\text{t} \text{ë}=\text{ë}=\text{léq}\text{ap}/, \text{dialects: Cheh.}, \text{attested by DF, example:} <\text{ëwétà} \text{st'a'áleqeps}>, \text{i/row= 't} \text{ë}=\text{ë}=\text{ë}=\text{léq}\text{ap-s}/, 'It has no taste.'}, \text{attested by NP (Elders Group 5/25/77)}.

\(<\text{staqil}>\text{, ds} /\text{s}=\text{t} \text{é} \text{é}=\text{ë}=\text{q} \text{ap}/, \text{SD ['sound like (in voice)']}, \text{ABFC, lx}<\text{=} \text{eqel} \text{in the throat, speech, talk, language, (}=\text{iel}) \text{get, become, go, come}}, \text{phonology: syllable-loss of el before} =\text{f}, \text{syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76)}, \text{also} <\text{staqyl} ~ \text{staqyél}>, /\text{s}=\text{t} \text{é}=\text{q} \text{ap}=\text{f}/, \text{LANG, also} '\text{talk alike}', \text{attested by BHTTC, example:} <\text{staqil te màks}>, /\text{s}=\text{t} \text{é} \text{q}=\text{q} \text{ap}=\text{f}=\text{í}=\text{t} \text{m}=\text{f}-\text{sl} /, '\text{He sounds like his father.'}, \text{attested by Elders Group (11/3/76)}, <\text{tesl staqil tel màx}l. (?) \text{or} <\text{tesl q'á'q'el tel màx}l. (?)>, /\text{c}=\text{al}=\text{é}=\text{q} \text{ap}=\text{f}=\text{í}=\text{t} \text{m}=\text{f}-\text{sl} ~ \text{c}=\text{al} \text{s}=\text{t} \text{é} \text{q}=\text{q} \text{ap}=\text{f}=\text{í}=\text{t} \text{m}=\text{f}-\text{sl} /, '\text{I sound like my father.'}, \text{Elder's comment: 'unsure which is correct'}, \text{attested by Elders Group (11/3/76)}.

\(<\text{sta'áwel}>, \text{ds} /\text{s}=\text{t} \text{é} \text{é}=\text{ë}=\text{w} \text{ap}/, \text{EFAM ['think']}, \text{ABFC, lx}<\text{=} \text{iwel} \text{~ =ewel} \text{in the insides, in the mind}}, \text{phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, also} <\text{ste'áwel}>, /\text{s}=\text{t} \text{é} \text{é}=\text{ë}=\text{w} \text{ap}/, \text{also} '\text{be thinking}'}, \text{attested by AD (3/6/79)}, \text{Salish cognate: Squamish 't/n}=\text{t} \text{áw} \text{a}/ \text{think, expect, consider W73:265, K67:307}, \text{example:} <\text{íchxw sta'áwel wespà'í:thes}>, /\text{í} \text{c}=\text{c}=\text{é}=\text{w}s=\text{t} \text{é} \text{é}=\text{ë}=\text{w} \text{ap}=\text{s}=\text{p}=\text{é}=\text{ë}=\text{sl} /, '\text{Do you think it is a bear?'} \text{?}, \text{literally} '\text{do you think if it is a bear?}', \text{syntactic comment: subjunctive of a nominal used as verb, attested by AC (8/23/73)}, <\text{íchhel} \text{ste'áwel kw'els la t'ókw}w>, /\text{í} \text{t} \text{c}=\text{c}=\text{é}=\text{w}s=\text{t} \text{é} \text{é}=\text{ë}=\text{w} \text{ap} \text{í}=\text{l} \text{m}=\text{f}-\text{sl} /, '\text{I was thinking I'll go home.'}, \text{attested by AD (3/6/79)}.

\(<\text{st'awèmêt}>, \text{icts} /\text{s}=\text{t} \text{é} \text{é}=\text{ë}=\text{m} \text{et}/, \text{cts, ABFC ['thinking about s-th'], (}=\text{=met} \text{continuative), (}=\text{met} \text{indirect effect control transitiivizer}}, \text{phonology: stress-shift, consonant merger, glottalization, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76)}.

<tešíltha>, PRON '/me, I/ see áltha ~ álthe.
<tešílthá>, PRON '/me myself, I myself (emphatic)/, see áltha ~ álthe.
<tešíltheš'te>, NUM ['each (person)'], see léts'a ~ léts'e.

<te>, da /*te=ll, 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 <tešíle>, /*te=ll, /'this one', <tešílthá ~ te thá>, /teθ=ê ~ te êll, /'that one', <tewát>, /teθ=él, /'who is it?ll, <tešílthá a>, /teθ=ë=êl almond, /'he is the one, it's him/l, <tewátes>, /teθ=êl=tel, /someone, somebody (unknown)/.

<te>, free root /*te/ll, 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 nouns 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, phonology: probably phonologically prefixed because in some cases the merges with a following consonant (as in 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 <tešíle>, /*te=ll, /'this one', <tešílthá ~ te thá>, /teθ=ê ~ te êll, /'that one', <tewát>, /teθ=él, /'who is it?ll, <tešílthá a>, /teθ=ë=êl almond, /'he is the one, it's him/l, <tewátes>, /teθ=êl=tel, /someone, somebody (unknown)/.

<tešíléweš>, //tešílthá ol., //teθ=êl=ôwêl, /'basic root meaning unknown, possibly go, come, become, get, /<ewel> in the insides, in the mind, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, example: <tešíléweš ol.>, //teθ=êl=ôwêl 7âll, /'He/She's/They're) just depending on someone/l, attested by Deming (11/30/78).

<tešíléweš>, //tešíléweš ol., //teθ=êl=ôwêl, /'basic root meaning unknown, possibly go, come, become, get, /<ewel> in the insides, in the mind, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, example: <tešíléweš ol.>, //teθ=êl=ôwêl 7âll, /'He/She's/They're) just depending on someone/l, attested by Deming (11/30/78).

<tešíléweš>, //tešíléweš ol., //teθ=êl=ôwêl, /'basic root meaning unknown, possibly go, come, become, get, /<ewel> in the insides, in the mind, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, example: <tešíléweš ol.>, //teθ=êl=ôwêl 7âll, /'He/She's/They're) just depending on someone/l, attested by Deming (11/30/78).

<tel>, ds //tel=lí or tel=ll/, 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 /tu/-í/ be from from GI3b,GI4a, in part Squamish /tu/-í/ be from from H76:510, be there K67:117, and Lushootseed /tu/-í/ usually /tu/-í/ be from H76:511, ASM ['be from'], example: <telítel kw' Te'sালিশ>, //tel-c-él k'w=é c'í=íl'é/, I am from Chehalis, B.C.'/. But I am from the (remote) Chehalis', attested by IHTTC (8/10/77), <sqéwós te smá:lt kws me p'éth te syó:qwem telí ti tlo' le qwétem>, //s=qéw=ás-s-sí s=mél:lt k'w=é më p'é' te s=yé=[Aá]=q'=á=m tel=li ti é'a lë qéw=a=í'=T-ém/,
/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),<óxwestchewx telí tlélhímelh>, //táx=es=T-c-æx* tel=ll é'è=hláml/, 'Give it to him from us/!', syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <ey kw'ómkw' emcha telí s'óilh sqwálewel xwalam kw'e ít totit:ltlówâ:yél, //t=sy k'w=á=m=Cí,òc-c=c tel=ll s=tá=s=q=á=tel x'=m k'w=á=tí-[C-á]=í=-l=t Tel=ál=awéyâíl, /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 mestíyewx telí kw'e "north">, //Cí,=á=lc'=e mástíyex* tel=ll k'w=é "north"/, /'one person from the north/, at, AD Group, ASM ['of (partitive')], <lólets' telí tlélhímelh kw'e lám>, //Cí,=á=lc'=e tel=ll=li=é' è=hlímá=m k'w=é lá=m/,'One of us could go.', attested by AC, ASM ['than'], <yeláwél k'wél:tlówâ:yél telí kw'e cheláqehl(ell)>, //yeláwél=él xéé=telá=awéyâíl tel=ll k'w=é cí=tq=á=í=í=/."Today is colder than yesterday/.
/attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <yeláwél lós telí tl'a:áltha>, //yeláwél=él láts tel=ll lé' è=C,è=hléëél, /He's fatter than me./, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <yeláwél éy telí tl'a:áltha>, //yeláwél=él 7y tel=ll=li=é' è=C,è=hléëél, /(He's/She's) better than me./, syntactic comment: independent object of prepositional verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77), <yeláwél tl'aqt tel xélél telí ta swá>, //yeláwél=él è=éqt tél xí=[Aá]=í=tel tel=ll t-e swëíl, /'My pencil is longer than yours/.
attested by Elders Group (1/19/77),<shxwétel>, dnom //sx'=tel=ll/, DIR ['where s-o came from'], PLN, (<shxw>= something to, nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group; found in <shxwétel>, //sx'=tel=ll, 'where they (he/she/it) came from', attested by Elders Group (3/29/78),
example: <shxw'telíš te syewálelh>, /lsx*=tel=aíl=s ta s=ylétl=aíl/,' where the deceased ancestors came from!,' attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), <tl’ól shxw'telí (+ article + place name or proper name)>, //é’á-l sx=x=tel=aíl ...I, 'I'm descended from ...', attested by AC (9/29/71).

<tel’alétse ~ tel:étse>, ds l=tel=élac=a ~ tel=a(ê)lécal/, 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?>, //tel=(ê)léca-c-axw\, "Where are you from?", attested by IHTTC.

<tel>, da l=tel/., MC I 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:ythe\, =xel in the foot, leg, =élaxel in the arm, maybe others, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <éxwetel>, //l=ox*=tel=ll/,'broom', compare with <íxwetel> sweep it, <xéltel>, //léx=tel=ll/,'pen, pencil, writing instrument', compare with <óxyl=t> write s-th, <lwáts’tel>, //kw k=c=tel=ll/,'knife', compare with <lhtts’=tel> cut s-th or s-o, compare with <lhets’> cut, <skw’íytel>, //ls=k’íy=tel=ll/,'ladder (native notched pole or any modern kind)', compare with <kw’íy> climb, <shxwch’ál:letel ~ sch’ál:letel>, //sx=(c)’=l=c=tel=ll/,'chair, bench', literally /nom. + on top, astride + ramp + device!, <xwóqw’tel>, //ls=xóq’=tel=ll/,'canoe pole', compare with <xwóqw’=etel> pole it (of a canoe), <sí:tel>, //ls=tel=ll/,'basket (generic)', <q’élétse’eqw’tel>, //lq’álec’a=tel=ll/,'umbrella', <q’olétse’tel>, //lq’álec’a=tel=ll/,'square dressing room of blankets for xwóqw’xwy dancers', compare with <q’élétse’> rainshester, protection, <shxw’yémtel>, //lx=x=yl=tel=ll/,'belt, sling, strap', literally /nom. + wide strip + device!, <sthéqitel>, //ls=qó=tel=ll/,'sockeye net', <kwóxwth’tepletel>, //lk’ux’=tel=ll/,'coho net', <td’élxwetel>, //l=élx=tel=ll/,'spring salmon net', <swéltel>, //ls=wl=tel=ll/,'net, web', <th’élstel>, //l=’él=tel=ll/,'metal nail', <th’esélstel>, //l=’ès=él=tel=ll/,'arrow pouch, quiver!, compare with perhaps <th’ís=tel> nail it, compare with <él=al> container, <shxwth’álitel>, //lsx*=tel=ll/,'bridge made of big log, big bridge!', compare with <sxw=tálhel> bridge made of small log, comment: root probably means span, go across, <s(t)’lhlétel>, //ls=tel=ll/,'collarbone', comment: root probably means span, go across, <mót’etel>, //l=mat=tel=ll/,'first finger, pointer finger', literally /point, aim + device!, <séxwátel ~ séxwétel ~ seywa’ál:la>, //lsx=x=tel=(ê ~ a) ~ s=él=x=a=ýel=ll/,'bladder', compare with <séxwe (ê ~ a) urine, <smélátel>, //ls=mél=tel=ll/,'womb, uterus!', compare with <méla ~ méle> child (kinterm), <th’áxtel ~ ts’áxtel>, //l=’áx=tel (ê ~ c’), rattlesnake!, <sqwlétel>, //ls=q’ó=tel=ll/,'word, language', compare with <qwá:talk, speak, <sp’otl’emá:latel>, //lsp’a=ém=ê=í=tel=ll/,'smokehole', literally /smoke + container + device!, <qwélo:ythetel>, //lq’él=á=yla=tel=ll/,'musical instrument', <lháxwetel>, //l=lx=tel=ll/,'rug', compare with <q’epelátel>, //lq’ap=ólx=tel=ll/,'arband!',

<tel>, da l=tel/., 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 thoughout most of the dictionary, but could probably better be counted as derivational since it changes a transitive verb to an intransitive syntactically; found in <gwóqwelétel ~ gwóqwlétel>, //ls=q’=l=Al=ll/,'a lot of people talking together!', <q’eq’otél>, //C,a=q’=á=T=tel=ll/,'tomeet!', literally /be together with each other purposely!, <thethkw’ítel>, //l=th=aC,a=ka’==Ak=|=T=tel=ll/,'have a tug-of-war!', literally /pulling each other purposely for a long time [durative], <kwelétol>, //k’=El=T=a=ş=Al=ll/,'to wrestle!', literally /grab each other for a long time [durative], <skwekwótel>,

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/swét léqel/, pcs /x=x/=tel (éqel)=tel/ LANG ['repeat s-th (verbally)'], possibly /xw= always? or xw== become?s, root /tél/ perhaps respond, lx /x=eqel ~ eqel/ in the throat, in talk, verbally, (/x= et/ purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: syllable-loss of é before =et, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79), compare with /xwetéqel~xwetiyéqel/ to answer, reply (AC), other sources: Suttles ca1984:ch.7 p.28 Musqueam /x=télqat/ answer him and /x=tél'qat/ be answering him are derived from root /tél/ copy, follow suit plus -qenl voice plus transitivizer, Salish cognate: Squamish /ntélq-at/ answer (a person) (tr.) W73:6, K67:307, Lushootseed /tjú-úcid/ answer with -úcid/ (in the) mouth H76:488, example: /swét léqel ta'sqwà:l/, /x=x=tél=qenl=T t-èT= s=qè=l/ /Repeat your words./, attested by Elders Group.

/tél stem/, caus /tél=sT-óm or té[Aá]l=sT-óm/, ABDF /to stumble, get staggered/, possibly /x= ablaut on root á:/ resultative, (/x= et/ causative control transitivizer), (/x= 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 /tálx/ lose balance backwards but not quite fall H76:526,519-520 (vs. unrelated root /tálx/ as in /s=tél=óm/ able, capable and causative habitual /e-u-tálx-dx/ use s-th to do something H76:480-481,704), possibly Sechelt /tantínim ~ tantínim/ to stagger T77:34; found in /le telsthóhm.>, /le té[Aá]=l=sT-ám/, /You get staggered/.

/tél:stem/, caus /tél-[Aá]=l=sT-óm or té-l=sT-óm/, ABDF /'staggering (after you trip for ex.)/, possibly /x= ablaut on root á/ continuous, (/x= et/ causative control transitivizer), (/x= em/ passive), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

/tél:ístem/, caus /tél[yi]-[Aá]=l=sT-óm or yi=t[Aá]=l=sT-óm/, ABDF /'staggering around/.

/le telál kw'e Agassiz./, /tél= Agassiz//, /Someone is going by way of Agassiz/, attested by EB.

/tél~tá:l~tiy/, (in rapid speech) /tél:exw/, EFAM /find s-th out, understand s-th, learn s-th, realize s-th, now
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know what s-th is like, read (and comprehend) s-th, understand s-o’, see tól.

<tel>, DIR ['be from'], see tel=.

<telkwó:lésem>, df //telkʷ=á·ləs=əml/, 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 Stítel Friesen tape), example: <telkwó:lemlha chítmexw uwthe’ítexwcha kwa chítmexw.>, //telkʷ=á·ləs=əmḷ cít(=)maxʷ we-əʔit-exʷ-cə k′c cít(=)maxʷʷ, /‘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).

	<telhelhó:s>, DIR ['south wind'], see lhós.

	<telhelwó:s>, WATR /‘downriver, (from downriver)’/, see lhós.

	<Tellhós>, SOCT ['Squamish people'], see lhós.

	<teló:melthet>, EFAM ['acknowledge oneself'], see tól.

	<teló= ~ tló=>, da //tc=ál= tlá=//, DEM ['this'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <tlowáyél ~ tlówàyèl>, //tlawe3y c3l ~ tláw e4 y c4l//, /‘today’/, literally /‘this day’/, <tloqá:ys>, //tlaq e3·ys//, /‘now’/, literally /‘this instant’/, <tlo xwelá:lt>, //tla x e3·[=C e3·l]t//, /‘tonight (maybe tla=)’/, literally /‘this evening’/.


<telstem>, ABDF /‘to stumble, get staggered’/, see tél ~ tál ~ tiy.

	<teltelewá:m>, WATR ['lots of little streams (like the kind coming down a hill after a rain)’], see tó:l ~ tò:l.

	<tel tiyt>, DIR ['from upriver'], see tyt.

	<telxwítsel>, TIME ['toward November’], see xwís.

<telwél>, possible root //tc3 wíl//, 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’alew> arm or <tel> repeat, possibly <ewel> in the insides, phonology: possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (Elders Group 7/23/75).

<telxwíts>, df //təxwí=t=əs or təlxʷíc//, 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 <telxwíts?>, //təxʷíc/l, 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=.

<téh>, probably root //təh//, SH /‘straightened out, got straight(ened)’/, possibly <é-ablaut> resultative, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by MV and SJ (Deming 2/9/78), example: <téh tel máqel.> //təh tə-l mə=qəl//, /‘My hair got straight., My hair got straightened.’/, attested by MV and
SJ.  
	<tlhétches>, dí //télh=cs\'/, TOOL ['hit on the hand with a hammer'], ABDF, probably root <télh> get straightened out, lx <tłsas~>chses on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/19/76).  
	<shxwtélhtses>, ds //sxʷ=télh=cs\'/, 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 <shxwtélhtches>, //sxʷ=télh=cs\'/, attested by EB (5/19/76).  
	<teme>, da //tem=\'/, TIME '/time for, time to, season of'/, syntactic analysis: lexical prefix, attested by AC, Elders Group, Deming, others: found in <temqw'iles>, //tem=qʷ'í=sl\'/, /'spring-time'/, literally /'time for things to come up'/, <temkw'ökw'es>, //tem=kʷ'ök=sl\'/, /'summer'/, literally /'season of hot'/, <temxéyt\'/, //tem=xéy'í='l\'/, /'winter'/, literally /'season of cold'/, <temhilátxw>, //tem=hi=lx\'/, /'autumn, fall'/, literally /'season of falling leaves'/, <tempó:kw\'/, //tem=pákʷ=sl\'/, /'moon of October, time for Chehalis River spring salmon'/, <temtli:q'es>, //tem=í³=qʷ=sl\'/, /'moon of February, time one gets stuck or trapped (in pithouses by the snow')/, <temtámt\'/, //tem=tæml\'/, /'be when?, when is it?'/, <temt'élêmtses> moon of February, time things get stuck on the hand (with cold), <temkwkwxelw> moon of April, time for baby sockeye salmon, <tem'èlë> moon of May, time for salmonberries, <temtá'mxw> moon of June, time for gooseberries, <temqoqó: > moon of June, time of high water, <temqwá:l> moon of July, time for mosquitoes, <temthéqí: > moon of August, time for sockeye salmon, <temkwoc:lexw> moon of September, time for dog salmon.  
<tem>, da //tem=\'/, ASP ['be in a state of'-ness'], (semological comment: distinguished only from the homophonous =t-em =t=t-èm passive by meaning, may be segmentable into =t-em with =t=t=èm cognate with Musqueam =t=t= state(?) which Suttles proposes as a possible lexical suffix (Suttles 1984:14.6.5): "(identical with the -s 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 intratransitivizer, have, get), syntactic analysis: derivation suffix, Salish cognate: in part Musqueam =t=t state? as in /hq=q=tl wide (cf. /lh=q=tl across, other side, /hq'èmox= flat country, /hq'èmox= five [hand spread out?], /hq=q=tl lay it down), /p³=tl thick (root?), /e³=qt long (root?), /e³=qt standing upright, tree (cf. root /e³=qt= of /e³=qt= stand it up), /e³=qt= the "North" (i.e., Johnstone Strait and beyond) (cf. /lx³=qt= the "Northern" tribes), and /ks'qlic\'/ place where strong currents meet (cf. /ks'qlic\'/ current, /ks'qlic\'/ turn it) [Suttles 1984 uses /e/ in place of his earlier /è/ for ease of typing rather than from any fundamental change in analysis]; these are cognate to Upriver Halkomelem forms /həq'=tl wide, /p³=tl thick, /e³=qt long, /thqâ=t, /e³=qt= tree, found in /x̑q'p\'wtem, /l̑x̑q=p̑q̑=tæml\'/, /'be aching, rheumatism'/, <xwo'kweltem>, //lx̑q='akʷ=slæml\'/, /'be numbl', compare <xwo'kwel> get numb, <xwo'xwth\'tem>, //lx̑q=̑e=[A'=C,=]=ê =tæml\'/, /'be sexual', compare <shxwó:xwth> be crazy, compare root <xwáth> teeter, <ót'tem>, //l̑t̑=slæml\'/, /'be stretched', compare <ót't> stretch, <sá:lt'sem ~ sá:l'th\'tem>, //slæ=A\'=A=]=c'=tæml\'/, /'be dizzy',
Indian paint fungus (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]. 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:lō 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 temēlh 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
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<temélhem>, ds //témé=əml/, 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 (lst ed.):13 <tih-MIH.TH-luhm> a spring-water stream, south Skowkale (place for getting red paint).

<temélhépsem>, ds //témé=əpsəm/, EZ /'large red-necked woodpecker, large red-headed woodpecker, rain crow (black with red comb on head) (AC), pileated woodpecker', //<ts'q'éyx témelh>, //c'=q'í-x téməh/, SPRD /'black paint (for spiritual purposes)', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<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.


<témes>, tsi //tém=əx'//, //tém=x't/, 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 ~ témes>, //tém=əx' ~ tém=əx'//, //tém=x't/, 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=əx'c-əəl//, //tém=əx'c-əəl//, /'I wish (for s-th)/', attested by Deming, also <témextsel>, //tém=əx'c-əəl//, /'I'm wishing', attested by AC, example: <lícxw táxem te qwe'óp?>, //li-c-x" tém=əx' te q"əəp//, /'Are you wishing for that apple?', attested by AC.

<témes>, cts //tém=əɣ'~əʃ', EFAM /'desiring s-th/', //<-.~> continuable, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), also <támex ~ témes>, //tém=əx' ~ tém=əx'//, //tém=x't/, 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: <lícxw táxem te qwe'óp?>, //li-c-x" tém=əx' te q"əəp//, /'Are you wishing for that...
apple?, attested by AC.

<témex>, EFAM ['desiring s-th'], see témex.

<tém:éwx~tem:éxw~tém:éxw>, free root //tém:áxʷ~tém-áxʷ~tém-áxʷ~témáxʷ//, 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 /tém-áx/ CwMs /témáx/ earth, Salish cognate: Squamish /tmíx/ earth, land, dirt W73:88, K67:259, Nooksack /tmyx/ A61, Twana /tobix/ earth, land, country, LmSanSo /tməx/ earth, land, ground G82 (cognate set 37), example: <spółéqwems té tém:èxw>, //s=pá[l=q=s tcm·ctcm·cx //, /'dust of the earth', attested by BJ (12/5/64), <xéytl' te témexw.>, //xíë%* tctctcm·cx //, /'The ground is cold.', attested by AC.

<temhiláxw>, TIME 'autumn, fall (season)', see hil.

<temí:lt>, pcs //təm=í=l=T//, FOOD ['cool it (of food)'], DESC, root meaning unknown, probably <í:l> go, come, get, become, (<í:l> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).  

<títemí:lt>, cts //Cí-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).  


<títemí:lhet>, cts //Cí-təm=í-l-T=ct//, 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 //temítô/, 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 //témkw=òs//, SH ['blunt (end of canoe pole)'], CAN, root meaning unknown unless related to mékw stout, possibly lx <lw> round, around in circles, probably <es> on the face, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), compare <témqwesel> blunt (of poles).  

<temkwôxweth>, TIME 'coho salmon time, August to September', see kwôxweth.  

<temkw'â:yi>, TIME 'hungry time (about mid-April to mid-May), famine (Elders 3/72)', see kwâ:yi.  

<temkw'éyles>, TIME '(be) Spring, [time or season] when everything comes up', see kwí ~ kwíy.  

<temkw'ókw'es>, TIME ['summer'], see kwás.  

<temkw'ôlexw>, TIME 'September to October, dog salmon time', see kwô:lexw.  

<tempô: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:], TIME ['month or moon beginning in July'], see qwá:.
<témqweqsel>, df //témqʷ=éqslwl/, SH ['blunt (of poles)'], root meaning unknown unless related to t'ém 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 qwíl.
<temsóxwel>, HARV ['haying time'], see só:xwel ~ sóxwel.
<temtámes>, TIME /'whenever, whenever it is'/, see tám.
<temth'ó:qwi>, TIME /'November, time to catch salmon'/, see st'ó:qwi ~ st'óqwi.
<temth'oló:lh>, TIME /'July to August, (big spring salmon time)/, see st'ólólh.
<temtwíwe>, TIME /'month beginning in April at the mouth of the Fraser, May-June (Jenness:Sepass), oolachen moon'/, see swí:we ~ swíwe.

<temqwá:]>, TIME ['when?', when is it?'], see tám.
<temqweqsel>, df //témqʷ=éqslwl/, SH ['blunt (of poles)'], root meaning unknown unless related to t'ém 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 qwíl.
<temsóxwel>, HARV ['haying time'], see só:xwel ~ sóxwel.
<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'amxw.
<temt'emt'á:mxw>, TIME /'month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold))'/, see t'élém.
<temth'éqi>, TIME /'sockeye moon, month to get sockeye salmon (begins with first quarter after black moon in July, lasts into August), July to August, (January to July [Jenness: WS]'), see sthéqi ~ sthéqey.
<temth'oló:lh>, TIME /'July to August, (big spring salmon time)/, see st'ólólh.
<temt'á:mxw>, TIME /'gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June'/, see t'amxw.
<temt'elémtses>, TIME /'month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold))'/, see t'élém.
<temth'éqi>, 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 [Jenness: WS])', see sthéqi ~ sthéqey.
<temth'oló:lh>, TIME /'July to August, (big spring salmon time)/, see st'ólólh.
<temth'ó:qwi>, TIME /'November, time to catch salmon'/, see st'ó:qwi ~ st'óqwi.
<temt'am>, TIME /'when?', when is it?'/, see tám.
<temt'á:mxw>, TIME /'gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June'/, see t'amxw.
<temt'emt'á:mxw>, TIME /'month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold))'/, see t'élém.
<temth'éqi>, 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 [Jenness: WS])', see sthéqi ~ sthéqey.
<temt'á:mxw>, TIME /'gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June'/, see t'amxw.
<temt'emt'á:mxw>, TIME /'month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold))'/, see t'élém.
<temth'éqi>, 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 [Jenness: WS])', see sthéqi ~ sthéqey.
<temt'á:mxw>, TIME /'gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June'/, see t'amxw.
<temt'emt'á:mxw>, TIME /'month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold))'/, see t'élém.
<temt'á:mxw>, TIME /'gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June'/, see t'amxw.
<temt'emt'á:mxw>, TIME /'month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold))'/, see t'élém.
<temt'á:mxw>, TIME /'gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June'/, see t'amxw.
<temt'emt'á:mxw>, TIME /'month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold))'/, see t'élém.
<temt'á:mxw>, TIME /'gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June'/, see t'amxw.
<temt'emt'á:mxw>, TIME /'month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold))'/, see t'élém.
<temt'á:mxw>, TIME /'gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June'/, see t'amxw.
<temt'emt'á:mxw>, TIME /'month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold))'/, see t'élém.
<temt'á:mxw>, TIME /'gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June'/, see t'amxw.
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 <\textit{tqá} \sim \textit{tqá} \sim \textit{tqá}; \textit{qá} =tsa (uncommon) ~ =tse; \textit{tsa} hands with the thumbs and because four is the ritual number done to complete things and thus a<br>upright, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/12/78), other sources: Boas Scowlitz field notes ms.

<\textit{teqá} or \textit{teqíp}>, EZ ['beaver dam'], see têq.

<\textit{tqá};\textit{tsa}>, tf //\textit{tqá}=-c\textit{e} or \textit{tqá}-q=M1=-\textit{c}\textit{e} or \textit{tqá}=[\textit{A}\textit{c}]=-\textit{q}=M1=-\textit{c}\textit{e}/, NUM ['eight'], possibly root <\textit{tqá} or <\textit{tqá} 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<br>multiple of four could be seen as closing an action'], lx <\textit{tsa} (uncommon) \sim \textit{tse};\textit{tsa} on the hand, possibly <\textit{metathesis type 1} non-continuative or derivational, possibly \textit{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 /\textit{tqá};\textit{e}/ eight; found in <\textit{teqá};\textit{tsatset}>, //\textit{tqá}=-\textit{c}-\textit{e}//, /'There's eight of us/', literally '/were are eight/', attested by AC, example: <\textit{ópel qas t\textit{qá};\textit{tsa}>, //\textit{ópel qe\textit{s} s tip t\textit{qá}=-\textit{c}\textit{e}/, /eighteen'/, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), CT (9/5/73), /\textit{tskwéx qas t\textit{qá};\textit{tsa}>, //\textit{k}='\textit{x}\textit{q} \textit{e} s tip t\textit{qá}=-\textit{c}\textit{e}/, /'twenty-eight'/, attested by CT (9/5/73).

<\textit{tqá};\textit{sáelq}>, ds /\textit{tqá}=-\textit{c}\textit{e}=-\textit{q}\textit{e}\textit{e}lq\textit{e}/, NUM ['eight containers'], lx <\textit{áelq} container(s), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<\textit{tqá};\textit{sáel}>, ds /\textit{tqá}=-\textit{c}\textit{e}=-\textit{q}\textit{e}lq\textit{e}/, NUM ['eight times'], lx <\textit{áel} 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).

<\textit{tqá};\textit{sámets}>, ds /\textit{tqá}=-\textit{c}\textit{e}=-\textit{m}\textit{e}m\textit{e}c or \textit{tqá}=\textit{c}\textit{e}=-\textit{m}\textit{e}m\textit{e}c//, NUM /'eight ropes, eight threads, eight sticks, eight poles/', lx <\textit{ámets} ~ \textit{emets} ~ \textit{ámeth} ~ \textit{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..

<\textit{teqá};\textit{ta}lé>, ds /\textit{tqá}=-\textit{c}\textit{e}=-\textit{q}\textit{e}\textit{e}lq\textit{e}/, NUM ['eight people'], lx <\textit{ále} people, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).

<\textit{teqtselhxaxá}, ds /\textit{tqá}=-\textit{c}\textit{e}=-\textit{q}\textit{e}lq\textit{e}/, NUM ['eighty'], lx <\textit{elhxá} ten times itself containing <\textit{elh} ~ \textit{áel} 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 <\textit{teqtselhxaxá}, //\textit{tqá}=-\textit{c}\textit{e}=-\textit{q}\textit{e}lq\textit{e}/, phonology: downstepping, epenthesis or ablaut, vowel-loss, attested by AC, CT (9/5/73), others.

<\textit{teqtselhxá};\textit{e}>, ds /\textit{tqá}=\textit{c}\textit{e}=-\textit{q}\textit{e}lq\textit{e}/, NUM ['eighty people'], lx <\textit{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).

<teqetselsxós>, ds //t[=á]qε=c(ε)=á=sl=/, 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).

<steqátsas>, ds //s=tqε=cε=s//, NUM ['eight o'clock'], TIME, lx <=...=es> 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=íq"//, 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).

<qtatsíws>, 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 <qtatse'íws>, //tqε=cε=íws//, attested by TM (Elders Group 3/29/77).

<qtótsóls>, ds //tqε=Ae=3-á=ás//, NUM ['eight fruit in a group [or cluster] (as they grow on a plant)'], EB, possibly <o-ablaut> derivational unless automatically conditioned, lx <=ós> 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).

<qtótsós>, ds //tqε=Ae=3-á=ás//, NUM ['eight dollars'], ECON, possibly <o-ablaut> derivational, lx <=ós> dollars, round things, phonology: o-ablaut on a automatic before =ós, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, ECON /'eight Indian blankets [Boas], eight dollars'/, attested by Boas Scowlitz field notes.

<qtátsa'òwelh >, ds //tqε=cε=òwelh ?//, NUM /'eight canoes, eight boats'/, CAN, lx <=òwelh> 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.

<teqets lx'ále>, NUM ['eighty people'], see tqá:tsa.

<teqetselsx'ós>, NUM ['eighty dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

<teqlexw>, ncs //tq=x=íex\(^*\) or t=À=Aê=q=x=íex\(/\), 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 /ê-ablaut/ resultative, (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-exw> 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: <téqlexw tel sxéle.>, //tq=x=íex\(^*\) tɛ=s=x=áx=íl, 'My foot aches.', attested by SJ.

<táteqlexw>, cts //tê-[À=AêCê]-q=x=íex\(^*\) or tê-[Cê]-q=x=íex\(/\), ABDF /'hurting, feeling sore, (feel[ing] pain [BJ])/, (<-R1- or á-ablaut and -R1-> continuous), (<=l> non-control transitivizer), (<-exw> 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).

<teqtselshxá>, NUM ['eighty'], see tqá:tsa.

<teq'>, free root //têq'//, ABFC /'to fart, pass gas'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80), others, Salish cognate: Squamish /teq'/ to fart and /teq'-númut/ fart
inadvertently and /stéq/ 'fart (noun) K69:48, example: <ó téq', //lòo téq'll, /'Oh fart.'/, EFAM, usage: said when one loses a game and get mad, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80).

<tés>, free root /lésə/, [tés], TVMO /approach, get near, get closer, reach, go up to, get up to/l, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb: analytic preverb, attested by EB, Elders Group, AC, example: <lámchew te théqet (qe)tl'o(os) su tés te theqát.>, //lè-ë-m-c-ax' tâ [è]=[A]÷l=éet (qe)-ê'ë(a-êß)-s-u tés te âèqëlu, /'Go through the thicket and get to the (big) tree/l, attested by AC, <esu tés te theqát.>, //lè-n-s-u tés te âèqëlu, /'And it got up to the tree(s)/l, semantic environment ['talking about flood waters'], attested by AC, <quesu tés stetís kw'e Fort Yale.>, //lù-s-s-u tés s=ç,è=ç=[A]÷l=s k '*'e Fort Yale//l, /'And they got up to near Fort Yale./', semantic environment ['people in a canoe'], usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC, group (10/6/76), AD (1/15/79).

<tetés>, cts /Ç, è-tésə/, TVMO /approaching, getting near, getting closer/l, (<R5> continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/9/77, 12/7/77), EB (4/12/78).

<tesétexw>, caus /lés-M]=sT-âx'//, TVMO /make s-o get near, bring s-o near/l, probably
<metathesis type 1> non-continuative, (<sç> causative control transitivizer), phonology: probably metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, <tesésthôx>, /lés-M]=sT-âx'//, /'come near me, (sic? for make me get near)/l, comment: probably mistranslation, attested by Elders Group (2/26/73).

<teséthet ~ teséthet>, pcrs /lés-[M]-]=sT-ët or tés=s-[M]-]T-ët//, TVMO /come close, come near, come sit in (with a group)/l, (<metathesis type 1 or 2> non-continuative), (<sç> purposeful control transitivizer), (<ët> 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.>, //lés-M]=sT-ëtëll, /'Come near (you folks)/, Come sit in (and eat)/, you folks:/l, syntactic comment: plural command imperative, attested by Elders Group, example: <mîleh teséthet.>, //mî-c-çp tés-M]=sT-ët//, /'Come join in (eating)/, semantic environment ['said to someone hanging back'], literally '/come eat -coaching imperative come near/l, syntactic comment: short imperative, attested by EB and AD, <míchap teséthet.>, //mî-c-çp tés-M]=sT-ët//, /'Come sit in folks./, Come join us at the table folks./, attested by MH, <síyalha teséthet.>, //síyalhe tés-M]=sT-ët//, /'Come near (you folks)/, Come sit in (and eat)/, you folks:/l, syntactic comment: plural command imperative, attested by Elders Group.

<stetís>, durs /s=ç,è=ç=[A]=s//, strs, DIR /'be near, be close to, be beside, be next to/l, (<sç> static, R5= resultative), (<ç-ablaut> durative), phonology: reduplication, metathesis, syntactic analysis: preposition/prepositional verb, attested by AC, EB, Elders Group, IHTTC, BJ (5/10/64), other sources: ES /sté-t's/ near, example: <liye chòkw te lálems q=a liye stetís>?-, //lì=ë cák' tè liam-s q`ë li-ô s=ç,è=ç=[A]=s//, /'Is his house far or is it nearby?'/, attested by AC, <stetís te tómel.>, //s=ç,è=ç=[A]=s tè t`ámëll//, /'(It's/He's/She's) near the wall./, attested by AC, <stetís yithâ.>, //s=ç,è=ç=[A]=s yë=ëëll, /'She's close to them. , She's near them./, attested by AC, <stetís t`álôwe. ~ stetís t`liôwe.>, //s=ç,è=ç=[A]=s ê`ê=ëlôëll, /'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, <stetís (l`éhlimél, tl`a`á`eltha, tl`ahlwélep.).>, //s=ç,è=ç=[A]=s (ê`ê=ëlìmëô, ê`ê=ël`liôÔ, ê`ê=ëw=ëlìôÔ)//, /'She close to (us, me, you folks)/, She's near (us, me, you folks)/, attested by AC (8/27/70), //s=ç,è=ç=[A]=s tè=ëlôëw (ôr`ê=ëlôëw`?)//, /'I'm next to you./, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), <xhèyèlèxha stetís te skw`ichóstel.>, //lu=t=ì==ô=ô s=ç,è=ç=[A]=s tè s=k '*'ëç=ås=tôl//, /'Stand near the
window.'l, attested by IHTTC.

<stetisthéx ~ stetisthó:x>, df //s=C,э=tэ[=Ai=]=s=(s)T-åx'll, if, DIR ['(be) near me'], possibly <=st> causative control transitivizer or (less likely semantically) <=t> purposeful control transitivizer, (<-ôx> me, first person object), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75, 3/24/76).

<stetísmels>, dnom //s=C,э=tэ[=Ai=]=s=máls//, DIR ['person next to one'], lx <=mels> part, portion, area, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (2/16/79), example: <ptámethla ta' stetísmels te skwíxs.>, //pté=m[=eT-]å t=ê? s=C,э=tэ[=Ai=]=s=máls tэ s=k"fx'-s/ll, '~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.
<teséstélemet>, 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.
<tétslatstem>, TCH ['it got smashed in the back end or rear end'], see tós.
<tétslexw>, TCH /'touch s-o accidentally, bump s-o, bumped s-o', see tós.
<testéstexw>, TCH ['bump them together'], see tós.
<tétsath>, possibly root /'télè or R4=Aš=téll/, [títélè], ANA /'vein, veins'/, possibly <=R4=〉 diminutive, possibly <=-ablaut on R4> plural, root meaning unknown unless related to ťth 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 /tétél/= vein H76:496.
<tétemest>, df //t[=C,э=]-mâs=Tll/, pcs, MUS ['sing a lullaby to s-o'], possibly root <témeš> 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.
<tétsexel>, df //t[=C,э=]=s=x'âll/, ANA ['marrrow'], 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 /'əwll/, slope, tilt or backward
<tewále>, possibly root /'əwâlə or əw=Élə/, SH /sloping floor, (tilted)/, possibly <=âla> container of, syntactic analysis: nominal??, adjective/adjectival verb??, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /'əw-á̃ll/ tilt (tr.) W73:268, K69:48 (the suffix is a transitivizer, probably not cognate with Upriver Halkomelem =âle (since =âl is never a transitivizer and =e animate entity is unlikely).
<tewtewá:la ~ tutuwá:le>, chrs //'əw[=C,əC,]=]=(=)Éləll/, 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 ~ Tutuwá:le>, df //t[=C,əC,]=]=(=)Élə ~ əw[=C,əC,]=]=(=)Éləll/, 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:l=//=, TVMO /'tilt s-th, lift s-th up at one end or one side, tilt s-th sideways', (<t> purposeful control transitiivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/29/76), example: <tewá:let te sléxwelh>, //təw(=)é:1=//= sléxwelh, /'tilt the canoe sideways (to dump out water')], attested by EB.

<tewélehám>, df /təw(=)é:1=//=, LAND ['a slope'], possibly <á-ablaut> durative, possibly <éem> place to have/get, phonology: ablaut, epenthetic h, vowel-reduction, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (about 1/79).

<tewálehélets>, ds /təw(=)é:1=//=, 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).

<stutuwóthel ~ stewtewóthel>, df //s=tutu=\=wóthel ~ \=wóthel, WATR ["a little below"], (<s> stative or nominalizer), probably root <tew> tilt or backward, possibly <éR2> characteristic, lx <ótel> 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).

<lewále.>, ABFC ['sitting on one cheek of the rump'], see tewále.

<tewálelép>, 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.

<tewélehám>, LAND ['a slope'], see tewále.

<tekít>, free root /təwit//, HUNT /'expert hunter (who comes back with game every time he hunts), good hunter'/, compare perhaps <čehwit> 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 <tewít>, //təwi//=, attested by JL (5/5/75), example: <le hā:we té tewít.>, //lə hē=\=wə te təwit//, /'A good hunter (went hunting).'/, phonology: sentence intonation on article, attested by JL, <ílw'elô kwses iyóthet te tewít.>, //íl=k"e=\=ì=á k"-s-\=\=s ëiyá=T-\=It təwit//, /'The expert hunter starts here.'/, attested by AD and NP (1/23/80).

<Tewít>, free root /təwit//, PLN ['a hunter turned to stone now located below Hemhémethagw 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.

<lewále.>, df //təw(=)e=//= or təw(=)l|=//= or təw(=)l|=//= or təw(=)l|=//= or təw(=)l|=//=, CAN /'drifting backwards in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting), backing up (of canoe, train')], FSH, possibly root <təw ~ tew> tilt, possibly <e\=l> 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 IHTTC.
<Titáwlechem>, dmn //C,i=téw=w=sl=e=c=em or C,i=téw=l=œ=cm//, 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 //tex\> perhaps insert comb between//.

<tekxyléem>, mds //tekxy=qè=sl=ïl=œ=em/, PE /'comb one's hair, comb one's own hair'/, lx <=qel\> in the head, (<=i:l\> go, come, get, become, <=em\> middle voice), phonology: syllable-loss of el before =i:l, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, also <tekxyléem\>, //tekxy=qè=sl=ïl=œ=em/, phonology: updrifting optional, attested by EB, AD, example: <tekxyléem\>.

<tekxylýt>, pcs //tekxy=qè=sl=ïl=T//, PE /'comb s-o's hair', (<=t\> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <tekxylýthla ta' máqel\> /'I combed my hair.\', attested by EB, <tekxylýmlha ta' máqel\> /'Com your hair.\', attested by AD (Lesson 16, 8/80).

<tekxylyt>, pcs //tekxy=qè=sl=ïl=T//, PE /'comb s-o's hair', (<=t\> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB, example: <tekxylythla ta'a sqá:q\> /'I was combing my hair.\', attested by EB (1/16/76).

<tekxyléem\>, cts //tæ[-']x'=alqæ=ïl=œ=em/, [tʃx'ílqyélæm\], PE /'comb one's hair'/, (<=t\> continuative), lx <=alqæ \> =elqæ\> hair, wool, (<=i:l\> go, come, get, become, <=em\> middle voice), phonology: stress-shift, syllable-loss of el before =i:l, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/8/78); found in <tekxyléem\>, //tæ[-']x'=alqæ=ïl=œ=em/, /'She's combing her hair.\', example: <lichxw tekxyléem\> /lί-c-x=qlæ=ïl=œ=em/, /'Are you combing your hair?\', <ilhstél tekxyléem\> /lίt-ç-c-q\> /'I was combing my hair.\'.

<tekxylyt\>, pcs /tæ[-']x'=alqæ=ïl=T//, WV /'card wool, comb s-th, (carding/combing s-th (wool/hair))/, (semological comment: probably should be translated continuative), lx <=elqæ\> wool, hair, possibly <=t\> continuative or less likely derivational?, (<=i:l\> go, come, get, become, <=t\> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible stress-shift, syllable-loss, downstepping, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/4/76).

<shxwtxelqel\>, dnom //sx'=tə[-']x'=alqæ=ïl=œ=em/, [ʃx'tʃx'ílq élæs\], WV /'a carder (for carding wool)'/, literally /something for combing/carding wool/hair as a structured activity\', (<shxw\> something for), (<=t\> continuative), lx <=els\> structured activity continuative, phonology: stress-shift, syllable-loss of el before and after =i:l, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/4/76).

<tekxyléem\>, PE /'comb one's hair', see tex.

<tekxylyt\>, WV /'card wool, comb s-th, (carding/combing s-th (wool/hair))/, see tex.

<tekxyléem\>, PE /'comb one's hair, comb one's own hair'/, see tex.

<tekxylyt\>, PE /'comb s-o's hair', see tex.

<texw\>, da //tæx'=sl, KIN ['step-'], DIR, TIME ['mid-'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, lexical affix; found in <txemwél\> ~ <txemméle>, /tæx'mæle(m)/, /'stepchild\', <txemwámènele>, /tæx'=mæmæle/ll, /'step-children\', <txemwelmél\> /tæx'=mæmæl=ml/, /'adopt a child\', <txwsú:yel
<texwmámelem>, KIN ['step-children'], see mélè ~ mélːa.
<texwmélem>, KIN ['step-child'], see mélè ~ mélːa.
<texwswæyl ~ texwswæyl ~ texswswél>, TIME /midday, noon/', see wæyl.
<texwswhelh>, df //t=+xʷʰ=ə+ or ťxʷʰ=ə̃+ə=dslashesI, ANA ['tongue'], possibly root <ť>= meaning unknown or empty or ťxʷʰ(=) ~ ťxʷʰ(=>) mid-, middle, later, lx <+xwthelh> 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 /t= empty root + =xwthelh on the tongue.
<texwem>, 1zs //t=xʷʰ=ə̃ml, ABF /'to beat (of the heart)'l, ABDF ['(have/get) throbbing pain'], (<=em> intransitivizer, have, get), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.
<stixwem>, dnom /ľ/t=xʷʰ(=)ə̃ml or s+ť=AI(=)xʷʰ(=)ə̃ml, 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 <texwem> to beat (of the heart), possibly <i- ablaut> derivational?, possibly <=em> middle voice, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77).
<Títxwemqsel>, df //t=[C,̃eC]=xʷʰ=qsəlslashesl, PLN /Wilson's Point (on Harrison River), (also called) Grouse Point'l, ASM ['a point on the downriver end of Lhá:lIt, 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 mélè ~ mélːa.
<texwmelem>, KIN ['step-child'], see mélè ~ mélːa.
<texwswæyl ~ texwswæyl ~ texswswél>, TIME /midday, noon/', see wæyl.
<tekʷəs te téxwthelh>, //kʷ+əs t=+(=)xʷʰ(=)ə̃+ə=dl, /'burn the tongue/', attested by EB.
<txť>, bound root //ťx stretch out, extendslashesI.
<teǩľaxel>, ds //ťx=q̌lx=ə̃səl, ABF'C stretch out the wings, stretch out the arm(s)/l, lx <+eľaxel> on the arm, on the wing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.
<teǩľaxelem>, mlds //ťx=q̌lx=ə̃ľə=əml, ABF'C 'hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one's arms/wings)/l, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).
<tx̌ť>, pcs //tx̌=M1=TslashesI, SH ['stretch it (stretch out someone's arms or wings)'], possibly <+metathesis> non-continuative, (<ť> purposeful control transitiveivizer), phonology: possible stressed transivizer or metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77), EB (6/7/78), Salish cognate: Lushootseed //tx̌/ as in /s-ť-tx̌-əb-šatég/ toes spread out and /ťəs-tx̌-ť(ə)x̌-əb-šatég/ chapped feet (where the skin is characteristically spread beyond its normal bounds) H76:497.
<xwtox̌esem>, df //x̌=ť=A+h(=)x=əs=əml, mlds, 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 <tx̌> 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).
<teǩľaxel>, ABFC /stretch out the wings, stretch out the arm(s)/l, see tek.
<texeláxelem>, ABFC '/hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one's arms/wings)/, see text.

<téxw>, free root /téxʷ/Il, TIME 'later, after a while, later on, wait a while; mid-/l, 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>, /téxʷ-cɛf/, 'I/it will be) later on, after a while., Wait a while./', attested by Elders Group, EB, <téxwchâp>, /téxʷ-c-ɛf-/, 'I/you people wait.', literally /'be after a while, you folks/', attested by EB, example: <téxwchelcha là:m,>, /téxʷ-c-əl-cɛ ɬɛ=(ə)mɬ/, 'I'll go later./', literally /'I will later go!', attested by EB, <téxwchelcha hó:yt te thá,>, /téxʷ-c-əl-cɛ bá-y=T tə ɬɛl/, 'I'll finish that later./', literally /'I will later finish it the that/', attested by EB, <téxwchelcha kw'etslóme,>, /téxʷ-c-əl-cɛ kʷəc=1-əməl/, 'I'll see you later./', attested by RP and EB (2/12/76), ASM ['mid- (probably lit. later)/'], <téxw swâyèl,>, /téxʷ=s=wèyèll/, 'mid-day, noon, noon-time/', literally /'later day/', attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64?), DM (12/4/64?), Salish cognate: Squamish /túdi root <swàyel there', attested by AC, <swâyel>, //s=cwslá,//, possibly root <swâyel>, //t, possibly root <téxʷ slát>, /téxʷ=s=ltúl, 'midnight/', literally /'after a while, later night/', attested by AC, DM (12/4/64?).

<téxwets>, possibly root /téxʷəc or possibly téx=əwəc/, HUNT ['bow (weapon)'], possibly root <téx> stretch out, extend, possibly =eəwits ~ =eəwets ~ =ɪts ~ =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 /téxʷəc bow, JH /téxʷəc bow (weapon), Salish cognate: Squamish /téxʷəti bow (for shooting) W73:42, K67:263, also <téxwets>, /téxʷəc/, attested by BJ (5/10/64), also <téxwets>, /téxʷəc/, attested by DM (12/4/64), example: <tékwełax te téxwets>, /s=[s=]əci=əl=əl=[A=E]=x₄-s tə téxʷəc/, 'larrow of a bow'/, attested by JL and his grandmother MJ (Elders Group).

<téxwetselhp>, ds /téxʷəc=əp or téx=əwəc=əp/), EB /yw tree, Pacific yew/, ['Taxus brevifolia'], ASM ['wood used for bows'], literally /'bow tree/, lx <selhp> tree, plant, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group, other sources: ES /pàxʷəqʷ ~ təxʷəc=əp/ yellow cedar.

<téxwetselhp>, EB /yw tree, Pacific yew/, see téxwets.

<té:yxálem>, ABFC ['taking a step'], see tiqxálem ~ tiyqxálem.

<te:ile ~ te:ile>, 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)íll/, 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, BJ, ME, others, Salish cognate: perhaps in part Lushootseed /túdi/ over there H76:507, example: <lé lí:(.) tí,>, /lə lí(-) tí/, 'It's over there./', attested by AC, <te lí:(.) tí>, /tə 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 stsəleśteltsel,>, /lí(·) tí s=čə=ɬəc=əl/, 'The chair is over there./', attested by AC (10/23/71), <stám te lí tí te'sisəsem?>, /s=čəm tə lí tí ci'-čə-]=mɬ/, 'What is that (over there) growing?/', attested by AC (11/17/71), <t(e) thá lí tí>, /tə ɬə ɬə 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: <axwethóxchew kw tí,> /ɬɛxʷ=əT-áxʷ-c-əxʷ kʷətɪl/, 'Give me some tea.', attested by EB.

<tí:ala>, ds /tí=ʔɬɪl/), PE ['teapot'], HHG, ACL, literally /'container for tea, container of tea/, lx
<títélmal>, cpds /títél mál/, REL ['bellringer'], literally 'ring a bell father', syntactic analysis: simple nominal phrase, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<títélmal>, REL ['bellringer'], see tí:tel.

<títélthet>, HARV ['to clear land'], see tí:lt.

<tímét>, pcs /tim=8T/, QUAL ['do it harder'], ABFC, (==et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB, Salish cognate: Squamish /tim-it/ perform with all one's might (tr.) as in /... q n 7at timít ta sísun-età/ ...when we paddle with all our might and also /timicut/ exert oneself (as hard as one can) W73:196, K67:266, Lushootseed /tib/ strong, hard as in /tib to dse-yáyas/ I work hard and /timicut/ try hard (to do something physical), Try your best (what is said to someone who is trying to lift something very heavy) and /stíbétu/ strong person H76:499.

<tíméthet>, pcs /tim=8T/, 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 or), (==thet> get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/77).

<tíq>, bound root /tíq/ take in motion.

<stiqw ~ stiq:xw>, df /s=tíq=íw ~ s=tíq=í-w/l, [stíqi(w) ~ stíqié(w)] EZ ['horse'], ['Equus caballus'], (==se> nominalizer), prob. connected with root /tíq/ in /tíqxálém/ (tíq=x=x1=[A=A]=l=an) take a step (where =xal=ém means on one's leg/foot), lx. /stíq:xw ~ s=tíq=xw ~ s=xw ~ s=xú:w/ on the body, on top of itself, thus horse is literally "something that takes a body in motion" or "something that takes motion on top of itself", syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, EB, others, other sources: H-T <stêkéyu> (macrons over e and u) horse (Equus sp.) (introduced since the advent of whites), also <steqíw>, /s=tíqíw/ [stíqíw ~ stíqiw], attested by AC, Elders Group (3/1/72), also <stiqíw ~ steqí:w ~ stiqí:w>, /s=tíqíw ~ s=tíqí:w ~ s=tíqiw/l, attested by EB, example: <xwéylems te stiqíw>, /lx=x1=lon sa=s=tíqiw/l, /the horse's rope/, literally /rope of the horse/, attested by AC, <qéx stiqíw>, /lx=qéx=s=tíqiw/l, /a lot of horses',/ attested by AC, <qéx ta stiqíw>, /lx=qéx t-e=s=tíqiw/l, /There's a
lot of horses (all belonging to you), (You have a lot of horses.)], attested by AC,  
<\text{xwel st'sets'á te stiqí:w}>, /\text{i}s'el s=\text{C},\text{e}'ê \text{tə s=tiqí-wll, 'I've still astride the horse.'}], attested by EB (3/1/76),  
<\text{tsel me st'sets'á te steqí:w}>, /\text{i}/c-\text{e}l mə s=\text{C},\text{e}'ê \text{tə s=tåqí-wll, 'I rode the horse.'}], attested by EB,  
<\text{st'sets'á te stiqí:w}>, /\text{i}/s=\text{C},\text{e}'ê \text{tə s=tiqí-wll, 'I ride a horse'}, attested by EB,  
<\text{lés'te stiqíw}>, /\text{i}/c\text{e}' hə s=tåqí-wll, 'one horse'], attested by EB.

<\text{stiteqíw}>, dmn /s=tåqíw=\text{á-h}l, EZ ['little horse'], (<=\text{R1}=> diminutive), phonology:  
reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (6/15/77).

<\text{stiteqíwó:llh}>, dmn /s=tiqíw=\text{á-h}l, EZ ['baby horse'],  
Lx <=\text{ô:llh} young, offspring, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<\text{statiqíwó:llh}>, dmn /s=tiqíw=\text{á-h}l, EZ ['col'], (<=\text{R8}=> diminutive),  
Lx <=\text{ô:llh} young, offspring, phonology: downstepping, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by HT and CT (6/8/76).

<\text{steliqíw}>, dmn /s=tiqíw=\text{á-h}l, EZ ['herd of horses'], (<=\text{el}=> plural (collective)),  
phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, example:  
<\text{q'éx ti steliqíw}>, /\text{qéx tə y}i s=t[=\text{e}]=\text{liqí-wll, a lot of horses, herd of horses'}], attested by AC.

<\text{stiqxálem ~ tiyqxálem}>, mlds /\text{ tôq}y=q=x'ël=\text{ô}ml, ABFC ['take one step'], root meaning unknown,  
Lx <=\text{x'él} on the foot, (<=\text{em} middle voice), phonology: weak root and stressed suffix gets á-vowel, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, AD.

<\text{tëyqxálem}>, cts /\text{tå}-\text{Á}l\text{y}q=x'ël=\text{ô}ml or \text{tå}-\text{́}l\text{y}q=x'ël=\text{ô}ml, ABFC ['taking a step'],  
<=-\text{́}- or \text{á}-ablaut (continuative), phonology: lengthening and stress-shift or less likely ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD.

<\text{tíqw}>, bound root /\text{tíqw}=/, meaning uncertain  
<\text{stiqw'teqw}>, chrs /s=tåqíw=\text{C},\text{e}C,\text{l}, dnom, BLDG /'beams (of longhouse, all of them), houseposts',  
<=\text{nominalizer}, <=\text{R2}=> characteristic aspect, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<\text{Titáwlechem}>, PLN ['slough where people used to drift-net by Martin Harris's place at Seabird Island'], see tewlats.

<\text{títemí:lt}>, FOOD ['cooling it (of food)'], see temí:lt.

<\text{títemí:lt}>, FOOD ['cooling off (of food)'], see temí:lt.

<\text{títemex}>, TCH ['slimy'], see títemex.

<\text{títemex} or títelex or títexel}, DIR /ˈupriver, up that way, (way upriver [RP, EB])/l, see títy.

<\text{títemex}>, df /\text{tí}=\text{C},\text{e}C,\text{=}=\text{ô}ml, TAST ['bitter'], possibly <=\text{R2}=> resultative, possibly <=\text{em} middle voice or intransitivizer, compare <\text{tsítsexem ~ chíchexem} bitter, comment: could títemex be mistranscribed for tsítsexem?, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (5/28/76).

<\text{títim} or <\text{títítim}>, possible stem /\text{tiy}=\text{im}=/

<\text{xwítitim or xwítítim}>, df /\text{ixo}='\text{tiy}=\text{im}=/, WATR /'eddy water (where you set nets), [to eddy repeatedly?'/],  
(<=\text{w}= always), possibly root <\text{tiyet} upriver, or <\text{tiy} back, against, Lx <=\text{im} repeatedly, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal?.

<\text{títyexw}>, EFAM ['carried away'], see títyexw.

<\text{títomelest}>, us /\text{títámastl}/, SD ['(make a) rumbling noise'], possibly root <\text{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 stítxwem.

<Tít ~ tí:th>, bound root //tí~ tí·éll/.  

<stíth ~ stí:th>, stvi //s=tí~ s=tí·éll/, DESC ['be skinny, be thin'], ABDF, (s=) stative, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <stíth mestiyexw>, //s=tí·wèl s=tí·éll/, 'skinny person', <stíth, westh'ò:m el.>, //s=tí·è, wè-s=è̊m?èll/, 'He's skinny, all bones/boney.', literally //'(he/she/it) is skinny when/if bone just!/.

<chtíth>, ds //c=tí·el/, DESC ['be skinny'], ABDF, (s=) have, get, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB, example: <chtíth the Málí.>, //c=tí·è melíl/, 'Mary is skinny.'.

<Títhel>, ABDF ['get skinny'], see tít ~ tí:th.

<Tí:wel>, prob. free form //tí·wèl//, uncle's wife's sister's/brother's child (male), aunt's husband's sister's/brother's child (male) if H-T 1902 <tí:wèl> (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.

<Tí:wel>, dnom //s=tí·wèl//, 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:wèl>, //s=tí·wèl/, also 'child of sister/brother/cousin (up to and including fourth cousin) [Elders Group]!', (s=) stative, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, also <stí:wèl>, //s=tí·wèl/, also 'child of sister/brother/cousin (up to and including fourth cousin) [Elders Group]!', (s=) stative, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: H-T 1902 <stí:wèl> (macron over e) uncle's wife's sister's/brother's child (male), aunt's husband's sister's/brother's child (male), <stí:wèl> (macron over e) uncle's wife's sister's/brother's child (female), aunt's husband's sister's/brother's child (female)', <stí:wèl> (macron over e) uncle's wife's sister's/brother's child (collective), aunt's husband's sister's/brother's children (collective'), example: <a stí:wèl>, //s=tí·wèl/, 'your niece/nephew!', attested by AC.

<státí:we'l>, pln //s=Cè-tí·wèl or s=Cè-tí·wèl//, KIN 'nephews, nieces, sibling's children!', (s=) stative or resultative, phonology: length retained even before reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, other sources: H-T 1902 <státí:wèl> (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'=̃m get slime//.

<Títemex>, rsls /tì=̃m=xè=x'm/ //tì=̃m=xè=x'm/, TCH ['slimy'], (s=) =R1= resultative, probably =em= intransitivizer or middle, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group, BHTTC.

<Tíxem>, dnom //s=tíx'=̃m/ //s=tíx'=̃m/, 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: <stíxem te stótelo>, //s=tíx'=̃m-s tò s=tì=Cè=Cè=]]oll/, 'slime of a creek!', attested by Deming (5/24/79).

<Tíx>, bound root //tíx//, bushy

<Tíxqw ~ tíxqw>, df //s=tíx=òq~ ~ s=tí·x=òq"//, ANA ['bushy hair'], (s=) stative or nominalizer, root meaning unknown, lx =eqw= on top of the head, in the hair, syntactic analysis:
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English


/tíy/. bound //try against//.

/xwtíyches/, df //l*x(=)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 //l*x=cəs=T or x*=tí[i]=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 (4/27/78); found in <xwtí:chesthomét sel.>, //l*x=tíl//, /'I got even with you.', phonology: automatic stress-shift.

/tiyó:les/, df //l*iy=á·l=es//, DIR ['leaning'], comment: the suffix or suffixes are not clear in form or meaning here. <-és:les on the eye(s), in the eye(s), on the eyelid(s) is unlikely, but root seems to be <tiiy> against, syntactic analysis: transitive verb or adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by EB (4/23/76), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt. /tèéləst/ lean something against something (B74a:67).

/tiyélést>, pcs //l*x=əl=es=T or tiy=éləs=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: <tiyéléstchexw ta' q'évé xevelám te t'ómél.>, //l*iy=éləs=T-c-əxʷ t-ə? qُ́̄qwə xʷə(=)l=əm t əíməl//, /'Lean your cane against (toward) the wall!.'), attested by EB.

/xwti:yeqel/, ds //l*x=eqəll//, LANG /answer, reply, (answer back [BHTTC])/l. (<xw= become), lx <-éqel/ in the throat, in speech, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (1/25/78), also <xwti:yeqel.>, //l*x=eqəll//, also /answer back/, attested by BHTTC, Salish cognate: Lushootseed has the same root with the suffix for mouth; language instead, /ṭeq̣úcid// [tædzúcid] answer (H76:488).

/xwtá:y eqel/, cts //l*x=ti[-Ă-]y=eqəll/, LANG /answering, replying, answering back'/, (á- ablaut> continuous), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78, 4/26/78), also <xwtátyeqel>, //l*x=eqəl//, dialects: some Cheh., attested by EB, example: <wiyóth kws xwtátyeqels.>, //wə=yax kʷ-s xʷə eqəl-s-l//, /'He's always answering back!'), attested by EB.

/lextu:tyeqel or lexwítu:tyeqel/, chrs //l*eq(=)x=c,i=eqəl//, LANG [a person always answering back'], (<lexw= always, R4= continuous 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.

/tiyélést>, DIR ['lean s-th against something'], see tiiy.

/tiyexw/, uf //l*iyxʷ/>. EFAM ['carried away'], possibly root <tiiy> against, possibly <-xw> around in circles, round??, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /l?iaxʷ/ get excited, get busy K69:49.

/titiyexw/, rsls //l*[c,i=eqəl//, 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 tiiy.
<tít>, bound root //tít upriver//.

<te[tít>], tcls //te[tít]tít, DIR ['from upriver'], LANG ['Tait dialect of Halkomelem'], (te[tít]= from), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, nominal, attested by AC, others.

<stítátátél or stítétél>, dnom //stítátétél=él//, BLDG ['upper end of house (inside or outside)'], DIR, literally /nominal upriver section/side/arm/, (s= nominalizer), lx <<<étél> section, side, arm, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group.

<tíxyel or tíxyel>, ds //tíxyel=ál//, DIR /'upriver, up that way, (way upriver [RP, EB])//, literally /upriver section/side/, lx <<<xyel> section, side, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76), also /'way upriver/, attested by RP and EB.

<tilys or tilys>, possible root or stem //tily(ý)ásl// or //tilyásl// or //C,i=tásl=ásl/, root meaning unknown

<shxwtilys or shxwtilys>, df //l=s)x=C,i=tásl=ásl/, DIR ['the only safe place to cross a river'], CAN, (sxw= nominalizer, something that's), possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly <<<sl> on the face, probably root <<<ês> approach, come near, phonology: syllable-loss of es before =ós, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL and EB (5/12/78).

<Stitós ~ Stítos>, dnom //C,i=tásl=ásl/, 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 <<<sl> on the face, probably root <<<ês> 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.

<tiʔalá>, PE ['teapot'], see tí.

<tloqáys>, TIME /'now, this moment, this instant, (right now)'/, see ló and see qá:ys.

<tlówáylel ~ tlówáylel>, TIME ['today'], see ló and see wáylel.

<tlhé~ tlhát ~ télhét>, SH /'spread it out (of blanket, net, book, etc.)'/, see tlhé.

<tlhéthét>, ABFC ['straighten oneself out'], see tlhé.

<-th ~ -h>(), (ll-<t~ -h//), MOOD ['coaxing imperative singular'], syntactic analysis: is, syntactic comment: used mainly with auxiliary verbs, dialects: AC prefers -lh, EB prefers -th, contrast -lhwe polite imperative, contrast -chxw and -chap mildly urging imperative, contrast -lha and -alha command imperative, also -lh, //h//; found in <mílh kwetxwílem.>, //mí- lh "ê=tex"=l=al/, /'Come inside.'/, <láh áyel.>, //le- t?y=al/, /'Go away.'/, attested by AC, also <lámtlh áyel.>, //l?=m-t?y=al/, attested by EB, <melh quótíthet.>, //m=át q=á=1=T-otl/, /'Come back.'/, attested by AC, <mélth ye=q’ó. ~ mélth ye=q’ó.>, //m=t=1 y=q=á mi-t=1 y=q=á, /'Come along.'/, attested by EB, <métíth.>, //l=emát=1tl/, /'Sit (down/up) (coaxing):'/, <hélythl>, //h=éy-tl/, /'Let's (coaxing one person):/', <xémélth.>, //l=xém-tl/, /'Hurry up (coaxing one person):'/.

<tó>, free root //tól/, 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//, [stákə'l], CLO /'stocking, socks/?, comment: reanalyzed as s=tákəl, borrowed from Chinook Jargon /stákən/ /stocken ~ stoken> stockings, socks Johnson 1978:425,
<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-əll/, /'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.

<tókw> or <tákw>, possible root or stem //ták"tl/ or //ték"tl/, root meaning unknown but related to DESC stringy.

<stotekwīqw>, strs //s-tá-C,-e]k"=q"/, ABDF /'stringy hair'/, (<s> static, <R1> resultative, <=iqw> hair)(attested by RG, EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG, EH 6/26/00)

<ts'īyxw stotekwīqw s=pl>l/, 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)

<tő:l ~ tō:l>, free root /tā:l ~ tàːll/, 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 <tō:l>, /hə-ll/, attested by BHTTC (9/10/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /tyúy/ to cross a body of water K67:265, example: <le tō:l.>, //lə-tə:ll/, /'Someone walked down to the river or went away from the shore (in a canoe')./, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75), <swémla tō:l.>, //lə=em-ə: təːll/, /'Hurry down to the river.'/, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75).

<tőxl>, ds //lə-ll=əxəll/, HUNT [/'tracks going down to the river'], LAND, WATR, lx <=xl> on the feet, tracks, syntactic analysis: nominal?, attested by IHTTC.

<stólō>, df //s=tā-l=əwll/, WATR [/'river'], (<s)= nominalizer, (=<o(w)> meaning unknown unless =ów ~ =áw ~ =ówxs> body, covering), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (4/16/75), many others, other sources: . ES /stā-ləw/ river, JH /stā-lu/-/ river, example: <lheq'át te stólō.>, //təq"i tə=s=tā-l=əwll/, /'The river is wide.'/, attested by AC, <hi:kw te stólō.>, //h[i]=]=]k" dangers te stólō.>, //c=əl=s=s=tā-l=əwll/, /'The river is big.'/, attested by AC, <tsel sle'óthel te stólō.>, //c-əl=s=s=tā-l=əwll/, /'They are on the other side of the river.'/, literally /'I'm across the river.'/, rejected by Elders Group. <lam kw'e sle'óthels te stólō.>, //lə=m k"=ə=s=s=tā-l=əwll/, /'He went across the river.'/, literally /'(he) go to the (remote) other side -of the river'/, attested by EB.

<Stólō>, df //lə-ll=əwll/, PLN /'Fraser River, (Chehalis Creek, Chehalis River [Elders Group, EL/EB/NP])/, SOCT /'Stólō 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 Stólō (or Stól'ó as they would pronounce it')], literally /'river'/, (<s>= nominalizer), (<=<o(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: <stólō s'yesyeyálleh>, //lə-ll=əw s=C_3-y̑əwél-ətll/, /'Stólō (or Stalo) ancestors'/, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

<stótelô>, dmn //s=tá[=C,ə=]=]=w//l, PLN /'Statul 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.

<stótéléwâ:m>, ds //s=tá[=C,ə=]=]=w=tel//l, PLN /'Little Matsqui Creek', ASM ['a small creek running into Matsqui slough and thence to the Fraser'], lx <stel> device to, something to, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: probably Matsqui (downriver Halkomelem), source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):14.

<stételô>, dmn pp //s=ta[=A,ə=]=]=w=tel//l, WATR ['lots of little creeks'], (<=R1=) diminutive, é-ablaut (diminutive plural), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.

<stútelô>, dmn //s=tû[=C,ə=]=]=w//l, WATR ['smaller creek'], Elder's comment: "perhaps a Lhıčelexem [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 Chililiwack 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:low, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/23/71).


<teltelewá:m>, df //C,ə=,ta[,C,ə=]=]=w=elm//l, WATR ['lots of little streams (like the kind coming down a hill after a rain)'], (<=R3e=) plural, possibly <e-ablaut> diminutive plural, possibly <el> meaning uncertain, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<tóliwhâ:], df //tá=le=le=el//l, EZ ['cricket'], ['probably mostly family Gryllidae, but perhaps family Prophalangopsidae], 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 thěli:wa:xel snowshoe, sīxweláwa 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.


<tól>, bound root //tá know, learn//.

s-th, learn s-th, realize s-th, now know what s-th is like, read (and comprehend) s-th, understand s-o', (<sablaut> resitative), (<sel> non-control transitive verb (manage to, happen to, accidentally do)), (<sexw> third person object), phonology: consonant merger, ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, EB, AD, SJ, Cohasite cognate: Squamish /təl-kxw/ have found out, learnt, understood; know W73:159, K67:263, compare also Lushootseed /tul-ud/ interpret s-th, translate it H76:509, ASM ['find s-th out'], example: <tsel tél:exw,> //c-əl ta=[A=]+l-əxʷ||, 'I found out,' //m̕ wi do,' attested by EB, <tél:exw - teléxw,> //ta=[A=]+l-əxʷ-c-əl kʷə ləc ə=əxʷ||, 'I found it out once.'|, attested by AD, <líchxw kwe tél:exw?>, //li-c-xʷ kʷə ta=[A=]=l-əxʷ//, 'Did you find out?/', attested by AC (8/8/70), ASM ['understand s-th, learn s-th'], <me tél:exw,> //mə ta=[A=]=l-əxʷ||, 'I begin to understand, beginning to learn', attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), <úw̱ ml me tél:exwes kws páth’s,>, //tu=w̱ ml ta=[A=]=l-əxʷ-əs kʷ-s p̓eʼ-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'], <tsel me tél:exw,> //c-əl m̕ ta=[A=]=l-əxʷ||, 'I realized something,' attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), ASM ['read and comprehend s-th'], (<skw’aỹ kwel’s tél:exw te pípè,> //s(=kʷ’=kʷ’-ə=s ta=[A=]=l-əxʷ tə pípè||, 'I can’t read the paper.'|, attested by SJ (Deming 3/15/79), ASM ['understand s-o'], <líchxw tél:ox>, //li-c-xʷ ta=[A]=l-áxʷ||, 'I found out how it is, know what it’s like, know how it feels, understand it', <tél:exwes,> //ta=[A=]=l-ə-o-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), <li kwe tél:exwes, ~ kwe tél:exwes,>, //li kʷə ta=[A=]=l-əxʷ-əs/||, 'Now he knows what it’s like (you got even with him),'/, attested by EB (12/15/75).

<tótel:exw>, cts //tà[-C,ə-]=l-əxʷ||, EFAM ['understanding (s-th/s-o)], (<R1>-) continuous).


<totél:ómét>, cts //tà[-C,ə-]=l-ámtəl/||, EFAM ['understanding(ing)], (<R1>-) continuous, (<sel> non-control transitive), (<ómét> reflexive), phonology: reduplication, consonant merger with
transferred lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <líchxw totéló:met?>, //lí-c-x* tá-[C-əAǐ]-l-ámel//, /'Do you understand?'/, attested by AC, <ónáchxw í:xw totéló:met?>, //ñωθ-ə-c-x* ลำ-x* tá-[C-ə]-l-ámel//, /'You yourself don't understand. (sic?) for Don't you yourself understand?'/, literally /Don't you (here)-you understand - yourself?/, attested by AC, <ónwetsel í:l totéló:met?>, //ñωθ-c-əl ลำ-1l-ámel//, /I myself don't understand./', attested by AC.

<tlémel>, df //tá=[Aē]=l=(e)mel//, [télmel], 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=épsem 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).

<xwéylémt te tlémels>, cpds //x*í-l(=)=om=T t= tá=[Aē]=l=(e)mel-s//, SCH /measure his/her knowledge, give s-o a test'/, <xwéylémt> weigh s-th, measure s-th; <s-s> 3° person possessive, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<stélml>, dnom //s=[Aē]=l=(e)mel=sl, [stélml], EFAM /someone's own knowledge, someone's own idea'/, (ss> 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?>, //í'=á-ə ÷ s=wé s=ta=[Aē]=l=mel//, /Is that your own idea (or knowledge)?/, <íló stélmelchet>, //í'át//' s=ta=[Aē]=l=mel-c-əl//, /'That's our idea.'/

<telomelthet>, pcrs //tá=[Aē]=l=amel=T-ət or tál=əl=M2=amel=T-əl/, EFAM /acknowledge oneself/, possibly <é-ablaut> resultative, possibly <ómél ~ émel> part, portion or <metathesis> derivational, (<=> purposeful control transitivizer), (<e-t> reflexive), phonology: possible ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD and NP (1/23/80).

<tló:t>, pcrs //tá=l=T//, EFAM /study it'/, (<e-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 /tuúl-d/ interpret it, translate it H76:509, Squamish /tál=T- l-learn, study (tr.) W73:159, K67:263; found in <tló:tlchexw>, //tá-l=T-ə-x*//, /'Study it.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), example: <tló:tle te sqwelteles>, //tá-l=l=T s=q*e=[Aē]=l=mel-s//, /'learn (his/her/its/their) language'/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).

<tló:lt>, pcrs //tá-[C-θAǐ]-l=T//, [tál-lt ~ tatfylt], EFAM /studying s-th, thinking about s-th, learning s-th, training for s-th, trying to do s-th'/, (<R1- plus i-ablaut> conative 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 <tló:ltles/, //tá-[C-θAǐ]-l=T//, /'He's studying it.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), also /'He's thinking.'/, attested by AC (8/28/70), example: <fílhset tló:lt>, //fí-c-əl tá-[C-θAǐ]-l=T//, /'I was studying it.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), ASM /'thinking about s-th'/, <íssel tló:lt>, //tí-c-əl tá-[C-θAǐ]-l=T//, /'I'm thinking.'/, attested by AC, <íssel tló:lt ta sqwalteles>, //c-əl tá-[C-θAǐ]-l=T t-ə s=q*e-ll/, /'I'm thinking of what you said.'/, literally /I'm thinking about it the/what -your words'/, attested by AC, <líchxw tló:lt?>, //lí-c-x* tá-[C-θAǐ]-l=T//, /'Are you thinking [about s-o/s-th]?'/, attested by AC, <ilh tló:ltles>, //íl-4 tá-[C-θAǐ]-l=T-əl//, /'He used to think [about s-o/s-th]., He was thinking [about it/s-o].'/, attested by AC, <ónwetsa kw tló:ltá:l>, //ñωθ=á k* tá-[C-θAǐ]-l=T-əll//, /'I've got
nothing to think about,' literally /'there's nothing that my thinking about/, attested by Denning (6/15/78), <stám kw'e to:tí:ltexw. - stám kw'e îxw to:tí:lt., //s=têm kʷʷ e ta[-C,əAí]-l=lT-ôxʷ ~ s=têm kʷʷ ʔi-xʷ ta[-C,əAí]-l=TTl, /'What are you thinking?'/, attested by Denning (4/13/78), ASM ['learning s-th'], <le xwel to:tí:ltes te sqwéltes., //xʷəl ta[-C,əAí]-l=lT-ôs ʷəl=laq' ʷeməl=l=əm s=qʷʷ ʷe=l=l, /'I (am/was) learning Halkomelem words., I (am/was) studying the Halkomelem language./], attested by AC, <tsel to:tílt te hálq'eméylem sqwéltel., //c-əl ta[-C,əAí]-l=lT ʷəl=laq' ʷeməl=l=əm s=qʷʷ ʷe=l=l, /'I (am/was) learning/studying the Halkomelem language./], attested by AC, <to:tí:ltes kws p'áp'eth's.>, //ta[-C,əAí]-l=lT-ôs kʷʷ s p̌ ɬ[-C,ə-]jʷʷ-ʃ̕i/, /'She's learning to sew./, literally /'He/she is studying it the his/her sewing/!, attested by EB (4/23/76), <to:tí:ltes te syó:ys te ts'qw'ô:welhs.>, //ta[- C,əAí]-l=lT-ôs ʃ̕i=s=qʷʷ ʃ̕i=qʷʷ-əl=ʃ̕i/, /'She's his/her basket work./, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), also <to:tí:ltes kws thiytes te ts'qw'ô:welh.>, //ta[-C,əAí]-l=lT-ôs ʃ̕i=s=qʷʷ ʃ̕i=qʷʷ-əl=əl=ʃ̕i, /'I'm trying to go go./, literally /'I'm thinking about that I go away!/, attested by AC, ASM ['training to do s-th, training for s-th'], <to:tí:ltes kw'es s'ewólém.>, //ta[-C,əAí]-l=lT-ôs kʷʷús ʷəl=s=qʷʷ ʷe=wl=ʃ̕i, /'He's training for a game., He's training for a sport./, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), <to:tí:ltes kw'es xwómxelem.>, //ta[-C,əAí]-l=lT-ôs kʷʷús xʷəl=əl=ʃ̕i, /'He's training to run./, literally /'He/she is training that he is running!', attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).

<to:ltlthet>, pcs //ta=lT-əʃəl/, EFAM /think, ponder, study, decide/!, (<st> purposeful control transitivizer), (<et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/23/76), Elders Group (1/23/80, 1/26/77).

<to:ltlthet>, cts //ta[-C,əAí]-l=lT-əʃəl/, EFAM /'thinking, pondering, studying, be studying'/, (<-R1-plus i-ablaut> continuous), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group, TG (at Elders Group 1/23/80), example: <to:ltlthetchexw kw'a:s li áy.>, //ta[-C,əAí]-l=lT-əʃ-c-axʷ kʷʷ-s=ʔe̕-ʃ̕i=əl=ʃ̕i, /'Study as you go along (look at everything, plants, etc., as you walk along)/, usage: TG's grandfather always told her this on trips with TG (in Elders Group 1/23/80).

<to:ltí:ql>, dnom //ta=C,əC=-l=l=əl=əql/-, LANG /'dictionary'/, <R2> plural, <i> get, go, come, <(e)ql> language, lit. /'get plural knowledges/understandings of a language'/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<toléptel>, df //tol(=)p̌əl=əl/, FSH ['string attached to detachable point on harpoon or spear'], possibly root <tol> go out into the river, possibly <ép̌> in the dirt, lx <tel> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (Elders Group 1/26/77), NP (Elders Group 2/178).

<to:les>, poss. bound root or stem //ta=l=əʃəl/, 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 <swápeth> husband, other sources: ES /stá:ləs/ husband, wife, H-T <stá:les> ~ stálus] (each a word with macron) wife, example: <tl'el stó:les.>, //ə=-a=-s=tá:ləs/, /'That's my wife.'/, attested by AC, <stó:les.>, //ə=-a=-s=tá:ləs/, /'He has no wife.'/, attested by BJ (12/5/64), <wéťa stó:les.>, //ə=-a=-s=tá:ləs/, /'my wife'!, attested by BJ (12/5/64), <wéťa stó:les.>, //ə=-a=-s=tá:ləs/, /'He has no wife.'/, attested by EL (Elders Group 3/26/80), <le xwchéme:éstes te stó:les.>, //xʷ=xʷ=əl=əl=əl=əs-T-ə=-əl=əs-T-ə=əl=əs, /'He met his wife. (meet s-o)/, attested by EB (5/4/76), <x'é:tsxwes te stó:les te Paul Webster
<tó:lt>, EFAM ['study it'], see tól.
<tó:lt:thet>, EFAM /'think, ponder, study, decide'/, see tól.
<tó:lt:thíwa>, EZ ['cricket'], see tó:1 ~ tó:1.
<tó:lxel>, HUNT ['tracks going down to the river'], see tó:1 ~ tó:1.
<tó:meq>, bound root or stem /tá:m=/ex/, pl. from root <tá:meq> shout + <=ex > upright.
<stó:meq>, dnom /s=tá:mex'/l, SOC 'warrior, (leader of a raiding party [CT])/l, (≤s=) nominalizer,
syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), also <stó:meq>, /l=s=tamex'/l, also 'leader of a raiding party', attested by CT (6/8/76).
<ntómiyeqw>, df /tám(=)iyq' or tám(=)iq '/, 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 <=iyq' or =iq' perhaps now great grandparent/-child, prob. not related to <*iq' ~ eqw > on top of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Deming (4/1/76), other sources: H-T <támishuk- > (macrons over a and i) great great great great grandparent (H-T 1902:387), Salish cognate: Squamish /tám/iyq'/ great great great great grandparent and beyond B78:31.

<stómtomiyeqw>, df /tám(=)iyq or tám(=)iq /, 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 <ntómiyeqw> great great great great grandparent/-child, possibly <=R2> characteristic or possibly <=C1V1C2= an old or borrowed plural, possibly <*iqw > 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.
<ntóqweltsep>, df /ták'='̂=čæp/ll, 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: <ntóqweltsep te sxwyéthtel >, /ták'='̂=čæp te sx=ya [=Aâ=]f=čæp/ll, /The ashes have cooled down (to handle).'/, attested by NP.
<ntóq:chew>, df /ták'q'='̂=čæp/ll, 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 <=čæp ~ =eltsep ~ =elčæp> firewood, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80).
<ntóq:em>, mdls /ták'q'='̂=ml/ll, ABDF ['to cough'], (≤em > middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP, AC, BJ (12/5/64).
<ntóteq'em>, cts /tál-C,š-iq'='̂=ml/ll, ABDF ['coughing'], (<≤R1> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP, AC.
<stó:q';em>, dnom /s=tá:q'='̂=ml/ll, ABDF /a cough, a cold with a cough/ (≤s=) nominalizer,
syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, example: `<kwe léxes te stó:qw'em.>, //k^=e|=l|=A|= `=l=x^=*=s t=s=t=q^*|=Ωm//, /He caught a cough. , He caught a cold. (catch s-th)/, attested by EB (1/16/76).

<to téq'ò: mestem>, df //ta[=C|=|=|=|=|=]=m|=s|=t|=Ωm//, ABDF [‘(have) tuberculosis’], possibly l’<R1> continuative or resultative, <é-ablaut> durative, possibly <=em> intransitive 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^*=lq y=ê-tós te k^=á/l, /He almost got hit by a car!/, attested by EB, <tóts tel qw'ô:l.>, //tás t-êl q^*|=ó-ll, /?My ear got bumped.!, Elder’s comment: "unsure of translation", attested by AC.


<teslát>, rsls //ta[=A]=]=s|=ê=ç=Ω//, TCH [‘touching bottom (of a canoe or a person)’], (<é-ablaut> resultative), lx <=lets ~ ĉ=áts> on the bottom, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<téslatstem>, pcs //ta[=A|=]=]=s|=ê=c=Ω=Ω//, rsls, TCH [‘it got smashed in the back end or rear end’], (<é-ablaut> resultative), lx <=slats> on the bottom, (<é> purposeful control transitivizer), (<é-em> passive), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB from LJ (6/30/78).


<tósem>, ds //tá|=|=|=|=|=m//=, HARV /crush (of berries), smash (of berries), squish (of berries, etc.), to mash!/ (<é-em> transitivizer), phonology: 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)

<tótensem>, cts //tá|=|=|=|=|=m//=, HARV /mashing, grinding (stones, something hard)/!, (<é-R1> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB, Elders Group.

<té:lexw>, ncs //ta[=A|=]=]=s|=ê=x//=, rsls, TCH /touch s-o accidentally, bump s-o, bumped s-o!/, (<é-ablaut> resultative), (<é-l> non-control transitivizer), (<é-exw> third person object), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, EB, IHTTC; found in <té:slòmè>, //ta[=A|=]=]=s|=ê=Ω//=, /bumped you!/, phonology: downstepping, updrifting, attested by EB, example: `<té:lexwes thúl tô te swìyeqe.>, //ta[=A|=]=]=s|=ê=x^=*=s ê=ê=ê`a t=s=wi=q=Ω//=, /'She bumped the man.'!, attested by IHTTC, `<té:lexwes te swýyeqe thúl tô.>, //ta[=A|=]=]=s|=ê=x^=*=s t=s=wi=q=ê=ê`a//=, /'She bumped the man.'!, syntactic comment: in contrast with the last sentence this shows that thúl tô and pronouns in that class cannot be object nominal phrases, attested by IHTTC.

<tóset>, pcs //tá|=|=|=|=|=T//=, TCH /'touch s-o purposely, squash it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it!/ HARV, FOOD, ABFC, (<é-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).

<tósete>, cts //ta[=C|=|=]=|=|=|=|=T//=, TCH /'tapping it (with something), mashing s-th, grinding s-th, be
bumping s-o/l, 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: <ówechxw tósetexw>, //tóweθ-c-x=ta[-C,θ-]=sT-θx"//, /'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 have 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).

               <testétesew>, plv //C,θ=C=ta=[=Aθ=]=sT-θx"//, 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).

<tóset>, HARV /'crash (of berries), smash (of berries), squash (of berries, etc.), to mash'/, see tós.

<tósetem>, ABDF [ '(have) tuberculosis'], see tóqw'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/1, see tós.

<tofi:lt>, EFAM /'studying s-th, thinking about s-th, learning s-th, training for s-th, trying to do s-th'/, see tól.

<tofi:lthet>, EFAM /'thinking, pondering, studying, be studying'/, see tól.

<tówel>, free root //távθll/, PLN ['town'], borrowed from Chinook Jargon /táwn/ itself from English, Johnson 1978:441, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, RP, also <táwn>, //těwnll/, attested by AC, borrowed from English /táwn/ town, example: <lámechap tówel?>, //lě=m-θ-c-ep tówθll/, /'Are you folks going to town?/', syntactic comment: interrogative affix, attested by RP and EB (2/12/76), <lílechep lám k'wε tówel?>, //lí-θ-θ-c-ep lě=m k"θε tówθll/, /'Did you folks go to town?/', syntactic comment: interrogative affix, past affixed, attested by RP and EB (2/12/76). <lámtset k'wε tówel chulh le ú:k'wεlets,>, //lě=m-t-θ k"θε táwεl c(-θl)-w(θ)=lówk"ε=tεlθll/, /'I'm going to town because I'm out of food.'/, attested by EB (12/15/75), <lámtset k'wε táwn>, //lě=m-c-Θ k"θε těwnll/, /'We're going to town,.'/, attested by AC (8/6/70).

<tóxw>, bound root //táx'=drag behind//.

<tóxwem>, mdl's //táx"=θml/l, TVMO ['drag out behind'], (=<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<toywemiwel>, ds //táx"=θm=θwθ//, CAN /'automobile, car/', literally /'trailing out the behind/', Elder's comment: "so named because of its gas/smoke "trailing behind"/, lx <≡wel> in the insides, in the rectum, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by RM (6/13/77), IHTTC, Elders Group (4/26/78).

<tóxwell>, df //táx"=tθ or táx"=wθ//, 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>, mds //táx ws=eml, 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).

<txwówelh>, ds //tax ws=έelh, CAN /'pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front', possibly <metathesis> derivational?, lx <==ólwelh> 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 ws=έelh, 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 ws=έelh, 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> intransitive, have, get, literally prob. /'get dragged behind in the mouth', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (11/10/76), also <tóxweth>, //táx ws=έelh, 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.

<tóxweth>, CAN /'pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front, pulling a canoe with a rope', see tóxw.

<tóxwethem>, FSH /'rope for sturgeon fishing', see tóxw.

<tpélhtel ~ tepélhtel>, HUNT /'frame for stretching hides, frame (for drying hides, etc.), frame for a drum', see tpólh.

<tpóli>, bound root //tpá hol/. 

<stpólh>, strs //s=tpá hl/, CSTR ['proped up'], semantic environment ['like a building or a tree limb'], (ss> 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).

<tpólht>, pcs //tpá hl=Thl/, 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).

<tpólhtel>, dnom //tpá th=él/, 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 <tpóli>, //tpá=[Aθ]=t=él/, attested by Lawrence James (Elders Group 2/8/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /tpá-tl frame on which blankets are woven, stretching board W73:107, K67:259, K69:46.

<tpólihtel ~ tepólihtel>, dnom //tpa=[Aθ]=t=él/, 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).

<stelqóye>, pln /l=stelqóye= - l=stelqóye=/, EZ ['wolves']. (==el== plural), phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<tqó:tsó:s>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

<stélqóye>, pln /l=stélqóye= - l=stélqóye=/, EZ ['wolves']. (==el== plural), phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<stélqóye>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

<stélqóye>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

<stélqóye>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

<stélqóye>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

<stélqóye>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

<stélqóye>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

<stélqóye>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

<stélqóye>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

<stélqóye>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

<stélqóye>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

<stélqóye>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

<stélqóye>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

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<stélqóye>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.

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<stélqóye>, EZ ['eight dollars'], see tqá:tsa.
<tu>, df /t=əwl/, 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 ñet>, /'cause oneself to be unfortunate/poor/, (<e-ablaut> durative or resultative), (<st> causative), (<-élémént> reflexive of causative), contrast <lhistélémént and lholhistélémént> feel sorry for oneself, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EP (IHTTC 8/8/77).

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English 707

class'|l, ECON, (<s=> nominalizer), (<R4=> diminutive), (<e-ablaut> durative or resultative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (11/28/75).

<tesestélémeť>, rfls /ta=[Aæ=]s=s=sT-álemætl/, caus, EFAM ['feeling sorry for oneself'], literally /cause oneself to be unfortunate/poor/, (<e-ablaut> durative or resultative), (<st> causative), (<-élémént> reflexive of causative), contrast <lhistélémént and lholhistélémént> feel sorry for oneself, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (IHTTC 8/8/77).

</s>
<tú:xwelsxá ~ tú:xwelsxá>, numc //tú·x=x=álsx=á~tú·x=x=álsx=á//, NUM ['ninety'], lx <=sílx=á ~ elshxá> times ten, phonology: downshifting, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), CT (9/5/73), also <tú:xwelsxá>, //tú·x=x=álsx=á//, attested by DM, others.

<tuxwelsxá:le>, numc //tux=x=álsx=á~tux=x=álsx=á//, NUM ['ninety people'], (semological comment: probably somewhat artificial as qég many would most likely have been used instead of counting this high), lx <=álé> people, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), CT (9/5/73), also <tú:xwelhsxá>, //tú·x=c|x=álsx=á//, attested by DM, others.

<tuxwelsxó:s>, numc //tux=x=álsx=á~tux=x=álsx=á//, NUM ['ninety dollars'], lx <=ós~=ós~=és> dollars, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AC (11/30/71).

<tuxwíqw>, numc //tux=x=íq//, NUM ['nine fish'], lx <=íqw> fish; on top of the head, syntactic analysis: num, attested by BHTTC.

<tuxwíws>, numc //tux=x=íws//, NUM ['nine birds'], lx <=íws> birds; on the skin, syntactic analysis: num, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77).

<tuxwòls>, numc //tux=x=áls//, NUM ['nine fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant)'], lx <=ós~=ós~=és> fruit, rocks, spherical objects, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: num, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<tuxwólwhl>, numc //tux=x=ówelh//, 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=x=sl//, 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>, //w-tes~es te s=tú·x=x=sl//, when it gets (approaches) nine o'clock/?, attested by AC.

<tuxwái>, NUM ['nine people'], see tú:xw.

<tuxwáiqel>, NUM ['nine containers'], see tú:xw.

<tú:xwá:lh>, NUM ['nine times'], see tú:xw.

<tuxwámets>, NUM /'nine ropes, nine threads, nine sticks, nine poles/?, see tú:xw.

<tuxwelsxá:l>, NUM ['ninety people'], see tú:xw.

<tú:xwelsxá ~ tú: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.

<tuxwíqw>, 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.

<tuxwólwhl>, NUM /'nine canoes, nine boats/?, see tú:xw.

<txwéltsep>, df //tx=x=ólqpl or to=[Aq]=x=x=ólqpl//, FIRE ['keep the fire at a constant temperature'], literally (perhaps) '/firewood dragged behind/', possibly root <tó:xw> drag behind, possibly <e-ablaut> durative or resultative, lx <=éltepl> firewood, phonology: possibly ablaut, syntactic
analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (AHTTC 2/15/80).

<txwém>, df /t=x^*êm or tx*=x^*êml/, 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-êl, c-êl, mê) tx"=x^*êm x^*ê=êll, /'(I, We, He) got here early.'/
<me txwém qw'él te elíle., //mê tx =x^*êm q ^*êl te ?êllêll/, /'The salmonberries are ripe early.'/
<txwém lhémetchexw., //tx"=x^*êm Êêm=ÊêT-c-êx* (or Êêl[Aê]=ÊêT-c-êx*)ll, /'Pick it right away.'/, attested by BHTTC.

<txwméla ~ texwméla>, KIN ['adopt a child'], see méle ~ mêla:a.

<txwmelám>, KIN ['adopt a child'], see mêle ~ mêla:a.

<txwó:ye>, df /tx*=á·yê or tâ-x*=M1=yêll/, TIME ['be only remaining'], probably root <tô:wx> drag behind or probably root <têxw> later on, after a while, possibly <=ô:ye> meaning uncertain unless related to (we)=lô:y> only, possibly <metathesis> derivational??, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb?, attested by EB and AD (9/25/78), example: 

<txwó:ye lwépe., //tx"=á·yê lúwêll/, /'Only you were remaining.'/
<txwó:ye lwélep., //tx"=á·yê twélepll/, /'Only you folks were remaining.'/
<txwó:ye talhlímelh álwm., //tx"=á·yê te=Êêlêmêl Êêlw=Êêmll/, /'Only we were (remaining) left behind.'/

<txêt>, 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 tôxw.
T'

&tá', free root /ł'tá/, TAST ['taste'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC, example:
<selchim te t'ás?>, /šelcim tə t'ás-t/, 'How does it taste?/', attested by BHTTC (11/26/76).

&tát - t'át:, pcs /ł'té-T ~ t'át-T/, TAST 'taste s-th, try s-th/', MC 'try it, attempt it, test it/', SOG, SCH /tst s-o/ SPRD /tst 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) 'become', attested by AC, EB (4/10/99 Ling332), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332) other sources:
/t'út-<t> recipient, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB (4/14/78, 12/12/75), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332) other sources:
/t'át'emet te sy /ł'tóthet
t'át'emet te sy /ł'tóthet
/t'etát te sy (11/22/79).

Group 5/25/77), <tl/te t'ás?
under their breath by grandparents of today's elders before trying something hard, attested by AD (3/16/78).

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(6/9/76).

\textit{<t'át'ekwels>}, cts //l't\-\{C,\-[\-k]\}^\circ=-\{\-s\}l/, CAN ['crossing over']. (<R1\=> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming, Elders Group.

\textit{<xw't'át'ekwels>}, dnom //l'x=t\-\{C,\-[\-k]\}^\circ=-\{\-s\}l/, CSTR /bridge, cable crossing]/, CAN /something used to cross over a river, ferry, place good for crossing]/, (\textit{\textit{xw}}\=> always, [here something used for]), (<R1\=> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/17/78), Elders Group (3/22/78).

\textit{<t'át'ekwels>}, sas //l't\-\{C,\-[\-k]\}=-\{\-s\}ls/, CAN ['a ferryman'], (<R1\=> continuative), lx <\textit{\textit{els}}\=> structured activity continuative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

\textit{<shxw't'át'ekwels>}, dnom //sx=t\-\{C,\-[\-k]\}=-\{\-s\}ls/, CAN /a ferry (canoe, boat, ferryboat)/, (\textit{\textit{shxw}}\=> something for), (<R1\=> continuative), lx <\textit{\textit{els}}\=> structured activity continuative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

\textit{<t'kwíléstexw>}, caus //l't\-\{C,\-[\-k]\}=-\{\-s\}T-\{\-sx\}l/, CAN /bring s-th/s-o across a river, (ferry s-o/s-th over)/, (<\textit{\textit{il}} \sim <\textit{\textit{el}}\> come, go, get, become), (<\textit{\textit{e}}\{\textit{st}\}\> causative control transitivizer), (<\textit{\textit{exw}}\> third person object), phonology: vowel-loss or zero-grade of root, updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).

\textit{<t'al>}, probable root //l't\-\{l\}/, 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.

\textit{<st'al>}, dnom //l's=t\-\{l\}/, FSH /fish cut real thin for wind-drying but without cross cuts, dried fish cut differently than shíts'é's\}'s/, (\textit{\textit{s}}\=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Chill., Cheh., attested by IHTTC (8/5/77), contrast \textit{<shíts'é's ~ shxwšíts'é's>} wind-dried salmon with cross cuts, also <\textit{\textit{st'al}>}, //l's=t\-\{l\}/, attested by Deming (2/7/80), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /t\-al\(\textit{c}\)/ slice, split open as in /s-t'al sliced (fish) and /t\-ál\(\textit{c}\)/ slice it H76:518, also <\textit{\textit{sit'élh>}, /\textit{sit'á} or s=t\-\{C\}\=\{A\}-\{\-s\}l/, also /fish cut real thin for wind-drying but without cross cuts]/, possibly root <\textit{\textit{talh} > stretched across, dialects: Tait, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77).

\textit{<st'elt'éliqw>}, plv //l's=\{\-t'él\}l/, DESC /bumpy and prickly]/ (perhaps lit. “sliced/split open everywhere”), (\textit{\textit{se}}\=> stative, <\textit{\textit{R3>> or CléC2}>, plural, (usually) many in a group, \textit{\textit{=iq} > on top of the head, hair (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

\textit{<st'elt'éliqw 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)

\textit{<st'elt'éliqw qwe'óp sge'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)

\textit{<t'á:l>}, free root //l't\-\{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 <\textit{\textit{t'á:l}>, /l't\-\{l\}/, attested by EB (5/18/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /t\-\á\(\textit{A}\)/ disappear, get out of sight, stand in the shade W73:80, K67:270, example: <\textit{\textit{tél'á:l}>, //l'\\~\textit{t}l\-\{l\}/, /It went out of sight (like behind a cloud)/, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78), <\textit{\textit{le t'á:l te syóqwem>}, //l'\\~\textit{t}l\-\{l\} te s=-\{\-y\}=\{\-s\}l/, /The sun went out of sight., The sun disappeared/\., attested by Elders Group (4/2/75, 5/19/76), <\textit{\textit{le t'á:l te mestí:yexw}>, //l'\\~\textit{t}l\-\{l\} te m\=\textit{st}-\{\-y\}\=\{\-s\}l/, /A person went out of sight./, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).

\textit{<t'á(\ldash\textit{l})t>}, pcs //l't\-\{l\}=\{\-T\}/, WETH ['eclipse s-th'], LT, (<\textit{\textit{t}}\=> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76), example: <\textit{\textit{áltes te skw'èxós te syóqwem}>, //l't\-\{l\}=\{\-t\} \=\textit{s}=\{\-k\}'=\{\-ex\}'=\{\-á\}=\{\-s\} l te s=\textit{y}\=\{\-y\}=\{\-s\}l/, /The moon eclipses the sun./. 
<t'ó:ltel ~ t’óltel>, dnom //t’è[-Aá-]=təl or t’è[=Aá-]=təll//, WETH ['an eclipse (of sun or moon')], LT, lx =t’él 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’ó:ltel ~ t’áltel>, //t’è[-Aá-]=təl ~ t’è=təll//, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77).

<stát’el>, dnom //s=t’è[=C,ə]=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 (5/7/75), also <stát’el>, //s=t’è[=C,ə]=l//, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), EB (1/9/76).

<stál’texw>, comment: prob. mistranscribed for stál’texw, df //s=t’è=ltəx’=l//, LT ['a shade'], BLDG ['a shelter'], (<s=> nominal), probably =el’texw =áltwxw building, phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/7/77).

<stál’texw>, comment: prob. mistranscribed for stál’texw, df //s=t’è=ltəx’=l//, LT ['sheltered'], (<s=> stative), probably =el’texw =áltwxw building, phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (9/7/77).

<t’ól’estel>, df //t’è[=Aa]=l|=ət|al|==*|=s=təll//, HHG /'window shades, blinds, blinders (on a horse, etc.)//, literally /'device to keep shade on the face'!, (<s=>= ablaut> durative or derivational, <s=> deriving), lx =t’è on the face, lx =t’él 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’ól’estel>, //sx=t’è[=Aa]=l|=ət|al|==*|=s=təll//, also /'curtain, window shades, blinders on a horse'!, attested by EB (5/25/76).

<stól’öléstel>, dnom //t’è[=Aá]=l|=ət|al|==*|=s=təll//, PE 'eyeglasses, (probably dark glasses)'!, literally /'device for shade on the eyes'!, (<s=> nominalizer), (<o-ablaut> durative or derivational), possibly =es= meaning uncertain, <s=>= ablaut> durative or derivational, lx =tól’estel on the eyes, lx =t’él device for, phonology: ablaut or automatic root a → o before =tel, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/11/71), also <stól’öléstel>, //s=t’è[=Aa]=l|=ət|al|==*|=s=təll//, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), example: <máx ta stól’öléstel qe tl’o’asu kw’étslexw.>, //mè=x’ t-è s={t’è[=Aá]=l|=ə=|al|==*|=s=təl qe ‘á-të=s-u kʷ=c=l-x”=l/, /'Take off your eyeglasses, then you can see it'!/, attested by AC.

<t’á:lew ~ t’álew>, free root //t’è-ləw ~ t’èləw//, 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’èləw/- (CwMs /t’èləw/) arm, H-T /t’elu/- arm, H-T <tálú> (macrons over a and u) arm, <tÈltálu> (macrons over a and u) arms.

<stálkw’els>, FOOD ['warming upfood'], see t’álqw’ or t’elqw’.

<stálqu> or <t’élq>, possible root or stem //t’è-lq or t’è[=Aë]=lq//, meaning uncertain

<stálqu>, strs //s=t’è-lq or s=t’è[=Aë]=lq//, DESC /'spotted with irregular shaped blobs (like if mud-splattered, used of dogs, deer, and other animals so marked)'/, possibly <-ablaut> resultative or durative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (10/15/79), CT (6/8/76), contrast <t’él’t’élqx> spotted with circles (or round dots); compare <st’elákwx>, //st’èlèk”=l//, SH /'circular, round and flat'!

<st’el’t’élq>, plv //lC,əC,elligent’è[=Aë]=lq or s=C,əC,=t’élq//, DESC /'spotted with lots of [irregular spots]’, possibly <-ablaut> resultative or durative, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ʔes-t’è-t’élq”/ form a spot on K69:50.
<t'álqw' or t'élqw'>, bound root //t'élq"w// or t'élq"w warm//.

<t'álqw'em>, ızs //t'élq"w=əm or t'ə=À=]lq"w=əm//, FOOD /'warm, lake-warm//, FIRE, DESC, (<sem> intransitiveizer, 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'íq"m spark, flame, throw off large sparks or chips of glowing (cedar) wood W73:244, K67:271, K69:51, example: <t'álqw'em qó:>, //t'élq"w=əm qá-//, /'warm water//, attested by MH.

<t'élkw'á:ls>, comment: prob. mistranscribed for t'elqw'á:ls, sas //t'élq"w=əlsl//, FOOD /'warm up (food, tea, etc.)//, FIRE, lx <-ál: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=əlsl//, 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=t]lq"w=T//, FOOD ['warm it up'], (<st> purposeful control transitiveizer), 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'élqw'tel>, df //t'él[=M1]=]lq"w=ətl//, N ['Indian name of Old Jack (of Yakweakwoose 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, lake-warm//, see t'álqw' or t'élqw'.

<t'á():lt>, WETH ['eclipse s-th'], see t'á:l.

<t'áll>, bound root //t'él// stretch across//.

<st'álh>, dnom //s=t'él//, BLDG ['cross-beam (in a house')] (EB), (<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 <shxw'tóllhestel> (EB) beam, contrast <t'élhmel> (TG) cross beam (in house).

<shxwt'álh>, dnom //lx=t'él//, CSTR ['bridge'], (shxw=> something that), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB (2/6/76).

<st'átelh>, strs //s=t']l[C,ə]=]l//, DIR ['across'], (s=> static), (s=>R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).

<st'átelhíle>, strs //s=t']l[C,ə]=]l=əs//, HARV ['carry a packstrap slung across the chest (over one shoulder and under one arm)'], (s=> static), (s=>R1=> resultative), lx <-iles> on the chest, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77).

(s)t'l'l'hílestel, comment: prob. mistranscribed for (s)t'lhílestel, dnom //s=t]=À=]l=əs//, ANA ['collarbone'], literally /'something that stretches across on the chest'/, (s=> nominalizer), probably root <t'álh> stretch across, probably <vowel-loss> derivational, lx <-iles> on the chest, lx <-tel> something that, phonology: vowel-loss, updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<t'éllhmel>, dnom //t'el[C,ə]=]l=əm//, 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'élltel>, dnom //t'el[C,ə]=]l=əl//, 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).

\(<t'\text{lhéses}\), dnom /tˇ\text{lh\text{e}}s/\text{=}=\text{ex}(<\text{es}=@\text{s}/, WV ['a loom'], literally poss. '<stretched design on the face??/>, possibly <vowel-loss> derivational, possibly <es> design, possibly <es> on the face, possibly <es> meaning unknown, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (5/27/76).

\(<t'\text{élhtsestel}\), dnom /t\text{élhtse\text{t}}/\text{=}=\text{c}\text{es=}=\text{t}\text{el}/, 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 <\text{t}es> *in/on the hand, lx <\text{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 <\text{shxwt\text{élhtsestel}}>, //sx=x=t\text{élhtsestel}/, attested by JL (Elders Group 4/5/78).

\(<\text{shxwt\text{t}olhestel}>\), dnom //sx=st\text{t}ol/\text{es}=\text{tel}/, BLDG ['beam'], literally /device for stretching across on the face (of a building)/, (<\text{shxw}x=) something that), lx <\text{es}> *on the face, lx <\text{tel}> something for, device for, phonology: root á becomes ó automatically before =es, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (5/25/76).

\(<\text{t'}\text{ót\text{élhem}}>, df /t\text{ót\text{élh}}/\text{=}=\text{tel}/, 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 (/<\text{R1=}=\text{continuative}, <em> have, get, intransitive, possibly <em> middle voice, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD), BJ (12/5/64), Deming (2/7/80), Elders Group (3/1/72), IHTTC (9/14/77), other sources: ES /t\text{át}\text{e}=\text{tel}/, H-T <\text{t}\text{at\text{e}}\text{tel}/ (macron over a) flea (Pulex irritans).

\(<t'\text{am}>\), bound root, /t\text{é}ml/, <em> braid, weave

\(<\text{t\text{á}mex}>\), pcs /t\text{á}m=\text{ex}/, ['t\text{á}m\text{екс}'. PE ['to braid (hair)'], WV. (<\text{ex}> purposeful control inanimate object preferred), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, AD (8/80), example: <\text{t\text{á}mex ta máqel}>, /t\text{á}m=\text{ex} t\text{=}=\text{q}\text{e}l/ (braid your hair!), attested by AC, <\text{t\text{á}mexchexw ta máqel}>, /t\text{á}m=\text{ex} t\text{=}=\text{q}\text{e}l/ (Braid your hair.), attested by AD.

\(<\text{st\text{á}máxlts'>}, df //s=t\text{á}m=\text{ex}=\text{lc}^*/\text{=}=\text{cl}/, PE ['a braid'], WV, literally /something braid-twisted'/, (<\text{=} nominalizer), lx <\text{á}lts'> twisted, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/11/76), also <\text{st\text{á}mxálts'> ~ <\text{st\text{á}máxlts'>}, //s=t\text{á}m=x=\text{lc}^*/ s=t\text{á}m=x=\text{lc}^*/, attested by Elders Group (10/8/75).

\(<\text{T\text{ít\text{e}\text{mt'}}\text{á}mex}>\), df //Ci=\text{c}\text{í}=\text{c}\text{í}=\text{ex}/, PLN ['railway tunnel just past (east of) Ruby Creek'], (semological comment: possibly so called because one trail twisted around (like a braid, st'ámxex) to get by where the tunnel is; SP on the other hand said that the place is the real home of Támiya 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?)), (<\text{R4=}) 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.

\(<\text{st\text{ém}i\text{welh}}>, df //s=t\text{í}=\text{ex}=\text{w}\text{elh}/, WV ['warp (vertical threads of weaving)'], Elder's comment: "ask AK for these words since her grandmother used to wear a sóqw'elh (woven goat wool blanket) when she danced; JL saw it when AK was only 4 or 5 yrs. old", (<\text{=} nominalizer), root <\text{t\text{ám}}> braid, weave, derivational ablaut or stress shift and downgrading to schwa before stressed suffix <\text{iy}> bark, covering, wool, possibly <\text{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-tuhl> the loom, 
<SAH-ul-LOHq> twined weave, ceremonial blanket (pp.6 and 16), as well as <SWOH-kwah-tl> (Stó:lô orthog. <swóqw'elh>) twilled weave, and <KIY-siht-sel> (Stó:lô orthog. <q'isetsel>) 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'ém t'ám try.

<st'ám>, stvi /s=t'ém or s=t'ê=om/, LANG ['(be a) guess', (s=) static], possibly /em intransitivizer, have, get, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjetival verb, attested by BHTTC (10/2/76), example: <st'ám s'ewólem>, /s=t'ém s-tâm=om/, 'a guess game', PLAY.

<st'átem>, cts /s=té-[C,ê-]m/, LANG ['(be) guessing'], (<-1>- continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjetival verb, attested by BHTTC (10/2/76), example: <s'tátem s'ewólem>, /s=té-[C,ê-]m s-tâm=om/, 'a guessing game', PLAY.

<t'ám>, pcs /t'ém=ôt//, LANG ['guess it'], PLAY ['[make] a point in slahal'], (=et purposeful control transitive), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (9/8/76), also <t'ám>, /t'êm=ôt/, also 'guess it', attested by BHTTC (10/2/76).

<t'ót'émethet>, pcs /t'ê-[Aa-]'/ [C,ê-]=m=ôt-ôl/, rsls, EFAM 's'uspect, be suspicious', literally /have guessed purposely oneself', (<-1--> resultative), phonology: reduplication, ablat on root á automatic with =thet reflexive, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (5/6/76).

<st'ém kémte>, chrs /s=t'ê=om/, LANG ['(be) cautious'], literally /be durative characteristically guess', (s=) static), (<-1> resultative or durative or automatic with characteristic), (<-R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, ablat, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (10/2/76).

<t'átèmès>, dnom /s=t'ê-[C,ê-]=ôl/, PLAY ['guesser (in slahal)'], (<-1> continuous or durative), possibly <es in the face; dollars, money, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79).

<st'éawel ~ st'áwel>, df /s=t'ê=ôwél ~ s-t'ê=ôwél/, EFAM 'to guess, make a guess', LANG, possibly <s= static, lx <ôwél ~ -ôwèl> 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: <tsel st'éawel kwes thét kws lámset>, /l=e'-ôl' ñ=t'ê=ôwél k'-s-ôs êêt k'-s-lô=m-c-ôl/, 'I guess that she said that we're going.', syntactic comment: double embedding, attested by EB.

<t'tâm>, free root /t'âm-ôl/, 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 ?, /ôt'êm ?//, also 'song of an Indian doctor or shaman', attested by BHTTC (8/30/76).

<t'm?, or <t'm or <t'm>, possible root /t'êm- or t'am? or t'â=Aê=lm/, meaning unknown <shxw't'âm> etsel>, df /s-x=t'êm=ôcôl or sx'-t'âm=Aê=lm=ôcôl/, EB ['young (red) cedar']

(<shxwa something that), root meaning unknown unless t'êm chop, possibly <ô-ablaut> derivational, lx <etsel> on the back, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<t'âm, or t'êm el, MC ['wood chips'], see t'êm.
<t'ámet>, LANG [' guess it'], see t'ám.

<t'ámiya>, df /ɨt'ɛm=ɨjɛ/, HUMC hermaprodite (person with organs of both sexes), hermaprodite 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'amiyahóy (McGuire Mt., the Whites confused the mountain with one next to it which they now call Mt. Tamihi, according to AC'), probably root <t'ám> guess, lx <ɨiɁa> affectionate diminutive; personal name ending, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others, other sources: ES /st'ɛmɨyəθ berdache (a person of one sex who assumes a role of the other sex, sometimes transvestite, the word berdache is Chinook Jargon), JH /t'ámɪhɛ-y hermaprodite, comment: the place name for Hope Mt., St'ámiya, also translated as hermaprodite and resembling such a person lying on its back, besides the form given by Elmendorf and Sutlles (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 /ɨst'ɛm=ɨjɛ/., 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 hermaprodite, (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'amiyahóy>, cpds /ɨt'ɛm=ɨjɛ=ɨhɔ·y/., PLN 'Mount McGuire, (Tamihi Mountain [BJ])/l, probably root <t'ámiya> hermaprodite and probably root <hɔ·y> finish, end, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, SP (Elders Group 8/24/77), source: place names file reference #168, #231, also 'Tamíhi Mountain', attested by (BJ 12/5/64).

<T'ami(ye)hóy (Stótelô)>, cpds /ɨt'ɛm=ɪ(Ɂə)=há·y=ɨlow/., PLN ['Tamihi Creek'], ASM 'tributary of Chilliwack River entering from the south], literally hermaprodite finish creek', (c3= 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 /ɨt'ɛm=ɪ(Ɂə)=há·xáɛ/., PLN ['Tamihi Lake'], literally hermaprodite finish lake', syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):11.

<T'emiyéq(w) ??>, df /ɨt'ɛm=ɨjɛ=ɨq(*)/., PLN ['Tamihi village at the mouth of Tamihi Creek'], probably root <t'amiya> hermaprodite, possibly eq top of head or =eqq penis, genitals, phonology: known only from Wells 1965, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):19.

<t'ámiya>, df /ɨt'ɛm=ɨjɛ/, 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')/, [Troglydotes troglodytes pacificus, may also include (esp.)Thryomanes bewickii, Telmatodytes palustris paludicola, Troglydotes aedon, and Salpinctes obsoletus], root meaning unknown, lx <ɨiɁa> 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'emiya>, dmn /ɨt'ɛ=c=ɪɁ=ɨjɛ/., EZ baby wren, little or young wren/, (c3=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 Sutlles), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/18/76).

<T'amiyahó:y>, PLN 'Mount McGuire, (Tamihi Mountain [BJ])/l, see t'ámiya.
<T'ami(ye)hóy (Stó:telə)>, PLN ['Tamih Creek'], see t'ámiya.

<T'ami(ye)hóy (Xótsa)>, PLN ['Tamih Lake'], see t'ámiya.


<t'á:mxwelhp>, ds /h't'è:mxʷ=əɬp/, EB ['gooseberry bush'], Elder's comment: "sour, how many you can chew", lx <<=elhp> plant, tree, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<temt'á:mxw>, ds /ə=t'è:mxʷ/, TIME 'gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June', (temt时间为 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'èp=i/y 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'èp=iy or s=t'è=lp=iy/; EB ['dead and broken [of a plant]'], (s=) static, possibly <á-ablaut> resultative or durative, lx <<iy> plant, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, other sources: ES /st'èpəyl/ (though with s= nominalizer) snag (dead tree standing), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish root t'apʷ free from water, watertight W73:284, K69:50, example: <st'ápiy theqá:t>, /s=t'èp=iy əɬqʷ:tl/ 'dead and broken tree', attested by AC.

<t'ápiythet>, incs /lt'èp=iy=əɬt/ EB ['it's dead (of a tree)'], (=θet) inceptive, get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (11/22/71).

<t'ópiythet>, cts /lt'è-[A=]-lp=iy=əɬt/; 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'è-[A=]-lp=iy=əɬt əɬqʷ:tl/ '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'ápiyhet and t'ópiyhet are reversed above, attested by AC (11/22/71).

<t'ápiythet>, EB ['it's dead (of a tree)'], see t'ápiy.

<t'áqà:lh>, EB ['salal bush'], see t'áqe.

<t'áqe>, free root /lt'èqəʔ/; 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 /lt'íq or t'ə=q=|=Ai|=q discolored, bruised/; as in Squamish cognate, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64 old p.302), also <t'á:qaq>, /lt'è-q̓əʔ/, attested by AC, other sources: ES l't'èqəʔ and JH l't'èqəʔ salal berry, Salish cognate: Squamish l't'áqəʔ/ be bruised (so that the skin has the color of a salalberry), salalberry W73:46, K67:270, Samish dial. of N. Straits l't'áqəʔ/ to get bruised and l'it'əqəʔəɬəs/ (get) a black eye G86c:76

<t'áqà:lh>, ds /lt'èqə=ɬp̓/; EB ['salal bush'], lx <<=elhp> plant, tree, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<t'ás>, free root /lt'èsl/; SD ['quiet (in movement)'], TVMO, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77), example: <t'ás mestiyexw>, /lt'èməstíyəʔxʷl/ 'quiet person (in movement)' , attested by IHTTC.

<t'et'ás>, cts /ɬt'è-tsɬ/; SD ['be stealthy'], TVMO, literally /being quiet in movement/., (R5-) continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders...
<t'ësíl>, incs //t’ës=íll//, ABFC ['go down (of swelling)'], literally '/become quiet (in movement)/', lx <=i: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'áxel>, ds //t’ës=x’óll//, TVMO /walk silently, walk quietly/, ABFC, lx <=xel> on the foot, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77).

<t'et'áxel or t’at’áxel>, cts //C,ø-t’ës=x’óll or C,ø-t’ëx’óll//, TVMO ['walk[ing] silently or quietly'], ABFC, (<R5- or R8-> continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77).

<t’áxelem>, mds //t’ës=x’óll=m//, TVMO /walk lightly, sneak/, ABFC, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<t’et’áxelem>, cts //C,ø-t’ës=x’óll=m//, TVMO /tip-toe, (walking lightly, sneaking)/, ABFC, (<R5- continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77).

<t’esítsmels>, df //t’ës=íc=mél=élsl//, FSH ['hide-away that a fish makes'], lx <=its> on the back, possibly <=em> middle voice or intransitivizer, possibly <=mel> part of, portion of; possibly <=els> structured activity continuous/nominalizer, phonology: possible syllable-loss, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (Elders Group 2/6/80).

<t’áxel>, TVMO /walk silently, walk quietly/, see t’ás.

<t’áxelem>, TVMO /walk lightly, sneak/, see t’ás.

<t’át ~ t’át>, 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’emiy>, PLAY ['guesser (in slahal)'], see t’ám.

<t’át’emiya>, EZ /l'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’iýelt>, SOC ['entertaining s-o'], see t’iyelt or t’i:lt.

<t’áth>, bound root /t’èaskets to ferment, to sour/.

<t’át’eth’em>, df //t’ë[C,ø]=ê=iém//, TAST /sour (unripe or half-ripe fruit, lemon, Oregon grape, fermenting fruit)/, (<=R1- continuous or resultative), (<=em> middle voice or intransitive, have, get), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjunctival 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’ë[C,ø]=ê=iém//, 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’ácl bitter (taste), sour (as sour milk); spoil H76:516, example: <t’át’eth’em te’le léth’ilets>, //t’ë[C,ø]=ê=iém te=í=íe léé=iy=ioc//, /These blueberries are [sour;]/, attested by EB (4/14/78), <t’át’ets’em ts’esémep>, //t’ë[C,ø]=ê=iém c’s=í=m=elpl//, 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'á:ts'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'á:ts'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'á:ts'em qwíqwòyèls 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'á:ts'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)
<t'á:ts'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'á:ts'em qwíqwòyèls kíks seplíl>, FOOD lemon lime 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'á:ts'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)
<thept'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'ómthet>, incs //t e* è* =c [=Aá·=] cm= èc t/, 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 éc'Il/, 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'exelí:m>, BSK ['mistake in splitting roots by making them uneven'], see t'á:ts'.
<t'áw>, possible bound root //t éw/Il/, meaning unknown
<st'áwel>, df //t éc' =a=t/l/, LT ['purple'], (<s=> stative), (<=el ~ =Il> go, come, get, become), compare <st'ewókw> diatomaceous earth, whitish powder for whitening wool, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
<st'áwelómèx>, ds //s=t éc' =a=t=Il=ám=ex'Il/, LT /'[looks purple, purple-looking]'l/, (<s=> stative), (<=el ~ =Il> go, come, get, become), (<=omex> looks, -looking, in color), phonology: updrifting, downstepping, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.
<t'áwleqw>, df //t'èw=l(=q)*//, 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'èw=ó//, 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'è(=)x/*//, meaning unknown

<st'áxet>, df //s=[t'è]=x(=)ó(=)e/*//, 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 <=xe> 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'áxqwem>, izons /t'èx*=(q)=q=oml/, 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'áy>, bound root //t'èy emotionally upset/.

<t'áyeq'>, df //t'èy=óq/*//, EFAM /'get angry, get mad, be angry', probably root <t'áy> emotionally upset, possibly <=eq> 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'ayál/ 'get angry W73:5, K67:271, also /(have/feel) anger/,' attested by BJ (5/10/64), example: <t'áyeq' tůt'él.>, //t'èy=óq' t=ú=él/, /'He's angry./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <t'áyeq' tul'tál.>, //t'èy=óq' t=ú=ál/, also l/'He got mad.'/, by attested by EB, <t'el t'áyeq'>, //c-ól t'èy=óq/*//, /'I'm mad./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), <t'áyeq' kw'els ól'metsel>, //t'èy=óq' k*=-ál-s ʔálmèc=a=él/, /'made that I (have to) wait/', attested by Elders Group (3/16/77).

<t'át'íyeq' ~ t'át'iyeq'>, cts //t'è[-C,-e-]=óq/*//, rsls //t'è[C,-e-]=y=óq/*//, EFAM /'being angry, continue to be angry, angry, mad, roused, stirred up/'; (<R1-> continual), (<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'ayál/ 'be angry W73:5, K67:270, example: <t'át'íyeq' te sqwímxw./, //t'è[C,-e-]=y=óq* qa s=q*=m=êy/*//, /'The dog is mad [angry]'/*, attested by AC; found in <t'át'íyeq'chexw./, //t'è[C,-e-]=y=óq*'e=ó-x/*//, /'You're angry./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), example: <latset mekw' áyl t'el'kwáxtset t'át'íyeq'>, //c-ó-t mék* k*=-ál-s ʔálmèc=a=él/, /'We all left because we were mad. (leave) wait/', attested by Elders Group (3/16/77).

<t'ít'áýeq'>, dmv /C,-t'È=[C,-e-]=y=óq/*//, EFAM ['cranky'], (<R4=> diminutive), (<s=> diminutive or continuous), phonology: lengthening diminutive (rare) corresponding to glottal stop insertion downriver, reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP (10/26/75).

<t'ayeq'psem>, ds //l'èy=q*='ó=[M1]=psem//, 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 <=epsem> 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'áy>, ds //l'èy=ç/*//, 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'áxyw>, stvi //s=t'è[=Aá-]=y=ç/*//, 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:xyw>, //s=t'è[=Aá-]=y=ç/*//, also l/'sad/', (<ö:-ablaut> derivational or
continuative), phonology: ablaut, attested by BHTTC (10/14/76), also <st'óy̱w̱≫, //s=t̂'é=[Aá=]y=xʷ//, also EFAM ['brooding'], (<ó-ablaut> derivational or continuative), phonology: ablaut, attested by NP (1/20/76), EB (4/27/76), example: <st'á:yxw te Frank≫, //s=t̂'é=y=xʷ t̂=Frank//, 'Frank is sad.'l, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75), <xwe'ít asu stá:yxw ó?>, //x̂=ís=ú s=t̂'é=y=xʷ ?á//, 'Why are you looking sad?'l, 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'áyéq'psem*, ANA ['cleft in back of the neck'], see t'ay.

*t'ayíts'em*, izs /lt'éyíc'=ml/, 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 (10/12/76).

*t'áyxk*, EFAM [be envious'], see t'ay.

*t'ákw*, free root /lt'ékʷ//, LAND /'get stuck in the mud, get mired, get muddy', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/14/70, 10/31/73), EB (12/15/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /t'ékʷ//, 'get stuck in the mud, be soggy W73:176, K67:269, K69:50, example: <tsel t'ékʷ>, //c-̂=el t'ékʷ//, 'I got stuck in the mud., I got muddy.'l, syntactic comment: ambiguous past, attested by AC (8/14/70), <t'ékʷ te stiqíw//, //ct̂=ékʷ t̂=stiqíw//, 'The horse is mired in the mud.'l, attested by AC (10/31/73), <tsel t'ékʷ lí te st'ékwt'ékʷ>, //c-̂=el t'ékʷ lí t̂=s=C£C₂=t'ékʷ//, 'I got stuck in the mud.'l, attested by EB.

<t'ékwt'ékʷ>, chrš /lt'ékʷ=C£C₂//, LAND ['muddy'], (<R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/14/70, 10/31/73), other sources: ES //lt̄=ékʷ//, Salish cognate: Squamish /t'ékʷ//= very muddy K69:80.

<st'ékwt'ékʷ>, dnom //s=C£C₂=t'ékʷ//, pln, LAND ['mud'], (s=> nominalizer), (R3=> plural or derivational), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB, example: <tsel t'ékʷ lí te st'ékwt'ékʷ>, //c-̂=el t'ékʷ lí t̂=s=C£C₂=t'ékʷ//, 'I got stuck in the mud.'l, attested by EB (12/15/75).

<t'ékwót>, pcs /lt(̄)ékʷ=á=T or t'ékʷ=áT or t'ē[-Aá-]kʷ-M1=T or t'ékʷ=ā=[Aá=]T//=, MC /plug it (a hole, leak)/, semantic environment ['in a canoe, wall, or anything'], (<s or =et> purposeful control transitivevizer), possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuative or possibly <ó-ablaut> durative, phonology: B=Ĉroots → BCʷ genera before =T in non-continuative (as in Suttles consonant alternation1984:7.58)(B = Suttles T = obstruent) or alternatively B=Ĉroots get á-ablaut before (in)transitivizers (=l, =l, =om, etc.) or =êls (structured activity) plus metathesis non-continuative or alternatively derivational ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: <t'ékwót ta' thóthel//=, //t̂=ékʷ=á=T t̂=ê(=)=êl//, 'Plug your mouth.'l, attested by IHTTC.

<t'ótekwelos>, sas /lt(̄)ē[-Aá-Ĉ, Ė-]kʷ=êls//=, cts, MC ['plugging a hole or leak or crack in anything'], (<-R1-> continuative), (<êls> structured activity continuative), phonology: B=Ĉroots get á-ablaut before =els or (in)transitivizers or alternatively B=Ĉroots, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<t'ekwá:lya>, ds /lt(̄)ekʷ=ā-li-yel//=, ABFC /'put something in the ear (to block hearing), (plug the ear)/, lx <ā-li:ya> in the ear, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/13/76).

<t'kwiles ~ t'kwiles>, ds /lt(̄)kʷ=filas//=, ABDF /choke on food, get choked on food'/, FOOD, literally /'get mired in the chest'/, lx <îles> in the chest, phonology: B=Ĉroot → BCʷ non-continuative before lexical suffixes, optional vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,
<t'ékweles>, cts /t'æ[- `]-k"=îwəl//, ABDF ['getting choked on food'], (<- `-'> continuative), phonology: stress-shift or BeC" root → BěC" continuous before lexical suffixes, vowel-reduction in suffix, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<t'kwíwel>, ds /t'(θ)k"=îwəl//, ABDF ['constipated'], literally /'mired in the rectum/insides', lx <=-îwel> in the insides, in the rectum, phonology: BěC" root → BčeC" non-continuative/non-resultative before lexical suffixes, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by JL (3/31/78), also <t'ekiwíel>, /t'æk"=îwəl//, phonology: vowel-loss optional, attested by EB (6/7/76).

<t'ekwíwel>, strs /s=t'æk"=îwəl//, ABDF /'stuck in the rectum), stuck in the ass', (semological comment: the translation preserves the same shock value as in Halkomelem), (<s=> static), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (6/4/76).

<t'ekwiwet>, pcs /t'æk"=îwə(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'ékwo:ythí:lem>, mlds /t'æk"=á-yè(ə(l)=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, (<-îl> go, come, get, become, inceptive), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

<t'ékwo:welh>, cts /t'æ[- `-]-k"=owət//, CAN /'caulking a canoe, plugging a canoe/', (<- `-'> continuative), lx <=-ówelh> canoe, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group (3/26/75), other sources: Musqueam Halkomelem /t'ék"ewəl/ be caulking a canoe beside /t'k"éwəl/ caulk a canoe Suttles ca 1984:7.66.

<t'ekwá:li:ya>, ABFC /'put something in the ear (to block hearing). (plug the ear)/, see t'ékw.

<t'ékwéles>, ABDF ['getting choked on food'], see t'ékw.

<t'ékwíwel>, ABDF ['stick it up someone's rump'], see t'ékw.

<t'ékwóti>, MC /'plug it (a hole, leak)/, see t'ékw.

<t'ékwó:ythí:lem>, ABFC /'shut your mouth. (shut one's mouth)/, see t'ékw.

<t'ékwówelh>, CAN /'caulking a canoe, plugging a canoe/', see t'ékw.

<t'ékwówelh>, LAND /'muddy'], see t'ékw.

<t'ékwél mé>, EFAM /'be homesick'], see t'ó:kw'.

<t'ékw'stew ~ t'ókw'stew>, TVMO ['take s-o home'], see t'ó:kw'.

<t'él> possible bound root /t'əəl/ perhaps stuck together, shape.

<st'elakw'>, stv /š=t'əlēk"=l//, SH /'circular, round and flat/', (<s=> static), root meaning unknown unless t'el stuck together, shape?, possibly <-(a)kw'> around in a circle, compare <st'elaxel> corner, arm with elbow out, square, <t'elém> get stuck and <st'əlq> /s=t'əlq or s=t'əl=ək=əq|=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 ke kw'elw's te sméyeth li te st'elakw' siyohh.>, /š=t'ē'=t=t'əlēw-s tš=s=mēyēh li tē s=t'əlēk"=y=stå/!, /'sew the hide of an animal on a circular frame!', attested by HT (6/21/76), <st'elakw' skw'echóstel>, /š=t'əlēk"=s=k"=c=stå/!, /'round window/', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72),

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<st’elám>, dnom //s=t’sélèk̓ʷ//=, SH [‘a circle’], Elder’s comment: “probably”, (<<s>> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/9/76), other sources: H-T <st’el’a:k-u> (umlaut over a) a circle.

<st’elákw’ sp’ip’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’el’(=)el’ or s=t’el=(el)el’ or st’el=el’/el’/el’, SH ‘square, corner, arm with elbow out’, (<s>> nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless t’el stuck together, shape, lx =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 seplíl>, pln //s=C,əC=el’(=)el’//, 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’áqw’ or t’éqw’.

<t’él’>, possible root /’t’él//= possibly Sumas dial. var. of <t’el> stuck together, as above.

<st’él’e>, dnom //s=t’él=e/EL, 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, attested: Sumas/Matsqui, attested by Deming (6/15/77).

<st’itéle>, dmn //s=C,í=t’él=a//=, EZ /’fawn, baby deer’, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77), also <t’itéle>, //T4=t’íla//=, (attested by Deming (6/15/77).

<t’élém>, possibly root or stem /’t’élém or t’el=el[=]ml, MC [‘get stuck’], most likely root <t’el>, possible bound root /’t’èle// perhaps stuck together, shape, plus =em> have, get, intransitivizer, possibly =’e=> derivational, phonology: possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/4/76).

<t’élém>, pcs /’t’élém=T/=, MC /’stick it on, paste it on (of stamps or anything’/), (<s=> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/29/76), 5/4/76), example: <t’élémtes te stámpl le te envelopel>, /’t’élém=T=es te stámpl li te envelopel/, /’He stuck the stamp on the envelope., He stuck the stamp to the envelope.’, attested by EB (5/4/76), <t’élémtes tutul’te stámpl>, /’t’élém=T=es tu=’el’a te stámpl/, /’He stuck on the stamp.’, attested by EB (5/4/76).

<st’élém>, dnom //s=t’él’ml/, BSK [‘cherry bark (for baskets’)], (<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75, 6/11/75), also <péél>, //péel/, dialects: Tait, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75), example: <tsqwá:y te stél’xwíwels te stélém>, //c=q’íx te s=C’el’ax=’íl’es te s=t’él’auml/, ‘The inner/inside cherry bark is green.’, attested by Deming (SJ esp. 5/3/79), <ts’q’íx y stélém>, //c=q’íx s=t’él’auml/, ‘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).

<shxw’télémels>, dnom //sx=C=t’élém=tél’s//, sas, MC [‘glue’], literally /’something for sticking as a
structured activity', (<shxw>= something for), (<=els> structured activity continuative/nominal), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/21/77).

<telémelhp>, dnom /t’élém=əp/, 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’eleməlp/ wild cherry tree.

<telémtses>, ds //t’elém=əs//, ABFC /one's hand sticks to something (in cold, to honey, to glue, etc.)/, lx <=t̪es on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<temtelmtses>, ds //t=tem=əs//, 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'i;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’elmexw>, df //s=t’elmexʷ or s=t’el(=)mexʷ or s=t’(=)elmexʷ/, MED ['medicine'], (<s=> nominalizer), probably <t’el 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’elmexw>, //s=t’elmexʷ/, attested by BJ (12/5/64), also <st’elmexw>, //s=t’elmexʷ/, attested by HT (in Elders Group 5/16/79), other sources: ES /st’elmexʷ/ charm, medicine, for full entry with derivations see below under t’elmexw

<telémelhp>, EB /'wild cherry tree, bitter cherry tree'/, see t’elém.

<telém>, MC /stick it on, paste it on (of stamps or anything)/, see t’elém.

<telémtses>, ABFC /one's hand sticks to something (in cold, to honey, to glue, etc.)/, see t’elém.

<teleq>, possible stem or root /t’eləq/, meaning uncertain

<wet’eq>, df //we(=)t’eləqʷ/, 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 <tel(əm) 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’eq> //we(=)t’eləqʷ/, also /'to splatter/, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76), comment: corrected to wet’elq by EB.

<teléth>, possible root or stem /t’el(=)ə̀'=/, meaning uncertain

<wet’élth>, possibly root //we(=)t’el(=)ə̀'=/, WATR ['to squirt'], ABFC, possibly <we= sudden, possibly root <tel(əm) stick on, adhere, possibly <eth> small portion, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /t’lɛ’-ánʔl/ squirt (tr.) K69:50.

<teléx>, bound root /t’eləx hew (stone, wood, anything), carve stone'/.

<teléxəyls>, sas /h’eləx=ɛ=ɛ1=]-ls//, CARV /'hew (stone, wood, anything)'/, (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), (<-ablaut> derivational, prob. durative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<teléxt>, pcs /h’alə=’,=]x=ə=ɛ1=]T or t’alə=M2=]x=ə=ɛ1=]T/, durs, CARV /'carve stone, work in stone'/, (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-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'élëxot te smà:lt>, /t'élëxot=áT t= smà:lt/1, /'carve stone, work in stone'/, attested by JL (5/5/76).

<t'élëxèyl>, CARV /'hew (stone, wood, anything)/, see t'élëx.

<t'élëxot>, CARV /'carve stone, work in stone'/, see t'élëx.

<t'élkwá:ls>, FOOD /'warm up (food, tea, etc.)/, see t'álqw' or t'élqw'.

<t'élmxw>, bound stem /t'él=mxʷxʷ/1, probably stick on a person.

<st'élmxw>, d1 /s=t'élmxʷxʷ/1, attested by AC, Elders Group (5/16/79), also <s't'élmxw>, /s=t'élmxʷxʷ/1, attested by HT (in Elders Group 5/16/79), other sources: ES /st'élmxʷ/1 charm, medicine, example: <qó:qet te st'élmxw>, /qó:qet=áT s=t'élmxʷxʷ/1, /'drink the medicine'/, literally /'drink it the medicine'/, attested by AC, <méq'et te st'élmxw>, /méq'=áT s=t'élmxʷxʷ/1, /'swallow the medicine'/, literally /'swallow s-th the medicine'/, attested by AC, <qél st'élmxw>, /qél s=t'élmxʷxʷ/1, /'bad medicine'/, attested by AC, EB (11/28/75), <éy xwlá(m) t'élëwe te st'élmxw>, /éy xwlá(m)=áS (m) e=éy a=le w=t'élmxʷxʷ/1, /'The medicine is good for you.'l, attested by EB (5/12/78), <xó:lwxém te st'élmxw>, /xó:lwxém=áS (m) s=t'élmxʷxʷ/1, /'The medicine has a menthol taste.'l, attested by SJ (on Elders' Banff Trip 8/25/78), <éy, t'ló yewál éy st'élmxw; welí kw'e li te éqwelets te thqát éwe lis eyém.>, /éy, t'ló yewál éy st'élmxw; welí kw'e li te éqwelets te thqát éwe lis eyém.> /éy, t'ló yewál éy st'élmxw; welí kw'e li te éqwelets te thqát éwe lis eyém.>, /éy, t'ló yewál éy st'élmxw; welí kw'e li te éqwelets te thqát éwe lis eyém.>, /'The medicine is good for you.'l, /'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 strong.'l, attested by CT (6/21/76), <tsqwá:y te st'élmxwxs te th'ëp'éq.>, /c=q'ë y s=t'élmxʷxʷ-s s=t'ép'éql/1, /'The medicine of the skunk [i.e., it's spray] is yellow.'l, attested by HT (Elders Group 5/16/79).

<t'élmxwáwt|xw>, ds /l/t'élmxʷxʷ=áwtxʷ/1, 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'élmxwiv|wel>, ds /s=t'élmxʷxʷ=áwel/1, 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 <=áwel in the inside, in the rectum, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/22/75), also <t'élmxwíws>, /l/t'élmxʷxʷ=íws/1, lx <=íws on the body, on the skin, attested by GC (Deming 2/10/77).

<st'élmxwó:les>, ds /s=t'élmxʷxʷ=áles/1, MED ['eye medicine'], lx <=áles/ in the eye, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<t'élmxwáwt|xw>, MED ['drug store'], see st'élmxw.

<t'álqw't>, FOOD /'warm it up', see t'álqw' or t'élqw'.

<t'él'elem>, MUS ['continuing on singing'], see t'il.

<t'élxweth'>, probable stem /l/t'él=xʷ=(o)é/1, 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’élékw’=th>, df /s=t’él=x="=aè’/ 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/KA/?)])], 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/KA/?)/6/26/78), other sources: Wells (1965 lst ed.:25), source: place names reference file #13 and #150, Salish cognate: possibly ?? Squamish /st’élxʷ’c’/ octopus W73:188, K69:50.

<St’élékw’ Stótelô>, cpds /s=t’élxʷ’aè’ s=tá[=C,=e=]ləwll/, PLN ‘Choate Creek on the west (C.P.R.) side of the Fraser River’, comment: stótelô 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’élékw’ Xótsa>, cpds /s=t’élxʷ’eë’ xàcë/, 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’éléqw’ = t’lhóqw’>, bound root or stem /l’=təqʷ” ~ t’=təqʷ” scratch to pry open/.

<t’éléqw’et>, pcs /l’=təqʷ”=əT/, ABFC [‘scratch on s-th’], (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), comment: this base form could be continuous 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’élxʷ’/ get twisted and /t’=təqʷ”-t/ pry it off versus /t’=təqʷ”-t/ prying it off--Suttles gives C1=C2C3T3 as the regular continuous pattern for his TTVC roots, comment: an alternative account of these patterns is shown here, that is, a non-continuative inflection (as in metaphysics type one for some roots) with a continuative base form, example: <le t’éléqw’ tes te xálh.>, /l’=təqʷ”=T=əs=ə x’əť/, /’He scratched on the door’/.

<t’elht’éléqw’et>-, plv /C,C=C,t’=təqʷ”=əT=əsəl/, ABFC [‘scratch s-th up’], (<R3>= plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group; found in <t’elht’éléqw’etes>, /l/, C=C,t’=təqʷ”=əT=əsəl/, /’It has scratched up something’/.

<t’éléqw’el>s, sas /l’=təqʷ”=əsəl/, cts, ABFC [‘scratching to get in (?)’], (<=els> structured activity continuous), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<t’elht’éléqw’el>s, plv /C,C=C,t’=təqʷ”=əsəl/, ABFC [‘scratching repeatedly to get in’], (<R3>= plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76).

<t’lhóqw’el>s, sas /l’=tə[=A-]-qʷ”=əsəl/, df, SD [‘(make/have a) scratching noise’], possibly <ó-ablaut> non-continuous, phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by TM and others (Elders Group 2/1/78).

<t’lhóqw’est>, ds /l’=tə[=A-]-qʷ”=əs=Tl/, pcs, ABFC [‘scratch s-o on the face’], possibly <ó-ablaut> non-continuous, lx <es> on the face, (=t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<t’éléqw’el>s, ABFC [‘scratching to get in (?)’], see t’éléqw’ ~ t’lhóqw’.

<t’éléqw’et>, ABFC [‘scratch on s-th’], see t’éléqw’ ~ t’lhóqw’.

<t’élmel>, BLDG [‘cross-beam (in a house)’], see táhl.
<t'élhtel>, WV ['loom'], see t'álh.

<t'élht'élheqw'els>, ABFC ['scratching repeatedly to get in'], see t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.

<t'élht'élheqw'et>, ABFC ['scratch s-th up'], see t'élheqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.

<t'élhtsetel>, WV /net shuttle and net-measure, gill-net measure, (loom [Elders Group])', see t'álh.

<t'ém>, bound root /t'ém chopp/.  

<t'eméls>, sas //t'ém=ɛ[-A-]ls or t'ém=ɛ-M2-]ls or t'ém=őls/, TOOL /to chop with an adze, to chop, to adze, an adze', (=<als or =éls] structured activity non-continuative), possibly <é-ablaut or metathesis> derivation, phonology: =éls may be an allomorphic variant of =áls, possible ablaut or metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, also nominal, syntactic comment: =éls and =áls structured activity suffixes are often used to form tool nominals, attested by Elders Group.

<t'téméls>, cts //C,ε=>t'ém=őls/, sas, TOOL /'adzing, chopping, chopping with an adze', (<R5-> continuous), (<éls] structured activity continuative), (él] derived activity), phonology: reduplication, updrifting on final syllable, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<t'tétéméls>, dnom /C,ε=t'ém=őls/, TOOL ['a chisel'], (él] structured activity tool-nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<t'téteméls = stet'ebéls>, dnom //s=C,ε=t'ém=őls ~ s=C,ε=t'eb=őls/, TOOL ['adze'], (el] 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'et'émél/ D-adze.

<t'émét>, plv //C,ε=C,ε=t'ém=őT//, pcs, TOOL ['chop s-th in different places'] , (<R3=> plural action), (=é] purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC; found in <t'émétet>, //C,ε=C,ε=t'ém=őT-əml/, /'it's been chopped in different places/', syntactic comment: passive pl..

<brant'í:m (or better) st'ent'í:m>, plv //s=C,ε=C,ε=t'ém=őm or s=C,ε=C,ε=t'ε[=Aɪ=]ml/, strs, TOOL ['chopped in different places'], (el] static), (<R3=> plural action), probably <é-ablaut> resultative, possibly <t'ém> repeatedly, phonology: reduplication, probably ablaut, possibly syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC.

<t'émches>, ds //l/t'ém=ős//, ABDF /'chop one's hand, [get chopped on the hand']/, lx <=ches ~ =t'ses] on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<t'émxel>, ds //l/t'ém=őll/, 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'amel (or) t'emxel>, ds //l/t'ém=məl//, MC ['wood chips'], lx <=mel] part, portion, phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<t'témélep>, cts //C,ε=t'ém=őlep//, HARV ['chopping the ground (with hoe or mattock)'], (<R5-> continuous), lx <=łep] ground, dirt, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<shxwt't'emélep>, dnom //s=C,ε=t'ém=őlep//, TOOL ['hoe'], HARV, literally /'something for chopping the ground/', (<shxw=] something for), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC.

<t'mi:ws>, ds //l/t'ém=őwl/, HARV ['smooth a log by chopping'], TOOL, literally /'chop on the skin/', lx <=i:ws] on the skin, on the body, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<t'èmleqw>, ds //t'èm=laq"//, 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, Att<sup>c3</sup> esa le to chop one's hand, [get chopped on the hand]?, see t'ém.

<t'émches>, ABDF /'chop one's hand, [get chopped on the hand]?, see t'ém.

<t'èméwq>, TOOL /'to chop with an adze, to chop, to adze, an adze'?, see t'ém.

<t'èméqw>, probably root //t'èm(=)aq"//, SD ['splash (the noise and the action)'], semantic environment ['of a rock for ex.'], possibly root <t'èm> chop, possibly <<=eqw> meaning uncertain unless around in circles?, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76), also <t'ëmèqw>, //t'emèq"//, attested by Deming (6/17/76), example: <le t'ëmeqw'>., //è t'èmekq"//, 'He splashed.'?, attested by Elders Group.

<wet'èméwq>, ds //w=tem(=)=eq"//, SD /'splash (the sound and the action), [splash suddenly], splash once', lx <<=we= suddenly, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76, 10/27/76), example: <le wet'ëmeqw'>., //è w=w=tem(=)=eq"//, 'He splashed.'?, attested by Elders Group.

<t'ò:mqw'èm>, cts //t'è-Aá-]m(=)=eq"//, mds, SD /'splashing, splashing (lots of times)/?, (<?-ablat> 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'ëmqw'xel>, plv //C,tòC,=t'èm(=)=eq"=x'è//, 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'ëmiyéq(w) ??>, PLN ['Tamihi village at the mouth of Tamihi Creek'], see t'ámiya.

<t'èmleqw>, ANA /top of the head, scalp/, see t'ém.

<t'emò:sa>, us //t'èmá-sèll, 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'èmq'èthel>, df //t'èm=q'=è=áll, 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'èm> chop, probably <<=q'> on something else, lx <<=eth ~ =èth> edge, (<<el> come, go, get, become), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75, 2/19/75, 1/16/80).

<t'emt'ëmet>, TOOL /'chop s-th in different places', see t'ém.

<t'ëmt'ëmqw'xel>, WETH '/(get) lots of water all over since it's raining so hard, really getting rainy',
see t'émeqw'.

<′tēmxe>, ABDF /′chop one's foot (with axe), [get chopped on the foot (with axe)]′/l, see t'ém.

<′tēps>, probable root or stem /′tēps(sl)/, meaning uncertain but perhaps related to <′tōp> the root in <′T′ept′óp> 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′eps’yö>, df //s=t′éps ~ s=t′éps=aýə/=l/, BPI [′midget′], (<s=> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <=oye> affectionate diminutive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77).

<′t′éps:yö>, dmn //C,=t′éps=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′óp Stótel> PLN [′Ryder Lake Creek′], see t′ōp.

<′T′ept′óp (Xótsa)> PLN [′Ryder Lake′], see t′ōp.

<′t′éqoya>, DESC [′dirty′], see t′iq.

<′t′éqw′>, free root /′t′éq′/l, MC /′break (of a flexible object like a rope, string or breath), it broke′/l, ABDF [′run out (of breath)′], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD, AC, EB, Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /′t′éq′(u)/ snap flexible object (break rope/string/, etc.) in contrast to /′ēx/ crack, split (break a plate); half, /′i=p(i)/′ collapse, break off and fall; break down, be out of order, /′p=qu′(u)/′ break/cut a piece off (leaving a larger piece), and /′x=ee′/ break rigid object in two H76:561, Squamish /′t′eq′(u)/′ break (itr.), be bruised beside /′t′aq′(o−an) break, cut in two (ropes)(itr.) W73:44, K67:269, 271, Sechelt /′t′aq′(u)/′ break (line, rope, etc.)(itr.) B85:253, ASM [′break (of rope)′], <le t′éqw′ te xwéylem., //lə t′éq′ wə x̂ i=l=ə=m=]/, /′The rope broke′/, attested by AC, ASM [′run out (of breath)′], <′tsel t′a=t kwel′s xwéylem kw′e la me t′éqw′ te shák′wem., //c=ə̲ t′=t=k′=−əl=s x̂ə=m=x̂=]e=A]=]e=m k′=ə̲ le mə̲ t′aq′(w) t=ə̲ l|=e=k′=−ə=em/=], /′I tried to run but I ran out of breath.′/, attested by EB (12/12/75).

<′t′éqw′ot>, pcs //lə t′aq′ wə=á=T or t′aq′ wə=á=T or t′aq′ wə=á=[A=A]=]T/], HARV /′cut it (wood, lawn, etc.)′/l, (<set or =t or =ót) purposeful control transitive verb), possibly <′-ablaut′> durative, phonology: stressed transitive verb with á in environment C1=áC where C1 is obstructive, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (7/14/80), other sources: Suttles ca1984:14.5.66 Musqueam /′t′aq′ ŵ/ cut it off.

<′t′éqw′tem>, df //lə t′aq′ wə=á=M2=]T=ə=ml/, TIME [′Saturday′], literally perhaps /(place to) have/get cut on purpose (of flexible object) or it got cut on purpose (of string, flexible object)/l, (semological comment: note the use below of this root with time in allh′éqw′ half an hour, it may be that time is regarded as a flexible object or a string of days/hours), (<metathesis> derivation), possibly <=em> intransitive, have, get or possibly <=em> passive, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, IHTTC, example: <Q: stám swáyêl tlowáyêl?, A: t′óqw′tem., >/=s= t̄=ê=m s=ə=wyə̲l t̄=a=m=á=l, t′aq′ wə=á=[M2]=]T=ə=ml/, /′Q: What day is today?, A: Saturday.′/, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77).

<′t′éqw′t′éqw′et>, plv //C,=A=]t′aq′ wə=á=T/], HARV /′cut it all up′/, (<R3>= plural objects), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (7/14/80).

<′t′qw′á̓lats>, df //l̄̑ t′aq′ wə=á=]l=ə=cl/, CAN [′a canoe or boat cut off short in the rear (because the stern couldn't be repaired)′], possibly <=~> on the bottom, on the rear, phonology: possible ablaut, irregular vowels?, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (12/18/76), other
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

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<alht́éqẉ>, df //tʔ̣=tˈeq̣ʷ̣ or ʔeq̣ʷ̣ tˈeq̣ʷ̣, 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 /^aʔs-tˈeq̣ʷ̣/ half (broken-off) W73:44, K67:385, example: <alht́éqẉ' sylláws te slhéms>, //ʔeq̣ʷ̣ s=yclw-s tə s=ṭém=sl/, l/half an hour past eleven o'clock, thirty minutes after eleven/, literally /half past the eleventh hour/.

<tˈeq̣ẉḷhelḥ>, ds //tˈeq̣ʷ̣ʷ̣=əṃ=əṃl/, ABDF /'pass out, faint/', literally /break (flexible obj.) run out of breath/cut off in the windpipe/, lx //elhelḥ in the windpipe, throat, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/11/76), Salish cognate, Nooksack //tˈeq̣ʷ̣ḷ helḥ, HARV /'for ex. of a tree with an axe', lx <'/, literally /'half past the eleventh hour'/.

<tˈeq̣ẉlḥáḷeṃ>, mdlś /tˈeq̣ʷ̣ʷ̣=ṭéḷ=əṃl/, ABDF /'cut off one's breath', literally /cut off/break (flexible obj.) in the windpipe/throat one's own/, lx //lhelḥ in the windpipe, in the throat, (//=eṃ> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AHTTC (2/15/80).

<tˈeq̣ẉq̣ỵḷ or tˈeq̣ẉq̣ịːḷ>, ds //tˈeq̣ʷ̣=q̣̣əḷ=ḷl/, HARV [('get the) top cut off'], semantic environment ['for ex. of a tree with an axe'], lx //=geḷ on top of the head, (//=iːḷ> go, come, get, become), phonology: syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/12/77).

<tˈotˈeq̣ẉˈịṭḥeṭ>, pcs /tˈeq̣luent/[–], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/11/76), Salish cognate, Nooksack //tˈeq̣ʷ̣ˈiṭḥeṭ, HARV /'cutting them up (of logs)'), ( //=ablaut plus -R1-> [continuant]), possibly //=ablaut durative, //=etḥ> small portion, //=rt> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by HT (Elders Group 2/6/80).

<tˈeq̣ẉˈelhelḥ>, ABDF /'pass out, faint/', see tˈeq̣ẉ.

<tˈeq̣ẉˈḷḥaḷeṃ>, ABDF /'cut off one's breath', see tˈeq̣ẉ.

<tˈeq̣ẉˈôṭ>, HARV /'cut it (wood, lawn, etc.)/, see tˈeq̣ẉ.

<tˈeq̣ẉˈq̣ỵḷ or tˈeq̣ẉˈq̣ịːḷ>, HARV [('get the) top cut off'], see tˈeq̣ẉ.

<tˈeq̣ẉˈṭe̱q̣ẉˈeṭ>, HARV /'cut it all up/, see tˈeq̣ẉ.

<tˈesɨːḷ>, ABFC /'go down (of swelling)'/, see tˈes.

<tˈesɨṭsmeḷṣ>, FSH /'hide-away that a fish makes'/, see tˈes.

<tˈetiːḷ>, EFAM /'being lonesome (refers to someone else)'/, see tˈiːl.

<tˈetˈás⟩, SD /'be stealthy'/, see tˈas.

<tˈetˈáx̣e̱leṃ>, TVMO /'tip-toeing, (walking lightly, sneaking)'/, see tˈás.

<tˈetˈáx̣el or tˈatˈáx̣el⟩, TVMO /'walking] silently or quietly]/, see tˈás.

<tˈetˈát⟩, TIB /'trying it/', see tˈá.

<tˈetˈéṃe̱lep⟩, HARV /'chopping the ground (with hoe or mattock)'/, see tˈém.

<tˈetˈé̱ṃeḷs⟩, TOOL /'adzing, chopping, chopping with an adze'/, see tˈém.

<tˈetˈé̱meḷs⟩, TOOL /'a chisel'/, see tˈém.

<tˈethˈóṃṃḥet⟩, TAST /'fermenting'/, see tˈáth.

<tˈetsˈéḷṃel⟩, TAST /'taste'/, see tˈá.

<tˈeẉˈoḳẉ ~ tˈeẉˈq̣ẉ⟩, root or stem //tˈeẉóḳʷʷ ~ tˈeẉóq̣ʷʷ or /tˈe̱ʔ=ʔə=]wóḳʷʷ ~ tˈe̱ʔ=ʔə=]wóq̣ʷʷ/, meaning uncertain unless same root as in <stˈáẉel⟩, df //s(=)]tˈeẉ=ʔəl/, LT /'purple/', the Squamish
cognate and derived form <st'ewiqw'es> point to a <qw'>, while the first two derived forms point to <kw'>.

<st'ewókw'>, df //s=t'ówók''/ 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'ewókw' to specify shades of the st'ewókw': 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 in <s=t'áwel> purple, comment: using derived forms of the root as a modifier of other color terms the following combinations were given by AK: st'ewókw' p'éq', and p'éq' st'ewókw', see charts by Rob MacLaury, phonology: the /o/ cannot be /ə/ here as seen by the resultative form which seems to be /st'ówiq''/əm/ rather than /st'ówiq''əm/ and as seen by the Squamish form /st'ówag''/ with only one /w/--but the /o/ could be /ə/ with an unusually lowered allophone [O'/ə'/], 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'ówag''/ 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:kwelxte st'ewókw'>, //há·k=əx'et te s=t'ówók''/], 'Use the white paint.', attested by AC.

<t'ewókw'esem>, mds /lt'ówók''=əs=əml/, SPRD ['put (white) paint on one's face'], PE /'to powder one's face, put powder on one's face!/], IX <es> on the face, (=<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BHTTC, IHTTC, also <t'ewóqw'esem>, /lt'ówóq''=əs=əml/, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /st'ówag''/ above shows qw' but only the IHTTC on 7/18/77 show qw'--all other attestations show kw', example: <lah t'ewókw'esem>, //l=+ t'ówók''=əs=əml/, /'Go paint yourself/', attested by AC (8/29/70).

<st'ewíqw'es>, strs //s=t'əwo[=Aê=]q''=əs=əml/, PE ['powdered on the face'], (<s=> stative), (<i-ablaut> resultative), IX <es> on the face, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77), Salish cognate: for qw' see Squamish /st'ówag''/ above.

<t'ewókw'esem>, SPRD ['put (white) paint on one's face'], see st'ewókw'.

<t'elá>, us /lt'əlél/, HUNT ['arrowhead'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by EL (Elders Group 2/19/75).

<t'éx>, bound root //lt'êx to fork or branch, split unevenly/.

<st'éx>, dnom //s=t'êx//, 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'êx/ tree fork.

<st'exläss>, ds //s=t'êx=lêc or s=t'êx=lê[=Aê=]c//, possibly /'fork in a tree?/', Elder's comment: "unsure of meaning of this word", (<s=> nominalizer), IX <lets or =läts> on the bottom, possibly <á-ablaut on suffix> durative, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/26/71).

<t'éxeth>, df //lt'êx=M1=ətl/, WATR ['forks in stream'], (<metathesis> derivational), (<=thet> get, become), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: ES Ch and Cw dialects, compare Ms /st'êxêtel/.

<T'itéxehchom>, dmn //C,í=t'êx=ətêc=ə[=Aê=]=m/, PLN ['place where Yale Creek divides (forks)
above the highway bridge over the creek', literally /little forked dirty water place', (<Rd4> diminutive), lx =<elcha> unclear liquid, possibly <ó:a-lautt> derivational, possibly <sem> 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'it'xóya>, dmn /s=C,i=t'ëx=qayè/, PLN ['Ruby Creek (the creek not the village')], literally /small little forks', (<se> nominalizer), (<Rd4> diminutive), lx =<oyà ~ siya> affective 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'it'xó:ye>, /s=C,i=t'ëx=â-yè/, attested by AK (History tape #34, 4/7/78), also <St'it'xéuya>, /s=C,i=t'ëx=yè/, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).

<st'it'xóyaq>, df /s=C,i=t'ëx=q=yêq/ or s=C,i=t'ëx=qèqê/; EB 'fork in tree, fork in tree roots', (<se> nominalizer), (<Rd4> diminutive), possibly =<oyà> diminutive, possibly =<em> derivation, possibly =<ó:a-lautt> meaning unknown, possibly =<aq> genitals, crotch, phonology: reduplication, possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75).

<t'xém>, df /l/t'ë=ûm=êm/ or t'ë=ûm=êl/'=êm/ml, NUM ['six'], possibly =<metathesis or stress-shift> derivation, probably root =<t'ë> to fork, to branch, (<em> have, get, intransitivizer), (semological comment: the semantic development of 'six' from 'have/get 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'ë=ûm/; JH /t'ë=ûm/; found in <t'xëmeletset>, /l/t'ë=xêm=êô-a-të/; l/'There's six of us.'; literally /'We're six.'/, attested by AC, example: <ó:pel qas kw'e t'xém>, //l/'â:pel qê-s k's=ô t'ëû=êm/; l/'sixteen/', attested by AC, also <ó:pel qas te t'xém>, //l/'â:pel qê-s te t'ëû=êm/; attested by CT (9/5/73), <ts'kw'éx qas te t'xém>, //l/'c=êx=ûs ês t'ëû=xêm/ml, 'twenty-six/', attested by CT (9/5/73).

<t'xèmâlh>, nums //l/t'ë=ûm=êû=ê/; 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'xèmêlêh>, //l/t'ë=xêm(=)=êô/, attested by AC (10/8/71).

<t'xèmele>, nums //l/t'ë=ûm=êô=êla/, 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'xèmeleletset>, //l/t'ë=xêm=êô-a-ô=e/; 'There's six of us.'; phonology: automatic stress-insertion (on schwa before subj. pron.?), attested by AC, example: <t'xèmele le ò:lh te sléxwelh>, //l/t'ë=xêm=êô=êla la ò:lh â te sê=xê=ô=ê/; l/'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 ô:lh te sléxwelhe t'xèmele, attested by AC.

<t'xèmèsxà>, nums //l/t'ë=ûm=êôlxêsê/, numc, NUM ['sixty'], lx =<elsxà> 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'xèmèsxà>, //l/t'ë=xêm=êôlxêsê/, phonology: downdrifting, attested by CT (9/5/73), AC (8/24/70), example: <t'xèmèsxà qa kw'e lheq'âteses>, //l/t'ë=xêm=êôlxêsê=qê-s k's=ô êô=êô/=êô=ê/; l/'sixty-five/', attested by AC (8/24/70).

<t'xèmèsxà:le>, nums //l/t'ë=xêm=êôlxêsê=êô=ô or t'ë=xêm=êôlxêsê=êô=ô/; numc, NUM ['sixty people'], HUMC, Elder's comment: "prob. somewhat artificial since qêx 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'xèmèsxó:s>, nums //l/t'ë=xêm=êôlxêsê=ásl, numc, ECON ['sixty dollars'], NUM, lx =<ós> dollars; on the face, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC
(11/30/71).

<t'xémmets'>, nums /lt'x=ém=əməc'/, numc, MC /'six long objects, six ropes, six threads, six sticks, six poles'/, NUM, lx <is=emets' ~ is=emeth'> long objects, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/12/78 after Boas 1890 Scowlitz ms.).

<t'xémeqel>, nums /lt'x=ém=əqel/, numc, MC /'six containers', lx <is=eqel> container, in the throat, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<t'xémes ~ t'xémés>, nums /lt'x=ém(·)=əs/, numc, ECON /'six dollars, (six Indian blankets (Boas))/, NUM, lx <is=es> dollars, faces, phonology: length optional, updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/6/71, 10/8/71), also /is=Indian blankets, six dollars'/, attested by AD (4/12/78 after Boas 1890 Scowlitz ms.).

<t'xemíqw>, nums /lt'x=ém=iqw/, numc, FSH /'six fish', NUM, lx <is=iqw> fish, heads, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (8/24/76).

<t'xemìls>, nums /lt'x=ém=álsl/, numc, EB /'six fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant)'), HARV, NUM, lx <is=ols> fruit, rocks, spherical things, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<t'xemówelh>, nums /lt'x=ém=ówelh/, numc, CAN /'six canoes, six boats'/, NUM, lx <is=ówelh> canoe, boat, vessel, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<t'xemówes>, nums /lt'x=ém=ówes/, numc, CAN /'six paddles, six paddlers'/, NUM, lx <is=ówes> canoe paddles, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<t'xemówes>, nums /lt'x=ém=ówes/, numc, EZ /'six birds (dead or alive)'), HUNT, lx <is=ówes> birds, skins, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/77).

<st'xém>, nums /ls=t'x=ém=sl/, 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'xém>, /wə-ôs-s=es to s=t'x=ém=sl, /'when it gets to six o'clock, at six o'clock'/, attested by AC.

<T'xéqí:y or T'xéqí:l>, dnom /lt'x=eqí=il/, 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 <is=qel> in the head, (<is=il> 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) ~ <tuh-KAY-o> ~ <thk-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'xéqí:y or T'xéqí:l>, PLN /'Sumas Mountain (also Tuckquail, a village on both sides of Lower Sumas River [Wells])/, see t'íx.

<t'í:l>, free root /lt'i: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'i:l> ~ /lc-ə me t'i:l/, /'I'm lonesome.', attested by EB.

<t'etí:l>, df //C,ət'i:l/, EFAM /'(being) lonesome (refers to someone else)', probably <R5-> continuous, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP (Elders Group 3/5/80).
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<tílmet ~ tílmet>, ics /tí=lm=stål ~ tí=lm=stål/, 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 <tílmet homéstetcha>, /ltí=lm=stål-ámə-c-ət-çəll/, //'We'll be lonesome for you. We'll miss you.'//, phonology: automatic stress-shift, attested by EB, example: <tsel me tílmet kw'e Mary>, /lç-əl mə tí=lm=stål k"ə məriyl/, //'I'm lonesome for Mary.'//, attested by EB (12/17/75).

<tíl>, bound root /ltí=lm/ singl.

<stéltesl>, chrs //ls=tí=i=[A=]=ll=ÇC, MUS /a person that sings all the time (any song), a singer'/, (<ss=> nominalizer), (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: é-ablaut triggered by reduplication type 2, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/1/76).

<tílém ~ tílem>, df /ltí=lm=stål/, MUS ['sing'], ABFC ['buzz (of insects)'], (<=em> middle voice or intransitive/have/get), phonology: optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BJ (12/16/64), BHTTC, IHTTC, MC (Deming 1/6/76), other sources: ES /tí=lm=stål/, MsCw /tí=lmam/; sing; found in <tílémstel>, /ltí=lm=ést=əl/, //'I'm going to sing (now)'//, (semological comment: present tense as immediate future), attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), example: <tsel tílem>, /lç-əl tí=lm=stål/, /'I sang.'/, (semological comment: ambiguous past), attested by BHTTC (10/21/76); found in <tílémhal>, /ltí=lm=stål=əl/, /'Sing you guys.'/, attested by IHTTC, AC, <tílémal>, /ltí=lm=stål=əl/, /'Sing you guys.'/, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), example: <títəlsa séw qweyłəq qa tílém tel siyəya weləmət miləm>, /lə=á-cè s-əm q"ə=íl=əx q ètí=lm=əm t=əl s=yəyə wə-lə=əm=stål=əl/, //'My friends will sing and dance when we go to spirit-dance.'/, attested by AC, <òwáchx wílemexw>, /ləowə-ə-c-x' tí=lm=əx"al/, /'Will you sing?'/, literally /'are you not? sing'/; syntactic comment: interrogative negative with subjunctive dependent verb, attested by MC (Deming 1/6/76).

<títel'm>, cts /lç-[C-ə]-l=əm=stål/, MUS ['singing'], ABFC ['buzzing (of insects)'], (<=R1-> continueutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, BJ (12/15/64), BHTTC, Elders Group, example: <le títel'm te syéwəls te síləe>, /læ tí-[C-ə]-l=əm tə s=yrə=əlm=stål=əs sí=stål/, //'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, <wíyóths kwes î:wóləms te stá:xwelh, títel'm kwes î:wóləms>, /wə=ýə̀-s k"ə-əs/?i[-", ]wá=əm=stål=ə s=stå=x=ət tí-[C-ə]-l=əm k"ə-əs i[-", ]wá=əm=stål, //'The children are playing all the time, singing as they're playing.'/, attested by AC (10/15/71), <schewót kwes títel'm>, /ls=çəwát k"ə=əs tí-[C-ə]-l=əm=stål/, /'(He/She) knows how to sing.'//, (semological comment: as Suttles points out (ca1984 ch.7 p.7 (7.2)) continueutive is sometimes used for habitual action and not translated with -ing), attested by AC (11/10/71), <schewót kwes (sít)títel'm>, /ls=çəwát k"ə-əs (s=tí-[C-ə]-l=əm=stål/i, //He's good at singing.'/, possibly /'he's good at his singing', attested by AC (11/10/71), <tsel títel'm>, /lç-əl tí-[C-ə]-l=əm=stål/, //I am singing.'//, attested by BHTTC, <títel'm te mímęqw>, /ltí-[C-ə]-l=əm tə Cí=ma=n=stål, /'The little bird is singing.'/, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76), <títel'm te sitši:məye>, /ltí-[C-ə]-l=əm tə Cí=ə=ə-yəl/, //The bee is buzzing.'/, literally /'The bee is singing.'/, attested by AC.

<títel'm>, chrs /ltí=i=[A=]=ll=ÇC, MUS ['continuing on singing'], (<=R2> characteristic), (<=em> middle voice), phonology: é-ablaut triggered by reduplication type 2 (also see Suttles consonant alternation1984 for this in Mtsqueam), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (11/1/76).

<stilém>, dnom /ls=tí=lm=stål/, MUS ['song (non-religious)'], (<ss=> nominalizer), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), others, other sources: ES /stíləm/ secular song.
<st'elt'ílem>. pln //s=C,-eC,=t'íl=əml//, MUS ['songs'], (<R3>= plural), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/1/76).

<lexwst':ílem>, chrs //le=x'=s=t'íl=əml//, MUS ['a person that always sings'], (<lexw=ṣ> person that always), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/11/76).

<t'ílemet>, ircs //t'íl=əm=mə̃Tl//, MUS ['sing about s-o/s-th'], (<=met> indirect effect control transitiivizer), phonology: consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77), EB (2/13/78), found in <t'ílemethoxes>, //t'íl=əm=mə̃T-áx'=əsl//, '/He sings about me.' Elder's comment: 'not 'he sings it for me', that would be t'ílemelhthoxes', attested by IHTTC, example: <tsel t'ílemet xwoxweyíwel te ǐfh á skwól.>, //c-əl t'í-l=əm=mə̃T x=a[-C,-ə]-y=íwél t=i-ə ?ə s=k'áll//, '/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-[C,-ə]-l=əm=mə̃Tl//, ircs, MUS ['be singing about s-o/s-th'], (<=R1-> continueative), phonology: reduplication, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/15/78), example: <t'ít'elemetes the xwelmexw qámi te pékša st'ílem.>, //t'í-[C,-ə]-l=əm=mə̃T-əs ə x=ãlmax= q=ə̃m=iy t=pešk=ə s=t'í-l=əml//, '/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=əc=Tl//, pcs, MUS ['sing it for s-o'], (<=elht> benefactive), (<=t> purposeful control transitiivizer), 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 transitiivizer), (<=exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/31/78), AD (3/31/78), example: <ewá:lhx t'ílemesthm t'é syllwes//, //yəwə-ə t'íl=əm=sT-əm t=ə=sỹwə=əsl//, '/Does he ever sing you his spirit song?/', literally '/Does he ever sing you his spirit song?/', phonology: vowel merger, downdrifting and updrifting, attested by EB, <éwe:lhx t'ílemeshm t'é syllwes/>., //yəwə-ə t'íl=əm=sT-əm t=ə=sỹwə=əsl//, '/He never sang you his spirit song/', literally '/Is not you never sung his spirit song?/', syntactic comment: two cases of nouns used as adjectives, attested by AD (3/31/78) and updrifting and updrifting, attested by AD (3/31/78).

<t'ilém ~ t'ílem>, MUS ['sing'], see t'il.

<t'ílemhtst>, MUS ['sing it for s-o'], see t'il.

<t'ílemestexw>, MUS 'sing for s-o, (cause s-o to sing?)', see t'il.

<t'ílemet>, MUS ['sing about s-o/s-th'], see t'il.

<t'íléqel>, df //t'il(=)eq(=)əll//, ABFC ['salmon after spawning when its eggs are loose'], root meaning unknown unless <t'il> (be) lonesome (referring to oneself), possibly <=eq> genitals, penis, <=el> get, come, go, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<t'ilém ~ t'ílemet>, EFAM '/be lonesome for s-o, miss s-o/', see t'il.

<t'íq>, possibly root //l't'íq or t'ə=[Aɪ=]=q discolored, bruised//, possibly <i-ablaut> resultative.

<t'íqel>, df //l't'ə=[Aɪ=]=qəl or t'íq=əll/, ABDF ['be bruised'], possibly <i-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?l/ be bruised (so that the skin has the color of a salalberry), salalberry W73:46, K67:270, Samish dial. of N. Straits /t'áqa?l/ to get bruised and /štəqəʔáčəs (get) a black eye G68a:76, compare <t'áqa> salalberry, example: <t'íqel te qέlëms/>., //l't'ə=[Aɪ=]=qəl t=qέləm-əll//, '/His eye is bruised./', attested by EB.
<st'ít'eqel>, dnom //st'i'=ÁC=a=q=él/, 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>, strs //st'i'=ÁC=a=q=élsl/, ABDF /black eye, bruised eye', (s= stative), possibly =R1= resultative, lx =él/ 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=él/, DESC /dirty, filthy/, semantic environment ['said of someone who is (or has clothes that are) dirty/dirty'], lx =qw–lha augmentative, very, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (1/19/76), example: <t'íqqwlha te st'íth'ems te slhálí,> //t'íq=q=él te slhálí=él/, 'The woman's dress is dirty,,' attested by EB.

<t'éqoya>, df //t'éq=ay or t'i=[ÁA]=q=ay,, DESC /'dirty', possibly =é ablaut derivation. lx =aya diminutive, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72, tape 33), example: <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'eqel>, MUS ['cranky'], see t'ay.

<t'ít'elem>, MUS ['singing'], see t'il.

<t'ít'elemet>, MUS ['be singing about s-o/s-th'], see t'il.

<t'ít'epsó:ye>, BPI [('probably) tiny midget'], see st'éps ~ st'épsóye.

<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'íts'em.

<T'ít'xelhchò:m>, PLN ['place where Yale Creek divides (forks) above the highway bridge over the creek'] , see t'íx.

<t'ítsel>, df //t'í-c=él/, HUNT ['spring snare'], root meaning unknown, possibly =él/ go, come, get, become, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (4/13/78), contrast <wéltá:ll> spring snare.

<t'ítsem>, mds //t'í-c=m/, 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: Stuttles (ca1984-ch.7) Musqueam /t'íc=ów/ swim on the surface, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /t'ìch/ wade out, swim H7676:531, Squamish /t'ìc–im/ swim W73:259, K67:271, also <t'íts'em>, //t'í-c=m/, comment: probably my mistranscription, attested by AC, Elders Group (1/26/77), Deming (3/15/79) (SJ, MC, MV, LG), also <céélchém>, //sx=x= t'í-c=m/, dialects: Cheh., attested by RM (4/23/76), Elders Group (4/5/78), example: <lé t'íts'em,> //x= t'íc=ów/, 'He swam,' attested by Elders Group (1/26/77), <skw'áy kw'els t'íts'em,> //skw'áy kw'els t'íts'em, /, 'I can't swim.,' attested by Deming (3/15/79)(SJ, MC, MV, LG).

<t'ít'etsem ~ t'ít'echem>, cts //t'í-[ÁA]=c=m/, 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'íts'em>, //t'í-[ÁA]=c=m/, 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),

<t’íw ~ t’í:w>, free root /lt’íw ~ t’í-wl, 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 (AHTCT 2/27/80).

<t’í:wqel>, ds /lt’í-w=eqəl/, 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=lt’íw=iyəl/=, REL ['prayer'], (<s=> nominalizer), possibly <=iyelh> meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (9/19/75), others, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /t’íwiyelh/ thank, pray and /lt’íwiyelh/ religion and /ltu-t’íwiyelh/ Thank you. H76:532, example: <st’óh má:lt st’íwiyelh>, /lsʔat mé:lt s=lt’íw=iyəl/=, /'the Our Father prayer, the Lord's Prayer', attested by NP (9/19/75), <st’ó Má:lt st’íwiyelh>, /ltə(w) mé:lt s=lt’íw=iyəl/=, /'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’w.

<T’íxwelátse ~ Tixwelátsta>, df /lt’íxʷ=əlɛcč ~ tíxʷ=əlɛcč/, N ['name of Chief Albert Louie's father'], root meaning unknown, lx <elátsta> male name, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), AL (7/28/65).

<t’í:yelt or t’í:l>, pcs /lt’í:y(=)əl=T or t’í:l=Tl/, SOC ['entertain s-o'], root meaning unknown unless t’í:l sing, possibly <=eł> go, come, get, become, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by NP (10/10/75).

<t’at’í:yelt>, cts /C,ə-t’í:y(=)əl=T/=, SOC ['entertaining s-o'], (R8-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by NP (10/10/75).

<t’kwiléstexw>, CAN /s-th/s-o across a river, (ferry s-o/s-th over)'l, 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.

<t’lhé:wes>, WV ['a loom'], see tálh.

<t’ňhóqw’els>, SD ['(make/have a) scratching noise'], see t’éhquéw’ ~ t’hóqw’.

<t’ňhóqw’est>, ABFC ['scratch s-o on the face'], see t’éhquéw’ ~ t’hóqw’.

<t’mí:ws>, HARV ['smooth a log by chopping'], see t’ém.

<t’mí:wsá:ls>, BLDG ['log cabin'], see t’ém.

<t’ó>, free root /lt’ó/, ABDF ['to sprain'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (10/26/75), also <t’ó:>, /lt’á:l/, also /(get/be) sprained/, attested by Deming (1/31/80), example: <t’ó tel sxéle>, /lt’á:l s=šəl=, 'sprain my leg', attested by NP.

<t’ot’á>, df /lt’a-C,ə-C(-)/, ABDF /sprain, (getting sprained)?/l, possibly <-R9> continuative or resultative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (10/26/75), example: <t’ot’á tel s’í:lwxelh>, /lt’a-C,ə-C(-) t-əl s=ʃí:lwxəl/=, 'sprain my side', attested by NP.

<xw’t’ówelh>, df /xʷ=lt’a=weəl/, ABDF ['your back is sprained'], possibly <=welh> meaning uncertain, possibly <=welh> on the back, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming
t'ó:kw'>, free root /t'á:kʷ'//, DIR ['(get/go) home'], syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB, EF, NP, Elders Group, example: <lámčexw t'ó:kw'>, //lē=m-ε-ɛ-xʷ t'á:kʷ'//, 'You're going home?, Are you going home?/', phonology: sentential downstepping, syntactic comment: interrogative affix, attested by AC, also <lámčexw t'ó:kw'>, //lē=m-ɛ-ɛ-xʷ t'á:kʷ'//, attested by NP (10/26/75). <lámčstel t'ó:kw'>. ~ <lámschestel t'ó:kw'/>. //lē-ɛ t'á:kʷ'//, 'I'm going home./', phonology: sentential downstepping, attested by AC, <lálh t'ó:kw'>, //lē-ɛ t'á:kʷ'//, 'Go home./', syntactic comment: short imperative, attested by AC, <lándtstel la t'ó:kw'>. //lē-ɛ-c-ɛl ġ t'á:kʷ'//, '/I went home./', attested by AC, <lámčstel t'ó:kw'>. //lē-c-ɛt t'á:kʷ'//, '/Let's go home./', attested by EB (11/26/75), <tsel me t'ó:kw'/>. //c-ɛl me t'á:kʷ'//, '/I came home./', attested by EB (3/8/76), <tsel la t'ó:kw'>, //lē-c-ɛl ġ t'á:kʷ'//, '/I went home./'. *<tsel t'ó:kw'> rejected by EB (3/8/76). <héyłla t'ó:kw'>. //lē-ɛ-t'á:kʷ'//, '/Let's go home./', attested by EF (Deming 5/4/78), <lání uhl lám t'ó:kw'>. //lē-ɛ t'á:kʷ'//, '/I have to go home./', literally /'when I already am going to (get/go) home/), attested by Elders Group (6/28/78), <tl'élsúwil lá:m t'ó:kw'/>. //lē-ɛ-š-su-wľ ġ m t'á:kʷ'//, '/I have to go home./', literally /'it's that because -I -already am going home/), attested by EB (11/26/75), <t'o kwá suhl lámschtel t'ó:kw'/>. //lē-ɛ t'á:kʷ'//, '/We have to go home./', literally /'it's that anyway so -already we're going home/), attested by EB (11/26/75), <lámčstel t'ó:kw' qechélew í ò. //lē-m-c-ɛl ġ t'á:kʷ' qɛ-c-ɛl-ɛw lìʔ ò/ì. /'I was going home but instead I stayed./', attested by Elders Group (3/16/77).

<tekw'elmel', does /t'akʷ'=̓ɛm̓=l/ or t'á=[Aá=]=kʷ'=̓ɛm̓=l/, EFAM ['(be) homesick'], literally /be/get home -in the mind/), possibly <̓ɛbl̓=lt̓> resultative?, lx <̓ɛml̓> in the mind), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: vowel-reduction or ablaut, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<t'ot'ekw'elmel', cts /t'ál-[C,ɛ-]=kʷ'=̓ɛm̓=l/, EFAM ['being homesick'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<t'ekw'stewx ~ t'ókw'stewx, caus /l't'aj=[Aá]=kʷ'=̓T-ɛxʷ ~ t'á:kʷ'=̓T-ɛxʷ//, TVMO ['take s-o home'], DIR, literally /cause s-o to get/be home/), (<̓ɛbl̓> ablaut> derivational optional). (<-=st> causative control transitivizer), (<-exw> third person object), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitiv verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76). EB, example: <le t'ekw'stewxes/>. //lə t'a=[Aá]=kʷ'=̓T-ɛxʷ-əs/ì/,'He took someone home./', attested by Elders Group, <skw'áy kw'íes les t'ókw'sthōxes/>. //s=kʷ'íy kʷ-əs lə-s t'á:kʷ'=̓sT-āxʷ-əs/ì, /'He can't take me home./', attested by Elders Group.

<t'oléstel', HHG /window shades, blinds, blinders (on a horse, etc.)/, see t'à:l.

<t'ól>, possible root or more likely meaning stem /l't'í=[Aá]=l/)/ prob. sing a non-spirit song or /l's=t'ë=[Aá]=l/ prob. out of sight behaving something or /l't'à/ meaning unknown.

<st'ól(:)kwłh>, df /s=t'ìl=[Aá]=l=ā(ũ)kʷ' or s=t'ó=[Aá]=l=ā(ũ)kʷ' or s=t'(á)=l=(ā)kʷ'=, SPRD ['a non-spirit-dancer'], possibly <s> nominalizer, root probably <t'il> sing (non-spirit song) or <t'á:l> go out of sight (behind something), disappear [behind something], [get in shade], . lx <̓ólkwłh> spirit-dancer, spirit-power, phonology: probable ő-ablaut, possible syllable-loss, phonology: 0?:, syntax analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77).

<st'ól(ól)kwłh>, pln /s=C,ɛC=s-t'ál=ā(ũ)kʷ'=, SPRD ['non-spirit-dancers (lots of them)'], (<-R3=) plural, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77).

<t'ómél ~ t'ómêl', df /l't'am=]=əl/, BLDG ['wall (inside or outside)'], root meaning unknown unless <t'em> chop, possibly <əl> come, go, get, become, phonology: optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Elders Group (8/25/76), EB, example:
<tiyéléstchexw ta' q'éwe xwelám te t'ómél.>, //tiy=élès=T-c-əxʷ t-ə? q'éwe xʷə(=)lē(=)m tə t'ám(=)əll/, /'Lean your cane against the wall!/, literally /you lean it your cane towards the wall!/, attested by EB. <lámc'hexw te lhelhá:i stetís te t'ómél.>, //lē=m-c-əxʷ tə C,ə=tm-əl s=C,ə=tə|=[Aí=]s tə t'ám(=)əll/, /'You'll go to the back [of inside of building] near the wall!/, attested by AC (10/13/71)., <skwetxwólwelh t'ómel>, //s=kʷətxʷ=álwət t'ám(=)əll/, /inside wall!, literally /stative- inside -side wall!, dialects: Chill., Cheh., attested by IHTTC (8/29/77).

<tomeliwétel>, de /s=təm(=)əl=ínwəl=əll/, BLDG /a partition, wall inside!, ASM ['as example in a longhouse to separate families'], lx <==iŵel> 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>, strs /s=tá[=C,ə]=pəll/, EB /'be blazed (of a mark in a tree), chipped (of mark in tree)!/, TVMO, (<s=> stative), (<R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjunctive verbal, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).

<t'ópet>, pcs /t'áp=əll/, 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-pəét ~ t'ápetl/ to chisel.

<xwt'ót'epels ~ shxwt'ót'epels>, dnom /xʷ=tá[=C,ə]=pə=əlls ~ s=xʷ=tá[=C,ə]=pə=əlls/, 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'=əlls/, 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[=C,ə]-pə=əlls/, 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=xʷ=tá[=C,ə]=pə=əlls/, 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[=C,ə]=pə=əlls/, 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'opxiq'sélem> ordinary small woodpecker.

<t'óp'els>, dnom /t'áp'=əlls/, ANAB ['bird's bill'], (<els> structured activity nominalizer/tool), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<t'ót'ep'iq'selem>, dnom /t'á[=C,ə]=pə=iy=qs=əl=əmll/, EZ /red-headed woodpecker, (piledated woodpecker)!/, ['Dryocopus pileatus'], literally /come/go pecking its own nose on bark!/, (<R1=> continuative), lx <==iy> 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
<temêlhepsem> red-headed woodpecker.

<t'ót'wel>, inets //t'áq"=əll=, 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'aq"=alʔ/ dry K67:270, Lushootseed /t'ák"-il/ gone dry H76:518, historical/comparative detail: historically the Halkomelem form should have an /ē/ <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/ > /e/).

<t'ót't>, df //l'tá'=t'il, 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: <lihihim, t'ót't/>. //C,i=ɨim t'át'il, /'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'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'ót'qw'íth'et>, HARV ['cutting them up (of logs)\/, see t'éw'.

<t'ót'íthet>, 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'à.

<t'ót'óxw>, free root //t'áx*/\, 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*/ downhill, toward water, example: <le t'ót'óxw/>. //lə t'áx*/\, l'He went towards the river.\/, attested by EB.

<t'ót'exw>, cts /t'[C.-ə]=x*/\, 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 ye(-) t'[C.-ə]=x*/\, l'He's going towards the river.\/, attested by EB.

<xwt'óxwestses>, ds //x*=t'áx*=əs=cəs//, ANA ['hollow of hand'], literally /go downhill (toward the water) on the face of the hand\/, (<<wxe> meaning uncertain), lx <<=es> on the face, lx <<=t'esse> on the hand, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<xwt'óxwesxel>, ds //x*=t'áx*=əs=x'əl//, ANA ['arch of foot'], literally /go downhill on the face of the foot\/, (<<wxe> meaning uncertain), lx <<=es> on the face, lx <<=xel> on the foot, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), also <xwt'óqwestes> //x*=t'áq"=əs=x'əl//, comment: probably mispronounced or mistranscribed, attested by SP (BHTTC 8/24/76).
<t'ó:xw ~ t'óxw ~ t'óxw>, free root /lt'áxʷ ~ t'áxʷ ~ t'áxʷ/, 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 transcription, 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 /l'áxʷ/ white fir, JH /l'áxʷ/ white fir, H-T <talQ> (macron over a) fir (white), Salish cognate: Squamish /l'túxʷ-ayl/ white fir W73:100, K69:51, but grand or 'balsam' fir, Abies grandis Bouchard and Turner 1976:32, Lushootseed /l'úxʷ(əc)/ white fir (tree) H76:540, Sechelt /l'úxʷ-ayl/ balsam fir T77:11, Saanich dial. of NSt /l'áxʷ/ balsam tree B74a:15, also <t'óxwelhp ~ t'óxwelhp>, /lt'áxʷ=əp ~ t'áxʷ=əp//, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75, 3/22/78), also <t'óxwelhp>, /lt'áxʷ=əp//, also /'Douglas fir [sic]/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), also <t'óxwelhp>, /lt'áxʷ=əp//, comment: probably mistranscribed, attested by Elders Group (1/29/75), also <t'óxw>, /lt'áxʷ//, attested by LG (Deming 4/17/80), also <t'óxwtses>, /lt'áxʷ=əs//, 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 /lt'áxʷ=əs//, EB ['white fir branch'], ['branch of probably Abies grandis'], lx =<tse/> 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 /lt'óp/, meaning uncertain but see first entry immediately below

<T'ept'óp>, df /c,C=ç=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' /e'ót'əp/ flea, literally /sand-flea ridge (AC) (recently I also found Nooksack /l'kʷ'-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 /c,C=ç=t'óp (χácç)//, PLN ['Ryder Lake'], (<R3>= plural), except xótsa lake, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), source: Wells (1st ed.), also <St'ep'tóp>, /s=C,ç=C=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 /c,C=ç=t'óp s=tâ[c,ç=]ç=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'pi>, df /lt'áp(=)=i[=]y//=, EZ /tick, wood tick, and probably Pacific Coast tick'/, ['class Arachnida, order Acarina, Dermacentor 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'áp> dead (of tree) or <t'óp> as in flea, possibly <=ly> 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'elhquíwel> tick, wood tick.

<t'qwém>, df /lt'áq(=)=ə[=]l//=, 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,
<t'qwémelhp>, ds ∥t'q"=±pm=θi∥, EB [\"thimbleberry plant or bush\"], lx ∥=elhp∥ plant, tree, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75).

<t'qwíqst>, pcs ∥t'q"=|=±y=qs=T∥, HARV j join two poles together, splice it together (of a rope), (join together on the ends)/i, root meaning unknown, possibly ∥=iy∥ bark, covering, lx ∥=qs∥ on the nose, on the point, (∥s∥ 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 sók'wemelhp∥, ∥l't&q"=iy=qs=T tə sák"=em=θi∥, /j join poles/, attested by CT and HT, ∥t'qwíqst te xwéylem∥, ∥l't&q"=iy=qs=T təx"(i)(y)(=)emll∥, /j splice a rope/, attested by Elders Group (5/26/75).

<t'qwá:lats>, CAN [\"a canoe or boat cut off short in the rear (because the stern couldn't be repaired)\"], see t'eqw'.

<t'ú'>, free root ∥l'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'úslo:ye>, df ∥l'tus(=e)=á=ý=ll∥, 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 19/9/77), also ∥t'úslo:ye∥, ∥s=tus(=e)=á=ý=ll∥, dialects: Tait, attested by SP (IHTTC 9/19/77), also ∥tl'asíp∥, ∥e=es(=)=íll∥, dialects: Cheh. and Chill., attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<t'wa ~ t'we>, free root ∥l't'w=E t'we or t'Éw=M1∥, MOOD /may be, 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'aw∥ as in ∥st'áwel∥ guess, example: ∥l't'wa∥, ∥l't'we 7b∥, literally /it is (answer to yes/no question) evidently yes/, attested by EB (4/23/76), ∥yóswe t'wá∥, ∥yáswe t'we-él∥, /\"Maybe it was.\", literally possibly/perhaps /it evidently must be yes/, attested by Elders Group (1/26/77), ∥sílh t'we∥, ∥sílh t'we-él∥, /\"It must have been.\", attested by Elders Group (1/26/77), ∥Lí t'we a∥, ∥Lí t'we 7b∥, /s 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 kwëls kuú:ts:∥, ∥l't'wÉ k"-el-s k"-ú=T/!, /I'll have to take it\!, literally /it must (evidently) that I take it\!, attested by Deming (1/25/79), also ∥kwú:tsel t'we:∥, ∥kú=T-c-él t'we:∥, attested by Deming (1/25/79), ∥st'ló t'we stólës te spàth te l'axwil spàth tlí soq'éxels.∥, ∥=á t'we s=tál=ës-s t= s=pë eθ C,=ál=ës i=ll s=pë eθ á s=q'á=x'él=ll∥, /\"The little bear must be the bear's wife; that's his partner.\", attested by AC (11/30/71), ∥éy t'we mythémét.∥, ∥l'éy t'we mey=T-ámi=tl∥, /\"It would be good if we help you. (We should better help you).\", attested by IHTTC (8/8/77), ∥éy t'wa mythémés kwë swótille.∥, ∥l'éy t'we mey=T-ámi=sk"=e s=wa=Aá=tll∥, /\"It would be good if someone helps you. (Someone should better help you).\", attested by IHTTC (8/8/77), ∥étwówh l xlëq thl xhálq.∥, ∥l'æ t'wa-él télég (k")=ël s=t=æ|=A=]q=ll∥, /\"It must be already soaked, what I'm soaking.\", attested by EB (IHTTC 8/17/77).
<t’xém>, NUM ['six'], see t’ék.

<t’xémálh>, NUM ['six times'], see t’ék.

<t’xémele>, NUM ['six people'], see t’ék.

<t’xemelsxá>, NUM ['sixty'], see t’ék.

<t’xemelsxá:le>, NUM ['sixty people'], see t’ék.

<t’xémelsxós>, ECON ['sixty dollars'], see t’ék.

<t’xémemets’>, MC [('six long objects), six ropes, six threads, six sticks, six poles'], see t’ék.

<t’xémeqel>, MC ['six containers'], see t’ék.

<t’xém:es ~ t’xémés>, ECON ['six dollars, (six Indian blankets [Boas])'], see t’ék.

<t’xemíqw>, FSH ['six fish'], see t’ék.

<t’xemól:s>, EB ['six fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant)'], see t’ék.

<t’xemówelh>, CAN ['six canoes, six boats'], see t’ék.

<t’xemówes>, CAN ['six paddles, six paddlers'], see t’ék.

<t’xemôws>, EZ ['six birds (dead or alive)'], see t’ék.

<t’xéthet>, WATR ['forks in stream'], see t’ék.
TH

<thá>, free root //èè//, DEM ['there (nearby)'], (semantic 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 thá, kwe thá is often pronounced and written kwthá or kwhthá, kwhthá 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 ~ thá>, //te eè ~ teèè ~ èè//, 'that thing there, that one, he/she/him/her/they/their, there!', attested by EB (1/9/76), BJ (12/5/64), AC, many others, <tethá li ti ~ thá li ti>, //te eè li til, 'that thing yonder!', attested by EB (1/9/76), <stá tethá>, //s=t=aʔè te èè//, '/(It's) like that.'!, attested by EB (1/9/76), <lhéltel tethá>, //h=f=Aʔ=li=te èè//, 'That's a bailer.'!, attested by EB (11/24/75), <li te thá>, //li tè èè//, 'over there, there (close by)', attested by AC, EB (1/9/76), <lí kwthá tleqá:ys>, //li kʷe tełla=qě-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?>, //t=æ=wèt kʷ=ə li kʷ=ə èè//, '/Who's there? (is who?)!/', attested by EB (1/12/76), <tl'ó te thá ~ tl'ó tthá>, //le' à te èè ~ é'a t èè//, '/It's that one.'!, attested by AC, other sources: ES le' á-teè/- it's that one, <wuulí te(thá)>, //w=ulí(t) èè//, '/He's there.'!, attested by EB (2/2/76), <lhiq'elh sta'á kwthá ~ lhiq'elh sta'á tethá>, //liq'-ət s=t=æʔè kʷ=è ~ əq'-ət s=t=æʔè te èè//, '/(He/She/It/They) used to be like that.', attested by AD (11/19/79), <tl'e kwses xé'te' è:lhtel, tl'óts'a Siyó:lexwe Smált tethá>, //le'k s=-ə x̐et'ə ʔ̓=t=íl, e̓'a̓-e' s=yâ=[C,ə=]lexʷ=ə smált te èè//, '/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).

<thahágsem>, ANA ['(have a) big neck'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.

<thahéllets>, ANA '(have a) big rump, (have a) big "bum" (bottom)', see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.

<tháq>, bound root or stem //èèq//, probably from <tháq ~ th'eq> from //èèq ~ c'èèq// skinned off, bare

<tháthqiy>, df //s=æ̃|=C,ə=|=q=iy or s=æ'=[D]=|=C,ə=|=q=iy or s=è'=|=D|=|=C,ə=|=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 or wild rhubarb or western dock shoots, fern shoots, perhaps also cow parsnip and fireweed (which are eaten like this too in spring')], (seealso nominalizer), possibly root <tháq ~ th'eq> skinned off, bare, possibly <=D= (degllottalization)> derivational, possibly <=R1=> resultative, possibly <=a-ablaut> resultative or durative, lx <=iy> bark, covering, phonology: reduplication, possible degllottalization, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Elders Group (2/19/75, 7/9/75), others, other sources: ES /séèqiy/ sprout, JH /sèèqiy/ sprouts (of plant).

<thá:q>, ANA 'big penis, (have a big penis)', see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.

<thá:q'e<l's>, FSH 'spearing fish, spearing (fish)', see théq'.
<tháq'>, FSH ['spearing s-th'], see thág'.

<thá:t>, free root //èō-t/ı, WETH ['(be) dark (as at night)'], LT, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, EB (12/19/75), others, other sources: ES /èō-t/ı dark (as night), also <chá<t>, //èō-t/ı, attested by TM (Elders Group 2/14/79), example: <kwéluh itu thá<t>, //k'èw-e=t-è=ò/ı, '/very dark!/', attested by EB, <chá<t tskwí:m>, //èō-t c=k'è-i-m/ı, '/dark red!', ASM ['on the Berlin and Kay color chart Teresa mapped this color as g8 through n8, (also perhaps including l7-n7, i6-n6, f5-n5, g4-n4, i3-n3, i2-n2, g1-n1 ?)(see main color terms like tskwí:m, tskwá: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).

<thé:tì>, incs //èt=ì-l/, WETH ['get dark'], LT, (</=tì> get, become, go, come), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Elders Group (1/24/79), also <thá:tì>, //èt=ì-l/, phonology: downdrifting, attested by EB (12/19/75), example: <lā thé:tì>, //èt=ì-l/, '/It's gone dark!/', attested by AC, <lé the:tì: te swáyle:/>. //èt èt=ì-l ò swéyèl/, '/The Sky is dark!:', attested by AC, <kwës welh ebi: te swá:yl, lát, ch'ímél the:tì:>, //k' s=a ò wè تعëmí te swé:yèl łët c'ìm=òl èt=ì-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), <láttelh kws le yóyes qwè lámé the:tìl>, //èt=ò l k' s=ì yúy[a-~]-s që-ëw lèm-ë èt=ì-l/, '/She works all day until it gets dark!/', literally /'it's morning (night -past) when past third person subj. is working until its going -just get dark!/', phonology: sentence-stress on last syllable, attested by Elders Group (1/24/79).

<xwathtálém>, cts //èx=èët=è[-M2-]=òm or x'è=èët=M1=òm/ı, incs, WETH /getting cloudy, clouding up/, literally /ex-ët=-ëm or x'=ët=M1=ëml/, incs, WETH /getting cloudy, clouding up/, literally /ex-ët=-ëm or x'=ët=M1=ëml/, possibly /metathesis type 2> /continuative or derivational, possibly /metathesis type 1> /derivational, / 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>, //mè x=x=èët=è[-M2-]=òm/ı, grammatical comment: me ineceptive, come to, start to, /'It's getting cloudy,'/, attested by Deming: SJ, MC, MV, LG, <melh xwathtálém>, //mèt=x=x=èët=M1=òm=òm/ı, '/It's coming clouds, It's cloudy,/', attested by AC (8/14/70), <li a sqwá:lewl kwës mes xwathtálém wayë:le:es?>, //li të sq=q=x=èm=ëwë kl=x=x=x=es më-s x'è=ët=M1=òm wèy=ël=è=òm/ı, '/Do you think it will be cloudy tomorrow?/', attested by AC (10/6/71).

<xshw'áthtél>, dnom //sx*=(-)=èët=M1=òl=òl or s=x'=èët=M2=òl=òl or s=x'=èët=M1=òl=òl//, WETH ['cloud'], literally /something for going dark or something to become getting dark!/, (</shxw= something for), possibly /se> nominalizer, something to, possibly /xwe= get, become, possibly /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 //sx'=èët=òl/ [MsCw //sx'èët=òl/ cloud], Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NS/t/sx'èët=òl/ cloud B74a (San.):3, Songish dial. of NS/t/sx'=èët=òl/ cloud M68:110, Samish dial. of NS/t/sx'=èët=òl/ cloud G86:63, also <shxw'áthtél>, //sx=è=èët=M2=ò=òl/, dialects: Chill., attested by AC, SJ, MV, LG, MC, BJ (5/10/64, 12/5/64), example: <ts'q'ix shxw'áthtél>, //c'ì=q=xí s=x'=èët=M2=ò=òl/, '/black cloud!', attested by SJ, MC, MV, LG, <lùith me q'ixel te shxw'áthtél>, //è=ò=ìè mã=x=òl s=x'=èët=M2=ò=òl/ı, grammatical analysis: past=already ineceptive 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'iyle te shxw'áthetel.>, /le q'ix=æ1 te sxw"=æ1=m1=]le=]/, /'The cloud got black./', attested by AC (10/13/71).

<thátkwem>, ızs //étkx=æm/, TCH /'to tingle (like arm waking up from numbness), (have/get a) stinging feeling/', (leh have, get, intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

<tháthelmet>, EFAM ['admirng s-o/s-th'], see thélmet.

<tháthiyel> or <thag> or <thay>, possible bound root or stem //éè[=]-iy(=) sl or éè[=C, æ]=y(=) æll/, root meaning uncertain

<tháthiyel>, df //s=æ1[=C, æ]=y(=) æll/, ANA ['blood'], (s=> nominalizer), probably <R1=> resultative or continuative, probably <æ1> 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 /sèèiyiyel/ blood, example: <thahtiyels te sth'óqqwi>, /le [æ1, æ]=y=æ1-s tè s=æ1aq(=)=jìll/, /'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 thék.

<tháyleetstel>, df //éè[y]=æ1æ or [æ1æ]=y=æ1æll/, CAN ['steer a canoe'], literally (possibly) /'fixing the stern'/, probably root <thiy> fix, make, probably <á-ablaut> continuative, probably <ælets> on the bottom, stern (of canoe/boat), phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<thahtiyelstel>, ds //ë1[=æ1æ]=y=æ1æll/, CAN ['rudder'], literally /'device to steer a canoe'/, lexeme //e3 tel te, something to, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).


<thahtiyelstel>, CAN ['rudder'], see tháyleets.

<tháyletstel>, MC /'making it for s-o, fixing it for s-o', see thiy.

<thá:yélm>, FOOD ['baking (bread esp.)'], see thiy.

<thá:yél>, MC /'fixing s-th, making s-th', see thiy.

<the>, free root //æ1l/, 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: <máy1 the shlái1>, //mëy=T è æ s=4èl(=)=jìll/, /'help the woman'/, attested by AC, <thel tál>, //æ1l tèll/, /'my mother'/, attested by AC, <tha tál>, //æ-s tèll/, /'your mother'/, attested by AC, <theló shlái1>, //æ1l=s=4èl(=)=jìll/, /'this woman'/, attested by AC, <the> (síle, sts'úmeq, méla, álex, slets'úwiyl, sélt'al, skwil'hem, syá:tel), //æ1 sl=æ1 s=æ1-m(=)æq, mé1(=)æ, JKLM=æ, s=æ1c'=æwiyøl, sèè æ=æ1l, s=k"=1æw, s=y(=)æll/)l/, /'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 //æ1l/, 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:tl'ö it's her), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <thú:tl'ö ~ thútl'o>, //é=é=áll, it's her, she is the one/t, <thútl'ólem>, //é=é=áll=[é]=n/ll, 'that's them (female), they (female), them (female)/.

<theh>, probably root //éh/ll, probably hook onto <thehimélh>, dl //éh=m=é or //éh=[=A]m=é/ll, FSH /'(gaff) hook fisherman, a hooker/!, possibly root <theh> perhaps to hook, possibly //ém/ repeatedly or possibly //é-ablaut/ durative plus //em/ have/get/intransitive, //éh/ probably according to the ways of the, in the way of the, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).


<thehíhíthet>, pcrs //éh=é=[=A]=T=T-ll, EFAM ['be careful'], (//ét/ reflexive), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), also <sthéhíhíthet>, //é=éh=é=[=A]=T-ll, attested by EB (1/12/76), example: <thehíhíhíhíhíthetxw>, //éh=é=[=A]=T-ll-c-x-ll, /'Be careful/', attested by Elders Group, <thehíhíhíhíhíhíthetxw>., //é=éh=é=[=A]=T-ll-c-x-ll, /'Just be careful/', attested by EB.

<thehíhíthet>, EFAM ['be careful'], see thehit.

<thehiwel>, ANA ['(have a) big rump'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thath ~ theh.

<thehiw>, EZ ['big bird'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thath ~ theh.

<thehiyelh>, ANA ['(have a) big mouth'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thath ~ theh.

<thekwàl>, dl //ék=él/ll, ANAH /'big person (of females), big lady!/!, root meaning unknown unless thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thath ~ theh big, possibly //ekw ~ sìkw (perhaps) round, //ál/ possibly length/pole/shaft, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/11/77), SP esp. (IHTTC 8/11/77).

<thekw'>, free root //ék''/ll, 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 /séék'' straight, ASM ['straight'], example: <thekw' sxéyp> or <thekw' sá̱x̱>, //ék'' s=ípl/ll, /'straight line!/!, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), <liye thekw'?>, //lí=é=ék''!/ll, /'Is it straight?!/, attested by AC, ASM ['influenced, pulled'], <le thekw' xwíl s'ém'oméía.>, //í=ék'' xíl=é=s=sí=áC=sí=amél=é/ll, //'She was pulled towards the Thompsons., She was influenced by the Thompsons.'!, attested by BHTTC (10/23/76).


<thék'w' ét ~ thk'w' ét>, pcs //ék'=áM=Il/, ABFC ['pull s-th/-s-o']., (possibly root <áM-ýet>), (//é- 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 /é:k/ "they pull", and JH /é-k/ "they pulling", example: <thék\\wét te máqësel>, //é:k'=M1=T ø më=qël-sll/, /pull his hair/, attested by Deming. <thék\\wét ta sxel:\>, //é:k'=M1=T ø s=xël-øll/, /pull your leg/, attested by Elders Group. <thék\\wét te máqësel>, //é:k'=M1=Tø mëqësl-sll/, /pull his nose/, attested by Deming. <thék\\wét\échexw ta\\ kw\\'o:l>, //é:k'=M1=T-c-øx" t-ø q"ô-l/, /pull your ear/, attested by Deming. <tímet thék\\wet>, //tímet è:k"=M1=Tll/, /pull harder/, attested by AC. <le thék\\wét\étes (qel")osësu xeth\'ét\ës (qel")osësu tselq.>, //lø è:k"=M1=T-øs (qø=ë'a,ø=a)-søs-øw xëc'=M1=T-øs (qø=ë'a,ø=a)-søs-øw cålqll/, /He pulled it (and) then he pushed it and it fell. (push s-th) (to fall)/, attested by AC (10/13/71).

<thék\\wét | thék\\wét>, cprsc //é:k"=M1=T-øl/, 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).

<thël>, bound root //é:l cover under, pad under/.<shxwthéletstel>, df //s'=è:l=øc=øll/, HHG ['cushion']. (<shxw=) nominalizer, something for). probably root <thël> cover under or pad under, Elders' comment: "root the- is related to thý fix", lx <=ëlets ~ =lets on the bottom/rump, lx <=tel> device, thing for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (1/21/80).

<thshwthléletstel>, df //s'=è:l=øc=øll/, HHG ['fancy lining'], lit. "something for cover/pad under on the chest", <shxw=> nominalizer, something for, <=ís> on the chest, lx <=tel> device, something for, syntax analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77).

<thléwi:axel>, df //lé:ì:øx=øll/, HHG ['snowshoes'], possibly root <thlé> cover under/pad under, possibly <=ëwi:øx> cord, rope, lx <=xel> on the foot, syntax analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76), also <tslepwaxel>, //lø=ì:øx=xøll/, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75), comment: my recollection is that either or both forms are from Ed Leon.

<thléxel>, df //lé=xøl=øll/, HHG /floor mat, rug/, probably root <thlé> 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"-tn/ floor mat T77:17.

<thlé:xel>, HHG ['snowshoes'], see thlé.

<thlémet>, ics //lél=øM7/, EFAM ['admire s-th/s-o'], possible root <thlé> cover under or pad under or possibly <thlé> with deglottalization from <th\\'al\á> heart, (<=met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/7/77), EB (12/18/75).

<thláhelmet>, cts //C, é-ël=øM7 or è[C, ø-øll=øM7, 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).

<thlqxálém>, WETH ['rainbow'], see theqelxélém.

<thléxel>, HHG /floor mat, rug/, see thlé.
<themá>, free root //éʔmél/, 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=ʔə[=]m(e)=élc-s ~ s=ʔəm(ε)=élc-s/, TIME ['Tuesday'], literally /second day/, (=<s=.=.s> cyclic period, day, hour), lx //élc ~ =élc ~ =á̃l̃h̃ts> 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 swáyél tlówáyél?> A: 

</yíl̄awelhát, stheméls, s̄hix̄s, sxe'óthés, s̄húq'átses, t'oqw'tem, sxaxelhát.>, //s=tèm s=wəyəl teł̄=wəyəl? (yil̄éw=ət(=)ət, s=əm=élc=s, s=ɪx̄=s, s=xəʔtəə=əl=s, s=ɛq ət=əs=s, t'áq=''=T=əm, s=ɛx̄ə=ɪ(=)ət)///, /Q: What day is today? A: (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday)'/, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77).

<Sthami:l>, ds //s=ʔəmél=M2=íl/, 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, (<=ːl> 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 <thepthépény> or <thepth’epény>), DESC /'curdled/', FOOD, root meaning uncertain until related to root in <th’ép-lelxw ~ th’ep’-lelxw> shut eyes, //=R2> or //=C1eC2> characteristic, inherent continuous, possible lexical suffix =é̃y, 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’sem sqэмé̃m̄>, 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’éq>, free root /ɛq̄/, LAND /'steep (of road, hill, etc.),(very steep slope [Elders Group])/], may also mean something like upright in derivations as in <th’qát:t> tree and <th’qát: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 (3/7/88).

<théqlep>, dnom //ɛq̄=flep//, LAND ['steep slope (but less steep than théq')], literally /'steep dirt/land/, lx //lelp// dirt/land, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/7/88).

<théqát ~ thqát:t>, free root //éq̄t ~ eq̄-t//, EB ['tree'], root may mean something like upright in this and forms such as <théqát> steep and <th’qát: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 /eq̄-t/ and JH /eq̄-t/ tree, example: //l'axwíl t’qát:, //C,ít=ɛ̄x=x(=)=l eq̄-t//, /'a small tree/, attested by AC, <híkw thqát:t>, //híkw eq̄-t//, /'big tree/, attested by AC, <híkw te théqát:t>, //híkw ʰeq̄-t//, /'The tree is big./, attested by AC, <welí kw’e li te équélets te thqát, èwe lís éyém., //we-li kʷ'ə ə li ʔeq̄-ə=ɛc-s ʰeq̄t, ʔəwə li-s ʔeq̄=ɛm-s //, 'If it's on the back of the tree it's not as strong./, attested by CT and HT (6/21/7), <te sqewá: math’ te thqát, tl’6 tlémeixw xípet., //te sq̄=q̄=eq̄=m̄ɛc-‘s s ʰeq̄t, ʰeq̄á ɛ̄m̄x̄(or ʰeq̄=C,eq̄=ɛm-ɛx̄) xíp=əT//, /'The sunny side of a tree, that's the part you strip off./, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).

<théqét>, pln //ɛ̃l=’=l eq̄t//, 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: <lá’mchexw te théqt (qetl’oséwsu, tl’ó:su) tés te theqát.>, //lפק=מ-c-אx
tœ cœ[=]lqet (qœ-א-ס-ימ, ֚א-ס-ימ) tés te cœqët//, l’Go to the thicket (and he, then you) get
to the tree.’/., attested by AC (11/22/71).

<theq théqt>, pln //C,i=œqët//, 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 theq théqt.>, //qéx ֚
C,i=œqët//, ‘[There’s a] lot of trees.’., attested by Deming.

<thí:thqet>, dmm //C,i=œqët//, EB ‘little tree’, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication,
vowel-reduction, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/13/71).

<théthqet>, dmmn //C,i=œqët//, 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 thaq:lem, waiting dip-netting, still-dipping’, see thaq:lem.

<théqelxélém, mds //œq(=)œl=œx[=]lœm/, WETH ‘[have/get a] rainbow’, root
meaning unknown unless <théq> steep, possibly <œl> have/get/intransitivizer, lx <œx> on the
leg/foot, precipitation, possibly <œ> derivational, (<œm> 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).

<thelqálém>, df //œq(=)l]=œm/, ‘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).

<théqelxélém ~ théqelxélém>, dnom //œq(=)œl=œx[=]lœm/, WETH ‘a rainbow’, (<œ=)
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 /œq(=)œlœm/
rainbow, also <théqelxélém>, //œq(=)œl=œx[=]lœm/, 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 <swétxel>, //œm=œtx[=]œl/, Elder’s comment: "Deming elders report this is
Tait or Cheh. dialect", attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), Deming (3/31/77).

<théq>, EB ‘a lot of trees close together (young), thicket’, see théq ~ thaq:át.

<théqi ~ théqey>, root or stem //œq(=)œl ~ œq(=)œl// sockeye salmon

<théqi ~ théqey>, df //œq(=)œl=œx[=]lœm/, [œq(=)œl=œx[=]lœm], EZ ‘sockeye salmon’,
[‘Oncorhynchus nerka’], (<œ=) 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 /œq(=)œl/ sockeye salmon, contrast <swá:ychel> Chilliwack River sockeye salmon, contrast <qwechíwiya ~ sqwó:wyxulum> late fall Harrison River and Chehalis River sockeye salmon (kind of red), example:
<thí:te théqi tloqáys.>, //lœi=œqët lœi=œqët lœi=œqët, l’The sockeye are bigger now.’/.,
attested by AC (8/23/73).

<thí:thqey>, dmmn //C,i=œqët//, EZ ‘small sockeye salmon’., (<R4=> diminutive), phonology:
reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by RB (Elders Group 3/1/72), also <tsésqey>,
//œqët//, attested by SP (Elders Group 3/1/72), also <kwíkwexel>, //C,i=kœqët// or
C,i=kœqët//, attested by AC.

<théqeytel>, dnom //œqët=œl=œl/, FSH ‘sockeye net’, lx <œl> device for, syntactic analysis:
nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<temth'éqi>, ds //tem=-éqi//, 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 [Jenness: 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 Jenness's field notes of interviews with Billy Sepass of Sardis (filed under Elders Group 3/28/79), also <temhóps>, //tem=háps//, also /'August/, literally /'time for hops, hops time/, usage: said jokingly, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<théq'lép>, LAND ['steep slope (but less steep than théq)'], see théq.

<théqth'éqet>, EB /'trees, thicket, timber, woods, forest/, see theqát ~ thqát.t.

<théq'>, bound root /'éq' stab, pierce, spear/. 

<thq'á:ls>, sas //eq¿=é-ls or éq¿-M1=é-ls//, FSH ['to spear fish'], (<é: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 théq'á:ls te sth'óqw¡>, //é eq¿-M1=é-ls to s=’âº”=ill/, /'going to spear fish/, attested by EB.

<tháq'qëls>, cts //eqA-[Aè--]q=øls//, sas, FSH /'spear fish, spearing (fish)/, (<á-:ablaut> continuous), (<ëls> structured activity continuous), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), EB (5/3/76).

<thq'ët>, pcs //eq¿-M1=Tll/, FSH, HUNT, SOC /'spear it (a fish), stab s-o/s-th with something sharp, pierce s-os/s-th, prick s-o (with a pin, for ex.), poke s-o (with a pin, etc.)/, (<t> purposeful control transitive), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/23/76, 5/3/76), Elders Group (3/26/75); found in <thq'ëthóxes>, //eq¿=M1=T-áxÄ-ösll/, /'He spoke me or pricked me with a pin./, attested by EB (5/3/76).

<tháq't>, cts //eqA-[Aè-]q=Tll/, FSH ['spearin s-th'], HUNT, SOC, (<á-:ablaut> continuous), (<t> purposeful control transitive), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/23/76); found in <tháq'tes>, //eqA-[Aè-]q=T-ösll/, /'He's spearin it.'.

<thithq'eyóls>, df //Cj=[eq¿=øy(=)åls]//, PLAY ['pool (the game)'], (<R4= diminutive), root <thq'> poke, stab, spear, pierce, lx <éls=-? =éyóls> spherical object, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by SP (IHTTC and Deming 9/8/77), Elders Group (9/14/77), compare <tsitskwióls> playing pool.

<thq'ó:les>, df //eq¿=å-åls//, ABDF ['get dust or bark in one eye'], literally perhaps /'pricked in the eye', lx <éles> in the eye, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB and AD (9/25/78).

<thq'elq'ó:les>, plv //Cq=[Cj,æCj¿=]q¿=å-åls//, ABDF ['get dust or bark in both eyes'], (irregular)=R3= applied (in error?) to stem as initial th was prefix and ó: of é: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 //éqw"//=, EFAM ['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 láy tít'it'elem.>, //le éq¿=" k"=ex láy t’[-Cj,æ]=øml/, /'He got carried away singing.'l, literally /he/she (past) get carried away that/when -he only is singing'/. attested by SP.

<thét'>, free root //éút/, LANG ['say'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, EB (4/28/78), Elders Group, example: <le thét'>, //le éút/, /'he said/!, attested by AC, <ówelh le thét welóyes te
slhéméxw, //Iówa-t la cét wə-láy-əs la s=témáxʷ//, /'They never said if it was only the rain.'/, usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <wélis thét ta sqwálewel>, //wə-lí-s cét t-ə s=qʷələwəl//, /if your mind says so, if you think that'/, attested by EB (4/28/78), <théttha qeláti>, //ét-tə qləét//, /'Say it again.'/, literally /'say again'/, attested by Elders Group.

<thíwél>, ds //ət=íwəl//, LANG ['say to oneself'], EFAM, lx //íwəl> 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 <xwthétíwél>, //xʷ=ət=íwəl//, dialects: Cheh., Taít, attested by AD and EB (11/10/78).

<et>, //T=ət or better =T=əl//, PRON /'purposeful control reflexive, do purposely to oneself'/, see under stem <et> or <et> reflexive.

<et>, da //=ətl/, ASP /'get, (become), turn, go'/, (semological comment: there is no element of purposive control by animate agent here, unlike with the reflexive <et=et> =T=əl//, phonology: triggers <a-ablaut> of root <a>, syntactic analysis: derivational suffix; found in <xóél̕mət̕eł̕>, /'got shallow'/ (compare <xám> shallow), <hi:kw̌thet>, //hi[=]=kʷələl/, /'get big'/ (compare <hikw̌> be big), <xéyt̕l'character>, //x̌i[=]=t̕e=əl/, /'getting colder'/ (compare <x̌y̌tl' character> be cold), <kw̌óst̕hət>, /'get warm, get warmer'/ (compare <root kw̌ás> scald, burn), <póy̌thet>, /'went crooked'/ (compare <póy> bend), <xólem̕thet>, /'getting gray (of hair), turning gray (of hair)'/ (compare <xólem> gray (of hair)), <x̌óyt̕l'character ~ sxóyt̕l'character>, /'aggressive, ready to fight'/ (compare <x̌y̌> against),<th'qó'em̕thet>, /'getting rotten'/ (compare <th'ó':čq̌w̌em> rotten, to rot), <xólt̕l'character>, /'get windy, (get turbulent)/ (compare <xált̕l> turbulent, rough (wind/water)).

<et>, da //=ətl/, N ['male name'], comment: prob. related to <et> get or <et-et> do purposely to oneself, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <Hóy̌l'th̕et>, //há-y̌=ətl/, //í=ətl/, /'Indian name of Peter Williams of Chahalis (died about 1921, great grandfather of Tillie Phillips)/, <Siy̌ól̕lewət̕hət>, //siy̌ol̕lewə=əl̕l/, /'Indian name of Roy Point from Scowkale'/.

<etl>, WETH /'get dark'/. see thí:t.

<thétheqet>, EB ['little tree(s)'], see theqát ~ thqát.

The Théthex or Théthethex, PLN ['a rock in the creek at the upriver end of Seabird Island that was a girl washing after her first period'], see thǒx̌w.

Théthex, TVMO ['disappearing'], see théthex ~ théxw.

Théthixw, durs //Č=əľ=A=A=]xʷ or é=]Č=əľ=A=A=]xʷ//, HAT /'girl at puberty, (girl's first period)'/. SOCT, root <thox̌w> bleeding, see that root and also compare <st̕hox̌w=éq̌səl> bleeding nose, possibly <Ř= or =Ř> or =Ř> continuous or resultative, (<i-ablaut> durative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /cə-cǐx/ 'girl's puberty K69:52.

Théwelhem, ABFC ['spawning (in action when you see them)'], see cháhew ~ cháhu.

<thex ~ théxw>, free root /lé̌xʷ ~ é̌xʷ//, 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> ([(šxʷ)]) to disappear as in <le suQ> he's gone, Salish cognate: Squamish /čxʷ/ disappear W73:80, K67:274, K69:52; Saanich dial. of NSt /əľěxʷ/ disappear B74a:60, also /to fade/, attested by Elders Group (3/72), example: <le théxw te Louie; lí xwhča:l?>, //lə čěxʷ tə Louie; lí x̌čě:li/, /'Louie disappeared; where did he go?'/, attested
by EB (1/15/76), <welh le thèxw; skw'áy kw'els kw'étslexw.>, //wəʔ ɬə e̱xʷ; s=kʷe̱y kʷ-əl-s kʷ-éc-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 thèxw. (or) la thèxw.>, //lə e̱xʷ (or) lə e̱xʷ//, 'It disappeared.'/, attested by AC (8/6/70), <chewx lám e thèxw.>, //c-əxʷ lə=m ʔə e̱xʷ//, 'I You disappeared.'/, literally /'you (ambiguous past) go just disappear'/, attested by Elders Group (3/72),

<lachexw le thèxw.>, //lə-c-əxʷ lə e̱xʷ//, 'I You disappear.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/72), <latsel le thèxw.>, //lə-c-əl lə e̱xʷ//, 'I disappeared.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/72), <tsel kw'étslexw te spá:th tl'ésu lé me thèxw.>, //c-əl kʷ-éc-l-əxʷ te s=pə e̱ ʔə-e̱-əw lə mə e̱xʷ//, 'I caught sight of a bear and it disappeared. (catch sight of s-th/s-o)/, attested by EB (4/28/76), <thèxw te témexw.>, //lə e̱xʷ tə təməxʷ//, 'The earth disappeared.'/, semantic environment ['under flood waters in the Story of the Flood'], attested by AC (12/7/76), <la th'éxw te syóqwem.>, //lə e̱-əxʷ te s=yəl=Áá=qʷ=əm//, comment: th' probably error for th, /'already it past disappear; it can't be that -I lose s-th/s-o/drop s-th/s-o out of sight'/, (<


<thëxwó:thet>, pers //əxʷ=ə=ʔÁá=Tə-əl̓,//, TVMO ['disappear (purposely)'], possibly <ə-ablaut> derivational, (<ət> purposeful control transitivizer), (<ət> reflexive), phonology: possible ablaut or allomorph, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72), example: <latsel thexwó:thet.>, //lə-c-əl əxʷ=ə=ʔÁá=Tə-əl̓//, 'I disappeared (on purpose)./', attested by Elders Group.

<thëxwáléqep>, ds //əxʷ=ə-əq̕ʷp/, SD ['(have a) steady sound that's been stopped for a while'], literally /'disappeared sound'/, lx //ə-əq̕ʷp/, SD ['(have a) steady sound that's been stopped for a while'], phonology: stress-shift, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<thëxweleqep>, cts //ə=ʔxʷ=ə-əq̕ʷp/, SD ['(make/have a) sound getting softer'], literally /'disappeared sound'/, poss lx //ə-əq̕ʷp/, phonology: pressure-shift, vowel-reduction, syllable-final deletion, lexicon analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), example: <lám thëxweleqep.>, //lám ə=xʷ=ə-əq̕ʷp/, 'sound getting softer/', literally /'only sound getting softer'/, attested by Elders Group.

<thëxwlexw>, ncs //əxʷ=l-əxʷ//, possibly //lə e̱xʷ-s=ə-s lə-s//, literally /'manage to/happen to/disappear s-th/s-0, disappear the sun'/, attested by DM (4/27/78); found in <thëxwlexves.>, //əxʷ=l-əxʷ-əs//, possibly /'he lost something'/, Elders' comment: "could this mean he discovered it?", dialects: Deming.

<thëxwlexqep>, SD ['(make/have a) sound getting softer'], see thèxw ~ thèxw.

<thëxwlexw>, possibly /'lose s-th/s-0/,' see thèxw ~ thèxw.

<thëxwó:thet>, TVMO ['disappear (purposely)'], see thèxw ~ thèxw.

<thëx,> free root //e̱x//, ABFC /'push, (got pushed {EB})//, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (1/20/76), also /'got pushed', attested by EB (2/27/76).

<thëx ~ thexët>, ds //e̱x-M1=Tl̓l/, ABFC ['push s-o/s-th'], (<metathesis type 1 or 2> non-continuative), (<ət = 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 Ling 332), other sources: ES /e̱x̌à̱t/ push; found in <thëxéthoxes.>, //əx̌-M1=T-axʷ-əs//, 'He pushed me./', attested by AC.

<tháxt>, cts //ə[-Aá-]x=Tl̓l/, ABFC ['pushing s-o/s-th'], (<á-ablaut> continuative), phonology:
ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/27/76).

**<thexósem>**, mds //èõx=ás=em//, CAN ['push out from shore (in canoe')], lx <==os> on the face, on the bow (with canoe), (<<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC.

**<théxes>**, cts //èõx=øs//, PLAY /'betting, (bet [Elders Group 1/7/76])/l, 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-continuous metathesis indicates this is continuous, 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>, //x=ë=ás/or èõx=M2=ás//, also /'bet', attested by EB (3/8/76), example: <ilhchel théxes.>, /lI-1-c-øl cõx=øs//l, /I was betting./, attested by EB.

**<théxestel>**, rcps //èõx=øs=øl//, PLAY /'betting (each other), (bet (each other) [Elders Group 1/7/76])/l, (</t> reciprocal), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/8/76), also /'bet (each other)/l, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76), example: <théxestel tel tá:le>, //èõx=øs=øl
t-øl øl-øl//, /'bet my money/, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

**<thithxóstel>**, dmv //C,i=-ëõx=ás=øl//, PLAY /'betting each other'/. (</pR>=) 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])/l, see théx.

**<théxestel>**, PLAY /'betting (each other), (bet (each other) [Elders Group 1/7/76])/l, see théx.

**<theláxw>**, ncs //èõx=x=ø=Æ=x/=l//, durs, SOC /'discover s-th, find s-th'/, possibly root <théx> push, got pushed, (</=l> non-control transitivizer, manage to/happen to/accidentally), (</xw> 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 thelaxws te sléxwelh.>, //s=êy k=ê=øs êõx=l-ø=Æ=x//s=êl=øq=øl//, /'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.

**<thexót:th>**, df //èõx(=)=ê=ê//=l, EZ ['dolly varden trout'], ['Salvelinus malma'], (</=l> nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless <thexót> got pushed, possibly <ê:th> on the mouth, possibly <ê:th> edge, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64)(new transcript, old p.306), other sources: JH /sèxá-ê/ mountain trout, H-T <stEq2'It ~ sHñlts > (macrons over each a) speckled trout (Salmo sp.), Salish cognate: not Lushootseed /êkʷ=xʷ=ac ~ p'saê ~ p'saêl dolly varden trout H7:6;257, 360, also <sthexót>), //s=êõx(=)=êc=ê//=l, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), also <sthëxót> or <sthëxót>, //s=êl=õx=êc=ê//=l, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).


**<thëf:t>**, df //èõ?æ[=Aí=]=l or èõ?ç[=Aí=]=ul//, VALJ /'be true, it's true, be truly'/, root meaning unknown unless <thët> say, possibly /e=a/ comparative, possibly /i: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 thëf:t.>, //w=øl è=õç[=Aí=]=ul//, /'It's really true./, attested by Elders Group, <owe lis thëf:te'st=á kw'e swwòwiyám.>, //lw=øw li- s ç=õç[=Aí=]=t s=t=õç k=ê=ø s=x=õç[=C,ê]=y=ml//, /'It's not true, it's like a fable./, attested by AC
(11/11/71), <ts'áts'el wel the'i: t sú:met.>, //c'ë=[C,ë=]l w=el ë=éëë=[Aí=]=t s=7ë=[Aú=]=mél//, /'He's really truly lazy./', literally /'is very contrastive =just (i.e. really) truly lazy', attested by Elders Group, <sesu xoxcha the'i: t tethá li te chóleqmel$.>, //7ë-s-s=ú xál=[C,ë=]cë ë=éëë=[Aí=]=t ë ë lí t=él=áq*'=mél-sl/, /'It's really a lake there on the side away from the river./', attested by JL (History Tape 34, 4/7/78).

<the'i:tel>, reps //ë=éëë=[Aí=]=t=t=él//=, 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 //ë=éëë=[á=é]=el//=, LANG /'talk like that, talk like somebody', root meaning unknown, possibly <e'a> comparative, lx <áë:thel> in the mouth, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (9/14/76).

<the'i:tel>, EFAM [('be) true to one another'], see the'i: t.

<the'ó:thel>, LANG /'talk like that, talk like somebody', see the'i: t.

<thi ~ tha ~ thah ~ theh>, bound root /fëi ~ ëë ~ ëëh ~ ëëh big//.

<thá:thlp>, stvi //s=ë=é=áp or s=ë=é=á Manny, /big tree, (be big of a tree or plant)/, (<s=> stative), lx <élhp ~ =álp> tree, plant, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (9/3/76).

<thá:q>, ds //ë=éq or ë=éql, 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 not a nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<thá:txw>, ds //s=ë(ë)=éwx*=ll, BLDG /longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing)/, SPRD, literally /big house', (<s=> nominalizer), lx <átxw> building, house, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/25/77).

<thí:qel>, stvi //s=ë=éql//, SD ['loud (of a voice)', literally /'be big voice/speech/'], (<s=> stative), lx <eql> throat, voice, speech, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, syntactic comment: a word derived in the same way, thó:qel have a big head, is used in a sentence as a adjective/adjectival verb not a nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76, 7/27/75), also <shxwíl'ós:s>, //s=x* (=ë'=á=á=ll/, dialects: Cheh., comment: sthí:qel is more Chilliwack dialect, attested by Elders Group.

<thí:qel>, dnom //s=ë=éql//, SD ['a loud voice'], ANA, literally /'a big voice', (<s=> nominalizer), lx <eql> throat, voice, speech, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<thíwelh>, df //ëi=á=él//=, SD ['big voice (usually deep)'], ANA, possibly <welh> vessel, canoe?, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<thó:chep ~ thó:ltsep>, df //ëi=á=[A=á]=ll=é=áp/, 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:chep ta' hiyeqw>, //ëi=álc=á=ll=á=á=á=ll//=, /'Your fire is big/', attested by NP and AD (AHTTC 2/22/80).

<thó:qw>, ds //ëi=áq* or ëi=á=[A=á]=áq*//=, ANA ['have a big head'], BPL, 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*=ëi=á=[A=á]=áq*//=, attested by AC (11/11/71), example: <thó:qw te Wilfred>, //ëi=áq* t= Wilfred//, /'Wilfred has a big head/', attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<thíteqw>, plv //ëi=C,ë=áq*=ll, 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 //éi=á-sl/, DESC /big round/., (attested by RG,EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,EH 6/26/00)

<thós s’t’emiwel sekwlwul>, 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’éq’íl t’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)

<xwthsos>, ds //x”=éí=á-sl/, ANA ['(have) a big face'], BPI, (xw=> meaning uncertain or pertains to the face), lx <ós ~ es> face, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by AC (11/11/71).

<xwthó:thel>, ds //x”=éí=á-sl/, 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).

<thahápsen>, df //éeh=á-sl/, ANA ['(have) a big neck'], BPI, lx <épsen> neck, possibly <á-ablaut> durative, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<thahélets>, ds //éeh=á-sl/, ANA '(have) a big rump, (have a) big "bum" (bottom)/., BPI, lx <élts> rump, bottom, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

<théiwel>, ds //éeh=á-sl/, ANA ['(have) a big rump'], literally /big insides/rectum/, lx <éwel> insides, rectum, (some use for) rump, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), example: <théiwel sta’á te kweshú.>, //éeh=iwel s=t=éw k’ępú, (He/She has a) big rump like a pig;.


<théhotyhel>, ds //éeh=á-sl/, ANA ['(have) a big mouth'], BPI, literally /have a) big jaw/lips/, lx <ó:tyhel> 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 <thitéhéòyhel>, //éi=[C,é]=h=áyé or C,i=éeh=áyél, attested by MV and EF (Deming Evening Class 4/27/78).

<thité>, augs //éi=C,é, plv, DESC /‘be) larger, bigger/., (<RI> augmentative or augmentative plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <thité te t’íkw’el>, //éi=C,é ę’ik’=w”)=él/, /‘larger beans/., attested by AC (11/24/71),

<mí:set te théité>, //mí=s=élT =éí=C,é, /‘pick out the larger ones (pick s-th out)/, attested by AC (11/24/71), <mí:set te qwe’óp>, //mí=s=élT =éí=C,é q’ęʔapíl/, /‘pick out the larger apples/., attested by AC (11/24/71), <thité te sthóqi tloqáys>, //éi=[=]=C,é t=eʔqi t=eʔqéysíl, /‘The sockeye are bigger now/., attested by AC (8/23/73), <thité te theqáqét>, //éi=C,é t=C,é C,é, thá=ʔél/, /‘The trees are big./, attested by Deming (1/31/80), <thité te sthóqi qwi>, //éi=[=]=C,é t=s=áqíl/, /‘bigger fish, (The fish are bigger.)/., attested by AC (8/23/73), <thité te qwe’óps>, //éi=[=]=C,é t=q’ęʔapíl/, /‘bigger apple, (His/Her/Their apples are bigger.)/., attested by AC (8/23/73).


<thitéháli:ya>, ds //éi=C,é=á-li-yl/, ANA /‘big ears, (have big ears)/., BPI, lx <áli:ya>

\(<\text{thíthes}>\), ds //éi=C,ə=ɒs//=, DESC //something big (and round) (for ex. big fruit, big rocks, etc.)//, possibly \(<\text{es}>\) face, round object, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (8/11/77).

\(<\text{Thíthesem}>\), ds //éi=[C,ə]=ə=ɒs=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'/, attested by AK (IHTTC 8/5/77), SP (IHTTC 8/11/77).

\(<\text{thíthehí:ws}>\), ds //éí=Cc=í·ws//=, ANAH /'big-bodied people, (have big bodies)'/, DESC, BPI, lx \(<\text{ls}>\) body, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

\(<\text{thíthehó:les}>\), ds //éí=Cc=á·lcs//=, ANA /'(have) big eyes'/, BPI, lx \(<\text{ls}>\) eye, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

\(<\text{thíthetses}>\), ds //éí=C,ə=əs//=, ANA /'(have) big hand(s)'/, BPI, lx \(<\text{ls}>\) hand, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76).

\(<\text{thíthexel}>\), ds //éí=C,ə=x·cl//=, ANA /'(have) big feet'/, BPI, lx \(<\text{ls}>\) foot, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), also \(<\text{thíthaxel}>\), /x·cl//=, also /'(have a) big foot'/, (semological comment: \(<\text{es}>\) augmentative), phonology: reduplication, lengthening, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?, attested by AC (11/11/71).

\(<\text{thípéle}, \text{possibly } \text{th'ipéle}>\), df //éip=ə=ə or e ip=ə=ə//=, ANAF /'fish cheeks'/, root meaning unknown, lx \(<\text{ls}>\) on the side of the face, cheek, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

\(<\text{thí:thaxel}>\), ANA /'(have a) real big foot, (have a) huge foot'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

\(<\text{thíthe}>\), DESC /'(be) larger, bigger'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

\(<\text{thítheháleq}>\), WATR /'big waves, (have big waves)'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

\(<\text{thíthehá:lí:ya}>\), ANA /'big eyes, (have big eyes)'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

\(<\text{thíthehí:ws}>\), ANA /'big-bodied people, (have big bodies)'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

\(<\text{thíthehó:les}>\), ANA /'(have) big eyes'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

\(<\text{thítheqw}>\), ANA /'(have) big heads (of a bunch of fish for ex.)'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

\(<\text{thíthes}>\), DESC /'something big (and round) (for ex. big fruit, big rocks, etc.)'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

\(<\text{Thíthesem}>\), 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.

\(<\text{thíthetses}>\), ANA /'(have) big hand(s)'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
<thíthexel>, ANA ['(have) big feet'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<thíthqet>, EB ['little tree'], see theqát ~ thqát.

<thíthqey>, EZ ['small sockeye salmon'], see sthéq ~ sthéqey.

<thíthqeyós>, df //C,i=ní=aq=ə=ý=s=asl/, PLAY ['pool (the game)'], (<R4=> diminutive), see under root <théq'> poke, stab, spear, pierce.

<Thíthx>, PLN ['a spring water stream near Yakweakwioose'], see thíx.

<Thíthxóstel>, PLAY ['betting each other'], see théx.

<thíts'et>, pcs //cíc'=C=y=l//, 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 transitivity), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/13/76).

<thítwelh>, SD ['big voice (usually deep)'], see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

<thíx>, free root //cëx//, WATR ['spring (water source)'], LAND, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (11/24/71), DM (12/4/64), other sources: ES //cëx/ spring, example: <thíx qóː>:, //cëx qá=, //spring water, attested by AC.


<thíy>, free root //cëy or ə=ί=A=y=l//, MC /made, fixed, repaired/, Elder's comment: "not make, fix", possibly <í-ablaut> resumptive or durative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (12/17/79), Salish cognate: root in Sechelt /cì-cëy-í= to work T77:36.

<thíyt>, pcs //cëy=T=I//, MC /make s-th, fix s-th, do s-th'/, (<=t> purposeful control transitivity), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group, AC, BJ, EB; found in <thíythá:>, //cëy=T=T=I, /Make it, Fix it, Do it, Fix s-th/, attested by BJ (5/10/64), (12/15/75), example: <thíythqexw kw'e sléxwelh, sq'émel, qas kw'e swóqctew/:>, //cëy=T-c-x=q s=íx=x=weθ=, s=që=θ=e=q s=ése=q'ë=x=weθ=1, /Make a canoe, a paddle, and a canoe pole/.', attested by EB (4/13/78), <thíyt te syúwelh, //cëy=T ə=s=é=θ=al//, /fix a spirit song, straighten out a spirit song/., attested by Elders Group (7/21/76), <welóyè léwe le thíyt, //we-lá=θ léxa l=é=θ=T=I//, /You did something by yourself/, literally /contrastive- only -just it's you past do it/make it/fix it/, attested by AC (8/7/70), <léxw wólets'è kw'es te líyit?>, //l=é=θ=x= C,á=θ=ə=q-x=ë=θ=l=é=θ=T=I//, /Were you alone when you fixed it?/, attested by AC (8/8/70), <tsél thíyt kw'e (léxwes, ísále, sléxwelh)>, //c-əl cëy=T k"=ə (l=é=θ, ə=s=έ=θ=x=weθ=)l/, /I made (one, two, a canoe).'/, attested by AC (8/28/70), <esu thíyit te wólets'ë; kwúšes te sîyólh qet'os'esu thíyit te chítmexw/., //θ=s-q cëy=T-ə=θ C,a=θ=ə=q s=ése=q'ë=x=θ=s=é=θ=x=weθ=T-əs l=é=θ=x=meθ=1//, /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 //c[i=A È]-=l=T=I//, MC /fixing s-th, making s-th/, (<á:-ablaut> continueative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76), AC, BJ, example: <léchxw thá:yt kw'e p'ò=th'es?>, //l=é=θ=x= c[i=A È]=l=T k"=ə p'ë=[AÈ]=l'=e=θ=al//, /Are you making a baby basket?/, attested by AC (11/17/71); found in <thá:yttes>, //c[i=A È]=l=T-əs=l/, /He's making it./, attested by BJ (5/10/64), example: <stám te i:xw thá:yt?//s=té=θ l=í-
x' eĩ[Aẽ=]y=T//, 'What are you making?'/, attested by AC (11/17/71).

<thiyeth>, pers //eĩ=T-ẽTI//, PE ['fix oneself up'], EFAM ['straighten oneself out'], (=<et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76), IHTTC; found in <thiyethltha>, //eĩ=T-ẽT+el/, 'Fix yourself. Fix yourself up., Straighten yourself out.'/), attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), <thiyetalha>, //eĩ=T-ẽT+el/, 'Fix yourselves. Fix yourselves up., Straighten yourselves out.'/), attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).

<thiyélhtset ~ thiyélhtchet>, bens //eĩ=T+eẽTI//, MC 'make it for s-o, fix it for s-o', (=<elts> benefactive), (=<et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76), Elders Group, also <thiyélht>, //eĩ=T+el/, attested by EB (3/1/76); found in <thiyélthla, > (prompted) thiyélhchetla, //eĩ=T+el~eĩ=T+el+el/, 'Make it for him.'/, attested by EB (3/1/76), <thiyélhtshó:x>, //eĩ=T+el-áx//, 'Make it for me/', attested by Elders Group (3/24/76), <thiyélhtóvéchexw, >, //eĩ=T-áx-ã=ex+/, 'Make it for me., You make it for me.', attested by EB (3/1/76).

<thiáielhtset>, cts //eĩ[Aẽ=]-ly=ẽT+el/, bens, MC 'making it for s-o, fixing it for s-o', (<-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (11/11/71), example: <stewáv kw'è ixw thiáielhtset te swétel?>, //è=wéT k"=èT\=í-x" éĩ-[Aẽ=]-ly=ẽT+el t=\=í w\=éT+el/1, /'who are you making the fishnet for?'/, attested by AC (11/11/71).

<stethi>, strs //s=C\=õ=éy\=í/, MC 'be fixed, be fixed up properly!', (<se> static), (<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 1984:ch.7) it is never thought to be the case, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), example: <le xwe stethi, >, //e=\=í x\=í s=C\=õ=éy\=í/, 'It's fixed./, literally /'it past get/become fixed'/, <stethi kw'as lhxé:ylexélep, >, //s=C\=õ=éy k"=õ-s t\=í x\=í=\=í=õ-l\=õp//, /'Stand properly everyone./', literally /'be fixed properly that -you -subord. you folks' standing'/, <stethi kw'as lhxé:ylex, >, //s=C\=õ=éy k"=õ-s t\=í x\=í=\=í=õ\=õp//, /'Stand properly./, <tu stethiylvha kw'as ómétel, >, //è=t\=w s=C\=õ=éy\=í-ë-k"=õ-s t\=í [-A\=å-]m\=õt\=õp//, /'Sit properly everyone./', literally /'sort of get fixed up properly -imperative that/when -you -subord. you folks' sitting'/, syntactic comment: -ælha plural imperative would be more expected here, but may be optional since -lep your (pl.), you folks' appears just two words later, <tu stethiylvha kw'as ómét\=e, >, //è=t\=w s=C\=õ=éy\=í-ë-k"=õ-s t\=í [-A\=å-]m\=õt\=õp//, /'Sit properly (ordering one person)./).

<thíyái:lem ~ thíyái:lem>, df //eĩ=T+el=m\=õ ~ eĩ=T+am\=õ/, HHG 'make a bed, make (straighten up) a bed, make one's bed'/, lx <á:lh = á:lh> bed, (<=em> middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/28/76), Elders Group (6/1/77), example: <thíyái:lemchxw li te lhxéylép\=tel, >, //eĩ=T+el=c-x\=í li t=\=í t\=é=t\=õl/1, /'Make your bed on the floor., You make the bed on the floor.'/, attested by EB.

<thíyéltxwem>, df //eĩ=T+elxw\=ảm/1, BLDG ['build a house (make a house')], lx <éltxw ~ átwtxw> building, house, (<=em> middle voice or intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/7/76).

<thíyéltsep>, ds //eĩ=T+elc\=õp/1, FIRE 'fix a fire, straighten the fire up, stoke the fire', lx <éltxw ~ éltsep ~ élchep> fire, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (AHTTC 2/15/80), also <thíyéltchep>, //eĩ=T+elc\=õp/1, attested by AD (AHTTC 2/15/80).

<shxwthó:yeltsep>, ds //sx\=í=[A\=å=]=y]=elc\=õp or sx\=í=[A\=å=]=y]=elc\=õp/1, FIRE ['fire poker'], literally /'something for fixing/straightening up fire/., (<shxw> something for), possibly <á:ablaut> continuative, (<-ablaut> or <ó:ablaut> derivational), phonology: ablaut, perhaps ablaut on ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).
<thiyém>, izs //èiy=q[ê]=mːl/, 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 <thiyém>, //èiy=aːmːl/, attested by EB (12/15/75, 12/19/75 or 12/1/76), example: <mòkw' a stám ey kw'as thiyém., //mòk'-=ê s=tēm ðêy k'-ê s êiy=aːmːl/, /'You cook everything nice.'/, attested by EB (12/19/75 or 12/1/76), <thiyém te sepliːl., //èiy=aː= mːl sepliːl/, /'bake bread'/, literally /'bake the bread (or) the bread bakes'/, attested by EB (12/19/75), <stewáste kw' te thiyém., //tʰ=ʃ=t=É-s-à k'ê êiy=aːmːl/, /'Anybody can do the baking.'/, literally /'it's anybody -just that bakes'/, attested by EB (12/1/76), <yálhòlse thiyém te sepliːl., //yèːl-ːll-s-ê êiy=aː= mːl sepliːl/, /'begin to bake bread'/, attested by EB (12/19/75).


<thiyeqwá:ls ~ thiyqwá:ls>, cpds //èiy=q[ê]=oː=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, (<countablaut ~ áls ~ áls > structured activity non-continueative), phonology: vowel merger, syllable structure, semantic content: one of the few compounds found in the language, attested by AC, IHTTC (9/2/77), others, other sources: ES //èiq`-=ls/ dig, *<thiyeqwá:ls te témexw> rejected, /'dig the ground'/, attested by EB (5/3/76).

<thóyeqwels>, cpds //èi-[Aá]-yê=q[ê]=oː=ls/, sas, LAND ['digging'], HARV, (<á:-ablaut) continueative), (countablaut activity continueative), phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss or irregular vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, IHTTC (9/2/77).


<thiyeqw or thiywt>, pcs //èiy=q[ê]=T=Tl/, cpds, HARV /'dig it, dig s-th, dig for s-th'/, LAND, root <thiy> fix, make, root <qwá> get a hole, (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), AC, EB (5/3/76), example: <thiyeqwt te témexw>, //èiy=q[ê]=T=t ʃ témexw/'l', /'dig a hole in the ground'/, attested by AC (8/28/70), <thiywét kw stáméstwo., //èiy=q[ê]=T=s=s=t=t=w=öll/, /'He dug for something'/, attested by EB (5/3/76), <le thiywét kw'e (stʰ=ékw, ,thíthqt, ,théqát.), //ʃə êiy=q[ê]=T=s=s=s=t=t=w=öll/, /'He dug (flowers, the ice etc.'), attested by AC (10/13/71), <le thiywét te (spʰ=áq-em, ,spʰ=w.)> , //ʃə êiy=q[ê]=T=s=s=s=s=t=t=w=öll/, /'He dug (flowers, the ice etc.'), attested by AC (10/13/71).

<thiyeqweált>, ds //èiy=q[ê]=í=ʃ=ʃ=ʃ=m=M=Ml=]=T or êiy=q[ê]=aː=ʃ=ʃ=ʃ=ʃ=ʃ=m=M=Ll=]=T, CAN /'make it hollow (of canoe, log, etc.)/, MC, literally /'make s-th get a hole in the inside on purpose'/, lx <=í=ʃ=ʃ=ʃ=m=M=M= in the insides, possibly <=í=ʃ= go, come, get, become, (<et> purposeful control transitiivizer), phonology: vowel-loss, metathesis, possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<shxwóthó:yyw>, cpds //sxʰ=èi=[Aá]=y=q[ê] or sxʰ=èi=[Aá][Aá]=y=q[ê], 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> continueative, phonology: ablaut,
vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), also <thí:yé:yqw>, //s=ë[i=Àâ]=y=q"(e)\///, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <tl'é:p te shxwthó:yqw>, //ë'ëp tø sx"=ë[i=Àâ]=y=q"(e)\///, /'The hole in the ground is deep.'/, <tl'aqt te shxwthó:yqw>, //ë'ëqt tø sx"=ë[i=Àâ]=y=q"(e)\///, /'The hole in the ground/trench is long.'/, <st te stl'eqtí:ms te shxwthó:yqw>, //lø s=ë'ëqt=ì=m s tø sx"=ë[i=Àâ]=y=q"(e)\///, /'the length of the trench'/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), <le xwe tl'é:p te shxwthó:yqw>, //lø x'o è'ëp tø sx"=ë[i=Àâ]=y=q"(e)\///, /'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).

<thí:yé:xew>, caus //s=ë[i==]=y=sT-ëx*\///, augs, SOC ['do s-th well'], VALJ, TIB, literally /'cause it to be really fixed/made'/, possibly <s==> stative?, (<s==> augmentative), (<s=st> causative control transitivizer), (<exw> third person object), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), example: <thí:yé:xwes te syó:ys>, //s=ë[i==]=y=sT-ëx*-as tø s=yá-ys-sl, /'He does his work well.'/, phonology: consonant merger.

<thí:yép>, df //s=ëiy=ëp\///, CLO ['loincloth, dog-hair apron, dog-hair mat'], (<s==> nominalizer), root <thíy> fixed, made, <ëp~ëp> on the rump, or possibly <ëp~ëp~ëp~ëlp> dirt, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/23/71), other sources: JH /sê-yëp/ a girdle, Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed /sê'äjëp ~ sê'âyëp| cedar bark skirt, skirt H76:106, 696, also <thíyép>, //s=ëiy=ëp\///, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75).


<thíyá:lhem ~ thíylá:hem>, HHG /'make a bed, make (straighten up) a bed, make one's bed'/, see thíy.

<thíyéltxwem>, BLDG ['build a house (make a house)'], see thíy.

<thíyéltsép>, FIRE /'fix a fire, straighten the fire up, stoke the fire'/, see thíy.

<thíyélhtset ~ thíylé:hchet>, MC /'make it for s-o, fix it for s-o'/, see thíy.

<thíyém>, FOOD /'to bake (bread, other food)'/, see thíy.

<thíyéqel>, df //s=ëiy=(ë[i=Aé]=q\///, EZ /'hooded merganser, smaller sawbill|, ['Lophodytes cucullatus'], root meaning unknown, possibly <=qel> in the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/15/78).

<thíyéqwá:ls ~ thíyqwá:ls>, HARV ['dig'], see thíy.

<thíyéqwewí:lt>, CAN /'make it hollow (of canoe, log, etc.)'/, see thíy.

<thíyéqwít or thíyqwít>, 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'é:thet>, ABFC /'pull oneself up, straighten (oneself) up'/, see thék'w.

<thó:lcép ~ thó:ltsep>, FIRE /'be big (of a fire), the fire is big, the fire is going strong, big fire'/, see thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.

<thómél>, free root /cá:mel (or)\///, df /cám=máll\///, 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 /cá-máll/ eyebrow, H-T
<tsa'mEl> (macron over a) eyebrow, Salish cognate: Squamish /cúmn/ eyebrow W73:94, K67:274, Lushootseed /kúbəd/ eyebrow H76:55, example: <thífts' tel thómél.>, /¼íc' t-əl éamíll/, /My eyebrow got cut.!, attested by AD.

<themthómel>, pln /C₄,əC₃=éámíll/, 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 ~ thó:s>, ds //èi=á-s/l/, DESC /big round/, (attested by RG, EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG, EH 6/26/00), see thi

<thó:s sth'emíwel sékwluwi~thó:thel te stiqíw.>, SÁS /cúcin/, CwMs /sós/, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), others, other sources: ES and JH

(thó:s sthó'emíw socialist), FOOD, EB ['avocado'] (lit. big round + pit + soft smooth texture), see thi

<thó:s sp'eq'i:l tl'íkw'el>. FOOD, EB ['lima beans'] (lit. big round + offwhite + bean), see thi

<thó:thel ~ thó:thel>, possibly root //é(a)-èl or é(a)-èl/, ANA ['mouth'], probably <é(a):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 /é(a)-èl/ mouth, Salish cognate: MCx /écèn or ééùn or ééùn/, ICx /sosín/, Pt /ééùn or ééùn/, Se and Sq /cúcín/, CwMs /écèn/, Nk /cóćén ~ cóćín/, Sn /écèn ~ sásən/, LmsSo /sósən/, SmbSg /sósən/, Cl /écèn/, Tw /ććid/ all mouth (G86a and G88a:cognate set 12), example: <hí:kw te thó:thels te stiqíw.>, /hí[=]=kʷ tê=á-èl-s tô s=tiqíw/, /'The horse has a big mouth.'!, attested by AC (9/18/71).

<thó:xw or thé:xw>, bound root //éáxʷ or éáxʷ bleed//


The Théthexw or Thethéxw, dufs //ëë[=C₄,ə]=]xʷ or C₄,ə=ëë[=C₄,ə]=]xʷ//. 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 Xeéyls (the Transformers); the rock can't be seen from Haig Highway'], literally /'the rock by the Xeéyls is a girl washing after her first period'/, 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, duf /s=éáxʷ=élqsel/, ABDF /bleeding nose, (be/have bleeding in the nose)!, (<s=> nominalizer (or s= stative)), lxes <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 *<sthxwélqseltel>, lit. 'nose-bleed medicine'-BG], syntactic analysis: nominal, intrasitative verb??, attested by AD (Deming 2/14/80).

<sthxwómélqsel>, ds //éáxʷ-M₁=ém=élqsel//, ABDF ['have a nose bleed'], (<R₃=> 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).

<θó: sxmélqsel>, cts /éáxʷ=ém=élqsel/, ABDF ['having a nose bleed'], comment: lack of metathesis (or of initial consonant cluster) continuative, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,
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attested by NP and AD (AHTTC 2/15/80).

<thóxweméqlsqel>, ABDF ['having a nose bleed'], see thóxw or théxw.

<thóyeqwels>, LAND ['digging'], see thyé.

<thqá:lem>, df //éqé[-l]m or éqé[-Aé-]lm/, 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-éi éqé[-l]m/, //I still-dip./, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<thqálem>, dnom //éqé[-l]m/, FSH ['a waiting dip-net with frame and string trap'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).


<thqálem>, dnom //s=éqé[-l]m/, 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 <sthqálem>, //s=éqé[-l]m/, also /'fishing platform (used upriver in the Fraser Canyon)/, (semological comment: this too is a place where one fishes with a dip net), attested by DM (12/4/64).

<thqá:ls>, sas //éqéq’=éls or éqéq’-M1=élsl/, FSH /'to spear fish/', see under <théq’>, bound root //éq’stab, pierce, spear/.

<tháq’els>, cri //è[Aé-]q’=ésl/, sas, FSH /'spear fish, spearing (fish)/, (<á:-ablaut> continuative), (<éls> structured activity continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verbal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), EB (5/3/76).

<thq’elq’ò:les>, ABDF ['get dust or bark in both eyes'], see théq’.

<thq’êt>, pcs //éqéq’=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 //éq’/ stab, pierce, spear.

<tháq’t>, cri //è[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 <thed’tes.>, //è[Aé-]q’s=T-ésll/, /'He’s spearing it.'/.

<thq’ò:les>, df //éqéq’=lésll/, 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’ò:les>, plv //è[Cc]é[Cc]q’=é-lésll/, 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).

<thtíwét>, 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 ~ t'l'o.

<thutl'ó:lem>, PRON /'that's them (female), they (female), them (female)/, see tl'ó ~ t'l'o.

<thxwáléqep>, SD [('have a) steady sound that's been stopped for a while'], see thékxw ~ thékxw.

<thxwómélsel>, ABDF [<thxét ~ thexét>, ABFC ['push s-o/s-th'] have a nose bleed'], see thóxw or
thékxw.

<thxwót>, pcs //xw=], ABFC /'to thrust something/', root uncertain but perhaps related to
<thékx> push as in <thxét ~ thexét> push s-o/s-th, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<thxá:l> possible stem //êx-ll// or <thx> possible root //êx// or <thá:x> //êx-xll//, meaning uncertain
<thxá:lem>, dt //sêx-ı=x=em or sêx=em or sêx-x=em or sêx-M2=em], 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, shálwels te
spá:th bear's mattress'], (s> nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless <thékx> 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 /sêxêlom/ sword fern, JH /sèqêlom/
sword fern, also <thxálem>, //êxêl=em], attested by Elders Group (2/26/75).

<thxét ~ thexét>, ABFC ['push s-o/s-th'], see thékx.
TH’

<="th’">, da //è’/ll, DESC (probably) ['small portion'] syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in
<"lhénhth’">, t/í/[A]=í/[m]-è’/ll, 'picking food by the fingers before the meal!', <"sqvémph’~
sqwómth’">, //s=q’ám=è’~ s=q’ám=è’/ll, ’lump', compare <"sqwóm=eecl"> hunchback, Salish
cognate: Musqueam /sk’ámè’/ lump (on body) contrasted with /sk’ámə=ən/ hump-backed and
/sk’émè’/ bulge, ridge Sutlles ca1984: 14.6.15, <"ew=th’=át">, //ʔ=é’=ə=T or ʔ=é=ə[-M2]-T/l, ’tease s-o/l,
compare <"ew=é=[c]=em"> play, comment: however if the root is wáth’ pry this
form does not have =th', Salish cognate: Musqueam /hów’è’=t/ tease him contrasted with
/hów’áləm/ play Sutlles ca 1984:14.6.15, <"lhíləth’ve">, //hí=é’/ll, 'making fun!', <"lhíləth’(t)th’ve">, //hí=é’=-=é’=T/ll,
'making fun of s-o/l, Salish cognate: Musqueam /hí=é清朝=é’=T/ll make fun of him (because of accident or
bad luck) and /hí=é清朝=í/ insult him Sutlles ca 1984:14.6.15, <"p’éh’/ll, /p’í(·)-=é’=T/ll, 'squeeze s-o/s-
th (with fingers/hands)', compare root <"p’í:/> put hand on, get hold of, <"sq’em/q’ámth’ve">,
//s=C,əC₂=q’ám=è’/ll, '(be) wrinkled'/.

<"th’a">, bound root //è’è’ chewll.

<"th’ám">, ds //è’è’=m=ll, 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’è’m=ll/ bite (itr.)(dog, fish, fly, etc.) and /è’è’m=ll/ bite (itr.) K67:319, Salish cognate:
Sechelt /lc’ət=’ám/ and /lc’ət=’át/ to chew T77:26, contrast <"ts’á:met"> 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’íxwi">, //è’è’=m= t/k’íx=ll, 'chew the
gum', attested by EB (5/4/76), AC (8/15/70).

<"th’ám ~ ts’á:mi">, cts //è’è’=]=m= c’=é’=]=m=ll, ABFC ['chewing'], (<<-- (lengthening)
continuative), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB
(3/22/76).

<"th’eth’ám">, cts //C,əè’è’=m=ll, ABFC ['chewing (gum)'], (<<R5-> continuative), comment: this seems
the regular continuative for this verb, not th’ám, see th’eth’át chewing s-th, phonology:
reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76).

<"th’át">, pcs //è’è’=T/ll, ABFC ['chew s-th'], (<<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis:
transitive verb, attested by AC (8/27/73), Salish cognate: Cw /è’è’=t/ll chew [s-th] B74b:58, Sechelt
/lc’ət=’át/ chew [s-th] T77:26, example: <"th’át te kw’íxwi">, //è’è’=T k’íx=ll, 'chew the gum',
literally 'chew the pitch', attested by AC (8/27/73).

<"th’eth’át">, cts //C,əè’è’=T/ll, ABFC ['chewing s-th'], (<<R5-> continuative), phonology:
reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, example: <"th’eth’áctes te
smíyeth’e">, //C,əè’è’=T=əs= t=s=míy=ə=ll, '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:la ~ th’á:la ~ th’á:le ~ th’á:le">, free root //è’è’=l=è ~ è’è’=l=ə ~ è’è’=l=ə, ANA ['heart'], semantic
environment ['of animate being'], possibly root <"th’á:le"> 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’è’=l=è/ heart, H-T <tsa'l’a> (umlaut over first a) heart,
example: <"oxwestóxh’á:la te th’á:les te músmes">, //d’áx=əs=T=áx’=t=ə t=ə =è’è’=s= t=mús=C,əC₂=ll,
'Give me the cow's heart.'!, attested by AC, <le qelá:mesh tel th’á:le lhíl òlew le kw’á:y’>.

TH’
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qal=ém=čet t-ol è’élə ʧ-l ?ål=əw ƚə k”=é/y//, 'My heart gets weak when I get too hungry.'], attested by LJ (Elders Group 6/28/78).

<Th’át’ele>, df //é=|[C,ə]=(||é//, PLN ['heart-shaped mountain on the CN (south) side of the Fraser River east of Mt. Cheam'], ASM ['third mountain west of Tl’it’xelqw, 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’áláte>, ds //é=|εlél|=|=|εlél, 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 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’álá, ~ Th’ála>, ds //é=|εlél|εlél, 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 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’álxem>, free root //é|=é/gl/, ABFC ['cool down (of a person)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,
attested by IHTTC (9/1/77), Salish cognate: Colville-Okanagan /c’átk-t/ cold (weather) and /c’átk-t/ get
cold besides /c’átk-t/ cold, frozen and (s-)-c’átk-t/ cold weather M87:14-17, 302; Shuswap /x-(x)c’át/
to get cold and /c’át-))/cold K74:177.

<státh’elh>, strs //s=á[-C, á=]t//, 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: <státh’elh te
ifkw’élo.>, //s=á[-C, á=]t//á ≤á=á=á=á/’It’s cool here.’/, attested by Elders Group.

<st’ólhem>, mlds //á[-C, á=]t=em//, ABDF ‘(cold of a person) or get cooled down, get cold)'/, (<o-
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’áθ/ and (LD) /c’áθ/ (cold of weather) G84a:89 and

<st’ólhem sq’óq’ey>, cpds //á[-C, á=]t=em//s=q’á[-C, á=]y//, ABDF ‘(have/get) a head cold’,
literally ‘get durative cold sickness’/, (<s>= nonceform, (<R1=> continuative), phonology:
ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders
Group (7/23/75).

<st’ót’elhem>, rsls //á[-C, á=]t=em//, ABDF ‘cool oneself off’, (<o- 
ablaut> resultative or 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’ur-um/ be cold, feel cold W73:63, K67:280; found in
<st’ót’elhentse>, //á[-C, á=]t=em-c-ol//, /’I’m chilled.’/, attested by AC (10/1/71).

<st’ólhetth>, pcrs //á[-C, á=]t=em//, ABFC ‘[cool oneself off]’, (<et> purposeful control transitivizer),
(<et> reflexive, oneself), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<st’ólhetth>, durs //á[-C, á=]t=em//, pcrs, ABFC ‘[cool oneself]’, (<o- 
ablaut> durative), (=et> purposeful control transitivizer), (<et> reflexive), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis:
intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/8/77).

<st’elhitésem>, mlds //á[-C, á=]t=em or á[-C, á=]t=em//, ABFC ‘[cools one’s chest inside]’,
FOOD ‘[have?] a cool drink’?, possibly <e- ablaut> derivational, lx <iles> 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).

<st’elhquélem or st’elhquélem ~ st’elhquélem>, mlds //á[-C, á=]t=em=em//, FOOD ‘[have a cool drink]’, literally ‘get oneself cool in the throat’/, possibly <e- 
ablaut> derivational, lx <eqel ~ eqel> in the throat, (<fl> come, go, get, become), (<em> middle
voice), phonology: syllable-loss (el before =l), optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive
verb, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77, 9/19/77).

<st’álhetth>, ABFC ‘[cool oneself off]’, see th’álm.

<th’ám>, ABFC ‘[chew]’, see th’a.

<th’ám ~ th’ám>, free root //á-m ~ á-ém or é-ém=em/, WATR ‘to go down (of water), subside (of
water), the tide goes out or down, (be going out (of tide) [BJ])/', possibly <em> 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.>, //á=á-ém//, /’The tide went down.’/, attested by EB
(3/9/76), <qé yálhs’es le th’ám.>, //qé yél-s-7-əs le é-ém//, /’Then the water goes down (low water
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after June’l, attested by CT (6/8/76), *tl'esélu le th'ám te qó-*, //°e-ś-as-əw lə c'ém ɀá-Ɂl, //’And so the water went down (of flood water)’l, attested by AC (12/7/71 Story of the Flood), *tl'esélu le th’á-m.*, //°e-ś-as-əw lə c’ém Ɂl, //’Then it went down (the flood water subsided).’l, attested by AC (12/7/71), *le th’ám te sq’émel.*, //lə c’ém Ɂl s=q’ém=məɁl//, //4l Ɂe-c’ém Ɂl Ɂq’ém:1Ɂ/, //’The tide is going out.’l, 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).


**Ts’qó:ls**, df //lə c’q=á:Ɂl//, 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 (lst ed.): 25.

<tháq>, possible root /é́-q/ or stem <thá:>. /é́-/ meaning uncertain

<thá:qel>, df /s=éq= or s=éq= qel/, 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 wó:1 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 tháq 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).

<tháqem>, WATR /be dripping, (have) continuous dripping, water dropping/1, see tháqém ~ th’éqém.

<thát>, ABFC ['chev s-th'], see thá.

<thátxem ~ tsátxem>, df /étx= or étx= q=em/, 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 have been unused for so long that this application of the word may not readily come to mind), root meaning unknown unless thátxem /cattail rush or reed, (bulrush)/, (be/get) worried about s-o, possibly <x= > distributive, (<em> have, get, intransitivizer), phonology: sound symbolism of initial th-, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76), compare <thátsem> rattle, jingle, toll, peal.

<Tháth'ele>, PLN ['heart-shaped mountain on the CN (south) side of the Fraser River east of Mt. Cheam'], see tháitl~ thála~ thále~ thále.

<thátwem>, TAST ['to be tasteless'], see tháwém ~ tháwem.

<tháth'iyekw>, df /él= or él= iyek/?, 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 <thó:yxwem> nervous, excited, compare (perhaps) <th'éth'ikw'éthere> get frightened, compare <thá:yiñwe> squeal (of a mouse), contrast <sth'ikwém> tiny slivers of fir bark which seems unrelated, contrast <th'íth'ekwém> prickly (from fir bark), have an allergic reaction (to fir bark for ex.), irritant which seems unrelated, Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish root /cik“/ to rattle, jingle, toll, (be/get) really worried (tr.) W73:108, K69:275, 273.

<tháth'iyékwméthehome>, icen /é=é= or é= iyek“ to /em Th‘el/1, EFAM ['(be/get) worried about s-o'].

<tháth'iyékwméthehome>, tháth'iyékwméthehome, EFAM ['(be/get) worried about s-o'], see tháth'iyékwméthehome.

<thá:ts or th'éts>, bound root /é́-c or é́-c rattle, jingle, ring, peall.}

<thá:tsem>, izs /é́-c=em ~ é́-c=em or é́-c= em/1, 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'etst *ring s-o up*, th'á(:)tsem may have á(:)-ablaut continuous 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'-i7n/jingle, tinkle W73:153, K69:54, example: <em> th'á:wem qó:, //é'-[A-Æ]-c=ém kʷ-ál qʷ-ó-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 <em> thám > shout also does and is not a continuative form, also <em> th'äm kw'el q'í:, //tém kʷ-ál qʷ-ó-l/, also /'My ears are ringing.'/, literally /'my ear shouts/yells/hollers'/, attested by Elders Group (11/10/76), <em> th'ätsem ti:tel/, //é'-[A-Æ]-c=ém tí-l=C,ΣC,/, /'Jingle Bells (name of song)'/, attested by Elders Group, DF, EB.


<em> th'étsasl: > sas //é-c=ésl/, 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'êtst just below), (<em> áls > structured activity non-continuative), phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<em> th'êtst: > pcs //é-c=Tl/, SD *ring s-o up, phone s-o/l/, (<em> t > purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<em> th'atsem: > 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)'l, see th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

<em> th'atsemá:lí:ya: > SD ['(have) ringing in the ear'], see th'éts or th'á(:)ts.

<em> th'áwém ~ th'áwem: > ızs //é-éw=om/, 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 <em> th'áwem: //é-éw=om/, also /'clear (of water), fresh (of water)'l/, attested by EB (5/25/76), example: <em> th'áwem qó:/, //é-éw=om qá-/, /'fresh water'/, attested by EB, others.

<em> th'áth'eworkem: > df //é-ε[C,Σ]=w=om/, TAST ['to be tasteless'], (<em> R1 > resultative or continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by DC and others (Elders Group 3/26/80).

<em> th'áx: > bound root //é-ε[~] scaldl/l.


<em> th'áxey ~ th'áxey: > ds //é-ε[~]=y/wl/, 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 ≈áy ~ =á:y bark, covering, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Deming (6/21/79), SP, AK, AD, others, other sources: ES /è’ë-ëy/ 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’ë-yë-s to’ë-x=eyll/, 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’á:yan>, WATR /to scald s-th/s-o, burn s-th/s-o [with hot liquid]/, see th’áx.

<th’á:xey ~ th’á:xy>, 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>, /ë’ë-yëll/, KIN [relative of deceased spouse], see also duplicate entry under stem ts’á:ya.


<ts’its’á:ya>, pln /C,i=c’ë=iyëll/, KIN [in-laws or relatives when the connecting link dies], (<<R4s>> plural), (irregular), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC (11/16/71), also <th’ith’á:ya>, /C,i=ë’ë-yëll/, also /all the relatives (in-laws) of one’s deceased husband/., attested by EB (6/9/76).

<th’á:ám>, ds /ë’ë=emll/, 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 /é’áyay-n/ marry deceased spouse’s sibling or cousin K67:321, Lushootseed /é’ajaj=nh/ inherit H76:106, Samish dial. of NSt /é’y=en/ to marry spouse of deceased sibling G86a:79.

<th’á:á:m>, KIN [to marry a sibling of one’s deceased spouse], see ts’á:ya.

<th’á:áxkwem>, mdl /ë’ë-yk=emll/, SD [squeak (of a mouse)], ABFC, (<<em>> middle voice),
syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80), compare <th'áth'iyewk> really worried, compare (perhaps) <th'eth'íkw'eth> get frightened, compare (perhaps) <th'ó:xywem> nervous, excited.

<th'eth'él:aywem>, dmpv /C,ə=ê[-el-]ê-yk=ênu/, 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:xywem>, ABFC ['twitching'], see th'íykw'.

<th'ékwa>, us /lê-êkʷəll/, EB /mountain fern with a wide top (used by flower shops), probably spiny wood-fern', [probably Dryopteris australica'], 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'kwaɪ/> Dryopteris dilatata (Hoffm.) Gunther 73:14, Squamish /c'êkʷəll?/ spiny wood-fern (Dryopteris australica) Turner and Bouchard 1976:16-17 where they also report Mainland Comox /ê-êkʷu/ Athyrium filix-femina and Mt. Currie Lillooet /c'êkʷa/ Dryopteris australica from their earlier work.

<th'ékwetselxsə:s>, NUM ['seventy dollars'], see th'ó:kws.

<th'ékwetselhsxá>, 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'ekwśálh>, NUM ['seven times'], see th'ó:kws.

<th'ekwśelsxá:le>, NUM ['seven people'], see th'ó:kws.

<th'ekwsíws>, NUM ['seven birds'], see th'ó:kws.

<th'ekw' ~ th'íkw'>, possibly root /lê-êkʷ~ê-íkʷ/ sore (pain as in an open sore),/ll, comment: perhaps related to or confused with th'ekw to prickle?.

<th'eth'íkw'>, dnom /l=ê-êkʷ=ê/ ABDF /a sore, open sore(s)*/, (<s=> nominalizer), possibly ≈R1= resultative, (<-ablaunt> durative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (6/14/76), Elders Group (9/10/75), Salish cognate: probably Lushootseed (Skagit) /ʔs-ê-êqʷ-ĩ̌-ʔl/ open sore, filth and (non-Skagit) /ê-êqʷ-ï̌/ filth, infection, dirt, dirty derived from root /ê-êqʷ/ as in /ê-êqʷ-ï̌/ become rotten, decay H76:111, 115, possibly Squamish /ê-íʔx/ sore, sensitive, tender W73:243, K69:68, historical/comparative detail: historically ts /c'/ and qw /q̌/ would be expected in Halkomelem or /c'/ and /ǩ/ in Lushootseed but neither is attested, except by some Chilliwack speakers in a derived word, tsqw'i:/wiyelhp swamp gooseberry, prickly swamp current—see below under th'kw'i:wiylhp; 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 *ê-êiy or *ê-i?).

<th'ékw'íth'ékw'>, pln /l=êC,ə=ê-êkʷ=ê/ 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=ê-êkʷ=êmA=êM2=êm/ 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'ékw'> sore (pain from an open sore), (<em>= place for), (<metathesis> derivation), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD and AK (Trip to Five-Mile Creek 4/30/79), IHTTC (7/18/77 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'kwíwel>, ds //è'ak"=íwel//, ABDF f/(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'kwíwílhp>, ds //è'ak"=íwilh=p//, EB f/prickly swamp current, swamp gooseberry/l, ['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→iy before =elhp automatically, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/10/75), also <th'qwiwílhp>, //è'ak"=i-wilh=p//, attested by Elders Group (date unrecorded), also <ts'qwiwílhp>, //è'ak"=i-wilh=p//, dialects: some Chill., attested by Elders Group (same unrecorded date), also <th'qwiwílhp>, //è'ak"=i=[Aá]=j[w(è)]=s=[Aú]=j[p]=/l, phonology: ú:-ablaut and ó:-ablaut unusual together, dialects: some Tait, attested by Elders Group (same unrecorded date), also <th'kwíwímílhp>, //è'ak"=i=[Aá]=j[w(è)]=s=[Aú]=j[p]=/, (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'ékw'>, probable bound root //è'ak"=//=, meaning unknown

<th石化w'>, ds //s=è'ak"//=, EZ f/worm, bug/l, ['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 /se'ok"/ worm, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-c'ék"/ worm W73:293, K67:286, Lushootseed /s-c'ékw"/ worm (generic), bug H76:67, example: <le thiqwtes kWê sth'ék'w'>. //lè etiy=q=T-ès k"=s=è'ék"//=, 'He dug for worms'.//, attested by AC, <qéx te sth'ék'w'>. //qèx tè s=è'ék"//=, '(There's) a lot of worms'.//, attested by AC.

<th石化w's te téméxw>, cpds //s=è'ék"=s te téméx="//, 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).

<th石化w'øyÊ>, dnn //s=è'ék"=øy=//=, EZ ['little bug'], (<s=> nominalizer), lx =øy= =ó:ya ~ =iya> affectionate diminutive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming Evening Class (5/18/78).

<th石化k'w'>, dnn //C,i=è'(ö)k"//=, EZ /runt of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter/l, literally /little worm/l, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, dialects: Chill., attested by IHTTC (8/23/77).

<th石化k'w'oyÊ>, dnn //C,i=è'(ö)k"=øy=//=, EZ /runt of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter/l, literally /dear little tiny worm/l, lx =øy= diminutive, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by IHTTC (8/23/77).

<th石化k'w'y> yÊ>, dnn //C,i=è'(ö)k"=y=//=, EZ ['smallest of a litter or family'], HAT, (<R4=> diminutive), lx =y= diminutive, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss (twice), syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77).

<th石化w'yÊ>, dnn //è'(ö)k"=y=//=, EZ ['smallest of a litter or family'], HAT, possibly <ablaut> diminutive or derivation, lx =y= diminutive, phonology: ablaut,
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syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77).

<th'eth'ekw'íwetem>, df //C,|=é| ´ekʷ=|íwél=|=T=|=m/l/, ABDF /'have worms, he got worms'/, possibly <R5=> resultative, lx <=|íwél> 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'ítleqelh, siyóylexwelh).>, //C,|=é| ´ekʷ=|íw(|=T=|=m te (s=C,|=é| ´aq=e|=d, s=yá|=C,|=e|=m)x=d|íw, //The (child, old person) has worms.'l, attested by JL.

<th'elétxel>, ANA /'heel, (both heels)/, see th'ëts.

<th'el'a:ltel>, MED ['heart medicine (of any kind)'], see th'á:lá ~ th'á:le ~ th'á:le.

<th'elhilísem>, ABFC ['cools one's chest inside'], see th'àlhl.

<th'elhqyélem or th'elhqílem ~ th'elhqílem>, FOOD ['have a cool drink'], see th'àlhl.

<th'ém>, perhaps from <th'om> /lè/ am/ / bone

<th'eth'émí:l>, df //lè=a|=C,|=e|=l or é|=C,|=e|=l|=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 continuous, <=i:l> come, go, get, become, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (2/9/76).

<th'eth'émí:lístexw>, caus //lè|=C,|=e|=l|=l|=s=T=|=ex//=l/, 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'eméláxel>, ANA /'point of elbow, arm bone'/, see hth'b:txt.

<th'éntel>, PE /soapberry spoon, soapberry paddle, short-handled spoon, flat spoon for s|xwôsem'/, see th'í:m ~ th'í:m.

<Th'emth'ómels>, PLN /Granite Mountain, the second mountain back of Xólêtsa, northwest of KWelkWelqéylem'/, see th'éméls.

<th'emxweláxel>, ANA /'an elbow, elbow (the name of it)/, see hth'b:txt.

<th'ép> from <path> /p|e=[A|=]=e|=M2//= from /p|é|=l/ have animal odor/stink

<sth'épeq>, df /=s=p|e=[A|=]=e|=M2=|=q//=, 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 striped 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'ém> have animal stink, have body odor, possibly <=ablaut> durative, possibly <metathesis> derivation, 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| épeq/ striped skunk, JH /sè| épeq/ skunk, Salish cognate: Shuswap /s-c|ípeq/ skunk K74:177, for the root connection also suggestive are Samish dial. of NS|t /pêpeq /=ínw/ skunk and /ıpê_c=i|w= s=|a/ get body odor G86a:66, and possibly Sechelt /p|alac'/ skunk T77:9, contrast <sellélë> spotted skunk (Spilogale gracilis latifrons), baby striped skunk (Mephitis mephitis spissigrada), example: <emímel sth'épeq>, //|íemímel s=p|e=[A|=]=e|=M2=|=q//=, /small skunk (with its stripes)/, attested by ME (11/21/72), <slóis te spú'amels te sth'épeq ?>, //ls=lás=s te s=pù|=emímel=s te s=p|e=[A|=]=e|=M2=|=q//=, /skunk oil/ literally /oil of the stink-sac of the skunk/, attested by EF (Deming 9/21/78).

<sth'íth'peq>, dmn /l=s=C,|=e|=é| ´epeq//=, EZ ['little skunk'], (<=R4=> diminutive), phonology:
reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (11/21/72).

\(<\text{th'ép} \sim \text{ṭ'pék} \sim \text{S't'pék}\), dmn //s=A\tilde{\text{p}}=\text{q}=\text{F} \sim C_{1}, i=A\tilde{\text{p}}=\text{q}=F \sim\)
\(s=C_{1}, i=A\tilde{\text{p}}=\text{q}=\text{F} //, [s']\tilde{\text{pęk}} \sim \text{ṭ'pęk} \sim s[t']\tilde{\text{pék}}],\ EZ ['\text{Skunk (name in story)}'], N, (<A\tilde{\text{p}}>)
(consonant ablaut, replaces following consonant with glottal stop <\text{ṭ'}) 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).

\(<\text{th'ép}'>\) or <\text{th'ép}'> or perhaps <\text{th'ép}'>, root //\text{ɛp}'// or //\text{ɛp}'// or perhaps //\text{ɛp}'// all meaning shut eyes
\(<\text{th'éplexw}'>\) or perhaps <\text{th'éplexw}'>, ncs //\text{ɛp}'=\text{l-}\text{ɛx}'// or \(\tilde{\text{ɛ}}'i=A\tilde{\text{p}}=\text{l-}\text{ɛx}'// or perhaps
\(/\tilde{\text{ɛ}}'i=A\tilde{\text{p}}=\text{l-}\text{ɛx}'//, ABFC /\text{shut one's eyes, close one's eyes, (blink [EB])}//, possibly <\text{l-}
non-con
trol transitivizer, happen/manage to, accidentally, possibly <\text{ɛxw}'> third person object,
(semantic comment: the transitivizer is petrified and probably not functional—see
\(\text{th'éplexw}'>\) below he snaps eyes at me [in anger], phonology: \(\text{lp}'\) is attested here and in all
derivations but cognates in the Cowichan dialect of Halkomelem (Island Halkomelem) and in two
related languages show /p/ being more fortis before it and glottalization being somewhat swallowed before the l) it is possible I
have mistranscribed all the attestations, if true \(\text{th'éplexw} >\) and all its derivations should be spelled
\(\text{th'élexw} >\), etc., however it is also possible that Upriver dialects have lost the glottalization of p'
here, perhaps influenced by \(\text{lh'éplexw} >\) blink which is semantically and phonologically very
similar, syntactic analysis: transitive verb??, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), Deming (4/13/78),
other sources: Cowichan \(\tilde{\text{ɛp}}'\text{nɛx}'// close one's eyes versus /\tilde{\text{ɛp}}'\text{nɛx}'// blink B74b:58, 55, Salish
cognate: Squamish /\text{ɛp}'-\text{q-}\text{aɪtus-m} blink eyes, wink W73:39, K69:55, Lushootseed /\text{ɛp}'\text{əl-}\text{iil}/
close eyes H76:72, also /\text{blink}'/, attested by EB (1/8/76), example: <\text{ék kw'els totí:lt}
\(\text{weth'éplexwàl} >\), //\text{έy k*'-}\text{əl-s ta[-C, ə-]}=\text{f}=\text{T} \text{wə-ɛ-ɛ}'=\text{lɛx}'-\text{ɛll}'//, /'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).

\(<\text{th'íth'}\text{eplexw} >\) (or perhaps <\text{th'íth'}\text{eplexw} >), cts //\text{f}'[-C, ə-]\text{j}=\text{lɛx}'// or perhaps //\text{f}'[-C, ə-
\text{j}']=\text{lɛx}'//, ABFC /closing one's eyes, shutting one's eyes',/ (<\text{R1}> continuative), phonology:
reduplication, possible deglottalization, syntactic analysis: transitive verb??, attested by Elders
Group (2/8/78), EB (1/8/76), *<\text{th'íth'}\text{eplexxes} > rejected, */'the managed to close my eyes/
rejected by EB, *<\text{th'íth'}\text{eplexw te qëlêm} > rejected, */'close the eyes'/ rejected by EB, example:
<\text{t'wá à:te} / <\text{th'íth'}\text{eplexw} >, //\text{ít}'\text{wé}\tilde{\text{f}}[\text{q-}]\tilde{\text{i}-\text{t}'}\tilde{\text{ɛ}}'[-C, ə-]\text{j}=\text{lɛx}'// (or \(\tilde{\text{ɛ}}'[-C, ə-]\text{j}=\text{lɛx}'//), /l'he must be sleeping:
his eyes are closed/ he's closed his eyes.'/, also <\text{ts'íts'eplexw} >, /\text{lc}'[-C, ə-
\text{j}]=\text{lɛx}'// (or perhaps //\text{lc}'[-C, ə-]\text{j}=\text{lɛx}'//, also /one eye being closed',/ attested by Elders Group
(8/5/75), <\text{ék kw'els totí:lt weth'íth'}\text{eplexwàl} >, //\text{έy k*'-s ta[-C, ə-]}=\text{f}=\text{T} \text{wə-ɛ-ɛ}'=\text{lɛx}'-\text{ɛll}'//, /'It's good that I think when I close my eyes./', attested by Deming (4/13/78).

\(<\text{th'elíth'}\text{eplexw} \sim \text{ts'elíts'eplexw} >\) (or perhaps <\text{ts'elíts'eplexw} >), plv //\text{ɛp}=\text{C}_{1}, ə\text{C}_{2}=\text{lɛx}'// or
\(\tilde{\text{ɛ}}'=\text{ɛl}=\text{l[-C, ə-]}\text{j}=\text{lɛx}' ~ \text{c}'[-\text{ɛl}=\text{ɛl}=\text{l-}\text{ɛx}'//, ABFC /lots of eyes being closed',/ EB
[\text{Japanese wineberry}], [\text{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'/, (<\text{el}>= plural), phonology: reduplication,
infixed plural, syntactic analysis: transitive verb??, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76, 3/24/76),
AK, Vaughn Jones.

\(<\text{th'épth'exlexw} >\) (or perhaps <\text{th'ép}'\text{th'ép}'\text{exlexw} >, plv //\text{ɛp}=\text{C}_{1}, ə\text{C}_{2}=\text{lɛx}'// or
è'i[=Aâ=]p'=C_\varepsilon C_\varepsilon=l\text{-ax}''/, ABFC /'shutting one's eyes repeatedly, (blinking [EB])/l, (<=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).

<\text{th'èplexlwexw}> (or perhaps <\text{th'èplexlwexw}>), ncs /'èp=Î短时间内=1-\text{ax}'' or è'i[=Aâ=]p'=1\text{-ax}''/, ABFC ['snap one's eyes at s-o [in anger or disgust']], EFAM, (<=l 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 <\text{th'èplexlóxes}>, lë=ep=Î短时间内=1-\text{ax}''-\text{esll}', /'He snaps eyes at me.'/, attested by MV, EF.

<\text{th'èp'oyeqw} ~ \text{th'èpeyeqw}>, df //è'èp'=ay(=)aq'' ~ è'èp=ay(=)aq''/l, 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'é ’p ’ ~ th'é ’p > 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).

<\text{th'èplexlwexw}> (or perhaps <\text{th'èplexlwexw}>), ABFC ['snap one's eyes at s-o [in anger or disgust'], see th'èplexw (or perhaps th'éplexw).

<\text{thèp'thép'éyw} (probably sic for either <\text{thèp'thép'éyw} or <\text{thèp'thép'éyw}>, DESC /'curled/d', 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)

<\text{thèp'thép'éyw t'át’ets’em sqémé}, FOOD yogurt (lit. curdled + sour + milk), (attested by RG, EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG, EH 6/26/00)<\text{th’èplexw} (or perhaps <th’èplexw>, ABFC /'shutting one's eyes repeatedly, (blinking [EB])/l, see th'èplexw (or perhaps théplexw).

<\text{th’ép’ayeqw} ~ \text{th’ép’ayeqw}>, df //è’èp’=ay(=)aq'' ~ è’èp=ay(=)aq''/l, 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’èp’a\text{ay}q''/ (CwMs /è’èp’a\text{ay}q''/) great great great grandparent or -grandchild beside /ëk’èyèq’/ (=CwMs) great great grandparent or -grandchild, H-T <ts’ópiyuw> (macron over i) great great grandparent or -child beside ô kWhiuk> (macron over i) great great great grandparent or -child, Salish cognate: Squamish (LM) /c’ép’-i?äq’/ great great great grandparent or -child beside ôk’ë=îäq’/ 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’ép’a\text{ay}q’/ and LD /ëk’èyèq’/ for great great grandparent/-child beside VU /ëk’èyèq’/ and LD /è’èp’a\text{ay}q’/ great great grandparent/-child G86a:79, Lushootseed has /ëk’èyèq’/ great great grandparent/-child and /c’ép’i?áq’/ great great great grandparent/-grandchild H76:656, 69; apparently there was instability at least in Proto-Central Salish.

<\text{th’eth’í:payeqw}, pln //C_\varepsilon ë’è’[=Aì=]-p=ay\text{ay}q'' or C_\varepsilon ë’ì-p=ay\text{ay}q''/l, KIN ['great great grandchildren'], (<=R5= plural), possibly <-ablaunt plural, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, example: <ta th’eth’í:payeqw>, /í-ëC_\varepsilon ë’è’[=Aì=]-p=ay\text{ay}q''/l, /"your great great grandchildren'/', attested by AC (11/16/71).

<\text{th’eqeláxel}, ABDF ['skinned elbow'], see th’äq ~ ts’äq or ts’èq ~ th’èq.

<\text{th’eq’}, bound root /lè’èq’// to drip
<th’eq’ém ~ th’eq’ém>, 1zs //è’aq’-M1=ŋml/, 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’eq’-M1=ŋml/, /'It dripped./, attested by AC.

<th’áq’em>, cts //è’[-A È-]-q’=ŋml/, WATR /'be dripping, (have) continuous dripping, water dropping'/, (á-ablaut> continuous), 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’áq’em>., /è’[-A È-]-q’=ŋml/, attested by Elders Group (5/28/75), Deming (4/17/80), example: <th’áq’em te síqetsel.>, //è’[-A È-]-q’=ŋml te síq=əcə∥/, /'The shingles are dripping, The shingles are leaking., (The roof is dripping/leaking./, attested by EB (4/23/76).

<th’q’ém ~ th’eq’ém>, ds //è’aq’=M1=ŋm=əcə∥/, WATR ['collected rain-water from a drip'], literally /'drip on the bottom'/, lx <e3> on the bottom, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (about 1/79).

<th’q’emelítem>, df //è’aq’=ŋm=əc|=c=ŋml/, WATR ['collected rain-water drops in a bucket'], possibly <= : derivative, 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’ítem>, durs //è’aq’=ŋm=ə[=Ai]=T=ŋml or è’eq’=ŋm=ə[=Ai]=T=ŋml/, pcs, WATR ['soaked (right through')], (<eet> purposeful control transitivizer), (i-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).

<st’eqwa:y>, df //s=è’aq’(=)э-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’aq”/, meaning uncertain unless dirty, mottled

<th’eth’qwá:y>, pln //C,ə=’eq”=э-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”=э-kë∥/, 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”=э-kë∥/, 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”=э-kë∥/, 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’òwelh ~ (probably ts’égw’òwelh)>, 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=ɐ[-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’ás=ɐp//, 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’esélêts>, plv //C ěc=M=ʔ=ć//, 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 <ëlêts> 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’és=ʔ=ć=T//, ABFC ['throw s-o down [hard] on the rump'], SOC, PLAY, lx <ëlêts> 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’ēs=ʔ=ć=T//, [ě ’tsǐl=ćal], HUNT /'arrow pouch, (a quiver for arrows)/, SOC, possibly root <th’ēs ~ th’ís> nail, horn, antler, compare <th’estel> metal nail, compare <th’ísét> nail it, compare <th’ístel> animal horn, possibly <ēlê> 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: =átá container of is not likely since it does not have an variant (allomorph) =ēlê, 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’estel>, BLDG ['a metal nail'], see th’ís.

<th’estíyelhp>, EB ['poplar'], see th’ís.

<th’esth’esélêts>, ABDF ['bumping or bouncing hard on the rump'], see th’és.

<th’temel>, df //è’ēt=ʔ=T//, ANAF ['belly fin'], root meaning unknown unless <th’tá> 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’iwetem>, ABDF /'have worms, he got worms'/, see sth’ékw'.
<th'éth'éla:ykwem>, SD ['squeaking (of lots of mice')], see th'á:ykwem.

<th'éth'emí:lstexw>, DESC /'make it thin (of dough, etc.)/, see th'eth'emí:l.

<th'éth'íkw'athet>, EFAM ['get frightened'], see th'íkw' or th'ekw'.

<th'éth'í:payeqw>, KIN ['great great grandchildren'], see th'ép'ayeqw ~ th'épayeqw.

<th'éth'qwá:y>, EZ ['lot of'] /'trout', see sth'eqwá:y.

<th'éth'xéy or th'éth'xít>, CLO ['bead'], see th'xéxt.

<th'éts>, free root /‘è·cl/; 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'étsét>, pcs /‘è·c-M1=T// or perhaps /‘è·c=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, (=τ) purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, possible epenthesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).

<th'étselétsxel>, ds /‘è·c=θ[=M2]=T//, possibly root (<metathesis type 1>) nominalizer, root <th'éts> hardened (lit. something to get hardened), (semological comment: the only edible nut in the Stó:lō 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'ítsem was extended to Sumas Mt. and 1.5 mi. north of Yale--at Xelhálh or Q'alelíktel), the only stands in B.C. except on RG,EH 6/26/00), probably <th’étsélh> 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), possibly <th’étsl> durative or resultative, (<th’éts> have, get, intransitivizer), phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), AD (6/19/79), other sources: ES /sè·c=θcx=θl/ (Ms /sè·c=θcx=θm/), EB /sè·c=θcx=θm/), AGM /sè·c=θcx=θl/ (Ms /sè·c=θcx=θm/).

<th’elétsxel>, df /‘è·c=θ[=M2]=T//=, ANA /'heal, (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 =élêts on the bottom suffix), (<th’éts> plural), lx <-xel> on the foot, phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75, 10/8/75), other sources: ES /sè·c=θcx=θl/ (Ms /sè·c=θcx=θm/), EB /sè·c=θcx=θm/).

<th’étsl>, df /‘è·c=θ[=M2]=T//=, ANA /'heal, (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 =élêts on the bottom suffix), (<th’éts> plural), lx <-xel> on the foot, phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75, 10/8/75).

<th’í·tsen>, df /sè·θ[=M1]=c=θm=l/, 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:lō 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’ítsem was extended to any nut, it must have aboriginally applied to garry oak acorns as well, the literal meaning of sth’ítsem probably refers to the fact that the shell has to harden before the nut is edible), (<th’éts> 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 <th’éts> durative or resultative, (<th’éts> have, get, intransitivizer), phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), AD (6/19/79), other sources: ES /sè·í·c=θm/ (CwMs /sè·í·c=θm/) hazelnut(nut).

<th’í·tsenlh>, ds /sè·θ[=M1]=c=θm=θlp/, 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’ats)~example by AD's parents'), lx <-élh> tree, plant, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (6/19/79).

<th’étsla>, df /‘è·c=θ[=M2]=T//=, EZ /'kingfisher, belted kingfisher'/, ['Megaceryle alcyon'], literally /'stiff on the side of the head'/, probably root /‘th’éts> stiff, hardened, lx <-él> on the side of the head,

<th‘étəs>, SD /'ringing, phoning'/, see th‘ets or th‘a(ː)ts.

<th‘etsə>, EZ /'kingfisher, belted kingfisher'/, see th‘ets.

<th‘etsələtsxel>, ANA /'both heels, two heels, (heel)'/, see th‘ets.

<th‘etsət>, CST /'to harden (of pitch, wax, etc.), (harden s-th)'/, see th‘ets.

<th‘ęst>, SD /'ring s-o up, phone s-o'/, see th‘ets or th‘a(ː)ts.

<th‘əw>, free root /ləˈəw/, 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‘ęw>, /ləˈəw/, /'It's old (of clothes example, in sense of worn out)/, attested by AC, <le th‘ęw te qwlíhıyəlxel. ~ le th‘ęx te qwlíhıyəlxel. /ləˈəw tə qʷələ=əl=[Aɨ]=y=xəl - lə c‘əx tə qʷələ=əl=[Aɨ]=y=xəl/, /'The shoe is worn out.'/, attested by CT.

<Th‘ewá:lə>, ds /ləˈəw=əl/, 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 <ə:lə> 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 <=á:lí>, (semological comment: referring to the peculiar stiff feathers on the side of its head), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (1/15/75, 8/24/77), other sources: Wells 1965 (lst ed.):13, <soo-WAH-lihl>, source: place names reference file #178.

<Th‘ewálí:l>, ds /ləˈəw=əl=əl/, PLN /'a spring water stream with source at present-day Sardis Park, Soowahlihl'/, comment: Wells reports it means large stream that disappeared", literally perhaps /go/come to the dissolved people/Soowahlie village/, possibly <=i:/> go, come, get, become, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells (lst ed.):13, <soo-WAH-lihl>.

<sth‘ówsem or sth‘éwsem>, df //s=əˈəw=ə=əl=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‘ęw> 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‘éx⁰met>, EFAM /'to pity s-o, feel sorry for s-o'/, see th‘ixw ~ th‘éxw.

<th‘exwstélémét>, EFAM /'ask a favor, ask pity, beseech'/, see th‘ixw ~ th‘éxw.

<th‘exwstawmət>, possibly /'(ask for a favor or pity for s-o)'/, see th‘ixw ~ th‘éxw.

<th‘éxwth‘exw>, EZ /'osprey, fishhawk'/, see th‘ixw ~ th‘éxw.

<th‘éx>, free root /ləˈəx/, 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.>, //e'-áx/ to s=yál=Aá-/|q|=ém. ~ c'-áx* to s=yál=Aá-/|q|=ém//, /'The sun sets.'/, comment: probably misspoken or mistranscribed for th'éx, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<th'ëxmi>, df //e'-áx=mál=Aí=I/ or è'-áx=mál=I/ tél, FIRE //portion not burnt up, burnt or gone out completely portion//, literally //worn out/gone out/destroyed =durative=go/become/get =part/portion/, (<mél= part, portion), possibly //v-ablaut= durative, possibly èl= go, come, get, become, phonology: ablaut or syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/15/79 incl. SJ, MC, MV, LG).

<th'ëxmi-ls te sp'ól'tem>, cpds //e'-áx=mál=Aí=I]-s te s=p'-áé'=ém//, 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 //e'-áx to sting, to poison//, comment: possibly related to <th'áx> scald s-of-th?.

<th'ëxh'ex>, chrs //e'-áx=x-Ç=Ç,Ç,Ç/, EB [stinging nettle], [Urtica dioica], literally //sting/poison =characteristically//, ASM [young shoots are snapped 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], (<s>R2 characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, others, other sources: ES //e'-áxè=áx/ stinging nettle.

<th'ëxell>, ds //e'-áx=x=tal/ tél, EZ /'Pacific rattlesnake, (a poison [LG: Chill.])/, [Crotalus viridus oreganus], literally //something that stings/poisons, device that stings/poisons//, lx <th'ëxell> 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'ëx-tu/ rattlesnake, poison W73:211, K67:278, also <th'ëxell>, /lc'ëx=x=tal//, dialects: some Cheh. and Tait speakers, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76), TG (Elders Group 6/7/78), also <ts'ëxell>, /lc'ëx=x=tal//, also /a poison//, dialects: Chill., attested by LG (Deming 6/21/79).

<th'ëxtiyellhp>, ds //e'-áx=x=tal=ph/, 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 <th'ëxtiyellhp> tree, plant, phonology: el ~ iy before =ehp (regular morphophonemic rule), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IH TTC (9/13/77).

<th'éxil>, df //e'-áx=x=élis/ tél, ABFC ["showing his/her teeth"], ASM ["in anger or exertion or when smiling"], root meaning unknown unless metaphorical poison, lx <th'éxil> on the teeth, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77, 9/13/77), example: <th'éxil kwses xwélliyem(s)>., //e'-áx=x=élis k-s-s x=li[C=Ç,Ç]=ém(s)-ll/, /'(He) is showing his teeth when/as he smiles.'/, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77), <th'éxil kwses t'á:ylq/>. //e'-áx=x=élis k-s-s t'-á:yqll/, /'(He) is showing his teeth when/as he is mad.'/, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77), <th'éxil the TélI/>. //e'-áx=x=élis èl=tél/, /'Tillie is showing her teeth.'/, attested by Elders Group (8/31/77).

<Th'éxil>, df //e'-áx=x=élis/ tél, 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'éxw>, possibly root /è'áxáːt/, LAND /'gravel, sand smaller than pebbles'/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/21/71), Salish cognate: MCx /èáxáys'/ pebbles, Pt /èáʔa)səʔənʔ or èáʔa)səʔənʔ/ stones on beach, Se /cəčxl/ pebbles ~ /cəčxl/ gravel beach, Cw /è'áxáʔ/ and Ms /è'áxáʔ/ fine gravel, Nk /c'áxáʔ/ fine gravel, Lm /c'áxáʔ/ beach gravel - sand, Smb (LD) /è'áxáʔ/ and (VU) /c'áxáʔ/ gravel, pebbles, Sg /c'áxáʔ/ (sic for /c'áxáʔ/) to be stony, covered with pebbles, to be in a stony place/beach, Tw /c'áxáʔ/ sand, sand sole (fish) G88a cognate set 15, Proto-Central Salish *c'áxáʔ/ fine gravel, pebbles, gravelly beach G82a cognate set 43, G88a cognate set 15.

<th'éxwáːtsesem>, FIRE /'portion not burnt up, burnt or gone out completely portion'/, see th'éx.

<th'éxmis te sp'ótl'em>, FIRE /'cigarette butt'/, see th'éx.

<th'éxte>, EZ /Pacific rattlesnake, (a poison [LG: Chill.])'/, see th'éx.

<th'éxtiylæhp>, EB /"poplar", probably includes black cottonwood and trembling aspen (though trembling aspen is rare in Upriver Halq'eméylem territory)\], 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\], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/24/76), Elders Group (8/31/77, 9/13/77), source: place names reference file #267.

<th'éxtiylæhp>, FIRE /'portion not burnt up, burnt or gone out completely portion'/, see th'éx.

<th'éxmiːls te sp'ótl'em>, FIRE /'cigarette butt'/, see th'éx.

<th'éxtiylæhp>, EB /"poplar", probably includes black cottonwood and trembling aspen (though trembling aspen is rare in Upriver Halq'eméylem territory)\], see th'éx.

<th'éxtašte>, EB /'stinging nettle', see th'éx.

<th'éxtiylæhp>, bound root /è'áxáʔw or è'áxáʔwash/, phonology: this root has non-continuative forms with stress on a vowel after the xw of the root, Suttles (consonant alternation1984) finds this for a group of roots in Musqueam with shape CeCw* 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 CVCC root allomorphs (unlike elsewhere in the dictionary).

<th'éxwot>, pcs /è'áxáʔx=xáʔt or è'áxáʔ-M1=t or è'áxáʔ=x=ʔ=A áʔ]=t\\ //, PE /'wash s-th'/, ABFC, possibly <metathesis> non-continuative, possibly <ő-abloot> durative, possibly <et or =őt or =t> purposeful control transinitivizer, phonology: possible metathesis or allomorph or ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, other sources: ES and JH /è'áxáʔ=xáʔt wash, example: \<th'éxwot te tel (óqwelets, s'í:les)\>, /è'áxáʔ=x=őt t-č (ʔáq'==əc, s?=i-čəl)/, /wash my (back, chest)/, attested by AC (11/11/71), <th'éxwot ta lówex\>, /è'áxáʔ=xáʔt e=čələwəx\, /wash your ribs\,/ washed by AC, <th'éxwot ta sqelxwále\, /è'áxáʔ=x=țə s=qəlx=x=ələw\, /wash your throat, gargle\,/, attested by AC, <th'éxwot q'é eusuq w̥ t's'áxwtxem\, /è'áxáʔ=x=țə q=ə=ćə=ć-x=x\, c'èx=x=T-əx=x\, /wash it but don't dry it\,/, attested by AC.

<th'éxwə:tsesem>, mdls /è'áxáʔ=x=əs=əm or è'áxáʔ-M1=ə=ς=əm\\ //, PE /'wash one's hands'/, ABFC, possibly <metathesis type 1 plus á:-abloot> non-continuative, lx /<tseš\ (or stressed
allomorph? \(<\text{á:tses}\) on the hand, possibly \(<\text{á:-ablaut}\) durative, \(<\text{ém}\) middle voice), phonology: metathesis, possible allomorphs, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (11/11/71), AD (8/80), example: \(<\text{tsel th'exwátese}\), //c-\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{é}:\text{es}\)=\(\text{ém}\)/, /'I washed my hands'/, attested by AD.

\(<\text{th'ewlésem}\), mds //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\)=\(\text{ém}\), PE [‘brush one’s teeth’], ABFC, literally /wash on one’s teeth/, lx \(<\text{élêse}\) on the tooth/tooth, //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\)=\(\text{ém}\), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), example: \(<\text{lickxw th’ewlésem}\), //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\)=\(\text{ém}\), /’Did you brush your teeth?’, checked with AD (8/80), <\text{th’ewlésemchap tloqá:ys}\>.

\(<\text{th’ewlí:wem}\), mds //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\)=\(\text{ém}\), PE [‘wash one’s clothes’], CLO, lx <\text{élwt}\) clothes, (stress-shift off of root non-continual), \(<\text{ém}\) middle voice), phonology: stress-shift off root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/12/75), also <\text{th’ewlésem}\), \(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\)=\(\text{ém}\), also /laundry/, CLO, attested by EB (12/16/75), example: \(<\text{q’í:(y)wet tel th’ewlésem}\>\), //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\)=\(\text{ém}\), /’hang up my laundry (hang s-th up)’, checked with AD (8/80), also PE [‘mouthwash’] <\text{alétsa te th’ewlésem}\> /’Where is the mouthwash?’, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)(<\text{í} sic for <\text{é}\>.

\(<\text{th’ewlésem}\), mds //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\)=\(\text{ém}\), PE [‘wash one’s clothes’], CLO, lx <\text{élwt}\> something for washing one’s clothes’, (stress-shift onto root or lack of stress-shift), \(<\text{ém}\) middle voice), phonology: possible stress-shift to root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/24/70), also <\text{alétsa te th’ewlésem}\> something for washing one’s clothes’, (stress-shift onto root or lack of stress-shift), \(<\text{ém}\) middle voice), phonology: possible stress-shift to root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (9/1/76).

\(<\text{th’exwís}\) = \(<\text{th’ewlésem}\), ds //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\)=\(\text{ém}\), HHG [‘wash the dishes’], lx <\text{éwís}\> 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 \(<\text{th’ewwischxw}\)>\), //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\), /’wash the dishes’, attested by AD, \(<\text{th’ewwislha}\)>\), //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\)=\(\text{ém}\), /’wash the dishes’, attested by EB, example: \(<\text{lí a stí’í kw’as th’ewwis}\>\), //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\)=\(\text{ém}\), /’Do you want to wash the dishes?’/, literally /is it? your want that you subord.nom. wash the dishes’, attested by AD (8/80).

\(<\text{shxwth’ewlis}\) = \(<\text{th’ewwis}\), ds //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\)=\(\text{ém}\), HHG [‘wash the dishes’], (ó-ablaut or stress-shift to root), phonology: ablaut or stress-shift to root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/12/75).

\(<\text{shxwth’owwisis}\)\), dnom //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\)=\(\text{ém}\), HHG /sink, dish-pan/, literally /something for washing dishes’, (ó-ablaut or stress-shift to root)\), phonology: ablaut or stress-shift to root, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), also \(<\text{shxwth’owwis}\>\), //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\), /’sink, dish-pan’, \(<\text{ó}-\text{ablaut}\) or stress-shift to root, nominal, attested by AD (8/24/70), also \(<\text{shxwth’owwis}\>\), //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\), /’sink, dish-pan’, \(<\text{ó}-\text{ablaut}\) or stress-shift to root, nominal, attested by AD (8/24/70), also \(<\text{shxwth’owwis}\>\), //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\), /’sink, dish-pan’, phonology: ablaut, consonant merger, downstepping, attested by EB (2/6/76), example: \(<\text{alétsa te shxwth’owwis}\>\), //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\)=\(\text{ém}\), /’Where is the sink/dishpan?’, attested by checked with AD (8/80).

\(<\text{th’ewiqwém}\), mds //\(\text{é}:\text{ex}\)=\(\text{ém}\)=\(\text{ém}\), PE /wash one’s hair, wash one’s head/\), ABFC, lx <\text{íqw}>
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'ëxwíqwem.>, //c-èl è'ax'=ì=ì=ì/ml/, 'I washed my hair.'l, attested by checked with AD (8/80).

<th'ëxwiwsem>, mlds /lè'èx'=ìw=ì=ì/ml/, PE ['wash one's body'], ABFC, lx <=ìw= on the body, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (8/80), example: <tsel th'ëxwiwsem.>, //c-èl è'ax'=ìw=ì=ì/ml/, 'I washed my body.'l, attested by checked with AD (8/80).

<th'ëxwó:sem ~ th'ëxwó:sem>, mlds //lè'èx'=á(-)=ì=ì/ml/, PE ['wash one's face'], ABFC, lx <=ò:s ~ =òs ~ =òs ~ =òs 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'ëxwó:sem.>, //c-èl è'èx'=á=ì=ì/ml/, 'I washed my face.'l, attested by checked with AD (8/80).

<th'éxwesèm>, mlds //lè'èt-=ì=ì=ì/ml/ or when training for something athletic or spiritual, for purification and power, also boil the 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 <thʼéxw> wash, cleanse, (semological comment: perhaps since the tea washes one out as a purgative), possibly <él> go, come, get, become, possibly <siy> =á:y (normally the stressed allomorph) bark, possibly <s> derivational?, lx <ehlp> tree, plant, phonology: el→iy before =ehlp (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 l”red willow”l/, Elder’s comment: ”the same plant”, attested by SJ, EL.

<thʼéxwó:sem ~ thʼéxwó:sem>, PE [‘wash one’s face’], see th’ék or th’ók.

<thʼéxwót>, PE [‘wash s-th’], see th’ék or th’ók.

<thʼéxqwélem or thʼéxqwílem>, PE [‘(go) wash one’s mouth out’], see th’ék or th’ók.

<thʼéxwuxél:ém>, PE [‘wash one’s feet’], see th’ék or th’ók.

<thʼéyuxwestem>, caus /c’iyxʷ=sx=sT=əml/, /θ’iyxʷəstəm/, /θ’iyxʷəstəm/, pass., REL /his/her face/their faces are made dryl/, see ts’iyxw ~ ts’eyxw ~ ch’iyxw.

<thʼíkw>, possibly root /l’e’íkʷ to prickle/l.

<sth’íkwem>, ds /sl=’íkʷ=əml/, EB /tiny slivers of fir bark, fir bark powderl/, 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 prickle’s/, (<s> nominalizer, something to, something that), (<em> have, get, intransitivizer or middle voice), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC.

<thʼithʼékwem>, rsls /l’e’[i=CɁ=]kʷ=əml/, TCH /prickly (from fir bark, wool, or something one is allergic to), irritant, have an allergic reaction (to fir powder or cedar bark)l/, (<R1> resultative), (<em> have/get/intransitivizer/middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC.

<thʼith’kwimelálews>, df /l’e’i[CɁ=]kʷ=ə[m=]Ai=]m=əl=eləws/, 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.

<thʼíkw>, free root /l’e’íkʷ=əfl/, DIR [‘left (of a side)’], ANA, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/25/70), other sources: ES l’e’íkʷ=ə left (side).

<thʼíkwetse>, ds /l’e’ikʷ=əcəsl/, ANA [‘left-handed’], lx <etse> on the hand, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/25/70).

<sth’íkwetse>, stvi /sl=’íkʷ=əcəsl/, ANA [‘(be) left-handed’], (<s> static), lx <etse> on the hand, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (10/13/71).

<stíkwén>, dnom /ls=’íkʷ=əfl/, 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>, /l’sxʷ=’íkʷ=əl/, also /left arm/, comment: (perhaps questionable since there is no affix for arm here), attested by DM (12/4/64), ta stíkwe, /fl=es=’íkʷ=əl/, /your left/, attested by AC, example: <li te stíkwe>, /fl θ=es=’íkʷ=əs/, /on his left/, attested by AC, <lámchxw ta’ stíkwe>, /fl=m-
\[c-x^*\ t-\psi\ s\equiv\ 'i\k^*\approx\l, /'You\ go\ (to\ your)\ left/',\ attested\ by\ EB, <sth'ikwe f:lwelh>, /s\equiv\ 'i\k^*\theta\ \tau\i\w\theta\!\l, /'left\ side\ of\ the\ body/',\ literally /'left\ side/',\ attested\ by\ Elders\ Group\ (5/5/75).

<sth'ikwechis>,\ dnom /s\equiv\ 'i\k^*\Theta s\equiv\ c\Theta s\equiv\ A\Theta s\equiv\ |s|/\s,\ ANA\ ['left\ arm'],\ lx\ \equiv\ ches\ \equiv\ tses\ of\ the\ hand,\ possibly \langle-i-ablaut\rangle\ derivational,\ phonology: ablaut,\ syntactic\ analysis: nominal,\ attested\ by\ Elders\ Group\ (9/1/76).

<sth'ikweláxel>,\ dnom /s\equiv\ 'i\k^*\Theta s\equiv\ \Theta\!\x\!s\equiv\ \approx\l/\s,\ ANAA\ ['[left]\ front\ leg\ quarter\ of\ deer\ or\ other\ animal'],\ lx\ \equiv\ eláxel\ of\ the\ arm,\ phonology:\ vowel-loss\ in\ root,\ syntactic\ analysis: nominal,\ attested\ by\ Elders\ Group\ (9/1/76).

<sth'ekwef:i:ws>,\ dnom /s\equiv\ 'i\k^*\Theta s\equiv\ \i\i\-ws\ or\ s\equiv\ 'i\equiv\ A\Theta s\equiv\ \i\-ws\l\s,\ ANA\ ['left\ side\ of\ the\ body'],\ lx\ \equiv\ i:ws\ or\ =i:ws\ of\ the\ body,\ phonology: epenthetic\ glottal\ stop\ or\ allomorph\ of\ root/suffix,\ syntactic\ analysis: nominal,\ attested\ by\ BHTTC\ (8/30/76).

<th'í:kwékw ~ th'í:qweqw>,\ dnom /\equiv\ 'i\k^*\Theta s\equiv\ \approx\i\!q\!\approx\q\!w\l/\s,\ 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'íkwe\ to\ prick\le\ possibly\ referring\ to\ taste,\ possibly \langle\=ikw\ \=i\kw\rangle\ round,\ phonology: possible reduplication,\ syntactic\ analysis: noun,\ nominal,\ attested\ by\ SP\ and\ AD\ (6/27/75),\ other\ sources:\ ES\ /s\equiv\ 'e\k^*\\Theta k\//\ 'blue\ elderberry',\ Salish\ cognate: Lushootseed /c\ík^*\k/\ blue\ elderberry\ H76:72,\ Thompson\ /c\ík^*\uk/\ blue\ elderberry\ Turner\ and\ Bouchard\ 1973ms:30,\ Okanagan\ /c\ík^*\k/\ 'blue\ elderberry\ from\ root\ /c\ík^*\u\ a\ type\ of\ sour\ taste\ Turner,\ Bouchard\ and\ Kennedy\ 1980:94,\ also\ <sth'ékwekw>,\ /s\equiv\ 'e\k^*\\Theta k\//,\ attested\ by\ AC\ (11/19/71).

<th'íkwekwelhp>,\ dnom /s\equiv\ 'i\k^*\Theta s\equiv\ \Theta\!\h\!p/\s,\ ['blue\ elderberry\ bush,\ blue\ elderberry\ tree'],\ ASM\ ['often\ as\ large\ as\ a\ tree'],\ lx\ \equiv\ elhp\ tree,\ plant,\ syntactic\ analysis: nominal,\ attested\ by\ Elders\ Group\ (3/72),\ Salish\ cognate: Okanagan /c\ík^*\h\!p/\ blue\ elderberry\ tree/bush\ Turner,\ Bouchard\ and\ Kennedy\ 1980:94.

<th'íkwekwelhp>,\ ['blue\ elderberry\ bush,\ blue\ elderberry\ tree'],\ see\ th'í:kwekw\ \sim\ th'í:qweqw.

<th'íkwétsel>,\ ANA\ ['left-handed'],\ see\ th'ikwe.

<th'íkwóstel>,\ ABFC\ 'wink\ at\ each\ other,\ (maybe)\ squint\ [EB]',\ see\ th'íiykw'.

<th'íkw' or\ th'ekw'>,\ possibly\ root\ \langle\=ekw\ \=i\kw\rangle\ to\ frighten\l/.

<th'eth'íkw'thet>,\ dfl /\equiv\ 'a\equiv\ c\Theta s\equiv\ A\Theta s\equiv\ \k^*\equiv\ \Theta\!\et\ or\ c\Theta s\equiv\ 'e\Theta s\equiv\ A\Theta s\equiv\ \k^*\equiv\ \Theta\!\et\ or\ c\Theta s\equiv\ 'i\k^*\equiv\ \Theta\!\et\//,\ EFAM\ ['get\ frightened'],\ possibly\ \langle\=R1=\ or\ R5\|\=\rangle\ resultative,\ possibly \langle-i-ablaut\rangle\ durative\ or\ resultative,\ (=i\thet\ get,\ become),\ comment:\ perhaps\ related\ to\ th'íkwe\ to\ prickle\?\,\ phonology: reduplication,\ possible\ ablaut,\ syntactic\ analysis:\ intransitive\ verb,\ attested\ by\ Elders\ Group\ (3/16/77),\ compare\ <th'áth'íiyewk\ really\ worried,\ Salish\ cognate: Squamish\ root\ /c\ík^*\~\ \Theta k^*/\ be\ frightened,\ started\ as\ in\ /c\ík^*\~\i\!n/\ be\ frightened,\ started\ and\ /\\Theta k^*/\it\ frighten\ (tr.)\ W73:108,\ K67:275,\ 273,\ historical/comparative\ detail:\ irregular\ correspondence\ of\ Sq\ /c/\ to\ UHk\ /c/\l,\ perhaps\ explained\ by\ Halkomelem\ confusion\ with\ similar\ root\ th'íkwe\ \~\ th'íkwe\ to\ prickle,\ or\ glottalization\ by\ assimilation,\ otherwise\ one\ would\ expect\ UHk\ /c/\ or\ Sq\ /c/\l,\ also\ note\ the\ probably\ related\ or\ confused\ th'áth'íiyewk\ with\ a\ plain\ kw,\ more\ cognates\ are\ needed\ to\ tell\ the\ tale.

<th'íth'íkwe\ elexw>,\ ncs /C\í\equiv\ 'i\k^*\w\equiv\ l\equiv\ \Theta\!\x\!s/\ or\ C\í\equiv\ 'e\Theta s\equiv\ A\Theta s\equiv\ \k^*\equiv\ l\equiv\ \Theta\!\x\!s/\w,\ EFAM\ /frightened\ s-o\ [accidentally],\ [happened/managed\ to]\ frighten\ s-o\l/,\ possibly\ \langle\=R4=\rangle\ diminutive,\ possibly \langle-i-ablaut\rangle\ resultative,\ (=\|\ non-control\ transitivizer),\ (=\exw\ third\ person\ object),\ phonology:\ reduplication,\ possible\ ablaut,\ syntactic\ analysis:\ transitive\ verb,\ attested\ by\ IHTTC;\ found\ in\ <th'íth'íkw'elôx>,\ /C\í\equiv\ 'i\k^*\w\equiv\ l\equiv\ \áx/\w,\ /frightened\ me\ (and\ made\ me\ jump)/\w,\ attested\ by\ IHTTC.

<th'íkwo'lésem>,\ ABFC\ ['to\ wink'],\ see\ th'íiykw'.
<th'ikw'ósem>, ABFC ['to wink'], see th'iykw'.

<th'ím ~ th'í:m>, bound root /ê'im/ ~ ê'im lick/.

<th'ímet ~ ts'í:met>, pcs //ê'im=εT ~ c'i-m=εT//, 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'im-tí?ílick (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 //ê'i[-C,ê]-m=εT//, ABFC ['licking it'], (<-R1>- continuing), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/27/76).

<th'ém tel>, durs //ê'i=[Aê]=têll//, dnom, PE /soapberry spoon, soapberry paddle, short-handled spoon, flat spoon for yswósem'/, 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'], (<-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 //ê'im=εwe[=í]=têll or ê'i=[Aê]=têll[=í]=têll//, 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 <-ablaut> derivational?, (<-stress-shift> derivational), lx <=áwes ~ =ówes ~ =ówes> paddle or perhaps <=áwes basket (as in <yemáwéstel>), lx <=yém=êwê=êOLL, /'wide cedar root strips for baskets'/ (compare with <=yem= wide strip), lx <=tel> device, something for, phonology: stress-shift, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elders' comment: "unsure of form", attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<ts'its'émá:welh>, df //ê'i=[C,ê]=m=ê-wêll//, 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 continuing), possibly <=á:welh ~ =ówelh> canoe, vessel (like feast dish, etc.), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/21/75), contrast <sxá:meth> cottonwood sap/cambium.

<th'í:m ~ th'í:m>, dnom /s=ê'í-m ~ s=ê'í-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 (3/11/72), other sources: ES /ê'í-m berry, also /fruit/; attested by AC (11/19/71), AD (8/80), also <th'ím>, /s=ê'íml/, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79), AD (8/80), example: <sch'á:yxw sth'í:m>, /s=c'=î=[Aê]=yx s=ê'í-m/; /'dried berries'/, attested by DM, <sth'í:im sî:tel>, /s=ê'ím sî=(t)=êoll/, /'berry basket'/, Elders' comment: "unsure, perhaps <sth'má:lā> is better", attested by Elders Group (6/11/75), <li li ê k<ê s=ê'íml, /'Do you want some fruit?'/, attested by AD (8/80).

<sth'íms te álhqey>, cpds /s=ê'íms tê ëgøyll/, 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 hookeriit'], 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 <sexq’elá:hp> 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").

<th’ímel> ~ th’ímelh, d/s/=è’im=ë’le ~ s=è’im=ë’le/, HARV ['berry-basket'], literally /berry
container', lx <=ì’l ~ òì’l: > 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).

<sth’ímelh>, d/s/'e’im=ë’pl, EB ['berry plant'], lx <=ì’plh plant, comment: notice the dropping of
the s= nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/7/76).

<sth’ímiya>, d/s='è’im=ìyèl, 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 <=ìya affectionate diminutive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group
(3/1/72, 9/3/76), also <sth’ímiya>, /ì’è’im=ìyèl/, also /'baby coho salmon', attested by AG (Elders
Group 10/26/77), example: <xà:m te th’ímiya>, /ì’è’m tè è’im=ìyèl/, /'The baby coho is
crying.', Elders' 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’ímelh>, EB ['berry plant'], see sth’í:m ~ sth’i:m.

<th’ímet ~ ts’í:met>, ABFC ['lick s-th (with tongue)] , see th’im ~ th’i:m.

<th’íq>, possibly root /ì’è’q/, ABDF [('get/have) white spots on the skin'], ASM ['this happens if one
eats sxwòsem (soapberries) when a widow'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC

<th’íq>, possibly root /ì’è’q/, 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 <tek-t> (macron over e)
woodpecker (Picus)(medium-sized) beside <sHak> (umlaut over a) woodpecker (Picus)(small red-
headed) and <ts’í:Em> woodpecker (Picus)(small), Salish cognate: Squamish ic’íq/ 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’aq’?im/ to peck K74:180, also <th’íq>, /ì’è’q/, also /'pileated woodpecker/,
(semological comment: identified from photo and description, but pileated woodpecker is a large
woodpecker), contrast <temélhésem> pileated woodpecker, contrast <t’ot’épiqselem> pileated
woodpecker, attested by AK (Elders Group 9/8/76), also <th’íq ~ ts’í:q>, /ì’è’q ~ c’í:q/, also /'small
red-headed woodpecker [probably red-breasted sapsucker, possibly hairy woodpecker or downy
woodpecker/], contrast <t’ot’ép’els> small red-headed woodpecker, etc., contrast
<br’q’opxwiqsélem> small red-headed woodpecker, etc., contrast <sxaxq’> small red-headed
woodpecker, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <ts’í:q ~ ts’íqtàl>, /ìc’íq ~ c’íq=ì=]=ê=]=ê/,
also /a kind of woodpecker/, attested by EL (taped at home by Shirley Leon 3/14/80).
<th'i:q>, possibly bound root /lè:i-q//, meaning unknown

<th'i:qel>, df /lè=i-q=əll/, 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 <th'í:qel>, /lè=i-q=əll/, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77), example: <tsel màkwìh, tsel welhéleg' la te sth'í:qel.> /lc-əl mēk*4. c-əl wə=fəl(=əq’ lə te s=‘i-q=əll/, I got hurt. I fell splat in the mud.

<th'ilth'eqel>, rsls /lè=i=q=əll/, LAND [‘muddy’], FSH [‘gone soft and spoiled (of dried fish)’], semantic environment [of fish’], (s= resultantative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77), BHTTC (late Oct. 1976).

<sth'ilth'eqel>, dnom /lè=i=q=əl/, LAND [‘mud’], (s= nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), example: <li te sth'ilth'eqel.> /lí te s=‘i=q=əll/, in the mud.

<Th'elilth'eqes>, df /lè=q=əll/, PLN [‘rock figure near the rocks shaped like a family underwater’], literally ‘many mud faces’/, root probably <th'i:q> mud, possibly <el> plural, possibly R1= continualative or resultative, possibly <es> on the face, phonology: possible reduplication, possible infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76).

<th'i:qw'>, root, perhaps bound, /lè=i-q”//, punch

<th'i:qw’et>, pcs /lè=i-q”=əTl/, 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 /lè=i’q”əT/ hit; found in <th’í:q’w’etes>, /lè=i’q”=əT-əsll/, /’He hits someone (with his fist), He punches someone/’, attested by EB (12/16/75).


<th’q’wa:lewest>, pcs /lè=i’q”=əl:wəs=Tl/, rsls, SOC [‘punched s-o on the stomach’], (vowel-loss in root or stress-shift* resultantive), lx <á:leves> on the stomach, (et purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-loss on root, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76); found in <th’q’wa:lewestem>, /lè=q”=əl:wəs=T-əml/, /’(he/she got) punched on the stomach/.

<th’q’wa:leqsəl>, rsls /lè=i’q”=əl:wəsəl or é’sì’q”=əl:wəs=əll/, SOC [‘punched on the nose’], (vowel-loss in root or stress-shift* resultantive), lx <á:leqsəl = 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’q’w’iwet>, pcs /lè=i’q”=iw(əl)=əTl/, rsls, SOC [‘punched s-o on the rump’], (vowel-loss in root or stress-shift* resultantive), lx <á:lewət> 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’q’w’ós>, rsls /lè=i’q”=ás=ll/, SOC [‘punched in the face’], (vowel-loss in root or stress-shift* resultantive), lx <ás= on the face, phonology: vowel-loss, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/24/76), EB (3/3/76).

<th’i:qw’est>, pcs /lè=i’q”=əs=Tl/, SOC /hit s-o in the face, punch s-o in the face/’, lx <es> on the face, (et purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/16/75), also <th’íqw’est>, /lè=i’q”=əs=Tl/, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75); found in <th’íqw’esthòm.>, /lè=i’q”=əs=T-əml/, /’You are punched in the face/’, attested by Elders Group.
<th’í:qw’élchep or th’í:qw’élchep>, HARV /'thíqw’est/, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (9/14/77), also <th’í:qw’élchep>, <th’í:qw’élchep>, literally /'punching around in a circle'/, lx <i>yós>s around in a circle, attested by SP (IHTTC 9/6/77).

<th’í:stehom>, plv /'í:[Aá=]=í=él=í=ís=ts=am or é’i=[Aá=]=í=el=í=ís=ts=am/., 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 transitive verb, (<-om> passive second person singular), phonology: ablaut, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (5/3/79, SJ esp.).

<ts’ístel>, dnom //c<s=es=T-àm or s=T-àm//, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).}

<ts’ístel>, dnom //c<s=es=T-àm or s=T-àm//, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75).
<Lexwts’ístel>, ds //lɛxʷ=’c’iʔ=’s=təll/, 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’ístel>, durs //ɛ’i=’Aɛ=]s=’əll/, dnom, BLDG ['a metal nail'], CSTR, TOOL, literally /'durative horn'/, (<-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’éstel>, durs //ɛ’ɪ=[Aɛ=]s=’əlp/, 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, elíy before =elhp automatically, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/2/75, 7/9/75), contrast <p’el’p’ałq’emá:lews> poplar and <th’extiyelhp> poplar.

<th’iset>, BLDG ['nail it'], see th’ís.

<th’ístel>, ANAH ['horn of an animal'], see th’ís.

<th’ith’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’ith’emet>, ABFC ['licking it'], see th’ím ~ th’í:m.

<th’ith’eplexw> (or perhaps <th’ith’ep’lexw>), ABFC /'closing one's eyes, shutting one's eyes'/, see th’éplexw (or perhaps th’ép’lexw).

<th’ith’eqel>, LAND ['muddy'], see sth’í:qel.

<th’ith’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’íqw’~ th’íqw’.

<th’ith’ewel>, EFAM ['being annoyed'], see th’íwél.

<th’ith’exstéléméth>, SOC /'begging for a favor, asking for help'/, see th’íxw ~ th’éxw.

<th’ith’ikwóstel>, ABFC /'winking at each other'/, see th’íykw’.

<th’ith’ikw’elexw>, EFAM /'frightened s-o [accidentally], [happened/managed to] frighten s-o'/, see th’íkw’ or th’ékw’.

<th’ith’ikw’ósem>, ABFC /'winking', see th’íkw’.

<th’ith’ikw’ó:sems>, EB ['big-leaved avens'], see th’íkw’.

<th’ith’ikw’>, EZ /'runr of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter'/, see sth’íkw’.

<th’ith’ikw’ó:y>, EZ ['smallest of a litter or family'], see sth’íkw’.

<th’ith’ikw’oya>, EZ /'runr of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter'/, see sth’íkw’.

<th’ith’ihákw’etem>, ABFC ['someone is being pinched'], see th’íhákw’.
<thʼith qwʼóstel>, PLAY ['boxing (the game)'], see thʼi:qwʼet.

<thʼíwél>, df //lʼi:w=əl or cʼi:y=əwəl/l/, EFAM ['annoyed'], see under stem <tsʼiw> annoyed, fed up, bored.

<thʼíthʼewel>, cts //lʼi:[-C,ə-]w=əl/l/, EFAM ['being annoyed'], see under stem <tsʼítsʼewel> bored.

<thʼíwélmet>, ics //lʼi:w(=)əl=məT/l/, EFAM /to be fed up [with s-o/s-th] (annoyed with s-o/s-th)/, see under stem <tsʼíwélmet> annoyed with s-th, annoyed by s-o, tired of s-o.

<thʼíwélste:xw>, caus //lʼi:w(=)əl=T-əxʷ//, EFAM /annoyed o-s, bothered o-s, pestered o-ɬ, see under stem <tsʼi:w> annoyed, fed up, bored.

<thʼíwélmet>, EFAM /to be fed up [with s-o/s-th], (annoyed with s-o/s-th)/, see thʼíwél.

<thʼíwélste:xw>, EFAM /annoyed o-s, bothered o-s, pestered o-ɬ, see thʼíwél or tsʼiw.

<tsʼi:wágʷ>, root //lʼe:iwágʷl/, red elderberry

<st̓hʼíwegʷ>, df //s=elʼiwigʷl/, 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=s> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), SP and AD (6/27/75), other sources: ES /sêˈiwáq̓/ red elderberry, also <thʼíwégʷ>/, //lʼi:wáq̓//, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <slúlh me qwʼel te sthʼíwèq̓/>. //lə=xml q̓=̂̄xlə=s=❝[iwáq̓]//, /'The red elderberries are ripe.'/, literally /'past =already start to/come to be ripe the red elderberry/', attested by AC, <le qwʼel te sthʼíwèq̓/>. //lə q̓=̂̄x̑=T-əm to=s=❝[iwáq̓]//, /'The red elderberries are cooked.', /l/, attested by AC.

<st̓hʼíwegʷ elhp>, ds //s=elʼiwigʷ=əɬpl/, EB ['red elderberry bush'], ['Sambucus racemosa'], ASM ['usually about ten feet high'], lx <elhp> plant, tree, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.

<thʼíxw ~ thʼéxw>, bound root //lʼi:xʷ ~ lʼeːxʷl/, comment: historically only the first alternant is correct, thʼíxw.

<thʼéxwmet>, ics //lʼi=[Ã]=xʷ=məT/l/, EFAM /to pity s-o, feel sorry for s-ɬ, possibly <c̓-ablaut> durative or non-continuative?», (s=met) indirect effect non-control transitive verb, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/17/78), TM/DF/TG (Elders Group 3/22/77), EB (3/31/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /c̓iˈixʷ- nl help out of trouble (tr.) K69:55, also <thʼéxwmet>, //lʼi:=[Ã]=xʷ=məT/l/, attested by NP (9/19/75), also <tsʼéxwmet>, //c[i]=Ã=xʷ=məT/l/, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), also <tsʼéxwmet>, //c[i]=Ã=xʷ=məT/l/, also /help s-ɬ, attested by Elders Group (6/4/77); found in <tsʼexwmetəm̕təl> or tsʼëxwmetəm̕təl>, //cʼexʷ=əw̓=məT-əm̕təl/, /lʼi help you/, phonology: automatic stress-shift, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75), example: <thʼexwmetəl̕xəchə̱, lálh tsəl̕ɬ̕xwəs̕o̱s̕>, //lʼi:j=Ã=xʷ=məT-álxʷ-c-əxʷ lə-ɬ ct-uɬ̕ təs̕əl/, /'Pity us, we're getting unfortunate.'/, usage: prayer to plants, attested by TM/DF/NP (Elders Group 3/22/78), <cwáltse l̕i: mL̕əmc̕, ətsəl̕ (we?) th̓ əxwa̱m̕təł̕>, //ləsəl̕=ə=əl̕ ml̕i-?əmc̕̕=T qə-c-əl̕ (wə)-e̱ˈexʷ=əw̓=məT-əl̕/, /lʼi wasn't going to bring him/her back, but I felt sorry for him/her./, attested by EB.

<thʼexwstəl̕t̕əl̕> or <thʼexwstəl̕t̕əl̕> or <θ̕i:i=l̕mət̕ or c[i]=Ã=xʷ=s=T-əl̕l̕mət̕l̕>, EFAM /'ask a favor, ask pity, beseech/', SOC, ASM ['some people would go through the woods and do this before white religion was introduced, it was the closest pre-contact thing to prayer'], (s=st) causative control transitive verb), (s=łowət̕ ~ əlowət̕ reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/17/78), NP (9/19/75), TM/DF/TG (Elders Group 3/22/78), example: <le thʼexwstəl̕t̕əl̕əs̕ siyám̕.>, //lə səəəxʷ=stʾəl̕l̕mət̕?o s=iy(=)əml̕/, /'Pity us, oh Lord./, usage: prayer for plants, attested by TM/DF/NP, <ł̕əm̕təl̕ thʼexwstəl̕t̕əl̕> or <θ̕i:i=əxʷ=s=T-əl̕l̕mət̕l̕>, /lə=m-c-əl̕ eəəxʷ=sT-əl̕l̕mət̕l̕/,
"I'm going to ask a favor.", attested by Elders Group (2/1/78).

\(<\text{th}'\text{ith}'\text{exwstélémét}\>\), cts //l'ë[-C,θ]-l'ë=alémél/, SOC /begging for a favor, asking for help\, EFAM, (<-\text{R1}-> \text{continuous}), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/1/78), Salish cognate: closely related is Squamish /c'-i'c-x=-num?-ut/ pitiful, to be pitied W73:199, K69:55, also \(<\text{ts}'\text{ts}'\text{exwstélémét}\>\), //l'ë[-C,θ]-l'ë=alémél/, attested by Deming (11/16/76).

\(<\text{sts}'\text{ts}'\text{exwtel}\>\), strs //s=ç'i=[C,θ]=x*=l/, EFAM ['(be) considerate'], (\(<\text{s-> stative})<\text{R1}-> \text{resultative}), phonology: reduplication, either the \(<\text{ts}-> \text{th}'> \text{sound change missed this or it was borrowed as a doublet from a neighbor which did not undergo the sound change to th'}\) (Nooksack, Squamish for ex.), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (11/16/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'-i'c-x= is helpful K69:55.

\(<\text{sts}'\text{ts}'\text{exwtel}\>\), rcal //s=ç'i=[C,θ]=x*-tal/, EFAM ['(be) considerate of each other'], (<-\text{tel}-> \text{reciprocal}), phonology: reduplication, also see comments on stem of this word, above, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (11/16/76).

\(<\text{th}'\text{exwstílémét}\>\), df //l'ë-ex=x=T=ô[i]=lémél?//, possibly /\text{ask for a favor or pity for s-o}\/, possibly \(<\text{i-> ablaut}\)> 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).

\(<\text{ts}'\text{exwts'exw}\>\), chrS //l'ë-ôx*=C,ôC//, EZ /osprey, fishhawk/, ['\text{Pandion haliaetus}'], literally /\text{helpful (according to one tradition)}/, (<-\text{R2}-> \text{characteristic}), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/17/71, 11/26/71), Salish cognate: Squamish /c'-ix*c=*ôx/*osprey, fishhawk/ derived from root /c'-ix/* help W73:191, K69:56, Sechelt /sc'îx*c'îx/*fishhawk T77:10, also \(<\text{th}'\text{exwth'exw} ~ \text{ts}'\text{exwts'exw}\>\), //l'ë-ôx*=C,ôC//, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal??, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76, 6/4/75).

\(<\text{th}'\text{i-yaméle or th}'\text{i-yaméla}\>\), df //l'ë-ïx-ôm=ôt/ll/, ANAH ['\text{temples (on head)}'], root meaning unknown, lx <\text{x-*la} on the side of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/4/77).

\(<\text{th}'\text{iykw}\>\), bound root //l'ë-i(y)=k/* twitch/ll/.

\(<\text{th}'\text{á:ykw'em}\>\), cts //l'ë[-i-A électrique]-l'ë=ômll/, mlds, ABFC ['\text{twitching}'], (<\text{á: - ablaut} \text{continuous}), (\(<\text{em}-> \text{middle voice}\), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), Salish cognate: possibly Lushootseed /lôcu-cik/*-cut/ twitching based on root /cik*(i)/ move, jerk, tug as also in /cik*ôb/ (a fish) jerked (on the line) H76:51.

\(<\text{th}'\text{ikw'ólésem}\>\), mlds //l'ë[i(y)]=ôlôs=ôml/, ABFC ['\text{to wink}'], literally /\text{twitch on one's eye}/, lx <\text{ôles} on the eye, (\(<\text{em}-> \text{middle voice}\), 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'iy'k=*-inl squeeze, pinch (with two fingers)\text{(tr.)} W73:249, K67:281, Sechelt /c'iy'k=*-ôs-ml to wink T77:36, also \(<\text{ts}'\text{ikw'ólésem}\>\), //l'ë-ôlôs=ôml/, dialects: Sumas/Matsqui, attested by AH (Deming 5/8/80).

\(<\text{th}'\text{ikw'óssem}\>\), mlds //l'ë[i(y)]=ôs=ôml/, ABFC ['\text{to wink}'], lx <\text{ôs} on the face, (\(<\text{em}-> \text{middle voice}\), phonology: consonant-loss (iyC<iC), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76).

\(<\text{th}'\text{ith}'\text{ikw'óssem}\>\), cts //l'ë[-i-C,θ]-l'ë=ôs=ôml/, ABFC ['\text{winking}'], (<-\text{R1}-> \text{continuous}), phonology: reduplication, vowel-raising (ôyC<iC), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested
by Elders Group (8/25/76), also $\text{th'íth'kwó:sem}$, $\text{/l/}[\text{-}\text{C}_{\text{r}},\text{-}]k^*=$å-s=ðm//, phonology: vowel-loss more frequent before long syllable, attested by EB (1/8/76), also $\text{th'íth'ikvwó:sem}$, $\text{/l/}[\text{-}\text{C}_{\text{r}},\text{-}]k^*=$å-s=ðm//, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78).

$\text{th'íkwóstel}$, rcs $\text{/l/}[\text{-}]i(y)k^*=$å-s=ð/ll/, ABFC /wink at each other, (maybe) squint [EB]/, literally /twitch on the face at each other on purpose/, lx $\text{=ós}=\text{on the face}$, (<-t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<-e> 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).

$\text{th'íth'ikwóstel}$, cts $\text{/l/}[\text{-}\text{C}_{\text{r}},\text{-}]yk^*=$å-s=ð/ll/, rcs. ABFC ['winking at each other'], (<-R1> continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/14/70).

$\text{th'iyeqw'}$ ~ $\text{th'iqw'}$, $\text{/l/}[\text{-}]i(y)q^*=$å-qʷ/ll to chop.

$\text{th'íth'eqw kúkúmels}$, FOOD relish (lit. chopped + cucumber), (attested by RG, EH 6/16/98 to SN, edited by RG with EH 6/26/00), see th'íyeqw'= th'íqw'.

$\text{th'íyeqw't}$, pcs $\text{/l/}[\text{-}]i(y)q^*=$å/ll, HARV ['split it (firewood)'], FIRE, (<-t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

$\text{th'íyeqw'a:ls}$, sas $\text{/l/}[\text{-}]i(y)aq^*=$åls/ll, HARV ['split firewood'], FIRE, (<-â:ls> structured activity non-continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

$\text{th'íyeqw'els}$, cts $\text{/l/}[\text{-}]i(-\text{Aá}-)yq^*=$åls/ll, HARV ['splitting firewood'], FIRE, (<-ó-ablaut> continuative), (<-els> structured activity continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC.

$\text{th'iqw'élchep or th'iqw'éltesp}$, ds $\text{/l/}[\text{-}]i(y)q^*=$ålcəpl/ll, HARV /'chop wood (with an axe), split wood/', lx $\text{élchep ~ éltsep}$ firewood, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/6/70), EB (12/11/75), example: $\text{lahh th'iqw'éltesp}$. //l//t à 'é-i(y)q^*=$ålcəpl/ll, /'Go and split wood.'/, syntactic analysis: imperative with go, attested by AC.

$\text{th'íyeqw'a:ls}$, HARV ['split firewood'], see th'íyeqw'.

$\text{th'íyeqw't}$, HARV ['split it (firewood)'], see th'íyeqw'.

$\text{th'íyxwestem}$, caus $\text{/l/}[\text{í}y]x^*=$ås=T=ðm//, $\text{/l/}[\text{í}yx^*=$åstðm], pass., REL /his/her face/their faces are made dry/, see ts'íyxw ~ ts'íyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

$\text{th'kw'iwel}$, ABDF /'(have) hemorrhoids, (have) open sores on genitals or rump/', see th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

$\text{th'kw'iwíyelhp}$, EB /'prickly swamp currant, swamp gooseberry/', see th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

$\text{th'líhkw}$. free root $\text{/l/}[\text{í}ék^*=$å//, ABFC ['to pinch'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/5/76).

$\text{th'líhkw}$, rcs $\text{/l/}[\text{í}ék^*=$å/ll, 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 $\text{th'líhkw'ethla}$, $\text{/l/}[\text{í}ék^*=$å-T=ð/ll, /'Pinch him., Pinch her.'/, phonology: epenthesis, attested by EB, $\text{th'líhkw'etem}$, $\text{/l/}[\text{í}ék^*=$å-T=ð/ll, /'Someone got pinched.'/, phonology: epenthesis, attested by EB.

$\text{th'íth'líhkw'etem}$, cts $\text{/l/}[\text{í}ék^*=$å-T=ð/ll, if, ABFC ['someone is being pinched'], (<-R4> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, passive, attested by EB.

$\text{ts'elhkwr'á:ls}$, sas $\text{/l/}[\text{í}ék^*=$å-M=åls/ll, ABFC ['pinch'], (<-á:ls> non-continuative).
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'álhkways>, cts //c'tE//[-M1-]k'"=el's//, sas, ABFC ['pinching'], (<metathesis> continueative),
(<sels> structured activity continueative), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<th'łhákw't>, ABFC /'pinch s-th, pinch s-o (and pull the skin)/, see th'lhákw'.

<th'ó:kws>, free root //lê'á-k's//, 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
/ê'á-k's/ seven; found in <th'ó:kwstset.>, //lê'á-k"-c-əl/l, /'There's seven of us,.' literally /we are
seven', attested by AC (10/8/71), example: <ó:pel qas kw'ete th'ó:kws>, //lā-pəl ə= s k"ə= à-k"s//,
/seven', attested by AC, also <ó:pel qas te th'ó:kws>. //lā-pəl ə= s k"ə= à-k"s//, attested by CT
(9/5/73), <ts'kw'éx qas te th'ó:kws>, //lē'á-k"x q= sə= à-k"s, /twenty-seven', attested by CT
(9/5/73), /'th'ó:kws te sp'á:q'em.>, //lê'á-k"s te s= p'=ə=q'=ə，默认', /'There are seven flowers', attested
by EB, <th'ó:kws te xwô:qw' gas te léts'e pésk'a.>, //lē'á-k"s ə=ōx"q" q= s=ə，默认'ə pəsk'ə/,
/There are seven sawbill ducks (mergansers) and one hummingbird./, attested by EB approved this
sentence constructed by a staff class member, *<th'ó:kws te xwô:qw' gas léts'e te pésk'a.> rejected,
*<th'ó:kws te xwô:qw' qas léts'e te pésk'a.> rejected.

<th'ekwsále>, ds //lē'ak"s=ə= lə//, 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'akwsáile>, //lê'ak"s=ə= lə/,, attested by AC.

<th'ekwsáleqel>, ds //lê'ak"s=[-əl-]əqə/, 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 infixed
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 //lê'ak"s=ə= lə/,, numc, nums, NUM /seven times', TIME, (semological comment:
probably somewhat artificial as they didn't often count these past five), lx <<áll> times, phonology:
vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, num, attested by Elders Group
(3/19/75).

<th'kwetskelsxá>, ds //lê'ək"ə=ə= s=x=s'\̄ or e'ək"ə=ə= s=x=s'\̄//, numc, nums, NUM /seventy',
literally /seven =times =ten'/, possibly <<sxá> ten, possibly <<elxá ~ =elxá> times ten,
phonology: root allomorph th'èkwets, epenthetic stress (here added on fourth syllable before final
stress), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, num, attested by CT (9/5/73), also
<th'ekwetselsxá>, //lê'ak"c=ə= s=x=s'\̄//, attested by AC (8/4/70), also <th'ekwetselsxá ~
th'èkwkselsxá>, //lê'ak"c=ə= s=x=s'\̄//, attested by BJ (12/5/64 old p.336 of new
transcript), also <th'èwkselsxá>, //lê'ak"s=ə= s=x=s'\̄//, attested by DM (12/4/64 old p.262 of new
transcript), example: <th'èwkselsxá swà:yèl>, //lê'ak"s=ə= s=x=s'\̄ s=ə，默认'ə yəəl/l, /seventy days'/,
attested by DM (12/4/64).

<th'èwkselsxá:le>, ds //lê'ak"s=ə= s=x=s'\̄\̄\̄=ə 默认(l)ə//, numc, nums, NUM /seventy people', HUMC,
(semological comment: probably somewhat artificial as qêx 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`ak¨ac=el=sx¨é=á(·)s or è`ak¨ac=el=sx¨é=ás/s/, numc, nums, NUM ['seventy dollars'], ECON, lx <è=s ~ ēs> dollars, phonology: vowel merger, perhaps also a→o before ēs=ē:s; syntactic analysis: nominal, num, attested by AC (11/30/71).

`<th'okwsáметs>`: ds //è`ak¨s=Èmec¨/l, numc, nums, NUM /seven long objects/, seven ropes, seven threads, seven sticks, seven poles/l, 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`ák¨s=as/l, numc, nums, NUM /seven dollars/, 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`ák¨s=íq//, numc, nums, NUM ['seven fish'], EZ, FSH, lx <íqw> fish, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, num, nominal?, attested by BHTTC (8/24/76).


`<th'ekwól´s>`: ds //è`ak¨s=ás/l, numc, nums, NUM /seven fruit in a group or cluster /as they grow on a plant/\), HARV, lx <ós> fruit, spherical objects, phonology: vowel-reduction, consonant loss, downstepping, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, num, nominal?, attested by AD (4/12/78).

`<th'okwsówelh>`: ds //è`ak¨s=ówelh//, numc, nums, NUM /seven canoes, seven boats/, CAN, lx <ówelh> canoe, boat, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, num, nominal?, attested by AD (4/12/78).

`<sth'ó:kws>`: ds //s=è`ák¨s=s/l, 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>, //wè-tés-es t=s=è`akt¨s=s/l, /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/l, 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'okwsówelh>`: NUM /seven canoes, seven boats/, see th'ó:kws.

`<th'óléqw'esthòm>`: SOC ['you'll get punched all over'], see th'í:qw'et.

`<th'olólh>`: bound stem //è`alál/l, EZ /spring salmon/, root meaning unknown

`<sth'olólh>`: df //s=è`alál/l, 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'olólh>`: ds //t=è`alál/l, TIME /July to August/, literally /big spring salmon time/, <tem=> season (for), time (for), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/28/79), comment: prompted by, source: Diamond Jenness' field notes of interviews with Wm. Sepass of Sardis.
<th'ó:hm>, ABDF '/(cold of a person) or get cooled down, get cold/", see th'á:lh.

<th'ó:lhm sq'óq'ey'>, ABDF ['(have/get) a head cold'], see th'á:lh.

<th'ó:lhethet>, ABFC ['cool oneself'], see th'á:lh.

<th'ó:m>, root (not attested as free form) //c'aː-ml/ bone

<st'hó:m>, ds //s=c'aː-ml/, 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 /s=c'aː-ml/ bone, example: <st'hó:ms te sméyeth>, //s=c'aː-ml s=t s=m=y=a'el/, '/the animal's bone/', attested by AC, <le texw sth'ó:m el.>, //a τ a, s=c'aː-m ʔel/, '/He's/She's all bone left/., literally '/past 3rd person half bone just/., attested by AC (8/6/70), <westh'ó:m el.>, //w=s=c'aː-m ʔel or ʔs=c'aː-m ʔel/, '/He's all boney., He's all bones./, attested by AC (9/30/71), <wá:p'qtem tel sth'ó:m.>, //x=p'q ʔ=em t-el s=c'aː-ml/, '/My bones are aching./, attested by NP.

<sth'emth'ó:m>, pln //s=C,etermination C=c'aː-ml/, ANA ['bones'], (R3= plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (6/76).

<sth'eth'eló:m>, dmpn //s=C,etermination C=c=a=el=ml/, ANA ['small bones'], (R5= diminutive), (s=el= plural), phonology: infixed plural, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), also <st'h'éth'eló:m>, //s=C,etermination C=i=A=el=ml/, attested by AC (4/27/79), example: <te ów qelát sth'éth'eló:m>, //a τ ʔw-qelát s=C,etermination C=i=A=el=ml/, '/more small bones/., attested by AD. <owechxw lámexwcha xwa siyólexwe a'áčewedw xp'kw'tem ta' sth'éth'eló:m.>, //owxw-c-a, hesitation é=m-á=el-x=ci x=x=e=s=yálex=a τ ʔx=c-wt ʔp'k'=l=em t-el s=C,etermination C=i=A=el=ml/, 'You're not going to get/become old until/unless your bones are aching./., usage: a saying/proverb, attested by AD.

<th'ómetsel>, df //c'aːm=acəl/, 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=c£=wi el or s=c£=a=[A£]=i=l=el=ly/, 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 p[Edw] of a fruit/., LAND /core of a rock, center of a rock, core of anything, heart of anything inanimate/., possibly <é-ablaut> derivational, lx <=í:wel ~ =iwel> 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=c£=i=we=1=el-s τo plém/ʔp=el=ly/., '/seeds/pits of plum/apple/., attested by JL, <sth'emíwels té sth'i:m>, //s=c£=i=we=1=el-s τo s=c£=i-ml=ly/., '/seeds on berries/., literally '/seed -of the berry/., attested by JL (3/31/78).

<sth'émlets>, stvi //s=c£=a=a=[A£]=i=l=el=ll/, BPI '/(have a) skinny butt, (be skinny on the rump or bottom)/., ANA, (s=) static), possibly <é-ablaut> durative, lx <=lets> on the rump, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (11/11/71).

<st'semlets>, dnom //s=c£=em=l=el=ll/, ANA ['hip'], literally probably '/bone on the rump/., (s= nominalizer), probably root <sth'óm> bone, lx <=lets> 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 /c£=émle=ll/ hip.

<sth'émqel>, ds //s=c£=a=a=[A£]=i=l=el=ll/, ANA ['bridge of nose/., literally '/bone in the nose/., possibly <é-ablaut> derivational or durative, lx <=qsel> in the nose, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<sth'émxel>, dnom //s=c£=a=a=[A£]=i=x=el=ll/, 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'omewich ~ th'ô:bewits>, ds //è`ám=məwíc ~ è`ám=məwíc//, 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'omewits), lx <e=ewich ~ e=ewits> 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'ô:bewits ~ ta th'omewits>, //lt-ë è`a(-m)=əwíc//, /'your spine, your backbone'/, attested by DM.

<shxwth'omewits>, ds //sx=x=è`ám=məwíc/, ANA /'the spine, the backbone', (<shxw=> nominalizer (alienable), something for), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64 p.260).

<th'ôntsestel>, ds //è`ám=cə Spokane River, PLAY [/slahan 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, slaht, 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 <slehal> slope game, the bone game.

<th'emeláxel>, dnom //è`ám=ələxəl or c`a]=A=ł=ələxəl//, ANA /'point of elbow, arm bone', literally /'bone in the arm'/, possibly <e=ablaut> derivational or durative, lx <=elæxel> in the arm, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<th' emxweláxel>, dnom /è`ám=x=ələxəl or c`a]=A=ł=m=x=x=ələxəl//, ANA /'an elbow, elbow (the name of it)', possibly <e=ablaut> derivational or durative, lx <=xw> round or (better) lump-like, lx <=elæxel> 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, s eqp'lothi  th'omewíts, slahálà shoulder (and others) work this way also, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77), also <th' emxwiláxel>, //è`ám=x=ι=ələxəl//, possibly <s=iy> covering??, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript old p.259), example: <th' emxweláxel te`ile,> //è`ám=x=ələxəl s=`θ =lə=ələxəl//, /'This is an elbow/', attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<sth' emxweláxel>, dnom /ls=`θ =m=x=ələxəl or s=`θ =a]=A=ł=m=x=x=ələxəl//, ANA /'(someone's) elbow'/, (<s= inalienable nominalizer), possibly <e=ablaut> derivational or durative, lx <=elæxel> 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,> //séy=əm t-əl s=`θ =m=x=x=ələxəl//, /'My elbow is hurt/, My elbow is sore./, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77).

<ts`ets'emikw>, df //C, ø=ç=əm()=ik"//, dmpn, CLO /'little tiny beads', (<R5=> diminutive plural), possibly root <th`óm ~ th`em> bone, possibly <ikw> round, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (Elders Group 3/26/80).

<th`ómels>, df //è`án=əm=]=lsl//, sas, TOOL /'whetstone, a file, sandstone'/, root meaning unknown, (<=əls> structured activity continuative/nominalizer), possibly <s= (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`ómels>, //lx=x=è`ám=əl=]=lsl//, (<x= meaning unknown), comment: could x= be error for sh= something for or xw= /always/, attested by EB (3/2/76).

<lhth`ómels>, ds //l=è`ám=əl=]=lsl//, 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]=C, ø=]=m=əlsl//, PLN /'village on a small flat a little above Vedder Crossing,
on the north side of Chilliwack River', probably 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'ómetsel>, pln //C, O, C, =e âm=éls/, PLN /'Granite Mountain, the second mountain back of Xóleta, northwest of Kwelkwelqéylem'/, ASM ['Xóleta is the mountain above Yale Creek and Yale Reserve'], literally /many files/, ASM ['so named because it wears out the shoes'], (<> 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 th'ó:m.

<th'omewich ~ th'óbewich>, ANA 'someone's spine, someone's back bone', see th'ó:m.

<th'ómetsel>, PLAY ['s'lahal bone(s)'], see th'ó:m.

<th'óqw>, root //lê'aq\"// suck

<th'óqwet>, pcs //lê'aq=éT\//, ABFC ['suck s-th'], (<> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/22/76), AK (Elders Group 1/30/80), AC, other sources: ES /ê'aq\"/at/ suck, Salish cognate: Squamish /c'úq\"=unT/ suck (act.-itr.) W73:257, K69:55, also <ts'óqwet>, //c'áq=éT1/, attested by NP (Elders Group 1/30/80), example: <th'óqwetes te sinyólex we te q'áq et'ém.>, //lê'aq=éT=és te s=yálæx=é te q'eq=C,=t'=é=ém\//, /'The old person sucked something sweet.'/, attested by AC (10/15/71).

<th'óth'eqvet>, cts //lê'[=C,-,=]q'='éT=és te q'eq=C,=t'=é=ém\//, /'He's sucking something sweet.'/, attested by AC (10/15/71).

<th'óqwelianq>, df //lê'aq\"=élæq\"//, ABDF ['bald-headed'], root meaning uncertain, lx //s=t\// on top of the head, on the hair, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), also <ts'sóqelineq>, //lê'=q'=M1=élæq\"/, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), compare root <th'áq ~ th'eq> skinned, Salish cognate: Squamish root /c'áq/ bald K67:279 as in /n=c'áq-i?æq\"/ bald W73:14, K67:307, also //skinned on the head\', attested by EB (1/10/78).

<sth'óqwelineq>, stvi //s\"=é'aq=élæq\"//, ABDF ['(be) bald-headed'], (<>=e= stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (11/11/71), also <sth'óqwelineq>, //s\"=é'aq=élæq\"//, also /'bald/\', comment: th probably my error for th', attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), also <ts'sóqelineq>, //s\"=c'áq=élæq\"//, (<>=e= stative), attested by BHTTC (10/21/76).

<th'óqw~ th'óqw~>, bound root or stem //lê'a(q\")=\//, EZ /'fish (any kind), (salmon (any kind, not trout or sturgeon) [AC]\//, (<>=e= nominalizer), root meaning unknown

<sth'óqw~ sth'óqw~>, df //s\"=é'a(q\")=\//, EZ /'fish (any kind), (salmon (any kind, not trout or sturgeon) [AC]\//, (<>=e= 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\"/l/ fish (generic) W73:101, K67:286, K69:58, also //s\"=é'a(q\")=éTm t-e s\"=é'a(q\")=/Go and barbecue your fish.'/, attested by AC (8/13/70), <l sqwálewel kw'eles kw'él:em te sth'óqwí tawâyél.>, //lê=s\"=éwel k\"=éT-s q\"=éTm t-e s\"=é'a q\"=t-e lâ=wey\"=éT/, /'I think I'll barbecue the salmon today.'/, attested by AC (10/15/71), <th'íthe te sth'óqwí.>, //êl[=-]=C,=t-e s\"=é'a(q\")=/Fish is bigger.'/, (<>=e= augmentative), attested by AC (8/23/73), <th'íkw te sth'óqwí.>, //hi[=-]=k\"=t-e s\"=é'a(q\")=/The fish is big.'/, (<>=e= augmentative), attested by AC (8/23/73), <chel chxélche te sth'óqwí.>, //lê=C x\"=éleC t-e s\"=é'a(q\")=/I caught a fish.'/, attested
by EB (1/8/76), `<qéx te sth'óqwí">. //qéx tə s=è·aqʷ i/ll, /'There's lots of fish/,' attested by AC, Deming (5/20/76), `<qwéls te sth'óqwí>`, //qʷéls tə s=è·aqʷ i/ll, /'salmon stew, fish stew/,' literally /boil the fish/salmon/,' attested by CT (6/8/76), `<tl'áhem sth'óqwí>`, //l̓e·tl̓á em s=è·aqʷ i/ll, /'salt fish/,' ASM /'fish preserved in brine then dried/,' attested by Elders Group (5/16/79), `<sth'óqms te sth'óqwí>`, //s=è·á·m-s tə s=è·aqʷ i/ll, /'fish bone/,' literally /bone of the fish/,' attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), `<sth'ethodé:ms te sth'óqwí>`, //s=ÈC,ə=.angularœ s=è·aqʷ i/ll, /'small fish bones/,' literally /many small bones -of the fish/,' attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), `<stám kw'es sth'óqwí i kwélexw?>`, //s=ém kʷ=owej s=è·aqʷ i ?i kʷ=á=m=]====Ax i/ll, /'What kind of fish do you have?/,' attested by EB (12/15/75), `<qwélétem te sth'óqwí>`, //qʷélim tə s=è·aqʷ i/ll, /'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·aqʷ i=ə=][=A=]j=s/ll, 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`, dmn //s=è·á=C,ə=]qʷ i/ll, EZ /'small salmon (generic)/,’ (<=R1=) diminutive, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76).

`sth'óqwi`, ds //c=è·aqʷ i/ll, FSH /'to fish/,' (<=st~ c=ch> have, get, verbalizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), also <chth'óqwi>, //c=è·aqʷ i/ll, attested by Deming (5/20/76), EB (3/1/76), example: `<láx stc chth'óqwi>`, //l̓e-c-ət c=è·aqʷ i/ll, /'We're going fishing/,' literally /'we're going to fish/,' attested by EB.

`sth'óth'eqwi`, dnom //s=è·á=C,ə=]qʷ i/ll, 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 swíyeqé>`, //s=è·á=C,ə=]qʷ i tə s=wiq=ə=]j/, /'The man is a fisherman/,' attested by Elders Group (2/18/76).

`temnth'óqwí`, ds //tem=è·á·qʷ i/ll, 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 //l̓e·á(θ)qʷ=əm i/ll, 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 /é·á=qʷ=əm/ rotten.

`thóth'eqwem`, cts //l̓e·á[=C,ə=]qʷ=əm i/ll, EB /'rotting/,' ABDF, FOOD, (<=R1=) continuative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/22/76), Deming (3/23/78).

`thóth'eqwem`, rsls //l̓e·á[=C,ə=]qʷ=əm i/ll, 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).

`thóth'eqwemáléqep`, ds //l̓e·á[=C,ə=]qʷ=əm=éláqep i/ll, 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).

`thqwó:mthet`, incls //l̓e·á·qʷ=]M1=ət i/ll, 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).

`thó't`, pcs //l̓e·á=T i/ll, BLDG /'pull out a nail, (pull it out (a metal nail))/, CSTR, (=<t> purposeful
control transitiivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), Salish cognate: Squamish ic’u til 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’ómél.

<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'emáléqep>, TAST ['(have) a rotten taste'], see th’óqw'em ~ th’ó:qw'em.

<th’óxyw:ls>, HHG ['washing dishes'], see th’èxxw or th’óxxw.

<th’óyeyqw’ls>, HARV ['splitting firewood'], see th’iéqw’.

<th’óyékwem>, EM /'being nervous, being excited, (getting nervous/excited)/, see th’óyewm.

<th’óxywem>, ds //e’áy=x¬=ém or e’él=aá=x¬=ém//, EM /'get/become nervous, (get/become) excited/!, possibly <≤-ablaut> derivational, lx <=xw> around in circles, (<=em> have/get/intransitiivizer 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’ikw’íhet> get frightened, compare (perhaps) <th’eth’elá:ykwem> squeaking (of lots of mice).

<th’óyékwem>, cts //e’áy=x¬=ém or e’él=aá=x¬=ém//, EM /'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’ólth’iyelhp>, chr //e’ó-l=C₂,0cC₂=ñoapl/, 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:1 sour as in the Thompson cognate, (≤R2> characteristic), lx <=elhp> tree, plant, phonology: el->í before =elhp automatically, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, IL (Fish Camp 7/19/79), others, other sources: ES /e’èw’lèy’áy=ap/ Oregon grape (long), Salish cognate: Thompson /s-c’èl’-se7-ét/l/ 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’aq’ems te th’ólth’iyelhp., //c=qè=yo sp’èq’=ém-s tè=’ól=C₂,0cC₂=ñoapl, /The flower of the tall Oregon grape is yellow./, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79).

<th’ólth’iyelhp th’í:ms ~ th’í:ms te th’ólth’iyelhp>, cpdfs //e’ó-l=C₂,0cC₂=ñoap s=è’í-m ~ s=è’í-m-s tè=’ó-l=C₂,0cC₂=ñoapl, 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 (1/24/71), also <th’ólth’iyi>, //e’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 th’í:ms berry (unlike for all other berries where the =elhp is dropped), attested by Elders Group (Fish Camp 7/29/77).

<th’ólth’iyelhp th’í:ms ~ th’í:ms te th’ólth’iyelhp>, EB ['tall Oregon grape berry'], see th’ólth’iyelhp.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<th'ówex ~ th'ówéx>, possibly root //e´ówəx ~ e´ówátx or e´ówə=θə//, BSK /cedar slat basket, cedar sapling basket/, ASM ['open spaces between slats, used for picking hops and some precontact items too, woven from just shxw'támetsel or súsekw' (strips of young cedar trunk), this is the kind of basket the cannibal ogress, Th'ówxíya, 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'ówxíya>, ds //e´ów=x=iyə/, 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'ówxíya 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 Sasqutch 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 <iəya> 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: <ísále Th'ówxíya>, //íísélo e´ów(=)x=iyə/, /I 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'ówé >, pcs //e´ó-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'], (<st> 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'ówxíya>, N /Cannibal Ogress, Wild Cannibal Woman/, see th'ówex ~ th'ówéx.

<th'qó:lhθel>, ABDF ['skinned knee(s)'], see th'áq ~ ts'áq or ts'eq ~ th'eq.

<th'q'elhxám>, df //e´q(=)θə=ɛm or e´q´=ɛθ(=)θ=ɛθ[-M1-]m or e´q´(=)θ=ɛθ[=A=]ɛ=ɛ=ɛ=ɛ=ɛ=ɛ=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-aablaut> 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 /eq `θə=ɛm to kneel B74b:66, Saanich dial. of NSt. /eq `θə=ɛm to kneel B74a:66, perhaps Sechelt /eq -iq`-4a/ml kneel T77:30 and Mainland Comox /eq`iq`-4a/ml to kneel B75prelim.:79, also <th'q'elhxám>, /e´q`θə=ɛm/, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).

<th'q'álhxem>, cts //e´q´(=)θ=ɛ-θ=ɛ=ɛ-θ=ɛ=ɛ=ɛ=ɛ=ɛ=m/, ABFC ['kneeling'], possibly <metathesis type 2 or á-aablaut> continuous, possibly <lack of metathesis> continuative, phonology: possible metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).

<th'q'elhxoméstexw>, caus //e´q`θ=ɛmal, ABFC ['make s-o kneel'], REL, SOC, possibly <o-aablaut> meaning uncertain, possibly <é= meaning uncertain, (<st> causative control transitivizer), phonology: possible ablaut, possible infixed schwa, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB; found in <th'q'elhxoméstex>, //e´q`θ=ɛmal, ABFC /they made him kneel//, REL, passive, odd to have <st> causative precede other derivational suffixes and lose the
but prob. as a cluster simplification, prob. <≡x> all around, ≡em is passive here rather than middle voice, ≡Aː> 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'ālhxe [or th'q'ālhxem]>, ABFC ['kneeling'], see th'q'èlxahem.

<th'q'elhxoméstexw>, ABFC [make s-o kneel], see th'q'èlxahem.

<th'q'émelets ~ ts'q'émelets>, WATR ['collected rain-water from a drip'], see th'q'em ~ th'eq'em.

<th'q'eméltsem>, WATR ['collected rain-water drops in a bucket'], see th'q'em ~ th'eq'em.

<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 Skwátets or Peters Reserve near Laidlaw'], see th'qwélhcha.

<th'qwó:lecha ~ th'qwó:letse>, df //è'q"á-l(e)=ce or è'á=q"=M1=éle=cəl/, CLO ['glove'], root meaning unknown unless th'q'wq or th'q'wq (ES) suck, possibly ≡ála> container, possibly <metathesis> derivational, possibly <cha rare variant of =ches ~ =tles> 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\* metathesis, possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/76).

<th'qwó:letse>, phn //è'q"=M1=ál=əs/, CLO /mittens, gloves/, lx ≡tles> on the hand, comment: the use of the full suffix =tles ~ =ches (in contrast to the shortened allomorph =cha) seems inadequate to indicate plural here, attested by EB (11/27/75).<th'táme>, us //è' təməl/, CAN ['raft'], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/11/76).

<th'qwó:letse>, CLO /mittens, gloves/, see th'qwó:lecha ~ th'qwó:letse.

<th'qw'álewet>, SOC ['punched s-o on the stomach'], see th'íqw'et.

<th'qw'á:liyə>, SOC ['punched on the ear'], see th'íqw'et.

<th'qw'élqsel>, SOC ['punched on the nose'], see th'íqw'et.

<th'qw'íwet>, SOC ['punched s-o on the rump'], see th'íqw'et.

<th'qwó:ntmeth>, FOOD ['rotted'], see th'óqw'em ~ th'óqw'em.

<th'qwó:ss>, SOC ['punched in the face'], see th'íqw'et.

<th'x> possible bound root /ë'x//, meaning uncertain

\<th'xámél>, df //è'x=məl or è'ə=[Aə]=x=M1=məl/, ANA /breast bone, part of human body between breast bone and ribs/, root meaning unknown unless th'êx 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'xīles>, df //è'x=ələs or è'ə=x=ələs or è'ə=x=ələs/, ANAA /inside brisket of meat (deer, etc.), root meaning unknown unless th'êx disappear, lx ≡îles> 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'x-M1=T or è'êx"=delab]-M1=T/, pces, 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’óxʷ-tl 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’exw or th’óxw.

<th’xwoythílem>, PE ['(go) wash one's mouth out'], see th’éxw or th’óxw.
<tl'>, free root //è'll/, 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, maythómacha, maytólemca) tl' Bill wexwe's'>, //lll, //Bill will help (me, us, you, you folks) when he gets here.'/, attested by AC, <le emét kw'e Albert stetís tl' Amy.>, //lə ?əmét k"ə Albert s=C,ə=tə [=Aɨ=]sè' Amy//, //l'Albert sat beside (near) Amy.//, attested by AC, <le thýties tl' Oliver Wells qe Casey Wells te sqwétels tl' Daniel Milo qe Bob Joe lí te machines te xwelítem.>, //lə è'i=yl=T-əsè' Oliver Wells qe Casey Wells tə s=q'è=[A=]=l=tl'-sè' Daniel Milo qe Bob Joe lí tə məšin-s tə x'əltítem//, /'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 iléqeltítes tl' Bill te sqwemá:y.>, //lə'ə ə=ə=ə ə-s ələq=ə-tə=S-əsè' Bill tə s=q'əm=ə=yl//=, //That's what Bill bought for the dog.//, attested by EB, <maythóxes tl' Bill.>, //məy=T-əx'-əsè' Bill//=, //Bill (absent, even if in next room) helped me.//, attested by EB, <maythóxes tl' Málí.>, //məy=T-əx'-əsè' məlí//=, //Mary (absent, even if in next room) helped me.//, attested by EB, <maythó:xm tl' Málí.>//, məy=T-ə-mə' məlí//=, //Mary (absent) helped you.//, attested by EB, <pétemes:m tl' Lizzie.>, //pə=- Jtəm=ə=ə-mə' Lizziel, //Lizzie is asking about you.//, attested by EB.

<tl'a- ~ tl'e- ~ tl'>, ia //è'e- ~ ø'= ø'- //lll, 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'lhílmelh, tl'a'áltha, tl'ahlwélep).>, //s=C,ə=tə [=Aɨ=]s (è'-lówe, e-ə-łílmelé, e-C, e-=[A=]=l=tl'-əm)=L=əm//=, //She's close to (you, us, me, you folks).//, attested by AC (8/25/70), <míchxw stetís tl'a'áltha.>, //mí-c-x s=C,ə=tə [=Aɨ=]s ø=C, ø=x=L=əm//=, //Come close to me.//, attested by AC; found in <tl'a'áltha>, //lə'ə-C, ø=À=əm//=, //you (obj. of prep.)//, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB, <tl'ahlvélep>, //lə=ə-c-lówe=p=ll//=, //you folks (obj. of prep.)//, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB, example: <le wálxes te sq'emél stetís tl'e'áltha.>, //lə wəl=x'-ə-ə s=q'əmèl s=C,ə=tə [=A=]=l=əm//=, //He threw the paddle near me.//, attested by AC, <le xeth'étes te sq'emél telí tl'e'áltha.>, //lə xë=tə=[-M2-]T-əs tə s=q'əmèl telí ø'= ø'-L=əm//=, //He pushed the paddle away from me.//, attested by AC, <kwútes tə(ə) tl'a'áltha, tl'lówe, tl'ahlhímlh, túltí/>.>, //kú=T-əs t(ə)l(ə) (è'-C, ø=-=[A=]=l=tl'-əm)=L=əm//=, //He took it from (you, us, him.)//, attested by EB, <óxwestchew xwelá(m) tl'a'áltha.>, //òL=ə-s=C-x C, ø=x=L=əm=C, ø=x=L=əm//=, //Give it to him from me.//, attested by EB, <óxwestchew thu'tl'ò xwelá(m) tl'e'lówe.>, //òL=ə-s=C-x ø=x=L=əm//=, //Give it to her from you.//, attested by EB, <mís sqó tl'o áltha.>, //mí-s s=q'ə=ø-C, ø=x=L=əm//=, //He came with me.//, attested by EB, <melh yesq'ò tl'a'áltha.>, //mə=t ø=s=q'ə=ø-C, ø=x=L=əm//=, //Come along with me.//, attested by EB, <istexchewxwó tl'a'áltha. - ístexchexówó tl'a'áltha.>, //òL=st=T-əx'-x ø=x =q'ə=ø-C]=L=əm//=, //Leave it here with me.//, attested by EB.

<tl'ákw'>, probable root //è'ëk"//=, perhaps meaning peaks in water

<Tl'át'lék'w'em ~ Lexwtl'át'lék'w'em'>, dnom //è'ë=[C,ə=]k"=øm ~ ləx"=è'=è[C,ə=]k"=øm//=, PLN ['Hope Indian Reserve #12 (Klaklacak)'], 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=> continuous, <=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 <Lexuv'tál'akw'əm>, //ləxʷ=əɬ=c=ɬ=kʷ=əml/, 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 <Sxwolt'akw'əm> Emory Creek said to mean water boils up.

<tl'ákwəl>, bound root //lə漪=ɬə attach, fasten, put on/.

<tl'álxw>, pəc//lə漪=xʷ/1, CLO /f put s-th on (of a design on a dress, of a shirt, shoes, etc.), attach it, stick it on, fasten it/, MC, (<=> purposeful control transpositor inanimate object preferred), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (4/21/80), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /lə漪/ put clothing on; encape; be straddled as in /lə漪=lí put clothing on H76:312-315; found in <tl'álxws>, //lə漪=xʷ=əs/, l'He 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'álxwə te "zipper"/>. //lə漪=xʷ=e3 stə rivets/, l'He put the rivets on (on a leather purse for ex./l, attested by AD, <tl'álxws te stəl'epiwəl/>. //lə漪=xʷ=əs te s=ə漪=əw=əml=sl/, l'He put on his shirt'/, attested by AD.

<stl'át'ləl>, strs //s=漪=ɬ=c=ɬ=ι/1, CLO /f to be attached, to be fixed or fastened, be put on/, MC, (<=> static), (<=R1=> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (4/21/80), example: <lulh stl'át'ləl te qwolhíxwes/>. //ɬ=əu=ɬ=ɬ=xʷ=əml=sl/, l'His shoes are already put on./, attested by AD (4/21/80).

<tl'ál ~ tl'á:l>, bound root //lə漪=ɬə sharp sound/.

<tl'álxwem>, ds //lə漪=l=ɬ=əm orə漪=ɬ=ι=l=əɬ=əml/, 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 /lə漪=ɬə/ pop, crack beside /lə漪=xʷ=əɬ=ɬ=c=ɬ=xʷ=əɬ=əml/= Your fire is just cracking. all from root /lə漪/ sound H76:317, also <tl'áxyəm>, //lə漪=y=əɬ=əml/, also /'cracking (less than tl'áxyəm), 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.

<tláléxem>, cts //é'él=]̲]̲\x=]̲]̲m or é'él=\x=]̲\x=]̲ml, SD ['crackling and popping (of a log in fire or firecrackers')], possibly <=é= or = é in continuative, phonology: possible stress-shift, possible infixed schwa, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), also <tláléxem>, //é'él=]̲\x=]̲m or é'él=\x=]̲\x=]̲ml, attested by EB (3/12/76), also <tlájéxem>, //é'y=]̲\x=]̲m or é'y=\x=]̲\x=]̲ml, also l'cracking a lot (of fire, firecrackers)/, attested by EB (2/6/76).

<tléléqw>, df //é'él=\x=]̲\x=]̲q\x=]̲q'/, SD ['explode'], FIRE, possibly <=éqw on top of the head, possibly <=é= or = é in continuative or derivational, phonology: infixed schwa or stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<welléléqw>, df //é'él=\x=]̲\x=]̲q\x=]̲q'/, SD l'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'tél'ólqwem>, plv //C,\x=é'él=\x=]̲\x=]̲ml, cts, SD ['popping of firecrackers'], (<R3=> plural), (<é:-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablat, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76), comment: possibly <qw> is error for <qw'>.

<tl'éleqw>, df //é'él=\x=]̲\x=]̲q\x=]̲q'/, SD l'a pop, a shot', possibly <é-ablaut> nominalizer or derivational, possibly <=éqw around in circles, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal?, intransitive verb?, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<tl'éltel'eleqw'>, chrs //é'él=C,\x=é'él=\x=]̲\x=]̲q'/, SD ['continuous shooting or popping sounds'], (<=R2> characteristic or continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<tlá:leq>, probable stem /é'él=áq/, stem meaning unknown

<st'láleqem>, df //s=é'él=áq=]̲\x=]̲m, EZ l'animal or bird one is afraid of and can't see, powerful creature, supernatural creature', ASM [includes the squatch, Cannibal Ogress (Th'ówxíya, sít:lhqey (two-headed snake), thunderbird (shwxwó:s), water pygmies (s:\x=Imexw), schichí (monster), underwater bear (Halkomelem name unknown), s\x=xomó:l (hug pretty frog with supernatural powers), Xélykelemós (chief of the river monsters), Spótpeteláxel (Thunderwind), and perhaps some creatures without supernatural powers such as grizzly bear; if one sees a stl'aláqem one can get a special sickness called xo:lís 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 /sé\x=é'él=áq\x=em/ animal (later corrected to powerful creature), also <st'láleqem>, //s=é'él=áq\x=ml, attested by EB (2/11/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /sé' álqm/ monster and perhaps related is /sé' álqm/ grizzly bear W73:177, K67:291, Lushootseed /s-é' álqm/ monster, anything you are afraid of, a fierce power (incl. Basket Ogress) H76:317, Samish dial. of NSt /sé' álqm/ 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'aláqem Smált>, cpds //s=é'él=áq=]̲=m\x=]̲\x=]̲, PLN probably ['Slolicium Peak'], ASM ['near Chehalis, B.C.'], literally /stl'aláqem mountain', syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by EB (2/11/76).

<Stl'aláqem Stótelô>, cpds //s=é'él=áq=]̲=tá[C,\x=]=]̲\x=]̲, PLN probably ['Slolicium Creek'], ASM ['near Chehalis, B.C.'], literally /stl'aláqem creek', syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

modifier(s), attested by EB (2/11/76).

<Stl'áleqem Xótsa>, cpds //l=e'läqa€™m xâ€œl//, PLN probably ['Slollicum Lake']. ASM ['near Chehalis, B.C.'], literally '/stl'áleqem lake', syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by EB (2/11/76).

<stl'úl'leqem>, dmn //l=C, i=e'(e)läq=m/ll, EZ '/little supernatural creature), little stl'áleqem'i/, (<R4=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80).

<stl'ítll'áleqem>, p1n //l=C, e'ë'läq=m/ll, EZ '/lots of stl'áleqems, (lots of supernatural creatures)'/, (<R3=> plural), phonology: reduplication, updrifting on penultimate syllable, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80).

<tl'áleqtxel>, ANA ['long legs'], see tl'á:l.

<tl'áleqtxel q'esq'esetsel>, EZ '/daddy long-legs, harvestman spiderl, see tl'á:l, see q'ey ~ q'i.

<tl'áleqtxel qwâl>, EZ '/crane, leatherjacket (immature cranefly)l, see qwâl, see tl'á:l.

<tl'álëxem>, 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'á:l.

<tl'alqtélets ~ tl'alqtélech>, EZ ['ring-necked pheasant'], see tl'á:l.

<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'á:l.

<tl'álxm>, 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 //l=e'ë=omll, 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 /l=e'ë=oml salt, salt water W73:222, K67:333, Sechelt /l=e'ë=oml salt T77:21, MCo /l=e'ë=oml salt, Lushootseed /l=e'ë=oml salt, salty H76:318, NK /l=e'ë=oml salt Amoss 1961, LmSanSg /l=e'ë=oml salt, salty TTE74, Clallam /l=e'ë=oml salt, be salty TTE74, all in cognate set 107 G82, also <tl'álhem>, /l=e'ë=omll, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old p.292), example: <tl'álhem stñ'óqwi>, /l=e'ë=oml s=e'aq'il, '/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'átlt'elhem>, ds //l=e'[C, e=]=ê=omll, TAST ['salty'], (<R1=> continuative or resultative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, others.

<tl'alhémáleqep>, ds //l=e'ë=oml, SM 'smells like salt, (have/get a salt smell)/, (<l='> derivational), lx <áleqep ~ áléqep 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'álhwelep>, PRON '/you folks (object of preposition), to you folks, with you folks/', see lhvélep.

<tl'ám> or <tl'em>, probable bound root //l=e'ëmll or //l=e'ëml sound of crackle or crunch

<tl'ámkw'em>, cts //l=e'[A, ë]=m=kê'ë=omll, 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)l, possibly stem <tl'émkw'> //l=e'ëm=kê'ë// crunch when biting, pop small round things, possibly <á-ablaut> continuative, <k'w> round things, probably <em> have/get/intransitivizer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by

<tl'ámqw'els>, sas /e`eqi]=Añe]=m=qʷʷ=-eIls/, SD /crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (sound or noise when eating)/, possibly /eqw/ around in circles, (/eqs/ 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 /e`eµe]=]-l=kʷʷ/ EZ /grasshopper, (possibly the longhorned grasshopper)/, ['order Orthoptera family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae'], probably /=e> nominalizer, phonology: infixed schwa, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "from tl'ámkw'em", attested by RM (4/23/76), also <tl'emqweł>, /e`em=qʷʷ=xol/, Elder's comment: "from tl'emqweł-the noise it makes", lx <xel> on the legs, attested by RM (6/13/77), contrast /ts'tl'ámn ~ 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 /fall down and scatter, drop and scatter/, see tl'ép.

<tl'ap'élatsem>, ABFC ['to wag its tail'], see stencil:ets ~ stl'ep'ëlets.

<tl'áqt>, free root /e`eqt/, DESC /be long, tall (of tree, anything)/, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BE (5/12/76), Elders Group (1/19/77), other sources: ES /e`eqt long, JH /e`eqt long, Salish cognate: Squamish /e`aqtl/ long (space, time) W73:165, K67:333, Sechelt /e`aqtl/ T77:20, example: <tl'áqt te máqels.>, /e`eqt te mi=q=qel-sll/, /'Her hair is long./, attested by AC, <tl'áqt (sts'ó:lh, xwéylem)>, /e`eqt (s=c=x=t=s-l=x=l=x=m)ll/, /'long (leaf, rope)/, attested by AC, <tl'áqt theqá:t>, /e`eqt eqq=tl/, /'tall tree/, attested by AC, <yeláwel tl'áqt tel xéltel telí ta swá.>, /yeláwel eqq t=el xi[=A]=]=el telí t-e s=wë/, /'My pencil is longer than yours./, attested by Elders Group.

<tl'áqt ts'iywx sepli>, 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'eqtámeth>, ds /e`eqt=emwêl/, DESC ['tall (of a person')], lx <ámeth> height, upright, phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, BE (12/1/75), also <tl'eqtámeth>, /e`eqt=[A]=xemwêl/, also /tall person/, attested by AC (11/11/71, 10/13/71).

<tl'álq'te ~ tl'elq'te>, ds /e`=l=x]=]=tl=élë/, 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 <élä> 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 (have a) long face', BPI, literally 'long on the back of the neck and head', (ablaut) derivational, lx <es> on the back of the neck and head, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/76).

<stl'òqtes>, ds //es=[Aá-]qt=ɔs//, 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'eqti:m>, df //es=eq=[..Aá-]m//, DIR ['length'], (s= nominalizer), (ablaut) durative, phonology: ablaut, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <te stl'eqtí:ms>, //tē=s=eq=im-ss/, 'its/his/her length'.

<t'eqtwél>, ds //eq=twél//, DESC ['tall (of tree)'], lx <iwel> in the inside, (semological comment: perhaps referring to the trunk), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <t'l eqtwél thqát>, //eq=twél eq=twél/, 'tall tree', attested by CT.
tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.

tl'aq'txel, pln /lè'èl~[l=]qtl=x'èl/, ANA //long legs, long-legged//, ds, ANA ['lè'èl=[l=q=x'èl], (e=) plural], lx =tl'xel (on the) leg, phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<tl'aq'txel q'esq'esetse>, cnds /lè'èl=[l=]qtl=x'èl q'i=[Aè=]=l=ÇeC,=eçèll/, EZ /'daddy longlegs, 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'aq'txel qwá:l>, cnds /lè'èl=[l=]qtl=x'èl qwá: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 <spelwál qwá:l> cranefly, "leatherjacket" (lit. last year's mosquito).

<tl'agewólem?? or tl'iq'ewólem?? or more likely Tl'ikw'ólem>, ds /lè'èq[wá]=òm or èl iq~ewá=òm or èl'ik'èl=[Aè=]=l=òm/ PLN ['Lindeman Lake'], root meaning unknown unless <tl'aq' ~ tl'q' > bound root /lè'èq' ~ èl q' shortcut? or more likely <tl'ik'w'el >, ds /lè'ik'èll// kinnikinnick berries, (<em> place to have/get), compare <Tl'ikw'elem >, ds /lè'ik'èll=òm=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 /lè'èq' ~ èl q' shortcut?//.

<tl'atl'eq'xélém >, df /lè'èx=-C,èl]=x'èl[=]=òm//, TVMO ['shortcut'], possibly <R1->

<tl'at'l'eq'xélém >, df /lè'èx=-C,èl]=x'èl[=]=òm//, PLN /mountain west of Séé:letsa, (mountain north of Séé: Mary Ann Creek), shortcut to Xó:letsa [Elders Group (Fish Camp 9/29-31/77)]//, ASM ['Xó:letsa is the mountain above Yalé Creek near Yalé, B.C.'], literally /shortcut/, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), source: place names reference file #157, also <Lexwl'tatl'eq'xélém >, /lèx=x=x=C,èl]=x'èl[=]=òm//, also /mountain north of Séé: 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)] , (e=x=l= always), attested by Elders Group (Fish Camp 9/29-31/77), source: place names reference file #101.

<tl'itl'q'ey >, df /Ci=è=C(eq)=èy//, 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'itl'q'oyám >, durs /Ci=è=C=C=èy=ò[Aè=]=mml/, TVMO ['take a shortcut'], possibly <em> have, get, intransitive, 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 /lè'ès=ò[Aè]=mj//, EB ['licorice fern', 'Polypodium glycyrrhiza'], ASM ['this fern grows especially on maple trees, its root is peeled and chewed year-round for its sweet long-lasting licorice flavor and temporary sustenance'], MED ['the root is chewed as medicine for colds, coughs, and asthma'], possibly root <tl'as> sweet??, possibly <i-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 /é̚'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 (SSi) <klasíp> (macron over i) and Lummi <klasíp> (macron over i) both licorice fern (Polypodium vulgare) Gunther 1973:13, Samish dial. of NSt /é̚'asíp/ licorice fern (added to any medicine to kill the taste of other ingredients) G84a:72-73, also <st¥usl¥óye, //s=t'usl=łáyθ//=, dialects: Tait, attested by SP, others?.


<Tl'át'l'elhem>, TAST ['salty'], see tl'álhem.

<Tl'atl'éq'xélém>, TVMO ['shortcut'], see tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.

<Tl'át'l'eq xélém>, PLN 'mountain west of Xó:letsasa (mountain north of Sése (Mary Ann Creek), shortcut to Xó:letsas [Elders Group (Fish Camp 9/29-31/77)])//, see tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.

<Tl'át'seq>, possibly root or stem /é̚'éç'øq//, 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 /é̚'é-wq=ɨm//=, 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'áltha>, PRON /me (after prepositional verbs), I (after prepositional verbs)/l, see áltha ~ álthe.

<Tl'chás ~ tl'tsás>, free root /é̚'é-césl/, LAND ['island'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), also <tl'chás ~ tl'tsás>, /é̚'é-césl/, attested by AD (7/23/79), Elders Group (7/975, 4/2/75).

<Tl'ékwáláuslh>, CJ /'now I, (now I'm already)/l, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.

<Tl'ekwelchím ~ tl'ekwelchím>, MOOD ['why?'], see selchím ~ selchím.

<Tl'ékwela>, df /é̚'ék"=ələ or e̚'ék"[=D]=ələ//, ABDF /deaf, deaf (but can hear a little)/, Elder's comment: "stone deaf is another word (IHTTC)", probably root as in tl'ékw=el go out (of fire) where =el is go, come, get, become, possibly <D= (deglottalization)> derivational, lx <=lə> 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 7/1979), IHTTC (7/18/77), other sources: JH /é̚'ék"̌=əľ/ deaf, Salish cognate: Squamish /é̚'k"̌ň/ deaf W73:76, K67:332 (corr. on W73), Cowichan /é̚'ék"=əň/ deaf B74b:45, perhaps Lushootseed /t(ə)k"-adi/ deaf H76:493, MCo /tək"=an'əľ/ deaf B74p:55, Sechelt /təǩ"=əň/ deaf T77:22, Thompson /səň-təǩ"=əň/ deaf B74c:41, historical/comparative detail: from the distribution of cognates it appears Squamish and Halkomelem tl' /é'l/ is secondary here historically, whether it indicates a separate root (innovation) or not is unclear, also <tl'ékw'ela~>, /é̚'ék"="ələ//, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), example: ḕə ̌li kə̌-.wx̌ e̚'-ék"=ələ//, 'Oh he's so deaf!', (<we-> contrastive), attested by JL and NP with Deming Elders (Fish Camp 7/1979).

<Tl'ekwelchím ~ tl'ekwelchím>, MOOD ['why?'], see selchím ~ selchím.

<Tl'ékw'>, probably bound root /é̚'ék"/ out (of fire, flame or lamp)
<tl'ekwel>, incs //é'ëkʷʷ=əll/, 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'ekwel. or le tl'ekwel.>, //è'ëkʷʷ=əll or le è'ëkʷʷ=əll/, /It went out (a fire)/, attested by DM, <tl'ekwel te yeqwils.), //è'ëkʷʷ=əl te yeqʷ=tl'sl/, /The lamp goes out./, attested by EB (12/15/75).

<tl'ekwel> pcs //è'ëkʷʷ=əl=T/, FIRE /to extinguish it, put it out (a fire)/, (<tl> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72, 1/7/76).

<tl'el>, bound root //è'él spotted, speckled/,

<tl'el'léx>, plv //C₁C₂=è'ål=Ɋl/, 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'el'léxos>, ds //C₁C₂=è'él=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 =ös ~ =es), reduplication, syntactic analysis: prob. adjective/adjectival verb, poss. nominal??, attested by NP (10/26/75).

<tl'elkowl ~ tl'alxsel>, ds //è'ée=x=əl ~ è'él=x=x=x=əll/, [è'ée=x=tl ~ è'él=x=tl], EZ /'spring salmon (generic), (Chinook salmon)/, ['Oncorhynchus tschawytscha'], 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:lō 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'elxsel>: <tl'elkowl ~ tl'alxsel, póqw', pepqw'ólh, speqá:s ~ sp'eqá:s, spá:xem ~ spéxem, sqwéxem, sth'ólólh, shxwōqw'ólh or shxwōqw'ówelh, shxwōqw'ólh or shxwōqw'ólh or shxwōqw'ówelh).>, phonology: the phonetic [È] is /è/ if more fronted, and /ò/ if more medial, comment: if the root can be shown to have <á>/ 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 /è'-l'élx=x=ws/ speckled trout W73:245, K76:379 (lit. little speckled all over on the skin/body).

<tl'elixtel (or tl'exeltel)>, df //è'ól(=x=)=əll/, 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'elixwelh or better tl'exalólh>, df //è'ol=x=x=x=əl=]=a=[Ao=][wə= or more likely ᐱ Èl=x=x=x=[M2=]=a=[Ao=][H=], EZ /'jack spring salmon with black nose', ['Oncorhynchus tshawytscha'], ASM ['"jack" varieties are smaller varieties'], possibly root <tl'éł> spotted, speckled, possibly root <tl'ál> meaning uncertain, possibly <á-ablaut> durative or resultative unless <á> is original in root, possibly <ó-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'él'elxelets>, TVMO ['stay in one place'], see tl'élexw.

<tl'elaxwstewx>, TVMO /'hold it steady, (hold s-th steady)/, see tl'élexw.

<tl'eláx ~ tl'áxw>, TVMO ['stopped'], see tl'élexw.
<tl'elá:y>, possibly root //ë'əlê-y or ê'əl=ê-yll/, 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 <=ày> bark, perhaps reinforced by há:yi 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 ê'əlâyʔ/ shovel-nose canoe H76:322-323.

<tl'eléqw>, SD ['explode'], see tl'al ~ tl'al.

<tl'éleqw>, SD 'a pop, a shot!', see tl'al ~ tl'al.

<stl'élexw>, df //ë's=êl=êq""//, 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'], (<=>) nominalizer), possibly root <tl'él-> sharp sound possibly root as in <tl'eléqw> explode and <tl'éleqw> 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'éléwe>, PRON ['you (sg.) (object of preposition)'], see léwe.

<tl'élexw>, df //ë's=êl=êx""//, 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 ê 'əl/ as in /g'ə-é əl-əd-(əx")/ stop!, keep still!, behave! and ê'əl-d/ don't touch it, leave it alone, forget it, pay no attention to it, never mind it and /əs=əl/ silent, esp. the stillness of the deep forest H76:321-322, example: <etset tl'élexw li ta shxwlís kwtha màl.>, //τθ-c-<e4 êlex" li t-e sx"=lís kwth-e mûll/, /'We stopped at the place where your father is at.'/, attested by AC, <tl'élexw kw'a's î'mex.>, //ë'əlex" k"-s-?î[---]m=əx"ll/, /Stop your walking./, attested by EB, <tl'éléxw kw'es ye'i'mex.>, //ë'əlex" k""s=î[---]m=əx"ll/, /to stop walking!, attested by CT and HT; found in <tl'éléxwľha.>, //ë'əlex"-x"ll/, /Stop!/, phonology: possible stress-shift to penultimate syllable before -lha, comment: possibly an alternative pronunciation of the word is tl'élæwx or the word is pronounced by all as tl'élæwx and mistranscribed above, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77).

<tl'élæwxstexw>, caus //ë'əlex[=]=x"=ż=əx"ll/, TVMO ['stop s-th'], possibly <=xw> 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'élæwxwsem>, mds //ë'əlex=x=ws=əm"ll/, TVMO ['quiet down (of a person), relax'], LANG, EFAM, literally /stop one's body/, lx <=i:ws> on the body, (=<em> middle voice), phonology: vocal-sound, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).

<tl'élæx ~ tl'láxw>, durs //ë'əlo[=Aê]=x""ll/, TVMO ['stopped'], BLDG I.at home, be living (somewhere), stay!, SOC, ('<a-ablaud> 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 ê'əlo[=Aê]=x"ll/, /'He's at home./, attested by AC, <li tl'læxkw'el màl?>, /li ê'əlo[=Aê]=x" k"-əl mûll/, /Is my father home? (distant)?/, attested by AC, <li tl'láxw sel tàl?>, /li ê'əlo[=Aê]=x" s-əl tél/ll, /Is my mother home?/, attested by AC; found in <tl'eláxwchwò.>, /li ê'əlo[=Aê]=x"-c-x"-əl, /'Stay where you are.', literally /stay -you -just/, attested by Elders Group, <tl'eláxwò.>,
//e'ələʔ=ə=x^x=əəl, l'keep still (where you are), attested by Elders Group.

<tl'eláxwelets>, ds //e'ələʔ=ə=x^x=əələl, durs, TVMO ['stay in one place'], semantic environment ['someone who is always on the go'], literally l'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 //e'ələʔ=ə=x^x=sT-əx^x/, TVMO l'hold it steady, (hold s-th steady)\'/, (\<á-ablaut> durative), (\<sT> causative control transitivizer), (\<əx> third person object), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<tl'éltl'emet>, chrz //e'ál=Če=Če=meT\'/, ics, EFAM ['get used to s-th/s-o'], (\<R2> characteristic), (\<met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76), EB (1/8/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /e'al/ as in /ʔəs-ě ál-ə əəl/ I'm used to doing it; I have a habit. and /ʔəs-ě ál-əd/ used to doing or saying that and /e'al/ too H76:315, example: <lewətə kw stáməs láme tl'éltl'emet, əlth\'>. //ʔəwə= ʔe k^=s=st=em=əl=me=ə əe=ɛl=Če=Če=meT, ətə\'/, l'You never get used to it, do you?'\/, syntactic comment: tag-question, attested by EB (1/8/76).

<tl'élxwstexw>, TVMO ['stop s-th'], see tl'élexw.

<tl'éltl'eleq\'>, SD ['continuous shooting or popping sounds'], see tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

<tl'éltl'emet>, EFAM ['get used to s-th/s-o'], see tl'elexw.

<tl'éltl'elx>, DESC ['spotted with circles or round dots'], see tl'el.

<tl'éltl'elxos>, ANA l'(have a) speckled face, (have) freckles\', see tl'el.

<tl'éltl'elq\'-lq\'-wem>, SD ['popping (of firecrackers)\'], see tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

<tl'elxáläwol\'eh or tl'elxáläll\'eh>, EZ ['jack spring salmon with black nose\'], see tl'el.

<tl'exlétil (or tl'exółetl)>, FSH ['spring salmon net\'], see tl'el.

<tl'exwি\'-w\'-sem>, TVMO ['quiet down (of a person)\'], see tl'élexw.

<tl'élxel ~ tl'álxel\'>, EZ l'spring salmon (generic), (Chinook salmon)\', see tl'el.

<tl'elhlímelh\'>, PRON l'us (nominalized object of preposition), to us, with us\', see llhlímelh.

<tl'ém\'>, possibly root //e'ém short hard loud noise of some kind (like something hard being snapped or bitten)\'/.

<tl'eméqw>, possibly root //e'əməq\' or e'əmə=ə= '='=q^x\', SD l'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=ə=x^x=əəl=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 /e'əmek"=an\'/ crack loose or nit between teeth (tr.) W73:70, K69:72, historical/comparative detail: UHk /q\'/ doesn't correspond to Squamish /k^"/, more cognates are needed.

<tl'eméqwtses>, ds //e'əməq\'=əəl\', SD ['snap one's fingers\'], ABFC, lx <<=tes> on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

<tl'emxw\'-x\'-lel or tl'emxw\'-x\'-lel\'>, df //e'əm=ə=x^x=əəl=em, WETH l'to hail, be hailing\', literally l'get/come/return with the spring hard crack noise lump/spherical all over\', probably root <tl'ém> (make) short hard crack/snap noise, lx <<=eq\'> lump, spherical/round object, lx <<=eq\'> distributive, all over, all around, ( <<=eq\'> come, go, get, become), ( <<=em> have/get/intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming (3/31/77), example: <tl'emxw\'-x\'-lel te swáyel\'>., //e'əm=ə=x^x=əəl=em tə s=əwəyəl\'/, l'The day is hailing\', dialects: Chill., attested by
Deming (3/31/77).


<tl’ámkw’em>, cts //ɛ’ē[=Åɛ=]m=qʷ=əlsll/, 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 <ɛ’ēm(=)=kʷ> crunch when biting, pop small round things, possibly <á-ablaut> continueative, 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 /ɛ’mkʷ=.ān/ crack louse or nit between teeth (tr.) W73:70, K69:72.

<tl’ámqw’els>, sas //ɛ’ē[=Åɛ=]m=qʷ=əlsll/, SD /'crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (noise when eating))/, possibly <qw> around in circles, (=eLS> structured activity continueative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (10/10/75), *<tsel tl’ámqw’els te qwe’óp> rejected, */'I crunched the apple./ rejected by EB (5/3/76).

<tl’emékw’>, dnom //ɛ’ēm=[=Å=]kʷ=’/, EZ /'grasshopper, (possibly the longhorned grasshopper)/, ['order Orthoptera family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettoniidae'], probably =e解析 derivational, phonology: infix schwa, syntactic analysis: nominal, Elder's comment: "from tl’ámkw’em", attested by RM (4/23/76), also <tl’émqwixel>, //ɛ’ēm=qʷ=xʷəll/, Elder's comment: "from tl’émqw- the noise it makes", lx =xел> 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’emét<em>l’émxel>, df /C$_1$əC$_2$=ɛ’ēm=xʷəll/, EZ /'grasshopper, [order Orthoptera, family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettoniidae], 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 <ts’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’emék’>, 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’eméqwtses>, SD ['snap one's fingers'], see tl’ém.

<tl’émexw>, possibly root //ɛ’ēm=xʷ=ll, NUM /part, (portion)/, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), example: <te sqewá:meth’ te thqát, t’o tl’émexw xipet.>, //tə s=qw=ɛ-məcə te eqtí ɛ’a ɛ’ēməx” x’ip=əTll/, /'The sunny side of a tree, that’s the part you strip off (peel s-th)/, attested by CT and HT.

<tl’émståw>, caus //ɛ’ēm=sT-əxʷ=’/, 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’emstålemet ~ tl’emstålemét>, //ɛ’ēm=sT-ɛləmət/, caus, EFAM ['think someone is talking or laughing about oneself'], (=elemet> reflexive (for causative)), phonology: optional updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76, 2/16/77), contrast
<tl'ostélmet> think someone is talking or laughing about oneself, example: <tsel tl'emstélmet. ~
tsel tl'emsstélémêt.>, /c-əl ê'əm=s=T=x=q=á:li/", /'I think someone is talking or laughing about me./", attested by Elders Group (10/6/76, 2/16/77).

<tl'emstélmet ~ tl'emsstélémêt.>, EFAM ['think someone is talking or laughing about oneself'], see tl'emstewx.

<tl'emtl'émxel>, df //CθCₐ=x=q=á:li/", 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'émy> 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 <s=xl> on
the leg, phonology: reduplication, possible consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by HP
(Elders Group 4/16/75).

<tl'eméxvéyle>, WETH ['the hail'], see tl'ém.

<tl'eméxwéyle or tl'eméxwíle>, WETH /to hail, be hailing/, see tl'ém.

<tl'ép>, free root /ê'əpl/, DIR /'deep down, below, down below, lowl/, 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 sqwewá li te témexw.>, /ê'əp te s=Cθ=q=á:li te témexw"", /'It's a) deep pit.
(There's a) deep hole in the ground.'/, attested by EB, <li kw'è tl'ép>, /li kʷə ê'əpl/, /'downstairs'/,
literally /in/on the (remote/abstract) down below', attested by EB (3/9/76).

stl'ép>, stvi /s=x=q=á:pl/, DIR /'be deep'/, (<s=> stative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb,
attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64).

<lexwstl'ép>, ds //lx=x=s=x=q=á:pl/, DIR /'deeper, always deep'/, (<lexw=) always, syntactic analysis:
adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), example: <lexwstl'ép telí tethá.>,
//lx=x=s=x=q=á:pl telí t=Cθ=q=á:li/, /'It's deeper than that.'/, <we'ólwe lexwstl'ép.>, /we=q=á=l=we
lx=x=s=x=q=á:pl/, /'It's) always deep.'.

<shxwtl'ép>, ds //lx=x=s=x=q=á:pl/, 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:], //lx=s=x=s=x=q=á:pl qá=á:, /'the
deep water'/, attested by EB, <shxwtl'ép te qó:]., //lx=s=x=s=x=q=á:pl qá=á:, /'The water is very deep.',
attested by EB, <shxwítehcha te qó:]., //lx=s=x=s=x=q=á:c=q=á:, /'It will be deep water.', literally
/'the water will be deep', attested by EB, <owe is shxwtl'ép.>, //?e=q=á:lx=s=x=s=x=q=á:pl/, /'It is
shallow., (It's) not deep.'), attested by EB.

<tl'ép>, pcs //ê'əp=T/, DIR /'lower s-th down', (<et= purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic
analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /ê'əp-atl/ lower,
diminish, slow down (tr.) W73:168, K69:73.

<tl'épethet>, pcrs //ê'əp=át=T=étl/, ABFC /'crouch down//, //ê=át= durative, <et= reflexive,
lit. /"lower oneself down purposely for a while"/, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).

<stl'epáléq>, ds //s=x=q=á:pl=á:q=á:/, CLO /'underskirt, petticoat'/, (<s=> nominalizer), lx <á:áleq>
waves, skirt, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/10/71), Elders Group (11/26/75), also
<tl'paléq>, //ê'əp=á:q=á:/, also /'underskirt/', attested by Deming (1/25/79).

<stl'épálí:ya ~ stl'épá:li:ya>, ds //s=x=q=á:li:yl=q=á:/,ANA ['ear lobe'], (<s=> nominalizer, something
that), lx <á:á:li:ya> 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'épí:l>, incs //ê'əp=i:l ~ ê'əp=i:l/, DIR /'go down, go down below, get low/', (<s=1> come,
<le t'pí:les>, //e³ əp=l/ll, /'The river is getting low.'l, literally /'already past go down, get low the river'/, attested by EB (2/6/76).

<wulh le t'pí:les te stó:l:ôa>, //wetl ə əp=l-l ə s=tá-l=əwl//, /'The river is getting low.'l, literally /'already past go down, get low the river'/, attested by EB (2/6/76).

<t'ilpí:m>, ndls //e³ əp=fil=əml//, 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.

<t'ilpí:lestw>, caus //e³ əp=l=stT-əxll, 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 <t'ilpílestxw>, //e³ əp=fl=sT-əxll, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76), example: <t'ilpílestxw ta' sqelxwá:le,>, //e³ əp=fl=sT-əx* t-ct s=qelxw=ə-əll, /'lower your voice in pitch'/, literally /'cause it to lower your throat/gullet'/, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<t'ilpí:lt ~ t'ilpí:l>, pcs //e³ əp=l-T ~ e³ ə əp=l-Tll, TVMO /'lower it down, (lower s-th down)'l, DIR, (semological comment: though these were given with the same non-continuative meaning, I suspect that t'ilpí:lt 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).

<t'ilpí:lx ~ t'ilpí:lw>, pcs //e³ əp=l=xll, 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 (6/2/76, 6/30/76).

<stl'pí:wel ~ t'sl'pí:wel>, dnom //s=e³ əp=i-wèl ~ e³ əp=i-wèll/, CLO ['shirt'], literally probably now /'something down below in the inside(s)/, perhaps from an older root of same shape as in Squamish /s-e³ p-ic?n/ shirt from root /e³ əp/ cover, clothing (?) W73:14, K67:332 (but H76:324 derives the Lushootseed cognates of undershirt (/e³ i³ pik*) and underpants (/e³ i³ pəq/) from root /e³ 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), (<==> nominalizer), lx <=il:wel/ in the inside(s), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/10/64).

<stl'ple:lts>, durs //s=e³ əp=le=ə=]ê=c=]cl/, dnom, WATR /'deep bottom (of a river, lake, water, canoe, anything)/, MC, (<==> nominalizer), lx <=lets> on the bottom, possibly <=-ablaut> durative, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).


<stl'pó:lwelh ~ stl'pó:lewelh>, stvi //s=e³ əp=əlwe=ll, DIR /'be below, (be) underneath, (be) at the bottom of a pile or stack?l, literally /'be on the side below'/, (<==> stative), lx <=]ô:lwelh> on the side, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbal verb, attested by AC, Elders Group (2/16/77).

<stl'póyethel>, dnom //s=e³ əp=āyə=ll//, ANA ['lower lip'], (<==> nominalizer), lx <=]ô(y)ethel/ on the lip, on the jaw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES and JH /s=]ôyə=ll/ lower lip.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English 819

<tl'ép*ta'se> caus./e'lep=st-tex'/l, DIR [('make s-th deep or low')], (<st> causative control transitivizer), (<ex> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitivizer verb, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77).

<tl'ép*te> 3pds //e'lep=st-tex'/ l, EFAM 'be patient, Be patient', literally /make them deep/low your feelings/thoughts/, syntactic analysis: imperative sentence: transitivizer verb demonstrating article -possessive pronoun affix nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77).

<tl'il'pe> . dnn //C, j=ei'lep=td/ll, CLO ['skirt'], literally /little something to be below, little below device', (<R> resultative), 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*te> rcs //e'lep=x=T/l, HARV '/sow s-th, drop or spread seed in rills, scatter s-th, (sowing s-th [AC])/l, literally /do low/deep down to s-th all over/, lx <e> distributive, all around, all over, (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitivizer verb, attested by AC (11/24/71), EB (2/6/76), also '/sow s-th', attested by AC (11/24/71), example: <tl'ép*te s*pl:ls> , //e'lep=x=st=pl=td/ll, '/sowing the seed', attested by AC (11/24/71).

<ttl'ap*e> , strs //s=ei'ep=
A=]=]=pl=xl/, HARV ['(be) scattered all over'], DIR, MC, (<se> stative), (<á- ablaut> resultative), lx <e> distributive, all over, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjetival verb, attested by EB (1/30/76).

<ttl'ap*e> , 3ds //e=ei'ep=
A=]=]=pl=xl/, 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 <e> distributive, all over, (<em> have/get/intransitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitivizer verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<tl'ép*te> , DIR [('make s-th deep or low')], see tl'ép.

<tl'ép*te> , EFAM 'be patient, Be patient', see tl'ép.

<tl'ép*te> , DIR ['lower s-th down'], see tl'ép.

<tl'ép*te> , HARV '/sow s-th, drop or spread seed in rills, scatter s-th, (sowing s-th [AC])/l, see tl'ép.

<tl'ép*te> , Probable root or stem //e=ei'ep=Gl/ or //e'lep//, meaning uncertain

<ttl'ap*at> , df //s=ei'ep=Gl=alq=l or =s=ei'ep=Glq=l/, ANAB ['long feather (from wing')], ASM ['used by some people to clear ears'], (semantic cognates from: the cognates and the meaning of the root (poss. deep) this seems more likely to mean (or have meant) down feathers), (<se> ablaut), possibly root <tl'ép*te> deep, low, below, possibly <G (glottalization)> derivational, lx <alq> feather, phonology: possible glottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (5/25/76), other sources: ES /s=ei'ep=alq= / ~ sx'elc/ (MsCw /s=ei'ep=alq= /) feather, Salish cognate: Squamish /s=ei'ep=alq/ feathers, down W73:97, K67:291, Samish VU /s=ei'ep=alq/ and LD /p-éld=alq/ fine down feathers (like ducks', used for pillows, etc.) G86:77.

<ttl'ap*el:ets ~ stlp*el:ets> , df //s=ei'ep=Gl=alqc/ or =s=ei'ep=Glqc/, ANA 'tail (of animal, bird)/, ANAH ['rump (slang')], (<se> ablaut), possibly root <tl'ép*te> deep, low, below, possibly <G (glottalization)> derivational, lx <el:ets> 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 /s=ei'ep=él=oc/ (Cw /s=ei'ep=ós=éoc/ tail, Salish cognate: Sooke dial. of NST /s=ei'ep=ín=éoc/ Saanich dial. of NST /s=ei'ep=ín=éoc/ (G82:28 cognate set 132b), also <tl'p*el:ets>, //e'lep=Gl=oc/ and LD /p-él=oc/ fine down feathers (like ducks', used for pillows, etc.) G86:77.

<ttl'ap*élatsem> , mdls //e'=A=]=]=pl=él=oc=em/l, 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´eq/], meaning uncertain,
<stl'eqtl'eq>, stvi /=C,=C=ë´eq/], plv. DESC ['spotted'], Elder's comment: "may be Thompson language?", comment: but Thompson (Lyton dial.) /s+ë+eq/ spotted B74c:42, (<=se> 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'aqt.
<tl'etep>, ANA /'[have a] long neck'[, see tl'et.<tlbw`. DESC /'tall (of a person)'
<tl'éqtepsem>, see tl'áqt.
<tl'éqwteq>, PLN /'longest dirt point sticking out on Harrison River about a quarter mile above Harrison Bridge bridge'], see tl'aqt.
<tl'esu>, DEM /'and then (he, she, it)'/, see tl'ó ~ tl'o.
<tl'étwl', 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'a ~ tl'a'.
<tl'éwléom>, PRON /'that's them (little kids), they (little kids)'/, see tl’ó ~ tl'o.
<tl'éts', DIR /'close together, (narrow? [MV])'/, see tl'á'ts'.
<tl'éw>, bound root /ë´ew bark/.
<tl'éwt>, pcs /ë´ew=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'éwels>, sas /ë´s=ésls/, ABFC ['to bark'], (<=és ~ =áls ~ =á:ls> structured activity non-continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/25/70), Elders Group (1/25/78), also <tl'éwels>, /ë´ew=ésls/, attested by Elders Group (7/12/77).
<tl'éwels>, cts /ë'e[-A-]w=ésls/, 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'éwtl'éwels>, plv /ë´ew=Č,=Č=észls/, sas, ct.s, ABFC /'barking a lot, lots of barking'/, ds /=Č,=Č 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'éwels>, ABFC ['to bark'], see tl'éw.
<tl'ewlwémét ~ tl'owlómét>, TVMO /'to escape (as an animal from a trap), got away from something that trapped a person or animal'/, see tl'iw.
<tl'éwt>, ABFC ['bark at s-o/s-th'], see tl'éw.
<tl'éwtlwéws>, ABFC /barking a lot, lots of barking'/, see tl'éw.
<tl'éx>, possibly root /ë´ex/ or é´e[A-]=x’/], LAND /break (of ground), crack apart (of its own accord) (of ground), rip'1, 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 /é´es/ rip off (tr.), be released because hooked-up part rips W73:217, K69:72.
<tl'xb>, pcs /ë´ex-M1=T or é´ex'=θ[-A-]T/], CST ['rip it apart'], possibly <metathesis type 1>
non-continuous, possibly <á-ablaut> durative, (<st> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77).

<tl’áxem>, df //é’êx̕=M1=T=əm or é’ëx̕=ə[=Aê]=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/intransitive verb or middle voice fit better semantically, the example seems unlikely to show a conjugated middle but see tl’xwóləm I got hard under tl’êxw which seems similar but with no transitivizer, possibly <em> have/get/intransitive verb or middle voice, phonology: metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<tl’áxel>, df //é’êx̕-M1=x̕=əl or é’ëx̕-M1=ëx̕əl//, CST /burst open, split open of its own accord (like a dropped watermelon)/, possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuous, probably <x> distributive, all over, possibly <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’áxet>, pcs //é’êx̕-M1=x̕=əlT//, HUNT ['to split s-th open (like deer or fish)'], CST, possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuous, probably <x> distributive, all over, (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<Tl’ítl’xeleqw>, dmn //C₁=é’êx̕=ələq//=, 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 'it got hard under tl’êxw which seems similar but with no transitivizer, possibly <em> have/get/intransitive verb or middle voice, syntactic analysis: auxiliary verb transitive verb-1s passive, attested by JL (3/31/78).

<shxwtl’ëxelep>, dnom //sx”=é’êx̕=ələp//=, LAND ['a plow'], TOOL, HARV, literally 'something that rips/breaks apart ground/', dnom //shxw= nominalizer, something for/that, lx <eleqw> on top of the head, phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, contrast <Isléleqw> Isolillock Mountain under <Isálle 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’ëxelep>, dnom //sx”=é’êx̕=ələp//=, LAND ['a plow'], TOOL, HARV, literally 'something that rips/breaks apart ground/', dnom //shxw= nominalizer, something for/that, lx <eleqw> ground, earth, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/11/76).

<stl’ës>, ds //s=é’êx̕=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’êxw>, free root //é’êx̕//=, 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-ëêx̕~ʔəs-ëëx̕//= loser (in game, fight) W73:167, K67:291, K69:58,92, Sechelt /é’êx̕//= lose T77:70 (vs. /e’ëx̕/=flq/win T77:36, also /lost (a fight/contest)//, attested by BHTTC (11/10/76), also /loser/, attested by BHTTC (11/10/76), also <tl’êxw>, /é’êx̕//=, comment: xw is an error for xw since tl’êxw has a different meaning, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), example: <tsel tl’êxw.>, //c-əl e’êx̕//=, comment: xw is error for xw, /I lost/,
attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

\(<\text{tl'xwé}>, \text{bound stem } /\text{ê} \text{'xw} = \text{M1 } \text{win}/, (\text{<metathesis type } 1 > \text{not, un-, antonym})), \text{phonology: metathesis, comment: an alternative analysis would be to set up root tl'xwé } \text{win} \) (with shape unlike almost all other roots in this dictionary) and have tl'êxw derive from it by metathesis: /\text{ê} \text{'xw} = \text{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'êxw lose and tl'xwé win and not worry about the obvious fact that they are related.

\(<\text{tl'xwéleq}>, \text{df } /\text{ê} \text{'xw} = \text{M1 } \text{laq}/, \text{PLAY } /\text{win, win (a prize, money, etc.), come in first (in contest)/}, \text{SOC, lx } <\text{leq} > \text{meaning uncertain unless related to lx } <\text{élq} > \text{after, contrast } <\text{éleq} > \text{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 /\text{'x} \text{ê} / \text{win W73:290, K67:332, Sechelt } /\text{'x} \text{'ê} / \text{ilq/ win T77:36, also } <\text{tl'xwéleq}>, /\text{ê} \text{'x} = \text{M1 } \text{laq}/, \text{phonology: phonetic lengthening, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), also } <\text{tl'xwéleq}>, /\text{ê} \text{'x} = \text{M1 } \text{laq}/, \text{phonology: updrifting, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), example: } <\text{tsel } \text{tl'xwéleq}>, /\text{ê} \text{'x} = \text{M1 } \text{laq}/, /'I won, I came in first (in race or contest)/, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), <\text{chel } \text{lhq'é} = \text{xw kw'els } \text{tl'xwéleqchá}>, /\text{'x} \text{'ê} / \text{q='ê} [\text{A} = \text{l } \text{ê} \text{'x} / \text{k='ê} \text{M1 } \text{laq-cél}, /'I know I'm going to win./}, \text{attested by Elders Group (2/16/77).}

\(<\text{tl'áxweleq}>, \text{cts } /\text{'o} = [\text{A} = ] \text{x} = \text{ô} \text{ê} / \text{laq}/, \text{PLAY } /'\text{be winning, he was winning}/, \text{SOC, } (<\text{'ô-ablaut } \text{continuative}), \text{phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/10/80).}

\(<\text{tl'xwém}>, \text{izs } /\text{'x} \text{'ê} = \text{M1 } = \text{ml}/, \text{PLAY } /'\text{to win a contest}/, \text{SOC, } (<\text{'ê-m } \text{intransitivizer}), \text{phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76).}

\(<\text{tl'xwé}>, \text{pcs } /\text{'x} \text{'ê} = \text{M1 } = \text{T}/, \text{PLAY } /'\text{beat s-o in a contest, win over s-o (in a contest), beat s-o out of something}/, \text{SOC, } (<\text{t } \text{purposeful control transitivityzerv}), \text{phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78), EB (3/22/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /\text{'x} \text{ô } \text{t/ win, master (tr.) W73:290, K67:332, example: } <\text{tsel } \text{tl'xwé}>, /\text{'x} = \text{ô} \text{'êx} = \text{M1 } = \text{T}/, /'I won (a race, slahal game, etc.)/, literally '/I beat them./, attested by EB (3/22/76); found in } <\text{tl'xwéthò'mëcha}>, /\text{'x} \text{'ê} = \text{M1 } = \text{T-àm-cél}, /'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 ñw, attested by AD (8/8/70), <\text{tl'xwéthòmëtsèchà}, /\text{'x} \text{'ê} = \text{M1 } = \text{T-àm-c-ê-cél}/, /'I'll beat you (in a contest).'/, phonology: automatic stress-shift, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), example: <\text{tl'xwètes}>, /\text{'ê} \text{'ê} = \text{M1 } = \text{T-às}/, /'He won over s-o., He beat s-o./, attested by AD (3/10/80).

\(<\text{tl'èxwe}>, \text{cts } /\text{'ê} / \text{ô } \text{ô} / = \text{ô} /, \text{PLAY } /'\text{beating s-o in a contest'/, } (<\text{ tô } \text{continuative}), (\text{<et } \text{purposeful control transitivityzerv}), \text{phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).}

\(<\text{tl'áxw}>, \text{cts } /\text{'ê} = [\text{A} = ] \text{x} = \text{ô} / = \text{T}/, \text{PLAY } /'\text{taking advantage of s-o}/, (\text{<á-ABLaut } \text{continuative}), \text{phonology: ablaut, possible emphatic lengthening, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), also } <\text{tl'áxw}>, /\text{'ê} = [\text{A} = ] \text{x} = \text{T}/, also /'beating s-o (many times)/, attested by AD (3/10/80), example: <\text{ôwèchexw ol tl'áxwt ta' siyáye}>, /\text{ôwèchexw-c-êx} / òl ê ['ê] [\text{A} = ] \text{x} = \text{T } \text{t-ê } = \text{s=yèyâl}, /'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).

\(<\text{tl'èxwèl'tèxwëm}>, \text{plv } /\text{C} \text{'ê} = [\text{'ê} ] \text{x} = = \text{ê } \text{ê} = \text{T-èm}/, \text{PLAY } /'\text{(be) badly beaten, really lost (a contest)/}, (\text{R3 } = \text{plural aditional} / \text{plural subject}), (<\text{ } = \text{derivative} / \text{plural}), (\text{<em } \text{passive}), \text{phonology: stress-shift, reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (11/10/76).}
<tl'eíl'exwtól> (or better) tl'íl'exwtól, rcs //e'=̃x'=e=T-θ=η[A2]=]=]/, dm, 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)), (<<et> 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'exewítstel>, CLO ['blanket robe'], see tl'xw – tl'exw.

<tl'exwólō:s>, df //e'=̃x'=e=Â[s]=T or e'=̃x'=e=F=â[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, (=et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible fronting, possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), also <tl'exwólō:s>, //e'=̃x'=â=l=T-ts//, also /He takes someone for granted./, possibly =ló:l> affix meaning unknown, (=es> third person subject), attested by (not recorded on cards).

<tl'exwtl'éxwtem>, PLAY /'be badrly beaten, really lost (a contest)/, see tl'éxw.

<tl'éxw>, free root //e'=̃x'=e//, 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 /e'=̃x'=e/ hard, strong (of materials) W73:130, K67:333, ASM ['hard'], example: <tl'éxw te (seplíl, qwe'óp).>, //e'=̃x'=e tô (seplíl, q'ó?p)/, 'The (bread, apple) is hard./, attested by EB, ASM ['strong'], <tl'éxw wvéylem.>, //e'=̃x'=e=f-l=ml/, 'strong rope', in root, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<tl'éxw ts'íyxw 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'ëxwéthet>, incs //e'=̃x'=e=M1=âtl/, CST ['to harden'], (<>ëthet get, become), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<tl'ëxwólém>, df //e'=̃x'=e=Â[a]=âl or e'=̃x'=e=Aâ[A]=]=ml/, ABFC /I got hard (of arm, leg, penis, etc./, possibly =âlèm> 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 /e'=̃x'=e=t/ harden, congeal W73:130, K69:72.

<tl'ëxwélep> or tl'ëxwïlep, ds //e'=̃x'=e=̃apl/, LAND ['hard ground'], lx =ilep> ground, earth, dirt, syntactic analysis: nominal or adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<tl'ëxwïthéa>, ds //e'=̃x'=e=t//, CLO ['strong (of material)']. lx =ithe'a> clothing, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (1/13/76).

<tl'ëxwíws>, ds //e'=̃x'=e=̃w=wl/, 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'ëxwéthet>, CST ['to harden'], see tl'éxw.

<tl'eá – tl'á>, bound root //e'='=âÆ ~e=e? invite to a feast/.

<tl'ëtll'áxel>, df //c, e'(?)=x=âl or c, e=e' (?)=x=âl//, 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'a> comparative ??, possibly =xel> on the
<tl'e'áxet>, dnom /=e'=tl'e'=e'(7)<=x=ôë//, SOC ['a feast'], (<s=) nominalizer, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (12/16/75), example: <hík
stl'etl'áxél>, /hík/=C1,=e'(7)<=x=ôë//, 'a big feast!', attested by EB.

<tl'e'a'léq>, dnom /=e'=tl'e'=a'=lëq//, SOC ['a potlatch'], (<s=) nominalizer, something to), lx<br
<leq> meaning uncertain unless related to same as lx<br
<élq> after, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64, new transcript old p.335), other sources: ES /e'=ôëôqa// (CwMs /e'=ônaq/) potlatch, Salish cognate: Squamish /e'=ônaq/ potlatch W73:303, K67:333.

<tl'e'a'xet>, SOC 'invite s-o (to come eat, dance etc.) (any number), invite s-o to a feast!', see tl'e'-á ~ tl'a'.
<tl'e'imél ~ tl'e'imel>, df /lê=ôti=(=)mél ~ e'=ôti=(=)mél//, 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<br
<tl'i ~ tl'i>, free root /lê'i ~ e'-i//, 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 /e'=tl'i/ difficult, dangerous, excessive, dear K67:334, ASM ['difficult, hard'], example: <tl'i syô:ys>, /lê'i s=yâ-ys//, 'hard (difficult) work!', attested by AC, <tl'i te syô:ys teló.>, /lê'i t=ô=s=yâ-ys te=lâ//, '(That work is difficult!)/, attested by AC, <tl'i syô:ys qe y xwa ets xwêtes.>, /lê'i s=yâ-ys qe ye-x=e 7êc x=cô-ôs//, 'It's hard and heavy work!', attested by AC, ASM ['expensive'], <tu tl'i-ô>, /lêw c'îl//, '(It's) more expensive!', attested by AD, <we'=ôlew tl'i>, /lêw=s=ôw c=e'-îl//, '(It's) more too expensive!/', attested by AD, also<br
<ôlewle tl'i>, //lêw=s=ôw c=e'-îl//, also l'expense/!, attested by EB, <e'we lîs u ôlewle tl'i.>, //lêw=s lêw s=ôw c=e'-îl//, 'It's not too expensive./', attested by AD.
<tl'istexw>, caus /lê=is=T-ôs//, ECON ['make s-th expensive'], (<st=) causative control transitive verb, (<exw=) third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (11/19/79); found in<br
<tl'istem>, /lê=is=T-ôm//, 'It's expensive!/', probably <em=) passive, attested by AD.
<stl'i ~ stl'i>, dnom /=s=ê'i ~ s=ê'-î//, 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-ê'/îl desire, object desired from root /lê'i/ dear, difficult, dangerous, excessive K67:334, historical/comparative detail: most of the

foot, phonology: reduplication, possible consonant-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/16/75, 1/30/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /e'=ôtâšn/ invite to a feast (itr.), feast (not potlatch), party, dance W73:152, W67:333.

<stl'etl'áxel>, dnom /=s=C1,e'=ô'(7)<=x=ôl//, SOC ['a feast'], (<s=) nominalizer, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (12/16/75), example: <hík
stl'etl'áxél>, /hík/=C1,=e'(7)<=x=ôl//, 'a big feast!', attested by EB.

<tl'e'áxet>, pcs /lê=e'=tl'e'=e'(x)=ôT//, SOC 'invite s-o (to come eat, dance etc.) (any number), invite s-o to a feast!', possibly<br
=e'a> comparative?, possibly<br
=exel> on the foot, (semological comment: perhaps on foot because invitations had to be personally delivered), (<et=) purposeful control transitive verb), phonology: automatic syllable-loss (el before =et), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), also<br
<tl'etl'áxet>, /lê=C1,=e'(7)<=x=ô(êl)=ôT/=l, phonology: reduplication, syllable-loss, consonant-loss, attested by EB (12/16/75); found in<br
<tl'etl'áxethoxes.>, /lê=C1,=e'=ôx=ô(êl)=ôT-ôx=ôs//, 'She invited me to a feast.', attested by EB; example: <môk'wêwâtes tl'etl'áxetes.>, /ômôk'=a=ôôë=C1,=e'=ôx=ô(êl)=ôT-ôs//, 'She invited everybody.', attested by EB.

<stl'etl'áxel>, dnom /=s=C1,=e'(7)<=x=ôl//, SOC ['a potlatch'], (<s=) nominalizer, something to), lx<br
<leq> meaning uncertain unless related to same as lx<br

<tl'i ~ tl'i>, free root /lê'i ~ e'-i//, 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 /e'=tl'i/ difficult, dangerous, excessive, dear K67:334, ASM ['difficult, hard'], example: <tl'i syô:ys>, /lê'i s=yâ-ys//, 'hard (difficult) work!', attested by AC, <tl'i te syô:ys teló.>, /lê'i t=ô=s=yâ-ys te=lâ//, '(That work is difficult!)/, attested by AC, <tl'i syô:ys qe y xwa ets xwêtes.>, /lê'i s=yâ-ys qe ye-x=e 7êc x=cô-ôs//, 'It's hard and heavy work!', attested by AC, ASM ['expensive'], <tu tl'i-ô>, /lêw c'îl//, '(It's) more expensive!', attested by AD, <we'=ôlew tl'i>, /lêw=s=ôw c=e'-îl//, '(It's) more too expensive!/', attested by AD, also<br
<ôlewle tl'i>, //lêw=s=ôw c=e'-îl//, also l'expense!/, attested by EB, <e'we lîs u ôlewle tl'i.>, //lêw=s lêw s=ôw c=e'-îl//, 'It's not too expensive!/', attested by AD.
<tl'istexw>, caus /lê=is=T-ôs//, ECON ['make s-th expensive'], (<st=) causative control transitive verb, (<exw=) third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (11/19/79); found in<br
<tl'istem>, /lê=is=T-ôm//, 'It's expensive!/', probably <em=) passive, attested by AD.
<stl'i ~ stl'i>, dnom /=s=ê'i ~ s=ê'-î//, 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-ê'/îl desire, object desired from root /lê'i/ dear, difficult, dangerous, excessive K67:334, historical/comparative detail: most of the

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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: "<sl t'í kw'els qwá:l kw'e axwifí:ð̌̌ë sl sqwá:l>, //l s=í‘í k̂“-el-s q̢“-l k̂“-l ?x̣“(=)í-l ?âl s=q̢“-l//, 'I would like to say just a few words', 'Attest by Deming (5/18/78), <sl t'í>, //l s=í‘íl/, 'I want you!', attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), <sl t'í ta sqwá:wes>, //l s=í‘í t-e s=q̢“-awəs//, 'I want your pain!', attested by AC (9/1/71), <sl t'í kw’e qó?: tsqóqele tel sqwemáy>, //l s=í‘í k̂“qá:; c=q̢“=C, θ̂=l t-e sl s=q̢“=m̂=l/, 'I want some water', 'my dog is thirsty', 'Attested by AC (ca10/13/71), <lámtsel welfí:sl t’í kw’els llám>, //l=æ-c-÷1 wə-li-s-l s=í‘í k̂“-el-s lle=ml/, 'I’m going when I want to go’, attested by AC (10/6/71), <l’ í t’í?>, //l i s=í‘íl/, 'Do you want'?; Elders' comment: "uncommon", attested by AD (3/19/80), <sl t’í tel yóseqw>, //l s=í‘í t-el yás=æq”, ‘l/, 'I need my hat, I want my hat', 'Attested by Deming (2/22/79), <l’ ía t’í kw’a’s lép’ëx te skw’ólmxew>, //l ?e s=í‘í k̂“-÷1-s lép’=÷1x t= s=k̂“-ólmxew//, 'Do you want to eat blackberries?', attested by NP (10/26/75), <l’ í a t’í kw’e ti>, //l ?e s=í‘í k̂“ ÷1l/, 'Do you want some tea?'; attested by EB (1977; proof of staff class), <wetl’ó: te thále te múmses a tli’s’>, //úa-e-÷1 a t-e ÷1l-s t= múm =C, ð-; ?e s=í‘íl/, 'Is the heart of the cow you want?'; attested by AC (9/18/71), <l’ í a t’í kw’e qó?:>, //l ?e s=í‘í k̂“ ÷1q̢“-l/, 'Do you want some water?'; , attested by AC (9/10/71), <l’ í a t’í kw’as yó:yas>, //l ?e s=í‘í k̂“-÷1-s yá=ysl/, 'Do you want to work?’, literally /is it your want that you work/, attested by AC (10/6/71), <a sl t’íye kw’a’s emi:?>, //l ðe s=í‘í÷1(y)=a k̂“-÷1-s ?æmì-ll/, 'Do you want to come?'; attested by AC, <l’ í a t’íyelel ~ a stl’íya’elep>, //l ?e s=í‘í(y)-÷1el– ~ 7e s=í‘í(y)-÷1elpl/, 'Do you folks want?'; syntactic analysis: interrogative verb possessive nominal-intransitive verb-possessive ~ possessive nominal-intransitive verb-interactive affix-possessive, syntactic comment: interrogative affix, *<sl t’íya> rejected, */do I want?*/ rejected, */<sl t’íya> rejected, */do we want?*/ rejected by AD (3/19/80), <eser sl’ís te lólets’e xwélmxew kws tél:xews westámes kw’e li skwétāxw li te thá,>, //l = ð-e-s ðe s=í‘í-s te C, ð=æc’a x̣“=l=÷1)=måx-x̣“ k-s t= =l-÷1x-=ñs wə-stèm=əs k̂“=l ə li s=k̂“=tèx= ÷1 te śéê, '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 there/, usage: Story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <t’í’ó me sl’tís>, //l'é'a ðə s=í‘’-l/, 'That's what he wants!', literally /that's come to be his want/, attested by Deming (SJ, MC, MV, LG) (3/15/79), <l’ í a t’í ~ a stl’íya>, //l ð e s=í‘í ~ 7e s=í‘í(y)==l/, 'Do you want?'; attested by AD (3/19/80), <éwe sl’íq kw’e mytólxws welátem séwq=tóle>, //l=θe wə s=í‘’-s k=é=ñs mëy=T=áx=x-øs wə-l=e=m=Ɐt sëwq=T-áolvable, 'He doesn't want to help us (when we) go find you folks (search for you folks),'; dialects: Chilkat, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77), also <éwe sl’tíx’ës mytólxws welátem súwq=tóle>, //l=θe wə s=í‘’-s k=é=ñs mëy=T=áx=x-øs wə-l=e=m=Ɐt sëwq=T-áolvable, dialects: Tait, attested by SP and AK and AD (IHTTC 8/22/77), also <éwe sl’tíx’ës kws mytólxws welátem súwq=tóle>, //l=θe wə s=í‘’-s k=é=ñs mëy=T=áx=x-øs wə-l=e=m=Ɐt sëwq=T-áolvable, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB (IHTTC 8/22/77).<sl’t’il’él>, dnom /l s=í‘í=C, ð=æ(=)l/, EFAM /love, like/, literally (probably) /something to get a little want/desire/, (s=) nominalizer, something to), probably <=R1>= diminutive, possibly <=elR1>= continuous 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 <sl’tís> to love s-o, like s-o, example: <sl t’í’tíl el tel imeth>, //l s=í‘í=C, ð=æ(=)l t-e ðimëél/, 'I love my grandchild', attested by Elders Group. <sl’tís ~ sl’tíl’s>, pncs /l’é’i=lës~ l’é’i=el’s/, EFAM /to love s-o, like s-o/, (s=es ~ s=es ~ =s), psychological non-control transitivizer), phonology: vowel-loss or vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/76, 3/23/77, 4/6/77), example: <éy
mestiyexw; mekw'ewát tl'îls.>, //Íy by mestîyexw; mekw'ewát tî'îls//, //He's a good person;
everyone likes him./, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77)., <tsel tl'î:lsome kw'âsa thîthaxel.>, //c-êt
c'î=âls-áma k"-ê?-ê  ê=C,ê=xâl//, //I like you because you've got big feet./, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), <tl'îlsonêtîls> I love you IHHTC; found in <tl'îlsem>, //l/î=ls-Ôml//, //be liked/, possibly <em> passive, syntactic comment: passive of psychological non-control transpositor, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77).

<tl'îchêt>, WV /embroider it, embroider s-thl/, see tl'îts ~ tl'îch.

<tl'îkw'él>, free root //ê'îk"âl//, 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 
<kl'èkw'él 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 /'è'îk"-ìd/ peas), syntactic 
analysis: noun, nominal, attested by, other sources: ES /è'îk"ônl/ (CwMs /è'îk"ônl/) 
<kbearberry, pea, bean, Salish cognate: Saanich /ê'îk"ônl/ and Cowichan /ê'îk"ônl/ both 
giant vetch, kinnikinnick, garden pea, garden bean Turner and Bell 1971:82.85, example: <thîthe tl'îkw'él>, //ê=C,ê 
è'îk"ônl/, /'larger beans'/, attested by AC (11/24/71), <sqwá:y te tl'îkw'él.>, //c=q"-y ù è'îk"ônl/, 
/'/The pea/bean is green., The peas/beans are green./, attested by Deming (esp. SJ 5/3/79).

<thós sp'eq'i:l tl'îkw'él>, 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 tl'îkw'él>, 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'îts'esem tl'îkw'él>, 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)

<tl'îkw'èylhp>, ds //è'îk"ôml=Ômp/, EB /'kinnikinnick plant, domestic pea-vine, domestic bean-vine, 
giant vetch vine', lx <elhp> plant, phonology: automatic el→iy before =elhp, syntactic analysis: 
nominal, attested by AC, SP and AK (7/13/75), example: <qëx te tl'îkw'èylhp qa òwë 
tl'îkw'él.>, //qëx ùè è'îk"ôml=ômp që òwë ùè ùè è'îk"ôml/, //There's a lot of vines but no beans./, 
attested by AC (11/24/71).

<Tl'îkw'él>, ds //è'îk"ôml=Ôml/, 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 
<Xwltl'îkw'él>, //x=è'îk"ôml=Ôml/, literally /place to always have/get kinnikinnick berry', 
attested by JL (3/8/78).

<Lexwl'tl'îkw'él>, ds //Ìx=è'îk"ôml=Ôml/, 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: 

<Tl'îkw'òlém or less likely Tl'aqewólem?? or Tl'iq'ewólem??>, df //è'îk"ôm=[Aá]=Ôm or less
likely ʔeq’əwál=əm or ʔeq’əwál=əml/, PLN [‘Lindeman Lake’], root meaning unknown unless tl’aq’ ~ tl’iq’, bound root //ʔeq’ ~ ʔeq’/ shortening? or more likely tl’ik’w’el, ds //ʔik’ʷəm// kinnikinnick berries, (≤em place to have/get), compare TL’ik’w’elem, ds //ʔik’ʷəm=əml// Silver Creek, Silver Hope Creek, literally /place to have/get kinnikinnick berries/, syntactic analysis: nominal, Wells <kleh-kah-WA-lum> Lindeman Lake Wells 1966.

<TL’ik’w’elem>, PLN /Silver Creek, Silver Hope Creek/, see tl’ik’w’el.

<tl’iǐl’s ~ tl’iǐls>, EFAM /to love s-o, like s-o/, see tl’i ~ tl’ì·.

<tl’íım>, probable room //ʔi’m//, meaning unknown

<tl’íq’>, probable root //ʔi’q//, meaning uncertain unless related to <tl’iq’> adhere, stick on as in <stl’íq’xel>, CLO [‘deer-skin moccasin’], lit. “something stuck on the foot”, possible D (deglottalization).


<tl’iq’> or <tl’eq’>, probable root //ʔi’q// or //ʔəq//, meaning uncertain unless related to <tl’iq’> adhere, stick on as in <stl’íq’xel>, CLO [‘deer-skin moccasin’], lit. “something stuck on the foot”, possible D (deglottalization).

<stl’títl’eqel ~ stl’títl’eqel >, df //s=ʔi’[=C,ə]=jə=q=əl //s=ʔi’[=C,ə]=jə=q=əl or s=C,ı=ʔəq=q=əl//, HAT /child (post-baby to pre-adolescent), child (under 12), (young [BJ])/], literally possibly /nominal soggy offspring/young/ or sx stuck on offspring/young (since they adhere to their parents or otherchildren), (≤s=) nominalizer, possibly <R1= resultative or diminutive, possibly <R3= diminutive, root meaning unknown unless as in stem tl’itl’eq=el soggy or , lx <el =ěl// offspring, young, child, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /sɛʔiʔqəl/ child (preadolescent), also /’young’, attested by BJ (12/5/64), also <stl’títl’qhel >, //s=ʔi’[=C,ə]=jə=q=əl or s=C,ı=ʔəq=q=əl//, attested by CT and HT (6/8/76), Deming, EB, example: //ʔaxwitl’ítl’eqel >, //l[C,ı=ʔəq’=x=x]=j=1 s=ʔe’[=C,ə]=jə=q=əl//, //small child//, attested by AC, //qé1 stl’títl’qhel, quél >, //qé1 s=ʔe’[=C,ə]=jə=q=əl, q=ɛ[C,ə]=ɛ//, //He’s/she’s a bad child, (he/she is) stealing/’, attested by Deming (SJ, MC, MV, LG on 3/15/79), //ewéhçxw kwáxw stl’títl’qhel >, //ʔəwə=ʔə=q=ɛ-c-c=x=k’-ɛ-x=x=s=ʔe’[=C,ə]=j=ɛ=əl//, ‘/Were you ever a child?’/, syntactic comment: vneg -interrogative affix -interrogative past -non-subordinate subject marker -subject pronoun adverb/adverbal verb -sbp nominal as verb, syntactic comment: shows dependent subjunctive -xw attached to kwá anyway an adverbal verb, usually the dependent subjunctive is attached to auxiliary verbs ending in i, that is i, ì, mi, or to the main verb, this may show that the auxiliaries really have an adverbal function, attested by EB (3/31/78), stl’ítl’eqelh te le kw’óqwet te éwelets te síyólexwe >, //s=ʔe’[=C,ə]=j=ɛ=əl //l k’=ɛ=c=x=T=ɛ 7=ɛ=c=x=ɛ=əl=ɛ=ς= s=yálɛx=ɛ=əl//, ‘/It was this/ child that hit the back of the old man.’, attested by AC (10/13/71).
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<stl'êq'ets>, df /ls=ê'i=[Aê]=lq=x'êl or s=ê'ôq=x'ôl/, CLO ['deer-skin moccasin'], literally (probably) /something to be stuck on the foot/; (=<s=> nominalizer, something to, something that), probably <ê-ablaut> resultative or durative, probably root <tl'iq> stick on, lx <êxel> on the foot, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (6/15/77).

<tl'iq>, possibly root /ê'iq/ or êê[Aê]=lq/; TCH /'run over by (car, train, etc.)/, possibly <ê-ablaut> resultative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/29/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ê'yq/ get trapped, caught and also /ê'sêq/-ûn7/ grip, pinch (tr.) K67:333, Lushootseed (Snohomish dial.) root /ê'íq/ and (Skagit dial.) root /ê'iK/ both adhere (Skagit as in /ê'iK'îd/ stick it on) H76:327,324.

<tl'iq'es>, pcs /ê'iq=êxel/, 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.)/, (<ê> 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 /ê'iK'd/ stick it on and related (Skagit) //tiê-i'êK-ûlûs-cid/ she'll stick your eyes (shut with pitch) H76:327,324, example: <tl'iq'ëtestsa ta' qélém./, /ê'iq=êT-ês-çê t=ê? qélém/,'/She'll stick your eyes closed (with pitch)/', attested by Deming.

<stl'êl'êq'es>, strs /ls=Cê=sêêê'iê=q/=êôl/, 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.)/, (<ê> stative), (<êû= resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (4/23/76, 4/29/76).

<tl'iq'áwtxw>, ds /ê'iq=êwtxw/=tl'/, HUNT ['(deadfall trap)], lx <êawtxw> building, house, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (10/20/76).

<tl'tl'êq'el>, incs //ê'i=[Cê]=lq=ôl/, TCH ['gummy (sticky)'], possibly <êû= continuous, (<ê> go, come, get, become), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (10/76), Salish cognate: related Lushootseed /ôs-êiQ/ it's sticky H76:327.

<temtl'iq'es>, ds //ôm=ê'i=[ê]=lq=ôôl/, TIME /'moon or month (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 <êû= time to, season to, possibly êû= emphatic, lx <êû= cyclic period, phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), also <tl'iq'es>, /ê'iq=ôôl/, 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'iq'esets>, ds /ê'i=[ê]=lq=ôôôl/, TCH /'one's hand jammed (in a trap, under a box, etc.)/, possibly êû= emphatic, lx <êuetses> on the hand, phonology: possible lengthening, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<tl'iq'áwtxw>, HUNT ['deadfall trap'], see tl'iq'.

<tl'iq'esets>, TCH /'one's hand jammed (in a trap, under a box, etc.)/, see tl'iq'.

<tl'iq>, TCH /'run over it (with hand), 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'iq'.

<tl'iqw> or stl'eqw>, probable root /ê'iq=/ or êêê[Aê]=lq=/, meaning uncertain <stl'êl'êq'w>, strs /ls=Cê=sêêê'iê=q=/ or s=êê[Aê]=lq=/, CLO ['(be) all bundled up'], (=<ê= stative), possibly <êû= or êû= plus i-ablaut> resultative, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (3/6/80), Salish cognate: possibly
Lushootseed root /t's-t's/ (u) stuff into, plug in H76:331?.

<tl’ís> or <tl’l'es>, bound root //t's-t's/ or //t's-sll/, meaning uncertain
<tl’l’ít’es>, dl //s-t's//[C,ə]=[s]=ll/, 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, (ss= static), (<R1> resultative), (eel 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 /t's-t's/ green besides /t's-s-t's/ green, pale (color of grass) K67:334,332, Sechelt stem /t's-im-ús/ green and /t's-um-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’ít’esel te s’óthes te xwélmexw.>, //s-t's//[C,ə]=t's=t's=s=7=占有=占有=s s t's=8=mex’s//, 'The Indian's face is dark (in complexion)', Elders' 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’ít’echels>, WV [embroidering], see tl’íts ~ tl’í:ch.
<tl’ít’epet’l>, CLO ['skirt'], see tl’ép.
<tl’ít’eq’el>, TCH ['gummy (sticky)'], see tl’í:q’.
<tl’ít’ets>, TVMO 'to sneak along, (sneaking along)', see tl’í:ts'.
<tl’ít’ets’elqem>, 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’í:tl’ew>, TVMO ['running away'], see tl’í:ew.
<tl’ít’exwtò:l (or better) tl’ít’élxw:tl’>, PLAY /beating one another at a game (gambling, racing, etc.)/, see tl’í:tw.
<tl’ít’q’ey>, TVMO ['a shortcut'], see tl’aq’ ~ tl’q’.
<tl’ít’q’oyàm>, TVMO ['take a shortcut'], see tl’aq’ ~ tl’q’.
<tl’íts ~ tl’ích>, bound root //t’s-t’s/ embroider, trim (stitch an edge)//.
<tl’ícteht>, pcs //t’s-t’s//[C,ə]=[l]l/, WV 'embroider it, embroider s-th', (<et purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/12/77).
<tl’ít’echels>, sas //s-t’s//[C,ə]=[s]=ll/, ctx, WV [embroidering'], (<R1> resultative), (els structured activity resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/12/77).
<tl'i:ts'>, bound root //è'i-c' sneak up toll.

<tl'il't'es'>, cts //è'i-[C,θ]-c'//, TVMO /to sneak along, (snaking along)/, HUNT, (<-R1- >

<tl'il't'es'>, pcs //è'i-[C,θ]-c'=θT//, TVMO ['sneak up to s-o/s-th'], HUNT, (<-et> purposeful control

<tl'il't'es'>, pcs //è'i-[C,θ]-c'=θT//, TVMO ['sneak up to s-o'], HUNT, (<-R1- >

<tl'il't'es'>, df //è'i-[C,θ]-c'=Élq=qm/, cts, HUNT ['sneaking after an animal'], TVMO

<tl'il't'es'>, TVMO ['sneaking up to s-o/s-th'], DIR /close together, (narrow? [MV])/, (<-ablaunt> durative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjetival verb?, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB/NP and SJ (Deming 4/10/80), also /narrow?/, attested by MV (Deming 4/10/80).

<tl'i:ts'>, TVMO ['sneak up to s-o/s-th'], see tl'i:ts'.

<tl'i:w'>, free root //è'i-wl/, 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 //è'i-wl/ run away (about a captive) K67:335, example: //qíq'et te ílh le tl'í:w', //qíq'=eT te lí-i le è'i-wl, /'i 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'il'éw'>, cts //è'i-[C,θ]-wl/, TVMO ['running away'], (<-R1- >

<yíl'il'éw'>, mos //è'i-[C,θ]-wl/, TVMO ['travelling along running away'], (<ye- yi->

<tl'éwlómêt - tl'o'lómêt>, ncrs //è'i-w=l-ámêt or è'i-[Aθ]=w=l-ámêtl/, TVMO /to escape (as an animal from a trap), got away from something that trapped a person or animal!, possibly <e-

<tl'ówestexw>, causes /eːˈiː[i=ɐ=ə=w=T-əxʷ]/, 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'ówestem te shlalí>, /ləˈwə=T-əm tə s=̣əl(=)əll/, 'They kidnapped the woman., They ran away with the woman.', attested by Elders Group (1/16/80).
DEM. (<qe~ = qe> and), syntactic analysis: demonstrative conjunction, attested by AC, many others.

<tł'oslu>, if //é'a-l-s-əwl/, CJ ['so then I'], DEM, (<-a> you (possession pron., dependent subject)), syntactic analysis: demonstrative conjunction, attested by AC, many others.

<tł'okw'es ~ tl'okwses ~ tl'ekwses>, ds //é'a-k"-əw ~ é'a-k"-s-əwl/, CJ 'because he (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'ekwset e t'átiyeyq'〉., //é-c-ət mékwʷ ʔey=əl é=a=k"-c-ət ʔe [-C,-ə]-yəq"ll, 'I left because he was mad.'/, attested by Deming (esp. MC) (2/10/77), 〈la áyel alhtel tl'ekwset e t'átiyeyq'〉., //é ʔey=əl ʔe̓ =al e=a=k"-s-əs t'ə [-C,-ə]-yəq"ll, 'They left because they were mad.'/, attested by Deming (2/16/77), 〈latsel mékw" áyel tl'ekwset t'átiyeyq'〉., //é-c-ət mékwʷ ʔey=əl é=a=k"-c-ət t'ə [-C,-ə]-yəq"ll, 'We left because we were mad.'/, attested by Deming (2/16/77), 〈tłet la áyel tl'ekwset t'átiyeyq'〉., //c-p əl él ʔe̓ y=əl é=a=k"-s-ət t'ə [-C,-ə]-yəq"ll, 'We left because we were mad.'/, attested by Deming (2/10/77), 〈chap la áyel tl'ekwset p t'átiyeyq'〉., //c-p əl él ʔe̓ y=əl é=a=k"-s-ət t'ə [-C,-ə]-yəq"ll, 'You left because you were mad.'/, attested by Deming (2/10/77), 〈latsel áyel tl'ě kw'as e t'átiyeyq'〉., //é-c-əl y=əl e=a=k"-s-əs ʔə [-C,-ə]-yəq"ll, 'I left because you were mad.'/, attested by Deming (2/10/77), 〈latsel álë y=əl e=a=k"-s-əs ʔə [-C,-ə]-yəq"ll, 'I left because I was mad.'/, attested by Deming (2/10/77).

<tł'ekwalsulh>, if //é=a-k"-əl-ə=s=urll, CJ 'now I, (now I'm already)/, DEM, (<-ulh = welh> already, (contrastive past)), syntactic analysis: demonstrative conjunction, attested by EB, example: 〈tł'ekwalsulh lám.〉., //é=a-k"-əl-ə=s=ur ə̓ l=mll, 'Now I'll be going.'/, attested by EB (12/19/75).

<tł'ostēlmet>, caus //é=a=sT-əłməl-Tl/, rfls, EFAM '[think someone is talking or laughing about oneself]', root <tl'o> it's him/her/it/that, (<st> causative control transitiveizer), (<emel> in the mind, thinking about, <-t> purposeful control, phonology: loss of l in <-emel> before <-t> is regular process, syntactic analysis: attested by Elders Group (10/6/76).

<tútl'o ~ tútl'o ~ tūtl'o>, ds //t=əw=əɛ=all, 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, (<s=t> the (male, present and visible, or gender unspecified, or presence and visibility unspecified), (<s=w= contrastive), probably root <tl'o> 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 tsú=a/ he (visible), example: 〈lám tútl'o〉., //l=m t=əw=əɛ=all, 'He goes. He is going.'/, attested by AC, 〈welis stlís kw'ss ayilexw yutl'òlem qetl'òs es témyetum tûtl'o〉., //w=li-s s=ə=a=k"-əs ʔeyəlaəx y=əw=əɛ=all=ma=qə=a=s=əw ʔe=-T̓-əm-at t=əw=əɛ=all, '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 témyetum tûtl'o te yetl'tl'alts.〉., //lək=p=əT̓-əm t=əw=əɛ+a ə xie=-əs=əl=all, '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), 〈welöy tūtl'o〉., //w=li-s t=əw=əɛ=all, '/only him!', attested by AC, 〈ístexwelchə ò í..."
I'm going to hug that girl. (hug s-o)

pronoun, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77), AC, other sources: Galloway 1977:415-416, example: <

phonology: vocalization, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77), AC, other sources:

tútl'ò.

presence/visibility unspecified)

She bumped the man.

kwútes telí tútl'o.


kwá:lxelhtstem thútl'ò.

usage: Story of Mink and Miss Pitch, attested by SJ,

and Morning, attested by SJ, phonology: vocalization, updrifting, syntactic analysis: demonstrative pronoun,

They saw it.

They did it themselves.

dem, (<R5= with é-ablaùt> diminutive plural), (<=le= plural), (<=m> meaning uncertain), phonology: vocalization,

They left it with him.

He took it from him.'

I'll leave it with him.'

/d\=w=é'=à\=m/.

Grammar: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

synonym: singular

meaning unclear), phonology: vocalization, infixed plural,

They gave it to her. You give it to her.

then I'm going to hug that girl. (hug s-o), usage: Story of Mink and Miss Pitch, attested by SJ,
just them,'/, attested by AC (8/8/70). `<tl'o siyáms yutl'ólem.>`>, /ë'a s=iy=êm-s y=êw=ê'â=lə=m/,
/That's his chief'/, usage: News of a gathering of chiefs., attested by AC (11/10/71), `<le
t'kwiléstem yutl'ólem.>`>, /lə= t'k=sl=ê=s'=T-ëm y=êw=ê'â=lə=m/,
/They were brought across (the river)'/, usage: Story of Black Bear and Grizzly Bear, attested by DM.

`<yutl'élèlom>`>, df //y=ëw=C,êAê=ê'=/=el=/=m/, PRON /'(that) (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 AC, compare <tskwékwelím yutl'étl'elòm.>}, probable bound root //ë'âm/, meaning uncertain

<tl'ótl'em>, df //ë'âl=C,ê=]=m/, VALJ ["okay"], root meaning unknown, (<=R1=> resultative or
<tl'ó:s> or <xwtl'>, possible root /ë’á-s/ or /lx=ë’/., meaning uncertain

<xwvl'tl'>, dl /=s=x=ë’=á-s or s=x=ë’=á-s/, SD /'(be) loud/., possibly <s>= static, possibly <xw>= meaning uncertain but used with features of the head, root meaning unknown, possibly <=ó:s on the face?., syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), contrast <sthy:gel> be loud, example: <le shxvtl’ô:s:>, /=l=ë=s=x=ë’=á-s/., /'(It/He/She was) loud./., attested by Elders Group.

<tl'ósésu ~ tl’osésu>, CJ /'and so (he, she, it, they)'/, see tl’ó ~ tl’ó.

<tl’óst or tl’óstexw>, probable stem /ë’ás=T or e’á=s-T-ëx”/., 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 <=ó: 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 -lha (if the latter form could be merely tl’ó-s, attested by Deming (SJ, MC, MV, LG 3/15/79), example: <tl’í st’ô s=stl’í te st’ôqwí, tl’óstlha te st’ôqwí./.>, /=l=s=é=të=ë=q’i, é’á=s-T=ë=ë=q’i/., /=’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’i=st=ë=ë=q’i/., /=’I’d rather have soup’./., literally /’make that -imperative the soup’/., attested by Deming (SJ, MC, MV, LG 3/15/79).

<tl’óstlmet>, rfls /=ë’=s-T-ëlmet/., 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), (<-ëlmet> reflexive of causative), possibly <=elmet 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’óstlmet>, EFAM [’think s-o is talking or laughing about one’], see tl’óst or tl’óstexw.

<tl’ó:t>, pcs /=ë’á=Ttl/., 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’átl/ to pacify a child B74a:70 (Cowichan), Saanich dial. of NSt /=ë’átw/ to pacify a child B74a:70 (Saanich); found in <tl’ó:tlha./.>, /=ë’á=T-ëtl/., /’Pacify it., Sing to it./., attested by EB (4/2/76).

<tl’ó:thet>, pcs /=ë’á=T-ëtl/., EFAM [’fix oneself in bed’], literally /’pacify oneself/., (<-et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (9/3/76).

<tl’ó:thet>, EFAM [’fix oneself in bed’], see tl’ó:t.

<tl’óthet>, pcs /=ë’áe=ët=tl/., MC /’tightly it up, wind it up’., (<=et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /=ë’uc’-un/ pack close together (tr.) from root /=ë’uc’ /’be packed tightly as well as /=ë’uc’-úй-n/ cram, stuff, force full (tr.) K69:73, perhaps Lushootseed /=ë’uc’/ tie it (knot for a net), wrap up a package from root /=ë’uc’(u)/ tie, knot, wrap up package H76:330.

<tl’ótl’ethet>, pcs /=ë’á=C1ë=ë=T-ëtl/., ABFC /’to tighten up (tense one’s muscles, for ex.)/.
<tl'o:as>}, CJ ['so then you'], see tl'o ~ tl'o.

<tl'hwstexw>, SOC '/kidnap s-o, run away with s-o', see tl'i:sw.


<tl'pí:1 ~ tl'épí:1>, DIR /'go down, go down below, get low/, see tl'ép.

<tl'pí:lem>, 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'pí:lx>, TVMO /'bring it down (from upstairs or from upper shelf, etc.)/, see tl'ép.

<tl'qá:w or tl'qew>, possibly stem /é^q(=)əw/ or /é^q(=)əw/, meaning uncertain unless related to <tl'iq> stuck on.

<stl'eqó:wte>, df //s=é^q(=)əw=təll/, BSK ['awl (any kind)'], TOOL, (ses> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, possibly <á:əw = ë:w = ë:əw>, /on the body, on top of itself/, lx <tel> device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/24/70), other sources: ES /sé^qáw=təll/ awl, JH /sé^qáw=təll/ awl, also <stl'qá:wte>, //s=é^q(=)əw=təll/, attested by Elders Group (3/17/72), also <stl'qéwte>, //s=é^q(=)əw=təll/, attested by BJ (5/10/64), AC (10/21/71), also <tl'qó:wte>, /é^qáw=təll/, attested by BJ (5/10/64).

<tl'qá:1>, probably stem /é^q(=)təll/, meaning uncertain unless related to <tl'iq> /'get wedged (by falling tree, for ex.), got run over, stuck on/.

<stl'qá:1>, df //s=é^q(=)təll/, ANAB /'wing, (big feather [IHTTC])/, (ses> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), EB (5/25/76), other sources: ES /sé^q(=)təll/ wing, H-T <stluka> (umlaut over a) wing, also <stl'eqá:1>, //s=é^q(=)təll/, attested by AC (8/13/70, 10/13/71), Elders Group (3/15/72), also <stl'qá:1>, //s=é^q(=)təll/, also /'big feather/, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77), example: <kw'óqwélexes te (sisemóye, lholiqwó:t) te stl'eqá:ls li te sp'áq'em.>, //k"áq"=l-əx"-sə te (C,<i=səm=áəə, əəl=əq"=a-t) te s=é^qə^ë^l-s li te s=p^əq"=əm\/, /'The (bee, butterfly) hit it's wing on a flower.'/, attested by AC (10/13/71).

<tl'qáláxel>, ds //é^q=vë=(el)əx=təll/, ANAB /'wing, whole wing/', root <tl'qá:1> 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'qáláxel>, ANAB /'wing, whole wing/', see stl'qá:1.

<tl'qwá:y>, root or stem /é^q"(=)ë:y/ ABFC /milt, salmon milt?/, if stem, root meaning unknown unless same as in <tl'qwó:t> cut s-th (string or rope), possibly <á:y = ë:y = î:y> bark, wood, wool, fur (and thus perhaps covering), syntactic covering: noun, nominal, attested by Deming (4/17/76), Elders Group (4/28/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /é^q"=áy?l milt, soft roe (of salmon) W73:176, K69:72, Mainland Comox /é^aq"=əyəl salmon milt B75prelim.:30, Samish dial. of NSt /é^k"=íy?l milt beside /é^q"=êy/ fish liver G84a:77.
<tl’qw’ót>, pcs /ɛ’e’áq”[−M1]=T or ɛ’e’q”=ɔ=Ӓ=Ӓ=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??, (=<₁ ~ =et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/29/76), compare <tl’qw’ót> cut s-th (string/rope), historical/comparative detail: perhaps a doublet?.

<tl’xát>, CST [‘rip it apart’], see tl’éx.

<tl’xátém>, ABDF [‘get diarrhea’], see tl’éx.

<tl’xáxel>, CST [‘burst open, split open of its own accord (like a dropped watermelon)’], see tl’ex.

<tl’xáxet>, HUNT [‘to split s-th open (like deer or fish)’], see tl’éx.

<tl’xw ~ tl’exw>, bound root /ɛ’e’x” ~ ɛ’e’ɔx” cover//.

<tl’xwét (or probably tl’xwéṭ)>, pcs /ɛ’e’x”=ɔT or ɛ’e’ɔx”=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’xwáleq>, PLAY [‘win, win (a prize, money, etc.), come in first (in contest)’], see tl’éx.

<tl’xwém>, PLAY [‘to win a contest’], see tl’ex.

<tl’xwét>, PLAY [‘beat s-o in a contest, win over s-o (in a contest), beat s-o out of something’], see tl’ex.

<tl’xwíqwtel>, CST [‘tough skin’], see tl’éx.

<tl’xwíqwetl>, MC [‘blanket robe’], literally /device/something to cover on the back’, lx <áːyːlh> child, children, (<=em> middle voice, one’s own), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/1/76).

<tl’xwiqwtel>, ds //e’e’x”=iw–ө=өml/, CLO [‘kerchief’], literally /device/something to cover on the hair/top of the head’, lx <iːwít> device to, something to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (5/25/76).

<tl’xwíwítem>, CST [‘big Canada goose, big 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 <tl’xwómálqel>, /t’x”ɔm=өłqəl/, root meaning unknown, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old p.309).

CST [‘rip it apart’], see tl’éx.

CST [‘get diarrhea’], see tl’éx.

CST [‘burst open, split open of its own accord (like a dropped watermelon)’], see tl’ex.

CST [‘to split s-th open (like deer or fish)’], see tl’éx.

CST [‘rip it apart’], see tl’éx.

CST [‘got hard (of arm, leg, penis, etc.)’], see tl’éx.

CST [‘big Canada goose, big 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 <tl’xwómálqel>, /t’x”ɔm=өłqəl/, root meaning unknown, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old p.309).
<ts>, comment: The Stó:lô orthography uses both <ch> ([ék]) and <ts> ([ék]), 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 [ék] and [ék] 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> [ék] 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/ → [ék] <ts> etween word boundary and a consonant, this prefix is only rarely found as [ék] <ch>; there is also an allomorphic rule that {c-} → /c/ /ts/> before glottalized consonant, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in <tshá:xw>, /lc=ê-x=ll/, /'get a wife'/, <tskwí:m>, /lc=k*i-ml/, /'be red, (have red)/, */'get red'/ rejected, <tsqwá:y>, /lc=q*ê-yll/, /'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'eqel with continuative vs. tsq'íq'eqel); 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=; tsqwóqwíyel and sqwóqwíyel 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 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 tskwími + R5= ts= forms are more focal, while s= forms are more distant from focus; under tsq'ítx 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'êq'/ than non-statives; under tsp'iqw' ts= forms are at I35, H34, D32, darker or lighter, while s= forms are at F34 but focused at H32, and sp'íp'eq'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, tsqwóqwíyel vs. sqwóqwíyel, 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'êyx>, /lc=q'êyxll/, /'black, be black'/, <tsqwá>y, /lc=q*êyll/, /'green, yellow, be yellow or green'/, <tsméth' ~ (rarely) ts'méth'/, /lc=mêè (sometimes c'=mêè)'ll/, /'blue, be blue'/, <tskwí:m>, /lc=k*i-ml/, /red, be red'/, <tskwí:mequ>, /lc=k*i-m=êq'ill/, /red-head(ed)/, <ts' meth'ô:les>, /lc'=mêè'=á=lssl/, /'blue eyes'/, <tsqw'íxw ~ ts'qw'íxw>, /lc=q"ix" ~ c'=q"ix"ll,
"be brown', <tskwíkwemel(=í:wel)> /l=c=k°/fk'=am=êl(=í-wêl)l//, 'reddish-brown, be reddish-brown', (=<el> -ish), <tsxwik> /l=c=k°/fk*l/, 'gray, be gray', <tsi qw'iqw'sxwel>, /l=c=q°'iq°'ëx°=êl/, 'brownish-black, be brownish-black', (=<el> -ish), <tsståwêl> /l=c=tëwêl//, '/bright-colored', root <tåwel> bright, light, comment: note that not all colors have this prefix for ex. pëq' white, be white, qwíwóyâls orange, be orange; an orange, and stìtl'esel dark gray, dark color, <tsqw'iqw'exwel> /l=c=q°'[=C,ê]=x°//, 'brown', <tskwíkwemel> /l=c=k°:=[=C,ê]=êl//, '/pink', <chënl'l'> //c=mìë or c=màl(=Aì=)ë°//, '/dirty', phonology: ch= rather than ts= here may be Thompson influence on EB which speaks Thompson as well as Chehalis Halkomelem, attested by EB, ASM ['have, get'], <tschá:xw> /l=c=cë°x°//, '/get a wife', <tsth'óqiwî> /l=c=cë°'áq°'ìl/, '/to fish', literally '/to get fish'.

<ts> ~ ch>, ia //c=//, CI /subject of independent clause, non-subordinate subject/, (semological comment: with -set we (non-subordinate subject), our and -chap you folks (non-subordinate subject), your 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), <chrip> you folks (non-subordinate subject), you folks's, and <tsel> we (non-subordinate subject), our.

<tsálmaqel>, LANG ['Chinese language'], see chá:lmel.

<tschá:xw>, KIN ['get a wife'], see chá:xw.

<tsel ~ (very rarely) -chel>, ia //c=êl//, 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 postpclitic) by the fact that it causes a stress shift to schwa in object suffixes attached to any verb stem; found in <tsel maythomé ~ tsel máythômê> 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.

<tsél:l>, probable root or stem //câlê-l//, root meaning uncertain unless related to <chál or chò:l> follow behind, go a distance/ with el-inflex plural, not semantically related to <chél:l> or /= ét//, EFAM l'what a lot, it's sure a lot!.

<tsél:l>, df //s=câlê-l//, ABDF ['be fading (of eyesight)'], (=<s> = stative), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, example: <tsél:l te skwáats> /l=s=câlê-l ì=s=k°=êc-s=ìl/, 'Her eyes are fading, "Her eyes are fading."/l, attested by AC.

<tsélçepel?>, df //c=êlçep=tel?//, TIME l'October to November, (wood gathering time)/, Elder's comment: "it means wood-gathering time", possibly <ts> get, lx <élçep> 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.

<tsél:ém>, possible root or stem //scâl(=)=êl[=]=êlm/, probably ANA ['liver']

<tsél:ém>, df //s=câl(=)=êl[=]=êlm/, ANA ['liver'], possibly <s> nominalizer, possibly <em> intransitivizer, have, get or middle voice, perhaps < = ' = derivational, root meaning unknown, phonology: possible stress-shift or updrifting, syantactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, DM (12/4/64), Deming (4/17/80), Elders Group, also <schél:ém>, /l=s=câl(=)=êl[=]=êlm/, attested by SJ (Deming 4/17/80), other sources: ES /scâl-ém/ (CWms /scâlém/) liver, H-T <tsâlEm> liver.
<tsélqelhtst>, bens //célq=ə=t=T//, SOC ['divide something in half with s-o'], NUM, (<=elhts> benfactive), (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72), Salish cognate: Squamish /ciq,n/ [/*ciyaq,n/*] divide off (a part from a whole) (tr.) W73:81, K69:53, Lushootseed root /čelq/ halve, divide into equal parts as in /čelq-əd/ share it equally with s-o and /čelq-c/ give me half, divide it in two H76:48, historical/comparative detail: Upriver Halkomelem <th> is expected from normal sound correspondences; found in <tsélqelhtsthòmè>, //célq=ə=t=T-áməll, /'divide (in half) with you', attested by Elders Group (3/72 tape 33).

<tsélq ~ chèlq>, free root //célq//, 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, semantic environment ['for ex.: from a shelf, from a mountain, into a hole'], syntactic analysis: mestíyexw. tsélq. wech'étl' > Upriver Halkomelem <equally with s-o (tr.) Elders Group (3/72), Salish cognate: Squamish /cíaq-n/ [/*cíyaq-n/*], <le> benefactive tselqó:me ~ tselqóme, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (3/5/79).

<tsélqlexw>, ncs //célq=1=ɛc/*, 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).

<tsélqwt>, pcs //célq=T//, ABFC ['drop it on purpose'], (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (3/5/79).

<chóqlqhtet>, pcsr //c|=A=á=]lq=T-əT//, 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).

<Tsólqthet te Skwówech>, cpds //c|=A=á=]lq=T-əT te s=k"áw=əc//ll, 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).

<tsélqolém>, df //célq=ál(=)əm or célq=ə[=A=á=]l-əm//, ABDF /drop s-th (of a bunch of apples, etc. that one is carrying)/, possibly <=olém> meaning uncertain, possibly (=el) non-control transitivizer or (=el-) plural, possibly =o-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: <líchw tsélqolém?>, //lí-c- x" célq=[=A=á=]l-əm//, /'Did you drop something?'/, attested by AD.

<tsélqō:me ~ tselqōmo>, ds //célq=á-məll, EB ['blackcap berry or berries'], ['Rubus leucodermis'], literally /drop berry'/, (semological comment: so named because they fall off very easily), lx <=om> berry, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/11/70, 11/24/71), AK and SP (7/13/75), other sources: ES /célqá-má/ blackcap, H-T <tsilka'ma> (macron on first a) raspberry (black), also <tsélqóm> //célq=á-məll, attested by EB (5/12/78), example: <éy xwlá(m) tleléwe te tsélqómé>, //í=f y=x="le=ž=m ø-ə-lòw=ə célq=á-məll, /'Blackcaps are good for you.'/, attested by EB (5/12/78).

<tsélqómá:hlp>, ds //célq=á-mə=ə=tl or célq=á-mə=ə=tl//, EB ['blackcap bush'], ['Rubus leucodermis'], lx <elhp or =alhp> plant, phonology: vowel merger, possible allomorph of =elhp, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC.
<p>\(<\textit{p'eq'} \text{ tselqó:me} >\), cpds //\textit{p'eq'} \text{ cəlq}=á-məl//, EB \textquoteleft whitecap berry, white blackcap berry\textquoteright, ASM \textquoteleft a kind of blackcap, grows by blackcaps at Laxwøyqəwəm 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\textquoteleft, \textit{Rubus leucodermis}, albino variety\textquoteright, literally \textquoteleft white blackcap berry\textquoteright, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by AK and SP (7/13/75).

\(<\textit{tsélqewx} >\), ABFC \textquoteleft [drop s-th (accidentally)]\textquoteright, see tsélq ~ chélq.

\(<\textit{tsélqólèm} >\), ABDF \textquoteleft [drop s-th (of a bunch of apples, etc. that one is carrying)]\textquoteright, see tsélq ~ chélq.

\(<\textit{tselqómá:lhp} >\), EB \textquoteleft [blackcap plant or bush]\textquoteright, see tsélq ~ chélq.

\(<\textit{tselqó:me ~ tselqómo ~ tselqó:mé} >\), EB \textquoteleft [blackcap berry or berries]\textquoteright, see tsélq ~ chélq.

\(<\textit{tselq~} >\), ABFC \textquoteleft [drop it on a house\textquoteright, see chá:l or chó:l.

\(<\textit{tselqwáxel} >\), DIR \textquoteleft [(in) back of a house\textquoteright, see chá:l or chó:l.

\(<\textit{tsesá ~ tssá} >\), da //cəs.sl//, ANA \textquoteleft on the hand or finger, in the hand or finger\textquoteright, EB \textquoteleft [limb or bough of tree\textquoteright, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also \(<\textit{ches} >\), //cəs.sl//; found in \(<\textit{kwéstses} >\), //kʷ=\textit{A}esco//, \textquoteleft burned on the hand or finger\textquoteright, \(<\textit{lhéts'tses} >\), //lhi=\textit{A}esco//, \textquoteleft cut on the hand\textquoteright, \(<\textit{th'eywá:tsesem} >\), //\textit{ð}ə=əc=əm//, \textquoteleft wash one's hands\textquoteright, \(<\textit{tsélqoxe} >\), //l=əc=əm//, \textquoteleft fingers\textquoteright, \(<\textit{sléktses} >\), //s=əc=əm//, \textquoteleft wrist bone\textquoteright, literally \textquoteleft burn on hand\textquoteright, \(<\textit{lw'éq(e)tses} >\), //\textit{lw}iqu=əc=əm//, \textquoteleft hand jammed or stuck\textquoteright, \(<\textit{th'íkwet'xes} >\), //\textit{th}ikʷ=əc=əm//, \textquoteleft left hand, left-handed\textquoteright, \(<\textit{liklet'xes} >\), //\textit{lí}kw=əc=əm//, \textquoteleft little berry basket attached to waist \textquoteleft hold what the hand picks and when full is dumped into a large berry basket on one's back\textquoteright, root \(<\textit{elile} >\) salmonberries, also \(<\textit{liklat'xes} >\), //\textit{lí}kw=əc=əm//, \textquoteleft cedar limb\textquoteright, \(<\textit{Siýémc'hch>es} >\), //\textit{Siá}m=əc=əm//, \textquoteleft proper name of the youngest Wealick brother in a legend\textquoteright, now the name of Frank Malloway\textquoteright, literally \textquoteleft said to mean chiefly hand or rich hand\textquoteright, \(<\textit{lheq'átes} ~ lhóq'átes} >\), //\textit{lh}eq=əc=əm ~/f\textit{ive}l\textquoteright, literally \textquoteleft wide on the hand or fingers\textquoteright.

\(<\textit{tsesá ~ tssá or tsás} >\), bound root //c(θ)əc\textquoteright or cəs\textquoteright send for something\textquoteright, //cəs=əT//, SOC \textquoteleft send s-o to do/get something, send s-o for something, (send s-o on an errand)\textquoteright, ECON, possibly \(<\textit{metathesis type 1} >\) non-continuative, \(<\textit{et ~ t} >\) purposeful control transitivizer\textquoteright, 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 //c(θ)ə\textit{s}(a)// send s-o on an errand as in //sá-d/ send him; send him away and //u-ə-sá-təb eəd dxʷ=al xʷuyábxxʔtxʷ/ They sent to the store. H76:97, Squamish //cə-\textit{m}-/ send (a person)(tr.) W73:226, K67:316, example:

\(<\textit{lachxw} \textit{tseșət} \text{ kws láms kw' shxwiymá'lál.} >\), //lə-c-xʷ \textit{cəs=əT} kʷ-s \textit{lə}=m-s kʷ-\textit{ə} s=xʷiyəm=əl/\textit{I} /Send him (to go to) the store\textquoteright, attested by EB (1/16/76), \(<\textit{lachxw} \textit{tseșət} \text{ kws las kwéləm kw qó:}. >\), //lə-c-xʷ \textit{cəs=əT} kʷ-s \textit{lə}=s \textit{kʷ}=l=əm kʷ-\textit{ə} /\textit{I} /Send him to get water\textquoteright, attested by EB (1/16/76), \(<\textit{lachxw} \textit{tseșət} \text{ kws las kwéləm kw s'álhəl?} >\), //lə-c-xʷ \textit{cəs=əT} kʷ-s \textit{lə}=s \textit{kʷ}=l=əm \textit{kʷ}=s?\textit{ə}=təl/\textit{I} /Did you send him to get food\textquoteright?\textquoteright, attesteb by EB (1/16/76).

\(<\textit{tšesətem} >\), cts //cə=\textit{t}\textit{s}=T-əm//, if, SOC \textquoteleft [s-o was being sent [on errands]]\textquoteright, \(<\textit{\textit{t}}~\textit{\textit{et}}\) \textquoteleft \textit{t} continuing\textquoteright, \(<\textit{\textit{en}} >\) \textquoteleft \textit{en} passive\textquoteright, phonology: stress-shift, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC, example: \(<\textit{niyínθ tšesətem} >\), //\textit{wə}=yáxə cə[\textit{t\textquoteleft t}]=T-əm//, \textquoteleft He was always [being] sent\textquoteright, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77).
<tssálem>, ncs //csè=l-əm or csè=l=əml/, SOC ['send somebody off with a message'], LANG, (<≡l> non-control transitivizer, manage to/happen to), possibly <-em> passive or possibly <-em> intransitivizer, get, become, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, example: <le tssálem.>, /lh csè=l=əml/, 'I send somebody off with a message, (Somebody was sent off with a message.')/, attested by Elders Group (2/76).

<tssàlem>, ncs //csè=l=əml/, ızs, SOC ['send (a person) for something'], (<≡l> non-control transitivizer), (<≡em> intransitivizer), phonology: downdrifting, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/2/76, 3/8/76), example: <tsel la tssàlem.>, //c-əl lc csè=l=əml/, '/I went and sent for something.'/, attested by EB (3/8/76).

<tssétes>, ds //csè=əสล/, SOC ['reach'], ABFC, lx <-tse> on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<tsesát ~ tsésát ~ tsésát>, SOC /send s-o to do/get something, send s-o for something, (send s-o on an errand)/, see tsésá or tsás.

<tsésatem>, SOC ['s-o was being sent [on errands']}, see tsésá ~ tsás or tsás.

<tsésqey>, us //c sqeʃy//, EZ ['small sockeye salmon'], ['Oncorhynchus nerka'], syntactic analysis: nominal, noun?, attested by SP (Elders Group 3/1/72), compare <thíthqey > small sockeye salmon (RB).

<tsét ~ -chet>, ia //c-ət//, PRON /we (non-subordinate subject), our/, syntactic analysis: subject pronoun, possessive, attested by all speakers; found in <qéxtset.>, //qòx-c-ət//, '('There's) a lot of us.'/, literally /'we are many'/, attested by AC, <mökwc'het.>, //mëk'c-ət//, 'all of us', literally /'we are all'/, attested by BI (12/5/64), example: <láhtstułh tsös.>, //lë-t-c-tət tsəs//, '/We're getting unfortunate.'/, attested by TM/DF/TG (Elders Group 3/22/78), <qéx te shxwohwkwestet.>, //qòx tə sx=’hák”=əx’-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’ë [=c, ø=] lëy tə kápi-c-ət//, '/Our coffee is very good., We have very good coffee.'/, attested by Deming (2/8/79), <éy kw’s lámstet.>, //lëy k”-s lë-m-כ-ət//, '/It's good that we go., We'd better go.'/, literally /'our go(ing) is good'/.

<tsétsemel sméyeth>, stem //cèc=মেল/, root meaning & form uncertain, probably cut off, lx <-mel> portion, part. <tsétsemel sméyeth>, dnom cpd //cèc=মেল s=méy ətθ//, 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)


<tsé-hêlak>, CSTR ['logging'], see lôk ~ lâk.

<tsitsepyóthel>, df //c.1=ì=êp=øy(=)å=əəl//, EZ ['chipmunk'], ['Eutamias amoena, Eutamias townsendi'], root meaning unknown, possibly <-øy> bark, possibly <-ôthel> in the mouth, or possibly <-øyothel ~ =-îyothel> in the jaw, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (promoted), other sources: ES /cî=piyá=əəl/ chipmunk, Salish cognate: possibly related is Songish dial. of NSt lî=əpîyá=əəl/ squirrel (Tamiasciurus spp.) M68:32.

<Tsítsqem>, df //C.1=çq=əm or cî [=C, ø=]=q=əml/, 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 (lst ed.):25, source: place names reference file #189.

<tskwékwelim>, LT ['lots of little red'], see kwí:m.
<tskwékwíkwemel>, 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.
<tskwímel>, LT /be get/go/become red], see kwí:m.
<tskwímelqel>, ANAA /have reddish-brown fur, have reddish-brown animal hair/, see kwí:m.
<tskwímeqw>, 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=.
<tslhilá:m>, df //c=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 /c=ilé-m/ step-parent, H-T <tstli'am> (macron over i, umlaut over a) step-parent, Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /èc|/ make, build which derives terms for step- relations as in /èc|bád|c|/ step-father, /èc|tád|c|/ step-mother, and /èc|ta|b|c|/ step-grandchild, Squamish uses /sèx=c|/ prefix instead as does Upriver Halkomelem for some terms.
<tslítselxel>, ANA ['top of the foot'], see =chílh ~ chílh=.
<tsmákw'a>, REL ['undertaker'], see mákwa.
<tsméla>, ABFC /giving birth, having a child, having a baby/, see méle ~ mé:a.
<tsméth'>, LT /blue, be blue, have blue/, see méth'.
<tsmét'h'íl>, LT /be in a state of get blue/], see méth'.
<tsmét'h'ómex>, 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 tsélq ~ chélq, and skwó:wech ~ skwówech..
<tsp'íp'eq'el>, LT /be getting a little white/], see p'éq'.
<tsp'íqw'>, LT ['purple'], see p'iqw'.

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English 843
<tsq'ó:le>, ABFC ['be thirsty, get thirsty'], see qó:.
<tsq'éyx ~ tsq'íx ~ ts'q'éyx ~ ts'q'íx>, LT ['be black'], see q'íx.
<tsq'íq'el>, 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.
<tsqwíqwéyel>, LT ['have/get/be in a state of going a little yellow or green'], see qwá:y.
<tsqwíqwéyewel>, LT ['stative/be getting yellow, stative/be getting green'], see qwá:y.
<tsqwíqwéyewel>, LT ['be getting brown'], see qwíxw.
<tsqwíqwéyewel>, LT ['be getting brown'], see qwíxw.
<tsqwíqwéyewel>, LT ['be brown'], see qwíxw.
<tssálém>, SOC ['send somebody off with a message'], see tsesá ~ tsá or tsás.
<tssálém>, SOC ['send (a person) for something'], see tsesá ~ tsá or tsás.
<tssátses>, SOC ['reach'], see tsesá ~ tsá or tsás.
<tstáwél ~ táwél>, LT ['bright (in color)'], see táw.
<tst'hóqwí>, FSH ['to fish'], see sth'óqwí ~ sth'óqwí.
<txwíkw'>, LT ['(have/be) gray, (have/be) grey'], see xwíkw'.
<txswíkw'ómex>, LT ['looks gray, gray-looking'], see xwíkw'.
<txswíxwekw'>, LT ['be getting gray'], see xwíkw'.
<txswíxwekw'el>, LT ['grayish'], see xwíkw'.
<tsxéylém or txsfílém>, df /*cx=íl=om/, incs, mds, 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: <tsxéylémchéxw teli te híyeqw.>, //cx=íl=om-c-xw teli te hê=yaq'\'=, ['Go away from the fire.'], attested by EF.
TS'

<t=ts' ~ =elts' ~ =á:lts'>, da //c~ =é1=c' ~ =é::=c'/, TVMO /'twist, turn around, around in circles'/, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix, also <elts'/, //é1=c'/, also <é::=c'/,

//é::=c'/; found in <xé:ls't'>, //xél=lc[]=T or xé1=a=lc[]=T orx=é::=lc[]=T//, l'turn or twist s-o or s-th',

<xé:ls'thet>, //xél=lc'=T-at/l/, l'turn oneself over or around', <sxá:ls'>, //s=ál=a=T-c'/, l'turned around, turned up, /SXá:ls' emeth', //s=x=é::=lc'=ém-es'/, l'grown twisted',

<st'amxá:ls'/, //s=é::=lc'=T or s=é::=T-c'/, l'a braided/ (from <t'améx> to braid),

<q'évyq'elts'iyósem spéhá:ls'>, //q'í=lc=é::=iyás=ém spéh=é::=ls/l/, l'veerwind', <siselts'iyósem'>, //s=ál=a=T or s=ál=a=T-c'/, l'turn around in a circle/ (from <sise=lo> spinning ( -sfl > spin + R2 ) + <ts'> twist or turn around + <iyó> in a circle + <ém> middle voice (by or for itself)).

-ts'a/, is //c'ё/ 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'é>, Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSN l-c'em/l/ evidential (variously translated as apparently, I hear, so they say, they say, it is said) M86:294-206, Samish dial. of NSN l-c'em/ evidential/ G86:60, Squamish l-c'/ apparently, known from indirect evidence/hearsay K67:164, example: <tl'e kwses xé': éa'lhtel, tl'ots'a Síyó:ylexwe Smált tetha.>, //é::=lc'=x=á:=e=1=ém=é::=m=s=á::=ém=s=á::=ém=l/ m=é::=ls/l, l'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'ё/- on top off.

<wets'a':>, ds //w=-c'ё/-, DIR /'get to the top or summit of a mountain'/, LAND, (w= suddenly or emphatic), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/5/76), Elders Group (9/17/75), example: <le wets'a'):, //le we=c'ё/-, l'He got to the top/summit of a mountain./', attested by EB, <le ts'í:mel kws wets'a':s>, //le c'im=lc'ё=-s w=lc'ё/-sfl, l'He's nearly got to the top./', attested by EB. <te wets'a':s te smált:lt>, //le we=c'ё/-s te=s=mé::=ls/l, l'the summit of a mountain/', attested by Elders Group.

<hewts'a':>, cts //h=we=c'ё/-, DIR /'getting to the summit of a mountain'/, LAND, (he- continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/5/76).

<swets'a':a>, dnom //s=we=c'ё/-, 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'a:lámét>, ncrs //w=lc'ё=la-mát/, 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'a:>, strs //s=lc=é::=lc'/, DIR /'be on top of', ABFC /be astir, be sitting on', TVMO /'ride (on)', semantic environment /a horse, for ex./, (s= static), (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'a te stiqí:w>, //s=lc=é::=lc'/ = sfíqw l, l'ride a horse', attested by Elders Group, also /'isitting on a horse', attested by AC, <xwel sts'ets'a te stiqí:w>, //x=él s=lc=é::=lc'/ = sfíqw l, l'He's still astir the horse./', attested by EB (3/1/76).

<yets'ets'a:>, mos //y=we=lc=é::=lc'/, TVMO /to travel by horse, already riding a horse'/, (ye= 845

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travel by means of, moving along), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/2/76).

\(<\text{ch'a}lech'á} \sim \text{ts'alets'á'})\), plv //C,ε[=l=]c'ɛ=\ell/, TVMO ['they came on (top of)'], (\(<\text{R8}=>\) resitative), (\(<\=\ell=\) plural), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: \(<\text{ch'a}lech'á} \text{te stiqiwe}\.\), //C,ε[=l=]c'ɛ =lC s=tiqíw\//, '/They came on a horse.' , attested by AC (8/27/80).

\(<\text{xwch'a}lech'á}ls\), sas //x*=C,ε[=l=]c'ɛ=xls\//, FOOD ['put on the stove (water/food)'], HHG, literally f'(unclear +) many things put on top of in a structured activity/', possibly \(<\text{xw}=\) meaning unclear, (\(<\=\á:ls \) structured activity non-continuative), phonology: reduplication, infixed plural, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

\(<\text{shxwch'ech'áls}\), dnom //l=s)x*=C,ɛC,=c'ɛ=xls\//, sas, cts, HHG ['shelf'], literally f'something for putting on top of in a structured activity/', (\(<\text{shxw}=\) something for), (\(<\text{R2}=\) continuative), lx
\(<\=\text{els} \) structured activity continuative nominal/tool, phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), AD (8/80), example: \(<\text{li te shxw} \text{ch'ech'áls}.\), //lI \to sx*=C,ɛC,=c'ɛ=xls\//, '/It's on the shelf/', attested by AD.

\(<\text{ts'á:ltxw}\), ds //l=s)x'=c'ɛ=xltx\//, BLDG f'top of roof, roof planks/', literally f'something to put/go on top of the building/', (\(<\text{ss}=\) nominalizer, something to), lx \(<\=\á:txw =\=\á:twxw> \) building, house, phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/17/75).

\(<\text{ts'ech'ó:lweh}\), ds //l=C,ɛC,=c'ɛ=xlw\//, HHG ['(being/put) on the top shelf'], BLDG, literally f'(being/put) on the top side/', (\(<\text{R2}=\) continuative or resitative), lx \(<\=\ó:twelh> \) side, phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB (12/18/75).

\(<\text{ts'ilem}\), mdls //l=c'=\=l=m\//, TVMO ['get on top of something'], literally f'go/come/get oneself on top/', (\(<\text{il}=\) go, come, get, become), (\(<\text{em}=\) middle voice), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/2/76), example: \(<\text{ts'ilem te stiqiwe}\.\), //C,ɛ=\=l=\=m\to s=tiqíw\//, '/you get on top of a horse/', attested by EB. \(<\text{ts'ilemchxw í te sch'aletstel}.\), //c'ɛ=\=l=m-c=x*= l\to s=c'ɛ=\=l=\=m\//, '/You get on the shelf/', attested by EB.

\(<\text{ts'ilem}\), cts //c'ɛ=\=l=m\//, TVMO ['mounting a horse, mounting a person'], (\(<\text{lt}>=\) continuative), phonology: vowel merger, stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/5/80).

\(<\text{ch'aletstel ~ sch'a(\cdot)letstel ~ shxwch'áletstel}\), dnom //l=c'=lac=\=t=\=l\sim s=c'ɛ(\cdot)=lac=\=t=\=l\sim sx*=c'ɛ=\=l=\=m\//, HHG f'chair, bench, seat, something to sit on', literally f'device to put the ramp on top of something to put the ramp on top of device - something that put the ramp on top of device', (\(<\text{ss}=\) something to, nominalizer), (\(<\text{shx}=\) something for/that, nominalizer), lx \(<\=\text{let}=\) ramp, bottom, (semological comment: here the body part is the subject/object and not locative), lx \(<\=\text{tel}=\) device to, thing to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/23/71, 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: \(<\text{emét li te stts'aletstel}.\), //\=l\=l\=m\=\=t\=\=t\=\=l\=s=c'ɛ=\=l=\=m\=\=t\=\=l\=s\//, '/You can sit on the chair/', attested by AC, \(<\text{lt} ti te stts'aletstel}.\), //lI \to s=c'ɛ=\=l=\=m\=\=t\=\=l\=s\//, '/The chair is over there.' , attested by AC. \(<\text{emétha lam te shxwch'aletstel}.\), //\=l\=l\=m\=\=t\=\=t\=\=l\=s=c'ɛ=\=l=\=m\=\=t\=\=l\=s\//, '/Go sit in the chair./', attested by IHTTC.

\(<\text{ch'alechem}\), mdls //l=c'=\=l=\=m\//, ABFC ['find a seat, have a seat, sit down'], SOC, usage: more polite than emét, lx \(<\=\text{lets} = \text{-lech}> \) ramp, bottom, (\(<\text{em}=\) middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/26/75), Deming (12/15/77), example: \(<\text{ch'alechemchap}.\), //c'ɛ=\=l=\=m-c-\=p=\//, '/You folks have a seat./', attested by Deming.

\(<\text{xwch'aletsem}\), mdls //x*=c'ɛ=\=l=\=m\//, ABFC ['have a seat'], SOC, (\(<\text{xw}=\) meaning unclear
(perhaps towards), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).

<ts'á:les>, ds //c'ɛʔ=ti-les//, 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 <i: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 //)

<ts'ahéyelhá:wtxw>, dnom //c'ɛʔ=ey-wtx//, REL /'church house, the church (building)/, BLDG,

<ts'ahéyelh>, //k'ɛlčас c'ɛʔ=iyɛ{//, 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 <iyɛl> ~ iyɛl> 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'iwiyelh> 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 *

<ts'ahéyelhá:wtxw>, dnom //c'ɛʔ=iyɛ=wtx//, REL /'church house, the church (building)/,
ts'áléqel, probably bound root //c\l// very, extremely, painfully
<ts'áts'el>, df //c\l{=C,\=e}=|| or C,\=e=c\l{=a}l or c\=e=C,\=e=\=a\=l, MOOD /(be) very, (extremely), really!/l, possibly root <ts'á\=l> 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'áts'el>, //c\l{=C,\=e}=||/l, attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78), example:
<ts'áts'el kw'ókw'es tlówáyél.>, //c\l{=C,\=e}=|| k\=w\=e\=l\-A\=C,\=e=\=a\=l s\=e\=l\=a\=l\=a\=w\=e\=l\=l, //l'Its very hot today., It's really hot today.\l, dialects: Chil\=l, attested by AC, RP (2/12/76), also <ts'áts'el\=w kw'ókw'es tlówáyél.>, //c\l{=C,\=e}=|| w\=e\=l\=a\=w\=e\=l\=l, dialects: Cheh\=\=.i, attested by EB (2/12/76), <ts'áts'el\=w st\=e\=w\=o\=w\=t\=\=.>, //c\l{=T}=\l\=a\=w\=e\=l\=l, //l'(He/She/They're) very smart\l, dialects: idiolectal th for ch here, attested by EB, <ts'áts'el\=w sú\=m\=e\=t\=\=.>, //c\l{=C,\=e}=|| c\=e\=l\=m\=e\=q\=l, //l'I'm very full.\l', attested by AC, <ts'áts'el\=w the\=t\=\=.i sú\=m\=e\=t\=\=.>, //c\l{=C,\=e}=|| c\=e\=l\=m\=e\=q\=l \=w\=a\=l\=e\=\=t\=\=.i, //l'(He/She's) very polite.\l', attested by Elders Group, <ts'áts'el\=w th'\=a\=\=t\=\=.i sú\=m\=e\=t\=\=.>, //c\l{=C,\=e}=|| c\=e\=l\=m\=e\=q\=l \=w\=a\=l\=e\=\=t\=\=.i, dialects: Cheh\=\=.i, attested by EB (2/12/76), also <ts'áts'el\=w sú\=m\=e\=t\=\=.>, //c\l{=C,\=e}=|| c\=e\=l\=m\=e\=q\=l \=w\=a\=l\=e\=\=t\=\=.i, dialects: Cheh\=\=.i, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), also <ts'áts'el\=w sú\=m\=e\=t\=\=.>, //c\l{=C,\=e}=|| c\=e\=l\=m\=e\=q\=l \=w\=a\=l\=e\=\=t\=\=.i, dialects: Cheh\=\=.i, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77),
example: <etsel tselh mel ts'álqué].>, //?t?c?él cətə məl c'?əl=ə?=l=q=əll/, //I'm going to piss right away, I'm going to piss myself\/', literally /ambiguous past-I almost a bit almost pissed myself/, attested by JL.

<ts'á:lq'em>, TVMO /spinning (while hanging), (twirling)\/, see ts'el.

<ts'ált's>. > probably root or stem //c'élc'\/, perhaps shiny
<sts'ált's>, df //s=c'élc'\/, ANAF ['fish scales']. (<=s=> nominalizer), probably root as in ts'á:lt's'em shiny, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/19/75), Deming (4/1/76), Salish cognate; Cowichan /c'élc'/ scales B74b:24 (Cow.), Saanich dial. of NSt /c'élc'/ scale of fish B74a:24 (Saan.), also <sts'T'élt's>, //s=c'élc'\/, attested by SP (BHTTC 10/2/76).

<ts'á:lts'em>, ızs //c'élc'=əml/, LT ['shiny'], (<=em> intransitivizer/have/get), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (10/13/76).

<ts'álxėt>, MED [, 'delousing s-o'], see méxts'el.

<ts'álkw'els>, ABFC ['pinching'], see thl'hák\w'.

<ts'ám ~ ch'ám ~ ts'ém>, bound root //c'ém ~ c'éml/ bite
<ts'ámet ~ ch'ámét ~ ts'émét>, pcs //c'ém=T ~ c'ém=əT/, [c'émət ~ c'émath], 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 transitive), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (8/15/70, 9/30/71), EB (3/22/76). Salish cognate: Squamish /c'ém\#/ bite (itr.)|dog, fish, fly, etc.) and /c'ém\#/ bite (tr.) W73:38, K67:319, perhaps not Shuswap /c'ém/ and /c'm-n-nt-es/ and /s-c'm-st-es/ to bite and suck blood (of mosquito, sand fly, etc.) K74:177, nor Shuswap root /c'em/ surface in many body parts K74 (but the latter may be cognate with Upriver Halkomelem /c'émx'á-yəə\l/ jaw, contrast <th'é\m> 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'ém:ls>, sas //c'ém=əls/, dnom, ABFC ['a thing that bites'], (<= structured activity non-continuative nominal), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

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

<sts'ámex>, df //s=c'ém=ənx\/, [c'ém\x'], FOOD ['dry herring eggs'], FSH, Elder's comment: "a S\tc:lo 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 /c'é\bs/ dried herring eggs (ready for eating) H76:110.

<ts'ápexel>, rsls //c'=A=ə=ŋ=p=əx=ə\l/, LAND ['it got rust\y'], probably root <ts'ép> dirty, compare <=ts'sépx> be dirty, (<=á-ablaut> resultative), possibly <=ex ~ əx> 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'θ=A=ə=ŋ=p=əx=ə\l/, LAND ['(be) rusty'], (<=s=> static), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78).
<tsáq>, ABDF /'scrape where skin comes off, skinned/, see tháq ~ tsáq or tséq ~ théq.

<tsátém>, ABFC ['crawling'], see tsátám.

<tsátém stim:ó:t>, //c'ét=óm stim=mótl/, CAN, /'train/, literally /'crawling steamboat/, attested by IHTTC (7/28/77), also <tsétém stim:ó:t ~ chétém stim:ó:t>, //c'ét=óm stim=mótl/, attested by NP (9/30/75), see tsátém.

<tsátxwels ~ thátxwels>, ızs //c'ét=x=əm ~ ı=č'át=x=əm or ı' a[A]=č=]t=x=əml/, SD /'clicking, tinkling (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together, dishes together, metal together)/, root meaning unknown unless thótl pull out a nail, possibly <á-ablaut> continuative or resultative, lx <a> distributive, all over, (<em> intransitivizer, have/get/become), phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<tsátxwels ~ chátxwels>, df //c'ét(=)x*=əls//, sas, ABFC /'mice/ chewing (a wall, box, etc.)/', possibly root <tsá:(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 /f'ít-inl/ gnaw W73:117, K69:68, possibly Lushootseed /f'ít-id/ chewed it up, destroyed it as would an insect H76:118, Sechelt /c'á?-át/ chew [s-th] T77:26.

<tsátxwels>, dnom /c'ét=x=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 cascadensis, 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).

<tsátl'em ~ chátl'em ~ tsátlem>, ABDF /'jumping, hopping/', see tsílám ~ tsílém.

<tsástle>, df //c'él[=C,ə]=l or C, ı=č=əl or c'ı=C,ə=əll/, MOOD /'(be) very, (extremely), really/', probably root <tsá:1l> very, extremely, painfully, see under <tsá:1l>, probably root <tsá:1> on top of, probably <R1=1> resultative/continuative or derivational, possibly <R7=1> 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 <tsástle>, //c'él[=C,ə]=ll/, attested by MV (Deming 5/4/78), example: <tsástle kwókw'es tlówáyel>, //c'él[=C,ə]=l kʷč-[AČ,ə]-s təl=-mount of, /'It's very hot today., It's really hot today./, dialects: Chill., attested by AC, RP (2/12/76), also <tsástle kwókw'es tlówáyel>, //c'él[=C,ə]=l kʷč-[AČ,ə]-s təl=mount of, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB (2/12/76), <tsástle whethów't>, //c'él=T1=ll=ów s=ćəwátll, /'(He'sShe'sThey're) very smart/! [], dialects: idiolectal th for ch here, attested by EB, <tsástlel méq'1>, //c'él[=C,ə]=l-cəl méq'1, /'I'm very full.'/, attested by AC, <tsástlel wel the'i:it súmet>, //c'él[=C,ə]=l wel čət:i:s=ćə-wátll, /'He's really truly lazy./, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb adverb/adverbial verb adjective/adjectival verb, <tsástlel éy>, //c'él[=C,ə]=ll=ów1, EFAM,
I (he/she/it's) very good., (He/She) is polite.', attested by Deming (2/8/79), <ts'áts'el spópiy>, /c`ê[i=C,ê=]l s=pâ[i=C,ê=]y/l, /very crooked/l, attested by AC. <ts'áts'el sissi>, /c`ê[i=C,ê=]l-c-êl sây=C,êC/l, /I'm really afraid./, attested by Elders Group. <ts'áts'el tsqwá:y, (x)wewás lép`ex>, /c`ê[i=C,ê=]l c`ê=c`ê-y (x`ê=7êw=êi=ôs, 7êw=ôs) lép`=ôx`ê/l, /It's very green, one doesn't eat it./, literally /it's 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'i sq'ó talhlúwep (éy l sí:yáye, l sí:yáye sí:yám).>, /c`ê[i=C,ê=]l-c-êl x`ê=G=ôwêl t-ôl s=q`êl=ôwêl k`-ôl-s mó x`ê=G=ôi=sí=q`á te`=ôlêwê=p (êy l s=i[=`]=yê=yê, l s=i[=`]=yê=yê s=i[=`]=yê=yêm)/, /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[i=C,ê=]l we=s=ôAú=ôm t(ôAstíyexw)/, /(He/She's a) really lazy (person)/, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), also <ts'áts'el o sú:met>, /c`ê[i=C,ê=]l ?êw s=ôAú=ôm t/l, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (1/19/77).

<ts'áts'esem>, izs /c`ê[i=C,ê=]=s=ôml, TAST /good tasting (savory, not sweet), tasty/, semantic environment [used with meat, nuts, some other things, but not a sweet flavor], (=e1R=) > continuative or resultative, (=e1s=) > have/get/intransitivizer, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjunctive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/75, 7/9/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /é`ásê/ It has a good taste. and /Tú-é`ásêbl/ delicious H76:106.

<ts'áts'etl'em>, ABFC ['jumping'], see ts'tlam ~ ts'tlêm.
<ts'áts'etl'em>, EZ /grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper/, see ts'tlam ~ ts'tlêm.
<ts'áts'etl'í:m>, ABFC /jumping along, jumping up and down/, see ts'tlêm ~ ts'tlêm.
<ts'áts'etl'í:m>, EZ /grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper/, see ts'tlam ~ ts'tlêm.
<ts'áts'etl'í:m>, ABFC ['be hopping'], see ts'tlêm ~ ts'tlêm.
<ts'áts'i:ts'etl' ~ ts'áts'its'etl' > DESC ['shorter'], see ts'tl'l ~ ts'tl'l.
<ts'áweyí:les>, EZ /white-breasted bear, a bear with white on the breast, (brown bear with a white chest [AK])/, see ts'áwi or ts'áwiyi.
<ts'áwi or ts'áwiyi>, probably root /c`éwi or c`éw=iyl/, ANA ['shell (shiny part?)'], HHG ['glass'], possibly =i[y]= bark, covering?, syntactic analysis: noun?, nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/177, 5/28/75), AK and SP (Elders Group 6/1/77), example: <ts'áwis te (s'óxw, q'oyát'l'iya, á:x, mimelehó:llh)>, /c`éw(=)iy-s âô (s=7áx`ê, q`áyê=ìyê, 7ê-yê, C,i=ômê=pá=êhà=t)/, /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'áweyí:les>, ds /c`éw(=)éy=ï=ôs/, EZ /white-breasted bear, a bear with white on the breast, (brown bear with a white chest [AK])/, [variety of Ursus americanus alifrontalis or Ursus americanus cinnamomum], literally /glass/shiny shell =on the chest/, (semological comment: so named because the white fur is shiny like glass). Lx =f:les= on the chest, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (10/13/76), IHTTC (7/25/77), also <ts'áweyí:les>, /c`éw(=)éy=ôs=ôs, also /brown bear with white chest/, phonology: downstepping, updrifting, attested by AK (11/21/72).
<ch`áwq'em>, df /c`éw(=)q`=ôml/, 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'áxt>, bound root or stem /l/c ʔ-x't'ul/, meaning uncertain

<ts'áxw>, dnom /l/c ʔ-x't'/, 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'è:x't/ stick (of wood), JH /sc'è:xt/ limb (of a tree), H-T <tsaiqt> (macrons over both vowels) branch (a), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /sè:ást\ limb, limb H76:106, Samish dia. of NSt (VU) /sc'è:yst\ limb of a tree, knot in a tree or wood, knothole G86a:73, also <ts'éxttses>, /s=c ʔ-x't=22=\ nominalized\, attested by CT (6/8/76), also /'knot on a tree', attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <qéx te ts'áxts ta qwe'ópelhp>, /qéx tə s=c ʔ-x't-s 1-e qʰ=ʔáp=ʔəp/, /'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).

<ts'axw>, bound root /l/c ʔ-x' quiet/silent (after noise)/.

<ts'áxw>, if /l/c ʔ-x'-s/l/, LANG ['everyone got quiet'], SD, (</s> third person possessive/subordinate), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

<ts'áxw>, stvi /l/c ʔ-x'\, 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).

<ts'áts'exw ~ sch'ách'exw>, strs /s=c ʔ-x'=2\, LANG /'(be) silent, quiet, keep quiet'/, SD, (</s=>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>, /l/c ʔ-x'=2-\, /'You keep quiet./, attested by Elders Group.

<ch'áxwel ~ ts'áxwel>, incs /l/c ʔ-x'=ʔəl/\, LANG /'shut up, (go or get or become quiet)'/, SD, (</s=>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'áxwelhla>, /l/c ʔ-x'=ʔəl-\, /'Shut up/', attested by Elders Group, *<ts'áxwelhla ta' thóthel.> rejected by EB.

<ch'exweló:ythel ~ ts'exweló:ythel>\, ds /l/c ʔ-x'=ʔəl=á-yəəl or c ʔè=ʔəl=á-yəəl/\, LANG /'stop talking, shut up (the lips or jaw)/, literally /go/get silent on the lips/jaw/, possibly /</s=>ablaut\> derivational/resultative/durative, lx /</s=>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:ythelhla>, /l/c ʔ-x'=ʔəl=á-yəəl-\, /'Stop talking./, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77); example: <skw'áy kw'es ts'exweló:ythelh>, /s=kʰ'ëy kʰ-əs c ʔ-x'=ʔəl=á-yəəl-s/\, /'(He/She/They) can't shut up.'/, attested by Elders Group (2/25/75); found in <ch'exweló:ythelahla>, /l/c ʔ-x'=ʔəl=á-yəəl-\, /'Stop talking you guys., Stop talking you folks.'/, attested by IHTTC.

<ch'exwpil:1thet>, pcs /l/c ʔ-x'=ʔi=t\, KIN /'hush a baby from crying, (hush s-o (a baby) from crying)/, LANG, (</s=>el ~ /ʔi:/ go, come, get, become), (</s=> purposeful control transitivity), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).

<ts'epwil:1thet>, pcs /l/c ʔ-x'=ʔi=t\, LANG /'one gets silent', literally /hush oneself, get oneself quiet'/, (</s=> reflexive), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).
<ts'xwó:ythel>, ds /c'è=x=á-yèæll/, LANG 'silence the mouth, keep the mouth quiet!', literally /quiet the jaw/lips/, lx <ts'ō:ythel> (on the) jaw, lips, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76); found in <ts'xwó:ythellha>, /lc'è=x=á-yèæll/, 'Silence your mouth., Keep your mouth quiet.', *<ts'xwó:ythellha ta' thóthel.> rejected by EB.

<ts'áxw>, LANG ['everyone got quiet'], see ts'áxw.

<ts'á:ya>, possibly root /lc'è·yè or c'è·yè or c'è·iyèll/, 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:ā> 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'è·yè/ deceased spouse's relative, NSt /c'è·yèll/ deceased spouse's sibling or cousin K67:321, Samish dial. of NSt /c'è·yèll/ spouse of deceased sibling G84a:79, also <th'á:ya>, /lè·è·yèll/, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <ts'á:ya> te th'á:xy, /lc'è·yè·s te c'è·yèll/, '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

<ts'á:ya>, pln /C,i=c'è·iyèll/, 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>, /lc'è·iyèll/, also 'all the relatives (in-laws) of one's deceased husband', attested by EB (6/9/76).

<th'á:ya>m, ds /lè·è·yè=æml/, 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 /lè·yèay?=/ marry deceased spouse's sibling or cousin K67:321, Lushootseed /lè·ajajøbl/ inherit H76:106, Samish dial. of NSt /lè·yèeŋl/ to marry spouse of deceased sibling G84a:79.

<ts'á:ya> te th'á:xy, EB 'reed canary-grass', see ts'á:ya, thá:ya, and thá:x.

<ts'á:yw>, DESC ['drying'], see ts'fyxw ~ ts'èyw ~ ch'fyxw.

<Ts'a':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'a:.

<Ts'ech'ól:lew':eh>, HHG '([being/put] on the top shelf)', see ts'a:.

<ts'èk>, possibly bound root /lc'èkll/, meaning unknown

<ts's'èk>, dnom /š=c'èkl/, EB ['pine-cone'], (perhaps <=s=) nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, probably borrowed from Thompson /sc'èk' l pine nut beside /sc'èk'-qín'-kaʔl/ pine cone T73:9.

<ts'èkwx ~ ch'èkwx>, probable bound stem /c'èk'=c=xll/, root meaning uncertain

<ts'èkwx>, pcs /c'èk'=c=x=ll/, FOOD ['fry s-th'], possibly <=x> distributive, (<=t> purposeful control transitive), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by , Salish cognate: Squamish /lèk'x=ãn=ll fry (tr.) beside /lèk'x=im=ll/ fry (act. itr.) W73:109, K67:316, Songish dial. of NSt /lèk'x=ãx=t/ to fry (tr.) M68:39, also <ts'èqwxt>, /lc'èq'=c=x=ll/, comment: probably mistranscribed for ts'èkwxt, attested by AC (9/18/71), EB (12/15/75), example: <ts'èqwxt te ts'é:li:èm>, /lc'èq'=c=x=T s=cél=øml/ 'fry the liver', comment:<ts'èqwxt> prob. mistranscribed, attested by AC; found in <ts'èkwxtcèw: ~ ts'èkwxtlè:ha.>, /lc'èk'=c=x=T-c-øx~ c'èk'=c=x=T-ìëll, 'Fry it.'
attested by EB (3/1/76).

<ts'ákwxt>, cts //c'e[-Aê-]k=x=T//, FOOD ['(be) frying s-th'], (á-ablaut> continuous), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76), example: <fhtsel ts'ákwxt>, //flt-4-c-el c'e[-Aê-]k=x=T//, /I was frying it./, attested by EB, <ts'ákwxtes te chékél>, //c'e[-Aê-]k=x=T-ös tê čékél/, //c'ékwx̱ts te čék'l/, /She's frying the chicken./, attested by EB (3/1/76).

<ts'ákwx ~ sch'ákwx>, strs //s=c'e=Aê=]k=x/ll, FOOD ['(already) fried'], (a=ws stative), (á-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77), AD (12/19/78), also <sch'ékwx>, //s=c'ékwx̱/ll, attested by Danny Charlie Sr. (12/19/78), <sch'ákwx sepilì>, //s=c'e=Aê=]k=x sepilì/ll, /'fried bread/., attested by AD, also <sch'ékwx sepilì>, //s=c'ékx̱ x sepilì/ll, attested by DC.

<ts'ekwx̱:ls ~ ts'ekwx̱ls>, sas //c'ékx̱ x=ër=ls/ll, FOOD ['to fry (as a structured activity)'], (á=ws structured activity non-continuous), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76, 5/3/76), example: <fhtsel ts'ekwx̱:ls te sepilì>, //flt-4-c-el c'ékx̱ x=ös tə sepilíll//, /I fried bread./, attested by EB; found in <ts'ekwx̱:lsîhìa>, //c'ékx̱ x=ër=ês=!éll//, /'Fry some./, ASM ['meaning do the work for awhile'], attested by EB, example: <ts'ekwx̱:lsîhìa kw sepilì>, //c'ékx̱ x=ër=ês=te ḵ sepilì-1 ~ c'ékx̱ x=ês-c-ëṟ x̱ sepilìll//, /'Fry some bread./., attested by EB (3/1/76, 5/3/76).

<ts'ákwx̱ls>, cts //c'e[-Aê-]k=x=ös/ll, sas, FOOD ['frying'], (á-ablaut> continuous), (á=ws structured activity continuous), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76 corrects 12/15/75), example: <fhtsel ts'ákwx̱ls te sepilì>, //flt-4-c-el c'e[-Aê-]k=x=ös tə sepilíll//, /I was frying bread./, attested by EB (5/3/76).

<ts'ákwx̱ls>, dnom //c'e=Aê=]k=x=ös/ll, FOOD ['frying pan'], TOOL, HHG, (á-ablaut> continuous), (á=ws structured activity continuous nominal), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming Elders at Ft. Langley, B.C. museum (3/9/78), also <sch'ákwx̱ls>, //s=c'e=Aê=]k=x=ös/ll, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), AD (8/80), example: <alétsa te sch'ákwx̱ls?>, //flt=ëc e= te s=c'e=Aê=]k=x=ös/ll, /'Where's the frying pan?'/, attested by AD.

<ts'ekwx̱lhstst>, bens //c'ékx̱ x-ëc=T//ll, pcs, FOOD ['fry it for s-o'], (éhts> benefactive), (él> purposeful control transitiveizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76), also <ts'ekwx̱lhst>, //c'ékx̱ x=ëc=T//ll, attested by EB (3/1/76); found in <ts'ekwx̱lhststhsx̱:x>, //c'ékx̱ x-ëc=T-åx̱//ll, /'fry it for me'/, attested by Elders Group, example: <ts'ekwx̱lhstx̱:xhcx̱w>, //c'ékx̱ x-ëc=T-åx̱-c-ëx̱ ll, /'Fry it for me?'/, attested by EB.

<ts'ekwx̱ls ~ ts'ekwx̱ls>, FOOD ['to fry (as a structured activity)'], see ts'ekwx̱t.

<ts'ekwx̱lhst>, FOOD ['fry it for s-o'], see ts'ekwx̱.

<ts'ékwx̱iya>, df //c'ékx̱ -iy=ll, dmn, BPI ['midget'], root meaning unknown unless <th'ékwx̱> worm, lx <i=ya> affectionate diminutive, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (1/31/80), compare with <ts'ókw> minnow?.

<ts'ékwx̱lè>, NUM ['twenty people'], see ts'kwéx.

<ts'él>, bound root //c'él turn, turn aroundll, Salish cognate: Lushootseed root fè’ álpl turn, turn, sprain [perhaps with /=pl on itself as in Upriver Halkomelem =p’ on itself but with loss of glottalization] as in Lushootseed /ses-è' álpl/ it's turned, fè’ álpl-èd/ turn it, twist it, fè’ álpl-ëd/ turn the head (of a horse when riding) H76:110-111.

<ts'élítxw>, ds //c'él=ëltx=xll, SOC ['steal someone's spouse'], literally /turn/turn around the
spouse/home', lx =<áltlxw> 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).


comment: ts probably mistranscribed for ts', phonology: possible deglottalization, attested by Elders Group (7/27/78), also <tsélqes lxl=q'=í·l=T/>.

-turn around something else'/, (<c't>lx <on> the face, (turn one's body away [IHTTC]/), DIR, probably =<ó-ablaut> derivational, lx =<es> on the face, possibly =< ~ > derivation, (=<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: syntax: nominal, attested by Deming (7/27/78), also <tsélqes lxl=q'=í·l=T/>.

-comment: this use contrasts with that of <á-wtxw>, ('something to turn around something else on the face, (turn one's body away [IHTTC]/), DIR, probably =<ó-ablaut> derivational, lx =<es> on the face, possibly =< ~ > derivation, (=<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: syntax: nominal, attested by Deming (7/27/78), also <tsélqes lxl=q'=í·l=T/>.

-tw'élqos ~ ts'élqéylém, mlds /c'ë=[Aá]=l]=e=s=ém ~ c'ë=[Aá]=l]=e=[ ~ ]=s=ém/, ABFC /'turn one's face, (turn one's body around [IHTTC]/), DIR, probably =<ó-ablaut> derivational, lx =<es> on the face, possibly =< ~ > derivation, (=<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: syntax: nominal, attested by Deming (7/27/78), also <tsélqes lxl=q'=í·l=T/>.

-tw'élqos ~ ts'élqéylém, mlds /c'ë=[Aá]=l]=e=s=ém ~ c'ë=[Aá]=l]=e=[ ~ ]=s=ém/, ABFC /'turn one's face, (turn one's body around [IHTTC]/), DIR, probably =<ó-ablaut> derivational, lx =<es> on the face, possibly =< ~ > derivation, (=<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: syntax: nominal, attested by Deming (7/27/78), also <tsélqes lxl=q'=í·l=T/>.

-t's'élexw, dl /c'ë=[Aá]=x=/, 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 <st'sélexw>, //c'á'l=ə=x'//, also /a fish going into a quieter stream/, attested by Elders Group (7/20/77), example: <st'sélexw te sthóqwíc//>, //c'á'l=ə=x' tə s=áaq"i//, /'The fish is going into a slough from the river'./, attested by Elders Group (2/26/75).

<st'sélexw>, dnom //s=c'á'l=ə=x'//, WATR /slough, backwater, ((also) eddy [AC])/, literally /something to go into quieter water/, (ns=> nominalizer, something to), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (6/14/78), also <st'sélexw>, //s=c'á'l=ə=x'//, also /eddy, backwater/, attested by AC (9/1/71).

<St'sélexwq ~ Ts'elxwíqw ~ Ts'elxwíqewq>, ds //s=c'á'l=(θ)x"=íq" ~ c'á'l=(θ)x"=íq"//, 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'elxwíqwem> (Wells tapes, new transcript), sometime about the 1790's they began to mix with and adopt Upriver Halkomelem, a few placenames only survived (Th'ewálí, St'ept)' 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 <íqw> 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'íx"=íq"/ slough, Chilliwack, source: place names reference file #79, also <Ch'elxwíqw ~ Ch'elxwíqw ~ Ch'elxwíqewq>, //c'á'l=x"=í(q")//, (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 River (= Chilliwack River), later he also says it was the name for a village below Centre Creek, an old village destroyed by a slide), attributed to Wells 1965 (lst ed.)::13, 19.

<Ch'elxwíqwem>, ds //s=c'á'l=ə=x"=íq"=əml or c'á'l=ə=x"=í=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 <íqw ~ aqwv ~ eqw> on top of the head, possibly <o-ablaut> derivation, (<em> intransitivizer/have/get, speak), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, (also prob. intransitive verb), attested by DM (Wells tapes, new transcripts),

<st'sélexw>, ds //s=c'á'l=(θ)x"=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 (11/1/71), Deming (esp. SJ 5/3/79), other sources: ES /s=c'èx"=íwəl/ guts, also /stomach [inside]//, attested by DM (12/4/64), example: <tsqwáy te st'sélexwíwels te st'elém.>, //c=q"ë-y tə s=c'á'l=ə=x"=íwəl-s tə s=t'á'l=əm//, /'The inside/inner cherry bark is green.'/, attested by Deming (esp. SJ).

<ts'elxwíwsem>, mlds //c'á'l=(θ)x"=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'elátw>, SOC ['steal someone's spouse'], see ts'el.

<ts'eláxw>, possible strs stem //c'ál(=)tə=A=ë=x"//, prob. from stem <st'sélexw>, df //c'á'l=ə=x"//, TVMO
"Turn back into a quiet slough from the river, see ts'el.

<sts'eláxwem>, df /lxs'=c'=é|l(=)=A= impassive spirit dancer, ASM ['a dancer for four years or more'], literally possibly / something (or someone) that has gotten into quieter water, / (ss 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 /s=áx=an/ a spirit dancer (old or new), Indian dancer G86a:81, possibly same root as Squamish /é'i(y)?/ to fast (K67:321).

<ts'elélet'xel>, BPI ['has short legs'], see ts'it' ~ ts'it'.

<ts'élxet>, TVMO 'turn back into a quiet slough from the river, be going into a slough from the river', see ts'el.

<ts'élxetlêm>, DIR 'turn (oneself) around, make a U-turn', see ts'el.

<ts'élxetl 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 /lç'ë= (person) next to, close toll.

<ts'elh'à:y>, ds /lç'æ=q=á=yl/, 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/, (sts'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'à:y>, /lç'æ c'=é=q=á=yl/, 'the girl-friend, the (female) sweetheart', attested by EB, <tl'é ts'elh'à:y>, /lç'ë c'=é=q=á=yl/, 'That's his sweetheart.', attested by Elders Group, <the ts'elh'à:y> te Brent, /lç'æ c'=é=q=á=yl/s te Brent/, 'Brent's sweetheart, the (female) one Brent is running around with', attested by Elders Group.

<ts'líhmxóstel>, rcps /lç'æ=ï=á=x=ets=ät=, SOCT /going with each other [romantically], going for a walk with each other/, literally I'go for a walk close/near to each other/, (sts'elh= next to, close to), root <ûm> step, lx <ex> upright, lx <úos> 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'líhmxóstels>, /lç'ë yewë=1=ç'ë=á=x=ets=ät=, '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'elhwxélmuxw>, ds /lç'æ=ï=x=ál(=)mëx="/, SOCT ['neighbor'], literally /next/close-to Indian person/, possibly <é= derivative, root <xwélmuxw> Indian, (Indian) person, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/12/75).

<ts'elhxwilmuxw>, pln /lç'æ(=)x=ál(=)mëx="/, SOCT ['near neighbors'], possible <í-ablaut> plural, phonology: ablaut, the <I> before <lh> is unexplained, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB and AD (9/26/78).

<ts'elhkw'á:ls>, ABFC ['pinch'], see th'ilákw'.

<ts'élhxwélmuxw>, SOCT ['neighbor'], see ts'elh=.

<ts'elhxwilmuxw>, SOCT ['near neighbors'], see ts'elh=.

<ts'elhxà:m>, SOC I'cry with someone, a person one cries with (related or not), unrelated grandparents
of a deceased grandchild, etc.'l, see Ḫá:m ~ Ḫá:m.

<ts'ehl'á:y>, SOCT /sweethart, person of the opposite sex that one is running around with, girl-friend, boy-friend/!, see ts'elh=. 

<ts'emxó:ythel>, df /c'em(=o)x'=á:yêol/l, ANA /'chin, jaw (of fish, human, etc.), (lips (both), cheek, side of the face [DM])l/, probable root <ts'ém> bite, possibly <=ex> upright, vertical?., lx <=â:ythel> of the jaw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, BJ (5/10/64), DM (12/4/64), Deming (4/1/76), contrast Cowichan /sê'ämáyêən/ jaw B74b:20, other sources: JH /c'ënxáyêəl chin, H-T <sumqaiEtsEl, sumkai'Etsum> jaw, Salish cognate: possibly Shuswap root /k'ém/ surface as in many body part words such as /t-k'm-êpe-s-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 /l/c'êp/ dirty (esp. of skin, also of house).

<ts'epí:wel>, ds /l/c'ép=iwelll/, BPI /'(have a) dirty behind, (dirty in the rump, dirty in the rectum)/!, lx <=í:iwel> in the inside, in the rump, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (5/13/75). 

<ts'épxel>, ds /l/c'ép=xəll/, 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 /l/s=c'ép=x=əll/, ABDF [w<art>], (=<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 /sê'êpx=əll/ wart W73:282, K67:288. 

<ts'épx>, probably stem /l/c'êp=x dirty (esp. of body parts, also of house)/!. <=x> distributive, all over.

<sts'épxlqsel>, ds /l/c'êp=x=ól(=q)=əll/, DESC ['be dirty'], (=<s> stative), possibly <=x> distributive, all over, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (1/19/76), compare with <ts'ápxel> it got rusty, Salish cognate: Sechelt /ê'êpx/ dirty T77:21, example: <sts'épx te làléms.>, /l=s=c'êp=x t=əw l=C,ə=]m-sll, /'Her house is dirty./!, attested by EB, <kwéltu sts'épx te làléms.>, /k'êt=xt=əw s=c'êp=x t=əw l=C,ə=]m-sll, /'She's got a (really) dirty house./!, attested by EB. 

<ts'epéxqsel>, ds /l/c'êp=x=ól(=q)=əll/, BPI /'(have a) dirty nose', lx <=x> distributive, all over, lx <=éqsel ~ eqs ~ éqsl ~ 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 /l/c'êp=x=ol/, 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 /l/c'êp=x=čəll/, BPI /'(have) dirty hands', lx <=x> distributive, all over, lx <=tces> 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'epxélqsel>, 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'et>, pcs /l/c'êp'=M1=I/, MC ['dab it on'], root meaning unknown, probably <metathesis type 1> non-continuative, (<=t> purposeful control transitive\*), phonology: probable metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76). 

<ts'êq>, free root /l/c'êq/, 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
/le/ eq'/' be surprised W73:258, K69:68, also I'm surprised./', attested by Elders Group (2/16/77), example: <le ts'eq'/>. //le c'-eq'/', /(He/She was) astonished, surprised'/, attested by AL (Elders Group 3/1/72), <ts'ats'eltsel ts'eq'/>. //le[c=C,θ=]-l-c-e-l c'-eq'//, I'm really surprised./', attested by AL (Elders Group 3/1/72).

<ts'eq' ~ th'éqw>, bound root //c'-eq" ~ c'-eq"//, root meaning unknown.

<Ts'éqwela ~ Th'éqwela>, df //c'-eq"=Θl ~ c'-eq"=Θl//, 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 thí: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 /-čhapus/ 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 /c'q̩lah/ hockey-like game W73:111, K69:67.


<ts'its'eqweló:l>, df //c_1=c'-eq"=Θl=á-l or C_1=c'-eq"=Θl=Θl//, 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 <= el> 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 l'grass shinny (a game like grass hockey, uses a big round ball)l/, attested by BJ (12/5/64)(Wells tapes, new transcript old p.397), other sources: ES /k'~q̩yk"q̩eyáls/ (CwMs /k"q̩ek\"q̩eyáls/) shinny (game), historical/comparative detail: the forms in Elmendorf and Suttles (and Upriver Halkomelem <kwek\'iyól:x> 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'éqwela ~ Th'éqwela>, 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'eq ~ th'éqw.

<ts'eqw' >, rsls //c'-eq"//, HUNT lbe 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'-eq"/ get pierced Suttles ca1984ms:ch.7, p.106, example: <le ts'eqw'/>. //le c'-eq"//, /(He got shot (arrow, bullet, etc.))'/, attested by EB (11/28/75).

<ts'qw'étel>, pcs //c'-eq"=M1=T/, MC lpoke 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 (5/12/76), EB (5/3/76, 4/23/76, 5/25/76, 5/26/76), example: <ts'qw'étel te sqá:wth qesu me lhá:xem i tel lóthel>, //lc'-eq"=M1=T tsq=w(=)=q̩es-u me lhá:xem i tel lóthel/, lpoke/pick up the potato (with a fork) and put it (serve yourself) on my dish!, attested by CT and HT, <ts'qw'étel kwêhéstamés li kw'e sts'q̩ew'els qesu lhá:xem>, //lc'q̩ew"=M1=T k̩e=s=tem=es li k"q̩e
s=c’aq’="=els që-s-u tê-x=eml/, /pick something up on a fork and serve yourself (on a dish)/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), <ques mí ts’qw’ét te sqákíwth>, /që-s-u mí c’aq’="=M1=t e s=qê:w(=e)l/, /’and come poke the potato/!, attested by CT and HT; found in <ts’qw’étém>, /c’êq’="=M1=t-ém/, /’He got shot/, (Somebody shot him/)!, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by EB (4/23/76).

<ts’eqw’ts’eqw’thóxes>, plv //C,ëC,=c’êq’="=T-áx=ësl/, 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’aq’="l-ëx"l/, HUNT [’hit with an arrow accidentally’], (<=l> non-control transitivizer, accidentally/managed to), (<-exw ~ -áxw (after CëC roots where C is obstruent)> third person object), phonology: allomorph (as noted in Suttles consonant alternation1984 ms. ch.7), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75).

<ts’eqw’ts’eqw’ ~ ts’eqw’ts’eqw’>, dnom //C,ëC,=c’êq’=" or c’êq’="=C,ëC, //, 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’aq’="c’êq’="/ Scotch thistle, also <ts’eqw’ts’eqw’>, //C,ëC,=c’êq’="//, /’thorn/!, attested by Elders Group (5/21/75).

<ts’ets’éqw’>, df //C,ëC=c’êq’="//, EB [’needle of spruce’], (<R5=> diminutive or derivational), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/22/78).


<ts’qw’élá>, ds //c’aq’="=ê[]=M2=]=êl or c’êq’="=êl//, CLO [’ear-ring’], PE, literally /’pierce/poke on the ear/side of the head’, lx <=él~ =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’aq’="=ê[]=Aê=]=x"l/, HUNT [’arrow’], probably root <ts’eqw’> pierce, hit with something shot, possibly <=el> go/come/get/become, possibly <=ex> upright?, possibly <á-aablaut> durative or derivational, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, comment: possibly a back-formation after <sákw’eláx> 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’eláx> arrow, attested by RP (BHTTC 10/18/76), not recognized by others in Elders Group (10/20/76).

<ts’eqw’eléstél>, ds //c’aq’="=û[]=ê]=êl//, CLO /’brooch, pin (ornament pinned to clothing)/!, PE, literally /device/something to pin on the chest’!, lx <=îles> on the chest, probably <=ेञ> 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).
prop it up on a Y-like object, lx <élíts> on the back, lx <tél> device to, something to,
syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK (Elders Group 1/23/80).

<ts'éqw'élqsel>, ABDF ['(have a) scabby nose'], see ts'éqw'.

<ts'éqw'ôwelh ~ ts'éqw'ólwelh ~ ch'éqw'ôwelh>, BSK ['to weave a cedar root basket'], see ts'éqw'.

<ts'éqw'ts'éqw'>, 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'éqw'ts'éqw'thóxes>, ABDF ['he/she/it is poking me [purposely']], see ts'éqw'.

<ts'esémélep ~ ts'esémelép>, EB ['weeds in a garden'], see ts'ísem.

<ts'eslats>, df //c'ès=îlç or c'is=îlç or c'es=îlç//, ABDF /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'esqsel> "black-nose" or "smut" (a card game), possibly root <ts'is> grow, possibly =lats ~ =let's on the bottom, possibly =él go/come/get/become, possibly =áts a rare variant of =tse > on the head, phonology: possible vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/2/75, 7/9/75).

<ts'eslátsselhp>, ds //c'ès=îlç=ǝp//, EB /saskatoon bush, service-berry bush/, ['Amelanchier alnifolia'], lx =elhp> plant, tree, syntactic analysis: nominal.

<ts'eslátsselhp>, EB /saskatoon bush, service-berry bush/, see ts'eslats.

<ts'esqsel>, ds //c'ès=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'esqsel> "black-nose" or "smut" (a card game in which the nose is colored black on the loser), lx =qsel> 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'èsqəl// (CwMs /c'ésqənl/) golden eagle, Salish cognate: Squamish /e'ésqəl snow eagle, golden eagle W73:87, K69:67, but only golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos) in Bouchard and Kennedy 1976:72, Saanich /e'ésqən/ golden eagle.

<ts'esqsel>, ds //c'ès=qəl//, 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'èe' or wə=c'èe' or wə=c'èe' or wə=c'èi'=Á=]=èe'//

<wets'étl' ~ wech'étl' >, possibly root //wə=c'èe' or wə=c'èe' or wə=c'èi'=Á=]=èe'//, 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/ 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 we =c'èe' //, 'He dropped down, He fell off.', attested by AC (10/13/71), <me wets'étl' >, me wə =c'èe'//, 'It dropped (from a shelf, for ex.).', attested by...
EB, \textit{\textless{}le wets'ètl' te stlí'tíl'qelh li te shxwət'áłh.}\textgreater{}, \(\text{i\ell{1} wə(=)c'èc' à s=C, i=\text{\textasciitilde{}a}q=əT li \text{\textasciitilde{}a} sx"=l'èl'll, 'A child drops off a bridge.'},\) attested by HT, \textit{\textless{}le wets'ètl' te qó: li te qw'èlèqel.}\textgreater{}, \(\text{i\ell{1} wə(=)c'èc' à qá: li \text{\textasciitilde{}a} q"=lèqəllll, 'a drop-off, The water drops off a cliff.'},\) attested by CT.

\textit{\textless{}wets'ètl'lexw\textgreater{}}, ncs \(\text{i\ell{1} wə(=)c'èc'=l-əx"=l},\) ABDF ['drop s-th by accident'], \(\text{\(=\})\) non-control transitivizer, accidentally, happen to, manage to, \(\text{\(=\text{exw}\})\) third person object, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/9/76).

\textit{\textless{}ts'ètx\textgreater{}}, EB ['needle of spruce'], see ts'èqw'.

\textit{\textless{}ts'èxwí:lthet\textgreater{}}, LANG ['one gets silent'], see ts'áxw.

\textit{\textless{}ts'èx\textgreater{} th'ex}, root \(\ell{1}c'=əx\) or \(\ell{1}c'əx"=l\), probably wash or clean

\textit{\textless{}sts'ets'íx\textgreater{}}, strs \(\ell{1}s=c'=c\ell{1}A=|=x\) or \(\ell{1}s=C, èc'=c=|=A=|=x"=l\), BLDG (perhaps) ['(be) clean (of a house')], DESC. (\(\text{\textless{}se\textgreater{} static}\)), possibly \(\text{\(=\text{t-h\text{a-b-l-a-u-t}\})\) resultative, possibly \(\text{\(=\text{R5}\) or \(=\text{R1}\>\)}\) resultative, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, possible delabelization, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (1/16/76), compare \textit{\textless{}th'xet\textgreater{} (possibly) clean s-th, contrast root \(\text{\(=\text{th'ëxw\})\) wash.}

\textit{\textless{}ts'ëxwts'ëxw\textgreater{} (or more correct) th'ëxwth'ëxw\textgreater{}}, EFAM ['pity'], see th'ëxw ~ th'ëxw.

\textit{\textless{}ts'ilém\textgreater{}}, TVMO '/mounting a horse, mounting a person'/, see ts'á:.

\textit{\textless{}ts'ilém\textgreater{}}, TVMO '/get on top of something/', see ts'á:.

\textit{\textless{}ts'ilém~ ts'ímel\textgreater{}}, ds \(\ell{1}\ell{1}c'=m=əl"=l\), DIR '/get close, approach, get near, nearly, (go close, come close)/', probably \(\text{\(=\text{t-}\})\) 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 /' already nearly go out (of fire)/, literally /'I'm going home near Christmas'/, attested by Deming, \textit{\textless{}le ts'ímel\textgreater{}}, \(\ell{1}\ell{1}c'=m=əl"=l\), the approach (your nets for ex.), get close, (come close)/', literally /'come get close'/, attested by Elders Group, \textit{\textless{}le ts'ímel\textgreater{}}, \(\ell{1}\ell{1}c'=m=əl\), the approach (your nets for ex.), get close, (come close)/', attested by Elders Group, \textit{\textless{}wèlh ts'ímel tl'èkwe'l\textgreater{}}, \(\ell{1}\ell{1}wət\ell{1}c'í=əl c'=êk"=əl\), /'It's nearly going out (of fire)/', literally /'I already nearly go out (of fire)/', attested by EB, \textit{\textless{}wets'ímel te slúxw\textgreater{}}, \(\ell{1}\ell{1}wə-c'=m=əl t=4x"=s\ell{1}l, 'nearly three o'clock'/, literally /'if/when nearly the three o'clock'/, attested by Deming, \textit{\textless{}le ts'ímel kws wets'át\textgreater{}s:}, \(\ell{1}\ell{1}wə-c'í=əl k"=s wə-c'èc'=əs\ell{1}l, 'He's nearly got to the top.'/, literally, attested by EB (4/5/76), \textit{\textless{}létsel t'òkw\textgreater{} wets'ímeles te Christmas\textgreater{}}, \(\ell{1}\ell{1}l'c=əl t'ák" wə-c'=m=əl c=əs t= Christmas\), /'I'm going home near Christmas.'/, literally /'I'm going home when it gets near the Christmas'/, attested by AC.

\textit{\textless{}ts'íts'emel\textgreater{}}, cts \(\ell{1}\ell{1}c'[c=|=c\ell{1}A=|=\ell{1}s=\ell{1}\), DIR ['getting close'], (\(\text{\(=\text{R1}\>\)> continuative}), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB (4/12/78).

\textit{\textless{}ts'ímel\textgreater{}}, iccs \(\ell{1}\ell{1}c'=m=əl\), TVMO '/get close to s-o/s-th, approach s-th/s'-o\)', DIR. (\(\text{\textless{}met}\) indirect effect non-control transitivizer), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), EB (4/12/78), example: \textit{\textless{}le ts'ímel\textgreater{} ~ me ts'ímel\textgreater{} ~ le ts'ímele kw'èw' stètes\textgreater{}}, \(\ell{1}\ell{1}wə c'=m=əl=əmT ~ nə wə c'=m=əl=əmT ~ \ell{1}c'=m=əl k"=ə s=C, èc'=c=|=A=|=l\), l'/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).

\textit{\textless{}ts'ímel\textgreater{}}, pcrs \(\ell{1}\ell{1}c'=m=əl=T\), TVMO ['approach (your nets for ex.)'], (\(\text{\(=\text{t}\) purposeful control transitivizer}), (\(\text{\(=\text{e}\})\) reflexive), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

\textit{\textless{}ts'ímel\textgreater{}}, TVMO '/get close to s-o/s-th, approach s-th/s'-o\)', see ts'ímel ~ ts'ímel.

\textit{\textless{}ts'ímel\textgreater{}}, TVMO ['approach (your nets for ex.)'], see ts'ímel ~ ts'ímel.
<ts'ísem>, mds //lc’i=stå/ml, 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'i'sem ~ ts'ísem>, [č’íst]m EH, [e’sím] 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 <ts’e’Em> (macron over e) to sprout (from stem of tree) and <ts’e’Em> (macron over e) to sprout (said of buds), also <ts'ísem>, //lc’i=s=ólml, attested by AC (11/24/71), example: <lulh me ts'ísem ta spí:ls>>, //lə-ut mə c’i=s=óm t=é s=pí-lslml, /'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-ut mə c’i=s=óm t=é məlëll/, /'Your child is growing to./, attested by AC (11/24/71).

<ts'íts'esem>, cts //lc’i-[C,ə]-s=ólml, 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’i’č’ts]m EH, [e’ič’ts]m RG, 'growing', attested by RG, EH 8/27/99 (SU transcription, tape 6), also <ts’íts’esem>, //lc’i-[C,ə]-s=ólml, 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 9/26/00)

<ts’íts’esem>, dnom //s=c’i=[A6C,ə]=s=ólml, EB ['small little plants'], literally /'something that is many little growing/', (sse nominalizer), (<s= ablaut and =R1=> plural diminutive), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/7/76).

<ts’ímt>, df //lc’i=s=M1=T or c’i=s=ə=M2=ln=T or c’i=s=əm=тал tl, KIN /'growing [s-o] up, (raising s-o), (<metathesis type> continuous? or derivational), possibly <im> 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’ímtelô:t>, df //lc’i=s=M1=т=əl=ə or c’i=s=M2=əl=ə-tl/, PLN ['other sister of Hlìhëqey 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 Xémòth’iṭel'], possibly <tel> name ending, lx <elô: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’ístel>, PLN ['Saddle Rock above Yale'], see th’ís.

<ts’íst ~ ch’í:t>, pcs //lè=iy=ttl, 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), Elders' comment: "the root may be ts’á on top of especially considering t’sítóléstexw pile it up (EB 4/23/76)", comment: EB may be right or the two roots may be unconnected, Salish cognate: Sechelt /lè=iy-it/ to thank T77:35, B85:296, also <th’í:t>, //lè=iy=T or è’i=[e]=y=ttl, also /'praise s-o (with words), thank s-o/, attested by EB (4/23/76), also <th’í:t ~ ch’í:t>, //lè=iy=T ~ c’i=iy=ttl, attested
by Deming (4/20/78), example: <ch’it: te syúwel>, //c’iy=T s=yáw=əll/, SPRD, I thank a spirit song, [(also) thank a spirit power], [last], attested by Elders Group (7/21/76), <luwte ts’it te Chichelh Siyám.>, //luwte c’iy=T c[=C,ə=]t s=yáw=əll/, I’t’s you to thank the Lord., attested by Deming (12/15/77), <ts’îtxw ta’ siiyâye.>, //c’iy=T-c-əx* t-ə? s=yáw=əll/, I thank your friend.], attested by AD (12/17/79), <ts’îtxwex ta’ siiyâye.>, //c’[=]=y=T-c-əx* t-ə? s=yáw=əll/, I真的 thank your friend.], attested by AD (12/17/79), <tsel th’ît:thômè.>, //c-əl c’i?y=T-ámə=/, I praised you [with words]., I thanked you.', attested by EB; found in <ch’ítolêtèx. >, th’ît:olêtèx.>, //c’iy=T-âl-ə-c-əl ~ c’i?y=T-âl-ə-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’îthomêtèx lám kw’s mòkw’stám.>, //c’i?y=T-ámə-c-əl l=e=m k’-s mòk’-w=stè=mé/, ’We thank you for everything.’, usage: blessing a meeting, attested by AD (1/17/80), <ts’îtolêtèx kws mòkw’élèp>, //c’iy=T-âl-ə-c-əl k’-s mòk’-w=stè=mé/, I thank you everyone., attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), <ts’îthomêtèx.>, //c’iy=T-ámə-c-əl/; I thank you; I praise you.’, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<xwth’î:’t>, df //x*’=e’iy=T/IL, 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 ‘pall-bearing, etc.) shxwth’í:thóxes.>, //c’iy=T-á’l-ə-c-əl ~ c’i?y=T-á’l-ə-c-əl/, I thank you for everything.’, usage: blessing a meeting, attested by AD (1/17/80), <ts’îtolêtèx kws mòkw’élèp>, //c’iy=T-á’l-ə-c-əl k’-s mòk’-w=stè=mé/, ‘We gave me money, that’s how he thanked me. (give it to s-o)’, attested by EB; found in <shxwth’î:temèt.>, //sx*’=e’iy=T-ám-ə/IL, ’They thanked someone (for a cure, pall-bearing, being a witness).’

<ts’îtolêtèxw>, df //c’iy=tál=ê=sT-əx/IL, caus, SOC /pile it up (blankets, rocks, anything)/, possibly <=tólè meaning unknown, (=st> causative control transitive), (xw=) third person object), Elders’ comment: “derived from ts’a on top”, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/23/76).

<ts’î:’l> ~ ts’î:’l>, bound root //c’ï’e’ ~ c’i’è’ short/.

<ts’î:ts’el’>, df //c’i{[=C,ə=]e’}’/IL, DESC ['short'], probably <R1> resultative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/6/70), other sources: ES /c i’è’/ short.

<ts’î:ts’el’ ~ ts’î:ts’el’>, df //C,ɛ=c’i[=C,ə=]ê’ /IL, 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: <st’îl’te we’ôl ts’î:ts’el’ xwéyèmè.>, //l s=ê’i t e-wə-?âl C,ɛ=c’i[=C,ə=]ê’ x*’i-l=əm/IL, ’I want the shortest rope.’, literally ‘is my want the more shorter rope/’, attested by AC (8/6/70).

<ts’î:ts’el’tsè>, ds /s=C,ɛ=c’i[=C,ə=]ê’=cəs/IL, ANAH ['third finger'], literally ‘shorter finger/’; (=s> nominalizer), 1x <tse> on the hand, phonology: double reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (Elders Group 5/3/78), other sources: Boas 1890 (Scowlitz field notes).


<ts’î:ts’l’emèth’>, dmv //c’i[=C,ə=]ê’=əməc’ê’/IL, BPI /short (of a person), shorty/IL, DESC, ABFC ['call of a little bird (chickadee?)'], Elders’ comment: “probably of the chickadee (AD)”, (=<R1>=

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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`i=eəwəʃl/, CAN ['short canoe'], lx <=ewelh ~ =òwelh> canoe, vessel, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by EB and AD (9/19/78).

<ts'ítl'ôwes or ts'ítl'èwes>, ds //c`i=eowəs or c`i=eəwəʃl/, CAN ['short paddle'], lx <=ôwes ~ =èwes> paddle, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by EB and AD (9/19/78).

<ts'its'etl'íthet>, incs //c`i[-C,θ-]e=etəl/, 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'its'etl'íthet te swàyèl.>, //c`i[-C,θ-]e=`etə tə s=wyəl/, TIME, 'The days are getting shorter.'), attested by Elders Group.

<ts'tl'èt'l'xel>, df //c`i=[eC,=][i]=A=θ=]=e=x`əʃl/, 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'elélél'èt'l'xel>, df //c`i=[eC,=][i]=A=θ=]=e=x`əʃl/, BPI ['has short legs'], possibly <=el=> plural, possibly <é-ablaut> durative or derivational, possibly <=le=> plural, phonology: double infixed plural?, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (9/18/78), also <ch'áldélél'xel>, //c`télél`e=x`əʃl/, also /'short-legged runtl/, 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'èwes>, CAN ['short paddle'], see ts'í:tl ~ ts'ítl'.

<ts'í:xá:tl'ém> EZ /'grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopperl/, see ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.

<ts'í:ts'à:ya>, KIN ['in-laws or relatives when the connecting link dies?], see ts'á:ya.

<ts'í:ts'èmél>, DIR ['getting close'], see ts'imél ~ ts'imel.

<ts'í:ts'esem>, ABFC /'growing (of animals, children, etc.)/, see ts'ísem.

<ts'í:ts'esem tl'ìkw'èl's>, EB /'bean sprouts'/ (lit. growing up + bean), see ts'ísem.

<ts'í:ts'èl'>, DESC ['short'], see ts'í:tl ~ ts'ítl'.

<ts'í:ts'etl'íthet>, DESC ['be getting shorter], see ts'í:tl ~ ts'ítl'.

<ts'í:ts'ewelh>, EFAM ['bored'], see ts'íw.


<sts'í:ts'ëxw>, strs //=c`i=[C,θ]=x`əʃl/, EFAM ['be considerate'], see under stem <th'íxw> help.

<sts'í:ts'ëxwelh>, cts //=c`i=[C,θ]=x=əʃl/, EFAM [('be) considerate of each other'], see under stem <th'íxw> help.

<ts'í:ts'kwixóns>, df //C,i=ac`w=iy(=)ásʃl/, PLAY ['playing pool'], literally possibly /'little poking spherical object/ball/', (<R4=> diminutive), possibly root <ts'seqw> poke into, pierce, lx <=iyóns> ball, probably <=iy> ~ <=ey> ~ =á:y> bark, wool, covering, probably <=ós> spherical object, phonology: reduplication, kw probably mistranscribed for qw', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (7/27/78), also <thí:thq'eyóns>, //C,i=eq`=əy(=)ás or èf[C,θ]=q`=əy(=)ásʃl/,
PLAY, also /pool (the game)/, attested by IHTTC (with Deming), also <th'ith'qw'iyòls>,
/âC,i=tè ọg"=i\y(=)âls/; PLAY, also /pool (the game)/, attested by MH (Deming 9/6/77), example:
<ts'its'kwìyòls á:htel.>, /âC,i=c'ëk"=i\y(=)âls 7ë.âtél/, 'They are playing pool./, attested by Deming
(7/27/78).

<ts'its'là:m ~ ts'its'là:m ~ ts'ets'là:m>, ABFC /'ts'íwélmét/ , ts'íwél ~ ts'íts'lhà:m ~ ts'ets'lhà:m
>, ABFC ['hearing s-th/s-o'], see ts'ílà:m.

<ts'its'qwelól>, 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'ì:ts'emeth>, BPI /short (of a person), shortyl/, see ts'ì:tl' ~ ts'ìtl'.

<ts'ìw>, bound root /c'ìw annoyed, bothered, fed up, boredll/.

<th'ìwèl>, df /âC'i=w=ell or c'ìy=ëwèll/, EFAM ['annoyed'], possibly <f-ablaut> resultative or durative,
possibly <=wel in the mind, possibly <=el go, come, get, become, phonology: <th'> for <ts'>
possibly idiolectal, this form is only attested by EB, <ch'ìwèlmet>, [ëiwôlmt], '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 /ë'iq'il/ impatient, disgusted, irritated H76:114, Squamish /ë'iwèl/ feel
annoyed, feel bothered, get fed up W73:6, K69:68.

<ts'ìwèl>, cts or rsls /âC'-I-C,ë=âll/, EFAM ['bored'], (<R1> continuous or resultative),
phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/15/78),
<ch'ìch'ìwèlmet>, [ëiwôlmmt], 'really fed up', attested by EH 6/6/00 (SU transcription, tape
7), also <th'ìth'ìwel>, /âC'i[-C,ë=âll/, also /'ìw annoyed, /'ìw, attested by EB (4/27/76).

<ts'ìwèlméte>, ics /âC'iw(=)âl=ëmâll/, EFAM /'annoyed with s-th, annoyed by s-o, tired of s-o'll,
(<=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'ìwèlmet>,
/âC'iw(=)âl=ëmâll/, also /'ìw=ax'/, attested by EB (12/15/75, 4/27/76).

<th'ìwèlstewxw>, caus /âC'iw(=)âl=sT-ex"âll/, EFAM /'annoyed s-o, bothered s-o, pestered s-o'll, possibly
<i-ablaut> durative or resultative, (<=st> causative control transitivizer), (<exw> third person
object), phonology: th' is perhaps idiolectal for more widespread ts' here, phonology: possible
ablaul, updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/27/76); found in
<th'ìwèlstewxw>, /âC'iw(=)âl=sT-ex"âsll, /'He annoyed her., He bothered her., He pestered her.',
attested by EB.

<ts'ìwèlmét>, EFAM /'annoyed with s-th, annoyed by s-o, tired of s-o'll, see ts'ìw.

<ts'iáq ~ ch'iáq>, root or stem /âC'iáq/, FSH /fish trap, weir/.

<sts'iáq>, dnom /âC'iáq/, FSH /'fish trap, weir'/, (<s> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal,
attested by Deming (3/25/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /ì'iq/ salmon weir W73:286, K67:322,
also /trapping animals/, attested by AC (8/28/70).

<ch'iáq>, dnom /âC'iáq/, 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

<ch'ìyàqtel>, ds /âC'iáqâll/, FSH /salmon weir, fish trap'/, root <ch'iáq> to trap fish, lx <tel>
device to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (12/4/64).
<Ch'iyáqtel>, dnom //c'iyáq=təll/, 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 (lst ed.):19, Wells 1966, H-T <TciáktEl>, source: place names reference file #181.

<ts'iyáye>, bound root or stem //c'iyáyə or c'[-=əC]=áyə or s=c'iy=áyəll/, root or stem meaning uncertain, lx <iyə ~ óya> affectionative diminutive.

<sts'iyáye>, df //s=c'iyáyə or s=c'[-=əC]=áyə or s=c'iy=áyəll/, 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’], (<= nominalizer), possibly root <ts'ìy> near, close by as in Squamish (otherwise not attested in UHk), or possibly <ts'ìy> near, close by as in Squamish (otherwise not attested in UHk), possibly <=R6= plural or more likely <=óya ~ =iya> affectionative diminutive, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, other sources: ES /sc'iyílem/ (CwMs /sc'iyáyə/) twins, Salish cognate: Squamish /ˈɛ̃iuy/ [should be /ˈɛ̃iuy=ɪl/ ~ /ˈɛ̃iuyəl twins from root /ˈɛ̃i/ near, close by W73:275, K67:289,321, K69:69, Lushootseed /ˈɛ̃iʊˈyaʔ/ twins H76:118.

<ts'ìyeh>, REL /'be praying, [pray (Elders Group)]/, see ts'ahéyeh.

<ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw>, free root //c'íyxʷ ~ c'óyxʷ//, DESC /'be dry, get dry, to dry'/, possibly <i-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 /ɛˈiʔ ~ ɛˈayʔl dry out, wither K69:68 as in /ɛˈiʔxʷl dry K67:322, K69:68 and /ɛˈayʔ-íl dry out (ab. living things), die (ab. tree) K69:68, all W73:86, example: <lulh ts'íyxw.>, /lə=ur cˈéyxʷ//, /'It's dry., literally /past - already is dry'/, attested by AC, <ts'íyxw tel thóthel.>, /cˈíyxʷ tə=áəʔl/, /My mouth is dry.!, attested by Deming, <lulh le ts'íyxw te stó:li.>, /lə=ur lə cˈíyxʷ θ s=tá=əwll/, /'The river is getting dry.!, literally /past - already past 3rd person subject get dry the river'/, attested by EB.

<ts'íyxw stotekwíqw sepli>, 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)

<chís (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)

<tláqt ts'íyxw sepli>, 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'áyxw>, cts //c'í[-Aê-]yxʷ//, DESC ['drying'], (á-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (1/31/80), other sources: ES and JH /cˈé-yxʷ/ dry.

<ts'áyxw kúkúmels (could be ts'íyxw kwúkwenmels)>, 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'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)

<shxwch'á'íyxwels>, dnom //sxʷ=s=c'í[-Aê]=yxʷ=əll//, 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'a:yxw>, srs /s=c'i[=Aê=]=y'x=/, DESC ['(be) dried'], FOOD, (=<s=> static), (<á:-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjunctive verb, attested by DM (12/4/64 new transcript new p.191), example: <sch'a:yxw (swí:wa, sth'í:m)>, /s=c'i[=Aê=]=y'x= (s=wi-wé, s=é'y-m)!, /dried (eulachons, berries)/, attested by DM.

<sch'a:yxwels>, dnom /s=c'i[=Aê=]=y'x=òs/, sas, FOOD ['dried meat'], (=<s=> nominalizer), (<ô:-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'i[=y'x]=T ~ c'ë'yx=T/!, 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'íyxwte.>, /c'i[ë]-c'-ëx=c'ë'yx=T-ëx=x/!, /Don't dry it./, attested by AC, <lachxw ch'éyxwt te qwe'qóp., //ë-ë-c-x=c'ë'yx=T-të q=tàppl, /'You go dry the apple./, attested by AC, <léwe ts'éyxwts'íyxwte.>, /c'i[ë]-ëx=c'ë'yx=T-të s=ë=ëx=!, /'You dry your face./, attested by AC, <th'éxwó t'q e éwechxw ts'éyxwte.>, /c'i[ë]-ëx=x=të q=tà q=ë ë-ë-c-x=c'ë'yx=T-ëx=x/!, /'Wash it but don't dry it./, attested by AC.

<ch'a:yxwt>, cts /c'i[-Aê-]y'x=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[-Aê-]y'x=T-ëx=x/, /'He/She is drying it (clothes, fruit, dishes, etc.)'/, attested by AC, example: <tsel ts'éyxwt.>, /c'-ôl c'i[-Aê-]y'x=T/, /'I'm drying it./, attested by AC (8/4/70).

<ch'íyxweqel>, ds /c'i[=y'x]=ëqôë=/, ABDF ['dry in the throat'], lx <=eqel> in the throat, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjunctive verb, attested by Denning (1/31/80).

<ts'íyxwthálèm>, df /c'i[=y'x]=ëq(ô)=T-ëlô=/, if, ABDF ['my throat is dry'], literally possibly something dried out my throat on purpose!\', possibly <=t> purposeful control transitivizer, (<-àlem> first person singular passive), phonology: syllable-loss predictable, syntactic analysis: transitive verb -passive, attested by EB (12/19/75), example: <me ts'íyxwthálèm, tsel me lhqółé./, //ôô c'i[=y'x]=ëq(ô)=T-ëlôm, c-ôl m=ô=qá-ô=/, /My throat is dry, I'm thirsty./, attested by EB.

<ch'íyxwíwél>, ds /c'i[=y'x]=iwô=/, ABDF ['really constipated'], literally /dry in the rectum, dry in the insides/!, lx <=iwel> in the rectum, in the insides, in the bottom, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjunctive verb, attested by JL (3/31/78).

<ch'íyxwestem>, caus /c'i[=y'x]=ës=sT=ôôm=!, /ôô'yx=ôôëm=, [ôô'yx=ôôëm=], 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'síyxw> dry, <ts'síyxw> dry it, some say <ch'íyxw> and <ch'íyxw>, apparently <th'ëyxw> 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'íyxwthálèm>, ABDF ['my throat is dry'], see ts'íyxw ~ ts'íyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

<ts'síyxw ~ ts'éyxwt>, FSH ['dry s-th'], see ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

<ts'kw'èx>, possibly root /c=k'ëx=/ or c[=G]=k'ëx=[=Aê]=x=/, [c'=k''=x'], NUM ['twenty'], probably root <kw'èx> count, possibly <ts>= have, get, possibly <=G= (glottalization) derivation,
possibly <é-ablaut> derivation, phonology: possible glottalization, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: num, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC, DM, BJ, CT, others, other sources: ES /c'k'"êx/1, JH /c'k'"êxl/ also <tskwéx ~ ts'kwéx>, /aek'"êx ~ c'k'"êx//, attested by AC; found in <ts'kwéxset>, /aek'"êx-c-êl/1, /'We're twenty., There's twenty of us.'/, attested by AC, example: <ts'kwéx qas kw'e léts'e>, /aek'"êx qś k'ê lâc'h/1, /'twenty-one/', attested by AC, BJ, also <ts'kwéx qas te léts'e>, /aek'"êx q̲ś lâc'h/1, attested by CT 9/5/73, see <kwáx>
<ts'kwéx̑ẍl>, ds /aek'"êẍl=êlq̲sɛll/, NUM ['twenty people'], lx <ále> people, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <ts'kwéẍl mestiyex̑w>, /aek'"êẍl máståiyex̑w//, attested by AC.
<ts'kwéx̑ẍl>, ds /aek'"êẍl=êlq̲sɛll/, NUM ['twenty dollars'], lx <áleqel> containers, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD.
<ts'kwéx̑ẍl>, ds /aek'"êẍl=á-sɛll/, NUM ['twenty dollars'], lx <ós> on the face, round thing, dollar, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group, also <ts'ekwéx̑ẍl>, /aek'"êx=êx̑ mestiyex̑w//, attested by AC (11/30/71).
<ts'kwéx̑ẍl>, NUM ['twenty containers'], see ts'kwéx̑ẍl.
<ts'kwéx̑ẍl>, NUM ['twenty dollars'], see ts'kwéx̑ẍl.
<ts'ilhám>, df /c'ê=êm or c'êt=M̲=êm or c'êt=ê=[M̲=êm] or c'ê=ê-m̲l/, ABFC ['to hear'], root meaning unknown, possibly <metathesis> derivation, possibly <em> middle voice, possibly <em> have/get/intransitivizer, phonology: possible stressed intransitivizer, possible metathesis, donwdrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/16/75), other sources: JH /c'ê-m̲l/ to hear.
<ts'its'lhám ~ ts'its'lhám: ~ ts'ets'lhám:>, cts //C,î-c'ê=êm ~ C,ê-c'ê=êm//, ABFC ['hearing, (hear [Elders Group, EB])/', (R4- or R5-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, Elder's comment: "ts'ets'lhám 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'ê-c'ê-m̲l hear, also /'hear/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), attested by EB (5/4/76).
<ts'lhám:et>, iecs /c'ê=êm̲T/1, ABFC ['hear s-o/s-th'], (<met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitiv verb, attested by BJ (12/15/64), AC (11/10/71, 12/4/71), JL (5/5/75), EB (12/16/75), example: <tsel ts'lhám:et>, /c-êl c'ê=êm̲T/1, /I heard it./, attested by AC (12/4/71), <tsel ts'lhám:et kw'e'ase q'óq'éy>, /c-êl c'ê=êm̲T=êʔ-s̲-q̲=á[C,ê]=êy//1, /I heard that you were sick./, attested by EB, <l̲l̲ ols̲w̲ ts'lhám:et tel skw̲í:x̑>, /ê3-a-l-s̲-uω̲ c'ê=êm̲T t-êl s=k'ê-x̑//, /Then I heard my name./, usage: contemporary story, attested by AC (11/10/71).
<ts'its'lhám:et ~ ts'its'lhám:et>, cts //C,î-c'ê=êm̲T/1, 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: <lich̲xw̲ ts'its'lhám:eth̲o̲x̑>, /l̲l̲-ê-c-x C,î-c'ê=êm̲T-åx̑//, /'Can you hear me?/', attested by AC (9/18/71); found in <ts'its'lhám:eth̲o̲m̲ȇ̲>, /C,î-c'ê=êm̲T-åm̲o̲/1, /'hearing (you) you', phonology: downstepping, updrifting, attested by Elders Group, example: <ts'its'lhám:et metes ye t'ít̲elem̲>, //C,î-c'ê=êm̲T-ås̲ y̲o̲ t'[-C,ê-]=êm̲l//, /'He's hearing the singing./, *<ts'its'lhám: y̲e t'ít̲elem̲> 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), <li: ts'its'lhám:eth̲o̲m̲ȇ̲>, /li-ê C,î-c'ê=êm̲T-åm̲l//, /'Can he hear you?/', literally /is he hearing you, are you being heard/?, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by AC (9/18/71), <lí: tsel ts'its'lhám:eth̲ame̲>, //lí-ê C,î-c'ê=êm̲T-åm̲o̲//, /'Yes. I hear you./, attested by AC
<ts'lhám:et>, ABFC ['hear s-o/s-th'], see ts'lhà:m.

<ts'lhéqw'ewít's>, ABDF ['sprain the back'], see ts'lhóqw'.

<ts'lhéqw'xel>, ABDF /'leg got sprained, (sprain one's ankle [JL])/', see ts'lhóqw'.

<ts'lhimexóstel>, SOC /'go with each other (romantically), go for a walk with each other (romantically)/', see ím or ts'elh=.

<ts'lhóqw'>, possibly root /lc'áq'w'=/, 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 pl'héqw'xel get a sprained foot, leg got out of joint, root t'lhóqw' *pry, Musqueam /t'áq'w= get twisted Sutles ca1984:ch.7, Squamish /pq'w= s/n/ sprain one's ankle W73:248, K67:252, Colville Okanagan root /máq'w=/ in /k'á-máq'w= cin-xn/ sprain one's ankle and /k'á-máq'w= cin-xk/ sprain one's wrist M87:342.100, example: <ts'lhóqw' te (shxw'ílámàlà, slhég'ówélh, sth'emxwélaxel)>, (sx=ò=tìl=m=ëlë, s=táq'=owët, s=ë'am=x=x=òë, slhóqw'.)

<ts'lhéqw'ewít's>, df /lc'áq'a=äS=êq'=awíci/, ABDF ['sprain the back'], literally /'sprained on the back'/, possibly <é-ablaut> durative or resultative or derivational, lx <éwít's> on the back, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (1/31/80).

<ts'lhéqw'xel>, df /lc'áq'a=äS=êq'=awíci/, ABDF /'leg got sprained, (sprain one's ankle [JL])/', literally /'sprained on the leg/foot/', possibly <é-ablaut> resultative/durative/derivational, lx <éxl> on the leg, on the foot, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (1/31/80), also /sprain one's ankle/1, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<ts'meth' Nó:les>, ANA ['(have) blue eyes'], see méth'.

<ts'ó: ~ ts'ó'> (Sumas dial.), free root /lc'á: ~ c'á// relative

<sts'ó'>, dnom /s=c'á://, KIN ['relativize (of any kind)'], (<=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis:

nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by Deming (4/1/76), also <ts'ó'>, /c'á//, dialects: Sumas, attested by Deming (4/1/76).

<ts'ó:kw' >, free root or stem /lc'á:k'=, EZ ['minnow'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/28/76).

<Ts'okwá: ~ Lexwts'okwá: ~ Lexwch'okwá: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'~ ts'ó:kwa~

<ts'ó:kw'e ~ ch'ó:kwa~ ~ ts'ó:kw'á'>, possibly root /lc'á:k''é ~ c'á:k''ë or c'á:k''=ë//, EZ ['skunk cabbage'], [Lychnis chalcedonica], 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 = è> living thing, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by AC, EF (Deming 9/21/78), other sources: ES /c'á:k''=al skunk cabbage, JH
<ts'ó:kw'á:m ~ Lexwts'ó:k'á:m ~ Lexwch'ó:kw'á:m>, df //c'á:k"(=)e=əml ~ ləx"=c'á:k"(=)e=əml//, 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 (lst ed.):25, source: place names reference file #133, also /'lx <c//s=c úk /, attested by 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"//, root meaning unknown unless distantly related to thí'kwe left side, perhaps left, wrong as in many languages.

<ts'ó:kw'xel>, df //s=c'á:k"=xəll/, CLO ['get a shoe on the wrong foot'], (=<se> static), root meaning unknown, lx <xel> on the foot, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (9/21/76).

<ts'ó:k'w'xel>, plv //s=c'á:k"=əl=xəll/, CLO ['get (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:ll/, 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 cələx\'\//, /skin my hand, peel the skin on my hand/), attested by Elders Group.

<ts'ól> or ts'ós>, sas //c'á:-(=)=əls/\, FOOD /peel (as a structured activity, for ex. in fixing vegetables)/\, HARV, (<=əls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: probable syllable-loss (of el before =əls), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79), example: <ts'ól te (xáwéq, sqá:wth)>, //c'á-(=)=əls tə (x'əw(=)=əq, s=qè:w(=)=əl)/, /peel the (carrots, potatoes)/, attested by MH.

<ts'ó:łelem ~ ts'ó:łesem>, 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'ó:ls or ts'ós>, FOOD /peel (as a structured activity, for ex. in fixing vegetables)/, see ts'ól.

<ts'ó:lha ~ ch'ó:lha ~ ts'ó:lha>, probable bound root or stem //c'á:-(=)é ~ c'á-(=)é//, meaning unknown.

<ts'ó:lha ~ sch'ó:lha ~ st'sólha>, df //s=c'á:-(=)é ~ s=c'á:-(=)é//, EB ['leaf'], LT ['leaf-green'], ASM ['the following color terms are used by AK before st'sólha to specify shades of the color: tsxwíkw', xwíxwek'w/eł, tsqw'íxw, tsqwá, sqwóqwiyel, stl'ít'il'esel'], (=<se> 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'áha/ (Cw /sc'áh̓/), Ms
<th'ékʷ' ~ th'íkw'> sore.

-ts'sá:y-, df //c's=M1= ø /, 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 ts'sá:y ep whitish ash or ts'á:s grow, lx <ts'á:y = ø>y 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's-áy/ Douglas fir W73:100, K67:319, possibly Northern Lushootseed /è'sá:y/ 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=M1= ø /, EB ['(Douglas) fir tree'], [Pseudotsuga menziesii'], lx <elhp> tree, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), others.

-ts'sá:ylehp>, EB ['(Douglas) fir tree'], see ts'sá:y.

-ts'símt>, KIN 'growing [s-o] up, (raising s-o)l /, see ts'sísem.

-Ts'símteló:t>, PLN ['other sister of Lilhikeqey or Mount Cheam'], see ts'sísem.

-ts'sítsim>, df //c's= ø /, 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 /'grow in repeatedl/', (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'í> grow?, possibly <ts'í ~ =ets ~ =ewíts> on the back, possibly <metathesis> derivational, possibly <im> repeatedl, phonology: possible metathesis, possible vowel-loss in root, syntactic analysis: nominal?l, intransitive verb?l, attested by EL (Elders Group 1/26/77).

-ts'tá:m>, ds //c'ë-M1= ø /, ABFC ['crawlf'], (<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'tn/ crawl (beside /è'tn/ crawling) G86a:93, Cowichan dial. of Halkomelem /c'tem/ crawl B74b:59, possibly Squamish /è'tn/ bring close (tr.) W73:61, K67:321, also <ts'tá:m>, //c'ë=M1= ø /, attested by Deming (3/16/78), example: <lulh ts'tá:m tel mímele.>, //=u c'ë=M1= ø t-ø C,=ø /, 'My baby is already crawling.'l, literally /'my little child has already crawled'/, attested by EB.

-ts'tétem>, cts //c'ë= ø /, ABFC ['crawlingf'], (<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'tn/ crawling G86a:93, also <ts'tétem ~ ch'étem>, //c'ë= ø /, attested by NP (9/30/75), example: <ts'tétem stim:õt>, //c'ë= ø stim=mótl, CAN, /'train'/, literally /'crawling steamboat'/, attested by IHTTC (7/28/77), also <ts'tétem stim:õt ~ ch'étem stim:õt>, //c'ë= ø stim=mótl, attested by NP (9/30/75).

-ts'té~, df //c't=ø /, SD /'(make a) ringing sound when something drops (spoon, metal ashtray or something heavy)l /, 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'/-A-[-]ts= ø and ts'té would be really th'té /è'/-t=M1= ø /, phonology: possible metathesis or vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/3/76).

-ts'tísem>, df //c't= ø /, FSH ['coiled up méthelh rope for fishing (for sturgeon and spring salmon)l', root meaning unknown, possibly <em> have/get/intransitivizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested...
<ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém>, mds //c’êé’-M1=m ~ c’êé’-M1=m or c’êé’=e[-]-ml/, [c’êé’M ~ c’êé’M], 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>, //lθ c’êé’=m=ml/, /He jumped./, attested by AC, JL.

<ts’a:tl’em ~ ch’á:tl’em ~ ts’a:tl’em>, cts //c’ê[---]ê’=əm/, ABFC ['jumping, hopping'], TVMO, (<- and lack of metathesis> continuous), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/7/70), Elders Group (3/15/72), JL (5/5/75), example: <le ts’a:tl’em>, //lθ c’êê’=əm/, /He’s jumping./, attested by AC.

<ts’áts’etl’ém>, dmn //C,=[c’ê’ê’=əm], EZ /'grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper\l, ['order Orthoptera, family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae\l, literally /'little jumping/hopping\l, (<R4-> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (12/4/71).

<ts’áts’etl’ém>, dns //c’ê[-C,ə-]ê’=ə=ə/=Ai=/m or c’ê[-C,ə-]ê’=ə=ə=m=ɪ/ml/, rpts, cts, ABFC ['jumping along, jumping up and down'], TVMO, probably <fi>:ablaut> durative, possibly <fi:m> repetitive, phonology: reduplication, ablaut or syllable-loss (em before =im), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/15/72).

<ts’áts’etl’ím>, dns //c’ê[-C,ə-]ê’=ə=ə=/Ai=/m or c’ê[-C,ə-]ê’=ə=ə=m=ɪ/ml/, EZ /'grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper\l, ['order Orthoptera, family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae\l, literally /'jumping, hopping\l, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<ts’áts’etl’ím>, dns //c’ê[-C,ə-]ê’=ə=ə/>=Ai=/m or c’ê[-C,ə-]ê’=ə=ə=m=ɪ/ml/, 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’etl’ím te (piÞehom, mímetú, kwikweshú)>, //lθ c’ê[-C,ə-]ê’=ə=ə/=Ai/=m=ɪ=θ=m=ʊ, C,i=m=ʊ C,i=ê=ê=em=ɪ/ml/, /The (frog, little lamb, little pig) is hopping./, attested by BHTTC.

<ts’tl’émét>, iecs //c’êé’-M1=m=ə=ə=ɪ=T//, 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’émétom te álqwey>, //lθ c’êé’=M1=m=ə=ɪ=ɪ=ɪ=ɪ=T=ɬ=ɪ=ɪ=ɪ=T, /The snake strikes at you, The snake jumps at you./, syntactic comment: passive, attested by Elders Group.

<ts’tl’éméstit>, pcs //c’êé’-M1=m=ə=ə=ɪ=T (or poss.) c’êé’-M1=m=ə=ɪ=T//, GAM /to skip rope/, <=T> purposeful control transitivizer, <<=wits ~ =its ~ =ich ~ =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'=)C,εC,ε'C=ε=x'=a/ll, 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'am ~ ts'tl'ém.

<ts'tl' étl'xel>, ABFC ['takes short steps'], see ts'tl'tl' ~ ts'ítl'.

<ts'xwélmezw ~ ts'xwilmexw>, SOCT ['friends'], see xwilmexw.

<ts'xwót>, pcs /c‘x”á=Ml or c’áx”=Ml=T/, 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 /èx”-úd/ add it to something H76:696, Squamish root /èx”-ix/ increase as in /èx”-ut/ increase (tr.) W73:149, K67:319,320, K69:68, also /'do it again'/, attested by AD (11/19/79).

<ch'exwelhchat>, ds /c‘x“é=M=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.
<Uhámél ~ Óhámél> //ʔ˘=A˘=]ha=êmêl ~ ʔ˘=A˘=]ha=êmêl//, PLN ['village now called Ohamil Reserve or Laidlaw'], see under more common variants <Óhámél> and <Shxw’óhámél>.

<ú:kw’elets>, FOOD ['run out of food, be out of food'], see òwkw’.

<ú:kw’t>, FOOD ['finish it (of food)'], see òwkw’.

<Uqw’íles>, df //wq’˘=ı˘=s or ʔ˘=wq’˘=ı˘=s//, 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 <ee ~ hee> continuative?, root <wôqw’> drift downriver, possibly <ı˘> go, come, get, become, probably <ı˘se> 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 (lst ed.):15, source: place names reference file #184, also <êqw’íles ~ êqw’éyles>, //wq’˘=ı˘=s//, also /'mouth of Hunter Creek'/, phonology: vocalization of w to ð or e → ð, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77 incl. AK, TG, AD but not SP on that day).

<ú˘x>, possibly root /ʔ˘ux//, 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:chá:twtxw>, ds //wâ:c=é:twx=ll/, BLDG 'outhouse (for solid waste), (shit-house)/, literally 'shit house, building', (semological comment: this term is coarser than <átl’qelá:twtxw> outhouse (lit. outside house) or lìlem 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 <ái:twtxw> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), Salish cognate: Sechelt /wâ:- excrements T77:15.

<wá:kel ~ wákyel>, free root //wékəl or wékə’l/, [wék’tl], CAN ['wagon'], syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by EB (12/18/75), Elders Group (3/2/77), example: <wá:kyel xàlh>, //wék’l x’’tl/, /wagon roadl/, phonology: sentence-stress, attested by Elders Group.

<wál>, bound root //wêl/ meaning uncertain

<swálém>, dfl //s=wêl=əm or s=wêl=ə=’=əm//, KIN ['orphan'], (s=>) nominalizer, something to, (here) someone that), root meaning unknown unless <wál or wá:l>, bound root //wêl or wê:l throwl/, comment: it is tempting to connect the root in shxw=wâlí parents here but Downriver and Island Halkomelem and Squamish cognates show that the word for orphan originally had a root with wâl and the word for parents originally had a root with wâl, 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 /wá:nim/ orphan W73:191, K67:378.

<swelmáyih ~ swelméyih>, df /s=wal=əm=é:yl/, KIN 'child of deceased sibling, child of deceased brother/sister', (s=>) nominalizer, someone that), probably root <swálém> orphan, possibly <áyih> child, possibly <=lh> past tense, deceased, phonology: vowel-loss in suffix, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (11/16/71), other sources: ES /swelméyih/ (CwMs /swemméyih/) deceased sibling’s child, H-T <swilmá:lt> cousin after parent’s death, also <swelmá:yih>, //sl=wal=əm=é:yl/, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77).

<wál or wá:l>, bound root //wêl or wê:l throwl/

<wá:ls>, sas //wê:(l)=éls//, ECON 'to scramble-give, throw money/blankets/poles to a crowd, give away at a big (winter) dance [by throwing]l', 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 <wá:l> 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 //wê[-AáC],ə-l(]=ə[=Aí]=]=lsl//, [wówi:ls], ECON ['(be scramble-giving)'], (<-ablaut plus -R1-> continuative), probably <t-:ablaut on e in a suffix> durative, (<-els> structured activity continuous), phonology: double ablaut, reduplication, consonant-loss,
syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old p.324).

### Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

#### <swá:l>.

### <wá:lx>.
- **pcs** //wá:lx//= wá:lx, ABFC /'throw s-th (a rock, etc.), throw it (to someone)l/, (<x>= purposeful control inanimate object preferred), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, RG & EH (4/99 Ling332), other sources: ES /wá:lx= throw, also <wá:lx>, //wá:lx= throw, attested by EB (4/29/76); found in <wá:lxchexw yewá:lmels kw'as wets'él'/>. //wá:l= x'-c-á= wéwé-l=mél's k'w-á-s wá=c'-ál=, 'I throw it before you fall.', attested by AC (10/13/71), example: <tsel le wá:lx te i'axwìl smà:lt.>, //c=él le wá:l= x'-é Cí=Cí=wě=x'íl s=mél'tl/, 'I threw a little rock.'l, attested by AC (10/21/71), <wá:lxhá te qewwà:ymels lam tl' Bill/>. //wá:l= x'-t= é Cí=é=q'íl=él's íl=é=mé' Bill//, '/Throw the orange to Bill.', attested by EB (4/29/76), <wá:lx te smà:lt>., //wá:l= x'-s= mél'tl/, '/to throw a rock!', attested by EB (1/30/76), <tsel wá:lxèlém.>, //c=él wá:l= x'-ál=, 'I fell down.'l, literally '/I was thrown (?)/', syntactic analysis: passive?, attested by EB (12/10/75).

#### <swétel>.

#### <lesák swétel>.
- **cps** //lesák swé:lt= swé:l=, 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 throw spears at the fish to drive them into the net, it was done at Páxélxel, and EL saw them get 50 steelhead'], syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by EL (2/20/79).

#### <weltá:lt>.
- **df** //wél=tl=tl=, FSH /s-th trap, spring snare/?, (a?) spring snare/l, possibly root <wá:l> throw and stem <wá:lx> throw 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'ítet> spring snare, also <iweltá:lt>, //t=swé:lt=tl=tl//=t=tl, 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 iweltá:lt should be set it (snare trap), set a snare), attested by Elders Group 10/20/76, for this latter form and alternative etymology and related words see iwél.

### <wá:ls>.
- ECON /to scramble-give, throw money/blankets/poles to a crowd, give away at a big (winter) dance [by throwing]/l, see wál or wá:l.

### <wá:lx>.
- ABFC /'throw s-th (a rock, etc.), throw it (to someone)l/, see wál or wá:l.

### <wá:lh>.
- **pcs** //wá:lхи= wá:lхи, 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 /wá:lh=an/ chase away, chase out (tr.) K67:378.

### <wá:m>.
- possibly root //wá:ml= meaning unknown
<swá:m>, df //swá:m//, FOOD ['dried big clams threaded onto a string of inner cedar bark (obtained in trade)'], EZ ['(horse clam)'], ['Terscapax ~ Schizothaerus capax'], (<==> 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 /swá:m/ horse clam (Terscapax) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976b:104.

<wáq ~ wíq>, bound root //wáq~ wíq// male; found in <swíqe> man, see below under <wíyeq ~ wíyeq ~ wíyeq//, since the vowel of the root is variable.

<swáqeth>, df //swáq(=)e// or s=wi=[Aė]=q=q(=)e//, KIN ['husband'], literally (possibly) /'someone that's a male spouse'/, (<==> 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 <swá'kuts> (umlaut over a) husband, Salish cognate: Nooksack /swá'qəc// husband Amoss 1961, Sechelt /swáq/ husband T77:16, MUX /gaqəq/ married woman and MUX /gawqaqəq/ married women all quoted in G82:36 (cognate set 171) where the PCS *-c spouse is confirmed by Lushootseed /s-q"uy?-c// /s-q"ic// widow(er) and /ru-q"ic'-il// just lost a spouse H76:431 with an apparent root /q"uy// die cognate with Halq'eméylem /q'á/y die.

<swóqeeth>, dnom //swóq(=)e//=[AáC=]=q=q(=)e//, KIN /'hubby, dear husband, pet term for husband/, (<==> nominalizer), (<-ó-ablaut plus -R1-> affectation diminutive), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (11/19/79).

<swóweqeth>, strs //swé(=)e//=[AáC=]=q=q(=)e//, KIN /'married woman, got a husband, got married to a husband/, literally /'got a male spouse'/, (<==> 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 is swóweqeth/>. //t̓əwəʔ i-s s=wi=[AáC=]=q=q(=)e//, /'She's got no husband.'/, attested by JS.

<swóqeweqeweth> (or better swóq- weqeth), plv //swó(=)e//==[AáC=]=q=q(=)e//, 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: <éweh le t̓ókw' ye swóqeweqeweth/>. //t̓əwəʔ=tə t̓ákʷ ye s=wi=[Aá]=q=C=âC=ε(=)e//, /'The married women never went home.'/, usage: conversation, attested by Elders Group (3/72).


<tewá:t>, ds //t̓əw̑=ét//, PRON /'be who?/, (<tsw̑> the (gender and proximity/visibility unspecified)), phonology: t=e is phonologically, syntactically, and semantically a prefix here, syntactic analysis: interrogative verb, syntactic comment: t=e 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: <tewá:t kw'e lí kwethá?>, //t̓ə=w̑et kʷ-è lí kʷε=è̏̄k//, /'Who is there?/, attested by EB,
<tewát kw'e tl'ís kws láms?>, //t=ʷet kʷʰ iʔ l=s lʰ=m-sll, /'Who wants to go?/', attested by EB. <tewát kw'e tl'ís kws més išq'ó?>, //t=ʷet kʷʰ iʔ l=s mʰ=s yq'=q'all, /'Who wants to come along?/', attested by EB. <tewát kw'a's sq'ó?>, //t=ʷet kʷʰ iʔ l=m s=q'all, /'Who is with you?'/, literally /who is your someone with/', attested by AD. <tewát kw'e t̕iht̕ te'île?>, //t=ʷet kʷʰ iʔ l=s y=x=t, /'t̕iht̕ te'île?'/, literally /'true you are making the fish-net for?/', attested by AC (11/11/71).

,tewát te lhexéylex?>, //t=ʷet t= kʷʰ iʔ l=s y=x=t, /'tewát te lhexéylex?'/, literally /'true who is standing there?, Who's there?'/, attested by AC (8/15/70), <léwe kwe tewát aswá pât̕e̱m̕e̱x?>, //l̕ówe kʷʰ t=ʷet ?c=s w̕et̕ p̕eʷ=m̕T̕ax'll, /'Who are you that's asking me this?'/, syntactic comment: syntax is unusual with aswá, attested by AC (9/29/71). <léwe tewát?>, //l̕ówe t=ʷet l=, /'Who are you?'/, attested by AC (8/15/70), <(kw'a, ta') skwíx?>, //kw̕'elh, /'Someone will give you something.'/.

What's your name?

*t*

kw'a's sq'ó?

kw'élhkwát?

kw'élhkwát?

kw'élhkwát?

kw'élhkwát?

kw'élhkwát?

whóe díə l̕ówe t=

kw'élhkwát?

kw'élhkwát?

kw'élhkwát?

kw'élhkwát?

kw'élhkwát?

kw'élhkwát?

kw'élhkwát?
<wáth'>, da //w ét/, NUM //whoever, one out of//, CJ, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix; found in <mékʷwáť ~ mékʷwáť'>, //mékʷw~(w) ét/, //somebody's/, from <mékʷ> everybody, all and <wáť>, free root //w ét/, PRON //who?, who'.

<wáťa'>, CJ //is there none?, isn't there any?/, see éwé ~ òwé.

<wáth'>, free root //w ét/, ABFC //pry', MC, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, comment: not attested but must occur in light of the following word.


<shxwweţhel' or shxwwéth'el> or shxwweţhel' or shxwwéth'el>, dnom //sxʷ=wé[AáC,θ]-é'=étı/, TOOL //shovel', LAND, literally 'something for prying earth', (shxw= something for), lx //éle= earth, dirt, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/25/77), contrast //lépá= shovel.

<swáthet'>, strs //lépá= C,θ]-é'/, MC //be locked with a stick', (ss= static), (<<R1= resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<wáth'et>’, pcs //wáth'= ét/, MC //pry s-th, lock s-th (the Indian way/barred/wedged), pry s-th up, lever it up/, ABFC, (<é= 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 /wac'-an/ lever up; pry loose (tr.) K69:89, historical/comparative detail: should one compare this word with wéth'át sees- organización (i.e. sort of pry someone)? following Kuipers who relates the two Squamish cognates to each other.


<shxwéth'el> or shxwwéth'el', dnom //sxʷ=wé[AáC,θ]-é'=étı/, 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 //etel= device to, phonology: ablaut, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77).

<wáth'elh>, ds //wé'= (é)w C,θ= étı/, BSK //to weave slats (like a th'ówx basket or bulrush mat or inner or middle cedar bark//), literally //pry/bar/lock basket/vessel', probably <élh (probably = éwelh) 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).


<xwéth'elh ~ wáth'elh>, dnom //wé[AáC,θ]-é'= étı ~ wée= étı/, 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
wáth'elh, BSK ['to weave slats (like a th̓ow̓ex̱ basket or bulrush mat or inner or middle cedar bark')]}, see wáth'.

wáth'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 //wéɛc'=/ə// meaning unknown

wáts'et], cf //s=wéɛc'ə/, 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 áèit/ bark shield for fire 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[=Aè]=l], SOC /be) found out (something you were trying to hide), to be discovered, something secret], EFAM, possibly //á:-ablaut resultative, phonology: possible ablaut, possible clipping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77), Salish cognate: Skagit dial. of Lushootseed root /wiʔ-/ announce in a loud voice as in /wiʔ-əd/ shout, announce in a loud voice, holler [tr.] H76:553,56, Squamish root /wá:y/ as in /wá:y-at/ reveal, make public (tr.) K69:89.

wá:y], pcs //wé:y=T or wi[=Aè]=l]=T], SOC ['warn s-o'], EFAM, possibly //á:-ablaut resultative, (=<t purposeful control transitiivizer), phonology: possible ablaut, possible clipping, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77), compare with perhaps <yé:y> warn s-o (poss. clipping?), Salish cognate: Squamish /wá:y-at/ reveal, make public (tr.) K69:89 (vs. Squamish /á:y-nʔ/ warn (tr.) K67:382 and root /yu/ take care, be careful K67:383), Lushootseed /wiʔ-əd/ shout, announce in a loud voice, holler H76:553,56, Skagit dial. /wiʔ-əd/ 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-í me wé:y=T-əml], /He was warned'], attested by JL and/or NP and/or Deming (Fish Camp 7/19/79).


wá:y], possible root //wé:y]/, meaning uncertain

shxwewá():y], cf //s=x̱=(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:y 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 <tEcswé> (macron over e) (/l决议šwé(y))/ə s(x’)=wéy/ parent, example: <yéthestes te mestíyexw te sqwà:ls te sí:les or sxwewá():ys>, //yé:šes=T-əs te mestíyexx te s=q’-è-s te sí:la-s or sx’=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).
<shxwáli>, pln //sxʷ=wéʔ=Ɂl//, 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 /sxʷ=wéʔl/ (CwMs /sxʷ=wéʔl/) parents, ancestors, H-T <cwaʔl>, (macron over a) (p.395) ~ <swcmʔl> (macron or umlaut over a) parents, Salish cognate: Nooksack <swálayʔ ~ shwálay> (NKF1.1206; NKF3.2231; NKF2.1981).

<wáy>, bound root /wéʔ// daylight, day

<wáyel>, incs //wéʔ=y=Ɂll//, 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.>, //ľ=ul me wéʔ=y=Ɂll//, /'It's getting daylight.'/, literally /'past - already come/start to get daylight/', attested by AC (8/8/70); found in <wáyéchel>, //wéʔ=Ɂl-c=Ɂl//, /'It's tomorrow/', literally /'it will come/go/get day(light)/, attested by AC (10/6/71), example: <álhche(xw) qelát wáyél ~ oscha qelát wáyél.>, //ľ=t=Ɂl c=Ɂl wéʔ=y=Ɂl ~ ?ás-c=Ɂl qelát wéʔ=y=Ɂll//, /'day after tomorrow/', literally /'future again become day/', attested by Elders Group (9/17/75).

<swáyel ~ swáyél ~ swáyél>, dnom //s=wéʔ=Ɂll//, WETH /'day, daytime, sky, weather, (horizon (BJ))/, TIME ['day'], (<s> normalizer), 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 (3/1/76, 2/3/77), DC (12/19/78), other sources: ES /swéʔ=Ɂll//, also <kʷe chéchel>, /kʷʔe cíʔ=C, Ɂl=|=Ɂl//, also /sky//, literally /'what (remote) is high up/', Elder's comment: "others use swáyél day for sky", attested by EB (2/16/76), also <swáyél ~ swáyél ~ swáyél ~ swáyéll>, //s=wéʔ=Ɂl kʷe cíʔ=C, Ɂl=|=Ɂl//, also /horizon, sky, day/, attested by BJ (12/5/64), example: <Q: stámelh swáyél kwé chéchelh? A: yílwehlát.>, //s=t=Ɂm s=wéʔ=Ɂl kʷe cíʔ=C, Ɂl=|=Ɂl//, /'Q: What day was yesterday? A: Monday./, literally /'is what - past day the (abstract/remote/invisible) yesterday/', attested by IHTTC, <sé swáyél, méle.>, //ľ=ul s=wéʔ=Ɂl méʔ=|=Ɂl//, /'Good day, child.'/, attested by Deming, <Q: stám swáyél tlówáyél? A: (yílwéhlát, sthemélts, shlíwxw, sxeʔóthel, shqáttes, t'óqw'tem, sxaxelhát).>, //s=t=Ɂm s=wéʔ=Ɂl tálá=wéʔ=Ɂl. (yílwé=Ɂl-t=Ɂl, s=Ɂm=Ɂl-c, s=Ɂx=|=Ɂl-c, s=Ɂq=|=Ɂl-c=Ɂl, s=Ɂq=|=Ɂl-c, t=Ɂm, s=Ɂx=|=Ɂl-c, s=Ɂq=|=Ɂl-c=Ɂl//, /Q: What day is today? A: (Monday., Tuesday., Wednesday., Thursday., Friday., Saturday., Sunday.)/, attested by IHTTC (8/10/77), <líhxw swáyél>, //ľ=ul s=wéʔ=Ɂl //,'three days'/, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77), <Q: stámcha swáyél wáyéll? A: sxeʔóthel.>, //s=t=Ɂm-c=Ɂl s=wéʔ=Ɂl wéʔ=Ɂl=|=Ɂl. s=Ɂx=|=Ɂl-c=Ɂl=|=Ɂl//, /Q: What day is tomorrow? A: Thursday./, literally /'is what - future day tomorrow. Thursday/', attested by IHTTC, <xéyl't te swáyél.>, //ľ=ul s=wéʔ=Ɂl //,'The day is cold.'/, attested by Deming, <kwókwes te swáyél.>, //lkʷ=|=Ɂl s=wéʔ=Ɂl //,'The day is hot.'/, attested by Deming, <ke, ulh kuwókthet te swáyél.>, //lkʷ=|=Ɂl kʷ=|=Ɂl t=Ɂm s=wéʔ=Ɂl//, /'The day is getting warm.'/, literally /'(past, already) got warm the day'/, attested by Deming, <tl' emnwxwéylem te swáyél.>, //Ɂe=|=Ɂl x=|=Ɂl=|=Ɂl=|=Ɂl t=Ɂm s=wéʔ=Ɂl or Ɂe=|=Ɂl x=|=Ɂl=|=Ɂl=|=Ɂl t=Ɂm s=wéʔ=Ɂl//, /'The day is hailing.'/, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming, <mótł te swáyél.>, //máʔt=|=|=Ɂl s=wéʔ=Ɂl//, /'The weather is bad.'/, from <mótł> stumped, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), <xíwcha selchím te swáyél.>, //lx=|=Ɂl selchím t=Ɂm s=wéʔ=Ɂl//, /'I wonder what the weather will be like?/', literally /'I wonder -future is how the day/weather/', attested by DC (12/19/78).

<seswáyél>, pln //C, Ɂl=s=wéʔ=Ɂll//, 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)

<téxswáyél ~ texswáyél ~ texswáyél>, ds //t=Ɂx=|=Ɂl s=wéʔ=Ɂll//, TIME /'midday, noon'/, (<stew=> 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
example: ⟨lámoucha, xwewáscha⟩ texwswâyèl; //l(ém-əs-ce, x=)(7əwə=qəs-cee) təxʷ=swə=qələl, /'before noon'/, literally /'(when it will go, when it will be not yet) noon'/, attested by AD, ⟨yiláw texwswâyèl⟩, //yiləw təxʷ=swə=qələl, /'after noon (minutes after twelve o'clock a.m.), afternoon'/, attested by Elders Group, DM, ⟨yéyiláw texwswâyèl⟩. //C, ə= ́=yiləw təxʷ=swə=qələl, /'a little after noon, later on in the afternoon'/, attested by Elders Group, ⟨texwswâyèl s’áḥtel⟩. //təxʷ=swə=qələl s=7delimiter=T=T=qələl, /'noon meal'/, literally /'mid-day something you eat = purposefully - with each other'/, attested by Deming.

⟨tłówâyèl ~ tloâwâyèl⟩, ds //l(ət)=ləwə=qələl, TIME [today'], ⟨⟨tló⟩= this), possibly ⟨te⟩= the (present), possibly ⟨lö⟩= 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 swâyèl tłówâyèl⟩?, //s=stám s=swâyèl tələwə=qələl, /'What day is today?'/, attested by IHTTC, ⟨ewéte tl’emxwéyle tłówâyèl⟩., //ewéte tl’emxwéyle tələwə=qələl, /'There’s no hail today'/, attested by Deming, ⟨yellával xéyilt tłówâyèl telí chélághelh(élh)⟩., //yellával xéyilt tələwə=qələl telí chélághelh(élh), /'Today is colder than yesterday'/, literally /'go past cold today from than yesterday'/, attested by Elders Group, ⟨stl’í kw’ els qw’Élém te sth’óqwi tłówâyèl⟩., //l s=’í kw’ els qw’Élém te sth’óqwi tłówâyèl, /'I want to barbecue salmon today.'/, attested by AC.

⟨wáyeles ~ wáyélés ~ wàyélés⟩, ds //wáyə=qələl=əsll, TIME [tomorrow'], lx =<es> cyclic period, phonology: optional updrifting, optional downdrift/downdrift, phonology: optional downshifting/downdrift, updrifting, possible vowel-loss, 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 ~ wáyə:les ~ wàyə:les ~ wáyə:les⟩, //wáyə=qələl=əs~ wə=qələl=əsll, phonology: length transfer to following consonant, attested by AC (8/6/70, 10/15/71, 11/13/71), example: ⟨lámstsel wáyeles⟩., //ləmstsel wáyə=qələl=əsll, /'I’ll go tomorrow.'/, attested by AC, ⟨láhselca xwélí wáyeles⟩., //láhselca xwélí wáyə=qələl=əsll, /'I’ll be there tomorrow'/, literally /'I'm going to -future get there tomorrow'/, attested by AC,


⟨wáyeles ~ wáyélés ~ wàyélés⟩, TIME [tomorrow'], see wáylel.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

(stl'ígés kws maytóxwes welámet súwq'tòlè.)/(wí',

míq'.

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Elders Group (6/28/78), example: <k>, //w,

that we- can sometimes be omitted with no loss of meaning if the subordinate (subjunctive?) pronouns

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if I get hungry', attested by EB, 

<we', 

(we'), 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, HITTTC, AC, Deming; others, found in <wekw'áyal>, //wê=k'ë-y-ëll/, 'if I get hungry', attested by Elders Group (6/28/78), example: éy t'we kw'el sqwałwel we'emis, //fêy t'we k'ë-l

s=q=ël=awêl=we-?ami-ëll, 'I'll be glad if he comes.', attested by Elders Group (2/16/77),

<weqytl'exw, we'ixw qéytl> hókwexlha ta' kopú., //wê-xi-ë 'ë-xë, wê-?i-x' x-ë-ë) hák='ëx-x-të t-ët kapuí, 'if you're cold put on your coat.', attested by EB (5/25/76), 

<we'lís thét ta sqwałwel>, //wê-lís ê-të s=q=ël=awêl, 'if you think that, if your mind says so', literally 'if' -aux -it say that the -your mind', attested by EB (4/18/78), 

<we'lís[k] kw'e li é weqélets te thqát éwe líys eyém., 

//wê-lí[s] k'ë li te ?ëq'=ëlac-s te èqët ?ëwe lí-s ?ëy=ëml/, 'If it's on the back of the tree it's not as strong.', attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), 

éy stl'ís kws maytóxwses welámét sówq'tólè., //?ëwe s=q=ë-lí-s-s k'=s?=mëy=T-áx-=s we-ë-l=m-ët sówq'=T-áll/, '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'ís kws maytóxwses welámét sówq'tólè., //?ëwe=s=q=ë-lí-s-s k'=s?=mëy=T-áx-=s we-ë-l=m-ët sówq'=T-áll/, dialects: Cheh., attested by IHTTC (8/22/77), also <éwe stl'ís kws maytóxwses welámét sówq'tólè., //?ëwe=s=q=ë-lí-s-s mëy=T-áx-=s we-ë-l=m-ët sówq'=T-áll/, dialects: Tait, attested by SP and AK and AD (IHTTC 8/22/77), <éy t'wa mythyóméts., //fêy t'we mëy=T-ëmë-ëtll/, 'I'll be good if we help you.', attested by IHTTC (8/8/77), comment: this example shows that we- can sometimes be omitted without no loss of meaning if the subordinate (subjunctive?) pronouns are used.

<we>, free root //wêll', 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).

<wek'>, possible root or stem //wék'// or //wék'=K// meaning unknown

<swék', >, dl //s=swék' or s=wék'=Kl, 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')], (ses= 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'elews>, //s=swék'=ëlac or s=wék'=K=ëlac/, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), EB (2/27/76, 6/16/76), Deming (6/15/78), AD (1/18/79), also I'm smart ass', attested by Deming (6/15/78), also <swék'ten>, //s=swék'=tënl//,
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=wa:k’=ən/, 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: <tselwelówestexw.>, //c-wəl ʔəwə=sT-əx’/, /I really say no./, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78),<ts’áts’elwel thé’it.>, //c’ə[C=ə]=I əwə=ʔə=T’/l, /It’s really true./, literally /it’s very/really/ really true/, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<weltá:lt>, df //wə:l=ə[M=2]=I=T/l, HUNT /spring snare [s-th], [a?] spring snare/, see <wá:l> throw.

<welék’>, possibly root //wəlók’ or w[=ə]=]əq’=K/l, EZ /little green frog, little green tree frog, (Pacific tree toad)/l, [’Hyla regilla’], possibly root <waq’> frog croak, possibly <el> plural, probably <K (fronting)> diminutive, phonology: probable fronting, possible infixed 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 /waq’ waq’ ~ wəlís ~ wəq’ iq’ / an unidentified kind of small frog and /swəłíq’/ 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’=l te w[=ə]=]əq’=K/l, /The frog croaks., The frog talks./, LANG, ABFC, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

<welék’es>, dnom //w[=ə]=]əq’=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>., //w[=A=]=]x=əs/, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<welék’es>, TIME [’the month/moon beginning in March’], see welék’.

<welékwsa>, us //wəlók’səl/, 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)/l, see wexés.

<welóy>, CJ /be only (contrastive), be just (contrastive)/l, see lóy.

<Welqémex>, PLN [’Greenwood Island’], see qám.

<swélwélam>}, dnom //s=wél=C,èC₁=ə[A̱=]=m or s=wél=C,èC₂=ə[M3]=m/). SD ['an echo'], (≤< nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, ablaut or metathesis type 3, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<wélweleg>, bound stem //wél=C,èC₂=əaql/, possibly root <wál ~ wá:l> throw, probably <=R2> characteristic, possibly <=eleq> waves

<swélwéleg>, df //s=wél=C,èC₂=əaql/, WATR ['a kind of ice'], (semological comment: perhaps of a special kind, word used in a song sung by CT), (≤< 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: <swélwélegtsel á'a>, //s=wél=C,èC₂=əaql-c-əl ʔeʔl/, 'I am ice, yes.'/ see, usage: song by CT.

<wehl ~ ulh ~ =ulh>, possibly root //wə= or wə-~ ~u= ~ =u-/, TIME ['already'], probably root <we ~ ?w ~ 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 NSl/kʷ/ already G86:59, example: <ulh là:m>, //ʔu-ʔ=ml/, 'He's already gone./', phonology: downdrifting, emphatic lengthening, attested by EB (2/2/76), <látsel welh>, //l̂�-c-əl wə4l/, 'l I already did!', dialects: Chill./Sardis, attested by EB (6/7/76), also <láctulh>, //l̲e-c(ə)-u-/, phonology: unusual pronoun allomorph (-ts for -sel) also found in Nooksack, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB (6/7/76), <ulh syiyexw>, //l̲e-ə-=y=á(A)=C,ə|xʷll/, 'lt'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), <wehl tu méq>, //wə=t-u məq’ll/, 'nearly full (of food)', literally 'already sort of filled (of food)', attested by EB (2/6/76), <wehl tu léts' ~ xwáhquéy léts'>, //wə=t-u l̲eč’ ~ x̲e̲睽=q=əy l̲e̲c’ll/, 'near full (of a container)', literally 'already somewhat full ~ almost/nearly full/', attested by EB, <wehl tu itet>, //wə=t-u ʔitət/, 'nearly asleep', literally 'already sort of asleep', attested by EB, <stow̲h ley kwikwemenel>, //s=te(ə)ʔ=(A)=w4 l̲e̲ -yə(=) kʷ[l̲]=C,ə|=m=əll/, 'already turning red/', literally '/(prob.) like - already going - in motion getting red/', attested by AD (8/6/79), <th'exwmetólxwexw, láth tstulh t-sós.x>, //l̲e̲ ox’=m=T-álx’-c-ok, l̲e̲-t-c-t-u-4 t=s=asll/, 'Pity us, we are getting unfortunate./', phonology: ulh phonetically attached to preposed pronoun, attested by Elders Group (TM, DF, or NP).

<=wehl ~ =wilh>, da //=wə= =wi4l/, EFAM /'in the mind, -minded, disposition/', syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, derivational suffix; found in <lexwqéwelh>, //l̲e̲x=x=q=əl=we4l/, 'crazy, crabby, dirty-minded/', literally 'already bad/dirty -minded/', <xwe'éywelh>, //l̲e̲x=ʔe̲y=we4l/, 'kind, generous/', literally 'become good -minded/in disposition/', <xwqéwelh>, //l̲e̲x=q=əl=we4l/, 'stingy/', <swelwihmet>, //s=q=əl=wi=t=əll/, 'hate s-o/', also <=wilh>, //=wi4l/.<wélchí:ws>, EFAM /'real tired/', see lhčí:ws.

<welhélq'>, SD /'fall splat, (make the) sound of a spank or slap/', see welhéq'.

<wehlíth>, TIME ['a long time ago'], see híth.

<wehlí:teh ~ welhí:teh>, TIME ['a long time ago'], see híth.

<wép>, TVMO ['overloaded'], see wíp or wép.

<wep'eth' ~ wep'áth'>, WETH /'come out (of sun), come up (of sun)/, see p'eth'.

<weq'iýthelém>, mds //waq'=-əy=á=əl=əm/, EZ ['a kind of frog'], possibly root <weq'> frog croak, ix <=eythel ~ əy:thel> on the jaw, on the lips, music, (<=il> 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 <wel'èk'> little green tree frog, (Pacific tree toad), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /wàq' waq' ~ wàís ï wàqi'q'/ an unidentified kind of small frog and /swèlwèl/ Frog talk: specifically what Frog would sing to her baby to try to get him to stop crying H76:546,550,452.

<wèt'èlexel>, bound stem //wèt'èlexel or wèt'èlexel=əll/, root meaning unknown.

<swèt'èlexel>, df //swèt'èlexel or s=swèt'èlexel=əll/, 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 (=el=ex) as in lhxílex stand and qw'eyílex dance, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh. or Tait, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), Deming (3/31/77).

<wèt'èméqw'>, SD /splash (the sound and the action), [splash suddenly], splash once', see t'émeqw'.

<wéthwèth>, EZ ['spotted sandpiper'], see with.

<wéthwètht'át>, pcs //wèthwètht'át=ə[Ã]=T or wèthwètht'át=ə[Ã]=T/, durs, SOC ['tease s-o'], EFAM, literally possibly /purposely lever someone for a long time/, probably root <wáth'et> 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 /wác ~ wác/ 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 B66:289, also <éwth'át>, //í̱=wì̱=e3=ø[Ã]=T/, dialects: Tait, Cheh., attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), also <hewth'át>, //hø=wè=ø[Ã]=T/, dialects: Sumas (Kilgard), attested by JS (IHTTC 9/2/77), comment: but this form may be continuative (see example below), example: <í stlí kw'ëls wëth'át.>, //l s=ì̱ ḵ'=æl-s wè'=ø[Ã]=T/, 'I want to tease someone.'l, attested by DC and Ben James and AD (12/19/78).

<hëwth'át>, cts //hø-wè=ø[Ã]=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 <hi:wëth'át>, //hi=we=ø[Ã]=T/, dialects: Sumas (Kilgard), attested by JS (IHTTC 9/2/77), also <hi:wëth'át>, //l=we=ø[Ã]=T/, dialects: Tait, some Cheh., attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), example: <hóytha kwës hëwth'át.>, //hay=T=T± ḵ'=ø-Ã=wè=ø[Ã]=T/, 'Stop teasing him.', comment: <kw'ā'a'> might be more proper here, attested by EB (3/29/76), <latlh hëwth'át.>, //le-tø hø- wë=ø=Ã=T/, 'Go tease him./', (semological comment: continuatives are sometimes used like this), attested by JS (IHTTC 9/2/77).

<hëwth'élaq>, chrs //hø-wè=ø[Ã]=q/, durs, cts, SOC ['teasing'], (semological comment: probably mistranslated for a teaser), (<he-> continuative), (<=eleq> someone who habitually), (<á- ablaut> durative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb??, nominal?, attested by BHTTC (10/2/76).

<hëwthelàq>, chrs //l=we=ø[Ã]=q/, durs, cts, SOC /a teaser, somebody that teases one's goat/, literally /someone who habitually is teasing/prying/levering/, phonology: ablaut, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<welewèleq>, SD /a shot, explosion/, see tl'al ~ tl'a:.

<wets'á:>, DIR ['get to the top or summit of a mountain'], see ts'á:.

<wets'ålómét>, TVMO ['bring oneself to a summit (of a mountain)'], see ts'á:.

<wets'étl' ~ wech'étl'>, possibly root //wèc'ètel' or wèc'ètel' or wèc'ètel'=i[Ã]=è' ll, 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'él|tl or ts'í|tl> short, possibly <é-ablaut on root i> resulitative 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'él|tl>, //le wə(=)=c’è\'//, 'He dropped down., He fell off.', attested by AC (10/13/71), <me wets'él|tl>, //mə wə(=)=c’è\'//, 'It dropped (from a shelf, for ex.').', attested by EB, <le wets'él|tl te stlí|tl'qeh li te shxwít|ťl, //le wə(=)=c’è\' tə s=C|₁=i=C’eq=s=t li te sx*=t’él|tl, 'A child drops off a bridge.', attested by HT, <le wets'él|tl te qó: li te qw’él|qel, //le wə(=)=c’è\' tə qá: li te q”ə|=w|qə//=l, 'I drop-off. The water drops off a cliff.', attested by CT.

<shxwéwe>, ncs //wə(=)=c’è\'=l-əx//=l, ABDF ['drop s-th by accident'], (<=) non-control transitive verb, accidentally, happen to, manage to, (<-exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/9/76).

<wewé>, bound root or stem //wəw|ə//= meaning unknown

<shxwéwe>, df //sx*=wəw|ə or s*=wə|ə or sx*=wə=C|₀ or sx*=wəw=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 <w> living entity, possibly <RI> continuative or resulitative 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 /sx’ə=wl-a ~ x’ɛ=|q|əl|əc| cougar, JH /sx’ú-wé| cougar, H-T <cw’əwa> cougar, panther (Felis concolor), Salish cognate: Squamish /(n-)s-wú|wul| cougar, mountain lion W73:68, K67:307, Lushootseed (EK, LL, ESi) /s-wəw|l ~ (JC) /s-əw|=w| cougar and perhaps (EK) /sw|wə’|wə?= little cougar H76:551, Chinook Jargon <swaawa> panther Johnson 1978:382, also <swéwé>, //s=wə|=l|=l=/, PLN ['next slough entering Harrison River above Xemó:leq|w'], Elder's comment: "means coyote", comment: probably error for "means cougar", phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (3/1/78), also <Shxuwéwéle>, //sx*=wú|C|=ə=|ə=|=m or sx*=wə=C|₀=|=m//=, phonology: possible stress-shift, attested by EL (Chehalis place names boat trip 6/27/78).

<wexés>, us //wəx|es or wə=x|ës or wəx|=ə[=’]=s//=, DIR ['(come) out of thick bushes'], TVMO, possibly <we=> suddenly, root meaning unknown unless root as in wiwexem frayed (of a rope), possibly <es> on the face, possibly <w=’> derivational, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77), example: <me wexés>, //mə wə(=)=x’|ës//=l, 'come out of thick bushes', attested by IHTTC.

<wexés>, df //wəx|=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|l, ['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 <w=’> derivational, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75), contrast <pipéhö:mm> frog, contrast <weq’iyethlílem> a kind of frog, contrast <welék> little green tree frog, (Pacific tree toad), Salish cognate: Squamish /wəx|əs//= frog W73:108, K67:377 and frog (members of family Ranidae and family Bufonidae) Bouchard and Kennedy 1976:119-120, Sechelt //wəx|əs //= frog T77:9, also 'the sound
a frog makes', attested by IHTTC (8/10/77).

**<Wexésem ~ Lexwwexésem>**, ds //wəx̌e=əm ~ ləxʷ=waəx̌əs=əm//, PLN ['Bill Bristol Island'],

(<lexw=) always), (<=sem> 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.


**<weléx>**, df //wə[=ə]=x̌x̌//, 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 (2/7/80).

**<Wexésem ~ Lexwwexésem>**, PLN ['Bill Bristol Island'], see wex̌és.

**<wex̌ómó:lhx>**, cpds //wəx̌=x̌[=Aá]=m=ó:l // or wə=χ̌[=Aá]=m=ó:l//, 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:lō area though introduced from the east by the White man), literally possibly /frog weep/cry baby (or) suddenly weep/cry baby', probably root <x̌ə:m> cry, weep, possibly root <wex̌> meaning uncertain but found in words for frog and croak, possibly <we= suddenly, <=óllh> young, offspring/child, possibly <é-ablaut> derivational, phonology: ablaut, possible consonant-loss (1 before lh), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (7/6/79).

**<weól ~ -ól(e)we ~ -owel>**, NUM /t̓ool (overly), very much', see o̱l ~ -ól ~ -ó ~ el.


**<Swí:lhcha ~ Swíylhcha>**, df //s=wíy=čəll/, 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'áleqem 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 <x̌óləs> (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> uncertain liquid, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/14/70), others, other sources: Gibbs, H-T02

**<wip>**, bound root //wip or w̌p 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 /-nəxʷ/ not recorded by itself) K67:379.

**<wép>**, rsls //wí[=Aá]=p̌l/, 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: <stel wép>, /lc-əl wi=Â)=jp\/, /I'm overloaded/.', attested by IHTTC.

<s\wip>, stvi /=s\=e\=[A=]\=jp\/, TVMO ['(be) loaded with a heavy pack'], HUNT, (<s\=> static), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77).

<s\we\wip>, df /=s\=C\=e\=wip\/, TVMO ['more than one person heavily loaded with packs'], HUNT, possibly <s\=> nominalizer or static, (<R5\=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal?, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77).

<s\we\p\wip>, plv /=s\=C\=e\=C\=e\=wip\/, TVMO ['each had a heavy pack'], HUNT, literally many have heavy load, many are loaded heavily/. (<s\=> static), (<R3\=> plural-agent), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77).

<wí\:q ~ wí\:q\>, bound root //wí\:q ~ wí\:q widen, spread/, Salish cognate: possibly Squamish root /\:wí\:q/ open (ab. container) as in /\:wí\:q\=c\=-\=án? ~ wí\:q\=c\=-\=n\=i pull, force open (tr.) and /\:wí\:q\=c\=-\=n\=i pull open one's mouth (with one's hands) (itr.) K69:90, possibly Lushootseed /\=q\=wí\:q/ open, opening, clearing H76:171, historical/comparative detail: Halkomelem appear to have lost glottalization from q' if these forms are cognate.

<wí\:q\=et>, pcs //wí\:q\=\=T\=/, 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).

<wí\:q\=es>, ds //wí\:q\=\=s\=/, ABFC ['to yawn'], literally /widen on the face\=', lx <\=es\=> on the face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group.

<wí\:we\wqe\=es>, cts //wí\=-C\=e\:q\=\=s\=/, ABFC ['yawning'], (<R1\=-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/15/70).

<wí\:q\>, ABFC ['to yawn'], see wí\:q ~ wí\:q.

<wí\:q\=et>, CAN /spread s-th, widen s-th/, see wí\:q ~ wí\:q.

<wí\:w\>h\>, bound root //wí\:w\ meaning prob. imitative\/.
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:lō, 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)].

<swíweles>, root meaning unknown, possibly <e> living thing, possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly <R1=> diminutive or continuous 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-wəl/ and JH /swí-wəl/ eulachon, H-T <swe'wa> (macron over e) oolachan (Thaleichthys pacificus), Salish cognate: Squamish /s'avələ/ eulachon, candlefish K69:60, also <swí:wa>, //s=C í=C, attested by DM (12/4/64), also <swí:wə>, //s=wiʔə or s=C,\-=wə or s=wiʔ=[=\-]=C,ə//, dialects: Matsqui, attested by Deming (5/6/76), example: <latset qó:lem te swíweles.>, //lɛ-c-ə qa\-=e=\-m te s=wiwəl, 'Let's scoop oolachens.','\-l, attested by Deming (5/6/76).

<temswíwe> or possibly <temswíwe>, ds //temwíwe or \-tem=swíwe, TIME /month beginning in April at the mouth of the Fraser, May-June (Jenness: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 ~ temswíwe>, //\-tem=xwíwə ~ \-tem=wiwəl, source: Jenness's field notes on William Sepass of Sardis (months from Sepass's calendar).

<swíweles>, probable stem //C,\-i=wələs or wi=[C,ə=]əs/, root meaning unknown unless related to the root wiq in swiqe man.

<swíweles ~ swíwəles>, df //s=C,\-i=wələs or s=wi=[C,ə=]əs/, HAT ['adolescent boy (about 10 to 15 yrs. old), teenaged boy, young man (teenager)/', (\-se=) 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 <swɛwilus> (macron over e) youth and <swəwilus> (macron over a) youths (col), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /-wələs/ young man of noble parentage H76:551, example: <qʰá:mis te swíweles>., //qʰ=m(=)iy-s tə s=C,\-i=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).


<swíweqs>, ABFC ['yawning'], see wiʔ ~ wiq.

<swíweqw'otheq>, FSH ['jerk-lining for sturgeon in a canoe'], see wəqw' ~ wéqw'.

<wiq>, bound stem //wiq\- meaning uncertain

<wiwexem>, rsls /wi=[C,ə=]x=əm/, incs, DESC ['frayed of a rope'], (\-se=) resultative, (\-sem=> have, get, inceptive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AHTTC (2/8/80), compare <wexés> (come) out of thick bushes?.

<wíyálho> ASP ['(just) started (to do something)'], see yahl.

<swíyeqka>, N 'little man (nickname for a person), (sonny boy (MV and DF))/l, see swíyeq ~ swíyəq ~ swíqə.
<wiyeq ~ wiyq ~ wi·q>, probable bound root */wi·q* ~ */wi·q* ~ */wi·q*/* male, also see alternative analysis of this root under */wi·q* ~ */wi·q*, bound root */wi·q* ~ */wi·q*/* male, above (where etymologies for <swáqeth>, df //swáq(=)s=/* or swi=/*A=/*l=q=/*)=/*s//, 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 ~ swíyeqe ~ swí·q>, df //swí=/*q=/*=/*q//, HAT ['man (15 years and up)'], EZ ['male (creature)'], EB ['male (plant)'], (<s=/> nominalizer), possibly root */wi·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 /swí·q=/* / (MsCw /swí·q=/*) man, Salish cognate: Squamish /swí·q=/* man W73:172, K67:300, and from G82: dialects of NST (Lummi) /swí·q=/*, (Saanich) /swí·q=/* (P70) ~ /swí·q=/* (B74a), (Songish) /swí·q=/*(?)/, (Sooke) /swí·yq=/*/, (Saanish) VU /swí·q=/* ~ LD /swí·q=/*, and of SSi (Clallam) /swí·q=/* all man, male, historical/comparative detail: historical evidence and the derived form */wiyeq* /*wi·q=K=/* little man both suggest the final vowel once was */=/* in Upriver Halkomelem, example: <jó·mex swí·q>, //jó=/*mex/* = swí=/*q=/*=/*q//, /'handsome man', attested by AC (12/8/71), <swí(y)eq eq kw'e mé:les*:>, //swí=/*q=/* k=/*=/*ó=mél=/*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), <qé·, hi·k, l'axwíl swíyeqe>, //qé=/*, hi·k=/*, C=/*ex(=)/*=/*s// = swí=/*q=/*=/*q//, /'bad, big, little man'/, attested by AC (8/4/70), <talúwe swíyeqe>, //talúwe = elo·wó swí=/*q=/*=/*q//, /'You are a man./', attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<swí·q=/*, pln //s=/*=/*wi·q=/*=/*q or s=/*hi=/*wi·q=/*=/*q/, HAT /men, males/, EZ, EB, (<s=/> between s= and w...> plural), phonology: infixed 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) (macron collect.).

<swí·q=/*, dmn //s=/*C=/*i=/*wi·q=/*=/*q/, HAT /little man, small man/, (<R⁴=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (11/1/78).

<swíqe'ál or swíyeqe'ál>, df //swí=/*q=/*y=/*=/*l//, 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 </> /l/ appears to belong to the suffix since in <shelí'ál> there is one present and <shélí> usually has an allomorph with final </> before vowel initial consonants; found in <shelíyóllh> girl, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/23/77), compare with <shelíyóllh> female part of a female plant.

<swíyeqe'ól:llh>, ds //swí·q=/*=/*l=/*l=/*l//, 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 <swéEka'tl> (macron over e and a) boy, also /'boy (from baby to 4 or 5 yrs.)/, dialects: Chih., attested by EB (2/16/76). 

<swíqe'ó:llh or swíyeqe'ó:llh>, pln //s=/*i=/*wi·q=/*=/*l=/*l//, HAT ['boys'], (<h>i= between s= and w... or y...> plural), phonology: infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/23/71).

<swí·q=/*ó:llh>, dmn //s=/*C=/*i=/*wi·q=/*=/*l=/*l//, HAT ['boy (from baby to 4 or 5 years)'], (<R⁴=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Cheh., attested by EB (2/16/76) <wiyeke>, dmn //wi·q=K=/*=/*l/, N 'little man (nickname for a person), (sonny boy (MV and DF))', SOCT, (<s=/> =K= (fronting) <K> diminutive), phonology: fronting, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/23/77), also <wí·ke>, //wi·q=K=/*=/*l/, also /'sonny boy/', attested by MV and EF (Deming 4/27/78).

<wiyón̓ kw̓su̓ éy̓ s̓eq̓ s̓qwálews̓ te lólets̓ e's̓ >, EFAM /optimist, a person whose thoughts are always
good', see wiyóth.

<wiyóth kwsu qéls te sqwálews te lólets'ε>, 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.

<wochmel>, free root //wácmel//, SOCT ['watchman'], borrowed from English <watchman>, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<Wolich>, 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[C,θ]-q=eml/, 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 (11/6/80), Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed (Skagit dial.) /g=q/ ~ (Snohomish dial.) /gq/ sunshine, brightness as in /θes-g'q/ the sun is shining H76:155, also //red blaze of a fire//, attested by DM (12/4/64).


<wóthiya>, EZ ['female spotted sandpiper'], see with.

<wóweqem>, cts //wá[-C,θ]-q=eml/, FIRE //glowing of coals not quite gone out yet, red blaze of a fire (DM)/, see under root //woq//

<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=steleq> jealous perhaps literally made opposite for awhile habitually, possibly <=R1=> resultative or derivational, possibly <==> derivational, more likely clipped form from <Iwówes> /θI=wá[=R1]=]=s/ Union Bar, phonology: possible reduplication, possible stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, compare <Iwówes> /θI=wá[=R1]=]=s/ Union Bar, compare also ò:Yywses west side of Fraser River at Emory Creek (perhaps <á:]=wós=es> /θI=ywas]=es/ with <a → o> /x → a/ automatic before <=es> face), attested by Elders Group (7/6/77), source: place names reference file #15.

<wóweth'>, ABFC ['praying'], see wá:th'.

<wů́wís>,' ECON ['(be scramble-giving')], see wá:l or wá:l.

<wohitsléq>, df //wə[C,θ]=Ai]=sT=θlɑq//, 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 continual, 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 /pístónʔaq/ jealous W73:152, K69:43, Samish dial. of NSt /pístón/q/ jealous G86:79, and possibly in Lushootseed /s-piπdíʔaq/ jealous H76:300, also <wowístéleqmet>, /waʔ[=C,əAi]=s=sT=ʔéleq/, also /jealous, envious/, attested by EB (1/7/76), example: <tsel wowístéleqmet>, /c-əl waʔ[=C,əAi]=s=sT=ʔéleq/, I'm jealous (either of a rival or of my spouse), attested by Elders Group.

<wowístéleqmet>, EFAM ['be jealous of s-o'], see wowístéleq.

<wóxes>, TIME ['month beginning in March'], see wexés.

<wó:lo>, probably root /wóːl or wóː[=R1]=/ll, EB /bulrush, tule'/, ['Scirpus acutus'], ASM ['round/cylindrical reeds (rather than flat like cattails) which were used for mats but less common that 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 /wóː-wl/ (Ms /wíːl/), Cw /wɔːl/?/ tule, JH /wʊːl/ tule, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /jʊəl/ tule, Squamish /wɔːl/ 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 <wóːl = wúːl>, /wóː-l/, also '/tule rush/', attested by SJ (Deming 4/17/80).

<wóːlalh>, df /wóː-l=ɐʔl/, 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 /wóː-w-eʔl/ (CwMs /wíː-lʔeʔl/) tule mat.

<wóːlalh>, WV ['bulrush mat'], see wóːl.

<wóqwʷ ~ wóqwʷ>, free root /wóːqʷ ~ wóːqʷ//, 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 /wóːqʷ/ 'go downstream' W73:83, K67:379, K69:89, Nooksack /wóːqʷ/ 'drift Amoss 1961, Twana /wóːqʷ/ 'drift, Lummi dial. of NSt /wóːqʷ/-il-əʔ/ (go) downstream; south, Songish dial. of NSt /kʷōqʷ/ 'downriver, Clallam /kʷéqʷ/-il go downstream all cognate set #32 in G82:13, Samish dial. of NSt (VU) /wáqʷʷ-əʔ/ ~ (LD) /wáqʷʷ-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 wóqwʷ>. //le wóqʷʷ//, /'He drowned.,' syntactic comment: ambiguous past, attested by AC (8/7/70), <mókwʷ wóqwʷ>, /ləməkwʷ wóqʷʷ//, /'All drowned./', attested by AC (8/7/70), <le wóqwʷ tle'usu sí:kwʷ>. //lə wóqʷʷ əʔ=s=s=tʰʔ-kʷʷ//, /'He was drowned and lost./', attested by EB (1/26/76).

<wóqwʷwóqwʷ>, plv /C,əC=ʔ=woqʷʷ//, WATR ['a flood'], literally /many drown (or) many downriver/, (R3=R plural), phonology: reduplication, e → ə, syntactic analysis: nominal?, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).
<wóqw'et>, pcs //wóq"=áT//, WATR ['drop s-th into the water'], (<<et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD and NP (4/11/80), also <wóqw'et>, //wág"=áT//, also 'throw s-th into the water', attested by EB (3/1/76).

<wóqw'ilem ~ wóqw'ylem ~ wóqw'ílém ~ wóqw'ýlém>, mdls //wóq"=íl=əml//, 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).


<xwóqw'ýlém> intransitive verb, attested by EB (4/26/76), also /'going downstream', attested by AC (8/25/70), example: <le xwóqw'ýlém thel méle.>, //hê xq"=əq"=íl=əm ê-əl méla//, /'My daughter went downstream.'}, attested by EB (4/26/76), <latsel xwóqw'ýlém>}, //hê-c-ə1 xq"=əq"=íl=əm//, /'I'm going downstream.'}, attested by AC.

<yexwóqw'elem> intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/5/77 incl. AK, TG, AD but not SP on that day), source: place names reference file #184, also <Uqw'íles> //wóq"=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.

<sówqw'áxel> dnom //s=wól=[M1]=q"=áxəll/, BLDG ['lower [downriver] end of house (inside or outside)]}, DIR, (<<ax> nominalizer), lx <áxel> end (of building), side, part, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76).

<iqw'íles ~ iqw'ýles>, df //wól=[M1]=q"=íl=əs or ?ə=wq"=íl=əs//, PLN 'mout 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 ð or e → ð, 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'íles> //wq"=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.

<sówqw'ólwelh> stv //s=wól=[M1]=q"=álwəll/, DIR ['(be) downstream below something'], WATR, literally /'be on the downriver side', (<<e> stative), lx <ólwelh> on the side, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC (8/25/70), example: <sówqw'ólwelh te syáyeq'>, //l=q"=álwəl ŋ q=ě[C=əq"=íl=ə=]ll/, /'It's) downriver past the log.'}, literally /'the log is on the downriver side', attested by AC.

<xwóqw'ólhl> df //xq"=wól=[M1]=q"=ówətal or xq"=wq"=ó-wəll/, TVMO ['drifting back downriver (like spawned-out salmon)'], DIR, WATR, possibly <xw> toward?, possibly <xw> get, become, probably =ólwelh canoe, vessel, possibly =ólhl> large fish?? or offspring??, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (4/1/76).
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

<wiweqw'óthet>, dmv //Ci, i=wóq'=ə=|=Aá|=]T-əu/, 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).

<wóqw'elh>, bound stem //wóq'='ə//=, possibly downriver weaving.

<swóqw'elh>, df //s=wóq'='ə//=, 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'éwókw'), 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:lō people following goat trails and picking hairs left in the bushes where goats frequented (example those which they ate from)'], (<s=> nominalizer), root possibly <wóqw'> ~ wéqw'> drift downriver, lx <élh> 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 /swóq'='escort]) goat wool blanket G86:83, also 'twilled weave', attested by JL (Elders Group 8/8/79), example: <tsel thíyt te swóqw'elh telí te sáys te p'eq'éql>, //c-əl éy=T tə s=wóq'='ə=telí tə séy-s tə p’aq’=ðlq’əlh/, 'I made a blanket of (from) the wool of the mountain goat.', attested by AC (12/4/71).

<wóqw'et>, WATR ['drop s-th into the water'], see wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

<wóqw'ílem ~ wóqw'éylem ~ wóqw'ílem ~ wóqw'éylém>, DIR 'go downstream, go downriver, down the river', see wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

<wóqw'wóqw'>, WATR ['a flood'], see wóqw' ~ wéqw'.
X

<x=>, da or bound root //x/=ll, ANA ['genital'], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix/lexical suffix or bound root; found in <xá:welh>, //x/=é-wé=k/ml, 'vagina, vulva', lx <á:welh> canoe, boat, vessel, dish, <sxéle>, //x=sxé=é=M2/ml, 'penis', possibly <álá> container, possibly root <xel> roll, rotate, <xíwe>, //x=xíwé or xíwé=k/ml, 'urinate (of a woman)', possibly <íwa> cord, <xá'l'>, //x=xíwé=k/ml, 'have an erection', perhaps <sxáye>, //x=sxáyé=M2/ml, 'co-wife, younger co-wives', perhaps root <xóp'>, //x=xíwap/ml, 'squat'.

<xáxwthet>, ABFC ['cool off (of a person)'], see xó:xwem.

<xálh ~ xá:lh>, free root //x/=é-x/=é=k/ml, 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 //x/=é=k/ml (Cw 38=xé=k, Ms //x/=é=k/ml road (trail)), JH //x/=é=k/ml road, path, Salish cognate: cognate set #8 in Galloway 1988, PCS *x/=é=k/ml trail, way; doorway, Se /šáw=k/ml, Sq /šáw=k/ml, Nk (PA61, G84a:5, G84b:LT:LG) /šé=k/ml, Nk (G83b:PA:GS) /šé=k/ml (Hk accent), Lm /šó=k/ml, Sm (LD, VU, TB) Sn /šó=k/ml, So (TTE74) /šó=k/ml, Cl /šó=k/ml, Ld /šó=k/ml, Ld (Suttles65) /šó=k/ml, Tw (Suttles65) /šó=k/ml, example: <yíyex te xálh>, //yí-[C-é-]-q 19 x/=é=k/ml, 'snowing on the road', literally 'the road is falling snow', attested by AC (9/30/71), <lá:m te sle'ólwelhs té xálh>., //lá:m te sle'ólwelhs té xálh>., //lá:m te sle'ólwelhs té xálh>., /lá:m te sle'ólwelhs té xálh>., phonology: sentence stress, attested by EB.

<kyóxálh or kyóxálh>, cpds //k=á:x/=e=í=x/=é=k/ml, CAN ['railroad'], root <kyó> car, root <xálh> road, possibly <=e> resultative or continuative, 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 //x/=é=[C,é]=[í]=e=m/ml, LAND /path, trail/, SOC, (<=R1=> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77), AC (8/13/70).

<xám>, free root //x/=é-m/ml, CAN ['get a canoe stuck on a rock or something'], WATR, literally '/get shallow', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77).

<sxámem>, strs //s=x/=é=[C,é]=m/ml, WATR ['shallow'], (<s=> static), (<=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).

<sxámem>, dnom //s=x/=é=[C,é]=m/ml, WATR ['shallow water'], (<s=> nominalizer), (<=R1=> resultative or continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<Xáméles>, ds //xé=m=á=í=]=e=k/ml, 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 <e> derivation, 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 #1183.

<Xémóleqw>, ds //xé=m=á=í=]=e=k/ml, PLN ['Leon's Slough on Harrison River'], ASM ['just above Shxwpóplem and below Híqelem, east of Q'íq'ewetó:lthel'], literally /shallow with many fish/, lx <=é=qw> fish (head), (<=el> 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.

<xámthet ~ xómthet>, incs //x/=é=m=é=|~ x/=é=[A,á]=m=é=th/ml, 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’, ‘/x[=Aá]=m·èt ~ x[=Aá]=m·èt//, also ‘got shallow’, attested by EB (12/4/75).

<xá:mthet ~ xómthet>, WATR ['getting shallow'], see xá:m.

<xáq]lhelem>, SPRD ['(be) sighing (of a spirit-dancer)'], see xeq]hlélem.

<xaqxeq]hlálem>, SPRD ['(sighing over and over (of a spirit-dancer before or after dancing)'], see xeq]hlélem.

<xáq'>, bound root ‘/x[ê]q’ hang open/.

<xáq]em', mds ‘/x[ê]q’=ømll/, ABFC ['open one's mouth'], (=<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/6/80).

<xáxeq]em', cts ‘/x[ê][C,ø·]q’=ømll/, 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 ‘/x[ê][C,ø·]q’=øll/, 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]á'més?’, ‘/láy=øx[ê][C,ø·]q’=øll/, ‘/Does he/she have to have his/her mouth open?’/’, attested by EB.

<xeq]'é:thet>, df ‘/x[ê]q’=øll=ø or x[ê]q’=ø(=Aë=)·=ll/, 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 → 6 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 ‘/x[ê]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 /sát/ ammunition, shot W73, historical/comparative detail: if the Squamish form is borrowed from English /sát/ shot then the Halkomelem form was either borrowed from another Salish language word /sát/ and made to fit the regular sound correspondences non-Upriver Halkomelem /s/ = Upriver Halkomelem /x/ and non-Nooksack/Halkomelem/Northern Straits /a/ = Halkomelem /e/ 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 ‘xá:t’, ‘/x[ê]t//, attested by Deming (5/20/76), EB (2/6/76).


<xátl’>, free root ‘/x[ê]l’//, ABFC '/get erect (of penis only), have an erection/', possibly root ‘xá’ genital, possibly ‘=t’ meaning unknown unless stiff, hard, phonology: sound symbolism?, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (7/20/79 Fish Camp), other sources: JH /xá·ê’/ to have an erection.

<xš]lhí]qw>, ds ‘/s=x[ê]=íq*’//, ANA ['head of the penis'], literally '/the top of the head of an erection/', (=<s> nominalizer), lx ‘=q]w’ 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 /sxé ’i-q‘/ head of penis, contrast <shxwá:q‘> foreskin (JH66:11 also from DM).

<xáweleq’>, EB ['carrot-like plant used for green dye'], see xáwéq.

<xá:welh>, free stem //x’=w=ef or x’=w=ef//, ANA /woman’s genitals, vulva, vaginal/, possibly root <xá ~ n> genital, probably not root <xá> bone, possibly <áwelh ~ ówelh = éwelh> vessel, dish, canoe, phonology: possible vowel merger, sound-symbolism?, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), other sources: ES ChMs /x’=w=ef/ (-w=ef vessel) (W73:280, K69:57, compare <xíwe> urinate (of a woman), also <xáwelh>, //s=x’=w(=)e3//, attested by JL (7/20/79 Fish Camp).

<xáwelhiqw>, ds //x’=w=ef=iq’ or x’=w=ef=iq’//, ANA /clitoris’, lx <iqw> top of the head, Elders Group

<xáweq>, ds //x’=w=aq or x’=w=áq [=M=2=]q//, EB /‘wild carrot (possibly spring gold or wild carraway), domestic carrot (both that planted and that gone wild)/, possibly ['Lomatium urticulatum or Perideridiae gairdneri, also Daucus carota'), probably root <xáw> bone probably root as in cognates from other languages, possibly <aq ~ =áq> in the penis, possibly <metathesis> derivational, phonology: possible metathesis, updrifting, syntactic analysis: noun, nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /x’=wéq/ wild carrot, carrot, H-T /Hia’wEK/ (macron on i and a) carrot (native root resembling), Salish cognate: Squamish /šáwaq/ carrot and perhaps root /šaw/’ bone W73:53, K67:323, Lushootseed (Southern dialects) /šák’aq/, (Northern dialects) /šág’áq/ carrot and perhaps /šáw’/ bone H76:455-457, also <xáwéq‘>, //x’=w=aq//, attested by AC (11/17/71).

<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)

<xáweq sqe’ólewq>, 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)

<xíxewíq or xíxewíq>, dmpn //C,i=’xéw(=)=áq=í=]q//, EB /‘little carrots’, (R4=> diminutive), possibly <i-ablaut> plural?, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AK and SP (7/13/75).

<xáweqál>, ds //x’=éw(=)=éq=í=]l//, EB /yarrow, also parsely fern/, /‘Achillea millefolium, also Cryptogramma crispa’/, 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:il> similar to, -like, or part/portion, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (3/5/79), also <xáweqál>, //x’=éw(=)=éq=í=]l//, attested by MC and SJ (Deming 2/10/77).

<xáweleq’>, df //x’=w=áq=í=]l or x’=w=áq=í=]q//, EB /‘carrot-like plant used for green dye’, ['(unidentified)'], possibly <el> plural, possibly <el> -like, similar to, phonology: possible infixed plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (3/31/78).

<Xíxewqéyl or Xíxewqí:l ~ Xewqéyl or Xewqí:l>, ds //C,i=xéw(=)=q=í=]l ~ xéw(=)=q=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), (<i:il> 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>, //C,i=xéw(=)=q=í=]l//, 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
<xaweqá:l>, EB /'yarrow, also parsely fern'/, see xáwéq.

<xáxeq'ém>, ABFC ['opening one's mouth'], see xáq'.

<xáxlh>, LAND /'trail', see xálh ~ xáhlh.

<xaxt'ó:les>, df //C,ε=xωt='á-lès or xəε=[C,ε=t='á-lès/], 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 <x ét ~ x ét> swim (of fish), possibly <R8> or =R1=> derivational, lx <πá: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).


<xáy~e>, possible bound root or stem //x'è=(i)yəoll, meaning unknown

<xáye>, df //s=xáy=εy=i-ws or s=xáy=[A,ε=]=y=i-ws/, ABDF ['smallpox'], literally (probably) /like fish scales on the skin/body/, (s=) nominalizer, lx <人工: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 <spé:exw> chickenpox (CT 10/15/73).

<xá:ysem>, df //xé:ys=əm/, EZ ['ant'], ['order Hymenoptera, family Formicidae'], root meaning unknown, possibly <e> have/get or middle voice, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/15/70), others: ES /sx'á-yə/ co-wife, Salish cognate: Squamish /sáyul/ co-wife; screech owl; corpse; lie dead W73:289, K67:323, Samish dial. of NSt /sáyəl/ two wives, co-wives, husband of ex-wife, wife of ex-husband G86:79.

<xáyat>, pcs //x'è?=[əT or x'è?[A=]=T]/, ABFC ['hold s-o in one's arms'], (e=) purposeful control transitivizer, phonology: possible a-ablaut phonological echo, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/21/76).

<xé:át>, cts //x'è?[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: <xé:át tel méle>, //x'è?[ə]-M2-T t-əl mələulls, /'holding my child in my arms', attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

<xícè:át>, dmv //C,í=x'è?[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 <xícè:és>, //C,í=x'è?[ə]-M2-T-əsll, /'He's holding a wee baby in his arms', attested by EB.

<xácháph ~ scháph>, us //x'cépe ~ scépell/, 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'cépə/ and JH /xcépə/ both parent's sibling's spouse, H-T <Qutca'pEts ~ cutca'pEtc> (macron over both u, umlaut over both a) aunt's husband, uncle's wife,
Salish cognate: Cowichan /cēpē/ parent's sibling's spouse (ES), Sechelt /cēpc/ parent's sibling, parent's sibling's spouse, MCX /cēpē/ uncle, aunt (Davis 1970, 1981 p.c.) – MCX /qēpcē/ parent's sibling, parent's sibling's spouse (Suttles 1965), NSI /sēē/ uncle, aunt TTE74, Clallam /cācē/ parent's sibling, parent's sibling's spouse TTE74, all in G82:40, cognate set #194, also Samish dial. of NSI /sēē/ parent's sibling as well as Samish /sēē/ parent's sibling's spouse G86:79, example: <semikw’ tel schápth>, //s=ma=[I]=k”t-ə sēpcē//, /all of my uncle's wives/, attested by AC (11/16/71).<xél>, da //x’e̱/ll/, ANA /on the foot or leg, in the foot or leg, tail of fish, leg of other animate creature's/. WETH /precipitation, ray of light'/, LT, syntactic analysis: lexical affix, derivational suffix; found in <lhēkw’xel>, //āk”w”=x’e̱/ll/, /to trip, stumble/, literally /hook on foot/, <th’txwxielm>, //e̱”x=x’e̱=alm̃ll/, /wash one's feet/, <sle̱xel>, //s=l=x’e̱/ll/, /toel/, <sxètxs’xel>, //s=x’e̱=x’e̱/ll/, /splinter or sliver in foot/, <łhəts’xel>, //ḻas=x’e̱/ll/, /cut on the foot/, <qwemxwixel>, //q”əm=x”x’e̱/ll/, /ankle/, literally /lump of foot/, <sth’ęmixel>, //s=əm=x’e̱/ll/, /shin/, literally /bone in leg/, <sq epōkwtxelxel>, //s=q’ep=ālq”=x=e̱/ll/, /knockcap/, <lekwxàl>, //lək”x=x=e̱=Aê=ll/, /broke a leg/, <qwhi:xyel>, //ḻ=q’=i=x=e̱/ll/, /shoe(s)/, literally /driftwood on foot/, <theliwaxel – tseliwaxel>, //ḻ=w=x’e̱=x=e̱~c̱̃ḻ=w=x’e̱/ll/, /snowshoe(s)/, //ḻałxel, //ḻ=x’e̱/ll/, /fishing platform (for still-dip-netting)/, <xwó:mxellem>, //x”w=x’é=x”x̱=alm̃ll/, /run/, xwemxá:lem>, //x”w=x’e̱=l=x̱=om̃ṟ”x=x’e̱=e̱=Aê=ll/, /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, <sqwelqwéxel>, //s=C,e,C=q”=x=x’e̱/ll/, /toft(s) of hair on a horse's legs/, <sxe̱pxel>, //s=x ép=x’x=e̱/ll/, /fish tail/, <tl’emtxelxel>, //ḻ=t’eml=x=e̱/ll/, /spring salmon (generic)/, literally /spotted foot/, <shémxel>, //s=ståm=x’e̱/ll/, /dew/, literally /moisture precipitation/moisture on the foot/, <sq’oxel>, //sq”=x’e̱/ll/, /partner/, literally /together in foot/, <shëqelxélém>, //s=əq=x=e̱=x̱=alm̃ll/, /rainbow'/.

<xél>, bound root //x’e̱ roll, rotatell.

<xélést>, psc //x’̱=l=x=e̱=Tl, TVMO /roll s-th over/, MC, possibly =ets on the back, (<t> purposeful control transizer), phonology: updrifting, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76), Salish cognate: possibly Squamish /ši-si7e/ round (around) W73:219, K67:324, example: <xélést te syáyeq>, //x’̱=l=x=e̱=T te s=y̱ë=C,e]=lq”ll/, /roll a log over/, attested by Elders Group.

<xélëtsem>, mlds //ix’̱=l=x=e̱=e̱=m/l, TVMO /rolling over; wheeled '/, <=em> middle voice, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<xélëtem shxwqeyqxóthet>, cpds //x’̱=l=x=e̱=e̱=m/s (=x)=qi[C,e]=l=x=e̱=e̱=Aê=]ḻ=T=e̱u/l, GAM //roller skates, roller blade skates'll, lit. “wheeled/rolling skate”, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), see xél or qix.

<xelókw~ xeló:kw>, df //x’̱=l=x=k”w~ x’̱=l=x=a-k”w”l/ SH /round, full (of the moon)/, possibly =łkw' meaning uncertain, compare <stelákw>, circular, round and flat, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjective verb, attested by EB (2/6/76), AC (9/15/71, 10/17/71, 10/8/71), other sources: ES //x’̱=l=x=a-k”w”l, round, JH /xélëk”w”/ round, Salish cognate: Squamish /šiʔuk””w”/ round, compact W73:219, K67:325, also <xelákx>, //x’̱=l=x=k”/ll, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <lulh xeló:kw te skw’exós>, //ḻ=u=t x’̱=l=x=a-k”w” te s=k”x=x”s̱=a̱/ll/, /The moon is full'/, attested by AC (10/1/71).

<xixeló:kw>, dmn //C,=x=x=]=W]=l=x=a-k”w”ll, SH /small bundle, small package'/, MC, literally /little round'/, (<R4=> diminuitive), (=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).
moon, but not of a pear/l, possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuative?, lx <='öls ~ =öls> 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).

<xélkwa'els>, ds //x'èl=e=k/'=M1=á(-)Is/í/, PE 'cotton balls', lit. “little rolled balls”, <R4> = diminutive, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<xíxelkwòl̓s>, dmn //C,i=x'èl=á(-)k/'=M1=á(-)Is/í/, PE 'cotton balls', lit. “little rolled balls - on a point”, (=<=> nominalizer), probably root <'áł pole, shaft, length?, lx <-qsel> on the nose, on the point, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<xélkwa't>, pcs //x'èl=[A̞]k/='=T/í/, TVMO 'roll s-th (like a log), (roll it up [AC])/í, (<- ablaut> durative), (<+- 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 <xélkwa'tha>, //x'èl=[A̞]k/='=T=í/=í//, 'Roll it up', attested by AC, compare <xwêlékw̓t> roll it up.

<xélkwa'ameth̓>, ds //x'èl=(e)k/='=émèé'í/, 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).

<xíxelkw̓t̓>, ds //Sa=x'èl=á(-)cəp/í, 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)/í, (=<=> nominalizer), lx <-échep ~ =éltep or =tep ~ =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'èlcs/í (Ms /sx'èlcsəp/, Cw /sèlcsəp/) firedrill, Salish cognate: Squamish /sí-čəp/ [sáčəp] firedrill W73:101, K69:69.

<xéltep̓el̓h̓p>, ds //x'èl=á=əcp=ə̞p/í, 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'ítl̓í:ts'í:íha xwázálácl̓h̓p> long-leaf willow, Sitka willow, contrast <xwázálácl̓h̓p> willow, contrast <t'áqt sts'í:íha xwázálácl̓h̓p> short-leaf willow, Pacific willow.

<xíxelkw̓t̓~ sxíl̓ts'>, ds //S=x'èl=í=čí/, ANAB /feather (any kind), (fine feathers [EB], small feathers [IHTTC], lots of feathers [EB])/í, 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 sxwówyxwe dance where they are fastened to spin around on the headdress, fine feathers were sometimes stuck to goose 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)), (=<=> 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 /lx'í:lc'/ ~ s'es'í:qəl/ feather, Salish cognate: possibly Samish dial. of NS ê/sèlc̓/í go around in a circle, to circle G86:82, also /fine feather(s)/í, attested by EB (5/25/76), also /small feathers/í, attested by IHTTC (9/19/77), also /lots of feathers/í, attested by EB (1/8/76).

<xécha>, bound root /lx'èlcev catch fishl̓/.

<chécha>, 1z5 //c=x'èlcev/í, FSH /to catch (fish, game, birds)/í, HUNT, (<ch= ~ ts=> intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (5/26/76). EB (1/8/76), Salish cognate: Sechelt /šéneu/ to catch (animal in trap) T77:26, example: <chél̓a te sth'úgwi>. //c=x'èlce v s'é 'aqúl̓/, 'He caught a fish.', attested by EB (1/8/76), <chxél̓e> [c'x'ilè], 'catch a fish',
<chxólocho>, ctvi [ɛx’áłča] (BG: final vowel prob. mistranscribed for <a>/ə/), FSH /always catching fish’/ (BG: the always is probably not required, overemphasizing continuous), HUNT, attested by (EH,RG) 7/27/79 (SU transcription, tape 3).

sxélča ~ sxélčhche, dnom //s=x’élče ~ s=x’élčəl/, FSH /one’s catch (fish, game, etc.)/, HUNT, (<= nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (8/30/76), BE (1/8/76, 12/15/75, 6/23/78), example: <qéx te sxélčhashche>, //qéx te s=x’élčɛ-sll/, /His catch is big./, literally /is many/much the his catch’, attested by EB (1/8/76), <stám kw’ sth’óqwi a sxélča?>, //s=təm k’=ə s=ə’aq’i ʔɛ s=x’élčɛl/, /What kind of fish did you catch’/, literally /is what? the (remote) fish your catch’, attested by EB (12/15/75), <chelá:lwla te sxélčhche>, //cθlɛ:ɬ=ɬɛ tə s=x’élčɛ-sll/, /He sure caught a lot./, literally /is sure a lot the his catch’, attested by EB (6/23/78).

sxéle, possible root or stem //x’él=(=)ɬ or x’ɛ=ɛ(Aá=)=ɬ or x’ɛ=ɛ=x=ɬ, meaning uncertain

sxéle, df //s=x’ɛlə or s=x’ɛ=[Aá]=ɬ, ANA ['penis'], (<= nominalizer, something to), possibly root ɛ=x ~ ɛ=ɬ> genital, possibly root ɛ=ɬ= roll, rotate?, possibly é-áblaut derivation, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75), BJ (12/5/64), other sources: ES /x’ɛlə/ (Ms /x’ɛɬə/, Cw /šəɬə/) penis, Salish cognate: Squamish /sɛlɬ/ penis W73:196, K69:69, Lushootseed /səɬɬ/ penis H76:458.

<sxéle>, df //s=x’ɛləl/, 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.

sxéle’ô:les, ds //s=x’ɛlə=ɬsɬ/, ABDF ['sty in the eye'], literally perhaps /penis on the eye’, (semological comment: possibly so named for the physical resemblance), possibly root sxéle penis, or perhaps literally /roll/rotate on the eye’, with root sxél roll, rotate, lx <=ô:les ~ =ô:les on the eye, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by HP (Elders Group 9/22/76).

sxélkw’t, TVMO /roll s-th (like a log), (roll it up [AC])/, see sxél.

sxélsetem, mdlz //s=x’ɛl=ə=ɬml/, TVMO /rolling over; wheeled’, see sxél.

sxélsetem sxwqweyqexótheth, cpds //s=x’ɛl=ə=ɬm ls=s=x’=iqɬ=C,ɬθ=ɬx=ɛ=ɬ=ɬ=T=əɬ/, GAM //roller skates, roller blade skates//, lit. “wheeled/rolling skate”, see xél or qix.

sxéltst, TVMO ['roll s-th over'], see sxél.

sxéle’ô:les, ABDF ['sty in the eye’], see sxéle.

xelkw’ámeth’, SH ['round (of a pole)'], see xél.

xelkw’ô:ls, SH /'sphercial), 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.

xêmá:ɬ, bound root or stem /s=x’əmɛ=ɬl/ have an enemy, hold a grudge

xêmá:ɬ, df //s=x’əmɛ=ɬl/, SOC ['enemy'], (<= 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=x’əmɛl/ enemy, Salish cognate: Squamish /swmən/ enemy W73:90, K67:323, Lushootseed /səbádɬ/ enemy H76:457, example: <hikw l sxemä:ɬ>, //hikw ɬ s=x’əmɛ=ɬl/, /He’s my big enemy., I hate that person./,
phonology: sentence-stress, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<xelmál>: pln //u=x'έ[l=t-l, SOC ['enemies'], (<=le=) plural), phonology: infixed plural, vowel-loss in infix before stressed syllable, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (5/5/75), example: < li=x'έ[l=t-l, y=t-l, /'My enemies there are big,... I hate more than one person there.'/], attested by JL.

<xemél tel>, pcs //u=x[t-l, rcps, cts, SOC ['holding a grudge against each other'], (<=R1-> continutative), (<=ó-ablaut automatic on á before =tel), (<=t-> purposeful control transitivizer), (<=l=) 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.

<xepólts>, HARV ['peel s-th (esp. fruit or vegetable root or a vegetable like squash or a round object')], see xíp.

<xépqst>, TOOL ['sharp it (of a point')], see xíp.

<xéq>, free root //x'έq/, TIB ['be complete'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group. Salish cognate: Squamish /šáq/ be finished, be completed, over W73:100, K67:323, example: < le xép, //l=t-xéq//, /'It's complete.'/], attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<xéqláxw>, ncs //x'έq=l-é=x's//, 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: < sel xéqláxw, //c-é-xéq=l-é=x's//, /'I completed it.'/], attested by Elders Group, <lichxw xéqláxw?>, //li-c-xéq=l-é=x's//, /'Did you complete it?'/, attested by Elders Group.

<xéqláxw>, TIB ['complete s-th'], see xéq.

<xéqlhálem>, mds //x'έq=ál-m=om//, 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> //x'έq= complete, lx //hlá-l in the windpipe, throat (air-passage), (<=em=) middle voice), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/30/78), Salish cognate: Squamish /šáq=fál-m/ be out of breath K67:323, possibly Lushootseed root /šáq/ up, high H76:459.

<xáqlhelem>, cts //x'έq=ál-M2]=om//, SPRD /'(be) sighing (of a spirit-dancer)'/, ABFC, (metathesis type 2 continuous), phonology: metathesis type 2, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/30/78).

<xaqxeqlhälem>, df //C=c=P=x'εq=ál=em or x'éq=C=c=P=ál=em//, 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).

<xeqó:thet>, MC ['hang something up'], see xáq.

<xetáléqet>, FSH ['sinker line'], see xát.

<xetám ~ xám>, mds //x'έt=é=x=ál=om//, ABFC ['swim (of fish)'], possibly á-ablaut on suffix durative, possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continutative, (<=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 /št/ dive as also in /št-ám/ dive
<xétem>, ABFC /swimming (of fish), (swim (of a fish) [EB])/, see xétəm ~ xetəm:

<xétəm>, <xetqwewi:lt>, root meaning unknown unless xwót(=)qw=iwel head down, /nəxʷ-šét-št-am/ a diver, and /šát-št-am/ golden-eye duck (the Upriver Halkomelem form for this duck /ləʔɬəqəm/ also means diving characteristically) W73:81, K67:323, K69:69.

<xétem>, cts //xʷétəm or xʷε[-Aʔ]-təmʷl/, ABFC /swimming (of fish), (swim (of a fish) [EB])/, possibly <é-ablaut> continuous, 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 <xétəm>, //xʷétəm=-ilm or xʷε[-Aʔ]-təmʷl/, also /swim (of a fish)/, attested by EB (3/2/76), example: <le xétem te sthóqwi.>, //le xʷétəm tə mə s=əqʷi T, /'The fish is swimming./, attested by BJ, <xétəm te stth'óqwí.>, //xʷetəm tə s=əʔ-aqʷi T, /'The fish are swimming./, attested by NP (12/6/73).

<xétəm>, ABFC /swimming (of fish), (swim (of a fish) [EB])/, see xetəm ~ xtəm.

<xetqwewi:lt>, pcs //xʷət(=)qʷ=iwəl=í=T or xʷ-[F=]ət(=)qʷ=iwəl=í=T//, incs, SH /hollow it out'/, root meaning unknown unless xwót(=)qw=iwel head down, /nəxʷ-šét-št-am/ a diver, and /šát-št-am/ golden-eye duck (the Upriver Halkomelem form for this duck /ləʔɬəqəm/ also means diving characteristically) W73:81, K67:323, K69:69.

<xétəm>, free root //xʷétəm//, DESC /slack, loose (of a pack)//, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77).

<xet'ela>, df //xʷət(=)ələm//, 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 <=ela> on the side of the head, by the ear, on the temples, by the cheek get a sliver or splinter in the hand, get a splinter in one's hand get a splinter in one's hand get a sliver or splinter in the hand.

=x̣eš ' - x̣ets'., bound? root, doublet //x̣et- ' ~ x̣ets'-/ get a sliver

<x̣ets'-ches>, ds //x̣et'-c̣əs/l/, ABDF [get a sliver in one's hand], lx <=ches - =ṭses> on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, compare <x̣ets'-ches> get a splinter/sliver in the hand, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed root s(i)c'(i)/ stick into, stick through, sheathe, insert as in /ṣi-c' -i/ stick it into H76:463, historical/comparative detail: doublet with xets'ches which is cognate with a Squamish root.

<x̣ets'-ches>, ds //x̣ets'-c̣əs/l/, ABDF [get a sliver or splinter in the hand], lx <=ches - =ṭses> on the hand, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, compare <x̣ets'-ches> get a sliver in one's hand, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript, old p.333), Salish cognate: Squamish /ṣe'-ə̈l splinter, sliver (in finger) W73:246, K67:288 (prob. error for /ṣe'-ə̈l/ prob. from Squamish root /ṣe'/ all around, amidst, surrounded by K67:324, K69:69-70.

<x̣ets'-xel>, ds //x̣ets'-c̣əl//, ABDF [get a sliver or splinter in the foot], lx <=xel> on the foot, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, compare BJ (12/5/64 new transcript, old p.333).

<x̣ets'-flem>, EB [go through the woods], see x̣ets' - x̣ets' ~ x̣ets'.

<x̣ets'-owesem>, CAN ['one person puts away his paddles (and canoe and gear for winter)'], see x̣ets' ~ x̣ets'.

<x̣ets'-owesem>, CAN ['store away one's paddles'], see x̣ets' ~ x̣ets'.
<xets'ô:westel ~ xets'ô:westel>, 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'.

<xets'ô:westel>, ABFC /holding s-o in one's arms, (holding a baby in one's arms [Elder's Group])/, see xâ:at.

<xîleqw>, possibly root /xîli=[ê]q//, MC /'to search through, to rummage'/, ABFC, possibly root <xel> roll, rotate, possibly <èqw> 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 /fû-šîl-id/ 'dig around to find [uncover] it' H76:465-466.

<xîleqw>, pcs /xîli=[ê]q//=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 <xîleqwthômè>, /xîli=[ê]q//=T-ám//=l, /'search you'/, attested by IHTTC.

<xîleqw>, MC /'search through it, rummage through it, search s-o (like Customs officials)/, see xîleqw.

<xîpet>, bound root /xîip plane (with a plane), trim, taper, peel outer layer with knife or planell.

<xîpet>, pcs /xîip=êT//, CARV /plane it (with a plane), trim it, taper it (about wood, like slats or roots for baskets, poles for houseposts/hom 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, (<t> 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 /ê-lá:st to bark, peel and /êq"/ 'to be peeled', also <xîpet>, /xîip=êT//=l, also /'carve it, peel it'/, attested by AC (9/1/71, 11/24/71), example: <xîpet te (p'elyí:ws, slá:y, kwémlexw)>, /xîip=êT te //, /'the sunny side of a tree, that's the part you strip off'/, attested by AC (9/1/71).<te sqwévá:method te thqát, tl'ól te'éxw , te xípet:te, te xe:xpet:te>, /te sqwêm=xw=êT=êM2=], te ê-ê=êm-êx=xîip=êT//=l, /'He carved it.'/ attested by AC (9/1/71). <xîpet te xá:wêq>, /xîip=êT te xêTwêq, /'scrape the carrots'/, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79).

<xepóstl te (qwe'ôp, sqâ:wth)>, /xîip=êT te (qwe'ôp, s=qê:w(=ê)=ê//=l, /'peel (apples, potatoes)/, attested by AC.

<xîlep> te xá:wêq>, /xîip=êT te xêTwêq, /'scrape the carrots'/, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79).

<xepóstl>, pcs /xîip=êls=T//=l, HARV ['peel s-th (esp. fruit or vegetable root or a vegetable like squash or a round object)/], lx <êls > =êls > 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 <Hîpálst> (macron over a) to peel roots, etc., also <xepóstl>, /xîip=êls=T//=l, also /'peel it (like potatoes, etc.)/, attested by Deming (4/10/80), example: <xepóstl te (qwe'ôp, sqâ:wth)>, /xîip=êT te (qwe'ôp, s=qê:w(=ê)=ê//=l, /'peel (apples, potatoes)/, attested by AC.

<xîlep> te xá:wêq>, /xîip=êT te xêTwêq, /'scrape the carrots'/, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79).

<xîlep>, dnom /s=qê:w(=ê)=ê//=l, TOOL ['a planer'], (<s> nominalizer), (<t> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75, early fall 1976).

<sqwe'ôp, sqá:wth>, cpds /s=qê:w(=ê)=ê//=l, CAN ['bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making'], TOOL, <sqwe'ôp, 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 qwíomxw. (<<=> stateve), (<-ó-ablaut> resultative), (<== nominalizer),
(<==R1=> continuative), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (early fall 1976).

<sqw'émóxw xíqpes>, cpds /ls=q"em=x[A]=i\p=\sl/, sas, CAN ['bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making'], TOOL, <sqw'émóxw>, 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 qwíomxw. (<<=> stateve), (<-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 //xíp=\{\}=\sl//, 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 //xí\i=\A=\p=q\s=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).

<xíp>, 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]), lift up and out, squeeze up and out

<xíq>, bound root //xíq=\l//, lift up and out, squeeze up and out

<xíqt>, pcs //xíq=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 /səq/ 'high, up' as in /səq=\=d/ //səq=\l/ 'lift it up' H76:459.

<sxíxeq? or sxíxeq'?>, df //ls=x\i=[C,\e=]q or s=C,\i=x"\=q\l/, EB ['a kind of blueberry'], (<<=> 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 <sxíxeq ~ sxw'éxíxeq> because the latter grows on a small bush on summits high up in the mountains), possibly <R4=> diminutive, possibly root <sxq> hang open possibly root as in <sxq=\=q> hang up, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, compare <sxwéxíxeq ~ sxw'éxíxeq> small sweet high mountain

<sxwéxíxeq ~ sxw'éxíxeq>, df //ls=x\e=x\i\e=\a\q ~ s=x\e=x\i\e=\a\q or s=x\e\ (7)\e=x\i[=C,\e=]q or s=x\e\ (7)\e=x\e=C,\e=\a\q\l/, EB /small gray mountain blueberry on a low plant, dwarf blueberry', ['Vaccinium caespitosum'], ASM ['the sweetest kind, grows at summit, very often short'], (<<=> nominalizer, something to/that), possibly root <xíq> lift up and out, squeeze up and out, compare <sxíqelšem> toothpaste, compare <xíq=\l> 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: /sxíxeq/ black huckleberries, also <sxíxeq or sxíxeq'>, //ls=x\i[=C,\e=]q or s=x\i[=C,\e=]q\l/, also /a kind of blueberry/, attested by Elders Group (7/10/75), also <sxwe'éxíxeq?, lx \e=\q=x\i[=C,\e=]q or x\e=\q=C,\i=x\e\q\l/, EB ['blueberry'], also /dwarf blueberry or Cascade blueberry/, also /'Vaccinium caespitosum or Vaccinium deliciosum/], attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), also <swéxíxeq>, //ls=\d=x\i[=C,\e=]q\l/, also /mountain or swamp blueberry (unsure)/, attested by AC (11/19/71, 11/22/71), also <swéxíxeq>, //ls=w\d=x\i[=C,\e=]q\l/, also /'blueberry/, attested by AC (11/24/71).
<ixqelisem?>, mds //xi[=C,=r]=qr=elís=əm//, PE ['toothpaste(?)'], literally perhaps /'squeezing up and out on one's teeth/tooth'/. <i>q> 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).

<i>xitem>, df /x'i=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 possibly /x íc xíts'et xixqelísem?/, (<em> middle voice), possibly <em> intransitivizer/have/get, possibly <em> intransitive verb, attested by EFAM (7/19/77).<em> analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

<i>xixetem>, cts /x'i[=C,=r]=əm//, EFAM ['wishing for someone's food (esp. when in sight)'], FOOD, (<em>-R1->) (continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (8/31/76), Elders Group (3/23/77).

<i>xixtimestexw or xixtimestexw>, caus /xi'i[=C,=r]=l=(əm)=m=sT-əxʷ/ or /x'i[=C,=r]==i[=Aí]=m=sT-əxʷ//, 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/', (<em>-st> purposeful control transitivizer), possibly <em> repeated, possibly <í-ablaut on suffix e> durative, (<em>-st> causative control transitivizer), (<em>-exw> third person object), phonology: reduplication, ablaut or syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

<i>xits' ~ xets'>, bound root //x'ic' ~ x'əc' tuck, put away, store away//.

<i>xixts'et>, pcs //x'ic'=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'], (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), also <xixts'et>, /x'ic'=M1=əT//=, possibly <metathesis type 2> non-continuative, phonology: possible metathesis, attested by Elders Group (1/22/75).

<i>xixts'eláxel>, rsls //x'i[=C,=r]=c'=əlísəl//=, ABFC ['have something under one arm'], literally /'tucked/stored on the arm/', (<em>-R1-> resultative), lx <eláxel> on the arm, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjectival/adjetival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77).

<i>xixts'eláxem>, mds //x'i[=C,=r]=c'=əlísəl=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).

<xixs'ówes>, ds //x'ic'=ó-wəs or x'i[=A]=c'=ó-wəs//=, CAN ['(one person) puts away his paddles (and canoe and gear for winter)'], literally /'tucked/stowed/store away canoe paddle/', possibly <e- ablaut> derivation, lx <ówes> canoe paddle, phonology: probable vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75), example: <xixs'ówes te Rudy>, /x'ic'=ó-wəs tə Rudy//=, /Rudy put away his (gear, canoe, and) paddles.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<xixs'ówesem>, mds //x'ic'=ó-wəs=əm//=, CAN ['store away one's paddles'], (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), example: <latsel xixs'ówesem>, /ləc=T=xl x'ic'=ó-wəs=əm//=, /I'm going to store away my paddle.'/, attested by IHTTC.

<xixs'ó:westel>, rcp //x'ic'=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'l, (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), (<et> reciprocal), phonology: vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/12/75).

<xixs'ó:westel ~ xixs'ówesel>, ds //x'ic'=ó(-)wəs=əl//=, 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])] l, 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 transcribed as /xí·c/ =wəs=əl/ November-December, time to put paddles away, also /’month beginning in January/ l, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<xíts'>, bound root /xíts'/ ~ xíts' ~ xets', amidst the woods/bush/vegetationl, Salish cognate: probably Squamish root /šíc'/ be all around as in /šíc' -án/ circle around (tr.) K67:324 and /th/ší-shí-'sèl' surrounded by, esp. amidst vegetation, in the bush K69:69-70, perhaps also?? Lushootseed root /šíc’(i)/ stick through, stick in, sheathe, insert H76:463-463, comment: a connection with root xíts’ tuck away, ... seems possible.

<sixixets'>, df /s=xí[l=CM,ə]=c’/l, EB l’(be in the) woods, (amidst bush or vegetation, be tucked away)? l, possibly <=> 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 /sxí[xí•c’/ woods, Salish cognate: Squamish /θ/ší-shí’l surrounded by, esp. ‘amidst vegetation, in the bush’ K69:69-70, example: <qwóqwel li te sixixets’>, /lq’zl-[AaC,ə]l li ə=s=xí[l=CM,ə]=c’/l, l(used to) always talk in the bush, literally l’be talking in the woods/bush/vegetation’, attested by ME.

<xíts’í:lem>, mds //xí’c’=1=əm or xí’c’=ə[M2]=1=əm or xí’c’=1=əml/, incs, EB [’go through the woods’], TVMO, literally l’go come/get oneself amidst the woods/bush/vegetation’, (=<[i]= ~ =i= ~ =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 xíts’í:lem tl’olsuw kw’étslexw te spáth.>, //c-əl l (or lə) xí’c’=1=əm ə-a-l-s=əw k“=əc=l-əx” ə s=pəc’/l, l’I went through the woods and I saw the bear.’l, attested by AC.

<xíts’á:ls>, sas //xí’c’=ə=ls/l, HARV l’cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (cut wood to store away)/l, possibly root <xíts’ ~ xets’> tuck, put away, store away or <xíts’ ~ xets’ ~ 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 <sxixets’> the woods, (thick vegetation), attested by EB (3/9/76).

<xíts’í:sts’>, mds //xí’c’=1=əm or xí’c’=1=əml//, sas, HARV l’cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (cut wood to store away)/l, possibly root <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 <sxixets’> the woods, (thick vegetation), attested by EB (3/9/76).

<xíts’> or <xíts’>l, probable bound root //xí’c’/ or //xí’c’//

<xíts’í:sts’> or <xíts’>l, probable bound root //xí’c’// or //xí’c’//

<xíts’í:sts’> or <xíts’>l, probable bound root //xí’c’// or //xí’c’//

<xíts’í:sts’> or <xíts’>l, probable bound root //xí’c’// or //xí’c’//

<xíts’í:sts’> or <xíts’>l, probable bound root //xí’c’// or //xí’c’//
transitive, possibly <et> reflexive, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76).

<xis'tet>, 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 //xíwə or xí=xwəl/, ABFC ['urinate'], possibly root <x> genital, possibly <xíwe> meaning uncertain unless cord??., syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (8/25/76), AD (1/15/79), Salish cognate: in part Lushootseed /tiwáll/ urinate (female) H76:504, 452, Samish dial. of NSt /šíši=íwáll/ urinate; penis[?], possibly /šíši=íwáll/ urinate (of a man?)/, attested by BHTTC (8/25/76), also /šíši=íwáll/ urinate (used for male or female)/, attested by AD (1/15/79); found in <xiwechexw.>, //xíwə-c=əxʷ//, /Urinate.'/, usage: said to a child, for ex., attested by AD (1/15/79).

<xiwe'aléxeth>, ds //x(=)íwə=?̕l=óxəll/, ABDF /'wet the bed, (urinate in the bed)/', lx <xiwe'aléxeth> bed, phonology: th prob. mistranscribed for th', syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (1/15/79).

<xiwe'áléxeth>', cts //x(=)í[-C,ə-]əll/, ABDF ['wetting his/her bed', ( diminutive or continuative), phonology: no x reduplication as xw here, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (Fish Camp 7/20/79).

<xiwe'áléxeth>, ABDF /'wet the bed, (urinate in the bed)/', see xiwe.

<xiwequelit>, MC /searching it, digging through it'/, see xíwequel.

<xíxeles>, probable stem //x[i]=C,ə]=][(=]əsl/, root meaning unknown

<xíxeles>, stvi //s=x[i]=C,ə]=][(=]əsl/, EFAM /insistent, persistent (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just the opposite, (stubborn, contrary)'/, (s= > static), (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 /ʃí-ʃí̱t̩us/ stubborn W73:256, K69:92.

<xíxemel - xíxemal>, df //C,i=x=(e)m=əl or x=x[=Aί=][[-C,ə-]m=əll/, FSH /drift-netting, catching fish with one or two canoes drifting down/bottom/ with a net in deep water'/, possibly root <xám> shallow if the net is held shallow, possibly <R1= > diminutive or continuous, possibly <R1= > continuous, possibly <í-ablaut> derivational, lx <í= > 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 /ʃámann/ fish with dipnet (itr.) beside /ʃámám-tən/ dip net' W73:184, K69:69 (not Squamish /šaɬ̌ax̣-əm=ən/ use a driftnet' K69:61), perhaps Lushootseed /ʃáməd/ 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.

<xíxemel'itel>, SOC ['holding a grudge against each other'], see sxemá:l.

xíxemel, EFAM ['wishing for someone's food (esp. when in sight)'], see xítem.

<xíxets'eláxel>, ABFC ['have something under one arm'], see xítem ~ xíts'.

<xíxets'eláxem>, ABFC ['put one's hands under one's arms'], see xítem ~ xíts'.
<xíxets'els>, HARV /cutting wood (with a saw), sawing wood'/, see xets'á:ls.
<xíxwe'álxeth'>, ABDF ['wetting his/her bed'], see xíwe.
<xíxewíyeq or xíxewíq>, EB ['little carrots'], see xáwéq.
<xíxéát>, ABFC ['holding a wee baby in one's arms'], see xá'at.
<xíxkw'ól:m>, ABFC ['swimming (be in swimming')], see xókw' ~ xó:kw'.
<xíxpò:m>, SD /whistle with pursed lips, whistling/, see xó:pm.
<xíxq'á:m ~ xíxq'ám>, nom, Elders' comment: "unsure of form and meaning", attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).
(xíxwe, R4=, possibly <xó:pem.>, perhaps in part Salish lexical affix <s=x ák>, diminutive, attested by AC (9/7/71), IHTTC (8/29/77--SP, EB, AK, NP), other sources: JH wiyóth kws tsésetémet kws xó:kw'ems.>, //w/i=xó:pem.>, SD '/
=xóxekw'em?, dnom //xá·k=[C,θ=]x[=a]+, IHTTC (7/15/77).
<shxwwóxekw'em>?, dnom //sx=x'a=[C,θ=]k'=o=ml/, 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: <ší slíts' te shxwwóxekw'em?>, //ší s=θ=1=|=c' tθ sx=x'a=[C,θ=]k'=o=ml/, /Is the bathtub full?/,
<...>
attested by AD.

<xókw'emá:lá>, dnom /x'á:k"=e\m=xl=w/, BLDG ['bathtub'], literally 'container of bathe oneself', lx <á:l> container of, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (9/1/76).

<xíxkw'om>, durs /C,í=x'á:k"=á[m] or C,í=x'á:k"=á, dmv, cts, ABFC ['swimming (be in swimming)'], PLAY ['playing in water'], (<R4> diminutive), probably <6-ablaut> durative, possibly <metathesis> continuative, phonology: reduplication, ablaut or metathesis, probable vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, Salish cognate: Squamish /šúk-/ (be in swimming). Suttles ca1984:7.5 and 7.5.1 has Musqueam /x'ixk"-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 xíxkw'om>, //í-x=á·=m or C,í=x'ak"=á=m, /'They were swimming.'/, attested by AC (9/7/71).

<xó:kw'et>, pcs /x'á:k"=e\T/, 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 /šúy-uy-/ bathe (tr.) W73:142, K67:324, example: <ílh(a) xó:kw'et>, //í-x=á·=m, /'(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:l>, pcs /x'á:l=T//, TOOL /'to bore a hole', (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72 tape), Salish cognate: Squamish /šúy-uy-/ make holes with an awl (tr.) W73:142, K67:324, K69:69, example: <íl xó:l>, //c-\e3 x'á:l=T//, /'I bore (a hole)', attested by Elders Group.

<sxóxwí:ls>, dnom /s=x'á:l[C,\e=]l=\s//, sas, TOOL /a borer, an auger/, (<s> nominalizer), (<R1> continuous), (<í:l> = éls) structured activity continuative device to, phonology: reduplication, x reduplicated in xw as in some roots as in Musqueam (Suttles consonant alternation1984:7.2.1 [p.13 of ch.7]), el~í before =els or syllable-loss (el before =els or =í:ls), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72 tape).

<sxóxwí:ls>, sas /s=x'á:l[C,\e=]l=\s//, cts, TOOL /boring a hole/, possibly <s> stative, (<R1> continuous), (<í:ls> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, x reduplicated as xw, el~íw or ðw before els, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72 tape).

<xó:lelh>, df /x'á:l=é\p//, EB /plant with three black berries always joined together, (possibly black twinberry)/, ['possibly Lonicera involucrata'], ASM ['not medicine for xó:l: 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 <élh> plant, tree, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (at Victoria Curriculum Conference 11/2-5/77), Salish cognate: Cowichan /sá-l=e\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:lō (Upriver Halkomelem th'ëwíyelh).

<xó:léxwem>, WETH ['getting real drafty'], see xó:lxwem.
<xó:lxwem>, 1s/z xálxwem=səml/, 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>, /xálxwem=səml/ xálxwem=səml/, also SM /have a) menthol smell, (be) strong-smelling (of medicine)/, attested by Deming (1/31/80), also <xó:lxwem>, /xálxwem=səml/, WETH, also /get drafty [cool?]/, attested by Deming (3/31/77), example: <xó:lxwem te stélmeₜxₜ/>. /xálxwem=səml/, /The medicine has a menthol taste./, attested by SJ (8/25/78), <ts'ats'el xó:lxwem>, /lc' ē[c,ə]=][ xálxwem=səml/, /real strong smelling (of medicine)/, attested by Deming (1/31/77).

<xó:lxwem>, 1s/z xálxwem=səml/, WETH /get drafty/, (<em> have, get, intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/31/77), example: <me xó:lxwem.>, /mə xálxₜwem=səml/, /It gets drafty/, attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<xó:lémwem>, cts /xá:lxem=səml/, WETH /getting real drafty/, (-ē- > continuative), phonology: é-infex which is rare, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/31/77), example: <me xó:lémwem.>, /mə xálxem=səml/, /It is getting real drafty./, attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<xálxwthet>, incs /xá:lx=ə=][ xálxwem=səml/, ABFC [cool off (of a person)], possibly <á-ablaут meaning unknown, (<thet> get, become, inceptive), phonology: possible ablaut of o→ə before =thet, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

<xó:lxwem>, WETH /get drafty/, see xó:lxwem.

<xólḥ>, bound root /xólḥ lookʃl, Salish cognate: Lushootseed (Northern dial.) root /suʃl/ see, look as in /tuʃl look around, səuʃl look(ing), Ṣe[s] uʃl bid/ looking for s-o (to come), expecting s-o H76:469-471.

<xólḥmət ~ xólḥmət>, iccs /xólḥ=ə=meʃl/, SOC /look after s-o, protect s-o, take care of s-oʃl, (<met> indirect effect non-control transitive), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/6/76), Elders Group (4/28/76, 6/16/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed Ṣe[s] uʃl bid/ looking for s-o (to come), expecting s-o H76:469-471, example: <te xólḥmət kwe tsməle>, /te xólḥ=ə=meʃl kə=meʃlʃ/, 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 ~ xóxelhmet>, rfls /xólḥ[G,ə]=meʃlʃl, SOC /take care of oneself, look after oneself, be carefulʃl, (<śl> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group

<xò:lís>, us /xà:lís/, ABDF ['a fatal kind of shock on seeing a stl'alqem (supernatural creature)'].

ASM ['symptoms can include vomiting until a person dies, soul-loss, (after seeing a səlhqey) twisting up horribly and dying, insanity (after seeing a sasquatch)'], root meaning unknown unless <xò:lís> bore a hole, drill a hole, possibly <es> face, possibly <Ai- > durative, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75).

<xò:lt>, TOOL ['to bore a hole'], see xò:l.
(3/1/72, 4/28/76, 5/19/76, 6/16/76); found in <xólhemethetchëw.>, //x/x'á/=m=T-é-c-ëx"//, /'Take care of yourself', attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), EB, <xólhemethetchëwó.>, //x/x'á/=m=T-é-c-x"-åll, /'Be careful, Take care,' attested by Elders Group (5/19/76), <xólhemethetha.>, //x/x'á/=m=T-é-tëll, /'Be careful.'/, usage: said to person who has tripped and hurt himself (for ex.), attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

<xólhemethët>, cts //x/x'á[-]=t=é=m=T=ëyll, SOC ['taking care of oneself'], (<-/-> continuous), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by TG (4/75); found in <xólhemethëttsel.>, //x/x'á=ëyll, //x/x'á=ëyll, phonology: infixed e, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/13/80).

<xólhemëh or xólhemëylih>, cts //x/x'á=/é=m=T=ëyll, //x/x'á=/é=m=T=ëyll, phonology: stress-shift, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76, 3/1/72), also <xólhemëh>, //x/x'á=/é=m=T=ëyll, attested by AD (1/19/79), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), example: <tsel xólhemëh.>, //c-é x/x'á=/é=m=T=ëyll, /'I'm a babysitter.'/, attested by AD (1/19/79).

<xólhemëh or xólhemëylih>, SOC ['babysitting'], see xólh.

<xólhemëh ~ xólhemëlih or xólhemëylih>, dnom //x/x'á[-]=t=é=m=T=ëyll, 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 <xólhemëh>, //x/x'á=/é=m=T=ëyll, attested by AD (1/19/79), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), example: <tsel xólhemëh.>, //c-é x/x'á=/é=m=T=ëyll, /'I'm a babysitter.'/, attested by AD (1/19/79).

<xólhemëh or xólhemëylih>, SOC ['to babysit someone else's kids (children)'], see xólh.

<xólhmet ~ xólhemët>, SOC /'look after s-o, protect s-o, take care of s-o'/, see xólh.

<xólhmet ~ xólhemët>, SOC ['taking care of oneself'], see xólh.

<xólhmet ~ xólhemët>, SOC /'take care of oneself, look after oneself, be careful'/, see xólh.

<xólhmet ~ xólhemët>, SOC ['to babysit someone else's kids (children)'], see xólh.

<xólhmet ~ xólhemët>, SOC ['babysitting'], see xólh.

<xólhmet ~ xólhemët>, SOC ['be careful!'], see xólh.

<xólhmëh or xólhmëylih>, SOC ['to babysit someone else's kids (children)'], see xólh.

<xólhmet ~ xólhemët>, SOC ['babysitting'], see xólh.

<xólhmet ~ xólhemët>, SOC ['to whistle'], MUS, LANG, (<em> middle voice or have/get/intransitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/12/75), Salish cognate: Squamish Tšúni to whistle W73:287, K67:324.

<xíxpë:m>, dmy //C,i=x/x'á=p=ë]=[M2]=m or C,i=x/x'á=p=ë]=[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), *<xíxpë:m te st'ilëm> rejected, //C,i=x/x'á=p=ë|[M1]=m te s=t'il=ë=ml, /'whistling the song'/, Elder's comment: "one elder can just say xíxpë:m", attested by EB (5/4/76), example: <èwechxw swiyevxw, që xíxpë:mchëxw.>, //Ròwë-c-x" s=wiqë-xë" që C,i=x/x'á=p=ë|[M2]=m-c-xë"//, /'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).

<xópethët>, ABFC ['squat'], see xóp.

<xóp'], bound root //x/x'áp' squat!/.

<sxóxëp> or better <sxóxëp'], strs //s=x/x'á]=C,ë]=p'//, ABFC [('be) squatting'], (<s>= stative),

<xópethet>, or better <xóp’ethet>, df /x’áp’=ətll/, 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’=ət-ləl/, /'Squat.'/, attested by IHTTC (9/1/77).

<xóp’em>, mls /x’áp’=əml/, ABFC /'squat/', <==em> middle voice, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<xóxekw’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.
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

XW

<xw=>, da /lx"=//, DIR toward(s), for, see under <shxw=> and also found in: <xwhth"i:t>, df /lx"=è=\textasciitilde{\textsc{t}}/l, T/ll, SOC 'thank s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, a ceremony, being a witness)'(see under root <ch"i>t), <xwhch'alech'á:ls>, sas /lx"=C\textgreek{\textepsilon}=\textgreek{\textepsilon}=\textgreek{\textepsilon}=\textgreek{\textepsilon}=\textgreek{\textepsilon}/l, FOOD ['put on the stove (water/food)'], HHG, literally /\textreg M towards, Galloway, Adams & Renteria 2004a.

<xw=>, da /lx"=//, 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, xwe= become, get, xw= used after s= nominalizer, xw= meaning uncertain but used esp. with words suffixed with =ts=s = on the face and some other body part suffixes; comment: other forms with this suffix include three place names: 1.) <Xwh'kw'ém> (lx"=è=k"==\textgreek{\textomega}ml) 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 (<Sxéyleltels te Sxqíxílya>); 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 <xwélés> means teeth and <le=> means always; 3.) <Xwhthéstel> place across the Fraser River from Q'alelíktel, where the root is <thís=tel ~ tsís=tel> horn, antler,. Salish cognate: Musqueam /lx"=/ vulva; inward, inhering; possessing (probably several homophonous suffixes)—Suttlès ca1984:13.4.7 gives some very clear examples: /lx"=è= big vulva from /è= big, lx"-?éy'\ textgreek{\textomega} clean vulva from /?éy'\ good, clean lx"=è=\textgreek{\textomega}è=\textgreek{\textomega}t/ put one's hand on a woman's vulva (from /k"è=\textgreek{\textomega}=\textgreek{\textomega}t/ (grasp s-o/s-th with one's hand), /s=è=x=\textgreek{\textomega}=\textgreek{\textomega}t/ woman's pubic hair from /q"=\textgreek{\textomega}/ body as in /q"=\textgreek{\textomega}=\textgreek{\textomega} put one's hand on a woman's vulva, in the vagina and possibly /lx"-mèq"/ misarry from /mèq"/ burst, and as in <xwpelákw>, /lx"=pè=\textgreek{\textomega}=\textgreek{\textomega}=\textgreek{\textomega}t/ I 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 /lx"=páysekel/, I to bicycle (of a woman), ride a bicycle (of a woman), attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332).

<xw=>, da /lx"=//, 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, <=othel> on the mouth, perhaps <=eqel> of the throat and <=á:liy\textgreek{\textomega}ya> of the ear), syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, lexical affix; found in <xwhthéqw>, /lx"=è=\textgreek{\textomega}q"=\textgreek{\textomega}l, /'big head'/, root <\textth= \textthi ~ \textthe> big, <xwthhés>, /lx"=è=\textgreek{\textomega}asl, /'big face'/, root <\textth= \textth= \textthe> big, <xwthothel>, /lx"=è=\textgreek{\textomega}=\textgreek{\textomega}l, /'big mouth'/, root <\textth= \textthi ~ \textthe> big, <xwthl'qtes>, /lx"=è=\textgreek{\textomega}=\textgreek{\textomega}l, /'long face, morose'/, <xwpopów>, /lx"=pap=\textgreek{\textomega}sl, /'hair all over the face'/, <xwmékwethél ~ mékwhéthél>, /lx"=è=x=\textgreek{\textomega}l, /'kiss s-o on the lips (mouth)'/, root <\textmèkw> stout, <xwlíyémés>, /lx"=liyém=\textgreek{\textomega}sl, /'smile'/, root <\textliy=\textgreek{\textomega}> laugh, <shxw'óthesxel>, /ls=lx"=l\textgreek{\textomega}=\textgreek{\textomega}sl, /'palm of hand'/, root <s'óth> face, <shxw'óthesxel>, /ls=lx"=l\textgreek{\textomega}=\textgreek{\textomega}bl, /'sole of foot'/, <xwt'óxwestses>, /lx"=t'=\textgreek{\textomega}=\textgreek{\textomega}sl, /'hollow of the hand'/, root <t'óxw> going downriver, (<=es> on the face), (=t ses) of the hand, <xwt'óxwesxel>,
<xwá = lexw= (rarely) le=, da //lexx= ~ x'= ~ (rarely) le=//, TIME [always], syntactic analysis: derivational prefix; found in lexw'él~ xvwyélwelh, //lexx=~éy=x=we=//, l'genuine, always good!, lexwqélwelh, //lexx=qel=we=//, l'cranky, crabby, dirty-minded (root <qél = bad, dirty). lexwmálqewelh, //lexx=mélq=we=//, l'forgetful; passed out (if drunk)/, lexwslhám, //lexx=s=él=we=/, l'always choking on liquid, also lexwshxwlhám, //lexx=él=em=, l'choking on liquid/, lexwstl'ép, //lexx=s=él=pl, l'always deep!, (ses = static), Lkwɔx̣wɔxthəmən, //l(ə)=k̂'x̣=e=ml, l'Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake', literally l'always a place to get strawberries l. lexwá ~ le xwá, //lexx= ~ x'=~ (rarely) le=//, SH l'jump-like, roundl, syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, also lexw/, //a=xl, found in (s)th enxwelaxel, //a=xl, l'an elbow/, th'enxwelaxel/, //e=xl, l'downriver end/point of islandl, literally l'tide out round/lump-like at the bottoml, ts'él:lexw/, //c'él=él=/, l'turn back into a quiet slough from the river!l, root ts'él(): turn, (sts'élpwxwel/, //l, c'él=x= Describe//, l'w'all!/l, root ts'élp dirty.

<xwá = xwe>, free root //lx'= ~ x'=~ (rarely) le=//, ASP l'be, getl, see under allomorph <xwwe> become, get.

<xwá>, free root //lx'=~ x'=~ (rarely) le=//, ABDF l'starve, be starving, be famished, (be extremely hungry [Deming, JL])/l, FOOD, Elders' comment: "worse than <kwá:x̣> be hungry", syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/9/76, 12/19/75), Elders Group (3/72), Salish cognate: Squamish /x'ə/th be totally starved, be in state of extreme exhaustion, have passed out of hunger, (extreme) and /x'iʔusl be very hungry W73:251,146, K69:78-79, K67:350, also l'be hungry, (be extremely hungry)/, attested by Deming (2/7/80), JL, example: ts'el welh xwá, //c=ol w=ɬ= x'=x=, l'I'm starving', literally l'I already starve', also, attested by Elders Group (3/72), l< xwá tutl'o qesu le q'ó:y.>, //lu= x'=t=wl=ə=ɬ=ə=ɬ=, l'I'm starved and so he died!l, l*ke kwá:x̣ tutl'o qesu le q'ó:y.> rejected by EB (2/9/76), me xwá, //lu= x'=x=, l'to be hungry', literally l'come to starve, start to starvel, attested by JL, latsellh xwá. ~ látsullh xwá, //lu= c=ol= x'= x'= l=c=ul= x'=x=, l'I am hungry!', literally l'I was going to starve, ~ I was already going to starve!, attested by Deming.

<xwexwá>, cts //l, x'=~ (rarely) le=//, ABDF l'starving', FOOD, (R5)~ (continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80), others, Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /c=x'=x'=f=x/ to starve B74a:78.

<temxwá>, ds //tem=x'=x=, TIME [famine'], FOOD, literally l'time to starve!l, (stem = time), syntactic analysis: nominal, *<temkw'á:y> rejected by EB (2/9/76).

<xwáτ>, pcs //lx'=~T=x/, TVMO l'make less (weight), lessen it (like when someone's pack is too heavy!), MC, root meaning unknown unless <xwá starve, (stem purposeful control transitiivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80), AD (11/19/79, 2/28/80), Salish cognate: possibly Squamish lx'át-an?l make less (heavy), take off from (tr.) K69:78, possibly Lushootseed /x'ác-ad/ take s-th off to lighten it
<xwà:lx>, pcs /x*ê=T-êm/ll, ABDF /to abstain from food, to fast, starve oneself/ll, FOOD, (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), (<em> reflexive), phonology: a-o automatically before =thet, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80), Salish cognate: Squamish /x'i7as-cut/ starve oneself W73:251, K69:78-79, also <xwàthet>, /x*ê=T-êm/ll, also /make oneself famished/l, attested by EB (12/19/75), example: <tsel xwàthet>, /c-êl x*ê=T-êm/ll, /I made myself famished/l, attested by EB (12/19/75).

<shxwélčep>, df /ls=x*(=)êlcəp or /ls=x*êl=êlcəp/ll, FIRE /home-made lantern (using candle in a can with a hole in it, etc.), jack-o-lantern/l, LT, HHG, (s=> nominalizer, something to), possibly <shxw=> nominalizer, something for, root probably same as in <xwàlix:lx> lift up s-th, lift [s-th] up/l, hoist [s-th] up/l, lx <êlêpé> firewood, phonology: loss of transitivizer <x=>, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (Elders Group 2/6/80), contrast <swáčet> lantern, torch, Salish cognate: Squamish /sx*êát/l, torch, light, lamp only with Halkomelem <swáčet> lantern, torch, not with <shxwélčep>.

<xwówxwelstexw>, caus /lx*ê=ÂAc,ê=|=êl=sT-êx/ll, 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=> static), (<ó ablaut plus =R1=> resultative), (<=el> go, come, get, become), (<=st> causative control transitive marker), (<=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*e[=Aà-C,=]=ê=I=T-x/*//, also /'holding s-th up'/, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<xwátq>, free root /x*ë-lq/, QUAL ['almost'], ABDF ['too almost die'], syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB (1/9/76), compare possibly <xwìleqlexw> almost kill s-o (accidentally/managed to), Salish cognate: prob. not Lushootseed /x*úl-ud/ put it near H76:620, ASM ['almost'], example: <xwátqtsel li:ká:>, //x*ë-lq-c-êl lê=I=m//, /'I almost went.'/, attested by EB, <xwátqlchexw lám, étl'?>, //x*ë-lq-c-êx=ê=I=m, ?êc//', /'You almost went, didn't you?'/, syntactic analysis: tag-question, attested by EB, ASM ['almost die?'; found in <xwátql>, //x*ë-lq-c-êI//, /'I almost died., I almost did.'/, attested by EB.

<xwátqi ~ xwátqey>, df /x*ë-lq=i ~ x*êlq=i=ôy/, QUAL ['almost'], syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by EB (1/9/76, 2/6/76), example: <xwátqi I tós te kyó>, //x*ë-lq=i tás te kál/, /'He almost got hit by a car.'/, attested by EB (1/9/76), <xwátqey léts' ~ wélh tu léts'>, //x*êlq=ôy lóc ~ w=ô=tu lóc//', /'(It's) near full (of a container).'/, attested by EB (2/6/76).

<xwátqi ~ xwátqey>, QUAL ['almost'], see xwátq.
<xwàtx>, ABFC /'lift up s-th, lift [s-th] up'/, see xwát.
<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 xwát.
<xwátem>, SOC /'somebody is made to fast, he is starved (purposely)'/, see xwát.
<Xwatóy>, N /'Female Salmonberry Bird, (Female Swainson's Thrush)'/, see xwát.
<xwáthálem>, WETH /'getting cloudy, clouding up'/, see thá:t.
<xwáthi'>, bound root /x*ë= rock, teeter/.
<xwáthém>, mds //x*ë=c=ôm/, ABFC ['to rock'], TVMO, (<=em> middle voice or intransitive marker), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/7/77), Salish cognate: probably Saanich dial. of NSt /x*ë=ôm/ to stagger, possibly Lushootseed /x*i=c’ab/ balance, teeter, stagger H76:562.

<xwixwethâlem>, dmv //C,ë-x*ê=ô=I=M=ê=ôI//, 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> derivation, phonology: reduplication, metathesis or ablaut and vowel-reduction, downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), compare <shxwúxåmèls> scissors, also <xwixwethâlem>, //C,ë-x*ê=ô=I=M=ê=ôI//, also /'rocking'/, PLAY /'teeter-totter'/, attested by IHTTC (9/7/77).

<xwixwethâlem scháletstel>, cpds //C,ë-x*ê=ô=I=M=ê=ôI//, 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 <xwixwethâlem (sh)xwchâletstel>, //C,ë-x*ê=ô=I=M=ê=ôI//, also /'stone underwater Teeter-totter near Xelhálh'/, ASM ['turned to stone by Xà:l's'], phonology: reduplication, metathesis or ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/7/77).
<shxwth'ámqels>, dnom //s=x"è'ë=ə [=M2=]m=q=əs/ll, sas, TOOL ['scissors'], HHG, (<s= or shxw=) normalizer), 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'xwéltesqs/qw'xwélches>, cpds //s=x"è'ë=ə [=M2=]m=q=əls q"ix"=ə [= "|=əs or q"èx"=ə [=M2=]l|=əs/ll, PE /fingernail clippers/, lit. "scissors for the fingernails", <shxw= normalizer), 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'ixw> dark brown, <els> plural, <=tse> on the hand, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<xwóxwth'>, bound stem //x"ë=[AaC,=ə]=è'll, ABFC teetered/rocked

<shxwóxwth'>, strs //s=x"ë=[AaC,=ə]=è'll, EFAM /(be) crazy, be insane/, literally /(be) teetered/rocked/, (<=stative), (<a-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 /sx"áx"c'/ to be insane, Salish cognate: prob. not Sechelt /x"áx"-wiwan-fl-əm/ crazy B77:56, not Saanich /sx"áx"ək"x/ crazy B74a:46 nor Samish /sx"áx"ək"x/ to be crazy G66a:76, also <shxwóxwth'>, //s=x"ë=[AaC,=ə]=è'll, attested by EB (12/12/75), AC (11/11/71).

<shxwóxwóxwth'>, dmv //s=C,i=x"ë=[AaC,=ə]=è'll, 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 shxwóxwóxwth'>, //tu s=C,i=x"ë=[AaC,=ə]=è'll, /a little bit crazy/, (semological comment: tu a little bit, sort of), attested by Elders Group.

<xowóxwth'áleq[w]thon>, pcs //x"ë=[C,i=ə]=è'ë=a=[=M2=]l=q=əT-əm/ll, 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 <éleqw> in the head, (<=t> purposeful control transitive), (<=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"ë=[Aá-C,=ə]=è'ë=T=əm/ll, EFAM /['sexy'], literally /purposely get teetered/crazy/, (<=t> purposeful control transitive), (<=em> intransitivizer/have/get or ?middle voice), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, EB (12/12/75).

<xwó:xwth'í:lem>, mds //x"ë=[AaC,=ə]=è'ë=í=ə=əm/ll, SOCT /prostitute, whore/, literally /(someone that) goescomes/brings/gets oneself sexy (teetered/crazy)/, (<=í:le> 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'.

<Xwáthí:m>, df //x"ë=xwí=í=ə=m/ll, PLN ['place above Yale'], possibly <xwà= > become, possibly root
<with> perhaps call of sandpiper, (=<i:m> repeatedly), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/29/77)(those Tait speakers present incl. SP and AK).

<xwá:ye>, bound root or stem /xʷá:ye/ in the middle, in the center

<shxwá:ye>, stvi /s=xʷá:ye/, 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-\=e\=x=s=xʷá:ye//, //I'm in the middle/center//, attested by Elders Group.

<shxwá:ytse>, dnom //s=xʷá:ye-c\=e\=sll/, ANA /'second finger, middle finger'/, literally /'something to be in the middle on the hand'/, (<s> = nominalizer, something to), lx //s=ytse on the hand, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<xwayólém>, df //xʷ=ey=ál=\=e\=ml/, SOC ['gift one really makes use of'], possibly <xw= > always, possibly root <ey> good, possibly <=\=ol> just, possibly <=em> have/get/intransitive verb, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/21/76 esp. TG).

<xwché:m:és>, TVMO ['they met'], see chó:m.

<xwché:m:est>, TVMO ['meet s-o'], see chó:m.

<Xwé:yo: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 sch:y.

<xwchólkel>, 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:\=a:.

<xwch'áletsem>, ABFC ['have a seat'], see ts:\=a:.

<xwés>, da //xʷ=\=e\=sll/, ASP /'become, get'/, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, lexical affix; found in <xwé:ýem>, //xʷ=\=e\=t\=e\=sll/, /'clear (of river water)'/, root <ý> good, <xwehíwél>, //xʷ=\=e\=híw\=e\=sll/, /'go upstream'/, root <a\=hiw> upstream, <xwéqw\=élyém>, //xʷ=\=e\=q\=w\=é\=lyém/, //xʷ=\=e\=q\=w\=é\=lyém/, /'go downstream'/, root <w\=oqw\=y>, /'drift downstream/; drown, <xwítítí:m>, //xʷ=\=t\=i\=t\=í\=m/, /'eddhy water'/, literally /'go upstream repeatedly'/, <xwchólkel - xwché:kél>, //xʷ=\=e\=c\=k\=e\=s\=ll/, /'where is someone going?/', (see root in <chó:l> follow behind someone), <xwchólkel - xwché:kél>, //xʷ=\=e\=c\=k\=e\=s\=ll/, /'where is s-o headed?'/.

<xwe - xwá>, free root //xʷ=\=e\=c\=k\=e\=sll/, 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 spöl l\'e\=stu mé xwe swy\=e\=qeq.>, //?iy\=e\=q=T\=e\=sll s=pá\=l\=e\=a\=s\=u\=m\=e\=x\=t\=e\=s\=q\=w\=q\=e\=sll, l\'/He changed a row into a man.'/, literally /'he changes it the row and so it becomes to make man/', attested by EB (1/16/76), <iy\=q\=t\=h\=et te skwówec chó:kwa xwe m\=e\=stí\=k\=í\=x\=w\=x\=w>.", //?iy\=e\=q=\=A\=q=T\=e\=sll s=k\=a\=w\(=\)=s\=e\=s\=u\=m\=e\=x\=t\=e\=s\=q\=w\=q\=e\=sll, l\'/The sturgeon changed into a person./', literally /'he changes himself the sturgeon and so become person/', attested by EB (4/28/78), <mé xwé híkw te thqá:t\=í\=w>, //m\=e\=x\=w\=é\=hík\=w\=e\=s\=e\=q\=t\=í\=w, l\'/The tree has gotten big (and tall).'/, attested by EB (12/1/75), <le xwá: e\=y>, //l\=e\=x\=w\=e\=q\=e\=sll, l\'/I got better.'/, attested by Elders Group (3/9/77); found in <xwé:i\=w>, //xʷ=\=e\=i\=w\=í\=w, l\'/get here, arrive\=v\=e, literally /'get/become here\=v\=e/, attested by AC, many others, example: <y\=al\=ht\=s\=e\=l xwé:i\=w>.", //\=y\=e\=s\=t\=c\=\=e\=\=x\=g\=e\=s\=\=í\=m\=e\=s\=u\=\=q\=w\=q\=e\=sll, l\'/I got back. (I just now got here/arrived.)'/, attested by AC (9/71), <lu\=h\=xwé:i\=w te (swiwe, sth\=ô\=q\=wí, kw\=ô\=xw\=e\=th\=w).>, //l\=u\=h\=\=x\=w\=e\=i\=w\=í\=w\=í\=w\=í\=w\=í\=w, l\'/The (eulachons, fish, cohos)/, literally /'do you think they'll come tomorrow?/', attested by AC (11/71), <l\=i\=q\=a\=s\=q\=w\=\=e\=lu\=w xwé:i\=w l\=w\=e\=y\=e\=w\=e\=s\=\=í\=m\=e\=s\=u\=\=q\=w\=q\=e\=sll, l\'/Do you think they'll come tomorrow?/', attested by AC (9/17/71).

<xwché:la>, TVMO /'where did he go?, where is he/she/etc.?/', see chá:l ~ chó:l.
<xwehwíwél>, DIR ['go upstream'], see ahíw.

<xwehéó> or <qwehéá>, possible root or stem //xʷeh| meaning uncertain or //qʷeh| go through a tunnel/hole

<shxwémél|hélhelh>, df //s=xʷeh|ámél|=t| or sx|=qʷeh|=ámél|=t|, 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 <qwehéá> go through a tunnel/hole, possibly root <xwehé> meaning uncertain, lx <éómél> part of (body), lx <hélhelh> in the windpipe/throat, phonology: possible vowel merger, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<xwekwá:ls>, SOC //towards (for a body in the river, for ex./l, see xwókw| ~ xwekwó.

<xvékwa'est>, ABFC ['dragging s-o/s-th'], see xwókw| ~ xwekwó.

<xwekwó:st>, ABFC ['drag s-th/s-o'], see xwókw| ~ xwekwó.

<xwekwó't>, ABFC ['drag s-th/s-o'], see xwókw| ~ xwekwó.

<xwel>, free root //xʷel|, QUAL ['still'], phonology: unstressed/low tone, syntactic analysis:


<xwelá ~ xwelám ~ xwlá ~ xwlám>, DIR //toward, towards, for/, see la.

<xwelálà:m ~ xwelálàm|, ABFC ['listening'], see xwlalá:.

<xwelált|>, TIME ['become evening'], see lá:t.

<xwelálte|>, TIME ['last night'], see lá:t.

<xwelám|>, df //l|x(=)=lê=ml|, DIR ['toward'], possibly <xwe>= toward, possibly <xwe>= get, become, possibly root <lé=m|> go to, going to, (<=m> middle voice), syntactic analysis:

preposition/prepositional verb, attested by EB, others, see under stem <lé=m|> go to, going to, Salish cognate: in part perhaps Nooksack //t=xʷ= or //l=xʷ= both toward Galloway, Adams & Renteria 2004a, perhaps Lushootseed //d=xʷ=tll| /lxʷ| sl| toward H76:148, example: <tíyéléstchexw ta' q'éwe xwelám te tó|mél|., //l|xí=ë=|=l|=s=T-c=ë|x| t=ët| qʷéʷx|x(=)=ê|m t= t/amél|, '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 /xʷéč/ = élcəp/ lift/hoist firewood

<xshwélchep>, df //s=xʷ=*écləp or s=xʷé=lcəp/, 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 <xshw= not nominalizer, something for, root probably same as in <xwâ:l> lift up s-th, lift [s-th], hoist [s-th] up', lx =<échep> firewood, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by TG (Elders Group 2/6/80), contrast <swáchet> lantern, torch. Salish cognate: Squamish /sə́ʔát/ torch, light, lamp only with Halkomelem <swáchet> lantern, torch, not with <xshwélchep>.

<xwélekw'>, free root or stem /xʷéкл=əkʷ'=/, SH ['to wrap'], root meaning uncertain unless <xwâ:l> lift, lx =<kw'= or =ekw'> round, around in circles, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /xʷə́lcəkʷ'/ wrap around; intoxicated H76:560, also <xwélekw'>, free root /xʷékl'=/, WATR, also /to eddy/, (semological comment: probably in context of /water, to wrap around → to eddy), attested by EB (3/22/76).

<xwélkw', pcs /xʷéкл=əkʷ'=T=/, SH ['wrap s-th'], ABFC, (=s=) purposeful control transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78), contrast <xélekw't> roll it, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /xʷə́lcəkʷ'=əd/ wrap it up H76:560.

<xwélkw'stexw ~ xwélókw'stexw>, caus /l(s=)xʷécl=ə=AL=kʷ'=sT-x=\=kl=/, SH ['keep it wrapped'], (==st=) causative control transitivizer, (==xw=) third person object, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78), AD (3/10/80).

<xwélókw'>, strs /l(s=xʷécl=ə=AL=kʷ'=T=\=kl=/, SH ['(be) wrapped'], DESC, (<=s=>) static, (=ó=ablaut) resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78).

<xwélókw'stexw ~ xwélókw'stexw>, caus /l(s=xʷécl=ə=AL=kʷ'=sT-x=\=kl=/, SH ['keep it wrapped'], (==st=) causative control transitivizer, (==xw=) third person object, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78).

<xwélkw'm'im', rpts /xʷécl=əkʷ'=ím=/, WATR ['eddy (in water')], lx =<ím> repeatedly, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, nominal??, attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<xwélkw'>, SH ['wrap s-th'], see xwélkw'.

<xwélewmőwelh ~ xwlemőwelh>, TVMO ['get hit on the back'], see ló:m ~ lóm.

<xwël ~ xwl>, DIR /get there, arrive there, reach there', see lí.

<xwél or <eli(y)>, possible root /xʷéli/ meaning uncertain or //řəli(y)/ dream, vision or /řəy/ keep on going (root of /řəy(=)=)əx/ be alive, healthy, live).

<xshwél>, df //s=xʷəli or s=xʷʔəli'= /', REL /soul, spirit of a living person', possibly <s=> nominalizer, something to, possibly <xshw= something for/that, nominalizer, possibly root <eli> dream (as in <éliyá>, df //řəli(=)=)yı'l/', 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 /šxʷəli ~ sxʷəyəlxʷ'/ (CWMs /sxʷəlǐ/) life, soul, Salish cognate: Sechelt /šxʷtę'y榈/ soul, life spirit B77:32, Samish dial. of NST /əli/ soul G86a:81, Saan. dial. of NST /əli/ soul (vs. /řəy'le/ life spirit B74a:26 which is cognate perhaps with Squamish /š-ياة-nəxʷ/ life, spirit W73:162, K67:303, K69:94 and Upriver Halkomelem /řəy(=)=)əx/ be alive, healthy, live).

<xwél:ls>, DIR /get to, reach there', see lí.

<xwélítem>, us /lxʷəli:tm or xʷəli(=)l)=)=)əml=, SOCT /White person, (Caucasian), White man', root meaning uncertain but suggested by two elders to be <xwá>, free root /lxʷ̂=/; 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/; Hot ginger'/, lx =qel>, RL, T77:17, Saanich dial. of NSt/x=ní/on/White person T74a:30, Samish dial. of NSt (UO) /x=ñí(on) ~ x=ñí(on)/White person G80a:80, Lushootseed /x=ñí(on)/ Caucasian H76:561, comparative note: the inconsistency in l vs. n and final n vs. m among the seeming cognates probably show diffusion, example: <lichxe we'ey 'el kwôqwel kw'es me kwetxwilém te xwelítem?>, //li-c-x wê=¿êy ?êl q"ê[-AêC,ê-l] k"-ês mê k"atêx"=il=êm te x=ñí(on)l/, //Were you still talking when the White man came in? (come inside)//, attested by AC (9/30/71).

<xwelítemÁwtxw>, ds /x=ñí(on)=êtx"/, BLDG ['lumber house'], literally /White man house/building/, lx =êtxw> house, building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/28/78).

<xwelítemeh>, ds //x=ñí(on)=êt̓l̓l/, SOCT //according to the White man, White man fashion//, lx =êlh> according to the ways of, -style, -fashion; found in <xwelítemeh skw'õ:lmexwelhp>, EB /'Himalaya blackberry bush, evergreen blackberry bush//, see skw'õ:lmxw

<xwelítemeh 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)

<xwelítemeh xeyeslótel (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)

<xwelítemeh 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)

<xwelítemeh sqwâ:l>, LANG /'English language', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<shxwelítemeh méxts'el>, cpds //x=ñí(on)=êl máx'=(=)c'=(=)l̓l/, EZ ['common bedbug'], ['Cimex lectularius'], ABDF, literally /Whiteman style/kind of louse/; (s~) stative), lx =êlh> style, kind of, in the fashion of, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb nominal, attested by BHTTC, Elders Group, Deming.

<xwelítemqel>, ds /x=ñí(on)=qel̓l/, LANG /The White man's language, the English language/, lx =êqel> language, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/6/71, 11/10/71), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), example: <môkw' xwelítemqel>, //môk' x=ñí(on)=qel̓l/, //They all spoke English//, literally /everybody White man language/, attested by AC (11/10/71).

<xwelítemáwtxw>, BLDG ['lumber house'], see xwelítem.

<xwelítemeh skw̓õ:lmexwelhp>, EB /'Himalaya blackberry bush, evergreen blackberry bush//, see skw̓õ:lmexw.

<xwelítemqel>, LANG /The White man's language, the English language/, see xwelítem.

<Xwelibyiwa>, dmn /x=ñí(w)=i=y̓l/, 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 <Qwolíbiwa>.

<xwelíkw'im>, WATR ['eddy (in water)'], see xwélekw'.

<xwémlexw>, df /x=êl(=)mexʷ/ or x=êl[= =]mexʷ/, SOCT /Indian person, (North American) Indian/, root meaning unknown unless xwel still, lx =mexw> person, people, possibly =e 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 /xʷélmèxʷ/ Indian, JH /xʷílmèxʷ/ Indian, H-T <Qu'?m'q> (macron over second u) Indian, Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /(ʔ)xʷínlµxʷ/ Indian B74a:30, not Squamish /s-tél-máxʷ/ Indian W73/149, K67:281, not Lushootseed /ʔacíʔébíxʷ/ person; Indian H76:643, not Sechelt /-s-qál-míxʷ/ Indian T77:17, not Samish dial. of NSt /ʔéhlíʔéxʷ/ people, tribe G86a:105, also <xwélmèxʷ or xwèlmèxʷ>, /xʷélməxʷ/ phonology: updrifting, downdrifting, attested by EB, also <xwélmèxʷ>, /xʷélməxʷ/ phonology: updrifting, downdrifting, attested by TM, example: <lám te xwélmexw las échá:we té t'al'áltle li te thé,./, /lê=m tê xʷélməxʷ lê-s ʔéhé-wə tê=e lê=[lê] qt=qélmə li te ê/,, 'Indian's go hunting deer there.'., attested by AC (12/7/71),<t'i'elemetes the xwélmexw q'ámi te pêsk'a st'i:lem.., /lt'i-[C, â-]=ənuT-əs eə xʷélməxʷ q'é m=i=tə pêsk'ə=s=tí-l=əml/, 'The adolescent Indian girl sings the hummingbird song.'., attested by EB (2/13/78) approved this sentence constructed by a class member, <qélech xwélmexw>., /qél- c-εp xʷélməxʷ/ //, 'You're bad people.!', literally /you're bad Indian people.!, attested by EB (11/26/75), <qél yé xwélmexw>., /lqélməxʷ (or xʷélməxʷ)/, 'The people are bad.. (They are) bad people.'!, literally /is/are bad the (plural human) Indian person!/, attested by EB (11/26/75), <l'hég'elh xéł te yé xwélmexw>., /l'hégq=əl xéł=ə yé xʷélməxʷ/ //, 'The people used to say.!', attested by EB (1/9/76). Contrast <ó:wqwest'méxəw or ó:kwkwélmexw>, a group of people, a tribe of people, several tribes. 

<xwélmexwáwtux>, ds //xʷélməxʷ=áwtux//, BLDG /longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.). Indian house, plank house!, literally '/Indian house/building!', lx <-áwtux> building, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/8/70), Elders Group (1/8/75, 11/12/75, 1/21/76, 6/28/78). 

<xwélméxwelg>., ds //xʷélməxʷ=qá/=LNG /lan 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: <t'o'sé'súw xwélméxwelqel li tethá sew qwál te lólets·e>. //lê=a-s-əs-əw xʷélməxʷ=qá/=lê=tê=s-əw q'êl te Cₐ=əlc'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). 

<xwélméxwelqwl>., BLDG /longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.), Indian house, plank house!, see xwélmexw.

<xwélméxwelqwl>., LANG /lan Indian language, talk Indian!, see xwélmexw. 

<xwélókw'estexw> ~ shxwélókw'westexw>, SH ['keep it wrapped'], see xwélókw'. 

<xwélp>., df /xʷélp/ //, ABFC ['to fan'], root meaning unknown, lx <-p> on itself, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77). 

<xwélp'es>, ds /xʷélp=p'əs//=, ABFC ['to fan in the face'], lx <-es> on the face, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/5/77). 

<xwélpt>, pcs /xʷélp=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 transinitizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by
IHTTC (7/5/77); found in <xwélp'tem>, /ixʰ'él=pʰ=T-əm\l/, 'I (s-o was) brushed with branch!', attested by IHTTC (7/5/77).

<xwélp'tel>, dmom /ixʰ'él=pʰ=əl\l/, 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\l/, see xwélp'.

<xwélp'tel>, HHG ['a fan'], see xwélp'.

<xwélwels>, probable bound stem /ixʰ'élw(=)ə\l\l/, meaning uncertain

<shxwélwels>, df /ls=xʰ'élw(=)ə\l\l/, sas, HHG ['container'], (<=s> something that), root meaning unknown, (<=els> structured activity continuous nominal), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76), Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed /skʰədələl/ container (LG) from root /kʰədəl(ə)/ take, get, hold H76:246, example: <lhq'áteqel shxwélwels>, /l'q'c=s=c=qə\l\l\l\l s=xʰ'élw=ə\l\l\l, /'five containers'/, attested by CT and HT.

<xwelxwélewkw't>, SH /'wrap it again, rewrap it, (correction by AD:) roll it up (of a mat, carpet, etc.')/, see xwelxwélewkw'.

<xwém ~ xwém>, free root /ixʰ'ém ~ xʰ'əm\l\l/, TVMO /be fast, hurry\l/, 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'.

<xwémá:t>, MC ['open it'], see má ~ má'-.

<xwématsel ~ xwématsel>, bound stem /ixʰ'ém=əcə\l\l\l/ or /lqwómetsel/ lump on the back

<shxwématsel ~ shxwématsel>, df /ls=xʰ'ém=əcə\l\l\l/ or /shxw=qwómetsel/, EZ /'fisher, an animal close to a mink, animal like an otter\l/, [Martes pennanti pennanti], (<=s> nominalizer, something to), possibly root <kwém> lump, possibly root <kwem> 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 <CwοmEtśEl> otter, Salish cognate: possibly? Thompson /n=wan=fn'/fisher B74c:9, also (probably) /'wolverine/', attested by Elders Group (2/11/76), also <shxwémetsel>, /ls=xʰ'ém=əcə\l\l\l\l, 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 /ls=q'ám=əcə\l\l\l, ABDF ['get hunchbacked']].

<xwéma'á:ls>, BLDG ['doorman'], see má ~ má'-.

<xwéma'á:ls>, BLDG ['open the door'], see má ~ má'-.

<xwémlexw>, ncs /lxʰ'ém=m-lə\x\l\l\l or xʰ'əm=m-lə\x\l\l, 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 <xwemloxx>, /lxʰ'ém=l-ə\x\l\l\l, /'did me a favor'/, dialects: Chill., attested by Deming (5/6/76), also <xwemólóxx>, /lxʰ'ém=l-ən\x\l\l\l, attested by Deming (5/6/76).

<shxwém lexw>, stvi /ls=xʰ'ém=l-ə\x\l\l\l or s=xʰ'əm=m-l-ə\x\l\l\l, 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 <shxwémloxxew>, /ls=xʰ'ém=l-ə\x\l\l\l-c=ə\x\l\l\l, /'You did me a
favor. Thank you, I am fast, hurry, around, 
Xwemlí:kw, df //sx=x'øm|k=/*. //, KIN /'uncles (all of them), aunts (all of them)\/'.$,  
(<á>-ablaut and =le= infix) plural (collective), phonology: ablaut, infixed =le=, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/29/71), example: <t'íó a sxwemlí:keখw�. , //e'e $e \=x'øm|k=/*, //That's your uncles/aunts.'/. attested by AC.

Xwemthiy>, possible bound stem //sx=x'øm|y=/*, meaning unknown unless related to root in sxwemli:kw parent's cousin, parent's sibling, uncle, aunt.

Sxwemthiyá:lh>, //sx=x'øm|y=/*, ldeceased uncle or aunt or grandparent or someone responsible for you directly or indirectly\/'.$, <s|lh = elh> late (deceased); past tense, perhaps compare qethiyá:lh>, df //qëi'y=/*, KIN /'deceased uncle, deceased grand-uncle, deceased parent's sibling G86:79. Lushootseed /që=/* uncle, male sibling of either parent while that parent is living H76:382 (which show that qethiyá:lh has root qethiy with basic meaning of uncle + =alh deceased, past tense), as does possibly sxwemthiyá:lh>.

Sxwemxwemthiyá:lh>, //sx=C|øC=x'øm|qëi'y=/*, ldeceased uncles or aunts or grandparents responsible for someone\/'.

Sxwemxálem>, ds //x[*=K]=x'øm=x'|A=]=x'øm|l, ABFC ['to run'], see under root <xwém ~ sxwém> be fast, hurry.

Sxwémxel>, WETH /'raining hard, pouring rain, (raining fast)\', see sxwém ~ sxwém be fast, hurry.

Sxweqw'éla:tx>, df //sx[*=F]=x'øq=*=x|l, 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 sxwemlí:kw>, bound root //sx=x'øq=*=x|l, hang oneself, Ix <x|l> in the temples, compare sxweqw'éla:áitel> 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=x'øq=*=x|l, be tied as in //x=x'øq=*=us-ml hang oneself W73:129, K69:87.

Sxweqw'éla:áitel>, df //sx[*=F]=x'øq=*=x|l=|x|x|l, 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 <xwíqw’>, bound root /x”iq” 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: ephenthetic glottal stop, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SP and AK (7/13/75).

<xweqw’ele:á:ltel>, MED [hang-over medicine], see xweqw’el:a.

<xwéqw’ethet>, ABFC /crawling (as of snake, seal, slug, snail), (dragging oneself)/, see xwókw’ ~ xwekw’ó.

<Xweqw’oyíqw>, df /x”eq”=ayíq” or x”e=q”=ayíq”//, 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 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 <xwé= become, root meaning unknown unless <qw’oy> an old form of <q’óy> die, or possibly <xwíqw’>, bound root /x”iq” tie up and hang, tie around/ instead, lx <=oyíqw> meaning uncertain or more likely <=iq” 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 <Xwóqw’oyíqw>, /x”eq”=ayíq” or x”e=q”=ayíq”//, attested by EL (3/1/78 Stó:ló Sitel tape), also <Xwéqwoyíqw>, /x”eq”=ayíq” or x”e=q”=ayíq”// (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 <Xwóqwiyáqw>, /x”eq”=iyíq”//, 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).

<xwésá:lews>, EB [leaves falling’], see xwís.

<xwét>, free root /x”ét/ 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 becomes 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 <Xwóqwiyáqw>, /x”aq”=iyíq”//, 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).

<Xwét>, 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>, /x”ey=óy//, 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.

<xwétáqt>, pcs /x”et=óy=T or x”et=el:|=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, <eq> purposeful control transitivizer, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AK and most others (Elders Group 3/26/80).

<xwétá:yeqel>, LANG l'answering, replying, answering back', see tiy.

<xwétés ~ xwétés>, free root /xʷéts/ or xʷéts/, 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) /xʷéts/ heavy, Salish cognate: not cognate with Squamish, Sechelt, Saanich and Samish dials. of NST /x̌om/ heavy nor with Lushootseed /x̌əb/ heavy, example: <li: xwétés?>, //lí=xʷéts/, '/Is it heavy?/', attested by AC (10/21/71), <hikw xwétés mestiyexw>, //híkʷ xʷéts moyíxʷ'll, '/big heavy person/l, attested by AC (10/21/71), <xwétés syó:ys>, //xʷéts s=xíy̑̕sl/, '/heavy work (as in manual labor)/, attested by AC (8/29/70), <qelátstexwhexw su las tu xwe xwétés>, //qelátstexwxʷxʷe=xʷéts/ ?e-s-u le:s tu xʷéts/, '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, <xwétés te sqwétəm>, //xʷéts s=xíy̑̕sl/, 'The fog is heavy.', heavy work [as in manual labor], attested by AC (10/6/71).

<xweti'yeqel>, LANG l'answer, reply, (answer back [BHTTC])/l, see tiy.

<xwétkw'em>, CLO ['denim cloth'], see xwótkw'em.

<xwétkw'emáyiws>, CLO 'denim pants, jeans', see xwótkw'em.

<xwétkw'emályw>, CLO ['denim clothes'], see xwótkw'em.

<Xwétxel or Xwétxel>, df /lxʷét=x ai or xʷai= A=xílx= (x)əll/, PLN ['Whetkyel village east of Little Mountain by Agassiz'], root meaning unknown unless <xwét> Swainson's thrush or <xwétés> heavy or the same root as in <xwétotíx> 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 /lxʷéts/ twist, spring


<xwetskwí:lem>, TVMO ['(go) far away'], see chó:kw.
<xwéts'xel>, df //xʷəc'=xəll/, WETH /'stop raining, stop snowing/', root meaning uncertain (but in cognates it alone means stop raining, lx //xəl// precipitation, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77), Stanley Jones (6/25/75), Deming (3/31/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /xʷəc'/ stop raining and perhaps /xʷəč'si7/ interspace, space between as in /txʷ-čəč'si7/ move to the space between W73:254, K67:349,348, Lushootseed /xʷəč'/ (VH /xʷəč'/) stop raining as in /ʔu-xʷəč'(əx̑i)/ it stopped raining H76:555, Saanich dial. of NSt /xʷəč'sən/ to stop raining B74a:79, Samish dial. of NSt (VU) /xʷəč-cən ~ xʷəč-'sən/ to stop raining G86a:64, also for -xel Sechelt /əč'áwšən/ (metathesized root?) to stop raining B77:93, example: <luh xwéts'xel>, //lə-uʃ xʷəc'=xəll/, //'It's stopped raining.'/, attested by Deming, for a song to stop the rain see under <xé::yq'>.

<xwéwá>, CJ /'not yet be, be not yet/', see éwe ~ ãwe.

<xwéwá>, CJ /'isn't s-o yet?, isn't it yet?, hasn't s-o yet?'/, see éwe ~ ãwe.

<xwéwáth'et>, MC ['unlock it'], see wáth'.


<xwéweslexw>, ncs //xʷəwəs=1-əx/., FOOD [beət s-o out of food'], SOC, unless <xw>=ʔəwə=> become not, (<<sl>> non-control transitivizer, accidentally/managed to), (<xw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /xʷəč-nəx'/ ("not-lack control (tr.)") lose, have lost K67:349, example: <le xwóweslóxes>, //lə xʷəwəs=1-əx'-əs/., /'He beat me out of food./', attested by Elders Group; found in <xwewesló:mx>, //xʷəwəs=1-əl-m/, //'I got beat out of food.'/, syntactic analysis: passive, attested by Elders Group.

<xwewá>, ABDF ['starving'], see xwá.

<xwewemxel'i:m>, ABFC ['running on and off'], see xwém ~ xwém.

<xwewxíl'ex>, TVMO /'got up with a quick motion, got up quickly/', see xwíl'ex.

<xwewiýe>, df //xʷəx'=i'yə orx'[=K]=1əx'==K]=1əi]=1=i]=1=əll/, 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 <xwewá:yə> fly, possibly <<=iya> affectionat(?) 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).

<xwewó:s>, bound root or stem //xʷəx'(=ə)-s/, meaning uncertain

<shxwewó:s>, df //s=xʷəx'=x=ə-s or sxw=xwí[=A=]=əs/., 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 <<=6: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 /šxʷəuxʷə ás/ (CwMs /šxʷəuxʷə ás/) thunderbird, Salish cognate: Saanich dia. of NSt /sxʷəxʷə ás/ thunderbird B74a:4, Samish dia. of NSt /sxʷəxʷə ás/ - sxʷəxʷə ás: thunderbird G86a:70, not Lushootseed /šxʷəqʷəbl/ thunderbird H76:613, example: xweílómet te shxwexwóːsː >, //ám=əT-əs te s=xʷəxʷ=əs/ sl, 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 shxwexwóːsː >, //mə séxʷə te s=xʷəxʷ=əs/ sl, WETH, /'it's raining, thunder is urinating.'/, literally /'thunderbird starts to urinate'/, attested by Deming (3/31/77), qwíxtes te tl'qáːls te shxwexwóːsː >, //qʷíxtes te tl'qáːls te s=xʷəxʷ=əs/ sl, WETH, /'to thunder, thunder shakes his wings.'/, literally /'he shakes s-th the his wings the thunderbird/', attested by Deming (3/31/77), xwexwóːstel te shíptels te shxwexwóːsː >, //xʷéyəxtel te s=xʷəxʷ=əs/ sl, 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 dia. of NSt /qʷéyəxʷətel te s=xʷəxʷ=əs/ thunderstorm B74a:4, Samish dia. of NSt /qʷéyəxʷətel te s=xʷəxʷ=əs/ have a thunderstorm ("thunderbird is shaking himself") G86a:63, Salish cognates in metaphor: Squamish /tʰ-ə-yəʔus-m/ open one's eyes, lightning W73:190, K67:268, Samish dia. of NSt /kʷééléel te s=xʷəxʷ=əs/ lightning ("thunderbird is opening his eyes") G86a:63, xéleq' te shxwexwóːsː >, //xʷéleq' =T te s=xʷəxʷ=əs/ sl, WETH, /'to lightning, thunder opens his eyes.'/, literally /'thunderbird opens his eyes/', attested by Deming (3/31/77), BJ (12/5/64), Deming (1974), xéleq' te shxwexwóːsː >, //xʷéleq' =T te s=xʷəxʷ=əs/ sl, WETH, /'having lightning, thunder is opening his eyes.'/, literally /'thunderbird is opening his eyes/', attested by Deming (3/31/77).

Xwexwóːstel >, ds /xʷəxʷ=əs/ sl, PLN /'mountain shaped like a thunderbird across the Fraser River from Q'ów (the "howl") mountain', ASM /'it is shaped like a thunderbird (shxwexwóːsː) and it fought with Q'ów mountain till the Xcēyls (Transformers) turned them to stone, Xwexwóːstel 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/1/, lx =tel/ device to, thing to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (3/7/78), AD and Evangeline Pete (6/26/78).

Xwexwóːstel >, PLN /'mountain shaped like a thunderbird across the Fraser River from Q'ów (the "howl") mountain', see shxwexwóːsː.

Xwexwóːstel >, ABDF /'starving oneself, being on a "crash" diet/', see xwá.

Xwéylem te télmls >, SCH /'measure the knowledge, give a test/', MC, see xwéylemt.

Xwéytheqel >, LANG /'interpreting, (telling on someone [EB])/, see yéth.

Xwé'yéyem ~ xwé'yéyem >, WATR /'be clear (of water), be smooth (AC)/, see éy ~ éyː.

Xwé'í >, TVMO /'arrive, arriving, come here, have come, get here, get back, come in (in a race'), see í.

Xwé'ílmət >, TVMO /'manage to get here', see í.

Xwé'ístexw >, TVMO /'bring s-o's-th here', see í.

Xwé'í:qw'wí:ls ~ xwé'í'yuqw'wí:ls >, HHG /'drying dishes/', see íqw'.

metathesis historically of the first two consonants and labialization historically of /x/ or delabialization of /x*/), ASM ['what happened?'], example: <chwe'ít?>, /lxc-x* x*eʔí4TI/, '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 <xw'ít ~ xw'ít>, /x*eʔí4T ~ x*eʔí4T/, attested by EB, <xw'ít kw'a's òwe li̱xw lám?>, /lx*ʔík*e-ʔí-s ʔówe li̱x* ʔí=e=ml/, '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?>, /lx*ʔík* k*e àʔź s-u4 é3y=I/, 'Why did you make it?'; attested by EB (1/9/76), also <t'l'òkwselchíms kw'as lé thiyt?>, //x/a=k* sëlcí-m-s k*e-ʔí-s I3 é3y=I/, attested by AC (1973: p.121), <xw'ít kw'a's òwelh ...?>, /lx*ʔík* k*e àʔź s-u4 é3y=I/, 'Why do you ...?', literally /'why you handmade?'/, attested by EB (5/27/76), <xw'ít kw'a's òwelh lhág'et ta' kopú?>, //x*eʔí4 k*e-ʔí-s ʔówe-4 ʔeq'=ʔT t-eʔ kapú/, 'Why don't you put down your coat?'; attested by EB (4/27/76).

<xw'ít:ts>, <ts in /x*ʔí[-]-lI/, MOOD /'what is s-o doing?, is s-o saying?, is he/she/it doing/saying?'/, TIB, LANG, semantic environment ['an answer to such a question is also continuous, such as /'òquémt:/ He/She is sitting, or /'òhóq:ylext:/ He/She is standing.'], LANG ['what s-o is saying'], semantic environment ['subordinate subjunctive'], (<<-每年都)), 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 (9/20/75), MV (Deming 5/18/78), also <xw'ít:ts>, /lx*ʔí[-]-lI/, attested by AC (9/15/71), EF (Deming 5/18/78), ASM ['what is s-o doing?'], example: <xw'ít:tskìxwex?>, /lx*eʔí-[t-c-əx*]//, /'What are you doing?'/, attested by AC (9/15/71), <echexw xwe'ít? > ~ chexw xwe'ít?, //I(ʔe)-c-əx* x*eʔí[--]-lI/, 'What are you doing?'; attested by AC (12/8/71), <ílchexw xwe'íyet?>, //I[-]-4-c-əx* x*eʔí[-]-lI/, 'What were you doing?'/, attested by AC (9/15/71), <ílchexw xwe'ít?>, //I-c-əl x*eʔí[-]-lI/, 'What am I doing?'/, attested by NP (10/26/75), <Q. Achexw xwe'ít?: A. Atsel lhí:m.>, //Iʔe-c-əx* x*eʔí[-]-lI/, 'What are you doing? What are you saying?'; attested by Elders Group (2/5/75), <íl rhí:xw?>, //I-4 x*eʔí[-]-lI/, 'I didn't know what to say.'; attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), <xchwe'ít?>, /lxc-x* x*eʔí[-]-lI/, 'What are you doing? What are you saying?'; also <Q. íllchexw xwe'ít?: A. lhíshtel lhí:m.>, //I-4-c=əx* x*eʔí[-]-lI/, 'What are you doing? What are you saying?'; attested by Elders Group (2/5/75), <íl rhí:xw?>, //I-4 x*eʔí[-]-lI/, 'I didn't know what to say.'; attested by Deming (10/15/71), also <ÍĂh wí:xw?>, /lx*ʔí[-]-lI/, 'What are you doing?'; attested by EB (9/20/78), <ólechexw óle xwe'ít?>, //I=la-c-əx* òl=æ x*eʔí[-]-lI/, 'What are you doing?'; attested by MV (Deming 5/18/78), <xw'ít:ta sqwálewel?>, //lx*ʔí[-]-lI t-e s=q* òl=e=ml/, 'I don't know what to say.'; attested by AC (10/15/71), also <xw'ít:twí:ka' sqwálewel?>, //lx*ʔí[-]-lI k*e-s=s=q* òl=e=ml/, also /'are you thinking about?'/, literally /'what are they saying?/ your thoughts/talk in the mind'/, attested by AC (8/28/70), ASM ['what s-o is saying'], /mík*'=c-əl ʔówe-4 ʔeq=I-lá=meʔ wà-li-x* x*eʔí[-]-lI/, 'We don't understand what you're saying.'; attested by AC (10/6/71), <ówèta slhäq'ëlexw wexe'ítes kw'el sqwá:l.>, //ʔówe-4 t-e s=I=æ=eq* òl=e=x* wà-x* x*eʔí[-]-lI/-t-es k*e-əl s=q* òl=e=ml/, /'l didn't know what to say.'/; attested by AC (11/10/71).
<xwe'ítixw or xwe'ít yexw>, cpds //xʷəʔíʷt=ʔəxʷ or xʷəʔíʷt yəxʷ//, 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 /yəxʷ// (postposed/enclitic) conjectural, must be, I wonder G86a:59, also <(yexw xwe'ít)//ixw xʷəʔíʷt (or) yəxʷ xʷəʔíʷt//, attested by EB and AD (11/10/78), example: <xwe'ítixwchama titl'ó//>, //xʷəʔíʷt=ʔəxʷ-cəʔ t=û-èʔəll/, /I wonder what he'll do?/, attested by AD (12/18/78); found in <xwe'ítixwtselchama//>, //xʷəʔíʷt=ʔəxʷ-cəʔ-cəʔl/, /I wonder what I'll do?/, attested by AD (12/18/78), <xwe'ítixwtsetcha//>, //xʷəʔíʷt=ʔəxʷ-cəʔ-cəʔl/, /I wonder what we'll do?/, attested by AD (12/18/78), <xwe'ítixwchexama//>, //xʷəʔíʷt=ʔəxʷ-cəʔ-cəʔl/, /I wonder what you'll do?/, attested by AD (12/18/78), <xwe'ítixwchapcha//>, //xʷəʔíʷt=ʔəxʷ-cəʔ-cəʔl/, /I wonder what you folks will do?/, attested by AD (12/18/78), example: <ixwtsel xwe'ít or yexwtsel xwe'ít>?, //yəxʷ-cəʔ xʷəʔíʷt//, /I wonder what shall I do?//, attested by AD and EB (11/10/78).

<xwe'ít>, 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'ítixet>, ds //xʷəʔäʔ=ʔíwəl=məʔl/, 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 <-l=xíwel> in the mind, (=-met) indirect effect non-control transitivity, 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 <xwe'ímelvet>, //xʷə=ʔíwəl=məʔl/, comment: the first <l> is tolerated only when produced by reduplication; so it seems likely that the first <l> is in error or mistranscribed, attested by EB (11/9/78), <li xwe'ímelvetem>?, //li=ʔíwəl=məʔl=ənll/, /Are they paying attention to him?/', attested by AD and EB (11/10/78), example: <kwáy kwes xwe'ímelmétes>, //xʷə=ʔíwəl=məʔl=áxʷə=xíwəl=ənll/, /She can't do that, not pay any attention to me./', literally /it can't be that she isn't paying attention to me/, usage: story of Mink and Miss Pitch, attested by SJ (5/3/78), <ôwelm xwe'ímelmétes>, //ôwem=ɬ xʷə=ʔíwəl=məʔl=ənll/, /She ignored him., She didn't pay any attention to him./', attested by EB (11/9/78).

<Xwe'íweqw'óthel>, df //xʷə=ʔíwəqʷ=áʔəll/, PLN /slough facing south [east] across from Chehalis, B.C./, possibly <xwe> get, become, root meaning unknown, lx <-ôthel> in the mouth, in the mouth of a river, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (3/1/78 St6:lá Sítel tape).

<Xwe'íyá:qepem>, mds //xʷə=ʔíWi=yá:qep=ənl/, LANG ['to joke'], literally /'get/become changed on one's end/bottom/rump/, (semological comment: this could be a humorous reference to ramp 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, (<= `:= resumptive), lx <-ep> on the end, on the bottom, on the ramp, (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (5/5/75), Salish cognate: Cowichan dial. of Halkomelem /xʷíyá:qepam/ to joke B74b:66, Saanich dial. of NSt /xʷíyá:qepəl/ to joke B74a:66, also
<xwe'iyáqepem>, //xʷ?=ʔiy&q=ʔp=ʔml/, attested by AD (3/6/79), also see iyáq.

<xwikw>, bound root //xʷiks= gray, grey/l, comment: using derived forms of the root as a modifier of other color terms the following combinations were given by AK: tswiftikw' (tswílim, st'sóla, tswáy, qálq, semth'il, tsméth') (once glossed light before tswáy); tswiftikw' (qálq, tswáy, tsméth'); xswiftikw' (tswáy, tsméth', tswíxwekw'él); xswiftikw' (tswíxwekw'él) (tswíxwekw'él like dark brown); xswiftikw'él (st'sóla, qálq, tswáy).

<tswiftikw>, ds //c=xǐkʷ//, LT /(have/be) gray, (have/be) grey/l, 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 tswiftikw': TM: B0, C0, D0; EL: C0; AK: G0, H0; TG (with RP): I13, I14, I15, I16, I17, I18, I19; NP (xswiftikw'él): H12, H13, H14'; ASM ['the following color terms are used by AK before tswiftikw' to specify shades of the color: p'(e)q'[il], (<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 /c=x ík/; cts //c=x ík/, ds //c=x ík/, LT /'The wolf is gray.'/, attested by Deming (5/3/79), tswiftikw' te slek'iyáp., //c=xǐkʷ tə s=tqáyəl/, /'The coyote is gray.'/, attested by Deming (5/3/79, esp. SJ).

<tswiftikw'ómex>, ds //c=xǐkʷ=áməx//=, LT /'looks gray, gray-looking'/. (<ts=> have, get, stative with colors), (<ámex> looks, -looking, in color), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<xswiftikw'él>, cts //c=xǐkʷ//=, LT /'being gray'/, (<s=R1=> continuative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by NP, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<tswiftikw'él>, cts //c=xǐkʷ//=, LT /'be getting gray'/, (<s=> have, get, stative with colors), (<s=R1=> continuative), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by TG, see charts by Rob MacLaury.

<xwikw'él>, incs //xʷiks =~əl//=, LT /'be faded (of clothes), (get/become) faded, (go or get or become gray)/, (<s=> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: la xwikw'él te kopú., //lə (or lə) xʷiks =əl tə kapúl/, /'The coat is faded.'/, attested by CT.

<xwikw'él>, cts //c=xǐkʷ//=, LT /'be getting becoming gray'/, (<s=R1=> continuative), semantic environment ['not of hair'], literally /'going/getting/becoming gray'/, (ts= ~ ch> have, stative with colors), 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 xwikw'él: H12, H13, H14'), contrast <xólemthet> turn gray (of hair), attested by NP (Elders Group 2/7/79, 1987).

<tswiftikw'él>, strs //c=xǐkʷ//=, LT /'grayish, getting gray'/, semantic environment ['not of hair'], literally /'be getting/becoming gray'/, (<s=> have, stative with colors), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, chart by Rob MacLaury, attested by JL (5/8/79).

<xwikw>, df //c=xǐkʷ//=, EB /'gray mountain blueberry which looks like sxwéxíseq but is sweeter, oval-leaved blueberry, could also be Cascade blueberry/', ['Vaccinium ovalifolium, possibly also Vaccinium deliciosum'], root <xwikw> 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), (<s=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*i-x*ik’/ oval-leaved blueberry (Vaccinium ovalifolium), also domestic blueberry (Vaccinium spp.) Bouchard and Turner 1976:94-95, T72:11, from root /x*ik’/ gray K67:250, Lushootseed (Snohomish dial.) /šúšúk’/ an unidentified blueberry from root /šúk’/ powder, gray as in //θ(š)-šúk’-il/ become gray, light gray and /x-šúk’/ gray H76:468, Thompson /x*ix*ak’/ oval-leaved blueberry, "grey blueberry", Vaccinium ovalifolium, also commercial blueberries Turner, Thompson, Thompson & York 1973ms.:37.

<xwikw’el>, LT /be faded (of clothes), (get/become) faded, (go or get or become gray)/, see xwikw’.

<xwiléx>, df //x*iy=el=əx’ll/, 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, phonetic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).

<xwexwiléx>, rsls //x*ə=[C,ə]=]-il=əx’ll or C,ə=x*iy=el=əx’ll/, TVMO /'got up with a quick motion, got up quickly'/, possibly <R5> or R1=> resultative, phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), example: (le xwexwiléx.), //θ x*ə=[C,ə]=]-il=əx’ll/, /'l/ got up with a quick motion/, literally /'he/she got up with a quick motion/, attested by Elders Group, (chexwm me xwexwiléx.), //c-əx= mə x*ə=[C,ə]=]-il=əx’ll/, /'You're already standing, You got up quick.', attested by Elders Group.

<xwiléxm or xwiléxmet>, iecs //x*iy=el=əx’ll=μT or x*ə=el=əx’ll=μT/, SOC ['stand up for s-o (respected)'], ABFC, (<<met> indirectly effecting non-control transitivizer), phonology: vowel merger, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77).

<xwiléxmet or xwiléxmet>, SOC ['stand up for s-o (respected)'], see xwiléx.

<xwíq>, us //x*iq//, SOC ['someone's turn'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by no name/date but early 1979, Salish cognate: prob. not Squamish /x*i-7q/ have its bottom exposed from root /x*i-ə ~ x*i/ appear K69:78 nor root in Squamish l(θ)s-x*i-x*iq/ lively, happy, gay K67:294, K69:92,78, but perhaps Squamish /x*iik’/ have the pointer in the slahal game guess wrong K69:78.

<xwikw>, bound root /x*iq/ press and rub/. 

<xwikwet>, pcs //x*iq=θT//, 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*iik’/ scrape, rub hard as in /x*iik’-id/ /x*iik’-it// scrape it, rub it hard H76:563.

<shxwísquwels>, dnom //sx*ix=*i[θ]=C,θ=]q=*əls//, sas, cts, HHG ['an iron'], CLO, literally /something for pressing and rubbing hard as a structured activity device/, (sx*ix= something for, nominalizer), (<<R1=> continuous), (<<els> structured activity continuous device), phonology: reduplication, probable consonant merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<shxwísquwélthels>, df //s(x*)=x*iq∗=ə-əθ(θ)=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 <xwikw> press and rub hard, lx =élthel> on the knee, (<<els> structured activity continuous 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 /lx*is/ll, EB /fall off (of leaves, berries)/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/29/76), also <xwís>/, /lx*is or x*iy=as/ll, also EB /open (of peas, beans)/, possibly root <xuíg> awake, wake, arise, possibly <es> on the face, attested by AC (11/24/71), example: <lulh xwís>, /la=ur x*iy=as/ll, /'fall opened (of beans or peas)/, attested by AC.

<xwíset ~ xwítsel>, pcs /lx*is=əT ~ x*ic=əTll/, 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, <xwísfs> syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/5/76, 3/5/80), EB (3/29/76, 4/27/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /x íy=et/ brush off (e.g. rug, tablecloth) as in /lx*is-id/ brush it off (e.g. rug, tablecloth) (not used for brushing off clothes one has on) H76:564, 535, also Lushootseed /x*ec-ədl/ take (clogging) off and the same root also in /x*c-áb/ empty H76:559-560.

<xwesálews>, ds //lx*is=əl=aws//, EB ['leaves falling'], possibly <e-aablaut> continuative or durative or resultative, lx <xwesálews> leaf, phonology: vowel reduction or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (10/14/76).

<telxwitsel>, df //s=x íc=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: the root apparently has a variant, example: <lulh telxwitsel>, /l=ur tel=x*ic=əlll, /'Leaves are falling., towards November'/, attested by Elders Group.

<xwíset ~ xwíset>, 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*iy=əl//, probably wake up device

<xwítel>, dnom //s=x*iy=əlll, HHG /'chamberpot, potty-chair, urinal'/, (=s=) nominalizer), probably root <xuíg> wake up, lx <tel> device for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (8/20/75).

<xwíxel>, ABFC ['wake s-o up'], see xwíx ~ x*i.

<xwíxwekw'>, LT ['being gray'], see xwíxkw'.

<xwíxwekw'>, EB /gray mountain blueberry which looks like sxsíxiseq but is sweeter, oval-leaved blueberry, could also be Cascade blueberry', see xwíxkw'.

<xwíxwekw'el>, LT /'grayish, getting gray'/, see xwíxkw'.

<xwíxwekw'eláqven>, CAN /'automobile, car'/, see xwíxwekw' ~ xwókw'ó.

<xwíxwekw'ósxelem ~ xwekw'ósxelem>, ABDF ['dragging one's feet'], see xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

<xwíxwel>, df //C,i=x*əl or x*i=|=C,ə=|=l, 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*ix=əl/ underbrush, H-T <Qi'QEl> (macron over i) bush (small), shrub (vs. H-T <tsu'sakut> bush (big) (ləeəqəəl/ little tree)). Salish cognate: Squamish /x*i-x*əl/ branches ("little trees") W73:43, K67:350, also <xwíxwel>, //C,i=x*əlll, attested by AC (11/26/71).

<Xwíxweth'ālem>, PLN ['stone underwater Teeter-totter near Xelhálh'], see xwáth'.
Rocking Chair, see xwíxet.

A rocking chair, see xwíxet.

Rocking Chair, see xwíxet.

Rocking Chair, see xwíxet.

Free root //x íy//: ABFC ['a rocking chair'], see xwíxet.

Rocking Chair, see xwíxet.

Rocking Chair, see xwíxet.

Be awake, ABFC ['wake up'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC, example: <le xwíxet>, //x íy(T)-\, /'He woke up.'/, attested by AC (8/15/70); found in <xwílha. ~ xwílha.>, //x íy-\, /'Wake up.'/, attested by AC (9/7/71).

Rocking Chair, see xwíxet.

Rocking Chair, see xwíxet.

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Rocking Chair, see xwíxet.
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, (<< nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, probably borrowed from Thompson (Lytton dial.) /laxʷ’áxkn/ moose B74c:8 (vs. Lytton dial. /sqʷ’áxkn/ horn, antler B74c:22, attested by Elders Group (9/1/76), BHTC (2/5/75, 8/31/76), also <köwíyáxqel>, /lį’iyə=x=əɬ/ll, also /moose, rack of horns/’, ANAA [‘rack of horns’], attested by AL (Elders Group 3/1/72), Salish cognate: Thompson (Lytton dial.) /laxʷ’áxkn/ moose B74c:8 (vs. Lytton dial. /sqʷ’áxkn/ horn, antler B74c:22, also <köwíyáxqel>, /lį’iyə=x=əɬ/ll, also /moose, rack of horns/’, ANAA [‘rack of horns’], attested by SP (Elders Group 3/1/72), Salish cognate: Thompson (Lytton dial.) /laxʷ’áxkn/ moose B74c:8 (vs. Lytton dial. /sqʷ’áxkn/ horn, antler B74c:22.

<xwit> xwíythet ~ xwíthet, LANG /’xwiyétheqel, xwíyeqwela
<xwit> xwlalá: xwkw’ókw’etselst, LANG ['interpret for s-o'], see xwíy ~ xí.
<xwit> xwlalá ~ xwlálám, MUS /’(have a) high pitch (voice or melody), (have a) sharp voice/’, see éy ~ éy:
<xwit> xwlalá:mlha., ABFC ['listen, hark, listen to something particular']/, see xwíy ~ xí.
<xwit> xwlalá:m ~ xwlálám, mdls /xʷ=ɬe=əml/, 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 (3/1/72), IHTTC (9/15/77), EB (12/17/75), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), Salish cognate: Pacific North-Western (961, possibly Squamish (in part) /ts=’áyən/ listen, W73, also <xwlalá>, /xʷ=ɬe=əml/, ABFC [‘just listening (not talking)’], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), also <xwlalá>, /xʷ=ɬe=əml/, also /’listen/’, attested by AC (9/18/71), also /’listen/’, attested by Ac (9/8/71), example: /ss:, tsel xwlalá:, /s:, c-əɬ xʷ=ɬe=əml/, ‘shh, I’m trying to listen.’, attested by EB; found in <xwlalámlha>, /xʷ=ɬe=əml/ll, ‘Listen., You listen.’, attested by AC.

<xwlalá:m >, mdls /xʷ=ɬe=əml/, 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 (3/1/72), IHTTC (9/15/77), EB (12/17/75), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), Salish cognate: Pacific North-Western (961, possibly Squamish (in part) /ts=’áyən/ listen, W73, also <xwlalá>, /xʷ=ɬe=əml/, ABFC [‘just listening (not talking)’], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), also <xwlalá>, /xʷ=ɬe=əml/, also /’listen/’, attested by AC (9/18/71), also /’listen/’, attested by AC (9/8/71), example: /ss:, tsel xwlalá:, /s:, c-əɬ xʷ=ɬe=əml/, ‘shh, I’m trying to listen.’, attested by EB; found in <xwlalámlha>, /xʷ=ɬe=əml/ll, ‘Listen., You listen.’, attested by AC.
example: «ōwélx xwlalám:>, //lōwə́]-t xʷ=lǐlə̱=əm//, 'I never listens.'!, attested by EB.

<xwelalám:~xwelalám>, cts /xʷ]-lə̱ [t xʷ]-lə̱=əm ~ xʷ]-lə̱=əm//, ABFC ['listening'], (<[e→ continualative], phonology: infixed schwa, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/17/75, 4/2/76).

<xwelalám:met>, ics /xʷ]-lə̱=əmT//, ABFC ['listen to s-o'], (<[e→ indirect effect non-control transitive verb]), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/17/75), also <xwelalám:met>, //xʷ]-lə̱=əmT//, attested by AC (9/18/71), CT (6/8/76), example: <tsel xwelalám:met>, //c=əl xʷ]-lə̱=əmT//, 'I listened to him.'!, attested by EB, <lichew xwelalámethóx?>, //li-c-əxʷ xʷ]-lə̱=əmT-áxʷ-əxʷ//, 'Are you listening to me?'!, attested by AC; found in <xwelalámethóxilha>, //xʷ]-lə̱=əmT-áxʷ-əxʷ//, 'Listen to me.'!, attested by AC, <xwelalámethó:~xwelalámetho:m>, //xʷ]-lə̱=əmT-á-m//, 'You are listened to.'!, attested by CT.

<xwelalámstexw ~ xwelalástexw>, caus /xʷ]-lə̱=əmT-əxʷ ~ /xʷ]-lə̱=əmT-əxʷ//, SOC ['make s-o listen'], SPRD /call s-o to witness, call s-o to listen!/, REL, (<[e→ causative control transitive verb]), (<[e-> third person object]), phonology: vowel merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group, RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332); found in <xwelalámsthó:m>, //xʷ]-lə̱=əm=T-á-m//, 'You are made to listen., You are called to witness/listen.'!, attested by IHTTC, Elders Group (9/15/77), Elders Group (6/8/77), <xwelalámsthóxes>, //xʷ]-lə̱=əmT=áxʷ-əxʷ//, SPRD /he/she calle me to witness', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), <xwelalástem ~ xwelalástem>, //xʷ]-lə̱=əmT-əm ~ /xʷ]-lə̱=əmT=əm//, 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), <xwelalástem tút:í-o>, //xʷ]-lə̱=əmT-əm t=əw=əa/, SPRD /he is (called to) witness!/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<xwelalá:m ~ xwelalám>, ABFC /listen, hark, listen to something particular!/, see xwelalá:.

<xwelalá:met>, ABFC ['listen to s-o'], see xwelalá:.

<xwelalá:m(st)exw>, SOC ['make s-o listen'], see xwelalá:.

<xweléts'eqel>, LANG ['different language'], see láts'.

<xwlí>, possible stem /ixʷ]=lǐl//, but also see main entry under lí.

«shxwlí», dnom //šxʷ]=lǐl/, 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 <l̓i be at, in, on; be there], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (Elders Group (3/29/78), Salish cognate: Lushootseed in part /diʔl/ 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' shxwlí>, //kʷ=əxʷ]=omə̱xʷ-s t-ʔ s=xʷ]=lǐl/, /place name, name of the place where you come from!/, attested by JL also see main entry under lí.

<ówétə xwlís:s>, cpds //ʔəwə́]-t xʷ]=lǐ-s//, EFAM /it doesn't matter, it's useless!/, literally /where it's at nothing!/, syntactic analysis: vp, attested by Deming (1/18/79).

<ewéù shxwlís>, cpds //ʔəwə́]-t xʷ]=lǐ-s//, EFAM /useless, no special use, ordinary!/, literally /where it's at is just nothing!/, syntactic analysis: vp, attested by Elders Group (2/4/80), example: <le ewéù shxwlís st'ílem:>, //lə̱ʔəwə́]-t xʷ]=lǐ-s s=tʔ]=əm//, 'It was just an ordinary song., It was a useless song., It was a song of no special use!.', attested by Elders Group.

<ewéta shxwlístexw>, caus //ʔəwə́]-t xʷ]=s=T-əxʷ//, cpds, EFAM /not care about s-o, have no use for s-o, be impassive!/, literally /cause s-o to be at nothing!/, (<[e→ causative control transitive verb]), (<[e→ third person object]), syntactic analysis: vsqg nominal=transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/6/77), example: <ewéta shxwlístexw tewátes>, //ʔəwə́]-t
s=x"="lí=sT-áx" te=wé=t=əs//, /'He doesn't care about anyone., He's got no use for anyone., He's
impassive./l, attested by Elders Group.

<xwlíyémés>, ABFC ['to smile'], see líyém ~ leyém.

<xwlá:yemes>, ABFC ['smiling'], see líyém ~ leyém.

<xwlhépelets>, ABDF /'sit 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./l, see má ~ má'~.

<xwmath'eqxléylént>, EFAM ['tell a lie for s-o'], see máth'el.

<xwmá:x>, MC /'open it (door, gate, anything)/l, see má ~ má'~.

<xwmékwáthel>, ABDF ['he got kissed'], see mékw.

<xwmékwáthém>, ABDF ['kiss'], see mékw.

<xwmékwátht>, ABDF /'kiss s-th, (kiss s-o [Deming, IHTTC]/l, see mékw.

<xwmítsesem>, ABFC ['pass s-th (by hand)'], see mí ~ mé ~ me.

<xwókwesem>, 1zs /x"ák"="ós=em//, 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 <xwókwesw'em> bad-smelling, Salish cognate:
perhaps Lushootseed /x ás
metathesis, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,
attested by EB (5/3/76), also
<type 1>
tea syáyas.

<xwókwótes te (áshxw, q"oyál"iya, álhqey)., *<xwókwá:ls te Bill the Málí./ rejected by EB (5/3/76), <xwókwótes
to drag (for a body in the river, for ex.)

<xwókw'~ xwekw'ó>, bound root /lx"ák"= drag/l.

<xwekw'ót>, pcs /lx"ák"=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'ás
métathesis–that the form should be <xwókwesw'em>, prob. not Lushootseed /x"ák"=əb/ smell of s-
th burning (usu. feathers) H76:557.

<xwókw'~ xwekw'ó>, bound root /lx"ák"= drag/l.

<xwekw'ósito>, pcs /lx"ák"=M1=əT//, ABFC ['drag oneself'], (<=:e= meaning unclear), (<=-et>
reflexive), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group
(3/72), also <xwóqw'éthet>, /lx"aq"=əT=əT//, also ABFC /'crawl (as of a snake, seal, slug,
snail)/, (semological comment: a snake doesn't ts'atem 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).

<xwóqw'éthet>, cts /lx"a[-Ã-]q"=əT-əT//, ABFC /'crawling (as of snake, seal, slug, snail),
(dragging oneself)/, (<=-ablaut> continuous), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb,
attested by Deming (1/31/80), example: <xwóqw'éthet te (áshxw, q'oyál"iya, álhqey)., /lx"a[-Ã-]q"=əT-əT
te (ʔêsx"), q'ayëë"=iyë. ʔëq=q=qyl/ll, /'The (seal, seal/slug, snake) is
crawling./], attested by Deming (1/31/80).

<xwkw'á:ls>, sas /lx"ák"=M1=ə(-)llsl, SOC /'to drag (for a body in the river, for ex./l, (metathesis
type 1) non-continuative), (=á:ls ~ álsl> structured activity continuous), phonology:
metathesis, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76), also
<xwekwá:ls> fr/x“aq”=M1=ê(·)ls/, also /to drag (for ex. wood, logs, persons)/, attested by AC (8/11/70), example: <xwekwá:ls te Bill./, /x“ak”=M1=ê(·)ls te Bill./, /Bill went to drag./, attested by EB (5/3/76).

<xwóqw’el>, incs /x“aq”=êl/, ABFC [drag], comment: qw’ prob. mistranscribed for kw’, (=eI> go, come, get, become), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75).

<xwekw’óst>, ds /x“ák”=M1=ês=T or x“ák”=M1=ás=T//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 = às>T on the face, (<=t> purposeful control transitive), 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”k”*ást/ to drag s-th B74a:61, also <xwekw’óst>, /x“ák”=M1=ês=T//, attested by AD (3/5/79), RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332); found in <xwekw’óstem.>, /x“ák”=M1=ês=T-êm//, ‘Someone was dragged.’, attested by EB, example: <lámtesl xwekw’óst.>, /lê=m-cêl x“ák”=M1=ês=T//, ‘I’m going to drag it./, attested by AD.

<xwékw’est>, cts /x“al-Aê-]k”=ês=T//T/, ABFC [‘dragging s-o/s-th’], (<ê-ablaut> continuative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72), AD (3/5/79), also <xwéqw’est ~ xwéqw’est>, /x“a-[Aê-]q”=ês=T ~ x“a-[Aê-]q”=ês=T//, attested by AC (8/11/70).

<xwixwekw’ósxelem ~ xwixwekw’ósxelem>, mdls //C,i=x“ák”=(M1=ês=x’é=êm//, 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 <es = ês> on the face, lx <êxel> 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, shwxw’óthesxel, is also literally the face of the foot)), (<êm> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, possibly metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76).

<xwókw’elxetem>, mdls //x“ák”=êlêc=êm//, cts, ABDF [‘dragging one’s behind or rump or bottom’], lx <êlêt> on the bottom, on the ramp, (semological comment: lack of metathesis type 1 yields continuative here), (<êm> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), example: <xwókw’elxetem lihxw só:les>, /x“ák”=êlêc=êm fi-x“sêl=êl=[M2=ês]//, ‘I’m dragging your behind when you’re drunk’/, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<xwókw’elxetem>, ds /x“ák”=êlêc=êm//, 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’elxetem>, /x“aq”=êlêc=êm//, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75, 12/8/76).

<xwixwekw’elátsem>, dmn //C,i=x“ák”=êlêc=[Aê-]=êm//, 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 <toxweníwel> car, automobile, contrast <kýó> car, automobile.

<xshwéqw’élsqstel>, df //x“eq”=êlêqst=êll/, CLO [’nose-ring’], PE, literally /something to drag on the nose device/, (<s> something to, nominalizer), probably root <xwikw’> drag, comment: qw’ may be Chill. variant pronunciation for kw’ as in drag, lx <êleqs> on the nose, lx

<shxwékw’thelh sqéytes>, cpds /s=xʷák’ʷ/=θ̓əɬ̓ t s=q’ʷ̓̓t̓̓=əəl̓//, CLO ‘kerchief’l, lit. ‘dragged on the throat headband’l, <s= nominalizer, <xwékw’> drag, <élhelh ~ lhelh ~ poss. élhelh> in the windpipe, throat, <s= nominalizer, <qít> tied, <es= on the face, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<xwókw’>, bound root //xʷák”’ numbll/.

<xwókwóxwekw’>, strs /s=xʷá[=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 //s=xʷák”ʷ//drunk with the same root in /xʷák”ʷ-il //xʷák”ʷ-iyil/ get drunk and /xʷák”ʷ-i-šn/ have pins and needles in one’s leg (but vs. /tnuí’/ numb) W73:86, K69:78, K67:349, Sechelt /s-xʷák’ʷì/ drank T77:22, B77:54 (vs. Sechelt /fɛ̃k’ʷ/ numb B77:56), Saanich dial. of NS1 /s-xʔák”ʷ-qʷən/ drank and /s-xʔék”ʷ/ crazy B74aa:44, 46, Samish dial. of NS1 (LD) /s-xʔák”ʷt̓ʃ/ drank, and perhaps Lushootseed /xʷák”ʷì/ tired H76:557.

<xwókwéltem>., df /l/xʷák”ʷ=əl=Təm or xʷák”ʷ=əl=T-em/l, ABDF /numb, made numb’l/, (<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 xwókwéltem>, //lε̃ y=xʷák”ʷ=əl=T-em/l, ABDF, /getting numb (of foot or other parts)/], attested by EB.

<xwókwélexel>, ds /l/xʷák”ʷ=əl=xʷə̃l//, ABDF /numb in the foot, the foot is asleep’l, lx <xel= on the foot, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (7/6/76).

<xwókwéltel>, ds /l/xʷák”ʷ=əl=ə̃l or xʷák”ʷ=əl=ə̃l/l, 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.

<xwókwéletsem>, ABDF [‘dragging one’s behind or rump or bottom’], see xwókw’ ~ xwékw’ô.

<xwókwéletsem>, CAN [‘high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile’], see xwókw’ ~ xwékw’ô.

<xwókwéltel>, EB [‘big-leaved avens’], see xwókw’.

<xwókwéltel>, ABDF /numb, made numb’l/, see xwókw’.

<xwókwélexel>, ABDF /numb in the foot, the foot is asleep’l, see xwókw’.

<xwókw’iftheth>, ABFC [‘drag oneself’], see xwókw’ ~ xwékw’ô.

<Shwoqsworthéleqw>, df /l/xʷá[=θ̓ə̃la]=q”əs=əm=ə[-Aá-]q”ʷ̓̓/ll, 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 Sté:lı: 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 $<$xwé$=$> get, become, possibly $<$o-ablaut$>$ continuative or derivational, possibly root $<$qwé$>$ 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 $<$o-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 $<$xwóyéqwem$>$ (or perhaps) $<$xwáyéqwem$>$, mds $<$x*$áý$=aq$=em or $x*$éy$=aq$=em/$, ABFC ['wash one's head and hair'], root meaning unknown unless related to $<$xwiwq=et$>$ ($<$xwiwyqw=et$>$) press and rub it, iron it $<$xwóqw$>$ or more likely $<$xwáqw$>$, bound root $<$x*$áq$=il$/$ or $<$x*$éq$=il$/$ bad smell (of s-th burning?) (see Lushootseed cognate)

<xwóqw$'$e$'$l$>$, ABFC ['drag'], see xwókw$'$ ~ xwekw$'$.  

<Xwóqw'ilwets?$, df $/$x*$áq$=il=$wvél$, PLN ['village near Katz'], root meaning unknown unless $<$xwóqw$>$ bad-smelling or $<$xwókw$>$ numb, possibly $<$il$>$ go, come, get, become, possibly $<$ewet$>$ on the back, syntactic analysis: nominal, source: Wells 1965 (lst ed.):25

<xwótekwem$, FIRE ['(have/get) a sudden flame'], see xwótkwem.

<xwótkw ~ xwótkw$, bound root or stem $<$x*$átk=$=k$= x*$átk=$=q$ or $x*$e=[AÁ=]t(=)k$=q$/$ dig out, hollow out, possibly root $<$xwótk$>$ lighten (in weight)??, possibly $<$o-ablaut$>$ resultative, possibly $<$kw$>$ round, in circles,

<shxwótkwewel$, stvi $/$x*$átk=$=iwél or $x*$e=[AÁ=]t(=)k$=iwél$, SH ['hollow of tree or log'], (ss$>$ static), lx $<$=iwel $= = ewel$ in the insides, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (7/6/76).

<shxwótkwewel$, stvi $/$x*$átk=$=iwél or $x*$e=[AÁ=]t(=)k$=iwél$, SH ['hollow of tree or log'], (ss$>$ static), lx $<$=iwel $= = ewel$ in the insides, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), CT (6/8/76), also $<$shxwótkwewel$>$, $/$x*$átk=$=q$=iwél or $x*$átk=$=q$=iwél$, attested by AD (3/6/79).

<xetqwefiiLt$, pcs $/$x*$át$=q$=iwél=í=l=T or $x*$=[F=F=]t(=)q$=iwél=í=l=T/, incs, SH ['hollow it out'], root meaning unknown unless $<$xwóti$>$qw$=iwel$ hollow, possibly $<$F$>$= (fronting) diminutive, lx $<$=i$l$= go, come, get, become, (tt$>$ purposeful control transitivever), 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 $/s$=q$=k$=í=l$=t/ to hollow s-th out B74a:65.

<xwótkwem$, df $/$x*$átk=$=em$/$, FIRE $/$to flame, (have/get) a flame, to blaze', root meaning unknown, (tt$>$ 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*$ótk$=m$ ~ $x*$=x*$ótk$=m$ to flame W73:102, K69:78, prob. not Lushootseed root $/$x$ik$=i$ in $/$u=x*$ik$=i=cut/ (the fire) blazed up H76:616.

<xwótekwem$, cts $/$x*$át$=k$=em$/$, 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*$átk=$=em$/$, 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),

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English 945
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 /xʷáqʷəm/ make the sound of a waterfall/loud splashing of falling water (BG field notes), possible connection with Lushootseed root /xʷíʔt̓- /-xʷíʔt̓-/, fall/drop from a height as in /s-xʷʔet̓/ waterfall and /ʔu-xʷíʔ-t̓-ʔ/ fall (from a high place) H76:564, possible connection with Sechelt and Mainland Comox /xʷaxʷáqʷíʔm/ 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).

<xwóqtqwelwetem>, ds /s=xʷáqʷʔ=əlweg=əml/., 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/, (<em=> nominalizer, something to), probably root <xwóqtq> sound of loud splashing water, lw <elwet> clothes, probably <em> middle voice or intransitivizer/have/get, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (9/1/76).

<xwótkw’em>, df //xʷát’kʷʷ=əm or xʷáʔ[=t̓]ʔ=kʷʷ=əml/, SD /‘have/get) soft rustling (of material), shuffling (sound)/, possibly <t̓=> sound??, possibly root <xwókw> drag possibly root as in <xwekw’ot̓> drag s-th/s-o, (<em> intransitivizer/have/get), phonology: possible infixed lexical affix??, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76), contrast <xwóqtq’esl̓em> raven’s trilling sound (like hoarse woman’s voice), Salish cognate: infix perhaps also in Squamish /cʷʔ=qʷəml/ a drop falls cognate with Upriver Halkomelem /cʔ=qʷəml/ to drip W73:85, K69:54.

<xwótkw’emxel>, ds //xʷáʔ[=A]ʔt̓[=G]=kʷʷ=əml/., ABDF /‘drag one’s foot, to shuffle (the feet)’/, possibly root <xwókw> drag possibly root as in <xwekw’ot̓> drag s-th/s-o, possibly <t̓=> sound??, (<em> intransitivizer/have/get), lw <sel> on the foot, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76).

<xwétkw’em>, df //xʷa[=A]ʔt̓[=G]=kʷʷ=əml/., 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> (deglossification) derivational or mistranscribed, possibly <em> place to have/get, phonology: possible ablaut, possible deglossification, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (late 10/76).


<xwótkw’emxel>, ABDF /‘drag one’s foot, to shuffle (the feet)’/, see xwótkw’em.

<xwotq’esl̓em>, df //xʷat’qʷ(=)əs=fl=əm or xʷa[=t̓]ʔ=qʷ(=)əs=fl=əml/., 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 <áxwethom kw’ewátes> (someone will give you something)”, root meaning unknown, possibly <t̓=> sound??, possibly <es> on the face, lx <əf> go, come, get, become, (<em> intransitivizer/have/get or middle voice), phonology: possible infixed 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 //xʷáxʷ//, meaning unknown
<shxwóxw>, df //s=x*áx*/ //, EB /'rabbit, (varying hare, perhaps now also the introduced eastern cottontail)/, ["Lepus americanus cascadensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now perhaps Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi"], (<se> nominalizer), root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: 'Tait, attested by AK (11/21/72), Salish cognate: probably not Squamish /sx*ax*/ / pigmy owl, saw-whet owl (Aegolius acadicus) K67:294, Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:85.

<xwóxw>, DESC /light (weight), lightweight/1, see xwá.

<xwóxweq'w'em>, 1zs //x*'á=[C,θ]=q*"=omI/, SM ['bad-smelling'], root meaning unknown, possibly <R1=> continuative or resultative, possibly <em> intransitivizer/have/get or middle voice, perhaps compare <xwóxweq'em> smells like urine, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/agentive verb, attested by Deming (3/23/78), Salish cognate: perhaps Lushootseed /x*ák*"obl/ smellof s-th burning (usu. feathers) H76:557.

<xwóxweyem>, ECON ['selling'], see xwóyem.

<xwóxweyiel>, EFAM /'be happy, being happy'/, see xwóyiwel ~ xwóyiwél.

<xwóxweyomét>, ECON ['selling it'], see xwóymét.

<xwóxweyomet ~ xwoxweyomet>, pcs //x*=[K=]=e[-C,θ]e|=Aá|=m=eT-ɛt or x*[a[-C,θ]e|=]=Aá|=m=eT-ɛtl/, 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 xwóxweyomet but x must be in error for xw in light of possibly root <xoy(=)em> sell s-th, 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 xwóxweyomet 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 <xixwewé} urinating from <xíwe} urinate and <xxoxwí:ls} a borer, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /x*íyin-cút/ deny (a lie) B78:74, Mainland Comox /x*á?í?èsè圣地 to deny (a lie) B75prelim.:72.

<xwóxwh'áleq[w]thom>, EFAM /'you're crazy in the head, you're sick in the head'/, see xwáth'.

<xwóxwh'i:len>, SOCT /'prostitute, whore'/, see xwáth'.

<xwó:xwh'tem>, EFAM ['sexy'], see xwáth'.

<xwóyem>, 1zs //x*'á=omI/, ECON ['sell'], (<em> intransitivizer/have/get), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76, 5/4/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /x*úyum/ sell (itr) W73:226, K67:349, Lushootseed /x*úyub/ sell H76:573.


<xwóymét ~ xwóymét>, pcs //x*='á=om|=eTI/, ECON ['selling 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: <xwóymetets tul'to te sth'óqwi>, //x*='á=om|=eT=ê=ts t=ê=a tê sê=á'q"=)=íl/, /'He sold the fish,'/ *<xwóymet tutl'o te sth'óqwi> rejected by EB (5/4/76).

<xwóxweyomet>, cts //x*[a[-C,θ]=y|=Aá|=m=eT|=/, ECON ['selling it'], (<R1-> continuative), possibly <ó- ablaut> durative, phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/2/76).
**<shwimále ~ shwiymála ~ shwimála>**, dnom //s=x*(a)y=(θ)m=é(·)l//=, BLDG ['a store (commercial establishment)'], ECON, literally 'container of something to sell', lx <=á:la ~ á:la ~ =á:la > container of, phonology: double vowel-loss, vowel-reduction, vocalization of ý, updrifting, downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/18/71), Elders Group (7/27/75, 1/21/76).

**<xwóyeqwem>** (or perhaps) **<xwáyeqwem>**, mlds //x*áy=éq*=ém or x*ýy=éq*=éml//=, ABFC ['wash one's head and hair'], root meaning unknown unless related to **<xwíyq=et>** (**<xwíyqw=et>**) press and rub it, iron it, lx <=é=íw > 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*áy=q*-m//= wash one's head W73:282, K67:349, example: **<latsel xwóyeqwem>**., //l=-c-é x*áy=éq=*/éml//=, I'm going to wash my head. /, attested by AC.

**<xwóyeqwem>**, df //x*áy=éq//=éml//=, 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).

**<xwóyeqwem>**, ds //x*óy=éq//=éml//=, ABDF '/wheezing in the chest, rattling in the chest /, lx <=é=í=es > in the chest, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (12/15/76).

**<xwóyeqwem>**, ABDF '/wheezing in the chest, rattling in the chest /, see xwóyeqwem.

**<xwóyiwel ~ xwoyíwel>**, df //x*ay=íwl or x*=(?)=Aa//=íwl//=, EFAM '/beCOME glad, become happy, happy inside' /, literally /'probably become good in the inside/mind /, possibly **<xwe>** get, become, possibly root <=é> be good, possibly **<o-ablaut>** derivation, lx <=iwel > 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 **<xwoyíwel>** thrill (possibly an alternate pronunciation and translation for **<xwoyíwel>**), possibly a distinct word, Salish cognate: probably not Squamish //x*ay=i-x*iq= happy, lively, gay W73:130, K67:294, K69:59, 92, example: **<xwoyíwel, éy>** tel sqwálwel., //l=(x*=(?)=Aa//=íwl===íwl//=, I'm happy.'/, literally '/my thoughts/feelings are happy/glad /, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), **<xwoyíwel kw'el sqwá:lewel>**., //x*=(?)=Aa//=íwl k*=-é=í=él=sq*=í=l=íwl//=, I'm happy.'/, attested by Elders Group (2/16/77),

**<tsá'tselsel tel sqwálwel kw'el's me xwe'i sq'ó talaluwep (éy l sí:yáé, l sí:yáé si:yám)>.//c*=[C,é]=l-c*=é l=x*=(?)=Aa//=íwl t=é=í=él=sq*=é=é=í=él==? l=sq*=á t=é=t-laú=wp (7=é l=s=i=é=ý|=M=2|=y=1 l=s=i=é=ý|=M=2|=y=1 l=s=i=é=ý|=M=2|=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 skwo:l telówa:yel>**, //x*=(?)=Aa//=íwl 7= s=k*=-á télá=wë-ýa//=, /Happy Birthday to you. /, literally /'your birth this day is happy /, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75), **<xwoyíwel kw'el's lám>**, //x*=(?)=Aa//=íwl k*=-é=í=él=s l=é=í//=, I'm happy/glad to go. /, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).

**<xwoxweyiwel>**, cts //x*=[C,é]=l=í=wl=l= x*=[C,é]=l=í=wl//=, EFAM '/be happy, being happy', (<-R1> > continuous 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 **<xwoxweyi: weltsel>**, //x*=[C,é]=l=í=wl=c=él//=, I'm happy.'/, attested by EB (3/19/76), example: **<xwoxweyi: wel tel sqwálwel>**, //x*=[C,é]=l=í=wl t=é=í=él=sq*=í=l=íwl//=, I'm happy.'/, literally '/my thoughts/feeling are becoming happy /, attested by EB (3/19/76).

**<xwoyíwelmet>**, iccs //x*=(?)=Aa//=íwl=métT//=, 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).

<xwóyiwelstexw>, caus /x*={7}e=AA=x\=i\=w\=x\=l=s\=T-x\=x\=/, 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).

<xwóyiwelmet>, EFAM ['happy to see s-o'], see xwóyiwel – xwóyiwél.

<xwóyiwelstexw>, EFAM '/make s-o happy, cheer s-o up', see xwóyiwel – xwóyiwél.

<xwóykem>, df /x*ây\=k=\=e=\=m\=l/, TVMO /'shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen for ex.)', root meaning unknown, possibly lx \=k\=w\> in circles, possibly \=em intransitivizer/have/get or middle voice, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), compare <xwóykem> shaky and weak, compare <xwóykem> one’s head is shaking constantly (like with disease), compare <xwóykem> wobbly, compare <xwóyeqwthòm> you’re shaking all over.

<xwóymèt ~ xwóymèt>, ECON ['sell s-th'], see xwóymèt.

<xwóykem> or more likely just <xwóy>, probable root /x*áy\=l/ shaky or possibly /x*áyqwll/ shaky <xwóykem>, mdls /x*ây\=w=\=e=\=m\=l/, ABDF ['(get) shaky and weak'], root meaning unknown, (=<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), compare <xwóykem> shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen for ex.), compare <xwóykem> one’s head is shaking constantly (like with disease), compare <xwóykem> wobbly, compare <xwóyeqwthòm> you’re shaking all over, Salish cognate: possibly Squamish /x*áy/ become wobbly and weak in the insides), (<-em>, (<-em), compare <xwóykem> shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen for ex.), compare <xwóykem> wobbly, compare <xwóykem> you’re shaking all over.

<xwóykem>, mdls /x*ây\=q=\=e=\=m\=l/, 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 <xwóykem> shaky and weak, compare <xwóykem> shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen for ex.), compare <xwóykem> wobbly, compare <xwóyeqwthòm> you’re shaking all over.

<xwóykem>, pcs /x*ây\=q=\=e=\=m\=l/, if, ABDF ['you’re shaking all over'], literally /you are shaken all over', root meaning unknown, probably \=t purposeful control transitivizer, (=<-om> passive second person object/patient), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, syntactic comment: passive, attested by Elders Group (1/16/80), compare <xwóykem> shaky and weak, compare <xwóykem> shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen for ex.), compare <xwóykem> wobbly, compare <xwóykem> you’re shaking all over.

<xwóykem>, mdls /x*ây\=q=\=e=\=m\=l/, ABDF ['wobbly'], probable bound root <xwóy> /x*áy\=l/ shaky, lx \=qu\> around in circles, lx \=es= on the face, (=<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (4/26/79), compare <xwóykem> one’s head is shaking constantly (like with disease), compare <xwóykem> shaky and weak, compare <xwóykem> shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen for ex.), compare <xwóykem> you’re shaking all over, also <xwóykem> /x*áyq=\=e=\=m\=l/, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78), example: <xwóykem> s’ímex, /x*áyq=\=e=\=m\=l=s\=l\=l\=i\=m=\=e=\=x\=/, 'a wobbly walk', attested by Deming (4/26/79), also <xwóykem> s’ímex, /x*áyq=\=e=\=m\=l=s\=l\=l\=i\=m=\=e=\=x\=/, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).

<xwóywél>, ds /x*={7}e=AA=x\=i\=w\=x\=l or x*ây\=q=\=e=\=m\=l=\=e=\=l/, EFAM /'feel spiritual power, probably
\(<\textit{íwel} \sim \textit{ewel}\) on the insides, in the mind, less likely \(<\textit{el}>\) go, come, get, become, phonology: possible ablaut, possible vowel-loss in root, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (late 10/76).

\(<\textit{xwpóysekel}>\), ds //\textit{x}ʷ=\textit{páyəskəl}/, TVMO /tō cycle, ride a bicycle/, see póysekel.

\(<\textit{xwóqeł} \sim \textit{xwówqel} \sim \textit{xwéwqel}>,\) possible bound stem //\textit{x}ʷ\textit{ow=qəl} \sim \textit{x}ʷ\textit{éw=qəl} or \textit{x}ʷ*[\textit{F}=\textit{i}][\textit{A}θ] = \textit{w=qəl}/, meaning uncertain

\(<\textit{shxwóqeł} \sim \textit{shxwówqel} \sim \textit{shxwéwqel}>,\) df //\textit{w}ʰ\textit{ów=qəl} \sim \textit{s}=\textit{w}ʰ\textit{éw=qəl} or \textit{s}=\textit{w}ʰ*[\textit{F}=\textit{i}][\textit{A}θ] = \textit{w=qəl}/, EZ /\textit{whistling swan}, probably also \textit{trumpeter swan}/, [\textit{Olor columbianus}, probably also \textit{Olor buccinator}]), literally perhaps /something that's whistling in the throat/, (\(<\textit{s}=\) or \textit{xw}= nominalizer, something that), possibly root \(<\textit{xwīw} \sim \textit{xwíw}>\) \textit{whistle} (a root otherwise unattested in UHk but Lushootseed has such a root, see below), possibly \(<\textit{F}=\) (\textit{fronting}) diminutive?, possibly \(<\textit{é ablaut}>\) continuous or derivational, tx \(<\textit{e=qel}>\) 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 /\textit{s}x\textit{wín}/ /\textit{whistling swan}, H-T \textit{cúwókel} \textit{swan} (white) \textit{(Olor columbianus)}, Salish cognate: Squamish /\textit{w}ʰ\textit{ówn}/ \textit{white swan}, \textit{whistling swan} W73:258, K67:294, K69:59 and \textit{whistling swan} (\textit{Olor columbianus}) and \textit{trumpeter swan} (\textit{Olor buccinator}) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:67-68, Sechelt /\textit{x}ʰ\textit{úqin}/ \textit{swan} T77:11, Mainland Comox /\textit{hiwqin}/ \textit{swan} B75prelim.:16, Saanich dial. of NSI /\textit{s}x\textit{wín}/ \textit{swan} B74a:14, Lushootseed root /\textit{x}ʰ\textit{ów=qəl} and /\textit{x}ʰ\textit{ów=qəl}/ to \textit{whistle} H76:618, also \(<\textit{xwówqwéqel}>\), //\textit{w}=\textit{qəl} or \textit{s}=\textit{qəl}/, attested by Elders Group (2/18/76).

\(<\textit{Xwówqwiyagw}>,\) us //\textit{x}ʷ\textit{ow=q}ʰ\textit{iyq*} or \textit{x}ʰ\textit{óq}ʰ*=\textit{q}ʰ\textit{y}(=)\textit{i}[\textit{M}=\textit{q}ʰ]/, PLN [\textit{\'Echo Island in southern quarter of Harrison Lake}],\) ASM [\textit{\'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 \(<\textit{Xwówxwe\'aqel} \sim \textit{Xwówxwe\'aqel}>\textit{Echo Island, compare and see} \(<\textit{Xweqw\'oqiw}>,\) which may be a more correct form for this name.

\(<\textit{xwówqw\'eylem}>\). DIR \textit{\'go in the direction of the water, go downriver/}, see \textit{wóqw\'} \sim \textit{wéqw\'}.\n
\(<\textit{xwówqw\'òls}>,\) df //\textit{x}ʰ\textit{óq}ʰ*=\textit{w}ʰ\textit{ls} or \textit{wr}ʰ*[\textit{F}=\textit{y}][\textit{M}=\textit{q}ʰ]/, EB \textit{\'arrowleaf}, \textit{wapato}, \textit{Indian potato}, [\textit{\'Sagittaria latifolia}],\) ASM [\textit{\'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 Evangelene 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 \(<\textit{xwówqw}>\) \textit{pole a canoe}, possibly \(<\textit{F}=\) (\textit{fronting}) diminutive, tx \(<\textit{òls}>\) \textit{roughly spherical/round object, fruit, tuber, ball, rock}, possibly \(<\textit{ò ablaut}>\) derivational, phonology: possibly the second \(<\textit{ò}>\) shows the form is borrowed from a language like Nooksack or Squamish which has /\textit{o}/ or /\textit{a}/ (respectively) corresponding to Upriver Halkomelem /\textit{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 /\textit{x}ʰ\textit{aq}ʰ*=\textit{òls}/ \textit{wapato} (\textit{Sagittaria latifolia}), Salish cognate: Squamish /\textit{x}ʰ\textit{e}\textit{ək}ʰ*=\textit{òls}/ (stress unknown) \textit{a kind of potato} (recording doubtful) W73:203, K67:371, Squamish /\textit{x}ʰ\textit{ux}ʰ\textit{uk}ʰ*=\textit{úlc}/ (said borrowed from the Fraser River people [Halkomelem]) \textit{Indian potato, arrowleaf}.\n
(not found in the Squamish area and obtained by trade from the Stó:lō people) (Sagittaria latifolia) Bouchard and Turner 1976:40-42, Thompson (Lyton dial.) /q"aq"úl'/ wapato, arrow-leaf (Sagittaria latifolia) (lower valley wild potato, grew in Chilliwack area, brought to Spuzzum in big baskets for trade) Turner, Thompson, Thompson & York 1973:11.

<xwóqw'ó:lh>, TVMO ['drifting back downriver (like spawned-out salmon)'], see wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

<shxwóqw'ó:lh>, df /s=x"e=wq"=ó:t/l/, 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 downriver (like spawned-out salmon), possibly <0:lh> meaning uncertain, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<Xwówe’aqel>, ds //C,9-x*[=F=]=(=)â7=âae7l/, PLN ['Echo Island in Harrison Lake'], see under stem <xwixwe'a> imitate.

<xwp> or <xwép>, bound root //x*p// or //x*óp//, ABFC /pick up from the ground or floor/.

<xwpét>, pcs //x*óp-M1=T/l or //x*=óT/l/, ABFC ['pick s-th up from the ground or floor'], (possibly <metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (<t ~ =et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: poss. metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/26/76), also <xwpét>, //x*óp-M1=T/l or //x*=óT/l/, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332), example: <xwpétla ta' kopú.>, //x*p=óT-ó t-ô7 kapûl// or //x*óp=M1=T-ó t-ô7 kapûl//, 'Pick up your coat (from the floor).', attested by EB.

<xwpósem>, vis or mdls //x*p=ôs=ôml/, 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>, /m=ôx*p=ôm t=ôh’=ôls=ôml/, /'come show a picture of those remembered/', attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<xwpelákw>, CLO ['peek under a woman’s skirt'], see pél:ékw.

<xwpét>, pcs //x*óp-M1=T/l or //x*=óT/l/, ABFC ['pick s-th up from the ground or floor'], see xwp.

<xwpópó:s>, ANA /'have a hairy face, (have) hair on the face, (have a woolly face)'/, see pâ:pa.

<xwqwó:thels>, bound stem /x*íq"=á-lê(ô)=ôls//, press and rub hard on the knee as a structured activity, see xwíqw press and rub.

<shxwqwó:thels>, df //s(x")=x*íq"=á-lê(ô)=ôls//, 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 <xwíqw> press and rub hard, lx <0:thel> on the knee, (<0:ls> 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.

<xwtélqet>, LANG ['repeat s-th (verbally)'], see tél ~ tá:l ~ tiy.

<xwétáq>, BLDG /'be closed/, see téq.

<xwtí:chest ~ xwtí:s)ychest>, SOC ['got even with s-o'], see tiy.
<xwťyyches>, SOC ['fight back'], see tiy.
<xwť'át'ekwel>, CSTR /'bridge, cable crossing'/, see tąkwel.
<xwť'ót'epels ~ shxwť'ót'epels>, TOOL ['adze (for making canoes and pit-house ladders)'], see tóp.
<xwť'ówelh>, ABDF ['your back is sprained'], see tó.
<xwť'óxwestses>, ANA ['hollow of hand'], see tóxw.
<xwť'óxwesxel>, ANA ['arch of foot'], see tóxw.
<xwthó:šes>, ANA ['(have) a big face'], see thi ~ tha ~ thah ~ theh.
<xwthó:welh>, ABDF ['your back is sprained'], see tó.
<xwthó:xtses>, ANA ['hollow of hand'], see tóxw.
<xwthó:xwesxel>, ANA ['arch of foot'], see tóxw.
<xwthó::šets>, ANA ['(have) a big face'], see thi ~ tha ~ thah ~ theh.
<Xwth'ístel>, PLN ['a place across the Fraser River from the rock named Q'alelíktel'], see thís.
<xwth'ít>, 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 thékw' or th'íkw'.
<xwtl'óqtes>, ANA ['(have a) long face'], see tl'áqt.
<xwúxwe>, possible root or stem /s=x i]=A=]=C,[]=o or s=x i]=Aû]=C,[]=l/, root meaning unknown
<shxwúxwe>, stvi /s=x i]=Aê]=C,[]=o or s=x i]=Aû]=C,[]=l/, EFAM /'be ambitious, (be) willing'/,
(<<s>> stative), possibly root <xwi(y)> awake, alert, possibly <R1> continuous or resulttive or derivational, possibly <-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 <shxwixiyós> early-bird, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-x a?l/ diligent, good worker W73:79, K67:294, Samish dial. of NSt /s-y*?y*/ diligent; lively from root /s-øy ~ x*êl/ wake as in /s-x*áy-*êl/ awake and /x*êlê-sêl/ wake up G86:90, 76.
<Xwyélés ~ Lexwyélés> , PLN ['rock up the Harrison River from the old Chehalis Indian cemetery'], see yél:és.
<xw'éyélés>, ABFC ['(have) good sight'], see éy ~ éy:.
<xw'éyel>, 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'ilamálá ~ xw'ilàmàlà>, ANA /shoulder (name of body part, unpossessed)/, see flâm.
<xw'ilamówelh>, CAN /'carry a canoe on one's shoulders, to portage'/, see flâm.
<xw'i:lmët>, TVMO ['reach s-o here'], see í.
<xw'i:ls>, TVMO ['manage to get to s-o here'], see í.
<xw'i:alh>, LANG ['talk quietly'], see éy ~ éy:.
<x· >, free root /lxː/ or /lx· /, 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 HHTC (10/13/76).

<x~ =ex, da /l=x≈ =a=e/, DIR /'distributive, all over, all around/), syntactic analysis: lexical suffix, also <x ex, /l=a=e/; found in <a:lxem, /l=e)x=x≈=m/, /'(make) a murmur, to murmur/ (compare <x:lxet to groan), <kwíyx, /kíy=x/=l/, /'to move/ (compare <kwíyxet move s-th and <kwíyxethet move, move itself, move oneself, <skwíax (perhaps), /ls=k'í=x/l/, /'immature bald eagle/), <léwéx ~ lówéx, /l=x=x≈=l/, /'rib, ribs/ (compare <lew= put inside a hole), <lhépxlexw, /lxp=x=l=x=x≈=l/, /'blink them (one's eyes)/ (compare <lhép fold skin, close with skin and <lhéplexw blink), <lhétxtem, /lx=t=x=l=ml/, /'tremble/ (compare <lhátxtem be trembling, shiver), <spélhxet, /l=pe=x=ml/, /'prairie, grassy open land/ (compare possibly <p'éh flatten), <Qétxem, /l=eA=x=]=l=x=x≈=m/, /'mountain on west side of Fraser R. above American Bar which had a steaming pond at the top/ (compare <qat ~ qát: cook or heat or warm with steam), <qíw:wx ~ qéwyx ~ qá:wx, /qí=w=x ~ qé=x=x≈=l/, /'steelhead trout/ (compare perhaps <qá:w rest?), <qét:x, /l=e)x=x≈=l/=l/=l/, /'feel s-o-s-th with fingers/ (compare perhaps <qat warm or heat with steam?), <q'étxáls, /l=q'et=x=x=x≈=l/=l/, /'to rattle (cans, etc., to wake newleyweds), to shivaree (someone)/ (compare <qet rattling sound, scraping sound), <q'átxem, /l=q'et-A=x=]=l=x=x≈=m/, /'scraping sound (as metal on dishes, etc.), rattling sound/, <q'étx'x, /l=x=q'et=x=x≈=l/, /'dung, (scattered excrement or droppings?)/ (compare <sqéth' dung, shit), <q'oyéx ~ q eyéx ~ q'éyexem ~ q oyéxem, /l=q'oy=x=]=l=x=x=e/=l/=l/, /'wind around, tie, knot), <q'sáp, /l=seq=x=ml/, /'l'mump of a tree (still rooted)/ (compare <seq split, crack, and <áp in the dirt, ground), <qwítxet, /l=x/=l/, /'Pacific dogwood flower/ (root meaning unknown), <qwá:yxet, /l=q'á:y=x=]=l/=l/, /'shake s-th/ (compare <qwá:yxet it shook (itself), shaking, bobbing around and <qwíyxet (shaking s-th) probably also <kwíyxet move), <t'áyx, /l=t=x=x≈=l/=l/, /'be envious/ (compare <t'áy emotionally upset as in <táyeq) angry and <st'o:xxw brooding), <th'átxem, /l=e'lx=x=x≈=m/, /'transparent, can be seen through (skin, curtain, etc.), translucent/), <th'tátxem ~ ts'átxem, /l=e'lx=x=x≈=l/=l/, /'l'minking, tinkling/, <tl'átxem, /l=e'lx=x=x=x≈=m/=l/, /'(have/get a) crackle and pop (log in fire, firecrackers, etc.)/ (compare <tl'ál ~ tl'à:l) sharp sound, <tl'ëll'téx, /l=C=ë=x=x≈=l/=l/, /'spotted with circles or round dots/ (compare <tl'ël spotted, speckled), <tl'ëmwxýxém, /l=e'em=x=x=x≈=l/=l/, /'to nail, be nailing/ (compare <tl'em make) short hard crack or snap noise or sound, <xw lump, spherical or round object, and <il:l come, go, get, become), <tl'ëpx, /l=e'lx=x=]=l/=l/, /'sow s-th, drop or spread seed in rills, scatter s-th/ (compare <tl'ëp down, below, deep), <st'l'ápx, /l=s'=e'=l=k=]=e=]=l/=l/=l/, /'be scattered all over/ (compare <tl'ëp down, below, deep), <tl'axém, /l=e'lx=x=x≈=m/, /'fall down and scatter, drop and scatter/), <tl'ëx'il, /l=e'lx=x=x=x=x≈=m/=l/=l/=l/, /'burst open, split open of its own accord/ (compare <tl'ëx rip apart, split apart), <tl'ëxet, /l=e'lx=x=x=x=x≈=m/=l/=l/, /'to split s-th open (like a deer or fish)/), <sts'ép, /l=s'=e'=l=k=]=e=]=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/, /'be dirty/ (compare <ts'ép dirty), <ts'expéqsel (have a) dirty nose, <ts'épxes (have a) dirty face, <ts'éptses (have) dirty hands, <ts'épìwel (have a) dirty rump, <ts'ápxet, /l=e'lx=x=x≈=m/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/=l/
<xálqem pékcha ~ xálqem xwíthiya>, cpds //xə[-Ȧ-]lq=ə=lq=əm/=,TVMO /'rolling, moving [around in circles]'l, (<-ablaut> derivative), 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)lhchem> swim. (to dog-paddle) with same root, Salish cognate: Squamish /xałqel/ roll or fall down (from a raised position) beside /xəlq='án/ roll down off, knock down off (tr.) W73:218, K67:367, 366. Compare also <xéqlges>, ABFC ['to wave (the hand)']

<xálqem pékcha ~ xálqem xwíthiya>, cpds //xə[-Ȧ-]lq=ə=lq=əm/=,TVMO /'rolling, moving [around in circles]'l, (<-ablaut> derivative), 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)lhchem> swim. (to dog-paddle) with same root, Salish cognate: Squamish /xałqel/ roll or fall down (from a raised position) beside /xəlq='án/ roll down off, knock down off (tr.) W73:218, K67:367, 366. Compare also <xéqlges>, ABFC ['to wave (the hand)']

<xálqem pékcha ~ xálqem xwíthiya>, cpds //xə[-Ȧ-]lq=ə=lq=əm/=,TVMO /'rolling, moving [around in circles]'l, (<-ablaut> derivative), 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)lhchem> swim. (to dog-paddle) with same root, Salish cognate: Squamish /xałqel/ roll or fall down (from a raised position) beside /xəlq='án/ roll down off, knock down off (tr.) W73:218, K67:367, 366. Compare also <xéqlges>, ABFC ['to wave (the hand)']

<xálqem pékcha ~ xálqem xwíthiya>, cpds //xə[-Ȧ-]lq=ə=lq=əm/=,TVMO /'rolling, moving [around in circles]'l, (<-ablaut> derivative), 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)lhchem> swim. (to dog-paddle) with same root, Salish cognate: Squamish /xałqel/ roll or fall down (from a raised position) beside /xəlq='án/ roll down off, knock down off (tr.) W73:218, K67:367, 366. Compare also <xéqlges>, ABFC ['to wave (the hand)']
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-continuous), 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 /xøxέ-ls/ (CwMs /xέ-ls/) world changer, Boas 1895 (Bertz 1977 translation), H-T, Wells (Maud, Galloway, Weeden eds.) 1987:89-90, etc., Salish cognate: Squamish /s-xáy?/ mythical Transformer, World Changer K67:297, not Lushootseed /dúk"iβ/ Transformer H76:143, Samish dial. of NSt /xétel's/ the Transformer G86:70, Sechelt /wáxals/ Transformer T77:15 (the /wá-/ may be cognate with UHk /w= / suddenly). Also see less common name: <Xéyt>, ds //xí(y)=T or  输入错误的字符（可能是一个错误的符号）// and ASG /'transformer/, ASG [this is another [less common] name for the Transformer, more common names are Xá:ls ~ Xà:ls and Xéxá:ls for all the Transformers (he and his 3 siblings), for the root of <Xéyt> see <xí> ~ <xéy> against, change, transform and <xit> ~ <xéy>, pcs /x(y)=T or 输入错误的字符（可能是一个错误的符号）/ REL, ASM [used of talking of the siblings (and Mink?)], (<R5-> diminutive plural or plural), (<=á:ls> structured activity non-continuous), (<zero> nominalizer), phonology: reduplication, zero nominalizer, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC, Elders Group, others, other sources: ES /xøxέ-ls/ (CwMs /xέ-ls/) world changer, Boas 1895 (Bertz 1977 translation), H-T.

<xalwéla>, FSH [‘horn rings for dip-nets’], see xálew.

<xà:m ~ xám>: free root or stem //xém ~ xé-m(=m) or possibly xé-h=ml/, 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 /xé-m/ cry, Salish cognate: Squamish /xèh-m ~ xám/ to cry, [also in sent. exx.] crying W73:72, K67:367, K69:85, Lushootseed //xâeb/ cry realized as /xâab/ cry, crying H76:577, also <xám>, //xém/ml, also /weep, cry/, attested by Deming (3/16/78); found in <xám:tselsl>, //xé-m-ç-ll/, //I cry/, dialects: rare in Sardis dial., not said in Tait and Cheh. dialects, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), example: <xwevá lís xám:/>. //x=m=7=é=sx̱é-m/ml, /He hasn't cried yet/, attested by AD (3/31/78), <xwevá lís xám:?>, //x=m=x̱é=sx̱é-m/ml, /He hasn't cried yet?/, attested by AD (3/31/78), <xiyet qetl'ësu xám:/>. //xíy=él=sx̱é-msl, //fight him till he cries/, attested by AC (10/21/71), <hêwth'atlha qetl'ësu xám:/>. //hê=wê=él=2=] T-eq e-e-s-u sx̱é-msl, //Tease him (be teasing s-o) till he cries., attested by AC (10/21/71).

<xám>: cts //xé[--]ml/, ABFC /crying, weeping/, (<-c> continuous), 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: <xám yékxwtselcha/>. //xέ-m yékx"-c-ll/, /I'm expecting to cry./, literally /I will expect to cry./, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), <tsel xám/>. //c-élxé-ml, /I'm crying/, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), <Q. Lihachexw xám: A. Ilhstel xám:/>. //li-t-e-c-ox\ xé-m? i-t-c-élxé-ml, /Q. Were you crying? A. I was crying./, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76).

<xemxám>, plv //C,ɛC=,xéml/, ABFC [‘lots of people crying’], (<R3= plural subject continuous?), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming
<xéx'am> ~ xèyx'am, msv //C,̀=xè·m or C,̀=xè·[-]m//, ABFC '/crying a lot', (<R5=> continuative (and plural action)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

<Xèxám Smá:lít>, cpds //C,ə=xè·m s=mè·:ll/, 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 (lst ed.):15 <hah-HAHM> rock in Fraser R. near Scowlitz.

<xèxám> ~ xèyx'am, dmv //C,i=xè·m or C,i=xè·[-]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).

<xé:met>, ics //xè·m=mèT//, 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 /xè·mT to cry for, found in <xé:metes>., //xè·m=mèT-əsll/, '/He cried for him./', attested by EB, example: <xé:metes kwa.>, //xè·m=mèT-əs k'ə~/, '/He cried for him (in regret)(after being mean to him)./', attested by EB; found in <xé:metolòm.>, //xè·m=mèT-ələml/, '/You folks are being cried about, You folks are lonely./', attested by BHTTC, example: <le xè:metolòm.>, //lxè·m=mèT-ələml/, no translation given(He cried for you folks., He was crying for you folks.), attested by Elders Group (3/15/72 tape).

<xé:himet>, df //C,ɛ=x[-B]-ɛ·m=mèT//, 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, x → h) optional dissimilation (historically this actually reflects a root <xá> 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: <xé:himet te qwe'op.>, //C,ɛ=x[-B]-ɛ·m=mèT-əs te q'əʔapll/, '/He cried for the apple./', phonology: updrifting, attested by AC.

<xébó:method>, rcps //C,ɛ=x[-B]-ɛ·A~m=mèT-əll/, [x(ə)xá·mèəxə], ics, ABFC '/cry for oneself, (crying for oneself)/', EFAM ['sorry for oneself'], (<R8=> resultative or continuative), phonology: reduplication, vowel-loss in prefix, backing and ə-ablaut of root a automatic before =thet, consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, syntactic comment: reflexive of indirect effect non-control transitivizer, attested by AC (10/21/71), other sources: JH /xá·mèəxə/ to cry for oneself.

<xá:mlexw>, ncs //xè·m=l-xìx\u2019//, 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.>, //lɛ-c-ɛpxɛ·m=l-ax\u2019//, '/You folks made me cry./', attested by BHTTC.

<tsélh:xa:m>, ds //C,ɛt=xè·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.'], (,<tsélh=> nearby), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/8/77).

<shámél>, ds //xè·m=ál\u2019em//, EFAM '/want to cry, feel like crying/', lx <=émel> in the mind, want to, feel like, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/26/78).

<Xemó:th'íya>, df //xè·m=a-ɛ’(=)iyɛ//, PLN ['small peak next to Mount Cheam'], N ['youngest sister of
Lhilheqey (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'símetalot'], root <sxá:m> cry, lix <sxá:meth> meaning unknown unless related to <sxá:m> (probably) ['small portion'], lix <sxá:metha> 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.


<xamémel>, EFAM /'want to cry, feel like crying//, see xá:m ~ xá:m.

<xá:met>, ABFC /’cry for s-o/s-th’, see xá:m ~ xá:m.

<xá:meth>, possible stem //xá:m-=a//, root meaning unknown, more likely root is <sxá>m> bitter (see entry immediately below)

<xá:metha>, df //;sxá:m-=a// or /sxá:m-[M]=a//, 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 <sxá:meth> weep (stem tears in the mouth?), or more likely same root as in <sxá:sèm> bitter as the cambium is sweet but turns bitter if exposed to air too long, probably <sxá:meth> on the face, 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 xá:m ~ xá:m.

<xá:mìm>, chr //xá:m-=C,C,EB //’gray lacy lichen or tree moss (real fine like hair, grows on maples)//, [unidentified], root meaning unknown, [<sxá:mìm> characteristic], probably Nooksack language or borrowed from it or Matsqui dial. -- Upriver Halkomelem doesn't have glottalized <sxá:mìm>/m/, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by SJ (Deming 5/24/79).

<xá:pkw'els>, FOOD /’crackers’, (lit. crunching noise structured activity [thing]), see xep'èkw'

<xá:pkw'em>, SD /’make a crunching or crackling noise, crunching (gnawing) sound//, see xep'èkw'.

<xá:pkw'els>, ABFC /’chewing with a crunch, nibbling, gnawing//, see xep'èkw'.

<xá:pkw't ~ (sic) xá:pkw't>, ABFC /’gnawing s-th, be gnawing on s-th//, see xep'èkw'.

<xá:pkw'tem>, df //xá[-AÈ-]-p*=q*=t=m//, ABDF /’be aching (of bones)/, literally possibly /’have crunched/cracked (of bones)//, (á-ablaut> /continuative or resultative//, (<sxá:pkw'tem> past participle or stative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (2/28/79), also <sxá:p'kwtem>, /xá[-AÈ-]-p*=q*=t=m (or xá[-AÈ-]-p*=k*=t=m)//, also ABDF /’have/ get rheumatism, aching//, attested by NP (10/26/75), Salish cognate: in part Squamish /xá:pkʷ'=fws-n-t-m/ be rheumatic K67:366, in part Saanich dial. of NSt /xá:pkʷ'=kʷ=es-t=ô/ rheumatism B74a:25, example: 

<xá:pkwtem tel sth'éth'elom.>, //xá[-AÈ-]-p*=q*=t=m t=ô s=é=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), <sxá:p'kwtem tel sth'éth'elom.>, //xá[-AÈ-]-p*=q*=t=m t=ô s=é=á-m//, /’My bones are aching//, attested by NP (10/26/75), see xep'èkw'.

<xá:p'qwém>, df //xá[-AÈ-]-p*=q*=t=m or xá[-AÈ-]-p*=k*=B=t=m//, 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 xapkwe'mem 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 /xop'k'-án-t-m/ to hurt, ache K67:66, see xe'pékw'.

<xás>, bound root //xés make up the mind, determiner/.

<xáxs>, strs //=C,ə=sl/, EFAM f(be) determined, got your mind made up', (s=) stative, (RI=) resultative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (11/10/76).

<xásel>, incs //=al//, EFAM ['(get) determined'], (el=) go, come, get, become, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/2/77).

<xáxelmet>, df //=et/ or //=T, EFAM f(determined) (about s-th), have to do it, got to do it', possibly <etel> in the mind, feel like, want to, possibly <el> go, come, get, become, possibly <el> 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).

<xáxesélmet>, dnom //=sl/, EFAM ['determination'], (s=) nominalizer, (RI=) resultative or continuative, phonology: reduplication, probable syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/10/76).

<xásxw>, us //xésx's//, ABDF ['(have a) harelip'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, attested by BHTTC (8/31/76).

<xáselmet>, EFAM f(determined) (about s-th), have to do it, got to do it', see xás.

<xátqem ~ xáteqem>, izes //xéq=əm ~ xáq=əml//, TCH ['rough (like corduroy)'], root meaning unknown, (<em> intransitivizer, get, have), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (late 10/76).

<xátlkw'els>, CARV /carving wood, whittling/, see xet'kwá:ls.

<xáth ~ xáth'>, bound root //x'é ~ xí/=æ= measure, mark a measurement//, (á=) comparative, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /xóc/ counter used in bone game [one is won with each correct guess of each bone] H76:589, compare perhaps <xéothél> four??.

<sseáth>, dnom //=e'ílmel=sl//, DESC f-a measure, a true mark//, (s=) nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (4/2/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /xóc/ counter used in bone game H76:589, Sechelt /xóac'-ál/ to measure T77:30.

<sse'áth>, stvi //=e'ílmel=sl//, HARY ['spotted (marked and located)'], HUNT, DESC, TVMO, (s=) stative, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<sse'áth'tel>, dnom //=e'ílmel=sl//, DESC f'measuring device', (s=) nominalizer or (s=) stative, tel device, thing to, semantic comment: it is unclear whether this term is derived from <sse'áth> a measure, a true mark or from <sse'áth>'sotted (marked and located), especially in the compound derived from it, the literal meaning would be resp. f'measure device, device to
measure”/ or “a device to measure (mark and locate)”/ since it 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)

**<sxé’áth’tels té témèxw>,** cpds //s=x[=θ?ε=]lε’=lOI-s té têmêx’/l, PLN /map l’, 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[=θ?ε=]lε’=sT-ε=’x’/l, 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 <sxé’áth’stexw>, //s=x[=θ?ε=]lε’=sT-ε=’x’/l, (=<st> stative), attested by AD (3/6/80), example: <lichxw xe’áth’stexw?>, //li-c-x=x[=θ?ε=]lε’=sT-ε=’x’/l, /’Did you have it spotted (marked and located)?’/, attested by CT, <sxé’áth’stexchwex wa’xáth’/>, //s=x[=θ?ε=]lε’=sT-ε=’x’/l, /Mark your trail., Blaze your trail.’/, attested by AD, <sxé’áth’stexchwexw shxwlíst kw’as kwá’lx>, //s=x[=θ?ε=]lε’=sT-ε=’x’/l, SYMT /’Make note of where you hide it, littered by you make note of/mark it that you past store s-th away’/, attested by AD.

**<xá:th’t ~ xá:th’t>,** pcs //x=ɛ’=’x’/l, DESC /’put a mark on it (like water level of river), mark it, weigh it, (measure it)”/, (<st> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (4/2/76, 5/5/76).

**<Xáth’aq>,** df //x=ɛ’=’x’/l, 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 //x=ɛ’=’x’/l, 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 //x=ɛ’=’x’/l, 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 //x=ɛ’/l, 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’-i/ argument that ends in a fight and /ʔu-xáé’=iʃ/ argue, talk rough, fight verbally H76:583, also <xátl>, //x=ɛ’/l, attested by EB (12/4/75), Elders Group
(3/26/75), compare possibly <x̣eytl'áls> or <x̣itl'áls> grizzly bear with same root??.

<x̣oltl'íthet>, incs //x̣e=[Aá]=e=ë/=eəl/, WETH ['be windy'], (<=íthet> get, become), phonology: ó-ablaut on root a automatic before =íthet, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), Deming (3/31/77), example: <x̣ółtl'íthet te swáyel.>, //x̣e=[Aá]=e=ë=ëëò të s=weyəll/,/'The day is windy.'/, attested by Elders Group, <x̣əółtl'íthet tlowáyél.>, //x̣e=[Aá]=e=ë=ët təla=weyəll/,/'It's windy today.'/, attested by Deming.

<x̣ats'et>, us //x̣e+c=əl/, 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 /x̣á:t'sí/ fireweed W73:101, K67:368.

<x̣awsó:lkwlh or x̣awsó:lkwlh>, ds //x̣ews=álk*4 or x̣ews=á:lk*=4/, SPRD ['new spirit-dancer'], ASM ['in first through third year of dancing'], literally /'new spirit power/', lx <x̣olkwlh or əx̣lkwlh> spirit power, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/22/77), RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332), Salish cognate: Squamish /x̣ews=álk*4/ new dancer W73:184, K69:85, Lushootseed /x̣áw'sulq*4/ a new dancer H76:584, also <x̣awsólxw>, //x̣ews=álx*4/, /('It's) brand new./', literally /'just lately/after a short while new'/, attested by AD, example: <eyésèxhìwò ta' x̣aws syô:ỵs>, //x̣ey=ës-c-x*-à t-ë7x̣ews s=yá:ysll/, /'Have fun in your new work./', attested by EB (8/14/78).

<x̣awsélkwlh>, SPRD ['new spirit-dancer'], see x̣awsó:lkwlh.

<x̣awsó:ḷh>, 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 xõlhémíyílx). lx <x̣ól:ḷh ~ ə:ḷh ~ áỵḷh ~ =i(y)lh> baby, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (2/20/80).

<x̣awsélkwlh or x̣awsélkwlh>, SPRD ['new spirit-dancer'], see x̣awsó:lkwlh.

<x̣awsó:ḷh>, SPRD /'new dancer (new spirit-dancer), (new) baby (in spirit-dancing)'/, see x̣awsó:lkwlh.

<x̣áxe>, rsľs //x̣e=C̣ə//, 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 /x̣áxəl/ forbid and /s-x̣áxəl/ great, sacred H76:584.

<X̣áxe Sxát>, cpds //x̣e=C̣ə s=ḷḷt/, CH /'Christmas Eve, night before Christmas'/, TIME, literally /'sacred/holy night/', syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by IHTTC.

<X̣áxe Sméstí:yexw>, cpds //x̣e=C̣ə s=məstí-yəxʷ//, CH /'Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost'/, literally
sxáxe

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), source: place names file reference #239 (Morris Creek) and #239a reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DF (Elders Group 8/24/77), EL (with NP and related below under S</e3>'holy/sacred spirit'/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by EB.

§ sxaxelh(l)át ~ sxexelh(l)at

xáxemílexw

syntactic analysis: transitive verb-passive, attested by IHTTC (9/9/77), AD (9/29/77).

(s=x) c

xáxemílexw

stative

=íl is, they managed to/happened to make me, I was managed/happened to be made to

xáxemílexw

transitivizer (manage to/happen to/accidentally)

xáxemílexw

patient/object

confessing to things one has done which are taboo in Catholic religion;, comment: if this 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. =íl is also likely since one must go, come, get to Catholic confessions, =íl 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 /s=x=íl=émQ=íl=úx=/ (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 xáxemílem 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 =íl=émQ intransitivizer, have, get, possibly root =ílQ go, come, get, become, probably =ílQ non-control transitivizer (manage to/happen to/accidentally), probably =íl=émQ passive first person patient/object, phonology: probable consonant-loss or consonant merger (=íl=í → i), 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 //sx=s=C, ò=s=yów=Q=s ~ sx=s=C, ò=s=yów=Q=s or sx=s=C, ò=s=yów=Q=s/ SL/ 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 <= 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).

<xaxexe'áylh>, cpds //s=xε=C,ε=ʔéy//=, 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 Támiyahó:y (Mount McGuire), thus the literal meaning taboo baby is more likely than sacred baby'], (<s=> nominalizer or stative), lx //=ʔéy//=<s=áylh> baby, phonology: epenthetic glottal stop, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Deming (3/15/79 incl. SJ, MC, MV, LG).

<xaxemómôlh>, df //s=xε=C,ε=ʔéym=ów//= or s=xε=C,ε=ʔá=m//=, EZ ['huge pretty frog with supernatural powers'], (<s=> nominalizer), root <xaxe> sacred, holy, taboo, compounded with root <pehóm> frog, <éòlh> young, offspring/child, possibly <o-ablaut> derivational (possibly borrowed from a Salish language with /u/ or /o/), phonology: probable reduplication, possible ablaut, possible consonant loss and vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (11/24/76).

<xáxe'kw'>, possibly root //xé=xé=k"-wr or xé=xé=km"//=, 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 <= from a Salish language with /u/ or /o/, phonology: possible reduplication, possible ablaut, possible consonant loss and vowel merger, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (11/24/76).

<xaxelt's'elsem>, ABDF ['grinding one's teeth'], see xélt's'.

<xaxelt's'wélém>, SH ['is getting twisted'], see xélt's'.

<xáxemilâlem ~ xáxemilâlem>, REL /confession, to go to confession, to confess/, see xáxe.

<Xáxe Slát>, CH /Christmas Eve, night before Christmas/, see xáxe.

<Xáxe Smestí:yexw>, CH /Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost/, see xáxe.

<xáxesxélem>, HUNT ['setting a trap'], see xéxel.

<xaxesxw'wes or xaxex sówxes], EZ /bluejay, Steller's jay (sacred fortune-teller)/, see xáxe.

<xehó:methêt>, ABFC /cry for oneself, (crying for oneself)/, see xá:m ~ xá:m.

<xékw'>, free root //xé=k"//=, 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 xé=k"//=, /It got
<sxexákw>, strs /sms=x̱q:=C, ꞏ(·)=|k”“/l, SH (/be) squeezed in, jammed up, tight/l, (<s>= stative),
(<=R9= resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb,
attested by Deming (11/1/79).

<xekw'ólesewíts>, dnom /sms=x̱q:=C, ꞏ(·)=|k”“/l, LAND /canyon (narrow, walled in with rock)/l, literally
/something that's squeezed/wedged/jammed in/, (<s>= nominizer), (<=R9= resultative),
phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/27/75).

<xekw'íwel ~ xaxekw'íwel>, ds /sms=x̱q:=C, ꞏ(·)=|k”“=iwəl//l, ABDF /'get constipated, "bound up"/, literally
/wedged in/jammed up in the insides/rectum/, (<s>= rootstem or stem), (<s>= bound rootor stem)
phonology: reduplication, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb,
attested by Elders Group (3/3/76), contrast <ts'iyykwíwel> constipated, "bound up" (lit. "got dry in the rectum"), example:
<xekw'íwelchapcha. xekw'íwelchapcha. hálp'exewx te alife, hálp'exewx te alife.,> /sms=x̱q:=C, ꞏ(·)=|k”“=iwəl-c-ep-cè. ꞏx̱q:=C, ꞏ(·)=|k”“=iwəl-
c-ep-ce. ḥè-ləp=əx”“-əx”“ to ʔelilə, ḥè-ləp=əx”“-əx”“ to ʔelilə//l, 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 /sms=x̱q”“=åləs/l, ANA /fish backbone (not dried), (backbone of any creature [Elders
Group 7/27/75])//l, possibly root <sxekw’> wedge in, jam in, get narrow/tight, possibly <óles> on the
eyes, in looks, probably <zero> nominizer, phonology: probably zero nominizer, syntactic
analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), contrast <sxéwe> dried fish backbone,
compare <sxekw’ólesewíts> backbone (of human or other creatures), spine, other sources: ES
/sxk”“-åləs/ backbone, JH /sxk”“-åləs/ backbone, H-T <q’w’alıs> (macron over a) spine of fish, fish
bone (vs. <q’wa’lisEwe’ts> (macron over a and e) spine of the body), Salish cognate: perhaps the
root in Lushootseed /sxk”“-áp/ the back part of a chicken that is eaten derived from root /sxək”“(u)/
turn it over face down as also in /ʔu-sxək”“-edəl/ I turned over and /sxk”“-udəl/ turn it over H76:592, also
/backbone (of any creature)\/, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<xekw’ólesewíts>, ds /sms=x̱q”“=åləs=əwíc/l, ANA /backbone (of human or other creatures), spine
(human or other creature)\/, lx <=wíts> on the back, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by
Elders Group (7/27/75), contrast <shxwh’oqwíts> backbone (of any creature).

<xekw’ólesewíts>, ANA /backbone (of human or other creatures), spine (human or other creature)\/, see
sxekw’óles.

<xél:>, bound root /sms=x̱l/ move, around in circle, below are listed some possible derivations, see under
the forms themselves for full entries and forms derived from them
<xél:>, bound rootor stem /sms=x̱l(·)=ə/l, probably root <xél:> move, move around in circles, probably
lx <=e~ =a> living thing
<xélaq’t>, us /sms=x̱leq’ul/ ABDF [open one's eyes]
<xélaq’es>, df /sms=x̱l(·)=q(·)=ə/s/l ABDF ['to wave (the hand')], SOC, possibly root <xél:> to mark, make a
mark/sign, possibly root <sxá=q> or <sxél=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)
<xáluem>, cts, TVMO /'rolling, moving [around in circles]'/
<xélt's>, free stem //xél'c or xél'=c or xél=(oI)c//' TVMO ['to twist'], possibly root <xél> move, around in circle, possibly <élts' or =ts'> twist, turn around, phonology: possible syllable-loss of el after ...el, possible sound symbolism, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/9/76). Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /xél-è/ 'turn oneself around B74a:81, also for PCS suffix */=Nél'= ~ =è= /'twist, turn around see cognate set #215 in Galloway 1982.

<xélt's'>, pcs //xél=c=T//, ABFC /twist it/, TVMO, =t purposeful control transitivizer, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<xálxelts'>, plv //C1\v C2=xél=c=T (or) C[=AÈ]=C2=xél=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)

<xélts'θet>, rfs //xél=c=T-ε//, ABFC /'turn around'/, -ε reflexive, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332)

<xélhchem>, mds //xél(l)=tc=c=θ/εm//=, 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)llcha> 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'its'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'it'ets'em> swimming under the waer when diving.

<xél ~ Xél (or better) Xi'l>, bound root //xél ~ Xi'l mark, paint marks, write//.

<xél[yl], pcs //xí-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 /xíl-t/ write (tr.) beside /xíl/ write (itr.) W73:294, K67:367, Lushootseed root /xál(a)/ mark, write, decorate as in /xál-ad/ write s-th and /dx*-xál-es-εb-εx*/ mark/paint one's face H76:579-580, example: <etsel xél[yl]. //?é=c-xl xí-l=T//, I wrote it.'/, attested by AC, <álthe le xél[y]., //?él=έ xí-l=T//, 'It's me that wrote it./', attested by AC, <xél[th]ha ta skwíx.>, //xí-l=T-ε l-e=x =k"ix//, ['Write your name.'], attested by EB, <xél[y]chexw lá te pipe>. //xí-l=T-c-εx* í θ =píp=θ/, 'Write it down on paper.', attested by Elders Group, <xél[y]tes sqwā:s te swas "chief">.>, //xí-l=T-εs s=q*=l s=s=ε=ε s=chief"//, 'He wrote the words of his "chief"./, attested by AC.


<xél[y]lt>, cts //C1θ-xí-l=T//, SCH ['writing s-th'], (<R5- > > > > > continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (11/30/71), example: <tsel xél[y]lt>, //c=εl C1θ-xí-l=T//, /'I'm writing it./', attested by AC.

<xél[yllhts(e)]>, bens //xí-l-εc=T//, SCH ['write for s-o'], (<lhts> benefactive), (=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC; found in <xél[yllhtsthox>, //xí-l-εc=T-áx//, /'write for me/', attested by IHTTC (8/24/77).

<sxé:yl], strs //s=Cθ=xí//, SCH ['already written'], (=s> stative), (<R5> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77).

<sxé:ylstex>, caus //s=xí-l=xT-εx*//, SCH ['got s-th written down'], (=s> stative), (<st> causative control transitivizer), (<exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by
JL (4/7/78), example: `<tl'ó kwe lixw éw sxéylstexw te "Hooknose"?>, //é'á k'è li-x" ?éw s=xf-l=sT-èwx tø "Hooknose"//, 'Have you got it written down "Hooknose"?/', attested by Lizzie Johnson (History tape #34 4/7/78).

sxelá:ls, sas //xi:1=è-ls or s=xi=k=è-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=xf-l=è-ls or s=xf-l=è-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).

sxély:ls, sas //C,a-xf-l=è-ls/, cts, SCH ['writing (while doing it as a structured activity)'], (<R5-> continuative), (<=él> structured activity continuative), phonology: reduplication, syllable-loss (el after i:l), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77), EB (1/16/76), Deming (6/22/78), example: `<sxwel sxély:ls, //x"èl C,a-xf-l=è-ls//, 'still writing', attested by Deming (6/22/78).

sxély:ls, sas //s=CF,è-l=è-ls/, dnom, SCH /'something one writes with, (writing implement)/, literally /'something that is a tool for writing as a structured activity'/, (<=> something that, nominalizer), (<R5-> continuative), (<=él> structured activity continuative tool for), phonology: reduplication, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77), contrast <xélél> something one writes with, (writing implement), pen, pencil.

Sxelá:wtexw, ds //s=xf-i=è-wtx ~ s=xf=è-l=è-wtx"//, 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:wtexw> 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 (lst ed.):23, Wells 1966, source: place names file reference #80, #284.

Sxélysem, vis //xi=aù=]-às=àmml//, PE //('picted, 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: `<mestiyexw sxélysem, //masteryex xiat=às=àmml 09or //masteryex xiat=aù=]-às=àmml/, //picture of a person//, lit. /'person pictured/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

Sxéls, df //s=xf=àå=]-às or s=xf=àå=às//, BSK ['design on basket'], ASM ['these were also called by what they looked like: arrowhead (t'xelá), ladder (skw'íytel), 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"-xi-l-us-àå-ax// 'mark or paint one's face shows the cognate root /xal(ù)/ mark, write, decorate and suffix H76:580.

Sxélélxél, pln //s=C,aC,è=xf=è=às or s=C,aC,è=xf=aù=]-às//, BSK /'designs on basket, basket designs/', (<R3-> plural), phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/24/77).

Sxélélxél te syó:qwem, cpds //s=C,aC,è=xf=è=às-s tø s=ýa=q"=àmml//, WETH ['rays of light'], LT ['sunbeams'], literally /'designs of the sun'/, ASM ['NP was told that the 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).

<sxélxelst>, pcs //C_s=s=x\}=T=\} or C_s=x\}=[T=\}=[T=\}, BSK ['decorate it with different designs'], MC, (<R3=> plural action), possibly <é-ablaut on root> 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 //\}=x\}=s=T-\}x\}=//, SPRD //'show a picture//, REL, MC, <=st> causative, <exw> 3rd person object, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).

<Xéliqel>, ds //\}=\}=s=M2=\}q\}=/, 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 ued 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.

<Sxéylmòt or sxéylmet>, ds //s=x\}=s=a\}=a=\}=/l, 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, intranivizer), lx <=et> male name, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape).

<Sxéylmòt or sxéylmet>, ds //s=x\}=s=a\}=a=\}=/l, 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 female name', (<=s> nominalizer, something/someone that), (<em> have, get, intranivizer), lx <=ot> female name, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape).

<sxelpéla>, df //s=x\}=s=p=\}e or s=x\}=p'=\}e=//, ANAH ['sideburn(s)'], (<s> nominalizer, something to), root <xel> mark, decorate, possibly <=ap> on the bottom, possibly <=p> on itself, lx <=ela> 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=x\}=s=q\}=/, 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 /\}=s-x\}=l=\}q\} speckled, striped H76:580. Squamish /n-x\}=x\}=l=\}q\} having marks on the back, a stripe on the back K69:85, example: <sxélqs te kw'síts>, //s=x\}=q\}s to k"=\}=s ic\}=, /'the stripe of the rainbow trout', attested by JL (5/8/79).

<sxélqs>, pln /s=x\}=C_s=q\}=/, DESC ['stripes (on the nose or point)'], LT, (<R2> plural here though usually characteristic), comment: perhaps mistranscribed for sxélqs /s=R3=x\}=q\}=/, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (5/8/79), example: <sxélqs te kw'síts>, //s=x\}=C_s=q\}s to k"=\}=s ic\}=, comment: perhaps mistranscribed for sxélqs /s=R3=x\}=q\}=/, /'the stripes of the rainbow trout', attested by JL (5/8/79).

<xélq'qs>, df //s=x\}=q'=\}q\} or x\}=A\}=\}=\}=[A\}=]=\}=q'=\}q\}=/, 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 <él=s> plural, lx <él=q'> on something else, lx <él=qs> on the nose, (<zero> nominalizer), phonology: possible infixed plural, possible ablaut, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/15/78).

<xéltel>, ds //xél=tel/, 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 //xél-t=tn/ pencil W73:196, K67:367, Lushootseed /xél-tad/ writing utensil, pencil, pen H76:579, example: <méstexw te' xéltel.>, //mi=Aí=sT=ex' t-e=x xél=tel//, /'Give me your pencil./, literally /cause s-th to have come your pencil/writing device/, attested by EB (3/1/76), <yeláwil tl'áqt tel xéltel telí ta swá.>, //yélèw=él'èqt t-él xél=tel télí t-e s=wél/, /'My pencil is longer than yours./, attested by Elders Group (1/19/77), <we'ólwe qwe'iqweqs ta xéltel.>, //wà=á=ò a=q"i=q"-s t-è xél=tel//, /'Your pen/pencil is too thin/narrow./, attested by JL (7/13/79).

<xél:ls>, SCH ['writing (while doing it)'], see xél ~ xéyl: (or better) xí:l.

<xél:>, bound root stem //xél=(=)él/, probably root <xél:> move, move around in circles, probably lx <él= s=a> living thing

<xél:>, dnom //s=xél=él/, ANA /leg, foot/, (s=s= nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (8/15/70, 9/11/71, 11/11/71), SJ, EB (1/7/76), Elders Group (1/24/79), BJ (5/10/64), others originating: ES /s=xél=él/ (CwMs /s=xél=él/) leg (whole), Cowichan /s=xél/ Amy Cooper (9/10/71), example: <tsel lekwiláxw tel sxél:es.>, //c-él lak"=x-él=|Aí|=|x" t-él s=xél=él/, /'I broke my foot/leg. (break s-th (sticklike) accidentally)/, attested by AC (11/11/71), <selí:kw te sxél:es.>, //s=le=|Aí|=|x" te s=xél=él-s (or s=(h)=le=|Aí|=|x" te s=xél=él-s//, /'Her leg is broken. (break)/, attested by AC (11/11/71), <yexw xél te sxél:es tl'oses yelhyo:qwt.>, //yëx" x=él te s=xél=él-s é'as-s é=y=iyå=q"t//, /'His leg must hurt, he's [travelling] behind./, attested by EB (1/7/76), <xélí te sxél:es.>, //c-él t-él s=xél=él/, /'My foot hurts./, attested by Elders Group (1/24/79), <télqexw te sxél:es.>, //téqla=n" t-él s=xél=él/, /'My foot aches./, attested by SJ.

<xél:xelye> or sxél:xile, pln //s=C,él=|xè=|Aí|=|=|l=|l=|s=xél=|C,él=|l=|=|l=els/, 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).

<xél:xelye> or sxél:xile, dfin //s=C,él=|xè=|Aí|=|=|l=|l=|s=xél=|C,él=|l=|=|l=els/, 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 <s=s=> augmentative/emphatic, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, lengthening, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (7/13/79), example: <tl'áleqt te sxél:xelye.>, //ë'=xf=|l=|=|=|l=t-ë=x s=xè=|C,él=|l=|=|l=els/, /'Your leg is long./, comment: mistranslated, should be You're legs are long. since the verb is clearly pluralized too with =l=els, attested by JL.

<xél:xelye>, pln //s=C,él=|xè=|Aí|=|=|l=|l=|s=xél=|C,él=|l=|=|l=els/, 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'áxchxw te sxél:xélyes te letàm.>, //ë'=xf=|c-x" t=|s=C,él=|xè=|Aí|=|=|l=|l=te=lém//, /'Put the legs (back) on the table./,
literally /you attach -s-th the legs of the table/, attested by AD.

<xéleq't>, us //x̣éleq't/ll, 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 te s=xʷəxʷá-sll/, /to lightning, have lightning, Thunder(bird) opens his eyes./, POW, attested by Deming (1974, 3/31/77), BJ (12/5/64).

<xéleq't te shxwexwó:s>, //x̣éleq't te s=xʷəxʷá-sll/, 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.

<Xélqel>, PLN ['steep rock wall that used to have Indian writing at first C.P.R. tunnel above Haig'], see xél ~ x̣él (or better) x̣él.

<xelóxcha>, WATR ['little lakes'], see xó:tsa ~ xó:cha.

<xélqes>, df //x̣él=q(=)əsll/, 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> uncertain meaning. closable container, possibly <əs> ~ əs ~ əss~əs on the face, face of the hand or foot, round object??, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (6/21/79). Compare also <xálqem>, pts, TVMO 'rolling, moving (around in circles)'

<xélqesâ:ls>, sas //x̣él=q(=)əs=ə:sll/, ABFC ['to wave (one's arms?)'], SOC, (<ə:ls> structured activity continuous), (semological comment: <əls> structured activity non-continuous would fit the meaning here better than <ə:ls>), phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (5/1/79).


<xélqest>, pcs //x̣el=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 <xélqestlha>,
//χél(=)q(=)s=T-ε/\, /'Wave at somebody., (Wave at him/her/them)./', attested by Elders Group.

<χélqes'ls>, ABFC ['to wave (one's arms)'], see χélqes.

<χélqest>, ABFC ['wave at s-o'], see χélqes.

<χélts'>, possibly free root or stem //χélts'c\ =c' or χélts'(=\)c\ /\, TVMO [/'twist/'], possibly root <χél: > move, move around in circle, possibly ≈elts' or tsts' twist, turn around, phonology: possible syllable-loss of el after ...el, possible sound symbolism, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/9/76), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NS\ /xel\elc\ -e=\ /\, also for PCS suffix *\=elc' \=c'\ /\ twist, turn around see cognate set #215 in Galloway 1982.

<sxálts'>, strs //s=x\[A\=\e:]=\[=\]c\ /\, DIR /'(be) turned around, turned the wrong way'/, (s=> stative), (<\a:-ablaut> resultative), phonology: ablaut, possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (5/25/76).

<sxálts'emeth'>, strs //s=x\[A\=\e:]=\[=\]c\ =\=\me\=c'/\, ds, BS ['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).

<sxáltts'xel>, ds //s=x\[A\=\e:]=\[=\]c\ =x\iall/\, 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 legs(s)l, lx ≈xel> on the leg/foot, phonology: ablaut, possible syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Deming (4/26/79 incl. EF).

<sxáltts'ewel>, ds //s=x\[A\=\e:]=\[=\]c\ =iw\=e\ /\, ABFC ['be twisted'], literally /'be twisted in the insidesl, lx ≈ewel ~ =iwel> in the insides, phonology: ablaut, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <sxáltts'ewel te álhqey.>, //s=x\[A\=\e:]=\[=\]c\ =iw\=e\ t\=e\ 7\=t=q\=e\ /\, 'The snake is twisted.','l, attested by CT.

<sxáltts'iyetel>, ds //s=x\[A\=\e:]=\[=\]c\ =iy\=e\=e\ /\, ABDF ['to have a crooked jaw'], literally /'be twisted on the jawl, ASM ['people sometimes get that way when a ghost bumps them'], lx ≈iyetel> on the jaw, phonology: double ablaut, ó:-ablaut on á: in root automatic before =yetel?, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (5/25/76).

<χélts'>t>, pcs //χél=c'\=\T/\, TVMO /'twist s-th-s-o, turn it around, turn s-o, turn s-th (for ex. a page)/, DIR, (<\a\=\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 <χélts'tes, χélts'thetes.>, //χél=c'\=\T-\=\os/\, 'He turned it around./, attested by EB (4/28/78), example: <χélts'te pipe lam te lhq'à:tes.>, //χél=c'=\=\T te \=\pip\=e \=\lêm te \=q'é\=t=c\=\os/\, /'Turn to page five., Turn the page to page five., literally /'turn the paper go to five/', attested by Elders Group (3/16/77).

<χélts'tem>, df //χél=c'=\=\T=\os or \=\xel=c'=\=\T=\os or \=\xel=\=\os/\, 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).

<χélts'thet>, pcs //\=\xel=c'=\=\T-\os/\, ABFC /'turn oneself around, turn (oneself) around/, TVMO, DIR, (<\a\=\t> purposeful control transitivizer), (<\a\=\t> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (8/25/76), EB (4/28/78).

<χaxelts'elism>, mds //C,\=\xel=c'=\=\os=\=\os/\, 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).

<xélts'es>ds //xél=c'=áx=//, TVMO ['twist by the head'], literally /'twist on the face'/, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/9/76).

<xélts'es>ts , pcs //xél=c'=óc=T//, TVMO ['twist s-o/s-th by the head'], (<=t> purposeful control transitive verb), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/9/76).

<xélts'esem>, mdl /xél=c'=óe=ml//, ABFC ['turn one's head'], (<=em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/16/77).

<xélts'iwélém>, dx //xél=c'=íwél=ml or xél=c'=íwél=ml//, SH ['get twisted [inside']], EB, lx <=íwel or =íwel> on the insides, (<=em> middle voice or have/get/intransitivizer), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), compare <sxálts'ewel> be twisted, example: <le xélts'iwélém>., /íle xél=c'=íwél=ml//, /'It got twisted./, attested by CT, <le xélts'iwélém te thqát.>, /íle xél=c'=íwél=ml tel=éqél/ /', The tree is twisted./, attested by CT.

<xáxels'iwélém>, cts /C.ó=xél=c'=íwél=ml//, SH ['is getting twisted']. (<=R7-> continual), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: <le xáxels'iwélém>., /íle C.ó=xél=c'=íwél=ml//, /'It's getting twisted./, attested by CT.

<xélts'es>, TVMO ['twist by the head'], see xélts'.

<xélts'esem>, ABFC ['turn one's head'], see xélts'.

<xélts'est>, TVMO ['twist s-o/s-th by the head'], see xélts'.

<xélts'iwélém>, SH ['get twisted [inside'], see xélts'.

<xélts't>., TVMO /'twist s-th/s-o, turn it around, turn s-o, turn s-th (for ex. a page)/, see xélts'.

<xélts'tem>, EFAM /'be twisted (mentally), he's twisted (mentally)/, see xélts'.

<xélts'thet>, ABFC /'turn oneself around, turn (oneself) around/, see xélts'.

<xelxálqem>, TVMO /'moving, (many moving around in circles, moving around in circles many times)/, see xálqem.

<xelxálqem>, PLAY ['movie(s)'], see xálqem.

<xélxeleqt'>t , ABFC ['opening one's eyes'], see xéleqt'.

<xélxeleqt te shxwexwo:s:s.>, //xél=óC.óC.ó=óq't te s=x=óx=á-s//, WETH l'having lightning.
Thunder(bird) is opening his eyes.'l, POW, attested by Deming (3/31/77), see xéleqt'.

<xélxést>, BSK ['decorate it with different designs'], see xél //xé:yl (or better) x:1.

<xélxóqlémóðos>, ABFC ['roll one's eyes'], see xálqem.

<xélh>, free root /xélh/ 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 /xélh/ sick as in /'ás-xélh/ be sick, hurt H76:593, root in Squamish /xélh/ 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: <xélh tel s'íles lhílh kw'á:y.>, //xél t-íl=s=íles 4-il k'í-l'é-yl/, /'My chest hurts when I get hungry.'l, attested by LJ.

<xélh (te, kw'e) sqwálewel>, cpds //xélh (óe, k'í=óe) s=q*él=íwél//, 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.>, //xélh (t-əl, kw'-əl) s=q"əl=iwəll/, /'I'm sorry., My feelings are hurt.'/, attested by Elders Group, <xélh kw'a sqwálewel.>, //xélh k"əl=ə=q"əl=ε=awəll/, /'You are sorry., You mourn.'/, attested by CT (6/8/76), <wálh me xélh kw'a sqwálewel 1híxʷ me p'élh?>, //1awə-ə+ me xélh k"əl=ə=q"əl=ε=awəll 1híxʷ me p'élh’//, /'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).

<xélh>, cts //C,ə=χéθ//=, ABDF /'be) hurting, be aching'/, EFAM, (<R5> -continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/9/77, 12/7/77).

<xélh te sqwálewel>, ctps //C,ə-χéθ=ə=s=q"əl=ε=awəll, EFAM /'be feeling sorry'/, literally /'are hurting the thoughts/feelings/’, phonology: reduplication, down-drifting, vowel-reduction, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/9/77).

<xélh>, rsls //C,ə=χéθ//=, ABDF /"sored up"/], (<R5> -resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, probably adjectival/adjectival verb, attested by EB (Elders Group 4/26/78).

<xélh>, dnom //s=χéθ//=, ABDF /a wound, (a hurt?)/, (<s> -nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (12/16/75), example: <me i'éyel tel szélh.>, //me C,əC,=ε=ə=t-əl s=xéθ//=, /'My wound healed.'/, literally /'(be)come get better my wound/hurt'/, attested by EB.

<xélhlíxʷ>, ncs //χéθ=ə=ə=x//=, ABDF /'hurt s-o (accidentally happen to, manage to)'/, (<=l> -non-control transitiveizer), (<exw> third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/26/78); found in <xélhlíxʷ>, //χéθ=ə=x//=, /'hurt me'/, phonology: downstepping, attested by Elders Group.

<xélhlíxʷ>, durs //χéθ=ə=ə=x//=, 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: <TE tel xélhlíxʷ tel sxéyes.>, //c-əl χéθ=ə=ə=x//= t-əl s=xéy(=ə)=əs//=, /'I hurt my head.'/, attested by AC.

<xélhwíl̓h>, cts //C,ə-χéθ=ə=x//=, 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).

<xélh>, pcs //xéθ=M1=t/=, SOC /'beat s-o up'/, literally /'hurt s-o on purpose'/, (<metathesis type 1> -non-continuative), (<t> -purposeful control transitiveizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78), EB (12/17/75, 12/19/75); found in <xélhetes.>, //xéθ=M1=1-T=ə-ə=, /'S-o beat s-o up., (He/She/They beat him/her/it/them up.)/', attested by EB (12/17/75), <xélhétex.>, //xéθ=M1=T=ə-ə/, /'He got beat up.'/, attested by EB (12/19/75).

<xélhálq̓el ~ xélhálq̓èléq̓el>, ds //χéθ=ə=ə(=)=ə/=ə, ABDF /'[have a] headache'/, Lx <á(=)-ablaut> -durative, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (3/1/72), compare <tesálq̓èl̓> - bump one's head.

<xélhal̓wes>, ds //χéθ=ə=əlwes or χéθ=ə=əlwes//=, ABDF /'have a pain in the stomach, (have a stomach-ache), one's stomach hurts'/, Lx <álwes (~ ? =álwes)> in the stomach, probably /<á-ablaut> -durative, phonology: probable ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/24/79); found in <xélhal̓wesl̓>, //χéθ=ə=əlwes=ə=əlwes-c-ə=, /'My stomach hurts., I have a pain in the stomach.'/, attested by Elders Group.

<xélhwíl̓h>, df //χéθ=ə=əlwes//=, EFAM /'to disappoint, (be disappointed)'/, Lx <welh> - in disposition, -minded, (<á-ablaut> -durative or resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis:
intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<xelhwhílhlòmè>, ncs //χə=t=əm=£=m/Ai=£=l-áx=/, EFAM ['disappoint s-o'], (=tl> non-control transitivizer), (=ew> 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 xelhwhílhlòmè>, //c-əl χə=t=əm=£=m/Ai=£=l-áx=/, I disappointed you', phonology: downstepping, uppdrifting, attested by EB, <atsel xelhwhílhlòmè>, //l=£-c-əl χə=t=əm=£=m/Ai=£=l-áx=/, I'm going to disappoint you', attested by EB, <chexw xelhwhílhlòw>, //c-əx= wə=£=m/Ai=£=l-áx=/, You disappointed me', attested by Elders Group (3/72).

<Xelhlálh ~ Xelhálh>, ds //χə=t=£=l=£=M2=£=l/, 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 <ålé> 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 (lst ed.):25, source: place names file reference #4a.

<xlélets>, ds //χə=t=£=l=£=c//, ABDF ['tired on the ramp'], literally /'sore on the bottom/rump', lx <=élets> on the bottom, on the ramp, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by SJ (3/17/77).

<xlhém>, df //χə=t=£=m=£=l/, 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.>, //χə=t=£=m=£=t=əl=£=l=£=m/Ai=£=l-áx=/, My legs are tired', attested by Deming.

<xlhém:et>, iecs //χə=t=£=m=£=m=£=l/=, 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 <łhchí:wsmet>.

<sxélhxelh>, dnom //s=χə=t=£=C=£=C=£=l/=, chr, 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'], (=<ss> nominalizer), (=<R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<xélhálwes>, ABDF /'have a pain in the stomach, (have a stomach-ache), one's stomach hurts', see xhéł.

<xélhem>, mds //χə=t=£=l=c(=£)=£=m=£=l/=, ABFC /'swim, (tread water), (wading in deep water [LJ], swimming [Elders Group], literally /'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'ém> 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'íts'ém> swimming under the waer when diving.

<xólhechm>, cts //χə-[Aá]-£=£=c(=£)=£=m=£=l/=, ABFC /'swimming of dog, deer, animal, (dog-paddling)/, (<=ablaut> continuous), comment: in xálqem moving [around in circles], rolling root xél has á- ablaut continuous, 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 xhéł.
<xéphá:y ~ xépá:y, EB /'western red cedar wood'/, see xím.

<xépá:y ~ xépá:y ~ xpá:y>, EB /'giant horsetail, also common horsetail, (mushroom [AC])/,

[/'Equisetum telmatae, 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 /sxém?m?/ and Saanich dial. of NSt /sxém?m/ both scouring rush (E. arvense [sic? E. hiemale?]) and giant horsetail (E. telmatae) Turner and Bell 1971:68, Squamish /s-xém-θm/ horsetail (bot.) W73:144, K69:80 or scouring rush (E. hiemale), common horsetail (E. arvense), and giant horsetail (E. telmatae) Bouchard and Turner 1976:14-15, and possibly showing the ancient root Columbian /sxém?/ 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).

<xépá:y ~ xépá:y ~ xpá:y>, EB /'giant horsetail, also common horsetail, (mushroom [AC])/,

[/'Equisetum telmatae, 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 /sxém?m?/ and Saanich dial. of NSt /sxém?m/ both scouring rush (E. arvense [sic? E. hiemale?]) and giant horsetail (E. telmatae) Turner and Bell 1971:68, Squamish /s-xém-θm/ horsetail (bot.) W73:144, K69:80 or scouring rush (E. hiemale), common horsetail (E. arvense), and giant horsetail (E. telmatae) Bouchard and Turner 1976:14-15, and possibly showing the ancient root Columbian /sxém?/ 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).

<xépá:y ~ xépá:y ~ xpá:y>, EB /'giant horsetail, also common horsetail, (mushroom [AC])/,

[/'Equisetum telmatae, 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 /sxém?m?/ and Saanich dial. of NSt /sxém?m/ both scouring rush (E. arvense [sic? E. hiemale?]) and giant horsetail (E. telmatae) Turner and Bell 1971:68, Squamish /s-xém-θm/ horsetail (bot.) W73:144, K69:80 or scouring rush (E. hiemale), common horsetail (E. arvense), and giant horsetail (E. telmatae) Bouchard and Turner 1976:14-15, and possibly showing the ancient root Columbian /sxém?/ 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).

<xépá:y ~ xépá:y ~ xpá:y>, EB /'giant horsetail, also common horsetail, (mushroom [AC])/,

[/'Equisetum telmatae, 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 /sxém?m?/ and Saanich dial. of NSt /sxém?m/ both scouring rush (E. arvense [sic? E. hiemale?]) and giant horsetail (E. telmatae) Turner and Bell 1971:68, Squamish /s-xém-θm/ horsetail (bot.) W73:144, K69:80 or scouring rush (E. hiemale), common horsetail (E. arvense), and giant horsetail (E. telmatae) Bouchard and Turner 1976:14-15, and possibly showing the ancient root Columbian /sxém?/ 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).

<xépá:y ~ xépá:y ~ xpá:y>, EB /'giant horsetail, also common horsetail, (mushroom [AC])/,

[/'Equisetum telmatae, 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 /sxém?m?/ and Saanich dial. of NSt /sxém?m/ both scouring rush (E. arvense [sic? E. hiemale?]) and giant horsetail (E. telmatae) Turner and Bell 1971:68, Squamish /s-xém-θm/ horsetail (bot.) W73:144, K69:80 or scouring rush (E. hiemale), common horsetail (E. arvense), and giant horsetail (E. telmatae) Bouchard and Turner 1976:14-15, and possibly showing the ancient root Columbian /sxém?/ 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).

<xépá:y ~ xépá:y ~ xpá:y>, EB /'giant horsetail, also common horsetail, (mushroom [AC])/,

[/'Equisetum telmatae, 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 /sxém?m?/ and Saanich dial. of NSt /sxém?m/ both scouring rush (E. arvense [sic? E. hiemale?]) and giant horsetail (E. telmatae) Turner and Bell 1971:68, Squamish /s-xém-θm/ horsetail (bot.) W73:144, K69:80 or scouring rush (E. hiemale), common horsetail (E. arvense), and giant horsetail (E. telmatae) Bouchard and Turner 1976:14-15, and possibly showing the ancient root Columbian /sxém?/ 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).
<xépxel (or xép'xel)>, dnom //χép=x=\text{ə}l or χép'=D=x=\text{ə}l (or χép'\text{-}=x=\text{ə}l)//, meaning uncertain if not chew on the foot with a crunch

<xépxel (or xép'xel)>, dnom //\text{š}=χép=x=\text{ə}l or s=χép'=D=x=\text{ə}l (or s=χép'\text{-}=x=\text{ə}l)//. ANAF ['fish tail'], literally perhaps /something to chew with a crunch on the foot (tail)/, ASM ['eaten often when cooked crisply'], (<\text{š}=> nominalizer, something to), root meaning unknown unless <χép'\text{-}=kw'> chew with a crunch, possibly <D (deglottalization)> derivational, lx <=xel' on the foot (tail), compare <xép'kw'> make a crunch underfoot, compare <xép'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 /sxép'x=\text{ə}l/ (but Ms /sxép'x=\text{ə}n/, Cw /sxép'\text{-}=s\text{n}/ glottalized) fish tail, Salish cognate: Squamish /-s-xép'-\text{n}/ fish tail from root /χép'/ split, break, crack as also in /χép'\text{-}=n\text{x}/ have broken, break accidentally (tr.) W73:102, K67:297, 367, also Squamish /sxép'\text{-}=s\text{n}/ causal peduncle or "narrow section near tail of fish" Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:38-39.

<xépxepkw't>, ABFC ['chewed it up'], see xép'kw'.

<xépyúwelh>, HHG ['cedar trough (to serve food)'], see sxép.

<xép'kw'>, possibly root //χép'=\text{ə}l=\text{M}2=k\text{w}=//, SD /make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.), make a crunch', root meaning unknown unless as in Squamish cognate, possibly <=kw'> meaning uncertain unless round, around, possibly <metathesis> derivational, phonology: possible metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /χép'kʷ'=\text{əd}/ chew s-th hard that makes noise H76:598. Squamish /\text{š}=\text{ə}l=k\text{w}/ chew up (tr.) so that the object cracks from root /\text{š}=\text{ə}p'/ to split, break, crack as also in /\text{š}=\text{ə}p'-\text{n}/ have broken, break accord. (tr.) and /s=\text{š}=\text{ə}p'-\text{n}/ fish tail (lit. "split leg") but especially with root extension /-k\text{w}/ K69:84, K67:366.

<xép'kw'=á:ls>, sas //\text{š}=\text{ə}p'\text{-}=\text{š}s=//, ABFC ['chew with a crunch'], SD, FOOD, (<\text{š}=\text{ə}l> structured activity non-continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<xáp'kw'els>, cts //\text{ə}[-A\text{-}]=p'=\text{š}s=//, sas, ABFC /chewing with a crunch, nibbling, gnawing/, SD, FOOD, (<\text{ə}-\text{ablaut}> continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77), Elders Group (1/21/76), *<xáp'kw'els te Bill te kyá:lti'> rejected. */Bill's chewing up/gnawing the candy.' rejected by EB (5/3/76).

<xáp'kw'els>, dnom //\text{ə}[-A\text{-}]=p'=\text{š}s=// FOOD crackers (lit. crunching noise structured activity [thing]), nominal allophone 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 ~ xép'kw't ~ (sic) xépkw't>, pcs //χép'=T ~ χép'=D=k\text{w}=T//=, ABFC /gnaw s-th, chew s-th [crunchy]/, FOOD, SD, (<\text{-}=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:lti'>, //\text{š}=\text{ə}p'=D=k\text{w}=T=\text{ə}s=t=k\text{w}=\text{lti}=, /'He chewed the candy.'/, attested by EB (5/3/76).

<xép'kw't ~ (sic) xápkw't>, cts //\text{ə}[-A\text{-}]=p'=D=k\text{w}=T//=, ABFC /gnawing s-th, be gnawing on s-th/, FOOD, SD, (<\text{ə}-\text{ablaut} > continuous), phonology: ablaut, deglottalization, dissimilation, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75), example: <xápkw'tes te sqwémay te sth'óm>., //\text{ə}[-A\text{-}]=p'=D=k\text{w}=T=\text{ə}s=q\text{em}=\text{š}y\text{ə} s=\text{è}\text{-}=\text{m}=, /'The dog is gnawing on a bone.'/, attested by EB.

<xépxepkw't>, plv //C\text{ı}\text{ə}=\text{c}=\text{ə}p'=D=k\text{w}=T//=, ABFC ['chewed it up'], FOOD, SD, (<\text{R}3=> plural action, completive), phonology: reduplication, deglottalization, dissimilation, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76), example: <xépxepkw' tes te kyá:lti'>,
<xépkw’em>, 1s pl //xép’=D=k”=əml/, TCH /brittle, crisp/, (ën (deglottalization) derivational),
(ën intransitivizer, have, get), phonology: deglottalization, dissimilation, syntactic analysis:
adjective/adjectival verb, attested by HT and CT (6/8/76), SP (BHTTC late 10/76), also
<xép’kw’em>, //xép’=k”=əml/, also /crisp/, attested by EB and TG (BHTTC late 10/76).
<xápkw’em>, cts //xə=A|-Ae|=p”=D=k”=əml/, SD /make a crunching or crackling noise, crunching
(gnawing) sound/, semantic environment ['like ice breaking or chewing apples or peanuts'],
<xápkw’em>, /əx=em/.

<éwíts>, ABDF /‘marked on the back’/, see xíp’.

<xép’í:tsel>, ds //xí|=e|=c|’=e|l, 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’ < xéyp’=p'> scratch and leave mark (on itself), probably <aablaut> resultative, lx /=e|=s|=ich <e=ech>
on the back, on the surface, on the top, or lx <éwíts ~ =íts ~ =iéch ~ =ech> on the back, on the back of
something (first allomorph possibly has <e=ew> on the body, see that main entry under allomorph
<xéwíts> plus <e=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 /xép’=i=’=e|l/ chipmunk.

<xép’í:tsel ~ xép’í:tsel ~ sxép’í:tsel>, ds //x í|=i|=c|’|=i|=c|’=e|l, EZ
/xchipmunk 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/', (ën nominalizer), (<e-
aablaut> resultative), (ën R1> plural), phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis:
nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/21/79), AK (11/21/72 tape), other sources: ES /cie|py|=e|l/
(CwMs /xép’=i|’=e|n/ chipmunk, Salish cognate: Squamish /s-xép’=i’=e/ chipmunk W73:59,
K69:60 and Northwestern chipmunk (Eutamias amoenus felix) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:2,
Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /xíxíp’=i’e/ chipmunk H76:604.

<xép’kwá:ls>, ABFC ['chew with a crunch'], see xép’ékw’.

<xép’kw’t ~ xép’kw’t ~ (sic) xép’kw’t>, ABFC /’gnaw s-th, chew s-th [crunchy']/, see xép’ékw’.

<xéq>, bound root //xéq straddle/.

<xéqét>, pcs //xéq-M1=T/, ABFC /straddle s-th (log, fish, etc.)/, (metathesis type 1
non-continuous), (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: metathesis, epenthetic schwa
(e), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/29/77), Salish cognate: Lushootseed
root /xéq/ wrap around as in /xéq=əq/ wrap string/cloth around it, tie it, wind it around H76:598.

<Lexéq>, dfl //ə(x”)=C|=ə=x=əq|l/, 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', (<le>= always), (<leR5>= resultative or continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by DM (1/8/62 new transcript
**<xeqét>**, ABFC '/straddle s-th (log, fish, etc.)/', see xéq.

**<xeq>**, free root /exists/,' DESC ['narrow (of rocky passage)'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

**<xeq'át>**, df //xéq'=ə=[ə][=]t/, LAND /flat smooth and bare rock, a [rock] bluff, a bluff (straight up)/, possibly <=et> past participle? as in <=e=t> past participle where <=em> is probably intransitivizer/have/get, perhaps <a-ablaut> is durative, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BHTTC (10/21/76), Elders Group (3/15/72, 4/2/75).

**<xeq'at>**, df //s=C=əC=xy=ʔ=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).

**<Xeq'átlets>**, ds //xéq'=ə=[ə][=]t=ə=\o\, 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 <xeq'át> smooth flat bare rock, possibly root <xeq> narrow, possibly <=et> perhaps past participle, possibly <a-ablaut> resultative or continuative, lx <=lets> 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.

**<xeq'át>**, LAND /flat smooth and bare rock, a [rock] bluff, a bluff (straight up)/, see xeq'.

**<Xeq'átlets>**, PLN ['place in Fraser River two miles above American Bar with narrow rock'], see xeq'.

**<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 /xést'án/ nits W73:185, K69:84, Lushootseed /xəst'ád/ nir H76:598.


**<xíst̕əxəľem>**, ies //C=ʔ-xóš=x=əl=ə=əml/, cts, HUNT ['setting a trap'], (<R7> continuous), (<e=my> intransitivizer/have/get), phonology: reduplication, updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/20/76), IHTTC (8/15/77), Salish cognate: Squamish /xóš-šn-ʔ=əml/ to trap (itr.) K67:367.

**<xíst̕əxəľem>**, ds //C=ʔ-xóš=x=əl=ə=əml/, PLN ['mountain [north] across from Lizzie Johnson's place on Seabird Island'], literally /place to be having set traps/, (<R7> continuous or resultative), (<= = (stress-shift)> derivational), (<e=my> place to have/get), phonology: reduplication, stress, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (8/15/77), source: place names file reference #191.

**<xép>** or <xép'>, bound root //xép'// or //xép// evil spell.

**<xép'ét>**, pcs //xép'=M1=T\l/, IDOC /cast a spell on s-o, put a spell on s-o, shoot power into s-o\l/, 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 /xt'ál/ shoot power (into victim), Salish cognate: Squamish root /χɔt'θl/ evil charm as in /xt'ál/ put an evil spell on s-o (tr.) and //θs-χɔt'θl/ bewitched K69:84.

<xɔt'θl> or xɔt'θl>s, sas /χɔt'θl=M1=ɛ(-)sll/, IDOC /cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power/, (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), (<=άls =άls> structured activity non-continuative), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSI (LD) /xt'ál/ shoot power into s-o (done by an Indian doctor) with //=θl/ structured activity non-continuative G86:81.

<xɛt'e>, possibly root //xɛt'θ or χɔtθ(θ) or χɔtθ-M1//, cts, LANG /be saying, say, said/, the first two etymologies show <lack of metathesis type 1> continuative ~ resultative, the third shows the root <xɛt'e> 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 <xɛt'e> since it comes before <xtá: ~ xtá> in the alphabet (the latter do/doinng do is found under <xtá: ~ xtá> cross-referenced back here as main entry, phonology: consonant merger (/t/ → /θ/), epenthetic schwa, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL, EB, AC, others, Salish cognate: Musqueam dial. of Halkomelem /χɔt'θl/ be saying, be doing as irregular progressive [= my continuative] of /xtθl/ do Suttles cal1984ms:ch. 7 p.96 [my numbering] or section 7.2.11, Squamish /tθl-štθl 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) xɛt'e is once translated as be doing this (see fifth example below) as well as be saying, said, 2) the Upriver causative form /χɔtθ'θɔtθ/ 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 //θ/ <ɛ> have continuatives with the unmodified (unmetathesized) root and non-continuatives with <metathesis type 1> non-continuative, if the root is //χɔtθl// then the addition of metathesis type 1 would produce /xtθl/ with apparently ɛ-ablaut then added (only the irregularity) producing the Musqueam /xtθl/ and Upriver /xtθl/ do (//l/ becomes optional length in Upriver Halkomelem after vowel at word end), example: /xtθlɛ kwses xɛt'e əlhtel, "ltθɔts'a Siyɔ:ylexwe Smált tethá."/, //θɛ=k-s-θs χɔtθ ʔθl=ɛ=θi=, ɛ=θθ-c=θ=θ=yá=θ[e,θ=θ]=θθ=θ=mθθ ɛ=θθθ/θ=θθ, /'That's what they said, "That's Siyɔ:ylexwe Mountain there."/, attested by JL (4/7/76 Equaleetza History Department tape #34), /lhɛq'ɛl xɛt'e yə xwɛlɛmxw/, //lhɛq'-ɛl xɛt'ə ya x=ɛl=mɛx=x//, /'the people used to say'/, attested by EB (1/9/76), /osu xɛt'e skw'ɛy kw'es i:kw's wátεs kw'ɛ me séwɛq't te sléxwelh./, //ʔa-s-u χɔtθ'ə s=k"'ɛy k"'-s θi=k"'-s wɛt=ɛs k"'θə me s=θwɛq'=θ tə s=łęɛ=x=x=θθθ//θ, /'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), /θo te xɛt'eθo., //θlo θɛt'ə tə (or) ?olo θɛt'ə=t-ʔǝl, /'Oh the talking. '/, semantic environment ['said when fed up with someone talking too much'], usage: saying, comment: if <t> is not a morpheme here then perhaps the form has <=t> past participle to derive the talking with <o> just being phonetically suffixed after that as usual, for //tə/tə/ compare Lushootseed /tə/ (emphatic particle) Hess 1976:472 perhaps, attested by EB (4/27/76); found in <weyɛt'áxwcha>, //weθ-xɛt'ə-έθ-cθ//θ, /'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).

<xɛt'eθexw>, caus //χɔtθ'θ=sT-θex"//θ, 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 <ĕt’èstóxés>., //\é&t’ë=st-áx”-es/, ‘He told me.’, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77), example: <ĕt’esthôm kw’aš éy mestíyexw>., //\é&t’ë=st-á-m k”-ë-s ?èy mestíyex”//, ‘They told you you are a good person’, literally ‘they were told that you are good person’, attested by IHTTC (8/29/77), <ösu xĕt’estexwes te mestíyex kwès hí:kwthetcha te qó:.,> //?á-s-u xâ’të=s-T-ëx”-as te mestíyex ñ-k”-ë-s ?í=[-]=k”=ët-ce te qá-í/, ‘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), <ĕt’estexwes te stó:les te Paul Webster ...>, //\é&t’ë=st-T-ëx”-as te s=tá-l=as-s te Paul Webster ...//, ‘Paul Webster’s wife said ...’, attested by LJ (4/7/78), <ĕt’estexwes yí o qwòqwel t’égoya>., //\é&t’ë=s-T-ëx”-as yë fa q”ë[-C,ëA]-í] t’aq=oyëll, ‘Some people say “t’égoya” [for dirty].’, literally ‘some (the ones) just talking told it little fart’, attested by AL (Elders Group 3/72); found in <ĕt’estem>., //\é&t’ë=s-T-ëml/, ‘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 person])’, attested by Elders Group (2/19/75), AD (11/22/79), example: <esusu tl’ó xĕt’estem --, stám kw’e yálh ...>, //?á-s-u é’á xâ’të=s-T-ëm, stém k”=ë-yë ...//, ‘And they said that’s --, now what was it? ...’, usage: talking to oneself, attested by LJ (4/7/78), <ĕt’estem kw’e lò>., //\é&t’ë=s-T-ëm k”=ë lâ/ll, ‘It’s done this way.’, attested by AD (11/22/79).<xta: - xtá>, if //xc=x[-M1-x][-Aê-]//, [xt—to xtá], TIB ‘do, do this’, root <ĕt‘ë(e) be saying, say, said, (be doing), (Metaphysics type 1 non-continuative), probably <ā-ablaut> allomorph, phonology: metathesis, ablaut allomorphic, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/10/80), EB (1/9/76), Salish cognate: Squamish tát’-štít/ do for s-o, make for s-o W73:81, K67:264, perhaps Lushootseed /tal (emphatic particle) H76:472, example: <xta:()chexw kw’e lò>., //xc=x[-M1-x][-Aê-]x=x-ëx” k”=ë lâ/ll, ‘Go like this.’, literally ‘You do (this) this.’, attested by AD (3/10/80), <xw’ít kwes xtá:( ) e( ) thá?>, //x” ét k”-s-ës xc=x[-M1-x][-Aê-] t=ë=eûll, ‘Why did he do that?’, attested by EB (1/9/76); found in <xta:()tsa kw’e lò>., //xc=x[-M1-x][-Aê-]x=ct-ce k”=ë lâ/ll, no translation given, literally ‘it will do this’?, attested by AD (3/10/80).<sxta: >., strs //s=x[-M1-x][-Aê-]//, QUAL ‘the same kind, the same, (said that way, done that way)’, (ses = ‘static’), syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (3/10/80), Salish cognate: Musqueam /sxt’é ~ sxté’l ~ sxt’èl? 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 o sxta:()>. //x”’ t=ë=s=x[-M1-x][-Aê-]//, ‘This is the same kind’!, attested by AD, <ös xtá:() o te skwíxw>, //?áw s=x[-M1-x][-Aê-] t=ë=s=k”ix”-s/-l/, ‘It’s got the same name.’!, literally /contrastive/realized/said the same way the same just the its name (or) It’s really just the same name.’!, attested by AD.<xta:()stexw>, caus //s=x[-M1-x][-Aê-]=s-T-ëx”//, TIB ‘[do it this way]’, (cst = causative control transitivizer), (exw = third person object), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AD (3/10/80); found in <xta:()stexwchexw>, //s=x[-M1-x][-Aê-]=s-T-ëx”-c-ëx”//, ‘Do it this way.’!, attested by AD.<xta:()stexw>, caus //s=x[-M1-x][-Aê-]=s-T-ëx”//, TIB ‘I do it, do s-th’, (cst = 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 xtá:stexw>, //s=k”ëy k”-ë-s xç=x[-M1-x][-Aê-]=s-T-ëx”//, ‘I can’t do it.’!, attested by Elders Group.<xt’èt>, pcs //xt’èt=s=M1-T//, IDOC ‘cast a spell on s-o, put a spell on s-o, shoot power into s-o/’l, 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-continuous), (<t> purposeful control transitiivizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), other sources: ES ChMsCw /xt'é/ shoot power (into victim), Salish cognate: Squamish root /xé/ evil charm as in /xt'é/ put an evil spell on s-o (tr.) and /t's-xé/-xé/ bewitched K69:84.

<xt'áls or xt'á:ls>, sas /xé/t'í-M1=-é/-ls/, IDOC /cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power?, (<metathesis type 1 > non-continuous), (<-á:ls ~ -áls> structured activity non-continuous), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt (LD) /xt'í=álé/ shoot power into s-o (done by an Indian doctor) with /=álé/ structured activity non-continuous G86:81.

<xét'ewy>, LANG /told s-o/s-th, be telling s-o/s-th, did s-th, (be doing s-th)/, see xét'e.

<xet'kwá:ls>, sas /xé-t'k"=é-ls/, CARV /carve wood, whittle/, (<-á:ls> structured activity non-continuous), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76), EB (5/12/76), Salish cognate: Sechelt root in /xé-t'k"-éml/ to carve and /xé-t'k"-átl/ to carve (tr.) T77:26, B77:69, Mainland Comox root in /xé-t'k"-éml/ to carve, put a design on something B75prelim:69, Saanich dial. of NSt root in /xé-t'k"-éml/ to carve B74a:57, Samish dial. of NSt root in /xé-t'k"-éml/ carving (a pole, etc.) G86:92.

<xet'kw'éls>, dnom /xé=[-Aé-]t'k"=éls/, sas, CARV /a carving/, (á-ablaut continuous), (<els> structured activity continuous), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/12/76).

<xet'kw'éls>, dnom /xé=els/, sas, CARV ['a carving'], (=< els> continuous or resultative), (<els> structured activity continuous nominal), phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (1/28/76).

<xét'hw'ls>, CARV ['a carving'], see xet'kwá:ls.

<xet'h>, probably root /xé/ or éxé=M2 shove, push/.

<xthét>, pcs /xé-M1=Tl/, ABFC ['shove s-th'], (<metathesis type 1 > non-continuous), (<t> purposeful control transitiivizer), phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76), compare <thxét> push s-th/s-o, shove s-th/s-o, comment: xthét may be a metathesis of thxét (idiological 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 /éxé/ push, Salish cognate: Lushootseed root /xé/ pull out, extract as in /xé/ pull (ing) it out H76:588-589, cognates with the form if metathesized from attested thxét include: Squamish /cxé-t/ push (a person) W73:207, K67:273-274, shove B78:91 and Samish dial. of NSt /xé/ push/shove s-o/s-th beside /éxé/ pushing it G86:96.

<xethós>, ds /xé=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 /cuá-m/ bet beside /cuás-min/ bet s-o (tr.) W73:37, K69:53, Colville Okanagan /xé-ca-n/ bet M87:297, example: <filhchel xethós>, /tí/4-c-él xé=ás/, /I bet [past tense] '/, attested by EB, <isólescha kw'els xethós>, /tíésél=áA=í=és-cél k"-él-s xé=ás/, /I'll bet two dollars/, literally /I'll will be two dollars that I bet (shove money)/, attested by EB. <filhchel xethós (tel tále., te isóles.).>, /tí/4-c-él xé=ás (t-él té=le, te ísél=áA=í=él=és)/, /I bet (my money., two dollars./, attested by EB.

<xthémés>, df /xé-M1=m=ás/, PLAY ['betting money'], Elder's comment: "unsure", (semological comment: such a form would more likely mean bet money), (<metathesis type 1 > non-
<sxéwe>, dnom //sxéwe//, FOOD ['dried fish backbone (with meat left on it)'], ASM ['the meat is what is dried'], (ss=) 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 /sxéwe/ (CwMs /sxéwə/) fish backbone, Salish cognate: Sechelt /sxéwa/ backbone T77:14, Squamish /sxéwə/ dried salmon backbone W73:221, K67:297, perhaps also /s-x-áw-inas/ breastbone K67:298, example: <kwíkwíkwets' te sxéwe>, /kʷíkwíkwets' te sxéwe/ to the fish backbone got butchered (with meat on), (with meat on), attested by DM (12/4/64).

<xexá:l>, N ['the Transformers'], see xít.

<xexá:m>, ABFC ['crying a lot'], see xám ~ xám.

<xexá:m Smá:ltn, PLN ['rock in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot'], see xám ~ xám.

<xexékwíwel ~ xexékwíwel>, ABDF / get constipated, "bound up"/?, see xékwíwel.

<xéwe>, df //xéwe// or xé[=C,ə=]I/, WETH /frost, get frosty/?, possibly =el go, come, get, become, possibly =el continuous 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 /xéxən/ (CwMs /xéxən/) frost, Salish cognate: Squamish /xé-xən/
frost W73:109, K67:367 beside /xθ-xnʔ-án-t-m/ freezing (of the ground) K67:367, example: <me
xéxel te témexw./, /mə xéx=əl te témex=əl/, 'The ground gets frosty.'), attested by Deming.

<xéxélh>, ABDF /(be) hurting, be aching/1, see xélh.

<xéxélh>, ABDF ["sored up"], see xélh.

<xéxélhlexw>, ABDF /(be) hurting s-o [accidentally, happening to/managing to]1, see xélh.

<xéxélh te sqwálewel>, EFAM [be feeling sorry], see xélh.

<xéxélh>, ABDF ["beating s-o up"], see xélh.

<xéxélhlexw>, ABDF /(be) hurting s-o [accidentally, happening to/managing to]1, see xélh.

<xéxélh te sqwálewel>, EFAM [be feeling sorry], see xélh.

<xéxélh te sqwálewel>, EFAM [be feeling sorry], see xélh.

<xéxélh te sqwálewel>, EFAM [be feeling sorry], see xélh.
sxéyes.> /[c-əl ʃə=t-ə=] [x=x] t-əl s=ʃəyə=slI, I'll hurt my head. (hurt s-th accidentally)!], attested by AC (11/11/71), <sxéyes te sth'óqwI>, //s=ʃəyə̃s-s əl s=ə'qʷ=ilI, /head of a salmon/.<sxéyes te (múmses, sthóqwI, mestíyexw)>, //s=ʃəyə̃s-s əl (múms=Ç, stíyexw, s=ə'qʷ=si, mástíyaxw)/, /head of a (cow, fish, person)/, attested by AC (9/18/71), <sáliθ'tem tel sxéyes.>, //sə[A=]=l=ə=təm t-əl s=ʃəyə=slI, /My head is dizzy./, attested by Elders Group (3/72), <l'héq' me sélts'tem tel sxéyes lhíl áxeth.>, //l'héq' ə= ə= c= ə=təm t-əl s=ʃəyə̃s əI-?əɤəI/, /Sometimes my head spins when I lay down./, attested by LJ (Elders Group 6/28/78), <sá'yem tel sxéyes.>, //s=ʃəyə̃m t-əl s=ʃəyə=slI, /My head is hurt./, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<xéyeslótel>], df //ʃəyə̃=ə= ə= [A=]= l=ə=təlI, 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 <sxéy ~ xíy> against, lx =es on the face, (<el> go, come, get, become), (<etel> reciprocal, each other), (<oaabluit in infection> durative), (<zero> nominalizer), phonology: ablaut, vowel-loss, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (raft trip slide identifications 9/13/77).

<xwélítemelh xeyeslótel> (or kw’ókw’es kwémlexw s’élhtel), EB /'g'inqer’, FOOD /'g'inger’, (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 //xéyet=3t or xéyet=3T/, 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 <xéyet> against, (<set> 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 /xéyet/, SW73:99, K67:368; <s=x> ə= ə= [3=] s=xáy, /hit me/.<sxéyethóxes.>, //s=xáy·m s=t-ə=, //l=ə=təl, //l=s=xáy I turned to stone at Xelhlálh, literally /'head of the sxéyethóxes’/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by IHTTC (9/7/77).

<xéyet>], cts //C=ə-ʃəyə=3T/, SOC /'beating s-o up’), (RS5-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<Xéyteleq>, chs //xéyet=3t ə= təlI, 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 =e=leq someone who usually, occupational; male name, phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/21/76).

<xéyímelets>, 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 one's body'], see xíl.

<Xéylxel(e)mòs> ~ <Xílxel(e)mòs>, chrs //xí(·)l=C c C= c m=ás or x=[=Aí=]l=C c C= c m=ás//, PLN ['one of the two rocks of Lady Franklin Rock'], see Xílxel(e)mòs.

<xéymem>, ABFC ['grab a handful'], see xím.

<xéymet>, ABFC ['grab s-th/s-o'], see xím.

<xéymleqwt>, ABFC /pull s-o's hair, grab s-o's hair/, see xím.

<xéyp'esqsel>, 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'.

<xé: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 xè::yq', xè::yq', xè::yq', xè::yq'.> sung to the melody 113', 113', 13'13'3', 13'111, 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 .5 2, .5 .5 .5 .5 2, 1.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 2, 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.
<Xéyteleq>, N ['name of an old man from Kilgard who was a strong warrior (fighter')], see xéyet.

<xéyet>, LANG /'snap at s-o (verbally or in arguing), growl at s-o (with words)'/, see xítem.

<xéyth'elp>, EB /'alder tree, red alder'/, see xíth'.

<xéytyl'thet>, WETH ['getting colder'], see xíi'tl'.

<xéytyl'thet>, WETH ['get cold'], see xíi'tl'.

<xéywésemen or xéywésemen>, EFAM /'to scowl, make a bad face or a scowl'/, see xíwel.

<xéywét>, LANG /'advising 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 xíye ~ xíxe.

<xéyxelx>, SOC /'war, (warring), fighting a war'/, see xíléx.

<xéyxelómét>, EFAM /'to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?)'/, see xíye ~ xíxe.

<xéyxemels>, EB ['burdock'], see xím.

<xéyxemels ch'éch'éqw'>, EB ['burdock'], see xím.

<xéyxep'els>, ABFC /'scratch, (scratching as a structured activity)'/, see xíp'.

<xéyxep'ílep>, HARV /'a rake, a harrow'/, see xíp'.

<xéyxeq'els>, ABFC /'scratching', see xíq'.

<xéyxeq'qéylem>, ABFC /'scratching one's head', see xíq'.

<xéyxesel>, EFAM /'getting spooked, being afraid that bad spirits are around, spooky feeling'/, see xísél.

<xéyxesem>, EFAM /'creepy', see xísél.

<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.

<xéyxets'émthet>, ABDF /'(get) real itching', see xíth' ~ xéyth'.

<xéyxewet>, LANG /'advising s-o not to do something, advising him to change'/, see xíwel.

<xe'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' ~ xe'áth'.

<xe'ó:thel ~ xe'ó:thel>, df //xá?á=â(·)ê=é or xá?á(·)=ê=é or x=á?é=âê=é//, NUM ['four'], root meaning unknown unless related to that in <xe'áth'> measure, mark a measure, possibly =ó(·)thel in the mouth, possibly =êel 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 /xaáêol/ (CwMs /xaáêol/) four, Salish cognate: Squamish /xaúcn/ four (objects) W73:107, K67:369, example: <ts'kw'éx qas te
numc //=elhp tree\ll, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant-loss or consonant merger, vowel-reduction, ablaut, el → iy automatically before =elhp, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75).

<\textit{xethilemts}>, ds // ś(?)=\text{e}\text{\textasciitilde}=(\text{A}=]=\text{I}=]=\text{m}e\text{c}^\prime /, \text{NUM} /'\text{four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects)'}, \text{HHG}, \text{lx} \text{<}=\text{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..

<\textit{xethileqel}>, ds // ś(?)=\text{e}\text{\textasciitilde}=(\text{A}=]=\text{I}=]=\text{q}\text{e}l//, \text{NUM} ['four \textit{containers'}], \text{HHG}, \text{lx} \text{<}=\text{eqel} \text{ container, throat, speech, phonology: vowel-loss, consonant-loss or consonant merger, vowel-reduction, ablaut, updrifting, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?}, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<\textit{xethiléqw}>, ds // ś(?)=\text{e}\text{\textasciitilde}=(\text{A}=]=\text{I}=]=\text{q}w//, \text{NUM} /'\text{four \textit{fish'}}/, \text{EZ}, \text{lx} \text{<}=\text{eqw} \text{ 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).

<\textit{xethiles}>, ds // ś(?)=\text{e}\text{\textasciitilde}=(\text{A}=]=\text{I}=]=\text{s}l//, \text{NUM} /'\text{four \textit{dollars}}, (\text{also}) \text{four \textit{blankets} [Boas]}'/, \text{ECON}, \text{lx} \text{<}=\text{es} \text{ 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 \textit{blankets}, four \textit{dollars}'/, attested by Boas 1890 Scowlitz ms..

<\textit{xethilews}>, ds // ś(?)=\text{e}\text{\textasciitilde}=(\text{A}=]=\text{I}=]=\text{w}s//, \text{NUM} ['four \textit{birds}'], \text{EZ}, \text{lx} \text{<}=\text{ews} \text{ 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).

<\textit{xe'otheláyiws}>, ds // ś(?)=\text{e}\text{\textasciitilde}=(\text{A}=]=\text{I}=]=\text{y}(=)\text{iws}//, \text{NUM} ['four \textit{pants}'], \text{CLO}, \text{lx} \text{<}=\text{ay}(=)\text{iws} \text{ pants, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?}, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<\textit{xe'othelmô:t} \text{~} \textit{xe'othelmô:t}>, ds // ś(?)=\text{e}\text{\textasciitilde}=(\text{A}=]=\text{I}=]=\text{m}â·t \text{~} ś(?)=\text{e}\text{\textasciitilde}=\text{m}â·t//, \text{NUM} /'four \textit{kinds}, (four \textit{piles} [Elders Group 7/27/75]')/, (semological comment: piles may have been corrected to \textit{kinds} by the IHTTC translation), \text{lx} \text{<}=\text{mó:t} \text{~} =\text{môt} \text{ kinds, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?}, attested by IHTTC (7/28/77), Elders Group (7/27/75), also /'four \textit{kinds}'/, attested by Elders Group (7/27/75).

<\textit{xe'othelôlôs}>, ds // ś(?)=\text{e}\text{\textasciitilde}=(\text{A}=]=\text{I}=]=\text{l}â·l//, \text{NUM} ['four \textit{fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant)}'], \text{EB}, \text{lx} \text{<}=\text{ols} \text{ ~} =\text{ols}> \text{ fruit, spherical objects, rocks, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?}, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<\textit{xe'othelôwelh}>, ds // ś(?)=\text{e}\text{\textasciitilde}=(\text{A}=]=\text{I}=]=\text{w}l\text{welh}//, \text{NUM} /'four \textit{canoes, four boats}'/, \text{CAN}, \text{lx} \text{<}=\text{welh} \text{ canoe, vessel, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, nominal?}, attested by AD (4/12/78).

<\textit{sxe'óthel}>, ds // s= ś(?)=\text{e}\text{\textasciitilde}=\text{sl}//, \text{TIME /Thursday, four o'clock, (fourth cyclic period)'}, \text{NUM}, literally /fourth cyclic period'/, \text{lx} <\text{s}=\ldots =\text{s}> \text{ 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-xá'únc-s/ Thursday K67:369, ASM ['Thursday'], example: <\textit{Q. stám swàyèl tlowàyèl? A. sxe'óthels}>, //s=tém s=\text{w}yèl têlâ·=\text{w}yèl? s=s=\text{e}â·\text{è}â·=\text{sl}>, /'Q. What day is today? A. Thursday'/, attested by IHTTC, ASM ['four o'clock'], <\textit{wetéses te sxe'óthels}>, //\text{wá-têx-ê} te s=s=\text{e}â·\text{è}â·=\text{sl}>, /'when it gets to four o'clock', attested by AC.

<\textit{xe'otheláyiws}>, \text{NUM} ['four \textit{pants}'], see \textit{xe'othel} \text{~} \textit{xe'othel}.

<\textit{xe'othelmô:t} \text{~} \textit{xe'othelmô:t}>, \text{NUM} /'four \textit{kinds}, (four \textit{piles} [Elders Group 7/27/75]')/, see \textit{xe'othel} \text{~} \textit{xe'othel}. 
<x(e)’othelôls>, NUM ['four fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant)'], see xe’othel ~ xe’othel.

<xe’othelôwelh>, NUM ['four canoes, four boats'], see xe’othel ~ xe’othel.

<x(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: <xí(y) ~ xéy> beat up s-o, spank s-o, lick s-o (in fight), <xí(y) ~ xéy> chew it hard, <xí(y) ~ xéy> growl (of animal), <xí(y) ~ xéy> growl (of a person), snap, <xí(y) ~ xéy> to war (=c)x distributive), <xí(y) ~ xéy> grab s-o/s-th, <xí(y) ~ xéy> scratch and leave mark, line, <xí(y) ~ xéy> get a spooked feeling, <xí(y) ~ xéy> transform it, change it, <xí(y) ~ xéy> raw, unripe ("against food"). <xí(y) ~ xéy> look angry without talking, look disappointed, <xí(y) ~ xéy> got impatient, <xí(y) ~ xéy> itchy, <xí(y) ~ xéy> advise s-o against doing something bad, stop s-o doing something bad, <xí(y) ~ xéy> ashamed; that includes almost every root beginning with this sequence, though <xí(y) > cold seems not to fit; the same root or sound-symbolic <xí(y) > against seems to also fit almost every /xé/ 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 /xí/ [against] as in: /xíb(i)/ scratch (and leave a mark) (derivative: (Skagit) /xíb/ chipmunk), /xíp(i)/ scratch, esp. to relieve an itch, /xíb/ squat?, /xíb/ shame, /xíq’/ get the best of s-o, compete; refuse H76, similarly Squamish root /xé/ -xi- which Kuipers suggests means cause to stop (fighting, being a nuisance, etc.) K69:84, K67:368.

<xixwel > ~ <xéykwel>, possible bound stem /xí(x)k“ewlw/, meaning uncertain, or an alternate analysis would have root <sx> (medial vowel deleted before stressed suffix) + <+ikwel> (not attested elsewhere but perhaps a doublet with UHK <=íwel> on the insides—very appropriate in a word meaning gizzards

<xixwel > ~ <xéykwel>, df //s=xí(x)k“ewlw/ or sx=ík“ewlw/, ANA ['gizzards'], (x= 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: <xéykwels te chékel>, //s=xí(x)k“ewlw/ to cákel, 'chicken's gizzards', attested by Maggie Pennier.

<xikwel > ~ <xéykwel>, possible bound stem /xí(x)k“ewlw/, meaning uncertain, or an alternate analysis would have root <sx> (medial vowel deleted before stressed suffix) + <+ikwel> (not attested elsewhere but perhaps a doublet with UHK <=íwel> on the insides, or the red potatoes could possibly resemble gizzards, thus

<xikwel > ~ <xéykwel>, df //s=xí(x)k“ewlw/ or sx=ík“ewlw/, 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'], (x= nominalizer, something to), root meaning unknown, lx <=el> go, come, get, become, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by LJ via AD (6/18/79).
<x̌kw> ~ <x̌lykw>, stem or root /x̌i=kʷ/ or /x̌kʷ/ 'chew'

<x̌lykwet>, pcs //x̌i=kʷ=ɛT or x̌kʷ=ɛT/, ABFC /'chew it (s-th hard, apple, pill)/, possibly root
<x̌> against, possibly <kw> around in circles, (<=ɛT> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/18/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /x̌kʷʷ^-in/ 'chew (not at regular meal), munch (tr.?') W73:57, K69:84.

<x̌lykekʷe>, cts //x̌i[-C,-ɛ]-kʷ=ɛT/, ABFC ['be chewing s-th hard'], (<-R1-> continuing), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76), example: 

<x̌lykekʷetes te tȟ̄tȟ̄qet>, //x̌i[-C,-ɛ]-kʷ=ɛT-ɛs ɛC,-ɛəqɛtl/, 'He (for ex. a beaver) is chewing a small tree.', attested by EB.

<x̌lykekʷels>, sas //x̌i[-C,ɛC,-]-kʷ=əlsl/, cts, ABFC /'chewing (something hard, like apple)/', (<-R1-> continuing), (<=els> structured activity continuing), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (5/3/76).

<x̌lém> ~ <x̌lēm>, df //x̌i(y)=l=əml/, ABFC ['growl (of an animal)'], possibly root <x̌y> 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 /x̌i'n-ml/ growl W73:125, K67:369, Saanich dial. of NSt /x̌i@n-aj/ to growl [growling] B74a:64, also <x̌ly:m>, //x̌i=l=əm or x̌iy=l=əml/, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<x̌lep> ~ <x̌lylep>, df //x̌i=llap or x̌a=Ai=|=y|=llap/, LAND ['swept ground'], probably root <x̌iy ~ <x̌y> against or scratch, possibly <i-ablaut> resultative, possibly root <ix> sweep (unlikely since it would require otherwise unmotivated metathesis and delabialization), lx <=lep> ground, dirt, phonology: possible ablaut, possible vowel merger, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, nominal?, attest. by Deming (11/1/79).

<x̌lēs> ~ <x̌ylēs>, df //x̌i(y)=l=əs or x̌i(l)=ə|=|=lsl/, LAND /'steep drop-off, a drop-off, very steep slope, steep shore, steep riverbank, a slide/1, root meaning unknown unless <x̌y> against, possibly <=s> 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-áy?us/ dropoff (for ex. at bottom of beach) W73:85, K69:78.

<x̌lylēs>, df //x̌i(y)=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/1, 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.

<x̌ylēs>, df //x̌i(l)=y=ɛsll/, 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: <tsel x̌ylēs>. //c-əl x̌i(l)=y=ɛsll, /l/ made it (if laxative finally works)/, attested by Elders Group.

<x̌lēs> ~ <x̌ylēs>, ABFC ['made it (if laxative finally works)'], see x̌lēs.

<x̌ľek> ~ <x̌ľy̌ľek>, ds //x̌i(ə)=l|=|=lsl/, SOC /'to war, go to war'/, literally /go against all around/distributive (or) go fight all around'/, possibly root <x̌y ~ x̌> against or fight, (<=eI> go, come, get, become), (<x̌ ~ =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 <x̌y=ɛt> to fight s-o, beat s-o up, Salish cognate:

phonology: reduplication, intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (11/26/75), EB (5/5/76).

phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elder's Group (4/2/75), AC.

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 <Xehhlálh> /xəʔl=ʔ=ʔx//, across from Yale], was very powerful. His tribe were all river monsters. Once <Qals> [umlaut over a][<Xà:ls> /xəʔ=ʔx/, 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 [<Xéyxl(e)mòs>] he called his tribe, and when [<Xà:ls>] saw the dreadful forms he fainted.

phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, 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 <Xehhlálh> /xəʔl=ʔ=ʔx//, across from Yale], was very powerful. His tribe were all river monsters. Once <Qals> [umlaut over a][<Xà:ls> /xəʔ=ʔx/, 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 [<Xéyxl(e)mòs>] he called his tribe, and when [<Xà:ls>] saw the dreadful forms he fainted. [<Xéyxl(e)mòs>] took a magic potion out of his basket, sprinkled it over him and so revived him. [<Sk·El'a]o'[macron over a] [<Sqeláw> /s=qa=ʔw/ beaver], the brother of [<Xéyxl(e)mòs>], was the first chief of the <Sp'eyim> [<Spíyem> /s=pi=ʔm/] ([Spuzzum], the southernmost village of the Ntlakyapamug [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?].

phonology: reduplication, possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elder's Group (4/2/75), AC.

phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/31/77).

phonology: reduplication, purposeful control transitive verb, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75), Elders Group (7/9/75); found in <xémémethóme>, //xí=ʔT-ámʔ//, /grab you/, attested by Elders Group.
<sxíp>, n /sxíp=\m|=\l|=m/ /xíp\m/=T\v/A/e/ /l/ ds, ABFC /pull s-o's hair, grab s-o's hair/, literally /'grab s-o on the hair/', lx <sxíp> on the hair, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75), Elders Group (7/9/75); found in <sxíp> /xíp\m/=T\v/A/e/ /l/, /'Your hair was grabbed or pulled., (s-o) pulled/grabbed your hair/, attested by Elders Group.

<sxíp>, n /sxíp=\m|=\l|=m/ /xíp\m/=T\v/A/e/ /l/ ds, ABFC /pull s-o's hair, grab s-o's hair/, literally /'grab s-o on the hair/', lx <sxíp> on the hair, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75), Elders Group (7/9/75); found in <sxíp> /xíp\m/=T\v/A/e/ /l/, /'Your hair was grabbed or pulled., (s-o) pulled/grabbed your hair/, attested by Elders Group.
possibly root `<xi>' against, possibly `<p>' meaning unknown, probably `<p>' on something else, possibly root `<xip>' scratch and leave mark, possibly `<D (deglottalization)'> derivational (resultative?), phonology: possible deglottalization, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), compare `<sxéyxep>' a stripe, compare `<sxéyp'=et' scratch it and leave mark, scrape it, rake it, example: `<thék' sxéyp', //ék' s=xi(=)p//, /'straight line/', attested by Elders Group.

`sxéyxep', pln //s=xi(=)C,=pl//, LT ['lines'], (=<R1=> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

`sxéyxep', pln //s=xi(=)C,=pl//, LT ['lots of lines'], (=<R2> plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).


`xepü: welh', ds //xi=p=ε·y=ówelh//, 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).

`xpö: ys', ds //xöp=ε·y=l=Ad=ll, BSK /'wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry')/, literally l/red cedar wood on the face', lx <es on the face, phonology: Ô-ablaut automatic before =es, vowel-loss (twice), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76, 6/11/75).

`xpá: ytses ~ xpá: ytset', ds //xi=p=ε·y=ósll, EB l/(red) cedar limb, (red) cedar bough!', ['Thuja plicata'], literally l/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 <ytses> (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).

`xip' ~ `<xéyp', possibly root //xi(=)p' scratch and leave mark//, root `<xi' 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 l/ix=p=et//, ABFC l/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 /xíqlep'æk/ scratch, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /xíq pep'/ scratch it and leave a mark H76:604, Squamish /xíq'-id/ scratch (tr.) W73:224, K67:369, also <xip>, /xíq'=D=stä//, [xąpʰə], comment: p may be misrecorded for p', attested by AC (8/24/70, 10/13/71), example: <xíq='et te sch'ólha>, //xí(=)q'=stä tə s='á+yel/, rake the leaves (leaf)/, attested by AD.

<xíq>`, rsls //s=și=C,ə|=]=p'//, dnom, LT ['a stripe'], (ses) nominalizer, (s=R1-> resultative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AD (10/10/79).

<xíq'ep'es>, xíq='et, dnom, LT ['a stripe'], (se=R1-> continuative), (ses) nominalizer, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<xíq>'ep'es>, xípet-te sch'ólha, LT ['a stripe'], (se=R1-> continuative), (ses) nominalizer, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76).

<xíq>'ep'es>, xíp, /xíq' ep'/, ABDF ['scratched on the face'], LT, (x) nominalizer, attested by AD (10/10/79).

<xíq>ep'et, /xíq'et/ scratch (like of an itch)`, root //xíq='et against, possibly //xíq='et/ 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 /xíq'et/ scratch, esp. to relieve an itch H76:604, Squamish /xíq'et/ be scratched as also in /xíq'et-in-cut/ scratch oneself and /xíq'et-q'-ml/ scratch one's head W73:224-225, K67:369, K69:86.

<xíq>'ep'es, xípet-te sch'ólha, ABDF ['scratching'], LT, (se=R1-> continuative), (ses) nominalizer, attested by Elders Group (4/2/76).

<xíq>'ep'es', xíq='et-te sch'ólha, LT ['a stripe'], (se=R1-> continuative), (ses) nominalizer, attested by Elders Group (4/2/76).

<xíq>'ep'es, xípet-te sch'ólha, ABDF ['scratching'], LT, (se=R1-> continuative), (ses) nominalizer, attested by Elders Group (4/2/76).
<xeyxeq'qéylem>, cts //xí[-C,ə-]{=}q'=qəl=ǐl=əm or xí[-C,ə-]{=}q'=qə[=Aǐ]=l=əmml/, [xexq'qéylem], 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>>-continuous), lx <<qél> on the head, in the head, possibly <ablaut> durative, possibly <i> go, come, get, become, (<=em> middle voice), phonology: reduplication, ablaut or syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by HITTTC (7/15/77).

<xíq'et> ~ <xeyq'et>, ABFC /'scratch it (like of an itch), (itch it)'/, see xíq'.

<xís> ~ <xéys>, stem or root //xí(=)=s or xí(=)s//, spooky feeling, creepy feeling

<xéysel>, df //xí(=)=s=əl or xí(=)=s=əll/, EFAM /'get a spooky or spooky 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 /θə-s-xəc/ be afraid H76:587, or perhaps Squamish root /xis/ shrink, contract, cramp or Squamish /xiʔ-xí-s/ feign at (tr.) and /xíʔ-xí-s/ make a feigning movement at, make believe (tr.) W73:98, K67:368, 370, K69:86.

<xéyqesel>., cts //xí[-C,ə-]{=}s=əl//, EFAM /'getting spooked, being afraid that bad spirits are around, spooky feeling'/, (<<R1>>-continuous), phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by RP and EB (2/12/76), Elders Group (3/15/72, 4/16/75).

<xéyqesem>, df //xí[-C,ə-]{=}s=əmml/, EFAM ['creepy'], (<<R1>> resultative or continuous), (<<em> have/get/intransitivizer or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76).

<xít> ~ <xéyt>, pcs //xít(y)=T or χóy=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 Xexá:yls (the Transformers) transform someone into rock or creatures'], possibly root <xí(y)> against, (<=t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitiv verb, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80).

<Xéyt>, ds //xí(y)=T or χóy=T//, N ['Transformer'], REL, ASM ['this is another [less common] name for the Transformer, more common names are Xá:ls ~ Xá: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 Children] 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 pursuing 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 ~ Xá: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.

<xiiyxéyt or xeyxéyt>, df //C,ǐ=xí(y)=T or C,əC,ǐ=xíy=T//, IDOC /transform it more, pass it over the
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

fire more (at a burning)/l, REL, possibly <R4>= diminutive, possibly <R3>= plural action, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/27/80); found in <xítet>xyetchew.>, //C,i=xí(y)=T-c-<xí> or C,εC=xíy=T-c-<xí>/, 'Transform it more., Pass it over the fire more (at a burning).', attested by Elders Group.

<xítet> or <xéytet>, //xíy(=)t// or //xít// growl
<xéytem>, df //xí=T=xem or xí(=)t=xem//, 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 <et> 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. /lóq ëmph/ Nicomen village, near Deroche, B.C., /qé-éllos/ village in what is now Everson, Wash., and /lèk-ëqó/ 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 /xíd-ib/ growl H76:602, though that is more likely cognate with Upriver Halkomelem /xí(y)=l= t=em/ growl (of animal) and Squamish /xí=f-n-ml/ growl (of animal), W73, Lushootseed /dl/ usu. corresp. to Downriver Halkomelem /nl/, Squamish /nl/ but Hess 1976 notes that Lushootseed /dl/ is transitive usually realized as Lushootseed /dl/.

<xéyxetem>, cts //xí[-C,θ-]=(=)t=θml/, izs, LANG ['growing (with words')], (<R1-> continuative), (<em> intransitivizer, have, get), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/15/75).

<xéyet>, pcs //xí(=)t=θml/, LANG /'snap at s-o (verbally or in arguing), growl at s-o (with words)/, EFAM, (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (8/9/77), EB (12/15/75); found in <xyetxetem>, //xí(=)t=θál-<em>, /'He snapped at me (verbally or in arguing), He growled at me (with words)/', attested by IHTTC, EB.

<xéyxet>, cts //xí[-C,θ-]=(=)t=θml/, 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 <xyetxetem>, //xí[-C,θ-]=(=)t=θál-<em>, /'He was snapping at me (verbally or in arguing)/', attested by IHTTC.

<xítet> ~ <xýyet>, LANG /snap at s-o (verbally or in arguing), growl at s-o (with words)/, see xítem.

<xíth> ~ <xéyth>, ds //xí=xem//, EB ['unripe'], FOOD /raw, uncooked/, possibly root <xíy ~ xí> against, possibly <th> food, small portion, compare <lémeth> pick at food where <léhm ~ 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. /kùx=aðb/ unripe H76:602, root in Squamish /xí-c-ay?l/ unfinished canoe hull K69:84, root in Cowichan and Musqueam /xé-ey?l/ (vs. Chililawick /páqš=ôvët/ 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>->, /(l)á x'δl xí=xem//, /'They're on the unripe side/., literally /past third person subject still unripe/, attested by AC, <xwel xéyth te sqw'el.>, //x'èl xíè=c=š=ôl//, /'Your cooking is not done./, literally /still is uncooked the cooking/, attested by Elders Group (3/5/80).

<xéythyth> or <xéythyth>, ds //xí=xem=θpl/, 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 /xé-yêθ/ elhp, H-T <HêtsElp> (macron
over e) alder tree (Alnus rubra), Salish cognate: Sechelt /xí'xíc'-ay/- alder T77:11.

<Xéyéth'elhp>, pln //xí[=C,ê[=e]=θpl/, 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. Xixewqëys 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 Xéyéth'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.

<Xéyth>~ <xéyth>, bound root or stem //xí(=)=e' to itch (need to scratch)/l, probably root <xí= ~
xye=> against + lx <=th> (probably) small portion, Salish cognate: Squamish root /xíc'/ itch as in

<Xéyxeth'em>>, df //xí[=C,ê[=e]=θml/, ABDF ['itchy'], (<=R1=> continuative or resultative),
(<=em) intransitivizer/have/get or middle voice), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis:
adjunct/adjectival verb, attested by HHTTC (late 10/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /xí-xíc'-m ~
xé-itch'-ml itch W73:152, K67:367, 369, 370, also <xéyxets'em>>, l/xí[=C,ê[=e]=c']=θml/, also /'to
itch/ll, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<Xéyxets'emthet>, incs //xí[=C,ê[=e]=θ=][=m=θll/, 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).

<Xéyth' ~ xéyth>, root or stem //xí(=)=e' ~ xey(=)=e' impatient or itchy, impatientll, probably root <xí= ~
xye=> against + lx <=th> (probably) small portion, probably same root as preceding root <xíth'> ~
<xéyth'>, bound root or stem //xí(=)=e' to itch (need to scratch)/l.

<Xéth' ~ xéyth>, incs //xí[=C,ê[=e]=θll/, EFAM ['got impatient'], literally perhaps
/'got an itch/ll, possibly <i-ablaust of root e> resultative, (<=el) go, come, get, become), phonology:
possibleablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), Salish
cognate: possibly Lushootseed /xíc-ill/ angry which has derivative /xíc-ill-ay/ grumpy, kind of angry
H76:601-602.

<Xéth'xeth'>, chrs //xí[=C,ê[=e]=θl/, EFAM 'cranky, quick-temperedl', literally perhaps
/characteristically itchyll, (<=R2> characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis:
adjunct/adjectival verb, attested by IHTTC (7/26/77 except EB), also <xéth'xeth'>,
//s=xí(=)=C,ê[=e]=θll/, (<=s=> static), attested by EB (IHTTC 7/26/77).

<Xéyéxeth'>>, strs /s=xí[=C,ê[=e]=θ=] or s=xÍ[=A[ê[=e]=θll/, EFAM ['disappointed and angry-looking
without talking'], (<=s=> static), possibly root <xye> against, possibly root <xéyth> itch, (<=R1=
( perhaps with i-ablaust) 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 /xíc'-'il shame. guilt as in /'s-xíc'-'ul/ be guilty and /'s-xíc'-'il-us/
contorted, distorted face from bad feelings and /xíc'-'il-áyucid/ shame in the mouth related to root

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English 995
xíṭh’el ~ xéyth’el, EFAM ['got impatient'], see xíṭh ~ xéyth'.

xíṭh’elhp ~ <xéyth’elhp>, EB 'alder tree, red alder/', see xíṭh'.

xíṭtl’ ~ <xéyttl'>, free root //xí-é‘//, 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 /xí-é‘/ cold, JH /xí-é‘/ cold, Salish cognate: no cognates found in dictionaries/word lists of MCx, Se, Sq, San, Sam, Ld, Nk, Th, Cm, however Ld does have lė’áxl feel cold (Bates, Hess & Hilbert 1994:152) which is probably cognate through historical metathesis, example: <xéyttl’ te swáyél>, //xí-é‘ te=xéyél=/, 'The day is cold.', attested by Deming. <xéyttl’ te témexw>, //xí-é‘ te témex=, '/The ground is cold/', attested by AC. <yéláwél xéyttl’ tówáyél telí kwé chéláqélhl(leh).>, //yéléw=ál lë’í te=xéyél te=lí k”=e célél(=)=e(-)=/, 'Today is colder than yesterday.', attested by Elders Group.

xéyttl’thet>, incs /xí-é‘=ə=wl/, WETH ['get cold'], (=<thet> get, become), phonology: the root vowel cannot be /ə/ because /ə/ → /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: <hókwétxeselcha te’ile hólem swétha welámescha xéyttl’thet>, //hák”=ə=x’-c-e=ə te=?í=la hál=əm swéth wə-lë=m=ə-c-c xí-é‘=ə=wl/, 'I’ll wear/put on this warm sweater when it gets cold. (wear s-th, put on s-th)/', attested by AD.

xéyttl’thet>, cts /xí-[-]-é‘=ə=wl or xí[-]-y’=ə=wl/, WETH ['getting colder'], (=<-:> continuative (or) augmentative), phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (2/16/76), example: <ulh me xéyttl’thet>, //u=bl mə xí-[-]-é‘=ə=wl/, 'It's getting colder/.', other sources: Gibb's 'autumn', attested by EB. <me xéyttl’thet>, //mə xí-[-]-é‘=ə=wl/, 'It’s winter./', literally /become/start to be getting colder/', attested by EB.

tëmèxéyttl’thet>, ds //təm=xí-[-]-e=ə=wl/, TIME ['winter'], literally /time for getting colder/, (=<tem=> season for, time for), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by DM (12/4/64).

tëmèxéyttl'>, ds //təm=xí-é‘=wl/, 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 (10/7/71), others.

sxéyttl’>, dnom //s=xí-é‘=wl/, TIME ['winter'], literally /the cold/, (=<s=> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/7/71).

xítł’áls ~ xítł’á:ls ~ <xéyttl’áls>, df /xí[=y]=lë’=ɛ-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 <xàytł’> <xóytł’ ~ xóytł’> cranky, aggressive, ready to fight, violent, comment: <xóytł’> if the root is a bound form, attested elsewhere only before <thet> (which automatically changes any root a to o as in <xóytł’thet>), possibly root <xítł’> rough, turbulent (of wind/water), compare <xóytł’ ~ xóytł’>
below, possibly */=y=>* epenthetic, possibly */=á:lts*> 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'i:tsel*> grizzly bear (DF: small grizzly), comment: kw'i:tsel was used also by DF and NP and HT (Elders Group 6/7/78) and by DM (Wells tapes new transcript) and BJ (5/10/64 Wells tapes new transcript new p.121), also */large grizzly bear*/, attested by DF (6/7/78), also */xeytl'áths*, //xey:vé'=élél, attested by Deming (3/11/76), comment: perhaps mistranscribed, example: */lép'úxes te xeytl'áls* (mekw'ewátes, mékw'í:tsel).>

//lép'='e=á:ls \[ekw'í:tsel was used also by DF and NP and HT (Elders Group 6/7/78) and by DM (Wells tapes new transcript) and BJ (5/10/64 Wells tapes new transcript new p.121), also */large grizzly bear*/, attested by DF (6/7/78), also */xeytl'áths*, //xey:vé'=élél, attested by Deming (3/11/76), comment: perhaps mistranscribed, example: */lép'úxes te xeytl'áls* (mekw'ewátes, mékw'í:tsel).>

/LANG*/'

//xíéywél, bound root //xí=íw(\[=3\]) against in the mind or shame in the mind, compare root */xíéy~x* against, compare */xíéye* be ashamed.

//xíéywél, pcs //xí=iw(\[=3\]) against in the mind or shame in the mind, compare root */xíéy~x* against, compare */xíéye* be ashamed.

/LANG*/'

//xíéywét, pcs //xí=íw(\[=3\]) against in the mind or shame in the mind, compare root */xíéy~x* against, compare */xíéye* be ashamed.

/LANG*/'

//xíéywésom or xéywésom, mds //xí=iw(\[=3\])=é=\[=3\]=m or xí=é=\[=3\]=m or xí=é\[=3\]=m, EFAM /*to scowl, make a bad face or a scowl*/', ABFC, SOC, literally /against/shame in the mind on one's face/, 'lx //xí=es* on the face, possibly //xí=es* derivational, phonology: possible stress-shift, syllable-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/3/78).

//xíéywéteses, stvi //s=xí[C,\[=3\]]=é=\[=3\]=s or s=xí[C,\[=3\]]=é=\[=3\]=s, EFAM /*(be) scowling (if mad or ate something sour), ((made a) funny (strange) face [Elders Group 1/21/76]*/), ABFC, SOC, //xí=es* static), possibly */-R1-> continuative, possibly //xí=es* 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).

//xíwésom or xíwésom ~ //xíéywésom or xéywésom, EFAM /*to scowl, make a bad face or a scowl*/', see //xíwél.

//xíwét ~ //xíéywét, 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 //xíwél.

//xíxá:m ~ //xíéywáxá:m, ABFC /*sobbing, crying a little, (to sob [EB])*/, see //xá:m ~ //xá:m.

//xíxe ~ //xíéywé, rsls //xí=C,\[=3\], EFAM /*ashamed*/, //xí=es* resultative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72, 1/25/78), Salish
cognate: Lushootseed /šíxi/ shame and /ʔəs-šíxi/ be ashamed H76:605-606, Saanich dial. of NSt /šíxi/ to be ashamed B74a:54, perhaps root in Squamish /šíci-ši/ bring shame upon oneself (e.g. so that one has to blush) and perhaps metathesized root /šíix/ shame in /šíix-ši/ shame W73:228, K67:305, 399, K69:85, example: <tsel me xéyxexw.>, //c-əl mə xí=Cəll, ′I am ashamed., I am getting ashamed.,′ attested by Elders Group (3/1/72).

<xéyxexw>, cts //C,ə-xí=Cəll, EFAM [′being ashamed′], (<R5>- > <R1> > resultative), phonology: double reduplication, grammatical comment: resultative resultatives are quite rare, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (1/25/78).

<xéyxexlw>, ncs //xí=Cə=l-əxʷ′/, EFAM /(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to)/, (<l> non-control transitivizer), (<xw> third person object), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/16/75), Elders Group (6/7/78); found in <xéyxelóxes.>, //xí=Cə= l-áxʷ-əsll, ′He (accidentally) made me ashamed.′, attested by Elders Group, example: <tsel xéyxexlw tel siyá:ye.>, //c-əl xí=Cə=l-əxʷ t-əl s=yé-yəll, ′I insulted my friend′,attested by EB.

<xéyxelómet>, ncrs //xí=Cə=l-əmət, EFAM /′to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?)′/, (<-ómet > reflexive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76, 3/1/72).

<xéyxethet>, pcrs //xí=Cə=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 xéyxethet.>, //c-əl xí=Cə=T-ətll, ′I shamed myself.′, attested by Elders Group.

<xéyxestxw>, caus //xí=Cə=sT-əxʷ′/, EFAM [′make s-o ashamed′], (<st> causative control transitivizer), (<xw> third person object), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (12/16/75), Elders Group (6/7/78); found in <xéyxesthóxes.>, //xí=Cə=sT-áxʷ-əsll, ′He made me ashamed.′, attested by Elders Group, example: <tsel xéyxestxw.>, //c-əl xí=Cə=sT-əxʷ′, ′I made him ashamed.′, attested by EB; found in <xéyxesthó:m.>, //xí=Cə=sT-á-mll, ′S-o made you ashamed.′, attested by EB (12/16/75).

<xíxkw′els> ~ <xíxkw′els>, ABFC /′chewing (something hard, like apple)′/ see xíkwe.t.

<xíxkw′et> ~ <xíxkw′et>, ABFC [′be chewing s-th hard′], see xíkw′et.

<xíxelxw> ~ <xíxelxw>, EFAM /′(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to)/, see xílex.

<xílex> ~ <xílex>, SOC /′war, (warring), fighting a war′/, see xíléx.

<xíxelómét> ~ <xíxelómét>, EFAM /′to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?)′/ see xíxé.

<xíxemels> ~ <xíxemels>, EB [′burdock′], see xím.

<xíxemels ch′ech′éqw′> ~ <xíxemels ch′ech′éqw′>, EB [′burdock′], see xím.

<xíxemxímēts>, EZ [′little hawk′], see xím.

<xíxepels> ~ <xíxepe′els>, ABFC /′scratch, (scratching as a structured activity)′/, see xíp′.

<xíxeplex> ~ <xíxeplex>, HARV /′a rake, a harrow′/, see xíp′.

<xíxeq′els> ~ <xíxeq′els>, ABFC [′scratching′], see xíq′.

<xíxeq′qéylem> ~ <xíxeq′qéylem>, ABFC [′scratching one′s head′], see xíq′.
\(<\text{xíxesel}\> \sim \,<\text{xéyxesel}\>, \text{EFAM} /'getting spooked, being afraid that bad spirits are around, spooky feeling'/, see \text{xísel}.

\(<\text{xíxesem}\> \sim \,<\text{xéyxesem}\>, \text{EFAM} ['creepy'], see \text{xísel}.

\(<\text{xíxestexw}\> \sim \,<\text{xéyxestexw}\>, \text{EFAM} ['make s-o ashamed'], see \text{xíxe}.

\(<\text{xíxetem}\> \sim \,<\text{xéyxetem}\>, \text{LANG} ['growling (with words)'], see \text{xítem}.

\(<\text{xíxetet}\> \sim \,<\text{xeyxetet}\>, \text{LANG} ['snapping at s-o (verbally or in arguing')], see \text{xítem}.

\(<\text{xíxethet}\> \sim \,<\text{xéyxethet}\>, \text{EFAM} ['shame oneself (purposely)'], see \text{xíxe}.

\(<\text{xíxeth\'em}\>, \text{ABDF} ['itchy'], see \text{xíth'} ~ \text{xéyth'}.

\(<\text{xíxets\'émthet}\> \sim \,<\text{xeyxets\'émthet}\>, \text{ABDF} ['(get) real itching'], see \text{xíth'} ~ \text{xéyth'}.

\(<\text{xíxewet}\> \sim \,<\text{xéyxewet}\>, \text{LANG} /'advising s-o not to do something, advising him to change'/, see \text{xíwel}.

\(<\text{xíxéyt}\> \text{or} \,<\text{xeyxéyt}\>, \text{IDOC} /'transform it more, pass it over the fire more (at a burning')/, see \text{xít}.

\(<\text{xlhá:léqel} \sim \text{xelháléqel}\>, \text{ABDF} ['(have a) headache'], see \text{xél}.

\(<\text{xlhélets}\>, \text{ABDF} ['tired on the rump'], see \text{xélh}.

\(<\text{xlhém}\>, \text{ABDF} ['to be tired'], see \text{xélh}.

\(<\text{xlhémzet}\>, \text{EFAM} /'tired of s-th, bored with s-th'/, see \text{xélh}.

\(<\text{xlhét}\>, \text{SOC} ['beat s-o up'], see \text{xélh}.

\(<\text{xólem}\>, \text{izs} /\text{xál}=\text{oml}/, \text{LT} /'gray (of hair), grey (of hair)'/, possibly root \(\text{xál} \sim \text{xélm} \sim \text{xíl (xéyl)}\) > mark, paint, write, possibly \(<\text{s}=\text{ablaut}\) resultative or durative, probably \(<\text{=}\text{em}\) intransitivizer, have, get, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/4/70).

\(<\text{sxó:lem}\>, \text{strs} /\text{s}=\text{xá}=\text{oml}/, \text{LT} /'(be) real gray (of hair), (grey hair)'/, \(<\text{s}=\text{=}\text{tative}\) or possibly \(<\text{=}\text{=}\text{tative}\) resultative or durative, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb or nominal, attested by AC (10/6/71), Salish cognate: MCx /\text{xúw}=\text{oml}/ grey hair B75prelim.:28, Sechelt /\text{s}=\text{úlum}/ grey hair T77:14, Squamish /\text{s}=\text{úyum}/ grey hair W73:124, K69:86, Saanich dial. of NSt /\text{s}=\text{úlom}=\text{ów}/ grey hair G86:75.

\(<\text{xlolémthet}\>, \text{incs} /\text{xal}=\text{=}\text{om}=\text{et}/, \text{cts}, \text{ABDF} ['turning gray (in hair)'), \(<\text{=}\text{=}\text{thet}\) get, become, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/4/70, 8/29/70), example: \(<\text{lulh xlolémthet}, /l̥=\text{=}\text{u}=\text{al}=\text{=}\text{=}\text{m}=\text{=}\text{e}\text{=et}/, /'He’s turning gray (his hair)'/, literally /'he already is turning gray'/, attested by AC (8/4/70).

\(<\text{xo:lemthet}\>, \text{rsls} /\text{xal}=\text{=}\text{=}\text{m}=\text{et}/, \text{ABDF} ['really turned gray (of hair)'], \(<\text{=}\text{=}\text{thet}\) get, become, phonology: lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (10/6/71).

\(<\text{xo:lemthet}\>, \text{ABDF} ['turning gray (in hair')], see \xõlem.

\(<\text{xo:lemthet}\>, \text{ABDF} ['really turned gray (of hair')], see \xõlem.

\(<\text{xó:letsa}\>, \text{WATR} ['many lakes'], see \xõ:tsa ~ \xõ:cha.

\(<\text{Xó:letsa Smá:lt}\>, \text{PLN} ['mountain right back of Yale town reserve with two big lakes and many small ones'], see \xõ:tsa ~ \xõ:cha.

\(<\text{xolqesà:ls}\>, \text{ABFC} ['waving (one's arms)'], see \xélqes.
<xólhchem>, ABFC 'swimming (of dog, deer, animal), (dog-paddling)/, see xélhchem.

<xó:qel ~ xóqel>, df //xá=eqel//, 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-qel/ marten, ES /xá-qel/ ~ sq’é·è’/ (CwMs /xáʔqən/) otter (but I have /sq’é·è’/ only for otter), Salish cognate: Squamish /xúʔqin/ marten W73:174, K69:86.

<xotl’thet>, WETH ['be windy'], see xál.'

<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 /xáčə/ (CwMs /xáčə/), Ms /xáčə/) lake, Salish cognate: PCS */xáwəl/ lake cognate set #79 in G82 includes: Squamish and Lushootseed /xáyu:l/ lake [W73:156, K67:368, H76:577], Nooksack /xáwəl/ Amoss 1961, SanSg /xáəl/, Sg (Suttles 1965) /xáəəl/, Sooke /xáəəl/ 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.>, //l=ɛ=m kʷə s=l=əʔɛ=ə̀əɛ=s tə xá-cə//, /'He went across the lake/.

<xóxtsa ~ xóxtcha>, dmn //xá[C,ə]=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 xóxtcha the’íti te chóleqvelms.>., //ʔə-s-əs-u xá[C,ə]=cə ʔəʔ tə ɛ̇ ɛ̇ tə te cáləq=məls//, /'It's really a (little) lake there on the side away from the river/!


<xó:letsa>, pln //xá[ə]=lə=]á[C,ə]=cə//, WATR ['many lakes'], (=le=) plural, phonology: infixed 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[ə]=lə=]á[C,ə]=mə·lə//, 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: infixed 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=xá+cə=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 <eqel> 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 #745 and #722.
<xōts'oyiqw>, df //xac'ay=iq"//, FOOD ['barbecued fish head'], FSH, root meaning unknown (not likely <xith> ~ <xeyth> unripe, raw, uncooked or <xith> ~ <xeyth> itch), (possibly <xáth> ~ <xéth>), measure, mark a measurement or root in <xáts'et> fireweed whose bark/covering is peeled and the shoots then eaten raw), possibly lx <~áy ~ ~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 eaten when crispy, lx <~ieg> 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).

<xōtsa ~ xōxcha>, WATR /small lake, pond/, see xōtsa ~ xōcha.

<xōyes ~ q'óyes>, bound root or stem //xáyō~ q'áyōs//, meaning unknown

<sxōyeseqw ~ sq'óyeseqw>, df //s=áyōs=áq~ ~ s=q'áyōs=áq"//, CLO ['soft feathers put in oiled hair for dancing'], probably <= nominalizer, possibly stem or root in <sx=xōyes> ~ <sx'qóyes > ~ <sx'yóyes> 'head (of any living thing), second allomorph possibly root <q'yóyes> meaning unknown, lx <=eqw> on the hair, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<xóytl~ xóyti], bound root or stem //xá(t)~yēɄ//, meaning unknown unless related to <xátl> rough, turbulent (of wind/water), prob. same root as in <xítl'áls ~ xítl'áls> ~ <xeytl'áls ~ xeyyl'áls>, df /[x]e[=]=y[=]=Ʉ/., sas, EZ ['grizzly bear'], ('Ursus arctos horribilis').

<sxóytl'thet ~ sxóytl'thet>, stvi //s=á(·)yēɄ=T-Ʉt or s=á(·)yēɄ=Ʉt or s=x[=]=áΛ[=]=y[=]=Ʉ[=]=ɄɄ/., EFAM /be aggressive, cranky, ready to fight, (be) violent, hot-headed//, Elders's comment: 'this is also what they call grizzly bears', (<= stative), probably root <xátl> rough, turbulent (of wind/water), possibly <= meaning unknown, comment: =y= is not attested elsewhere and may be epenthetic, possibly <=t> purposeful control transitivizer, possibly <=t> reflexive, possibly <+thet> get, become, phonology: probable ablaut (a → o automatic before =thet), possible epenthetic y, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjetival verb, attested by EB (10/19/77, 12/19/75), Elders Group (3/1/72, 2/3/77).

<xpayelhp ~ xpávellp>, EB ['western red cedar tree'], see sxip.

<xpciónes ~ xpţi], EB l'(red) cedar limb, (red) cedar bough/, see sxip.

<xópet >, BSK /'wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry)/, see sxip.

<xá:stexw>, TIB l'do it, do s-th', see xét'e.

<xá: ~ xá: >, TIB ldo this, do this!, see xét'e.

<xť > or <xet > bound root//xt'// or //=xť'// evil spell or more likely merely root <xét' > //xť' or xęth(ə) or xęth7-M1//, cts, LANG /be saying, say, said/, since a spell is said, see also under <xét' >

<xť'et >, pcs //=xť'='M1=T//, IDOC l'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 (2/5/76), other sources: ES ChMsCw /xť'él/ shoot power (into victim),
Salish cognate: Squamish root /xt’atl/ evil charm as in /xt’atl/ put an evil spell on s-o (tr.) and /?els-xt’atl/ bewitched K69:84.

<xt’als or xt’als>, sas /xet’=M1=els/, IDOC /cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power/, (<metathesis type 1> non-continuative), non-continuative, phonology: metathesis, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (2/25/76), Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NSt (LD) /xt’=elal/ shoot power into s-o (done by an Indian doctor) with /=elal/ structured activity non-continuative G86:81.

<xt’als or xt’als>, IDOC /cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power/, see xet’.

<xt’et>, IDOC /cast a spell on s-o, put a spell on s-o, shoot power into s-o/’, see xet’.

<xthémés>, PLAY ['betting money'], see xéth.

<xthét>, ABFC ['shove s-th'], see xéth.
xwále ~ xwá:le

Leaf willow or Pacific willow, circles'/.

Willow ("reef net plant") from /s-x ál/ willow (includes especially short-leaf willow or Sitka willow, and possibly other Salix species'), MED ['good medicine for sores, make tea from the inner bark to gargarish 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 (Chealis trip 9/27/77), SJ (Deming 9/21/78), EB, JL (Fish Camp 7/19/79), other sources: ES /x*e=elɛ+p/ (CwMs /x*e=elɛ7ɛ+p/) willow, JH /x*a=elɛ+p/ willow tree, H-T 'Qu'alap' (macron over first a) willow, Salish cognate: Squamish /x*a=elɛ+p/ 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-x*a=elɛ+p/ willow (tree) H76:608, Samish dial. of NSt /s-x*a=elɛ+p/ willow ("reef net plant") from /s-x*a=elɛ+p/ reef-net G86:85, Saanich dial. of NSt /s-x*a=elɛ+p/ willow B74a:15, Mainland Comox /s-x*a=elɛ+p/ willow, red willow B75p.prelim.:19 contrast < xel'tsepelhp > long-leaf willow, Pacific willow (Salix lasiandra), attested by EL, also /'white willow/', attested by SJ, example: < xwála:lhp ~ xwála:lhp >, /C,ί=x*e=elɛ+p/ (or x*e=[C,e]=) /x*e=elɛ+p/ willow, attested by AC (11/26/71), < xwíxwel xwála:lhp >, /C,ί=x*e=elɛ+p/ (or x*e=[C,e]=) /x*e=elɛ+p/ willow tree, attested by AC (11/26/71), < ts'ats'its'etl' st só:la xwála:lhp >, /C,e=c=ί=[C,ε]=έɛ /=cά=elɛ+p/ = xwóxwelá:lhp >, phonology: ablaut, reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64 Wells tapes new transcript old p.300).

xwóxwelá:lhp >, 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
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

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.

<xwóstel> - <xwà:y ~ xwá:y>, ds //x"â=îc orxʻε[i=Àæ=]i=îc ~ x`ε(=Àæ=)i=îc//, 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.

<xWolich>, ds //x[w]alic//, PLN /Wahleach whistle stop on Seabird Island where Wayne Bobb lived in 1977, (now also Wahleach Lake (man-made) [EB]//, ASM ['named after Xwolich (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).

<xwóstel>, ds //x"ê=îl orxʻε[=A=]s=ît//, 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 /x"ês/ be fat and /x"âs-t/ hardened grease, fat beside /x"ês-t/ get fat W73:97, 123, K67:371, K69:86, Lushootseed /x"ês/ fat beside /s-x"ês/ grease and /su-x"ês-il-/ fatten s-as-th up H76:613-614, Sechelt /s-x"ês/ grease, fat T77:14, also /'stomach fat/, attested by CT (6/8/76), example: //x=x[=A=]s=îl-t// s=îl=('pê-ë, 7ëx", ê `ε[i=î=]q=î=êî, p`êq`=êîq=q, mû=s=C, ëC)\//, /solid (bear, seal, deer, mountain goat, beef(cow)) grease\l/, literally /solid grease -s- of the (bear, etc.)/, usage: in careful speech, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), also <spá:th, áshxw, tl'elqtéle, p'q'élqel, músmes> xwóstel, //s=pê-ë, 7ëx", ê `ε[=î=]q=î=êî, p`êq`=êîq=q, mû=s=C, ëC) x=x[=A=]s=s=ît//, usage: rapid speech, not as good as the forms preceding such as xwástel to 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).

<xwá:y ~ xwá:y>, free root //x"ê-y ~ x"ê-y//, ABDF /perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out\l/, 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 /x"êy/ perish, faint, become senseless, become paralyzed W73:196, K67:370, Nooksack /x"êy/ die, Sechelt /x"êy(?) Already dead and /x"êy/ kill them (two) on purpose, Mainland Comox /x"êy/ everybody's dead, several perish, Sooke dial. of NSI /x"êy/ they are dead and /x"ê-t/ wipe them out and /x"ê-t-ty/ they were slaughtered, killed off, beside Squamish /x"ê-at/ slaughter, wipe out (tr.) K69:86.

<xwó:y>, df //x`ε[i=Àæ=]y//, ABDF ['they all died'], possibly <á-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>, //î=x`ε[i=Àæ=]y ~ î=x`é-y//, /'they all died.'/, attested by SP.

<xwó:yehá:lá>, df //s=x`ε[=Àæ=]î=ê(=h)=ê\l//, PLN ['Squia-ala (now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #7)'], ASM ['at the junction of old Chilliwack River and Koquapilct 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/, (<<e>> nominalizer, something to), possibly <<e>> entity, being, lx <<á:lá ~ =há:lá ~ =á: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 (lst ed.):19, also <Sywá:yehá:là>, /ls=*=y(=m)=í=m|=hë-lë//, attested by CT (1973), also <Sywayehále>, /ls=x(=m)=y(=m)=í=m|=hë-lë//, attested by BJ (5/10/64 Wells tapes new transcript new p.142, 144-146).

<Sxwoyímelh>, ds /ls=x(=m)=í=m|=hë-lë//, 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:c 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)', (<<e>> nominalizer), possibly <<em>> place to have/get, (<<im>> repeated), (<<elh>> past tense), phonology: 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).

<Sxwoxwiyelmelh>, ds /ls=x(=m)=í=m|=hë-lë//, 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/, (<<e>> 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 #24, other sources: Wells 1965 (lst ed.):15.

<xwá:y+t>, pcs //x(=m)=í=m|=hë-lë//, SOC ['kill them'], (<<e>> purposeful control transitive), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (2/7/80).

<xwó:xwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwoxwáye>, df /C|=í|=m|=í=m|=hë-lë//, EZ /blowfly, big fly, (little fly (one of them) [Elders Group 2/19/77])/](<family 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 <qó:Qai'a> fly (Musca sarcophaga sp.), Salish cognate: Squamish root in /lå:x(=m)í= house-fly, black fly W73:104, K67:392 and housefly (family Muscidae), prob. Musca domestica and Musca autumnalis Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:115, Lushootseed /x(=m)í= fly (insect) H76:615, Sechelt /x(=m)í= fly T77:9, Mainland Comox /x(=m)í= 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'í:lem te (qwá:l, sisémó:ya, xwexwiyáye, xweywyá ya)>, /l'í[C|=í|=í=m|=í=m|=í=m|=hë-lë//, 'The (mosquito, bee, smaller fly, larger fly) is buzzing.'
literally `<xwôxwá:ye>`, ds //C,Θ=x*ê=y=ôl/, PLN `village on east bank of Swelter Creek (above Sxwoyehá:llá, (creek by the village of the same name [Xwôxwá:ye] [Wells])`, ASM `name of village on Soowahlie creek (Swelter 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:llá (Squia-alá 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`, //C,Ρ=i=x*ê=y=i[=M2]=yêl/, attested by BJ (12/5/64).


<xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye>, dmn //C,Θ=x*ê=y=i[=M2]=yê ~ C,Ρ=i=x*ê=y=i[=M2]=yêl/, EZ `house-fly`, `[family Muscidae, Musca domestica and prob. Musca autumnalis]`, ASM `[a well-known spiritual song of Charlie Sampson of Chilliwack Landing (Sqwá) was called the fly song; AC 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:llá (Squia-alá 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 (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 //, also EZ `a fly, blow-fly`, `[order Diptera, family Calliphoridae]`, (R45~ or R44~ 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 //, also EZ `a fly, blow-fly`, `[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 //x*ôl-yá stagger`.<ill/.


<xwélhép>, ABDF `[slipping off with a foot]`, see xwélhép.
<xwelhxwélhepxel>, ABDF /'slip with both feet, lose balance on both feet'/, see xwlhép.

<xwém ~ xwém>, free root /ˈxʷəm ~ ˈxʷəml/, TVMO /ˈhurry, hurry up, be quick, be fast, move faster, quickly, fast, hurry up, be quick, be fast, move faster, quickly, fast, hurry up, be quick, be fast, move faster, quickly/; phonology: xwém is possibly mistranscribed for xwem, 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 dialects of NST /ˈxʷəml/ fast, hurry: G86:90 and B74:4:2, Squamish root /ˈxʷəm ~ ˈxʷəml/ rushing current, swiftly moving water as in /ˈxʷəm ~ ˈxʷəml/ run swiftly (ab. water) W73:220, K67:371; found in <xwénmlha.>, /ˈl̪əxʷəm-ɬəl/ /ˈhurry up, Run. (ordering)/, (<-lha ordering imperative), attested by EB (5/7/78), <xwénmlth.>, /ˈl̪əxʷəm-ɬəl/ /ˈhurry up (coaxing)/, (-lth coercing imperative), attested by EB (5/7/78), <xwénmlha.>, /ˈl̪əxʷəm-ɬəl/ /ˈhurry up (you folks), Run. (ordering)/, (<-alha ordering imperative you pl.), attested by AC (9/7/71), example: <xwénmlha ləst l̪ɪm kw̞e afːleː.>, /ˈl̪əxʷəm-ɬəl ɬ̞e-cəɬ t̴ɪ-m kʰʷəɬ ɬəl/ /ˈhurry up, let's pick salmonberries. (be picking)/, attested by AC (11/24/71), <tu xwénmlha.>, /ˈl̪u ˈl̪əxʷəm-ɬəl/ /ˈmove a little faster'/, attested by EB/Deming/IHTTC (fall 1977), <kwéltu xwém>, /ˈkʷəl̪uʃʷəm/-l̪/ /very fast'/, attested by EB (12/19/75), <xwém kw̞e l̪els kw̞emesthòm.>, /ˈsʰəxʷəm kʷəɬ-s kʰʷəɬ=ɬe̞m=əɬ-T̴ən̞m̞/ /I can knock you down fast. (you are knocked down/clubbed)/, attested by Elders Group (10/27/76), <l̪ahə áyel xwém. ~ xwém l̪ahə áyel.>, /ˈl̪əɬ-aɬ ˈl̪əxʷəm ˈl̪əxʷəm ɬəl/ /ˈgo away quickly'/, attested by AC (11/30/71).

<xwɛwom ~ lexwóm>, df //θ(ˈxʷəm)=ɬə=ɬO(-)=ɬm/; WATR /'rapids, fast water, flowing fast, going fast, swift (water)/, (<lexw̞= ~ (very rarely) le=) /always/, (<oː(-)-ablaut> derivational), phonology: oː-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 /ˈl̪əxʷəm-ml/ (Ms /ˈxʷəym/; Cw /ˈxʷəwm/) rapids, rushing current in sea or river, example: <lexw̞om te ˈgə:/>. //θ(ˈxʷəm)=ɬə|=ɬO(-)=ɬm=ɬu/ /ˈswift water, (The water is swift)/, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75).

<xwemxwém>, ds //ˈxʷəm ˈəml/, TVMO /ˈhurry up, faster'/, (<R3= comparative or augmentative or plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (1/30/80), example: <xwemxwém ˈwəɬ oːl.>, /ˈkʷəɬ ˈəml̞ ɬəl/ /ˈmore fast, even faster, (still faster)/, attested by Elders Group.

<xwemxweméqel>, chrs //ˈxʷəm=ɬə=ɬ=ɬeqəl/; LANG ['talk fast'], literally /go(get) characteristically fast in speech/, (<=R2> characteristic), (<=el) /go, come, get, become/, lx (=eqel) /in the throat, in speech, language, phonology: reduplication, comment: word originally mistranscribed as xwemxweméqep 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).

<xwemthéel>, ds //ˈxʷəm=ɬə=ɬ=ɬeʃəl/, 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 <xwemthéllha.>, //ˈxʷəm=ɬə=ɬ=ɬeʃəl/=ɬ=ɬeʃəl/ /ˈEat fast'/, attested by EB/Deming/IHTTC (fall 1977), example: <xwemthéllh áthel.>, //ˈxʷəm=ɬə=ɬ=ɬeʃəl/=ɬ=ɬeʃəl ɬəl/ /ˈhurry to come eat [a meal]/, attested by NP (6/4/80).


<xwémxel>, ds //ˈxʷəm=ɬə=ɬəl/, WETH /'raining hard, pouring rain, (raining fast)/, literally /fast
precipitation', possibly $<$F$>$ (fronting) > derivational, lx $<$xl> 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’a’tl’q.$>, $\ell_x^x$[$F$]=$\ell_x^x$[êl li tə =â=$â’/ell/, ]t’s raining hard outside.$, attested by Deming (3/31/77).

$<$xwemxálém $>$ $<$xwemxálém$>$, mds $\ell_x^x$[$F$]=$\ell_x^x$[êm=x’ê[ê=ê]=]=êm/ll/, ABFC [’run’], ASM [’of people or animals’, literally /hurry/be fast on one’s foot’], possibly $<$F$>$ (fronting) > derivational, (’á-ablaunt > derivational, lx $<$xl> 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 $<$xwemxálém$>$, without updrifting, $\ell_x^x$[$F$]=$\ell_x^x$[êm=x’ê[ê=ê]=]=êm/ll/, attested by RG & EH (4/9/99 Ling332); found in $<$xwemxálémha.$>$, $\ell_x^x$[$F$]=$\ell_x^x$[êm=x’ê[ê=ê]=]=êm-ê/l/, /’Run.’ /l/, attested by BHTTC (10/13/76), example: $<$xwemxálémha la(m) te steqtal.$>, $\ell_x^x$[$F$]=$\ell_x^x$[êm=x’ê[ê=ê]=]=êm-ê lâ(=m) tə s=tëq=tê[ê=M2]=ll/, /’Run to the door.’ /l/, attested by IHTTC (9/15/77), $<$tse$>$ t’át kw’el’s xwemxálém kw’e la me t’éqw’ tel shawk’em.$/>. $\ell_c$êl t’ê=T k”=êl-sx”[=F]=êm=x’ê[ê=ê]=]=êm k”ê e=ê me t’éqw’ t-êl s=tëk’ê=êm/ll/, /’I tried to run but I ran out of breath.’, attested by EB (12/12/75).

$<$xwómxelem $>$ $<$xwómxelem$>$, cts $\ell_x^x$[ê-AÂ(=)-]m=x’ê[ê=ê]=êm, $\ell_x^x$[ê=ê]=êm/ll/, ABFC [’running, run[ing] around’], SOC [’a runner’], PLAY, (’öö(=)-ablaunt > continuous), 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 qeti’ôssu lhékwx’el qeti’ôssu (wets’êll’, tsêq) qeti’ôssu lekwxál.$>. $\ell_x^x$[$F$]=ê-AÂ]=m=x’ê[ê=ê]=êm qê-c’ê a-s-ês-ú têk”û=x’ê[ê=ê]=êm k”ê-c’ê a-s-ês-ú lek”û=x’ê[ê=ê]=êm/ll/, /’He was running and he tripped and fell and broke his leg. (fall, break a leg’), attested by AC (10/13/71), $<$tl’ê te xwómxelem.$>. $\ell_c^x$êl x’ê[ê=ê]=êm/ll/, /’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).

$<$xwéxwemxel$>$, dmpv $\ell_x^x$[ê-Aê]=x”[=F]=êm=x’ê[ê=ê]=êm i=m or $\ell_x^x$[ê-Aê]=x”[=F]=êm=x’ê[ê=ê]=êm i=m/ll/, ABFC [’running on and off’], (R4$>$= plural of diminutive), (’öö(=)-ablaunt on R4$>$ > plural of diminutive), possibly $<$i=mb$>$ repeated, possibly $<$i=mb on suffix e > durative, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, fronting, syllable-loss or ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (10/13/76).

$<$xwémwél$>$, df $\ell_x^x$[ê=ê]=x”êl=m or $\ell_x^x$[ê=ê]=x”êl=m, less likely $\ell_x^x$[ê=ê]=x”êl=m or $\ell_x^x$[ê=ê]=x”êl=m=êl=m/ll/, ABFC [’hurrying’], comment: ...xwl... possibly error for ...x1... or assimilation, possibly (R3$>$= plural, possibly $<$xw$>$ all around, possibly $<$e=lb$>$ plural, possibly $<$i=mb$>$ repeated or $<$i=mb on suffix e > durative, phonology: syllable-loss or assimilation, ablaut, possible infixed plural, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (12/18/75).

$<$xwémêthel, FOOD ‘eat fast, eating fast, hurry to eat’/, see xwém ~ xwém.

$<$xwémetses$>$, TVMO ‘pick fast, (do fast with the hands)’/, see xwém ~ xwém.

$<$xwémxwém$>$, TVMO ‘hurry up, faster’/, see xwém ~ xwém.

$<$xwemxwemelêqel$>$, LANG [’talk fast’], see xwém ~ xwém.

$<$xwémwél$>$, ABFC [’hurrying’], see xwém ~ xwém.

$<$xwés$>$, bound root /x’ês rivers split around a rock/.

$<$Sxwésállh$>$, df $\ell=s=x”ês=êt$ or $s=x”ês=[ê=ê]=êl/ll$, 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 <á-áblaut> meaning unclear, possibly <á-ébl> past tense, possibly <á-abl> durative or derivational, phonology: possible ablaut, SP and AK not sure of the name but gave durative, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC with elders at Place Names Meeting (8/2/377), SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77), source: place names reference file #134 and #217, also <Xwesalh>, //x*es=éê or x*es=a=Ãê=H|=//, attested by IHTTC with elders (8/23/77), source: place names reference file #217.

<xwét>, free root //x*êtl/, 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.) /x*êtl/ as in /x*es-êtl/ 'it's torn H76:614, and perhaps Sechelt /x*êtl-at/ to tear off/apart T77:34, example: <xwét te s'íth'ems.>, //x*êtl t=ì=e=Ì=Ê=m-sll, /'Her dress tears.'/. comment: correcting her previous translation (Her dress is torn.), attested by EB (2/6/76, 3/30/76).

<xwétá>, pcs //x*êt=À=e=Ãê=Ì=ll/, durs, SH /'rip it up, tear it up, rip s-th, tear s-th', semantic environment ['about cloth, paper, buckskin, leaves, anything']. (<êt>, 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 <xwétáes.>, //x*êt=e=Ãê=Ì=À-sll, /'He tore it.'/. attested by EB (2/6/76).

<xwetxwét>, plv //C,èC=êx*êtl/, 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).

<xwexwéyt or sxwexwít>, strs //s=C,à=x*êt=a=Ãê=Ì=ll/, SH ['torn'], (x=> stative), possibly <R5= i-ablaut> resultative, possibly <R1= i-ablaut> resultative, phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (3/30/76).

<xwetiwél>, ds //x*êt=Ì=xal/, CLO ['rip on the bottom or insides'], lx //x*êt=xal te s=xal=xal, /'rip one's pants'/, attested by Elders Group (5/14/80), example: <xwetiwél te seqís.>, //x*êt=xal te s=xal=xal, /'rip one's pants'/, attested by Elders Group.

<xwetiwé>, 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.

<xwél>, probable bound root //x*êl/, probably rolled
<xwél'qel>, dl //s=x*êl=Ì=xal/, HHG /'pillow, rolled bulrush mat/', ASM ['often the tails of cat-tail rushes were used to stuff pillows and mattresses'], (x=> nominalizer, something to), root meaning unknown unless xwél' 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 /sx*x*êl=Ì=xal/ pillow, Salish cognate: Sechelt /x*êl=Ì=xal/ pillow, cushion T77:18, Lushootseed /x*êl/ pillow H76:613, also <shxwétl'qel (or sxwétl'qel?)>, //sx*x*êl=Ì=xal/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), comment: xw may be mistranscribed for sxwél.

<xwél'qelá:la>, ds //s=x*êl=Ì=xal=Ì=xal/, HHG /'pillow slip, pillow-case/', lx <á:la> container offor, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/10/71), Elders Group (3/1/72), also <shxwél'qelá:la (or sxwél'qelá:la?)>, //sx*x*êl=Ì=xal=Ì=xal/, attested by Elders Group (3/1/72), comment: xw may be mistranscribed for sxwél.

<xwewec>, probable root //x*êwl or //x*êwl or most likely //x*[F=]êwl(=)êwl, perhaps same root in
<shxwéwe>, df //sx*=wáwə or s=xʷəwə or sxʷ=wáCə or sxʷ=wáwəll/, EZ ['cougar'], ['Felis concolor oregonensis']

<xwxwéwal>, df //s=xʷəwəll or s=xʷəwəll or more likely xʷ=[F=]əw(=)əəll/, EZ ['fox'], ['Vulpes fulva cascadiens',] (s=x nominalizer, something to), stem possibly <xwxwéwe> as in couger, 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 (4/6/75), Salish cognate: Thompson /xʷ narratives fox B74c:9, Columbian /sx'=ɛl=xʷ/ [fox K81:68 (where xʷ is labialized pharyngeal stop found in some Interior and Tsamosan Salish languages), also <shwál>, l/s(xʷ)wəll/, attested by HP (3/3/76).

<xwxweló:y>, ABDF ['you get staggered'], see xweló:y.

<xwxweló:y>, ABDF ['you get staggered'], see xweló:y.

<xwixwe'a>, df //xʷəs=x=əʔə or C₁ə=x=x=əʔəll/, SOC ['copy, imitate'], root meaning unknown, lx <<a> comparative, (like), possibly <R5> derivational?, phonology: possible reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/6/79), Salish cognate: Squamish /xʷə-x'-əll/ imitate K69:86. Saanich dial. of NSt /xʷə-x'/ /imitate B74a:66, example: <sta y'all uh xwixwe'a.>, //s=(əʔə) y=ə T xʷə=əʔəll/, /'Now he imitates. Now he copies.'/. attested by AD.

<xwixwe'a>, cts //xʷə[-Ai]-x=x=əʔə or C₁-x=x=əʔəll/, SOC ['imitating'], possibly <ablaut> continuous, possibly <R4> continuous (unusual use of R4), phonology: ablaut or reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/6/79), Elders Group (4/6/77).

<xwixwe'át>, pcs //xʷə=x=əʔə=T or C₁ə=x=x=əʔə=T/ll, 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 //xʷə[-Ai]-x=x=əʔə=T or C₁-x=x=əʔə=T/ll, SOC ['imitating s-o, copying s-o'], possibly <ablaut> continuous, possibly <R4> continuous (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'áthométel.>, //xʷə[-Ai]-x=x=əʔə=T-ámə-c-əll/, l'I'm imitating you.'/. attested by EB (4/26/76), <xwixwe'áthométel.>, //xʷə[-Ai]-x=x=əʔə-T-á-m/ll, /'You were imitated., They were imitated., (You were being imitated.).'/. attested by EB (4/26/76), example: <xwixwe'átes te spá:θh.>, //xʷə[-Ai]-x=x=əʔə=T-əs s=pə=ll/, /'He's imitating a bear.'/. attested by EB (5/3/76), <xwixwe'átem kw chéláqhelhelh.>, //xʷə[-Ai]-x=x=əʔə=T-əm kʰ cə=ll/q=ə=əll/, /'He was imitated yesterday., They imitated him yesterday., (They were imitating him yesterday.).'/. attested by EB (4/26/76).

<xwixwe'áqel - Xwixwe'áqel ~ Xwóxwe'áqel>, ds //xʷə=ai=x=x=əʔə=əqəl ~ C₁-í-xʷ=[F=]=əʔə=əqəll/, 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:θh 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 //xʷə=ai=x=x=əʔə=əs=x ~ C₁-í-xʷ=[F=]=əʔə=əs=ll/, SOC ['making a face'], literally /copying/imitating on the face/, lx <<ós= =ős ~ =es> on the face, phonology: ablaut or reduplication, vowel merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (1/21/76).
<xwéylem~ xwéylem~ xwík' >, SOC /copy s-o, imitate s-o/1, see xwéwe'a.

<xwexwyiáye ~ xwikwyiaye>, EZ ['house-fly'], see xwóxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwóxwáye:ye.

<xwéychesem> or better) xwíthesem>, PE ['get one's picture taken'], see xwíth.

<xwéylew eq or xwi: xweleqw >, EZ ['small bird'], see xwíleqw ~ xwéyleqw ~


<xwík' >, perhaps bound root or stem //x*ʔk' or x*ʔiq'=F/, meaning unknown unless whole word is onomatopoeic

<xwík' >, df //l=*x*ʔk' or s=x*ʔiq'=F/, EZ /'winter rosin, bush robin, varied thrush/1, [Ixoreus naevius 'naevius'], SD ['call of the winter robin or varied thrush'], ASM ['the varied thrush stays in the Stó:ló 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, 2/18/75, 5/14/80), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /s-x*ʔi tô/ varied thrush (Ixoreus naevius) K69:60 and Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:97-98, perhaps Lushootseed /s-x*ʔl tô/ s-x*ʔx*ʔl tô unidentified kind of small bird whose myth name is ls-pícx*/ H76:619, not Sechelt /l=k'-tik'-šín/ thrush T77:11, also <xwik' > or <xwik' >, //l=x*ʔk'/, attested by Elders Group (6/4/75).

<xwéylem ~ xwéylem ~ xwik',>, df //l=x*ʔi=l=əm/LL, WV /'rope, twine, string, thread/1, 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, 7/13/79), other sources: ES /x*ʔy-l=əm/ (CwMs /x*ʔy-l=əm/) rope, Salish cognate: Squamish /x*ʔl=əm/ rope W73:219, K67:372, Samish dial. of NSt VU /x*ʔl=əm'/, LD /x*ʔy-l=əm'/ rope beside /x*ʔx*ʔy-l=əm'/ string, twine G86:86, and PCS cognate set #105 in G82 includes: Nooksack /x*ʔl=əm/ rope A61, Sechelt /x*ʔl=əm/ rope beside /x*ʔx*ʔ=əml/ string, twine T77:19, also Sechelt /x*ʔl=əm/ rope B80pc and B83pc, Skagit dial. of Lushootseed /x*ʔl=əm/ thread H76:616 [note? Lushootseed root /x*ʔl=əm/ lost, turned around], Twana /x*ʔl=əm/ thread NT79 & NT82, Lummi dial. of NSt /x*ʔl=əm/ rope, thread (Demers 1982 p.c.), Saanich dial. of NSt /x*ʔl=əm/ rope, Songish and Clallam /x*ʔl=əm/ rope, example: <p*áth'it. tsel. alétsa kwthel xwéylem?>, //p*áth'it. c-əł. ?élɛce x*ʔa-əl x*ʔl=əml/, I'm going to sew. Where is my thread?/1, literally /l=əm (as immediate future) where is it (near but not visible) -my thread/1, attested by AC (9/30/71),<xwéylems te stiqw?>, //l=x*ʔl=əm-s t=s-tiqw'1, /'the horse's rope'/, attested by AC (9/30/71), <sélá kw'as q'i(y) set te xwéylem>, //s=ð(ə)=lɛ k*'-ɛ-s q'i(y)=s=t=əT te x*ʔl=əml/, /'Tie the rope tight.'/, literally /l=it (as) is tight that you tie s-th the rope', attested by AC (9/30/71), <le hók.wxwes thel t'àl te xwéylem kwses pe'w'ite tel s'i:them'>, //l=ɛ hál=k*'=əx*'-ə-s =ə-l t=əl t=x*ʔl=əm k*'-s=əs p*éw=ə=Al=Al=t=ə-l s=7i=ɛ=əm1/1, /My mother used the thread to patch up my dress./1, literally /past use s-th the (female present) -my mother the thread that she/he patch s-th up the present(unspecified) dress/clothing1/, attested by AC (9/21/71), <léqyet te xwéylem>, //léq'=əT t=x*ʔl=əml/, /'let out a rope (let it out of [rove])/1, literally /loosen it the rope'/, attested by IHTTC (7/19/77), <xwéylems te texteı̇ts>, //l=x*ʔl=əm-s t=t=x*ʔ=əll, /'bowstring'/1, literally /its string the bow'/, attested by Elders Group (4/5/78), <wewölwe qwe'iqweı̇qı̇s te xwéylem>, //w=ə=t=əl wɛ=q*áʔi=q*=ə-q'=s t=x*ʔ=l=əm1/1, /'Your rope is too thin/narrow'/, attested by JL.

<xwéylem>, pcs //l=x*ʔl=əm=T/L, DESC /'weigh s-th, (also) measure s-th [EB]'/, possibly root <xwéylem> rope, pcs //=t purposeful control transinitivizer1, 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: <xwéylemt kwstámes>, /x"i·l=mx=T k"=s=télm=əs/ll, /'weigh something'/, attested by CT and HT.

<xwéylemt te télmels> or better <xwéylemt te télmels>, cpsds /x"i·l=(=)m=T tə ta=[A=Ω]=l=(Ω)m=sl/ll, SCH /'measure the knowledge, give a test'/, <télmel>, /tə=[AΩ]=l=(Ω)məl/ll, 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"il=eq=lx/ll or x"=[Q=]l=[AΩ]=l=eq=lx/ll, df, SOC ['almost kill s-o'], root meaning unknown, Elder's comment: 'may come from xwá:lx almost', comment: derivation from xwá:lx would require several unusual processes: backing, ì-ablaut of root a, and =e= infixed e (schwa), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (2/21/78); found in <xwíleqlexw>, /x"il=eq=lx=el~lx=el l=eq=lx/ll, '/He almost killed me.', attested by EB.

<xwílxwíleqlóxes kw'e xwéyleqw s kw'e chíchelh, ~ xwílxwíliqómíxes kw'e xwíleqws kw'e chíchelh,>, /C₃=x"i=flaq=lxq=lx=el~lx=el k"=x"i·l=(=)eq=lxq=lx=el k"=ə c=[C₃,Ω]=l/ll, '/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.

<xwílxwíleqlóxes or xwílxweqlexw>, plv /C₃=x"i=flaq=lx=el/ll, 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:

<xwílxwíleqlóxes kw'e xwéyleqws kw'e chíchelh, ~ xwílxwíliqómíxes kw'e xwíleqws kw'e chíchelh,>, /C₃=x"i=flaq=lx=el~lx=el k"=x"i·l=(=)eq=lxq=lx=el k"=ə c=[C₃,Ω]=l/ll, '/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.

<xwílxwíleqlóxes kw'e xwéyleqw s kw'e chíchelh, ~ xwílxwíliqómíxes kw'e xwíleqws kw'e chíchelh,>, /C₃=x"i=flaq=lx=el~lx=el k"=x"i·l=(=)eq=lxq=lx=el k"=ə c=[C₃,Ω]=l/ll, '/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.

<xwílxwíleqlóxes or xwílxweqlexw>, dmm /x"i·l=[C₃,Ω]=eq=q/ll, /x"i·l=[C₃,Ω]=eq=q/ll, EZ ['small bird'], probably <R₄> or =R₁> diminutive, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<xwílxwíleqlóxes or xwílxweqlexw>, SOC ['repeatedly almost kill s-o'], see xwíleqlexw.

<xwíqel>, probable bound stem //x"iiq(=)=]l or x"=]l[=AΩ]=l=q=el/ll, meaning uncertain

<xwíqel>, df //s=x"iiq(=)=]l or s=x"=]l[=AΩ]=l=q=el/ll, WETH ['tree bent to ground with ice and frozen'], EB, (see> stative or nominalizer), root meaning unknown but if <q> is error for <qw> then the root means tied and hanging and this is an alternate pronunciation of <xwíqwel> sleet, silver thaw, probably <é-ablaut on root> resultative, probably <=el> come, go, get, become, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), compare <xwíqwel> sleet, silver thaw.

<xwíqw>, bound root //x"iiq("/ tie up and hang, tie around', Salish cognate: Squamish root /x"iiq(" ~x"=]l=ll/ tie up, connect (tr.) K67:372 and /x"iiq("-us-n/ hang (a person)(tr.) K69:87.
<sxwíqwew'w>, strs //s=x*'[=C,|=]=q"//, FSH [('hung up in a fish net')], HUNT, CLO, MC, (<s=>
static), (<s=R|> resitative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (2/1/76), example: <ewétaw sxwíqwew'w>, //tě
s=x*'[=C,|=]=q"//, /'There's no fish on your net.'/, literally /'(there) is nothing hung up in a fish net'/, attested by Elders Group.

<xwíqw'est>, pcs //s*x=q*'=qs=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 purposefully 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
lx //s*x=q*'=stl to hang a person, Salish cognate: Squamish /x"iq"*-us-nl hang (a person)(tr.) K69:87.

<xwíqw'esem>, mds //s*x=q*'=os=ém/l, 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).

<xwíqw'elhelh>, ds //s=x°[=A=]=q"=*tal//, CLO /'scarf, neckerchief', literally /'something that is
tied around the throat to hang down', (=<s> nominalizer, something that), (<é-ablaut on root i>
resitative), lx <élhelh> on the throat, on the neck, phonology: ablaut, syntactic
analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (9/24/75), Salish cognate: Sechelt /s-x°*u-x°*q"-*tal//
kerchief T77:18, Samish dial. of NSt /s-x*"q"*-tna/ anything one has on one's neck (cloth,
neckerchief, necklace, etc.) G86:84, also <sxwíqw'élhelh>, //s=x*(=F=)=A=]=q"=*álta/ 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).

<xwíqw'elhelh>, ds //s=x°[=A=]=q"=*tal//, CLO /'necklace', literally /'something that is tied
around the throat to hang down', (=<s> nominalizer, something that), (<é-ablaut on root i>
resitative), lx <élhelh> 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°*u-x°*q"-*tal//
derkchief T77:18, Samish dial. of NSt /s-x*"q"*-tna/ anything one has on one's neck (cloth,
neckerchief, necklace, etc.) G86:84.

<xwíqw'el>, incs //s*x=q*'=ál//, 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 usesthe
get/become meaning of =el), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<xwíqw'el>, cts //s=x*[---]*q"=*ál//, WETH /'sleeting, be sleeting'/, (=<s-> continuative), phonology:
lengthening, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), example:
<xwíqw'el te swáyel>, //s=x*[---]*q"=*ál te s=wèyál//, /'It's sleetinf., The day is sleetinf./, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<xwíqw'el>, WETH /'to sleet, have a silver thaw'/, see sxwíqw'.

<xwíqw'el>, WETH /'sleeting, be sleeting'/, see sxwíqw'.

<xwíqw'em > sxwíqw'w>, ds //s*x*"=ém=x°*iq"=*em/l, 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°*iq"*-em to snore, snoring JH66:22,15, Salish cognate: Mainland
Comox /x°*úq"*-u to snore B75prelim.:91, Sechelt /x°*úq"*-u to snore T77:33, Squamish /x°*úq"*-n/ to
snore K67:372, not Lushootseed /x°*áltut/ to snore H76:608 which appears to be a compound of
\[ \text{\textit{titut} to sleep perhaps with /x"al/ lack control.} \]

\(<\text{xwixweqw'em}, \text{cts} /\text{x"i}[\text{C,}\cdot\text{]}\text{=}\text{m}/, \text{ABFC} [\text{\textquoteright snoring}], (\text{<-R1-} \text{continuative}), \text{phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75, 3/5/80), AC (8/28/70).} \]

\(<\text{xwíqw'esem}, \text{SOC} /\text{hang oneself}, (\text{hung by a rope [AC]})/, \text{see xwíqw'.} \]

\(<\text{xwíqw'west}, \text{SOC} /\text{put a rope around s-o/s-th\textapos;s neck, put a leash on s-th, hang s-o/}, \text{see xwíqw'.} \]

\(<\text{xwítl'}, \text{probable root or stem} /\text{x"i}[,\text{meaning unknown} \text{ABFC} [\text{\textquoteright snoring}]\text{, see xwíqw'em ~ xwítlw'.} \]

\(<\text{xwítl'}, \text{SOC} /\text{imitating s-o, copying s-o/}, \text{see xwítlw'.} \]

\(<\text{xwíxweqw'em}, \text{ABFC} [\text{\textquoteright snoring}]\text{, see xwíqw'em ~ xwítlw'.} \]

\(<\text{xwíxwe'á}, \text{SOC} [\text{\textquoteright imitating}], \text{see xwíxwe'á}. \]

\(<\text{Xwíxwe'áqel ~ Xwíxwe'áqel ~ Xwóxwe'áqel}, \text{PLN} /\text{Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island}/, \text{see xwíxwe'á}. \]

\(<\text{xwíxwe'át}, \text{SOC} /\text{imitating s-o, copying s-o/}, \text{see xwíxwe'á}. \]

\(<\text{xwíxwe'o:s}, \text{SOC} [\text{\textquoteright making a face}], \text{see xwíxwe'á}. \]

\(<\text{xwíxwíyám}, \text{LANG} [\text{\textquoteright to recite or tell a fairy tale}], \text{see xwíxwíyám}. \]

\(<\text{xwíxwíyem}, \text{df} /\text{x"i}[\text{C,}\cdot\text{]}\text{=}\text{m}/, \text{EFAM} [\text{\textquoteright nervous while walking on something narrow}], \text{possibly <R4=} diminutive or resultative, possibly <R3=} plural, \text{probably root xwíyá} \text{wake, awake}, \text{possibly root xwíyá} \text{meaning unknown, phonology: possible mistranscription of xw for xw, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/7/77), Salish cognate: probably not Squamish /x"á]=ilwəs/ become excited, become disturbed W73:92, K69:86}. \]

\(<\text{xwíyám}, \text{possibly root /x"iỹ]=m or x"iỹ]=m/}, \text{LANG [\text{\textquoteright tell a story [legendary]}], \text{PLAY, SOC, possibly <=em} \text{intransitive, have, get, possibly á(\text{-})-ablaut on suffix e} \text{durate, (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 /sx"iʔ̃ab/ \text{traditional story, myth H76:619, Squamish /x"i}=\text{m}=\text{m/} \text{tell a story (itr.) beside /x"i}=\text{m}=\text{m/} \text{tell a story to (tr.) and /sx"}=\text{m}=\text{m/} \text{non-realistic story, a myth W73:254, K67:298, 371; found in xwíyámlha.}, /\text{x"iy}=\text{m}=\text{m/}, \text{\textquoteright Tell a story.'/}, \text{attested by Deming (3/15/79).} \]

\(<\text{xwíyámlha.}, /\text{x"iy}=\text{m}=\text{m/}, \text{\textquoteright Tell a story.'/}, \text{attested by Deming (3/15/79).} \]
<xwixwiyám>, def //C₁i=ɔiy=ɔ[=Ḁ=]=ml/, 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 <xwiyexwiyá:(m)>, plv //C₁eC₂=ɔiy=ɔ[=Ḁ(=)]=ml/, 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.>, //C₂=ɔiy=ɔ[=Ḁ(=)]=m ǔ s=yále=ɔ/ml, 'The old man is telling stories.'., attested by AC.


<xwiyé:y>, EZ ['a fly'], see xwôxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwôxwá:ye.

<xwiyexwiyám> or <xwiyexwiyá:(m)>, LANG [(be) telling stories [legendary]], see xwiyám.

<xwí:th>, bound root /i*x*i'è have a likeness made/.

<xwí:thi>, ds //x*i'yè(=)i(y)/, 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 Stól;ô lighthouse posts or poles, funeral boxes, grave poles, spindle whorls, masks), possibly <li>y bark, [old meaning] tree, syntactic analysis: noun?, intransitive verb?, attested by DM (12/4/64), TG (4/23/75).

<xwí:thi ~ xwí:thi>, df //s=x*i'yè=iy=ɔ/ll, 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).

<xwí:thi:yes ~ xwí:thi:yes>, ds //s=x*i'yè=iy=ɔ/ll, CLO /'headdress, face costume, mask/, Ix <s=es> on the face, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), TG (4/23/75).

<xwí:chesem> (or better) xwí:thesem>, mds //x*i'yè=ɔs=ɔ/ll, PE ['get one's picture taken'], literally...
/\get a likeness of one's/a face', lx \<es\> of the face, (\<em\> middle voice or intransitive/have/get), phonology: ch probably mistranscribed for th (esp. in light of \xwiy\xwiythi\yosem 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).

\<xwiy\xwiythi\yosem\>, df \<//C,\eC_2=x^*iy=iy(=)\=s=\=em or x^*iy[=C,\eC_2=]\=e=iy(=)\=s=\=em//\, PLAY /movies, motion picture's/, possibly \<R3\>= plural, possibly \<R2\>= characteristic, root \<xwiy\> (have/get a) likeness, probably \<iy\> around in circles, possibly \<os\> of the face, (\<em\> place to have/get), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (4/21/76).

\<xwiy\>, CARV /carved outside post on longhouse, totem pole/\, see \xwiy\.

\<xwi\xwiya\>, EZ /a lot of flies, big blow-flies/\, see \xw\xwe\xwáye \~ \xw\xw\xwáye.

\<xwi\xwiythi\yosem\>, PLAY /movies, motion picture's/\, see \xwiy\.

\<xwhép\>, df \<//x^*+[^\=p]\=or\=x[^\=p]=M_1]=l\=p or \xx\=p[l//\, 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 \xwhépelets 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\=n/ put away (tr.) and /\\=úp\=c\=ut/ move away K67:329-330.

\<xwhép\>, df \<//x^*[^\=p]=M_1]=x=x\=e\=l or x^*[^\=p]=B]=\=e=\=t\=p=x=x\=e\=l//=\, ABDF /slip off with a foot, lose balance [on feet]/\, Rx \<x\> on the foot, phonology: possible metathesis, possible backing, phonology: \xw could be mistranscribed for \xw\, see \xwhépelets sit down (with a plop?), [slip off one's chair], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (8/30/76).

\<xwelh\pép\>, df \<//x^*[^\=p]=M_1]=x=x\=e\=l or C_1=C_2=x^*=B]=\=e=\=t\=p=x=x\=e\=l//=\, ABDF ['slipping off with a foot'], \<lack of metathesis\> (continuative), Rx \<x\> on the foot, phonology: possible backing, phonology: \xw could be mistranscribed for \xw\, see \xwhépelets sit down (with a plop?), [slip off one's chair], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (8/30/76).

\<xw\xwelh\pép\>, df \<//C,\eC_2=x^*[^\=p]=x=x\=e\=l or C_1=C_2=x^*=B]=\=e=\=t\=p=x=x\=e\=l//=\, ABDF /slip with both feet, lose balance on both feet/, \<R3\>= plural, Rx \<x\> on the foot, phonology: reduplication, possible backing, phonology: \xw could be mistranscribed for \xw\, see \xwhépelets sit down (with a plop?), [slip off one's chair], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (8/30/76).

\<xw\hél\pép\>, df \<//x^*[^\=p]=M_1]=p=c\=e\=s or x^*[^\=F]=\=e=\=t\=p=p=c\=e\=s//=\, ABDF /sit down (with a plop?), [slip off on one's bottom or chair]/\, literally /slip off on one's rump/, Rx \<e\> on the rump, on the bottom, phonology: possible metathesis, possible fronting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/5/78).

\<xw\hép\>, ABDF /slip off the hands, slip out of the hands'/\, see \xwhép.
<xwlépnel>, ABDF /slip off with a foot, lose balance [on feet]/, see xwlép.

<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 ~ xwále.

<xwóqw't>, probably root /xʷ'qʷʷʷʷ/ 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), AL (9/15/78), Elders Group (2/18/76), EB (2/13/78), other sources: ES /xʷ'qʷʷʷʷ sawbill, JH /xʷ'qʷʷʷ/, (sic) merganser, Salish cognate: Mainland Comox /xʷ'úqʷʷʷ/ sawbill duck B75prelim.:16. Squamish /xʷ'úqʷʷʷ/ merganser, sawbill duck K69:86 or better /xʷ'úqʷʷʷ/ common merganser (Mergus merganser) and red-breasted merganser (M. serrator), sawbill duck Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:71, Saanich dial. of NS /xʷ'qʷʷʷ/, sawbill duck B74a:14, example: *<qwóqwel te xwóqw't/, /qʷʷe|=ÄC|,e|=l /xʷ'qʷʷʷ/, /The sawbill is talking/, attested by AC (12/4/71), *<thʷo:kws te xwóqw't/ qas te léts'e pésk'a., //, Elder's comment: literally /water always boiling up rough/, possibly on both sides of the creek

<xwóqw'et>, CAN ['to pole a canoe'], (<=et) purposeful control transitivizer, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/26/75, 10/1/75), Salish cognate: Squamish /xʷ'úqʷʷʷ/-cut to pole up (in a canoe) K67:372.


<xwóqw'tel>, ds /s=xʷa=Ä|=]/qʷʷ=-tel/ or s=xʷa=Ä|=]/qʷʷ=-tel/, CAN [canoe pole], literally /device to pole a canoe/, (<== nominalizer, something to), (ô-ablaut or é-ablaut) derivational, lx <tel> device to, something to, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (5/10/64), AC (12/7/71), Elders Group (3/1/72, 3/26/75), EB, other sources: ES /sxʷ'úqʷʷʷ=tel/ canoe pole, Salish cognate: Squamish /-xʷ'úqʷʷʷ=tel/ canoe pole K67:372, example: <kw'étslexwes te sxw'é, sq'émel, qas te xwóqw'tel./, /kʷʷ|=Ä|=l-θxʷʷʷ=θ/ /xl=s=lxʷ=θt/s=θm|=θl|qʷʷ=tel/, /He saw a canoe, a paddle, and a canoe pole. (see sx/θ)-, /tel/], attested by EB (2/13/78 approved this sentence constructed by class member).

<xwóqw'et>, CAN ['to pole a canoe'], see xwóqw'.

<xwotíx>, probable bound root /xʷ'atíxʷ/, meaning uncertain

<xwotíx'], df /s=xʷ'atíxʷ/, 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 <= nominalizer, root meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), Elders Group (2/11/76, 6/4/75), other sources: ES /sxʷ'atíxʷ/ hell-diver, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /xʷ'atí/ silver diver, "regular" diver (larger bird than the "small diver") H76:614, Samish dial. of NS sxʷ'atí/ black diver (has white front) G86:68, Saanich dial. of NS sxʷ'atí/ black diver B74a:14.

<xwól'aqw>*, possible bound stem /xʷ'á'=eqʷʷ/, possible from root <xwél't> rolled up

<xwól'aqwem>, df /s=xʷ'á'=eqʷʷ=θml/, 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 <= nominalizer, something to/that, possibly root <xwél't> rolled up possibly root <as in sxwétl'qel> pillow, rolled up bulrush mat, possibly <ô-ablaut> resultative or continuative or derivational, possibly <=aqw on top of the head or more likely <=aqw around in circles, probably <=em intransitivizer, 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=xʷˈáqʷm/ =em/, attested by Elders Group (7/9/75).

<xwóyWeləlh>, EB /a small willow tree, a low willow/, see xwále ~ xwá:le.

<Xwóxwelá:lhp>, PLN ['a village by Yale along Yale Creek'], see xwále ~ xwá:le.

<xwóyWeqw'et>, CAN ['poling a canoe'], see xwóqw'.

<xwóy>, ABDF ['they all died'], see xwáy ~ xwóy.

<xwóy>, probably bound root or stem /xʷˈa:y or xʷˈɛ[=Aá=]y/ll, probably shaking constantly

<xwóyEqw>, df /s=xʷˈáqʷ or s=xʷˈɛ[=Aá=]y=ɛqʷ=/ll, 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 <xwóy> 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).

<xwóyEqw> te xawsólkwlh, cpds /s=xʷˈɛ[=Aá=]y=ɛqʷs=medkʷ=/ll, 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 /xʷˈa:y=q=em/ll, 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).

<xwóyXywey> ~ <xwóyXywey>, df /s=xʷˈa(·)y=C,ɛC/ or s=xʷˈɛ[=Aá=]y=C,ɛC/ll, 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 pectin 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:lō 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 pectin shell rattles are shaken as a feature of the dance and the headdresses also to make the flickers whirl), possibly root <xwóy> 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-xˈa:yʔ/ mask K67:298, 372 (the vowel shows the word is borrowed from Halkomelem).

<SxwóyXywey> ~ <SxwóyXywey>, df /s=xʷˈa(·)y=C,ɛC/ or s=xʷˈɛ[=Aá=]y=C,ɛC/ll, 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[1], syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL (9/27/77, 3/1/78, 6/27/78), source: place names reference file #288.

<xwá:ywey> or <xwé:th>, possibility bound stem /lxʷá:ɬ=ɬ/; root meaning unknown, possibly =eqw, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (9/7/77).

<xwó:yxweyla ~ Sxwóyxweyla>, ds //s=xʷá:ɬ-y=C,ɬC=ɬl/, PLN ['village above Yakweekwoose 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 Higgins Rd., above Chilliwack Indian Reserve #8, where the Anglican church is now [1964]', literally /container of the s wynxw mask, home of the s wynxw mask', ASM ['so named presumably because of one of the early owners of the mask lived there'], lx <=á:l ~ =á:l container off/or, 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>, pl //xʷós-l=ɬq,l/, 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 /lxʷós-/wl, foam

<xwó:sem ~ sxwó:sem ~ sxó(:)sem>, ds //s=xʷós(=)ʃ=ɬm,l/, EB ['soapberry'], ['Shepherdia canadensis'], FOOD /'Indian ice-cream, whipped soapberry foam', ASM ['the berries do not grow in Stó:lō 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 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-ʃml/ soapberry from root /lxʷuos/ foam Turner 1973ms:34, phonology: optional partial delabialization before the /ɔ/ lul, we can tell this vowel is not from <ew>/ʃwl because of the Musqueam and Cowichan cognates which have a different vowel and no <w>/wl, 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 /sxs₇₁s₇ml/ (CwMs /sxs₇₁s₇ml/ soapberry, Salish cognate: Thompson /ls-x₇₁s-ɬml/ soapberry from root /lx₇₁uos/ foam Turner 1973ms:34, Squamish /ls-x₇₁s₇₁ml/ soapberry beside /lx₇₁uosml/ prepare soapberries K69:60, Lushootseed /ls-x₇₁s₇₁ml~s-x₇₁s₇₁ml/ soapberry. Indian ice cream H76:611, 623, Saanich dial. of NST /sxs₇₁s₇₁ml/ soapberry B74a:15, Samish dial. of NST /sxs₇₁s₇₁ml~sxs₇₁s₇₁ml/ soapberry G86:71, also <xwó:sem>, /lx₇₁s₇ml/, attested by MH (Deming 1/4/79).

<xwó:semálá>, ds //s=x₇₁s₇₁ml=ɬɬl/, BSK /soapberry basket, Indian ice-cream basket/, FOOD, ASM ['a tall basket with round bottom for whipping soapberries'], lx <=á:l container for, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76).

<xwó:xwá:ye>, PLN /'village on east bank of Sweltzer Creek (above Sxwoyehá:ɬá), (creek by the village of the same name [Xwó:xwá:ye] [Wells])'/, see xwó:xwá:ye ~ xwéxwá:ye ~ xwó:xwá:ye.

<xwó:xwtha> or <xwé:th>, possible bound stem /lxʷá=ɬ=ɬl/, root meaning unknown <sxwó:xwtha>, df //s=xʷá=ɬ=ɬ=ɬl/, EZ /song sparrow, also brown sparrow, (could include any or all of the following which occur in the Stó:lō 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 morp翰ha, (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 morph翰ha')], (<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-x'ix'/ sparrow K69:60 and Savannah sparrow (Passerculus sandwichensis) Kennedy and Bouchard 1976:100, probably Lushootseed /s-x'ix'/ 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 <sxwóxwcha>, /s=x'ó=c=x/é, attested by EL (9/15/78), also <sxwéthxweth>, /s=x'ó=x]é=C, 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 <sxwóxwlah>, /s=x'ó=[C, also 'xwéthxweth', dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (2/18/76).

<xwpét>, //x'ó-M1=1T or //x'ó=p=T/, 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 //yëk’*//, ECON ['hire'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB (6/27/76). Salish cognate: Lushootseed /jákw’/ evidi invite H76:211, example: <láchulh yákw’->. //lë-c(-el)-u† yëk’*//, I already hired., I’ve already hired.,, grammatical comment: zero optional as first person subject marker, attested by EB, Elders Group, also <låtsel welh le yákw’. ~ láchulh le yákw’-.> //lë-c(-el) wə† lə yëk’*/ ~ lë-c(-el)-u† lə yëk’*//, attested by Elders Group, <låtselcha yákw’->. //lë-c(-el)-ce yëk’*//, I’m going to hire.,, attested by Elders Group.

<yákw’emet ~ yékw’emet>, ics //yëk’*=-məT ~ yə=Æ[^k’*]=məT/, ECON ['hiring s-o'], (<é-ablaut> derivational), (<¼=met> indirect effect non-control transitiveizer), phonology: optional ablaut, epenthetic e or syllabic m, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, syntactic comment: this form would be indistinguishable from a form with =em intransitiveizer followed by =et purposeful control transitiveizer 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 <híyqw’t> coax s-o, persuade s-o, invite s-o, (recuit s-o) which is unrelated in form; found in <yékw’emet>, //yə=Æ[^k’*]=məT-əs//, ‘He hires someone.’, attested by Elders Group, example: <låtsel welh yákw’emethômè. ~ làchulh yákw’emethômè.>, //lë-c(-el) wə† yëk’*/=məT-ámə ~ lë-c(-el)-u† yëk’*/=məT-ámə//, ‘I’ve already hired you.’, phonology: ...thômè may show the pronoun object is -óme ~ -òmè, grammatical comment: zero optional as first person subject marker, attested by Elders Group, <låtselcha yékw’emethômè.>, //lë-c(-el)-ce yëk’*/=məT-ámə//, ‘I will hire you.’, attested by Elders Group, phonology: updrifting, attested by Elders Group, <låtselcha yékw’emethômè.>, //lë-c(-el)-ce yëk’*/=məT-ámə//, ‘I will hire you.’, attested by Elders Group; found in <yékw’emethomètél. ~ yékw’emethomètél.>, //yə=Æ[^k’*]=məT-ámə-c(-el) or yə[^A=Æ[^k’*]=məT-ámə-c(-el)//, ‘I hire you., I’ll hire you (now).’, (semological comment: a performative), attested by Elders Group.

<yáyékw’emet>, cts //yë[-C,-e]-[^k’*]=məT/, ECON ['hiring s-o'], (<-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72); found in <yáyékw’emet>, //yë[-C,-e]-[^k’*]=məT-əs//, ‘He’s hiring someone.’, attested by Elders Group.

<yákw’emet ~ yékw’emet>, ECON ['hire s-o'], see yákw’.

<yál> or <yél>, probable root /yël/ meaning unknown unless glide or /yəl/ turn

<yáylem>, cts //yë[-C,-e]=əm//, ABFC /sailing (of a bird), gliding on the wind/, (<-R1-> continuative), (<eme> middle voice or intransitive/verbehave/get), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by SJ (Deming 8/10/78), Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish /yél-ən/ wing with possible root /yəl/ turn as in /s-iləm/ year K67:380, Nooksack <ay yálam> (one bird) to fly in circles (like a hawk sailing above prey)(NKF2.1861), prob. not Squamish /yáwapa/ sail K67:382.

<yálk’ólhem or yélk’wólhem>, SOC /close up a meeting, wind up a meeting, complete a meeting/, see yókw’ ~ yóqw’.

<yálx>, SOC ['search'], see yél or perhaps yál.
<yálh>, free root //yél//, 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 /yél/ (l/él/ in ES orthog.) only now, only then (Suttles ca1984:4.3.1 and 18.4.14), Squamish /yél/ at last; after than, then W73:3, K67:382, Saanich dial. of NSt /él/ (particle) immediate past in G86:60 from M86, possibly Lushootseed /yél/ (adverb) unrealized wish, be unable, want to but can't H76:628, probably not Lushootseed /éél/ (modal particle) so it would seem, must be H76:219-220, example: <esésu tl'o xét' esém, sám kw' yálh ...>, //tə-s-əs-ə e'a xet'ə=s=məm, s=təm k'=ə ye' ...//, /'And they said that's-- now what is it...'/, attested by LJ, <yalhtsel sqw'él:ém>, //yél-c-əl s=q'=ə=ə/ml, /'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, <yalh'es me lhémxew>, //yél-s-əəs me təməx//, /'It just started to rain.'/, attested by Deming (3/31/77); Salish cognate: Musqueam /yél/ only now, only then Suttles ca 1985:4.3.1, 18.4.14

<yálhò>, ds //l/éél=əl/, ASP /'begin, start, (be) just started, just began, be just begun'/, literally /'just now, just the first time, just this time', (=l/ó) 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: <yalhòls yó:ys ~ yálhels yó:ys>, //ýél-tə-l-s yá=ys//, phonology: epenthetic e, attested by EB (Elders Group 2/8/78), <yalhòls yó:ys tloqá:ys>, //ýél-tə-l-s yá=ys//, /'I just started work., I started to work.'/, literally /'is just now/is just begun my work'/, *<yalhò tsel (sy)ó: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 <yalhòls le yó:ys>, //ýél-tə-l-s le yó:ys//, phonology: epenthetic e, attested by EB (Elders Group 2/8/78), <yalhòls yó:ys tloqá:ys>, //ýél-tə-l-s yá=ys//, /'I just started working [this instant].'/, attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), <yalhòls tseqw'él:émh>, //ýél-tə-l-s c=eq''=ə=ə/ml, /'I started to make a basket.'/, phonology: epenthetic e, attested by EB (12/19/75), <yalhò'o kw'èasè ts'qw'òwelh.>, //ýél-tə-l-s c=eq''=ə=ə/ml, /'You just start(ed) to make a basket.'/, phonology: epenthetic e, yálho'o perhaps mistranscribed for yálhò, syntactic comment: unusual double subject marking but both with possessive pronouns, attested by EB (12/19/75).

<bwiyálhò>, ds //wiyél=əl/, ASP /'just (to do something)'/, (<we> contrastive), syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/24/76), example: <bwiyálhòles thiyt.>, //w=əyél-tə-l-s əs ciy=T//, /'I just started to make it'/, attested by Elders Group.

<yálhò>, ASP /'begin, start, (be) just started, just began, be just begun'/, see yálh.

<Yálhxetel>, df //l/éél=x=ə(l)=tel or ye=ə=[A=]++x=ə(l)=tel//, PLN /'island or point on north side of first slough north of the mouth of Chehalis River, (next slough and point above Miméxwel [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 (Miméxwel) 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 /-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), IH TTC (8/25/77), source: place names reference file #105 and #110, also /'next slough and point above Miméxwel/', attested by EL (3/1/78).

<yálh yuw kw'a's hō:y>, LANG /'I thank you (deeply), I thank you (deeply), Thank you.'/, see hō:y ~
hó:y ~ hóy.

<yàq'>, free root /yêq'/, EB ['to fall (about a tree)'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/72). Salish cognate: Squamish /ýaq'í fall down as also in /ýaq'-an/ cause to fall down (tr.) K67:382, example: <le yáq'>, //lə yêq'//, 'It fell (of a tree)','., attested by Elders Group.

<syáyeq'>, dnom //syáyeq'=C,əC//, EB ['a lot of logs'], (=<R2> plural but usually characteristic), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by JL (5/5/75).

<yáq'et>, pcs //yêq'=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 //yê[-C,ə]-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.>, //yê[-C,ə]-q'=əT-əs te cêqêtl/, 'He's falling a tree.', attested by Elders Group.

<yéq'lexw ~ yéq'lexw>, ncs //yê[=Aô]=q'=l-əx''//, HARV 'managed to fell a tree, (managed to fall it)', (=<é-ablaut> resultative), (=<et> non-control transitivizer), (=<exw> third person object), phonology: ablaut, optional epenthetic e, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/7).


<yáyeq'els>, cts //yê[-C,ə]-q'=əls//=, sas, HARV 'falling (a tree), be falling trees', (=<R1-> continuative), (=<els> structured activity continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), EB, IHTTC (9/2/77).

<yáyeq'els>, dnom //yê[-C,ə]=q'=əls//=, sas, HARV 'a faller, a logger', (=<R1> continuative), (=<els> structured activity 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 //yê-t//=, ABDF ['to vomit, throw up'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/14/70), other sources: ES /ýê±t/ (circumflex over e) (Cw /yê?et/) vomit, Salish cognate: Squamish /yaʔu/ vomit and /yō-yaʔu/ vomit continuously K67:382, 381.

<yáyet ~ yáyat>, rsls //yê[-C,ə]-[l]=, ABDF ['vomiting'], (=<R1-> resultative or continuous), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/14/70), Salish cognate: Squamish /ýê-yaʔu/ vomit continuously K67:381.

<syáytél>, dnom //s=yê-t=ʔlməl//=, MED ['throw-up medicine'], ASM ['medicine to make one throw up'], (=<s= nominalizer), lx <s=tel> device, something, medicine, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (7/23/75).

<héyetélme], cts //hê-ye=t=ʔlməl//=, ABDF ['nauseated'], literally 'vomiting in the mind, think about/feel like vomiting', (=<hé~há> continuous), lx <s=elme> in the mind, think about, feel like, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb.

<yá:tel>, probable bound root or stem //yê·t=(=)əl or s=yê·(yə)=təll//=, root possibly <yá: or yá:ye> be
friend, relative, \(<\texttt{tel}>\) may be reciprocal or someone for
\(<\texttt{syá:tel}>\), dnom //s=ýè·t(\(=\)\)əll, SOC /'widow, widower'/, \(<\texttt{tel}>\) nominalizer), root meaning unknown unless \(<\texttt{yá:ya}>\) to be friend as in root \(<\texttt{yá:ya}>\), stem \(<\texttt{syá:ya}>\) friend, possibly \(<\texttt{tel}>\) go, come, get, become, possibly \(<\texttt{tel}>\) something that, someone to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by NP (10/10/75), Elders Group (3/13/80), other sources: ES /\texttt{syá:tel}/ (CwMs /\texttt{syá:tən}/) widow, widower, Salish cognate: Squamish /\texttt{syá:tel}/ widow(\(er\)) K67:300, perhaps Squamish root /\texttt{yá:ll/} tight, shut or tied tightly as in /\texttt{yá:l/-n/} put on, hold, tie tightly (\(tr\).) and /\texttt{yá:l/-ya}/ tight and /\texttt{yá:l/-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 /\texttt{selá/} //\texttt{s=h}/ tight).

\(<\texttt{yatilém}>\), incs //\texttt{yé:l=}=\texttt{əml/}, SOC /'become a widow, become a widower'/, \(<\texttt{tel}>\) go, come, get, become), \(<\texttt{em}>\) intransitivizer, have, get), phonology: updrifting, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/13/80).

\(<\texttt{yá:ya}>\), SOC /'become a widow, become a widower'/, see \texttt{syá:tel}.

\(<\texttt{yá:ya}>\), ABFC ['rubbing it'], see \texttt{yé:tl}'.

\(<\texttt{yá:ya}>\), free root //\texttt{yé:ya} ~ \texttt{7é:ya/}, EFAM ['bad'], usage: baby-talk, said to a child of crawling age to teach him something is bad, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AD.

\(<\texttt{yá:ya}>\) (~ \texttt{iyá:ya}'), possible bound root or stem //\texttt{ýe=tx}/, root meaning unknown, initial \(<\texttt{i}>\) 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 \(<\texttt{q}>\) on something else, within something else, leaving root or stem \(<\texttt{yá:ya}>\) meaning unknown (only \(<\texttt{yé:ch} ~ \texttt{yé:ts}>\), free root /\texttt{lyé:tx/} give as a gift// comes close in shape), or less likely \(<\texttt{ye}~\texttt{travelling along while (doing X), leaving root or stem \texttt{yá:ya}>\) if there is derivational metathesis or if not \(<\texttt{yá:ya}>\), roots attested so far which have these two consonants are \(<\texttt{seq}>\), free root //\texttt{yá:ya}/, DESC ['narrow (of rocky passage)'], \(<\texttt{xíq}>\) ~ \(<\texttt{xé:ya}>\), possibly root //\texttt{xí(=)}q' scratch (like of an itch)/, and none of these seem convincing semantically.

\(<\texttt{xíq}:\texttt{yá:ya}>\), free root //\texttt{yá:ya}/, EFAM ['bad'], usage: baby-talk, said to a child of crawling age to teach him something is bad, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by AD.

\(<\texttt{yá:ya}>\), possibly root //\texttt{yé:ya} or \?\texttt{y}=\texttt{M1}=\texttt{iy}=\texttt{e} or \?\texttt{y}=\texttt{M2}=\texttt{R2} be friends, relatives//.

\(<\texttt{yá:ya}>\) (~ \texttt{iyá:ya} ~ \texttt{siá:ya} ~ \texttt{syá:ya} ~ \texttt{siyá}(\()\texttt{ye}\)), dnom //s=ýè·y=\texttt{e} or s=\?\texttt{y}=\texttt{M1}=\texttt{iy}=\texttt{e} or s=\?\texttt{y}=\texttt{M2}=\texttt{C},\texttt{C}=/, SOC ['friend, relative'], \(<\texttt{tel}>\) nominalizer, someone that), possibly \(<\texttt{e}>\) person, being, possibly \(<\texttt{á:ablaut}>\) derivational, possibly root \(<\texttt{e}~\texttt{iy} \texttt{(before suffixes)}>\) good or \(<\texttt{yá:ya}>\) perhaps be friends, relatives, possibly \(<\texttt{iy}=\texttt{ya}>\) affectionate diminutive, possibly \(<\texttt{M1} \texttt{or M2 metathesis}>\) derivational, possibly \(<\texttt{R2}>\) characteristic, comment: this etymology yields stem \texttt{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: \(<\texttt{siyá:m li siyá:yex}>\), //s=\texttt{iy}=\texttt{Ém} l=\texttt{ý}=\texttt{C},\texttt{C}=/=\texttt{A}/=\texttt{L}/=\texttt{O}/, 'My dear friends,'/, usage: speeches, attested by Deming, \(<\texttt{we'ólwel stl'i l siyá:yex}>\), //\texttt{w}=\texttt{7 ál-w}=\texttt{e}-l s=\texttt{e}-\texttt{í}=\texttt{L}=\texttt{iy}=\texttt{C},\texttt{C}=/=\texttt{A}/=\texttt{L}/=\texttt{O}/, 'I like my friend a lot.'/, attested by EB, other sources: ES /\texttt{syá:yé/} (CwMs /\texttt{syá:yé/}) friend, relative, H-T \(<\texttt{syá:yā}>\) (macrons over i and e) companion, comrade, Salish cognate: Squamish /\texttt{s-yá:y/} friend; be related to, be on friendly terms with [~]...
nominalizer vs. s- stative] K67:300, W73:214, K69:60, Lushootseed /s-yáya/7 (perhaps /s-yá/ya/) relative, friend H76:627, example: <t'ó:li siyáya>, //e'á-eël s=yé·yé//, 'That's my friend.'!, attested by AC (9/29/71), <hwélep 1 siyáya>, //h=ílw[=M2]=è=p l s=yé·yé//, 'You people are my friends.'!, attested by AC (9/29/71), also <talhwélep 1 siyáye>, //e=í=ílw[=M2]=è=p l s=yé·yé//, also /you people my friends/!, attested by Deming (12/15/77), <siyáyes te stá:xwelh.>, //s=yé·yé-s tə s=té·x̱=θ4//, 'Children are his friends.'!, attested by AC (9/29/71).

<yáyetel> (prob. also ýáyetel), rpcs //yéye=tel//, 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 /ýátel/ blood relatives, Salish cognate: verbal use of the same root cognate in Squamish /s-í-yay\, relations H76:627, example: <ts'át'se'ltsel xwoyíwel tel sqwálewel kw'els me xwe'í sq'o talhluítep l siyáye siyáym.>, //c'è[=C3,è=]-[c-è] x̱=è[=Aa=]l=íwòl t-èl s=q'èl=èwòl k"-èl-s mè x̱=è[=í]=q'á te=í=ìíwòl=p l s=C3,èC3,èyè·yè s=ì[=t'=]y=é·muml, 'I'm very happy to come here at this gathering my dear friends.'!, usage: speech, attested by Deming (5/18/78).

<yáyetel>, cts //yè[-Aá-]yè=tel//, rpcs, 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

<yáyq'els>}, HARV /'falling (a tree), be falling trees/', see yáq'.

<yáyq'els>}, HARV /'a faller, a logger/', see yáq'.

<yáyq'et>, HARV /'falling it, falling a tree/', see yáq'.

<yáyetel> (prob. also ýáyetel), SOC /[they've made friends, (make friends with each other)\], see yá:ya.

<yáyet ~ ýáyat>, ABDF ['vomiting'], see yá:t.

<yáysele ~ ýéysele>, HUMC ['two people'], see isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

<ye=\, da /lè=\, DEM /'nominalizer plural\,], phonology: probably phonologically prefixed because in some cases the <\> 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>, /lye=weq=á(·)l=|=m=|, /'it's them, they are the ones'.

<yw ~ yiw ~ i>, da //yə= ~ yi= ~ ?il/, TVMO /travelling by, in motion, while moving along, while travelling along/, syntactic analysis: derivational prefix, Salish cognate: Samish dial. of NST /ti?i? ~ ?i- ~ yi- in motion, while moving G86:56; found in <yeló:lhin>, //ye=|=q=|-|=|, /travelling by canoe, travelling by car/boat/train/, literally /travelling along aboard (a canoe, nowadays also a car/boat/train)/, <yeló:lem> ~ yi:memx, //ly=|=q=|-|=|, /travelling by foot, travelling on foot/, literally /travelling along walking/, <yets'ets'a:>, //ly=|=q=|-|=|, /travelling by horse/, literally /travelling along astride/, <yewéweq'wélém>, //ly=|=q=|-|=|, /travelling by going downriver/, literally /travelling along going downriver/, <yewóxweq'wet>, //ly=|=q=|-|=|, /poling along in a canoe (in quiet water), travelling by poling a canoe/, literally /travelling along poling a canoe/.

<yw ~ yiw>, free root /lye= ~ yiw/, DEM ['the (plural [usually human])'], syntactic analysis: demonstrative article, attested by EB, Elders Group, AC, others, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /?i?i/- (derivational prefix) collective for ex. in /?i?i-séetxʷədl bears, /?i-qpúyúqs/ group of seagulls, and /?i-č’úbl enough H76:666, example: <yewéweq'me, mestiyéyex, qwóqwéyex>, //ly=|=q=|-|=|, the (Indians/people, people, speakers)/, literally /the (plural) (Indian, person, speaking)/, <yeló:lem> kw’e Kamloops, ye likw’ mökw’ shxwtelis li te B.C., //ye likkʷ kʷ a Kamloops, ya lik”w mökw” sxʷ=təlfí-s li tə B.C.,/’s some from Kamloops, some from all over B.C.,/’s usage: narrative of recent gathering, attested by AC (11/10/71), <gesu láx:q ye lí:kw’>, //ly=|=q=|-|=|, /And so a few went,/, usage: story of the Flood, attested by AC (12/7/71), <xwey’eyelhis ye qwéq’wá:l>, //ly=|=q=|-|=|, /’they (many) are in good/clear voice the (pl.) [ones] talking (public speaking)/, attested by JL (Elders Group 8/29/79), <kw’etslexwes te swiyeq mékw’ yi shhellhálí:>, //ly=|=q=|-|=|, /’all the women.‘, attested by Elders Group, <lel’elémétchwxw mékw’ ye tskwím l á:wkw’>, //lC,|=q=|-|=|, /Fold all my red clothes/, attested by Elders Group, <lel’elémétchwxw mékw’ yel á:wkw’>, //lC,|=q=|-|=|, /Fold all my clothes/.

<yewó:lem> or perhaps <yewó:lwíl>, CAN ['one’s canoe is broken up'], see yóbkw’ ~ yóqw’.

<yewó:le> or perhaps <yewó:lwíl>, CAN ['break(ing) the canoe'], see yóbkw’ ~ yóqw’.

<yéiw ~ yá:j>, bound root /lyél ~ yél turn/, Salish cognate: Squamish root /yəl/ turn as in /yél-a’ln wing and /s-ii?anm/ year K67:380, Lushootseed root /fajl- [dzal-] reverse the side of, turn over, turn around, go around/over some obstruction as in /fajl-qéd/ turn it over, /fajl-qas/ turn face to opposite direction, /fajl-fajl-q/ turn around several times, /fajl-qs/ go around a point, [and probably] /s-já:ll-c’/ (Skagit) ~ /s-já:ll-c’/ (Snohomish) year, turning of the seasons H76:212-213.

<yélqw’t>, pcs //yə=|=Aá=|=l=q”=Tl/, SOC /upset bed, mess s-th up/, V ALJ, probably rootative <yél> 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 //yé=[Aá]=l=q"=T//, VALJ, probably root <yel> turn, possibly <-ablaut> durative or resultative, possibly <=qw>= around in circles, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<yó:lqw'es>, ds //yé=[Aá]=l=q"=s/=q//, VALJ, probably root <yel> turn, possibly <-ablaut> durative or resultative, possibly <=es>= on the face?, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77).

<xwiyó:leqw>, ds //lx"e=yé=[Aá]=l=q"=s/=T//, /'become/get upside down', (<>xe>= become, get), possibly <-ablaut> durative or resultative, lx <=qw>= on top of the head, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by Elders Group (5/5/76).


<yélxt>, pcs //yé=x=T/=, SOC ['look for s-th/s-o'], root <yel> turn, lx <=x>= distributive, all over, (<<>t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /yólx/ look for (itr.) and /yólx-t/ look for (tr.) K67:380; found in <yélxchexw>, //lyé=x=T-c-o"=l//, /'Look for s-th/s-o., You look for s-th/s-o.'/, attested by EB.

<yá:lx>, durs //yé=[Aá]=l-x=T/=, SOC ['search for s-th'], (<>-ablaut> resultative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76).

<yá:lx>, durs //yé=[Aá]=l-x=T/, SOC ['search'], root <yel> turn, (<>-ablaut> durative), lx <=x>= distributive, all over, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (1/30/76).

<yélá:w ~ yéláw ~ yiláw>, possibly root //yélé(:)=w or yélé=(:)=w or yilé=(:)=w//, DIR /be over, past (passed)/, TIME, possibly root <yel> turn, possibly <=á(t)=w> meaning unknown, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), EB (1/26/76), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /yiláw/ proceed H76:630, example: <yiláw te syáyeq>, //yílëw tæ s=yé=[C,i]=l=q"//, /'over the log'/, attested by Elders Group, <yiláw texswáয>, //yílëw tæxw=sw=yêyê/"l/, /'afternoon (minutes after 12 noon)/, attested by Elders Group, <chxw la yélaw>, //c-xc=l=x yélë=wi/, /'You are past by/.', literally /'you went past/., attested by EB, <alht'éqw' yiláws te slhëms>, //s=t=áqw"=s=yilëw~s=te s=t=xw=sl/, /'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 ~ ýeyilaw>, dmy //C,i=yilëw ~ C,i=ýelëw//, DIR /a little past, a little after'/, TIME, (<>R4> diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by Elders Group (3/11/76), SJ (Deming 1/20/77), example: <yéyilaw texswáয>, //C,i=yilëw tæxw=sw=yêyê=l/; /'a little after noon, later on in the afternoon'/, attested by Elders Group, <yéyilaw te slhíxws>, //C,i=ýelëw tæ s=t=x=sl/, /'past three o'clock'/, Elder's comment: "this is as close as the old people got to minutes", attested by SJ.

<yélá:w>, pcs //yélëw=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 yela:wthó:m>, //lë=m thá=yélëw=T-ám/=l/, /'You were passed by, He passed you by/.', literally /'he goes just you are passed by/., attested by EB.
<yelá:w>, peiš //yelá:w=x\'/, 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:wóxes; öwe is ye qwelóthóxes.>, //l\'=m ò yelá:w=x\'/-\'é\'-\'es?\'ew\'ì-s y\'e q\'é=[A\'ê]=l=sT-x\'-\'o//, /'He just passed by me; he didn't speak to me. (speak to s-o)/, attested by EB.

<yeláwel>, incs //yeláw=\'el//, 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 NSñ /\'el\'é\'ə\'l/ to pass by B74a:70.

<yilawelhát ~ yilawelhát ~ syilawelhát>, ds //yilaw=\'el(=)\'el//, TIME ['Monday (day past)'], literally /day after [Sunday] ~ something past day!, (<\'=> nominalizer), lx <elh(=)lát> day, past (tense) night, phonology: consonant merger (l\'hl ò\'l\'h), optional downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/19/75), IHITC (8/10/77), EB (5/1 or 2/78), example: <látmåtselcha kw\'e syilawelhát.>, //l\'ë=m-c-\'el-\'el k\'\'e s=yilaw=\'el=\'el//, /'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:w>, 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:es>, possibly root //yél- or y=\'el(l=[A\'ê]=)\'el//, ANA /'tooth, teeth/', possibly (=<elîs> 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 /yél\'ös/ tooth, Proto-Central Salish */y\'ánís ~ y\'ánís tooth, Salish cognate: PCS cognate set #18 in G88 (#145 in G82) includes: MCx /y\'ánís/ [\'jints], Pt /y\'ánís/ [\'y\'ánt\'] ~ /y\'ánís/ (Boas 1886 Pentlatch.field notes \'yini\'s\'), Se /y\'ánis/; Sq /y\'ánís/ K67:380, CwMs /y\'ánís/ ES, Nk /y\'ánís/ A61, G84a:SI, NSCl /\'énís/, Ld /\'j\'ánis/ H76:217, Tw /\'y\'ánís/ ~ /\'y\'ánis all tooth, example: //lí\'e s\'ë\'ë-y=\'em t-ë yél\'-\'ös//, /'Have you got a toothache?, Does your tooth hurt?'/, attested by AC (9/10/71), <kw\'óqw lí te yél\'ös/>. //\'I\'as\'í lí te yél\'-\'ös/, /'hit with a stick-like object on the teeth/', attested by EB (1/12/76).

<Xwyélél\'es ~ Lexwyélél\'es>, ds /l\'x=x=\'el\'ös ~ l\'a(k-x)=x=x=\'el\'ös//, PLN [rock up the Harrison River from the old Chehalis Indian cemetery'], ASM [it also has marks near it called Tracks of Mink (Sx\'ęy\'el\'t\'e l\'Sq\'á\'x\'i\'i\'i\'a); 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).

<yél\'yesem>, chrş //yél(=)CëC\'ë cessation, have, get, possibly (=<em> middle voice, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/3/76, 9/1/76, 1/24/79), also <yél\'lél\'es>, /l/C,\'ëC\'ë=\'el\'łes/, also /'toothache/', attested by AH and LG (Deming 5/8/80); found in <yél\'lesemt\'esel.>, //yél(=)CëC\'ë=\'el\'łes=\'em-c-\'el//, /'I have a toothache.'/, attested by Elders Group (1/12/79).

<yél\'lé\'sem>, ds //CëC\'ë=y=\'elîs=\'em or C\'ëC\'ë=\'elîs=\'em=\'em\'ç m//, WETH [&](have/get) many icicles', WATR, literally /'have/get many teeth(-like objects)/', (<R3> plural (collective)), lx <elîs ~ élîs (of the) tooth, possibly (i= 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).


<yelôlêm>, 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 <yäh> turn around, reverse sides??, example: <ěmi yelôlêm>, //ʔëmi yəl=áəml/, 'the next coming year, next year that's coming!', attested by Elders Group, <ăschew émi yelôlêm>, //ʔəscəw ʔěmi yəl=áəml/, 'the next coming year, next year that's coming!', attested by Elders Group.

<syiêlôm ~ sîlô:lem ~ sîlô:lem>, dnom //s=yil(=)=əm~s=(y)il=á(=)=əm//, TIME ['year'], (ss> 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 /syiâl=əm/ year, Salish cognate: Squamish /s=il=əm/ year poss. from root /yəl/ turn W73:294, K76:305, 380, Lushootseed /s=jəl=s/ (Skagit dial.) ~ /s=jəl=ə/ (Snohomish dial.) year, turn of seasons H76:213-214, example: <lésts'ê silô:lem>, //lësc'ê s=yil=áəml/, 'one year!', attested by AC, also <lésts'ê syiêlôm>, //lësc'ê s=yil=áəml/, attested by DM (12/4/64 Wells tapes new transcript old p.261), <sulhu kw'îl silô:lem>?, //lə-o ur' k̲ʷîl s=yil=áəml/, 'How old is he?'. How many years is he?!, literally /past (third person obj.)-already is many? year!, attested by AC, <lhī:lxw sîlô:lem>?, //lhī:lxʷ s=yil=áəml/, 'three years!', attested by AC, <ləwîx sîlô:lem>?, //ləwîx s=yil=áəml/, 'the next coming year, next year that's coming!', attested by Elders Group (4/16/75), <welh kw'îl sîlô:lem kw'as yôyes>?, //ləwî ur' k̲ʷîl s=yil=áəml k̲ʷî-s yil-C,ʔ-ʔsl/, 'How many years have you been working?!', attested by BHTTC (10/2/76).

<yelô:lh>, TVMO /to travel by canoe, (nowadays also) travel by airplane, travel by train, travel by car!, see 6:lh.

<yélqw't>, SOC /'upset bed, mess s-th up!, see yél or perhaps yâl.

<yél't>, us /l'yâlt/, LAND ['(have a) small earth slide (small landslide)!], root possibly <yel> turn?? with static <t>??, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb?, nominal??, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (4/2/75).

<syél't>, dnom //s=yât//, LAND ['large rock slide that includes trees and other debris'], (ss> nominizer, something to/that), syntactic analysis: nominal, dialects: Seabird Is., attested by Elders Group (4/2/75), contrast <syékw> rock-slide (Katz dial.).

<yélth>, free root /l'yélth/, ABDF ['to poison!'], SOC, root possibly related to <yel> turn??, possible lx <ḷth> in mouth??, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (11/24/71), Deming (6/21/79).

<yéltht>, pcs /l'yélâ=T/!, SOC ['poison s-o/s-th on purpose'], (ss> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (11/24/71), Deming (6/21/79); found in <yel':ôm>, //l'yôl-ə-nl/, 'you'll get poisoned, (s-o) poison(ed) you!', phonology: consonant
merger, attested by AC.

<yélth>, SOC ['poison s-o/s-th on purpose'], see yélth.

<yélx>, SOC ['look for s-th/s-o'], see yél or perhaps yá:l.

<yélxw>, possibly root //yélx° or yél=x°/l, TCH /smooth (of boulder, for ex.)/l, DESC, possibly <w=x> lump-like, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by BHTTC (late 10/76).

<yél:és>, ABDF /'(have) a steady toothache, have a toothache'/, see yél:és.

<yélxw>, WETH ['(have) get many icicles'], see yél:és.

<yélxw>, TIME /be last (in travelling), be behind (in travelling)/l, see lhíyó:qwt.

<yém ~ yem>, bound root //yém ~ yəm (perhaps) stretch around the middle/l.

<yémawétel>, df //yém=əw=ståll/, BSK ['wide cedar root strips for baskets'], ASM ['the part that was wrapped around fine bundled strips called shxwthá:lhtel'], literally perhaps /device to stretch around the middle of (basket)?/l, 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 //yém=qtel=ståll/, BSK /'buckskin strips, lid for berry basket'/, HARV, ASM ['the lid consisted of buckskin strips tied zigzag across the top'], KIN ['buckskin strips 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).

<shxwymetel ~ shxwiymetel>, df /sx°=yэм=tåll/, CLO /belt, (necklace?? [DM])/l, 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 /n=x°-yém=tn/ belt K67:311, also /'necklace (?)/, Elder's comment: "unsure", attested by DM (12/4/64).

<yémxetel>, dnom //yém=x°(l)=ståll/, 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 <yémxetel>, //yém=x°(l)=ståll/, phonology: consonant-loss (l before =tel), attested by EB (1/6/76), example: <q'áp'et ta' yémxetel.>, //q'ap'et ta' yémxetel.> //q'ap'et ta' yémxetel.>, //q'ap'et ta' yémxetel.>, //q'ap'et ta' yémxetel.>, //q'ap'et ta' yémxetel.>, //q'ap'et ta' yémxetel.>, //q'ap'et ta' yémxetel.>, //q'ap'et ta' yémxetel.>, /"Tie your shoelace.'/, literally /tie s-th your shoelace'/, attested by EB.

<syémym>, chrs //s=yém=C,əC,/l, stvi, ABFC ['to be pregnant'], literally perhaps /to be characteristically stretched around the middle', (s=> static), (S=R2> characteristic(ally)), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by EB (1/30/76), Elders Group (10/1/75).

<yémawétel>, BSK ['wide cedar root strips for baskets'], see yém ~ yem.

<yémqetel>, BSK /'buckskin strips, lid for berry basket'/, see yém ~ yem.

<yémqetel>, pcs //yém==q`=ståll/, 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])/l, 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 transitiivizer), 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.

<yeqsă:y>, WETH ['first snow'], see yiq.

<yéqílem ~ eqéylem>, mds /yeq=fl=əm~/, incs, TVMO 'crawl underneath, (go underneath)/', (<-yfl> go, come, get, become), (<-em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by EB. Salish cognate: Squamish /yaqıyl to creep and /y-ıqıyl/ creeping K67:380; Lushootseed /dzəqıflʃjeqıfl/ crawl, have head down H76:221, example: <le eqéylem lá te lálem>, //lə ʔeq=fl=əm lə ʔeqıml/. 'He crawled under the house.', literally '/he past crawl/go under go to the house/', attested by EB.

<Híqelem or Hiqelem>, cts /hə-yq=fl=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 Sq̀iqemló 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 ʔeq (EB) ~ yeq (EL), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL, source: place name file reference #297.

<(Yeqyeqá:men)>, df //yəq=C3əC3=əm~ʃl/, PLN ['an old course of Atchelitz Creek'], possibly root <yeq> crawl under, possibly <R2> characteristic, lx =ámel 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 <hi(y)qelem> crawl under, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):13, Salish cognate: perhaps Squamish root /yəqıyl to creep K67:380 which is cognate with Upriver Halkomelem /hi-yq=əl=əm/ crawl under.

<yéq'>, bound root /ydaq' file, abradel/, Salish cognate: Squamish root /yəq' ~ yaq'/ be polished (ab. stone), be sharpened (ab. knife) as in /yąq' -anəl sharpen (by filing) and /yəq' -mín/ filings (Coeur d'Alene cognate also cited /yaq' file, wheet) K69:91, K67:382, Lushootseed root /jəq'ʃl/ [dzəq'ʃl/ grind, sharpen as in /ʃəq'-ədl grind it, sharpen it H76:221.


<hiyeqá:l>, ds /hi=yəq'=əll/, 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).

<shxwiy'el or shxwiq'el>, ds //śxʷ=hi-yəq'=əll/, TOOL ['a file'], literally 'something for going to file', (<shwx= something for), (<hí- continuative), (<əl> go, come, get, become), phonology: consonant merger, vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (Fish Camp 7/11/78).

<héyeq'et ~ həy'et>, pcs /hə-yaq'~əTI/, 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'etus. ~ héyeq'etes.>, //hé-yəqʷ=əʔT-əs//, 'He's filing it.', attested by Elders Group.

<yéq'es.>, df //yəqʷ=əs//, MC ['to file'], lx <es> on the face, round thing, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<héyeq'es.>, cts //hé-yəqʷ=əs//, MC ['filing'], (she~) continuative, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<yéq' est.>, pcs //yəqʷ=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 /nəxʷ'-iq'-ús/ sharpen (tr.) from root /yəqʷ/ 'be sharpened K67:382, example: <yéq'est te lháats'tel>, //yəqʷ=əs=T to hi=A=]c=]təs//, 'sharpen a knife', attested by Elders Group (5/26/76).

<yéq'á:ls>, HARV ['fall a tree'], see yáq'.

<yéq'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'.

<yéq'pó:s (prob. error or variant of yéq'pós)>, ABFC [('travelling/moving) stooped over'], see qep'.

<yéqw>, free root //yəqʷ//, FIRE ['burned, to burn, scorched'], 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 /yəqʷ~ - (hi)ʔqʷ-] fire as in /yəqʷ-ləp/ put wood on the fire and /hiʔqʷín/ light, torch, candle K67:381, Saanich dial. of NSt /ʔqʷ/ any fire, flame B74a:7, Samish dial. of NSt /ʔqʷ/ to burn G86:66, example: <yéqw te lálem.>, //yəqʷ tə lələm//, 'The house burned.', attested by AC (8/8/70), <le yéqw.>, //ʔo yəqʷ//, '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.>, //ʔo yəqʷ tə lələm//, 'The house is burn.', attested by AC (8/6/70), <xwá:lqey yèqw>, //xʷ-ʔqey yəqʷ//, /'nearby burned'/, attested by EB (2/6/76), also <xwá:lqeyʔèqw>, //xʷ-ʔqey(y) yʔqʷ//, phonology: word-boundary loss, consonant merger, usage: fast speech, attested by EB (2/6/76).

<héyeqqw>, cts //hé-yəqʷ//, FIRE ['be burning'], (hé~ há~ hi-> continuative), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), AC, also <híyeqqw>, //hi-yəqʷ//, attested by EB (12/15/75, 2/6/76), example: <híyeqqw kw'e tsołeqw.>, //hí-yəqʷ kʷʷəcáləqʷ//, 'The backwoods is burning.', attested by AC (8/14/70), <xwel héyeqqw.>, //lxʷəl hí-yəqʷ//, 'It's [still] burning.', attested by AC (8/6/70), <u xwel héyeqqw.>, //u xʷəl hi-yəqʷ//, 'It's still burning.', attested by EB (12/15/75).

<héyeqqw>, dnom //hé-yəqʷ//, FIRE /fire, (also) flame [EB, Elders Group]/, ASM ['any kind, wood, forest, etc.'], (hé~ há~ hi-> 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-yəqʷ/ fire, also <híyeqqw>, //hi-yəqʷ//, also /kʷʷəcáləqʷ//, attested by EB (12/15/75, 2/6/76), Elders Group (1/7/76, 4/23/80), example: <eyém te híyeqqw.>, //ʔəy=əm to hi=ʔəqʷ//, 'The fire is burning strong.', literally /is strong the fire', attested by EB (2/6/76), <le tl'ékweł te héyeqqw.>, //ʔət eʔkʷʷ=əl to hi=yəqʷ//, 'The fire went out.', literally /past go out (of fire) the fire', attested by EB (11/27/75), <welh tl'ékweł te híyeqqw.>, //wal eʔkʷʷ=əl to hi=yəqʷ//, 'The fire has gone out.', literally /already go out the fire', attested by EB (12/15/75), <tl'ékwełt te híyeqqw.>, //eʔkʷʷ=əl=T to hi=yəqʷ//, 'Put out a fire.'/,
literally /'put it out (of fire)/', attested by Elders Group (1/7/76), <tesét te h'éyeqw\>, /tés=M1=T hë=yéqw/ll, /'Go towards the fire.'/, literally /'go towards s-th the fire'/, attested by EF (8/10/79 at the Salish Conference/ICSL).

<eliliyem te h'éyeqw\>, clds //eliliy=C,C$_v$=em hë=yéqw/ll, FIRE ['the fire is laughing'], ASM ['this is said when the fire is <pá:ys'tem> sparkling and it tells you you'll have a visitor who laughs when he comes'], literally /'be characteristically laughing the fire'/, (e= unknown), (R2 characteristic or plural), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: sentence, attested by Elders Group (4/23/80).

<yéqw\>, pcs //ýéq\=T/ll, 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 yéqw kw'e sísq' or kw'estámés>, //éxqst te máches qesu yéqw kw'e sísq' or kw'estámés>, FIRE ['this is said when the fire is burning'], literally /'be characteristically laughing the fire'/, (<e= unknown), (<s= nominalizer, something that), syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<yíyeqw\>, cts //hí-yéq= T/ll, FIRE ['burning s-th'], (hí-)<t> continuative), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72); found in <hyéqwtem\>, //hí-yéq\=T-ém/ll, /'it is being burned!/, attested by Elders Group.

<hyéqwtem síyél\>, clds //hí-yéq\=T-ém s=ýá/ll, FIRE [firewood'], literally /'wood being burned'/, syntactic analysis: nominal phrase with modifier(s), attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<yéqwelth\>, bens //ýéq\=T(c)=ll, FIRE ['burn it for s-o'], (élhts ~ =élh> benefactive), (<t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76), example: <tsél yéqwelth\>, /c-él yéq\=T(c)=ll, /'I burned it for someone.'/, attested by EB; found in <yeqwelthóxchexw\>, /\=yéq\=T-áx-c-ék\=w/ll, /'You burn it for me.'/, attested by EB (3/1/76).

<syéqw\>, dnom //s=ýéq^l, [syóq^l], 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 //c,í=ýéq\=q or yél=Al=C,í=]q^w/ll, FIRE '/fire (out of control), forest fire burning, fire burning/}, probably <R4=> diminutive, possibly <í-ablaut> derivational, possibly <R1>=<t> continuative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/11/75).

<syíyeqw\>, dnom //s=c,í=ýéq^l, [syóq^l], PLN ['burnt mountain across from American Bar'], ASM ['in front of Qw'éywelth, 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:lelsá Sima:lt (which is above Yale)/l, attested by SP and AK (Fish Camp 8/2/77).

<yeqwyéqw\>, plv //C,í=C,í=ýéq^wsll, PLN /'Yakweakwoose, next village above Scowkale, village near Sardis on the old Chilliwack River course, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #91, 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'atíseltel (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 <EIW> 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 (lst ed.):19,
Wells 1966, source: place names reference file #88.

<syeqwýqw>, df /ls=c=qf=c=yv[=Af=]=q\l/, LT ['burnt color'], (<s=> stative), (<R3=> plural or
derivational), (<C-ablaut> durative), phonology: reduplication, ablaut, syntactic analysis:
adjunctive/adjunct verbal, 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=ñk*=x*vk=\r/ gray from root /x=ñk=\r/
gray for ex., as well as the words for red, black, etc.), attested by ME (11/21/72).

<heyqwá:la>, ds /h=ye=ñq=øy=\l/, FIRE ['fireplace'], literally /container of fire/burning\l/, (<he=>
continuative or resultative), lx <a:la> container of, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders
Group (5/3/78), Salish cognate: Saanich dial. of NSt /s-ëq=\l/ fireplace B74a:32.

<shxwhéyqwala ~ shxhëyqwala>, ds /sx=\h=e=ñq=øy=\l/, FIRE ['firepit in house'], literally
/container of something for burning\l/, (<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"e=hi=ñq=øy=\l/ or x″^=\v[″]=yq=øy=\l/, FIRE ['black soot'], possibly <xw=>
always, possibly <xwe=> become, possibly <hi=> continuative or resultative, possibly <\e=>
derivational, lx <a:la> 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 /lyq=øy=\l/, 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])/L, FIRE, literally /burn as a structured
activity\l/, 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 fed by similar means (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, (es=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).

<yéqwí:l~yéqweltsep>, dnom //s=yéq"=é:ls/,, 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).

<híyeqwels>, cts //hí=yéq"=é:ls/,, REL /'the one who burns [at a burning ceremony], (ritualist at a burning)/, FIRE, literally /'someone burning as a structured activity/', (hí=> continuative), (es= structure: activity continuous nominal), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), EB (6/9/76).

<yéqwelchep~yéqweltsep>, ds //yéq"=á:çep//, FIRE /'build a fire, make a fire, make the fire, (stoke the fire)/, literally /'burn firewood', (t= put wood on the fire K67:381; found in <yéqweltsepchexw.>, //yéq"=á:çep-c-çex"/,, /'Make a fire., Light a fire./, attested by AD.

<híyeqwels>, cts //hí-yéq"=é:çep//, FIRE /'making the fire, building the fire, (stoking a fire)/, literally /'burning firewood', (hí=> continuous), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP and AD (AHTTC 2/22/80), example: <Líwlh la tl'ékwel te híyeq? Li s'ú:met te stó:les (te ló?, te híyeqwelchep?)>, //lí-ô-u t= ê'èk"=á ê t= hí=yéq"? li-ô s=?á=Áú=Îmet t= s=tá-lës (t= là, t= hí-yéq"=á:çep)??/,, /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).

<yéqwelchep>, pcs //yéq"=á:çep=T,/, FIRE ['make a fire for s-o'], (t= purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (3/1/76); found in <yéqwelchepótha.>, //yéq"=á:çep=T-áx"-çex"/,, /'Make a fire for me./, attested by EB.

<yéqwí:l~yéqwíl>, durs //yéq"=Áí=!/=í/,, HHG /'an electric light, coal-oil lamp, lamp', LT, literally /'durate go burn'/, (é=el> go, come, get, become), (i-ablaut on e in suffix > duraive), (zero) nominalizer), phonology: ablaut, zero nominalizer, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/16/77), EB (12/17/75), Salish cognate: Sechelt //híyq"=í/ lamp, light, torch T77:18, Squamish //híq"ín/ light, torch, candle K67:381, example: <yéqw te yéqwí l>, //yéq"=Áí=!/=í/,, /'light the lantern, light the lamp'/, attested by EB.

<yéqwí:lem~yéqwéyem>, incs //yéq"=Áí=!/=îml/,, LT /'make a light, turn the light on, light the lamp', HHG, (é=em> intransitivizer, have, get), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), AD (8/80); found in <yéqwí:lemchexw.>, //yéq"=Áí=!/=îm-c-çex"/,, /'Make a light., Turn the light on., Light the lamp./, attested by AD.

<yéqwí:ls>, sas //yéq"=Áí=!=/s/,, durs, LT ['make a light'], HHG, (<á:ls> structured activity non-continuous), (i-ablaut> duraive or derivational), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group, synonym <táwelt>.

<yéqwí:les>, ds //yéq"=í=îs/,, ABDF ['have heartburn'], literally /'burn in the chest/', (x =í:les> in

<yewqilep>, ds //yəq”=ləp//, EB ['burnt (i.e. dry) grass'], literally /burnt ground/, lx <=lep ~ =lep> ground, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (5/16/79).

<yewqímet ~ syewqímetxw>, ds //yəq”=l=ələt//, N ['Male Grizzly Bear'], literally /'get burnt male name ~ something that got burnt male name (house')/, ASM ['names in bear's 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'], (sx=> nominalizer, something to/that), root <yeqw> burnt, (<fi>  go, come, get, become), lx <=met> male name, lx <=elòt> male name (house/dynasty), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape).

<yewqímetelòt>, ds //yəq”=l=ələt//, N ['Female Grizzly Bear'], literally /'get burnt female name'/, ASM ['name in bear's 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, (<fi>  go, come, get, become), lx <=met> male name, lx <=elòt> female name, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by ME (11/21/72 tape).

<yewqíwílì:lwà:>, df //s=yəq”=l=ələt//, FIRE /firepit, fireplace', literally perhaps /'container of what was burnt'/, (sx=> nominalizer, something to), possibly <=lh> past tense?, lx <=álə> container of, phonology: downstepping, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72), also <yewqíwá:], //yəq”=l=ələt//, attested by RP (Elders Group 3/15/72).

<yewqíwílì:ltel>, df //s=yəq”=l=ələt// or s=yəq”=t=ələt//, FIRE /tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark)/, (sx=> nominalizer, something to), possibly <=lh> past tense, possibly <=álə> medicine for, possibly <=ləl:> in the windpipe, possibly <=tel> device, something to, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72).

<yóq:wem>, dnom //s=yəq”=A=á=q”=əml/l, WETH ['sun'], (sx=> nominalizer, something to/that), (<ll-<ablaut> derivational), possibly <=em> intransitive, 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 /s-yá-q”əml/ sun, Salish cognate: Sechelt /s-yá-yq”/ sun T77:7, example: <slül me pé:tekw te yó:q:wem...>, //lə-ur mé pál-ək” te s=yə=[A=á=]q”=əml/l, /'The sun has come out./', attested by Deming (3/31/77).

<spé:qwel te yóq:wem sp’áq’em>, EB /sunflower seeds'/, FOOD, (lit. small airborne seed of + the + sun + flower), (attested by RG,HE 6/16/98 to SN, edited by BG with RG,HE 6/26/00)

<sélíxýles te yóq:wem>, cpds //s=C=q”é=əs=s=s=yə=q”=əml/l, 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).

<tálök te yóq:wem>, cpds //télə(=s) te s=yə=[A=á=]q”=əml/l, 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 *derivative* 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).

<yéqwá: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.

<yéqwelchep>, FIRE [make a fire for s-o'], see yéqw.

<yéqwelht>, FIRE [burn it for s-o'], see yéqw.

<Yéqwelhtax ~ Yéqwelhta>, free root //yáq’ətəx ~ yáq’ətəl/, 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:lō numerous times as far up as Yale, many Stó:lō 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:lō made a few return raids as well'], borrowed from Kwakw’ala /yíq’ətx/? village at Cape Mudge, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64), BHTTC (11/19/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /yíq i|tax/ North people, people from Campbell R. north K67:381, K69:90, Nooksack /yóq’ətx/ people from the North (esp. southern Kwakiutl raiders) A78:10.

<yéqwí:lem ~ yeqwéylem>, LT /'make a light, turn the light on, light the lamp'/, see yéqw.

<yéqwílep>, EB ['burnt (i.e. dry) grass'], see yéqw.

<yéqwí:les>, ABDF ['have heartburn'], see yéqw.

<Yéqwilmét ~ Yeqwilmetsxw>, N ['Male Grizzly Bear'], see yéqw.

<Yéqwílmelét>, N ['Female Grizzly Bear'], see yéqw.

<yéqwí:l ~ yeqwi:l>, HHG /an electric light, coal-oil lamp, lamp'/, see yéqw.

<yéqwí:ls>, LT [make a light'], see yéqw.

<yéqwí:t>, FIRE /burn s-th, light s-th'/, see yéqw.

<yéqwýeqw>, FIRE /house on fire, house fire', see yéqw.

<yéqwýeqwí:ws>, PLN /Yakweakwoose, 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[l=Ā=]t’=aə=!, 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'], (ss= nominalizer, something to/that), possibly root <yít’> as in <yít’=em> thaw, melt, possibly <é-ablaut on root i> resultative, possibly <= 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’>, //s=yít’=a/, source: Wells 1965 (1st ed.):23, Duff 1952, also <Siyét’a>, //s=yít’=a/, attested by HE (10/8/64).

<yet’qwíwsem>, mds //yət’=q”=iws=əm or ya[=A=]t’=q”=iws=əml/, ABFC [‘lather one’s body’],
PE, possibly root /yét/ melt, (semological comment: perhaps this root since soap does seem to melt into lather), possibly root /yót/ - rub? as in shxwíyòqelw'é/l/s> dishcloth, possibly <é-ablaut of root i> resultative, lx =eqw> around in circles, lx =ews> on the body, on the skin, (<em> middle voice), phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by JL (Fish Camp 7/20/79).


<yéthest>, pcs /lyéth=e=as=Tll/, LANG /tell s-o something that happened, tell s-o (bring something out)/, possibly <es> meaning uncertain, (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC, EB (4/29/76), AD (12/17/79), example: <láchxw yéthesth tál./, //lê-c-x/ yéth=e=as=T -e têll/, 'Go tell your mother!,' attested by AC (8/28/70), <láchxw yéthest/>., //ll-c-x/ yéth=e=as=Tll/, 'Do you tell it?!, attested by AC (9/20/71), <tsé yéthest/>. >, //ll-c-x/ yéth=e=as=Tll/, //I told it./, attested by AC (9/30/71), <lé yéthesthoxes/>. >, //la yéth=e=as=T áx' -es or la yéth=e=T -áx' -es/, 'lHe told me!/', attested by AC (8/28/70).

<yéthestexw>, caus /lyéth=T-áx' or yéth=e=as=T-áx'/, no translation given, literally /'cause s-o to tell what happened'/, (<et> causative control transitivizer), phonology: possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Ed and Delphine Kelly (12/10/71).

<yéthetqet>, pcs /lyéth=eqal(T)=T or yéth=eqal(l)=Tll/, ds, LANG ['teach s-o a language'], lx =eqel> in speech, in the throat, (<et ~ et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible syllable-loss (el before =t), possible consonant-loss (I before =t), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (9/21/77).

<xwíytheqel>, ds /lx=x/yéth=eqalll/, 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 xwíytheqel/>. >, //lê-c-x/ x=x=yéth=eqalll/, 'l'll go and interpret./, attested by AC (9/15/71), <lif a stlí kw'as xwíytheqel?>./, //llí ?e s'é'i k'm -e -s x=x=yéth=eqalll/, 'Do you want to interpret?!, attested by AC (10/6/71).

<xwíytheqel>, cts /lx=[-é]=yéth=eqal or x=x=yéth=eqal/-M1=/eqalll/, LANG /interpreting, (telling on someone [EB])/, (<et ~ et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: infixed schwa or metathesis, possible vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (9/15/71), also /xwíytheqel/>. >, //lx=[-é]=yéth=eqal or x=x=yéth=-M1=/eqalll/, also /'telling on someone', attested by EB (3/7/78), example: <lílh le xwíytheqel/>. >, //lilí lë x=x=yéth=-M1=/eqalll/, 'lHe was interpreting./, attested by AC, <filhstel xwíytheqel/>. >, //lití-l-c-x=x=yéth=-M1=/eqalll/, 'I was interpreting./, attested by AC.

<xwíytheqel>, pcs /lx=x=yéth=eqal(l)=Tll/, LANG ['interpret for s-o'], literally /interpret s-o', (<et ~ et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: possible syllable-loss (el before =t), possible consonant-loss (I before =t), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (10/6/71), example: <methli xwíytheqetho>., //mô-t=x=x=yéth=eqal=T-áx' /ll., 'lCome and interpret for me!', attested by AC, <li a stlí kw'as xwíytheqetho?>./, //llí ?e s'é'i k'm-e -s x=x=yéth=eqal=T-áx' /ll., 'Do you want to interpret for me?!, literally /is it your want that-you interpret me!/, attested by AC, <li a stlí kw'es álthes xwíytheqetho>m/>. >, //llí ?e s'é'i k'm -e -s ?élë-x=x=x=yéth=eqal=T-áx'l/, '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 //lx"sx="s=x"e=ý=e=eqəl or lx"sx="s=y=e=eqəll/, 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/, (lexwse person that always), possibly <lexwse> 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 ['reach 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.

<yél'], bound root //ýe= rufl.

<yétr'q't>, pcs //ýe' =q'='T'/, ABFC /rub s-th/s-o, smear s-th, (paint s-th)/, MC, lx <==q'> on something else, (<s> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77), Elders Group (4/28/76, 5/26/76), compare <yét'l'et> shine s-th, other sources: ES (CwMsCh) /yí=e' q'/ rub, Salish cognate: Squamish /ýe'q'/ rub, paint as in /ýe'=q'-án7/ rub, paint (tr.) K67:380.

<yétr'q't>, cts //yə[-Aż=]-e' =q'='T'/, ABFC ['rubbing it'], MC ['painting it'], (<a-ablaut> continuous), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76), EB (4/28/76), example: <yét'l'q't tel lálelm>, //yə[-Aż=]-e' =q'=T t-əl lələm/, /'painting my house', attested by EB.

<yétr'q'els>, sas //yə[-Aż=]-e' =q' =ələs/., cts, MC ['painting'], (<a-ablaut> continuous), (<==els> structured activity continuous), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77), EB (4/28/76).

<syétr'q'els>., dnom //s=yə[-Aż=]-e' =q' =ələs/., sas, MC ['paint (nominal)'], literally /something man-made (tool) for painting/, (<s> nominalizer), (<==els> structured activity continuous nominal/tool for), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by IHTTC (7/18/77), DM (12/4/64), also <shuwyáth'q'els>, probably mistranscribed for <shuwyáth'q'els>, //sx"s=yəe'q' =ələs or sx"s=yə[-Aż=]-e' =q' =ələs/., also /paint (for walls, etc.)/, attested by Elders Group (5/25/76), example: <tsq'éyť, tskwí:m, eyó:les> siyátl'q'els ~ (tsq'éyť, tskwí:m, eyó:les) tsq'éyť, eyó:les, tsq'éyť, eyó:les q'els>, //c=q'i'x, c=k'i-m, ʔe=y=á-ləs s=yə[-Aż=-]e' =q' =ələs ~ (c=q'i'x, c=k'i-m, ʔe=y=á-ləs) sx"s=yə'=q'=ələsl/, /'(black, red, yellow) paint'/, attested by DM (12/4/64 Wells tapes, new transcript, new p.181).

<siyátl'q'els te qw'xwéltses>, cpds //s=yə[-Aż=]-e' =q' =ələs s to q"'sx="=e=[=]l=əs, PE /'nail polish'/ (lit. "paint for (of) the fingernail"), attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<yétr'q'esem>, mdls //lyée'=q' =əs=əmə/, 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).

<yétr'q'est>, pcs //lyée'=q'=əs=T/., ABFC ['smear something on s-o's face [purposely]'], PE, lx <==q'> on something else, lx <==es> on the face, (<s> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/26/76); found in <yétr'q'esthométseš>, //lyée'=q'=əs=T-əmɛ-cंəl/, /'I smear something on your face'./, attested by Elders Group.

<yétr'q'íws>, ds //lyée'=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).

<yétr'q'esem>, PE ['put paint on one's face'], see yétr'.

Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English 1039
<yé'tl'q'est>, ABFC ['smeer something on s-o's face [purposefully], see yétl'.
<yé'tl'q'íws>, PE ['put paint on the body'], see yétl'.
<yé'tl'q't>, ABFC /rub s-th/s-o, smear s-th, (paint s-th)/, see yétl'.
<yets'e:ts'a>, TVMO /to travel by horse, already riding a horse/l, see ts'à:
<yéw: ~ yéw>, bound root /yéw(-) communicate with a spirit or spirits//, Salish cognate: Squamish root /syéw:/ approximate meaning: spiritual power K67:381.
<syéw:e ~ syéw: ~ syúw: ~ syéw:e>, df //s=yéw=-ə ~ s=yéw=ə/l, 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 /syéwə/) seer, Salish cognate: Squamish /s=yéw=-ə/l, fortune-teller K67:381, Nooksack /syówə/ seer (usually a woman) A78:15-16, Saanich dial. of NSt /syów’ə/ seer (forecasts the future) B74a:26, possibly Southern Lushootseed /ʃogə/ a kind of monster H76:217, 317.
<hí:ywes>, pcs //hí-yéw=ə/ll, REL ['predicting the future'], (s=> continuative), (<=es> psychological non-control transitiivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/28/79).
<syúwél ~ syéw:el>, dnom //s=yéw=ə/ll, 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 (/e-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=yáwd-ə/ spirit song from root /syéw(-)/ spiritual power beside /yéw-t-im-ə/ sing (tr.) and /yéw?-i=ʔ-ci understand (speech) K67:300,381, Lushootseed /l-yáwdəb/ spirit power song beside /hu-yáwdəbə/ sing one's spirit song H76:627, Samish dial. of NSt /syówən/ spirit song (and its dance) G86:81, Nooksack /syówən/ spirit power, guardian spirit; spirit song and dance A78:49ff, example: <le t'í:t'elem te syéw:els te sí:les>, //lə t’í[t-ə-C,ə-tr]i=əm tə s=yéw=-ə-s tə sf-ə-sl/, 'She's singing her grandmother's [spirit] song!', attested by AC, <séválh t'ílemsthóm te syúwels?>, //ʔéwə=ə-ət t’íl=əm=t-ə-ləm tə s=yéw=ə-sl/, '/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'ílemsthóm te syúwels>, //ʔéwə=ə-t’íl=əm=t-ə-ləm tə s=yéw=ə-sl/, '/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, <s’tátemet te syúwels>,//l’t’í[C,ə-məT tə s=yéw=ə-sl/, 'singer for someone (at spirit dance)/', lit. l"trying-consening-it/s-o the spirit-song-his/her"/, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332).
<yewí:lt>, pcs //yéw=í=ʔ-l=ʔ or yéw=ə=Af=í=T/, REL ['casting an evil spell on s-o'], (<=s> meaning
uncertain but perhaps come, go, get or perhaps <=Ai::> durative or, historical/comparative detail: Musqueam cognate has /-ín/ meaning uncertain (Suttles ca1984:14.6.9), (<==t> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by EB (5/25/76), contrast <xt'é> put/cast a spell on s-o.

<syiwí:l ~ syewí:l>, df //s=yθ[=Ai=]w=í·l or s=yθw=θ[=Ai=]l=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"*/, (<=es> nominalizer, something to), (<=i:l> meaning uncertain, perhaps come, go, get--stressed full-grade of <<=el>>, historical/comparative detail: Musqueam cognate has /-ín/ meaning uncertain (Suttles ca1984:14.6.9), probably <ii::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 /sywí:n/ (CwMs /syθ?ín?/) inherited spell, Salish cognate: Squamish /siwín?/ magic power K69:62, Nooksack /siwí:n/ 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:lmët>, iecs //yθw=í·l=mëT/, 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'], (<=i:l> meaning uncertain, perhaps come, go, get--stressed full-grade of <<=el>> or <ii::ablaut of suffix e> durative), historical/comparative detail: Musqueam cognate has /-ín/ meaning uncertain (Suttles ca1984:14.6.9), (<=met> indirect effect non-control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<yiwí:leqw>, ds /yiwí:fl=əq"//: 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 <ii::ablaut of suffix e> durative), historical/comparative detail: Musqueam cognate has /-ín/ meaning uncertain (Suttles ca1984:14.6.9), lx <<=eqw> on the hair, on top of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<yiwí:leqw>, ds /yiwí:fl=əq"//: 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), (<=i:l> , perhaps come, go, get--stressed full-grade of <<=el>> or <ii::ablaut of suffix e> durative), historical/comparative detail: Musqueam cognate has /-ín/ meaning uncertain (Suttles ca1984:14.6.9), lx <<=eqw> on the hair, on top of the head, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<heywí:leqw>, df //θ=ye=í·l=əq"/:, REL /a category of religious songs including sxwó:yxwey 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> continuous or plural), phonology: vowel-loss, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old pp.323-324).

<syówméxtwtes>, df //s=yθw=më[=θ]=x=çθs//, 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 <ywé ~ yiw> call/get a spirit/power, possibly ≤mexw person, people, possibly ≤ t= derivational, lx ≤tss> on the hand, phonology: stress-shift, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript old p.320), Salish cognate: Sechelt /yél·mixʷ-čis/ rattle T77:18, also ≤sylméxtswtes>, //s-yil=mél= /x=ː=x=ː=x=ː= /s also /a' rattle/, attested by Elders Group (2/5/75).

<yewá>:, df //ye=ː=wé=ː/l, TVMO ['along'], possibly ≤ye=> travelling along, while in motion, possibly root <wá: mean uncertain, perhaps continue, syntactic analysis: adverb/adverbial verb, attested by AC (8/23/73), Salish cognate: Squamish /yáw?á/ first, before, ahead, former as also in /s-yaw?á/ place of origin, Lushootseed /yewá:lmels ~ iwá:lmels wá:/> meaning uncertain, perhaps /'it's me first come to arrive'/, literally /'will it not be? I go along'/, attested by AC, ≤lát|lel yewá::, //lé-c·el ye=ː=wé=ː/l, //'I'm going [along] with you', literally /'I'm going along', attested by AC.

<yewá:>, possibly root /yéwá=1 or ye=wé=ː=al/, 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 /yáw?á/ first, before, ahead, former as also in /s-yaw?á/ place of origin, and perhaps related to root /híw?á/ forward, ahead K67:382, 300, Lushootseed /yáw?á/ proceed, go ahead H76:630 with metathesis, example: ≤tásta lamál yewá::, //t=wé·e·c l=e=m·é=1 ye=wé=ː/l, /'Can I go along?', literally /'will it not be? I go along'/, attested by AC, ≤lát|lel yewá::, //lé-c·el ye=ː=wé=ː/l, /'I'm going [along] with you', literally /'I'm going along', attested by AC.

<yewá:lelh ~ syewálelh>, if //s=yewá=1-ə=1//, KIN ['ancestors'], literally /'someone that is first (or) someone to be first' (≤se= 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 /s-yewá=1/ ancestors, lineage K67:382, example: ≤lól yewá::, //lé-1 s=yewá=1//, /'That's the first one he was going with [romantically]', That's the first one he was going for a walk with', 'lit. attested by MV, ≤s=ste=ís kwthe yewá::, //m=ñ
c=s=C,=t=e=1=|=w=1=, /'He came close to the first.'/, attested by AC (10/13/71).

<syewá: ~ syewá:>, dn nom //s=yewá=1 or s=ye=wé=ː=el ~ s=yewá:1//, KIN ['ancestors'], literally /'someone that is first (or) someone to be first'/, (≤se= 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 /s-yewá=1/ ancestors, lineage K67:382, example: ≤lól yewá::, //lé-1 s=yewá=1//, /'That's my ancestors', 'lit. attested by AC.

<syewá:lelh ~ syewálelh>, if //s=yewá=1-ə=1//, KIN ['departed ancestors'], (≤elh) past tense, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (2/27/76), IHTTC (9/13/77), example: ≤sqwá:ls ta' syuwá:lelh>, //s=qʷ-1-s t=e?=yewá=1-ə=1/ l, /'words of your ancestors', attested by EB, ≤sxwte=sí te syewá:lelh>, //s=xʷ=tl-í-s t=s=yewá=1-ə=1//, /'where the past ancestors came from (where s-o comes from')/, attested by Elders Group (3/29/78).

<syewá:lelh ~ syewálelh>, pln //s=C,=e=1=s=ye=ː=wé=ː=al=ə=1//, KIN 'ancestors past, (all one's ancestors)', (irregular), (≤R5≥ 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: ≤stóló syesewálelh>, //s=t=á=l=s yw s=C,=e=1=s=yewá=1-ə=1//, /'Stóló ancestors, Stalo ancestors', attested by Elders Group.

<yewá:lmels ~ iwá:lmels>, df //ye(=)wé=ː(=)ə=1=|=m=|=s= or ye(=)wé=ː(=)ə=1=|=m=|=s ~ ?i-yewá=1=|=m=|=s=, TIME ['before'], possibly ≤em> intransitivizer/have/get, possibly ≤els>
structured activity continuative, possibly <(hi)> 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 tseláqelhelhl> //lywé=mels k”=e csélq=eq=th-i/ll, ‘the day before yesterday’, attested by AC (10/15/71), also <léts’e swáyel iwá:lmels kw’e cheláqelhelh> //léc’=e sw=ylel th-iwêl=mels k”=e csélq=eq=th-i/ll, attested by DM (12/4/64). <wá:lxchexw yewá:lmels kw’as wets’etyl’/>. //wê-l=x’-e’-e” ywêl=mels k”-=s w=eq’=e’/ll, ‘Throw it before you fall’, attested by AC (10/13/71), <luh qwáyle te s’óthes yuwá:lmels kwès melpi:wsem.> //lê-eâl q”êy=êl tê s=7â=âs-s ywêl=mels k”-=s mélq=i-ws=âml/, ‘Her face is turning green before she faints.’, attested by AC (11/17/71), <iwá:lmels kws xe’i:s te sth’ó:qwi>, //âi-ywêl=mels k”-s x”=êl=s to s=ê’aq’=i/l, ‘l/ before the salmon come (arrive)/’, attested by DM (12/4/64).

<yewá:lmels ~ iwá:lmels>, TIME ['before'], see yewá:l.

<yewá:lmet>, REL //‘(cast a spell for s-o, use a magical power for s-o)’, see yewá: ~ yewá.

<yewá:lIt>, REL //‘casting an evil spell on s-o’, see yewá: ~ yewá.


<yewóqw’elem>, TVMO ['travelling by going downriver'], see wóqw’ ~ wéqw’.

<yéch ~ yéxts ~ yécha ~ yéxtsa>, free root //yéch ‘give a gift’.<syécha ~ syéxtsa>, dnom //s=syéch’ell, SOCl ‘a gift’, <s=> nominalizer, attested by RG & EH (4/10/99 Ling332)

<yéchet ~ yéxtset>, pcs //lyéch=ôT/ll, SOC ‘[give a gift to s-o]’, (<=et> purposeful control transitivity), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by AC (9/7/71), Elders Group (3/15/72, 4/16/75), other sources: ES //lyéch=ôt/ give, JH //lyéch=ôt/ give a present; found in <yéchétcha>, //lyéch=ôT-êl/ll, ‘Give it to somebody (with you).’; attested by AC, <yéchétchéxes>, //lyéch=ôT-áx’-ôs/ll, ‘He gave it to me as a gift., He gave me the gift.’; attested by AC, <yéchétchémê>, //lyéch=ôT-àmê/ll, ‘I gave you (as a present), give you something free as a gift’, attested by Elders Group (3/15/72, 4/16/75), example: <yéchétchémets tel’i:le>, //lyéch=ôT-àmê-c-ôl tê=ôl=ôl/ll, ‘I’m giving you this as a gift.’, attested by AC.

<yéchí:met>, df //lyéch=ô=ôT or yéch=ô=ôT or yéch=ô=Ai=ô=ôT/ll, SOC ‘[ask for s-th(?)]’, (semological comment: this translation may not be accurate), literally /give s-th repeatedly as a present[?] that’s possible =et repeated, possibly <=et> purposeful control transitivity, possibly <=met> indirect effect non-control transitivity, possibly <=i-aablaut on suffix e> durative, phonology: possible ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76); found in <yéchí:metas>, //lyéch=ô-m=ôT-ôs/ll, ‘He asked for it.’, phonology: updrifting, attested by Elders Group.

<yéchét ~ yéxtset>, SOC ‘[give a gift to s-o]’; see yéch ~ yéxts.

<yéchí:met>, SOC ‘[ask for s-th(?)]’, see yéch ~ yéxts.

<yéchw>, SH ‘broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled’, see yéchw.
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 /yíqi/ /ly̓-yíqi// be snowing K67:383-384, Samish dial. of NSt /éiq/ snow falls versus (VU) /éy̓éq/ /éy̓éq// snow is falling G86:97, example: <me yíq>, #me yíq, l'coming by foot, travelling by walking, already walking, travelling on foot, l'see im.
yílável kw'a's hò:y>, LANG /'thank you very much, Thank you very much.'l, see hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.
yílawelhát ~ yílawelhát ~ syílawelhát>, TIME /'Monday (day past)/], see yél:ów ~ yél:ów ~ yílaw.
yíq], free root //yíq/], WETH /'a snow, a snowfall'/, ( <s=>) nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/30/71), BJ (5/10/64), example: <hi:kw te syíq.>, //hi[=w=]kʷ t̺̓=yíq, l'It's a big snow.', literally lthe snowfall is big/', attested by AC, <spípew te syíq.>, //s=p[t[=C=G]w t̺̓=yíq], l'coming to snow, (beginning snow)l, attested by Deming.
yíq], cts //y[i-C-G]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), others: ES (CwMsCh) /yíq/ it's snowing, JH /ly̓-q/ snowing, example: <yíeq te xálh>, //y[i-C-G]q t̺̓=x̓éʔ/, l'It's snowing on the road.', attested by AC, <yíeq te smált kw'we xwél:(it.//, //y[iC-G]q t̺̓=m̥̓it kʷ=ʔ̓x̓=ʔ̓=l̓=l̓=C=G]t̺̓=l/, l'It was snowing on the mountain last night.'l, attested by AC.
yíeq], df //s=y[i-C-G]q or s=y[i=C=G]q/, WETH /'falling snow, being snowing'/, ( <s=> nominalizer or stative), possibly <R1> continuative, possibly <R1=) static, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (8/14/70, 9/13/71), IHTTC (7/26/77), example: <yíeq te smált.>, //s=y[i=C=G]q t̺̓=m̥̓itl/, l'It's snowing on the mountain.'l, attested by AC, <hálhq'etxél te syíeq.>, //t̺̓=C=G]q t̺̓=x̓=ʔ̓t̺̓=l̓=C=G]t̺̓=l/, l'The falling snow has wide flakes/snowflakes.'l, attested by IHTTC.
yeqlexsáy'], df //yíq=咎x̓=ʔ̓=t̺̓=l/, WETH /'[first snow]', lx <eqlexsá> 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'y áqem], cpds //q̓=ʔ̓=l̓==(l)c̓=y[i=A=G]q̓=ʔ̓=m̥̓l/, WETH /'(have/get a) snowdrift'.
literally (prob.) /'have/get wound around/tangled twisted snow falls/', root <q’el> wound around, tangled, lx <s=its> twisted, root <yiq> snow falls, (<á-ablaut> derivation), (<s=em> intransitivizer, have, get), phonology: probable ablaut, possible consonant merger, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/16/75).

<yí:leqw>, probable bound stem //yí·c yí:ts’em, yitá:lstem yíxw, Sechelt /yáx /, downward, collapse, break off and fall; be out of order; breakdown of a mechanical device as in /jíx-id/.

<yí:ts’em>, ds //yí’=əml/, CST /’melt, thaw/., semantic environment [of creek, butter, etc., but not of lakes], (<s=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) lyáx”/ thaw, compare <Siyét’a> village near Agassiz-Rosedale bridge.

<yíyet’em>, cts //yí[-C,ə-]t’=əml/, CST /’be melting’/, (<R1> -continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Elders Group (3/14/79), example: "The grease is melting.", attested by Elders Group, <yíyet’em te máq’a., //yí[-C,ə-]t’=əm te mêq’l., /’The snow is melting.’, attested by Elders Group, <yíyet’em te sxwòsèm., //yí[-C,ə-]t’=əm te s=x”ös=əml/., /’The [whipped] soapberries are melting.’, attested by Elders Group.

<yíl’it’ew>, TVMO /’[travelling along] running away’/, see tl’í:w.

<yíts’em>, probable bound stem //yí-c=əml/, meaning uncertain

<siyíts’em>, df //s=iyí’c=əml/, LAND [’sand’], (<s=em> nominalizer, something to), root meaning unknown, (<s=em> intransitivizer/have/get), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (9/8/71), CT (6/8/76), other sources: ES /s’yíc=əml/ (Ms /s’yíc=əml/ sand, also <siyíts’em>.) //s=iyí’c=əml/, attested by AC (8/14/70).

<siyíts’emílep>, ds //s=iyí’c=əm=flap/l., LAND [’sand bar’], WATR, literally /’sand ground’/., lx //llep/ ground, dirt, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by CT (6/8/76).

<yíwi:leqw>, REL /’medicine song [sung by shaman]’/, see yéw: ~ yéw.

<yíyw>, free root //yíx”/l., 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 /étx/ to come loose beside fíux”=əl/ to loosen B75prelim.:81. Lushootseed root fíx(i)/ break down, collapse, break off and fall; be out of order; breakdown of a mechanical device as in /féx-jíx/ has collapsed (of bridge), is broken (of machine) and fíx-id/ break it down H76:225-226, 561 perhaps Sechelt /yáx”/ to come loose beside lyáx”-at/ to loosen T77:31, example: <le yíxw te sch’áletstel.>, //lə yíx” te s=c’=ləc=ləll/., /’The chair fell apart.’, attested by Elders Group (1/7/76).

<yíxwet>, pcs //s=iyí’x”=əT/ll., MC /take s-th down, tear down s-th man-made, dismantle s-th, take it apart/., SH, (<s=et> purposeful control transitivity), 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-əml/., /’It was torn down (of something man-made). It was dismantled.’, attested by EB (4/27/76), example: <yíxwetchap te silxwtxw., //yíx”=əT-c-əp te sil=x”txw/., /’You folks take down the tent.’, attested by EB (4/26/76).

<yéxw>, rsls //s=iyí’=A=]=x”/ll., SH /’broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled/ll., MC, semantic environment [’(got untied) of shoelace, braid, canoe, etc.’], (<á-ablaut on root i> resultative), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by Deming
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English

(6/22/78), EB (12/17/75, 4/27/76, 6/21/76), AHTTC (2/15/80), CT (6/8/76), Salish cognate: Squamish /yéx/-"untied, loose, free K69:90 shows the same resultative vowel, Lushootseed root /gəχ(ʌ)/ get loose, untie, bail out (of jail) beside Skagit /gəχ/ get loose and /gəχəd/ untie s-o. bail s-o out of jail H76:156, example: <me yéxw>, //mo yéx*ll, /'come loose'/, attested by CT.

<yéxwet>, pcs //yi=[A]=χ*⇒θ/l/, MC 'unrise s-th, unravel s-th, unwind it, unwrap it, loosen s-th, unlace it!', SH, (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, resultative 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 /gəχəd/ untie s-o. bail s-o out of jail H76:156, example: <yéxwet te swèta>, //yi=[A]=χ*⇒θ te swèta//, /'unwrap a sweater'/, attested by CT and HT (6/21/76).


<syíxwe>, dnom //syí=[A]=χ*/l/, 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).

<syíxw>, strs //si=[A]=χ*⇒θ/l/, SH ['unravelled'], MC, (<s> static), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AD (AHTTC 2/15/80).

<yíxweletet>, strs //yí=[A]=χ*⇒θ/l/, SH ['unwrapping'], (<s> static), (<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: <liulθ syíxw>, //si-ur=s=[C,θ]=x*⇒θ//, /It's already unravelled.'/, attested by Deming.

<yéxwaṣls>, sas //yíx*⇒θ:ls/l/, SH ['breaking (everything)'], MC, (<a: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).

<yéxweletst>, ds //yí=[A]=χ*⇒θ=Ʉac⇒θ/l/, pcs, SH ['unwrap it'], MC, literally /'unwrap s-th on the bottom/', lx <e=ets> on the bottom, (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (6/22/78).

<yíxw>, MC 'take s-th down, tear down s-th man-made, dismantle s-th, take it apart!', see yíxw.

<yíeq>, WETH /'be snowing, it's snowing, snow is falling/', see yíq.

<yíeqw>, FIRE /fire (out of control), forest fire burning, fire burning'/, see yéqw.

<yíyet'em>, CST ['be melting'], see yí'tem.

<yókw' ~ yóqw'>, bound root //yók"w ~ yáqw" to break (in pieces), smash, crush, crumple/, Salish cognate: Squamish /yúk"w/ be smashed as also in /yúk"w-un/ smash up (tr.) and /yúk"w-il/ be smashed, busted (for ex. of a bone or a canoe) K69:91, Lushootseed root /juq"(u)/ ruin, smash up, shatter as in /Ʉu-juq"-u/ smashing up s-th (/Ʉu-l complete verb) H76:227.

<yóqw'em ~ yóqw'em>, icts //yáq"(o)q"⇒θm/l/, 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 yóqw'em te loplós>., //Ʉo yáq"⇒θm te laplós//, /'The plank broke.'/, attested by AC (8/6/70).

<yókw'et>, pcs //yáq"⇒θ/l/, SH ['break it'], (<et> purposeful control transitivizer), syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Deming (4/27/78), Salish cognate: Musqueam dial. of Halkomelem /yúk"⇒θ/ smash ʃ Suttles ca1984: 7.7.1 (ch.7 p.146), Squamish /yúk"-un/ smash up
Galloway: Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomelem-to-English 1047

(tr.) K69:91, Lushootseed /ʔu-júq/-ud/ smashing up s-th (/ʔu-l/ completive) H76:227, also <yóqw'et ~ yóqw'vet'>, //yáq'w'=έT//l, attested by AC, also <yákw'et'>, //yék'=έT//l, attested by EB (3/22/76), example: <yóqw'et lí te smá:l't>., //yáq'w'=έT If lə s=mé-l/l, 'break it on a rock', attested by AC (8/6/70), <le yóqw'etes spí:w'x>, //yáq'w'=έT-əs lə s=pí-w/l, '/He broke the ice.', attested by AC (10/13/71); found in <yákw'etes'>., //yék'=έT-əs/l, '/He broke it.', attested by EB (3/22/76).

<yóyekw'et'>, cts //ya[=A=]-k"=έT//l, SH ['breaking it'], (<-R1>- continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76).

<yékw'et'>, rsls //ya[=A=]-k"=έT//l, 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)/', (<-e-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 /k̮ʔiq'\(-e/) 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 /ʔiʔq'/' be rubbed as also in /ʔiʔq'\-in/ rub off and /ʔiʔq'\-in=\-cut/ rub oneself off (tr. refl.) W73:220, K67:399 which is related to the Upriver Halkomelem root /ʔiʔq'\/' rub, though there clearly is some mutual semantic and perhaps phonological influence between roots.

<yekw'ó:lh> or perhaps <yekw'wó:lh>, df //ya-k"=wə[=M2=]=t or ya(=A=)-k"=wə[=Aá=]t///, CAN ['one's canoe is broken up'], SOC, lx <welh> canoe, possibly <metathesis> derivational, possibly <e-ablaut> resultative, possibly <ə-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>, ızs //ya-k"=wə[=M2=]=t=əm or ya(=A=)-k"=wə[=Aá=]t=əm///, CAN ['breaking 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 <ə:-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 <fiwethet> have the "sweep up", have the last spirit-dance of the season.

<yalkw'ólhem or yelkw'wólhem>, ızs //ya(=A=)-l]=[ə]=k"=wə[=Aá=]t=əm or yə[=l]=k"=wət=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' ~ yóqw'.

<yóle ~ yóla ~ yóle'>, possibly root //yále ~ yále ~ yá-lə or yá(\-)lə=ə ~ yá\}=əl/, EB /'wild celery, cow parsnip'/, [Heracleum lanatum'], ASM ['young sprouts are picked in April and May, after stripping the \(\text{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
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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 /yúla§/
Indian rhubarb K67:383 and cow parsnip, "Indian rhubarb", Heracleum lanatum Bouchard and
Turner 1976:65, Nooksack /yó§læ
3 / wild celery (prob. cow parsnip) A78:7, Lushootseed /yúla§/ 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=le3·=yolc=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(=)cxw // root meaning probably turn over (of years) or old
<siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~siyólexwe>, stvi //s=yá·l(=)cxw =c ~ s=yálcxw =c//, 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*e§í·lcm/ (Ms /syá§lcxw c§/, Cw /s§e3lcxw /) old, (JH
has /q*e§í·lcm/ old person), H-T <cia'lEkwa> (macron over i and first a) old, comment: AC
contrasts /q*e§í·lcm/ semantically as very old, ancient (10/23/71, elsewhere), Salish cognate:
Saanich dial. of NSt /s§élcxw / old beside /s§élcxw sct/ [get] old (object) B74a:41, Samish dial. of
NSt /s§élcxw / (TB /§es§élcxw /) old (of tree, person, etc.) G86:90, example: <we'ólwe siyólexwe>,
//wc-§ál wc-s=yálcxw =c//, /'too old, very old'/, attested by EB (5/5/78), <siyólexwe (swíqe,
slháli)>, //s=yálcxw =c (s=wíq=c, s=|e3l=iy)//, /'old (man, woman)'/, attested by AC (10/23/71),
<siyólexwe (sqwemá:y, lálém)>, //s=yálcxw =c (s=qw cm=e3·y, le3lc3m)//, /'old (dog, house)'/, attested
by EB (12/4/75), <chxw ólewe siyólexwe kw'as sexwe'álexeth'.>, //c-xw §ál=wc s=yálcxw =c k*w e-s scx. wc=§e3lcxcè*//,
/'You're too old to wet your bed.'/, attested by EB (5/5/78).
.
<siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe>, dnom //s=yá·l(=)cxw =c//, 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-yú§-yuxw a/ old person beside
of NSt /s§clxw éen/ elder, old person B74a:27 and in Samish dial. of NSt /s§cl*élcxw / ancestors,
elders, old people G86:79, example: <stl'í:tl'eqelh te le kw'óqwet te ô3 qwelets te siyólexwe.>,
//s=C1 í=ë%*cq=c| tc lc k*w áqw =cT tc §óqw =clcc-s tc s=yálcxw =c//, /'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 =cT-cs tc s=yálcxw =c tc q*e3[=C1 c=]t*=cm//, /'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 lhéxwelhchas te siyólexwe.>, //wc=yáè k*w -cs |c[- 3-]x. w =c|ce-s tc
s=yálcxw=c//, /'The old man is always spitting.'/, attested by AC (10/21/71).
<sí:yólexwe>, pln //s=hí-yál(=)cxw =c or s=[-í·-]yál(=)cxw =c//, HAT ['old people'], possibly <hí->


plural, possibly <i>-i-</i> plural, phonology: possible consonant merger, possible infixe plural, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by AC (10/23/71), example: <qéx te sí:yólexwe>, /qéx te s=[-i-]yálxʷʼ=əl/, '/(There's) a lot of old people.'/, attested by AC.

<yó:letsep>, dnn /s=yá:=[C,ə]=]əxʷ=ə=s=mé-ləl/, PLN /'Bear Mountain, also called Lhóy's Mountain/', AML ['little old person'], (=<R1>= diminutive), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EB (11/1/78).

<Siyó:ylexwe Smá:lť>, cpds /s=yá:=[C,ə]=]əxʷ=ə=s=mé-ləl/, PLN /Bear Mountain, also called Lhóy's Mountain, also called Lhóy's 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:lō territory was opened to both Thompson and Stó:lō 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'èkwses xét'e á:ltel, tl'ót'sa Siyó:ylexwe Smált tethá.>, /è̃=a-kʷ-s-əs x ét o ʔé-t=əl, é ʔá-c ʰ s=yá:=[C,ə]=]əxʷ=ə=s=mélt ʔə=ɛəl/, '/(Because) that's what they said, that's Little Old Person Mountain there. (reportedly)l', attested by JL.

<yó:letsep>, probable stem /yá-ləcəp or s=yá-l=əcəp/, root, possibly <yó:1> turn over

<yó:letsep>, df /s=yá-ləcəp or s=yá-l=əcəp/, WATR ['a wave'], (=<s>= nominalizer, something to/that), probably root <yó:1> turn over, <etsep> is either part of the root or perhaps a rare lex not attested elsewhere in Upriver Halkomelem) =etsep> referring to currents of water (see the Lushootseed cognate with ending /əu/), one would expect cognate =etsep> from =elhcha> uncertain water or =eleq ~ áləq> wave, it may be that the final <p> is influence by unrelated lex =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 /è̃=e=ə əl/ (CwMs /háʔyaʔʔləq/) wave, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /júləʔʔl/ wave (of water) as also in /júləʔʔl-ʔəbəχʷ/ the waves are getting bigger and running faster H76:227, possibly Mainland Comox /júw'əkʷ/ wave B75prelim.:5 and Sechelt /júlakʷ/ wave T77:8 and Squamish /júʔ-yáʔ-kʷ/ wave, current, rapid as also in /júʔ-yáʔ-kʷ=ml un/undulate K67:383, Nooksack /yúnolchup ~ yúłʔəchíp/> (Galloway & Adams (2007) Classified Word List for Nooksack), also <syó:ltsep> (or syó:ltsep): /s=yá-l=ɬ=əp or s=yá-l=ɬ=əp/, attested by BJ (12/5/64 new transcript, old p.290), also <smá:yleq>, /s=mέ-yə=ələq/, dialects: Cheh., attested by Elders Group (3/26/75), example: <thitheáləq te syó:ltsep.>, /è=ɪ=C,ə=əhələq ʔə=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 yál.

<yó:lqw’es>, SOC ['make a real mess'], see yél or perhaps yál.

<yó:lkwtem>, df /yá-l(=)əxʷ=təm/, ABDF ['delirious'], possibly root <yó:1> turn over, possibly <æw> meaning unknown unless in circles (not likely lump as usual), possibly <stem> past participle or stative intransitive or adjectival, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by Elders Group (3/23/77).

<yólh>, bound root /yá:ɬ firewood/, Salish cognate: Squamish /yúɬ/ burn (itr.); make a fire (itr.) as also in /yúʔəɬ/ /yə=əwɬ/ burn (itr.); have a fire burning; fire; firewood, /yúl-un/ burn (tr.), /yúɬ-qš/ light a pipe; burn one's nose, /yúɬ-šiʔ/ burn food or clothes for the dead (tr.) and /yúɬ-qʰ=əʔʔ-nəʔʔas/ have heartburn K67:383, K69:91.
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<yó:qw>, verb?, attested by SP and AK (7/13/75), Salish cognate: Lushootseed /yú

Lexwyó:qwem

<xóyelh>, cts //c=yá[-C,鮎][-4]//, HARV ['getting firewood'], (-R1-> continuative), phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AD (3/5/79), also <tsyóyelh>, //c=yá[-C,鮎][-4]//, attested by HT (Elders Group 2/6/80).

<yó:lwem

siyólh ~ syó:lh ~ syólh

Lexwyó:qwem

shxwyélhtel ~ shxwiyélhtel

siyólhá:wtxw

yó:qw

Lexwyó:qwem Smá:lt

Lexwyó:qwem
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/yása-qʷ=em s=mélt//, ASM ['mountain upriver from Mt. Ogilvie'], attested by AD/AK/others (American Bar trip 6/26/78).

<yóqw'em>, mlds /yáwʷ=ʔml/, ABFC ['to sweat'], (<em> middle voice), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by AC (8/15/70), Salish cognate: Mainland Comox /ʔíqʷʷem/ to sweat B75prelim.:94, Sechelt /ʔáqʷʷ-a to sweat T77:34, Squamish /ʔáqʷʷ-am̓l/ to sweat; sweet W73:258, K67:382, Samish dial. of NSt /ʔáqʷʷ-ŋ̓/ (VU) to sweat beside /ʔáʔqʷʷŋ̓/ sweating G86:76, historical/comparative detail: irregular correspondence with the stressed vowel: Sq should have /ú/ or Halkomelem /ʔ/, NSt /él/.


<syó:qw'em>, dnom /s=yáqʷ=ʔml/, ANA ['sweat [noun]'], (<se> nominalizer), syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by BJ (12/5/64).

<yóqw'em ~ yóqw'em>, SH /'to break [in pieces], it broke', see yókw' ~ yóqw'.

<yó:seqw ~ yó:seqw>, dfl /yą́(·)=ʔqʷ//, 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-saqʷ/ (CwMs /yáʔsaqʷ/) hat, Salish cognate: Squamish /yá-saqʷʷ head-cover used by medicine man; hat K69:382, Saanich dial. of NSt /sę́saʔqʷʷ/ hat B74a:34, Samish dial. of NSt /yáʔaʔqʷʷ/ put on one's hat G86:84, example: <qéx te yó:seqw>, /qéx te yá-s=ʔqʷ//, /'a lot of hats', attested by AC.


<Yó:yeqw>, dnn /yą́[-C,θ]=s=ʔqʷ//, PLN ['rock that looks like a little hat on west (Chehalis) side of Harrison River above mouth of Morris Creek'], ASM ['below Ts'eqwela and across from Laxwiyéls'], 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:seqw>, strs /s=yą́[-C,θ]=s=ʔqʷ or s=yą́[-C,θ]=s=ʔqʷ//, CLO ['be wearing a hat'], (<se> stative), (<=R1= resultative), possibly <-R1-> continuative, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb, attested by AC (10/23/71).

<yóseqwem>, mlds /ʔą́s=ʔqʷ=ʔml/, 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) /ʔáʔqʷʷŋ̓/ put on one's hat G86:84.

<yóseqwem>, CLO ['put on one's hat'], see yó:seqw ~ yó:seqw.

<yósw ~ yó:swé>, possibly root /yą́(·)-sw̃ə or yą́(·)=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 /lîʔ-wəwəl/ perhaps, maybe M86, G86:59, and Samish dial. of NSt /lî-waysəʔ/ perhaps, maybe G86:60 and Mainland Comox /gúguhú’y/ maybe B75prelim:59 (which would correspond to a hypothetical Halkomelem /wawahú’y/ by the regular sound correspondences), example: <yóswé kw’els lám te’a áltha.>, //yás=ə k’ʷ-əl-s lē=m tē=C,ē=tēlē/l/, /’Perhaps I may go.’/, attested by EB (2/16/76), <yóswé kw’á-as lám telóvé.>, //yás=ə k’ʷ-əl-s lē=m tē=ləwəl/, /’Perhaps you may go.’/, attested by EB (2/16/76), <yóswé kws lám tút’ó:], //yás=ə k’ʷ-əs=m tē=w=ē’á/l/, /’Perhaps he may go.’/, attested by EB (2/16/76), <yóswé ’á:], //yás=ə ʔ/l/, /’Maybe yes.’/, attested by EB (4/23/76), <yóswetsel líl welá:m.>, //yás=ə-c-əl lí-l wə-lē=ml/, /’I might go.’/, attested by Elders Group (10/6/76), <yóswé weskw’áyes kw’els lám.>, //yá-swə wə-s=k”-yə-əs k”-əl-s lē=ml/, /’I don’t know if I can go., Maybe it’s impossible for me to go., (Maybe I can’t go.) he may go.>, attested by NP, SP, AD, AK, and DC (IHTTC 8/22/77), also <yóswé skw’áyes kw’els lám.>, //yá-swə s=k”-ē’yə-əs k”-əl-s lē=ml/, attested by AD, AK, DC, and EB (IHTTC 8/22/77), <yóswé welámá:l.>, //yás=ə wə-ləm-ē/l/, /’I might go.’/, attested by AC (12/8/71), <yóswé tl’ós máls, yóswé tl’ós sí:sls.>, //yáswə ə’s mál-s, yáswə ə’s sí:sl-ı/, /’Maybe it’s his father, or maybe it’s his grandfather.’/, usage: recent narrative, attested by AC (11/10/71).

<yó:t ~ ʔó:t>, pcs //yá=T ~ yá=T/l/, 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:yá: warn s-o, Salish cognate: Squamish ɪyúh ~ ɪyəhl be careful, take care as also in /ɪyúhl/ careful and esp. ɪyə-nl warn (tr.) W73:281,53, K67:282,283, historical/comparative detail: Upriver Halkomelem /wè= warn s-o and Squamish cognate ɪwá-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: <tse̓l yó:ct stá:xwelh.>, //c-əl yá=T tə s=tɛ-ɛ=x=əθ/l/, /’I warned the children.’/, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75).

<hé:yó:t, cts //hè-yá=T/l/, LANG /’warning s-o’), SOC, (/há- ~ hé- ~ hí- > continuative), phonology: the root retains its stress here even after the stressed prefix probably to discriminate from the continuative of yá:t vomit which is probably <héyet> as seen in <héyetelmeł> nauseated, lengthening on prefix here may be mistranscribed, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75, 4/28/76), example: <hé:yóct stá:xwelh.>, //hè-yá=T tə s=tɛ-ɛ=x=əθ/l/, /’I warned the children’/, attested by Elders Group (10/1/75).


<siyót>, stvi /s=윤=T/l/, SOC /’beware’/, literally perhaps /be warned of s-o/s-th/, (=/s= /’static’, (semological comment: performative), syntactic analysis: prob. transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (4/28/76); found in <siyótchxwə:], /s=윤=T-c-x-ा/l/, /’Beware.’/, literally /you just be warned of s-o/s-th’, attested by Elders Group.

<yót’> ~ ʾyet’, possible root //yáʔ or yəʔ// perhaps rub or scrub

<yet qw’iwsem>, mdls //yəʔ=’q’ʷ=ɨwɨ=m or ya=ɬəʔ=’t’=q’ʷ=ɨwɨ=əml/l/, 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’ ~ ʾyet’> rub? as in <shxwiyòtqw’iwélis> 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’iwélis> or better shxwyòtqw’iwélis, df //sx”=yáʔ=q’ʷ=əwí-1s or sx”=yáʔ=q’ʷ=əwí-1s/l/, HHG /’dishcloth’), literally perhaps /something for rubbing in circles on dishes’.,
something for), possibly root <yót or yót’> rub?, lx <=qw> around in circles, lx <=ewı:ls> dishes, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by Elders Group (6/1/77), AD (8/80), example: <áletša te shxwiyótqw’ewí:ls>.> //í?élc e t e E^e=yát=q”=ewı:ls/], 'Where is the dishcloth?/', attested by AD (8/80).

<Yó:y’t’elvet>, df //ýa-{C, e}=t’=álwəll/, 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 Yállhexel'], literally perhaps /rubbing clothes/, possibly root <yó:t’> rub?, possibly <=R1=> continuative, lx <=élvet> female name ending; also clothes, phonology: reduplication, syntactic analysis: nominal, attested by EL and EB (3/1/78).

<yót>, probable root //ýa’el/ always

<wiyóth>, ds //we=ýa’el/, TIME /always, all the time, (also) often, over and over [TG]/], (<=we= ~ we - =ew ~ =u> contrastive), root <yót> 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 /me-ýa’l/ always PA61, Samish dial. of NSt /ý ál/, always G86, also 'always, often, over and over', attested by TG (4/75), example: <wiyóthw kws’ te iwólems te stá:xwelh, t’ít’elem kw’es í:wólems.>, //we=ýa’e-k’-w’es ʔi[-’-]wál=am-s te s=ti’-x’=ə’l, t’[-C, e]-=am k’-w’es ʔi[-’-]wál=am-sll/, 'The children are playing all the time, as they’re playing.', literally 'that one always is helping s-o', attested by AC (10/15/71), <wiyóth kw’es héxwelchhas te siyólexwe.>, //we=ýa’e k’-w’es ʔéx’=ə’c-e-s te s=ýa’lás’=ə’l/, 'The old man is always spitting.', literally 'He is always helping.', literally 'That one always is helping s-o/', attested by AC (10/23/71), <t’ó wiyóth mamíyét.>, //l’s á w=ýa’e më[C, e-]l=ʔ/], 'He is always answering back.', literally 'He works every day.', literally /always just that he is working/', attested by AD.

<wiyóth kwsu éys te sqwálewels te lólets’e>, cpdfs //we=ýa’e k’-s-u ʔéy-s te s=q” él=əwəl-s te C, á=lc’-a’l/, 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).

<wiyóth kwsu qéts te sqwálewels te lólets’e>, cpdfs //we=ýa’e k’-s-u qél-s te s=q” él=əwəl-s te C, á=lc’-a’l/, 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’ó wiyóth(cha) ö kw’ó hélémcha ö, cpdfs //k”-əw we=ýa’e -(c-e) ʔá k’-”-əw hé-lé [=A=] m-cé ʔa/], TIME [‘forever’], literally /what really (will be) just always ~ what really will be just going on/, syntactic analysis: subordinate clause, attested by Elders Group.

<yóthet>, pcrs //ýa=T-ət/, TVMO ['to back up (walk or move backwards)'], semantic environment ['of a person (yourself), horse, canoe, car, etc.'], (<=t> purposeful control transitive), (<-et> reflexive), syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC (9/2/76), SJ (Deming 4/17/80), Salish cognate: Musqueam /ýa?= T back it up Sutlettes ca1984 7.2.4 (ch.7 p.53), historical/comparative detail: is the Musqueam form related to Upriver lyót’l warn s-o or homophonous?, also <yó’thet.>, //ýa?=T-ət/, dialects: Sumas/Matsqui, attested by Deming (4/17/80), also <yó’tset.>, //ýa?=c-ət/, dialects: unknown, attested by Tillie Sampson (=Matilda Sampson) (Deming 4/17/80).

<héthet ~ héthet>, cts //h’-ya=T-ət/, TVMO ['backing up'], (<hê- ~ hè-> continuative), phonology: vowel-reduction ~ vowel-oss, syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by BHTTC
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(9/2/76), Salish cognate: Musqueam /hêyiʔát ~ hêyiʔát/ back it up Suttles ca1984 7.2.4.

<yólt'et ~ yólt'at>, pcs //yáʔ~eʔT or yə[=Aá]=]é=ʔT ~ yə[=Aá]=]é=ʔ=]A=]T//, HHG ['shine it'], probably root <yetl> rub probably root as in <yetl'q'-t> rub it, paint it, possibly <ó-ablaut> derivational, (<=t> purposeful control transitive), possibly <a-ablaut on e in suffix> durative, phonology: ablaut, syntactic analysis: transitive verb, attested by Elders Group (6/16/76), example:


<yó:wthet>, LANG ['bragging'], see yú:w.

<yóxw>, free root //yáʔx*//, WATR ['to thaw'], syntactic analysis: intransitive verb, attested by NP (Fish Camp 7/11/78), other sources: ES (CwMsCh) /yáx*// thaw, Salish cognate: Mainland Comox /íx*// to melt (as ice) beside íx*=-{|v|} to thaw beside íx*=-{|v|} to melt (as ice) B77:31, Squamish root /ýáx*// melt, thaw as in /ýáx*'-íll/ to thaw and /ýáx*=-an/ melt (tr.) W73:176, K69:91, Lushootseed root /íx*// as in /íx*'-íll/ thaw, melt and /íx*=-at-íll/ it was thowed H76:217, Saanich dial. of NSt /íx*// to thaw beside íx*=-{|v|} to melt (as ice) B74a:80, 69, Samish dial. of NSt /íx*=-{|v|} to melt G86:95, Thompson /íxax*// to melt (as ice) beside /zaíxax*// to thaw B74a:64,76, Columbian /saíx*x*// melt beside /íxax*=-{|v|} I melt it K81:77.

<yóyetel>, SOC /'they're making friends, (making friends with each other)'l, 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:yšl/, 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:yšl/ (CwMsCh) /íx*/* work, JH /íx*/* work, Salish cognate: Lushootseed /íx*/* work may belong here or may be cognate with the continuative Upriver Halkomelem /íx*/* work (Lushootseed /íx*/* work uses /íx*/* continuative) H76:627, Saanich dial. of NSt /

<yóyes>, cts /yá[-C-ʔ-y]-|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 (/yáyó:ys > yáyó:ys/) 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) /céʔe(y)/ //cé=[-ʔ-ʔ-]-|y|// working G86:98, example: <la yóyes.>, //lé yá-
C,θ-[y]s//, 'He's working.', attested by AC, <ilh yó:yes>, //lí-t yá-[C,θ-][y]s//, 'He was working.', attested by AC, <ilhstel yó:yes>. //lí-t-c-ʔl yá-[C,θ-][y]s//, 'I was working.', attested by Elders Group (2/8/78), <yó:yes te swé:ta>, //yá-[C,θ-][y]s t=swé:ta/, 'working on a sweater!', attested by Elders Group (3/14/79), <yó:yes o qew lá: t>, //yá-[C,θ-][y]s ?á q̣-w lá?, 'She works all day.', literally /she/he/it is just working until just evening!', attested by EB (Elders Group 1/24/79).


<yó:yes yutl’ólem, tíméthet yó:yes, qayalhs’es le xwe’í: kw’the ílh la tl’epí:l.>, literally 'you have fun your new work', usage: for farewell to a departing staff member, attested by EB (8/14/78), <stám kw’a syó:ys>, //ls=tém k’-*=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 tl’epí:l., >, lexws=yá-ys s ỵ=w=é[=ḍ=ṃ, tím=th=et s=yá-ys-s q̣=ỵé-t-s ṭ=s ḷ=x̣=-ẹ=ḳ’-*=ḷ=ṭ=ẹ=p̣=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:seqw>, PLN ['rock that looks like a little hat on west (Chehalis) side of Harrison River above mouth of Morris Creek'], see yó:seqw ~ yó:seqw.

<yó:yt’elwet>, df //láp=[C,θ-][t’]=alw=t’, N ['Old Mary of Chehalis']

<yúk’es>, us //yúk’”es//, SOC ['busy at home all the time'], syntactic analysis: adjective/adjectival verb?, attested by IHTTC (9/2/77).

<yù:n>, us //yù:n//, 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 Yú:n (properly Downriver Yú: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 //yó:w-ll/, LANG ['(said when praising something beautiful)'], EFAM, phonology: vowel-raising (//ó:w-ll ↔ /ú-w/), syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by Elders Group (5/19/76), perhaps also used in <yálh yuw kw'a's hò:yl>, LANG /'I thank you (deeply), I thank you (deeply), Thank you (deeply), see hò:yl ~ hò:yl ~ hò:yl; Salish cognate: Lushootseed /yú(?)/ slang for /há(?)/ good as in /pút yu su-lèllicùt ?é ti?é? síq*sl His hat was changing (colors) very prettily, H76:636, Squamish root in /yó:w-t/ to praise (tr.), brag about (tr.) and /yó:w-cut/ brag (lit. praise oneself) K69:90.


<yú:wqwlha>, df //yó:w=q"øøll/, EFAM /'how beautiful., be really beautiful', possibly =qwlha> emphatic, syntactic analysis: interjection, attested by EB (5/18/76), example: <yú:wqwlha ta' qwlhíxel.>, //yó:w=q"øø t-e t-q"øø=e[=]y=x'øell/, /'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 mestiyexw!

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'alíy> and the suffix will be found under <=ó:ylha> in the letter <o>.

<(')ó:ylha> (normally written <=ó:ylha>, VALJ ['all good'], see éy ~ éy:.

<(')ó:ylha> (normally written <=ó:ylha>, da //=(7)á·y+ë//, 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 <mimele'ó:ylha>, //C,=ma//=?=á·y+ë//, /doll/ (from <mimele> baby, tiny child (with <R4>=> diminutive + <mèle> 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.
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English-to-Halq’eméylem Index
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'óxwtes < 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'ostélmet < 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.
(the), (action distant or abstract): li ~ li ~ 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’elhqiwèl < 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:: éystelòmet ~ éystelòmet < 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’él’lexw < wets’él’ ~ wech’él’.

accidentally

accidentally hurt an old injury of s-o, (accidentally reinjure s-o):: qélhxew < qélh.
(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to):: xéyxelxew < xéyxè ~ xiè.
(be) hurting s-o [accidentally, happening to/managing to]: xéxélhxew < xélh.
break s-th (stick-like) (accidentally):: lekwá:lxw < lékw.
drop s-th (accidentally):: tsélqlexw < tsélq ~ chélq.
drop s-th (accidentally), let s-o go:: kwò:lxw < kwá:.
frightened s-o [accidentally], [happened/managed to] frighten s-o:: th’ith’ikw’elxew < th’ikw’ or th’ekw’.
hit s-o unintentionally, hit s-o accidentally:: kw’óqwlexw < kw’óqw.
hit with an arrow accidentally:: ts’eqw’eláxw < ts’èqw’.
hurt s-o [accidentally, happen to, manage to]: xélhxew < xélh.
accidentally (CONT’D)

hurt s-o/s-th [for awhile, accidentally]: xéhláxw < xélh.
kill s-th/s-o accidentally, (happen to or manage to kill s-th/s-o): q’éléxw < q’ó:y ~ q’óy.
makes s-o cry (accidentally manage to): xámlexw < xám ~ xám.
make s-o/s-th [for awhile, accidentally]: lháylexw < lháy.
non-control reflexive, happen to or manage to or accidentally do to oneself: =l=ómét or =l=ó:met.

non-control transitivizer, accidentally, happen to, manage to do to s-o/s-th: =l.
scare s-o accidentally: sí:silexw < sfy.
step on it accidentally: ómeléxw < iím.
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’ó:t ~ sq’ót < q’ó.
accompany 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:ythel < 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’emô:lh < q’emôwelhp < 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: xélhaléqel ~ xélhaléqel < xélh.
have a pain in the stomach, (have a stomach-ache), one’s stomach hurts: xélhalwes < xélh.
ache (CONT’D)
(have) a steady toothache, have a toothache:: yélyelesem < yél:és.
(have/get) rheumatism, aching:: xáp’kw’tem < xep’ékw’.
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’ékw’.
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]): téqlexw.

Achillea millefolium
Achillea millefolium, also Cryptogramma crispa:: xaweql < xáwéq.

Achlys triphylla:: lhxwáléws < lhí:wx.

Acipenser transmontanus:: skwó:wech ~ skwówech.

acknowledge
acknowledge oneself:: telómelhet < tól.

acorn
nut of hazelnut bush, acorn, any nut, walnut, peanut, etc.: sthí:tsem < th’éts.

Acrididae
order Orthoptera family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae:: tl’emékw’ < tl’ámkw’em, tl’emékw’ < tl’ém, tl’emtlémxel < tl’ém, ts’áts’etl’ém < ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém, ts’ats’etl’í:m < ts’tl’ém ~ ts’tl’ám, ts’áts’etl’í:m < ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém.

across:: stát’elh < tálh.
between, 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):: tkwiléstexw < tkwél.
carry a packstrap slung across the chest (over one shoulder and under one arm):: stát’elhíles < tálh.

cross the Fraser River from Union Bar
place across the Fraser River from Union Bar:: Wowés.

act
acting smart:: smímts’el < máth’el.

Actaea rubra
Actaea rubra if red baneberry is correct identification:: ñ:lwelh.

Actitis macularia:: wéthweth < with, wóthiya < with.

adam’s apple:: shxwehómélhelh.

add
add some, add it, (do it again [AD]): ts’xwót, ts’xwót.
add some water [to s-th]: chéxwélhéch < 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’ò.
add (CONT’D)
trickling, dribbling, water bubbling up in a river, add water to a container, water running under:: kw’átém.

addict
catch a disease, get addicted:: q’áp’.
he passes on a disease to s-o, he gets s-o addicted:: q’éplóxes < 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:: kwétxwt < kwétáxw.
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 < kwétáxw.

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:lemí ~ q’á:leme < 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:: txwmélám < méle ~ mél:a, txwmélá < texwmél < méle ~ mél:a.
adopted child:: smélám < 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’emél < st’et’ebél < t’ém.
adze (for making canoes and pit-house ladders):: xwt’ol’epels ~ shxwt’ol’epels < t’óp.
adze with handle for canoe-making, elbow-adze:: hálítel < hà:y.
adzing, chopping, chopping with an adze:: t’et’émél < t’ém.
to chop with an adze, to chop, to adze, an adze:: t’émél < t’ém.
U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe:: squ’emqw’emóxw < qw’ónxw.

Aegolius acadicus)
Glaucidium gnoma swarthi (or Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli) and Cryptoglaux acadia
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::
    s'lí: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 ~ yíyelaw < 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:: tiyélést < 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:: Tsísqem.
    Wahleach Bluff, a lookout mountain with rock sticking out over a bluff, also the lookout
point on Agassiz Mountain:: Kw'ök'w'échíwel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
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):: tl'.
by (agent, human, gender unspecified, absent):: tl'.

aggressive

(be) aggressive, cranky, ready to fight, (be) violent, hot-headed:: sxóytl'thet ~ sxó:ytl'thet.

ago

a long time ago:: welhíthelh < híth, welhí:thelh < híth, welhíth < híth.
long ago:: we'tó't.
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:: mát'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):: lóm ~ lóm.

airplane :: lhólhekw' stim:ó't < lhó:kw' ~ lhó:kw', lhólhekw' stimó't < stimó:t.
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):: piyipiyólwelhem < píy.

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)

(Alices 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.

Alectoría (Bryoria)

possibly Letharia vulpina or Alectoría (Bryoria) species or Usnea species:: mext'éles.

Alectoría fremontii:: sqwelíp.
alarm:: xwiyós < xwíy ~ xí.

alfalfa sprouts:: tsqwá:y spéxwqel < qwá:y, píxw
(lit. green + fine airborne seed)

algae

green pond slime or river slime, algae:: stíxem < tíxem.

Alium 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' ~ mőkw'.
all good:: 'al'álfé < éy ~ éy'.
all of them (people):: semíkw' < mékw' ~ mőkw'.
always, all the time, ((also) often, over and over [TG]):: wiyóth.
ancestors past, (all one's ancestors):: syesyewáleh < yewá:l.
(be) all bundled up:: st'l'etl'íqw'.
bust at home all the time:: yúkw'es.
cut it all up:: 'eqw't'eqw'et < 'eqw'.
perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out:: xwá:y ~ xwá:y.
(take all of themselves, pick themselves all up):: mőkw'éthet < mékw' ~ mőkw',
mőkw'éthet < mékw' ~ mőkw'.
take it all, pick it all up:: mekw'é < mőkw' ~ mőkw' < mékw' ~ mőkw'.
they all died:: xwó:y < xwá:y ~ xwá:y.
uncles (all of them), aunts (all of them):: swwemlékw < 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:: stl'ápx < tl'ép.
distributive, all over, all around:: =x ~ =ex.
(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'westhòm < th'í:qw'et.
you're shaking all over:: xwóyeqwhòm.

amost kill s-o:: xwilxwileqlexw.
(be) partially blind, almost blind:: qelsílém < 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:: xwilxwilxwileqlexw or xwelxwilxwileqlexw < xwilxwileqlexw.
to almost die:: xwá:lq.

Alnus rubra:: xéyth'elhp < xéyth'.

Alnus tenuifolia:: wáswey.

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'éxít < q'ó.
along, together, be included, with:: sq'ó < q'ó.
along, with, together with:: sq'ó < q'ó.
jumping along, jumping up and down:: tsats'etl'í:m < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.
to sing along or follow in singing a spirit song:: tà:m.
travelling by, in motion, while moving along, while travelling along:: ye= ~ yi= ~ ɨɨ.
(while) travelling along, in motion:: ye=.

Alopius vulpinus
perhaps Cetorhinus maximus, Hexanchus griseus, Alopius vulpinus, and/or others:: q'ellhomélétel < q'ellhólemétel.

already :: welh ~ ulh ~ =ulh.
already (CONT’D)

already written:: sxexé:yl < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xi:l
(be) cooked, (be) already cooked:: sqw’eqwl’i:l < qw’él.
coming by foot, travelling by walking, already walking, travelling on foot:: ye’i:mex < iy:m.

he/she/it was (already), they were (already):: lulh < le.
now I, (now I’m already):: tlékwa’sulh < tl’ó ~ tl’ó.

alright
be alright, be okay, it’s alright, it’s okay, can, be able, it’s enough, be right, be correct, that’s right:: iyólém ~ iyólém < 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::

alumroot
small-flowered alumroot, and possibly smooth Heuchera:: qw’él’el’tel < qw’él’el’qel,
xweqw’él’a:l’tel < xweqw’él’a:l.

always :: lexw= ~ xw=, lexw= ~ xw= ~ (rarely) le=.
always, all the time, ((also) often, over and over [TG]): wiyóth.
a person that always:: lexw= < lexw= ~ xw= ~ (rarely) le=.
a person that always hunts, hunter:: lexw=há:wá < háwé.
a person that always sings:: lexwst’i:l’el < tl’él.
a person that’s always lazy:: lexw’s’i:met < mé:t.
(also) always scared:: lexw’si:i ~ xw’si:i < síy.
be always sickly:: q’é:yq’ëy < q’ó:y ~ q’óy.
coward, person that’s always afraid:: lexw’si:i < síy.
deep, always deep:: lexwst’lép < tl’élép.
mountain on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up:: Lexwyó:qwem Smá:l’t < yó:qw.
optimist, a person whose thoughts are always good:: wiyóth kwsu éys te sqwálewels te lólets’el < wiyóth.
person who is always lazy:: lexw’s’ti:ts’el < t’s’él.
possessist, a person whose thoughts are always bad:: wiyóth kwsu qéls te sqwálewels te lólets’el < wiyóth.
place on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up:: Lexwyó:qwem Smá:l’t < yó:qw.
[someone] always working:: lexw’syóyes ~ lexw’siyó:yes < yó:ys.
someone that always:: lexw=. 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:l’t < Swílhcha.

amazement)
(expression of amazement):: hó’í’.
ambitious

(be) ambitious, (be) willing:: shxwúxwe.
(be) willing to do one's work, (ambitious [BHTTC]):: lexws'ó:les.

Ambystoma gracile decorticatum

Ensata eschscholtzi and Plethodon vehiculum and possibly also: Ambystoma
macrodactylum macrodactylum, Ambystoma gracile gracile, and possibly Ambystoma gracile
decorticatum:: pí:txel.

Ambystoma gracile gracile

Ensata eschscholtzi and Plethodon vehiculum and possibly also: Ambystoma
macrodactylum macrodactylum, Ambystoma gracile gracile, and possibly Ambystoma gracile
decorticatum:: pí:txel.

Ambystoma macrodactylum macrodactylum

Ensata 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:: Syíyeqw < yéqw.
medicine spring on the Fraser River beach about a half mile above (north) of the American
Bar beach:: Xwíthkwéém < th'ékw' or th'íkw'.
Mill Creek (at American Bar), Puckat Creek on map also:: Peqwchó:lthel Stóteló < péqw.
mountain across the Fraser River from American Bar:: Qw'iýwelh 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 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,
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' ~ sxí:xets' <
xí:ts' ~ xíts' ~ xets'.
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:: lhqéletel < lhqé:ylt.

ancient
ancient people over a hundred years old:: sxwolexwiyám < xwiyám.
getting ancient, getting old:: q'e'ílem < 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, qetl'esu ~ 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.
and then (he, she, it):: tl'esu < tl'ó ~ tl'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  ::  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'átiyeq' < 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 ~ =exel.

animal

a biter (animal, fish, etc.), a thing that is (always) biting::  ch'ech'émels < ts'ámey ~ 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'íkwéláxel < 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 < tsélq ~ chélq.
little animal(s)::  smímíyáth < 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::  tlít'íets'élqem < tl'éts'.
spear with torchlight::  lexéywá ~ lexíwa.
spotted with irregular shaped blobs (like if mud-spattered, used of dogs, deer, and other animals so marked)::  st'á:lw.
swimming (of dog, deer, animal), (dog-paddling)::  xólhchem < xélhchem.
tail (of animal, bird)::  st'lep'élets ~ st'ép'élets.
to escape (as an animal from a trap), got away from something that trapped a person or
animal (CONT’D)

animal:: tl’ewlómét ~ tl’ówlómét < tl’í:w.
to rot, rotten (of fruit, animal, flora, fauna, food):: th’óqw’em ~ th’ó:qw’em.
tracking an animal:: chokwélqem < chó:kw.
unidentified animal with marks on its face, perhaps badger or wolverine:: sqoyáp.
wool, fur, animal hair:: sá:y.

animate

that’s (an animate being), it’s (usually animate):: tl’ó ~ tl’o.

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.

Schelowat, 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

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.

anoy

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’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.

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
is there none?, isn't there any?: wá:ta < éwe ~ ōwe.
anybody
everybody, everyone, (anybody [Elders Group 3/1/72]): mekw'ewát < mékw' ~ mòkw'.
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:: t'lxát < 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 ~ sísemóye.

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 ~ sísemóye.

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 ~ sísemóye.

appear
appear, come into view, rise into view:: pél:ékw.
appearance
in looks, -looking, in appearance:: =ó:me < =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.
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’imélhet < ts’imél < ts’imel.
get close, approach, get near, nearly, (go close, come close)::  ts’imél < ts’imel.
get close to s-o/s-th, approach s-th/s-o::  ts’imélmet < ts’imél < ts’imel.

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 (Jenness: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::  temkwíkwexel.

April-fool
fooling s-o, (fool s-o as a joke, April-fool s-o [Deming]):  q’iqlástá:xw < qá:l.
apron:: í:pel.
dog-hair blanket dancing apron (DM 12/4/64)::  kw’elélw < 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’elhíqwel < mét’elh.
class Arachnida, order Araneida, also order Phalangida::  q’ésq’ésetsel < q’ey ~ qí.
class Arachnida, order Phalangida::  tl’áleqtxel q’ésq’ésetsel < q’ey ~ qí, tl’áleqtxel q’ésq’ésetsel < tl’áqt.

Araneida
class Arachnida, order Araneida, also order Phalangida::  q’ésq’ésetsel < q’ey ~ qí.
arch

arch of foot:: xwt'óxwesxel < tóxw.

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:: tl'íkw'el.

Ardea herodias
Ardea herodias especially subspecies fannini:: sméqw'o ~ smóqw'o.

area)
Cowichan (people, dialect, area):: Qewítsel < qew.
Saanich reserves area:: Sálech.
Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat (Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sgéláltzíxw): Salq'iwel < 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 Láxwey), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lō river or Stó:lō 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 Nwoxwelálhp (Yale):: Chelqwílh ~ Chelqwéylh < chá:l
or chól.

aren't
isn't?, aren't?, don't?, doesn't?, (be not?): ewá ~ ówá ~ wá < éwe ~ ówe.

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'eláxtel < q'áp'.
break an arm:: lekwéláxel < lékw.
carry a packstrap or both packstraps over the shoulder(s) and under the arm(s):: sq'iwqwéwíles < q'éytw ~ q'é:w.
carry s-th/s-o on one's arm:: sókw'(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’eláxel < q’ey ~ q’i.
cut one’s arm:: lhets’eláxel < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
have something under one arm:: xixets’eláxel < xíts’ ~ xíts’.
hit on the arm:: kw’eqweláxel < kw’óqw.
hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one’s arms/wings):: texeláxel < tex.
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’xwòlèm < tl’éxw.
left arm:: sth’ikwechís < th’íkwe.
lying on one’s stomach with head down on one’s arms:: qiqep’eyósém < qep’.
on the arm, in the arm, on or in the wing:: =eláxel.
point of elbow, arm bone:: th’emélxel < th’íhk’tx.
put one’s hands under one’s arms:: xixets’eláxém < xíts’ ~ xíts’.
right arm:: siyachís < éy ~ éy:, s’iyláxel < éy ~ éy:.
skin of the arm:: kw’elówxél < kw’élów ~ kw’élów.
square, corner, arm with elbow out:: s’teláxel.
spoon of the arm:: schíyeláxel < schí:ya.
strawberry birthmark on the arm:: schíyeláxel < schí:ya.
stretch out the wings, stretch out the arm(s):: texeláxel < tex.
to be arm in arm (like escorting someone), to take an arm (of someone): s’ókw’ches < ókw’.
to wave (one’s arms):: xélqes’l’s < xélqes.
waving (one’s arms):: xélqes < xélqes.

Armadillidium vulgare
class Crustacea, order Isopoda, Armadillidium vulgare:: k’ák’elha.

armband
armband:: q’eláxel < 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’íláxel.

around
around the outside of the house:: sélts’eláxel < sél or sí(:)l.
beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the Harrison River goes around by Kilby’s store:: Sq’iq’elém < q’éw ~ q’éw.
(be) turned around, turned the wrong way:: sxá:lts’ < xélts’.
(circuit) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse:: sélts’ < sél or sí(:)l.
distributive, all over, all around:: =x ~ =ex.
feeling around:: q’atxél < q’ett.
go around a bend in the river, go around a turn, go around something in one’s way:: q’elém < q’éw ~ q’éw.
go around a bend (in water):: q’éwletsem < q’éw ~ q’éw.
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’ówlém < q’éw ~ q’éw.
go around inside the longhouse counter-clockwise:: sélts’elém < sél or sí(:)l.
around (CONT’D)

go around s-th in the water::  q’owlést < 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::  qwemchiwét < qwem.
it shook (shakes itself), shaking, bobbing around::  qwá:y <qwá:y.
location around a house, part::  =mél.
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::  =élá.
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) round, around in circles::  =kw’ ~ =ekw’.
(perhaps) around in circles::  =qw’ ~ =eqw’.
place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek)::  Sxwesálh < xwés.
pave a rope around s-o/s-th’s neck, put a leash on s-th, hang s-o::  xwiqw’est < xwiqw’.
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.
staggering around::  xwiqwélyet < xwiqw’ < xweló:y < xelxálqem < xwém < xwém.
swivel one’s hips (as in the Hawaiian hula for ex.) (shake one's bottom around)::  qwayxwélechem < qwá:y.
turn around a bend, go around a bend, turn around (to go back), turn around a corner::  q’élq’xetel < q’ál.

village on east bank of Fraser River below Siwash Creek (Aseláw), now Yale Indian Reserve 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 ~ xwiří < lí.
just came, (just arrived)::  tátsel.

arrow

:: ts’eqweľáx < ts’eqw’.
arrow, gun:: sakweláx ~ sekweláx < kwél.
arrow pouch, (a quiver for arrows)::  th’esélatet.
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-hóít’eqw.

hit with an arrow accidentally::  ts’eqweľáxw < 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)::  shxwmófirstel < móf’es.
to miss a shot (an arrow, spear or gun)::  qwíxw.
arrowhead :: t’exélá.

(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 :: sqeqwíthelh < sqá:wth. sqá:wth.

arrowleaf, wapato, Indian potato:: xwóqwó:ls.

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:: sqá:wth ~ 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 qiqemxel (so far unidentified plant), besides post-contact domestic potato:: sqá:wth ~ 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 < chó:kw.

as

when (simultaneous subordinating conjunction), as:: kw’e.

Asarum caudatum:: xéyeslótel, th’álátel < th’á:la ~ th’á:le ~ th’á:le.

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:: shxwyélhtel ~ shxwyélhtel < yólh.

fine ashes floating up from a fire:: tóqwó:chep < tóqweltsep.

fine white ashes:: ts’tás ~ ts’tás.

mountain ash berries, (perhaps also) mountain ash tree:: qwíqwelh.

sparks, red hot ashes thrown out:: qwá:yche < qwá:y.
ashamed
(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to):: \textit{xéyxe}lexw < \textit{xéyxe} \sim \textit{xíxe}.
ashamed of s-th:: \textit{lhístexw} < \textit{lháy}.
be ashamed:: \textit{xéyxe} \sim \textit{xíxe}.
being ashamed:: \textit{xe}xéyxe < \textit{xéyxe} \sim \textit{xíxe}.
be shamed:: \textit{lháy}.
feel embarrassed and shy because ashamed, be ashamed:: \textit{lhístélémét} < \textit{lháy}.
make s-o ashamed:: \textit{xe}xéxestexw < \textit{xéyxe} \sim \textit{xíxe}.
make s-o ashamed [happen to or accidentally or manage to]:: \textit{lháylexw} < \textit{lháy}.

ashamed (CONT’D)
to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?):: \textit{xéyxe}lòmèt < \textit{xéyxe} \sim \textit{xíxe}.

ash color :: \textit{sts’á:s} \sim \textit{sts’ás}.

ashes)
baked (in ashes), baked (in a stove):: \textit{s’ótheqw} < \textit{ótheqw}.
bake s-th in ashes, bake s-th in a stove:: \textit{ótheqw}t < \textit{ótheqw}.
to roast potatoes in hot sand or ashes, bake in ashes, bake in stove:: \textit{ótheqw}.

ashore
drift ashore:: \textit{qwélh}.
pull ashore in a canoe, land a canoe:: \textit{lhà:l}.

Asio otus
possibly also the following other horned owls found in the area: long-eared owl \textit{Asio otus} and spotted owl \textit{Strix occidentalis}:: \textit{chítmexw}.

ask
ask about s-o:: \textit{petá:mes} < \textit{petá:m}.
ask a favor, ask pity, beseech:: \textit{th’exwstélémét} < \textit{th'íxw} \sim \textit{th'èxw}.
(ask for a favor or pity for s-o):: \textit{th’exwstí:met} < \textit{th’íxw} \sim \textit{th’èxw}.
ask for s-th[?]:\textit{?}:: \textit{ye}xchí:met < \textit{ýéxch} \sim \textit{ýéxts}.
asking about s-o, asking after s-o:: \textit{pétemes} < \textit{petá:m}.
begging for a favor, asking for help:: \textit{th’títh’exwstélémét} < \textit{th’íxw} \sim \textit{th’èxw}.

asleep
fall asleep:: \textit{ítetlómet} < \textit{ítet}, \textit{léqw}.
nodding (falling asleep):: \textit{létqw’stem}.
numb in the foot, the foot is asleep:: \textit{xwókw’elxel} < \textit{xwókw’}.
sleep, go to sleep, asleep:: \textit{ítet}.
sleeping, asleep:: \textit{ítet} < \textit{ítet}.

asparagus:: \textit{xwelítemelh yó:le} < \textit{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:: \textit{p’elp’álq’emá:lews} \sim \textit{p’elp’álq’emá:lews} < \textit{p’álq’em}. 
aspen (CON’T’D)
“poplar”, probably includes black cottonwood and trembling aspen (though trembling aspen is rare in Upriver Halq’eméylem territory): th’estíyelhp < th’ís, th’estíyelhp < th’éx.

ass
(have a) sloppy ass: shelp’íwel < lhél.
stick it up someone’s rump: t’ekwíwel < 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 < qélém ~ qél:ém.

astonish
be surprised, astonished: lewálh.

astride
be astride, be sitting on: st’sets’á < ts’á:.
they came on (top of): ch’ałech’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’éláxw ~ tl’láxw < tl’élexw.
be in, in, be on, on, be at, at, before (an audience), (untranslated): li ~ li.
(place, location), where s-o is at: shxwli.
where it’s at, where it’s from: shxwli < li ~ 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: (Yeqyeqámen).
a tributary of Atchelitz Creek: Kwôkwa’átem ?.
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: stl’át’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

a borer, an auger: sxxwí:ls < xó:l.
borer to make holes, auger: sqweqwá:ls ~ shxqwqweqwá: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): shxwóqw’ô:lh.
coho salmon time, August to September: temkwôxweth < kwôxweth.
July to August, (big spring salmon time): temth’olô: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: toxwemíwel < tóxw, xwixwekw’elátsem < xwókw’ ~ xwekw’ô.
car, automobile: kyó.
high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile: xwókw’eletsem < xwókw’ ~ xwekw’ô.

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’ámts ~ sk’ámeth.

Avena fatua

both Avena sativa and Avena fatua: ôts.
Avena sativa

both Avena sativa and Avena fatua: óts.

avens

big-leaved avens: thíth'kwímelálews, thíth'kwímelálews < thíkw, xwókw'eltel < xwókw'.

avocado: thós sth'émíwel sékwluwi < thí, th'ém, sékwluwi
(lit. big round + pit + soft smooth texture)

awake

be awake: shxwexwí < xwí ~ x í.
wide-awake: shxwixwiyós or shxwiyxwiyós < xwíy ~ x í.

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' ~ xits'.
get away, leave, (perhaps just) away: á:yel < á:y.
get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food: melmelôws < mál ~ mél.
go away (as away from the fire): tsxéylém or tsxílém.
go away from the river: chó:m.
leave s-o, leave s-th, go away from s-o or abandon s-o, leave s-o behind: áyeles < á:y.
(one person) puts away his paddles (and canoe and gear for winter): xets'ó:westel < xits' ~ xits'.
part away from the river, side away from the river: chóléqwel < 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'éylom.
put s-th away, save s-th (food for ex.): qéylemt ~ qé:ylem < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(ː)lem.
run away: lhá:w.
running away: t'í'l'ew < t'í:w.
s-o has been put away (in grave-house or buried), he's/she's been buried: qéylemtem ~ qéylemtem < qéylem ~ qé:ylem < qí(ː)lem.
s-o/s-th has been put away: qéylemtem ~ qéylemtem < qéylem ~ qé:ylem < qí(ː)lem.
store away one's paddles: xets'ó:westel < xits' ~ xits'.
store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away: xtíse't < xits' ~ xits'.
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:: tl'ewlómét ~ tl'ôwlómét < tl'í:w.
to escape (of a man or a slave), run away:: tl'í:w.
[travelling along] running away:: yitlít'íw' < tl'í:w.
turn away, turn one's face away:: qelésem < qél.
turn one's face, (turn one's body away [IHTTC]): ts'ólesem ~ ts'ólésem < ts'él.

away from

away from the shore, toward the river:: chúchu ~ chûwchuw ~ chêwchew < 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:: chômeq < chá:l or chó:l.

awhile
hurt s-o/s-th [for awhile, accidentally]:: xelhláxw < xélh.

awl
awl (any kind):: stl'eqówtel.

axe
big axe, double-bladed heavy axe:: kw'óqwweletstel ~ kw'óqwletstel < kw'óqw.
chop one's foot (with axe), [get chopped on the foot (with axe)]:: t'emxel < t'em.
chop wood (with an axe), split wood:: th'iqwe'lchep or th'iyqw'éltep < th'iyqweqw'.
little hatchet, little axe:: kw'qwém < kw'qw.

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:: pó:th'es ~ pó:th'ës.
baby basket rock just below main bay and sand bar of Lex wt'l'atl'ekw'em (Klaklacum, Indian Reserve #12, first village and reserve south of American Creek), on the west side of the Fraser River:: Lexw'oth'esâla ~ Xwp'oth'esâla < pó:th'es ~ pó:th'ës.
baby bottle:: sqemó'álá < qemó:.
baby chick:: chelichkelsó:llh < chékél.
baby elk, (young elk):: q'oyíyetsó:llh < q'oyíyets or q'oyí:ts.
baby frog, probably also tadpole:: pipêhó:mó:llh < pêh or pó(:)h.
baby horse:: steqiwó:llh < stiqw.
baby (kin), child (kin) (up to about eigit years old):: mâmele < mêle ~ mêl:a.
baby sockeye salmon:: skwikwexel.
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]):: stl'ít'íqelh ~ stl'ít'eqelh.
child, young, baby:: =ilh ~ =iylh ~ =êylh ~ =elh ~ =á(:)ylh.
baby (CONT’D)
deformed baby:: sxaxe’aylh < xáxe, támiya.
fawn, baby deer:: st’óle < stél’e.
giving birth, having a child, having a baby:: tsméla < méle ~ méla.
have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered):: sémele < méle ~ méla.
hermaphrodite (person with organs of both sexes), hermaphroditic baby:: támiya.
holding a wee baby in one's arms:: xise’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 zaby), (sing a
lullaby to it):: t’ó:t.
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:: stél’e.

babysit
babysitter (for kids, etc.): xólhemílh ~ xólhemí: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 ~ xólhemí:lh < xólh.
babysitting:: xólhemílh < xólh.
baby-sitting, the one baby-sitting, baby-sitter:: álmelh < álmelh.
to baby-sit one's own children:: álmelh.
to babysit someone else's kids (children):: xolhmílh < 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:: hýethet ~ hýethet < 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:: lekwéwíts < 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):: tewlást.
fight back:: xwtíyches < tiy.
get hit on the back:: xwelemôwelh ~ xwlemôwelh, xwelemôwelh ~ xwlemôwelh < ló:m ~ lóm.
get hunchbacked:: sqwómetael < qwõ:m ~ qwó:m ~ 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’ówíts < 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:: tselqwáxelmel < chá:l or chó:l.
it got smashed in the back end or rear end:: téslatstem < tós.
lie down on one’s back:: kw’aqlém < kw’e’í ~ kw’í ~ kw’í.
lie on one’s back, on his back:: kw’e’íqel < kw’e’í ~ kw’í ~ kw’í.
lyeing on one's back:: kw’e’íqel < 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:: =épsem.
on the back of the head, back of the neck:: =épsem.
pack on one's back, carry on one's back:: chámem < chám.
piggy-back:: méwiya.
piggy-back of one's back:: q’eth’ówitsem < q’áth’.
piggy-back of one's head (tilt one’s face up): q’óxesem.
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:yelexw < áylexw ~ áyelexw.
save s-o, (EB) bring s-o back to life:: á:yelexwlexw < áylexw ~ áyelexw.
skin of the back:: kw’elówíts < kw’élów ~ kw’élów.
sloppy back:: slhellhép’elets < lhél.
sprain the back:: ts’héqw’ewíts < ts’hóqw’.
striped on back:: sxeyxep’ewíts < sxeyxep’ówíts < xéyp’.
the back (on the body), (lower back [Deming]): slhéq’élów < lheq’át ~ lhq’át.
to back up (walk or move backwards):: yóthet.
to the back (near the wall), on the inside (on a bed toward the wall):: lhélhál.
travelling by and packing on his back (might be said of a passer-by): iyhmà:m ~ iytsmà:m < cháhm.
turn back into a quiet slough from the river, be going into a slough from the river:: ts’élexw < t’sel.
your back is sprained:: xwt’ó:wélw < 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’é’mél ~ 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 < th’ó:m.
the spine, the backbone:: shxwth’omewíts < th’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 chá:l.
(maybe) the backwoods side:: stselqwóthel < chá:l or chá:l.

(bad) :: áx ~ yáx.
bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough:: qelímó:les < qél.
bad morning breath:: qeléqep látelh słhák’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:: qélóméx < qél.
pessimist, a person whose thoughts are always bad:: wiyóth kwsu qéls te squálewels 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:: simáléqep < 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:: xéywésem or xéywésem < xéywél.
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:: qelqéylxwep < qél.

badger

a spirit power of a kw’óixweqs dancer, (perhaps wolverine or badger spirit power):: sqoyép < sqoyép.
bager 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**

container for left-overs taken home from feast, doggie bag::  meq'ethále < méq'.

skunk's stink bag, skunk's stink sac::  spú'amal ~ spů'émel < pú'.

skunk's stink bag (stink sac):  skwukwitisláts.

suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothing container, clothes bag, trunk (for clothes),

   etc.:  áwkw'emáfá < 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 < lhí:lt.
   bailing::  lhí:lthet < lhí:lt < lhí:lt.
   bailing (a canoe, etc.), bail oneself::  lhí:lthet < lhí:lt < lhí:lt.

**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)::  qétás < qá:t.
   baking (bread esp.):  thá:yém < thýy.
   baking over an open fire, roasting over an open fire, barbecuing, cooking in an oven::  qw'élém < qw'él.
   baking underground::  qétés < 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'élém < qw'él.
   barbecued, roasted, (baked in an oven) [DC]:  s=qw'élém < qw'él.
   roast potatoes, baked potatoes::  s'ótheqw < ótheqw.
   stuff steam-cooked underground, what is baked underground::  sqétás < qá:t.
   to bake (bread, other food)::  thýyém < thýy.
   to roast potatoes in hot sand or ashes, bake in ashes, bake in stove::  ótheqw.

   baked potato::  s'ótheqw < ótheqw (lit. something + baked)
Baker
Mount Baker:: Kwélxá:lxw < kwél.

bakery
bakery:: qw’elemátwxw < 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
(b) rolled up in a ball (twine, yarn, etc.): sqw’ómíxwes < qw’ómíxw.
five spherical objects, five fruit, five rocks, five balls (five fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant) [AD]): lhq’atsesól < lheq’át ~ lhq’á:t.
roll s-th up in a ball:: qw’ómíxwest < qw’ómíxw.
roughly spherical object(s), ball:: =ó:ls.
small balls of snow on one’s feet:: qwélqwélxel < 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'èt'emá:yelhp < q'ètem.

banana:: pelále
banana bread:: pelále seplíl < pelále, seplíl (lit. banana + bread)

band
armband:: q'èp'éláxtel < q'áp'.
headband, headband made out of cedar bark woven by widow or widower when mourning:: qítes < qítes qít.
new spirit dancer's headband:: qítes < qítes qít.
wristband of a skirt:: qéttel < qít.
woven headband of packstrap, tumpline:: q'sí:ltel < q'éy q'í.

banberry
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 banberry:: i: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 < tále 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:ti.
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 Peqwchô:lthel:: Selch'èl < sél or sí(:)l.

Bar
a hunter turned to stone now located below Hemhémeteqw 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):: Qìqemqèmèl < qèm: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'èw.
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:: Hemhémetheqw < mótheqw or metheqw.
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:lhel Stóteló < péqw.
spear-shaped rock on beach on the Fraser near Hill’s Bar:: Tá:l < tá:l.
village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek, American Bar Reserve:: Peqwchó:lhel ~ Peqwechó:lhel < 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:: Qíqíwetó: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, 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’élém < 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’emáwtxw < sókw’.
barking:: tl’áwels < tl’éw.
barking a lot, lots of barking:: tl’éwtl’éwels < 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: shq’w’á:y < lhéqw’.
cherry bark (for baskets): st’élém < t’élém.
cottonwood bark driftwood (it was used to carve toy canoes), cottonwood driftwood used for carving toy
canoes: qwémlélep ~ qwemélep.
fir bark: slá:y < lá:y.
get dust or bark in both eyes: thq’élq’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: sxwóyéleqw’s te xawsóikwlh < sxwóyéleqw.
outer cedar bark: sókw’em < sókw’.
peel bark (as structured activity): lheqw’á:ls < lhéqw’.
peel cedar bark: sìqw’em.
peeling bark: lhóheqw’él’s < 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’ót < 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): syeqwlá:ltel < yéqw.
tiny slivers of fir bark, fir bark powder: st’íkwem < th’íkw.
to bark: t’íwél’s < t’íw.

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): sóxwelátwtxw < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.

barrel
  barrel, probably also tub: q’eyós < q’ey ~ qí.

base
  base of a tree: shxw’étélets < áthelets.
  base of mountain or something high: shxw’étélets < áthelets.
hull of berry (inside left after the berry is picked), “stem” or base of berry left after the
  berry is picked: th’ép’oeyeqw < th’épeyeqw.
basin
basin lake near top of Cheam Peak:: Xwoqwsemó:leqw.

basket
a lot of baskets:: sá:letel ~ sá:letel < sí:tel ~ sí:tel.
baby basket, cradle basket, basketry cradle:: p’ó:th’es ~ p’óth’es.
baby basket rock just below main bay and sand bar of Lexwl’atl’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 ~ sí:tel.
baskets:: sá:letel < sí:tel ~ sí:tel.
basket-weaving:: sch’éqw’òwelh < ts’éqw’.
berry-basket:: sth’imá:la < sth’imá:la < sth’ím < sth’ím.
buckskin straps for tying a baby in its cradle or basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yém.
buckskin straps, lid for berry basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yém.
cedar sapling basket:: tl’pát.
cedar slab basket, cedar sapling basket:: th’òwex ~ th’òwex.
cherry bark (for baskets):: stélém < t’elém.
clothes basket:: shxw’awkw’ála < á:wkw’.
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:: sxéxéles < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
face of a basket, (design on a basket):: =ós ~ =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’a:xey ~ th’a:xey < th’a:x.
little basket:: sí:stel < sí:tel ~ sí:tel.
little baskets:: selístel < sí:tel ~ sí:tel.
little berry basket:: kw’álhem, lí:latses < élle, skw’álhem < kw’élh.
making a basket, (weaving a cedar root basket):: th’èqw’òwelh ~ (probably ts’éqw’òwelh) < 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:: sxwòsemálá < sxwò:sem ~ sxwò:sem ~ sxò(;)sem.
stink-egg basket, stink salmon egg basket:: kw’òleálá < kw’ò:la ~ kw’ò: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): skwá:m < skwám < kwá: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’éqw’òwelh ~ ts’éqw’òwelh ~ ch’èqw’òwelh < ts’éqw’.
water basket:: shxwqó:m < qó:.
wide cedar root strips for baskets:: yémwástel < yém ~ yém.
wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry):: xqó:y < sxéyp.

bat
:: skwe’àxel.
bat, may include any/all of the following which occur in the Stó:lō 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’éláxel ~ p’íp’eth’éláxel < p’í:: may include any or all of the following (all of which occur in the area): western big-eared
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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’elyáxel.
young bat::  skw’íkw’elyáxel < skw’elyáxel.

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’qeláwtxw < 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)::  Qíqemqímél < qém:el.
a little bay or eddy on Harrison River about two miles downriver from Chehalis::  Skw’á:lwx.
bay at upper end of Iyém (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:l’o:lo territory)::  Sqémqémelets < 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 ~ Súqám < 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::  Lkwóxwthem < kwóxweth.

be
a net is set, be set (of a net by canoe, not of a pole net)::  semíliyel < mí:l ~ mí:l.
be aching (of bones)::  xáp’kw’tem < xép’ék’w’.
be ashamed::  xéyxe < xíxe.
be brown::  tsqw’íxw < qwíxw.
be chewing s-th hard::  xéyxekw’et < xéykw’et.
be considerate::  sts’íts’exw.
be cut::  slhíts’ < lhíts’ ~ lhíts’.
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 ~ xwóqw.
be dumbfounded, be surprised, be stupified, be speechless::  shholhekw’iwel ~ shholhekw’iwel < lhó:kw’ ~ lhókw’.
be feeling sorry::  xexélh te sqwálwéwel < xélh.
be fixed, be fixed up properly::  sthethíy < thíy.
be from where?:  tel’äléte ~ tel’élte < tel’él.
be gathered together::  sq’eq’ip < q’ép.
[be getting black]::  sq’iq’él < q’él.
[be getting brown]::  sqw’íqw’ewel < qw’íxw.
be greedy::  sqél:éxw < qél:éxw ~ qél:éxw.
be happy, being happy::  xwoxweyíwel < xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwel.
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’él’tím < ts’tíl’tím ~ ts’tíl’tím.
(be) hurting, be aching::  xexélh < 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’yeyeq’ < t’ay.
being ashamed::  xexéyxe < xéyxe ~ xíxe.
being homesick::  t’ot’ekw’elmel < t’ó:kw’.
being similar::  st’at’a < t.
being tickled, (having tickling, getting tickling), tickley::  sá:yítem ~ sayítem < siy’t.
be inside a pit-house::  sqémél.
be light (illuminated)::  státewel < 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 < yítem.
be near, be close to, be beside, be next to::  stetís < tés.
be on top of::  st’s’et’s’a < ts’á.
be overcome with pleasurable feelings after eating great salmon or a great meal::  ts’éqw’.
be over, past (passed)::  yeláw ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
be patient, Be patient::  tl’ép.< sqémél < státewel.
be really tangled, it’s really tangled::  sq’á:lq’ < q’ál.
be skinny::  chtíth < títh ~ títh.
be skinny, be thin::  stíth ~ stíth < stíth ~ stíth.
be sorry, the feelings are hurt::  xélh (te, kw’e) sqwálwéwel < xélh.
(be) sunk::  smímeq’ < miq’.
be tangled (on something)::  sq’á:lq’ < q’áI.
be twisted::  sxálts’ewel < xélts’. be twisted (mentally), he’s twisted (mentally)::  xélts’tem < xélts’.
be under an umbrella::  sq’élts’em < xélts’.
be unwrapped::  syíyéqw < yíxw.
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’.
having labor pains, being in labor in childbirth:: ts'áts'elem.
how beautiful, be really beautiful:: yú:wqwilha < 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'welomex < qw'íxw.
seven, to be seven:: thó:kws.
sleeting, be sleeting:: xwí:qw’el < xwíqw’.
static, be:: s=.
to be attached, to be fixed or fastened, be put on:: stl’átl’el < tl’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’ew’elem < 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:: Sqweqwehiwel < qwá.
beach, shore:: cháchew ~ cháchu.
go out from the beach (if in a canoe):: tô:l ~ tô:l.
soft (knee-shaped) cliff on a beach:: =ô: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’éhmel < t’álh.
sunbeams:: sxélxéles 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’yelhp
< tl’íkw’el.
open (of peas, beans):: xwis.
bean sprouts:: ts’íts’esem tl’íkw’el’s (lit. growing up + bean) < ts’ís, tl’íkw’el
kidney beans:: tskwímómx tl’íkw’el (lit. dark red in appearance + bean) < kwím, tl’íkw’el
lima beans:: thós sp’eq’i:l tl’íkw’el (lit. big round + off-white + bean) < thí, p’eq’, tl’íkw’el

Bear
Female Grizzly Bear:: Yeqwílmetelót < yéqw.
Male Grizzly Bear:: Yeqwílmet ~ Syeqwílmetxw < yéqw.

bear
cub:: spathó:llh < pá:th.
dung:: spáthélts < pá:th.
(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.
beard-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, tskwimelqel < kwí:m.
female black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxé:yelmôt or sxé:yelmôt < xél ~ xé:y ~ xí:l.
grizzly bear:: xeyt'ál's ~ xeyt'ál:s, kwí:tsel.
male black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxé:yelmét or sxé:yelmét < xél ~ xé:y ~ xí:l.
to be born:: kwól ~ kwó:l.
white-breasted bear, a bear with white on the breast, (brown bear with a white chest [AK]): ts’awayél’el < ts’áwi or ts’áwi:.

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 Lhó:y’s Mountain:: Siyó:ylexwe Smá:lt < siyó:ylexwe ~ syó:ylexwe ~ siyó:lexwe

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):: q’w’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 (on purpose), hit s-th intentionally:: kw’óqwet < kw’óqw.
  beat s-o up:: xléhét < 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:: lépet < lép.
  slow beat:: t’íw ~ t’í:w.
  smash s-th to pieces (hard pitch, splinterly wood, a glass), break s-th to pieces, beat s-th/s-o to a pulp:: th’ò:wt
  stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater, rug-beater:: kw’ekw’qwá:lh’átel < kw’óqw.

beater
  soapberry beater, stick for whipping up soapberries or Indian ice cream:: th’amawéstel or th’émawéstel < th’ím ~ th’í:m.
  stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater, rug-beater:: kw’ekw’qwá:lh’átel < kw’óqw.

beautiful:: éyqwlha < éy ~ éy:; qé:lqwlha < qél.
  good-looking, beautiful, pretty, handsome, looks good:: iyó:mx ~ iyóméx ~ iyómex < éy ~ éy:.
  how beautiful, be really beautiful:: yú:wqwílh < yú:w, yú:wqwílh < yú:w.

Beaver
  Beaver (name in a story):: Qelá:wiya < sqelá:w.
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'és ~ 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:: yatilém < syá:tel.
    become, get:: xwa ~ xwe, xwe=, xwe ~ xwa.
    become glad, become happy, happy inside:: xwoýíwel ~ xwoýíwél.
    be faded (of clothes), (get/become) faded, (go or get or become gray):: xwikw'él < xwikw'.
    [be get/go/become red]:: tskwikmel < kwí:m.
    get, (become), turn, go:: =thet.
    (get closed, become closed):: xwtáq < téq.
    go, come, get, become:: =t'l ~ =t'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 :: pít, shxw'áxeth < áxeth.
    bed, (child, young):: =á(:)ylh ~ =á(:)lh ~ =élh (~ =iylh ~ =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:: lhëxôwéstel < lháx ~ lháx.
    fix oneself in bed:: tl'ó:thet < tl'ó:l.
    make a bed, make (straighten up) a bed, make one's bed:: thiýálhem ~ thiýálhem < thíy.
    mattress, mats used in beds, (diaper(s) [AC]): shhá:wel.
    platform (in house, etc.), bed platform, platform in bottom of canoe, flooring (the planks)::
    làwës.
    riverbed:: stolówála < tó:l ~ tó:l.
    roll over in bed, turn over in bed:: ts'ô:lexeth' < ts'el.
    sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one's sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katzie)]): shxw'ô:met < emét.
    to the back (near the wall), on the inside (on a bed toward the wall):: lhélhál.
    upset bed, mess s-th up:: yélqw'ít < yél or perhaps yál.
    wet one's head (sic?), (wet one's bed repeatedly):: lhélqwélhem < lhél.
    wet the bed, (urinate in the bed):: sexw'âléxeth' < sêxwe, xiwe'âléxeth < xiwe.
    wetting his/her bed:: xíxewe'âléxeth' < xiwe.
bedbug

common bedbug: lhelhq'etíwel < lheq'át ~ lhq'át, shxwélitemelh méxts'el < méxts'el.

bedroom

bedroom, hotel: itetáwtxw < ítet, pí:tauxtsw < pí:t.

bee

bumblebee: mékwemekw < mékw.

beef

cow, bull, beef: músmes.

beer :: p'óp'eqw'em < p'óqw'em.

beer parlor
liquor store, beer parlor (AC): lamáwtxw < lám.

beets: tskwím shxw’ólewù < kwím, shxw’ólewù
(lit. red + turnip)

beetle

ladybug, ladybird beetle: slhálhlí < 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): If ~ li.

beg

beggar: lexwsxwmó:mel < shxwmó:l.
begging: shxwmó:mel < shxwmó:l.
begging for a favor, asking for help: thíth'extwstélémét < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.
to beg: shxwmó:l.
type of bird that begs for bones or food with the song: paspes(y)i(:)tsel kw'ë sth'ò:m th'ò:m
th'ò:m, probably a song sparrow: paspesítsel ~ paspasyí:tsel ~ pespesítsel < pas ~ pes.

begin

begin(ning) to, start(ing) to, inceptive:: mí ~ mé ~ me.
beg, 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): lhéch.

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'etísem < 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):: chokweléqem < chó:kw.

follow behind s-o, trail s-o:: chokwí:lt < chó:kw.

follow s-th/s-o (on foot, in a car, or on a horse, for ex.), follow behind s-o:: chó:lt < chá:l

or chó:l.

forget s-th, forget s-o, forget s-th behind:: málqlelxw < 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’wíts < q’áth’.

hit on the behind (with a stick-like object): kw’qwélets < kw’qw.

in back of a house, behind a house:: tsélqwáxelmel < chá:l or chó: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’wíts < q’áth’.

being

being annoyed:: th’íth’ewel < th’íwél.

being nervous, being excited, (getting nervous/excited): th’óyéxwem < th’óyxwem.

having labor pains, being in labor in childbirth:: ts’áts’elem.

someone is being pinched:: th’íth’hákw’etem < th’líhkw’.

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’élmet < 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:: tíltel 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’átsem < th’ëts or

th’á:ts.

to ring a bell:: tí:ltel.

bellringer

bellringer:: tíltel mál < tí:ltel.

belly

belly fin:: th’étmel.

belly, stomach:: kw’él:a ~ kw’ela.
belly-button

belly-button, navel: môxwoya ~ môxweya ~ méxweya.

little belly-button: mîmôxwoya < môxwoya ~ môxweya ~ méxweya.

ruptured belly button, ruptured navel: lhëxwelôw < lhëxw.

belong

chief's, (belonging to a chief, in the style of a chief): siyómélh < siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.

(one's) own, belongs to (one): swá.

belongings

belongings (AC): á:wkw'.

below

"a little below": stutuwôthel ~ stutewôthel.
a little below the mouth of a creek or slough: chichewôthel < cháchew ~ cháchu.

(be) below, (be) underneath, (be) at the bottom of a pile or stack: stl'epólwelh ~ stl'polwelh < tl'ép.

(be) downstream below something: sôqw'ólwelh < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

deep down, below, down below, low: tl'ép.

downriver, down that way, downriver below: lhôsexel < lhós.
go down, go down below, get low: tl'pí:l ~ tl'epí:l < tl'ép.

belt

belt, (necklace?? [DM]): shxwyémntel ~ shxwiyémntel < yém ~ yem.
tighten it (a belt, a pack, etc.): q'íxwet.

bench

chair, bench, seat, something to sit on: cháletstel ~ 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'il'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'éwílem < 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’ímôws.

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:: sxwqel.
turn around a bend, go around a bend, turn around (to go back), turn around a corner:: q’eqgéylém ~ q’eqeqéylém (better q’eqqí:lem) < q’éw ~ q’éw.

beneactive

beneactive, 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 novaangliae, 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’ô:lth’iyelhp.

Berberis nervosa:: selíy, selíyelhp < selíy.

bereft

pitiful, (bereft, poor):: selâ: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’ímà:la < sth’í:m ~ sth’ì:m.

berri, berries, (fruit [AC, AD]):: sth’í:m < sth’í:m.

berry plant:: th’í:melhp < sth’í:m ~ sth’ì: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’ô:lmeqw.

blackberry (fruit), (before contact, only) wild trailing blackberry, (now also) evergreen blackberry, (now also) Himalaya blackberry:: skw’ô:lmeqw.

blackcap berry:: tselqó:me < tsélq.

blackcap berry or berries:: tselqó:me ~ tselqómo < tsélq ~ chélq.

black hawthorn berry, blackhaw berries:: máts’el.

blue elderberry:: th’í:kwekw ~ th’í:qweqw.

bog blueberry, tall swamp blueberry:: mó:lsem ~ mó:lsem.

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:: f’tá:mxw.

gray mountain blueberry which looks like sxwéxixeq but is sweeter, oval-leaved blueberry, could also be Cascade blueberry:: xwíxwekw’ < xwíkw’.
hull of berry (inside left after the berry is picked), "stem" or base of berry left after the berry is picked: \(\text{th'ép'oyeqw} \sim \text{th'épeyeqw}\).

Japanese wineberry: \(\text{th'elíth'eplexw} \sim \text{ts'elíts'eplexw}\) (or perhaps \text{ts'elíts'eplexw} < \text{th'éplexw}\) (or perhaps \text{th'éplexw}).

kinnikinnick berry, bearberry, Indian tobacco, domestic pea, domestic green bean, and probably giant vetch berry: \text{tl'íkw'el}.

little berry basket: \text{kw'álhem}, \text{skw'álhem} < \text{kw'élh}.

mountain ash berries, (perhaps also) mountain ash tree: \text{qwíqwelh}.

pick berries, pick off (leaves, fruit, vegetables, hops), (pluck off, harvest): \text{lhím}.

plant with three black berries always joined together, (possibly black twinberry): \text{xó:lelhp}.

possibly high-bush cranberry, more likely squashberry: \text{kwúkwewels}.

prickly swamp currant, swamp gooseberry: \text{th'kw'íwíyelhp} < \text{th'ekw'} or \text{th'íkw'}. red elderberry: \text{st'híwéq'}. red elderberry (the berry): \text{st'híwéq'}. red-flowering currant berry, Indian currant berry, probably also stink currant berry also called skunk currant berry: \text{sp'á:th'}. red huckleberry: \text{sqá:la}, \text{sqá:le}.

salal berry: \text{t'áqe}.

salmonberry (the berry itself): \text{ellíe}.

shiny black mountain huckleberry, also called a mountain blueberry by the speakers: \text{kwíxwó:mels} < \text{kwíxwó}.

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: \text{lhewqí:m}.

short Oregon grape berry: \text{selfy}.

smallest gray swamp blueberries, smallest variety of Canada blueberry: \text{lhelhewqí:m} < \text{lhewqí:m}.

small gray mountain blueberry on a low plant, dwarf blueberry: \text{síxwéxíeq} < \text{síxwéxíeq}.

"snakeberry", includes False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably Twisted-stalk (2 spp.) and Hooker's fairy bells: \text{st'híms} te \text{álhqey} < \text{st'hí:m} \sim \text{st'hí:m}.

snowberry: \text{pep'ęyò:s} < \text{p'eq'}. snowberry plant: \text{qwówélhp}.

soapberry: \text{sxwó:sem} \sim \text{sxwó:sem} < \text{sxò:()}sem}.

spread them out to dry (berries, bulrushes, etc.): \text{ts'iýxwt} \sim \text{ts'iýxwt} < \text{ts'iýxw} \sim \text{ts'ényw} \sim \text{ch'íyxw}.

swamp gooseberry, prickly swamp currant: \text{ts'qwí:wyíélhp}.

tall gray mountain blueberry, probably Alaska blueberry: \text{léth'ilets}.

tall Oregon grape berry: \text{th'ó:lth'íyélhp} \text{st'hí:m} \sim \text{st'hí:ms} te \text{th'ó:lth'íyélhp} < \text{th'ó:lth'íyélhp}.

thimbleberry: \text{t'qwém}.

to cup water in one's hands, to cup berries in one's hands: \text{qéltesem} < \text{gó:}.

touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it: \text{tóset} < \text{tós}.

whitecap berry, white blackcap berry: \text{p'éq' tsélqó:me} < \text{tsélq} \sim \text{chéq}.

wild red raspberry, domestic red raspberry: \text{'só:ythéqw} < \text{éy} ~ \text{éy}:

**berry basket**

little berry basket: \text{lí:latses} < \text{ellíe}.

**beseech**

ask a favor, ask pity, beseech: \text{th'èxwstélémét} < \text{th'íxw} \sim \text{th'èxw}.
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 < sqáyéń ~ sqayéń.

be totally independent, doing the best one can:: óyó:lwełthet < éy ~ éy:: manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the

best one can:: iyó:leńwétet < éy ~ éy::

my dear, (little best friend, little dear friend, etc.):: q'éyq'eleq ~ (better) qúq'eleq < q'ó.

pal, best friend, dear friend, chum:: q'ółeq ~ 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'ápekw'et < p'ákwr.

recover, be better:: i'eyel < éy ~ éy::

repair s-th once discarded, make s-th better, fix s-th up, repair s-th:: p'ákwr'et < p'ákwr.

revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?::

áylexw'et < áylexw ~ áyelexw.

Betula papyrifera commutata:: sékw'emiy < síkw'.

between

middle (in age or spatial position), between:: alxwítsel.

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 < yót ~ 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:lwíchep ~ thó:ltsèp <

thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.

(be) larger, bigger:: thèle < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.

be very big:: hí:kwr ~ hí:kwr < híkw.

big bird:: thélíws < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.

big bird, (large bird (of any kind)), any waterfowl:: xwí:lqew ~ xwé:yleqw ~ xwé:yleqw.

big-bodied people, (have big bodies):: thèlehí:w < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.

big ears, (have big ears):: thèlehá:lí:ya < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.

big penis, (have a big penis):: thá:q < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.

big person (of females), big lady:: thékwal.

big tree, (be big of a tree or plant):: sthá:lhp < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh, sthá:lhp < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.

big voice (usually deep):: thélwí < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.
big (CONT’D)

big waves, (have big waves):: thithéhaléq < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
get big, rise (of floodwater):: hikwthet < hikw.
(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:: thehiwel < 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:: thithéhó:les < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
(have) big feet:: thitéxel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
(have) big hand(s):: thitéstés < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
(have) big heads (of a bunch of fish for ex.): thíthes < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
(have) sloppy ears, big ears:: shléllhelpá:li:ya < lhél.
longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing):: stháwtxw <
thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
rising, getting big:: hahikwthet < hikw.
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’áp’et < q’áp’.

birch

a yellowish glow at night given off by old birch and alder:: qwéth’.
birch, western white birch:: sékw’emiy < síkw’.
íinner cedar bark (maybe error), (birch bark [AHTTC]):: séqw’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 (lst ed.):19])
:: Sekw’sékw’emá:y < síkw’.
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.
bird:: thehíws < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.
big bird, (large bird (of any kind)), any waterfowl:: xwí:leqw ~ xwé:yleqw ~ xwéyleqw.
bird's bill:: t’op'els < t’óp', t’ótep'els < t’óp'.
call of a little bird (chickadee?): ts’í:ts’tlemeth' < ts’í:t'l' ~ ts’í'l'.
common nighthawk, (rain bird [Elders Group]): pf’q'.
eight birds:: tqútsíws < tqá:tsa.
five birds:: lhq'attsi:ws < lhq’át ~ lhq’á.t.
big bird:: thehíws < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.
big bird, (large bird (of any kind)), any waterfowl:: xwí:leqw ~ xwé:yleqw ~ xwéyleqw.

nine birds:: tu:xw.

four birds:: xethílews < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’óthel.

gray or brown-gray chichadee-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):: chółqthet < tsélq ~ chélq.
five birds:: tu:xw.
one bird:: lets’íws < léts’a ~ léts’e.
sailing (of a bird), gliding on the wind:: yáyelem.
seven birds:: th’ekwís < th’ó:kwí.
six birds (dead or alive):: t’xem bíws < t’xé.
small bird:: xwéxwélq wíqwí < xwí:leqw leqw ~ xwí:leqw ~ xwéyleqw.
small bird (any kind, generic):: mí:mqw < míméqw < mó:qw.

Swainson’s thrush, the salmonberry bird:: xwét.

Swainson’s thrush, the salmonberry bird:: xwét.
ten birds:: epálíws < ó:pel, opálíws < ó:pel.
three birds:: lhíwís < lhí:xw.

thunderbird:: shxwéwxwó:s.
to catch (fish, game, birds): chxélc’ha < xélc’ha.
two birds:: isélíws < isá:le ~ isá:la, islóqw < isá:le ~ isá:la.
type of bird that begs for bones or food with the song: paspes(y)í(:)tsel kw’e sth’ó:m th’ó:m th’ó:m, probably a song sparrow:: paspesítsel ~ paspasyí:tsel ~ pespesítsel < pas ~ pes.

Birth
after-birth:: s'ó:qw.
giving birth, having a child, having a baby:: tsméla < méle ~ méla.
have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered): séméle < méle ~ méla.
having labor pains, being in labor in childbirth:: ts’úts’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:: lhílhm < lhím.
bit (CONT’D)

(bit) 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.

bitter:: títexem.

be bitter (like of cascara bark or medicine or rancid peanuts):: sásexem ~ sá:sexem < sáxem.
bitter, rancid:: chíchexem.
got rancid, got bitter:: chíxí: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:: stí'teqó: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:lelhp.
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'ô:lmexwelh skw'ô:lmexwelhp.
blackberry (fruit), (before contact, only) wild trailing blackberry, (now also) evergreen blackberry, (now also) Himalaya blackberry:: skw'ô:lmexwelhp.
blackberry juice:: sqw'ô:lmexwelhp sqe’óleqw < qw'ô:lmexwelhp, qô:
blackberry vine, blackberry bush:: skw'ô:lmexwelhp < skw'ô:lmexwelhp.
Himalaya blackberry bush, evergreen blackberry bush:: xwelítemélh skw'ô:lmexwelhp < skw'ô:lmexwelhp.
trailing blackberry vine:: shxwelítemélh skw'ô:lmexwelhp < skw'ô:lmexwelhp.

blackbird

blackbird, Brewer's blackbird, or smaller crow, i.e., northwestern crow:: q'eláq'a.
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: státhqiy.
blackcap berry: tslqó:mé < tsélq;
blackcap berry or berries: tsélqó:me ~ tsélqómo < tsélq ~ chélq;
blackcap bush: tsélqó:má:lh < tsélq ~ chélq.
blackcap plant: tsélqó:má:lh < tsélq.
whitecap berry, white blackcap berry: p'éq' tsélqó:me < tsélq ~ chélq.

blacken
blackened bitter cherry bark: pélél.
sorch 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: pepxwíqs < píxw.

blackhaw
black hawthorn berry, blackhaw berries: máts'el.

bladder: séxwatel ~ séxwátel < 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: tQUOTE;tsó: < tQUOTEn;tsa.
four dollars, (also) four blankets [Boas]: xe’ó:thel < xe’ó:thel.
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’ítóléstexw.
seven dollars, (seven Indian blankets or dollars [Boas]): th’ókwes < th’ókwes.
shake s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or blanket for ex.): xwiş < xwiş.
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 sxwóyxwey dancers change before doing
the sxwóyxwey dance: q’élét’stel < q’él.
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.
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’ôt’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: xe’áth’stexw < xáth’ ~ xe’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: thxwémélqsel < thóxw or théxw.

blessh
blesss-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’a:l.

blinds
window shades, blinds, blinders (on a horse, etc.): t’oléstel < t’a:l.

blink: lhéplexw < lhép.
blinking one’s eyes repeatedly: lhéplexwxw < lhép.
blInk (CONT'D))

blink one's eyes:: lhéplexw < lhé.
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).

blisher :: qótsó: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'ém < 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):: pipexwem < píxw.
when plant fuzz blows:: pókw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

blow-fly
a fly, blow-fly:: xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye < xwóxwáye ~ xwóxwáye ~ xwóxwáye.
a lot of flies, big blow-flies:: xwiyxwiyáye < xwóxwáye ~ xwóxwáye ~ xwóxwáye.
blowfly, big fly, (little fly (one of them) [Elders Group 2/19/75]): xwóxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwóxwáye.

blubber
seal fat, seal blubber:: sqwló.

blue
[be a little blue]: tsmímeth'í < méth'.
[be in a state of get blue]: smeth'il < méth', tsmeth'il < méth'.
[be in a state of getting blue]: semth'il < méth'.
blue, be blue, have blue:: tsméth' < méth'.
gone blue, (go blue, get blue, become blue):: meth'i:l < méth'.
(have) blue eyes:: ts'meth'ô:les < méth'.
(have) marble eyes, (have) blue eyes:: mopelô:les.
[looks blue, blue-looking]: tsméth'ômèx < méth'.
blueberry

a kind of blueberry:: sxíxeq? or sxíxeq’.
bog blueberry bush:: mó:lsem ~ mó:lsem.
gray mountain blueberry which looks like sxwéxíxeq 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:: sxwéxíxeq ~ sxwéxíxeq.
tall gray mountain blueberry, probably Alaska blueberry:: léth’ilets, léth’ilets.

bluebill duck

bluebill duck, (identified from photos as) lesser scaup:: xélq’eqs.

Bluejay :: Sqéyiya.

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’ets.

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 [BHTTC]):: 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-hót’eqw.
blunt (of poles):: témqweqsel.
blush

one's face is red, one is blushing:: kwelkwímélésem < kwí:m.

board

bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough:: qelmó:les < qél.
board for stretching squirrel or skunk hides, etc.:: téphálílh < tpólh.
boards in a canoe bottom:: lhexówéstel < lhá:x ~ lháx.
boards put under bed if moved outside:: lhexówéstel < lhá:x ~ lháx.
(have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board):: spíp'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:: qwóhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.

boat:: pólt.
a boom on a boat:: ts'eqwelítsetel.
a canoe or boat cut off short in the rear (because the stern couldn't be repaired):: t'qwá:lats < t'eqw'
a ferry (canoe, boat, ferryboat):: shxwt'át'ekwels < tákwel.
bow of canoe or boat:: =ós ~ =ós ~ =és.
canoe, boat:: =ô:welh ~ =ôwelh ~ =ôwelh ~ =êwelh ~ =á:welh ~ =welh ~ =ewí:l.
eight canoes, eight boats:: tqátsa'owelh ? < tqá:tsa.
five canoes belonging to one person, five boats:: lhq'atseowelh < lhq'atseowel < lheq'át ~ lhqát.
four canoes, four boats:: xe'othelowelh < xe'óthel ~ xe'óthel.
mast on a canoe or boat:: spotelálá < pólt.
nine canoes, nine boats:: tuxwowelh < tux:w.
one canoe, one boat:: lets'owelh < let'sa ~ let'se.
row-boat:: pótwelh < pólt.
seven canoes, seven boats:: thóksowelh < thóksw.
six canoes, six boats:: t'éxemowelh < t'éx.
steamboat:: stim:ôt.
ten canoes, ten boats:: opelowelh < ô:pel.
three canoes, three wagons, three conveyances (any form of transportation), three boats:: lhxwó:lhw < lhí:xw.
two canoes, two boats:: isowléh ~ isowléh < isálë ~ isá:le.

bob

it shook (shakes itself), shaking, bobbing around:: qwá:yxthet < qwá:y.
to bob:: pepélekws < pé:lékw.

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:: Sqelôts'emes < sqets'ômes.

bobcat:: sqets'ômes.
body

big-bodied people, (have big bodies):: thítthé:míws < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.

body (while alive):: sléxwíws.

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:: spoleqwuθ'á < poleqwuθ'á.

grease one's body:: melxwíwsem < mélxw.

hair anywhere on the body (arms, legs, chest, underarms, etc.): quwilóws < qwíl ~ qwel.

hair on the body:: sqwelqwílóws ~ sqwelqwéylóws < qwíl ~ qwel.

lather one's body:: yetqwíwsem.

left side of the body:: sth'ekwe'í:ws < th'íkwe.

one side of the body (between arm and hip): slheq'ó:lwelh < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

on the body, on the skin, on the covering:: =í:w ~ =ews.

on the body, on top of itself:: =á:w = é:w = éw.

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'ólésem < ts'élsem < ts'él.

wash one's body:: th'xíwíwsem < th'xíw or th'óxw.

eyellow-bodied:: tsqwá:yíws < 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'ém.

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:: sqwólws < qwólзов.

boiling (currently):: lhó:tqwem < lhot.


boiling s-th:: qwó:lst < qwólзов.

boil it for me:: qwelselhtsthó:x < qwólзов.

boil s-th:: qwélst < qwólзов.

boil water:: lhó:tqwem < lhot.

pot to boil in:: lhámkiya.

pot to boil in, iron pot, smaller iron pot:: lhémkiya ~ lhámkiya < lhém.

something to boil in:: sh(xw)qwólзов < qwólзов.

sound of boiling water:: xwó:tqwem.

to boil:: lhétqwálws < lhot.

to boil, make boil:: qwéls < qwólзов.

water kettle, boiler pan (for canning, washing clothes or dishes): qowletsá:ls < qew.
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.: mékwmékw < 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): sisémó:ya ~ sisémóya ~ sisémóye ~ sisémøy.

Bombus spp.

family Bombidae, Bombus spp.: mékwmék < mékw.

Bonasa umbellus sabini: skwéth' ~ skwéth'kweth', sqwéth', stíxwem.

bone :: sth'ó:m.

backbone (of human or other creatures), spine (human or other creature): xékw'ólesewíts < xékw'óles.

be aching (of bones): xáp'kw'tem < xep'ékw'.

bone marrow: sîxésél < 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'hiléstel < t'álh.

dried fish backbone (with meat left on it): sxéwe.

fish backbone (not dried), (backbone of any creature [Elders Group 7/27/75]): xékw'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'emélaxél < hth'b.txt.

small bones: sth'eth'éló: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: sxwth'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'élítsetel.

(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

a borer, an auger:: sxoxwːləs < xóːl.
bored:: ts'ɪts'ewel < ts'íw.
borer to make holes, auger:: sqwqweːləs ~ shxwːqweːləs < qwá.
tired of s-th, bored with s-th:: xlhɛm:et < xélh.
tired of s-th, bored with s-th:: lhchí::wsmet < lhchí::ws.
to bore a hole:: xóːlt < xóːl.

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:: õqw'a < õqw'.
to be born:: kwól ~ kwó:l.

borrow

be borrowed:: schókweləlh.
borrowing:: chókwelhta (or chókwelwhta) < schókweləlh.
get credit, borrow (money for ex.), (getting credit, borrowing):: qwíméls.
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):: kwáles < kwá:s.
both cheeks:: shxwɛlile < shxwefle ~ shxwːfle.
both eyebrows:: themthőmél < thómel.
both heels, two heels, (heel):: thɛtselɛtsxel < th'ɛts.
(both human) legs, (both) feet:: sxexɛyle or sxexile < sxel: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'oləs < thq'.
got (both) shoes on wrong feet:: stś'kwəkvelxel < stś'kw:kvelxel.
heel, (both heels):: thɛlɛtsxel < th'ɛts.
hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one's arms/wings):: tɛxɛlaxelem < tɛx.
slip with both feet, lose balance on both feet:: xwelxwelhepxel < xwlhɛp.
whole leg, (whole of both legs):: sxexɛyle or sxexile < sxel:e.

bother

annoyed s-o, bothered s-o, pestered s-o:: th'iwɛlstwx < th'iwɛl, th'iwɛlstwx < ts'iw.

bottle

:: shxwlámá:lə < lám.

baby bottle:: sqemóːälə < qemó:.
nursing bottle:: sqemalə < qemó:.

bottle-opener

an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener:: shxwémaːm < má ~ má'-, shxwémeqel < má ~ má'-, shxwémeqéylə < má ~ má'-.
bottom

(b) below, (b) underneath, (b) 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:: xwójkw'eleletsem < 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 ~ teh.
(have a) skinny butt, (be skinny on the rump or bottom):: sth'émlets < 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): sél't < síyt'.
rip on the bottom or insides:: xwetíwél < xwét.
sat down (with a plop?), [slip off on one's bottom or chair]: xwlhéplelets < xwlhép.
slide on one's seat, (sliding on one's bottom): qiqexéletem ~ qéyqexéletem < qxem ~ (less good spelling) qxem.
slip off (one's feet, hands, bottom), lose balance:: xwlhép.
spread one's legs (sitting for example), (be spread in the bottom): spapxíwel < pác.
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.
touching bottom (of a canoe or a person): tesláts < tós.
warmin 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'ôqwchiws < kw'ôqw.
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 ~ teh.
bounce
bumping or bouncing hard on the rump: th'êsthé'sélets < th'ês.
jumping up and down or bouncing up and down (of an Indian doctor training): hélmethet < lá:m.
"bound up"
get constipated, "bound up": xexekw'iwel ~ xaxekw'iwel < xékw'.
Bovis

genus Bovis:: músmes.

bow

bow of a canoe:: q'lhól.
bow of canoe or boat:: =ó:s ~ =ós ~ =es.
bow (weapon):: tégwets.
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'ëletsem < xwókw' ~ xwekw'ó.

bowl

animal tripe (stomach, upper and lower), bowl:: spéxw.

bowel movement

have a bowel movement, defecate, to shit:: ő'.

bowl

grease bowl:: shxwlösàlà < ló:s ~ lós.
sugar bowl:: shükwe'âlə < sükwe ~ sükwa ~ shükwe.

Bow-line

name of second creek below (here south of) Suka Creek (as of 8/30/77), creek called Alwis's Bow-line:: Alwis 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.): stl'etl'iq' < tl'iq'.
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 < póqw' ~ 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'ëxwe < kw'óxwe.
(mice) chewing (a wall, box, etc.): ts'átxwels ~ ch'átxwels.
one's hand jammed (in a trap, under a box, etc.): tl'iq'etses < tl'iq'.
take it out of a box, pull it out of a box:: xiqt.

box lunch

(food) provisions for a trip, box lunch:: sáwel.
boy
adolescent boy (about 10 to 15 yrs. old), teen aged boy, young man (teenager):: swíweles ~ swíwles.
boy (from 5 to 10 yrs.):· swiyeqe'ó:llh ~ swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.
boy (from baby to 4 or 5 years):· siwiq'íw'elá:m < qwiq'íw'elámqel < qw'il.
boys:· siwiq'íw'elá:m or qwiq'íw'elamqel < qwiq'íw'elámqel < qwiq'íw'elámqel < qwiq'íw'elámqel < qw'il.
little man (nickname for a person), (sonny boy (MV and DF)):· wiyeke < swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swíyqe.
changing in voice (of a boy):· qw'elá:m < qw'il.
lots of adolescent/teenaged boys:: swóweles ~ swíweles ~ swíwles.
to change (of a boy's voice at puberty):· qw'elá:m < qw'il.

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 < th'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)::· ptákwem.

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:lt's < 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::· xwélpt'< xwélp'.
fine needles of hoarfrost on a branch::· púwches ~ púwches, púwches ~ púwches ~ púwches < púwches ~ púwches < púwches.
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::· st'í:mi:wel ~ st'h'í:mi:wel ~ st'h'í:mi:wel ~ st'ih'í:miwél < st'h'í:mo::.
tree limb, branch (of tree), (knot on a tree [CT]):·· st'sá:xt.
white fir branch::· t'óxwtes < tó:xw ~ tó:xw ~ tó:xw.
brant
smaller goose, brant, (black brant), for the smaller goose possibly also the cackling goose and lesser Canada goose:: tl'ákwx'él.

Branta bernicla
Branta bernicla, (Branta nigricans), possibly also Branta canadensis minima and Branta canadensis (leucopareia or parvipes):: tl'ákwx'él.

Branta canadensis:: áxe.

Branta canadensis (leucopareia or parvipes)
Branta bernicla, (Branta nigricans), possibly also Branta canadensis minima and Branta canadensis (leucopareia or parvipes):: tl'ákwx'él.

Branta canadensis minima
Branta bernicla, (Branta nigricans), possibly also Branta canadensis minima and Branta canadensis (leucopareia or parvipes):: tl'ákwx'él.

Branta nigricans
Branta bernicla, (Branta nigricans), possibly also Branta canadensis minima and Branta canadensis (leucopareia or parvipes):: tl'ákwx'él.

Brassica campestris:: shxw'ólewù.

Brassica oleracea:: kápech.

brave
(be) brave:: iyálewes < éy ~ éy::.

bread
baking (bread esp.): thá:yém < thíy.
bread, flour:: seplí:l ~ seplí:l.
cover s-o, cover s-th (like yeast bread):: tl'xwét (or probably tl'xwét) < tl'xw ~ tl'exw.
banana bread:: pelále seplí:l < pelále, seplí:l
moss bread:: sqwelíp.
potato bread:: sqáwth seplí:l < qáwth, seplí:l
sourdough bread:: t'át'ets'em seplí:l (lit. sour + bread)< t'áts', seplí:l
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):: selí:kw < lékw.
break a leg, (have/get) a broken leg:: lekwxá:l ~ lekwxál < lékw.
break an arm:: lekweláxel < lékw.
breaking (everything):: yégwá:ls < yígw.
breaking it:: yöyekw'et < yökw' ~ yöqw'.
break(ing) the canoe:: yekw'ólhem or perhaps yekw'wólhem < yökw' ~ yöqw'.
break it:: yökw'et < yökw' ~ yöqw'.
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:: lekwépsem < 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):: lekwá:xw < lékw.
break up s-th by crumbling, 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, lose, 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]):: Spóqwôwelh ~ Speqwô:lh < péqw.
dead and broken [of a plant]:: st’ápiy < t’ápiy.
his hand is broken, her hand is broken:: selkwá:tses < lékw.
I broke my fast:: le hóystexw tel sxwexwá < hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hó:y.
one’s canoe is broken up:: yekw’ó:lh or perhaps yekw’wó:lh < yókw’ ~ yóqw’.
she broke her hand, he broke his hand:: lekwá:tses < lékw.
smash s-th to pieces (hard pitch, splinterly wood, a glass), break s-th to pieces, beat s-th/s-o to a pulp:: th’ô: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’áwi:y.

breath

bad morning breath:: qeléqep látelh slhákw’em < qél.
break (of a flexible object like a rope, string or breath), it broke:: t’éqw’.
breath (noun):: slhákw’em.
cut off one’s breath:: t’éqw’hálém < t’éqw’.
(have/get) wheezing, rattling breath:: xwóyeqw’em.
out of breath and over-tired and over-hungry:: pqwíles < péqw.
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’elhálèm.
to breathe (once):: pexwlhálém.
breathe out:: péxwelhálém < péxw.
to sigh, breathe out whew:: hóxwethílém.

bridge :: shxwt’álh < t’álh.
bridge, cable crossing:: xwt’át’ekwel < t’ákwel.
bridge of nose:: sth’émqsel < th’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 < tâw.

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’lpi:lx ~ tl’pi:lx < tl’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’álómet < ts’á::
bring oneself to a summit (of a mountain):: wets’álómet < ts’á::
bring s-o/s-th back:: ámeq’í.
bring s-o/s-th here:: xwe’i: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):: kwetáxw < kwetáxw.
bring s-th, brought s-th:: máeméstexw < 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’qít < 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:: kwtxwéltep ~ kwetxwéltep < 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’xéyles or th’xíles.
outside brisket of meat:: qwíwelh.
Bristol Island

Bill Bristol Island:: Wexésem ~ Lexwexésem < wexés.

brittle
brittle, crisp:: xépkw'em < xep'ékw'.

broccoli:: tsqwá:y p’áp’eq’em kápech < qwá:y, p’áq’, kápech
(lit. green + flowering/flowered + cabbage)

broke
be broke [financially]:: stesós < 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'éléstel < ts'éqw'.

brood
brooding:: t's'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.
[AC]): sléts'éleq < 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:: st's'o:meqw.
half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister:: l'éts'ow(e)yelh ~ l'éts'oweyelh < láts'.
husband's brothers, (perhaps also wife's sisters?, spouse's siblings?, sibling's spouses?)::
smet'mátxwtel < smátxwtel.
husband's brother, wife's sister, spouse's sibling (cross-sex), brother-in-law, sister-in-law,
sibling's spouse (cross-sex):: smátxwtel.
nephew, niece, sibling's child (child of sister or brother or cousin (up to and including
fourth cousin) [Elders Group]): st'l'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 < sét'l'a ~ sét'l'o.
brother (CONT'D))

sibling, brother, sister:: álex.
(siblings), brothers:: e'lálex < álex.
spouse's sibling, sibling's spouse (cross sex), for ex., husband's brother, (wife's sister,
woman's husband's sister, man's brother's wife):: smátxwtel.
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):: smátxwtel.

brown
:: tsqw'iqw'êxw < qw'íxw.
(be) a dark color (of clothes, complexions, etc.), (dark gray, dark brown):: stl'ît'èsel <
stl'ît'es.
be brown:: tsqw'íxw < qw'íxw.
[be getting brown]: sqw'íqw'êxwel < qw'íxw, tsqw'iqw'êxwel < qw'íxw.
be red, red, reddish-brown, copper-colored:: tskwí:m < kwí:m.
brown bear:: tskwímelqel < kwí:m.
(brownish): qw'íqw'êxw < qw'íxw.
[getting brown]: qw'íqw'êxwel < 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'êxwelomex < qw'íxw.

brownish)
(tan, brownish):: p'íp'êxwel, sp'íp'êxwel < p'íp'êxwel.

bruise
a bruise:: stl'ît'eqel < t'îq.
be bruised:: t'îqel < t'îq.
black eye, bruised eye:: stl'ît'eqô:les < t'îq.

brussels sprouts:: mémeles kápech < méle, kápech
(lit. many little children of + cabbage)
brush
brush one's teeth: th'êxwélesem < th'éxw or th'ôxw.
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: mext'èles.

bubble
foaming, bubbling, foamy: p'óqw'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'émelétsem < th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.
pail, bucket, kettle (BJ, Gibbs): skw'ö: wes ~ skw'ówes.

buckskin
buckskin clothes: mîyethélwét < sméyéth ~ 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: qâ:lq.
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]:: skemfíya.

Bufo boreas boreas

family Ranidae and family Bufonidae, esp. Bufo boreas boreas and recent introductions Rana catesbeiana and Rana clamitans, and Asaphus truei, Rana aurora aurora, and Rana pretiosa pretiosa:: pípeh: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 Asaphus truei, if not generic then includes only members of family Ranidae and/or family Bufonidae:: wexés, weléx < wexés.

bug

common bedbug:: lhélhqʼétwel < lheqʼát ~ lhqʼát, shxweltemelh méxtsʼel < méxtsʼel.
ladybug, ladybird beetle:: sľháhli < sľhá:li.
little bug:: sľhʼékwʼoye < sľhʼékwʼ.
métallic blue-green beetle, "June bug", probably métallic wood-boring beetle, or possibly some types of long-horn beetle which are métallic green with reddish legs:: tâlé te syó:qwem < tâ:le ~ tâlé, tâlé te syó:qwem < yéqw.
worm, bug:: sľhʼékwʼ.

build

build a fire, make a fire, make the fire, (stoke the fire):: yéqwelchep ~ yéqweltsep < yéqw.
built a house (make a house):: thiyéltxwem < thíy.
making the fire, building the fire, (stoking a fire):: híyqwelchep < yéqw.

building

bank (money house, money building):: taleʼawtxw < tá:le ~ tâlé.
barn, (hay house, grass building):: soxweláwtxw < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.
building, house:: =á:wtxw = á:wtxw = =ewtxw = =(á)ltxw = =(el)txw.
church house, the church (building):: tsʼahéyhélhá:wtxw < tsʼahéyhélh.
Indian dance-house, "smoke-house", (spirit-dance building):: smlilhaʼawtxw < mílha.
plank building:: sʼiltexwím < sʼí:ltexw.
three houses, (three buildings):: lhí:xwă:wtxw < lhí:xw.

bulb

bulb or root called wild artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke:: xáxekwʼ.
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:: xá:t.

be hit (with arrow, bullet, anything shot that you've aimed), got shot, (got pierced), got poked into, got wounded (with gun or arrow):: tsʼeqwʼ.
bullfrog
big frog (even bigger than pípehò:m and cries like a baby). (probably bullfrog, possibly green frog):: wexó:mːlh.
big pretty frog, bullfrog with colors on his back:: pehó:mːlh < 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 [sxexómːlh ~ wexó:mːlh]), (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):: smóːtxw ~ smótxw.

bull-headed
(b) 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:1.
bulrush mat, reed mat, mat (of cattail/roots/bulrushes, etc.), (wall mat (Elders Group 11/12/75)):: wáth'elh ~ wáth'elh < wáth'.
bulrush, tule:: wó:1.
cattail, cattail rush or reed, (bulrush [AC, BJ]):: sth'á:qel.

pillow, rolled bulrush mat:: sxwét'qel.

spread them out to dry (berries, bulrushes, etc.):: ts'iyxwt ~ 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:: t'h'esth'esélets < th'és.
bump the head:: tesál'qel < 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]):: téqlexw.
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, carrots, etc.), bump it:: tóset < tós.
bun

(have the) hair in a bun:: sq’éth’ep < q’áth’.

bunch

a whole bunch having fun:: eyó:sthet ~ iyó:sthet < 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 ~ spepeló:l < spó: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'l'et'l'íqw’.
small bundle, small package:: xixwelókw’ < xél.

Buprestidae

probably order Coleoptera, family Buprestidae, genus Buprestis, or possibly family Cerambycidae, genus Gaurotes:: tálé te syó:qwem < tálé:te syó:qwem < yéqw.

Buprestis

probably order Coleoptera, family Buprestidae, genus Buprestis, or possibly family Cerambycidae, genus Gaurotes:: tálé te syó:qwem < tálé:te syó:qwem < yéqw.

burdock :: xéyxemel ch’ecl’éqw’ < xéym, xéyxemels < xéym.

burial

burial grove of Scowkale:: Tl’átelhelh ?.
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:: híyeqw < 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 < qwá: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’ésó:ytel < 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.
burnt (i.e. dry) grass: yeqwilep < 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): syequéwá: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'examíl < th'ěx.
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): hiyeqwels < 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]): syíwi: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): syequéwá: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): hiyeqwels < 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'ém < 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): pekw'ém < 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: qéyletem ~ qéylemtem < 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' < xíts' ~ xíts' ~ xits' ~ xets'.
blackberry vine, blackberry bush: skw'ó:lxemwelhp < skw'ó:lxemw.
bush (CONT’D))

blackcap bush:: tselqó:má:lhp < tsélq ~ chélq.
blue elderberry bush, blue elderberry tree:: th’í:kwekwelhp < th’í:kwekw ~ th’í:qweqw.
bog blueberry bush:: mó:semelhp < mó:sem ~ mó:sem.
gooseberry bush:: t’à:mxwelhp < t’à:mxw.
hazelnut bush or tree:: sth’í:tsemelhp < sth’í:tsen.
hazelnut tree or bush:: sth’í:tsemelhp < sth’í:ts.
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.
Himalaya blackberry bush, evergreen blackberry bush:: xwelítemelhlhp < xwelítemelhp <
skw’ô:lmexwelhp < skw’ô:lmexw.
Indian currant bush, red-flowering currant bush, prob. also stink currant bush::
sp’á:thelhp < sp’á:th’.
Indian plum bush:: mélxwelhp < mélxwel.
in the backwoods, toward the woods, away from the river, in the bush:: chí:leqw < chí:l
or chí:l.
red elderberry bush:: sth’íwéq’elhp < sth’íwéq’.
red huckleberry bush:: sqá:lá:lhp ~ qá:lá:lhp < sqá:la.
red huckleberry plant or bush:: qá:lá:lhp < sqá:le.
salal bush:: t’áqá:lhp < t’áqe.
saskatoon bush, service-berry bush:: ts’eslátselh < ts’eslát.
shake s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or
blanket for ex.): xwís < xwís.
shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen, for ex.): xwóykwem.
short Oregon grape bush:: selíyelhp < selíy.
shrub, small bush (for ex. grow on river edge, or like vine maple or thimbleberry or
willow), brush, underbrush:: xwíxwel.
tall Oregon grape bush:: th’ô:lh’iyelhp.
thick crowded tight bushes, bushes growing wide from narrow roots or base:: sq’épláts <
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:llqelhp < 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.
bush-tit:: méxts’el.
bushy
bushy hair:: stí:xeqw ~ stí:xeqw.
(have) bushy and uncombed hair:: chílheqw < Chílh ~ Chílh=.
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’el < kw’íts’.
cut open and butcher it, clean it (of fish or animal):: kw’íts’et < kw’íts’.
fish butchering knife:: kw’íts’tel < kw’íts’.
sides of butchereed 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 < lhél.
cigarette butt:: th’exmíls te sp’ót’em < th’éx.
(have a) skinny butt, (be skinny on the rump or bottom):: sth’émlets < sth’ó:m.

butter :: péte.
butter dish:: péte’alá < 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:lō 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 < lhél.
on the rump, on the bottom, on the buttock(s):: =élets ~ =lets.

button :: lheq(e)léstel < lhéq.
be buttoned:: sheq(e)líf’s < lhéq.
(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can’t be quite buttoned):: spexlíís < páx.
button it:: lheqlíst < lhéq.
button (up):: lheq(e)líf:sem < lhéq.

buttoned)

(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can’t be quite buttoned):: spepíx < páx.
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].
  fleqels iléq.
- buy it for s-o.
  iléqelhtst iléq.
- buy s-th.
  iléqet iléq.

buzz

- buzzing (of insects).
  tít'elem ilí.
- buzz (of insects).
  tít' elem ilí.

by

- by (agent, human, gender unspecified, absent).
  tl'.
- coming by foot, travelling by walking, already walking, travelling on foot.
  yeí:mxm ilí.
- get separated (by distance), be by themselves, be separate.
  halts'elf.
- go travelling by way of, go via.
  ley lay ilí.
- pass by s-o.
  yelá:wt yelá:w yelá:w yelá:w.
- to pass by s-th/s-o.
  yelá:wx yelá:w yelá:w yelá:w.
- 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~ yó:lh.

by way of

- by way of.
  telá.
- go through (somewhere), go via (somewhere), go by way of.
  lheá.

cabbage :: kápech.

- skunk cabbage.
  ts'ó:kw'e chó: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).
  liflem lálém.
- log cabin.
  t'mí:wsà:ls tém.
- log house, log-cabin.
  lokátwx lók lák.

cable crossing

- bridge, cable crossing.
  xwít'átkwel tákwel.

cake :: kíks

- carrot cake.
  xáweq kíks seplíl lit. carrot + cake + bread xáweq, kíks, seplíl
- lemon cake.
  t'átes' em qwíqwóyás kíks seplíl t'áts', qwá:y, kíks, seplíl
  (lit. lemon (itself from sour little yellowish fruit) + cake + bread)

Calamagrostis canadensis

- probably Calamagrostis canadensis.
  tháxey tháxey tháx.

calf

- calf.
  músmesò:llh músmes.
- calf (of the leg).
  qát'elxel.
- younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt.
  stélé.

California :: kalipólíi.
call

homemade anchor, kilik, calik, (killick):: skwéstel.

call

call (by voice), shout, yell, holler:: tà:hm.
(calling a chicken):: chek chek chek.
call of a little bird (chickadee?)::: ts'í:ts'ílemeth' < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'í:tl'.
call of the chickadee:: swí:íí.
call of the Swainson's thrush:: xwét.
call of the winter robin or varied thrush:: sxwik'.
call s-o (by voice), holler at s-o, shout at s-o, shout at s-o:: tà:met ~ tà:met < tà:hm.
call s-o to witness, call s-o to listen:: xwlalá:mtexw < xwlalá:.
gray or brown-gray chichadee-sized bird which calls t'ú' or tsk tsk in maple woods near
American Bar:: t'ú'.
heshe called me to witness:: xwelalá:sthòxes < xwlalá:.
make a high hooting call (maybe only of spirits):: hó:kwt.
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 ~
xwelalá:stem < xwlalá:.

Calliphoridae

order Diptera, family Calliphoridae:: xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye < xwóxwá:ye ~ xwóxwá:ye,
xwiyxwiyáye < xwóxwá:ye ~ xwexwáye, xwóxwáye ~ xwóxwá: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'ákwm <
pékwm.
calm water (calmer than sqám):: sqáwm < qám.
(get) calm, (become) calm, peaceful:: liqwél < liqw.
get calm (of wind):: qamétólém ~ qamétólém < 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 ~ Sqá: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:: sqemélwelh ~ sqemélwelh < qám.
slackened down, calmed down:: liqwem < liqw.
(the wind) is calm, calm (of wind):: qémxiel < 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.
blue camas, yellow dog-tooth violet = yellow avalanche lily:  sk'amets ~ sk'ameth.
St. Jerusalem artichoke, blue camas, and qíxémxel (so far unidentified plant), besides post-contact domestic
potato::  sqá:wth ~ 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::  sqá:wth ~ sqá:wth.
resp. Camassia leichtlinii and Camassia quamash, Erythronium grandiflorum::  sk'amets ~
sk'ameth.

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::  sqá:wth ~ sqá:wth.
resp. Camassia leichtlinii and Camassia quamash, Erythronium grandiflorum::  sk'amets ~
sk'ameth.

cambium
black cottonwood cambium (soft matter between the bark and the wood)::  sxá:meth.
cottonwood sap, cottonwood cambium::  tsíts'émá:welh.
cottonwood sap or cambium::  sxá:meth.

Cameleats
Chilliwack Mountain, village of Cameleats on west end of Chilliwack Mountain::
Qwemíl'tlts.

camp
a camp::  qéelmel < q'el.
camp and rest::  qelá:wthet < qá:w.
to camp, (camping [BHTTC]):  q'élem < q'el.

Camp River
Camp Slough, Camp River::  S'alxwítsel < alxwítsel.

Camp Slough
Camp Slough, Camp River::  S'alxwítsel < alxwítsel.

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'éq'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
big Canada goose, big honker:: tl'xwómálqel ~ tl'axwómálqel.

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 columbiaus:: stqó:ya ~ stqó:ye ~ stqó:yá.

Canis lupus fuscus [tentative]
Canis lupus fuscus [tentative], Canis lupus columbiaus:: 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'òw̓x̓iya < th'òw̓x̓ ~ th'òw̓x̓.

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'qw̓á:lats < t'èqw'.
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:: hálíyches < hà:y.
anchor-line, mooring-line, bow-line, what is used to tie up a canoe:: lhqé:letel < lhqé:ylt.
be how many canoes?::: kw'ílówelh < kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.
canoe (CONT'D))
big high-bowed canoe from the Coast, Nootka war canoe, huge canoe:: q’ëwó:welh ~ q’ëwó:welh.
blunt (end of canoe pole):: témkwes.
boards in a canoe bottom:: lhexô:wéstel < lháx ~ lháx.
bow of a canoe:: q’hól.
bow of canoe or boat:: =ó:s ~ =ó:s ~ =es.
breaking the canoe:: yekw’ólhem or perhaps yekw’wólhem < yókw’ ~ yóqw’.
canoe (any kind), car, vehicle (any kind):: sléxwelh.
canoe, boat:: =ó:welh ~ =ówelh ~ =ówelh ~ =ewelh ~ =á:welh ~ =welh ~ =ewí:l.
canoe paddle:: sq’émél.
canoe paddle, paddler(s):: =ó:weg ~ =ó:weg ~ =á:weg ~ =ewes.
canoe pole:: sxwóqw’el < xwóqw’.
canoe shed:: sléxwelháwtel < sléxwelh.
canoe with shovel-nose at both ends, same as tl’él:ay:: sqwéthem < qweth.
canoe-work, canoe-making:: s=há:y < hà:y.
carry a canoe on one’s shoulders, to portage:: xw’i’lamówelh < ìlam.
caulking a canoe, plugging a canoe:: t’ékwówelh < t’ékw.
come with s-o (in a canoe for ex.)::: q’ewí:l < q’éw ~ q’ew.
cottonwood bark driftwood (it was used to carve toy canoes), cottonwood driftwood used for carving toy canoes:: qwémélép < qwémélép.
crosspieces in a canoe, (thwarts):: lhexelwélhtel < lháx ~ lháx.
deep bottom (of a river, lake, water, canoe, anything):: tl’elpláts < tl’élap.
double-ended canoe:: púpt < pót.
drifting backwards in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting), backing up (of canoe, train):: télát.
for catching fish with one or two canoes drifting downstream with a net in deep water:: xíxemel ~ xíxemal.
eight canoes, eight boats:: tábata’ówelh < tábata.
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 < xets’ ~ xets’.
five canoes belonging to one person, five boats:: lhx’ateseselhelh < lhx’ateseselhelh < lhx’át ~ lhx’át.
four canoes, four boats:: xe’othelówelh < xe’othel < xë’othel.
get a canoe stuck on a rock or something:: xám.
get in a canoe, get aboard:: =ó:l.
get off (a canoe or conveyance), get out of a canoe, (dismembark):: qwí:m, qwí:m.
get s-th aboard (a canoe, car, conveyance):: eló:lhstel < ó:lh.
go out from the beach (if in a canoe):: tó:lx < tó:lx.
group of canoes travelling upstream (moving to camp for fish-drying for ex.)::: istétyiyl.
high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile:: xwók’welsetel < xwók’wel < xwók’x.
inside or core of a plant or fruit (or canoe or anything):: =í:wel ~ =í:wel ~ =ewel.
make a canoe, making a canoe:: há:y.
make it hollow (of canoe, log, etc.)::: thiyeqwelí:lt < thiy.
making a canoe:: há:ya < há:ya.
mast on a canoe or boat:: spotelá < pó:lx.
nine canoes, nine boats:: tuxówelh < tux:w.
one canoe, one boat:: lets’ówelh < léts’a ~ léts’e.
(one person) puts away his paddles (and canoe and gear for winter):: xets’ó:weg ~ xets’ ~ xets’.
one’s canoe is broken up:: yekw’olh or perhaps yekw’wólh < yókw’ ~ yóqw’.
patch a canoe:: lhéqówelh ~ lhéqwówelh < lhéq.
poling a canoe:: xwóxweqw’el < xwóqw’.

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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):: qá:lets.
pull ashore in a canoe, land a canoe:: lhà:l.
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.
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):: thexósem < théx.
racing in a canoe, canoe-racing (while you're doing it):: tátey < tá:y.
raiding s-o in canoes:: slékwelhmet < slékwelh.
sorch 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:: qwá:yt < qwá:y.
set a net (by canoe), set one's net, fish with a net, (submerge a net):: mîliyel < mî:l ~ mîl.
seven canoes, seven boats:: th'ökwsówelh < th'ó:kws.
short canoe:: ts'ítl'welh < ts'ítl' ~ ts'ítl'.
shovel-nose canoe:: t'felá:y.
six canoes, six boats:: t'xemówelh < t'éx.
small canoe:: slîlxwelh < slékwelh.
steer a canoe:: tháyelets.

stern of canoe, stern-man among paddlers:: iláq.
ten canoes, ten boats:: opeléwelh < 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'eth'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'i(:)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 ~ isá:la.
unloading a canoe, taking things out of a canoe:: qw'ímels < qw'í:m.
U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe:: sqw'emqw'emóxw < qw'ómwx.
U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife (or plane) for scraping out canoe:: xepá:ltel < xíp.


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:mts < q'thá:m.
can't reach (with hand):: q'thá:mts < q'thá:m.

can't see
(have/be) dirty water, (not clear, unclear, can't see the bottom (of water) [EL])::
mímexwel.
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 :: lópòs.
Cape Mudge
Yuculta Kwakiutl people, southern Kwakiutl people from Cape Mudge north who raided
the Salish people:: Yéqwelhtax ~ Yéqwelhta.
capsize
tip over, capsize:: kw'élh.
car
automobile, car:: toxwemíwel < tóxw, xwixwekw'élátsem < 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'elt'íq' < t'l'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):
:: éló:lhstexw < ó:lh.
get wedged (by falling tree, for ex.), got run over (by car, train, etc.):
:: t'l'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'éw.
high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile::
xwókw'élátsem < 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.):
:: t'l'íq't < t'l'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/combing s-th (wool/hair)):: téxelqèylt < tex.
care

care about s-o/s-th:: shxwlístexw < 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 ~ xólhemet < xólh.
looking after s-o, taking care of s-o:: xóxhelmet < xólh.
not care about s-o, have no use for s-o, be impassive:: ewéta shxwlístexw < shxwlí.
take care of oneself, look after oneself, be careful:: xólhmethet ~ xó:lhmethet < xólh.
taking care of oneself:: xó:lhmethet < xólh.

cautious

be careful:: thehíthet < thehit, tu s'éy ~ u s'éyò < éy ~ éy::
take care of oneself, look after oneself, be careful:: xólhmethet ~ xó:lhmethet < xólh.

cautiously

carry it carefully, handle it with care:: sts'áts'elstexw < ts'á:.

careless

carrying 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'.

caraway)

wild carrot (possibly spring gold or wild caraway), 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, melmelòws < mál ~ mêl.
got carried away (emotionally):: théqw'.

carrot

carrot cake:: xáweq kíks seplíl (lit. carrot + cake + bread) < xáweq, kíks, seplíl

carrot juice:: xáweq sq'èléqw < xáweq, qó:
carrot-like plant used for green dye:: xáweleq < xáwéq,
little carrots:: xíxewiyeq 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 caraway), 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'ilamòwelh < ilám.
carry (CONT’D))
carry a packstrap around the shoulders and across the chest at the collarbone:: s’îteyí:les.
carry a packstrap or both packstraps over the shoulder(s) and under the arm(s):: sq’iqw’ewíles < q’e:yw ~ q’i:tw.
carry a packstrap slung across the chest (over one shoulder and under one arm):: st’áfíelhíles < t’ålh.
carry[ing] a packstrap around the head:: chmaméleqw < chám.
carrying on one's back, packing on one's back:: chmâ:m < chám.
carrying s-th/s-o on one's back, packing it on one's back:: chmâ:t < chám.
carry it carefully, handle it with care:: sts’âts’elstexw < ts’â:.
carry on one's shoulder:: flám.
carry s-o:: kwelát < kwél.
carry s-th on one's back, pack s-th on one's back:: chámet < chám.
carry s-th on one's shoulder:: t’álhmt < flám.
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:: chámem < 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:: xwíythí < xwíyth.
carve stone, work in stone:: t’éléxot < 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:yxélhp.

case
clothes container, suitcase, clothes case:: áwkw’emálá < á:wkw’.
pillow slip, pillow-case:: sxwétl’qelá:la < sxwétl’qel.
tool case:: á:wkw’mal < á:wkw’.

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):: yewfí:lmet < yéw: ~ yéw.
cast a spell on s-o, put a spell on s-o, shoot power into s-o:: xt’ét < xt’et.
cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power:: xt’áls or xt’á:ls < xt’et.
casting an evil spell on s-o:: yewfí:lt < yéw: ~ yéw.
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:lh < 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:: sxwít'.

catch
catch an animal, get an animal:: kwélest < kwél.
catching a fish by hook, hooking s-th, gaffing a fish:: lhílhekw'et < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.
catch it:: kwút < kwú:t.
catch s-o:: qíq'et < qíq'.
catch up with someone:: chél:exw < chá:l ~ chá: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 < kwélé:xw < kwél.
hook fish, catch fish (by hook), to gaff-hook fish:: lhékw'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 ~ sxéle:che < xélcha.
see s-o/s-th, catch sight of s-th/s-o:: kwétxlew < 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'álp'í:w < qál, q'alp'elo:wsen
  < q'ál.

Cathartes aura:: éq'eq'esem.
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’óxel.
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]):: spéx̱wqel ~ spéx̱wqel < 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 transitivizer:: =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 ~ kwelqílém.
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]): oqw'íles ~ oqw'éyles < wòqw' ~ wéqw'.
Restmore Caves [Wells], (mouth of Hunter Creek [IHTTC]): Uqw'íles.

cedar

cedar bark mat:: slhqw'á:y < lhéqw'.
cedar bark skirt:: lhqw'á:y < lhéqw', sèqw'emí:ws < siqw'em.
cedar limb rope (slitted):: stélwél.
cedar pole:: sókw'émelhp < sókw'.
cedar sapling basket:: tl'pát.
cedar slot basket, cedar sapling basket:: th'òwéx ~ th'òwéx.
cedar trough (to serve food):: xepyúwelh < sxéyp.
fine cedar root strips for baskets:: shxwthá:íltel.
fine cedar root weaving, fine cedar root work:: ts'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:: slewi < léw.
inner cedar bark (maybe error), (birch bark [AHTTC]): sèqw'emí:ws < siqw'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:: siqw'ém.
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.
(red) cedar limb, (red) cedar bough:: xpáy:tses ~ xpáy:tses < sxéyp.
small float for nets (made from singed cedar):: qwòqwá:l ~ qwéqwá:l.
tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark):: sỳeqwhál:tel < yéqw.
to weave a cedar root basket:: ts'éqw'ôwelh ~ ts'éqw'ôwelh ~ ch'éqw'ôwelh < ts'éqw'.
western red cedar tree:: xpáy:ylélhp ~ xpáyelhp < sxéyp.
western red cedar wood:: xpá:y ~ xpá:y < sxéyp
wide cedar root strips for baskets:: yemáwéstel < yém ~ yem.
wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slot work (basketry):: xpó:ys < sxéyp.
yellow cedar:: pó:xeleqw.
young cedar:: süsek'.
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

root cellar, (root house [AD]): spepíawtxw < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

cent

a half dollar, fifty cents: lhesq’ < séq’.
ten cents, dime: mít ~ 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’emíwel < 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 < lhst’ímél.

Centre Creek: Stahiyáq?? or Stiyáq?? or St’aihiyáq?? 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: pepxíqsel < 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: sxwóyxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.
thank s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, a ceremony, being a witness): xwth’í:t < ts’ít ~ ch’í:t.
the one who burns [at a burning ceremony], (ritualist at a burning): híyeqwels < 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: sqwóqwetlí:wél.
Cetorhinus maximus

perhaps Cetorhinus maximus, Hexanchus griseus, Alopius vulpinus, and/or others:: qëlhomëltsel < qëlhosólèmtsel.

chair
a rocking chair:: xwíxweth'álem 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:: shxwitel.
(make/have a) squeaking sound (of a tree, of a chair, of shoes), squeaking (of shoes, trees), (creaking):: qáyl't'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:: shxwitel.

change :: iyá:q.
change course (of a river):: táyéqel.
change it (money) for s-o:: iyóqelhtsthet < iyá:q.
change it (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'éla:mqel ~ qw'iqw'éla:mqel < qw'il.
to change (of a boy's voice at puberty):: qw'elá:m < qw'il.
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]:: spọypiy < pó:y.
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]): Qwómëxweth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

chase
(an Indian doctor or shaman) working, curing, chasing the bad things away:: lhálhewels < lhá:w.
chas it away, (chase s-o/s-th away):: wálhet.
chas e 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 till it's caught):: eyát < á:y.
He's chasing them/it repeatedly:: iy'iyátes < á:y.

chas e s-o to have sex:: á:ystexw < á:y.

Cheam
a mountain facing Chilliwack and adjacent to Mt. Cheam, theoldest 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'simteló: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): Oyewòt.
small peak next to Mount Cheam:: Xémó:th'ìya < xà:m ~ xà:m.
village now at north end of Agassiz-Rosedale bridge, now Tseatah Indian Reserve #2 (of
Cheam band):: Siyéta'e.
youngest sister of Lhílheqey (Mount Cheam) that cries:: Nemó:th'ìya < xà:m ~ xà: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
basin lake near top of Cheam Peak:: Xwoqwsemó:leqw.
the hole (lake) at the foot of Cheam Peak on the south side:: Sqwá:p < qwá.

Cheam View:: Slá:yli < yó:le ~ yó:la ~ yó:le.
Penis Rock near Cheam View:: Sxéle < sxéle.

cheap
be cheap:: semyó: ~ semyó.

driver
cheating s-o:: íhóyt < ehó:yt.
cheat s-o (in slahal for ex.): ehó:yt.

driver
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.

driver
check:: slheqwéla < slhíqw.
both cheeks:: shxw'íle < shxw'í:le.
check, 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:: thípéle, possibly thípéle.
on the side of the head, on the temples, around the ear, on the cheek:: =élá.
sitting on one cheek of the rump:: tewálehélets < tewále.

driver
cheek-bone
cheek, cheek-bone:: shxw'íle ~ shxw'í:le.

driver
cheeky
cheeky, rough (of a person in conduct): lhálts'.

driver
cheer
make s-o happy, cheer s-o up:: xwoyíwelstexw < xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwél.

driver
cheese:: chí:s
tl'éxw ts'íyxw sqemó: < tl'éxw, ts'íyxw, 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'iweqw'othel.
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 < tô: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 < tô:l ~ tô: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:lnexwem:
    - Q’iq’ewetô:thel < q’êw ~ q’éw.

- 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 < pégw, Spôqwówelh ~ Speqwó:lh < pégw.

- Chehalis village on Harrison River, the Heart Rock for which Chehalis, B.C. was named
  - (at the mouth of Chehalis River):
    - Ts’a:čles < tsá:.

- 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’álala < th’á:lala ~ 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]):
    - Yálhxetel.

- late fall Harrison River and Chehalis River sockeye salmon (last run, kind of red):
  - qwechwiya.

- late fall sockeye salmon (last run on Harrison River and Chehalis River, kind of red):
  - sqwó:ywx.

- place near mouth of Chehalis River where they had a mass burial during a smallpox
  - epidemic: 
    - Smístíyexwálá ~ Smístíyexwá:le < mestíyexw.

- west fork of stream which goes into Chehalis River above Páléxel:
  - Th’ámxwelqs.

cherry

- blackened bitter cherry bark: pélél.

- cherry bark (for baskets): s’telém < t’elém.

- choke cherry: lhexwlhéxw < lhexw.

- wild cherry tree, bitter cherry tree: t’élémélhp < t’élém.

chest

- (be) doubled up (a person with knees up to his chest), all doubled over:
  - sqw’emqw’emôxw < qw’omxw.

- carry a packstrap around the shoulders and across the chest at the collarbone:
  - s’íteyí:lés.

- carry a packstrap slung across the chest (over one shoulder and under one arm):
  - s tá:fhélí:lés < tá:l.

- chest (human or animal thorax):
  - s’í:lés ~ s’í:lés.

- cools one’s chest inside:
  - th’élí:lés < th’ál.

- female black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:
  - Sxéylmòt or sxéylmòt < xél ~ xé:y ~ xí:l.
chest) (CONT’D))

have a hot drink, warm one’s chest inside:: qatilésem < qát.
hit on the chest:: kwqwí:les < kwóqw.
male black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxé:ylmet or sxé:ylmet < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l.
on the chest, in the chest:: =fí:les.
skin of the chest:: kwélówíles < kwélów ~ kwélów
wheezing in the chest, rattling in the chest:: xwóyeqw’emfíles < xwóyeqw’em.

chesterfield
sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one’s sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katzie)]):: shxwó:met < emét.

chew :: thám < th’a.
be chewing s-th hard:: xéyekw’et < xéykw’et.
chewed it up:: xepxepk’w’t < xep’ekw’. 
chewing:: thám ~ ts’dm < th’a.
chewing (gum):: th’ethám < th’a.
chewing (something hard, like apple):: xéyekw’els < xéykw’et.
chewing s-th:: th’eth’át < th’a.
chewing with a crunch, nibbling, gnawing:: xáp’kw’els < xep’ékw’.
chef it (s-th hard, apple, pill):: xéykw’et.
chef s-th:: th’át < th’a.
chef with a crunch:: xep’k’w’â:ls < xep’ékw’.
gnaw s-th, chew s-th [crunchy]:: xép’kw’t ~ xépkw’t ~ (sic) xépkw’t < xep’ékw’.
(mice) chewing (a wall, box, etc.):: ts’átxwíls ~ ch’átxwíls.

chick
baby chicks:: chelichkelsó:llh < chékel.

chickadee
call of a little bird (chickadee?):: ts’t:ts’tlemeth’ < ts’t:tl’ ~ ts’tl’.
call of the chickadee:: swí:tl.
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.
(callding a chicken):: chek chek chek.
chicken drumstick:: sxéles te chékel < xéle, chékel (lit. leg of + the + chicken)
chicken dung:: chélélélts < 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):: xemxí:mel < xemxí:mel < xéym.

chickenpox
(have) smallpox, measles, chickenpox:: pelkwí:ws < pél:ékw.
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:: sf:yá:m < siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.

child

adopt a child:: txwmelám < méle ~ méla, txwméla ~ texwméla < méle ~ méla.
adopted child:: smelám < méle ~ méla.
already had children:: semsémele < méle ~ méla.
baby (kin), child (kin) (up to about eight years old):: mémele < méle ~ méla.
baby, (child, young):: =á(y)lh ~ =á(l)lh ~ =elh (~ =jylh ~ =ö: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 ~ méla.
child (post-baby to pre-adolescent), child (under 12), (young [BJ]):: stlí'tleqelh ~
stlí'tleqelh.
children (generic):: stá:xwelh.
children (kinterm, someone's), sons, daughters:: mámele < méle ~ méla.
children (not one's own necessarily, generic):: stá:xwelh.
child, young, baby:: =ílh ~ =íylh ~ =íylh ~ =elh ~ =á;ylh.
girl child, girl (from 5 to 10 years or so):: shéliyó:llh < shá:lí.
giving birth, having a child, having a baby:: tsméla < méle ~ méla.
growing (of animals, children, etc.)::: t'síts'esem < ts'ísem.
have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered):: sémele < méle ~ méla.
her deceased children, (his deceased children):: maméláselh < méle ~ méla.
ilegitimate child:: skáslekm.
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:: stá: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:: stél'atel < stél'a ~ stél'o.
poor little one, you poor thing (said to a child):: tó:t'.
reject someone as a spouse or partner for one's child:: qá:lmilh < 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 ~ méla.
step-children:: texwmámelem < méle ~ méla.
teachings for children, what is taught to one's children:: s'íwesá:ylhem < íwes.
to babysit someone else's kids (children):: xólmílh < 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
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'Ilwes < skw'élwés.

child's spouse
child's spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, (man's) sister's husband: schiwtálh.

child's spouse's parent

child's spouse's sibling

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: Chiyáqtel < stsiyáq.
Yakweakwioose, 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'ewqé:l < q'éw ~ q'éw.

Chilliwack Lake: Sxóchaqel < xó:tsa ~ xó:cha.

Chilliwack Mountain
Chilliwack Mountain, village of Cameleats on west end of Chilliwack Mountain:
Qwemf(:)íts.

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 Tamihi Creek and Slesse Creek: Iy'óythel < éy
~ éy:.
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:: Xéylés < xéylés.

Semmihault Creek, a stream from the east joining the old Chilliwack River near the Chilliwack airport:: Smiýó:lh?.

Soowahlie village (where Sweltzer Creek met Chilliwack River), Soowahlie Reserve near Vedder Crossing:: Th'ewá:li < th'éw.

Sweltzer Creek (the stream from Cultus Lake to Chilliwack River at Soowahlie):: Smiyó:llh?.

Tzeachten, a (recent) settlement on the upper reaches of the lower Chilliwack River, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #13 near Sardis:: Chi'yáqtel < sts'iyáq.

village above Yakweakwioose 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’ôp.

village on a small flat a little above Vedder Crossing, on the north side of Chilliwack River:: Th’ôth’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:. Yakweakwioose, next village above Scowkale, village near Sardis on the old Chilliwack River course, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #9:: Yeqwyeqwfs < 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 Semmihault Creek and Chilliwack River [Wells 1965 (lst ed.):19]):: Sekw’sekmá:y < sikw’.

Chilopoda

class Chilopoda and poss. class Diplopoda:: lhets’íméls te pítxel < lhets’ímél.

Chimaphila umbellata:: chálelex < 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’élówó:ythel < kw’élów ~ kw’élów.

china

long china platter:: qwsó:les.

Chinese

Chinese person:: chálmel.

Chinese language:: chálmelqel < chálmel.
chum salmon

Harrison River spring salmon, Harrison River chinook salmon, big Chehalis River spring salmon, (preserved (smoked?) meat [AC: Tait dialect]): póqw’ ~ póqw’.
spring salmon (generic), (Chinook salmon): tlélxel ~ tl’álxxel < tl’él.
white Fraser River spring salmon that goes upriver with the redspring salmon, (white Fraser River chinook salmon): speqás.

chip

(be) blazed (of a mark in a tree), chipped (of mark in tree): st’tó’ep < t’óp.
to chip it (like wood): t’ópet < t’óp.
wood chips: t’ámel (or) t’ém:el < t’ém.

chipmunk: tsitseipyóthel.
chipmunk, i.e., Northwestern chipmunk and Townsend chipmunk: qwémxel < qwem.
chipmunk with more than two stripes, Northwestern chipmunk, Townsend chipmunk: xexp’í:tsel ~ xexp’í:tsel < xep’í:tsel.
chipmunk with two stripes, Northwestern chipmunk, also Townsend chipmunk: xep’í:tsel.

Chiromidae

order Diptera, probably families Chiromidae, Ceratopogonidae, and Simuliidae: pepxwiqsel < píxw.

Chiroptera

order Chiroptera, probably families Chiromidae, Ceratopogonidae, and Simuliidae: pepxwiqsel < píxw.

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, Lasiusurus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni: p’íp’í:eth’eláxel ~ p’íp’í:eth’eláxel < p’í:.

chisel

a chisel: t’et’émels < t’ém.

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 < pótl’ém.
choke on bone or s-th solid: áq’elh.
choke on food, get choked on food: t’kwíles ~ t’ékwíles < t’ékw.
choke on water, choked on liquid: lexwslhém ~ lexwslhám < lhém.
chokes s-o/s-th: p’íth’hálth < p’í:.
getting choked on food: t’ékweles < t’ékw.

Chondestes grammacus

Melospiza melodia morphna, (perhaps any/all of the following: Passerculus sandwichensis
English-to-Halkomelem Index for Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary

Chordiles minor minor: píq'.

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: lhemélts'.

chum
ma'am, female friend, chum (female), little girl: iyés < éy ~ éy:.
pal, best friend, dear friend, chum: q'ôleq < q'é'ôleq < 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:wxw < ts'ahéyelh, ts'ahéyelhá:wxw < ts'ahéyelh.
to pray, have a church service, (a Church (organization, not building) [Elders Group]): ts'ahéyelh.
Cicadidae

probably mostly family Gryllidae, but perhaps family Prophalangopsidae, also perhaps
singing groups such as family Tettigoniidae (order Orthoptera) or Cicadidae (order Hemiptera):: tó:lthíwa < tó:l ~ tó: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 :: sikélít.

cigarette butt:: th'ëx'mís te sp'ót'l'em < th'ëx.

Cimex lectularius:: shxweltemelh méxt's'el < méxt's'el.

Cimex lectularius (order Hemiptera, family Cimicidae):: thelhq'etwél < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

Cinclus mexicanus

Cinclus mexicanus:: smélxweth'.

cinder

ashes (cinder-like), cinders (heavy and dirty), embers:: shwxiyélhtel ~ shwxýélhtel < yólh.

circle

a circle:: st'élékw'< t'élékw'.

(circle) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse:: sélts' < sél or síf().

circular frame (for tanning hides):: st'élékw' siyólh < yólh.

go in a semi-circle (or part of a circle) with the current:: selch'éle < sél or síf().

go in full circle with the current:: sálch'owelh < sél or síf().

(in a) circle:: iyó:s.

lower circle under eye:: stl'épó:lemelh ~ stl'épó:les < t'l'ép.

moving, (many moving around in circles, moving around in circles many times):: xélxálqem < xálqem.

(perhaps) around in circles:: kw' ~ eqw'.

(perhaps) round, around in circles:: kw' ~ ekw'.

rolling, moving [around in circles]: xálqem.

spotted with circles or round dots:: t'l'eltélx < t'lél.

twist, turn around, around in circles:: ts' ~ sélts' ~ á:lt's'.

upper circle over the eye, probably upper eyelid:: chelhó:lemelh < chíd'll ~ chílh=,

schelhó:les < chíd'll ~ chílh=.

circular

circular frame (for tanning hides):: st'élékw' siyólh < yólh.

circular objects:: ós < ós ~ ós.

circular, round and flat:: st'élékw' < t'élékw'.
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 ~ qwiqwóyáls < qwá:y.

Citrus limon:: tsqwá:y < qwá:y.

Citrus sinensis
especially Citrus sinensis, also Citrus aurantium:: qwiqwóyáls ~ qwiqwóyéls ~ qwiqwóyáls < qwá:y.

claim
(b) 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-sös < t-sös ~ tesös.
respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness:: siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.
respected leaders, chiefs, upper-class people:: sf:yá:m < siyá:m ~ (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

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:: qwómégweth' < 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?): ét ~ ét:: ét ~ ét.
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:: ététses < ét ~ ét:: ét ~ ét.
clean [in everything: clothes, house, person, etc.], clean in one's person and what one owns:: étéses < ét ~ ét:: ét ~ ét.
cleaning or butchering a fish or animal:: kw'íkw'ets'el < kw'íts'.
clean it (of table, land, etc.): étlt.
clean one's face:: ep'ós-em < áp' ~ áp'.
clean one's nose:: méqsél < méqsel.
cut open and butcher it, clean it (of fish or animal):: kw'íts'et < kw'íts'.
is clean, good:: ét ~ ét:: ét ~ ét.
(possibly) clean out brush from a graveyard or the ceremony of graveyard cleaning:: stxélqwá:l < chá:l or chá:l.
(possibly) to clean s-th:: thxét.
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.

clear

be clear (of water), be smooth (AC):: xe'éym ~ xe'éym < ét ~ ét:: ét ~ ét.
be in clear voice, be in good voice, be in good health, healthy:: shxw'eyel < ét ~ ét:: ét ~ ét.
clear it (of land): étlt.
clean up (of weather), turn fine (after a hard storm): iyílem < ét ~ ét:: ét ~ ét.
(have) a clear voice:: xe'éyeqel < ét ~ ét:: ét ~ ét.
(have/be) dirty water, (not clear, unclear, can't see the bottom (of water) [EL]): mímxwel.
rapids, fast water, clear water, flowing fast, going fast, swift (water): lexwó:m ~ lexwó:m < xwém ~ xwém.
to clear land:: tf:lt < tf: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 in back of the neck:: t'ayéq'psem < t'ay.

cleft palate

cleft palate, harelip:: qiqewótheló:ythel < sqewáth.

Clethrionomys gapperi cascadensis

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 cascadensis, 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 cascadensis, 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'i ~ kw'í,

kw'íyeqel < kw'i ~ kw'íy.

climb, get up a vertical surface:: kw'i ~ kw'íy.

climbing, rising:: kw'ékw'i < kw'i ~ 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'xwél'tes/qw'xwél'ches < xwáth', qw'wèxw.

clitoris

clitoris:: xawelhíqw < xá:welh

clock

clock:: lhók.

eight o’clock:: steqá:tsas < tqá:tsa.

eleven o’clock:: slhéms < lhém.
Friday, five o'clock::   Slhq'åtses < lheq'åt ~ lhq'åt.
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'êx.
ten o'clock, (tenth hour)::   s'ó:pels < ó:pel.
three o'clock < the third hour)::   slixws < lhí:lxw.
Thursday, four o'clock, (fourth cyclic period))::   sx'éothels < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.
two o'clock, two hours::   isáles < isá:le ~ isá:le ~ isá:la.

(closable container):: =q
close
a lot of trees close together (young), thicket::   théqet < theqát ~ thqát.t.
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::   stetás < 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 < qep'.
close together, (narrow? [MV])::   tl'éts' < tl'éts'.
close up a meeting, wind up a meeting, complete a meeting::   yalkw'ólhem or yelkw'ólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
closing one's eyes, shutting one's eyes::   th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'éplexw).
be near, be close to, be beside, be next to::   stetís < tés.
close together::   tl'éts' < tl'éts'.
close up a meeting, wind up a meeting, complete a meeting::   yalkw'ólhem or yelkw'ólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
closing one's eyes, shutting one's eyes::   th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'éplexw).
get close, approach, get near, nearly, (go close, come close)::   ts'ímel ~ ts'ímel.
(get closed, become closed)::   xwtáq < téq.
get close to s-o/s-th, approach s-th/s-o::   ts'ímelmet < ts'ímel ~ ts'ímel.
getting close::   ts'íts'ímel < ts'ímel ~ ts'ímel.
(have) one eye closed::   lheq'ól:les.

pair of twins, pair of closest friends::   sq'éq'éoleq < q'é.
(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'.
shut one's eyes, close one's eyes, (blink [EB]):   th'éplexw (or perhaps th'éplexw).
cloth::   sî:l.
be wearing a loincloth::   sthiyáp < sthíyep.
cloth or warm material to wrap around the foot, stockings::   chóxwxiel.
denim cloth::   xwétkw'ém < xwót'kw'ém.
dishcloth::   shxwiyółqw'ewé:ls.
face-cloth::   shxwiyq'westel < iqw'.
loincloth, dog-hair apron, dog-hair mat::   sthíyep.
needle (for sewing cloth, for mat-making)::   p'éth'tel < p'áth'.
clothes::   á:wkw', =íth'a ~ =íth'e.
clothes (CONT’D)

(be) a dark color (of clothes, complexions, etc.), (dark gray, dark brown):: stlʼítlʼesel < stlʼítlʼes.
be faded (of clothes), (get/become) faded, (go or get or become gray):: xwíkwʼel < xwíkwʼ.
(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.): stlʼetlʼíqʼ < tlʼíqʼ.
be worn out (of clothes for ex.), be old (of clothes), smashed up when dropped, dissolved:: thʼéw.
buckskin clothes:: míyethélwét < sméyeth ~ sméyéth.
clothes basket:: shxwʼawkwʼála < á:wkwʼ.
clothes, clothing (esp. Indian clothing, men’s or women’s), something to wear, dress,
gown:: sʼíthʼem < íthʼa.
clothes container, suitcase, clothes case:: áwkwʼemálá < á:wkwʼ, áwkwʼemálá < á:wkwʼ.
clothes store:: awkwʼáwtxw < á:wkwʼ.
clothes store, clothing store:: ihtʼemáwtxw < íthʼa.
denim clothes:: xwétkwʼemélwet < xwótkwʼem.
patch s-th (of clothes, nets), patch s-th up:: pʼówíyt ~ pʼewíyt < pʼewíy ~ pʼówíy.
peel it off (clothes): lhqwʼíwst < lhéqwʼ.
slide down (of clothes): lhós < lhós.
stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater,
rag-beater:: kwʼékwʼqwwálthʼatél < kwʼóqw.
suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothing container, clothes bag, trunk (for clothes),
etc.: awkwʼemálá < á:wkwʼ.
take off one’s clothes, undress:: lhówthʼám < lhewíthʼa.
take someone’s food or clothes:: kwétxwt.
two garments, two (items of) clothes:: islélwet < isá:le ~ isá:le ~ isá:la.
washing one’s clothes:: thʼéxwelwetem < thʼéxw or thʼóxw.
wash one’s clothes:: thʼxwelwéttem < thʼéxw or thʼóxw.
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:: sʼíthʼem < íthʼa.
clothes store, clothing store:: ihtʼemáwtxw < íthʼa.
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:: =íthʼa < íthʼa.
garment, clothing:: =élwet ~ =élwet.
suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothing container, clothes bag, trunk (for clothes),
etc.: awkwʼemálá < á:wkwʼ.
upper clothing, clothing on upper half of the body:: chlíthʼa < =chíh ~ chílh=.
warm (of clothing):: hólem.
cloud :: shxwʼáthtel < thátʼ.
be steaming (in many places), be cloudy with rain-clouds:: pelpólxwem < poléxwem.
fleecy wave clouds that look like sheep:: sey̱ly̱xelemós.
(get a) ray of sun between clouds:: qey̱qey̱xelemós < qey̱qey̱xelemós.
getting cloudy, clouding up:: xwathálém < thátʼ.
clove-hitch

spear pole knot hitch (two half-hitches), clove-hitch knot:: tsísítsim.

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:: kwókwéqw < kwóqw.

clubbed on the back of the neck, clubbed on the back of the head:: kwóqwépsem < kwóqw.

clubbing many times, hitting many times:: kw'élqwál < kwóqw.

club on the body:: kw'qwí:ws < kwóqw.

hit s-o on the head, club him on the head:: kw'qwéleqwt < kwóqw.

hit with a stick-like object, clubbed:: kwóqw.

salmon club:: kwóqwestel < kwóqw.

sturgeon club, fish club (for salmon, sturgeon, etc.): slá:meth.

war club, club for any purpose:: kwóqwestel < kwóqw.

cluster]
eight fruit in a group [or cluster] (as they grow on a plant):: tqsös < təq:tsa.

four fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: x(e)'othélös < xe'othél.< xe'othel.

nine fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: tuxwös < tū:xw.

seven fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: thékws < thó:kws.

three fruit in a cluster (as they grow on a plant):: lhéwxw < lhékws.

coal

black coals, charcoal:: páts't.

coal-oil lamp

an electric light, coal-oil lamp, lamp:: yeqwí:l < yeqwí: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:: -atlha.

coaxing imperative singular:: -tlh ~ -lh.

Coccinellidae)

order Coleoptera, family Coccinellidae:: slhá:l < slhá:lí.

cock
draw a bow, cock a gun:: xweít'et.

draw a bow, cock a gun, (draw it (of a bow), cock it (of a gun)):: xweít'et < ót'.
cock-eyed

cross-eyed, prob. also cock-eyed:: skw'its'olès.

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:: xéyt' ~ xí:tl'.
(cold (of a person) or get cooled down, get cold):: th'ólhem < th'álh.
freezing, freezing cold:: pipewels < pí:w.
get cold:: xéyt'l'het < xéyt'l' ~ xí:tl'.
getting colder:: xéyt'l'het < xéyt'l' ~ 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.
one's hand sticks to something (in cold, to honey, to glue, etc.): t'élém < t'élém.

Coleoptera
order Coleoptera, family Coccinellidae: slhálhlí < slhá:lí.
probably order Coleoptera, family Buprestidae, genus Buprestis, or possibly family Cerambycidae, genus Gaurotes: tálle te syó:qwem < tálle < tálle, tálle 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:lō area: family Papilionidae: Parnassius clodius, Parnassius phoebus Papilio eurymedon, family Pieridae: Neophasia menapia, Pieris occidentalis, Pieris napi, albino females of Colias erytheme: píp'éq'eyós < p'éq'.

collarbone: (s)tl'lhíléstel < tálh.

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'q'ém.
collected rain-water from a drip: th'q'émelets < ts'q'émelets < th'q'ém < th'q'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 Clá=, R8= or Cla=.

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 < tálw.
burnt color: syeqwyíqw < yéqw.
have, get, stative or be with colors: ts= ~ ts'.
in color: =ó:mex ~ =ómex ~ =ômèx ~ =omex ~ =emex.
(many) different colors: lets'ló:ts'el < làts'.
orange (fruit), especially mandarin orange (the fruit), also domestic orange, (also orange color): qwiqwóyáls ~ qwiqwóylets ~ qwiqwóyáls < 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]): selchîmomex < selchî:m ~ selchîm.

colt

colt:: statiqîwò:llh < stiqîw.
younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf:: st’êl’e.

Columba fasciata

including Columba fasciata, Zenaida macroura, possibly Ectopistes migratorius, also Columbia livia (introduced):: hemô:.

Columbia livia

including Columba fasciata, Zenaida macroura, possibly Ectopistes migratorius, also Columbia livia (introduced):: hemô:.

comb

card wool, comb s-th, (carding/combing s-th (wool/hair)):: téxelqêylt < tex.
comb (for hair):: lhts’mîél.
combing one’s hair:: téxelqéylem < tex.
comb one’s hair, comb one’s own hair:: texqéylem < tex.
comb s-o’s hair:: texqéylt < tex.

fine comb:: lhêmxts’el < méxts’el.
(louse-comb):: lhêmxts’el < méxts’el, lhêmxts’eltel < méxts’el.
real fine-tooth comb:: lhêmxts’eltel < 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.):: xwîset ~ xwitset < xwis.

come:: emí: ~ emí < mî ~ mé ~ me.
appear, come into view, rise into view:: pêlékw.
arrive, arriving, come here, have come, get here, get back, come in (in a race):: xwe’i < i.
back and forth, (go or come back and forth):: q’elq’í:lthet ~ q’elq’yí:lthet < q’ó:ltíc.
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’êlh.
broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled:: yéxw < yíxw.
come, came, He came., She came:: ma’emí ~ ma’mî < mî ~ mé ~ me.
come close, come near, come sit in (with a group):: teséthet ~ tséthet < tês.
come, coming, come to, coming to:: mî ~ mî ~ me.
come near me, (sic? for make me get near):: tesésthòx < tês.
come near s-o, (come to s-o): emîls < mî ~ mî ~ mé ~ me.
come out (of hair) (like hair in a comb):: qw’ém.
come out (of sun), come up (of sun):: wep’êth’ ~ wep’áth’ < p’eth’.
come to after fainting, (revive after fainting):: p’êlhîws < p’êlh.
come to see s-o/s-th, visit s-o:: kw’âtset < kw’âts ~ kw’êts.
Come (urging one person):: mîthelh < mî ~ mî ~ mé ~ me.
come with s-o:: sq’ômet < q’ô.
come with s-o (in a canoe for ex.):: q’ewî:lt < q’éw ~ q’ew.

coming by foot, travelling by walking, already walking, travelling on foot:: ye’î:mex < i’î m.

coming with s-o:: sq’eq’ômet < q’ô.
fall apart, come apart (of something man-made):: yíxw.
come (CONT’D)
follow after, coming behind (the one ahead knows):: chokwelélqem < chó: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 ~ =í:l ~ =el.
go with, come with, be partner with:: q’áxí:l < q’ó.
have 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:: qwóhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls <
    qwá.
they came on (top of):: ch’alech’á (~ ts’alets’á) < ts’à.
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’èkw.
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’élhíws < p’élh.

come up
    (be) Spring, [cyclic period] when everything comes up:: kw’íyles ~ kw’íyles < kw’í ~
    kw’íy.
    (be) Spring, [time or season] when everything comes up:: temkw’íyles < kw’í ~ kw’íy.
come up (CONT’D)
come out (of sun), come up (of sun):: wep'áth' < p'eth'.
place where the sun comes up:: swep'áth' < p'eth'.

comfort
comfort s-o, sympathize with s-o:: smámekw'et < mákw'a.

comfortable:: ét ~ ét:
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?):: ét ~ ét:

command
command imperative second person plural:: -alha.
command imperative second person singular:: -lha.

Commodore)
Indian name of Mary Amy (Lorenzetto) (Commodore) Cooper:: Óyewôt.
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’ólhem < 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’t’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:: téx:exw ~ (in rapid speech) télexw < tól.

cone
pine-cone:: sts’ék'.
confess
confession, to go to confession, to confess:: xáxemilàlèm ~ xáxemilàlèm < xáxe.

confident
know oneself, be confident:: lheq’élómet < 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’íts’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’iyxwíwel < ts’íyxw ~ ts’éyxw ~ ch’íyxw.

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:: qwó:m.

container:: shxwélwels.
(closable container):: =q.
clothes container, suitcase, clothes case:: ákw’emálná < à:kw’.
container for leftovers taken home from feast, doggie bag:: meq’ethálé < méq’.
container for, receptacle for:: =álá ~ =álá ~ =á:là ~ =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’át.
four containers:: xethleqel < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’óthel.
nine containers:: txwáleqel < tux:tw.
one container:: léts’eql < léts’á ~ léts’è.
seven containers:: th’ekwsáleqel < th’ó:kws.
six containers:: t’xémeqel < t’éx.
**container (CONT'D)**

small container:: a'axwíleqel < axwíl, mímeleqel.
small containers (a number of them):: mèmeleqel < mímèleqel.
suitcase (Deming), luggage (Deming), clothing container, cloth 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 < kwétáxw.
three containers:: lhíxweqel < lhí:wx.
twenty containers:: ts'kw'exáleqel < ts'kwéx.
two containers:: isáleqel < isá:le ~ 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 up:: t'át'eyeq' ~ t'át'iyeq' < t'ay.
continuing on singing:: t'élt'elem < t'il.

**continuous**
be dripping, (have) continuous dripping, water dropping:: th'áq'em < th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.
continuous shooting or popping sounds:: t'l'élt'l'eleqw' < t'l'l ~ t'l'l.
(making a) continuous rustling noise (of paper or silk or material), rustling (of leaves, paper, a sharp sound):: sá:wts'ém < sawéts'ém.

**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:: =tel.
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.


carry

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)::  qwí: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::

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’éqlém < qw’él.
barbecue, bake (meat, vegetables, etc.) in open fire, bake over fire, roast over open fire,
  bake under hot sand, bake in oven, (boiled down (as jam) [CT, HT]):
  qw’éqlém < qw’él.
barbecue stick, cooking stick (split stick for barbecuing salmon)::  pí:kel.
(be) cooked, (be) already cooked::<  sqw’eqw’él < kw’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::<  kwúkw < kwó:ls.

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)::  temí:lthet < temí:lt.
cooling off (of food)::  temí: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’élhlésem < th’álh.
(have?) a cool drink::  th’élhlésem < th’álh, th’élhqéylem or th’élhqíle < th’álh.
have a menthol taste, (have a cool taste)::  xó:lxwem.
it is cool [of weather], (be) cool (of a place)::  sth’áth’élh < 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::  Xéylés < xéylés.

coordinated outfit

dancer's uniform, (any) coordinated outfit::  s-hóywés < hóyiws.

copper::  qwíqwi ~ qwíyqwiy.

ts’qw’ôstel ~ ts’qw’ôwstel.

(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::  xwikwe’át < xwikwe’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’eqwálth’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’eqwálth’a < kw’óqw.

Coquihalla River::  Kw’ikw’íyá:la < kw’yí.

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’exweq) < Sqw’exwáq.

pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River::  Sqw’exwáq.

Coquitlam::  Kwíkwétl’em.

Coquitlam Indian people::  Kwíkwétl’em.

cord

cord, muscle, tendon, nerve cord by backbone::  tl’ë:mél ~ tl’ë:mel.
(poss.) cord, rope::  =f:wa ~ =f:wá: ~ =el=aγ wa.
cord (CONT’D)
spinal rope inside sturgeon, (sturgeon spinal cord):: qw’ólha.
corduroy)
rough (like corduroy):: xátqem ~ xétqem.
core
core of a rock, center of a rock, core of anything, heart of anything inanimate:: st’emí:wel ~ st’emíwel < st’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:: st’emí:wel ~ st’emíwel < st’ó:m, st’emí:wel ~ st’emíwel < st’ó:m.
inside or core of a plant or fruit (or canoe or anything):: =í:wel ~ =íwel ~ =éwel.
in the rump, in the anus, in the rectum, in the bottom, on the insides, inside parts, core, inside the head:: =í:wel ~ =íwel ~ =éwel.
cork line
float line, cork line:: qwôqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l.
corn :: kwól.
white sweet corn:: p’ég’ q’aq’et’em kwól < p’ég’, q’a’t’, kwól (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’éwqéylém ~ q’éwqéylém (better q’éwqí:lem) < q’éw ~ q’ew.
Cornus nuttallii:: qwítx, qwítxelhp < qwítx.
Cornus stolonifera:: th’exwíyelhp.
corpse
ghost, corpse, dead body:: spolewq’íth’a < polqwíth’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’a: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 cyanoccephalus, or Corvus caurinus:: q’eláq’a.
prob. Corvus caurinus:: spoapelal < spó:l.
Corvus corax

Corvus corax:: skéweqs < sqéweqs, sqéweqs, sqéweqs.
Corvus brachyrhynchos, (Corvus corax [EF, some Deming elders]): spó:l.

Corylus cornuta:: sth'í:tsem, sth'í:tsemelhp < sth'í:tsem, sth'í:tsemelhp < th'éts.

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiusinus 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, Lasiusinus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: p'íp'eth'eláxel ~ p'íp'eth'eláxel < p'i:

cost
cost ten dollars:: epoléstexw < ó:pel.

(costume) :: =ómet ?.
dancer’s uniform, (any) coordinated outfit:: s-hóywew < hóyiws.
dancing costume:: slewómet ~ lewómet.
headdress, face costume, mask:: s̓xwéthiyew < s̓xwíthiyew < s̓wíth.
spirit-dancing costume, wool hat for spirit-dancer (Deming): s-hóyiws.
trimmings on uniform (paddles, etc.): stl’íit’íts < tl’íts ~ tl’ích.

cotton balls
cotton balls (lit. “little rolled balls”): xíxelkwòls < xél.

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]): sqiqewáth < 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: chéwó:lhp < cháchew ~ cháchu.
cottonwood bark driftwood (it was used to carve toy canoes), cottonwood driftwood used for carving toy canoes: qwéméláp < qwéméláp.
cottonwood sap, cottonwood cambium: ts’íts’émá: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:lō territory: p’elp’álq’emá:lew < p’elp’álq’emá:lew < p’álq’em.
"poplar", probably includes black cottonwood and trembling aspen (though trembling aspen is rare in Upriver Halq’eméylem territory): th’éstíyelhp < th’éts, th’extíyelhp < 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)::  Chewô:lhp < cháchew ~
cháchu.

Cottonwood Corner::  Kwó:le.

couch
sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one’s sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katzie)]):  shxwó:met<br>
< 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’xátem < kw’áx.
counting them, counting s-th::  kw’xáxt < 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)::  =álwes ~ =élwes.
in the stomach, in courage::  =álwes ~ =élwes.

course
an old course of Atchelitz Creek::  (Yeqyeqámen).
change course (of a river)::  táyéqel.

cousin
(be) brother and sister, (be siblings to each other), (be) first cousin to each other::  qeló:qtel<br>
< 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<br>great grandparent-child::  th’ép’ayeqw ~ th’épayeqw.
great great great great grandparent, great great great great grandchild, sibling or cousin (up<br>to fourth) of great great great great grandparent or -child::  tômiyeqw.
nephew, niece, sibling’s child (child of sister or brother or cousin (up to and including<br>fourth cousin) [Elders Group]):  stí:wel.
older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one’s parent, grandchild of older sibling<br>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):  sát'l'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]):  sqél'a: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.):  qep'ó:ythòm < qep'.

covering

floor, floor mat, floor covering, linoleum, rug:  lhexéyléptel < 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:llexw.

cow

calf:  músmesò:llh < músmes.
cow, bull, beef:  músmes.
small adult cow:  múmesmes < músmes.
small adult cows, (small adult cattle):  melúmesmes < músmes.
to fasten s-th by tying, tie up s-th (like canoe, horse, laces, nets, cow, shoelaces), tie it:  q'éyset ~ q'i(:)set < q'ey ~ q'i.
younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt:  st'él'e.

coward

coward, person that's always afraid:  lexwsí:si < síy.

cowboy

cowboy:  káwpóy.
cowboy hat:  káwpóyóweq(w) < káwpóy.
(make) a whoop, a cowboy's whoop:  q'exelám.
Cowichan

Cowichan (people, dialect, area): Qewítsel < qew.

cow parsley

cow parsley sprout (especially the edible inside part): sóqw'.

stringy fibers (as on cow parsley): xwéylem ~ xwéylem ~ xwí:lem.

wild celery, cow parsley: yóle ~ yóla ~ yó:le.

coyote: sk'ek'iyáp ~ slek'iyáp, slek'iyáp.

little coyote: lil'k'iyáp < 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: lexwqé:welh < 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'élx.

lots of cracks: seq'íq' < séq'.

plugging a hole or leak or crack in anything: tót'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'amqw'els < tl'ém.

crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (sound or noise when eating): tl'amqw'els < tl'amkw'ém.

(have/get a) crackle and pop (sound of a log in a fire or of firecrackers): tl'álxem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.

make a crunching or crackling noise, crunching (gnawing) sound: xápkw'ém < xep'ékw'.
cradle
baby basket, cradle basket, basketry cradle:: p’óth’es ~ p’óth’es.
buckskin straps for tying a baby in its cradle or basket:: yémqtel < yém ~ yem.
(have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board):: spíp’élheqw < 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:: homó:y.

cramp
cramped:: q’á:lp’tem < q’élptem ~ q’élp’tem.
cramping:: q’áq’élptem < q’élptem ~ q’élp’tem.
getting a cramp:: q’élq’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.

cranefly
cranefly, leatherjacket (immature cranefly):: spelwálh qwá:l < qwá:l, tl’áleqtxel qwá:l < qwá:l.
cranefly, "leatherjacket" (insect):: tl’áleqtxel qwá:l < tl’áqt.

cranial deformation
(have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board):: spíp’élheqw < p’ílh.

cranky:: t’ít’á:yeq’ < t’ay.
(be) aggressive, cranky, ready to fight, (be) violent, hot-headed:: sxóyt’l’het ~ sxó:yt’l’het.
(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’l’het < xwókw’ ~ xwekw’ó.
crawling:: ts’átem < ts’tá:m.
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]): tít'etsem < tít'echem < títsem.
swim (of a person), swim (with crawl strokes, etc.): títsem.
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:ytl'ém.
creature
a fatal kind of shock on seeing a stl'áleqem (supernatural creature): xò:li: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'itl'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): qwíméls.
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 Tamihi Creek and Slesse Creek), a village at deep water between Tamihi 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: Kwókwálétem ?.
August run spring salmon that go up Silver Creek (near Hope): shxwóqw'ólh.
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 <
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]): Silhíxw < lhí:xw. Emory Creek, also village at mouth of Emory Creek on both sides of the creek: Sqwót’l’aqwem. Five-Mile Creek:: Lohíts ~ Lahíts ~ Lahích ~ Slahích. Ford Creek, (=Foley Creek?): Etś’iits’a or Eth’iith’a or Etś’iith’a, Etś’iits’a or Eth’iith’a or Etś’iith’a. Ford Lake (sic Foley Lake), Ford Creek (sic Foley Creek) on north side of Chilliwack River below Post Creek:: Lasisílhpi?. Fraser River, (Chehalis Creek, Chehalis River [Elders Group, EL/EB/NP]): Stó:lô < tô:l ~ tô:l. Gordon Creek:: Sókw’ech Stó:lô < sókw’. Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake):: Stótelô < tô:l ~ tô: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: Sópetes < pót:l. Lackaway village, Lackaway Creek:: Láxéwey. Little Matsqui Creek:: Stótelô < tô:l ~ tô:l. Luckaucek Creek:: Léxéøj < xeøj. 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’weq (or better, Sqw’iqw’exwéq) < Sqw’exwáq. Middle Creek:: Lóyaqwe’áth’? or Lóyaqwe’áts’?, Lóyeqw’é’ats (most likely) or Lóyaqwe’áts’ or Lóyaqwe’áth’, Nesókwach. Mill Creek (at American Bar), Puckat Creek on map also:: Peqwch’íthel 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 < Sxáxe. 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’emám:y < sikw’m. place where Yale Creek divides (forks) above the highway bridge over the creek:: Tít’xelhch’om < t’éx. pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River:: Sqw’exwáq. Post Creek:: Kwókwelem ?. (probably) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek (creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]): Qwóhóls < qwá. (probably) Slollicum Creek:: Stl’áleqem Stótelô < stl’áleqem. Restmore Caves [Wells]), (mouth of Hunter Creek [IHTTC]): Uqw’íles. Ruby Creek (the creek not the village): Stít’xoya < t’éx. Ryder Lake Creek:: Tépt’ôp Stótelô < Tépt’ôp. Sakwi Creek, a stream that joins Weaver Creek about one-third mile above the salmon hatchery:: Qeyw’exem < qí:wex ~ qéyw’ex ~ qá:wex ~ qáwx. 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 < t’l’kw’el.
silver spring salmon that came up Harrison River and Chehalis Creek, (first spring salmon
[Deming]): sqwéxem < qwéxem.
Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake:: Lkwówxwethem < kwówxweth.
Skwellepil Creek:: Skwálepel < kwá:l.
Sowaqua Creek:: Swókwel < swókwel.
Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake:: stótel < tó:l ~ tò:l.
Suka Creek (on east side of Fraser River above Hope):: Skwíyò Stó:l < Skwíyò.
Sweltzer Creek (the stream from Cultus Lake to Chilliwack River at Soowahlie):: Swílhcha Stó:l < Swílhcha.
Statlu Creek, one of the main tributaries of Chehalis Creek:: stótel < tó:l ~ tò:l.
Suka Creek (on east side of Fraser River above Hope):: Skwíyò Stó:l < Skwíyò.
Sweltzer Creek (the stream from Cultus Lake to Chilliwack River at Soowahlie):: Swílhcha Stó:l < Swílhcha.
Tamihi Creek:: T'ami(ye)hóy (Stó:tel < t'ámiya.
the first creek above Hemlock Valley road which also crosses the road to Morris Valley,
also the name for Pretty Creek:: Lhemqwótel Stó:tel < lhém.
Upper Sumas Creek:: Tátelín??.
Suya Creek (on east side of Fraser River above Hope):: Skwíyò Stó:l < Skwíyò.
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]): sthámí: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]): Silhíxw < lhí:xw.
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]): sthámí:l.
creek near Green Point on east side of Harrison Lake:: Lhewákł.
creek that runs into Yale Creek about two miles up (above the mouth of Yale Creek
into the Fraser River): Kwátxew.
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: lethel < tô:l ~ tô:l.
name of second creek below (here south of) Suka Creek (as of 8/30/77), creek called
Alwís’s Bow-line:  Alwís Lhqéletel.
old lake above Smith Falls, Smith Falls creek (which enters Cultus Lake at its northeast
corner):  Lhilhets’ < 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.
(possibly) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek
(creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]):  Qwohóls < qwá.
rough (of a river or creek): qw’íwelh.
smaller creek:  stútl < tô:l ~ tô:l.
Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgared 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:lò river
or Stótelò 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 Stótelò < 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

creepy  :  xéyexasem < xéysel.
feel creepy, fear something behind one:  sísem < síy.
feeling creepy, fearing something behind one:  sísesem < síy.

cricket  :  tô:lthíwa < tô:l ~ tô:l.

cripple
be lame (esp. if deformed), be a cripple, to limp, have a limp:  slékwelets ~ slékwelets < lékw.

crisp
brittle, crisp:  xépkw’em < xep’ckw’.

crochet
a hook for crocheting:  lhílhek’w’els < lhík’w’ ~ lhí:k’w’.

crooked
be bent, be crooked:  spópiy < pó:y.
be crooked [characteristically]:  spópiy < pó:y.
(have a) crooked hand:  spóytses < pó:y.
(have a) crooked leg, (be a) crooked-legged person:  spópiy < pó:y.
to have a crooked jaw:  sxó:lt’iyethel < xélt’.
going crooked:  póythet < pó:y.
crooked-legged

(have a) crooked leg, (be a) crooked-legged person:: spipíyixel < pó:y.

Cross)

crossing oneself, (making the sign of the Cross):: pá:yewsem < pó:y.
make the sign of the Cross, (cross oneself):: piyewsem ~ piwsem < pó:y.

cross

across:: st'át'elh < t'álh.
a cross, grave cross, gravestone, cross one hangs up:: lakwwí:l.
bring s-th/s-o across a river, (ferry s-o/s-th over):: t'kwíléstexw < tákwel.
cross a river, cross a road, cross over:: tákwel.
crossing oneself, (making the sign of the Cross):: pá:yewsem < pó:y.
crossing over:: tá:tekwel < tákwel.
cross one's arms (but not fold one's arms across chest) [prob. error], (arms crossed but not
folded across chest):: q'eyáweth'eláxel < 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:: sxáx'txel < xé'ts.
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):: piyewsem ~ piwsem < pó:y.
small cross:: lilakw'wí:l < lakwwí:l.
something used to cross over a river, ferry, place good for crossing:: xwt'át'ekwel < tákwel.
the only safe place to cross a river:: shxwítós or shxwitiytós.

cross-beam
cross-beam (in a house):: st'álh < t'álh, t'élhmel < t'álh.

cross-eyed
cross-eyed, prob. also cock-eyed:: skw'íts'ölès.

Crossing

Promontory Mountain by Vedder Crossing:: Stitó:s ~ Stitó:s.

crossing
bridge, cable crossing:: xwt'át'ekwel < tákwel.

cross-legged
sitting cross-legged:: silílh.

crosspiece
crosspieces in a canoe, (thwarts):: lhéxelwélhtel < 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):: smátxwtel.
Crotalus viridus oreganus

Crotalus viridus oreganus:: th'éxel < th'éx.

crouch down:: tl'ípethet < tl'ép.

Crow

Raven, (Mister Raven or Mister Crow? [AK 1/16/80]): Skwówęls.

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
~ spepelól < 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'epléts < 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):: yék'w'et < yókw' ~ yóqw'.

crunch
chewing with a crunch, nibbling, gnawing:: xáp'kw'els < xep'ékw'.
chew with a crunch:: xép'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'ém.
gnaw s-th, chew s-th [crunchy]: xépkw'í ~ xépkw'í ~ (sic) xépkw'í < 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'ém, tl'ámkw'ém < tl'ém.
make a crunching or crackling noise, crunching (gnawing) sound:: xápkw'ém < 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):: yék'w'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? [BHTTC 9/2/76]):
yémq’t.

cry
cried for s-th, (be crying for s-th/s-o):: xahám: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’élh%xà:m < xà:m ~ xá:m.
easy to cry, (cries easily):: qe’ált ~ qie’ált < 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]): xíxám < xéyxà:m < xà:m ~ xá:m.
tired out from crying:: qésqesí:lqel < qásel, qsí:lthet < qásel.
want to cry, feel like crying:: xamélmel < xà:m ~ xá:m.
weep, cry, weeping, crying:: xá:m < xá:m.
youngest sister of Lhílheqey (Mount Cheam) that cries:: Némó:th’ïya < xà:m ~ xá:m.

Cryptoglaux acadia acadia
Glaucium groma swarthi (or Glaucium groma 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

family Culicidae, also included as a type of "mosquito" in family Tipulidae:: qwá:l.

Cultus Lake:: Swílhcha ~ 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 < tô: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’ó:l (or better) qw’ó:l.
  to cup water in one's hands, to cup berries in one's hands:: qéltesem < qó:.

cupboard
  any kind of cupboard:: shxwlathilé < 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’élp’ew < q’ál.

currant
  flower of the red-flowering currant:: qwelíyes.
  Indian currant bush, red-flowering currant bush, prob. also stink currant bush::
  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’él < sél or sî(:)l.
  go in full circle with the current:: sá:lc’h’ówelh < sél or sî(:)l.

curve
  a bend in a river, a curve of a lake:: sq’óqwél < q’ew ~ 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’owletsem < q’éw ~ q’ew.
cushion :: lháxeletstel < lháx ~ lháx, 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:: shxwhétstses < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
be cut:: slhíts’ < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
cut (grass, hay): lhéch’elechá:ls < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
cut off all up:: t’eqw’téqw’et < t’éqw’.
cut off (wood, lawn, etc.): t’eqw’ót < t’éqw’.
cut off one’s breath:: t’eqw’lílélm < t’éqw’.
cut off the tip of one’s nose:: lhíts’élqsel < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
cut one’s arm:: lhíts’élá:xel < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
cut one’s foot:: lhíts’xel < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
cut one’s hair:: lhíts’eqwem < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
cut on one’s hand, (cut one’s finger [EB]): lhíts’ches < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
cut on the mouth:: lhíts’ô:yethel < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
cut open and butcher it, clean it (of fish or animal): kwíts’et < kwíts’.
cut something off for s-o:: lhíts’elhtset < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
cut s-th (string or rope):: t’eqw’ót.
cut s-th (with anything: knife, saw, scythe, etc.), cut s-o:: lhíts’et < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
cutting (grass, hay):: lhílhech’elechá:ls < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
cutting them up (of logs):: t’ot’qw’líth’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
lhíts’es’: st’ál.
get cut:: lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
(got the) top cut off:: t’eqw’qéyl or t’eqw’qí:l < t’éqw’.
sawing wood, cutting wood with a saw:: lhílhíts’els < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
to cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (to cut [as structured activity] [Deming]): lhíts’á:ls < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
cute: :: ák’.
cute, a little one is good, good (of s-th little):: f’iy < éy ~ éy:.
cute little one:: á’iy ~ á’iy < éy ~ éy:.
good (of little ones), cute (of many of them):: é’iy ~ é’iy < éy ~ éy:.
cut-grass
sharp grass, cut-grass:: pxá:y.

Cyanocitta stelleri annectens
Cyanocitta stelleri paralia and Cyanocitta stelleri annectens:: xáxesíwés or xàxe syúwes < xàxe, kwá:y.
Cyanocitta stelleri paralia

Cyanocitta stelleri paralia and Cyanocitta stelleri annectens: x̱a̱xa̱syúwes or x̱a̱xe syúwes
< xáxe, kwá:y.

cycle
to cycle, ride a bicycle: xwpóysekel < póysekel.

cyclic period]
(= Spring, [cyclic period] when everything comes up: kw'íyles ~ kw'éyles < kw'í ~ kw'íy.
cyclic period, moon, season: =ós ~ =ós ~ =es.
(fifty cyclic periods [DM]): lheq'etselsxó:s ~ lhéq'etselsxó:s < lheq'át ~ lhéq'át.
has come around (of a cyclic period of time): séqsel.
one cyclic period: lêts'ês < lêts'a ~ lêts'e.
three cyclic periods: lhí:xwes < lhí:xw.

Thursday, four o’clock, (fourth cyclic period): sxé'óthels < sxé'ó:thel ~ sxé'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:
sómó:qwes.

daddy long-legs
daddy long-legs, harvestman spider: tl'áleqtxel q'ésq'esetsel < tl'áqt.
daddy long-legs (spider), harvestman spider: tl'áleqtxel q'esq'ésetsel < 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: qwéxweqs.
an experienced spirit dancer: st'seláxwem.
a non-spirit-dancer: st'ólkwlh.
dance (CONT’D)

a spirit-dance, a winter-dance:: smílha < mílha.
a spirit power of a kw’óxwëq 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):: xólemhilh < xólemhilh < xólh.
dance-hall:: qw’eyílexáwxw < qw’eyílex ~ qw’eyíléx.
dancing costume:: slewómët < lewómët.
(doing) spirit-dancing, winter-dancing (when they’re in action):: mímelha < mílha.
have the last spirit dance of the season, have the "swap up":: yekw’ólhem or perhaps
yekw’ólhem < 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’áwxw < mílha.
invite s-o (to come eat, dance etc.) (any number), invite s-o to a feast:: tl’é’áxet < tl’é’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’et’alëx < tl’é’á ~ tl’á’.
lift s-o (of a spirit dancer being initiated):: shxwóxwelmëstëwx < xwá.
longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing):: stháwxw <
thi ~ thä ~ thah ~ teh.
longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.), Indian house, plank house::
xwelmëswaxw < xwelmëwxw.
new spirit dancer’s headband:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.
non-spirit-dancers (lots of them):: stél’túlkwlh < st’úlkwlh.
soft (down) feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sq’óyéseqw ~ sxóyéseqw < sq’óyes.
soft feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sxóyéseqw ~ sq’óyéseqw.
spirit power, spirit-dancer:: =ó:lkwlh.
square dressing room or shelter of blankets where sxwóyxwëy dancers change before doing
the sxwóyxwëy dance:: q’elë’tstél < q’el.
sxwóyxwëy ceremony featuring a masked dance, the sxwóyxwëy mask and dance:: sxwó:yxwëy ~
sxwóyxwëy.
(the) spirit-dancing:: smímelha < mílha.
to spirit-dance, to spirit-dance (of a group), have spirit-dance, to winter-dance:: mílha.
dance-house
Indian dance-house, "smoke-house", (spirit-dance building):: smilha’áwxw < mílha.
dancer
an Indian dancer’s spirit power:: syúwél ~ syéw:el < yéw: ~ yéw.
dancer’s uniform, (any) coordinated outfit:: s-hóyiws < hóyiw.
new dancer (new spirit-dancer), (new) baby (in spirit-dancing):: xawsó:lhl < xá:ws.
new spirit-dancer:: xawsó:lkwlh or xawsó:lkwlh < xá:ws.
new spirit-dancer’s head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat:: sxwóyélëqws te xawsó:lkwlh < sxwóyélëqw.
paint one’s face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.)::: lhìxesem < lhá:x
~ lhàx.
to paint red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.)::: lhìx < lhá:x ~ lhàx.
dancing
spirit-dancing costume, wool hat for spirit-dancer (Deming):: s-hóyiws.
dancing apron

dog-hair blanket dancing apron (DM 12/4/64): kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.

dancing costume

dancing costume: slewómet ~ lewómet.

dandelion: qwáywél < 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): pipexwem < 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): pipexwem < 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: f ~ i'.

dangerous
scare oneself (in being reckless), scare oneself (do something one knows is dangerous and get scared even more than expected): sf:silómet ~ sf:silômèt < sfy.

dark
(be) a dark color (of clothes, complexions, etc.), (dark gray, dark brown): stl'ítl'esel < stl'ítl'es.
(be) dark (as at night): thá:t.
get dark: thefí:l < thá:t.
getting dark: lálát < lá:t.

dark glasses)
eyeglasses, (probably dark glasses): st'óle'oléstel < t'á:l.

Daucus carota
possibly Lomatium utriculatum or Perideridiae 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 Lhlíheqey (Mt. Cheam): S'óywòt < Óywòt.
child (of someone, kinterm), offspring, son, daughter: méle ~ méla.
children (kinterm, someone's), sons, daughters: mámele < méle ~ méla.

daughter-in-law
child's spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, (man's) sister's husband: schiwtálh.
relative of deceased spouse, mother/brother/sister/cousin/relative of deceased husband, dead spouse's relative or sibling, daughter-in-law if son dies: tsá:ya.
### David

*(Indian name of)* David (of Cultus Lake): Seláq'oyatel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>swáyel ~ swáyél ~ swáyél &lt; wáyel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be what day?</td>
<td>skw'íles &lt; kw'í:l ~ kw'íl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day, daytime, sky, weather, (horizon (BJ))</td>
<td>swáyel ~ swáyél ~ swáyél &lt; wáyel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day before yesterday</td>
<td>lhulhá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day of the week</td>
<td>=élhlát ~ =hlát.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>days</td>
<td>seswáyél &lt; wáyel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight days of northeast wind</td>
<td>unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forty days</td>
<td>xethelsxó:s &lt; xe'ó:thel ~ xe'ó:thel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four days of northeast wind</td>
<td>unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fourth day after a death (when everyone washes up (bathes))</td>
<td>sxókw' &lt; xókw' ~ xó:kw'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get daylight, become day</td>
<td>wáyel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hour, o'clock, day of week</td>
<td>s=...s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday (day past)</td>
<td>yilawelhát ~ yilawelhát ~ yilawelhát &lt; yelá:w ~ yelá:w ~ yilá:w.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday (sacred day)</td>
<td>sxaxelh(l)át ~ sxexelh(l)at &lt; xáxe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-th day of the week</td>
<td>s=s=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>today</td>
<td>tlowáyél ~ tlówáyél &lt; ló.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday (&lt; the third day)</td>
<td>slhíxws &lt; lhí:w.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### day-dream

*(be) in a daze, day-dreaming:* stekwtákw.

#### daylight

Get daylight, become day:* wáyel.

#### daytime

Day, daytime, sky, weather, (horizon (BJ)): swáyel ~ swáyél ~ swáyél < wáyel.

#### daze

*(be) in a daze, day-dreaming:* stekwtákw.

#### dead

Be dead:* sq'óq'ey < q'ó:y ~ q'óy. |

Be dead and broken [of a plant]: t'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'ápiyothet < t'ápiy. |

It's going dead (of a tree): t'ópiyothet < t'ápiy. |

Lost and presumed dead, perish:* s'í:kw' < í:kw' ~ í:kw'. |

#### deadfall

A prop used to trip a deadfall trap:* tpólhtel < tpólh. |

Deadfall trap:* tl'iq'áwtxw < tl'iq'. |

Metal trap, any trap, (also deadfall trap): xésxel. |

Snare, deadfall:* s'eweltá:l < ñwel.
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'éó:leq < q'ó.
hubby, dear husband, pet term for husband:: swóweqeth < swágeth.
my dear, (little best friend, little dear friend, etc.): q'éyq'eleq ~ (better) q'iq'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 < lhéqw'.

debris
large rock slide that includes trees and other debris:: syélt < yélt.

debt
repay, pay a debt:: léwlets ~ lówlets.

deceased
deceased one:: stéwéqel.
deceased ones, late ones:: stáweqel < stéwéqel.
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):: maméláselh < méle ~ mél:a.
late (deceased), past tense:: =á:lh ~ =elh.
lost (deceased):: sóstem < sát.
that was her (deceased):: kwsú:tl'ó:lhlh < kw.
that was her (deceased), she (deceased):: kwsú:tl'ó:lhlh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
that was him (deceased), he (deceased):: kw'ú:tl'ó:lhlh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
that was them (deceased):: kwí:tl'ó:lémélh < kw.
that was them (deceased), they (deceased):: kwí:tl'ó:lémélh < 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'éywxwestem < ts'éyxw ~ 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

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: tölt leth < tôl.

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): thwelh < thí ~ thá ~ tháh ~ théh.
deep bottom (of a river, lake, water, canoe, anything): stlépláts < 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'elqtéle ~ tl'elqtéle < tl'áqt.
deer hooves: kwóxwemal ~ kwoxw.
deer-skin moccasin: stléqzel.
fawn, baby deer: st't'éle < stélé.
inside brisket of meat (deer, etc.): th'xéyles or th'xíles.
[left] front leg quarter of deer or other animal: stuhl'kweláxel < th'kwe.
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: stélé.

deer fly: lhemét't's.

defecate

have a bowel movement, defecate, to shit: ó'.
made it (if laxative finally works): xéyles < 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: máyt ~ 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
(have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board):: sp’íp’elheqw < p’ilh.

deformed
dehformed baby:: sxaxe’áyylh < xáxe, 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:lxwtem.

deliver
have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered):: sémele < méle ~ mé:la.

Deming
Deming (Wash.), South Fork of Nooksack River and village nearest Deming:: xwé’eyem ~ 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:: mf’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(doway woodpecker) Dryobates pubescens (gairdneri esp.), for Munro and Cowan's Dryobates genus Peterson uses Dendrocopos and Udvardy uses Picoides:: qw’opxwiqsélem < qw’ópxw.

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 :: ôwestexw ~ éwestexw < éwe ~ õwe.

departed
departed ancestors:: syewá:lelh ~ syewálelh < yewá:l.
depend
   depending on someone:: tehí:lewel.

dependent
   (probably also) subordinate or dependent (with passive):: -èt.

Depot Creek
   Depot Creek (off upper Chiliwack River):: possibly Chechíxem < chíchexém.

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'élh.

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 < Skwiyo.
   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:: xélxélest < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
   design on basket:: sxélxéles < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
   designs on basket, basket designs:: sxélxéles < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
   face of a basket, (design on a basket):: =ó:s ~ =ó:s ~ =es.
   picture, design:: sxélxéles < 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'á:l.

desire
   desire s-th, desire s-o, wish for s-th/s-o:: témex.
   desiring s-th:: téméx < témex.
   want, desire, like, need:: stlí ~ stlí: < tlí ~ tlí:.

desk
   :: letám.
   table, desk:: letám.

destroy
   spoil s-th, destroy s-th:: qelqé:ylt or qelqí:lt < qél.

determination
   determination:: sxáxesélmet < xás.

determined
   (be) determined, got your mind made up:: sxáxas < xás.
   determination:: sxáxesélmet < xás.
   determined (about s-th), have to do it, got to do it:: xasélmet < xás.
   (get) determined:: xásel < xás.
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:: Líyóm xetel < 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:lō river or Stó:telō 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):: Qewítsel < 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’léx.

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, t alc, white face paint:: st’ewókw’.

Dicamptodon ensatus:: tseyí:yex.
prob. Dicamptodon ensatus, poss. also Taricha granulosa granulosa, prob. also Gerrhonotis coeruleus principis:: seyí:yex.
Dickinson

nickname for Nat Dickinson:: Pepxwigsel < píxw.
dictionary:: tóltí:lqel < tól.

did
never did, he/she/they never did:: òwethelh < òwe ~ òwe.
didn't
wasn't?, weren't?, didn't?: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < òwe.
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 < òwe.
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:: qó:y ~ qóy.
(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):: xéqyeya.
perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out:: xwà:y ~ xwá:y.
they all died:: xwó:y < xwá:y ~ xwá:y.
to almost die:: xwá:lq.
diet
starving oneself, being on a "crash" diet:: xwexwóthet < xwá.
different :: láts'.
a different kind:: lets'émót < láts'.
another room, different room:: láts'etxw < láts'.
be different:: selá:ts' < láts'.
chopped in different places:: st'am$t'í:m (or better) st'em$t'í:m < t'ém.
chop s-th in different places:: t'em$t'émet < t'ém.
decorate it with different designs:: xelxél'est < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
different person, stranger:: lets'ó:méx < láts'.
different tribe, different people, strangers:: lets'ó:lméx < láts'.

difficult
(be) difficult, hard (of work, etc.): t'lí ~ t'lé:
make an attempt (to do something difficult, like running rapids in a canoe,
mountain-climbing, winning a game, etc.), give it a try:: t'éteth < t'á.
dig :: thiyeqwá:ls < thiqywá:ls < thý.
(be) dug out, (be hollowed out):: shxwótkw < xwótkw ~ xwótkw.
digging:: thóyeqwels < thý.
digging stick:: shxwthóyeqwels < thý, sqá:lex ~ sqálex.
dig it, dig s-th, dig for s-th:: thiyeqwt or thiqwt < thý.
dig (CON’T)
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)): qsákw’.

digging stick
digging stick: shxwthóyeqwels < thíy, sqá:lex ~ sqálex.

dim
dim it: sóyt < sóy.
(get) dusk, (get dim): só:yl < 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): stlítl’es.

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:1 ~ 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
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:.

Diplopoda
class Chilopoda and poss. class Diplopoda: lhets’ímels te pítxel < lhets’ímél.

dip-net
a dip-net, (a scoop net [CT]): q’emó:stel < q’emós ~ q’emós.
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’iq’emós
~ q’éq’emós < q’emós ~ q’emós.
holding on to a thqálem, waiting dip-netting, still-dipping: théqelem < thqá:lem.
horn rings for dip-nets: xalwéla < 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'emós.
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 < xwóxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwóxwá:ye,
xwixwiyáye < xwóxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwóxwá:ye, xwóxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwóxwá:ye.
order Diptera, family Tipulidae:: spelwálh, tl'áleqttxel qwá:l < tl'aqt.
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
Syrfididae (order Diptera):: sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemóye.
probably larvae of Lepidoptera or Diptera, possibly larvae of order Lepidoptera, family Tortricidae::
xwexwiyáye.

direct
directing, training, teaching, guiding:: í:west < 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:: xwóqw'éylem < wóqw' ~ wéqw'.
dirt
a lot of dirt:: sqel:ép ~ sqél:ép < qél.
(be) dirty:: chmítl' < mótl', mótl'.
dirt, ground:: =ílep ~ élep ~ éylép ~ éelep ~ =áp ~ =íp ~ =ép.
dirty, filthy:: t'íqwqla < 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, st'sépx < ts'épx.
(be) dirty (in everything) (in one's clothes, house, person):: qelétses < qél.
dirty, filthy:: t'íqwqla < t'íq.
dirty, (have a cross face [EB]):: qélés < 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'épxélqsel < ts'épx.
(have/be) dirty water, (not clear, unclear, can't see the bottom (of water) [EL]):: mímexwel.
dirty (CONT’D)

(have) dirty feet:  ts'épxel < ts'épx.
(have) dirty hands:  qéletses < qél, ts'épxetses < 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'épí: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:  xelhwílh < 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:  qep’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]):
shóth' < lhóth'.

disembark)

get off (a canoe or conveyance), get out of a canoe, (disembark):: qwí:m.

disgust

disgusted:: qelqálém < qél.
(said when you are disgusted):: éx.

snap one's eyes at s-o [in anger or disgust]: th'áplexwlex (or perhaps th'éplexwlexw < th'éplexw or perhaps th'éplexw).

yechh., (expression of disgust used by some elders on seeing or smelling something

disgusting):: áq'.

dish

:: =õ:welh ~ =õwelh ~ =õwelh ~ =ewelh ~ =å:welh ~ =welh ~ =ewíl.
big wooden dish (often two feet long), feast dish, wooden platter, (big stirring spoon [LJ],
carved wooden spoon, big wooden spoon [AC, BJ, DM]): qwelhyõwelh ~ qwelhyõwelh < qwelh.
butter dish:: pête'ãlæ < pête.
clinking, tinkling (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together, dishes together, metal together)::

\[\text{ts'átxem} \sim \text{th'átxem}.\]
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:: shxwiqw'ewí:ls < íqw'.
dry dishes, wipe off dishes:: iqw'wí:ls < íqw'.
drying dishes:: xwe'íyeqw'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 ~ lhá.
long feast dish:: qwethíles < qweth.
maple dish:: q'emõ:lpíwelh < 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'átsem < th'êts or
th'â:(:)ts.

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 < âp'.
dislike

be disliked:: qélem < qél.
dislike s-o/s-th, to not like s-o/s-th:: qélstex < 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:: sthíms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, and probably Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus, and

Disporum hookerii:: sthíms te álhqey < sthí:m ~ sthí: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::

théw.

distance

a sound heard starting up again in the distance:: eháléqep < ehó.

far, be far away, far off, way in the distance:: chó:kw.

(made) a faint sound carried by the air, sound within hearingdistance, sound within earshot:: eháléqep < ehó.

distant

keep on hearing a distant sound:: sasetáléqep < sát.

(make) a distant sound:: stáléqep < 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:: kwéléqelh.

distribute to s-o:: kwéléqelh(t)st < kwéléqelh.

distributive

distributive, all over, all around:: =x ~ =ex.

distributive, to each:: R5= or C1e=.

dive

a diver:: hálqem < léqem, leqléqem < léqem.

dive (already in water), go underwater, sink oneself down:: leqålèm < léqem.

dive, dive in:: léqem.

diving:: hálqem < léqem.

goldeneye duck (probably both the common goldeneye duck and the Barrow goldeneye duck), (a kind of diving duck [Elders Group]): laqléqem < léqem.

divide

divide something in half with s-o:: tséléqelhtst.

place where Yale Creek divides (forks) above the highway bridge over the creek:: Tít'xelchò:m < t'éx.
dizzy

(be) dizzy: sá:ltst'et < 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:yyæxthet ~ skwó:yyexthet < kwíyx.
benefactive, do for s-o, malefactive, do on s-o: -lhts.
be totally independent, doing the best one can: óyó:lweætet < éy ~ éy:.
determined (about s-th), have to do it, got to do it: xásélmet < xás.
did s-o a favor: (shxwémlexw) < (xwémlexw), (xwémlexw).
do, do this: xtá: ~ xtá < xæté.
do I have to?, does one have to?: löyéxwa < löy.
do it again, add more (to s-th): qeláts'texw < qelát.
do it, do it oneself: iyálewet ~ eyálewet < éy ~ éy:.
do it, do s-th: xtá:stäxexw < xæté.
do it harder: tímét.
do it this way: xtá:stäxexw < xæté.
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.): tímétet < tímét.
insistant, persistant (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just
the opposite, (stubborn, contrary): sxíxes.
I wonder what s-o will do?, I wonder what I will do?: xwe'ítxw or xwe'ít yeæxw < xwe'ít.
make s-th, fix s-th, do s-th: thít < thyt.
manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, the
best one can: iyálewéthet < éy ~ éy:.
non-control reflexive, make oneself do something, keep oneself doing something:
=st=élémét or =st-élémét ~ =st-elómet.
pick fast, (do fast with the hands): xwéméteses < xwém ~ xwém.
scare oneself (in being reckless), scare oneself (do something one knows is dangerous and
get scared even more than expected): sí:sílómet ~ sí:sílômet < sîy.
studying s-th, thinking about s-th, learning s-th, training for s-th, trying to do s-th:
tot:lt < tól.
try to do something (no matter what, anyway): iyálewéthet < éy ~ éy:.
what is s-o doing?, what is s-o saying?, what is he/she/it doing/saying?: xwe'í't < 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: lhá:hewels < lhá:w.
blowing (of an Indian doctor on a patient): pópxewels < 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): lhá:hewet < lhá:w.
hand rattle of Indian doctor or shaman: kwóxwemal ~ kwóxwmal < kwoxw.
Indian doctor at work, shaman at work, healer: lhá:hewéleq < lhá:w.
Indian doctor, shaman, medicine man, Indian doctor's spirit power (Elders Group 11/19/75): shxlám < 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): lemótet < lá:m.

paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.): lhíxesem < lá:lx ~ lháx.

place of training to become an Indian doctor (pit made from repeated jumping every year on the same spot): shxwlemóthetál < lá:m.

spirit power of an Indian doctor or shaman: slám < lá:m.

to paint red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.): lhíx < lháx ~ lháx.

Doctor's Point

a stone like a statue at Harrison Lake, probably Doctor's Point: Skoyám ~ Skeyám.

Doctor's Point on northwest shore Harrison Lake: Lhégylex < lhéx.

dodge

get out of the way, get off the way, dodge: iyeqhet < 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]: éwe ~ ówe ~ éwe ~ ówe.

doesn't

isn't?, aren't?, don't?, doesn't?, (be not?): éwe ~ ówe ~ wá < éwe ~ ówe.

unless he, if he doesn't: éwás < éwe ~ ówe.

dog

:: sqwemá:y ~ sqwmá:y ~ sqwémá<y < qwem.
a lot of (small) dogs, puppies: sqwégwemay < 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): Sqwémá:y (?) < qwem.
dog house: sqwémayáwtxw < qwem.
dog wool: sqwémá:yalqel < qwem.
dog wool fibre: qweqwemeylíth'e < qwem.
howling (of a dog), crowing (of a rooster): q'ówem < q'á:w.
puppy: sqwiqwemay < qwem.
small puppy: sqwiqwemeyò:llh < qwem.
swimming (of dog, deer, animal), (dog-paddling): xólhchem < xélhchem.

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'éhále < méq'.

dog-hair

dog-hair blanket dancing apron (DM 12/4/64): kw'éléw ~ kw'elôw.
loincloth, dog-hair apron, dog-hair mat: sthíyep.
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'olexwátxw < 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-osi cer dogwood, (also called "red willow" [SJ, EL]): th'èxwyélhp.

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:ylha < méle ~ mél:a.

dollar
a half dollar, fifty cents: lhséq' < séq'.
cost ten dollars: epólétxw < ó:pel.
eight dollars: tqó:tsó:s < tqá:tsa.
eighty dollars: téqetselxsó:s < tqá:tsa.
fifty dollars: lheq'etselxsó:s < lheq'etlsxó:s < lheq'á:t ~ lhq'á:t.
five dollars: lhq'ó:tses < lheq'á:t ~ lhq'á:t.
fifty dollars: xethelsxó:s < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.
four dollars, ((also) four blankets [Boas]): xëthëles < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.
lots of money, (many dollars): qxó:s < qéx.
money, dollar(s): =ó:s = ó:s ~ =és.
nine dollars, (nine Indian blankets [Boas]): tú:xwes < tú:xw.
one dollar, one Indian blanket (Boas): léts'es < léts'a ~ léts'e.
seven dollars, (seven Indian blankets or dollars [Boas]): th'òkwëses < th'òkws.
seventy dollars: th'èkwetselxsó:s < th'òkws.
six dollars, (six Indian blankets [Boas]): txém:es ~ txémës < téx.
sixty dollars: t’xémelsxó:s < t’xé.
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.
twenty dollars: ts’kw’xó:s < ts’kwéx.
dolly varden (trout)

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 ~ ówá ~ wá < éwe ~ ówe.

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’a:ls < má ~ má’-

door-knob :: qw’emétxw.

doorman :: xwéma’a: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 < pó’t.

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

make it thin (of dough, etc.): th’ eth’ emí: lstexw < th’ eth’ emí:l.
press s-th down (like yeast dough): qéyt’ilt ~ q(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.
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: xwiýó:leqw < yél or perhaps yá:l.
bring it down (from upstairs or from upper shelf, etc.): tl’ pí:l x < tl’é:p.
broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled: yéxw < yíxw.
deep down, below, down below, low: tl’é:p.
down feathers, real fine feathers: sq’óyes.
downriver, down that way: lhélhós < lhós.
downriver, down that way, downriver below: lhóxexel < lhós.
face down, (upside-down [Deming]): qep’ós < qep’, qep’ós < qep’.
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 hill, go down from anything: tl’ pí:lém < tl’é:p.
go down(hill) to the water, go towards the river: tl’óxw.
go down (of swelling): tés’él < tás.
go down to the river: chóxw.
go out into the river, go down to the river, walk down to the river: tó:l ~ tó:l.
(have) pants sliding down: lhosemáyiws < lhós.
jumping along, jumping up and down: ts’ats’etl’í:m < ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tlé: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): chólqethet < tsélq ~ chélq.
lie down: lhós’ethet < lháq’.
lying down on one’s stomach: qiqep’yó:la ~ qéyqep’yó:la < qep’.
lying on one’s stomach with head down on one’s arms: qiqep’eyósém < qep’.
press s-th down (like yeast dough): qéyt’ilt ~ q(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)

down feathers
  down feathers, real fine feathers:: sq’óyes.

downhill
  go down(hill) to the water, go towards the river:: tôxw.
downriver)
  (also drift downriver):: wóqw’ ~ wéqw’.

downriver, down that way:: lhósem < lhós.
downriver, down that way, downriver below:: lhósexl < lhós.
downriver, (from downriver):: tellhélew < lhós.

drifting back downriver (like spawned-out salmon):: xwóqw’óxl < wóqw’ ~ wéqw’.

  go downstream, go downriver, down the river:: wóqw'ilem ~ wóqw'íylem ~ wóqw'ílém ~ wóqw'íylem < wóqw’ ~ wéqw’.

  go in the direction of the water, go downriver:: xwóqw'íylem < wóqw’ ~ wéqw’.

  lower [downriver] end of house (inside or outside):: sòqw’áxel < wóqw’ ~ wéqw’.

  roots of a tree when it floats downriver:: xéyémelets.

  travelling by going downriver:: yexwóqw'elelm < wóqw’ ~ wéqw’.

Downriver Halkomelem
  Kwantlen people, Kwantlen dialect of Downriver Halkomelem:: Qw’ó:ltl’el.
downstream
  (be) downstream below something:: sòqw’ónwelh < wóqw’ ~ wéqw’.

  go downstream, go downriver, down the river:: wóqw'ilem ~ wóqw'íylem ~ wóqw'ílém ~ wóqw'íylem < wóqw’ ~ wéqw’.

  (going) downstream, drift downstream, (drifting downstream):: hékqw'ilem ~ hówqw'elelm < wóqw’ ~ wéqw’.
down the river

go downstream, go downriver, down the river:: wôqw'ilem ~ wôqw'éylem ~ wôqw'ilêm ~
wôqw'éylem < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

drafty

good drafty:: xô:lxwem < xô:lxwem.

getting real drafty:: xô:lxwem < xô:lxwem.

drag
:: xwóqw'el < xwók' ~ 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'iletsem < xwók' ~ xwekw'ó.
dragging one's feet: xwiwkekw'ósxelem < xwekw'ósxelem < xwók' ~ xwekw'ó.
dragging s-o/s-th: xwekw'est < xwók' ~ xwekw'ó.
drag oneself: xwó:kw'ilet < xwók' ~ xwekw'ó.
drag one's foot, to shuffle (the feet): xwo't'kw'emxel < xwók' ~ xwekw'ó.
drag out behind: tôxwem < tôxw.
drag s-o: xwekw'ós < xwók' ~ xwekw'ó.
drag s-th/s-o: xwekw'ós < xwók' ~ xwekw'ó, xwekw'ós < xwók' ~ xwekw'ó.
to drag (for a body in the river, for ex.): xwekw'a:ls < xwók' ~ xwekw'ó.

dragonfly:: lhílhló: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

da dream:: s'élíyá < éliyá.

(be) in a daze, day-dreaming:: stekw'tákw.
dream, dreaming:: el'êliyá < éliyá.
dreaming:: el'êliyá < éliyá.
dreaming about s-o/s-th:: el'êliyemet < éliyá.
spirit dream, vision, (any) dream:: s'élíyá < éliyá.
to dream, dreaming:: éliyá.
to dream, have a vision:: éliyá, éliyá.

dreaming:: el'êliyá < éliyá.

dream, dreaming:: el'êliyá < éliyá.

dress

da 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'l'tl'íq' < tl'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 sxwóyxwey dancers change before doing the sxwóyxwey dance:: q'élëts'tel < q'el.
thin (of material like a dress, also of a string):: th'eth'émf'l.
to dress, get dressed:: íth'em < íth'a.

dressing room
square dressing room or shelter of blankets where sxwóyxwey dancers change before doing the sxwóyxwey dance:: q'élëts'tel < q'el.

dribble
trickling, dribbling, water bubbling up in a river, add water to a container, water running under:: kwátem.

dried
to drain (of a pond), (get) dried up (of creek, empty cup, etc.):: t'óqwél.

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):: wôqw' ~ wéqw'.
a snowdrift:: sqelyíqem (or sq'elyíqem) < yíq.
drift ashore:: qwélh.
drift a net in different places:: qwáseliyel < qwés.
drift back downriver (like spawned-out salmon):: xwôqw'ô:lh < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.
drift back in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting),
backing up (of canoe, train):: tewláts.
drift a net in different places:: lwólhes < lhós.
dry snow coming in (drifting), fine snow that leaks into a house:: sqwelxómê ~ sqwelxôme < qwélxel.
dry snow (that can drift): sqwelxém < qwélxel.
(going) downstream, drift downstream, (drifting downstream):: héqwq'wële < hôqwq'wële < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.
have (a) snowdrift:: q'elsiyáqem or q'élts'yáqem < yíq.
set a net end up with it:: qwsá:wyel < qwés.
set a net and drift with it:: qwsá:wyal < qwés.
throw a net into water (to drift, not to set), throw a net out, (gill net [TG]): qwsá:wyel < qwés.

drift-net
drift back in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting),
backing up (of canoe, train):: tewláts.
drift-netting:: lwólhes < 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, to fish with drift-net:: lhós.
driftwood :: qwlhá:y < qwélh.
cottonwood bark driftwood (it was used to carve toy canoes), cottonwood driftwood used
to carve toy canoes:: qwémélép ~ qwemélep.
lots of little pieces of driftwood:: qwéqwelhi(y) < qwélh.

drill
firedrill:: 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'élhilésem < th'álh, th'élhqéylem or th'élhqílem ~ th'élhqílém < th'álh.
have a hot drink, warm one's chest inside:: qatílésem < 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’émeléts < ts’q’émeléts < th’q’ém ~ th’eq’ém.
makes 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.
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 < tsélq ~ chélq.

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’émeléts < th’q’ém ~ th’eq’ém.
disappear, drop out of sight, (to fade [Elders Group 3/72]): th’èxw ~ th’èxw.
drop a net into water:: qwesú:yel < qwés.
drop it on purpose:: tsélq < tsélq ~ chélq.
drop oneself into a seat, throw oneself on the floor or ground in a tantrum, throw
a tantrum:: kw’qweméthet < kw’qw’qw.
drop s-th (accidentally):: tsélqlexw < tsélq ~ chélq.
drop s-th (accidentally), let s-o go:: kwó:lxw < kwást.
drop s-th by accident:: wets’ètl’lexw < wets’ètl’ ~ wech’ètl’.
drop s-th into the water:: wóqw’et < wóqw’ ~ wélq’w’.
drop s-th (of a bunch of apples, etc. that one is carrying): tsélqèlèm < tsélq ~ chélq.
fall, fall off, drop, drop off, drop or fall down (of person):: tsélq ~ chélq.
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’ètl’ ~ wech’ètl’.
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 < tsélq ~ chélq.
(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]): t'l'épxt < t'l'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):: pipexwem < píxw.
to fall down and scatter, drop and scatter:: t'l'ápexem < t'l'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:: wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

drum
a drum, small stick used to drum or beat time to songs in slahal game:: q'ówet.
drum for s-o:: q'ewételhtst < 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)

drunken
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'íyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
be dry, get dry, to dry:: ts'íyxw < ts'íyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
burnt (i.e. dry) grass:: yeqwílep < yéqw.
dried fish:: schá:lhtel ~ stás:lhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=.
dried fish backbone (with meat left on it):: sx'éwe.
dried meat:: schá:yxwels < ts'íyxw ~ ts'íyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
dry dishes, wipe off dishes:: iq'wí:ls < iq'w'.
dry herring eggs:: st'sámex.
drying:: ts'áyxw < ts'íyxw ~ ts'íyxw ~ 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::  sqwelxómé ~
  sqwelxómé < qwélxel.
dry snow (that can drift)::  sqwelxém < 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
  slhít’se::  stál.
fish-drying rack::  shxwch’á:yxwels < ts’íyxw ~ ts’éyxw ~ ch’íyxw.
fish drying rack (for wind-drying)::  sí::
fish ready for drying::  chachí:lh tel ~ 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::  tpélhetel ~ tepélhetel < tpólh.
gone soft and spoiled (of dried fish)::  th’íth’eqel < sth’í:qel.
hang fish (especially salmon) for drying::  chálhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=.
hanging lots of fish to dry::  chachí:yelhtel < =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’èyle.
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)::  syeqwlhá:ltel < yéqw.
to drain (of a pond), (get) dried up (of creek, empty cup, etc.):  t’oqwél.

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'opxiqsélem < qw'ópxw.

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.

Dryocopus pileatus: temélhépsem < témélh, t'ot'ep'iqsèlem < 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: thékwa.

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]: skemi'ya.
bluebill duck, (identified from photos as) lesser scaup: xélq'eqs.
canvas-back duck: lamelwelh.
goldeneye duck (probably both the common goldeneye duck and the Barrow goldeneye duck), (a kind of diving duck [Elders Group]): láqleqem < léqem.
larger bird (any kind, generic), waterfowl, duck, (mallard [Cheh. dial.]): mótqw.
mallard, duck: teléqsel ~ teléqsel.
sawbill duck, fish-duck, common merganser (larger), American merganser: xwóqw'.
to duck: kwóyethet.
wood duck (makes nest in tree): qwiiwílh.

duel
rock above Yale where Ná:ls gritted his teeth and scratched rocks as he duelled with a medicine man across the Fraser: Th'êxelís < th'êxelís.

dull
(be) blunt (edge or point), dull (of edge/point): qelóth < qél.

dumbfounded
be dumbfounded, be surprised, be stupified, be speechless: slholhekw'iwel ~ shoolhekwi'wel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.
be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed: lhólekw'iwel ~ lholhkwi'wel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

dung
bear dung: spâthélets < pá:th.
chicken dung: chêkeléllets < chêkel.
dung (CONT’D)

dung, excrement, feces:: s’óq.
dung, (excrement, feces), shit:: sq’eth’.
dung, feces, shit:: s’ó < ó’.
dung, (scattered excrement?, fecal droppings?):: sq’eth’x < sq’eth’.

dusk
(get) dusk, (get dim):: só:yel < sóy.
getting dusk:: lhó:yel.

dust
:: pó:lw’em < pékw’ ~ péqw’. 
dust (is flying):: pékw’em < pékw’ ~ péqw’. 
get dust or bark in both eyes:: thq’elq’ó:les < thég’.
get dust or bark in one eye:: thq’ó:les < thég’.
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:: pékw’em < 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):: pipéxwem < píxw.
dusty
the dust flew, it’s dusty:: pékw’em < pékw’ ~ péqw’.
dye
carrot-like plant used for green dye:: xáweleq < xáwéq.
each
distributive, to each:: R5= or C1e=.
each (person):: ta’élólets’e < lét’s’a ~ lét’s’e.
four to each:: xe’ó:thel < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’óthel.
he’s holding s-th in each hand:: s’i’á:yt:ses < á:y.
each other)
(be) brother and sister, (be siblings to each other), (be) first cousin to each other:: qéló:qtel < sqá:q.
(be) considerate of each other:: ts’its’exwtel < ts’its’exw, ts’its’exwtel < thíxw ~ 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’ô:westel < xits’ ~ xets’.
go with each other (romantically), going for a walk with each other:: ts’líhmxóstel < ts’élh=.
go with each other (romantically), go for a walk with each other (romantically):: ts’líhmxóstel < i3 m.
holding a grudge against each other:: xíxemó:ïtel < sxémá:1.
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’ô:westel < xits’ ~ xets’.
purposeful control reciprocal, (perhaps just) reciprocal, (do purposely to) each other, (do 
purposely to) one another:: =tel.
they’re making friends, (making friends with each other):: yóyetel < yá:ya.
they’ve made friends, (make friends with each other):: yáyetel (prob. also yáyetel) < yá:ya.
to meet (each other):: q’eqétel < q’ó.
wink at each other, ((maybe) squint [EB]):: th’íkwóstel < th’iykw’.
each other) (CONT’D)
winking at each other:: 
\[ \text{th’ith’ikwóstel < th’iykw’}. \]


eager

(\text{be}) eager, enthused:: 
\[ \text{secheláts}. \]

eagle

bald eagle (mature with white head):: 
\[ \text{sp’óq’es < p’ég’}. \]

eagle (generic), (golden eagle \text{[some speakers]}): 
\[ \text{yéxwela}. \]

golden eagle:: 
\[ \text{ts’ésqel}. \]

imature bald eagle:: 
\[ \text{skw’álx}. \]

"Eagle Falls"

"Eagle Falls" on the west side of Harrison Lake, probably Walian Creek falls:: 
\[ \text{Kwótxwem Stó:lō < kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem}. \]

ear:: 
\[ \text{q’ó:l (or better) qw’ó:l}. \]

big ears, \text{(have big ears)}:: 
\[ \text{thithéhá:lí:ya < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh}. \]

ear lobe:: 
\[ \text{stl’épá:li:ya ~ stl’épá:liya < tl’ép}. \]

ear-splitting:: 
\[ \text{seq’á:lí:ya < séq’}. \]

hair in the ears:: 
\[ \text{sqwelqwelá:lí:ya < qwíl ~ qwel}. \]

\text{(have) ringing in the ear}:: 
\[ \text{th’atsemá:lí:ya < th’éts or th’á(:)ts}. \]

\text{(have) sloppy ears, big ears}:: 
\[ \text{shëllhelp’á:lí:ya < lhél}. \]

hit on the ear, hit on the temple (side of the head):: 
\[ \text{kw’qwá:lí:ya < kw’óqw}. \]

on the ear, in the ear:: 
\[ \text{=á:lí:ya}. \]

on the side of the head, on the temples, around the ear, on the cheek:: 
\[ \text{=élá}. \]

pierced ear:: 
\[ \text{sqwehá:liya < qwá}. \]

punched on the ear:: 
\[ \text{th’qw’á:lí:ye < th’í:qw’et}. \]

put something in the ear (to block hearing), (plug the ear):: 
\[ \text{t’ekwá:lí:ya < t’ékw}. \]

top of the ear:: 
\[ \text{schélhá:liya < =chílh ~ chílh=}. \]

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):: 
\[ \text{th’á:tsem < th’étts or th’á(:)ts}. \]

ear

ear:: 
\[ \text{ts’qw’élá < ts’éqw’}. \]

ear-shot

(made) a faint sound carried by the air, sound within hearingdistance, sound within 
ear-shot:: 
\[ \text{cháléqep < ehó}. \]

ear-splitting

ear-splitting:: 
\[ \text{seq’á:lí:ya < séq’}. \]

earth

a large portion of the earth:: 
\[ \text{slháq’emex}. \]

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, tale, white face paint: st'ewókw'.

earth, ground, land, the earth, the world:: tôi:éxw ~ toi:éxw ~ to:ém:exw ~ témexw.
hard clay, hard earth, smooth (hard) earth:: síq'.
(have a) small earth slide (small landslide):: yél't.
just coming out of the earth (of plants for ex.): qwósem.

earthworm

earthworm (esp. the most common introduced in B.C.): st'he'kw's te téméxw < st'he'kw'.

easily)
easy to cry, (cries easily): qe'ált < qiqe'ált < qó:

east

(be) upstream, east (in some contexts): ahíw.

Easter lily

trillium, B.C. Easter lily: xaxt'ó:les.

easy

(be) easy to wake up: shxwíxwiy ~ shxwíxwiy < xwiy ~ xí.
easy to cry, (cries easily): qe'ált < qiqe'ált < qó:
(have) good eyes, (have) good sight, soft on the eyes, easy on the eyes: eyólés ~ eyólés < éy ~ éy:
it's easy, be easy, easy (to get): li:leq.

easy-going
good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured: xwe'ýwelh ~ xwe'ýwelh < xwe'ýwelh < 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 (louéd 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: xwémethél < xwém ~ xwém.

eating (a meal): álhtel < álhtel.

eating s-th (short of a meal): hálp'él < lélp'él.

eat s-th (short of a social meal): lélp'él.
ill oneself up (by eating): meq'lómet < méq'.

get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food: ló:met > ló:met ~ ló, melmelóws < mál ~ mál.
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:: tl’etl’áxel < tl’e’á ~ tl’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’akw’.

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:: swélwelâm < wélwelâm ~ wélwelâ:m.
to echo, (echoing (Elders Group 10/27/76):: wélwelâm ~ wélwelâ:m.

Echo Bay
Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island:: Xwixwe’áqel ~ Xwixwe’áqel ~ Xwôxwe’áqel < xwe’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’o’iyqw, Xwôxwe’áqel.
Echo Island in southern quarter of Harrison Lake:: Xwôqwiyáqw.
Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island:: Xwixwe’áqel ~ Xwixwe’áqel ~ Xwôxwe’áqel < xwe’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 < xwe’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’ól:tel ~ t’ól:tel < t’á:l.
eclipse s-th:: t’ol(:)lt < t’ál.

Ectopistes migratorius
including Columba fasciata, Zenaidura macroura, possibly Ectopistes migratorius, also Columbia livia (introduced):: hemó::
-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’élxw.
eddy (in water):: xwelkw’ím < xwélekw’í.
eddy water (where you set nets), [to eddy repeatedly?]:: xwitíín or xwítíytíín.

edge:: =óth.

(be) blunt (edge or point):: qelóth < qél.
be sharp, have a sharp edge:: eyó:th ~ iyóth < éy ~ éy.
edge of the world:: sóyéxel < sóy.
embroidery, trimming (stitches on an edge):: stl’ít’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:lxw.
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:: alelí’.

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 ~ méla.

fish eggs, salmon eggs, roe, (cooked salmon eggs [JL]):: qéléx.

(have) sound of popping small round things (snowberries, herring eggs as when eating them, rice krispies, crab apples, cranberries, etc.), (have a crunching sound (as of grasshopper, rice krispies)):: tl’amkw’ém, tl’amkw’ém < tl’ém.
nits, louse eggs:: xést’el.
salmon after spawning when its eggs are loose:: tiléqel.
sit on eggs, to hatch eggs, to brood eggs:: tl’xwá:yíhem < tl’xw ~ tl’exw.
stink-eggs:: kw’ól’a ~ kw’ú:l’a.
stink-egg basket, stink salmon egg basket:: kw’ól’elá < kw’ól’a ~ kw’ú:l’a.
to take all the loose eggs out of s-th (a salmon): pethíwet ~ pethíwét < páthet.

eight :: tqá:tsa.

eight birds :: tqatsíws < tqá:tsa.
eight canoes, eight boats :: tqátsa'ówelh ? < tqá:tsa.
eight containers :: tqátsáleqel < tqá:tsa.
eight days of northeast wind :: unknown.
eight dollars :: tqó:tsó:s < tqá:tsa.
eight fish :: teqatsíqw < tqá:tsa.
eight fruit in a group [or cluster] (as they grow on a plant) :: tqótsols < tqá:tsa.
eight Indian blankets [Boas], eight dollars :: tqó:tsó:s < tqá:tsa.
eight o'clock :: steqá:tsas < tqá:tsa.
eight people :: teqatsá'ále < tqá:tsa.
eight ropes, eight threads, eight sticks, eight poles :: tqátsámets' < tqá:tsa.
eight times :: tqátsálh < tqá:tsa.
eighty :: teqtsełhxá < tqá:tsa.

eighty :: teqtsełhxá < tqá:tsa.
eighty dollars :: téqetselxós < tqá:tsa.
eighty people :: teqtsełhxá:le < tqá:tsa.

ejaculate :: méqw' ~ mòqw'
to climax, come (sexually), ejaculate :: qw'lhòlèm or qw'lhòlèm.

elastic 
(be) stretchy, (be) elastic :: ét'et' < ót'.

ebrow
an elbow, elbow (the name of it) :: th'emxwełáxel < hth'b.txt.
leaning the face on the hand with elbow propped :: piyósem < píy.
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'emxwełáxel < hth'b.txt.
square, corner, arm with elbow out :: st'éláxel.

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 :: siyoxéwxálh < siyólexwe.
old people, elders :: siyólexwe < siyólexwe.
old person, an elder :: siyólexwe < siyólexwe.
elderberry
blue elderberry: 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'exí:lt < q'ó.

electric
an electric light, coal-oil lamp, lamp: yeqwí:l ~ yeqwí:l < yéqw.

eleven
eleven o'clock: slhéms < lhém.

Elk)
Big Dipper, (the Elk): Q'oyiyets ~ Q'oyí:ts < q'oyiyets or q'oyí:ts.

elk
baby elk, (young elk): q'oyiyetsó:llh < q'oyiyets or q'oyí:ts.
elk (or) moose turned to stone in the Fraser River by Hill's Bar: Q'oyiyets ~ Q'oyí:ts < q'oyiyets or q'oyí:ts.
elk, Roosevelt elk, perhaps also (introduced) Rocky Mountain elk: q'oyiyets 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: chémlexw ~ chémléxw < 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: lhistélémét < lháy.
feeling embarrassed: lholhistélémét < lháy.
to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?): xéyxelómét < xéyxé ~ xíxe.
ember
ashes (cinder-like), cinders (heavy and dirty), embers:: shxwiyélhtel ~ shxwyélhtel < ýólh.

embroider
embroidering:: tl'il't'echels < tl'íts ~ tl'ích.
embroider it, embroider s-th:: tl'íchets < tl'íts ~ tl'ích.
embroidery, trimming (stitches on an edge):: stl'il't'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 (offlood), (be empty (of container of supplies) [EB: Cheh., Tait]):: őwkw'.

-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:: stselqwáxel < chá:l or chó:l.
blunt (end of canoe pole):: témkwes.
canoe with shovel-nose at both ends, same as tl'élá:y:: sqwéthém < qweth.
end of a falling section of land, end of a level stretch of land, (head of a creek or island [Elders Group]):: lhég'qel.
end or side of a house (inside/outside):: =áxel ~ =exel.
front end of a house (inside or outside):: chuchuwáxel < 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):: sóqw'ágel < wóqw' ~ wéqw'.
point of land at the end of an island:: sth'éméxwelets.
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):: sóxw.
upper end of house (inside or outside):: stiytáxel or stitáxel < 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 < pót.

enemy :: sxémál.
enemies::  sxelmál < sxemál.

engine
engine, motor::  ñlchel.

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 ~
   hó:y.

Ensatina eschscholtzi
   Ensatina eschscholtzi and Plethodon vehiculum and possibly also: Ambystoma
   macrodactylum macrodactylum, 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)::  kwetxwí: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
(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:: Sxwóxwiymelh < xwá: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 longicus, 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 longicus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:: p'íp'eth'eláxel ~ 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:: xweqwél: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

scrape it (of hide or anything), scrape s-o, erase it:: íxet < íx.

eraser

eraser (for pencil or blackboard):: shxwe'íqw'else < íqw'.

erect

get erect (of penis only), have an erection:: xát'l.
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 ~ tsásat ~ tssá:t ~ tssásat < tssá ~ tssás or tsás.
s-o was being sent [on errands]:: tsésatem < 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:yexwey story, (perhaps also) leprosy:: qw'o: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.): kwólómét < kwá:.
escape, get out:: kwólómét < 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'éwlómét ~ tl'ówlómét < tl'i:w.
to escape (of a man or a slave), run away:: tl'i:w.

Eschrichtius glaucus

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.

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
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 novaengiae, 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 stejneri, Ziphius cavirostrus:: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

eulachon
eulachon oil:: tl’í:na.
eulachon, oolachen, candle-fish:: swí:we ~ swíwe.
to scoop (for ex. oolahens, eulachons):: qó:lem < qó::

Euphausia cyanocephalus
Euphausia cyanocephalus, or Corvus caurinus:: q’éláq’a.

Eutamias amoenus
Eutamias amoenus, Eutamias townsendii:: tsitsepyóthel.

Eutamias amoenus (affinis)
Eutamias amoenus (affinis?), Eutamias townsendii:: xep’í:tsel.
Eutamias amoenus felix, Eutamias amoenus affinis?, Eutamias townsendii:: qwémxel < qwem.
Eutamias amoenus felix (has more than two stripes), Eutamias townsendii, perhaps also Eutamias amoenus
affinis:: xexp’í:tsel ~ xexp’ítsel ~ sxexp’í:tsel < xep’í:tsel.

Eutamias amoenus felix
Eutamias amoenus felix, Eutamias amoenus affinis?, Eutamias townsendii:: qwémxel < qwem.
Eutamias amoenus felix (has more than two stripes), Eutamias townsendii, perhaps also Eutamias amoenus
affinis:: xexp’í:tsel ~ xexp’ítsel ~ sxexp’í:tsel < xep’í:tsel.

Eutamias townsendi
Eutamias amoenus (affinis?), Eutamias townsendii:: xep’í:tsel.
Eutamias amoenus, Eutamias townsendii:: tsitsepyóthel.
Eutamias amoenus felix, Eutamias amoenus affinis?, Eutamias townsendii:: qwémxel < qwem.
Eutamias amoenus felix (has more than two stripes), Eutamias townsendii, perhaps also Eutamias amoenus
affinis:: xexp’í:tsel ~ xexp’ítsel ~ sxexp’í:tsel < xep’í:tsel.

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 N Straits):: kwá.
ever (CONT'D)

forever:: kw’ô wiyóth(cha) ô ~ kw’ô hélémcha ô < wiyóth.
never, not ever:: éwelh < éwe ~ ōwe.
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.
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’ ~ mōkw’.
everybody
everybody, everyone:: mekw’ewátes ~ mekw’ewát < wát.
everybody, everyone, (anybody [Elders Group 3/1/72]): mekw’ewát < mékw’ ~ mōkw’.
everyone
everybody, everyone:: mekw’ewátes ~ mekw’ewát < wát.
everybody, everyone, (anybody [Elders Group 3/1/72]): mekw’ewát < mékw’ ~ mōkw’.
everything:: mekw’stáms ~ mōkw’rtám < mékw’ ~ mōkw’.
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
casting an evil spell on s-o:: yewí:lt < yéw: ~ yéw.
exactly)
just, (exactly): =ô:l ~ =ôl ~ =ô ~ ô ~ ô: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’áts < kw’áts ~ kw’áts.
excite
startled s-o, (excited s-o [Elders Group 3/2/77]): lhkw’iwélexw < lhó:kw’ ~ lhókw’.
excited
being nervous, being excited, (getting nervous/excited): th’ó:yéwem < th’ô:yéwem.
excited (CONT’D)
(get/become) nervous, (get/become) excited: th’ó:ywxwem.

excrement
- dung, excrement, feces: s’óq.
- dung, excrement, feces, shit: sq’eth’.
- dung, (scattered excrement?, fecal droppings?): sq’eth’x < sq’eth’.

excuse
- Excuse me: qw’óqw’elextòx < 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’âts ~ kw’ets.
- expect s-o: kw’étskw’etsmet < kw’âts ~ kw’ets.

expensive
- t’í ~ t’í.
- make s-th expensive: tl’ístexw < t’í ~ t’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: wetl’éleqw < tl’ál ~ tl’á:l.
- explode: tl’éléqw < tl’ál ~ tl’á:l.
- (to spark), explode with sparks and make sparky noises: páyéts’em.

expression
- ugly expression in mouth, ugly grin: sxéyxeth’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’qéy’xem < q’íx.

extravagant
- (be) bragging, extravagant in claims, bull-headed, claims he’s the best: sqoyéxiya < sqány’ex ~ sqayex.

extreme
- going to piss right away, almost piss oneself, (have an urgent or extreme or painful need to
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: stít'eqó:les < t'íq, stít'eqó:les < t'íq.

blinking one's eyes repeatedly: lhéhpexléwx < lhép.

blink one's eyes: lhépexléwx < lhép.

closing one's eyes, shutting one's eyes: th'íth'ëplexw (or perhaps th'íth'ëp'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'éplexw).

cross-eyed, prob. also cock-eyed: skw'íts'òlès.

eye (of human, animal, fish, etc.): qélém ~ qél:ém.

eyes: qeqéylém ~ qeqéylem ~ (qeqilém) < 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: thitéhó: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: mopelé:les.

(have) one eye closed: lhq'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: tskwímó:les < kwí:m.

hit in the eye (on the eyelid): kw'qwó:les ~ kw'qwó:les < kw'óqw.

lots of eyes: qelqélem < qélém ~ qél:ém.

lots of eyes being closed: th'élish'ëplexw < ts'élits'ëplexw (or perhaps ts'élits'ëp'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'éplexw).

lower circle under eye: stlépó:lemelh ~ stlépó:les < tl'ép.

one's eyes are watering: qo'qo'olésem < qó:.

on the eye(s), in the eye(s), on the eyelid(s): =ó:les.

open both one's eyes real wide: pégó:lésem < págx.

opening one's eyes: xélxłeqt < xélq't.

open one's eyes: xélq't.

poke oneself in the eye (with finger, stick, etc.): telkwó:lésem.

pupil of the eye: q'eyxó:les < q'íx.

roll one's eyes: xélxółqemó:les < 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'éplexw).

shutting one's eyes repeatedly, (blinking [EB]): th'épth'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'plexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'éplexw).

snap one's eyes at s-o [in anger or disgust]: th'éplexwlexw (or perhaps th'éplexwlexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'éplexw).

stye in the eye: xèle'ò:les < sxéle.
eye (CON'T'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.

tears:: 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'ewôkw’en.
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 ~ =ó:s ~ =es.
face of a mountain:: =ó:s ~ =ó:s ~ =es.
face of the moon:: =ó:s ~ =ó:s ~ =es.
face up:: kw’e’ós < kw’e’í ~ kw’i ~ kw’i.
facing up, head sticking up:: kw’ekw’e’iqw < kw’ekw’i, kw’e’í ~ kw’i ~ kw’í.
got hit in the face:: xwmélkw’es.
(have) a big face:: xwhó:ós < thí ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
(have a) dirty face:: ts’épxes < ts’épx.
(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 < lhq'á:t ~ lhq'át.
(have a) wrinkled face:: lhélq'es < lhél.
(have a) wrinkled face with many wrinkles:: lhélhélq'es < lhél.
headress, face costume, mask:: sxwéthiyes ~ sxwíythiyes < 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 < piy.
long face:: stl'óqtes < tl'áqt.
looking sad, (making a sour face [MV, EF]): sló:ltes.
making a face:: xwíswéw'ós < xwísxwe'á.
one's face is red, one is blushing:: kwelkwmélésem < kwí:m.
on the face, face of the hand or foot, opened surface of a salmon:: =ós ~ =ós ~ =es.
paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.): lhíxesem < lhá:x ~ lháx.
powdered on the face:: st'ewíqw'ēs < st'téwókw'.
punched in the face:: th'éxw'ós < th'éxw'et.
put one's head back (tilt one's face up): q'éxesem.
put paint on one's face:: yétiq'esem < yéti'.
put (white) paint on one's face:: t'éwókw'esem < st'éwókw'.
(rain or sweat) trickling down one's face:: kw'tómés < kwátem.
scrapped on the face:: xéyp'es < xéyp'.
scratch s-o on the face:: tl'hóqw'est < tl'éhoqw' ~ tl'lóqw'.
sit facing a river and watch it, sit on a riverbank and sunbathe:: chichewó:s < cháchew ~ cháchu.
smear something on s-o's face [purposely]: yétiq'est < yéti'.
spill (on the face?): kw'lhó:s < kwélh.
splash on the face:: lhéltes < lhél.
splash s-o in the face, squirt s-o in the face:: lhéllest < lhél.
to fan in the face:: xwélq'es < xwélp'.
to powder one's face, put powder on one's face:: t'éwókw'esem < st'éwókw'.
to scowl, make a bad face or a scowl:: xéywésem or xéywésem < xéywél.
turn away, turn one's face away:: qélésem < qél.
turn one's face towards:: ó:sem.
turn one's face, (turn one's body away [IHTTC]): ts'ólésem ~ ts'ólésem < ts'él.
washing one's face, washing his/her face:: th'éxwésen < th'éxw or th'éxw.
wash one's face:: th'éxwó:sem ~ th'éxwó:sem < th'éxw or th'éxw.
wet one's face:: lhélq'esem < lhél.
wipe one's face:: íqw'ésen < íqw', óp'esem < óp'.

face-cloth:: sxwíqw'estel < íqw'.
fade (CONT'D)
get rubbed off, to smudge (a line), to smear, to fade (of material):: íqw'ém < íqw'.

faint
(made) a faint sound carried by the air, sound within hearing-distance, sound within earshot:: eháléqep < ehó.
pass out, faint:: t'éqw'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 < hil.
fall apart, come apart (of something man-made):: yíxw.
fall asleep:: ítetlómet < ítet, léqw.
fall a tree:: yeqlá:ls < yáq'.
fallen snow, (year):: máqa ~ máqe.
fall, fall off, drop, drop off or fall down (of person):: tsélq ~ chélq.
falling:: chá:lq < tsélq.
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):: pxw.
fall off (of leaves, berries):: xwís.
fall off (of petals or seed fluff):: pxwem < pxw.
fall on one's forehead, drop on one's forehead, fall onto one's head:: mèleqw (or)
leméléqw.
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'etl' ~ wech'etl'.
hair is falling out, losing one's hair:: qw'eméqel < qw'ém.
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 < tsélq ~ chélq.
(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'elelw < yáq'.
slip and fall hard (either a person or something he's carrying):: thèsáp ~ th'es.
to fall (about a tree):: yáq'.
to fall down and scatter, drop and scatter:: tl'ápexém < 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:: tsélq.
to fall on something (of a drunk):: qwélh.
to snow, (snow falls):: yíq.
fall (season)

autumn, fall (season):: temhilálxw < híl.

falls

"Eagle Falls" on the west side of Harrison Lake, probably Walian Creek falls:: Kwótxwem
Stó:lō < kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.
Elk Creek Falls:: Skwíkwéts’tel.
Rainbow Falls (on Harrison Lake's southeast side):: Tsólqwget te Skwówech < skwó:wech ~ skwówech.
Rainbow Falls on Harrison Lake, (Sturgeon's Drop):: Tsólqwget te Skwówech < tsélq ~ chélq.
waterfall, falls:: skwél.

False Solomon's seal

False Solomon's seed, Twisted-stalk, rosy-flowered Twisted-stalk, star-flowered Solomon's seed:: xexq'elá:lhp.
"Snakeberry", including False Solomon's seed, star-flowered Solomon's seed, and probably
Twisted-stalk and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.
"Snakeberry", includes False Solomon's seed, star-flowered Solomon's seed, and probably
Twisted-stalk (2 spp.) and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'íms te álhqey < sth'i:m ~ sth'i:m.

family

rock figure near the rocks shaped like a family underwater:: Th'élíth'eqes.
smallest of a litter or family:: th'akwó:y < sth'ékw', th'ith'kwó: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:: shxwthl:lestel.

fang

(have) sharp teeth, (have) fangs:: silís < éy ~ éy::

far

(being far?):: chóchekw < chó:kw.
far, be far away, far off, way in the distance:: chó:kw.
from far away:: telchók'w < 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'ele < 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)::  xwótqwem.
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)::  lexwô:m < lexwô:m
< 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’ál:él < 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 ~ ló:s.
fat, grease, lard, (oil [EB], shortening [MH]):  sló:s < sló:s < ló:s < ló:s.
fatty salmon head::  lésleseqw < ló:s < ló:s.
get fat, put on weight, getting fat::  ló:sth < ló:sth < ló:s < ló:s.
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 :: má:l ~ má:l.
little father:: smá:l < má:l ~ má:l.
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’ilhew.

Father’s Mother
Grandma, Father’s Mother (nickname):: táta < tát:l ~ tát: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’exwstélémét < th’íxw ~ th’ëxw.
(ask for a favor or pity for s-o):: th’exwstí:lmet < th’íxw ~ th’ëxw.
begging for a favor, asking for help:: th’íth’exwstélémét < th’íxw ~ th’ëxw.
did s-o a favor:: (shxwémlexw) < (xwémlexw), (xwémlexw).

fawn
fawn, baby deer:: st’tiéle < st’té.e.
younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf:: st’té.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:: sisesem < 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]): qwelhy’owélh ~ qwelhy’íy’owélh ~
qwelhyúwelh < 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’e’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’éyes.
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 ~ sxóyeseqw < sq’óyes.

soft feathers put in oiled hair for dancing: sxóyeseqw ~ sq’óyeseqw.

wing, (big feather [HITTC]): 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’élémtes < te’lém.

month or moon that begins in February: Qwémxel < qwem.


month or month beginning in February, (November to December, time when ice forms [and
sticks] [Billy Sepass in Jenness]): temtl’i:q’es < tl’i:q’.

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’iwémét < th’iwél.

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 < sý.

feel embarrassed and shy because ashamed, be ashamed: lhístélémét < lháy.

feeling around: qátxels < qétxt.

feeling creepy, fearing something behind one: sísesem < sý.

feeling embarrassed: lhístélémét < lháy.

feelingsorry for oneself: teséstélémét < 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, (feeling 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’éxw < th’èxw.

to tingle (like arm waking up from numbness), (have/get a) stinging feeling: th’átkwem.

want to cry, feel like crying: xámélmel < xà:m ~ xà:m.

want to pee, (want to urinate, feel like one has to urinate): síyt’eqem < sý’t.'
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**<sup> </sup><sub> xeysel</sub>
thoughts, feelings:: **sqwâ:lewel** ~ **sqwâlewel** ~ **sqwâ:(lewel**<sub> qwà:l</sub>.

feelings

be sorry, the feelings are hurt:: **xélh** (te, kw'e) **sqwâlewel** < **xélh**.
strong feelings, mad all the time but won't fight:: **simiwél** < **éy** ~ **éy**.

feet

(both human) legs, (both) feet:: **sxexéyle** or **sxexíle** < **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'elewx** < **yáq**.
to fall it (a tree), to fell a tree, to fall a tree:: **yáq'et** < **yáq**.

Female

Female Grizzly Bear:: **Yeqwílmetelòt** < **yéqw**.
Female Salmonberry Bird, (Female Swainson's Thrush):: **Xwatóy** < **xwét**.

female  ::  **slhá:li**, **slhá:li**.
big person (of females), big lady:: **thékwâl**.
female black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: **Sxéylmòt** or **sxéylmòt** < **x él ~ x:yl ~ xí:l**
female name:: **=elhót**, **=elô:t** ~ **=elô:t**, **=emôt**, **=ewò:t**, **=ôt** ~ **=ôt**.
female name (garment):: **=élwet** ~ **=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** ~ **syéw:we** < **syéw: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):: **thút:tlò** < **tl’ó** ~ **tl’o**.
that's them (female), they (female), them (female):: **thutl’òlem** < **tl’ò** ~ **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:li**.

fence  ::  **q’eléxel** < **q’ál**.
(be) fenced in:: **sq’eláxel** < **q’ál**.
fence it:: **q’eláxel** < **q’ál**.
fence s-th in:: **q’eléxelt** < **q’ál**.
fennel
hag fennel, Indian consumption plant:: q'exmí:l.

ferment
fermenting:: t'ethó:mtüt < táth'.
sour (unripe or half-ripe fruit, lemon, Oregon grape, fermenting fruit):: t'át'eth'em < táth'.

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:: státhqiy.
bracken fern root, rhizome of bracken fern:: sáq.
bracken fern (top, part above ground):: ptákwe.
licorice fern:: súslóye, t'ásíp, t'úsló:ye.
mountain fern with a wide top (used by flower shops), probably spiny wood-fern::
thé:kwá, thé:kwá.
poison fern that grows in swampy places, (prob. water hemlock, poison hemlock)::
wé:kwá.
sword fern:: sthxá:lem.
yarrow, also parsley fern:: xaweqá:l < xáwéq.

ferry
a ferry (canoe, boat, ferryboat):: shxwt'át'ekwels < tákwe.
a ferryman:: t'át'ekwels < tákwe.
bring s-th/s-o across a river, (ferry s-o/s-th over):: tkwíléstexw < tákwe.
something used to cross over a river, ferry, place good for crossing:: xwt'át'ekwel <
tákwe.

ferryboat
a ferry (canoe, boat, ferryboat):: shxwt'át'ekwels < tákwe.

ferryman
a ferryman:: t'át'ekwels < tákwe.

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.
ge, 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'lókw'tél < kwáltél.
a little bit, small bit, a few:: emí:mel ~ amí:mel.

fiber
processed fiber:: (=)líth'e < líh'a.
stringy fibers (as on cow parsnip):: xwéylem ~ xwéylem ~ xwí:lem.
fibre

dog wool fibre:: qwéqwemeylíth'e < qwem.
grass or fibre for nets or twine, spreading dogbane, possibly also Indian hemp:: méthelh.
stringy fibers (as on cow parsnip):: xwéylem ~ xwéylem ~ xwí:lem.

fifty :: lhéq'etselsxà < lheq'át ~ lhq'át.
a half dollar, fifty cents:: lhes' < séq'.
(fifty cyclic periods [DM]): lhèq'etselsxó:s ~ lhéq'etselsxó:s < lheq'át ~ lhq'át.
fifty dollars:: lhèq'etselsxó:s ~ lhéq'etselsxó:s < lheq'át ~ lhq'át.
fifty people:: lheq'etselsxále < lheq'át ~ lhq'át.

fight

(be) aggressive, cranky, ready to fight, (be) violent, hot-headed:: sxóyl'thet ~ sxó:ylt'het.
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:: ö:ytel < iyó:tel.
name of an old man from Kilgard who was a strong warrior (fighter):: Xelhálh
fight:: iyó:tel.
to separate people fighting, to split up people fighting:: memáx < má ~ má'-
war, (warring), fighting a war:: xéyléx < xéyl'éx.

figure

good figure, good shape:: eyámeth' < éy ~ éy:
rock figure near the rocks shaped like a family underwater:: Th'élith'eqes.

file

a file:: shxwíq'el or shxwíyq'el < yéq'.
a filer, someone that's filing (with a file):: hiyeq'á:l < yéq'.
filining:: héyq'es < yéq'.
filining s-th:: héyq'et ~ héyq'et < yéq'.
to file:: yéq'es < yéq'.
to file (abrasively): lhíth'óméls < th'óméls, yeq'à:l < 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' ~ mőqw'.
fill (of container):: léts'.
fill oneself, fill oneself up:: lets'ëthet < léts'.
fill oneself up (by eating):: meq'lómé < méq'.
fill s-th (with liquid or solid), fill it up:: lets'ët < léts'.
squish s-th round and filled, smash s-th round and filled:: méqw'et < meqw' ~ mőqw'.

filthy

dirty, filthy:: t'íqqwlha < t'iq.

fin :: =étmel ?.
belly fin:: th'étemel.
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):: sxélhxelh < xélh.

find
(be) found:: smókw’ or semókw’ < mékw’ ~ mókw’.
discover s-th, find s-th:: thexláxw.
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:: télexw ~ (in rapid speech) télexw < tól.
get s-th, catch s-th, have s-th, find s-th:: kwélexw ~ kwél:exw < kwél.

find it funny:: fístexw < éy ~ éy::.

find out
find s-th out, understand s-th, learn s-th, now know what s-th is like, read (and comprehend)
s-th, understand s-o:: télexw ~ (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’ý òl ~ we’ýòl ~ we’ýò ~ u’ýò < 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 ~ sqwelxómé < qwélxel.

fine (any kind), (fine feathers [EB], small feathers [IHTTC], lots of feathers [EB]):

feather (any kind), (fine feathers [EB], small feathers [IHTTC], lots of feathers [EB]):

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:: kwéstses < kw'ás.
cut on one's hand, (cut one's finger [EB]):: lhéts'ches < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
feel s-th/s-o with fingers, feel s-th, feel s-o:: qéxt.
finger ring:: siyálémtses.
first finger, index finger:: mét'esemél < mó'c'és, mó't'esel < mó'c'és, mó't'etstes < mó'c'és.
get squeezed (in hand or fingers):: p'íth'em < p'i:.
(have) fingers so cold they can't bend:: memekwóyetstes < mékw.
index finger, pointing finger:: mó'mét'és < mó'c'és, mó'mét'és < mó'c'és.
knuckles (all the joints of the hand and fingers):: qwemqwémxwtses < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
little finger, fourth finger:: sôseqwóttleses < sôseqw ~ (rarely) sô:seqwt.
on the hand or finger, in the hand or finger:: =tstes ~ =ches.
pick food by one's fingers (before a meal):: lhámt'h < lhím.
picking food by the fingers before the meal:: lhémth' < lhím.
poke oneself in the eye (with finger, stick, etc.):: telkwó:lësem.
second finger, index finger:: st't'eqótteses < t'l'æqt.
second finger, middle finger:: shxwá:yteses < shxwá:ye.

to snap (one's fingers, a louse when one bites it, etc.): t'l'eméqwtses < t'l'em.
third finger:: 

fingernail

fingernail, nail of finger, claw:: qw'ewéltstes.
fingernail clippers (lit. "scissors for the fingernails"):: shxwth'ämqels qw'xwéltstes/qw'xwélches < xwáth'.

in-grown finger-nail:: kyépetses < kyépe=.

finish

finish eating, be done eating:: hó:ythél < hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.
finished, over:: hà:m.
finish it (of food):: ú:kw't < ówkw'.
finish, stop, quit, get done, be finished, have enough, be done, be ready:: hó:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy, hò:y ~ hó:y ~ hóy.
rán out (of food, money, etc.), have no more, be finished (offood), (be empty (of container of supplies) [EB: Cheh., Tait]): ówkw'.

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'ët'emáyélhp < q'ät'em.
Douglas fir:: lás:télhp < lás:y.
Douglas fir log or wood:: ts'sá:y.
(Douglas) fir tree:: ts'sá:yélhp < ts'sá:y.
fir bark:: sá:y < láy.
fir boughs, needle of any other conifer than spruce:: qwéltstes.
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'íkwem < 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:lc'hep ~ thó:ltsep < thí ~ thá ~ thah ~ theh.
built 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 s(í:l).
cooked (over fire):: qw'él.

crackling and popping (of a log in fire or firecrackers): tl'álék'em < tl'ál ~ tl'ál.
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:lcheptel < sél or s(í:l).
fire (out of control), forest fire burning, fire burning:: ylyeqw < yéqw.
firepit, fireplace:: syéqwlhàlal < yéqw.
fireplace:: yéqwelc'h < yéqw.
fire poker:: shxwthó:yeltsep < thíy.
firewood:: =élchep ~ =élts'ep.
fix a fire, straighten the fire up, stoke the fire:: thiyélts'ep < 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'ékw'el.
(have/get a) crackle and pop (sound of a log in a fire or of firecrackers): tl'á:lék'em < tl'ál ~ tl'ál.
heat it up, warm it up, smoke s-th over a fire:: pákw'et.
heat up (on fire, stove):: qewltsálals < qew.

(he) light(s) s-th on fire, (he) set s-th on fire:: sétqts'tes.
house on fire, house fire:: yeqwyéqw < yéqw.
keep the fire at a constant temperature:: txwéltsep.
make a fire for s-:: yéqwelchtep < yéqw.

making the fire, building the fire, (stoking a fire):: hiyqwelchtep < yéqw.
perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out:: xwá: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:: qwá:yt < qwá:y.
the fire is laughing:: el'ílyem te hiyqw. < yéqw.
tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark): syeqwlhá:ltel < yéqw.
toast it by a fire (of smoked fish): kw'ás'tet < kw'ás.
to extinguish it, put it out (a fire): tl'ék'w'elt < tl'ékw'el.
torch (made from pitch) (SJ and MV), (bark shield for fire (Elders Group 3/6/78)):: swáts'tet.
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 < kéyt.
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'áléxem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.
(have/get a) crackle and pop (sound of a log in a fire or of firecrackers)::  tl'ál:lxem < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.
popping (of firecrackers)::  tl'elt'l:Ìqwem < tl'á:l ~ tl'á:l.

firedrill :: sxél'tsep < xél.
fire-drill, stick spun to start fire::  sí:lcheptel < sél or sí( )l.

firepit
firepit, fireplace::  syéqwlhálà < yéqw.
firepit in house::  shxwhéyqwela < yéqw.

fireplace
firepit, fireplace::  syéqwlhálà < yéqw.
fireplace::  heyeqwálà < 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):::  pipexwem < pixw.

firewood :: híyeqwtem siyólh < yéqw.
bring in firewood, bring wood in::  kwtxwél'tsep ~ kwetxwél'tsep < kwétáxw.
firewood::  =élchep ~ él'tsep.
gather firewood (in the woods), get firewood::  chiyólh < yólh.
getting firewood::  chiyóyélh < yólh.
little stick of firewood::  syóyélh < yólh.
lots of little sticks of firewood::  syéyélh < yólh.
split firewood::  th'íyeqwá: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 Thethéthexw < thethíxw.
as usual, this time, now, the first time::  yalh.
first finger, index finger::  mét'esemél < mó't'es, mó't'estel < mó't'es, mó't'estses < mó't'es.
first snow::  yeqelsxá:y < yiq.
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 month
  first month ?: mímele < ¬mél:ə.

first person plural
  first person plural patient or object of passive: -ółém.
  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: -él.
  me, first person singular object: -óx.
  my, first person singular possessive pronoun, first person subordinate subject: -el ~ -I ~ I.

first time
  bring it out for the first time (of a spirit-song): pít < p'i.

fish
  a biter (animal, fish, etc.), a thing that is (always) biting: ch'ech'émels < ts'ámet ~ ch'ámét.
  a fisherman, a man that goes out fishing: sth'ó'theqwi < sth'ó:qwi ~ sth'óqwi.
  a fish that's going to spawn: chewélhem ~ tsewélhem ~ tsowélhem < cháchew ~ cháchuw.
  a group making (fish) oil: hemhémeteqw < mótheqw or meteqw.
  barbecued fish head: xots'oyíqw.
  catching a fish by hook, hooking s-th, gaffing a fish: hlhekw'et < lhíkw ~ lhí:kw.
  coiled up méthelh rope for fishing (for sturgeon and spring salmon): ts'txém.
  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'éq'emó:s < q'emós ~ q'emó:s.
  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: xixemel ~ xiémal.
  edible gristle inside fish head (nose gristle): sxépeqw (or sxép'eqw? or sxép'ekw?).
  eight fish: teqatsiqw < 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'ów: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'ets'tel < kw'its.
  fish cheeks: thipéle, possibly thipéle.
  fish cut real thin for wind-drying but without cross cuts, dried fish cut differently than shlits'es: st'ál, st'ál.
  fish drying rack (for wind-drying): sf.
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 ~ =eqw ~ =eqw ~ =ó:w.
fish head soup: xots’oy iqw shóp < xots’oy iqw.
fish heart: méiqw.
fishing basket, bait basket: shxwmálahál: < má:la ~ má:le.
fishing by a line, line-fishing, trout-fishing, fishing with a pole (for trout): qw’iqw’emó:thel ~ qw’iqw’emó:thel < qw’emó:thel.
fishing line: qw’emó:thetel < qw’emó:thel.
fishing platform: láxel.
fishing pole: qw’óqw’iy.
fish scales: st’sálts’.
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: st’síyáq.
five fish: lhq’átesiqw < lhq’át ~ lhq’át.
flat rocks (bedrock) with holes at Hill’s Bar where they used to make smótheqw (prepared 
 fish oil) from sockeye heads: Hemhémetheqw < mótheqw or metheqw.
flesh (human, non-human), meat (of dried fish, animal, or bird): slhíqw.
float (for fishing net): p’ekwtál < p’ékw.
four fish: xethíléqw < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’óthel.
(gaff) hook fisherman, a hooker: thehiméth.
gills, also "boot" (boot-shaped organ attached to fish gill): xá:y ~ xà:y.
"grayling", probably mountain whitefish: spó:lsep.
hang fish (especially salmon) for drying: chálhtel < =chílh ~ =chílh=.
hanging lots of fish to dry: chachí lhí:thel ~ chachíyelhtel < =chílh ~ =chílh=.
(have) big heads (of a bunch of fish for ex.): t’é:theqw < thí ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.
hide-away that a fish makes: t’ésítsmels < t’ás.
hook fish, catch fish (by hook), to gaff-hook fish: lhèkwá:ls < lhíkw ~ lhí:kw’.
(hung up in a fish net): sxwíxweqw’ < sxwiqw’.
jumping (of fish): mámeq’em < máq’em.
killer whale, blackfish: q’élhólemétsel.
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-dried salmon): slhíqwetsel < slhíqw.
mountain on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) 
nine fish: tuxwiqw < tú:tw.
not cooked enough (of fish), [undercooked]: lálekw’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 
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:: sqʼéyle.

prong of spear, prong of fish spear:: qáthexw.
rotten fish:: yó:qw.
salmon weir:: chʼiyáqtel < stsʼiyáq.

set a net (by canoe), set one’s net, fish with a net, (submerge a net):: míliyel < mí:l ~ míl.
seven fish:: thʼokwsiqw ~ thʼokwsesiqw < thʼó:kws.
sinker, (fish) weight:: xá:t.
skin of fish head without gristle:: tʼáwleqw.
smokehouse, house for smoking fish:: kwʼolexwätxw < kwʼó: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.
spearing fish by torchlight:: hulxeywa ~ hálxíwa < lexéywa ~ lexíwa.
spearfish, spearfish (fish):: thá:qʼel < thēqʼ.
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.)::: thqʼét < thēqʼ.
steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhílhkwʼelqs, at Hogg Slough:: Qéywexem < qí:wx ~
qéyxw ~ qá:wx ~ qáwx.
straddle s-th (log, fish, etc.)::: xeqlét < xēq.
sturgeon club, fish club (for salmon, sturgeon, etc.)::: slá:meth.
sucker fish, especially big sucker or elephant sucker, probably largescale sucker:: qʼóxel.
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)::: sxélhxélh < xélh.
toast it by a fire (of smoked fish):: kwʼáset < kwʼás.
to catch (fish, game, birds): chxélchá < xêlcha.
to drift-net, to fish with drift-net:: lhós.
to fish:: tsthʼóqwı < sthʼó:qwi ~ sthʼó:qwi.
to fish with a pole or rod, to fish by a line:: qwʼemó:thel.
to jump (of fish):: máqʼem.
to soak (fish, beans, dried fruit, only food, not of cedar roots), rehydrate food, soak
dried fish:: lhélqi < lhél.
to spear fish:: thqʼá:ls < thēqʼ.
to split s-th open (like deer or fish):: tlʼáxet < tlʼéx.
to toast by a fire (of smoke-cured fish, dried fish), get toasted by fire (of smoke-dried
fish):: kwʼásem < kwʼás.
two fish:: iselíqw < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

fish-drying
group of canoes travelling upstream (moving to camp for fish-drying for ex.): istéytiyel.

fish-duck
sawbill duck, fish-duck, common merganser (larger), American merganser:: xwó:qwʼ.

fisher
fisher, an animal close to a mink, animal like an otter:: shxwématel ~ 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: chalhtelátwxw < =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'yqw'et.

fit
(be) tight-fitting (of clothes, can’t be quite buttoned): spexelís < páx, spepíx < páx.
(have) fits, convulsions: q'áq'etl'.

five
five birds: lhq'atssí:ws < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
five canoes belonging to one person, five boats: lhq'atsesówelh < lhq'atsesówelh < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
five containers: lhq'atsesélwet < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
five dollars: lhq'ó:tses < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
five fish: lhq'atsesiqw < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
five garments: lhq'atsesét < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
five houses belonging to one person: lhq'atssátwxw < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
five kinds, five piles (perhaps a loose translation): lhq'atsesmó:t < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
five little ones, five young (animal or human): lhq'atses'ó:l lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
five paddles, (by extension) five paddlers: lhq'atsesówes < lhq'á:t ~ lhq'á:t.
five (pairs of) pants: lhq'atseséywes < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
five people: lhq'atsalé < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
five ropes, five threads, five sticks, five poles: lhq'atssámets' < lhq'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'atsesól < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
five times: lhq'atses'álh < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
five trees: lhq'atsesálhp < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
Friday, five o’clock: Slhq'átses < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
**Five-Mile Creek**

Five-Mile Creek:: Lohíts ~ Lahíts ~ Lahích ~ Slahích.

monument at Saddle Rock at Five Mile Creek:: Sólkweyem?? or Solkwí: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:: thiyélsep < thíy.

fixing s-th, making s-th:: thá:y < thíy.

fix oneself in bed:: tl'ó:phet < tl'ó:t.

fix oneself up:: thíythet < thíy.

made, fixed, repaired:: thíy.

make it for s-o, fix it for s-o:: thiyélhset < thiyélhchet < thíy.

make s-th, fix s-th, do s-th:: thíyt < thíy.

making it for s-o, fixing it for s-o:: thiyélhset < 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'át'lél < tl'ál.

**fizz**

fizzing:: t'ayíts'em.

**flabby**

(have) flabby lips, (have) sloppy lips:: slhelp'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'ékw'el.

(have/get) a sudden flame:: xwótkwem < xwótkwem.

(to) flame, (have/get) a flame, to blaze:: xwótkwem.

**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 t's'íts'eqweló:l or Indian badminton:: Ts'éqwela ~ Th'éqwela < ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.

(be) flat:: sp'íp'élh < p'ílh.

(be) flattened:: sp'áp'ilh < p'ílh.

flat smooth and bare rock, a [rock] bluff, a bluff (straight up):: xeq'át < xeq'.

flattening it:: p'íp'élhet < p'ílh.

flatten it:: p'ílhet < p'ílh.

flatten s-th, flatten it:: p'ílhét < p'ílh.

(have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board):: sp'íp'élheqsel < sp'élheqsel < p'ílh.

(have a) flat nose:: sp'íp'élheqsel ~ sp'élheqsel < p'ílh.
flat (CONT’D)
level, flat:: léq’.
level ground, flat (of ground):: leq’ylep ~ leq’lep < léq’.
village on a small flat a little above Vedder Crossing, on the north side of Chilliwack River:: Th’oth’emels < th’ómëls.

flea
jumping flea:: t’ôt’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’het < 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’ák’w < p’ékw.
fine ashes floating up from a fire:: tqwó:chep < tóqweltsep.
float (for fishing net):: p’ekwtál < p’ékw.
lots of floats:: p’ip’ekwtál < p’ékw.
roots of a tree when it floats downriver:: xeyímelets.
small float for nets (made from singed cedar):: qwóqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l.
to float, come up to the surface, rise to the surface, to surface:: p’ékw.

float line
float line, cork line:: qwóqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l.

flood
a flood:: wóqw’wóqw’ < wóqw’ ~ wéqw’.

floodwater) (CONT’D)

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’öqw.

floor, floor mat, floor covering, linoleum, rug:: lhéxéléptel < lhá:x ~ lhá:x.

floor (of longhouse or anywhere):: lhéxéléptel < lhá:x ~ lhá:x.

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)::

láwes.
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’ëwiy ~ p’ówiy.

flour

bread, flour:: seplíl ~ seplí:l.

flow

:: kw’élh.

be flowing:: kw’ekwélh < kw’élh.

overflowed:: píltem < píl or p’él.

overflows:: p’élts’tem < píl or p’él.

rapids, fast water, clear water, flowing fast, going fast, swift (water):: lexwém ~ lexwém.

flower

:: =oyes, sp’á:q’em < p’áq’em.

flower of the red-flowering currant:: qwélíyes.

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:: qálq.

just starting to flower, blooming, (flowering):: p’áp’eq’em < p’áq’em.

little flowers:: sp’éláp’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 ~ 
álhquay.

to bloom, to flower:: p’áq’em.

fluff)

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’.

fall off (of its own accord, of petals or seed fluff):: pixw.

fall off (of petals or seed fluff):: pixwem < pixw.

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 < pixw.
fluff (CONT'D)

flannelette, velvet, woolly material, fluffy material, soft material:: pá:píth'a < pá:pa.

it burst (of spores or seed fluff):: pékw'ém < 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):: pipexwem < pxw.

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:w't'em < lhá:w.

fly

a fly:: xwiyáye < xwóxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwóxwá:ye.

a fly, blow-fly:: xwexwiyáye < xwóxwáye < xwóxwáye < xwóxwáye ~ xwóxwá:ye.

a lot of flies, big blow-flies:: xwiywiyáye < xwóxwáye ~ xwóxwáye ~ xwóxwá:ye.

black flies:: xwóxwáye ~ xwóxwáye ~ xwóxwá:ye.

blowfly, big fly, (little fly (one of them) [Elders Group 2/19/75]):: xwóxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwóxwá:ye.

deer fly:: hemélêlt'.

dust (is flying):: pékw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

flying:: lhó:kw' < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

gnat, probably includes non-biting midges, biting midges, and (biting) black flies:: pepxwíqsel < pxw.

house-fly:: xwexwiyáye < xwóxwáye < xwóxwáye ~ xwóxwá: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 < tsélq ~ chélq.

salmonberry worm, (prob. larvae of moths or butterflies or two-winged flies):: xwexwíye.

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 < tsélq ~ chélq.

sand-fly, no-see-um fly, biting midge:: pxwíqs < pxw.

the dust flew, it's dusty:: pékw'em < pékw' ~ péqw'.

to fly:: lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

flying squirrel:: sqépó:thèl < qep'.

you get covered on the mouth (by a flying squirrel at night for ex.): qep'ó:ythôm < qep'.

foam:: sp'óqepqw'em < p'óqw'em, sp'óqw'em < p'óqw'em.

foaming, bubbling, foamy:: p'óqepqw'em < p'óqw'em.

Indian ice-cream, whipped soapberry foam:: sxwósém ~ sxwósém ~ sxó():sem.

to foam:: p'óqw'em.

foamy

foaming, bubbling, foamy:: p'óqepqw'em < p'óqw'em.

focus

it's you, you are the one. you (focus or emphasis):: léwé.
fog

fog appearing on the water, (fine snow [AK]): qwelqwelxel < 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]): qweqweqwí: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: Lasisélhp?.

Foley Lake

Ford Lake (sic Foley Lake), Ford Creek (sic Foley Creek) on north side of Chilliwack River below Post Creek: Lasisélhp?.

follow

follow after, coming behind (the one ahead knows): chokwelélqem < chó:kw.
follow behind s-o, trail s-o: chokwí:lt < chó:kw.
follow, follow along after (the one ahead knows): chó:lqem < chá:l or chó:l.
following s-o: chokwí:lt < chó:kw.
following tracks: tá:lxel < 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: chó:lt < chá:l or chí:l.
follow tracks: tá:lxel.
go following s-o: chochí:lt < chá:l or chí:l.
little partner, little person who follows or goes with one: sq'iq'exí:l ~ q'iq'exí:l < q'ó.
lots following: chelchó:lqem < chá:l or chí:l.
to sing along or follow in singing a spirit song: t'à:m.
tracking, following prints: kwókwí:txel < kwáts ~ kwéts.

Fomes

Fomes sp. including Fomes annularis 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:lō elders, the jelly fungi could possibly have a different name from the bracket fungus: s'ómó:qwes.
Fomes spp.: s'ómó:qwes.

Fomes annularis

Fomes sp. including Fomes annularis 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:lō 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’êleqw < 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):: _xepýuwelh < 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):: titemí:lt < temí:lt.

cooling off (of food):: titemí:lthet < temí:lt.

cool it (of food):: temí:lt.

cool off (of food):: temí:lthet < temí:lt.

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)):: qsákw’.

get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food:: ló:metsel < ló:m ~ lóm, melmelôws < 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 < lhà:x ~ lhàx.

leftover food, scraps:: sqéylòm < 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])::: ôkwk’.

run out of food, be out of food:: ú:kw’elets < ôkwk’.

share food with s-o:: áxwet.

stingy of food, refuse (somebody something):: kw’iyà:m < kw’îy.

take left-over food:: méq’etsem < méq’.

take someone's food or clothes:: kwétxwt.

to abstain from food, to fast, starve oneself:: xwóthet < xuí.

to bake (bread, other food):: thíyém < thíy.

to rot, rotten (of fruit, animal, flora, fauna, food):: th’óqw’em ~ th’óqw’em.
food (CONT’D)
to soak (fish, beans, dried fruit, only food, not of cedar roots), rehydrate dried food, soak
dried fish:: lhél̓qi < lhél.

warming up food:: t’álkw’els < t’álqw’ or t’élqw’.

warm up (food, tea, etc.): t’élkw’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:: sxexéyle or sxexíle < sxél:e.

burned on the foot:: kwéxel < 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)]: témxel < tém.

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):: xwótkw’emxel < xwótkw’em.

footprint, tracks:: sxéyeltel ~ sxí:ltel < sxél:e.

get a shoe on the wrong foot:: sts’ó:kw’xel.

good or splinter in the foot:: xés’xel.

(get a) sprained foot, leg got out of joint:: plhéqw’xel ~ p’lhéqw’xel.

got (both) shoes on wrong feet:: sts’ó:kw’xel < 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 ~ teh.

(have) big feet:: thíthexel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.

(have) dirty feet:: ts’épxel < ts’épx.

have wide feet:: lhálhq’etxel < lhq’át ~ lhq’át.

hit on the leg, [hit on the foot]: kwéqw’xel ~ kwóqw’.

leg, foot:: sxél:e.

make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.): xep’ékw’.

mat, (foot mat): ōkw’xatel.

numb in the foot, the foot is asleep:: xwókw’xel < 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 < sít’t.

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:: xwlhépxel < xwlhép.

slip with both feet, lose balance on both feet:: xwelhxwlhépxel < 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’épxetel (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:: tslhítselxel < =chílh ~ chílh=.
wash one’s feet:: thèxwélxém < thèxw or th’óxw.

footprint

footprint, tracks:: sxéyltel ~ 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:: -lhts.
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 < xá:m ~ xá:m.
cry for s-o/s-th:: xá:met < xá:m ~ xá:m.
fry it for s-o:: ts’ékwxelhtst < ts’ékwxt.
making it for s-o, fixing it for s-o:: thiélhtset ~ thiélhtch < thíy.
write for s-o:: (xé:yllhtst(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:: Lasisélhp?.

Ford Lake (sic Foley Lake)

Ford Lake (sic Foley Lake), Ford Creek (sic Foley Creek) on north side of Chilliwack
River below Post Creek:: Lasisélhp?.

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’ó wiyóth(cha) ò ~ kw’ó hélélmcha ò < wiyóth.

forget :: malqélémet < mál ~ mél.
(be) absent-minded, forgetful:: q’thá:mtém < q’thá:m.
forget s-th, forget s-o, forget s-th behind:: málqlexw ~ málqlexw < mál ~ mél.
forget (CONT’D)
forgetting (s-th/s-o):: mámelqlexw < mál ~ mél.
forgot s-th, have forgotten s-th, forgot s-o/s-th in one’s mind:: málqeles < mál ~ mél.

forgetful :: lexwmálqewelh < mál ~ mél, shxwelmálq < mál ~ mél.
forgetful, mixed up (mentally, emotionally):: melmelqwìwèl < mál ~ mél.

for goodness sakes:: eyeléwthelh < éy ~ éy:

for granted
take s-o for granted:: tl’exwló:st.

fork :: sts’ó:qw’els < ts’eqw’.
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’éxlàts < t’éx.
for in tree, fork in tree roots:: st’ít’xóyaq < t’éx.
forks in stream:: t’géthel < t’éx.

place where Yale Creek divides (forks) above the highway bridge over the creek:: T’ít’xélhchò: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)::
t’sqw’èt < t’eqw’.
west fork of stream which goes into Chehalis River above Páléxel:: Th’amxwelqs.

Formicidae

order Hymenoptera, family Formicidae:: xá:ysem.

fortune-teller)
bluejay, Steller’s jay (sacred fortune-teller):: xäxesyúwes or xäxe syúwes < xáxe.
fortune-teller, seer, person who can see things in the future, female witch:: syéw:e ~ syéwe ~ syó: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 semôkw’ < mékw’ ~ môkw’.

foundation
foundation of a house, bottom of a tree:: s’alétsmel < s’aléts.
found out  
(found out (something you were trying to hide), to be discovered (something secret))::  
wá:y.  

four  ::  xe'ó:thel ~ xe'ó:thel.  
forty::  xethelsxá < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'ó:thel.  
four birds::  xethilews < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'ó:thel.  
four canoes, four boats::  xe'o:thelowel < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'ó:thel.  
xe'o:thelowel < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'ó:thel.  
four containers::  xethileqel < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'ó:thel.  
four days of northeast wind::  unknown.  
four dollars, ((also) four blankets [Boas]):::  xethiles < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'ó:thel.  

four fish::  xethíléqw < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'ó:thel.  
four fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):::  x(e)’othelôlôs < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'ó:thel.  
four kinds, (four piles [Elders Group 7/27/75]):::  xe’othelmô:ô tô < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’ó:thel.  
four paddles, four paddlers::  xethål:ôwes < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’ó:thel.  
four pants::  xe’othélâywes < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’ó:thel.  
four people::  xethi:le ~ xethi:le < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’ó:thel.  
four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects):::  xethílemets’ < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’ó:thel.  
four times::  xethelálh < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’ó:thel.  
four to each::  xexe’ó:thel < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’ó:thel.  
four trees::  xethílepô or xethíyelhp < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’ó:thel.  
Thursday, four o’clock, (fourth cyclic period):::  sx’e:othels < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’ó:thel.  

Thursday, four o’clock, (fourth cyclic period):::  sxe’óthels < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’ó:thel.  

fourth  

fourth day after a death (when everyone washes up (bathes)):::  sxókw' < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.  
little finger, fourth finger::  soseqwtôletses < sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.  
Thursday, four o’clock, (fourth cyclic period):::  sx’e:othels < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’ó:thel.  

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.]):::  mö: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’élákw’ 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 Hemhémetheqw 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’ôlep’eqw < Sq’ip’eqw.
a place across the Fraser River from the rock named Q’alelíktel:: Xwé thístel < th’ís.
a real rough place in the Fraser River impassible in a canoe (in the Tait area, prob. between Spuzzum and
Yale):: Sq’ip’eqw.
a stretch of water in the Fraser River on the C.N. side by Strawberry Island::
Kwétl’kwól’thetòws < 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’èwà:lxw < q’éw ~ q’èw.
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’èwílem < q’éw ~ q’èw.
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:: Xélhlálh ~ Xélhlálh < xélh.
Fraser River, (Chehalis Creek, Chehalis River [Elders Group, EL/EB/NP]):: Stó:lô < tô:l
~ tô: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’aléts.
large whirlpool in the Fraser River just above Hill's Bar and near the west (CPR) side::
Hémuq’eleq < méq’.
medicine spring on the Fraser River beach about a half mile above (north) of the American
Bar beach:: Xwth’kwéém < th’ékw’ or th’ikw’.
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:st.
place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat
Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek):: X̱wesálh < 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’èyexem < q’ ey ~
q’i.
rock in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot:: X̱xám Smá:lt < xà:m ~ xám.
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 ~ Sqáqeyexjya Smált < sqáyéx ~ sqayéx.
steelehead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhílhkw’elqs, at Hogg Slough::  Qéywexem < qí:wx ~ qéyw ~ qá:wx ~ qáwx.
Stó:ló 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:ló < tô:l ~ tô:l.
the whole riverbank on the CPR (west) side of the Fraser River just south of Strawberry Island and just
north of Peqwchô:lthel::  Selch’élél < 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,
village just below (on the south side of) Suka Creek, on the CN side (east side) of the
Fraser River across from Dogwood Valley::  Skwiwô.
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’el’t’él’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::  pipewels < 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, five o'clock::  Slhq'átses < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

  dear friends::  q'é:ô:leq < q'ô.
  friends::  si:yá:ya < yá:ya, ts'xwélmexw < ts'xwil'mexw < xwélmexw.
  lots of friends::  si: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'éq'eleq < q'ô.
  pair of twins, pair of closest friends::  sq'éq'é:ô:leq < q'ô.
  pal, best friend, dear friend, chum::  q'ôleq ~ q'é:ôléq < q'ô.
  sir, male friend, chum (male), sonny::  iyéseq < éy ~ éy::
  sweet heart, person of the opposite sex that one is running around with, girl-friend,
  boy-friend::  ts'elh'â:ya < 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 yáyetel) < 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'íth'ík'w'elexw < th'ík'w' or th'ík'w'.
  get frightened::  th'íth'ík'w'het < th'ík'w' or th'ík'w'.

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'iyethlem.
  baby frog, probably also tadpole::  pipéhó:mó:lh < peh or pó(:)h.
  big frog (even bigger than pipéhó:m and cries like a baby), (probably bullfrog, possibly
  green frog)::  wexó:mó:lh.
  big pretty frog, bullfrog with colors on his back::  pipéhó:mó:lh < peh or pó(:)h, pipéhó: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 pipéhó:m) that has
  supernatural powers and cries like a baby [sxexómôlh ~ wexó:mó:lh]), (big frog with warts [AD]):
  pipéhó: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::  pepípehó: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:: sxexómôlh.
little green frog, little green tree frog, (Pacific tree toad):: welék’.
the sound a frog makes (IHTTC only):: weqés.

"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’etse < 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:: telít < týt.
go out from the beach (if in a canoe):: tô:l ~ tô: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:: axélés.

front leg:: t’á:lew ~ t’álew.

front of a house:: axélésmel < axélés.

[left] front leg quarter of deer or other animal:: sth’ikweláxel < th’ikwe.

on the front of the neck, in the windpipe, in the trachea:: =lhélh ~ =lhál.

undress in front of someone, strip-tease:: lhíwth’ím < lhíwth’a.

front of the neck:: shxw’álhélh.

frost

fine needles of hoarfrost on a branch:: pú:ches ~ púwches, pú:ches ~ púwches < pí:w.
frost, get frosty:: xéxél.

fruit :: =ó:ls, =ó:ls.

berry, berries, (fruit [AC, AD]): sth’í:m ~ sth’í:m.
eight fruit in a group [or cluster] (as they grow on a plant):: tqótsól < tqá:tsa.
five spherical objects, five fruit, five rocks, five balls (five fruit in a group [as they grow on a plant] [AD]): lhq’atsesól < lhq’át ~ lhq’át, lhq’atsesól < lhq’át ~ lhq’át.
four fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: x(e)’othelól < xé’othel ~ xé’othel.
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’émíwel ~ sth’émíwel ~ sth’émíwel < sth’ó:m.

Indian plum (the fruit), (also called) June plum:: méhíxwél.
inside or core of a plant or fruit (or canoe or anything):: =í:wel ~ =íwél ~ =éwel.
juicy fruit:: sqe’élıs < qó:.
nine fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: txuwól < tux:wx.
one fruit (as it grows singly on a plant):: let’ól < let’sól ~ let’s’a ~ let’s’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'ékwòls < 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 ~ xwitset < 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):: lhèxwòls < 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:: st'sákwx ~ schákwx < 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'ékwxelhtst < ts'ékwxt.
fry s-th:: ts'ékwxt.
to fry (as a structured activity):: ts'ékwxá:ls ~ ts'ékwxáls < 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:: ëyes ~ éyes <
ý ~ éy::
having fun:: ëyó:sem < éy ~ éy:
having fun at a non-spiritual dance:: oyewilem.
having lots of fun, it's a lot of fun:: ëyó:stem < éy ~ éy:
he was fun, he was enjoyed, they enjoyed him:: eyéstem < éy ~ éy:
making fun of s-o, (ridiculing s-o):: lhílhàth' < lhílhàth'.
making fun, (ridiculing):: lhílhàth'.
funeral

have a funeral:: qéylem:ls < qéylem ~ qé:ylem ~ qí(:)lem.

fungus

bracket fungus:: s'ómóqwes.

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:: nºstexw < éy ~ éy::.

fur

bushy hair on horses' legs (tufts like on Clydesdale breed), tufts of fur on horse's feet:: qwelqwélxel < qwil ~ qwel.

furry on the whole body (of an animal):: siysá:yws < sá:y.

have reddish-brown fur, have reddish-brown animal hair:: tskwímelqel < kwí:m.

wool, fur:: =á:y ~ =e = 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]):: syíwí:l ~ syewí:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

fortune-teller, seer, person who can see things in the future, female witch:: syéw:e ~ syéwe ~ syú:we < syú: < yéw.

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'ém < 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:: tehímélh.

gaffing:: lhílhekw'els < lhík' ~ 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:: lhekwá:ls < lhíkw’ ~ lhí:kw’.
spear, shaft (of spear/harpoon/gaff-hook), gaff-hook pole:: s’álem, s’álem.

gait

gait, a walk:: s’ímes < i’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:: kwékwó: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.
oné’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:lō 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’atесélwet < lheq’ât ~ lhq’á:t.
garment, clothing:: =elwet ~ =élwet.
two garments, two (items of) clothes:: islélwet < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
garter

garter :: sq'ep'ó:lhetel < 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'oyátliye.

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., 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):: thút'l'o < tl'o ~ tl'o.

that's them (female), they (female), them (female):: thút'l:ò:lem < tl'o ~ 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:: yull'l:ò:lem < tl'o ~ 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.

genrous :: 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'álq'el:ò: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 ~ kylechóch.

German

German person:: chá:mel ?.
**Gerrhonotis coeruleus principis**

Prob. *Dicamptodon ensatus*, poss. also *Taricha granulosa* *granulosa*, prob. also *Gerrhonotis coeruleus principis*: seyiyex.

get
approach, get near, get closer, reach, go up to, get up to:: tês, tês.
approaching, getting near, getting closer:: tetês < tês.
arrive, arriving, come here, have come, get here, get back, come in (in a race):: xweį < i.
be chilled (of a person), get cold (of a person):: th’oθ’elhem < th’álh.
become, get:: xwa ~ xwe, xwe=, xwe ~ xwa.
(be) determined, got your mind made up:: sxáxas < xás.
be dry, get dry, to dry:: ts’íyxw ~ ts’íyxw ~ ch’íyxw.
be faded (of clothes), (get/become) faded, (go or get or become gray):: xwik’wel < xwik’w.

[be getting black]:: sq’íq’ixel < q’íx.

[be getting brown]:: sqw’íq’ixel < qwí’w.

[be getting/going a little red]:: skwekwíxwel < kwí:m, tskwék’wel < kwí:m.

[be getting red, be going red]:: skwekwíxwel < kwí:m.

[be getting shorter]:: ts’íts’etl’tet < 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):: méštxw < 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’kwíxel < t’kwíxel < 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’émsxel < 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.

got a canoe stuck on a rock or something:: xá:m.

got a hole:: qwá.

got angry, get mad, be angry:: t’áyeq’ < t’ay.

got a shoe on the wrong foot:: st’só:kwíxel.

got a sliver or splinter in the foot:: xéts’xel.

got a sliver or splinter in the hand:: xéts’ches.

got a spooky or spooked feeling, afraid that bad spirits are around, get spooked, fear something behind:: xéysel.

(get a) thrill, (to) thrill:: xwóywél.

got away, leave, (perhaps just) away:: á:yej < á:y.

got a wife:: tscháxw < chá:xw.

got, (become), turn, go:: =thet.

got better (from sickness), get well, revive, come alive, come back to life:: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

got big, rise (of floodwater):: híkwíthet < híkw.

got black:: q’íxel < q’íx.

got burned (of human or creature):: kwáš.
get (CONT'D)

get calm (of wind):: qametólém ~ qametólém < qám.
get carried away and sleepy from eating too rich food:: ló:metsel < ló:m ~ lóm, melmelôws < mál ~ mél.
get carried away (emotionally):: ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.
(get closed, become closed):: xwtáq < téq.
get close to s-o/s-th, approach s-th/s-o:: ts'ímélmet < ts'ímél ~ ts'ímel.
get cold:: xéytl'ihet < xéyl' ~ xí:l'.
get constipated, "bound up":: xexekw'íwel < xaxekw'íwel < xékw'.
get credit, borrow (money for ex.), (getting credit, borrowing):: qw'ímêls.
get crowded:: pélh.
get crowded out:: pélhpélh < pélh.
get cut:: lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
get dark:: thêtí:l < thá:t.
get diarrhea:: tl'xátem < tl'éx.
(get) dizzy, get drunk:: séles < sél or sí(:)l.
get drafted:: xó:lxwem < xó:lxwem.
(get dusk, (get dim)):: só:yle < sóy.
get dust or bark in both eyes:: thq'elq'ô:les < thél'.
get dust or bark in one eye:: thq'ô:les < thél'.
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'íkw'thet < th'íkw' or th'ékw'.
get hit (by s-th thrown or airborne):: ló:m ~ lóm.
get hit in the face:: xwémêkw'ës.
get hit on the back:: xwelmôwelh ~ xwelmôwelh, xwelmôwelh ~ xwelmôwelh ~ ló:m ~ lóm.
get hurt:: má:kwh.
get juicy of its own accord:: qô:lhêthet < qó:.
get light:: táwel < táw.
get mad at oneself:: qeqel'lhêthet < qél.
get off (a canoe or conveyance), get out of a canoe, (dismount):: qwí:m.
get offended, get irritated:: qwoxwlómêt < qwóxwlexw.
get on top of something:: xwémêkwës.
get outside:: átl'qel < átl'q.
get quiet (of wind), stop (of wind):: chó:ythet.
get red, become red, go red:: tskwímel < kwí:m
(get) shaky and weak:: xwóyqwem.
get skinny:: tóthel < tôth ~ tôth.
get s-o drunk:: séleslexw < sél or sí(:)l.
get s-o's name, manage to get s-o's name:: kwíxelexw ~ kwéxwelexw < kwí:x ~ kwíx.
get splashed:: lháltem < lhél.
get squeezed (in hand or fingers):: p'éhé'ëm < p'é:
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'élém.
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’élpt’em < q’élpt’em ~ q’élpt’em.
getting ancient, getting old::   q’eílém < q’aí:lem ~ q’eí:lem.
[getting black]:   q’íq’exél < q’íx.
[getting brown]:   qwíqw’exwel < qwíxw.
getting choked on food::   t’ékweles < t’ékw.
getting close::   ts’t’s’emel < ts’ímél ~ ts’ímel.
getting cloudy, clouding up::   xwathtálé < xát.
getting colder::   xé:yt’í < xéyt’ ~ xé:tl’.
getting cooked::   qw’eqwél < qw’él.
getting dressed::   lhó:yl.
getting firewood::   chiyóyelh < yólh.
getting foggy::   qwétxem.
getting mouldy in taste or smell::   pópeqwem < póqw.
getting ready to go::   hí:lekw ~ hílekw < hilékw.
getting real drafty::   xó:léxwem < xó:lxwem.
getting ripe::   qw’eqwél < qw’él.
getting shallow::   xá:mt’et ~ xómthet < xám.
getting spooked, being afraid that bad spirits are around, spooky feeling::   xéyxelsel < xéysel.
getting to like somebody::   i’é:ymet < éy ~ éy’.
getting to the summit of a mountain::   hewts’aí < ts’aí.
getting warmer::   lwéwem.
getting yellow, turning yellow, turning green::   qwóqweyel ~ qwóqwiyel < qwá:y.
get to the top or summit of a mountain::   wets’aí < ts’aí.
get tripped, to trip::   lhíkw’qsel < lhíkw’ ~ lhíkw’.
get twisted [inside]:   xélt’s’wélé < xélt’s’.
get used to s-th/s-o::   tl’éltl’elmet < tl’élexw.
get warm (of weather)::   kw’ósthet < kw’ás.
get weak::   qelámthet < qél.
get weak (from laughing, walking, working too long, sickness)::   qiqelámthet < qél.
get wedged by falling tree, for ex., got run over (by car, train, etc.):   tl’iq’.
get white::   p’eq’í:1 < p’eq’.
go, come, get, become::   =í:l ~ =í:l ~ =el.
go down, go down below, get low::   tl’pí:1 ~ tl’epí:1 < tl’ép.
gone blue, go blue, become blue::   meth’í:l < méth’.
got (both) shoes on wrong feet::   sts’ók’wélxel ~ st’s’ó:kw’xel.
got even with s-o::   xwtí:chest ~ xwtí(ch)est < tiy.
got rancid, got bitter::   chxé:mt’et < chîchexém.
got red, became red, gone red::   kwí:mel < kwé:m.
got stormy with lots of fine snow in the air::   qwálxtem < qwélxel.
got up with a quick motion, got up quickly::   xwexwílx < xwlíx.
got warm::   lwéwem < lwéwem.
(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’xwólém < tl’éxw.
is getting twisted::   xáxelt’iwélém < xélt’s’.
it gets narrow or wedged in::   xék’w.
it got rusty::   ts’ápexel.
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) [IL]: ts’lhéqw’xel < ts’lhóqw’.

[looks a state of going brown, be getting brown-looking]:: sqw’íqw’xwelomex < qw’íxw.

(make/have a) sound getting softer:: thékxweleqep < thékxw ~ thékxw.

male name, (prob.) repeatedly gets wives/houses:: =íímetxw.

manage to get here:: xwe’látis < í.

many get crushed, get all crushed, many smashed (round and filled):: meqw’méqw’ < méqw’ ~ méqw’.

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:: tél’htélheqw’els < télheqw’ ~ télheqw’.

scratching to get in (?):: télheqw’els < télheqw’ ~ télheqw’.

send s-o to do/get something, send s-o for something, (send s-o on an errand):: tsesát ~ tsesát ~ tsesát < tsesá or tsaá.

sensible, wise, (get sensible, get wise):: q’e’í:les ~ q’e’í:lées.

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’élwolómét ~ t’élwolómét < t’élw.

to get skinned, peel the skin off:: ts’ó:á.

to have cramps, get a cramp, to be cramped:: q’élp’tem ~ q’élp’tem.

to ride [along], hook a ride, get a ride, send oneself:: lépetsel < lépets.

to stumble, get staggered:: télstem < tél ~ tá:l ~ tál.

turning yellow, getting yellow, turning green:: qwóyel < qwá:y.

turn yellow, get 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:: scháchxwelmel < 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:: xwélexwé:ysthòm < xwilô:y.
you’ll get punched all over:: th’élqwesthòm < th’élqw’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.): kwólómét < kwá:.

escape, get out:: kwólómét < kwá:.

get out of the way

get out of the way, get off the way, dodge:: iyéqthet < iyá:q.

get s-th:: kwélexw ~ kwélexw < 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:: xwí:t < í.
get up
climb, get up a vertical surface:: kwí ~ kwíy.
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'íth'kwimelálews, th'íth'kwimelálews < th'íkw, xwókw’eltel < xwókw'.

Ghost
Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost:: Xáxe Smestí:yexw < xáxe.

ghost
ghost, corpse, dead body:: spoleqwíth’a < poleqwíth’a.
to ghost s-o, (to haunt s-o):: poleqwíth’et < poleqwíth’a.

gift
a gift:: syéxcha ~ syéxtsa < yéxch ~ yéxts ~ yéxcha ~ yéxtsa.
a gift in memory from someone gone (lit. “something - wept - in the face”):: sxómes < xá:m ~ xám.
gift one really makes use of:: xwayólem.
give a gift to s-o:: yéxchét ~ yéxtset < yéxch ~ yéxts.

gill
gills, also "boot" (boot-shaped organ attached to fish gill):: xá:y ~ xá: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]):: télhstetel < tálh.
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’álátel < th’álá ~ th’ála ~ th’ále ~ 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 Thethéthexw < thethíxw.
girl at puberty, (girl's first period):: thethíxw.
girl child, girl (from 5 to 10 years or so):: sheliyó:llh < shá:llí, sheliyó:llh < shá:llí.
girl (from baby to 4 or 5 yrs.): sheliyó:llh < shá:llí.
little girl (perhaps four years), young girl, (girl from five to ten years [EB]): q’aq’emi < q’á:mi ~ q’á:miy.
lots of little girls:: q’eq’élá: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:: xo:kw’et < xo:kw’ ~ xo: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 ~ yéxch’ < 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:lhet.
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:: óxwest < áxw.
giving away
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.
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 < xwéylém, tól.
pass around to give away (at a dance for example):: lhité’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 ~ áyelewxw.
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 wál.
give birth
giving birth, having a child, having a baby:: tsméla < méle ~ méla.
have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered):: sémele < méle ~ méla.
give s-o food
give s-o food, bring s-o food, pass food to s-o:: áxwet.
give up
beating 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 :: sxéykwel.

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’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.
make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.): xep’ékw.: smash s-th to pieces (hard pitch, splinterly wood, a glass), break s-th to pieces, beat s-th/s-o
to a pulp: th’ó:wt.
glasses
eyeglasses:: skw’echó:stélé:les < kw’áts ~ kw’ets.
eyeglasses, (probably dark glasses):: st’ólé’oléstel < t’á:l, st’ólé’oléstel < t’á:l.

Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli)
Glaucidium gnoma swarthi (or Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli) and Cryptoglaux acadia
acadia (or Aegolius academicus):: spopeleqwíth’a ~ spopeleqwíth’e < poleqwíth’a.

Glaucidium gnoma swarthi
Glaucidium gnoma swarthi (or Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli) and Cryptoglaux acadia
acadia (or Aegolius academicus):: spopeleqwíth’a ~ spopeleqwíth’e < poleqwíth’a.
Glaucidium gnoma swarthi, some also call order Lepidoptera by this name::
spopeleqwíth’a ~ spopeleqwíth’e < poleqwíth’a.

Glaucomys sabrinus fuliginosus
Glaucomys sabrinus oregonensis and from Hope north Glaucomys sabrinus fuliginosus::
sqépò:thèl < qep’.

Glaucomys sabrinus oregonensis
Glaucomys sabrinus oregonensis and from Hope north Glaucomys 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:: t’l:á:wq’em.

gloomy
(be) gloomy:: qéylés < qél.
glove
:: 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'élémels < t'élém.
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'élémtes < t'élém.

glug
slug slug slug:: 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'ékw'.
gnawing s-th, be gnawing on s-th: xáp'kw't < xep'ékw'.
gnaw s-th, chew s-th [crunchy]: xép'kw't < xep'ékw'.
make a crunching or crackling noise, crunching (gnawing) sound: xápkw'em < xep'ékw'.

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'élqílqílthet ~ q'élqílqílhet < q'ó:lthet.
be on one's way, be going: hálém < la.
(b) slow, (be) late, go slow:: óyém.
confession, to go to confession, to confess: xáxemilálèm ~ xáxemilálèm < xáxe.
crawl underneath, (go underneath): eqílem ~ eqéylem.
dive (already in water), go underwater, sink oneself down: leqálèm < léqem.
drop s-th (accidentally), let s-o go: kwó:lxw < kwá:.
feel like going: hálém < la.
get, (become), turn, go: =thet.
get close, approach, get near, nearly, (go close, come close): ts'imél ~ ts'ímel.
[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:
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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):: tsxéylem or tsxílé.
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 < tás.
go downstream, go downriver, down the river:: wôqwílem ~ wôqwéylem ~ wôqw’ílem ~
woqw’ílé < 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 m.
go, go to, going, to, (going) to (in future), be gone:: lám < la, lám < la.
go, go to, 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:ich’ówelh < 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’al’éqel.
going towards the river or water:: t’ótxw < t’óxw.
going with each other [romantically], going for a walk with each other:: ts’límxéstel <
ts’elh=.
go in the direction of the water, go downriver:: xwôqwéylem < 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):: méth’í:l < méth’.
gone soft and spoiled (of dried fish):: th’téqel < sth’tqel.
go out completely (of fire): th’éx.
go out from the beach (if in a canoe):: tô:l ~ tô:l.
go out into the river, go down to the river, walk down to the river:: tô:l ~ tô: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’elém < x’ts’ ~ x’ts’ ~ 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’límxéstel < i m.
he’s gone (mentally):: héleméstem < la.
go (CONT’D)
it's going dead (of a tree):: t'ópiythet < 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:: kwá:t ~ kwát < kwá:.
little partner, little person who follows or goes with one:: sq'íq'exí:l ~ q'íq'exí:l < qíq.
[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'éxmíl < 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'ám ~ th’ám.
to war, go to war:: x'éyléx.
tracks going down to the river:: tó:lxe > to:l ~ tó:l.
travelling (without a destination), going out:: leq'á:q'íle < leq’áleq’íle (<
leq’áleq’íl (rare)).
turn around a bend, go around a bend, turn around (to go back), turn around a corner:: q'ewqéylém ~ 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 (Aséláw), 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:: póythet < 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?: xwichxókwel < chákw.
go after s-th/s-o
    go after s-th/s-o, chase s-o/s-th (not stopping or slowing till it'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:: sf’lák:w
    mountain goat:: p’q’éqlél < p’éq’.
goatsbeard (plant):: chochkwó:les < chó:kw.
God
    God, the Lord:: Chíchelh Siyá:m ~ Chíchelh Siyám < =chílh ~ chílh=.
go in
    go in (a house/enclosure), come in, come inside, enter a house or enclosure:: kwetxwí:lem < kwetáxw.
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**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:: smētsa.

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]): lágleqem < léqem.

gone (mentally)

he's gone (mentally):: héleméstem < la.

good

all good:: 'ál'áliy < éy ~ éy::
be good at s-th:: schéwétmet < schewót.
be good, good, well, nice, fine, better, better (ought to), it would be good if, may it be

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):: fiy < éy ~ éy:, fiy < éy ~ éy::
good figure, good shape:: eyámeth' < éy ~ éy::
good-looking, beautiful, pretty, handsome, looks good:: iyó:mex ~ iyó:mex ~ iyómex < éy ~ éy:
good (of little ones), cute (of many of them):: e'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 ~ eyólés < éy ~ éy::
have (good) good sight:: xw'elyó:les < éy ~ éy::
having lots of fun, having a good time:: eyó:sthét ~ 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):: álly ~ álly < 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'eyelh < éy ~ éy.

good-hearted
   good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured:: xw'éywelh ~ xwe'éywelh ~ xwe'éywelh < éy ~ éy.

good-looking:: eyelhómex < éy ~ éy.
   good-looking, beautiful, pretty, handsome, looks good:: iyó:mex ~ iyómex ~ iyómex < éy ~ éy.

good-natured
   good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured:: xw'éywelh ~ xwe'éywelh ~ xwe'éywelh < 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 ~ o qéléméx ~ ló qélémèx.

good news
   cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] that means good news:: q'ey, q'ey, q'ey.

Goodyera oblongifolia:: pepepó:tem ~ pépépó:tem ~ pepepótem < pó:t.

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:lō area and the
   emperor goose would be only an occasional visitor]: skemí'ya.
   big Canada goose, big honker:: tl'xwômá'lqel ~ tl'axwômá'lqel.
   Canada goose:: áxe.
   smaller goose, brant, (black brant), for the smaller goose possibly also the cackling goose
   and lesser Canada goose:: tl'ákwxel.

gooseberry:: t'á:mxw.
   gooseberry bush:: t'á:mxwelhp < t'á:mxw.
   gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June:: tem'tá:mxw < t'á:mxw.
   prickly swamp currant, swamp gooseberry:: th'k'w'wiyelhp < th'ekw' or th'ikw'.
   swamp gooseberry, prickly swamp currant:: ts'qw'i:wyelhp.

goose-shaped rock
   a goose-shaped rock near Hamisley Mt. and near Hooknose Mountain or Lhilhkw'elqs,
   west of Agassiz, B.C.: Áxetel < áxe.
Gordon Creek

Gordon Creek:: Sókw'ech Stó:lō < 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:: xasélmet < xás.
go up
climb a mountain, climb a hill, go up a mountain or hill:: kw’íyeqel < kw’í ~ kwíy.
gown
clothes, clothing (esp. Indian clothing, men's or women’s), something to wear, dress,
gown:: s'íth'ém < íth’a.
grab
grab a handful:: xéymem < xéym.
grab s-th/s-o:: xéymet < 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 < síc:le.
grandfather (affectionate), (grampa):: máma < má:l ~ már.
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:: stś’ólemeqw < stś’ó:meqw.
great grandparents, great grandparent, sibling or (up to fourth) cousin of great grandparent,
great grandchild of brother or sister or (up to fourth) cousin:: stś’ó:meqw.
great great grandchild:: ékwiyeqw.
great great grandchildren:: th’ëp’ayeqw < th’épayeqw ~ th’épayeqw.
great great grandparents, great great grandparent, great great grandchild, sibling or cousin (up to fourth) of great
great great grandparent/child:: th’épayeqw ~ 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:: sélt'atel < sélt'a ~ sélt'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) ső:seqwt.

grandchild of cousin
grandchild, grandchild of sibling, grandchild of cousin (esp. in the old days):: f:meth.

grandchild of sibling
grandchild, grandchild of sibling, grandchild of cousin (esp. in the old days):: f:meth.

grandfather
grandfather (affectionate), (grampa):: máma < má:l ~ má:l.
grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), granny, grandpa:: sisele < sí:le.

Grandma
Grandma, Father's Mother (nickname):: táta < tát:l ~ tál ~ tál.

grandmother
grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), granny, grandpa:: sisele < sí:le.

grandpa
grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), granny, grandpa:: sisele < 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:: ékwiyeqw.

grandparent/-child
great great great grandparent/-child:: th’épayeqw ~ th’épayeqw.

grandparents of a deceased grandchild
cry with someone, a person one cries with (related or not), unrelated grandparents of a
deceased grandchild, etc:: ts’elhxà:m < xà:m ~ xā:m.

grand-uncle
deceased uncle, deceased grand-uncle:: qethiyálh.

Granite Mountain
Granite Mountain, the second mountain back of Xóletsa, northwest of Kwelkwelqéylem::
Th’emth’ómels < th’ómels.

granny
grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), granny, grandpa:: sisele < sí:le.
grape

grape juice: qelíps sqe’óleqw < qelíps, qó:

grapefruit: sásexem qwíyqwóyèls < sáx, qwá:y
(lit. bitter + orange fruit/little yellowish fruit)
grapefruit juice: sásexem qwíyqwóyèls 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): sóxwelátwtxw < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.
burnt (i.e. dry) grass: yeqwílep < yéqw.
cut (grass, hay): lhílech'echá: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: sóxwí:les < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.
plants, grass: =eletsá:ls, =eleśà: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'em.
grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper: tl'emtl'émxel, ts'áts'etl'ém < ts'íl'ám ~ ts'íl'ém, ts'í:ts'étl'm < ts'íl'ám ~ ts'íl'ém.
grasshopper, (possibly the longhorned grasshopper): tl'emékw' < tl'amkw'ém, tl'emékw' < tl'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)): tl'amkw'ém, tl'amkw'ém < tl'em.

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: kwóxwe.
grave-house

s-o has been put away (in grave-house or buried), he's/she's been buried:: qéylemtem ~ qé:ylemtem < qéylem ~ qéylem ~ qi(ː)lem.

gavel

gravel, sand smaller than pebbles:: th'ëxét.

gravestone

a cross, grave cross, gravestone, cross one hangs up:: lakwwí: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):: stlíf'esel < stlíf'el.

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'o1 mex < xwíkw'.

really turned gray (of hair):: xó:lemthet < xólem.

turning gray (in hair):: xolémthet < 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 ~ ló:s.

grease bowl:: shxwlósálà < ló:s ~ ló:s.

grease one's body:: melxwiwsem < mélxw.

grease s-th:: ló:s < ló:s ~ ló:s.

grease s-th/s-o, oil s-th/s-o, rub something on s-th/s-o:: melxwt < mélxw.

greasy-headed:: lésleseqw < ló:s ~ ló:s.

solid grease, suet, lump of grease, (stomach fat [CT]):: xwástel.
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great (CONT'D)

great
be great, be important:: hi:kw ~ hi::kw < hikw.
be overcome with pleasurable feelings after eating great salmon or a great meal:: ts'éqw'.
great great grandparent:: ékwiyeqw.
great great great grandparent/-child:: ékwiyeqw.

great grandchild

be great grandchildren, great grandparents:: std'olemeqw < std'ómeqw.
great grandparent, great grandchild, sibling or (up to fourth) cousin of great grandparent,
great grandchild of brother or sister or (up to fourth) cousin:: std'ómeqw.

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:: set'l'atel < set'l'a ~ set'l'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

be great grandchildren, great grandparents:: std'olemeqw < std'ómeqw.
great grandparent, great grandchild, sibling or (up to fourth) cousin of great grandparent,
great grandchild of brother or sister or (up to fourth) cousin:: std'ómeqw.

grebe
hell-diver, pied-billed grebe:: sxwotíx.

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.
[looks yellow or green, yellow/green-looking]: tsqwáyòmèx < qwá:y.
[static/be getting yellow, static/be getting green]: tsqwóqwiyel < 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): x::.
grey (also see under “gray” above)
(be) real gray (of hair), (grey hair): sxó:lem < xólem.
gray (of hair), grey (of hair): xólem.
(have/be) gray, (have/be) grey: tsxwíkw’ < xwíkw’.
really turned gray (of hair): xó:lemthet < xólem.
turning gray (in hair): xolémthet < xólem.
grin
ugly expression in mouth, ugly grin: sxeyxeth’ó:ythel < xíth’ ~ xéyth’.
grind
grinding one’s teeth: xaxelts’elísem < xélts’.
grind or sharpen s-th (of edged tools): yéq’est < yéq’.
mashing, grinding (stones, something hard): tôtesem < tôs.
tapping it (with something), mashing s-th, grinding s-th, be bumping s-o: tôteset < tôs.
gristle
edible gristle inside fish head (nose gristle): sxépeqw (or sxép’eqw? or sxép’ekw?).
skin of fish head without gristle: t’áwleqw.
grit
rock above Yale where Ná:ls gritted his teeth and scratched rocks as he duelled with a
medicine man across the Fraser: Th’xélfs < th’xélfs.

Grizzly Bear
Female Grizzly Bear: Yeqwílmételòt < yéqw.
Male Grizzly Bear: Yeqwílmet ~ Syeqwílmetxw < yéqw.
grizzly bear: kw’í:tsel, xeýtla’ls ~ xeýtla’ls
groan
  keeps on groaning::  i'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)::  tét'émélep < t'ém.
  dirt, ground::  =flép ~ =f:lep ~ =éylép ~ =elep ~ =áp ~ =f: ~ =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 ~ ~ tém:èxw ~ témexw.
  (emprisoned), put in jail, grounded, restricted, caught, apprehended::  qiq'.
  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::  tewálhélep < tewálé.
  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::  xits'e'
    < 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'ip < q'ép.
  a group making (fish) oil::  hemhémetheqw < mótheqw or metheqw.
  a group of people, a tribe of people, several tribes::  ó:qw'el'mexw or ó:kw'el'mexw.
  a group separating themselves from another group::  halts'élíthet < halts'élf.
  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.)::  istéytiyel.
  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)::  txemòls < 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: Titxwemqsel < 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 (lst ed.):19]): Sekw’sekw’emá:y < sfk’.

grow

growing (of animals, children, etc.): ts’íts’esem < ts’ísem.
growing [s-o] up, (raising s-o): ts’ísmít < ts’ísem.
growing up: kw’ekw’ém < kw’ém.
grown twisted (of a tree): sxá:lt’s’emeth’ < xélts’.
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: sqelwilh < 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 ~ tó:l.

guardian spirit

guardian spirit, spirit power: =ó:lkwilh.

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: f:wesà:ls < fówes.
directing, training, teaching, guiding: f:wes < fówes.
guiding: f:weséleq < fówes.
showing s-o (how to do it), teaching s-o, advising s-o, guiding s-o, directing s-o: f:west < fówes.
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:lō area: Bonaparte's gull, short-billed
gull, ring-billed gull, California gull, herring gull:: slílôwya.

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:: qw'éliteq.

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'él < 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'él < 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):: kwíxwet < kwíxw.
spray gun:: sopéxwél'sà:ls < póxw.
to miss a shot (an arrow, spear or gun):: kwíxw.

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'í.
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Gutierrez

pool down from Tillie Gutierrez's grandfather's fish-drying rack at Íyem (Eayem):
qemqémel < qém:el.

Gutierrez

guts

insides (animal or human or other?),(internal organs, guts, etc.), (stomach [inside] [DM]):
st'selxwíwel < ts'el.

Haig

rocky place between two CPR tunnels above and about half a mile east of Haig:
Popeleqwith'á:m ~ Lexwpopeleqwith'á:m < poleqwíth'a.
steep rock wall that used to have Indian writing at first C.P.R. tunnel above Haig: Xelíqel < xél ~ xé:yl ~ 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'ikw'xwós < kw'xwós.
the hail: skw'ekw'xwós < kw'xwós, tl'emxwéyle < tl'ém.
to hail, be hailing: tl'emxwéylem or tl'emxwxílem < tl'ém.
to hail (weather): kw'xwós.

hair

(build) real gray (of hair), (grey hair): sxó:lem < xólem.
bushy hair: 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:ylt < 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(?);
qel'eqél'eqw < q'él.
curly hair, (have curly hair(?)): sq'élq'él'eqw < q'él.
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:
qwelqwelá:lì:ya < qwíl ~ qwel.
hair in the nose:
qwelqwelqwel < qwíl ~ qwel.
hair is falling out, losing one's hair:
qw'eméqel < qw'ém.
hair (of the head):
má:qel.
hair on the body:
sqwelqwilôws ~ sqwelqwelqwilôws < qwíl ~ qwel.
hair on the chin or jaw, beard, mustache:
wílqwelqwel < qwíl ~ qwel.
(have a) hairy face, (have) hair on the face, (have a woolly face):
xwpopô:s < pá:pa.
(have a) part in the hair, to part (hair):
kw'éts'elles < kw'ets'.
(have) bushy and uncombed hair: chîlheqw < =chîlh ~ chîlh=.
(have) coarse hair: mekwélqel < mékw.
(have) fine hair:
kwêlelesélqel.
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’ôt’ep < q’áth’.

loincloth, dog-hair apron, dog-hair mat:: sthíyep.

oil one's hair, oil one's head:: mélxwéqem < mélxw, melqxwéylém < mélxw.

on top of the head, on the hair:: eqw ~ (c)leqw ~ îqw ~ ò:qw.

part the hair on the right side (left side as people look at you), have the hair parted on the right side:: kelchochéleqw < kelchéok ~ kyelchéok.

pubic hair:: qwéyleq ~ qwíleq < qwíl ~ qwel.

pull out (hair): qw'emét < qwém.

pull s-o's hair, grab s-o's hair:: xéymleqwt < xéym.

really turned gray (of hair): xołemthet < xołem.

singe the hairs off skin:: kw'síws < kwás.

soft (down) feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sq’óyeseqw ~ sxóyeseqw < sq’óyes.

soft feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sxóyeseqw ~ sq’óyeseqqw.

tickled (by a hair, by a light touch):: sá:yxwem.

to part one's hair:: kwéts’elesem < kw’íts’.

turning gray (in hair): xołemthet < xołem.

wash one's hair, wash one's head:: th’éxwíqwem < th’éxw or th’óxw.

wash one's head and hair:: xwóyeqwem (or perhaps) xwáyeqwem.

wool, fur, animal hair:: sá:y.

hairly

(have a) hairy face, (have) hair on the face, (have a woolly face):: xwpopó:s < pá:pa.

half:: alht'éqw' < t’éqw', lhseq' < séq'.

a half dollar, fifty cents:: lhseq' < 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:: lhseq' < séq'.

half-brother

half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister:: lets’òw(e)yelh ~ slets’òweyelh < láts’.

half-hitch

spear pole knot hitch (two half-hitches), clove-hitch knot:: ts’sítsim.

half-sibling

half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister:: lets’òw(e)yelh ~ slets’òweyelh < láts’.

half-sister

half-sibling, half-brother, half-sister:: lets’òw(e)yelh ~ slets’òweyelh < láts’.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus:: skw’álx, sp’óq’es < p’éq’.

Aquila chrysaetos and Haliaeetus leucocephalus:: yéxwela.
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halibut

halibut, flounder (prob. starry flounder):: p'éwiy ~ p'ówiy < p'ewíy ~ p'ówíy.

Halkomelem

Kwantlen people, Kwantlen dialect of Downriver Halkomelem:: Qw'ó:lt'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:: Sió:lô < tó:l ~ tô:l.
Upriver Halkomelem language, to speak Upriver Halkomelem:: Háłq'eméylem < Leq'a:mél.

hall
dance-hall:: qw'eyílexáwtxw < qw'eyílex ~ 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:: Lhílhkw'eleqs ~ Lhílhkw'elqs < lhík'w' ~ lhí:kw'.

hammer

hammer, stone hand hammer, sledge hammer:: shxwtélhtses < télhches.
hit on the hand with a hammer:: télhches.
nail s-th, hammer s-th:: hám: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:: shxwélhets'tses < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
(be) left-handed:: sth'íkwetses < 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:: peqwpéqwét < 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:: kwéstsces < kwá:ts.
can't reach (with hand):: q'thá:mtsces < q'thá:m.
chop one's hand, [get chopped on the hand]:: t'émches < t'ém.
clap one's hands, clap once with hands:: lhóqw'tsesem < lhóqw'et.
clapping with (one's) hands:: lhólheqw'tsesem < lhóqw'et.
clean hands:: éyetses < éy ~ éy.
hand (CON'T'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]):: lhêts'ches < lhîts' ~ lhî:ts'.
get a sliver in one's hand:: xéth'ches.
get a sliver or splinter in the hand:: xéth's'ches.
get squeezed (in hand or fingers):: p'íth'èmes < p'i:.
grab a handful:: xéymem < xéym.
hammer, stone hand hammer, sledge hammer:: shxwtélhtses < télhches.
hand:: chélxáléx < cháléx.
(have a) crooked hand:: spíytses < pó:y.
(have a) paralyzed hand, game hand:: slhéxtses < lhéx.
(have) big hand(s):: thíthetkses < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
(have) dirty hands:: qéletses < qél, ts'epxtses < ts'épx.
have one's hands behind one's back:: sq'eth'éwis ~ sq'eth'ôwis < q'áth'.
her hand is broken, his hand is broken:: selkwá:tses < lékw.
he's holding s-th in each hand:: s'iláytses < á:y.
hit on the hand with a hammer:: télhches.
holding a hand:: kwélátses < kwél.
holding the hand of s-o:: kwélátsest < kwél.
hollow of hand:: xwt'óxwestses < t'óxw.
knocking with one's hand:: kwókwxweswesem < kwoxw.
knuckles (all the joints of the hand and fingers):: qwemqwémxwtses < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
leaning the face on the hand with elbow propped:: piyósem < piy.
left-handed:: th'kwetses < th'ikwe.
lying on one side with one's head propped up on one hand:: piypiyáleqálem < piy.
month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in cold)):: temt'élémetses < t'élém.
one's hand sticks to something (in cold, to honey, to glue, etc.):: =toses ~ =ches.
the 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.
pick up a hand on one hip:: piypiyól welh < piy.
pick up hands on both hips, (put hands akimbo):: piypiyól welhem < piy.
pick up one's hand on s-th to brace oneself, brace oneself on s-th's-o:: pîyet < piy.
pick up one's hands behind one's back:: q'eth'ôwisem < q'áth'.
pick up one's hands under one's arms:: xixets'éláxem < xits' ~ xits'.
right hand:: s'eyí:wteses < ey ~ ey.
shading one's eyes from the sun with the hand (looking into the sun):: xwtóxsem.
shake hands:: kwélátses < kwél.
shake hands with s-o:: kwélátsest < kwél.
shaking a lot of hands:: kwélátsests:ls < kwél.
shaking hands:: kwéláts:ls < kwél.
shaking the hand of s-o, shaking his hands:: kwélátsest < kwél.
she broke her hand, he broke his hand:: lekwá:tses < 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:: ts'éats'elstexw < ts’á:.
cool down enough to touch (or handle or work with):: tóqweltsep.
handle of a cup:: q'ól (or better) qwó:l.
handle of a knife, knife-handle:: lhá:ts’elálá < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.
handle of a spoon:: skwélemel < kwél.
long-handled stirring spoon:: shxqwqwáylhecúls < 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:: chá:htel < =chílh ~ chílh=.
hanging lots of fish to dry:: cháchílehtel < cháchíylehtel < =chílh ~ chílh=.
hang on (grab and hang on):: kwélal’ < kwél.
hang oneself, (hung by a rope [AC]):_ xwiqw’esem < xwiqw’.
hang onto s-o:: kwu:l’ < kwél.
hang something up:: xeq’ó:thet < xáq’.
hang s-th on a line, hang s-th on a nail, hang s-th up:: qé:ywet (or better) q'é:wet < q’é:wy ~ q’é: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:: shólih(e)xwélqsel < lexw.
(hung) under:: síq < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.
(hung up in a fish net):: xwiq’ó:q’í:wet < xwiqw’.
put a rope around s-o/s-th’s neck, put a leash on s-th, hang s-o:: xwiqw’est < xwiqw’.
smoking salmon, (hanging fish up to smoke):: chá:htel < =chílh ~ chílh=.
spinning (while hanging), (twirling):: ts’á:lq’em < ts’él.

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’ikw’elexw < th’ikw’ or th’ikw’.
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):: qéyéléxw < 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=ómé or =l=ómé ~ =l=ómé.
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:: xwoyíwélmet < xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwél.
make s-o happy, cheer s-o up:: xwoyíwelstexw < xwoyíwél ~ 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:: ñthest’esèltes < ñ’és.
chewing (something hard, like apple):: xéyxekw’els < xéykw’et.
chew it (s-th hard, apple, pill):: xéykw’et.
do it harder:: tìmet.
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.)::: tìmethet < tìmet.
(get) lots of water all over since it's raining so hard, really getting rainy:: t’emt’émqw’xel <
témeqw’.
hard clay, hard earth, smooth (hard) earth:: sìq’.
hard ground:: tl’xwéylep or tl’xwíplep < 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):: ñ’ésáp < ñ’és.
stiff, hard:: ñ’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):: ñ’esét ~ ñ’ését < ñ’és.
throw s-o down [hard] on the rump:: ñ’esèlset < ñ’és.
to harden:: tl’exwéthet < tl’éxw.
to harden (of pitch, wax, etc.), (harden s-th):: ñ’etsét < ñ’és.
too hard to eat:: ñ’és.

harden

to harden:: tl’exwéthet < tl’éxw.

"hardhack"
oceanspray plant, "ironwood", "hardhack": qáthelhp < qáthexw.
pink spirea, "hardhack": t’ats’elhp < t’ats’.

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):: 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]): sqiqewáth < 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

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’íq’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:: Sqweqwehiwel < 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):: Chew:lh< 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::
Echo Island in Harrison Lake:: Xweqw'oyíqw, Xwóxwe'áqel.
Echo Island in southern quarter of Harrison Lake:: Xwóqwiýáqw.
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'õt'o < õt'.
Rainbow Falls (on Harrison Lake's southeast side):: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < skwó:wech
    ~ skwó:wech.
Rainbow Falls on Harrison Lake, (Sturgeon's Drop):: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < tsélq ~
    chélq.
Rainbow Falls on the east side of Harrison Lake:: Tsólqthet te Skwówech < tsélq.
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 < kwótxweth.
Whale Point at the southwest end of Harrison Lake:: Qwél:és < qwél:és ~ qwél:és.

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 ~ Lheltá:lets < lhà:l.
a little bay or eddy on Harrison River about two miles downriver from Chehalis:: Skwâ:l< kwâ:l.
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'ewétó:l< q'éw ~ q'éw.
beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the Harrison River goes around by Kilby's
    store:: Sq'iq'ewlém < q'éw ~ q'éw.
Chehalis village on Harrison River, the Heart Rock for which Chehalis, B.C. was named
    (at the mouth of Chehalis River):: Tsá:i<tsá:i.
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'éqteqel < tl'áqt.
next slough on north side of Harrison River above (east of) Smístmíyexwá: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 Yálhxetel:: Mímexwel (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:: Sqíqelì < sqíqemlì. 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):: Skwitéxqel < kwetiwx.

Pretty’s Bay on Harrison River:: Sásq’etsel < sásq’ets.

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 < sxwó:ywxe < sxwó:yxwey.

rock shaped like a man’s nose on the west 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 < yé:lés.

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.

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.

Wilson’s Point (on Harrison River), (also called) Grouse Point:: Títxwemqsel < tíxwem.

harrow

a rake, a harrow:: xéyxép’ilep < xéyp’.

harvest)

pick berries, pick off (leaves, fruit, vegetables, hops), (pluck off, harvest):: lhím.

pick s-th, (harvest s-th):: lhémét < lhím.

harvestman spider

daddy long-legs, harvestman spider:: tl’áleqtxel q’éq’esetse < tl’áqt.

daddy long-legs (spider), harvestman spider:: tl’áleqtxel q’esq’esetse < q’ey ~ q’ì.

hasn’t

isn’t s-o yet?, isn’t it yet?, hasn’t s-o yet?: xwewá: < éwe ~ òwe.

hat

:: =ó(weqw, yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.

be wearing a hat:: siyó:yseqw < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.

cowboy hat:: kawpo’óyseqw < kawpóy.

hats:: yó:leseqw ~ yólseqw < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.

new spirit-dancer’s head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat:: sxwó:yéleqws te xawsólikwh < sxwó:yéleqws.

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:seqw ~ yóseqw < yó:seqw ~ yóseqw.

spirit-dancing costume, wool hat for spirit-dancer (Deming):: s-hóyiws.
hatch
sit on eggs, to hatch eggs, to brood eggs:: tl'xwá:ylhem < tl'xw ~ tl'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 ~ Lheltá:lets < lhál.

Hatchery Creek
Cultus Lake, (also village at Cultus Lake near Hatchery Creek [Wells (lst ed.):19])::
Swílhcha.
Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake):: Stôtelô < tô:1 ~
tô:1.

hatchet
little hatchet, little axe:: kw'qwém < kw'óqw.

hate :: sqeltí:l < qél.
hate s-o:: sqelwilhmît < qelwilhmît < qél.
hold a grudge, hate:: sqelwilh < 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:: xátl.
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’elhqílém < 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 thèxw.
have a pain in the stomach, (have a stomach-ache), one’s stomach hurts:: xèlhalwes < xélh.
have a seat:: xwch’áletsem < ts’á:.
(have) blue eyes:: ts’meth’ó:les < méth’.
have, get, passive or be with colors:: ts= ~ ts’.
have heartburn:: yeqwí:les < yéqw.
have one’s hands behind one’s back:: sq’eth’èwíts ~ sq’eth’òwíts < q’àth’.
have pain, to hurt:: sáyem.
have something under one arm:: xixets’èlåxel < 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’eith’èkwiwetem < sth’èkw’.
having a nose bleed:: thóxwmélqsel < thóxw or thèxw.
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:: kwélát < kwél.
have (CONT’D)
I'd rather have (s-th), I'd prefer (s-th) (make that s-th instead):: tl'óst or tl'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 < xélts'.
to have cramps, get a cramp, to be cramped:: q'élptem ~ q'élpt'əm.

have a baby
giving birth, having a child, having a baby:: tsméla < méle ~ mé:ə.

have a child
already had children:: semsémele < méle ~ mé:ə.
giving birth, having a child, having a baby:: tsméla < méle ~ mé:ə.
have given birth, already had a child, had a baby, (delivered):: sémele < méle ~ mé:ə.

have/get
stative (with color terms), have/get (elsewhere):: ch=.

have to
determined (about s-th), have to do it, got to do it:: xasélmet < 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):: soxwelátwx < só:šwel ~ sóxwel.
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:šwel ~ sóxwel.
haying time:: temsóxwel < só:šwel ~ sóxwel.

haying
haying time:: temsóxwel < só:šwel ~ sóxwel.

hazelnut
hazelnut bush or tree:: sth'í:tsemelhp < sth'í:tsem.
hazelnut (CONT'D)
hazelnut (the nut), any nut:: sth'í:tsem.
hazelnut tree or bush:: sth'í:tsemelhp < th'éts.
nut of hazelnut bush, acorn, any nut, walnut, peanut, etc:: sth'í:tsem < th'éts.

he

and so (he, she, it, they):: qetl'osésu ~ qetl'os'é'su < tl'ó ~ tl'o, tl'osésu ~ tl'os'é'su < 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'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):: tl'ótl'ó ~ tl'tl'ó < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
that he, that she, that it, that they:: kws ...-s ~ kwses ~ kw'es ...s < kw.
that's a little one (male, about one to five years old), he (little):: tl'tl'ôtl'i'm < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent)::
kwthútl'ô < tl'ô ~ tl'o.
that was him (deceased), he (deceased):: kwútl'ô:lh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

head

a sxwó:yxwey head turned to stone on land at Xelhlálh somewhere:: Sxéyes te sxwó:yxwey < sxwó:yxwey
~ sxwó:yxwey.
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'óqweleqw < th'óqweleqw.
bumped on the head:: tesélèq < tós.
bump the head:: tesálèqel < tós.
carry[ing] a packstrap around the head:: chmaméleqw < chám.
cracked on the back of the neck, clubbed on the back of the head:: kw'qwelep < kwóqel.
cooked fish head:: sth'óqwes < sth'ô:qwi ~ sth'ó:qwi.
crown of head:: sq'ótwéléqw.
crown of head, center of the top of the head where the hair starts:: sq'eyxéléqw.
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]):: lhéqel.
facing up, head sticking up:: kw'ekwé'íqw ~ kw'ekw'íqw < kw'í ~ kw'i.
fall on one's forehead, drop on one's forehead, fall onto one's head:: méleqw (or)
leméleqw.
fatty salmon head:: lésleqw < ló:s ~ lós.
feel one's head, (feel the head):: qétxéleqw < qétx.
fish head soup:: xots'oyíqw shóp < xots'oyíqw.
greasy-headed:: lésleqw < ló:s ~ lós.
have a big head:: thóqw < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.
(have a) flat head, (have cranial deformation by cradle-board):: sp'íp'elheqw < p'ílh.
(have a) headache:: xhlá:lèqel ~ xhlálélèqel < xélh.
(have a) pointed head:: yethéleqw < éy ~ ý:ý.
(have) big heads (of a bunch of fish for ex.): thítheqw < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.
(have/get) a head cold:: th'ólhem sq'óq'éy < th'álh.
head of a creek or island:: lhéqel ~ lhéqul.
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:: sxť'icqw < xát'.

hit on the ear, hit on the temple (side of the head):: kw'qwá:li: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:: =âléqel, =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:: piyipiyáleqálem < piy.

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:: lîleqwesem < lîqw.

nod one's head, nod one's head (up and down for yes for ex.):: liqwesem < liqw.
oil his/her/its head:: mélxweqwt < mélxw.
oil one's hair, oil one's head:: mélxweqwem < mélxw, mélxqwéylém < mélxw.
one's head is shaking constantly (like with disease):: ñwóyqyqyqesem, ñwóyqwesem.
on the back of the head, back of the neck:: =épsem.
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'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.

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 < Sxwó:yxwey < sxwó:yxwey.

rock that was a sxwó:yxwey head (mask) turned to stone at Xelhlálh:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < sxéyes < sxéy'es.

scratching one's head:: xeyxeq'qéylem < xéyq'.

shake one's head side to side (as in saying no):: kwíythezem.

shaking one's head side to side (as in saying no):: kwóythezem < kwíythezem.

skin of fish head without gristle:: táwleqw.

skin of the head, scalp:: kw'elóweqw < kw'elów ~ kw'elów.

soak one's head:: mǐ:leqwem < mǐ:l ~ mǐl, mǐ:leqwethet < mǐ:l ~ mǐl.

soft spot on (top of) a baby's head, fontanel:: sqe'élqweq < qí: ~ qí'.

(special head-dress):: sxwóyéleqw.

sprouting up, stick(ing) its head out of the ground (of a plant):: qw'ilès < qw'il.
temples (on head):: th'iyamélê or th'iyaméla.

top of the head, scalp:: témleqw < tém.

turn one's head:: xéls't'esem < xéls't's.

twist by the head:: xéls't'es < xéls't's.

twist s-o/s-th by the head:: xéls't'est < xéls't's.

wash one's hair, wash one's head:: th'éxwíqwem < th'éxw or th'óxw.

wash one's head and hair:: xwóyqyqesem (or perhaps) xwáyeqwem.

wet one's head (sic?), (wet one's bed repeatedly):: lhélqwélhem < lhél.

where is s-o going?, where is s-o travelling?, where is s-o headed for?: xwchókwel < chákw.

you're crazy in the head, you're sick in the head:: xwoxwth'áleq[w]hom < xwáth'.
headache

(head 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:tle < q'íey ~ q'i.

headdress

headdress, face costume, mask:  sxwéythiyes ~ sxwúythiyes < xwíyth.
new spirit-dancer's head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat:  sxwóyéleqws te xawsólkwílh < sxwóyéleqw.
(special head-dress):  sxwóyéleqw.

headed

supernatural double-headed snake:  sílhqey < isá:le ~ isále ~ isála.

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'het < q'éyl'.
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 ol ~ we'éyóly ~ we'éyó ~ u'éyó ~ u'éyol ~ u'éyo ~ u'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):  ó éy ~ ów'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'lhà:met ~ ts'íts'lhám < ts'lhà:m.
hear s-o/s-th:  ts'lhà:met < ts'lhà:m.
keep on hearing a distant sound:  sasetáleqep < sáít.
sense something (that will happen), hear about it:  siwélmet ~ siwélmet < síw.
to hear:  ts'lhà:m.
heart
:: th'á:lá ~ th’á:la ~ th’á:le ~ th’á:le.

core of a rock, center of a rock, core of anything, heart of anything inanimate::
sth’emí:wel ~ sth’emíwel ~ sth’emíwél < sth’óm.

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’óm.

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.

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.

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’á:la < th’á:lá ~ th’á:la ~ th’á:le ~ th’á:le.

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’á:la ~ th’á:le ~ th’á:le.

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):: póléxwem < poléxwem.

heaven
:: chíchelh téméxw < =chílh ~ chílh=.

heavily
more than one person heavily loaded with packs:: swewíp < wíp or wép.

heavy
:: xwét:es ~ xwét:es.

(be) loaded with a heavy pack:: swíp < wíp or wép.

each had a heavy pack:: swewíp < 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
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’él’.
upright, standing, height, stature, pole: =ámets’ ~ =ámeth’ ~ =ó:meth’ ~ =emeth’.

Helianthus tuberosus:: xáxekw’.
including: Sagittaria latifolia, Helianthus tuberosus, Camassia quamash (and Camassia
leichtliini), 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 :: láw.

help
a helper:: míytel < 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
begging for a favor, asking for help:: th’íth’exwstélémét < th’íxw ~ th’éxw.
helping:: mámíyet < máy.
helpling 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:: máolhtel < máy.
helip s-o, defend s-o, protect s-o, aid s-o:: máyt ~ 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’éywélh
~ xwe’éywélh ~ xwe’é:welh < éy ~ éy:.

helpless
pitiful person, helpless person, person unable to do anythingfor himself:: skw’ékw’íth <
skw’iyéth.

Hemhémethewqw
a hunter turned to stone now located below Hemhémetheqw near Hill's Bar on the east
bank of the Fraser River:: Tewít < tewít.

hemlock
hemlock tree, Western hemlock:: mëlemélhp.
poison fern that grows in swampy places, (prob. water hemlock, poison hemlock):: welékwsa.
hemorrhoid
(have) hemorrhoids, (have) open sores on genitals or rump:: th'kw'íwel < th'ekw' or th'íkw'.

hemp
gress 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):: kwsú:tl'ò < kw.
that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent)::
kwsú: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:: steliqíw < stiqíw.

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:: ëkw'eló ~ ëkw'elo ~ ëkw'elo < í.
here, be here, be in (i.e. here):: í.
here, this place:: ëkw'eló ~ ëkw'elo < ló.
leave s-th here:: íchelstexw < í.
leave this here, leave s-th here:: ístexw ó < í.
manage to get here:: xwe'í:lómét < 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 ñ < í.
stay right here, staying right here:: í ñ 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:: sméqw'ó.
great blue heron, (often called) "crane": sméqw'ó ~ smóqw'ó.
(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'ó < sméqw'ó
~ smóqw'ó.
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'ó < sméqw'ó
    ~ smóqw'ó.

he/she/it
    he/she/it was (already), they were (already):: lulh < 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,

Heuchera glabra
    Heuchera micrantha, and possibly Heuchera glabra or hybrid:: xweqw'ele'á:ltel <

Heuchera micrantha
    Heuchera micrantha and possibly Heuchera glabra or hybrid:: qw'eléqetel < qw'eléqel,

hew
    hew (stone, wood, anything):: t'élexè:yls < t'éléx.

Hexanchus griseus
    perhaps Cetorhinus maximus, Hexanchus griseus, Alopius vulpinus, and/or others::
    q'ellhólemètsel < q'ellhomelétsel.

hiccough
    something like a hiccough ?:: há:kw'elem ?.
    to hiccough, hiccup:: hé'k'élh ~ hékw'élh.

hiccup
    to hiccough, hiccup:: hé'k'élh ~ hékw'élh.

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]):: Qwóhóls < 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]):: Silhíxw < 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:: shxkwál < kwà:l.
board for stretching squirrel or skunk hides, etc.: tépelálh < tpólh.
circular frame (for tanning hides):: st’élakw’ siyólh < yólh.
frame for stretching hides, frame (for drying hides, etc.), frame for a drum:: tpélhtel ~ tepélhtel < tpólh.
hide an object, hide s-th:: kwà:lx < kwà:l.
hide-away that a fish makes:: t’ésísmels < 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:lh < kwà:l.
hiding place, refuge, hide-out:: kwokwí:làlà < kwà:l.
several places where there were pit-houses in which to hide from enemy raids (place to
skin, hide (with/without hair or fur), pelt, sinew:: kwéléw ~ kwélô.
someone’s hiding, (a child is hiding ?): kwekwí:lh < kwà:l.
something hidden away:: skwálépel < kwà:l.
to hide, hide oneself:: kwà:l.

hide-away

hide-away that a fish makes:: t’ésísmels < t’ás.

hiding place

hiding place

hiding place, refuge, hide-out:: kwokwí:làlà < kwà:l.

high

be above, be high, top, up above, way high:: chíchelh < =chîlh ~ chîlh=.
be big, be large, be high (of floodwater), rise (of floodwater):: hîkw.
(have a) high pitch (voice or melody), (have a) sharp voice:: xwiyótheqel < éy ~ éy:.
(have a) high voice:: chélhqel < =chîlh ~ chîlh=.
high, upper, above:: =chîlh ~ chîlh=.
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’ô.

high-bowed

big high-bowed canoe from the Coast, Nootka war canoe, huge canoe:: q’exwó:welh ~ q’exwôwelh.

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:: Lhílkw'eleqs ~ Lhílkw'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 < kwí' ~ kwíy.
go down hill, go down from anything:: tl'pfelém < tl'ép.
go over or around (hill, rock, river, etc.): qál.
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):: smámélet < smá:lt.
lots of little streams (like the kind coming down a hill after a rain):: teltelewám < tó:1 ~ tó:1.
side hills or tilted hills northwest of Ňó:letsa near Yale:: Tewtéwá:la ~ Tutuwále < tewále.
side hills, tilted hills, slopes:: tewtéwá:la ~ tutuwále < tewále.
steeple hill, sloping ground:: sqotémílep ~ sqotemílep.
steeple (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 Hemhémethewq 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 smótheqw (prepared fish oil) from sockeye heads:: Hemhémethewq < mótheqw or metheqw.
Hill's Bar (a stretch of shoreline between Yale and Hope, on the east side of the Fraser river):: Qw'éloqw' < qw'él.
Hill's Bar (between Yale and Hope), Fraser River where it goes over Hill's Bar on the CN (east) side:: Qwálélts.
large whirlpool in the Fraser River just above Hill's Bar and near the west (CPR) side:: Hém'qeleq < 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:t'ló ~ tút'ló ~ tút'ló < tló ~ 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):: kthewuí'ló < kwí.
that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent):: kthewuítló < tló ~ tl'o.
that was him (deceased), he (deceased):: kwú:tló:lh < tló ~ tl'o.
hind

hind leg: lheq'áts < lheq'á't ~ lhq'á:t.
small hind quarters: lhílheq'làts < lheq'á't ~ lhq'á't.

Hindu

a Hindu, an East Indian: híltu.
a small Hindu, a small East Indian: híheltu < híltu.

hip :: sts'émlêts < 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: lheq'áts < lheq'á't ~ lhq'á:t.

flirt (in the hip): hálkweletsem < lékw.

put a hand on one hip: piyiyólwelh < piy.

put hands on both hips, (put hands akimbo): piyiyólwelhem < piy.

small hips: lhílheq'làts < lheq'á't ~ lhq'á:t.

swivel one's hips (as in the Hawaiian hula for ex.) (shake one's bottom around): qwaygélechem < qwá:y.

Hippoglossus stenolepis


hire :: yákw'.

hire s-o: yákw'emet ~ yékw'emet < yákw'.

hiring s-o: yáyekw'emet < yákw'.

his


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: xwlemlówelh ~ xwlemówelh, xwlemlówelh ~ xwlemówelh < ló:m
~ lóm.

hit in the eye (on the eyelid): kw'qwó:les ~ kw'qówóles < kw'óqw.

hit it (what was aimed for): lómet < ló:m ~ lóm.

hit on the arm: kw'eqwelă:xei < kw'óqw.

hit on the back: kw'qewelíts < kw'óqw.

hit on the behind (with a stick-like object): kw'qwélets < kw'óqw.

hit on the chest: kw'qwéles < kw'óqw.
hit (CONT’D)
hit on the ear, hit on the temple (side of the head):: kw’qwá:li’ya < kw’óqw.
hit on the face (several times):: melmékw’es < xwmélkw’es.
hit on the hand with a hammer:: télhches.
hit on the leg, [hit on the foot]: kw’égwixel < 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’qwéleqwt < kw’óqw.
hit s-o in the face, punch s-o in the face:: ñhí:qw’est < ñthí: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’óqwlexw < kw’óqw.
hit with an arrow accidentally:: ts’eqweláxw < ts’éqw’.
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:: ñthí:qw’et.
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’isítsim.
hive
house, home, den, lodge, hive:: lā:lém.
hoarfrost
fine needles of hoarfrost on a branch:: pú:ches ~ púwches, pú:ches ~ púwches < pí:w.
hoes:: lopyúws, shxw’té’émélep < t’ém, shxw’thóyeqwels < thí.
chopping the ground (with hoe or mattock):: t’et’émélep < t’ém.
hog fennel
hog fennel, Indian consumption plant:: q’exmí:l.
Hogg Slough
steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhilhkw’elqs, at Hogg Slough:: Qéywexem < qí:w ~ qéyw ~ qá:wq ~ qáwx.
hoist
lift up s-th, lift [s-th], hoist [s-th] up:: xwà:lx < xwá.
hold
he’s holding s-th in each hand:: s’i’á:ytes < á;y.
hold a grudge, hate:: sqéwlíth < qél.
hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one’s arms/wings):: texeláxelem < teq.
holding a grudge against each other:: xíxemólél < sxemá:l.
holding a hand:: kwelátset < kwél.
holding a wee baby in one’s arms:: xíxé’át < xá’át.
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’át.
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'át.
hold s-th (in one's grasp), holding s-th (in one's grasp), have s-th, grasp s-th:: kwelát < kwél.
pot-holder:: kwél'testest < 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:: Sqweqwéhlwel < qwá.
borer to make holes, auger:: sqweqwá:ls ~ shxqwweqwá: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:ywq < thíy.
knothole:: st'sátálá < st'sá:xt.
make a hole in s-th, drill a hole in s-th:: qwát < qwá.
natural holes or tunnels east of Iwówes and above Lhilheltálets that water came out of after
rain:: Sqweliqwehíwel ~ Sqwelíqwehíwel < qwá.
plugging a hole or leak or crack in anything:: tót'ekwels < t'ékw.
plug it (a hole, leak):: t'ékwót < t'ékw.
smokehole:: sp'otl'émá:látel < p'ótlé'm.
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:: qwóhóls (or perhaps) quwhóls
< qwá.
the hole (lake) at the foot of Cheam Peak on the south side:: Sqwá:p < qwá.

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:: tà:met ~ tàmet < tà:m.
shouting repeatedly, hollering repeatedly, yelling (repeatedly):: tátí:m < tà:m.
to scream, holler (of a spirit-dancer):: kwátsem ~ kwáchem.

hollow
(be) dug out, (be hollowed out):: shxwótkw < xwótkw ~ xwóqiw.
(be) hollow:: sqwa'í:wel < qwá.
hollow it out:: xetqwewí:lt.
hollow of hand:: xwtóxwestses < t'óxw.
hollow (of tree or log):: shxwótkwewel < xwótkw ~ xwóqiw.
make it hollow (of canoe, log, etc.): thiyeqwewí:lt < thíy.

Holodiscus discolor:: qáthelhp < qáthexw.
holy

(be) sacred, holy:: sxáxe < xáxe.
sacred, holy, (taboo):: xáxe.

Holy Ghost

Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost:: Xáxe Sméstí:yexw < xáxe.

Holy Spirit

Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost:: Xáxe Sméstí:yexw < xáxe.

home

at home, be living (somewhere), stay:: tl'eláxw ~ tl'láxw < tl'élexw.
(beat homesick:: t'ekw'elmél < tô:kw'.
being homesick:: tó'tékw'elmel < tô:kw'.
busy at home all the time:: yúkw'ès.
(get/go) home:: tô:kw'.
house, home, den, lodge, hive:: lálém.
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):: lilem < lálém.
take s-o home:: tékw'stexw ~ tô:kw'stexw < tô:kw'.
to stay at home:: álwe.

homesick

(beat) homesick:: t'ekw'elmél < tô:kw'.
being homesick:: tó'tékw'elmel < tô:kw'.

honey :: meláses te sisemóye < meláses.
one's hand sticks to something (in cold, to honey, to glue, etc.): t'elémtses < t'elém.

honeybee

bee, honeybee, hornet, wasp:: sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sísemóye.

honeycomb :: mámelehà:yēls te sisemóye < méle ~ mêl:a.

honesuckle

orange honeysuckle:: q'éyt'o ~ q'í:to.

Honey (term of address)

Honey (term of address to one's spouse), Husband, Wife:: láw.

honker

big Canada goose, big honker:: tl'xwówmálqel ~ tl'axwówmálqel.

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):: kwóxwemel < kwóxwe.

hook

a hook for crocheting:: lhílhekw'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:: lhílhekw’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:: lhekw’á:ls < lhíkw’ ~ lhí:kw’.
hook onto s-th:: thehit.
hook s-th (by horns):: lhíkw’et < lhíkw’ ~ lhí:kw’.
small fish-hook (for trout, etc.), trolling hook:: kw’ówiwyékw ~ kw’óyékw.
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’i:m ~ sth’t: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):: lhákw’els < lhíkw’ ~ lhí:kw’.

Hook-nose

hoot
make a high hooting call (maybe only of spirits):: hó:kwt.

hop
be hopping:: ts’áts’ets’tl’ém < ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém.
grasshopper (ordinary), perhaps longhorned grasshopper:: tl’emtl’émxel, ts’áts’etl’em < ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém.
jump, hop (once):: ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém.
jumping, hopping:: ts’átl’ém ~ ch’átl’ém ~ ts’átl’em < ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém.

Hope
Hope Indian Reserve #12 (Klaklacum):: Tl’atl’ekw’em ~ Lexwtl’atl’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**

place of moss-covered stones at upper end of Hope Slough not far from Harry Edwards’ home (as of 1964):: Qwómqwemels < qwà:m ~ qwám.

Sálkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat (Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sxélátwxw):: Salq’íwel < séq’.

Schelowat, a village at the bend in Hope Slough at Annis Rd. where there was a painted or marked house:: Sxélá:wtxw < xél ~ xé:y ~ xí:l

Skwáli, 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]:: Qwóliwiya or Ňwóliwiya.

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**


**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):: xálew.

horn of an animal:: th’ístel < th’í:s.

horn rings for dip-nets:: xalwéla < xálew.

rack of horns:: shxwiyáxkel.

**horned owl**

horned owl, great horned owl:: chítmexw.

**hornet**

bee, honeybee, hornet, wasp:: sisémó:ya ~ sisémóya ~ sisémóye ~ sísemóye.

**horse**:: stiqíw.

baby horse:: steqiwó:llh < stiqíw.

bushy hair on horses’ legs (tufts like on Clydesdale breed), tufts of fur on horse’s feet:: qwelqwétxel < qwíl ~ qwel.

colt:: statiqiwó:llh < stiqíw.

ger in a conveyance, get in a car, mount a horse:: ó:lh.

herd of horses:: stéliqíw < stiqíw.

little horse:: stíteqíw < stiqíw.

to fasten s-th by tying, tie up s-th (like canoe, horse, laces, nets, cow, shoelaces), tie it:: q’éyset ~ q’í:teq < q’é:y ~ q’í.

to travel by horse, already riding a horse:: yet’sets’á < ts’á::

younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf:: st’él’e.
horseshoe-shaped

U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe: \( \text{sqw'emqw'emóxw} < \text{q'ómwx} \).

U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife (or plane) for scraping out canoe: \( \text{xepá:ltel} < \text{xíp} \).

horsetail

giant horsetail, also common horsetail, (mushroom [AC]): \( \text{xémxem} \).

hospital :: \( \text{q'oq'eyá:wtxw} < \text{q'ó:y} \sim \text{q'óy} \).

hot

be hot, be warm: \( \text{kw'ókw'es} < \text{kw'ás} \).

have a hot drink, warm one's chest inside: \( \text{qatfésem} < \text{qát} \).

hot on the rump, hot seat: \( \text{kw'esélts} < \text{kw'ás} \).

sparks, red hot ashes thrown out: \( \text{qw'á:ýchep} < \text{qw'á:y} \).

to scald s-th/s-o, burn s-th/s-o [with hot liquid]: \( \text{th'áxet} < \text{th'áx} \).

woven mat to put hot plates on: \( \text{lháxtsestel} < \text{lhá:x} \sim \text{lháx} \).

hotel

bedroom, hotel: \( \text{itetáwtxw} < \text{ítet} \sim \text{pí:tawtxw} < \text{pí:t} \).

hot-headed

(be) aggressive, cranky, ready to fight, (be) violent, hot-headed: \( \text{sxóytl'thet} \sim \text{sxó:ytl'thet} \).

Hot Springs

Harrison Hot Springs: \( \text{Qwó:ls} < \text{qwó:ls} \).

hour

be what hour?, be what time?: \( \text{skw'í:ls} < \text{kw'í:l} \sim \text{kw'íl} \).

hour, o'clock, day of week: \( \text{s=...=s} \).

ten o'clock, (tenth hour): \( \text{s'ó:pels} < \text{ó:pel} \).

three o'clock (< the third hour): \( \text{slhíxws} < \text{lhí:xw} \).

two o'clock, two hours: \( \text{isáles} < \text{isá:le} \sim \text{isále} \sim \text{isá:la} \).

house

adze (for making canoes and pit-house ladders): \( \text{xw'tót'epels} \sim \text{shxw'tót'epels} < \text{t'óp} \).

around the outside of the house: \( \text{selt's'èxel} < \text{sél} \sim \text{si(')l} \).

back end of a house (inside or outside), back part of a house: \( \text{stselqwáxel} < \text{chá:l} \sim \text{chó:l} \).

bank (money house, money building): \( \text{tale'áwtxw} < \text{tá:le} \sim \text{tále} \).

bark house: \( \text{sków'máwtxw} < \text{sków'hi} \).

barn, (hay house, grass building): \( \text{soxweláwtxw} < \text{só:xywel} \sim \text{só:xywel} \).

be inside a house, be inside an enclosure: \( \text{skwétáxw} < \text{kwétáxw} \).

be inside a pit-house: \( \text{sqemí:l} < \text{squéml} \).

build a house (make a house): \( \text{thyêtełxwem} < \text{thý} \).

building, house: \( \text{=á:wtxw} \sim \text{=á:wtxw} \sim \text{=éwtxw} \sim \text{==á:ltxw} \sim \text{==(el)txw} \).

carved outside post on longhouse, totem pole: \( \text{wíthythi} < \text{wíthyth} \).

church house, the church (building): \( \text{ts'áhéylehlá:wtxw} < \text{ts'áhéylelh} \).

(circle) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse: \( \text{sèlt's' < sél} \sim \text{si(')l} \).

cookhouse, kitchen: \( \text{kwukwáwtxw} < \text{kwúkw} \).
cross-beam (in a house): stálh < tálh, télhmel < tálh.
dog house: sqwemayáwtxw < qwem.
door, doorway, door of a big (communal) house or longhouse: steqtál < téq.
end or side of a house (inside/outside): =áxel ~ =exel.
firepit in house: shxwhéyqwela < yéqw.
five houses belonging to one person: lhq'atsesáwtxw < 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): chuchuwáxel < cháchew ~ cháchu.
front of a house: axelésmel < axélés.
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: lalálém < lá:lém.
(in) back of a house: tselqwáxel < chá:l or chó:l.
in back of a house, behind a house: tselqwáxelmel < chá:l or chó:l.
Indian dance-house, "smoke-house". (spirit-dance building): smilha'áwtxw < 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: lókáwtxw < lók ~ lák.
longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing): stháwtxw <
th ~ tha ~ the ~ theh.
longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.), Indian house, plank house:
xwelmexwáwtxw < xwélmezw.
lower [downriver] end of house (inside or outside): sôqwáxel < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.
lumber house: xwelmítemáwtxw < xwelítem.
male name, (prob.) repeatedly gets wives/houses: =ímeltxw.
(more than one) entering a house, going in (of a whole bunch): kwetexwí:lem <
kwetáxw.
on top of the house: chélhmel = chîlh ~ chîlh=.
opposite side of house on inside: lheq'ewílh.
peak of house: sq'eyth'éleqw.
peak of house, gable or plank over smokehole: sq'éyxe'éleqw.
pit-house, keekwillie house, semi-subterranean house: sqémél, sqémél.
plank house: shxwhô:wtetwelh, s'iltezwáwtxw ~ iltezwáwtxw < s'iltezw.
root cellar, (root house [AD]): selpiláwtxw < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
root house: spélmlâ < 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: Sxelá:wtxw < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
schoolhouse: iwesáwtxw < íwes, skwuláwtxw < skwú:l.
shakes on house, roof: síqetseláwtxw < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.
smokehouse, house for smoking fish: kw'olexwáwtxw < kw'ó:lexw.
s-o has been put away (in grave-house or buried), he's/she's been buried: qéylemtem ~
qéylemtem < qéyem ~ qé:yem ~ qí(:)lem.
sweathouse: qetiíwstel < qá:t.
the outside part of a house: s'álqmel < átlq.
thick plank for side of house, thick shake for longhouse roof, covering over hole in roof of
pit-house: s'iltezw.
house (CONT’D)
two houses:: islá:wtxw < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
upper end of house (inside or outside):: stiytáxel or stié:txel < 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-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:: kwí:i ~ kw’il.
be how many canoes?: kw’ilówelh < kw’í:i ~ kw’il.
how many paddles?: kw’ilówes < kw’í:i ~ kw’il.
how many people?: kw’ilá < kw’í:i ~ kw’il.
how many times:: kw’ilálh < kw’í:i ~ kw’il.
how many trees:: kw’ilá:lhp < kw’ilá:lhp < kw’il ~ kw’il.
how much
be how much money?: kwí:les ~ kw’illes < kw’í:i ~ kw’il.
hubby
hubby, dear husband, pet term for husband:: swóweqeth ~ swáqeth.
huckleberry
red huckleberry:: kw’óqwtes < 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 :: qelwís.
  hug s-o:: qelwílst < qelwís.
  hug s-o around:: qwemchiwet < 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'ót.

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, humpty:: hô:liya.
  small-sized humpback salmon:: húheliya < hô:liya.

humpy
  humpback salmon, pink salmon, humpty:: hô:liya.

Humulus lupulus:: hóps.
hunchback
break one's spine, break one's back, have a humpback/hunchback: lekwewíts < lékw.
get hunchbacked: sqwómetsel < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
hunchback, humpback, lump on the back: skwómatsel (sqwómatsel) < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

hundred
ancient people over a hundred years old: sxwolexwiyám < xwiyám.
hundred, one hundred: låts'ewets ~ låts'ewets < låts'.

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 Hemhémeteqw 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'éyles < wóqw' ~ wéqw'.
Restmore Caves [Wells], (mouth of Hunter Creek [IHTTC]): Uqw'éyles.

hurry
be fast, hurry: xwém ~ xwém.
be in a hurry: s'ówth < áwth.
eat fast, eating fast, hurry to eat: xwéméthel < xwém ~ xwém.
hurry, hurry up, be quick, be fast, move faster, quickly: xwém ~ xwém.
hurrying: xwémxwlí: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:: xélhálwes < 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]): táteqlexw < téglexw.
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]): téglexw.

Husband

Honey (term of address to one's spouse), Husband, Wife:: láw.

husband :: swáqeth.

child’s spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, (man’s) sister’s husband:: schiwtálh.
hubby, dear husband, pet term for husband:: sówóqweqth < sówáqeth.
marrried woman, got a husband, got married to a husband:: sówóqweqth < sówáqeth.
marrried women, (plural) got husbands): sówóqweqeweth (or better) sówóq-weqth < sówáqeth.
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?): smetmátxwtel < 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

respectively Hylocichla guttata or Catharus guttatus, or possibly Hylocichla minima or Catharus minimus:: slhólah.

Hylocichla minima

respectively Hylocichla guttata or Catharus guttatus, or possibly Hylocichla minima or Catharus minimus:: slhóho.

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 ~ sisemóye.

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.): t'lxwó:lém < 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 (is 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, l:: ta'altha < áltha ~ álthe.

me myself, I myself (emphatic):: ta'á'altha < áltha ~ álthe.

so then I:: tl'olsu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

ice:: spí:w < pfí: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 ~ sxwō:sem ~ sxó(·)sem.

soapberry basket, Indian ice-cream basket:: sxwósemálá < sxwósem ~ sxwō:sem ~ sxó(·)sem.

soapberry beater, stick for whipping up soapberries or Indian ice cream:: th'amawéstel or th'émawéstel < th'ím ~ th'í:m.

icicle

(have/get) many icicles:: yelyélisem < yé:l:és.

icicles:: syalyélisem < yé:l:és.

Ictalurus nebulosus:: smótxw ~ smótxw.
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 ~ õwe.

I guess
maybe, I guess, I'm uncertain, must be (evidently), (evidential), have to (I guess):: t'wa ~ t'we.

illegitimate
illegitimate child:: skáslekkem.

illuminate
be light, (be lit up), be illuminated:: státew ~ státów < 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'êxw.

impassive
not care about s-o, have no use for s-o, be impasse:: ewéta shxwlístexw < shxwlf.

impatient
got impatient:: xíth'el ~ xéyth'el < xíth' ~ xéyth'.

imperative
cooxing imperative plural:: -atlha.
cooxing imperative singular:: -lh ~ -lh.
command imperative second person plural:: -alha.
command imperative second person singular:: -lha.
polite imperative:: òwelh ~ (-)òwelh, -lhqwe.
(poltie imperative?, (polite) certainly, (polite) of course):: òwelh ~ òwelh.
implement
device, implement, thing used for:: =tel.

important
be great, be important:: hi:kw ~ hi::kw < hi:kw.

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:: kwétxwt < kwétáxw.
be aboard, be in (a conveyance):: éló: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):: kwetáxw < 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:: tsélqwáxelmel < chá:l or chó:l.
(more than one) entering a house, going in (of a whole bunch):: kwetxwí: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'amét.
scratching repeatedly to get in:: t'elht'éleqw'els < t'élhéqw' ~ t'l'óqw'.
scratching to get in (?):: t'élhéqw'els < t'élhéqw' ~ t'l'óqw'.

inanimate
core of a rock, center of a rock, core of anything, heart of anything inanimate:: sth'emí:wel
~ sth'emí:wel ~ sth'emíwél < sth'óm: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'i:w < q'ál, q'álq'elp'i:wsem
< q'ál.
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 < mó’t’es, mó’t’estel < mó’t’es, mó’t’estes < mó’t’es.
index finger, pointing finger:: mómet’es < mó’t’es.
second finger, index finger:: stl’eqtóletses < tl’áqt.

Indian

a Hindu, an East Indian:: híltu.
arroleaf, wapato, Indian potato:: xwóqwô: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::
xwélmexwáwtxw < 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:: lhálhewéleq < lhá:w.
Indian doctor, shaman, medicine man, Indian doctor's spirit power (Elders Group 11/19/75):: shxwí: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.):: lhíxesem < lhá:x ~ lhá:x.
place of training to become an Indian doctor (pit made from repeated jumping every year on the same spot):: shxwlemóthétél < 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 ~ lhá:x.

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:: sxwô:sem ~ sxwô:sem ~ sxô(·)sem.
soapberry basket, Indian ice-cream basket:: sxwô:semálá < sxwô:sem ~ sxwô:sem ~ sxô(·)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:: mélhxwelelh < mélhxwel.
Indian plum (the fruit), (also called) June plum:: mélhxwel.

"Indian tea"
Labrador tea, "Indian tea", "swamp tea"::: mó:qwem.

Indian tobacco
kiinnikinnick 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
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):: xólhemilh ~ xólhemilh < 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 < siqw'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.
insect
buzzing (of insects):: t'ílelem < t'íl.
buzz (of insects):: t'lém ~ t'ílem < t'íl.
inside
admitting s-o/s-th, letting s-o/s-th in, bringing s-o/s-th inside:: kwétexwí < kwetáxw.
at the head or source of a river, the inside head or inlet of a river:: =qel.
become glad, become happy, happy inside:: xwoyíwél ~ xwoyíwél.
be inside (a hollow object), be in (a hollow object):: síw < léw.
be inside a house, be inside an enclosure:: skwétáxw < kwetáxw.
be inside a pit-house:: sqémí: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):: kwetáxw < kwetáxw.
get twisted [inside]:: xelts'íwélém < xelts'.
inside (CONT’D)
go around inside the longhouse counter-clockwise:: selts'elwílem < sél or sf(:)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'ém.
hurt inside:: qéléh.
inside or core of a plant or fruit (or canoe or anything):: =i:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.
in the rump, in the anus, in the rectum, in the bottom, on the insides, inside parts, core,
inside the head:: =i: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 < lêw.
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 in
one's body returns again), (to ache [SJ]): téqlexw.
to rattle s-th inside:: kwétxwt < kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.
to the back (near the wall), on the inside (on a bed toward the wall):: lhélhá: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]):
st'selxwíwel < ts'el.
in the rump, in the anus, in the rectum, in the bottom, on the insides, inside parts, core,
inside the head:: =i:wel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.
rip on the bottom or insides:: xwétíwél < xwét.

insistant
insistant, persistant (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, grammophone, phonograph, record player:: qweló:yhetel ~ qweló:yhetel < qwá:l.
playing a musical instrument:: qwíqwéló:yhetel < qwá:l.
insult
(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to):: xéyxelexw < xéyxe ~ xíxe.

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 ~ pél 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 ~ éystexw < éy ~ éy:

internal organs
insides (animal or human or other?), (internal organs, guts, etc.), (stomach [inside] [DM]):
sts'elxíwel < 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 ~ òwe.

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:: tô: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:  tl’etl’áxel < tl’e’a ~ tl’a’.

Iridoprocne bicolor
especially Iridoprocne bicolor and Riparia riparia:  qw’sí:tsel.

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:  qwoxwlómét < 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 ~ ôwe.

-ish  ::  =el.

Island
a lumpy mountain back of Seabird Island:  Sqwemqwómxw < qwó:m ~ 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:  Shxwtépsem < tépsem.
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 ~ qwém.
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:  Xwché:yó:m < schí:ya.
Echo Island in Harrison Lake:  Xweqw’oyíqw, Xwóxwe’áqel.
Echo Island in southern quarter of Harrison Lake:  Xwóqwiyáqw.
Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island:  Xwixwe’áqel ~ Xwixwe’áqel ~
Xwóxwe’áqel < xwéxwe’á.
Greenwood Island:  Welqémex < qám.
(is the 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
~ sméqw’o.
island off of Wahleach Island, island at bridge on river side on east end of Seabird Island:
Xámélex < xám, Xáméles < xám.
Long Island (in Harrison Lake):  Híkw Tl’tsás < híkw.
Lulu Island:  Lhwéqí:m Tl’cháx < lhwéqí:m.
Nicomem 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):: Sxwesálh < xwés.
place on the east side of Seabird Island: Xexéytheélhp < xéyth’.
(probably) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek
(creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]): Qwöhols < qwâ.
Queen’s Island:: Qemlólhp < sq’emel.
slough about mid-point in Seabird Island where xáweleq plant grew:: Xíxewqèyl or
Xíxewqì:l ~ Xewqéyl or Xewqì:l < xáwéq.
slough where people used to drift-net by Martin Harris’s place at Seabird Island::<
Titáwlechem < tewlâts.
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’ál:ía ~ Th’ál:à ~ th’á:ía ~ th’á:le ~ th’á:le.
island in front of Iwówes (Elders Group 7/9/75):: Lhílhtátel < lhá:1.
island in river on which Yune’s Cannery was built:: Yú: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):: Sxwesálh < xwés.
point of geog. features like island or mountain or land::< =eqs ~ =éqs or =élqs or =elqs.
point of land at the end of an island:: =th’eméxwelets.

isn’t
isn’t?, aren’t?, don’t?, doesn’t?, (be not?)::: ewá ~ òwá ~ wá ~ éwe ~ ñwe.
isn’t s-o yet?, isn’t it yet?, hasn’t s-o yet?::: xwewá: < éwe ~ ñwe.
is there none?, isn’t there any?::: wá:ta < éwe ~ ñwe.

Isolillock Mountain
Isolillock Mountain (near Silver Creek):: Tf’tf’xeleqw.

Is that okay?
Is that okay?::: wé.
is that okay? (interrogative tag-question):: é.

it
and so (he, she, it, they):: qet’losésu ~ qet’lo’sésu < tl’ô ~ tl’o, tl’osésu ~ tl’os’sesu < tl’ô ~
tl’o.
and then (he, she, it):: tl’esu < tl’ô ~ tl’o.
because (he, she, it, they):: tl’okw’es ~ tl’okwes ~ tl’ekwes ~ tl’ô ~ 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):: t’l’ò ~ túl’ò ~ túl’ô < t’ô ~ t’ô.
he/she/it was (already), they were (already):: lulh < 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’ô ~ t’ô.
that’s him (absent), that’s her (absent), it’s him (absent), it’s her (absent):: kwhú:t’ô < kw.
that’s him (absent), that’s her (absent), it’s him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent)::
kwhú:t’ô < t’ô ~ t’ô.

itself)
it shook (shakes itself), shaking, bobbing around:: qwá:yxthet < qwá:y.
moving, moving oneself/itself:: kwó:yxthet ~ kwó:yxthet ~ kwó:yxthet < kwíyñ.
on itself, within itself:: =p’.
on the body, on top of itself:: =i:w ~ =i: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:: Sqweliqwehiwèl ~ Sqweliqwehiwèl < 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’elhqiwél < 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)::
qmqémel ~ qemqémél < qém:el.

Jack
Indian name of Old Jack (of Yakweakwioose or perhaps Scowkale):: T’eláqw’tel < t’ulqw’ or t’élqw’.
jack
jack spring salmon with black nose: t'elxálówelh or t'elxálólh < tl'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'.
(emprisoned), 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: sxexákw' < xékw'.
on one's hand jammed (in a trap, under a box, etc.): tl'í:q'etses < tl'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'ô:westel < xits' ~ xets'.

Japanese
Japanese person: chaplí.

Japanese wineberry: th'elíth'oplexw ~ ts'elíts'oplexw (or perhaps ts'elíts'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw (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: qwíliyéthel < qwíl ~ qwel.
(have a) twisted mouth, twisted jaw: pó:yethel < 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'elôwô:ythel < kw'éléw
~ kw'elôw.
to have a crooked jaw::  sxó:lt'siythel < xélts'.

jay
bluejay, Steller's jay::  kwá:y.
bluejay, Steller's jay (sacred fortune-teller)::  xáxesýûwes or xaxe syûwes < xâxe.
cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] that means good news::  q'êy, q'êy, q'êy.
(this cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] warns you of bad news)::  chéke chéke chéke chéke.

jealous
be jealous of s-o::  wowístéleqmet < wowístéleq.
jealous, (envious (EB))::  wowístéleq.
last baby (youngest baby), the last-born, a child cranky and jealous of an expected brother
or sister::  ôqw'a < ôqw'.

jeans
denim pants, jeans::  xwétkw'emáyiws < xwôt'kw'em.

jerk-lining
jerk-lining for sturgeon in a canoe::  wiweqw'ôthet < wôqw' ~ wéqw'.

Jerusalem 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 qiqemxel (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.

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'êts 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)::  lhápálem.

Johnson
mountain [north] across from Lizzie Johnson's place on Seabird Island::  Xáxesxélem < xésxel.
Johnson Slough

(join) (probably) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek
(creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]): Qwóhòłs < 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: qwemqwémxwcel < qwó:m ~ qwó:m ~ qwem.
ankle joint: xweth'éqw'xel.
(get a) sprained foot, leg got out of joint: phléqw'xel ~ p'lhéqw'xel.
knuckles (all the joints of the hand and fingers): qwemqwémxwses < qwó:m ~ qwó:m ~ 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'iq'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: Swílth'.

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'ò: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, qwá:m ~ qwám, qó:
(lit. high-bush cranberry + fruit juice (or better:) bog cranberry + fruit juice)
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:: sxwôsem sqe’óleqw < xwôs, qó:

strawberry juice:: schíya sqe’óleqw < chíya, qó:
tomato juice:: temít ô sqe’óleqw < temítô, qó:

V8 juice:: smómeleqw spíls s’élhtel sqe’óleqw < móleqw, píl, álhtel, qó:
  (lit. mixed + planted + food + fruit juice)

vegetable juice:: spíls s’élhtel sqe’óleqw < píl, álhtel, qó:
  (lit. planted + food + fruit juice)

Juicy

got juicy of its own accord:: qó:lhthet < qó:
juicy fruit:: sqe’ól’s < qó:

July

(first lunar month beginning in) July, (tenth month):: epóléstel < ó:pel.
  first of July:: temchálhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=.

July to August, (big spring salmon time):: temth’oló:lh < sth’olólh.

month or moon beginning in July:: temqwál < 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 [Jenness: WS]):: temthéqi < sthéqi ~ sthéqey, temthéqi < sthéqi ~ sthéqey.

time to dry fish, first of July (at Yale), October (at Chehalis):: temchálhtel < =chílh ~ chílh=.

Jump

jump at s-o:: ts’tl’ém < ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém.
jump, hop (once):: ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém.
jumping:: ts’áts’etl’ém < ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém.
jumping along, jumping up and down:: ts’áts’etl’ém < ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém.
jumping, hopping:: ts’á:tl’ém ~ ch’á:tl’ém ~ ts’átl’ém < ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém.
               (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):: kwel’kwótl’hetòws < kwá:.

June

gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June:: temt’ám < t’ám < 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 (Jenness: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 [Jenness: 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 aremetallic 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:: mêlhxwel.

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):: =ð:l ~ =ðl ~ =ò ~ ð~ ð.l.
just like:: st'ó'o ~ st'á ð < t.
just listening (not talking):: xwlalá:.
just (simply, merely):: ðl ~ -ðl ~ -ð ~ ðl.
(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:lith'a [property
or stream?] that went through Sardis and came out to the Cottonwood Corner:: Katesló:y.

Katz
a mountain above Evangeline Pete's place at Katz:: Sesíq' < séq'.
Katz (CONT’D)

Dog Mountain above Katz Reserve:: Q’á:w < qá: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:tle.
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:: sqemélWelh ~ sqemélWelh < qám.
village near and above [upriver from] Katz where 36 pit-houses were wiped out in an
epidemic:: Sxwó:xwiyemelh < xwá: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:: qwó:m.
Kawkawa Lake (near Hope, B.C.):: Q’éwq’ewe < qá: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'é: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:: shxwó:xwelxetxw < xwá.
keep it wrapped:: xwelókw’stexw < shxwelókw’sxexw < xwélek’w.
keep s-o/s-th alive:: á:ylelexwstexw < áyexw < áylexw.
keep s-o/s-th inside:: kwetáxwstexw < kwetaxw.
keep the fire at a constant temperature:: txwétsep.
on-control reflexive, make oneself do something, keep oneself doing something:: =st=élémét or =st-élémét ~ =st-élomét.

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’xwíqw’tel < tl’xw ~ tl’ew, shxwékw’thelh sq’éytes < xwókw’ ~ xwek’ó.
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'əmí:wel ~ sth'əmíwel ~ sth'əmíwél < sth'ə:m

ketchup:: temítô smelmólkw (lit. tomato + spread) < temítô, mólkw
ketchup/stewed tomatoes:: stó:sem temítô (lit. smashed + tomato) < tós, temítô

kettle
pail, bucket, kettle (BJ, Gibbs):: skw'ō:les ~ skw'ōwes.
water kettle, boiler pan (for canning, washing clothes or dishes):: qowletsá:les < qew.

key
lock it with a key:: leklí ~ xwleklí < leklí ~ leklí.

kick:: lema'à:les < 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:: hálma'à:les < lemá'.
kick s-o in the behind, kick s-o in the rump:: lamá'iwét < lemá'.
kick s-th around:: lemlemá:tl < lemá'.
kick s-th/s-o:: lemá:tl < 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:: at'l'qílt < átl'q.

kid:: mímsti:yxw < mestíyexw.
babysitter (for kids, etc.): xólhemílh ~ xólhemí:lh < xólh.
kids:: mamá:sti:yxw (or better) mémestíyexw < mestíyexw.
that's them (little kids), they (little kids):: tl'étl'eló: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:: smeltáléqel < smá:lt.

kidney beans:: tskwímómex tl'íkw'el (lit. dark red in appearance + bean) < kwím, tl'íkw'el

Kilby's store
beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point the Harrison River goes around by Kilby's store:: Sq'íqwíwílem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

Kilgard
Kilgard village on Upper Sumas River:: Kw'ekw'í:f:qw ~ Kw'ekw'íf:qw ~ Kw'ekw'í:qw < kw'íf ~ kw'i ~ kw'.
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 Láxwe), the area
kilik
homemade anchor, kilik, calik, (killick):: skwéstel.

kill
almost kill s-o:: xwíleqlexw.
    killing s-th:: q'óq'eyt < q'ó:y ~ q'ó:y.
    kill oneself:: q'óythet < q'ó:y ~ q'ó:y.
    kill s-o (purposely):: q'ó:yt < q'ó:y ~ q'ó:y.
    kill s-th (purposely):: q'ó:yt < q'ó:y ~ q'ó:y.
    kill s-th/s-o accidentally, (happen to or manage to kill s-th/s-o):: q'eyléxw < q'ó:y ~ q'ó:y.
    kill them:: xwá:yt < xwá:y ~ xwá:y.
    repeatedly almost kill s-o:: xwilxwíleqlexw or xwelxwíleqlexw < xwíleqlexw.

killer whale
killer whale, blackfish:: q'ellhólemètstel.

killick)
homemade anchor, kilik, calik, (killick):: skwéstel.

kind
a different kind:: lets'émót < 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'átesmót < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
    four kinds, (four piles [Elders Group 7/27/75]): xe'óthelmót ~ xe'óthelmò:t < xe'óthel ~ xe'óthel.
    good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured::
        xw'éywelh ~ xwe'éywelh ~ xwe'ó:ywelh < éy ~ éy:.
    one kind, one pile:: lets'émót < léts'a ~ léts'e.
    piles, kinds:: =mó:t.
    the same kind, the same:: sxtá(): < xé'te.
    three kinds, three piles of things:: lhixwmót < lhí:xw.
    two kinds:: isálemót < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.

kind-hearted
good-hearted, kind-hearted, kind, generous, helpful, easy-going, good-natured::
    xw'éywelh ~ xwe'éywelh ~ xwe'ó:ywelh < 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 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.

kiss ::  xwmékwáthem < mékw.
he got kissed::  xwmékwáthel < mékw.
kiss s-o::  mökkeset < mékw.
kiss s-th, (kiss s-o [Deming, IHTTC]):  xwmékwátht < mékw.
to kiss, kiss on the lips::  mékew ~ mékwehel < mékw.

kitchen ::  kéchél.
cookhouse, kitchen::  kwukwáwtwx < kwúkwx.

kitten
kitten::  púpsòlllh < 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'átíl'ekw'em (Klaklacum,
Indian Reserve #12, first village and reserve south of American Creek), on the west side of the Fraser
River::  Lexwpóth'esálə ~ Xwpóth'esálə < p'óth'es ~ póth'es.
Hope Indian Reserve #12 (Klaklacum)::  Tl'átíl'ekw'em ~ Lexwtl'átíl'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'ít.

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:l'mexwem::
Q'íq'wéwó:ltel < q'éw ~ qéw.
(be) doubled up (a person with knees up to his chest), all doubled over::  sqw'emqw'emóməxw < qwóməxw.
(be) doubled up in bed on one's side with knees drawn up::  sqw'emóməxw < qwóməxw.
kneecap::  qep'tálém < qep', sqep'ólqwtelxel (perhaps error for sqep'ólqwtelxel) < qep'.
knee (name it, the name of it)::  qep'ólthetel < qep'.
knee (someone's)::  sqep'ólthetel < qep'.
on the knee::  =ó:lthel.
skinned knee(s)::  th'qó:lthel < th'aq ~ ts'aq 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::  qwóhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls
< qwá.
thigh, leg above the knee::  spatálép ~ spatálep.

kneecap
kneecap::  qep'tálém < qep', sqep'ólqwtelxel (perhaps error for sqep'ólqwtelxel) < qep'.
kneel

kneel down:  th’q’elhstå:m < th’q’elhstå:m.
kneeling:  th’q’álhxe [or th’q’álhxe] < th’q’elhstå:m.
make s-o kneel:  th’q’elhxioméstexw < th’q’elhstå:m.
to kneel, kneel down:  th’q’elhstå:m.
they made them/him/her kneel down:  th’eq’elhsstå:m < th’q’elhstå: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’wets’tel < kw’íts’.
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 < légw.
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.). (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’emówxw < qw’omwxw.
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’èst <
ókw’.

knock

knocking on s-th:  kwókwexwet < kwoxw.
knocking, tapping (in the distance), tapping:  kwókwexwem < kwoxw.
knocking with one’s hand:  kwókwexwesem < kwoxw.
knock (once), rap:  kwxwà:ls < kwoxw.
knock on s-th:  kwókwet < 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’sitsim.
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’elómét < q’á:l.
know s-th, know s-o:  lheq’él:exw ~ lhq’él:exw ~ lhq’él:exw < q’á:l.
maybe, perhaps, I don’t know (if), may (possibly):  yóswe ~ yó:swe.
know (CONT'D)

not know how to:: squéyeqel ~ sqé'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 < xwéylém, 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):: qwémqwémxwtses < qwóm ~ qwém ~ qwem.

kokanee]

small (fully grown) coho salmon, [kokanee]: sthímiya < sthí:m ~ sthí: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 people, Kwantlen dialect of Downriver Halkomelem:: Qwó:ltl'el.

Kwelkwelqéylem

Granite Mountain, the second mountain back of Xóletsa, northwest of Kwelkwelqéylem:: Th'emth'ómels < th'óméls.

kwóxweqs dance

a spirit power of a kwóxweqs 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 village, Lackaway Creek:: Lá:xewey.

Lackaway Creek

Lackaway village, Lackaway Creek:: Lá:xewey.

Lactuca muralis:: lhélélméxwtel < lhél, qetelméxwtel < qá:t.

ladder

adze (for making canoes and pit-house ladders):: xwtót’epels ~ shxwtót’epels < t’óp.

ladder, notched cedar pole ladder, rope ladder (pre-contact or later), modern ladder:: skwx’ytel < kwí ~ kwíy.

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 ~ lhá:xem < lhá:x ~ lháx.

to ladle:: qó:lem < qó::

lady

big person (of females), big lady:: thékwal.

little ladies:: slhelhlíli < slhá:lí.

ladybird beetle

ladybug, ladybird beetle:: slhálhlí < slhá:lí.

ladybug

ladybug, ladybird beetle:: slhálhlí < 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’ôwhâmél ~ Shxw’ôhâmél.

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 < Skwyò.

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:: 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.

Beaver Lake or Hanging Lake:: Sqelá:w (Xóxtsa) < sqelá:w.
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Lake (CONT’D)

Chilliwack Lake::  Sxóchaqel < xó:tsa ~ xó:cha.

Cottonwood Beach (in the southern quarter of Harrison Lake)::  Chewò:lh < 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::  Lasisélhp?.

(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:yyxwey story, (perhaps also) leprosy::  qw’ô:m.

Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake)::  Shtolélô < tól ~ tól.

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.):::  Qéwq’ewe < q’á:w.

Lake Errock::  Qwiwágxem < qwéxem.

Lake of the Woods::  Shxwqô:m < qô:.

Lake of the Woods (small lake across the Fraser R. from Hope, B.C.):::  Q’aléliktel < q’äl.

Lindeman Lake::  Tl’aqwówem?.

Lindeman Lake or Post Lake::  (possibly) Schéwits < cháchew ~ cháchu, (possibly) Schéwits < 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’ô tô < ô’t.

(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 < tsélq.

Ryder Lake::  T’èpt’ôp (Xótsa) < T’èpt’ôp.

Schkam Lake near Haig::  Sqám < qám.

spring salmon which goes to Chehalis Lake in May then returns to salt water::  st’olólh.

Sumas Prairie west (on the west side of Sumas Lake)::  Sxélalets?.

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 Láxwey), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stól:lô river or Stólélô 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 Stólélô < Swílhcha.

Tamihi Lake::  T’ami(ye)hóy (Xótsa) < t’ámiya.

trail and steep slope on the west shore of Kawkáwa Lake where the trail went up and over a steep hill and then down::  Sq’éywetselem ~ Sq’éywetsélém < q’e:yw ~ q’ê: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:ês < qwél:ês ~ qwélés.

lake::  xó:tsa ~ xó:cha.

a bend in a river, a curve of a lake::  sq’óqwel < q’èw ~ q’èw.

basin lake near top of Cheam Peak::  Xwoqwsemólêqqw.

deep bottom (of a river, lake, water, canoe, anything)::  stl’éplâts < tl’êp.

lake in back of Paul Webster's old place on Hicks Rd. near Jones Creek::  Th’qwélhcha <
lake (CONT’D)

th’qwélhcha.
little lakes::  xélóxcha < 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:lō river or Stótelú 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::  slékwelets ~ slékwelets < 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 ~ yeqwí: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 Xelhláth somewhere::  Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.
clean it (of table, land, etc.)::  títlt.
clear it (of land)::< títlt.
land (CONT’D)
earth, ground, land, the earth, the world:: tém:éxw ~ tem:éxw ~ tém:éxw ~ 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:: =épsem.
point of geog. features like island or mountain or land:: =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.
point of land at the end of an island:: sth’emexwelets.
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:: títlhet < títlt.
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:ltel.

language:: sqwéltel < qwà:l
Chinese language:: chálmelqel < chá:lmel.
English language:: xwelítemqel < xwelítem, xwelítemelh sqwà:l < xwelítem.
Nooksack language:: Lhéchelesem
Sliammon people, Sliammon dialect (of the Comox language, Mainland Comox):: Sloyámén.
Upriver Halkomelem language, to speak Upriver Halkomelem:: Há’lq’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:yelp < q’át’em.

lard
fat, grease, lard, (oil [EB], shortening [MH]):: slós ~ slós < lós ~ lós.
lard, shortening:: xwástel.

large
be big, be large, be high (of floodwater), rise (of floodwater):: híkw.
(be) larger, bigger:: thíthe < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
bigh bird, (large bird (of any kind)), any waterfowl:: xwí:leqw ~ xwéyleqw ~ xwéyleqw.
large rock slide that includes trees and other debris:: syélt < yélt.

large portion
a large portion of the earth:: silháq’emex.
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:: slílwya.

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:: slílwya.

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:: slílwya.

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:: slílwya.

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:: slílwya.

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:: slílwya.

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 argentatus:: qw'elíteq.
Larus philadelphia (CONT’D)
argens:
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:  sîlîwya.
larvae
salmonberry worm, (prob. larvae of moths or butterflies or two-winged flies):  xwexwîye.

Lasiurus cinereus
Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasiomycteris 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, Lasiomycteris 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'eláxel ~ p'ip'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'ólhem < 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 < lát.
latch
a latch, Indian lock:  shxwéth'tel or shxwwéth'tel < wáth'.
late
(b) slow, (be) late, go slow:  óyém.
deceased ones, late ones:  stâweqel < stewéqel.
late (deceased), past tense:  =â:lh ~ =elh.
late in the night:  lhóp.
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'qwíwsem.

laugh
laughing: lá:ym ~ láyem < liyém ~ leyém.
laughter: alílyem < elíliyem < liyém ~ leyém.
lots of laughing, (many are laughing [AC]): lýliyem < liyém ~ leyém.
the fire is laughing: lýliyem te híyqw. < yéqw.
think s-o is talking or laughing about one: tl'óstélémét < tl'óst or tl'óstexw.
think someone is talking or laughing about oneself: tl'emstélémét ~ tl'emstélémét < tl'émstexw, tl'óstélémet.
to laugh: liyém ~ 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'i'omó:met < emét.
person who is always lazy: lexws'ts'el < t's'el.
temporarily lazy: t's'el.

lazybones
be always lazy, be a lazybones, be stupid, be a good-for-nothing: s'ú:met < emét.

lead
-à.
lead weight: xá:t.
leader

chief, leader, respected person, boss, rich:: siyám < éy ~ éy:
respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness:: siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.
respected leaders, chiefs, upper-class people:: sfyá:m < siyám ~ (rare) siyám.
warrtor, (leader of a raiding party [CT]):: stó:méx.

common plantain, ribbed plantain, called "frog leaf": pipehomá:lews < peh or pó(ː)h.
fall off (of leaves, berries):: xwís.
leaf, leaves:: =á:lews.
leaves:: =á:lxw.
leaves falling:: xwésá:lews < xwís.
long leaf willow, (Pacific willow):: xwálá:lhp < xwálá:lhp < xwále ~ xwá:le.
(making a) continuous rustling noise (of paper or silk or material), rustling (of leaves, paper, a sharp sound):: sá:wts'ém < 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.):: xwiset ~ xwís < xwís.
short leaf willow, (Sitka willow):: xwálá:lhp < xwálá:lhp < xwále ~ xwá:le.
ten leaves:: epál < ó:pel.
three leaves:: lhxwálews < lhí:xw.
two leaves:: islálews < isá:le ~ isá:le ~ isá:la.
villa leaf:: lhxwáléws < lhí:xw.
leaf-green:: st's'ó:ls < sch'ó:ls < st's'ó:ls.

leak

dry snow coming in (drifting), fine snow that leaks into a house:: sqwelxómé ~ sqwelxómé < qwelxém.
leaking:: p'íp'êxw < p'íxw.
plugging a hole or leak or crack in anything:: t'ôt'ekwels < t'ékw.
plug it (a hole, leak):: t'ékwót < t'ékw.
to leak:: p'íxw.

lean

be leaning:: slóli, slóliyes < slóli:s < slóli.
(be) tight, (leaning backwards [EB]):: sq'a'q'eth' < q'áth'.
leaning:: tiyó:les < tiy.
leaning over (something):: q'é:wethek < q'é:yw ~ q'í:w.
leaning the face on the hand with elbow propped:: piyósem < piy.
leaning to one side:: sló:lís < slóli.
lean s-th against something:: týjéle < 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:: télexw ~ (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:: totf:lt < tól.
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)

cranefly, "leatherjacket" (immature cranefly):: spelwálh qwá:l < qwá:l, tl'áleqtxel qwá:l <
qwá:l.
cranefly, "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:: skwétáxwstexw < kwétáxw.
leave s-th here:: ichelstexw < i.
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'ikwe'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:: sqéylom < qéylom.
leftovers, scraps (not taken home as smeq'óth is):: qelmí:lthel < qeylem ~ 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:: sxéxéyle or sxéxíle < sxél:e.
brake 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::
qwélqwélxel < qwíl ~ qwel.
calf (of the leg):: q'attí:lexel.
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'éyáwethíxle < q'éy ~ qí.
daddy long-legs (spider), harvestman spider:: tl'áleqtxel q'esq'ésetsel < q'éy ~ qí.
front leg:: t'á:lew ~ t'álew.
leg (CONT’D)

(get a) sprained foot, leg got out of joint:: plhèqw’xel ~ p’lhèqw’xel.
has short legs:: ts’élèt’xel < ts’tl’ ~ ts’tl’.
(have a) crooked leg, (be a) crooked-legged person:: spipíyxel < pó:y.
(have a) paralyzed leg, game leg:: shléxxel < lhéx.
(have the) legs crossed:: sxàlt’sxel < sxèlt’s.
hind leg:: lhèq’lats < lhèq’ât ~ lhq’â:t.
hit on the leg, [hit on the foot]: kw’éqw’xel < kw’óqw.
I got hard (of arm, leg, penis, etc.): tl’xwòlèm < tl’èlxw.
[left] front leg quarter of deer or other animal:: sthi’kwelàxel < th’ìkwe.
leg, foot:: sxél:xel.
leg got sprained, (sprain one’s ankle [JL]): ts’lhèqw’xel < ts’lhóqw’.
legs crossed, cross one’s ankles (either sitting or standing) [prob. error], (ankles crossed
(either sitting or standing)): q’èyáwèth’xel < q’èy ~ q’ì.
legs (more than two, for ex. non-human): sxél:èyle < sxél:xel.
long legs, long-legged:: t’làlètxel < t’là:t.
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’ì:w ~ t’ì:w.
rags wound around the legs in the cold or to protect from mosquitoes, (leggings):: q’èlx’xel < q’ìl.
spread apart s-o’s legs:: pxìwèt < pàx.
spread one’s legs (sitting for example), (be spread in the bottom):: spapxìwel < pàx.
thigh, leg above the knee:: spatálép ~ spatálep.
whole leg, (whole of both legs):: sxèxèyle or sxèxí:le < sxèl:xel.

legged

(have a) crooked leg, (be a) crooked-legged person:: spipíyxel < pó:y.

leggings)
rags wound around the legs in the cold or to protect from mosquitoes, (leggings)::
q’èlx’xel < q’ìl.

lemon:: t’á’t’ets’em qwíyqwòyèl’s < t’á’t’h’ ~ t’á’t’s, qwá:y. (lit. sour + orange fruit/little yellowish fruit)
lemon (post-contact):: tsqwá:y < qwá:y.
lemon cake:: t’á’t’ets’em qwíyqwòyèl’s kìks seplìl < t’á’t’h’ ~ t’á’t’s, qwá:y, kìks, seplìl.
(lit. lemon (itself from sour little yellowish fruit) + cake + bread)
lemon extract:: tsqwá:yem < qwá:y.
lemonade:: t’á’t’ets’em qwíyqwòyèl’s sqè’òleqw < t’á’t’h’ ~ t’á’t’s, qwá:y, qò:.
(lit. lemon [itself < sour little yellow fruit] + fruit juice)
lemon-lime juice:: t’á’t’ets’em qwíyqwòyèl’s qas te t’á’t’ets’em tsqwá:yqwòyèl’s sqè’òleqw < t’á’t’h’ ~ t’á’t’s,
qwá:y, qò: (lit. lemon fruit [itself < sour little yellowish fruit] + the + lime fruit [itself < sour +
greenish fruit] + fruit juice)
sour (unripe or half-ripe fruit, lemon, Oregon grape, fermenting fruit):: t’á’t’eth’em < t’á’t’h’.

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:: exínstxw < íxem.

length
length:: tl’èqt’m < t’là:t.
Lent
fasting for Lent, prob. also Lent:: kyalám.

Leon
next slough on north side of Harrison River above (east of) Smístmíyexwá: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.

Leon's Slough
Leon's Slough on Harrison River:: Xemó:leqw < xám.

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'álq'elw<sem < 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::
xwexwiye.

Lepidoptera or Diptera
probably larvae of Lepidoptera or Diptera, possibly larvae of order Lepidoptera, family Tortricidae::
xwexwiye.

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 cascadensis
Lepus americanus cascadensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now perhaps Sylvilagus
floridanus mearnsi:: shxwóxw.
Lepus americanus cascadensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now probably also Sylvilagus floridanus
mearnsi:: sqewáth, sqiqwóthel < sqewáth, sqiqwíweyóthel.
Lepus americanus cascadensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now prob. also Sylvilagus floridanus
mearnsi:: sqiqwáth < sqewáth.
Lepus townsendi, also big or older Lepus americanus cascadensis and Lepus americanus
washingtoni:: sqiqwíweyóthel < qwá.

Lepus americanus washingtoni
Lepus americanus cascadensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now perhaps Sylvilagus
floridanus mearnsi:: shxwóxw.
Lepus americanus cascadensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now probably also Sylvilagus floridanus
mearnsi:: sqewáth, sqiqwóthel < sqewáth, sqiqwíweyóthel.
Lepus americanus cascadensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now prob. also Sylvilagus floridanus
mearnsi:: sqiqwáth < sqewáth.
Lepus townsendi, also big or older Lepus americanus cascadensis and Lepus americanus
washingtoni:: sqiqwíweyóthel < qwá.
Lepus townsendi

Lepus townsendi, also big or older Lepus americanus cascadiensis 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: kwétxwt < kwétáxw.
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):: kwétáxwt < kwétáxw.
lend it to s-o, let s-o borrow it: chélhtat ~ chélhtet < chélhta.
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 < tsélq ~ chélq.

let go

drop s-th (accidentally), let s-o go: kwó: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: mext'élles.

let it be: éy ~ éy::

let out

slacken it, let it out (of a rope), loosen it, (lower it (prob. of s-th suspended): lícwet < liqw.

lettuce

wall lettuce: lhéelméxttel < lhél, qetelméxttel < qát.

level

level, flat:: léq'.
level ground, flat (of ground): leq'éylep ~ leq'ilep < léq'.
put a mark on it (like water level of river), mark it, weigh it, (measure it): xá:th’t ~ xáth’t < xáth’ ~ xéáth’.
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:: Sqwelíqwehiwel ~ Sqwelíqwehiwel < qwá.

Lhilheqey

another small peak just to the right of the Mount Cheam summit peak as one faces south, she is another daughter of Lhilheqey (Mt. Cheam):: S'óywòt < Óywòt.
youngest sister of Lhilheqey (Mount Cheam) that cries:: Ñemó:th'iya < xà:m ~ xám.

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:: mext'éles.

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’et < th’ìm ~ th’ì:m.
lick s-th (with tongue):: th’ímet ~ ts’í:met < th’ìm ~ th’ì:m.

licorice fern:: st’uslóye, tl’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 < qá: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’íqeql < kw’e’í ~ kw’í ~ kw’í.
liè? 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 < qép’.
lying on its side:: slix < lex.
lying on one's back:: kw’e’í:qel < kw’e’í ~ kw’í.
lying on one side with one's head propped up on one hand:: pípiyáleqálem < píy.
lying on one's stomach with head down on one's arms:: qíqep’eyósem < qép’.
lying on the ground:: lhálheq’ < lháq’.
lying, telling a lie, (bluffing [BHTTC]): mameth’álem < máth’el.
tell a lie for s-o:: xwmáth’elqéylemt < máth’el.
to lie (prevaricate):: máth’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 ~ áylexw.
revive s-o, bring s-o back to life, heal s-o, (EB) give s-o medicine to make him better?:
á:yelexwt < áylexw ~ áylexw.
save s-o, (EB) bring s-o back to life:: á:yelexwlexw < áylexw ~ áylexw.

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, xwâ:lx < xwá.

tilt s-th, lift s-th up at one end or one side, tilt s-th sideways:: tewá:let < tewálé.
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.

(h) 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 syːqwem < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
ticked (by a hair, by a light touch):: sá:yxwem.
tickled (by a hair, by a light touch):: sá:yxwem.
tip-toeing, (walking lightly, sneaking):: t'et'áxelem < t'ás.
walk lightly, sneak:: t'áxelem < 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,
while 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'ý:ymet < éy ~ éy::
just like:: st'ò'o ~ st'á ô < 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'l'tlé < tl'í ~ tl'í::
not like s-th any more:: qelqélexw < qél.
sound like (in voice):: staqí:l < t.
to love s-o, like s-o:: tl'íls ~ tl'í:ls < tl'í ~ tl'í::
to resemble, look like, (similar-looking):: st'at'ómex < t.
want, desire, like, need:: st'l'í ~ st'l'í < tl'í ~ tl'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]):: selchí:momex < 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'l'éleqw'.
plant similar to st'l'éleqw' (chocolate lily) but different, (probably rice root):: péth'oyes.
tiger lily:: sxameléxwthelh < sáxem.
trillium, B.C. easter lily:: xaxt'ól'es.
water-lily, yellow pond lily:: qw'emétwx.
lima beans

lima beans:: thós sp’eq’i:l tl’íkw’el < thí, p’éq’, tl’íkw’el
(lit. big round + off-white + bean)

Limax maximus
also Limax maximus and Arion aster:: q’oyátl’iye.

limb
cedar limb rope (slitted):: stélwél.
limb (of tree):: stståxts < ststå:x.
limb or bough of tree:: tstå:<tches.
prop up a limb with a Y-shaped stick, (prop s-th up (of a limb, with a Y-shaped stick)):: tsqw’ít or thqw’ít.
(red) cedar limb, (red) cedar bough:: xpá:ytes < xpá:ytes < sxéyp.
tree limb, branch (of tree), (knot on a tree [CT]):: ststå:x.

limber
limber, supple, bend easily (of a person):: leqw’ímôws.

lime:: t’át’ets’em tsqwáyqwôyêls (lit. sour + greenish fruit) < t’áts’, qwá:y

limp
be lame (esp. if deformed), be a cripple, to limp, have a limp:: slékwelet < slékwelets < lékw.
limp in the hip:: hálkweletsem < lékw.

Lindeman Creek
Lindeman Creek below Chilliwack Lake, on the north side of Chilliwack River::
(possibly) Schewíts < cháchw ~ cháchu.

Lindeman Lake:: Tl’aqewólem??.
Lindeman Lake or Post Lake:: (possibly) Schewíts < cháchw ~ cháchu.

line
a line:: sxéyp.
anchor-line, mooring-line, bow-line, what is used to tie up a canoe:: lhqélet < lhqé:ylt.
bait s-th (fish-line, fish-hook, fish-trap):: má:la < má:la ~ má:le.
fishing by a line, line-fishing, trout-fishing, fishing with a pole (for trout):: qw'emó:thel ~ qw'emó:thel < qw'emó:thel.
fishing line:: qw'emó:thet < qw'emó:thel.
float line, cork line:: qweqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l.
hang s-th on a line, hang s-th on a nail, hang s-th up:: q’í:wet (or better) q’í:wet < q'e:yw ~ q’í:w.
lines:: sxéyxep < sxéyp.
lots of lines:: sxéyxep < 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:: sél'tat < sél'ta ~ sél'to.
sinker line:: xetáléqet < xát.
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:: só:seqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.
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:: skwtxwólwelh < kwetáxw.

linoleum
floor, floor mat, floor covering, linoleum, rug:: lhexéyléptel < lhá:x ~ lhá:

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) hare lip:: xasáxw.
(have) flabby lips, (have) sloppy lips:: shelp’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’elóypéthel < t’áp.
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:: lhpe’tó: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’eló:thel < kw’élw ~ kw’élw.
to kiss, kiss on the lips:: mékweth ~ mékwethel < mékw.
upper lip:: schelhó:thel < =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):: qwáylchá:ls < qwá:y.
unclear liquid, water, juice:: =elhcha.

liquor
liquor, rum:: lám.
liquor store, beer parlor (AC): lámáwxw < 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 ~ xwlalam < xwlalá::
listen (CONT’D)

listening::  xwélalà:m ~ xwélalâm < xwlalá:
listen to s-o::  xwlalá:met < xwlalá:
makes 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’ék’w’, th’íth’kw’ < sth’ék’.
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::  hahéláwt < há:wt.
a little, a little like, slightly::  tu, tu.
a little below the mouth of a creek or slough::  chicewishóthél < cháchew ~ cháchu.
a little bit, small bit, a few::  emímel ~ amí:mel.
a little bluff (of rock)::  sxeq’qué’t < sx’é.
a little liar::  shxwmámith’éél < máth’él.
a little past, a little after::  yéyilaw ~ yételaw < yélá:w ~ 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::  lhíhím < lhím.
baby wren, little or young wren::  t’a’témiya < t’a’miya.
(be a) a little bit proud, [a little] proud::  smáth’él < máth’él.
[be a little blue]:  t’smímeth’ < méth’.
[be getting/going a little red]::  skwekwíkwemél < kwí:m, tskwekwíkwemél < kwí:m.
(b) stupid, not all there (mentally), (be) a little crazy::  shxwikwóxwth’ < xwáth’.
blowfly, big fly, (little fly (one of them) [Elders Group 2/19/75])::  xwó:wxwáye ~ xwewxwáye ~ xwówxwá:ye.
creek, little river, small creek, small river::  stó:tel ~ stó:tel < tó:l ~ tó:l.
cute, a little one is good, good (of s-th little)::  í’íy < éy ~ éy:, í’íy < éy ~ éy:.
cute little one::  í’íy < éy ~ éy: ~ éy:.
diminutive, little (of subject, object, agent, patient or action)::  =R1= or =C1=.
diminutive, little (of subject, object, agent, patient or action), small, (all diminutive verbs
are also continuative)::  =R= or =C=, =R= or =C=.
five little ones, five young (animal or human)::  lh’hatses’o:lhlh < lheq’át ~ lhíq’át.
good (of little ones), cute (of many of them)::  é’íy < é’íy < éy ~ éy:.
[have/get/be in a state of going a little yellow or green]:  tsqwíqwéyle < qwá:y.
(have) quieter water, died down a little::  sqá:m < qá:m.
hill (dirt, includes both sides of hill), little hill::  skwókwep ~ skwókwepílep.
little animal(s)::  smímiyáth < sméyéth ~ sméyéth.
little baby lying down::  íxa:th < íxéth.
little basket::  sítel < sítel ~ sítel.
little baskets::  sítel < sítel ~ sítel.
little beaver::  sqxíqélá:w < sqélá:w.
little belly-button::  mímwxwóya < mó:wxwóya ~ mówxwéya ~ mówxwéya.
little bug::  sthé’k’w’oye < sthé’k’w’.
little carrots::  xíxewíyeq or xíxewíq < xáwéq.
little coyote::  lilk’eyáp < sleek’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.
little finger, fourth finger:: soseqtwóletses < sóseqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.
little flowers:: sp’éláp’ém < p’úq’ém.
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:: stiqíw ~ 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 < lálém.
little ladies:: slhelhlíl < slhá:lí.
little lakes:: xelóxcha < xó:tsa ~ xó:cha.
little lamb:: mimétu < metú.
little old person:: siyó:lexwe ~ siyó:lexwe ~ siyó:lexwe.
little partner, little person who follows or goes with one:: sq’iq’exí:l ~ q’iq’exí:l < q’ó.
little pig:: kwikweshú < kweshú.
little skunk:: sth’épq < sth’épq.
little sled:: shxwqeyqelátsem ~ shxwqiqelátsem < qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.
little, small:: emímel < emímel ~ amí:mel.
little smart one:: schewót < schewót.
little stick of firewood:: syóyeh < 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’ti'leqem < stl’á:leqem.
little tiny beads:: ts’ets’emíkw.
little tree:: th’thqát < thqát ~ thqát.
little tree[s]: thethqát < thqát ~ thqát.
little women:: stó:les.
little woman, small woman:: slhá:lí < slhá:lí.
lots of little creeks:: stételô < tô:l ~ tô:l.
lots of little girls:: q’eql’a:mi < q’á:mi < q’á:miy.
lots of little pieces of driftwood:: qwéwelhí:y < qwéwelhí:y < qwéwelhí:y.
lots of little red:: tskwéwelhí:m < kwéwelhí: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 < tô:l ~ tô:l.
ma’ám, female friend, chum (female), little girl:: iyés < éy ~ éy::
meadow, (little prairie):: spáphxel < spéphxel.
my dear, (little best friend, little dear friend, etc.): q’éq’elq’elq < q’i:q’elq < q’ó.
poor little one, you poor thing (said to a child):: tô’t’.
rock that looks like a little hat on west (Chehalis) side of Harrison River above mouth of Morris Creek:: Yó:ysq’ol’ < yó:seqw ~ yó:seqw.
sobbed a little:: sesí:si < sý.
scrubby little ones, (little ugly ones):: qéqełehó:mel’ < qél.
short pants, little pants, underpants:: siseqíws < siseqíws < seqíws < seqí:ws.
small (AC, BJ), little (AC), a little bit (Deming: EF, MC, Cheh.: EB):: axwíl.
small (in quantity), a little:: emímel < emímel ~ amí:mel.
small little plants:: st’éts’esem < ts’ésem.
small (smaller than axwíl), little::’axwíl: ~ ’axwíl < axwíl.
that’s a little one (male, about one to five years old), he (little):: tô:tl’ôtl’ém < tl’ô ~ tl’ô.
little (CONT’D)
that's them (little kids), they (little kids):: tl'él'l'elô:m < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that's them (little ones) (male?)::: tutl'él'l'elô:m < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
(that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones):: yutl'él'l'elôm < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
three little people:: lhélhxlwále < lhí:xw.

little man
little man (nickname for a person), (sonny boy (MV and DF))::: wíyeka < swíyqeq ~ swíyqeq ~ swí:qe.
little man, small man:: swíwíqe < swíyqeq ~ swíyqeq ~ swí:qe.

Little Matsqui Creek:: Stótlôtél < tô:l ~ tô: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 ~ Loyú:mthel.

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 ~ Loyú:mthel.

Liumchen Mountain
village on both sides of Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Mountain::
Loyú:mthel ~ Loyú:mthel.

live
at home, be living (somewhere), stay:: tl'éláxw ~ tl'láxw < tl'élexw.
be alive, be living, be in good health, be healthy, be well:: áylexw ~ áyelexw.

liver :: stsél:ém.

living
soul, spirit of a living person:: shxwelí.

living-room
(could be used for) living-room:: ó:metáwtxw < emét.

living thing:: =e ~ =a.
lizard

big gray lizard, (Pacific giant salamander):: tseyí:yex.
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.
slow-worm ("a slow-moving foot-long snake"), actually a species of blind legless lizard:: alegá: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


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):: sxe'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'yeq' < 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):: tl’ot’qw’íth’et < t’eqw’.
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’álxem < tl’ál ~ tl’á:l.
hollow (of tree or log):: shxwótkwewel < xwótkw ~ xwó:tw.
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.)::: thiyéqwewí:lt < thíy.
roll s-th (like a log), (roll it up [AC])::: xelékw’t < xél.
smooth a log by chopping:: t’mf: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 Perideridiae 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’ílmet < 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’í.
four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects):: xethíle:met < xe’o:thel ~ xe’ó:thel.
(have a) long face:: xwíl’óqtes < tl’áqt.
(have a) long neck:: tl’éqtepsem < tl’áqt.
length:: stl’éqtí: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 ~ xwálá:lhp < xwále ~ xwá:le.
long (CONT’D)
long legs, long-legged:: t’áleqtxel < t’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’óksámets’ < th’ó:kws.
(six long objects), six ropes, six threads, six sticks, six poles:: té memets’ < téx.
three ropes, three threads, three sticks, three poles, (three long narrow objects):: lhxwámeth’ < lhí:xw.

longhouse
carved outside post on longhouse, totem pole:: xwíythi < xwíyth.
(circle) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse:: sélts’ < sél or sč().
dish, big cooking and serving trough used in longhouse, feast dish, plate (of wood or basketry), (platter), tray:: ló:thel.
door, doorway, door of a big (communal) house or longhouse:: steqtá:l < téq.
go around inside the longhouse counter-clockwise:: selts’elwílem < sél or sč().
longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing):: stháwtxw < thí ~ thá ~ thah ~ theh.
longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.), Indian house, plank house:: xwelmexwátwxw < xwelmexw.
main rafters of longhouse:: sh(xw)k’wékw’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:: Qoqoláxel < 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 T’tsás < híkw.

longnose sucker
little roundmouth suckerfish, probably longnose sucker:: skwímeth < kwí:m.

Lonicera ciliosa:: q’éyt’o ~ q’é’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:: xólhemet ~ xólhemet ~ xólh.
look at one's face:: kw’echó:sem < kw’áts ~ kw’ets.
look at s-th/s-o, examine s-o/s-th:: kw’átset < kw’áts ~ kw’ets.
look bad, look mean:: qéloméx < qél.
look different:: lelt’s’oméx < láts’.
look for s-th/s-o:: yélx < 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’ókw’etset < kw’áts ~ kw’éts.
looking sad, (making a sour face [MV, EF]): sló:les.
[looks a state of going brown, be getting brown-looking]: sqw’iqw’emwelomex < qw’ixw.
[looks blue, blue-looking]: tsméth’omèx < mét’h.
Look., See:: kw’é.
[looks purple, purple-looking]: st’áwelómèx < st’áwel.
[looks red, red-looking]: tskwimómex < kw’ím.
[looks rose, rose-looking]: qálqomex < qálq.
[looks white, white-looking]: p’éq’ómèx < p’éq.
[looks yellow or green, yellow/green-looking]: tsqwáyémèx < 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’ató: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]): selchíomomex < selchí:m ~ selchím.
worried, sad, looking sad:: st’á:yíwx < t’ay.

-looking

bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough:: qelímò:les < qél.
disappointed and angry-looking without talking:: sxéyxeth’ < x’ét’ ~ xéyth’.
in looks, -looking, in appearance:: =ó:mex ~ =óméx ~ =òmèx ~ =ómex ~ =omex ~ =emex.
[looks a state of going brown, be getting brown-looking]: sqw’iqw’emwelomex < qw’ixw.
[looks blue, blue-looking]: tsméth’omèx < mét’h.
[looks gray, gray-looking]: tsxwikw’óyí mez < xwikw’.
[looks purple, purple-looking]: st’áwelómèx < st’áwel.
[looks red, red-looking]: tskwimómex < kw’ím.
[looks rose, rose-looking]: qálqomex < qálq.
[looks white, white-looking]: p’éq’ómèx < p’éq.
[looks yellow or green, yellow/green-looking]: tsqwáyémèx < qwá:y.
to resemble, look like, (similar-looking):: st’ató: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]: tsxwikw’óyí mez < xwikw’.

looks good

good-looking, beautiful, pretty, handsome, looks good:: iyó:mex ~ iyóméx ~ iyómex < éy
~ éy:

loom:: t’élhtel < t’álh.
a loom:: t’élhéses < t’álh.
net shuttle and net-measure, gill-net measure, (loom [Elders Group]):: t’élhtsestel < t’álh.
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): xetéla < xét.
salmon after spawning when its eggs are loose:: t'léqel.
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:: Óyewôt.

lose
become lost, get lost:: ñkw' ~ ē:kw'.

hair is falling out, losing one's hair: qw'éméqel < qw'ém.
lose s-th:: ókw'èlexw < ñkw' ~ ē:kw'.
lose (s-th, an object, etc.): ekw'ölem < ñkw' ~ ē: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, 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:letel ~ sá:tel < sítel.
a lot of dirt:: sqel:ép ~ sqél:ep < qél.
a lot of flies, big blow-flies:: xwiyxwyíaye < xwóxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwóxwá:yé.
a lot of logs:: syág'yeq' < yáq'.
a lot of people:: qá:lets < 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:: théqét < theqát ~ thqát.
barking a lot, lots of barking:: tl'éwt'l'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:: xexá:m < xá:m ~ xám.
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'emqw'xel < t'émeqw'.
hanging lots of fish to dry:: cháchí:lhtel ~ cháchíyelhtel < =chín ~ chín=.
having lots of fun, it's a lot of fun:: íeyó:stem < éy ~ éy:.
it's sure a lot:: chélà:lqem < chélà:l.
[lot of] trout:: th'éyqwá:y < th'éqwá:y.
lots of people crying:: xemxám < xám ~ xám.
rock in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot:: Xexám Smá:lt < xám ~ xám.
shaking a lot of hands:: kwélétesa:s < kwél.
splitting wood, (splitting it (a lot of wood)):: seq'séq'et < séq'.
to perish (of a lot of people):: s'ékwí:kw' < íkw' ~ í:kw'.
what a lot, it's sure a lot:: chélà:l.
lots following:: chélchó:lqem < chál or chó:l.
lots of anthills:: qwemqwó:mth' < qwó:m ~ qwém.
lots of cracks:: seq'séq' < séq'.
lots of eyes:: qelqélém < qélém ~ qélém.
lots of eyes being closed:: th'élith'éplexw ~ ts'elíts'eplexw (or perhaps ts'elíts'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).
lots of floats:: p'ékw < p'ékw.
lots of laughing, (many are laughing [AC]):: lyílyém < lyém ~ leyém.
lots of lice:: mexméxts'el < méxts'el.
lots of lines:: sxéypxep < sxéyp.
lots of little creeks:: sítelô < tô:l ~ tô:l.
lots of little girls:: q'es'elámí < q'à:mi < q'à:mi.
lots of little pieces of driftwood:: qwéqwélh(y) < qwél'h.
lot(s) (CONT’D)

lots of little red:: tskwékwelím < 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 ~ tó:l.
lots of lumps (any size):: sqwemqwó:mxw < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
lots of minnows:: qéqemló < sqíqemló.
lots of money, (many dollars):: qxó:s < qéx.
(lots of people are) proud, (many are proud):: smá:leth’el ~ smá:lth’el < máth’el.
lots of people crying:: xemxám < xá:m ~ xá:m.
lots of people picking:: lhémhí:m < lhím.
lots of people visiting (one another):: lá:leqel.
lots of sores, (possibly) rash:: st’hék’sw’thék’w’ < thék’w’ or th’ikw’.
lots of squares:: st’elt’alxel < st’elxel.
lots of stl’áleqems, (lots of supernatural creatures):: stl’eltl’áléqem < stl’á:leqem.
lots of times:: qxálh < qéx.
make s-th lots, make lots of s-th:: qéxstexw < qéx.
non-spirit-dancers (lots of them):: st’elt’ólkwlwí < st’ólkwíh.
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):: tó:mqw’em < t’émeqw’.
spotted with lots of [irregular] spots:: st’elt’élp < st’alq.
squeaking (of lots of mice):: th’eth’él’á:ykwem < th’a:ykwem.
(that’s) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones):: yutl’él’elmí < tl’ó ~ tl’o.
(young) girls, lots of (adolescent) girls:: q’à:lemí ~ q’à:lemy < q’à:mi ~ q’à: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’él’ < tl’ém.
crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (sound or noise when eating):: tl’ámqw’él’ < tl’ámkw’ém.
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:twem.
to sigh (of a spirit-dancer), make a loud (breathy) noise:: xeqlhálém.

Louie

name of Chief Albert Louie’s father:: T’íxwelátse ~ Tíxweláttsa.

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:lmi:wxemw ~ Mth’á:lmexwem.

louse

body louse, grayback:: p’éq’ méxts’él < méxts’él.
human louse: head louse, (secondarily) body louse, and possibly crab louse, (unclear if animal lice are included):: méxts’él.
lots of lice:: mèxméxts’él < méxts’él.
(louse-comb):: lhémxts’él < méxts’él, lhémxts’eltel < méxts’él.
to snap (one's fingers, a louse when one bites it, etc.)::: tl’éméqw < tl’ém.
louse-comb)

(louse-comb):: lhémxts'el < méxts'el, lhémxts'eltel < méxts'el.

louse egg

nits, louse eggs:: xést'el.

love

love, like:: stl’tl’el < tl’i ~ tl’i:.

making love, having intercourse:: pipelá:ls < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

to love s-o, like s-o:: tl’îls ~ tl’î:ls < tl’î ~ tl’î:.

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’ela < 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’êxixeq.

lower

lower circle under eye:: stl’epó:lemelh < tl’epó:les < tl’ép.

lower [downriver] end of house (inside or outside):: sóqwáxel < wóqw’ ~ wéqw’.

lower it down, (lower s-th down):: tl’pí:lt < tl’épelt < tl’ép.

lower lip:: stl’epóyethel < tl’ép.

lower s-th down:: tl’épt < tl’ép, tl’pí:lxtexw < tl’ép.

slacken it, let it out (of a rope), loosen it, (lower it (prob. of s-th suspended)): liqwet < liqw.

Lower Sumas River

Sumas Mountain (also Tuckquail, a village on both sides of Lower Sumas River [Wells]):
T’exqé:ył or T’exqí:l < t’éx.

Luckakuck Creek:: Lexexéq < 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’élw’.

lullaby

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’ôt.

sing a lullaby to s-o:: tétemest.

Lulu Island:: Lhewqí:m Tl’chás < lhwqí:m.
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:: Sqwemqwó:mxw < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
ankle (the lump part):: qwémxwxel < qwó:m ~ qwém ~ qwem.
hunchback, humpback, lump on the back:: skwómàtsel (sqwómàtsel) < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
lots of lumps (any size):: sqwemqwó:mxw < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
lump-like, round:: =xw ~ =exw.
lump on a tree, burl:: smétsa.
lump on person (or creature), goiter:: smétsa.
lumpy clay:: qwóméxweth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.
solid grease, suet, lump of grease, (stomach fat [CT]): xwástel.
wrist, wrist bone (on outer side of wrist, little finger side, lump of wrist):: qwémxwtses < 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)::. spélxwem.
lust)
tempt s-o (with sex or lust):: xixtímestexw or xixtístmexw < 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)::
Lynx

Raccoon (name in a story), (Lynx [JL]): Smelô’ < mélés.

lynx

Canada lynx:: chô:wqwela.

Lynx canadensis canadensis:: chô:wqwela.

Lynx rufus fasciatus:: sqets’ômes.

Lysichitum americanum:: ts’ô:kw’e ~ ch’ô:kw’e ~ ts’ô: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’âp’eth’ < p’âth’.

spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner, a spinning machine:: shxwqâqets’ < qâlets’.

washtub, washing machine:: shxwh’êxweltem < th’êxw or th’ôxw.

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’â’t’eyeq’ ~ t’â’t’ieq’ < t’ay.

(be) scowling (if mad or ate something sour), ((made a) funny (strange) face [Elders Group 1/21/76]): sxéyxewes < xéywel.

get angry, get mad, be angry:: t’âyeq’ < 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]): syiwi:l < syewi:l < yéw: ~ yéw, syiwi:l < syewi:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

(cast a spell for s-o, use a magical power for s-o):: yewi:lmet < yéw: ~ yéw.

someone who has power to take things out of a person or put things in [by magic]:: syiwi:l ~ syewi:l < yéw: ~ yéw.

magpie

black-billed magpie:: álél.
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]): Qwóhóls < qwá.

mail

mail?: sxelá:ls < xél ~ xé:y1 ~ xí:l

make

(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to): xéyxelexw < xéyxe ~ xíxe.
a group making (fish) oil: hemhmétheqw < mótéqw or metheqw.
all the equipment for making a canoe, canoe-making equipment: halíyches < hà:y.
(bathe s-o, give s-o a bath), make s-o take a bath: xó:kw'et < xó:kw' ~ xó:kw'.
(be) determined, got your mind made up: sxá:xs < xás.
borer to make holes, auger: sqweqwá:ls ~ shxwqweqwá:ls < qwá.
bake a fire, make a fire, make the fire, (stoke the fire): yéqwelchep ~ yéqweltsep < yéqw.
bake a house (make a house): thiýëlwtxwem < thíy.
canoe-work, canoe-making: x=s há:y < hà:y.
(circle) around the fire once and return to the start, make one circle in longhouse: sélts' <
sél or sít?).
big near me, (sic? for make me get near): tesésthòx < tés.
crossing oneself, (making the sign of the Cross): pà: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 < tímet.
fixing s-th, making s-th: thá:yt < thíy.
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): tl’óst or tl’óstexw.
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: thíy.
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 < thíy.
make a canoe, making a canoe: hà:y.
make a crunching or crackling noise, crunching (gnawing) sound: xápkw'em < xep’èkw'.
make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.): xep’èkw'.
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.
made light, turn the light on, light the lamp: yeqwí:lem ~ yeqwéylem < yéqw.
make a mess, mess up: yó:qlw' < yél or perhaps yá:l.
make a mistake, blunder: mélme1 < mál ~ mél.
made 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.
*English-to-Halkomelem Index to Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary*

make (CONT'D)

make a real mess: :: yó:lqw'ës < yél or perhaps yá:l.
make it especially for s-o: :: swástexw < swá.
make it for s-o, fix it for s-o: :: thiyélhset ~ thiyélhchet < thiy.
make it hollow (of canoe, log, etc.): :: thiyeqwélt < thiy.
make it strong, make him/her/them strong: :: eyémstexw < éy ~ éy:.
make it thin (of dough, etc.): :: théth'émf:lstexw < théth'émf:l.
make noise, be noisy, (a noise [EB], making noise [EB]): :: ló:pwxém.
make oneself useful: :: p'óp'ekw'éthet < p'ákw'.
make one's mouth like one's going to cry: :: pespesó:ythílem < pas ~ pes.
make s-o ashamed: :: x'éyxexstexw < x'éyxë ~ x'éx.
make s-o ashamed [happen to or accidentally or manage to]: :: lháylexw < lháy.
make s-o cry (accidentally or manage to): :: xá:mlexw < xá:m ~ xá:m.
make s-o happy, cheerful s-o up: :: xwoyíwelstexw < xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwel.
make s-o kneel: :: th'q'elhxóméstexw < th'q'elhxá:m.
make s-o listen: :: xwlálámstexw < xwlá:l.
make s-o sick: :: q'óq'ëystexw < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.
make s-o well: :: i'éyélstexw < éy ~ éy:.
make s-th be noisy, make noise with s-th: :: lópxwemstexw < ló:pwxém.
(make s-th deep or low): :: tl'épstexw < tl'ép.
make s-th expensive: :: tl'ístexw < tl'i ~ tl'i:.
make s-th, fix s-th, do s-th: :: thýt < thý.
make s-th lots, make lots of s-th: :: qéxstexw < qéx.
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): :: xwóqtqem.
making a canoe: :: hahá:y < hà:y.
making a face: :: xwixwe'ó:s < xwexwe'á.
making fun, (ridiculing): :: llhílháh'.
making it for s-o, fixing it for s-o: :: tháyelhtset < thý.
making love, having intercourse: :: pipélál:s < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
making noise: :: lópxwém < ló:pwxém, lópxwemstexw < ló:pwxém.
making s-o slow: :: sílwxstexw < sílxw.
making s-th better, repairing s-th once discarded: :: p'áp'ekw'et < p'ákw'.
making the fire, building the fire, (stoking a fire): :: háyqwelchep < yéqw.
mark s-th, blaze it (of a trail), get/have s-th spotted (marked and located), note of
s-th: :: x'éx'th'stexw < xáth' ~ x'éx'th'.
non-control reflexive, make oneself do something, keep oneself doing something::
=st=élémèt or =st-élémèt ~ =st-élémèt.
numb, made numb: :: xwókwe'ltém < xwókw'.
make (CONT’D)

to scowl, make a bad face or a scowl:: xéywésēm or xéywésēm < xéywél.
to sigh (of a spirit-dancer), make a loud (breathy) noise:: xeqlhálém.
turn (oneself) around, make a U-turn:: ts'elqéylém < ts'él.
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:: Yeqwílmet ~ Syeqwílmetxw < 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.): tuminíyáth'.
black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxé:yłmet or sxé:yłmet < xéy:yl < xé:yl
male (creature): swíyeqe ~ swíyeqe ~ swí:qe.
name:: =élácha, =élálexw = élàlèxw, =eleq, =éylém ~ =ílém, =iyetel, =íthet.
name, (prob.) repeatedly gets wives/houses:: =ímeltxw.
name version of Olóxwelwet:: Olóxwiyetel < Oló:xwelwet.
part of male plant:: swíqe'al or swíyeqe'al < swíyeqe ~ swíyeqe ~ swí:qe.
plant:: swíyeqe ~ swíyeqe ~ swí:qe.
male, males:: sf:wi:qe < swíyeqe ~ swíyeqe ~ 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):: tút:tl'òtl'èm < tl'ò ~ tl'o.
that's them (little ones) (male?): tutl'ètl'èl'èm < tl'ò ~ tl'ò.
that's them (male), they (male), them (male):: tutl'ò:lem < tl'ò ~ tl'ò.
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
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)):: wíyeke ~ swíyeqe ~ swíqe ~ 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:ltekw < islá:le ~ islá:la.
men, males:: sf:wi: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:: tlí:w.

manage (to)
(accidentally) make s-o ashamed, insult s-o (accidentally or manage to):: xéyxelexw < xéyxex ~ xíxex.
frightened s-o [accidentally], [happened/managed to] frighten s-o:: thíth'íkw'elelxw < thíkw' or thék'kw'.
get s-o's name, manage to get s-o's name:: kwíxelelxw ~ kwíxwelexw < kwí:x ~ kwíx.
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'éyléxw < 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 < xá:m.
maintain oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the
best one can:: iyólewétht < éy ~ éy.
maintained to fell a tree, (managed to fall it):: yéq'lexw ~ yéq'elelxw < yáq'.
maintain to get here:: xwe'ílòmèt < í.
maintain to get to s-o here:: xwí:ls < í.
non-control reflexive, happen to or manage to or accidentally do to oneself:: =l=ómet or =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?:: kwí:l ~ kwí:l.
be how many canoes?:: kwí:lówelh < kwí:l ~ kwí:l.
be many, be a lot of, lots of, much:: qéx.
be steaming (in many places), be cloudy with rain-clouds:: poléxwem < poléxwem.
cutting many times, hitting many times:: kw'elqwál < kw'óqw.
eders (many collective):: siyólexwa < siyólexwe.
folding lots of things, fold s-th several times or many times:: lemlét < lémet.
good (of little ones), cute (of many of them):: é'iy ~ á'iy < éy ~ éy.
(have a) wrinkled face with many wrinkles:: lhélhép'ës < lhél.
(have/get) many icicles:: yélisém < yélés.
how many paddles?:: kwílówes < kwí:l ~ kwí:l.
how many times:: kwí:laíh < kwí:l ~ kwí:l.
lots of laughing, (many are laughing [AC]):: liyílem < liyém ~ leyém.
lots of money, (many dollars):: qó:y < qéx.
(lots of people are) proud, (many are proud):: smá:lth'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:tsa ~ xó:cha.

(many small rocks):: smemát: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:tsa ~ 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:: xwá: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 < mímleqel.

(that’s) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones):: yutl’étel’òm < tl’ó ~ tl’ó.

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 tёмèxw (lit. “measuring device of the earth”) < xáth’ ~ xe’áth’.

maple

broad-leaf maple:: q'emó:lhp ~ q'emówelh < sq'emél.

maple dish:: q'emó:lwéwelh < sq'émél.

vine maple, Douglas maple:: sú:ts'elhp.

marble

(have) marble eyes, (have) blue eyes:: mopél'ó:les.

marble-sized

fine little marble-sized pieces of ice:: st’hówsem or st’héwsem.

March

month beginning in March:: wóxes < wexés.

(month beginning in) March, ((birds) making music):: qweloyth’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

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::  sxé’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::  Sxéylmôt or sxéylmôt < xl ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
male black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest::  Sxé:ylmet or sxé:ylmet < xl ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
marked on the back::  xep’ewits < xéyp’.
mark s-th, blaze it (of a trail), get/have s-th spotted (marked and located), make note of
s-th::  xé: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)::  shxwmôt’estel < mót’es.
put a mark on it (like water level of river), mark it, weigh it, (measure it)::  xá:th’t ~ xáth’t
~ xé:áth’t, xá:th’t ~ xáth’t ~ xe’áth’.
Schelowat, 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)::  sxé:áth’ < xáth’ ~ xe’áth’.
unidentified animal with marks on its face, perhaps badger or wolverine::  sqøyép.

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 cascadensis

Marmota caligata cascadensis, poss. also Marmota flaviventris avara::  sqwíqw.

Marmota flaviventris avara

Marmota caligata cascadensis, 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):: swóqwequwegweth (or better) swóq-weqeth < swáqeth.

marrow :: tétesxel.
bone marrow:: slésxel < ló:s ~ lós.

marry
be married:: smamalyí < malyí.
got married to a wife:: sháchexw < chá:xw.
marrried woman, got a husband, got married to a husband:: swóweqeth < swáqeth.
marrried women, ((plural) got husbands):: swóqwequwegweth (or better) swóq-weqeth < swáqeth.
marry, get married:: malyí.
to marry a sibling of one's deceased spouse:: th'á:yá: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:y’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 Nó:letsa, (mountain north of Sése (Mary Ann Creek), shortcut to Nó:letsa [Elders Group (Fish Camp 9/29-31/77)]): Thlá'l'eq'xélém < t'laq' ~ t'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.): Lexchéwôlhp < 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:: tóteset < tós.
touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it:: tóset < tós.

mask :: slhewóstel.
headdress, face costume, mask:: sxwéythiyes ~ sxwíythiyes < xwíyth.
mask covering the face (lit. “face is inside”):: skwétxwes < .
mask over the eyes:: sq’eyq’tôles < q’ey ~ q’í.
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:yxwéy ~ Sxwóyxwéy < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóyxwéy.
mask (CONT’D)

sxwóyxwey ceremony featuring a masked dance, the sxwóyxwey mask and dance:: sxwóyxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.

masked dance:: skwetóxes sqw’eyílex < kwetáxw.

sxwóyxwey ceremony featuring a masked dance, the sxwóyxwey mask and dance:: sxwóyxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.

Mass

Mass, (to say Mass?): lomá:s ~ lemá:s.
saying Mass:: lilemas < lomá:s ~ lemá:s.

mast

mast on a canoe or boat:: spotelálá < pó:t.

master

respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness:: siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.

masturbate

bring oneself to a climax, to climax, to orgasm, masturbate:: wets’á:lómet < ts’á:.

mat

bulrush mat:: wő:lalh < wő: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:: lhéxéléptel < 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:: sxwét’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 ~ xwíset < 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.): xwelxwelkw’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 < ìth’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):: sástem < sawést'em.
strong (of material):: t’xwth’u < t’léwx.
thin (of material like a dress, also of a string):: th’eth’em’é:l.
trimmings (of material), sawdust, shavings:: lhêts’emél < lhís’t ~ lhís’t’.

(material for)
(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: Stótlétel < tó:l ~ tó:l.

matter
it doesn't matter, it's useless:: òwéta xwlí:s < shxwlí.

mattock :: mátek.
chopping the ground (with hoe or mattock):: t’et’émélep < t’ém.

mattress
mattress, mats used in beds, (diaper(s) [AC]): slhá:wel.

May)
hungry time (about mid-April to mid-May), famine (Elders 3/72): temkw’á:y < kw’á: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 (Jenness:Sepass), oolachen moon:: temswíwe (or possibly) temswíwe < swí:we ~ swíwe.

McGuire
Mount McGuire, (Tamihi Mountain [BJ]): T’amiyahó:y < t’ámiya.
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): tl'á'altha < áltha ~ álthe.
me, first person singular object: -óx.
me, I: ta'áltha < áltha ~ álthe.
me myself, I myself (emphatic): ta'á'altha < áltha ~ álthe.

meadow

meadow, (little prairie): spáplhxel < spélhxel.

meal

be overcome with pleasurable feelings after eating great salmon or a great meal: ts'éqw'.
eat (a meal): álhtel.
eating (a meal): i:lhel < 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'ékw'ethlém < p'ák'.

mean

look bad, look mean: qelóméx < qél.

measles

(have) measles: kw'sí:ws.
(have) smallpox, measles, chickenpox: pelkwi:ws < pelo:kw.

measure

a measure, a true mark: sxe'áth' < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.
measuring device: sxe'áth' tel < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.
map (lit. "measuring device of the earth"): sxe'áth'tels té témèxw < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.
measure the knowledge (give a test): xwéylemt te témelws < xwéylém, tól.
et 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' ~ xe'áth'.
weigh s-th, (also) measure s-th [EB]: xwéylémt.

meat

dried meat: sch'á:yxwels < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.
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: smèyethálal < sméyeth ~ sméyéth.
**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]: yiwi:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

medicine spring on the Fraser River beach about a half mile above (north) of the American Bar beach: Xwth’kw’em < 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 Ñá:ls gritted his teeth and scratched rocks as he duelled with a medicine man across the Fraser: Th’êxelís < th’exelís.

**meet**

elope with s-o or meet up with s-o: chémlexw ~ chemléxw < chó:m.

meet s-o: xwhém:est < chó:m.

they met: xwhém:ês < 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**

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**

probably Melospiza melodia: paspesítsel ~ paspasyí:tsel ~ pespesí:tsel < pas ~ pes.

**melody**

(have a) high pitch (voice or melody), (have a) sharp voice: xwiyótheqel < éy ~ éy.

**Melospiza melodia morphna**

Melospiza melodia morphna, (perhaps any/all of the following: Passerculus sandwichensis brooksi, Poecetes gramineus, Chondestes grammicus, Spizella arborea, Spizella passerina, Zonotrichia querula, Passerella iliaca, Zonotrichia leucophrys, Zonotrichia atricapilla, Melospiza melodia morphna): sxwóxwtha.

probably Melospiza melodia morphna: paspesítsel ~ paspasyí:tsel ~ pespesí:tsel < 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’éyxw.

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:: sífí: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 Théthexw or Thethéthexw < thethíxw.

girl at puberty, (girl’s first period):: thethíxw.

menstruating:: qíqw < qí:w.

mentally)

be twisted (mentally), he’s twisted (mentally):: xélts’tem < xélts’.

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:: selíléx.

merely)

just (simply, merely):: òl ~ -òl ~ -ô ~ 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:ló area and the

emperor goose would be only an occasional visitor]:: skemí’ya.

hooded merganser, smaller sawbill:: thiyéqel.

sawbill duck, fish-duck, common merganser (larger), American merganser:: xwó:qw’.

Mergus merganser:: xwó:qw’.
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 baleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti, especially Balaenoptera physalus and Megaptera novaeangliae, possibly Eschrichtius glaucus, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera acutostrata, 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’és < yél or perhaps yá:l.
mess in one’s pants (shit in one’s pants)::  ó’ayiwsem < ó’.
upset bed, mess s-th up::  yélqw’t < yél or perhaps yá:l.

message
send somebody off with a message::  tssálem < tsesá ~ tsá 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])::  sqwél.
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 aremetallic 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 cascadiens, 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 norvegius, native species possibly including any/all of these
four: Microtus oregoni serpens, Microtus longicaudus macrurus, Phenacomys intermedius oramontis, and
Clethrionomys gapperi cascadensis, 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 cascadensis, Norway rat (intro.) Rattus norvegius, 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 norvegius, native species possibly including any/all of these
four: Microtus oregoni serpens, Microtus longicaudus macrurus, Phenacomys intermedius oramontis, and
Clethrionomys gapperi cascadensis, possibly also the introduced Rattus rattus:: ts'á:txwels < ts'átxwels ~
ch'átxwels.

mid- :: téxw, texw=.

midday

midday, noon:: téxwswáyel ~ texwswáyél ~ texwswyél < wáyel.

middle

be in the middle, be in the center:: shxwá:ye.
middle (in age or spatial position), between:: alxwítsel.
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 likley) 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:: pepxwiqs < píxw.
sand-fly, no-see-um fly, biting midge:: pxwiqs < píxw.

midget :: st’éps ~ st’épsóye, ts’ékw’iya.
midget, small people:: s’ó:lmexw.
(probably) tiny midget:: t’it’épsó:ye < st’éps ~ st’épsóye.

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 < tímé.

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’y.
suckle, suck milk from a breast::  qemó:.

Milky Way
The Milky Way::  Te Lewómet < siewómet ~ lewómet.

Mill Creek
Mill Creek (at American Bar), Puckat Creek on map also::  Peqwchó:lthel Stóteló < péqw.

millipede
centipede, and poss. millipede::  lhets’íméls te pítxel < lhts’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])::  Yálhxetel.

mind
(be) determined, got your mind made up::  sxáxas < xás.
in the mind::  =élml.
in the mind, -minded, disposition::  =welh ~ =wilh.
the mind, someone’s own knowledge::  télmel < tól.

-minded
(be) cranky, crabby, dirty-minded::  lexwqélwelh < qél.
in the mind, -minded, disposition::  =welh ~ =wilh.

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::  Sqáyéxiya < sqayéx, Sqáyéxiya < sqayéx.
The Tracks of Mink, holes shaped like a mink’s tracks toward the base of the rock-face called Xwyélés or Lexwyélés::  Sgéylöles Te Sqoyéxiya < sxél:e.

mink :: chachíq’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
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’íkw’echó:sem < kw’áts ~ kw’éts.

mischievous
be rowdy, be a nuisance, be mischievous:: qwélqwél < qwà:l.

misси :: 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]):: qweqweqwtímex < qwétxem.

mistake
make a mistake, blunder:: mélmel < mál ~ mél.
mistake in splitting roots by making them uneven:: t’ats’exelím < 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

mix
forgetful, mixed up (mentally, emotionally):: melmelqwìwél < mál ~ mél.
mixed (of anything, vegetables, brains, etc.): smómeleqw < mál ~ mél.
mixed up:: memílets’ < mál ~ mél, memílets’ < mí:1 ~ míl.
mix s-th, put them together:: q’etóléstexw < q’ó.
really mixed s-th up:: melmélqweqet < 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? [BHTTC 9/2/76]):: yémq’t.

moccasin :: sqélxel.
deer-skin moccasin:: stl’éqxel.

mock orange:: th’élhp.
molasses :: meláses.
mole :: speláwél < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).

Mom
Mother (the speaker's), Mom, Mum :: tátel < tá:l ~ tå:l ~ tál, tå:t, tát or tå:t < tå:l ~ tå:l ~ tál.

moment
now, this moment, this instant :: tloqā:ys < ló.
now, this moment, this instant, (right now) :: tloqā:ys < qá:ys.
recently, just now, lately, (at one recent moment), not long ago :: qá:ys.

Monday
Monday (day past) :: yilawelhát ~ yilawelhát ~ syilawelhát < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.

money :: tá:le ~ tále.

money...
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 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'ô:westel < xits' ~ xets'.
(perhaps) month:: =á:lt's' ~ =á:lt'h't's.
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't's < lhí:xw.

monument
monument at Saddle Rock at Five Mile Creek:: Sólkweyem?? or Solkw'i:m??.

moon :: skw’exô:s ~ skw’xó:s.
an eclipse (of sun or moon):: t’ô:llél ~ t’ô:llél < t’à:l.
cyclic period, moon, season:: =ô:s ~ =ôs ~ =es.
face of the moon:: =ô:s ~ =ôs ~ =es.
goosberry time, the month/moon (first sliver) that starts in June:: temt’â:mxw <
t’à:mxw.
month beginning in April at the mouth of the Fraser, May-June (Jenness: Sepass), oolachen moon::
temwiwé (or possibly) temswíwé < swí:we ~ swíwe.
month beginning with first sliver of moon in February, (time things stick to the hand (in
cold)): tem'élëmt'és < t'élém.
month or month beginning in July:: temqâ:l < qwâ:l.
month or month in November:: telxwâ:l.
month or month of March to April, grass moon:: soxwité:s < só:xwel ~ sóxwel.
moon or month 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, when ice forms [and
sticks] [Billy Sepass in Jenness]):: temf'él'és < t’l’é.
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'ô:westel < 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):: xeló:kw' ~ 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’ô: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.
doi again, add more (to s-th):: qelátstexw < qelát.
ran out (of food, money, etc.), have no more, be finished (of food), (be empty (of container of supplies) [EB: Cheh., Tait]): ówk w’.
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):: álif ~ álif < éy ~ éy::

morning
be early morning, early morning:: lá:telh < lá:t.
bad morning breath:: qéléqep látelh slhákw’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 cranefly):: 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’éysts’il(y).
black tree lichen, black tree "moss": sqwelíp.
gray lacy lichen or tree moss (real fine like hair, grows on maples):: xám’xém’.
have a mossy smell:: qwomáléqep < 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:: màqélhp < mà:qel.
moss bread:: sqwelíp.

"moss" (lichen)

gray or green tree "moss" (lichen) hanging on tree limbs, possibly wolf lichen or other species:: mext'éles.

moth

inchworm, (caterpillar of the geometrid moth family):: q’älq’el’p’i:w < q’ál, q’älq’el’ô: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:: spopeleqwít’h’a ~ spopeleqwít’h’e < poleqwít’h’a.

salmonberry worm, (prob. larvae of moths or butterflies or two-winged flies):: xwexwíye.

Mother

Grandma, Father’s Mother (nickname):: táta < tá:l ~ tá:l ~ tá:l.

Mother (the speaker’s), Mom, Mum:: tátel < tá:l ~ tá:l ~ tá:l, tá:t, tát or tát < tá:l ~ tá:l ~ tá:l.

mother :: tá:l ~ tá:l ~ tá:l.

mother-in-law

mother-in-law, father-in-law, spouse’s parent, parent-in-law:: skw’ilhew.

motion

got up with a quick motion, got up quickly:: xwexwíléx < xwíléx.

travelling by, in motion, while moving along, while travelling along:: ye= ~ yi= ~ iΓ.

(while) travelling along, in motion:: ye=.

motor

engine, motor:: í:lchel.

mould

(be) mouldy smelling:: popeqwémáléqep < póqw.

get mouldy:: póqw’thet < 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’ílém < ts’a::.

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:ylexwe ~ syó:ylexwe ~ syó:lexwe.

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]):: Silhíxw < lhí:xw.

Cultus Lake Mountain, actually Mount Amadis or International Ridge:: Swílhcha Smá:lt
Mountain (CONT’D)

< Swílhcha.

Dog Mountain above Katz Reserve:: Qǽ:w < qǽ:w.

Granite Mountain, the second mountain back of Xóletsa, northwest of Kwelkwelqéylem::
Th'emth'óméls < th'óméls.

Hook-nose, Hook-nose Mountain, Hamersly Hoppyard Hill:: Lhílhkw'eleqs ~ Lhílhkw'eleqs < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.

Hope Mountain:: St'ámiya < t'ámiya.

Isolillock Mountain (near Silver Creek):: Tl'ítl'xeleqw.

Morris Lake Mountain:: St'éqwela < ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.

Morris Mountain (near Chehalis):: Sxáxe Smá:l < xáxe.

mountain above Esilao, Siwash Creek Mountain:: Aseláw Smál < Aseláw.

Mount McGuire, (Tamihi Mountain [BJ]): T'amihayó:y < t'ámiya.

Promontory Mountain by Vedder Crossing:: Stító:s ~ Stító:s.

Sumas Mountain (also Tuckquail, a village on both sides of Lower Sumas River [Wells])::
T'èxqé:yl or T'èxqé:l < téy.

the whole Agassiz (B.C.) area (JL), Agassiz Mountain (AK), place near Agassiz where
Hamersley Hoppyards were (possibly some other speakers):: Alámex.

Three Creeks Mountain:: Lhílhkwáyeleq < lhí:xw.

village at east end of Little Mountain on Hope Slough, upper end of Mount Shannon
[DM]: Qwolíwiya or Nówolíwiya.

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 ~ Loyúmtthel.

Yale Mountain:: Popelehó:ys.

mountain

a cracked mountain where the pipeline crosses the Fraser River between Hope and
Agassiz:: Sísíq' < séq'.

a fairly flat clearing on a mountain in Morris Valley where they used to play ts'its'eqwela:l
or Indian badminton:: Ts'éqwela ~ Th'éqwela < ts'éqw ~ th'éqw.

a lumpy mountain back of Seabird Island:: Sqwemqwómxyw < qwóm ~ qwom ~ qwem.

a mountain above Evangeline Pete's place at Katz:: Sesiq' < séq'.

a mountain facing Chilliwack and adjacent to Mt. Cheam, the oldest sister of Lhílheqey
(Mount Cheam):: Oló:xwelwt.

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'ételets < 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:: kwíyeqel < kwí' ~ kw'i.

face of a mountain:: =ós ~ =és.

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'óméls < th'óméls.

heart-shaped mountain on the CN (south) side of the Fraser River east of Mt. Cheam::
Th'ath'ele < th'á:lá ~ th'á:la ~ th'á:le ~ th'ále.

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) Tkwothel near Yale (on the CPR side):: Lewóxwemey or Lewóxwemey.

mountain in back of Restmore Lodge (or some say way back of Mt. Cheam): Smimkw' < mékw' ~ mówkw'.

mountain [north] across from Lizzie Johnson's place on Seabird Island:: Xátxesxém < xésxel.

mountain on Fraser River between first tunnel and Yale where rotten fish used to (always) pile up:: Lexwyó:qwem Smált < 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]): Qëtxem < qát.

mountain right back of Yale town reserve with two big lakes and many small ones:: Xó:letsa Smált < 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 Nó:letsa, (mountain north of Sése (Mary Ann Creek), shortcut to Nó:letsa [Elders Group (Fish Camp 9/29-31/77)]):: Tl'át'leq'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 Nó:letsa Smált (Nó:letsa Smált a mountain with Frozen Lake as one of several lakes on it):: KwelkWelqélém < kWelqélém ~ 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 LHált, 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 LHált starts, i.e. both on the west side of Harrison R. as are Títxwemqsel and Elbow Lake mountain?:: Kwíkw'íwexwelhp < kwíxw.

peak of mountain:: Sqéyth'éleqw.

place on mountain above Ruby Creek where there's lots of boulders all over the mountain lined up in rows:: Thíthesem < th ~ thah ~ theh.

point of geog. features like island or mountain or land:: =éqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.

small sharp mountain high above Nélhálh and across the Fraser River from Yale:: Mómet'es < mót'es.

stone, rock (any size), mountain:: Smált.

the mountain above Suca Creek:: Skwíyó Smált < Skwíyò.

the summit (of a mountain):: Swets'á: < tsá:.

third mountain behind Nó:letsa and northwest of Th'emth'ómels:: Tskwím Smált < kwí:fm.

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:: Lexwpé'q'es < p'eq'.

Wahleach Bluff, a lookout mountain with rock sticking out over a bluff, also the lookout point on Agassiz Mountain:: Kw'okw'echíwel < kwáts ~ kwéts.

mountain ash

mountain ash berries, (perhaps also) mountain ash tree:: Qwíqwélh.

mountainside

an area up the mountainside from Nóxwweálhlhp (Yale):: Chelqwílh ~ Chelqwélh < chá:l or chó:l.
Mount Amadis
Cultus Lake Mountain, actually Mount Amadis or International Ridge: Swílhcha Smá:ltx < Swílhcha.

Mount Baker:: Kwelxá:lxiw < kwél.

Mount Cheam)
a mountain facing Chilliwack and adjacent to Mt. Cheam, the oldest sister of Lhlíheqey (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 Lhlíheqey (Mt. Cheam):: S’ôyewôt < Ôyewôt.
other sister of Lhlíheqey or Mount Cheam:: Ts'ismtelôt < ts’ìsem.
smallest peak just below Mount Cheam (on left of Mt. Cheam looking south), Lhlíheqey's (Mt. Cheam's) baby (located about where her breast would be on the left hand side facing her):: Ôyewôt.
small peak next to Mount Cheam:: Xemó:th’iwa < xám ~ xám.
youngest sister of Lhlíheqey (Mount Cheam) that cries:: Ńemó:th’iwa < xám ~ xám.

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’i:les < qwó:m ~ qwó:m ~ qwem.

Mount Shannon
village at east end of Little Mountain on Hope Slough, upper end of Mount Shannon [DM]: Qwolíwiya or Œwolíwiya.
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’el < kwá:t’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:: kwá:t’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:: lhts’o:ythel < lhíts’ < lhí:ts’. 
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'èxqwqýlem or th'èxqwqílem < th'éxw or th'òxw, th'xwoythílem < th'éxw or th'òxw.

(have a) big mouth:: thehó:ythel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh, xwthó:thel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

(have a) quick mouth:: xweméthel < xwém ~ xwm.

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'élégel.

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'á:m ~ xixq'ám < xáq'.

on the mouth, in the mouth:: =ó:thel ~ =(e)thel.

opening one's mouth:: xáfóq'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 ~ chámet.

roof of the mouth, inside of upper lip, palate:: chelhqí:l ~ chelhqéyl < =chílh ~ chílh=.

shut your mouth, (shut one's mouth):: ték:ythílem < t'ék.

skin of the mouth, (prob. also skin of the chin or jaw or lips):: kw'élówó:ythel < kw'élów ~ kw'elów.

ugly expression in mouth, ugly grin:: sxeyxeth'ó:ythel < xíth' ~ xéyth'.

wide place at the mouth of the east (upriver) branch of Jones Creek:: ’Swíth'.

you get covered on the mouth (by a flying squirrel at night for ex.): qep'ó:ythòm < qep'.

mouthwash:: th'éxwílésem < th'éxw ~ th'òxw.

move
bump, get hit by something moving (for ex. by a car):: tós.

bump, get hit by something moving (for ex. by a car):: tós.

bump, get hit by something moving (for ex. by a car):: tós.

bump, get hit by something moving (for ex. by a car):: tós.

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bump, get hit by something moving (for ex. by a car):: tós.

bump, get hit by something moving (for ex. by a car):: tós.
Mt. Cheam

Mt. Cheam :: Lhílheqey.

Mt. MacFarlane Creek :: possibly Chéchem.

much
be many, be a lot of, lots of, much :: qéx.
too (overly), very much :: we'ól ~ òl(e)we ~ òlwe < òl ~ -òl ~ -ò ~ el.

mud :: st'ékwt'ékw < t'ékw, sth'íth'eqel < sth'í:qel.
get stuck in the mud, get mired, get muddy :: t'ékw.
muddy :: t'ékwt'ékw < t'ékw, th'íth'eqel < 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) :: stá:lq.
suction sound of feet pulling out of mud :: táxwqem.

muddy
next slough on north side of Harrison River above (east of) Smímsítxwá: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 < tál ~ tál ~ tál

murder
got murdered :: skwálòws < kwá:l.
murdering, murderer (of more than one) :: kwókwelòws ~ kwókwelews < kwá:l.
murder s-o :: kwełkwálòws ~ kwełkwáléws < kwá:l.
to murder :: kwálòws ~ kwálòws < kwá:l, kwelkwálòws ~ kwelkwáléws < kwá:l.

Musca autumnalis
family Muscidae, Musca domestica and prob. Musca autumnalis :: xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye < xwóxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwóxwáye.

Musca domestica
family Muscidae, Musca domestica and prob. Musca autumnalis :: xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye < xwóxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwóxwáye.

Muscidae
family Muscidae, Musca domestica and prob. Musca autumnalis :: xwexwiyáye ~ xwixwiyáye < xwóxwáye ~ xwexwáye ~ xwóxwáye.

muscle
cord, muscle, tendon, nerve cord by backbone :: tl'e'ímél ~ tl'e'í:mel.
muscle (CONT’D)
(have/get) sore muscles:: q’éyq’ey ~ q’iq’i < q’ey ~ q’i.
tighten up (tense one’s muscles, for ex.): tl’ótl’ethet < tl’óth’et.

mushroom
big all-white edible mushroom:: q’ém:és ~ q’ém:es.
giant horsetail, also common horsetail, (mushroom [AC]):: xémxem.

music :: =ó:ythei ~ =eyéthel ~ =eyth(íl).
flute, wind instrument, blown musical instrument:: pepó:tem < pó:t.
(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 < pó:t.

muskrat :: sq’élhq’elh.

Mus musculus domesticus
Peromyscus maniculatus, Peromyscus ores, and Mus musculus domesticus:: kw’át’el.
Musqueam
a village or place at Musqueam (now in Vancouver):: Málí.
Musqueam village:: Xwméthkwiyem.

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 (alitifrontalis and nevdensis):: lhets’á:m.

Mustela frenata (alitifrontalis and nevdensis)
Mustela erminea (fallenda and invicta) and Mustela frenata (alitifrontalis and nevdensis):: lhets’á:m.

Mustela vison energumenos:: chachí:q’el, sqáyéx ~ sqayéx.

my :: 1 ~ -l ~ -el.
my, first person singular possessive pronoun, first person subordinate subject:: -el ~ -l ~ l.

my goodness.
oh my goodness:: qélémèx ~ qèlèmèx ~ ló qèlèmèx.
my gosh.

oh my gosh.::  éyelew < éy ~ éy:.

myotis

bat, may include any/all of the following which occur in the Stó:lō 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, 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
nocitvagans, Lasiusurus 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, Lasiusurus cinereus, Myotis
californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus,
Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni::  p’íp’eth’eláxel ~ p’íp’eth’eláxel < p’í:.

Myotis evotis pacificus

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris
nocitvagans, Lasiusurus 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, Lasiusurus cinereus, Myotis
californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus,
Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni::  p’íp’eth’eláxel ~ p’íp’eth’eláxel < p’í:.

Myotis lucifugus

Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris
nocitvagans, Lasiusurus 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, Lasiusurus cinereus, Myotis
californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus,
Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni::  p’íp’eth’eláxel ~ p’íp’eth’eláxel < p’í:.
English-to-Halkomelem Index to Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary

Myotis lucifugus alascensis
Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiusinus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:

Myotis volans longicrus
Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiusinus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:

Myotis yumanensis saturatus
Corynorhinus townsendi townsendi, Eptesicus fuscus bernardinus, Lasionycteris noctivagans, Lasiusinus cinereus, Myotis californicus caurinus, Myotis evotis pacificus, Myotis lucifugus alascensis, Myotis volans longicrus, Myotis yumanensis saturatus, and possibly Myotis keeni keeni:

myself
me myself, I myself (emphatic): ta'á'altha < áltha ~ álthe.

Mysticeti
perhaps generic, most likely includes all local baleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti, especially Balaenoptera physalus and Megaptera novaangliae, 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:

nail
a metal nail: th'éstel < th'ís.
fingernail, nail of finger, claw: qw'éxwéltses.
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'é: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:: qwóhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.
toennail:: qw’wxwélxel.
nail clippers:: shxwth’ánmqels qw’wxwéltses/qw’wxwélches (lit. “scissors for the fingernails”) < xwáth’, qw’exw.
nail polish:: siyátl’qels te qw’wxwéltses (lit. “paint for the fingernail”) < yétl’, qw’exw.
naked
be naked:: lhewíth’a.

name
Beaver (name in a story):: Qelá:wiya < sqelá:w.
female name:: =elhót, =elót ~ =eló:t, =emót, =ewót, =ôt ~ =ô:t.
female name (garment):: =elwet ~ =elwet.
get s-o’s name, manage to get s-o’s name:: kwíxexlelw ~ kwíxwelexlw < kwí:x ~ kwíx.
girl’s younger brother (pet name):: iyá:q, iyá:q.
Grandma, Father’s Mother (nickname):: tátá < tál: ~ tál: ~ tál.
grandmother (pet name), grandparent (pet name), granny, grandpa:: siséle < sí:le.
Indian name of Old Jack (of Yakweakwioose or perhaps Scowkale):: T’eláqw’tel < t’álqw’ or t’élqw’.
knee (naming it, the name of it):: qep’ó:lhtetel < qep’.

male name:: =elácha, =elálexw ~ =elálexw, =eleq, =éylém ~ =ílém, =iyetel, =lhet.
male name, (prob.) repeatedly gets wives/houses:: =ímeltxw.
male name version of Olóxwelwet:: Olóxwiyetel < Olóxwelwet.
Mink (name in some stories):: sqáyéx ~ sqàyéx.
Mink (name in stories), pet name of Mink:: Sqáyèxiya ~ Sqáyèxiya < sqáyéx ~ sqayéx.
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:: Liqwetem < liqw.
name of an old man from Kilgard who was a strong warrior (fighter):: Xéyetleq < xéyet.
name of Chief Albert Louie’s father:: T’ixwelátse ~ Tíxwelátsa.
name s-o (in a ceremony):: kwíxet < kwí:x ~ kwíx.

naming:: kwéxáls < kwí:x ~ kwíx.
nickname:: kwékwxá:mel < kwí:x ~ kwíx.
nickname for someone who is proud:: slék’.
nickname of Freddie Joe:: sépelets.
now also the name of Ambrose Silver:: Néyteleq < xéyet.
personal name:: skú:x ~ skwí:x < kwí:x ~ kwíx.

pet name:: =R1= or =C1e=.
place-name, name of a place:: kwíxox:mxexlw < kwí:x ~ kwíx.
Pussy Willow (name in stories):: Qweqweqemétayé < qwem.
Skunk (name in story):: S’épek ~ Êpek ~ S’í’pek < nth’épek.
Who are they naming??:: tewát kw’e kwíxwexetem < kwí:x ~ kwíx.
Who was named??:: tewát kw’e kwíxetem < kwí:x ~ kwíx.
younger sibling (pet name):: kák ~ kyá:ky < sqá:q.
naming ceremony:: kwíxwexetem < 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'el'owépsem < kw'eléw ~ kw'elôw.

narrow
(be) narrow:: qweqwís.
canyon (narrow, walled in with rock):: sxexákw' < xékw'.
close together, (narrow? [MV]):: tl'ëts' < tl'Tëts'.
it gets narrow or wedged in:: xékw'.
narrow (of rocky passage):: xeq'.
nervous while walking on something narrow:: xwixwiyem.
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 :: hëyetélmel < yâ:t.

navel
belly-button, navel:: mõxwoya ~ mõxweya ~ méxweya.
ruptured belly button, ruptured navel:: lhéxwelôw < lhexw.

near
approach, get near, get closer, reach, go up to, get up to:: tés.
approaching, getting near, getting closer:: tetês < tés.
be near, be close to, be beside, be next to:: stetês < tés.
(be) near me:: stetisthôx ~ stetísthó:x < tés.
come close, come near, come sit in (with a group):: teséthet ~ tséthet < tés.
come near me, (sic? for make me get near):: tesésthôx < tés.
come near s-o, (come to s-o):: emís < mî ~ mè ~ me.
get close, approach, get near, nearly, (go close, come close):: ts'imél ~ ts'imel.
near neighbors:: ts'ellhxwil'mexw < ts'elhl=.
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'imél ~ ts'imel.
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:: lwépsem < lükw.

cleft in back of the neck:: t'ayéqpsem < 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'állhelh.

(have a) big neck:: thahápsem < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

(have a) long neck:: tl'éqtepsem < tl'áqt.

(have a) small neck, (have a) scrawny neck:: qwe'iqwépsem < 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'elów.

neckerschief

scarf, neckerchief:: sxwéqw'lhelh < xwíqw'.

necklace :: sxwéqw'ellhelh < xwíqw'.

belt, (necklace?? [DM]): shxwyémtel ~ shxwiyémtel < 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:: qwélatses.

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'éyxeya < q'íx, qw'íxwes < qw'íxw.

small Negro: qw'íqw'xwes < qw'íxw.

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:lō 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’eq’.

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 cascadensis, Norway rat (intro.) Rattus
norvegicus, and perhaps roof rat Rattus rattus, also includes bushy-tailed wood rat (packrat) Neotoma
acinerea 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’tmél ~ tl’e:mel.

nervous
be afraid, be scared, be nervous::  sf:si < sfy.
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
::  smímelehollhála < méle ~ méla.

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)::  semfílyel < mf:1 ~ mf:l.
a set net, a stationary net::  semláliyel < mf:1 ~ mf:l.
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:ylel < kw’áts ~ kw’éts.
check a net or trap (for fish)::  kw’echú:ylel < kw’áts ~ kw’éts.
coho net::  kwóxwetheltel < kwóxweth.
dip-netting, fishing with a scoop net, (harpooning fish at night [DM 12/4/64])::  q’íq’emós
~ q’éyq’emós < q’emós ~ q’emó:s.

drifting a net in different places::  qwáseliyel < qwés.
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?]::  xwitím or xwitiyím.
net (CONT’D)
float (for fishing net):: p'ekwtál < p'ékw.
gill net:: qwsá:yle < qwé.
grass or fibre for nets or twine, spreading dogbane, possibly also Indian hemp:: méthelh.
holding on to a thqá:lem, waiting dip-netting, still-dipping:: théqelem < thqá:lem.
horn rings for dip-nets:: xalwéla < xálew.
(hung up in a fish net):: ściqxweqw’ < 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’élhtsotel < t’álh,
t’élhtsotel < t’álh.
net shuttle, mesh-measure (usually part of the shuttle):: shxwig’téyq'esetsetel < q’ey ~ q’i.
net, trap:: =á:yle ~ =iyel ~ =ú:yle.
pitch s-th (of clothes, nets), patch s-th up:: p‘owiýt ~ p‘ewiýt < p‘ewiý ~ p’owiý.
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:wiyle < qwé.
set a net (by canoe), set one’s net, fish with a net, (submerge a net):: milyel < mý:1 ~ mýl.
slough where people used to drift-net by Martin Harris’s place at Seabird Island::
Titáwlechem < tewlás.
small float for nets (made from singed cedar):: qwóqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l.
sockeye net:: sthéqyel < sthéqyey.
spread it out (of blanket, net, book, etc.): thhét ~ thhát ~ telhét < téhl.
spring salmon net:: t’elxelétel (or t’elxelxelétel) < télél.
throw a net into water (to drift, not to set), throw a net out, (gill net [TG]):: qwsá:yle < qwé.
to bag net, to sack net, to still-dip with two canoes:: thqá:lem.
to dip a net, (dipping a net):: qóqeléts < qó:
to dip-net:: q'emós ~ q'emós.
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’éset < q’i: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'esetsetel < q’ey ~ q’i.

net-measure
net shuttle and net-measure, gill-net measure, (loom [Elders Group]):: t’élhtsotel < t’álh.

nettle
stinging nettle:: th’exth’ex < th’ex.

Neurotrichus gibbsi
family Talpidae, especially Scapanus orarius orarius, also Neurotrichus gibbsi:: spelálwél < 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.
ever did, he/she/they never did:: ãwethelh < ãwé ~ ãwé.
ever, not ever:: éwélh < ãwé ~ ãwé.
ever used to:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < ãwé ~ ãwé.
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 ~ ówe,
ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ówe.

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 ~ ówe.

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 ~ ówe.

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):  xólhemílh ~ xólhemí:lh < xólh.
new spirit-dancer::  xawsólkwlh or xawsó:lkwlh < xá:ws.

new information
anyway, ever, (new information as in N Straits):  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.

new spirit-dancer
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

chewing with a crunch, nibbling, gnawing: xáp'kw'els < xep'ékw'.

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?): éy ~ éy~.
nice, well-behaved, good: éy ~ éy~.

nick- :: =ó:mél ~ =á:mel.
part, member, nick-:: =á:mel.

nickname :: kwekwxá:mel < kwí:x ~ kwíx.
Hank Pennier's nickname: Swék'ten < swék'.
little man (nickname for a person), (sonny boy (MV and DF)): wíyeka < swíyeqe ~ swíyeqe.
nickname for Nat Dickinson: Pepxwíqsel < píxw.
nickname for someone who is proud: slék'.
nickname of Freddie Joe: sépelets.
nickname of Louie Punch: Píxeya < píxeya.

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'á:mél.

niece

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.

night :: slá:t ~ slát < lá:t.
a yellowish glow at night given off by old birch and alder: qwéth'.
Christmas Eve, night before Christmas: Xáxe Slát < xáxe.
last night: xweláltelh < lá:t.
late in the night: lhóp.

nighthawk

common nighthawk, (rain bird [Elders Group]): píq'.

nightmare

have a nightmare, to sleep-walk: píxeya.

having a nightmare: pepíxeya < píxeya.

nine :: tû:xw.
nine birds: tuwxíws < tû:xw.
nine canoes, nine boats: tuwxówelh < tû:xw.
nine containers: tuwxálæqel < tû:xw.
nine dollars, (nine Indian blankets [Boas]): tû:xwes < tû:xw.
nine fish: tuwxíqw < tû:xw.
nine fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant): tuwxól < tû: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:xwá:lh < tú:xw.
ninety::  tuxwelsxá < tú:xw.
ninety::  tuxwelsxá < tuxwelsxá < tú:xw.
ninety dollars::  tuxwelsxó: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 ~ ówe.
say no::  éwe ~ ówe, ówestexw ~ éwestexw < éwe ~ ówe.
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 ~ ówe.
nobody
there's none, there's nothing, there's nobody, there's no, be none, be nothing, be nobody::
  ewéta < éwe ~ ówe.

Noctuidae
order Lepidoptera (esp. incl. grey moths of families Noctuidae, Geometridae, and Lymantriidae)::
  lholeqwót.
nod
nodding (falling asleep)::  létqw'estem.
nodding one's head::  lileqwesem < liqw.
nod one's head, nod one's head (up and down for yes for ex.)::  liqwesem < liqw, liqwesem < liqw.
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'éléqw' ~ t'lhóqw'.
make noise, be noisy, (a noise [EB], making noise [EB])::  ló:pxwem.
make s-th be noisy, make noise with s-th::  ló:pxwemstexw < ló:pxwem.
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:: lópexwem < ló:pwxwem, lópexwemstexw < ló:pwxwem.
sparking, sparkling, exploding with sparks and making sparky noises, making sparky noises:: páyts'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:pwxwem.
makes s-th be noisy, make noise with s-th:: lópxwemstexw < ló:pxwem.

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]):: ò wkw'.

non-continuative

structured activity non-continuative:: =á:ls.

non-control

indirect effect non-control reflexive:: =methet.
in direct effect non-control transitivizer:: =met.
non-control reflexive, happen to or manage to or accidentally do to oneself:: =l=ómét or =l-ómet ~ =l-ó:met.
non-control reflexive, make oneself do something, keep oneself doing something:: =st=élémét or =st-élémét ~ =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 ~ òwe.
there's none, there's nothing, there's nobody, there's no, be none, be nothing, be nobody:: ewéta < éwe ~ òwe.
non-human

legs (more than two, for ex. non-human):: sxélxéyle < 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:: oyewlém.

non-subordinate subject

I (non-subordinate subject): -tsel ~ (very rarely) -chet ~ tsel.
subject of independent clause, non-subordinate subject:: ts- ~ ch-.
we (non-subordinate subject), our:: -tset ~ -chet.

noodles:: ts'íyxw stotekwitqw seplíl < ts'íyxw, 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:: xwé'ýem ~ xwé'ýem < éy ~ éy::
place in Whatcom County, Washington, (Nooksack River [AC or CT]):: Lexwsá:q < sá:q.

noon

midday, noon:: téxwswáyel ~ texwswáyèl ~ texwswáyél < 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 < htí: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:: lh's'élqsel < lhíts' ~ lhíts'.
edible gristle inside fish head (nose gristle):: sxépeqw (or sxép'eqw? or sxép'ekw?).
(get/have a) runny nose:: lhíxwélqsel < lhíxw.
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'élhqsel < p'ílh.
(have a) hook nose, beak nose, Roman nose, (be bent-nosed):: sqémqsel < qém.
(have a) hook nose bleed:: thxwómélqsel < thóxw or thèxw.
(have a) scabby nose:: ts'eqw'élqsel < th'í:qw'et.
(have a) swollen nose:: chxwélqsel < chxw~ ~chíxw.
(have a) thin (point or nose):: qwe'iqweqs < qwe'iqw.
(have) snot hanging from the nose:: slholh(e)xwélqsel < lhexw.
(have a) scabby nose bleed:: thóxwemélqsel < thóxw or thèxw.

Hook-nose, Hook-nose Mountain, Hamersly Hopyard Hill:: Lhílhkw'eleqs ~ Lhílhkw'elqs < lhíkw' ~ lhí:kw'.
on the nose, in the nose:: =eqs ~ =élqsel ~ =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):: sgélxelqs < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

no special use

useless, no special use, ordinary:: ewétò shxwlís < shxwlí.

not

isn't?, aren't?, don't?, doesn't?, (be not?):: ewá ~ ówá ~ wá < éwe ~ òwe.
never, not ever:: éwelh < éwe ~ òwe.
no, not be, be not:: éwe ~ òwe.
not cooked enough (of fish), [undercooked]: lâlekw'em.
not yet be, be not yet:: xwewá < éwe ~ òwe.

unless he, if he doesn't:: ewás < éwe ~ òwe.
wasn't?, weren't?, didn't?: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ òwe.
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 ~ òwe.

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'élxw < máth'el.
doubt s-o, not believe s-th/s-o:: meth'éléxw < máth'el.
not care
not care about s-o, have no use for s-o, be impassive::  ewéta shxwlístexw < 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 ~ ówe.

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]:  éwá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ówe.

nothing
there's none, there's nothing, there's nobody, there's no, be none, be nothing, be nobody::
ewéta < éwe ~ ówe.

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.): kw < 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::  ówéta xwlí:s < shxwlí.

not mind
insistant, persistent (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::  ówestexw ~ éwestexw < éwe ~ ówe.
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 shxwlistexw < shxwíf.

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'ífq'es < tl'ú'í'.
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 < st'hó:qwi ~ st'h'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:: sqélép ~ 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‘éxá:m < kwáx.

Nuphar polysepalum:: qw‘emétxw.

nut:: sth’ítsem < th’ëts
(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’ëts.
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’om.
make a crunch underfoot (bones, nut, glass, etc.)::: xep’ékw’.
ut of hazelnut bush, acorn, any nut, walnut, peanut, etc.:: sth’ítsem < th’ëts.

Nyctea scandiaca:: sqwóqweqw.

oak
oak tree, garry oak:: p’xwélhp.

oar :: pótówes < pót.

oats
oats, both domestic oats and wild oats:: õts, õts, õts.

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’ól:thel ~ xe’óthel.
him, her, it, them, third person object:: -exw.
ome, 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:: -ém.
us, first person plural object:: -ólxw ~ -óxw.
you (pl.), second person plural object:: -ólé.
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:: t’elhlímelh < llhlímelh.
object of preposition (CONT’D)
you folks (object of preposition), to you folks, with you folks:: tl’alhwélep < lhélep.
you (sg.) (object of preposition):: tl’eléwe ~ tl’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.
	no 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’á:t.
hour, o’clock, day of week:: s=...=s.
nine o’clock:: stú:xws < tú:xw.
seven o’clock:: st’h’ó:kws < th’ó:kws.
six o’clock:: st’xéms < t’én.
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
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::
	sqéymeqw’.

octopus :: sqéymeqw’.
Octopus apollyon
probably genus Octopus, the Squamish cognate is identified as Octopus apollyon::<br>sqéymeqw'.

Odlum
maybe also the whirlpool by Odlum on the same side but below Hope [AD, AK, SP<br>(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::<br>tl'alqtéle ~ tl'elqtéle < tl'áqt.

Odocoileus hemionis hemionis
Odocoileus hemionis columbianus, Odocoileus hemionis hemionis::<br>tl'alqtéle ~ tl'elqtéle < tl'áqt.

Odocoileus hemionis::<br>tl'alqtéle ~ tl'elqtéle < tl'áqt.

Odocoileus virginianus::<br>tl'alqtéle ~ tl'elqtéle < tl'áqt.

Odonata
order Odonata::<br>lhílhló:ya.

Odontoceti):
perhaps generic, most likely includes all local balleen whales, i.e., suborder Mysticeti,<br>especially Balaenoptera physalus and Megaptera novaeangliae, possibly Eschrichtius glaucus,<br>Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera acutorostrata, Sibbaldus musculus, Eubalaena sieboldi, could include<br>the following toothed whales (suborder Odontoceti): Physeter catodon, possibly Berardius bairdii,<br>Mesoplodon stejnegeri, Ziphius cavirostrus::<br>qwél:és ~ qwélés.

odor
fragrance, smell, odor::<br>=áleqep ~ =áleqep.<br>(have) animal smell (of bear, skunk, dog, etc.), (have) animal stink, (have) human smell (of<br>underarm, body odor, etc.), (have) body odor::<br>pápeth'em.

of course)<br>(polite imperative?, (polite) certainly, (polite) of course):: òwelh ~ -òwèlh.

off<br>come off::<br>má ~ má'-.<br>get off (a canoe or conveyance), get out of a canoe, (disembark)::<br>qwí:m.<br>keep it in the air, lift s-th/s-o off the floor::<br>shxwóxwelstexw < xwá.<br>sat down (with a plop?), [slip off on one's bottom or chair]:<br>xwlhépelets < xwlhép.<br>slip off (one's feet, hands, bottom), lose balance::<br>xwlhép.<br>slip off the hands, slip out of the hands::<br>xwlhépches < xwlhép.<br>slip off with a foot, lose balance [on feet]:<br>xwlhépxel < xwlhép.<br>slipping off with a foot::<br>xwélhepxel < xwlhép.<br>take it off from the bottom of s-th (a pack for ex.):<br>mexlátst < má ~ má'-.<br>take it off (of a table for example), take it away (from something), take it off (of<br>eyeglasses, of skin off an animal), take s-o off/away (from something), take s-th out (a tooth for ex.):<br>
máx < má ~ má’-.

taking s-th off:: hámex < má ~ má’-.

offend

get offended, get irritated:: qwoxwlómét < qwóxwlexw.
offend s-o:: qwóxwlexw.

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 ~ =élh ~ =’ó:llh.
child (of someone, kinterm), offspring, son, daughter:: méle ~ mél:a.

off-white)
(dingy white, off-white):: stl’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 ~ ő qélèmèx ~ ló qélèmèx.
oh my gosh:: éyelew < éy ~ éy::
oh-oh. :: a’à.
oil

a group making (fish) oil:: hemhémeteqw < mótheqw or metheqw.
(be) oiled:: smólxw < mélxw.
(be) oily (?): smelmólxw < mélxw.
each on oil:: t'lí: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 smótheqw (prepared
fish oil) from sockeye heads:: Hemhémeteqw < mótheqw or metheqw.
grease s-th/s-o, oil s-th/s-o, rub something on s-th/s-o:: mélxwt < mélxw.
oil his/her/its head:: mélxweqwmt < mélxw.
oil one's hair, oil one's head:: mélxweqwem < mélxw, mélxwqwéylém < mélxw.
prepared fish oil (usually sockeye oil):: smótheqw < mótheqw or metheqw.
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 ~ sxóyeseqw < sq'óyes.
soft feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sxóyeseqw ~ 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:: sýiólexwe, sýó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~sýólexwe.
ancient people over a hundred years old:: sxwolexwiym < xwiym.
an old course of Atchelitz Creek:: (Yeqyeqámen).
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:: lhílhm < lhím.
b e worn out (of clothes for ex.), be old (of clothes), smashed up when dropped, dissolved::
th'ém.
elders past, deceased old people:: sýiýolxwálh < sýiólexwe.
getting ancient, getting old:: q'e'ílém < q'a'í:lem ~ q'e'í:lem.
little old person:: sýó:ylexwe < sýó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~sýólexwe.
old people:: sýiólexwe < sýió:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~sýiólexwe.
old people, elders:: sýiólexwe < sýiólexwe.
old person:: sýió:lexwe < sýió:lexwe < syó:lexwe ~sýiólexwe.
old person, an elder:: sýióléxwe < sýiólexwe.
old salmon (ready to die, spotted):: x'éyqeya.
very old, ancient, get ancient, be ancient:: q'a'í:lem ~ q'e'í: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):: sátl'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), cousin of senior line, older brother, older sister:: sétl'atel < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

oldest

oldest (sibling):: séltl'o < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.

Old Jack

Indian name of Old Jack (of Yakweakwoose 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]:: skemí'ya.

Olor buccinator

Olor columbianus, probably also Olor buccinator:: shxwô:qel ~ shxwôwqel ~ shxwêwqel.

Olor columbianus

Olor columbianus, probably also Olor buccinator:: shxwô:qel ~ shxwôwqel ~ shxwêwqel.

on :: f, lf.

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.
beneactive, 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 < i'm.
lie on one's back, on his back:: kw'e'iyeqel ~ kw'e'iqel < kw'e'i ~ kw'í ~ kw'í.
locative, on the:: =el ~ =a(:)l ~ =o(:)l.
on something else, within ssomething else:: =q'.
put on the stove (water/food):: xchw'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, one time:: lets'áxw < léts'a ~ léts'e.

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha:: hó:liya, húhelíya < hó:liya.

Oncorhynchus keta:: kw'ó:lexw.

Oncorhynchus kisutch:: kwó:wxweth.
small fully grown Oncorhynchus kisutch:: sth'ímiya < sth'i:m ~ sth'i: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:xe < spó:xe.

Oncorhynchus tshawytscha:: specá's, sqwéxem < qwéxem, sth'olólh, tl'elxálólélh < tl'é, tl'éxél < tl'é.
August Silver Creek run of Oncorhynchus tshawytscha:: shxwóqw'ó:lh.

Ondatra zibethica osoyoosensis:: sq'élhq'élh.

one :: léts'a ~ léts'e.
deceased one:: stewéqel.
deceased ones, late ones:: stáweqel < stewéqel.
(have) one white eye, (have a cataract on one eye):: sqwélxwó:lés.
he (present or presence unspecified), he's the one that, she or it (present or
presence unspecified), that or this (immediately before nominal):: tū:tł'ò ~ tū:tł'ò ~ tū:tł'ò < tl'o ~ tl'o.
him (there, near but not visible), that one:: kwethá ~ kwe thá < kw.
it is us, we are the ones, we ourselves:: lhímelh.
more than one is good, good (of many things or people):: álifí ~ 'álifí < 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'éqel < 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'ôls ~ léts'ôls < léts'a ~ léts'e.
one kind, one pile:: lets'emó:t < léts'a ~ léts'e.
one leaf:: lets'álélws < léts'a ~ léts'e.
one paddle, one paddler:: lets'á:wes < léts'a ~ léts'e.
one pair of pants:: lets'áyiw < léts'a ~ léts'e.
one person, be alone:: lólets'se < 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'át.
one tree:: sléts'élhp < léts'a ~ léts'e.
one who, -er, one who does as an occupation:: éléq.
take one step:: tixálém ~ tixqálém.
that's a little one (male, about one to five years old), he (little):: tū:tł'ötél'ém < tl'o ~ tl'o.
that's them (little ones) (male?): tul'ëtel'ëlom < tl'o ~ tl'o.
(that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones):: yutl'ëtel'ëlom < tl'o ~ tl'o.
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’ostelmét < tl’óst or tl’óstexw.
(whoever, one out of):= wát.

one another
(be) true to one another:: the’íttel < the’ít.
helping one another, (helper [Elders Group]):= momíyelhel < máy.
help out, go help, pitch in, help one another:: mómíthel < 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’èxwélesem < th’èxw or th’òxw.
get one’s picture taken:: th’èxwèchès < th’èxw or th’òxw.
(go) wash one’s mouth out:: th’èxwòyhel < th’èxw or th’òxw.
grinding one’s teeth:: th’èxwélts’élísem < xélts’.
lather one’s body:: yèt’qw’íwsem.
nod one’s head, nod one’s head (up and down for yes for ex.):= líqwesem < líqw.
put on one’s hat:: yöseqwem < yöseqw or yöseqw.
put paint on one’s face:: yétl’q’esem < yétl’.
scrubby little ones, (little ugly ones):: qélqelellhó:mex < qél.
turn one’s face, (turn one’s body away [IHTTC]):= ts’òlésem < ts’élse.
washing one’s clothes:: th’èxwélwétem < th’èxw or th’òxw.
wash one’s body:: th’èxwíwsem < th’èxw or th’òxw.
wash one’s clothes:: th’èxwélwétem < th’èxw or th’òxw.
wash one’s face:: th’èxwósem < th’èxwósem or th’òxw.
wash one’s feet:: th’èxwxél’ém < th’èxw or th’òxw.
wash one’s hair, wash one’s head:: th’èxwíqwem < th’èxw or th’òxw.
wash one’s hands:: th’èxwát’sesem < th’èxw or th’òxw.
white ones:: p’ëp’eq’ < p’ég’. wipe one’s face:: íqw’esem < íqw’.

oneself
acknowledge oneself:: telómelthet < tól.
bailing (a canoe, etc.), bail oneself:: lhí:lthet ~ lhí:lthet < lhí:lt ~ lhílt.
bring oneself to a climax, to climax, to orgasm, masturbate:: wets’a:lómet < ts’a:.
bring oneself to a summit (of a mountain):: wets’a:lómet < ts’a:.
change oneself (purposely), change oneself into something else, change s-th on oneself:: iy’óqthet < iy’á:q.
cool oneself:: th’òlhelhet < th’álh.
cool oneself off:: th’álhelhet < th’álh.
cover oneself up:: léxwethet < lexw.
crawling (as of snake, seal, slug, snail), (dragging oneself):: th’èxqw’èthet < th’èxkw’ ~
th’èxkw’ó.
crossing oneself, (making the sign of the Cross):: pá:yeuwsem < pó:y.
cry for oneself, (crying for oneself):: xèxhó:met < xà:m ~ xà:m.
delay oneself:: iy’eyómthet < óyém.
oneself (CONT'D)
do it, do it oneself:: iyálewet ~ iyálewet < éy ~ éy::.
do s-th oneself:: iyálewet < éy ~ éy::.
drag oneself:: xwó:kwethet < 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:: teséstélémét < t-sós ~ tesós.
fill oneself, fill oneself up:: lets'élémét < let's'elí.
fill oneself up (by eating):: meq'lómet < méq'.

fix oneself in bed:: tl'ó:thet < tl'ó:t.
fix oneself up:: thýthet < thý.

get mad at oneself:: qelqel'élémét < 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 ~ lháxém < lhá:x ~ lháx.
join, (include oneself purposely): q'ó:thet < q'ó.
kill oneself:: q'óyethet < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.

know oneself, be confident:: lhéeq'lómet < 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):: chólqethet < tsélq ~ chélq.

make oneself useful:: p'ópek'w'ethet < p'ákw'.

make the sign of the Cross, (cross oneself):: píyewsem ~ píwsem < 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:: kwíyexthet < kwíyx.

moving, moving oneself/itself:: kwó:yxthet ~ 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=élémét or =st-élémèt ~ =st-elómet.
pull oneself up, straighten (oneself) up:: thkw'éthet < thékw'.
purposeful control reflexive, do purposely to oneself:: =thet.

rest oneself:: qá:wthet < qá:w.

scare oneself (in being reckless), scare oneself (do something one knows is dangerous and
get scared even more than expected):: sf:silómet ~ sf:silómèt < sfý.

separate oneself from a group, separate oneself (from others):: lets'élíthet < halts'élí.

(shaking, quaking, moving oneself):: qwíyxethet < qwá:y.
shame oneself (purposely):: xéyxémethet < xéyxe ~ xíxe.

for sorry oneself:: xehó:methet < xám ~ xám.

starving oneself, being on a "crash" diet:: xwexwóthet < xwá.
straighten oneself out:: thýthet < thý, théthet < télh.

stretch oneself:: ó'thethet < ó't.
sweeten oneself:: q'et'ómthet < q'á'ém.
take care of oneself, look after oneself, be careful:: xólhmethet ~ xólhméthet < xólh.
taking care of oneself:: xó:lhmethet < xólh.

think someone is talking or laughing about oneself:: tl'emstélémét < tl'emstélémét <

šlémsnxw, tl'ostélémét.
to abstain from food, to fast, starve oneself:: xwóthet < xwá.
to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?): xéyxélómèt < xéyxé
~ xíxe.
oneself (CONT’D)

to slide (oneself):: qexóthet < qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.
turn oneself around, turn (oneself) around:: xélt'shet < xélt's'.

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:: shxwtítós or shxwtiýtós.

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 (Jenness-Sepass), oolachen moon:: temswíwe (or possibly) temswíwe < swí:we ~ swíwe.

open

:: xwémá < má ~ má'.

an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener:: shxwéma'ám < má ~ má', shxwémeqel < má ~ má',

shxwémeqéyls < má ~ má'.

be open (at the top):: shxwémá < 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:ylethel < qwá.

it's open:: shxwémá < má ~ má'.

mouth open:: xixoq'ám ~ xixoq'ám < xáq'.

open both one's eyes real wide:: pexo:lésem < páx

opening one's eyes:: xélxeleq't < xéleq't.

opening one's mouth:: xáxeq'em < xáq'.

open it:: xwémá:t < má ~ má'.

open it (door, gate, anything):: xwmá:x < má ~ má'.

open (of a bottle, basket, etc.): xwmmá:m or lexwmá:m < má ~ má'.

open (of peas, beans): xwís.

open one's eyes:: xélq't.

open one's mouth:: xáq'em < xáq'.

open the door:: xwmmá'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:: qwôhôls (or perhaps) qwehôls
< 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’léx.

opened surface
on the face, face of the hand or foot, opened surface of a salmon:: =ô:s ~ =ôs ~ =es.

opener
an opener, can-opener, bottle-opener:: shxwéma’ám < má ~ má’, shxwémeqel < má ~
má’, shxwémeqêyls < 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]): Spôqwôwelh ~ Specwô:lhl<br> < péqw.

Ophiodon elongatus:: á:yt ~ é:yt, mechó:s.

Oplopanax horridum:: qwô:peîhp.

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
lôlets’e < wiyóth.

or :: q’a ~ qa ~ qe.
and, but, or:: qe.

orange :: qwel’qwóyes < qwá:y.
mock orange:: sth’élhp.
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

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 shxwlıs < shxwlı.

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’ò:lh’iyelhp sth’í:m ~ sth’í:ms te th’ò:lh’iyelhp < th’ò:lh’iyelhp.

tall Oregon grape bush:: th’ò:lh’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:: t’emékw’ < t’ámkw’em, t’emékw’ < t’ém, t’eml’émxel, t’eml’émxel, t’eml’émxel < t’ém, ts’áts’et’l’em < ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém, ts’ats’et’l’em < ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém, ts’í:ts’a:t’l’em < ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém.

Osmaronia cerasiformis:: méllhxwel, méllhxwelelhp < méllhxwel.

Osmorhiza chilensis

probably a Bromus sp., likely Bromus carinatus, possibly Osmorhiza chilensis and Osmorhiza purpurea:: táqalh.
Osmorhiza purpurea
probably a Bromus sp., likely Bromus carinatus, possibly Osmorhiza chilensis and Osmorhiza purpurea::, táqalh.

osprey
osprey, fishhawk:: th'èxwth'èxw < th'íxw ~ th'èxw.

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'esxtel < sts'its'èxw, sts'its'esxtel < th'íxw ~ th'èxw. companion, other part:: sqó < qó.
going with each other [romantically], going for a walk with each other:: ts'lhimexóstel < ts'êl=.
go with each other (romantically), go for a walk with each other (romantically):: ts'lhimexóstel < i, m.
holding a grudge against each other:: xixemó:nTel < 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'ô:westel ~ xets'ôwestel < xits' ~ xets'. on the other side of the world:: xits'ôwestel < xèts' ~ 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):: yáyetel (prob. also yáyatel) < yá:ya.
to meet (each other):: q'eqótel < qó.
wink at each other, (maybe) squint [EB]:: th'ikwóstel < th'iykw.' winking at each other:: th'íth'ikwóstel < th'ïykw'.

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?)::: ëy ~ ëy::.

our
ours, our (emphatic):: s'ólh.
we (non-subordinate subject), our:: -tset ~ -chet.
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):: qwí:m.
go out completely (of fire):: th’ék.
go out from the beach (if in a canoe):: tô:l ~ tô:l.
go out into the river, go down to the river, walk down to the river:: tô:l ~ tô:l.
go out (of fire, flame or lamp):: tlék’wél.
hair is falling out, losing one’s hair:: qw’emégel < qw’ém.
just coming out of the earth (of plants for ex.):: qwósem.
kick s-o out:: átl’qílt < átl’q.
out in the middle of the river:: chuchuwó:ythel < cháchew ~ cháçu.
(portion not burnt up, burnt or gone out completely portion):: th’émíl < th’ék.
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]): òkw’w.
run out of food, be out of food:: ú:kw’elets < òkw’w.
slip it out:: elháp.
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:: qwóhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls
 < qwá, qwóhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.
take it off (of a table for example), take it away (from something), take off (of
 eyeglasses, of skin off an animal), take s-o off/away (from something), take s-th out (a tooth for ex.)::
má < má ~ má’-
take it out of a box, pull it out of a box:: xíqt.
take it out of water:: qwí’mét < qwí:m.
to extinguish it, put it out (a fire):: tlék’wél < tlék’wél.
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.
unloading a canoe, taking things out of a canoe:: qwí’méls < qwí:m.

outer
outer cedar bark:: sókw’ém < sókw’.

outfit
dancer’s uniform, (any) coordinated outfit:: s-hóyews < hóyíws.

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):: lilem < lá:lém.
outhouse (for solid waste), (shit-house):: wá:cháwtxw.
outhouse, toilet, bathroom:: átl’geláwtxw < 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 and over-tired and over-hungry: pqwíles < 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

got out of the way, get off the way, dodge:  íyeqthet < iyá:q.

out of thick bushes

(come) out of thick bushes:  waxés.

outside

around the outside of the house: sélts'exel < sél or sí(:)l.
bring s-th/s-o outside (purposely): at'lqít < átl'q.
get outside: átl'qel < átl'q.
going out(side) with a light: láxetem < láxet.
outside brisquet of meat: qw'iwelh.
take it outside (outside of a building or car): átl'qt < átl'q.
the outside: s'át'l'q < átl'q.
the outside part of a house: s'át'l'qmel < átl'q.

outstretched

hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one's arms/wings): te'xeláxelem < 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'élém < 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'ít'em.
be over, past (passed): yelá:w ~ yelá:w ~ yilá:w.
(be) over there, (be) yonder: li(:) tì or li(:)tì.
(be) scattered all over: stl'ápx < tl'ép.
bring s-th/s-o across a river, (ferry s-o/s-th over): t'kwíléstexw < tákwel.
carry a packstrap or both packstraps over the shoulder(s) and under the arm(s):
 sq'íwqwíles < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.
over (CONT'D)
cross a river, cross a road, cross over:: t’ákwel.
crossing over:: tát’ékwel < 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’il:weth < q’e:yw ~ q’i:w.
moved over:: sexéylem or sexílem < síx.
moved s-th over:: síxet < síx.
over, in the air over, above:: stselhsó:lwelh < =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’éywetsem ~ Sq’éywetsélém < q’e:yw ~ q’i: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 < xeqlhálém.
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’é:tem < p’é:l or p’él.
overflows:: p’eléts’tem < p’é: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’èl.
oversretch
oversretch one’s legs when walking with too big a step:: t’i:w ~ t’i:w.
over-tired
out of breath and over-tired and over-hungry:: pqwíles < péqw.

overwhelm
be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed:: lhó:kw'íwel ~ lhó:kw'íwel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

Ovis
genus Ovis:: metú, mímétú < metú.

owe
owe s-o:: kwelálhtst < 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:: sqwôqweqw, sqwôqweqw.

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 zaby), (sing a lullaby to it):: tl'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:: swépwíp < 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):: xé't'ela < 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):: xéf.
sloppy pack:: shellhélp'elelets < 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 < chá:m.
travelling by and packing on his back (might be said of a passer-by):: iyhmà:m ~ iytsmà:m < chá:m.

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 cascadensis, 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:: qétqel 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’eyw ~ q’í:w.
carry a packstrap slung across the chest (over one shoulder and under one arm):: št’áf’elhíles < t’álh.
carry[ing] a packstrap around the head:: chmaméleqw < chá:m.
tumpline, packstrap:: chámatel < chá:m.
woven headband of packstrap, tumpline:: q’sí:ltel < q’ey ~ q’í.

paddle
canoe paddle:: sq’émél.
canoe paddle, paddler(s):: =ówes ~ =ó: 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’ó:westel < xits’ ~ xets’.
five paddles, (by extension) five paddlers:: lhq’átésówes < lheq’át ~ lhq’á:t.
four paddles, four paddlers:: xethlá:wes < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’óthel.
how many paddles?:: kw’ilówes < kw’í:l ~ kw’il.
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’ó:westel < xits’ ~ xets’.
one paddle, one paddler:: lets’ó:wes < léts’a ~ léts’e.
(one person) puts away his paddles (and canoe and gear for winter):: xets’ó:wes < xits’ ~ xets’.
paddles on spirit-dancer’s costume, trimmings on uniform (paddles, etc.): st’l’iti’l’ets < tl’íts ~ tl’ích.
paddling:: f’xéél < f’xél.
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’ówes or ts’ítl’éwes < ts’í:t’l ~ ts’ítl’.
six paddles, six paddlers::  t’xemówes < t’éx.
soapberry spoon, soapberry paddle, short-handled spoon, flat spoon for sxwósem:: th’ém’tel < th’ím ~ th’ím.
store away one’s paddles:: xets’ówesem < xits’ ~ xets’.
swimming (of dog, deer, animal), (dog-paddling):: xólhchem < xélhchem.
ten paddles:: epálówes < ó:pel.
three paddles, three paddlers:: lhí:xwówes < lhí:xw.
to paddle, paddling a canoe (in rough water): exel.
two paddles:: islá:wes < isá:łe ~ isá:łe ~ isá:la.
paddler
canoe paddle, paddler(s):: =ðwes ~ =ð:xes ~ =ð:xes ~ =wes.
five paddles, (by extension) five paddlers:: lhq’átsesówes < lhq’át ~ lhq’á:t.
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’xemówes < t’éx.
ster of canoe, stern-man among paddlers:: iláq.
three paddles, three paddlers:: lhí:xwówes < lhí:xw.
two paddlers:: islá:wes < isá:łe ~ isá:łe ~ 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’ówes ~ skw’ówes.
pain
(be) sore, (be) hurting all the time, painful, aching:: sáyém < sáyem.
(be) suffering pain:: s’ó:leqw’.
go 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 stomache hurts:: xélhálwes < xélh.
(have/get) throbbing pain:: téxwem.
have pain, to hurt:: sáyém.
having labor pains, being in labor in childbirth:: ts’ai:t’elem.
hurting, feeling sore, (feeling] pain [BJ]): tâteqlexw < 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]): tatéglexw.
paint
black paint:: ts’q’éyx témelh < témelh.
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)::
témelh.
painted people (spirit-dancers):: shlíhexes < lhá:x ~ lháx.
painting:: yátł'q'els < yétł'.
painting it:: yátł'q't < yétł'.
paint (nominal):: syátł'q'els < yétł'.
paint one's body:: xéyl̓̓thet < xél̓̓ ~ xé:y̓l ~ xí:l
paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.): lhíxesem < lhá:x ~ lhá:x
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: yétł'q'esem < yétł'.
put paint on the body: yétł'q'íws < yétł'.
put (white) paint on one's face: t'ew'ôkw'esem < st'ew'ôkw'.
red paint:: tskwím témélh < 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): yétł'q't < yétł'.
Schelowat, 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
spread red or black paint on s-th(?)/s-o: lhíxet < lhá:x ~ lhá:x.
to paint red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.): lhíx < lhá:x ~ lhá:x.
white paint:: p'éq' témélh < 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 < sqéwáth.
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'í:t < ts'ít ~ ch'í:t.

palm
palm (of the hand): shxw'ôthestses ~ shxwe'ôthestses < s'ô:thes ~ s'ôthes.

pan
frying pan:: ts'ákwxels < ts'ékwxt.
sink, dish-pan:: shxwth'ôxwewí: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:: homó:y.

Pandion haliaetus:: th'éxwth'êxw < th'íxw ~ th'êxw.
pant

panting:: kwéxalhàlem ~ kw'exelhálém.

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:: siséqí:ws < siséqíws < 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:: qwóhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.

three pants:: lhéxwáyiws < 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'ip'eq'eyós < p'éq'.

Papilionidae:

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'.

Papilio spp:: epó: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 < tsélq ~ chélq.

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 :: skwélwés.
    having the same parents :: qeqemótel < qemó:.
    mother-in-law, father-in-law, spouse's parent, parent-in-law :: skwílhew.
    older sibling, elder cousin (child of older sibling of one's parent, grandchild of older sibling of one's grandparent), cousin of senior line, older brother, older sister :: sétl'atel < sét'ala ~ sét'olo.
    parents, relations (ancestors?) :: shxwwálí < shxwewá(:)y.
    step-parent :: tsülilá: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 :: skwálhew < skwílhew.
    mother-in-law, father-in-law, spouse's parent, parent-in-law :: skwílhew.

parents

    in-laws (?), parents-in-law, spouse's parents :: skwálhew < skwílhew.

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:lō area: family Papilionidae: Parnassius clodius, Parnassius phoebus, Papilio eurymedon, family Pieridae: Neophasia menapia, Pieris occidentalis, Pieris napi, albino females of Colias erytheme :: píp'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:lō area: family Papilionidae: Parnassius clodius, Parnassius phoebus, Papilio eurymedon, family Pieridae: Neophasia menapia, Pieris occidentalis, Pieris napi, albino females of Colias erytheme :: píp'eq'eyós < p'éq'.

parsley fern

    yarrow, also parsley fern :: xaweqá:l < xáwéq.

parsnip

    cow parsnip sprout (especially the edible inside part) :: sóqw'.
    stringy fibers (as on cow parsnip) :: xwéylem ~ xwéylem ~ xwí:lem.
    wild celery, cow parsnip :: yóle ~ yóla ~ yóle.
part
back end of a house (inside or outside), back part of a house:: stselqwáxel < 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’êts’ëles < kw’its’.
location around a house, part:: =mel.
member or part (of the body):: =ô: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):: =ô: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’êts’ëlesem < kw’íts’.
upper part or top of a house, upper part or top of a pit-house:: tsháltxw < =chílh ~ chílh=.
partially
(be) partially blind, almost blind:: qelslíém < 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(:)leml.
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

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 ~ yiláwelhät ~ syilawelhät < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
pass around to give away (at a dance for example):: lhít'es < lhí't'.
pass by s-o:: yelá:wt < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
pass it around (papers, berries, anything):: lhít'et < lhí't'.
pass it around to s-o:: lhí't'est < lhí't'.
pass s-th (at a meal for ex.): sätet < sát.
pass s-th (by hand):: xwmítesem < 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, Poecetes 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, Poecetes 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'éqwélhelh < t'éqw'.

past

a little past, a little after:: yéyilaw ~ yîyelaw < 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:: siyolexálh < siyólexwe.
just past, over:: yeláwel < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
Monday (day past):: yilawelhát ~ yiláwelhát ~ syiláwelhát < yelá:w ~ yeláw ~ yiláw.
recent past third person subject:: le.

paste

stick it on, paste it on (of stamps or anything):: t’élém < t’élém.

past tense

late (deceased), past tense:: =à:lh ~ =elh.
recent past tense:: á.
wasn’t?, weren’t?, didn’t?: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ ōwe.
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 ~ ōwe.

patch

(be) patched:: sp’ewéy < p’ewíy ~ p’ówíy.
patch a canoe:: lhèqówelh ~ lhèqwówelh < lhèq.
patch s-th (of clothes, nets), patch s-th up:: p’òwíyt ~ p’ewíyt < p’ewíy ~ p’ówíy.
to patch:: p’ewíy ~ p’ówíy.
you patch it for me:: p’òwíyelthóxchexw < p’ewíy ~ p’ówíy.

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:: -ém.

pay

pay attention to s-o:: xwe’iwel. 
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:: t’íkw’el.
kinnikinnick plant, domestic pea-vine, domestic bean-vine, giant vetch vine:: t’íkw’íyelhp < t’íkw’el.
open (of peas, beans):: xwís.
peaceful

(get) calm, (become) calm, peaceful:: líqwel < líqw.

Peak
basin lake near top of Cheam Peak:: Xwoqwsemó: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’óywòt < Óywòt.
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’eyxéleqw.
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):: Óywòt.
small peak next to Mount Cheam:: Xemó:th’ýa < xà:m ~ xâ: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:tsém < th’áts or
th’á(·)ts.

peanut
nut of hazelnut bush, acorn, any nut, walnut, peanut, etc.:: sth’í:tsém < th’íts.

pebble
little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the
canyon):: smámelet < smá:lt.

peck
pecking:: t’ot’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’ètmel.

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

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): sîyt'eqem < sîyt'.

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'ó:ls or ts'ó:ls < ts'ó:l.
peel a tree: lhqw'ewsà:ls < lhéqw'.
peel bark (as structured activity): lheqw'á:ls < lhéqw'.
peel cedar bark: síqw'em.
peeling bark: lhólíheqw'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'éléw ~ kw'élów.

pen

pencil, pen, something to write with, (device to write or paint or mark with): xéltel < xél
~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
pencil

eraser (for pencil or blackboard): shxwé’íqw’els < íqw’. pencil, pen, something to write with, (device to write or paint or mark with): xélte < xél ~ xél’él ~ xél’l

penis :: sxél.

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: sxítl’eqw < 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: xwiqweqt < =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: Sxél < sxél.

Pennier

Hank Pennier’s nickname: Swék’ten < swék’t.

people :: =ál.
a group of people, a tribe of people, several tribes: ó:wqw’elmexw or ó:wkw’elmexw.
a lot of people: qá:lets < qé.
ancient people over a hundred years old: sxwolexwiyám < xwiyám.
big-bodied people, (have big bodies): thíthehí:ws < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
Chilliwack Indian people: Sts’élxwíqw ~ Ts’élxwíqw ~ Ts’élxwéyeqw < ts’él.
Coquitlam Indian people: Kwíkwetl’em.
Cowichan (people, dialect, area): Qewítsel < qew.
different tribe, different people, strangers: lets’ó:lmexw < láts’.
eight people: teqáts’a:le < tqa’tsa.
eighty people: teqetselsxá:le < tqa’tsa.
eiders past, deceased old people: siyolexwálh < siyólexwe.
fifty people: lheq’etselsxále < lheq’át ~ lhq’át.
five people: lhq’atsále < lheq’át ~ lhq’át.
four people: xethelsxále < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’ó:thel.
high class people: semelálh < smelál’h.
how many people?: kw’ilà < kw’il ~ kw’il.

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 < xám ~ xám.
lots of people picking: lhèmlí:hém < lhí:m.
Lummi (person, people): Lém:i ~ Lexwlém:i.
midget, small people: só:lmexw.
nine people: txuwále < tú:xw.
ninety people: txuwelsxále < tú:xw.
Nooksack people: Lexwsá:q < sá:q.
people (CONT’D)

old people, elders:: sí:yólexwe < siyólexwe.
painted people (spirit-dancers):: slhílexes < 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:: Sáléch.
Salish people:: Sálesh, Syálex.
seven people:: th’ekwále < thó:kws.
seventy people:: th’ekwsélxá:le < thó:kws.
Shuswap people:: Shushxwáp.
six people:: t’xémene < t’éx.
sixty people:: t’xémelxá:le < t’éx.
Sliammon people, Sliammon dialect (of the Comox language, Mainland Comox)::
Sloyámén.
Squamish people:: Sqwxwó:mx, Téllhós < lhós.
Stó:ló 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:ló < tó:l ~ tò:l.
ten people:: épále < ó:pel.
thirty people:: lhxwelxá:le < lhí:xw.
Thompson people:: S’em’omél’a < S’omél:a.
three little people:: lhélhxwále < lhí:w.
three people:: lhíwá:le ~ lhíwále < lhí:xw.
to perish (of a lot of people):: s’ekw’í:kw’ < íkw’ ~ í:kw’.
twenty people:: ts’ekw’xále < ts’k’w’éx.
two people:: yáysele ~ yéysele < isá:le ~ isá:la.
Yuculta Kwakiutl people, southern Kwakiutl people from Cape Mudge north who raided
the Salish people:: Yéqwelhta ~ Yéqwelhtax.

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’élé < 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.
(b) Spring, [cyclic period] when everything comes up:: kw’íyles ~ kwéyles < kwí ~ kw’ı.
cyclic period, moon, season:: =ó:s ~ =ó:s ~ =es.
girl at puberty, (girl’s first period):: théthíxw.
has come around (of a cyclic period of time):: séqsel.
one cyclic period:: lét’s’es < lét’s’a ~ lét’s’e.
Thursday, four o’clock, (fourth cyclic period):: xé’óthels < xé’ó:thel ~ xé’óthel.
periods

(fifty cyclic periods [DM]): lhèq'etselsxó:s ~ lhéq'etselsxó:s < lheq'át ~ lhq'át.

thirty cyclic periods: lhixelxó: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'i:kw' < i:kw' ~ i: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'ök'w'í:kw' < i:kw' ~ i: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.

persistant

insistant, persistant (like a child pressing to go along), bull-headed, doesn't mind, does just the opposite, (stubborn, contrary): sxíxeles.

person

mestíxew, 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: lexws'tí:lem < t'il.

a person that's always lazy: lexws'ú:met < emét.

a person that sings all the time (any song), a singer: s'tél'tel < t'il.

be chilled (of a person), got cold (of a person): th'óth'elhem < th'álh.

big person (of females), big lady: thékwl.

Chinese person: chá:mlmel.

(cool off (of a person)): xálxwthet < xó:lxwem.

coward, person that's always afraid: lexws'í:si < sìy.

cry with someone, a person one cries with (related or not), unrelated grandparents of a deceased grandchild, etc.: ts'elhxâ:m < xâ:m ~ xá:m.

different person, stranger: lets'ì:mxw < láts'.

different tribe, different people, strangers: lets'ó:lmexw < láts'.

eight people: teqátsa'ále < tqá:tsa.

eleders past, deceased old people: sìyolexwálh < sìyólæwæ.

fifty people: lhèq'etselsxâle < lhéq'át ~ lhq'át.

five people: lhq'âtsâle < lheq'át ~ lhq'át.

fortune-teller, seer, person who can see things in the future, female witch: syéw: < syéw: ~ syéwe ~ syó:we < syú:we < yéw: ~ yéw.

four people: xethí:le < xethíle < xé'ó:thel ~ xé'óthel.

Frenchman, French person: pálchmel.
person (CONT’D)

German person:: chá:mel ?.
(have a) crooked leg, (be a) crooked-legged person:: spipíyxel < 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:: xwélmexw.
Japanese person:: chaplí.
little old person:: siyó:lexwe < 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-sós < t-sós ~ tesós.
Lummi (person, people):: Lém:i ~ Lexwlém:i.
nine people:: tuxwále < tú:xw.
ninety people:: tuxwelsxá:le < tū:xw.
old people:: siyó:lexwe < siyó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~siyólexwe.
old people, elders:: s’ýólexwe < syólexwe.
old person:: siyó:lexwe < syó:lexwe ~ syó:lexwe ~siyólexwe.
old person, an elder:: siyólexwe < syólexwe.
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:: stetísá:le < tés.
person who is always lazy:: lexws’t:ts’el < t’s’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’íth < 
skw’éywíth.
quiet down (of a person):: tl’elxwí:wsem < tl’élexw.
respected leader, chief, upper-class person, boss, master, your highness:: siyám ~ (rare)
siyám.
respected person, (high class person [EB]):: smelá:lh.
Sechelt people, Sechelt person:: Sxixá:lh.
seer, fortune-teller, person that senses the future:: siwé ~ syéwe < síw.
seven people:: t’hékwsále < thó:kws.
shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen, for ex.): xwóykwem.
short (of a person), shorty:: ts’í:ts’lelh’ < ts’í:tl’ ~ ts’ít’l’.
short person, short (in stature):: ch’í:tl’emeth’ < ts’í:tl’ ~ ts’ít’l’.
six people:: t’xémele < t’ég.
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’élhá:y < ts’elh=.
tall (of a person):: tl’éqtámeth’ ~ tl’éqtáméth’ < tl’áqt.
ten people:: epále < ó:pel.
thirty people:: lhxwelhsxá:le < lhí:xw.
Thompson Indian, Thompson person:: S’omél:a.
three people:: lhwxá:le ~ lhwxále < lhí:xw.
to escape (as an animal from a trap), got away from something that trapped a person or
animal:: tl’elwólémét ~ tl’ówlómét < tl’í:xw.
touching bottom (of a canoe or a person):: teslát’s < tós.
twenty people:: ts’ekw’xále < ts’kw’èx.
two people:: yáyele ~ yéyele < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
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 < wiyótth.

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 < kwái:.

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)::  píxw.
fall off (of petals or seed fluff)::  píxwem < píxw.

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 < kwátem.

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)::  iyáq, iyáq.
grandmother (pet name), grandfather (pet name), granny, grandpa::  sísele < sí:le.
Mink (name in stories), pet name of Mink::  Sqayéxiya ~ Sqáyèxiya < sqáyéx ~ sqayéx.
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'esq'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::  shxwelítemeh sqwéth' < sqwéth', tl'alqtélets ~ tl'alq'lech < tl'áqt.
pheasant
(probably) (ring-necked) pheasant:: shxwelítemelh sqwéth' < sqwéth'.
ring-necked pheasant:: tl'alqtélets ~ tl'alqtéléch < tl'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 cascadensis, 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 cascadensis, possibly also the introduced Rattus rattus:: ts'á:txwels < ts'átxwels ~ ch'átxwels.

Philadelphus gordianus:: sth'élhp.

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, grammophone, 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:: pékchám < pékcha.

Phthiraptera
eggs of the order Phthiraptera (lice), esp. eggs of Pediculus humanus (human lice) and perhaps 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 physicalus 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 bairdii, Mesoplodon stejnegeri, Ziphius cavirostrus: qwél:és ~ qwélés.

Pica pica :: álel.

Picea sitchensis :: ts’qwélhp < 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 :: lhílhím < lhím.
  - find it, pick it up :: mékw’ét < mékw’ < mékw’.
- 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’ép < q’ép.
- lots of people picking :: lhílhí: < lhím.
- pick upberries, pick off (leaves, fruit, vegetables, hops), (pluck off, harvest) :: lhím.
- pick fast, (do fast with the hands) :: xwém < xwém.
- pick food by one’s fingers (before a meal) :: lhámth’t < lhím.
- picking (berries, etc.) :: lhí: < lhím.
- picking food by the fingers before the meal :: lhémth’ < lhím.
- picking out :: mís.
- pick it, choose it, sort it, (choose s-o/s-th) :: mís.
- pick out, sort :: mís.
- pick s-th, (harvest s-th) :: lhémét < 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’qwét < ts’éqw’.
- something used that one picks up and uses, something second-hand :: smékw’em < mékw’ ~ mékw’.
  - (take all of themselves, pick themselves all up) :: mékw’ét < mékw’ ~ mékw’.
- take it all, pick it all up :: mékw’ét < mékw’ét < mékw’ ~ mékw’.
- take s-th, accept s-th, get s-th, fetch s-th, pick s-th up :: kwú:t.

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’iq.
- probably Sphyrapicus (varius) rubber 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’opxw.

Pickled :: 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.
picture

get one's picture taken:: xwéychesem (or better) xwíythesem < xwíyth.
picture, design:: sxéles < xél ~ xé:yl (or better) xé:yl.
picture of a person (lit. “person pictured”): mestíyexw xélesem < xél ~ xé:yl (or better) xé:yl.
picture, photo, (drawing, etc.):: pékcha.
show a picture:: xélestexw < xél ~ xé:yl (or better) xé:yl.
show a picture of those remembered:: xwpósem te hákw'elesem < xwp, hákw'ele.
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'éyýwestem < ts'íyxw ~ ts'éyxw ~ ch'íyxw.

pie :: pó:y.

piece

break it in pieces with one's hands:: peqwpéqwet < péqw.
brake 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.

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'ô:wt.
split off, break off, break a piece off, break in two, split in two:: péqw.
to break [in pieces], it broke:: yóqw'ém ~ yó:qw'ém < 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'êt < théq'.

Pieridae:

if the name applies to one or more predominantly white butterflies it could include the following which occur in the Stó:lō area: family Papilionidae: Parnassius clodius, Parnassius phoebus, Papilio eurymedon, family Pieridae: Neophasia menapia, Pieris occidentalis, Pieris napi, albino females of Colias erytheme:: p'ip'éq'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:lō area: family Papilionidae: Parnassius clodius, Parnassius phoebus, Papilio eurymedon, family Pieridae: Neophasia menapia, Pieris occidentalis, Pieris napi, albino females of Colias erytheme:: p'ip'éq'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:lō area: family Papilionidae: Parnassius clodius, Parnassius phoebus, Papilio eurymedon, family Pieridae: Neophasia menapia, Pieris occidentalis, Pieris napi, albino females of Colias erytheme:: p'ip'éq'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]): Pelólhxw, Pelólhxw, Pelólhxw.
Pilalt, village at west end of Little Mountain by Agassiz:: Pelólhxw.

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’át.
four kinds, (four piles [Elders Group 7/27/75]): xe’óthelmó:t ~ xe’óthelmò:t < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’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’ítóléstexw.
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:: lhíxwmó: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:: sxwétl’qelá:la < sxwétl’qel.
pillow-case

pillow slip, pillow-case:: sxwet'qlélá < sxwél'tqel.

pin

brooch, pin (ornament pinned to clothing):: ts'eqw'éléstel < ts'eqw'.
poke it, pin s-th, pick it up (on sharp pointed object), pick s-th up on a fork (or other sharp object):: tsqw'é < ts'eqw'.
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 < thq'.

pinch:: ts'élhkwa:l < thlhákw'.

pinching:: ts'álhkwa:ls < thlhákw'.

pinch s-th, pinch s-o (and pull the skin):: thlhákw't < thlhákw'.
someone is being pinched:: th'íthlhákwtem < thlhákw'.
squeeze s-th/s-o, wring s-th (of clothes), pinch s-th/s-o:: píth'et < pí:.
to pinch:: thlhákw'.

pine

"jack pine", lodgepole pine:: kwíkw'exwelhp < kwíxw.
pine-cone:: st's'ék'.
pine, "yellow" pine, western white pine:: qw'eyífélxelhp < qw'eyílex ~ qw'eyíl'ex.
pitchwood (esp. fir, pine, spruce):: kwíxwelhp < kwíxw.

pineapple:: st'elt'élq wqe'óp (lit. bumpy and prickly + apple) < t'el, wqe'óp

pineapple juice:: st'elt'élq wqe'óp sqe'óléqw < t'el, wqe'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:: kwíkw'exwelhp < kwíxw.

Pinus monticola:: qw'eyífélxelhp < qw'eyílex ~ qw'eyíl'ex.

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'émí:wel ~ sth'émíwel ~ sth'émíwél < sth'ó:m.

pipe

metal pipe:: pó:yp.

pipe (for smoking):: sp'ót'emálá ~ sp'ót'emálá < pót'ém.
to smoke a pipe:: lh'pót'ém < pót'ém.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus:: sxwít'.
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:: tl'íkw'el.

pit

bake underground, (steam-cook underground, cook in a steam-pit):: qetás < qá:t.

firepit, fireplace:: syeqwlhàla < 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'émí:wel ~ sth'émíwél < sth'ó:m.

place of training to become an Indian doctor (pit made from repeated jumping every year on the same spot):: shxwlemóthétále < lá:m.

pitch

(have a) high pitch (voice or melody), (have a) sharp voice:: xwiyótheqel < éy ~ éy::
pitch, sap, gum, chewing gum:: kwíxw.

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'.

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:y < qw'á:y.

smash s-th to pieces (hard pitch, splinterly 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):: kwíxwelhp < kwíxw.

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'émí:wel ~ sth'émíwél < 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'il'texw.

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:: Sxwóxwiymelh < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.
pitiful
pitiful, (bereft, poor):: selá:wa.
pitiful person, helpless person, person unable to do anything for himself:: skw'ékw'íth < 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'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:lmet < th'íxw ~ th'éxw.
to pity s-o, feel sorry for s-o:: th'éxwmet < th'éxw.

pizza:: st'elákw' sp'íp'elh seplíl < t'el(ákw'), p'ilh, 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'alelikter:: Xwth'íste < 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 Sgémelets [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 Sq'weem): Skwiyó,m < Skwiyó.
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::
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'amtí:m (or better) st'ímt'é:m < tém.
chop s-th in different places:: t'ímt'émet < tém.
drifting a net in different places:: qwáseliyel < qwés.
here, this place:: íkw'eló ~ íkw'elo < ló.
hiding place, refuge, hide-out:: kwokwflá:l < kwà:l.
it is cool [of weather], (be) cool (of a place):: sth'áth'íl < th'álh.
named place right across from Bristol Island, also called Odum:: Pet'éyn.
named place with clay at the edge of the river at some location:: S'áqweméxweth' < 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]):: Sthámí:l < themá.
part (of a place):: =á:mél ~ =á:mel.
place above Yale:: Xwawíthí:m.
place across the Fraser River from Deroche:: Peq'í: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:: sqemélwelh ~ 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'ôt'o < ôt'.

(place, location), where s-o is at:: shxwlí.

place-name, name of a place:: kwxô:mezw < kwíx ~ kwíx.

place near mouth of Chehalis River where they had a mass burial during a smallpox epidemic:: Smímstíyexwálá ~ 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):: shxwlemótéthálé < 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 place lined up in rows:: Òhíthsém < Òi ~ Òha ~ Òhah.

place on the east side of Seabird Island:: Xéyélhp < xéyth'.

place on the Fraser River above Yale where there are whirlpools:: Q'éyq'éyexém < q'éy ~ q'i.

place s-th (prob. in water):: míf:lt < míf: < míf.

place to go to:: shxwłam < lá.

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'sekwémá:y < siku'.

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:: Tít'xchó:m < t'éx.

placing s-th (prob. in water):: hámelet < míf:~ míl.

rocky place between two CPR tunnels above and about half a mile east of Haig:: Popeleqwith'á:m ~ Lexwpopeleqwith'á:m < poleqwíth'a.

sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one's sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katzie)]): shxwó:met < émét.

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'els, at Hogg Slough:: Qéywexém < qí:wx ~ qéyw ~ qá:wx ~ qáwx.

the only safe place to cross a river:: shxwítós or shxwítiyós.

wide place at the mouth of the east (upriver) branch of Jones Creek:: Swíth'.

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:: kwxô:mezw < kwíx ~ kwíx.

(unidentified placename):: Qw'oqw'íyets or Qw'oqw'íyets.
place to hide
several places where there were pit-houses in which to hide from enemy raids (place to hide):: Skwokwílàla < kwà:l.

plane
a planer:: sxíxep < xíp.
bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making:: sqw’emówx sxíxep < xíp, sqw’emówx sxíxep < xíp.
plane it (with a plane), 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 < ò: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::
	xwelmexwátxw < xwelmexw.
peak of house, gable or plank over smokehole:: sq’eygéleqw.
plank, board, lumber:: loplós ~ leplós.
plank building:: s’iltelexw < s’iltelexw.
plank house:: shxwhó:twetwelh, s’iltelexwátxw ~ iltexwátxw < s’iltelexw.
platform (in house, etc.), bed platform, platform in bottom of canoe, flooring (the planks)::
	láwes.
thick plank for side of house, thick shake for longhouse roof, covering over hole in roof of pit-house:: s’iltelexw.
top of roof, roof planks:: sts’á:ltexw < ts’á:.

plant
bark, wood, plant:: =á:y ~ =ey ~ =iy.
berry plant:: th’í:melhp < th’í:m ~ th’í:m.
big tree, (be big of a tree or plant):: thá:lhlp < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ tháh ~ theh.
blackcap plant:: tsélqó:má:lhlp < tsélq.
bloom or (plant) fuzz (spore, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts:: spekw’ém < pékw’ ~ péqw’.
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 < tápiy.
devil’s club plant:: qwó:pelhp.
eight fruit in a group [or cluster] (as they grow on a plant):: tqósòls < tqá:tsa.
female part of female plant:: shlí:li ál < shlí:li.
firmly planted in ground (can’t be pulled out):: slálets < slá ~ slá: < 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’emi:wel ~ sth’emi:wel ~ sth’emi:wel < sth’ó:m.
hog fennel, Indian consumption plant:: q’explél.
inside or core of a plant or fruit (or canoe or anything):: =i:wel ~ =iwel ~ =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:: tl'ikw'iyelhp < tl'ikw'el.

male part of male plant:: swiqe'ál or swiyqeq'ál < swiyqeq ~ swfqeq.

needle of plant, (thorn):: p'éth'tel < p'áth'.
nine fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: tuxwòls < tuxw.
oceanspray plant, "ironwood", "hardhack": qáthelhp < qáthexw.

plant similar to st'léqel'w (chocolate lily) but different, (probably rice root):: p'éth'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:: qélém < qélém ~ qélém.

salmonberry plant:: elilá:lhp < elilá:lhp < elilé.

seven fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: th'èkwòls < th'ò: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:: f:lwelh.
six fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant):: t'xemòls < t'eq.

slough about mid-point in Seabird Island where xáweleq plant grew:: Xíxewqèyl or Xíxewqì:l ~ Xewqèyl or Xewqí:l < xáwéq.

small little plants:: sts'étes'elem < ts'ésem.

snowberry plant:: qewówelhp.
sprouting (ing) up, stick (ing) its head out of the ground (of a plant):: qw'èles < qw'il.


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'qwegm.
to drop or blow plant fluff (like dandelions, fireweed, cottonwood, etc.), to blow (of dusty

or flaky stuff like wood dust, dandruff, maybe seeds):: pipexwem < pixw.
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:: pókw'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 ~ pépepó: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]): spéqwew ~ spéqwewel < píxw.

plants
plants, grass: =elestá:ls, =elestá: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

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 ~ qwelhyówelh ~ qwelhyówelh
< qwelh.
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: iyés ~ iyés <
ey ~ 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

Ensatina eschscholtzii and Plethodon vehiculum and possibly also: Ambystoma macrodactyllum, Ambystoma gracile gracile, and possibly Ambystoma gracile decorticatum:: pítxel.

plop
sat down (with a plop?), [slip off on one's bottom or chair]: xwlhépelets < xwlhép.

plow
a plow: shxwtléxelep < Tl'ítl'xeleqw.

pluck
pick berries, pick off (leaves, fruit, vegetables, hops), (pluck off, harvest): lhím.
pluck it (a bird/fowl): qw'emówst or qw'eméwst < qw'ém.
pluck it for me: qw'emówselhtstó:x < qw'ém.

plug
caulking a canoe, plugging a canoe: t'ékwówelh < t'ékw.
plugging a hole or leak or crack in anything: tótkéwelh < t'ékw.
plug it (a hole, leak): t'ékwót < t'ékw.
put something in the ear (to block hearing), (plug the ear): t'ékwáli:ya < t'ékw.

plum
cultivated plum, plums: plems.
Indian plum bush: mélxwélélhp < mélxwél.
Indian plum (the fruit), (also called) June plum: mélxwél.

plural :: =le= ~ =el=.
coaxing imperative plural: -atlha.
command imperative second person plural: -alha.
first person plural patient or object of passive: -ólèm.
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: -ólé.
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

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:: Lhék:ylex < lhék.
Echo Point on Echo Island, Echo Bay on Echo Island:: Xwíwxwe'áqel ~ Xwíwxwe'áqel < Xwíwxwe'áqel.
next mountain above (north/upriver from) Titxwemqsel (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 Titxwemqsel and Elbow Lake mountain?:: Kwíkwexwelhp < kwíwxw.
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 ~ Sxwó:yxwey < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwóyxwey.

Point:: s'éléqs.
a pointer (a stick):: mó'testel < mó'tes.
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):: sxélqs < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xê: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'éw.
(point) blunt (edge or 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'éw.
(point) thin (point or nose):: qwe'íqw < qwe'íqw.
index finger, pointing finger:: mómet'es < mó'tes.
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, Yálhxetel.
Point of elbow, arm bone:: th'emélaxel < hth'b.txt.
point of geog. features like island or mountain or land:: =éqs ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.
Point of land:: s'álqsel.
Point of land at the end of an island:: sth'eméxwelets.
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):: =élqs ~ =élqs ~ =élqs ~ =élqs.
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:: tákíh.
strike s-th pointed (esp. a match):: éxqst < íx.
stripes (on the nose or point):: sxélxélqs < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

tip or point of one's nose:: sálqsel.

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'éqw'its'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'qwit < 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'ét < théq'.

poker

fire poker:: shxwthó:yltel < thý.

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:tsa.
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'íy.

five ropes, five threads, five sticks, five poles:: lhq'átsáms' < lhq'át ~ lhq'á:t.
four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects):: xethilemets' < xe'ó:thel ~ xe'óthel.
grave pole:: xá:th'etstel < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.
join two poles together, splice it together (of a rope), (join together on the ends):: tsqwist.
nine ropes, nine threads, nine sticks, nine poles:: tuxwámets' < tú:xw.
one rope, one thread, one stick, one pole:: léts'ameth' < 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'ém < sókw'.
poling a canoe:: xwóxweqw'et < xwóqw'.
raise it (of a pole): lhhexyélêxstexw < lhêx.
round (of a pole): xelkw'ámeth' < 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), close-hitch knot:: ts'sitsim.
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:: isálámeth' < 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 ~ -òwelh.
pollen

bloom or (plant) fuzz (spore, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts:: spekw'ém < pékw' ~ péqw'.
when plant fuzz blows:: pókw'ém < pékw' ~ péqw'.

Polypodium glycyrrhiza:: st'uslóye, tl'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 different name from the bracket fungus:: s'ómó:qwes.

Polystichum munitum:: sthxá:lem.
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]): Qétéxem < qát.
puddle that’s always dirty, dirty pond, stagnant pool of water, (it never dries out [AK]):
th’qwélhcha.
small lake, pond:: xoxtsa ~ xoxtcha < xo:tsa ~ xo:cha.
stagnant water lake or ponds at the downriver end of Skwátets 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:lheth < tól.
think, ponder, study, decide:: tó:lheth < tól.

Pooecetes gramineus
Melospiza melodia morphna, (perhaps any/all of the following: Passerculus sandwichensis
brooksi, Pooecetes gramineus, Chondestes grammacus, Spizella arborea, Spizella passerina, Zonotrichia

pool
maybe the same place as Sqw’exwáq (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the
Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived):: Skw’ikw’xwéq (or better, Sqw’iqw’xwéq) < Sqw’exwáq.
pool down from Tillie Gutierrez’s grandfather's fish-drying rack at Íyem (Eayem)::
qemqémel ~ qemqémél < kém: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):: tó:t’.
poor, unfortunate:: t-sós ~ tesós.

pop
a pop, a shot:: tl’élëqw’ < tl’ál ~ tl’á:l.
continuous shooting or popping sounds:: tl’élëtl’élëqw’ < tl’ál ~ tl’á:l.
crackling and popping (of a log in fire or firecrackers):: tl’álëxem < tl’ál ~ tl’á:l.
(have/get a) crackle and pop (sound of a log in a fire or of firecrackers):: tl’á:lqem < 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’amkw’em, tl’amkw’em < tl’ém.
popping (of firecrackers):: tl’éltl’ò:łqwem < 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:: Popkw’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’estíyelhp < 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::< éy ~ éy:.
is popular:: éy ~ éy::< 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’estíyelhp < th’éx.

Populus balsamifera trichocarpa:: chewó:lhp < 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’estíyelhp < 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 tremuloides**

*Populus* spp., esp. *Populus nigra* var. *italica*, also *Populus balsamifera* trichocarpa and perhaps *Populus tremuloides*: p'elp'ālq'emá:lews ~ p'elp'ālq'emá:lews < p'ālq'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'extíyelhp < 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'extíyelhp < th'éx.

porcupine :: swatíya.

portage

carry a canoe on one's shoulders, to portage:: xw'ilamôwelh < ĩlám.

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'ilámálá ~

shxw'ilámálá < ĩlám.

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)
maybe, perhaps, I don’t know (if), may (possibly):: yóswe ~ yóːswe.

post
carved outside post on longhouse, totem pole:: ḵwíythi < ḵwíyth.
house-post, post:: sqáqeltel.

Post Creek:: Kwôkwelem ?.

Post Lake
Lindeman Lake or Post Lake:: (possibly) Schewîts < cháchêw ~ cháchu.

post office:: pipehâwtxw < pípe.

pot
big copper pot:: ts'qw'óstel ~ ts'qw'ówstel.
chamberpot, potty-chair, urinal:: shxwítel.
marijuana, “pot”, “weed”:: ts'esémelép < 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:: t'l'ála < tíf.

potato
arrowleaf, wapato, Indian potato:: xwòqw'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.
potato bread:: sqáwth seplíl < qáwth, 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:: tósset < 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 < t'l’e’á ~ t'l’á’. 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’âxel < t'l’á’ ~ t'l’á’.

potty-chair
chamberpot, potty-chair, urinal:: shxwítel.
pouch

arrow pouch, (a quiver for arrows):: th'esélætel.
pouch (like for gunpowder):: shxwyáq'els ~ shxwiyáq'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):: xwótqwem.
pouring a liquid:: kw'ókw'elem.
pour s-th out, pour out s-th, spill it:: kw'lhát < kw'éh.
pour water on s-th to keep it damp:: kw'lhó:st < kw'éh.
recount, telling of hard, pouring rain, (recounting 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:: t'ewókw'.
pouch (like for gunpowder):: shxwyáq'els ~ shxwiyáq'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'.

cast a spell on s-th, put a spell on s-th, shoot power:: xt'ět < xt'.

power

an Indian dancer's spirit power:: syúwél ~ syéw:el < yéw: ~ yéw.
a spirit power of a kw'ówxweqs dancer, (perhaps wolverine or badger spirit power):: sqoýép < sqoýép.
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:: xt'é < xt'.
cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power:: xt'áls or xt'á:ls < xt'.

conscience, spirit (which can be lost temporarily), soul, life-spirit, power of one's will:: sméstíyexw < místíyexw.
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
animal or bird one is afraid of and can’t see, powerful creature, supernatural creature::
stl’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])::  stl’ítl’eqelh ~ stl’í:tl’eqelh.

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
predicting the future::  hí:ywes < yéw: ~ yéw.

prefer
I’d rather have (s-th), I’d prefer (s-th) (make that s-th instead)::  tl’óst or tl’óstexw.

pregnant
to be pregnant::  syémyem < yém ~ yem.

prepare
prepared fish oil (usually sockeye oil)::  smótheqw < mótheqw or metheqw.

preposition
independent object of preposition::  tl’a- ~ tl’e- ~ tl’-.
me (nominalized object of preposition), to me, with me::  tl’a’áltha ~ tl’e’áltha ~ tl’a’a’áltha < áltha.
us (nominalized object of preposition), to us, with us::  tl’elhlímelh < lhímelh.
you folks (object of preposition), to you folks, with you folks::  tl’alhwélep < lhwélep.
you (sg.) (object of preposition)::  tl’eléwe ~ tl’éléwe < léwe.

presence)
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.

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 ~ òwe.

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):: qéyt'l't ~ qí(y)t'l'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? [BHTTC 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:: éystelómét ~ éystelómét ~ 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 ~ iyó:mex ~ iyó:mex < 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 Stótelō < lhém.

Pretty's Bay

Pretty's Bay on Harrison River:: Sásq'etstel < sásq'ets.

prevaricate)
to lie (prevaricate):: math'élqéylem < 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 < thq' ét.

prickly

prickly swamp currant, swamp gooseberry:: th' kw' iwyelhp < th' ekw' or th' ikw'.

pride

(glad greeting sound, also sound to show pride in accomplishment):: x::.

priest

priest, minister:: leplít.

Prince's pine

Prince's pine, pipsesewa:: 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:: piyiyáléqálem < 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’it or th’qw’it.

properly
be fixed, be fixed up properly:: sthethîy < thîy.

Prophalanopsidae
probably mostly family Gryllidae, but perhaps family Prophalanopsidae, also perhaps singing groups such as family Tettigoniidae (order Orthoptera) or Cicadidae (order Hemiptera):: tó:lthîwa < tó:l ~ tò:l.

prophet :: élîyá.

propose
to propose to someone:: schéxwmet < chá:xw.

Prosopium williamsoni
probably Prosopium williamsoni:: spó:ltsep.

prostitute
prostitute, whore:: xwoxwth’î: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:: xólhemet ~ xólhemet < 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 :: sîts ~ sîch, swék’.
(be a) little bit proud, [a little] proud:: smá:mth’el < máth’el.
(be) proud:: sp’égw’.
(be) proud (pompous):: smá:h’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 < póqw’ ~ 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’élém.
Prunus spp.

Prunus virginiana: lhexwlhéxw < lhexw.

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): qá:lets.

Psaltriparus minimus
Parus atricapillus occidentalis, probably also Parus rufescens, possibly also Psaltriparus minimus: skíkek < sqá:q.

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't'emá:yelhp < qát'em.

psychological non-control
psychological non-control transitivizer: =eles ~ =les.

Pteridum 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: Peqwchól:thel 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): pék'w' ~ péqw'.

puffball
puffball, probably giant puffball and gemmed puffball, and possibly other species:
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'ót < lhéqw', lheqwp'ót < lhéqw'.
pinch s-th, pinch s-o (and pull the skin):: th'ilhák'w't < th'ilhákw'.
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'ålésem < má ~ má'-.
pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front:: tôxwólhelh < tôxw.
pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front, pulling a canoe with a rope:: tôxwesem < tôxw.
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 < qwéem.
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 up by the roots:: qw'emét < qwéem.
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:: xiqt.

"pullers"
seven paddlers, seven "pullers": th'ekwsále < th'ó:kws.

pulp
smash s-th to pieces (hard pitch, splinterly wood, a glass), break s-th to pieces, beat s-th/s-o to a pulp:: th'ó:wet.

pulse :: lhkw'amô(w)s ~ lhkw'amô:s < slhák'w'em.

Punch	nickname of Louie Punch:: Pìxeya < pìxeya.

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:lf'ye < th'í:qw'et.
punched on the nose:: th'qw'élsel < 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'álewet < 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'esthòm < th'í:qw'et.

punish :: lepflítòs.
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:: sqwíqwemeyô: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’áwelômèx < st’áwel.

purplish white
(powder white, purplish white?):: st’ewôkw’.

purpose

beat s-o/s-th with a stick, hit s-o/s-th (on purpose), hit s-th (on purpose), hit s-o intentionally:: kw’óqwet < kw’óqw.
poison s-o/s-th on purpose:: yéltht < yélth.
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’qít < átl’q.
change oneself (purposely), change oneself into something else, change s-th on oneself:: iyáqthet < iyá:q.
change s-th (purposely), change s-o, transform s-o/s-th, trade s-th, replace s-th:: iyá:qt ~ iyáq < iyá:q.
disappear (purposely):: thexwó:thet < thékxw ~ thékx.
drop it on purpose:: tsélq < tsélq ~ chélq.
he/she/it is poking me [purposely]:: ts’eqw’ts’eqw’tóxes < 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 < yélth.

purposely)
purposely) (CONT’D)

shame oneself (purposely):: xéyxethet < xéyxé ~ xíxe.
smear something on s-o’s face [purposely]:: yétl’q’est < yét’. somebody is made to fast, he is starved (purposely):: xwátem < xwá.
spoil s-th (purposely):: qel’ít < qél.
touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it:: tósét < tós.

wake up (oneself), (wake oneself purposely):: xwíythet ~ xwíthet < xwíy ~ x’í.

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):: qethét.
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):: qethét.

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):: kwetáxwet < 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’àls or xt’à: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:: lósthet < lósthet < lós: ~ 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 ~ lhá:xem < lhá:x ~ lháx.
laying down, putting down:: lhálheq’els < lháq’.
laid it down, put it down:: lháq’et < lháq’.
put (CONT’D)

mix s-th, put them together:: \(q’\text{étóléstexw} < q’\text{ó} \).
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]):: \(xets’\text{ó:westel} \sim xets’\text{ó:westel} < xits’ \sim xets’\).
(one person) puts away his paddles (and canoe and gear for winter):: \(xets’\text{ó:weis} < xits’\sim
xets’\).
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:: \(sq’\text{éyle} \).
put a hand on one hip:: \(piyiyólwelh < píy \).
put a mark on it (like water level of river), mark it, weigh it, (measure it):: \(xá:th’t \sim xáth’t
< xáth’ \sim xéáth’ \).
put a rope around s-o/s-th’s neck, put a leash on s-th, hang s-o:: \(xwíqw’\text{est} < xwíqw’\).
put away, (it has been put away):: \(q’\text{éylòm} \).
put hands on both hips, (put hands akimbo):: \(piyiyólwelhem < píy \).
put it down, take it down (s-th on the wall for ex.)::: \(xwétàqt \).
put it in (and leave it), stick it into s-th hollow:: \(léwex < léw \).
put on a dress:: \(eth’\text{iwsem} < íth’a \).
pput on a shawl:: \(s’\text{oth’ò:msem} < íth’a \).
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:: \(q’\text{eth’òwítsem} < q’áth’\).
put one’s hands under one’s arms:: \(xixets’\text{éláxem} < xits’ \sim xets’\).
put one’s head back (tilt one’s face up):: \(q’\text{óxesem} \).
put one’s head down, bend, bend over, bend over with one’s head down, stoop down::
\(qep’\text{óssem} < qep’ \).
put one’s head to one side, lay on one side of the head:: \(lexósem < lex \).
put on one’s hat:: \(yóseqwem < yó:seqw \sim yóseqw \).
put on one’s pants:: \(seqí:wsem < seqíws \sim seqíws \).
put on one’s shoes:: \(qwelhixélem \sim qwelhixélem < qwélh \).
put on one’s socks, (put on one’s stockings):: \(tókelem < stókel \).
put on the stove (water/food):: \(xwch’alech’á:ls \sim ts’á: \).
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):: \(t’ekwáz’ya < t’ékw \).
put s-th away, save s-th (food for ex.)::: \(qéylemt \sim qé:ylemt < qéylem \sim qé:ylem \sim qí(\cdot)\text{lem} \).
put s-th between the teeth, put it in one’s mouth, bite on s-th (not into it):: \(ts’ámet \sim
ch’ámet \).
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:: \(0:lhstexw < 0:lh \sim 0:lhstexw < 0:lh \).
put s-th with (something), add s-th (to something), include s-th:: \(q’ôt < q’ó \).
put them down (several objects):: \(lháléq’et < lháq’ \).
put them together, (join them together):: \(q’óltel < q’ólt < q’ó \).
putting it down:: \(lháléheq’et < lháq’ \).
put (white) paint on one’s face:: \(t’ewòkw’esem < st’ewòkw’ \).
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.)::: \(tl’íq’t \sim tl’íq’ \).
s-o has been put away (in grave-house or buried), he’s/she’s been buried:: \(qéyletemt \sim
qéyletemt < qéylem \sim qé:ylem \sim qí(\cdot)\text{lem} \).
s-o/s-th has been put away:: \(qéyletemt \sim qéyletemt < qéylem \sim qé:ylem \sim qí(\cdot)\text{lem} \).
store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away:: \(xítse’t
put (CONT’D)
< xits’ ~ xets’.
to be attached, to be fixed or fastened, be put on:: stl’át’el < tl’ál.
to extinguish it, put it out (a fire):: tl’ékw’elt < tl’ékw’el.
to put on credit ??: exîmels < 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’íkw’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’ô:p.
Pyrus fusca, Pyrus malus (= Malus malus):: qwe’ô:p.

Pyrus malus
Pyrus fusca, Pyrus malus:: qwe’ó:pelhp < qwe’ô:p.
Pyrus fusca, Pyrus malus (= Malus malus):: qwe’ô:p.

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’áqlsel < xél.

quail
mountain quail, possibly also California quail:: kwéyl.

quake
(shaking, quaking, moving oneself):: qwíyxthet < qwá:y.

quarter
[left] front leg quarter of deer or other animal:: sth’ikweláxel < th’ikwe.
quarter (coin):: kwóte.
small hind quarters:: lhílheq’làts < lheq’át ~ lhq’át.

queen :: kwí:l.

Queen’s Island:: Qemlólhp < sq’émél.

Queen Victoria:: Kwíl Mektôliya < 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 ~ òwe.
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'ép'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 zaby), (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'áxel or t'at'áxel < t'ás.
walk silently, walk quietly::  t'áxel < 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, sqwiqwayóthel.
bunch of rabbits::  sqwéqwewáth < qwá.
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])::  sqiqewáth < 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)::  táty < tá:y.
to race in a canoe::  tá:y.
racing-canoe

racing-canoe:: táyewelh < tá:y.

rack

fish-drying rack:: shxwch'á:yxwels < ts'íyxw ~ ts'íywxw.
fish drying rack (for wind-drying):: sí::
rack of horns:: shxwiyáxkel.

Racoon

Racoon (name in a story), (Lynx [JL]):: Smelô' < mélés.

racoon :: mélés.

radishes:: skwekwélím shxw'ólewù < kwím, shxw'ólewù (lit. little red ones + turnip)

raff:: th'táme.

rafter

main rafters of longhouse:: sh(xw)kw'ekwí < kwí ~ kwíy.

ragged

be ragged:: s'ó:lhqw' < lhéqw'.

raiders

raids 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 :: kyóxálh < kyó, kyóxálh or kyóxálh < xálh ~ xálh.

railroad, (railroad track [IHTTC]):: lilót.

rain

a rainshower:: lhém < lhém.

(be) rainy (off and on):: lhélhemexw < lhém.

common nighthawk, (rain bird [Elders Group]):: pf:q'.

(get) lots of water all over since it's raining so hard, really getting rainy:: t'emt'emqw'xel < t'émeqw', t'emt'emqw'xel < t'émeqw'.

(have) mixed snow and rain together that melts fast, to rain and snow mixed together::
imqáxel ~ hi=imqáxel < máq ~ máq, imqáxel ~ hi=imqáxel < máq ~ máq.

lots of little streams (like the kind coming down a hill after a rain):: teltelewá:m < tô:l ~ tô: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:mél < qwétxem.

raining hard, pouring rain, (raining fast):: xwémxel < xwém ~ xwém.

raining, ([having a] rainshower with light wind [BJ]):: lhémexw < lhém.

(rain or sweat) trickling down one's face:: kw'tómés < kw'átém.
rain (CONT’D)
stop raining, stop snowing::  xwêts’xel.
the rain::  slhêm:exw ~ slhêmexw < lhêm.
to rain::  lhêmêxw < lhêm.

rainbow ::  swêtxel, sxwêtxel or sxwêtxel, thelqĂŠlĂŠm < theqelxĂŠlĂŠm.
a rainbow::  stheqelxĂŠlĂŠm ~ stheqelxĂŠlĂŠm < theqelxĂŠlĂŠm.
(have/get a) rainbow::  theqelxĂŠlĂŠm.

Rainbow Falls
Rainbow Falls (on Harrison Lake’s southeast side)::  TsĂŠlqthet te SkwĂŠwech < skwĂŠ:wech
~ skwĂŠwech.
Rainbow Falls on Harrison Lake, (Sturgeon’s Drop)::  TsĂŠlqthet te SkwĂŠwech < tsĂŠl ~
chĂŠlq.
Rainbow Falls on the east side of Harrison Lake::  TsĂŠlqthet te SkwĂŠwech < tsĂŠlq.

rain-clouds
be steaming (in many places), be cloudy with rain-clouds::  pelpĂŠlxwem < polĂŠxwem.

rain crow
large red-necked woodpecker, large red-headed woodpecker, rain crow (black with red
comb on head) (AC), pileated woodpecker::  temĂšlhĂŠpsem < tĂšmĂšlh.

rainshelter::  q’elĂŠtĂŠs’ < q’el.

rainshower
a rainshower::  lhĂŠmt < lhĂŠm.
raining, (having a) rainshower with light wind [BJ]):  lhĂŠmexw < lhĂŠm.

rain-water
collected rain-water drops in a bucket::  th’q’emelĂŠtsem < th’q’ĂŠm ~ th’eq’ĂŠm.
collected rain-water from a drip::  th’q’ĂŠmelets ~ ts’q’ĂŠmelets < th’q’ĂŠm ~ th’eq’ĂŠm.

rainy
(get) lots of water all over since it’s raining so hard, really getting rainy::  t’emt’ĂŠmqw’xel <
t’ĂŠmeqw’.

raise
growing [s-o] up, (raising s-o)::  ts’ĂŠsĂŠmt < ts’ĂŠsem.
raise it (of a pole)::  lhĂŠxeylĂŠxĂŠtĂŠxw < lhĂŠx.
to lift, raise::  shxwĂŠxwĂŠl < xwĂŠ.

rake
a rake, a harrow::  xĂŠyĂŠxĂŠp’liep < xĂŠyĂŠp.
scratch s-o/s-th and leave a mark, rake it, claw it, scrape it::  xĂŠyĂŠp’et < xĂŠyĂŠp.

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::  pĂŠpĂŠhĂŠ:m <
peh or pĂŠ: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: we⁶xs, wel⁶xs < we⁶xs.

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: pípe⁶hm < peh or pó⁶h.
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: we⁶xs, wel⁶xs < we⁶xs.
probably Rana catesbeiana, possibly Rana clamitans: we⁶x⁶m:lh:
Rana catesbeiana, and prob. Rana clamitans: pe⁶hm:lh < peh or pó⁶h.

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: pípe⁶hm < peh or pó⁶h.
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: we⁶xs, wel⁶xs < we⁶xs.
probably Rana catesbeiana, possibly Rana clamitans: we⁶x⁶m:lh:
Rana catesbeiana, and prob. Rana clamitans: pe⁶hm:lh < peh or pó⁶h.

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: pípe⁶hm < peh or pó⁶h.
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: we⁶xs, wel⁶xs < we⁶xs.

rancid
be bitter (like of cascara bark or medicine or rancid peanuts): sásexem ~ sá:sexem < sáxem.
bitter, rancid:: chíche⁶xem.
got rancid, got bitter:: chx⁶mthet < chíche⁶xem.

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: pípe⁶hm < peh or pó⁶h.
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: we⁶xs, wel⁶xs < we⁶xs.

rank
smelling damp, rank:: qwóqwelem.
rap

knocking, rapping:: kwókwxwels < kwoxw.
knocking, rapping (in the distance), tapping:: kwókwxwem < 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): lexwô:m ~ lexwôm < 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:: stháthqi.
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’ó:ytheqw 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’átxwels ~
ch’átxwels.
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:: syôwméméxwtes.
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’átsem < th’éts or th’á(:)ts.
to rattle s-th inside:: kwétxwt < kwótxwem ~ kwótxwem.
wheezing in the chest, rattling in the chest:: xwóyeqw’emîles < 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 cascadensis, 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 norvegius
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 cascadensis, 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 cascadensis, 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 cascadensis, 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'esîlem.
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:: axelqel.
ray
(get a) ray of sun between clouds:: qeyqeyxélósem < qéyqeyxélà.
precipitation, ray of light:: =xel.
ray (CONT'D)

rays of light:: sxelxéles te syó:qwem < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

reach :: tssátses < tsesá ~ tssá or tsás, séttsesem.

approach, get near, get closer, reach, go up to, get up to:: tés.
can't reach:: sq'thé:mtses < q'thám.
can't reach (with hand):: q'thám:mtses < q'thám.

get there, arrive there, reach there:: xwelí ~ xwlf < lí.

got to, reach there:: xwelí:ls < lí.
reach s-o here:: xwí:lm < f.

reaction

prickly (from fir bark, wool, or something one is allergic to), irritant, have an allergic reaction (to fir powder or cedar bark):: thíth'ékwem < thíkw.

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:: té:lexw ~ (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:: sxýytl'thet ~ sxó:ytl'thet.

be coiled (ready to strike for ex. of a snake):: sq'él:w < q'ál.

(be) coiling (ready to strike) (of a snake):: sq'élq'él:a:w < q'ál.

be ready:: s-hí:lekw ~ s-hílekw < hilékw.

finish, stop, quit, get done, be finished, have enough, be done, be ready:: hö:y ~ hö:y ~ höy.

get ready:: hilékw.

getting ready to go:: há:lekw ~ há:lekw < hilékw.

real

(have a) real big foot, (have a) huge foot:: thí:thaxel < thi ~ thá ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.

make a real mess:: ýó:lqw'es < yél or perhaps yá:l.

really, real:: wel.

real tired:: welhchí:ws < lhchí:ws.

turning to real yellow:: qwáywéwel < 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:: té:lexw ~ (in rapid speech) télexw < tól.

Really.

Really. (said in doubt):: kw'è: < kw'é.

really

(be/get) really worried:: tháth'iyekw.

be really:: áth'el.

be really tangled, it's really tangled:: sq'á:lq' < q'ál.

(be) very, (extremely), really:: ts'ál'tel.

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?):: xelók'w'els < xél.
really turned gray (of hair):: xólém muscles < xólém.
straining to listen, really listening, listening hard, trying to listen, (listen [AC]):: xwlalá.

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):: sísílómét ~ sísílómét < siy.

record player
musical instrument, gramophone, phonograph, record player:: qweló:ythetel ~ qweló:yethetel < qwà:l.

recover
recover, be better:: i'éyel < éy ~ éy:.

rectum)
(have a) dirty behind, (dirty in the rump, dirty in the rectum):: ts'épí:wel < ts'épx.
(have a) wide rump, (wide in the rectum):: lhéq’tiéwel < lhéq’tá: < lhéq’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:: tékwiwet < tékw.
(stuck in the rectum), stuck in the ass:: stékwiwel < tékw.

red)
[be especially red]:: tskwí:m < kwí:m.
[be extra specially red]:: tskwí:m < kwí:m.
[be get/go/become red]:: tskwímel < kwí:m.
[be getting/going a little red]:: skwekwíkwemel < kwí:m, tskwekwíkwemel < kwí:m.
[be getting red, be going red]:: skwekwíkwemel < 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:mel < kwí:m.
have red eyes:: tskwímó:les < kwí:m.
red (CONT'D)

have red hair, have reddish-brown hair:: tskwím< 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]:: tskwímómem< kwí:m.

lots of little red:: tskwékwelím< 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.):: lhíxesem< lhá:x
~ lháx.

sparks, red hot ashes thrown out:: qw'á:ychep< 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.

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:: f: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:: tskwím< kwí:m.
have reddish-brown fur, have reddish-brown animal hair:: tskwímeloqel< kwí:m.
have red hair, have reddish-brown hair:: tskwím< 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:: temélhépsem< 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'ëxwífíelhp.

reed
bulrush mat, reed mat, mat (of cattail/roots/bulrushes, etc.), (wall mat (Elders Group
11/12/75):: wá:th'ëlh< wá:th'ëlh < wáth'.
cat-tail, cattail reed:: sth'á:qel.

reed canary-grass:: ts'á:yas te thá:xey < tháx.
reed-grass

glass 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.
on-control reflexive, happen to or manage to or accidentally do to oneself: =l=ómet or =l=ó:met.
on-control reflexive, make oneself do something, keep oneself doing something: =st=élémét or =st=élómet.
purposeful control reflexive, do purposely to oneself: =thet.

refuge

hiding place, refuge, hide-out: kwokwilàlà < 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 ~ 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): st'só:.

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'élxwí:wsem < tl'élexw.
relaxed [in the throat]: qáwlhelh < qá:w.
relaxing, resting:: qaqwí < qá:w.

release it:: kwát < kwá:
relieve
relieved (in one's body):: ts'elxwí:wsem < ts'el.

religious
a category of religious songs including sxwó:yxwey 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.

remember :: há:kw’elem ?.

remind
remembering s-o, remembering s-th:: há:kw’eles < hákw’eles.

repair
made, fixed, repaired:: thíy.

repay
repay, pay a debt:: léwlets ~ lòwlets.

repeat
(make a) rapid repeated sound usually on wood:: qw’ópxwem < qw’ópxw.

reminisce
generalize, reminisce:: lale’ülem.

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.

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.

repair
repair s-th once discarded:: p’ápw’et < p’ákw’.

repay
repay, pay a debt:: léwlets ~ lòwlets.

repeat
(make a) rapid repeated sound usually on wood:: qw’ópxwem < qw’ópxw.

reminisce
 generalize, reminisce:: lale’ülem.

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.

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.

repair
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 ~ lòwlets.

repeat
(make a) rapid repeated sound usually on wood:: qw’ópxwem < qw’ópxw.
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:mx < t.

Reserve
a place near Deroche, B.C., just east of Lakahahmen Indian Reserve #10 (which is registered with D.I.A. as Skwéam):: Skwíyó: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 Lukwetsis-sum on maps and D.I.A. records, see Lexwthíthesem)), also the name of a village at this spot, spelled Skwahlook, Indian Reserve #1, on topographical maps and D.I.A. records:: Sq'ewá:lxw < q'éw ~ q'éw.
bay at upper end of Íyém (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:lō 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:: Xwchi:yó:m < schí:ya.
Hope Indian Reserve #12 (Klaklacum):: TLá:lé:tk'w'em ~ Lexwtlátél'ék'w'em.
Kwakwawapilt village and reserve (Chilliwack Indian Reserve #6):: Qweqwe'ópelhp < qwe'óp.
Lummi Reserve:: Lémn ~ 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.
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]): Leqá: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 < xwál'é ~ xwá:le.
Reserve near New Westminster, B.C., (South Westminster [DF]): Qiqá:yt.
Scowkale, sometimes misspelled Skulkayn, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #10 and #11:: Sq'ewqé(í)yl < Sq'ewqé:l < q'éw ~ q'éw.
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:: Thwál:í < th'élw.
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:: Skwátets < kwátém.
Squía-alal (now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #7):: Xwóyehá:lä < xwá:y ~ xwá:y.
Tzeachten, a (recent) settlement on the upper reaches of the lower Chilliwack River, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #13 near Sardis:: Chí'yáqtel < st'siyáq.
village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek, American Bar Reserve:: Peqwchó:léthel ~ Peqwchéchó:léthél < pégw.
village at outlet of old Chilliwack River on Fraser River, now known as Skway reserve (Chilliwack Indian
Reserve (CONT’D)

  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): Siyêt’e.
  village now called Ohamil Reserve or Laidlaw: Shxw’ôwhámél ~ Shxw’ôhamél.
  village on east bank of Fraser River below Siwash Creek (Aséláw), 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.
  Yakweakwioose, next village above Scowkale, village near Sardis on the old Chilliwack
  River course, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #9: Yeqwyeqws: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): xwiléxmet or xwiléxmet < xwiléx.

rest
  camp and rest: qelá:wthet < qá:w.
  relaxing, resting: qaqw < qá:w.
  rest oneself: qá:wthet < qá:w.
  to rest: qá:w.

restaurant: alhteláwtwx < álhtel.

Restmore Caves
  mouth of Hunter Creek, (Restmore Caves (Wells)):: óqw’íles ~ óqw’éyles < wóqw’ ~
  wéqw’.
  Restmore Caves [Wells], (mouth of Hunter Creek [IHTTC]): Uqw’íles.

restrict
  (imprisoned), put in jail, grounded, restricted, caught, apprehended: qú’t.

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: sélt’s <
  sél or sít(;)}.
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]):: téqlexw.
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’élhíws < 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.): xwelxwelkw’ < xwelk’.
Rhamnus purshiana:: q’á:yxelhp.
rheumatism
(have/get) rheumatism, aching:: xáp’kw’em < xep’ék’.
Rheum hybridum
Rumex occidentalis, Rheum hybridum:: t’émó:sa.
rhizome
bracken fern root, rhizome of bracken fern:: sáq.
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:: sthálqiy.
wild rhubarb, western dock, common yellow dock, domestic rhubarb:: t’émó:sa, t’émó:sa.
rib
breast bone, part of human body between breast bone and ribs:: th’xámél.
on the rib(s):: =ôwéx.
rib, ribs:: lówéx ~ lewéx.
Ribes
Ribes spp., Ribes divaricatum, Ribes lobbii, 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 lobbii, possibly others:: t’á:mxw.
Ribes lacustre:: th’kw’íw’éylehp < th’ekw’ or th’íkw’.
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)):: tl’ámkw’em, tl’ámkw’em < tl’ém.

cake krispies

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, melmelôws < 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 Smált < 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:: Sqáyéxiya Smált ~ Sqáqeyexiya Smált < 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:: siyáchís < éy ~ éy:, s’íyláxel < éy ~ éy:.

right hand:: s’eyí:wtses < éy ~ éy:.

right (in the sense of exactly or just):: ate.

stay right here, staying right here:: f ò kw’eló < f.

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):: tloq’á: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:: kelchoch’éleqw < kelchóch ~ kyelchóch.

right-side up

turn s-th right-side up:: kw’ethí:lt (possible error for kw’ethí:lt).

ring

bellringer:: tí:ltel mál < tí:ltel.

ear-ring:: ts’qw’élá < ts’èqw’.

finger ring:: siyálémtses.

(have) ringing in the ear:: th’atsemá:lyá < th’éts or th’á(():ts.

horn rings for dip-nets:: xálwéla < xálew.

(make a) ringing sound when something drops:: ts’tés.

nose-ring:: shxweqw’élqstel.

ringing, phoning:: th’étsals < 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’étsst < 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:: xwétíwél < xwét.

to tear, it rips:: xwét.

Riparia riparia

especially Iridoprocne bicolor and Riparia riparia:: qw’sí:tsel.

ripe

getting ripe:: qw’eqwél < qw’él.

overripe:: qw’ełqw’él < 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):: híkwíthet < híkw.
rise (CONT’D)
got up with a quick motion, got up quickly:: xwexwiléx < xwiléx.
rise, swell:: p’ò:m.
rising, getting big:: hahikwthet < 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:: xwiléx.
to float, come up to the surface, rise to the surface, to surface:: p’ékw.

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

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

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.

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): Qíqemqèmèl < 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’ip’exw.
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 <
ey ~ éy:.
a real rough place in the Fraser River impassible in a canoe (in the Tait area, prob. between
Spuzzum and Yale): Sq’ip’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::
Qiq’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 Lukseetis-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'êw.
beach in front of old Scowlitz village, the point where the River goes around by Kilby's store::  Sq'íq'ewílem < q'éw ~ q'êw.
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::  Ts'elxwíqw ∼ Ts'elxwíqw ∼ Ts'elxwéyeqw < ts'el.
Coquihalla River::  Kw'ikw'íyá: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]):  póqw' ~ póqw'.
heart-shaped island near the mouth of Chehalis River that beat like a heart::  Th'á:létel ~ Th'á:la ~ th'á:la ~ th'á:le ~ th'á:le.
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::  Hém'q'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'exwág (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived)::  Skw'íkw'xweq (or better, Sqw'exwáq) < Sqw'exwág.
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 about 100 yards downstream (west) of Yálhxetel::  Mímxwel (or prob. better, Mímxwel) < mímxwel.
place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek)::  Xwésálh < xwés.
place in Fraser River where there is an underwater spring of cold water::  Mímxwílem < mímxwel.
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'éyeæem ∼ q'ey ~ q'í.
pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River::  Sqw'exwág.
(probably) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek (creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]):  Qwóhóls < qwá.
rock in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot::  Xexám Smá:l:lt < xá: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)

Semmihault Creek, a stream from the east joining the old Chilliwack River near the Chilliwack airport:: Smiyó:lh?.
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’etó:lthel and first slough below Xemó:leqw:: Shxwpópélem.
steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhílhkw’elqs, at Hogg Slough:: Qéywexem < qí:wx ~ qéwx ~ qá:wx ~ qáwx.
Stó:lō 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:lō < tô:1 ~ tô:1.
Sumas village and area from present-day Kilgard to Fraser River, Sumas village (on both sides of the Fraser at the 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:lō 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 Peqwchô:lthel:: Selch’ele < sél or s(ː)l.
village at American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek, American Bar Reserve:: Peqwchô:lthel ~ Peqwchô:lthel < péqw.
village at junction of Ryder Lake Creek and Chilliwack River:: T’ept’ôp.
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’ámxwelqs.
Wilson’s Point (on Harrison River), (also called) Grouse Point:: Títxwemqsel < stíxwem.

river

a bend in a river, a curve of a lake:: sq’qwqel < q’éw ~ q’ew.
(also drift downriver):: wôqw’ ~ 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:: chîchu ~ chúwchuw ~ chéwchew < châchew ~ chîchu.
bring s-th/s-o across a river, (ferry s-o/s-th over):: t’kwîléstexw < t’ákwel.
calm (of water), smooth (of water), (when the river is) quiet or calm:: p’ep’ákwm < p’ékw.
change course (of a river):: táyéqel.
creek, little river, small creek, small river:: stôtelô ~ stôtelô < tô:1 ~ tô:1.
cross a river, cross a road, cross over:: t’ákwel.
deep bottom (of a river, lake, water, canoe, anything):: stl’êpláts < t’êp.
downriver, down that way:: lhelhôs < lhôs.
downriver, down that way, downriver below:: lhôosexel < lhôs.
downriver, (from downriver):: tellhôs < lhôs.
from away from the river:: telchô:leqwte < chá:1 or chô:1.
from upriver:: teltiyt < 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:: chô:m.
go down(hill) to the water, go towards the river:: tôxw.
go downstream, go downriver, down the river:: wôqw’élem ~ wôqw’éylem ~ wôqw’ilém ~ wôqw’éylem < wôqw’ ~ wéqw’.
river (CONT’D)
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.
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(eqw ~ =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’aqwemlxweth’ < qwó:m ~ qwó:m ~ qwem.
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 < xáh’t ~ xé’áth’t.
riverbank, bank of a river: semlóthel.
riverbed: stolówálá < tó:l ~ tò:l.
roots of a tree when it floats downriver: xeyímelets.
rough (of a river or creek): qw’wélhelh.
sit facing a river and watch it, sit on a riverbank and sunbathe: chichewós < chá:l ~ chá:l.
something used to cross over a river, ferry, place good for crossing: xwt’át’ekwel < t’àkwel.
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:lō river or Stótelé 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: shxwitós or shxwintós.
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’ál’s ~ xwókw’ ~ xwekw’ó.
tracks going down to the river: tó:l’xel ~ tó:l ~ tó:l.
turn back into a quiet slough from the river, be going into a slough from the river: ts’élexw < ts’él.
upriver, up that way, (way upriver [RP, EB]): títxel or tiytxel < tiy.
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 < chá:l ~ chá:l.
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:ltelh: Selch’élé < sél or s’é:1.
riverbed
riverbed: stolówálá < tó:l ~ tò:l.
road: xálh ~ xá:lh.
road (CONT'D)

a bend in a road:: sq'qwqel < 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'élém < 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:l < qá:l.

robe

blanket robe:: tl'exwewístel < tl'xw ~ tl'exw.

robin

American robin:: skw'okw'qá:q ~ skw'ókw'qáq ~ skw'ókw'qáq.
call of the winter robin or varied thrush:: sxwik'.
winter robin, bush robin, varied thrush:: sxwik'.

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:: xwixweth'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:: Allhqá:yem < álqayy ~ álhqay.
a sxwó:yxwey head turned to stone on land at Xelhlálh 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'esálə ~ Xwp'oth'esálə < póth'és ~ póth'és.
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):: sxexákw' < xékw'.
cliff, vertical rock face:: qw'eléqel.
core of a rock, center of a rock, core of anything, heart of anything inanimate:: sth'emíwel ~ 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'atsesólə < lhq'át ~ lhq'át.
flat rocks (bedrock) with holes at Hill's Bar where they used to make smótheqw (prepared fish oil) from sockeye heads:: Hemhémetheqw < mótheqw or metheqw.
flat smooth and bare rock, a [rock] bluff, a bluff (straight up):: xeq'át < xeq'.
five rocks in the Fraser River by Peqwchó:lthel (American Bar) that are shaped like rumps:: Sílehélts < lhél.
got a canoe stuck on a rock or something:: xá:m.
go over or around (hill, rock, river, etc.):: qál.
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 < ýélt.
little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the canyon):: smámelet < smá:lt.
(many small rocks):: smemá:l< 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'ítóléstexw.
place above Yale where the Fraser River splits around a rock, island above Steamboat Island (latter just below Five-Mile Creek):: Sxwesálth < 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'elíth'eqes.
rock figure near the rocks shaped like a family underwater:: Th'elíth'eqes.
rocking:: xwixweth'álem < xwáth'.
rack in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot:: XeXá:m Smá:lt < xà:m < xám. 
rocks:: =ó:ls.
rack 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 < 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:yesqw < yó:yesqw ~ yóseqw.
rock that was a sxwó:yxwey head (mask) turned to stone at Xelhlálh:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < sxéyes ~
sxé:y: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): xélkw’ó:ls <
xél.
steep rock wall that used to have Indian writing at first C.P.R. tunnel above Haig:: Xélíqel < xél ~ xé:y:ll ~ xél
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:: Sxéyeltels Te Sqoyéxiya < sxél:e.
to rock:: xwa’th'ém < xwáth'.
village on east bank of Fraser River below Siwash Creek (Aséláw), 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’alélektel < q’ál.
rocking chair
a rocking chair:: xwíxweth’álem sch’áletstel < xwáth’, xwíxweth’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'émó:thel.
roe
fish eggs, salmon eggs, roe, (cooked salmon eggs [JL]): qéléx.
roll
(be) rolled up in a ball (twine, yarn, etc.): sqw’óməmxwes < qw’óməmxw.
fall and roll:: hílém < híl.
moving, (many moving around in circles, moving around in circles many times): xelxálqem < xálqem.
pillow, rolled bulrush mat:: sxwéltqel.
rolling down:: hel-hílém < híl.
rolling, moving [around in circles]:: xálqem.
roll oneself (over and over usually): hí:lteth < híl.
roll one’s eyes:: xelxóqlqemóles < xálqem.
roll over in bed, turn over in bed:: ts’ó:lexeth’ < ts’el.
roll s-o over, roll s-th over:: hí:lt < híl.
roll s-th (like a log), (roll it up [AC]): xelékw’t < xél.
roll s-th over:: xélést < xél.
roll (CONT’D)

roll s-th up in a ball:: qw’ómwxwest < qw’ómwxw.
wrap it again, rewrap it, (correction by AD:) roll it up (of a mat, carpet, etc.): xwełxwélek’š < xwélxwélek’.'

roller

roller blade skates, roller skates (lit. “wheeled/rolling skate”): xéletsem shxwqeyqexóhet < xél, qíx ~ qéyx.
roller skates, roller blade skates (lit. “wheeled/rolling skate”): xéletsem shxwqeyqexóhet < xél, qíx ~ qéyx.

Román

(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’líhiméxótel < ts’élh=.
go with each other (romantically), go for a walk with each other (romantically): ts’líhiméxótel < i₁ 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: síqetseláwtxw < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.
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:

room

another room, different room: láts’éwtxw < láts’.
(could be used for) living-room: ó:metáwtxw < emét.
square dressing room or shelter of blankets where sxwóyxwey dancers change before doing the sxwóyxwey dance: q’éléxtel < q’él.

rooster

howling (of a dog), crowing (of a rooster): q’ówem < q’á:w.

root

kwémélwxw ~ kwémélwxw ~ kwémélwxw ~ kwémélwxw.
blue camas, (any edible underground vegetable food [SP], vegetable root(s) [MH]): spá:lxw.
bulb or root called wild artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke: xáxek’w.
fine cedar root strips for baskets: shxwthá:lhtel.
fine cedar root weaving, fine cedar root work: sts’éqw’ ~ sch’éqw’ < ts’éqw’.
fork in tree, fork in tree roots: st’ít’exóyaq < t’éx.
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: st’hemí:wel ~ st’hemí:wel ~ st’hémí:wel < st’hémí:wel.
making a basket, (weaving a cedar root basket): th’éqw’ówel < (probably ts’éqw’ówel) ts’éqw’.
mistake in splitting roots by making them uneven: t’ats’exél: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’ém.
root cellar, (root house [AD]): spéplátutxw < pél (perhaps ~ pí:l by now).
root house:: spélmálà < 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’ô < ts’éqw’.
unidentified plant with round bulbs that look and taste like potatoes, root round like
potatoes that used to be eaten and tastes like potatoes:: qíqemxel < qéyqemxel < qém.
wide cedar root strips for baskets:: yémawéstel < yém ~ yem.

roots/bulrushes
bulrush mat, reed mat, mat (of cattail/roots/bulrushes, etc.), (wall mat (Elders Group
11/12/75):: wá:th’élh < wáth’élh < wáth’.

rope
(be) hard, stiff (material), strong (of rope, material, not of a person), tough:: tl’éxw.
be straight (of rope but not tree), pulled tight (of rope), stretched tight, tight:: síhethák:w’ < thék’.
bread (of a flexible object like a rope, string or breath), it broke:: t’éqw’.
cedar limb rope (slitted):: stélwel.
coiled up mételhe rope for fishing (for sturgeon and spring salmon):: ts’tíxem.
cut s-th (string or rope):: t’qw’óit.
eight ropes, eight threads, eight sticks, eight poles:: t’qatsámets’ < tqál:tsa.
five ropes, five threads, five sticks, five poles:: lhq’atlásámets’ < lhq’á:t ~ lhq’át.
four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects):: xethílemets’ < xe’ó:thel ~ xe’ó:thel.
hang oneself, (hung by a rope [AC]): xwiqw’esem < xwiqw’.
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): chółqthet < tsélq ~ chélq.
nine ropes, nine threads, nine sticks, nine poles:: tuxwámets’ < tú:xw.
one rope, one thread, one stick, one pole:: lets’ameth’ < lets’a ~ léts’e.
(poss.) cord, rope:: =í:wá ~ =í:wá: ~ =el=a3 wa.
pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the rear:: th’kws < th’kws.
pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front, pulling a canoe with a rope::
tóxwés < tóxw.
put a rope around s-o/s-th’s neck, put a leash on s-th, hang s-o:: xwiqw’est < xwiqw’.
rope, twine, string, thread:: xwéylem ~ xwéylem ~ xwiwél.
(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:: epálamets’ < ó:pel.
three ropes, three threads, three sticks, three poles, (three long narrow objects)::
lhxwámeth’ < lhí:lw.
two ropes, two threads, two sticks, two poles, two poles standing up:: isálameth’ < isá:le ~
isále ~ isá:la.
rope ladder
ladder, notched cedar pole ladder, rope ladder (pre-contact or later), modern ladder::
  skw'íyetel < 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'ém áléqep < th'óqw'em ~ th'óqw'em.
(have) a rotten taste:: th'óth'eqw'ém áléqep < th'óqw'em ~ th'óqw'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:mtet < th'óqw'em ~ th'óqw'em.
rotten:: th'óth'eqw'ém < th'óqw'em ~ th'óqw'em.
rotten fish:: yó:qw.
rotten wood:: pqwá:y < póqw.
rotting:: th'óth'eqw'ém < th'óqw'em ~ th'óqw'em.
to rot, rotten (of fruit, animal, flora, fauna, food):: th'óqw'em ~ th'óqw'em.
rouge :: sméts', sméts'.

rough
another rough place in the Fraser River (Tait area):: Sq'óllep'êxw < Sq'íp'êxw.
a real rough place in the Fraser River impassible in a canoe (in the Tait area, prob. between Spuzzum and Yale):: Sq'íp'êxw.
bad-looking (of log or board not of a person), rough:: qelímó:les < qél.
cheeky, rough (of a person in conduct):: lhálts'.
pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front:: txwôwelh < tôxw.
pulling a canoe through rough water by a rope in the front, pulling a canoe with a rope:: tôxwesem < tôxw.
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'elák'w' < t'elák'w'.
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)):: tl'ámkw'ém, tl'ámkw'ém < tl'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 ~ =fkw.
(perhaps) round, around in circles:: =kw' ~ =ekw'.
really round, (perfectly spherical?): xelókw'él < 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 ~ teh.
spherical), round (of ball, apple, potato, rock, full moon, but not of a pear): xelkw'ól < xél.
spotted with circles or round dots:: tl'elt'élx < tl'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:: qiqemxel ~ qéyqemxel < qém.
round object

one round object: léts'ës < 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'ët < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
get rubbed off, to smudge (a line), to smear, to fade (of material): íqw'em < íqw'.
press and rub s-th: xwiqwet < xwiqw.
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'ët < íqw'.
rub s-th/s-o, smear s-th, (paint s-th): yétl'q't < yétl'.

rubber

gumboots, rubber boots: kw'ekw'íxwel < 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'ô:lmezw.
Rubus procerus, Rubus laciniatus: xwelítemelh skw'ô:lmezwelhp < skw'ô:lmezw.
Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus (intro.), Rubus procerus (intro.): skw'ô:lmezw.
Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus, Rubus procerus: skw'ô:lmezwelhp < skw'ô:lmezw.

Rubus leucodermis: tselqó:mlhp < tsélq ~ chélq, tselqó:mé < tsélq, tselqó:me ~ tsélqómo < tsélq ~ chélq.
Rubus leucodermis, albino variety: p'éq' tselqó:me < tsélq ~ chélq.

Rubus parviflorus: t'qwém.

Rubus phoenicolasius: th'élíth'eplexw ~ ts'elits'eplexw (or perhaps ts'elits'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

Rubus procerus

before contact, only Rubus ursinus, now also Rubus laciniatus, and Rubus procerus: skw'ô:lmezw.
Rubus procerus, Rubus laciniatus: xwelítemelh skw'ô:lmezwelhp < skw'ô:lmezw.
Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus (intro.), Rubus procerus (intro.): skw'ô:lmezw.
Rubus procerus (CONT’D)
Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus, Rubus procerus: skw’ô:lmexwelhp < skw’ô:lmexw.
Rubus spectabilis: elíle.
Rubus ursinus: shxwelméxwelh skw’ô:lmexwelhp < skw’ô:lmexw.
before contact, only Rubus ursinus, now also Rubus laciniatus, and Rubus procerus: skw’ô:lmexw.
Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus (intro.), Rubus procerus (intro.): skw’ô:lmexw.
Rubus ursinus, Rubus laciniatus, Rubus procerus: skw’ô:lmexwelhp < skw’ô: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 < pó:t.
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 < xwâle ~ xwâ: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: 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: sxé’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

rummage
search through it, rummage through it, search s-o (like Customs officials): xíleqw < xíleqw.
rummage (CONT’D)

to search through, to rummage:: xíleqw.

rump

bumping or bouncing hard on the rump:: th’esth’esélts < th’és.
burned on the rump:: kw’esélts < kw’ás.
butt, ass, rump, buttocks:: slhél:éts ~ slhél:ets ~ slhél:ets ~ slhélets < lhél.
dragging one’s behind or rump or bottom:: xwókw’élétsem < xwókw’ ~ xwekw’ó.
fart on the rump, (a show-off):: pú’élts < pú’.
four rocks in the Fraser River by Peqwchólthel (American Bar) that are shaped like
rumps:: Slhélets < lhél.
(have a) big rump:: thehíwel < thi ~ tha ~ theh ~ thah.
(have a) big rump, (have a) big "bum" (bottom):: thahélets < thi ~ tha ~ theh.
(have a) dirty behind, (dirty in the rump, dirty in the rectum):: ts’épx:élts < ts’épx.
(have a) skinny butt, (be skinny on the rump or bottom):: sth’émélts < sth’ó:m.
(have a) sloppy rump:: slhellhelp’élets < lhél.
(have a) wide rump, (wide in the rectum):: lheq’tiwél < 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’esélts < kw’ás.
in the rump, in the anus, in the rectum, in the bottom, on the insides, inside parts, core,
inside the head:: =íwel ~ =íwel ~ =ewel.
kick s-o in the behind, kick s-o in the rump:: lamá’iwét < lemá’.
on the rump, on the bottom, on the buttock(s):: =élts ~ =els.
punched s-o on the rump:: th’qw’iwét < th’í:qw’et.
rump (slang):: stl’ép’élets ~ stl’ep’élets.
sitting on one cheek of the rump:: tewálhéletst < tewálé.
stick it up someone's rump:: tkwíwét < tk’w.
throw s-o down [hard] on the rump:: th’esélétst < th’és.
tired on the rump:: xhlélets < 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 < liyóm.
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 Láxe), the area
between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stó:lô river
or Stólélô creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semáth for this
meaning) [Elders Group 7/13/77]): Smáth ~ Semá:th ~ Semáth.

run

:: xwemxálém ~ xwemxálém < xwém ~ xwém.
a runner:: xwó:xmelem ~ xwó:xmelem ~ xwómxelem ~ xwómxelem < xwém ~ xwém.
August run spring salmon that go up Silver Creek (near Hope):: shxwóqw’ó:lh.
elope, run away together:: chó:mtel < chó:m.
fast runner:: xwóxwe < xwá.
(get/have a) runny nose:: lhíxwélqsel < lhèxw.
get wedged (by falling tree, for ex.), got run over (by car, train, etc.): t’lí’q.
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.
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 chá:l.
running away::  tl'itl'ew < tl'i:w.
running on and off::  xwéxwemxelí:m < xwém ~ xwém.
running, run[ing] around::  xwó:mxelém ~ xwó:mxelém ~ xwó:mxelém < 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'elhá:y < ts'elh=.
to escape (of a man or a slave), run away::  tl'i:w.
to run::  xwémxelém.
[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::  kwátem.
runny
  (get/have a) runny nose::  lhxwélqsel < lhexw.
run out
  ran 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::  lhéxwelów < lhexw.
rush
  pillow, rolled bulrush mat::  sxwétíqel.
  scouring rush::  xweqw'él:a.
rust
  (be) rusty::  sts'ápxel < ts'ápxel.
  it got rusty::  ts'ápxel.
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)::  xwótkw'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’ôp Stóotelô < T’ept’ôp.

Village at junction of Ryder Lake Creek and Chilliwack River: T’ept’ôp.

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): skwukwtisla’ts.

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.
Bluejays, Steller’s jay (sacred fortune-teller): xáxesyúwes or xáxe syúwes < xáxe.
Sacred, holy, (taboo): xáxe.
Sunday (sacred day): sxáxel(l)át ~ sxéxel(l)at < xáxe.

Sad

Looking sad, (making a sour face [MV, EF]): sló:ltes.
Worried, sad, looking sad: st’á:yw < t’ay.

Saddle Rock

Monument at Saddle Rock at Five Mile Creek: Sólkweyem?? or Solkw’i:m??.
Saddle Rock above Yale: Ts’ístel < th’ís.

Safe

The only safe place to cross a river: shxwtitós or shxwitiytós.

Sagittaria latifolia: sqeqewithelh < sqá:wth ~ sqá:wth, xwóqw’ô’ls.
Including: Sagittaria latifolia, Helianthus tuberosus, Camassia quamash (and Camassia leichtlinii), and unidentified plant, besides Solanum tuberosum: sqá:wth ~ sqá:wth.

Sail

(A) sail: pótel < 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: Qeywêxem < qi:wx ~ qéywêx ~ qá:wx ~ qáwêx.

Salal

Salal berry: t’áqe.
Salal bush: t’aqahíp < t’áqe.
salamander

big gray lizard, (Pacific giant salamander):: tseyiyex.
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:: seyiye.x.
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:: pítxel.

Salish
Salish people:: Sálesh, Syálex.
saliva
 spit, saliva:: slhxwélhcha < lhexw.

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:lhp ~ xwá:lá:lhp < xwá:le, xéltsepélhp < xél.
especially Salix sitchensis, also Salix lasiandra, and possibly other Salix species::

Salix sitchensis:: xwálá:lhp ~ xwá:lá:lhp < xwá:le.
especially Salix sitchensis, also Salix lasiandra, and possibly other Salix species::

Salix species
especially Salix sitchensis, also Salix lasiandra, and possibly other Salix species::

Salkaywul
Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat
(Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sxeláwtxw):: 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:wí ~ qéywx ~ qá:wí ~ qáwx.
Salmo gairdneri, prob. also Salmo clarki clarki:: kw’síts.
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:: skwikwexel.
barbecued food, (salmon bake [Deming]):: sqw'ô:lm < qw'ô:lm.
barbecue stick, cooking stick (split stick for barbecuing salmon):: pô'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):: t'stíxem.
dog salmon, chum salmon:: kwô:lexw.
dry storage box in tree or on top of pole (for salmon and other dried provisions)::

pôqw'ôlhm < pôqw' < pôqw'.
early (March) spring salmon:: spôxêm ~ spéxem.
fatty salmon head:: lèsleseqw < lô:s ~ lôs.
fish (any kind), (salmon (any kind, not trout or sturgeon) [AC]): sth'ôqwí < sth'ôquí.
fish eggs, salmon eggs, roe, (cooked salmon eggs [JL]):: qéléx.
fish-spreader for drying fish, cross-piece for drying fish, salmon stretcher:: t'àts'.
Harrison River spring salmon, Harrison River chinook salmon, big Chehalis River spring
salmon, (preserved (smoked?) meat [AC: Tait dialect]): pôqw' < pôqw' < pôqw'.
humpback salmon, pink salmon, humpy:: hô:liya.
jack spring salmon with black nose:: t'elxálôwelh or t'elxálôlhm < t'él.
July to August, (big spring salmon time):: temth'olô:lh < sth'olôlh.
late fall Harrison River and Chehalis River sockeye salmon (last run, kind of red)::

qwéchíwiya.
late fall sockeye salmon (last run on Harrison River and Chehalis River, kind of red)::

sqwô:yxw.
milt, salmon milt:: t'ôwâ:y.
November, time to catch salmon:: temth'ôqwí < sth'ôqwí < sth'ôquí.
October moon, time to smoke Chehalis spring salmon:: tempô:kw' < pôqw' < pôqw'.
old salmon (ready to die, spotted):: xéyqeya.
on the face, face of the hand or foot, opened surface of a salmon:: =ô:s ~ =ôs ~ =es.
preserved fish, preserved meat, dried fish, dried meat (usually fish), smoked salmon,
winding-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:: kwômexw.
September to October, dog salmon time:: temkwô:lexw < kwô:lexw.
sides of butchered salmon with knife marks in them:: kw'kwêts' < kw'êts'.
silver spring salmon that came up Harrison River and Chehalis Creek, (first spring salmon
[Deming]):: sqwéxem < qwéxem.
small Chehalis spring salmon:: pepqw'ôlh < pôqw' < pôqw'.
small (fully grown) coho salmon, [ kokanee ]:: sth'îmiya < sth'î:m ~ sth'î:m.
small salmon (generic):: sth'ôth'êqwí < sth'ôqwí < sth'ôquí.
small-sized humpback salmon:: hûheliya < hô:liya.
small sockeye salmon:: tihqey < sthêqi ~ sthêqey, tséqey.
smokehouse, house for smoking fish:: kw'ôlexwâtxw < kwô:lexw.
smoking salmon, (hanging fish up to smoke):: châ:ltelh = chîlh ~ chîlh=.
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]):: temthêqui < sthêqi ~ sthêqey.
sockeye salmon:: sthêqi ~ sthêqey.
spearing sqwéxem (silver spring salmon) in clear water after waiting for them::
salmon (CONT’D)

cith'éylem.
spring salmon (generic), (Chinook salmon)::  tl'élxel ~ tl'álxel < tl'él, tl'élxel ~ tl'álxel < tl'él.
spring salmon net::  tl'elxéltel (or tl'elxxéltel) < tl'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'ôlé'lá < kw'ô:la ~ kw'ú:la.
to take all the loose eggs out of s-th (a salmon)::  pethíwet ~ pethíwét < päthet.
white Fraser River spring salmon that goes upriver with the redspring salmon, (white Fraser River chinook salmon)::  speqá:s.
wind-dried opened and scored salmon::  slhíts'es < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
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::  stháthqiý.
salmonberry plant::  elílá:lhp ~ elílà: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'óqwwestel < kw'óqw.

Salpinctes obsoletus

Troglydytes troglodytes pacificus, may also include (esp.) Thryomanes bewickii, Telmatodytes palustris paludicola, Troglydytes aedon, and Salpinctes obsoletus::  t'ámiya.
salt::  tl'álhem.
salty::  tl'átel'hem < tl'álhem.
smells like salt, (have/get a salt smell)::  tl'alhémaleqep < tl'álhem.
salt water

sea, ocean, salt water::  kw'ótl'kwa.

Salvelinus

genera Salvelinus and Salmo::  st'h'eqwá:y.

Salvelinus fontinalis

probably Salvelinus fontinalis::  sp'íp'ehá:th' ~ sp'íp'eháth' < 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'elhp < 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:: sxát( ) < xé'ē.

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]): qi'élém < qi'él.
gravel, sand smaller than pebbles:: th'ëxét.
sand bar:: syí:ts'emlép < 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'a: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 < with.
spotted sandpiper:: wéthweth < with.

sandstone
whetstone, a file, sandstone:: th'óméls.

sap
cottonwood sap, cottonwood cambium:: tsíts'emá:welh.
cottonwood sap or cambium:: sxá:meth.
pitch, sap, gum, chewing gum:: kwíxw.

sapling
cedar sapling basket:: tl'pát.
cedar slat basket, cedar sapling basket:: th'ôwex ~ th'ôwéx.
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'iq.
small red-headed woodpecker, probably red-breasted sapsucker, and/or possibly the hairy
woodpecker or downy woodpecker:: qw'opxwiqsélem < qw'ópxw.

Sardis
Tzeachten, a (recent) settlement on the upper reaches of the lower Chilliwack River, now
Chilliwack Indian Reserve #13 near Sardis:: Ch'i'yáqtel < st'siyáq.
Sardis (CONT'D)
Yakweakwioose, next village above Scowkale, village near Sardis on the old Chilliwack River course, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #9:: Yeqwy eqwí:əs < yéqw.

Sardis Park
a spring water stream with source at present-day Sardis Park, Soowahlihl:: Th'ewálí: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:: liyóm.

Saturday:: t'oqw'tem < t'éqw'.

save
put s-th away, save s-th (food for ex.): qéylemt < qéylem ~ qéylem < qéylem < qí(ː)lem.
save s-o, (EB) bring s-o back to life: áylexw < 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’ ~ lhíts’.
cut s-th (with anything: knife, saw, scythe, etc.), cut s-o:: lhíts’et < lhíts’ ~ lhíts’.
cutting wood (with a saw), sawing wood:: xíxets’als < xets’a:ls.
cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (cut wood to store away):: xets’a:ls.
sawing wood:: lhíhíts’ólts’ep < lhíts’ ~ lhíts’.
sawing wood, cutting wood with a saw:: lhíhíts’els < lhíts’ ~ lhíts’.
to cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (to cut [as structured activity] [Deming]): lhíts’a:ls < lhíts’ ~ lhíts’.

sawbill
hooded merganser, smaller sawbill:: thiyéqel.
sawbill duck, fish-duck, common merganser (larger), American merganser:: xwó:qw’.

sawdust
trimmings (of material), sawdust, shavings:: lhíts’emel < lhíts’ ~ lhíts’.

Saxidomus giganteus:: s’óxwe.
say

saying Mass:: lílemas < lomá:s ~ lemá:s.
say. (said to get someone's attention):: làw.
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'í:t < 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 ~ òwe, òwestexw ~ òwestexw < òwe ~ òwe.
tell s-o to say no to s-o:: òwestexw ~ òwestexw < òwe ~ òwe.

scab
(have a) scabby nose:: ts'eqw'élqsel < ts'éqw'.

scabies
scabies (a skin disease), ("seven-year itch", itch lasting seven years [Deming 2/7/80])::
slhóth' < lhóth'.

scald
glass scalded and bleached white for basketry imbrication (designs), sometimes called
white straw grass, probably blue-joint reed-grass:: th'áxey ~ 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'ált'.

scalp
skin of the head, scalp:: kw'elôweqw < kw'elôw ~ kw'elôw.
top of the head, scalp:: t'émlaqw < tém.

Scapanus orarius orarius
family Talpidae, especially Scapanus orarius orarius, also Neurotrichus gibbisi:: spelálwél <
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 < síf.
(be) always scared:: lexwsí:si ~ xwsí:si < sý.
coward, person that's always afraid:: lexwsí:si < sý.
He's scaring them:: sisistákxes, < sý.
scared a little:: sesí:si < sý.
scare oneself (in being reckless), scare oneself (do something one knows is dangerous and
get scared even more than expected):: sf:silómet ~ sf:silómet < sý.
scare s-o accidentally:: sf:sílekw < sý.

scarf
scarf, neckerchief:: sxwéqw'lhelh < xwíqw'.
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scary

something scary, monster: chí'.

scatter

(be) scattered all over: stl'ápx < tl'ép.
sow s-th: páthet.
sow s-th, drop or spread seed in rills, scatter s-th, (sowing s-th [AC]): tl'épxt < tl'ép.
to fall down and scatter, drop and scatter: tl'épxem < tl'ép.

scaup

bluebill duck, (identified from photos as) lesser scaup: xélq'eqs.

Schelowat

Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat (Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sxéláwtlxw): Salq'íwel < séq'.
Schelowat, a village at the bend in Hope Slough at Annis Rd. where there was a painted or marked house: Sxélá:wtlxw < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

Schizothaerus capax

Tersus capax ~ Schizothaerus capax: swà:m.

Schkam Lake

Schkam Lake near Haig: Sqám < qám.

school:: skwú:l.
schoolhouse:: iwésáwtlxw < íwes, skwuláwtlxw < skwú:l.

Scirpus acutus:: wó:l.

Scirpus microcarpus:: pxá:y.

scissors:: shxwth'ámqels.

scoop

a dip-net, (a scoop net [CT]): q'emós: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'éq'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, scorched: yèqw.
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:: xweqw'él:a.

Scowkale
  burial grove of Scowkale:: Tl'átl'elh ?.
  Scowkale, sometimes misspelled Skulkayn, now Chilliwack Indian Reserves #10 and #11::
  Sq'ewq'él:ył < Sq'ewq'l < q'élw < q'èw.

scowl
  (be) scowling (if mad or ate something sour), ((made a) funny (strange) face [Elders Group 1/21/76]):: ságéywe < xéywel.
  to scowl, make a bad face or a scowl:: xéywém 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'élw < q'èw.
  old Scowlitz village:: Sq'éwlets ~ Sq'ówlets < q'élw ~ q'èw.
  rock in the Fraser River near Scowlitz where a woman was crying a lot:: Xexám Smá:lt < xà:m ~ xám.

scramble
  scramble-giving, a scramble:: swá:ls < wál or wá:l.
  scramble-give
    (be scramble-giving):: wówí: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'éy:lòm < q'éy:lòm.
  leftovers, scraps (not taken home as smeq'óth is):: qelmí:lthel < qéylem ~ qéylem ~ 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'esql < 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'eq ~ th'éq.
  scraping it:: íxet < íx.
  scraping sound (like scraping food off dishes), rattling (of dishes, metal pots, wagon on gravel):: q'át'é < qé't.
  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 < qwómxw.
  U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife (or plane) for scraping out canoe:: xepál:tel < xíp.
scratch

(make/have a) scratching noise:: t’lňqwx’els < t’elheqw’ ~ t’lňqwx’.
scratch around:: exwá:ls.
scratch, get scratched, scrape, get scraped:: ix.
scratching:: xéyxeq’els < xéyq’.
scratching around:: fxwels < exwá:ls.
scratching one’s head:: xéyxeq’qéylem < xéyq’.
scratching repeatedly to get in:: t’elht’elheqw’els < t’elheqw’ ~ t’lňqwx’.
scratching to get in (?): t’elheqw’els < t’elheqw’ ~ t’lňqwx’.
scratch it (like of an itch), (itch it): xéyq’et < xéyq’.
scratch on s-th:: t’elheqw’et < t’elheqw’ ~ t’lňqwx’.
scratch, (scratching as a structured activity): xéyxeq’els < xéyp’.
scratch on the face:: t’lňqwx’est < t’elheqw’ ~ t’lňqwx’.
scratch s-o/s-th and leave a mark, rake it, claw it, scrape it:: xéyp’et < xéyp’.
scratch s-th up:: t’elht’elheqw’et < t’elheqw’ ~ t’lňqwx’.

scrawny

be scrawny, be thin:: qwe’íqweqw < qwe’íqw.
(have a) small neck, (have a) scrawny neck:: qwe’iqwsepm < qwe’íqw.

scream

a scream:: skútsem ~ skwáchem < kwátsem ~ kwáchem.
screaming, crying (of a baby): kwékwé释m < kwátsem ~ kwáchem.
to scream, holler (of a spirit-dancer): kwátsem ~ kwáchem.

screw

a screw:: sklú.

scrubby

scrubby little ones, (little ugly ones):: qéqelehó:mex < qél.

scythe

cut s-th (with anything: knife, saw, scythe, etc.), cut s-o:: lhí:ts’et < lhíts’ ~ lhí:ts’.

sea

sea, ocean, salt water:: kw’ótl’kwa.

Seabird Island

a lumpy mountain back of Seabird Island:: Sqwémqwómxw < qwó:m ~ qwó:m ~ 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]:: Qwoméxweth’ < qwó:m ~ qwó:m ~ qwem.
a rock in the creek at the upriver end of Seabird Island that was a girl washing after her
first period:: Théthexw or Thethéthexw < thethíxw.

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’.

(possibly) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek (creek at bridge
on east end of Seabird Island [AK]): Qwóhlóls < qwá.
Seabird Island (CONT’D)

slough about mid-point in Seabird Island where xáweleq plant grew:: Xíxewqèyl or Xíxewqi:1 ~ Xewqèyl or Xewqi:1 < xáwèq.

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’éqwel ~ Sq’óqwel < 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 ~ xwa:le.

west or downriver end of Seabird Island:: St’heméxwelets < st’heméxwelets.

Seagull :: Xwelíwiya.

seagull

gull (generic):: á:we.

gull (possibly generic), certainly including the glaucus-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:: silówy.

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:: Skwłó ~ Sqwłó < sqwłó.

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search :: yá:lx < yél or perhaps yá:l.

search for s-o:: sö:q’t ~ séwq’t ~ sú:q’t ~ súwq’t.

search for s-th:: yá:lxt < yél or perhaps yá:l.

searching through it:: xíxeleqwt < xileqw.

search through it, rummage through it, search s-o (like Customs officials):: xileqwt < xileqw.

to search through, to rummage:: xileqw.
season

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season

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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):: stselál.
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 ~ syú:we ~ syú:wé: ~ yéw: ~ yéw.
happy to see s-o:: xwoyíwelmet < xwoyíwel ~ xwoyíwél.
(have/be) dirty water, (not clear, unclear, can’t see bottom (of water) [EL]):
mímxwel.

Look., See:: kw'é.

seeing s-o:: kw'ókw'etslexw < kw'áts ~ kw'ets
seeing s-o (i.e. visiting s-o): kw'ókw'etset < kw'áts ~ kw'ets.
see s-o/s-th, catch sight of s-th/s-o: kw'etslexw < 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
sweety cicely:: tágáth.
bloom or (plant) fuzz (spores, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts:: spekw'em. < 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'émí:wel ~
sth'emíwel ~ sth'emíwel < sth'óm.
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'ém < 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):: pipéxwém < 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
possibly Trochilidae family, probably including Selasphorus rufus, Archilochus alexandri,
and Stellula calliope:: pésk’a.

Sxéláwtxw
Salkaywul, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat
(Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sxéláwtxw):: Salq’íwel < séq’.
sell :: xwóyem.
selling:: xwóxweyem < xwóyem.
selling it:: xwoxwiyómet < xwóyem.
sell s-th:: xwóymét ~ xwó:ymét < xwóyem.

Semiahmoo

semicircle
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’sék’emá:y < síkw’.

Semmihault Creek, a stream from the east joining the old Chilliwack River near the
Chilliwack airport:: Smiýó:llh?.

send :: lépets.
send (a person) for something:: tssálém < 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 < tsesál < 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, wise, (get sensible, get wise):: q'e'i:les ~ q'e'i: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'elíf < halts'elí.

September
coho salmon time, August to September:: temkwôxweth < kwôxweth.
September to October, dog salmon time:: temkw'ô:lexw < kwô: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]): lháxem ~ lháxem < lhá:x ~ lháx, lháxem ~ lháxem < lhá:x ~ lháx,
serve oneself (mainly soup and liquids):: kwá: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'eslát.
saskatoon bush, service-berry bush:: ts'eslátelhp < ts'eslát.

set
a net is set, be set (of a net by canoe, not of a pole net):: semlíyel < mï:l ~ mïl.
a set net, a stationary net:: semláliyel < mï:l ~ mïl.
eddy water (where you set nets), [to eddy repeatedly?]:: xwitíx or xwitíyím.
(he) light(s) s-th on fire, (he) set s-th on fire:: sëqtstes.
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):: mïliyel < mï:l ~ mïl.
set a snare trap:: íweltàlem < íwel.
setting a trap:: xáxesxèlem < xésxel.
worn out (used when quarter moon is nearly invisible), (set (of the sun)):: théx.

set free
let go of s-th/s-o, drop s-th, set s-o free, turn s-o/s-th loose:: kwá:t ~ 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 < pó: t.
Tzeachten, a (recent) settlement on the upper reaches of the lower Chilliwack River, now
Chilliwack Indian Reserve #13 near Sardis:: Ch’iyáqtel < stsi’yáq.
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):: Óywoses.

seven
seven birds:: th’ekwsíws < th’ó:kws.
seven canoes, seven boats:: th’okwsówelh < th’ó:kws.
seven containers:: th’ekwsáeqel < th’ó:kws.
seven dollars, (seven Indian blankets or dollars [Boas]): th’okwses < th’ó:kws.
seven fish:: th’okwsíqw ~ th’okwsesíqw < th’ó:kws.
seven fruit in a group or cluster (as they grow on a plant):: th’ekwòls < th’ó:kws.
(seven long objects), seven ropes, seven threads, seven sticks, seven poles:: th’okwsámets’ < th’ó:kws.
seven o’clock:: sth’ó:kws < th’ó:kws.
seven paddlers, seven “pullers”: th’ekwsále < th’ó:kws.
seven people:: th’ekwsále < th’ó:kws.
seven times:: th’ekwsálh < th’ó:kws.
seven, to be seven:: th’ó:kws.
seventy:: th’ekwetselhsxá < th’ó:kws.

seventy
seventy:: th’ekwetselhsxá < th’ó:kws.
seventy dollars:: th’ekwetselsxó: s < th’ó:kws.
seventy people:: th’ekwetselsxá:le < th’ó:kws.

"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:kw’elmexw.
put them down (several objects):: lháleq’et < lháq’.
several (people, animals) (exact number unknown):: kwí:lás ~ kwí:lás < kwí:l ~ kwí:l.

several times
folding lots of things, fold s-th several times or many times:: lemlémet < lémé t.
hit on the face (several times):: melmékw’es < xwémékw’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

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. 
egulate:  méqw' ~ mőqw'.
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), hermaphrodit 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:xwíth'et < xwáth'.
tempt s-o (with sex or lust):  xíxtím'estexw or xíxtím'estexw < 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'etxw < t'á:1.
go out of sight (behind something), disappear [behind something], [get in shade]:  t'á:1.
shading one's eyes from the sun with the hand (looking into the sun):  xítóxesem.
(the) shade (of a tree for ex.), something that's not showing:  st'ált'el < t'á:1.
window shades, blinds, blinders (on a horse, etc.):  t'oléstel < t'á:1.

shadow:  qéyqeyxélà.

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:ythet < 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:  kwéléses < kwél.
shake hands with s-o:  kwéléstsest < kwél.
shake one's head side to side (as in saying no):  kwíythesem.
shakes on house, roof:  síqetselátwxw < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.
(shake s-th):  qwá:y(x)ét < 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'éét.
shake s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or blanket for ex.):  xwséts ~ xwsét < xwsí.
shaking a lot of hands:  kwéléstesás:1s < kwél.
shake (CONT’D)
shaking bushes (of animal or person unseen, for ex.): xwóykwm.
shaking hands: kwéltssás < kwél.
shaking one’s head side to side (as in saying no): kwóythesem < kwíythesem.
(shaking, quaking, moving oneself): qwíyxthet < qwá:y.
(shaking s-th): qwíyx(e)t < qwá:y.
shaking the hand of s-o, shaking his hand: kwéletset < 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’ets or
th’á(ts).
you’re shaking all over: xwóyeqwthom.

Shakers: Shéykes.

shallow: sxáxem < xá:m.
getting shallow: xá:mteth ~ 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): pópxwels < 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]: yiwi: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): xéyxexlw < xéyxe < xíxe.
be ashamed: xéyxe < xíxe.
being ashamed: xéxéyxe < xéyxe < xíxe.
be shamed: lhá:y.
make s-o ashamed: xéyxestexw < xéyxex < xíxe.
make s-o ashamed [happen to or accidentally or manage to]: lháylexw < lhá:y.
shame oneself (purposely): xéyxethet < xéyxe < xíxe.
to shame oneself [accidentally], (get) embarrassed, (become ashamed of oneself?): xéyxelômét < xéyxe < xíxe.

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’elókwe’xwólés < 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? [BHTTC 9/2/76]):: yémq’t.

shaped

U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe::  sqw’emqwe’móxw < qw’ómxw.

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’ellhomelétse < q’ellhólemètsel.

sharp

be a sharp sound, have a sharp sound, make a sharp sound::  eyotháléq 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’éts < 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’éts < th’éq’.

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::  íxíyiethílem < 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

and so (he, she, it, they):: qet'losésu ~ qet'l'os'sésu < tl'ò ~ tl'o, tl'osésu ~ tl'os'sésu < tl'ò ~ tl'o.
and then (he, she, it):: tl'esu < tl'ò ~ tl'o.
because (he, she, it, they):: tl'okw'es ~ tl'okw'ses < tl'ò ~ 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):: tútl'ò ~ tút'l'ò ~ tút'l'o < tl'ò ~ tl'o.
he/she/it was (already), they were (already):: luh < le.
that he, that she, that it, that they:: kws ...s ~ kwses ...s < kw.
that's her (absent), she (absent):: kwsú:tl'ò < tl'ò ~ tl'o.
that's her, she (present or presence unspecified), her (present or presence unspecified), that
(female):: thút'l'ò < tl'ò ~ tl'o.
that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent)::
kwthÚ:tl'ò < tl'ò ~ tl'o.
that was her (deceased), she (deceased):: kwsú:tl'ò:lh < tl'ò ~ tl'o.

shad
canoe shed:: slexwelháwttxw < 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):: lilem < lálém.
wood-shed:: sìyólhá:wttxw < yólh.

sheep
domestic sheep:: métú.
sheep wool:: metú:lqel ~ metú:lqel < metú.

sheet
hail when it comes in sheets:: kw'íkw'xwós < kw'xwós.
sheets:: sítís.

shelf:: sÚxwch'ech'áls < ts'á:
(being/put) on the top shelf:: ts'ečh'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'ètl' ~ wech'ètl'.

shell
shell (shiny part):: ts'áwi or ts'áway.

shelter
a shelter:: st'àlt'exw < t'à:l.
rainshelter:: q'élëts' < q'él.
schertered:: st'àlt'exw < t'à:l.
square dressing room or shelter of blankets where sxwóyxwey dancers change before doing
the sxwóyxwey dance:: q'élëts'tel < q'él.

Shepherdia canadensis:: sxwôsem ~ sxwô:sem ~ sxô(;)sem.

shh:: sht ~ sht.

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'ém.
shining, (glittering, sparkling (with many reflections)):: p'élp'álq'ém < p'álq'ém.
shiny:: ts'á:lt's'em.

shingle
roof, shake(s) on roof, shingle(s) on roof, ceiling:: síqetsel < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

shirt :: stl'p'é:wel ~ tl'p'é:wel < tl'ép.
pit s-th on (of a design on a dress, of a shirt, shoes, etc.), attach it, stick it on, fasten it::
 tl'álx < tl'al.

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'.

sh-it-house)
outhouse (for solid waste), (shit-house):: wá:cháwtxw.

shivaree
to rattle (cans, etc. to wake newlyweds), to shivaree (someone):: q'étxáls < q'et.

shiver
be trembling, shiver:: lhátxtem < lhétxtem.

shock
a fatal kind of shock on seeing a stl'áleqem (supernatural creature):: xò:li:s.
be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed::
 lholhekwi'wel < lhohkw'w'wel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

shoe :: qwlíhxé:sel ~ qwelhíhxé:sel < 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'tél'iq' < tl'tiq'.
get a shoe on the wrong foot:: sts'ó:kw'xel.
got (both) shoes on wrong feet:: sts'ók'welxel < sts'ó:kw'xel.
(make/have a) squeaking sound (of a tree, of a chair, of shoes), squeaking (of shoes, trees),
(creaking):: qá:ytl'ém.
put on one’s shoes:: qwelhíxé:lem ~ qwelhíxé:lem < 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::
tl'álx < tl'ál.

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::
qéyset ~ q'í(;)set < q'ey ~ q'i.
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:: stháthqi'y.
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:: xt'ét < xt'.
cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power:: xt'áls or xt'á:ls < xt'.
continuous shooting or popping sounds:: tl'éltl'eleqw' < tl'ál ~ tl'á:l.
miss s-th (in shooting at it with arrow, spear or gun):: qwíxwet < qwíxw.
shoot (gun, etc.)::: kweléx ~ kwel:éx < kwél.
shooting:: ákwelex < kwél.
shoot s-th/s-o:: kweléxt < kwél.
to miss a shot (an arrow, spear or gun):: qwíxw.
to shoot, shoot (with bow and arrow):: kweléx ~ 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:ome < lhà:l, lhál:ome < 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:: xéylés.

shoreline
Hill's Bar (a stretch of shoreline between Yale and Hope, on the east side of the Fraser
river):: Qw'éloqw' < qwél.
short :: ts'íts'etl' < ts'ítl' ~ ts'ítl'.
a canoe or boat cut off short in the rear (because the stern couldn't be repaired)::
t'qwá:lates < t'q'w'.
be getting shorter:: ts'íts'etl'thet < ts'ítl' ~ ts'ítl'.
be short (in memory):: q'iq'etáh:m or q'eyq'etáh:m < q'í:hm.
be short (of money or other things):: sq'í:hm < q'í:hm.
has short legs:: ts'í:etl'exel < ts'ítl' ~ ts'ítl'.
(have a) short memory:: q'í:hm.
short canoe:: ts'ítl'elewél < ts'ítl' ~ ts'ítl'.
shorter:: ts'ats'íts'etl' ~ ts'ats'íts'etl' < ts'ítl' ~ ts'ítl'.
short leaf willow, (Sitka willow):: xwálá:lhp < xwále ~ xwále.
short (of a person), shorty:: ts'íts'tlemeth' < ts'ítl' ~ ts'ítl'.
short (CONT'D)
short paddle:: ts'ítl'owes or ts'ítl'ewes < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.
short pants, little pants, underpants:: siseqíws ~ siseqíws < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.
short person, short (in stature):: ch'í:tl'emeth' < ts'í:tl' ~ ts'ítl'.
takes short steps:: ts'tél't'ixel < 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 Nó:letsa, (mountain north of Sése (Mary Ann Creek), shortcut to Nó:letsa [Elders Group (Fish Camp 9/29-31/77)]): Tl'át'el'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'éléqw' < 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'ilamówelh < ílàm.
carry a packstrap or both packstraps over the shoulder(s) and under the arm(s):: sq'íqw'ewíles < q'e:yw ~ q'í:w.
carry on one's shoulder:: ílàm.
carry s-th on one's shoulder:: fí:lám < ílàm.
shoulder (especially the top), shoulder (someone's, possessed):: shxw'ilámálá ~ shxw'ilámálà < ílàm.
shoulder (name of body part, unpossessed):: xw'ilámálá ~ xw'ilámálà < ílàm.

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'ilép or shxwwoweth'ilép < wáth'.
shovel, spade:: lopál.

shovel-nose
canoe with shovel-nose at both ends, same as tl'élá:y:: sqwéthem < qweth.
shovel-nose canoe:: tl'élá:y.
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'el < xáth' ~ xe'áth'.
showing his/her teeth:: t'èxélis.
showing s-o (how to do it), teaching s-o, advising s-o, guiding s-o, directing s-o:: 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'ele.
(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.

show a picture of those remembered

shower
a rainshower:: lhém < 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.
shut one's eyes, close one's eyes, (blink [EB]):: th'éplexw (or perhaps th'éplexw).
shutting one's eyes repeatedly, (blinking [EB]):: th'ép'th'ep'lexw (or perhaps th'ép'th'ep'lexw) < th'éplexw.
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'élhtsestel < t'álh.
net shuttle, mesh-measure (usually part of the shuttle):: shxwq'éyq'esetsel < q'ey ~ q'i.
shy
be shy, be not talkative, quiet (of a person):: p’áp’xwem.
feel embarrassed and shy because ashamed, be ashamed:: lhistélémét < 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.
[AC]): slets'éleq < làts'.
child's spouse's parent, child's spouse's sibling, child's in-laws:: skw'élwés.
grandparent, grandparent's sibling, grandparent's first cousin:: sfí: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:: st'só: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)yehl ~ slets'óweyleh < làts'.
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):: sél'to < 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:kwy < 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
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:: só:seqwt ~ (rarely) só:seqwt.
sibling (CONT’D)
youngest (sibling): se’ô: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): smátxwtel.

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.

sibling’s spouse
husband’s brothers, (perhaps also wife’s sisters?, spouse’s siblings?, sibling’s spouses?):
smetmátxwtel < smátxwtel.
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): smátxwtel.
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): smátxwtel.

sick
be always sickly: q'é:yq'ey < q'ó:y ~ q'óy.
(be) homesick: t’ekw’élmél < t’ó:kw’.
being homesick: t’ót’ekw’élmel < 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]hom < 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’ô:thel < le’á.
(be) doubled up in bed on one’s side with knees drawn up: sqwilémóxw < qw’óméxw.
be on the other side of, be on the side facing away: sle’ólwelh < le’á.
end or side of a house (inside/outside): =åxel ~ =ecxel.
first warmed side of a tree, sunny side of a tree: sqwé:meth’ < qew.
inner lining, inner side: skwetxwó:lwelh < kwétáxw.
leaning to one side: sló:litex < slóli.
left (of a side): th’ikwe.
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.

laying on its side: síx < lex.

lying on one side with one's head propped up on one hand: pípiyáleqálem < píy.

(but) the backwoods side: stselqwóthel < chá:l or chó:l.

one side of the body (between arm and hip): slheq'ólwel < lheq'át ~ lhq'á:t.

one side of the body (probably someone's): slíx < lex.

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 Ñó:letsa near Yale: Tewtewá:la ~ Tutuwále ~ tewále.

side hills, tilted hills, slopes: tewtewá:la ~ tutuwále < tewále.

side (of the body): f: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): xél < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

side of the head)
hit on the ear, hit on the temple (side of the head): kw'qwá:li:ya < kw'óqw.

side to side
shake one's head side to side (as in saying no): kwýthesesem.

shaking one's head side to side (as in saying no): kwýthesesem < kwýthesesem.

sidewalk
what one walks on (trail, board sidewalk, cement sidewalk, etc.): shxwímex < i Í 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): xáqlhélem < 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’âts < kw’âts ~ kw’éts.
go out of sight (behind something), disappear [behind something], [get in shade]: t’à: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’âts ~ 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)::  píyewsem ~ píwsem < 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’a:t’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)::  Tlít’fxeleqw.
Silver Creek, Silver Hope Creek::  Tl’ik’w’elem < tl’ik’w’eI.

silver salmon

coho salmon, silver salmon::  kwôxweth.

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::  st’a: ~ ste’á < t.
to resemble, look like, (similar-looking)::  st’at’ó:mex < t.
simply

just (simply, merely):  òl ~ -òl ~ -ò ~ el.

Simulidae

family Simuliidae:  ñwòñwáye ~ ñwèñwáye ~ ñwòñwáye.

order Diptera, probably families Chiromidae, Ceratopogonidae, and Simuliidae:  pepñwíqsel < píxw.

simultaneous

when (simultaneous subordinating conjunction):  as:  kw'e.

sinew

skin, hide (with/without hair or fur), pelt, sinew:  kw'élw ~ kw'élôw.

sing

::  t'ílém ~ t'ílem < t'íl.

a person that always sings:  lexwst'ílem < t'íl.

a person that sings all the time (any song), a singer:  st'él'tel < 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:1 ~ syewí:1 < yéw: ~ yéw.

be singing about s-o/s-th:  t'ílemet < t'íl.

continuing on singing:  t'él'tel < t'íl.

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.

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'ílôt.

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'ílem < t'íl.

sing it for s-o:  t'ílemeltst < t'íl.

to sing along or follow in singing a spirit song:  t'ám.

war-whoop, ((probably) a sung spell before battle):  syiwí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

singe

singe the hairs off skin:  kw'síws < kw'ás.

small float for nets (made from singed cedar):  qwôqwá:l ~ qweqwá:l.

singer

a person that sings all the time (any song), a singer:  st'él'tel < t'íl.

singer for someone:  t'át'emet te syówels < t'á, yéw: ~ 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:  -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.
second person singular patient or object of passive:: -ó:m.
second person singular subjunctive subject:: -exw.
you (sg.), second person singular object:: -óme.

sink
(be) sunk:: smíneq’ < múq’.
be underwater, sink to the bottom:: múq’.
dive (already in water), go underwater, sink oneself down:: leqālèm < léqem.
sink, dish-pan:: shxwthóxwewí:ls < th’óxw or th’óxw.
sink s-th, sink it:: múq’et < múq’.

sinker
sinker, (fish) weight:: xá:t.
sinker line:: xetáléqetel < xá:t.

Siphonaptera
order Siphonaptera:: tót’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.
great grandparent, great grandchild, sibling or (up to fourth) cousin of great grandparent, great grandchild of brother or sister or (up to fourth) cousin:: stó: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?): smétxwtel < smétxwtel.
husband's brother, wife's sister, spouse's sibling (cross-sex), brother-in-law, sister-in-law, sibling's spouse (cross-sex):: smétxwtel.
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 one's great grandparent), cousin of senior line, older brother, older sister:: sétl'atat < sétl'a ~ sétl'o.
other sister of Lhílheqey or Mount Cheam:: Ts'timteló: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 husband, man's brother's wife): smétxwtel.
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: Némó:thí'ya < xà:m ~ xá: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: schiwtálh.
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 < tsá:
chair, bench, seat, something to sit on: ch'áletstel~ sch'á:letstel ~ shxwch'áletstel <
 tsá:.
come close, come near, come sit in (with a group): teséthet~ tséthet < tés.
find a seat, have a seat, sit down: ch'álechem < tsá:.
He sat., She sat.: ma'emet < emét.
legs crossed, cross one's ankles (either sitting or standing) [prob. error], (ankles crossed
(either sitting or standing)): q'eyáweth'xel< q'ey < qí.
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'exw ~ 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: sílílh.
sitting on one cheek of the rump: tewálhélets < tewále.
sitting, sitting down, sitting up: ó:met ~ ó'emet < emét.
sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one's sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katzie)]): shxw'ó:met
< emét.
Siwash Creek
Siwash Creek, on the CN (east) side of the Fraser River: Aseláw Stoteló < Aseláw.
Siwash Creek Mountain
mountain above Esílao, Siwash Creek Mountain: Aseláw Smált < Aseláw.
Siwash Creek village

Esilao village, Siwash Creek village:: Aséláw.

six
:: t'xém < t'éx.

six birds (dead or alive):: t'xémôws < t'éx.
six canoes, six boats:: t'xémôwelh < t'éx, t'xémôwelh < t'éx.
six containers:: t'xémôqel < t'éx.
six dollars, (six Indian blankets [Boas]):: t'xémːes ~ t'xémès < t'éx.
six fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant):: t'xémôls < 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'xémôwes < t'éx.
six people:: t'xémele < t'éx.
six times:: t'xémîlh < t'éx.
sixty:: t'xemelsxá < t'éx.

Six-Mile Creek

Six-Mile Creek and bay on west side of Harrison Lake:: Lkwôxwethem < kwôxweth.

sixty
:: t'xemelsxá < t'éx.
sixty dollars:: t'xemelsxós < 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'éw ~ 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:: stl'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'ô:m.
(get/have) white spots on the skin:: th'íq.
get skinned:: síkw'.
(have?) white spotted skin:: sp'íq' < p'éq'.
on the body, on the skin, on the covering:: =f:ws ~ =ews.
skin (CONT'D)

pinch s-th, pinch s-o (and pull the skin):: th'lhákw't < th'lhákw'.
pull skin off s-th (like a bird that's easy to skin):: síkw'et < síkw'.
scabies (a skin disease), ("seven-year itch", itch lasting seven years [Deming 2/7/80]):: síhóth' < lhóth'.
scrap where skin comes off, skinned:: ts'áq < th'áq ~ ts'áq or ts'eq ~ th'eq.
singe the hairs off skin:: kw'síws < kwás.
skin, hide (with/without hair or fur), pelt, sinew:: kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.
skinned elbow:: th'eqeláxel < th'áq ~ ts'áq or ts'eq ~ th'eq.
skinned knee(s):: th'qó:lthel < th'áq ~ ts'áq or ts'eq ~ th'eq.
skin of fish head without gristle:: kw'eléw ~ kw'elów.
skin of the arm:: kw'elówáxel < kw'elów ~ kw'elów.
skin of the back:: kw'elówits < kw'elów ~ kw'elów.
skin of the chest:: kw'elówíles < kw'elów ~ kw'elów.
skin of the head, scalp:: kw'elówéq < kw'elów ~ kw'elów.
skin of the mouth, (prob. also skin of the chin or jaw or lips):: kw'elówí:ythe < kw'elów ~ kw'elów ~ kw'elów.
skin of the nape of the neck:: kw'elówépsem < kw'elów ~ kw'elów.
skin of the throat:: kw'elówléhel < kw'elów ~ kw'elów.
skin or bark pulls off:: síkw'em < síkw'.
to get skinned, peel the skin off:: ts'ó:l.
tough skin:: l'xwíws < tl'éxw.
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'émlets < sth'ó:m.

skip (rope): ts'tl'émetst < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém.

skirt:: tl'ítl'eptel < tl'ép.
cedar bark skirt:: lhqw'áy < lhéqw', sèqw'emí:ws < síqw'em.
peek under a woman's skirt:: xwpelákw < pél:ékw.
underskirt, petticoat:: st'epá:leq < tl'ép.
wristband of a skirt:: qéttel < qít.

Skowkale (also mis-spelled Scowkale and Skulkayn by Indian Affairs in past)
a spring-water stream south of Skowkale:: Temélhem < témélh.

Skulkayn

Scowkale, sometimes miss-spelled Skulkayn, now Chilliwack Indian Reserves #10 and #11:: Sq'ewqí:l < q'éw ~ q'ew.

Skunk

Skunk (name in story):: S'épek ~ Ípek ~ ST'pek < sth'épeq.

skunk
baby striped skunk (before it gets stripes), possibly spotted skunk:: selíléx.
board for stretching squirrel or skunk hides, etc.:: tépelhálh < 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): skwukwislátis.
striped skunk: sth’épeq.


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

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’á’temes < t’ám
play slahal, play the bone-game: lehà:l.
slahal bone(s): th’ómtestel < 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’ôwéx < th’ôwéx.
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): =ôwéx.
to weave slats (like a th’ôwéx basket or bulrush mat or inner or middle cedar bark): wáth’élh < wáth’.
weaving slats: wáweth’élh < 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: tlí:w.

sled
little sled:: shxwqeyqexelátsem ~ shxwqíqexelátsem < qíxem ~ (less good spelling) qéyxem.
sledge hammer
hammer, stone hand hammer, sledge hammer: shxwtélhtses < télhches.

sleep
fall asleep:: ítetlómet < 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’élxel < xwókw’.
sleep, go to sleep, asleep:: ítet.
sleeping, asleep:: ítet < 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:: xwíqw’él < xwíqw’.
to sleet, have a silver thaw:: xwíqw’él < xwíqw’.

sleigh:: slf.
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-dried salmon): slhíqwetsel < slhíqw.

slide
(have a) small earth slide (small landslide): yelt.
(have) pants sliding down: lhosemáyíws < lhós.
large rock slide that includes trees and other debris: syél < yeł.
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: qéyxem < qíx ~ qéyx.
slide on one's seat, (sliding on one's bottom): qíqexéletsem ~ qéyxexéletsem < 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.

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: ts’séltqes < ts’el.

slip
pillow slip, pillow-case: sxwélt’qelá:la < sxwélt’qel.
sat down (with a plop?), [slide off on one's bottom or chair]: xwlhépelets < 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 Stótelô < 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:: tewélehám < tewále.
Bare Bluffs, a steep slope on the west side of Harrison Lake:: Lhó:leqwet.
side hills, tilted hills, slopes:: tewtwá:la ~ tutuwále < tewále.
sloping floor, (tilted):: tewále.
sloping ground:: tewálhél < tewále.
steep drop-off, a drop-off, very steep slope, steep shore, steep riverbank, a slide:: xéylés.
steep hill, sloping ground:: sqotémí:lep ~ sqotéméylep.
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'éywetsèlem ~ Sq'éywetsélém < q'e:yw ~ q'i:w.

sloping
steep hill, sloping ground:: sqotémí:lep ~ sqotéméylep.

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:: slhellhélpelets < lhél.
sloppy pack:: slhellhélpelets < 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

Leon's Slough on Harrison River:: Xemó:leqw < xá:m.
place of moss-covered stones at upper end of Hope Slough not far from Harry Edwards' home (as of 1964):: Qwômqwemels < qwà:m ~ qwám.
(probably) Mahood Creek and Johnson Slough, (possibly) Wahleach River or Hicks Creek (creek at bridge on east end of Seabird Island [AK]):: Qwóhóls < qwá.
Salkaywal, an area with big cracked cedar trees on Hope Slough above Schelowat (Chilliwack I.R. #1) (Sxeláwtxw):: 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 Yálhxetel and west of Q'iq'ewetó:lhel:: Meth'á:lméxwem ~ Mth'á:lmexwem.
steelhead fishing place on the Fraser River below Lhlhk'w'els, at Hogg Slough:: Qéywexem < qí:wx ~ qéywex ~ qá:wx ~ qáwx.
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:: Sqóqwél ~ Sqóqwél < q'éw ~ q'éw.
village at east end of Little Mountain on Hope Slough, upper end of Mount Shannon [DM]: Wówliwiy or Ñwówliwiy.
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:: Sqemelech < qám.

slough

a little below the mouth of a creek or slough:: chichewóthel < cháchéw ~ 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:: Qi'q'ewetó:lhel < q'éw ~ q'éw.
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, Yálhxetel.
next slough entering Harrison River above Xemó: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:: Xixewqéyl or Xixewqí:l ~ Xewqéyl or Xewqí:l < xáwég.
slough, backwater, (also) eddy [AC]: st'sélxw < ts'el.
slough called Billy Harris's Slough or Louie's Slough, the next slough east of Yálhxetel and west of Q'iq'ewetó:lhel:: Meth'á:lméxwem ~ Mth'á:lmexwem.
slough facing south [east] across from Chehalis, B.C.: Xwe'iweqw'óthel.
slough just east of Tit'amemálxem (which is at the railway tunnel north of Ruby Creek), slough near Sq'ewái:lxw and just eastof Silhíxw (which is creek from Hick's Lake):: Lexwskw'owólwelh.
slough on west side of Harrison River, the first slough upriver from Qi'q'ewetó:lhel and first slough below Xemó:leqw:: Shxwpópélem.
slough west of Yálhxetel:: Mímexwel (or prob. better, Mímexwel) < mímexwel.
slough where people used to drift-net by Martin Harris's place at Seabird Island:: Titáwechem < tewlát.

turn back into a quiet slough from the river, be going into a slough from the river:: ts'élexw < ts'el.
slow

(be) slow, (be) late, go slow: óyém.
(be) slower: iy'eyém < óyém.
delay s-o, slow s-o down: oyémstexw < óyém.
making s-o slow: siliwxstexw < siliwx.
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: siliwx.
to walk slow: í'oyóm or í'eyóm < óyém.

slow-worm
slow-worm ("a slow-moving foot-long snake"), actually a species of blind legless lizard: aleqá:y < álqey ~ álqay.

slug
crawl (as of a snake, seal, slug, snail): xwo:kw'het < xwo'kw' ~ xwekw'ó.
crawling (as of snake, seal, slug, snail), (dragging oneself): xwoqw'eteth < xwo'kw' ~ xwekw'ó.
snail, slug: q'oyát'iye.

slung
carry a packstrap slung across the chest (over one shoulder and under one arm): stát'elhíles < tálh.

small
a little bit, small bit, a few: emímel ~ amí:mel.
a lot of (small) dogs, puppies: sqwéqwemay < qwem.
a small Hindu, a small East Indian: híheltu < hiltu.
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: xwoxwélá:lhp < xwále ~ xwá:l.
creek, little river, small creek, small river: stóteló ~ stó:teló < tô:l ~ tô: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 neck, (have a) scrawny neck: qwe'íqwepsem < qwe'íqw.
he (a small child) is wearing it: híhòkwexes < hókwex.
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): lilem < lálém.
little, small: emémel < emímel ~ amí:mel.
little stone, pebble, little rock hill, small rock mountain (like in the Fraser River in the canyon): smámelet < smá:lét.
little woman, small woman: slhálhli < slhálí.
(many small rocks): smemá:lt < smálét.
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 < sqéwàth.
runt of litter, smallest pup or kitten or animal in litter: th’ith’kw’oya < sth’ék’w, th’ith’kw’ < sth’ék’w.
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): melámesmes < 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 < mémeleqel.
small cross: lílakw’wì:l < lakwwí:l.
small creek: stútlô < tô:l ~ tô:l.
smallest of a litter or family: th’akw’ó:y < sth’ékw’, th’ith’kw’ó:y < sth’ék’w.
small float for nets (made from singed cedar): qwôqw’á:l ~ qweqw’á:l.
small (fully grown) coho salmon, [kokane]: sth’ímiya < sth’í:m ~ sth’í:m.
small hind quarters: lhílheq’låts < lheq’å:t ~ lhq’å:t.
small hips: lhílheq’låts < lheq’å:t ~ lhq’å:t.
small (in quantity), a little: emémel < emímel ~ amí:mel.
small jacket: cháchket < cháket.
small little plants: sts’éts’esem < ts’íssem.
small Negro: qw’íqw’xwes < qw’íxw.
small owl, saw-whet owl: qépkwoya.
small peak next to Mount Cheam: Xemó:th’ía < xá:m ~ xá:m.
small pot: skw’ékw’ewes < skw’ó:wes ~ skw’ôwes.
small puppy: sqwiqwemeyó:lh < qwem.
small rat, small vole: hiháwt < há:wt.
small-sized humpback salmon: húheliya < hó:liya.
small (smaller than axwíl), little: f’axwíl < f’a:lwíl < axwíl.
small sockeye salmon: thítqey < sthéqi ~ sthéqey, tsésqey.
small tree: a’axwíyelhp < axwíl.
small waterfall: skwíkwel < skwél.
small younger sibling: sqiqaq < sqá:q.
someone small is holding (holds) it: kwikwelát < kwél.
(that’s) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones): yutl’él’elôm < tl’ô ~ tl’ô.
tributary, small creek that goes into a bigger river: sqwá < qwá.

small man
little man, small man: swíwíqe < swíyeqe ~ swíyqe ~ swí:qe.

smallpox (CONT’D)

(have) smallpox: spelékw < pél:ékw.
(have) smallpox, measles, chickenpox: pelkwí:ws < pél:ékw.

smart
acting smart: smínts’el < máth’el.
little smart one: schéchewót < schewót.
smart-alec: smámth’eqel < máth’el.
smarten up: q’elésthet < q’el:és ~ q’el:és.
smarten up, sober up: p’elhéthet < p’élh.
smart, know how, good at it: schewót.
think one(s)elf is smart: mams’tólhet < máth’el.

smart-alec
a dandy, someone who overdresses, a show-off, comedian, someone who always cracks jokes, smart-alec: swék’.
smart-alec: smámth’eqel < máth’el.

smarten up
smarten up: q’elésthet < q’el:és ~ q’el:és.

smarty :: p’ehí ~ p’ehéy.

smash
be worn out (of clothes for ex.), be old (of clothes), smashed up when dropped, dissolved: th’ew.
burst, burst out, (get) smash(ed) (something round and filled): méqw’ ~ méqw’.
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’ ~ méqw’.
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’ ~ méqw’.
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: popeqwemáléqep < póqw.
fragrance, smell, odor: =áléqep ~ =áléqep.
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: geléqep < qél.
have a fragrance, have a good smell, smell good: eyáléqep ~ iyáléqep < éy ~ éy:
smell (CONT’D)
(have a) menthol smell, (be) strong-smelling (of medicine):: xó:lxwem.
have a mossy smell:: qwomáléqep < qwá: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:: q'w'oqwemáléqep.
(have a) rotten smell:: th'óth'eqw'emáléqep < th'óqw'em ~ th'ó:qw'em.
(have a) smoky smell:: p'op'etl'á:leqem < p'ót'lem, sp'otl'emáléqep < p'ót'lem.
(have a) sweet smell:: q'áq't'emáléqep < q'át'lem.
how does it smell?, How does it smell?:: selchímaléqep < selchí:m ~ selchí:m.
it smells, give off a smell, smell bad:: hóqwem < hóqw.
it smells (said to child):: úx.
(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:: hóqwet < hóqw, hóqwlexw < hóqw.
smell like a rose:: qelqósem < qá:lq.
smells like salt, (have/get a salt smell):: tl'álméqep < tl'álhem.
smells like urine:: wxókwesem.
smell s-th on purpose:: hóqwet < hóqw.
smell that one cannot locate, strong stink:: simáléqep.
starting to smell good:: iyáléqepeth < 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:: simáléqep < éy ~ éy.
turn bad in smell, smells like it’s turned bad:: qelqéyláléqep < 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’í: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’í:m.
Smilacina racemosa, Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus curvipes, Smilacina
stellata:: xexq’elá:lhp.

smile
smiling:: xwló:yemes < liyém ~ leyém.
to smile:: xwliyémés < liyém ~ 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**

: sp'ótl'em ~ spótl'em < pótlem.  
(b) choked with smoke::  p'él'tl'em.  
(have a) smoky smell::  p'ótl'emálepqem < pótlem, sp'ótlemálepqep < pótlem.  
heat it up, warm it up, smoke s-th over a fire::  pákwt.  
October moon, time to smoke Chehalis spring salmon::  tempó:kw' < pó:qw' ~ póqw'.  
pipe (for smoking)::  sp'ótlemálap < sp'ótlemál.  
smoke puffing out, (puff out (dust, powder, plant spores, seed fluff, light snow, smoke).  
form puffs of dust)::  pékw' ~ péqw', pékw' ~ péqw'.  
smoking::  p'ótlem ~ p'ótl'em < pótlem.  
to smoke::  p'ótlem.  
to smoke a pipe::  lhp'ótl' ~ p'ótlem.  
to smudge (make smoke to get rid of mosquitoes)::  pl'tóm < p'ótlem.  

**smokehole** :: sp'ótlemálétel < pótlem.  
peak of house, gable or plank over smokehole::  sq'éylew.  

**smokehouse**  
fish smokehouse::  chalhtelátwtxw < chílh ~ chílh=.  
Indian dance-house, "smoke-house", (spirit-dance building)::  smilha'átwtxw < mílha.  
longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing)::  sthátwtxw < thi ~ thah ~ thah ~ theh.  
longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.). Indian house, plank house::  xwelmexwátwtxw < xwélwx.  
smokehouse, house for smoking fish::  kw'olexwátwtxw < kw'ó:lexw.  

**smoky**  
(have a) smoky smell::  p'ótl'emálepqem < pótlem, sp'ótlemálepqep < pótlem.  

**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)::  xwéy < xwéy.  
calm (of water), smooth (of water), (when the river is) quiet or calm::  p'ép'ákw < p'ékw.  
flat smooth and bare rock, a [rock] bluff, a bluff (straight up)::  xeq'át < xeq'.  
hard clay, hard earth, smooth (hard) earth::  s'é.  
smooth a log by chopping::  t'mí:w < tém.  
smooth (of boulder, for ex.)::  yélwx.  
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)::  pl'lóm < pótlem.  

**snack**  
throw different leftovers together for a meal, throw a meal together, eat a snack::  
snack (CONT’D)

p’ekw’ethlem < 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’het < 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’het < 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’l’émet < ts’tl’ám ~ ts’tl’ém.
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 < álhqay ~ álhqay.

snake rock
a snake rock in the Fraser River just north of Strawberry Island which had snakes sunning
themselves and covering the rock: Álhqá:yem < álhqey ~ álhqay.

"snake’s flower"
"snake’s flower", prob. same plant as "snakeberry", q.v.: sp’áq’em te álhqey < álhqay ~ 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’emgéqwtes < 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 from s-o::  xépchest.

sneak

sneaking after an animal::  tl'lt'ets'èlqem < tl'ets'.
sneaking in::  tl'lt'ets'èlqem < tl'ets'.
sneaking up to s-o::  tl'lt'ets'et < tl'ets'.

sneak up to s-o/s-th::  tl'lt'ets'et < tl'ets'.
tip-toeing, (walking lightly, sneaking)::  t'et'ásxelem < t'ás.
to sneak along, (sneaking along)::  tl'lt'ets' < tl'ets'.
walk lightly, sneak::  t'ásxelem < t'ás.

sneeze

to sneeze::  hásem, háshuw.

sniff

smelling, sniffing (of an animal like a dog, etc.)::  hóqwels < hóqw.

sniff (a person, like with a cold, etc.)::  lhotqsél < lhot.

sniffing (a person, like with a cold, etc.)::  lholhetqsél < lhot.

snipe

snipe (large or small)::  wóthiya < with.

snipe, (Wilson's snipe or common snipe)::  wéthweth < wíth, wéthweth < wíth.

snore

snoring::  xwíxweqw'em < xwíqw'em ~ xwí:qw'em.
to snore::  xwíqw'em ~ xwí:qw'em.

snot

::  sméteqsel ~ smetóqsel.

(be) snotty::  smetmáteqsel < smatmáteqsel < sméteqsel ~ smetóqsel.

(have) snot hanging from the nose::  slhol(h)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)::  sqwelxém < qwélxel.
fallen snow, (year)::  máqa ~ máqe.
falling snow, be snowing::  syíyeq < yíq.

fine snow::  qwelqwélxel < qwélxel.

first snow::  yeqelxá: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'elxyáqem 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::  qwelqwélxomé < 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'ény:σ < p'éq'.
   snowberry plant:: qewówelhp.

snowdrift
   a snowdrift:: sqel'ýqem (or sq'elyqem) < yíq.
   (have/get a) snowdrift:: q'elsiyáqem or q'elts'yáqem < yíq.

snowflake
   have wide snowflakes:: lhálhq'etxel < lhèq'át ~ lhq'át.

snowshoe
   snowshoes:: thelí:wá:xel < thél.

so
   and so, and then:: qesu < qe, qet'osu ~ qetl'esu < qe.
   and so (he, she, it, they):: qetl'osésu ~ qetl'os'ézu < tl'ó ~ tl'o, tl'osésu ~ tl'os'ézu < tl'ó ~
       tl'ô.
   so then I:: tl'olsu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
   so then you:: tl'o'su < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
   then (action following a previous action, contrastive), so (contrastive):: su.

soak
   soaked (right through):: th'eq'mítem < th'q'ém ~ th'eq'ém.
   soaked, wet:: lhélq < lhél.
   soaking dried fish:: lhálqi < lhél.
   soak it:: lhélqit ~ lhélqeyt < lhél.
   soak one's head:: míléqwem < mí:l ~ míl, míléqwthet < 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 :: sòp, sp'òp'eqw'ém < p'òqw'ém.

soapberry :: sxwòsem ~ sxwò:sem ~ sxò(·)sem.
   soapberry basket, Indian ice-cream basket:: sxwòsemálá < sxwòsem ~ sxwò:sem ~ sxò(·)sem.
   soapberry heater, stick for whipping up soapberries or Indian ice cream:: th'amawéstel or
       th'emawéstel < th'ím ~ th'i:m.
   soapberry juice:: sxwòsem sqe'óleqw < sxwòs, qó:
       (lit. soapberry + fruit juice)
       soapberry spoon, soapberry paddle, short-handled spoon, flat spoon for sxwòsem::
           th'émétel < th'ím ~ th'i:m.

soapberry foam
   Indian ice-cream, whipped soapberry foam:: sxwòsem ~ sxwò:sem ~ sxò(·)sem.

sob
   sobbing after crying:: qésqesí:l < qásel.
sob (CONT’D)
sobbing, crying a little, (to sob [EB]): \( \text{xixà:m} \sim \text{xéyxà:m} \sim \text{xà:m} \sim \text{xá:m} \).

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:: \( \text{p'élh} \).
(be) sober:: \( \text{sp'ap'ílh} < \text{p'élh} \).
smarten up, sober up:: \( \text{p'élhéthet} < \text{p'élh} \).
sober s-o up:: \( \text{p'ilhat} < \text{p'élh} \).

sock
put on one's socks, (put on one's stockings):: \( \text{tókelem} < \text{stókel} \).
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:: \( \text{qwóhóls} \) (or perhaps) \( \text{qwehóls} < \text{qwá} \).
stocking, socks:: \( \text{stókel} \).

sockeye salmon
baby sockeye salmon:: \( \text{skwikwexel} \).
flat rocks (bedrock) with holes at Hill's Bar where they used to make smótheqw (prepared fish oil) from sockeye heads:: \( \text{Hemhémetheqw} < \text{mótheqw} \) or \( \text{metheqw} \).
late fall Harrison River and Chehalis River sockeye salmon (last run, kind of red):: \( \text{qwechíwiya} \).
late fall sockeye salmon (last run on Harrison River and Chehalis River, kind of red):: \( \text{sqwó:yxw} \).
prepared fish oil (usually sockeye oil):: \( \text{smótheqw} < \text{mótheqw} \) or \( \text{metheqw} \).
small sockeye salmon:: \( \text{ththqey} < \text{sthéqi} \sim \text{sthéqey} \), \( \text{tséqey} \).
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]):: \( \text{temthéqi} < \text{sthéqi} \sim \text{sthéqey} \).
sockeye net:: \( \text{sthéqeytel} < \text{sthéqi} \sim \text{sthéqey} \).
sockeye salmon:: \( \text{sthéqi} \sim \text{sthéqey} \).
time of the baby sockeye's coming, early spring (usually April), April moon:: \( \text{temkwíkwexel} \).

soda
soda pop:: \( \text{sqe'óleqw} < \text{qó:} \).

sofa
sofa, couch, chesterfield, place where one's sitting, (bed [AC, MC (Katzie)]): \( \text{shxw'ó:met} < \text{emét} \).

soft:: \( \text{líqw'em} \), \( \text{qí:qe} \sim \text{qéyqe} \sim \text{qí:qe} < \text{qí:} \sim \text{qí'} \).
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):: \( \text{yékw'et} \sim \text{yókw'\sim yóqw'} \).
flannelette, velvet, wooly material, fluffy material, soft material:: \( \text{pá:píth'a} < \text{pá:pa} \).
gone soft and spoiled (of dried fish):: \( \text{thíth'eqel} < \text{sthí:qel} \).
(have/get) soft rustling (of material), shuffling (sound):: \( \text{wxót'kw'em} \).
(have) good eyes, (have) good sight, soft on the eyes, easy on the eyes:: \( \text{eyólés} \sim \text{eyó:les} \sim \text{éy} \sim \text{éy}. \)
(make/have a) sound getting softer:: \( \text{théxweleqep} \sim \text{théxw} \sim \text{théxw} \).
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? [BHTTC 9/2/76]): \( \text{...} \)
soft (CONT'D)

yémq’t.
soft feathers put in oiled hair for dancing:: sxóyeseqw ~ sq’óyeseqw.
soft (knee-shaped) cliff on a beach:: =ó:íthèl.
soft spot on (top of) a baby’s head, fontanel:: sq’élèq < qí: ~ qí’.
splat, sound of something wet and soft dropped, to splatter:: wet’élèq.

soggy
(go/get/become) soggy:: tl’íl’eqel.

Solanum tuberosum
including: Sagittaria latifolia, Helianthus tuberosus, Camassia quamash (and Camassia leichtlinii), and unidentified plant, besides Solanum tuberosum:: sqá:wth ~ sqá:wth.
sole
sole (of the foot), (instep [AC, DM]):: shxw’ôthesxel ~ shxwe’ôthesxel < 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’élá:lhp.
“snakeberry”, includes False Solomon’s seal, star-flowered Solomon’s seal, and probably Twisted-stalk (2 spp.) and Hooker’s fairy bells:: st’híms te álhqey < st’hí: m ~ st’hí: m, st’híms te álhqey < st’hí: m ~ st’hí: m.
“snakeberry”, including False Solomon’s seal, star-flowered Solomon’s seal, and probably Twisted-stalk and Hooker’s fairy bells:: st’híms te álhqey < álhqey < álhqay.
some
add some, add it, (do it again [AD]):: ts’xwót.
add some water [to s-th]:: ch’exwélchchat < 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’é.
the (remote, not visible, abstract), some (indefinite):: kw.
somebody
somebody, anybody:: tewátes < wát.
somebody, someone:: swótél < 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’ô:íthètel < 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]:
someone who is greedy, someone who eats all the time, (glutton):  sqel:éxw < qél:éxw ~ qel(c):éxw.

someone for

nominalizer, something for, someone for, something that::  shxw=.

someone's)
  (someone's) elbow::  sth'émxweláxel < 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'ã(;)letstel ~ shxwch'áletstel < ts'á:.
  clothes, clothing (esp. Indian clothing, men's or women's), something to wear, dress,
  gown::  s'th'em < th'a.
  nuisance, something that's no good::  sqel:ép ~ sqél:ep < qél.
  on something else, within ssomething else::  =q'.
  pencil, pen, something to write with, (device to write or paint or mark with)::  xéltel < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí: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)::  sxexé:yls < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
  something sent::  slépets < lépets.
  something that's cooked::  sqwéls < qwél.
  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:tel < 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
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 ~ méla.
children (kinterm, someone's), sons, daughters:: mámele < méle ~ méla.

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'íwet.
also the words of Mack's spirit song:: Á:yiya.
bring it out for the first time (of a spirit-song):: p'í: < p':.
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'élílém < 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 ~ pespesítsel < pas ~ pes.

son-in-law
child's spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, (man's) sister's husband:: schiwtálh.

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
Vedder Crossing: Th’ewálí < th’éw.
Sweltzer Creek (the stream from Cultus Lake to Chilliwack River at Soowahlie): Swílhcha Stótelô < Swílhcha.

Soowahlihl
a spring water stream with source at present-day Sardis Park, Soowahlihl: (Th’ewálí:l) < 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’eyq’ey ~ q’íq’i < q’ey ~ q’i.
(have) hemorrhoids, (have) open sores on genitals or rump: th’kw’íwel < th’ekw’ or th’íkw’.
hurting, feeling sore, (feel[ing] pain (BJ)): tátqlexw < télqexw.
hurt, sore: nána.
lots of sores, (possibly) rash: sth’ekw’th’ékw’ < th’ekw’ or th’íkw’.
"sored up": xexélh < xélh.

sorrel
sourgrass, (sheep sorrel): t’át’eth’em < t’áth’.

sorry
be feeling sorry: xexélh te sqwálewel < xélh.
be sorry, the feelings are hurt: xélh (te, kw’e) sqwálewel < xélh.
feeling sorry for oneself: teséstélemet < t-sós ~ tesós.
sorry for oneself: xehó:methet < xà:m ~ xá:m.
to pity s-o, feel sorry for s-o: th’exwmet < th’íxw ~ th’exw.

correct
pick it, choose it, sort it, (choose s-o/s-th): miset < mís.
pick out, sort: misem < 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 < mestiyexw.
soul, spirit of a living person: shxwelí.

sound:: =áléqep ~ =áleqep.
a pop, a shot: t’éleqw’ < t’ál ~ t’ál:.
a shot, explosion: wetl’éleqw < t’ál ~ t’ál:.
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:: tl’élél:leqw’< tl’ál ~ tl’á:l.
crackling and popping (of a log in fire or firecrackers):: tl’áléxem < tl’ál ~ tl’á:l.
crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (noise when eating):: tl’amqw’els < tl’ém.
crunchy (loud when eating), crackling (sound or noise when eating):: tl’amqw’els < tl’amkw’em.
explode:: tl’élélqw < tl’ál ~ tl’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):: lhéch.
(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):: tl’álxem < tl’ál ~
(tl’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):: xwótkw’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)): tl’amkw’em, tl’amkw’em < tl’ém.
(have) sound of water sloshing around inside (a bottle, etc.) or gurgling:: qw’át’ts’em.
keep on hearing a distant sound:: sasetáléqep < sát.
(made) a faint sound carried by the air, sound within hearing distance, sound within
earshot:: eháléqep < ehó.
make a banging sound:: kwót’xwem ~ kwót’xwem.
(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) rapid repeated sound usually on wood:: qw’ópxw’em < qw’ópxw.
(make) a ringing sound when something drops:: ts’élés.
(make/have a) scratching noise:: tl’élhqw’els < tl’élheqw’< tl’óqw’.
(make/have a) sound getting softer:: thékwevélp < thékw ~ thékw.
(made/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):: xwótqwem.
(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’élél:liqwem < tl’ál ~ tl’á:l.
ringing sound when something drops (spoon, metal ashtray or something heavy):: ts’élés.
scraping sound (like scraping food off dishes), rattling (of dishes, metal pots, wagon on
gravel):: qá’txém < q’tet.
sound like (in voice):: stataqí:l < t.
sound of boiling water:: xwótqwem.
splash (the noise and the action):: t’éméqw’.
splash (the sound and the action), [splash suddenly], splash once:: wet’émeqw’<
sound (CONT’D)

témeqw’.
splat, sound of something wet and soft dropped, to splatter:: wet'éleq.
squeak (of a mouse):: thá:ykwem.
suction sound of feet pulling out of mud:: táxwqem.
the sound a frog makes (IHTTC only):: wevä:s.
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):: thá:tsem < th'éts or thá(:)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:: xóts'oýiqw slhóp < xóts'oýiqw.
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):: tát'éth’em < táth’.
source
at the head or source of a river, the inside head or inlet of a river::<qel.
sourdough bread:: tát’ets’em seplíl (lit. sour + bread) < t’áts’, seplíl.
sourgrass
sourgrass, (sheep sorrel):: tát’éth’em < táth’.
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.
soy sauce:: chólemelh tl’álhem (lit. Chinese style + salt) < chólmel, tl’álhem
spade

shovel, spade:: lópál.

spaghetti:: tl’aqt ts’íyxw seplíl (lit. long + dry + bread) < tl’aqt, ts’íyxw, seplíl

Spaniard :: spayó: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:: x'éyet.
fall splat, (make the) sound of a spank or slap:: welhéq’ < 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'éqwíwét < kw’óqw.

spark)
jade (nephrite) (used for sharpening [chopping] stones), any agate (can be used as flint to
strike a spark):: témq’ethel.
lots of sparks going up at the same time:: pá:y’em < pát'ès'em.
sparking, sparkling, exploding with sparks and making sparky noises, making sparky noises:: pá:y’t'ès'em < pá:yéts'ém.
sparks, red hot ashes thrown out:: qw’á:y < qw’á:y.
(to spark), explode with sparks and make sparky noises:: pá:yéts'ém, pát’ès'em.
to spark (with a pop):: tl’a:lxem < tl’á:l ~ tl’á:l.

sparkle

shine like a reflection, reflect, glitter, sparkle:: p’álq’em.
shining, (glittering, sparkling (with many reflections)):: p’élp’álq’em < p’álq’em.
sparking, sparkling, exploding with sparks and making sparky noises, making sparky noises:: pát’ès'em < pá:yéts'ém.
sparkling (with reflections):: pát’ès'em < pá:yéts'ém.

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 [BHTTC 11/15/76], larger wren (but smaller than robin) [Elders Group 2/18/76]):: sxwóxwtha, sxwóxwtha.
type of bird that begs for bones or food with the song: paspes(y)í(:)tsel kw’e sth’ó:m th’ó:m, probably a song sparrow:: paspesítsel ~ paspasyí:tsel ~ pespesítsel < pas ~ pes.

spatter

spotted with irregular shaped blobs (like if mud-splattered, used of dogs, deer, and other
animals so marked):: st’á:lq.

spawn

a fish that's going to spawn:: chéwlém ~ tsewélhem ~ tsówélhem < cháchéw ~ cháchú.
be spawning:: chéwlém ~ tsewélhem ~ tsówélhem < cháchéw ~ cháchú.
salmon after spawning when its eggs are loose:: t’iléqel.
salmon after spawning, with no more eggs:: kwómexw.
spawning:: théwelhem < cháchéw ~ cháchú.
spawning (in action when you see them):: théwelhem < cháchéw ~ cháchú.
spawn (CONT'D)

to spawn:: chewélhem ~ tsëwélhem ~ tsowélhem < cháchew ~ cháchu.

speak

being spoken to (of babies in spirit dancing):: qwó:qlwqwestem < qwà:l.
speak, talk, give a speech:: qwà:l.
speaking, speaker:: qwóqwel < qwà:l.
speaking to a lot of people/at a gathering:: qwó:qlwel < 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'èylem.
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.
spearing fish by torchlight:: hálxeywa ~ hálxiwa < lexéywa ~ lexíwa.
spearing fish, spearing (fish):: tháq'els < thék'.
spearing sqwéxem (silver spring salmon) in clear water after waiting for them:: chth'éylem.
spearing s-th:: tháq't < thék'.
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'èt < thék'.
spear pole knot hitch (two half-hitches), clove-hitch knot:: tsísítsim.
spear, shaft (of spear/harpoon/gaff-hook), gaff-hook pole:: s'álem.
spear-shape 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:: thqá:ls < thék'.

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'eltélélxos < tl'éli.

speechless

be dumbfounded, be surprised, be stupified, be speechless:: slholhekwíwel ~ slholhekwíwel < lhó:k'w ~ lhó:kw'.
be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed:: lholhekwíwel ~ lhóhkwiwel < lhó:k'w ~ lhó:kw'.

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]]:: syíwí: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 < xé’t.
cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power:: xt’á:ls or xt’á:ls < xé’t.
casting an evil spell on s-o:: yewí:lt < yéw: ~ yéw.

war-whoop, (probably) a sung spell before battle):: syíwí: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’atsésels < lhq’á:t.
really round, (perfectly spherical?): xelókw’éls < 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’ópxw < qw’ópxw.

spider :: q’ésp’q’esetsel < q’ey ~ q’i.
daddy long-legs, harvestman spider:: tl’áleqtxel q’ésp’q’esetsel < tl’áqt.
daddy long-legs (spider), harvestman spider:: tl’áleqtxel q’esq’ésetsel < 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:: selíléx.

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:: sélseltel < 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:: síselts’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:: sélsel < sél or sí(:)l.

spinal
spinal rope inside sturgeon, (sturgeon spinal cord):: qw’ólhla.

spindle
spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner:: sélseltel < sél or sí(:)l.
spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner, a spinning machine:: shxwqáqelets’ < qálets’.
wool spinner, spindle for spinning wool, spinning stick:: sélsel < sél or sí(:)l.

spinal rope inside sturgeon, (sturgeon spinal cord):: qw’ólhla.

spiral
spiral rope inside sturgeon, (sturgeon spinal cord):: qw’ólhla.

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:: lekwewíts < lékw.
(someone's) spine, (someone's) backbone:: th’omewích ~ th’ó:bewíts < th’ó:m.
the spine, the backbone:: shxw’omewíts < sh’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:: sélseltel < sél or sí(:)l.
wool spinner, spindle for spinning wool, spinning stick:: sélsel < 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:: smístiyexw < mistíyexw.
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 < mistíyexw.
get a spooky or spooked feeling, afraid that bad spirits are around, get spooked, fear 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:: shxwelí.

spirit-dance
a kind of spirit-dance done after the syúwel (spirit power) has left a dancer but the dancer
spirit-dance (CONT'D)

still needs to dance:: qw'èxweqs.
an experienced spirit dancer:: st'séláxwem.
a non-spirit-dancer:: st'ólkwlh.
a spirit-dance, a winter-dance:: smílha < mìlha.
babysitter (for new spirit-dancers), any of the workers who help in initiating a spirit-dancer, (initiator or helper of spirit-dancers):: xòlhemîlh < xòlhemi:lh < xòl.
(be) sighing (of a spirit-dancer):: xaqlhelem < xeqlhálém.
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'èwôkw'.

(baby) sighing (of a spirit-dancer):: xeqlhálém < xeqlhalém.

have the last spirit dance of the season, have the "sweep up": ye kwólhem or perhaps ye kwó infect < yoùk' ~ yóqw'.

Indian dance-house, "smoke-house", (spirit-dance building):: smilha'áwtxw < mìlha.
Indian red paint (used by spirit dancers, ritualists, and Indian doctors or shamans):: témélh.

large rattle used at spirit-dances:: syôwméxwtese.
lift s-o (of a spirit dancer being initiated):: s'hxwôxwelstexw < xwá.

longhouse for spirit-dancers, the big house, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing):: sthâwtxw < th ~ thah ~ teh.

longhouse, smokehouse (for spirit-dancing, etc.), Indian house, plank house:: xwelmexwátwxw < xwelmexw.

new spirit dancer's headband:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.

sighing over and over (of a spirit-dancer before or after dancing):: xaqlhelem < xeqlhalém.

spirit-dancing:: smímelha < mìlha.
to sigh (of a spirit-dancer), make a loud (breathy) noise:: xeqlhalém.
to spirit-dance, to spirit-dance (of a group), have spirit-dance, to winter-dance:: mìlha.
to sweep up, the sweep-up (last spirit dance of season in a given longhouse): i'xwethet < i'xw.

spirit-dancer

deer hoof rattle of spirit-dancer (stick with deer hoof rattles tied onto it):: kwôxwemal ~ kwôxwimal < kwôxw, kwetsmí:l, kwechmí:l < kwáchem ~ kwátsem.
his/her dance:: sqw'èyilex < qweyilex < qw'èyilex.
new dancer (new spirit-dancer), (new) baby (in spirit-dancing):: xawsó:lhn < xá:ws.
new spirit-dancer:: xawsólkhwlh or xawsósílkwlh < xá:w.

new spirit dancer's cane:: q'eùw' < q'éwe.

new spirit-dancer's head-dress or [cedar-bark] hat:: sxwóyéleqws te xawsólkhwlh < sxwóyéleqwn.
paint one's face red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, ritualist, etc.): lh'hesem < lhá:x ~ lháx.
people without paint on face (non-dancers):: s'ép'ò:s < â:p' ~ âp'.

spirit-dancer's paint:: témélh < témélh.

spirit-dancer's uniform, (any) coordinated outfit:: s'hóyews < hóyiws.
spirit power song:: sỳuwél ~ syéw:el < yéw: ~ yéw.
spirit power, spirit-dancer:: =ó:yìlwìkhlh.
the painted people (dancers):: shilheçes < lhá:x ~ lháx.
to paint red or black (spirit dancer, Indian doctor, etc.): lh'hx < lhá:x ~ lháx.
to scream, holler (of a spirit-dancer):: kwátsem ~ kwáchem.

trimmings on uniform (paddles, etc.): st'l'ít'l'ets < tl'íts ~ tl'ích.
spirit-dancing
dog-hair blanket dancing apron (DM 12/4/64):: kw'élèw ~ kw'élów.
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 sighing 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:: lhéxwót ~ lhéxwó:t < lhexw.
spit, saliva:: slhxwélhcha < lhexw.
spitting:: lhéxwélhcha < lhexw.
to spit:: lhéxwélhcha < lhexw.

Spizella arborea
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.

Spizella passerina
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.

splash :: lhél't < 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):: xwóqwem.
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:: lhéltest < 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’ëx.
chop wood, split wood, (chop/split s-th wood):: séq’et < séq’.
chop wood (with an axe), split wood:: thi’iqw’élshcp or thi’yqw’éltsen < thi’yeqw’.
ear-splitting:: seq’á:li’ya < séq’.
mistake in splitting roots by making them uneven:: t’ats’êl: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):: Sxwesálh < xwés.
split firewood:: thi’yeqw’á:ls < thi’yeqw’.
split it (firewood):: thi’yeqw’t < thi’yeqw’.
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):: thits’et.
splitting firewood:: thi’yeqw’sels < thi’yeqw’.
splitting wood (esp. blanks and bolts):: póqwels < péqw.
splitting wood, (splitting wood) (of its own accord), ((also) cracked, a crack [AC]):: 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):: séw.
to split s-th open (like deer or fish):: tl’xáxet < tl’ëx.

spoil
gone soft and spoiled (of dried fish):: th’íth’eqel < sth’í:qel.
spoiling s-th:: qeqlq’lt < qél.
spoil s-th, destroy s-th:: qeljéyl or qelj’lt < qél.
spoil s-th (purposely):: qelj’lt < qél.
turn bad, (get) spoiled (of clothes for ex.), (get) dirty:: qeljéyl or qelj’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:: xéyssel < 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]): qwelhywelh ~ qwelhlywelh < qwelh.
handle of a spoon:: skwélemel < kwél.
long-handled stirring spoon:: shxwqáylhechàls < qwá:y.
(metal) spoon:: spú:l.
ringing sound when something drops (spoon, metal ashtray or something heavy):: ts’tés.

spoon-shaped bone back of upper lip of sturgeon:: xálew.

spore

bloom or (plant) fuzz (spore, pollen, seed fluff) after it bursts:: spekw’ém < pékw’ ~ péqw’.
it burst (of spores or seed fluff):: pekw’ém < 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:: Sxéyelmòt or sxéyelmòt < xél < xé:y ~ xé:l
(get/have) white spots on the skin:: th’íq.
(have?) white spots:: sp’eq’p’iq’ < p’éq’.
(have?) white spotted skin:: sp’íq’ < p’éq’.

male black bear with white spot [or mark] on the chest:: Sxéyelmét or sxéyelmét < xél < xé:y ~ xé:l
mark s-th, blaze it (of a trail), get/have s-th spotted (marked and located), make note of s-th:: xe’áthstexw < xáth’ ~ xe’áth’.

old salmon (ready to die, spotted):: xéyqeya.
soft spot on (top of) a baby’s head, fontanel:: sqé’éleqw < qí: ~ qí’.
spotted:: stl’eqtl’éq.
spotted (marked and located):: sxé’áth’ < xáth’ ~ xe’áth’.
spotted with circles or round dots:: tl’elt’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

child’s spouse, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, (man’s) sister’s husband:: schiwtálh.
child’s spouse’s parent, child’s spouse’s sibling, child’s in-laws:: skw’élwés.
spouse (CON’T D)
husband’s brothers, (perhaps also wife’s sisters?, spouse’s siblings?, sibling’s spouses?):
smét’mátexwtel < smátexwtel.
reject someone as a spouse or partner for one’s child:: qá:lmílh < qéylem < qéylem < 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 < schiwtálh.
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:: x chápth ~ 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?):
smét’mátexwtel < 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’lhéqw’.
leg got sprained, (sprain one’s ankle [JL]): ts’lhéqw’xel < ts’lhéqw’.
sprained ankle:: xweth’éqw’xel.
sprained wrist:: xweth’éqw’xes.
sprain, (getting sprained?): t’otá < tó.
sprain the back:: ts’lhéqw’ewíts < ts’lhéqw’.
to sprain:: tó.
your back is sprained:: xwt’ó:welh < tó.

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:: lhéllest < lhél.
spray gun:: spópxwelsà:ls < póxw.
spraying (as a structured activity):: lhá:tlechá: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’ép<tl’íq.
spread apart s-o’s legs:: pxíwét < páx.
spread it out (of blanket, net, book, etc.): tlhéét ~ tlhát ~ telhéét < télh.
spread one’s legs (sitting for example), (be spread in the bottom): spapxíwel < páx.
spread red or black paint on s-th(?)/s-o:: lhíxet < lhá:x ~ lháx.
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): páxet < páx.
spread them out to dry (berries, bulrushes, etc.): ts’íyxwt ~ ts’éyxwt < ts’íyxw ~ ts’éyxw ~ ch’íyxw.

Spring
(be) Spring, [cyclic period] when everything comes up:: kw’éyles ~ kw’ěyles < kw’í ~ kw’íy.
(bs) Spring, [time or season] when everything comes up:: temkw’éyles < kw’í ~ kw’íy.

spring
a spring water stream near Yakweakwioose:: Thíthx < thíx.
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:: tháthqiy.
Harrison Hot Springs:: Qwó:ls < qwó:ls.
music spring on the Fraser River beach about a half mile above (north) of the American Bar beach:: Xwth’kw’em < th’ekw’ or th’íkw’.
place in Fraser River where there’s an underwater spring of cold water:: Mimexwílem < mimexwílem.
spring (season), (time to sprout up):: temqw’íles ~ temqw’éyles < qw’il.
spring tide (when a river first rises in May):: qó::
spring (water source):: thíx.
time of the baby sockeye’s coming, early spring (usually April), April moon:: temkwíkwexel.

spring gold
wild carrot (possibly spring gold or wild carraway), 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):: shxwóqwó:lh.
spring salmon (CONT'D)
coiled up méthelh rope for fishing (for sturgeon and spring salmon):: ts’tíxem.
early (March) spring salmon:: spó:šem ~ 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:: tl’elxál’ówehl or tl’elxálólhl < tl’él.
July to August, (big spring salmon time):: temth’óló:lh < sth’ólólh.
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::
cht’éléym.
spring salmon (generic), (Chinook salmon): tl’élxxel ~ tl’álxxel < tl’él.
spring salmon net:: tl’élxéltel (or tl’elxxéltel) < tl’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): specá:s.
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::
cht’éléym.
spring salmon (generic), (Chinook salmon): tl’élxxel ~ tl’álxxel < tl’él.
spring salmon net:: tl’élxéltel (or tl’elxxéltel) < tl’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): specá:s.
spring snare (trap): s’eweltá:l < ñwel, s’eweltá:l < ñwel.
spring snare [s-th], [a?] spring snare:: weltá:lt.
spring water
a spring water stream with source at present-day Sardis Park, Soowahlihl:: (Th’ewálí:l) < th’élw.
sprinkle
(get sprinkled):: lhá:ltem < lhél.
sprinkle it (usually by hand):: lhél< 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:: stháthqiý.
alalfa sprouts:: tsqwá:y spéxwqél < qwá:y, píxw
(lit. green + fine airborne seed)
bean sprouts:: ts’íts’esem tl’íkw’elsh < ts’ís, tl’íkw’elsh
(lit. growing up + bean)
brussel(s) sprouts:: mémeles kápech < méle, 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’é.
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’ilqel < kw’í ~ kw’íly.
spruce
needle of spruce:: ts’ets’èqw’ < ts’èqw’.
pitchwood (esp. fir, pine, spruce):: kw’íxwelhp < kw’íxw.
spruce tree, Sitka spruce:: tsqwé’élhp < ts’èqw’.

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'éláxel < 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:ytl'em.
squeaking (of lots of mice):: th'eth'élá:ykwem < th'á:ykwem.
squeak (of a mouse):: th'á:ykwem.

to squeal

squealing (like a pig for ex.): kwíkwekwchá:m < kwátsem ~ kwáchem.
to squeal on someone:: qwélqwelátstem < qwà:l.

squeeze

(be) squeezed in, jammed up, tight:: sxexákw' < xékw'.
get squeezed (in hand or fingers):: p'íth'ém < p'í:.
squeeze s-th/s-o, wring s-th (of clothes), pinch s-th/s-o:: p'íth'ét < p'í:.
squeezing out:: p'íp'eth'ém < p'í:.
squeezing s-th/s-o:: p'íp'eth'ét < p'í:.
squeezing the breast of s-o/s-th, milking s-o/s-th:: p'íp'eth'élmé < p'í:.
Squía-ala

**Squía-ala (now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #7):** $\text{xwoyehá:lá < xwá:y}$.

**squint**

wink at each other, ((maybe) squint [EB]): $\text{th'ikwóstel < th'iykw'}$.

**Squirrel**

Douglas squirrel, possibly a character name, i.e. Squirrel:: $\text{skwóye or Skwóye}$.

**squirrel**

board for stretching squirrel or skunk hides, etc.: $\text{tépelhállh < tpólh}$.

Douglas squirrel:: $\text{sqwéth'elh}$.

Douglas squirrel, possibly a character name, i.e. Squirrel:: $\text{skwóye or Skwóye}$.

flying squirrel:: $\text{sqépò:thèl < qep'}$.

squirrel, Douglas squirrel:: $\text{skwóye}$.

you get covered on the mouth (by a flying squirrel at night for ex.): $\text{qep'ó:ythòm < qep'}$.

**squirt**

splash s-o in the face, squirt s-o in the face:: $\text{lhélest < lhél}$.

to squirt:: $\text{wet'éléth'}$.

**squish**

crush (of berries), smash (of berries), squish (of berries, etc.), to mash:: $\text{tósem < tós}$.

squish it up:: $\text{mit'et}$.

squish s-th round and filled, smash s-th round and filled:: $\text{méqw'et < méqw' ~ móqw'}$.

touch s-o purposely, squish it (of berries, etc.), smash s-th, mash it (berries, potatoes, carrots, etc.), bump it:: $\text{tóset < tós}$.

**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.): $\text{thq' ét < théq'}$.

**stack**

(be) below, (be) underneath, (be) at the bottom of a pile or stack:: $\text{stl'epólwelh < stl'pólwelh < tl'ép}$.

**staff**

cane, staff:: $\text{q'éwe}$.

**stagger**

staggering (after you trip for ex.): $\text{tá:lstem < tél < tál ~ tý}$.

staggering around:: $\text{xwexweló:ytem < xweló:y, yitá:lstem < tél < tál ~ tý}$.

to stumble, get staggered:: $\text{télstem < tél ~ tál ~ tý}$.

you get staggered:: $\text{xwexweló:ythòm < xweló:y}$.

**stagnant**

puddle that's always dirty, dirty pond, stagnant pool of water, (it never dries out [AK]): $\text{th'qwélhcha}$.

stagnant water lake or ponds at the downriver end of Skw'átets or Peters Reserve near Laidlaw:: $\text{Th'qwélhcha < th'qwélhcha}$.
stake

stake it (for ex. of a horse):: lóqwet.

stamp

stick it on, paste it on (of stamps or anything):: t'élém < t'élém.

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:: lhéxéylex < lhéx.
stand up:: lhéxéyléx < lhéx.
stand up (by oneself):: lhéxéylexlómet < lhéx.
stand up for s-o (respected):: xwiléxmet or xwíléxmet < xwíléx.
stand up, rise from a seat:: xwiléx.
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'ótses < kw'áts ~ kw'áts.

staring:: kw'okw'etsíls < 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:: sthíms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.

start

a sound heard starting up again in the distance:: eháléqep < ehó.
begun, start, (be) just started, just began, be just begun:: yálhò < yalh.
begin(ning) to, start(ing) to, inceptive:: mi ~ mé ~ me.
fire-drill, stick spun to start fire:: silléceptel < 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:: iyáléqethet < éy ~ éy::
starting to sprinkle, start sprinkling:: lhálétem < lhél.
start, started:: iyóíeth.
start to struggle, start to flip around to escape (fish esp.): kwetl'éthet < kwá::
tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark):: syeqwilhá:ltel < yéqw.

startle

be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed:: lholhekw'íwel ~ lholhkw'íwel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.
startled s-o, (excited s-o [Elders Group 3/2/77]): lhwíwel:ex < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

starve

somebody is made to fast, he is starved (purposely):: xwátém < 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: semláiyel < mí:l ~ mfl.

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: stótel < tó:l ~ tô: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'i:tl' ~ ts'il'.
upright, standing, height, stature, pole: =ámets' ~ =ámeth' ~ =ó:meth' ~ =emeth'.

stay
at home, be living (somewhere), stay: tl'eláxw ~ tl'láxw < tl'élexw.
stay here, stay, remain at a place: í ò < í.
stay in one place: tl'eláxwelets < tl'élexw.
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: yélyelesem < yél:és.
hold it steady, (hold s-th steady): tl'élxwstexw < tl'élexw.

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'elátxw < 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:: pelpólxwem < poléxwem.
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]): Qétxém < qá:t.
steaming:: póléxwem < poléxwem.
steaming it:: póléxwt < poléxwem.
steam s-th:: poléxwt < poléxwem.
to steam, start to steam:: poléxwem, poléxwem.

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):: Sxwesálh < 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:: Qéywexém < qí:wux ~
qéywux ~ qá:wux.
steelhead trout:: qí:wux ~ qéywux ~ qá:wux ~ qáwx.

steep

Bare Bluffs, a steep slope on the west side of Harrison Lake:: Lhó:leqvet.
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 ~ xéyl ~ xél
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):: xaxesyuwes or xaxe syuwes < xáxe.
(this cry of a bluejay [Steller's jay] warns you of bad news):: chíke chéke chéke chéke.
Stellula calliope

possibly Trochilidae family, probably including Selasphorus rufus, Archilochus alexandri, and Stellula calliope:: pēsk'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=.

stretcher one's legs when walking with too big a step:: t'iw ~ t'iw.
step on it accidentally:: ómeléxw < i1m.
step on s-th, step on it:: ímet < i1m.
step over something:: kw'élwelh.
take one step:: tiqxálém ~ tiyqxálém.
takes short steps:: ts'tf'tél'xel < ts'íl' ~ ts'ít'.
taking a step:: té:yqxálem < tiyqxálém ~ tiyqxálém.

step-brother

step-child:: texwmélém < méle ~ méla.
step-children:: texwmámelem < méle ~ méla.

step-parent:: tslhilá:m.

step-sibling

step-sister

stern
a canoe or boat cut off short in the rear (because the stern couldn't be repaired):: t'qwá: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 < tó, 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):: qwéltel < qwel.

beating s-o/s-th with a stick, hitting s-o/s-th with a stick, clubbing it:: kwókwéqwet < kwóqw.

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:: kwóqwet < kwóqw.

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: < lékw.

digging stick:: shxwthόyeqwels < 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'eíqw < kw'ekw'íqw < kw'eí < kw'í.

fire-drill, stick spun to start fire:: sélcheptel < sél or sél:.

five ropes, five threads, five sticks, five poles:: lhq'átssámets' < lhq'á:t.

face up, head sticking up:: kw'ekw'eíqw < kw'ekw'íqw < kw'í.

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):: tífíq'el < tífíq.

little stick of firewood:: syéyelh < 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'elémtses < t'elém.

moon or month beginning in February, (November to December, time when ice forms [and
sticks] [Billy Sepass in Jenness]): temt'l'q'es < t'l'q'.

nine ropes, nine threads, nine sticks, nine poles:: tuxwámets' < tux:tw.

one rope, one thread, one stick, one pole:: léts'ámeth' < léts'a < léts'e.

one's hand sticks to something (in cold, to honey, to glue, etc.): t'elémtses < 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.): telkwólésem.

prop up a limb with a Y-shaped stick, (prop s-th up (of a limb, with a Y-shaped stick))::
t'sqw'ít or th'sqw'ít.

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.): tífíq't < tífíq'.

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.): tífíq't < tífíq'.

seven long objects), seven ropes, seven threads, seven sticks, seven poles:: th'ökwsámets' < th'ökws.

(six long objects), six ropes, six threads, six sticks, six poles:: téxémemets' < téx.

soapberry beater, stick for whipping up soapberries or Indian ice cream:: th'ímawéstel or
th'ímawéstel < th'ím < th'ím.

sprout(ing) up, stick(ing) its head out of the ground (of a plant):: qwí:les < qw'il.

stick for beating blankets or clothes or mat, blanket-beater, clothes-beater, mat-beater,
rug-beater:: kw'ekw'qwá:lth'átel < kwóqw.
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:: qwóhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls < qwá.

stick it on, paste it on (of stamps or anything):: t’élént < t’élém.

stick it up someone's rump:: t’ekwíwet < t’ékw.

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’ekwíwél < t’ékw.

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.

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:txw ~ smótwxw.

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:: tl’éxw.

be stiff (of arm or foot):: shélháx < lhéx.

stiff, hard:: th’éts.

stiff (of body):: lhétem < lhéx.

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:: théqelems < thqá:lem.

place where one fishes by waiting with a dip-net, dip-net fishing place, place where one still-dips:: thqálem < 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’éxth’éx < th’éx.

sting s-o/s-th:: kwéléxt < kwél.

to tingle (like arm waking up from numbness), (have/get a) a stinging feeling:: thátkwem.

stingy

:: qélwelh < qél.

be stingy:: skw’íkw’iy ~ skw’íkw’i < kw’i.

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):: skwukwitstlás.
smell that one cannot locate, strong stink:: simálékep.
stink-egg basket, stink salmon egg basket:: kw'ólólála < kw'ól:la ~ kw'ól: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:: simálékep < éy ~ éy::

stink bag

skunk's stink bag, skunk's stink sac:: spú'amal ~ spú'elmel < pú'.
skunk's stink bag (stink sac):: skwukwitstlás.

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'ólólála < kw'ól:la ~ kw'ól:la.
stink-eggs:: kw'ól:la ~ kw'ól:la.

stink sac

skunk's stink bag, skunk's stink sac:: spú'amal ~ spú'elmel < pú'.
skunk's stink bag (stink sac):: skwukwitstlás.

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]): qwelhýówelh ~ qwelhliyówelh ~
qwelhlyówelh < qwelh.
long-handled stirring spoon:: shxwqwáylhecháls < qwá:y.
to stir (a liquid), stir (mixing ingredients):: qwáylhecháls < 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)::: xòlís.

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:: thiyélts < 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:: kwél:a ~ kwéla.
courage (lit. in the stomach):: =álwes ~ =élwes.
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’.
growling (of one’s stomach):: kwó:ywem.
(have an) upset stomach:: p’eléts’tem < p’él or p’él.
have a pain in the stomach, (have a stomach-ache), one’s stomach hurts:: xélhálwes < xélh.
insides (animal or human or other?), (internal organs, guts, etc.), (stomach [inside] [DM]):: sts’élxíwel < ts’él.
in the stomach, in courage:: =álwes ~ =élwes.
in the stomach, on the stomach:: =álwes ~ =élwes.
lyeing down on one’s stomach:: qíqep’yó:lha ~ qéyqep’yó:lha < qep’.
lyeing on one’s stomach with head down on one’s arms:: qíqep’yó:sem < qep’.
on the stomach or ventral surface of a body:: =e)yó:lhe.
punched s-o on the stomach:: th’qw’álewest < 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:: xélhálwes < xélh.

stone
a hunter turned to stone now located below Hemhémetheqw 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:yxwey head turned to stone on land at Xehhlálh somewhere:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < Sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwó:yxwey.
carve stone, work in stone:: t’éléxot < t’éléx.
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:: sxwétélhtses < télhches.
hew (stone, wood, anything):: t’éléx:yls < t’éléx.
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):: smá:melet < smá:lt.
mashing, grinding (stones, something hard):: tôtesem < tós.
place of moss-covered stones at upper end of Hope Slough not far from Harry Edwards’ home (as of 1964):: Qwómqwemels < qwá: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? [BHTTC 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:: i’< i’.
finish, stop, quit, get done, be finished, have enough, be done, be ready:: hó: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):: tesí:l < t’ás.
stopped:: tl’élaxw ~ tfláxw < tl’élexw.
stop raining, stop snowing:: xwets’xel.
stop s-th:: tl’élégxstexw < tl’élexw.

Wahleach whistle stop on Seabird Island where Wayne Bobb lived in 1977, (now also Wahleach Lake (man-made) [EB]): Wolích < xwále ~ xwále.

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 < póqw’ < 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:léem.
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 ~ qéylem ~ qí(:)lem.

store

a store (commercial establishment):: shxwímále ~ shxwímála ~ shxwímálà < xwóyem.
clothes store:: awkw’áwtxw < á:wkw’.
clothes store, clothing store:: ith’émawtxw < ith’a.
cut wood (with a saw), saw wood, (cut wood to store away):: xets’a: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’amawtxw < mékw’ ~ mákw’.
store away one’s paddles:: xets’ôwesem < xits’ ~ xits’.
stored, in storage:: qeyqelémtem < qéylem ~ qéylem ~ qí(:)lem.
store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away:: xits’e < xits’ ~ xits’.

storm

dirty (weather), bad weather, storm:: qél:em ~ qél:ém or leqél:le(’)m < qél.
got stormy with lots of fine snow in the air:: qwálxtem < qwélxel.
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 Sxwó:yxwey story, (perhaps also) leprosy:: qw’ô: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.
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 < xits’ ~ 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:: thíythet < thíy.

straighten

fix a fire, straighten the fire up, stoke the fire:: thiyéltsep < thiy.
make a bed, make (straighten up) a bed, make one’s bed:: thiyá:lhem ~ thiyálhem < thiy.
straighten oneself out:: thíythet < thiy.

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]): sékxyewes < xéywel.

stranger

different person, stranger:: let’s’ô:mexw < láts’.
different tribe, different people, strangers:: let’s’ô: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'ewíles < q'e:yw ~ q'i:w.

strawberry

also domestic strawberry:: schí:ya.
strawberry birthmark on the arm:: schíyelá:xel < schí:ya.
strawberry juice:: schíya s'q'óleqw (lit. strawberry + fruit juice) < chíya, qó:
wild strawberry:: schí:ya.

Strawberry Island

also the name of the village on Strawberry Island:: Álhqá: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:lhél:: Selch'èle < sél or si(:)l.

stream

a spring water stream near Yakwekwioose:: Thíthx < thíx.
a spring-water stream south of Skowkale:: Temélhem < témélh.
a spring water stream with source at present-day Sardis Park, Soowahlihl:: (Th'ewál: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'eqwálíth'a < kw'óqw.
forks in stream:: t'xéthet < t'éx.
Kateseslie, a spring-water stream east of Coqualeetza, part of the Kw'eqwálíth'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 ~ tó: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 ~ qiqelá:m < qél.

Streptopus amplexifolius

respectively Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, Streptopus amplexifolius (and Streptopus roseus), and Disporum hookeri:: st'hí:ms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.
Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, and probably Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus, and Disporum hookeri:: st'hí:ms te álhqey < st'hí:m ~ st'hí:m.
Smilacina racemosa, Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus curvipes, Smilacina stellata:: xexq'él:lahp.

Streptopus roseus

respectively Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, Streptopus amplexifolius (and Streptopus roseus), and Disporum hookeri:: st'hí:ms te álhqey < álhqey ~ álhqay.
Smilacina racemosa, Smilacina stellata, and probably Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus, and Disporum hookeri:: st'hí:ms te álhqey < st'hí:m ~ st'hí:m.
Streptopus roseus curvipes

Smilacina racemosa, Streptopus amplexifolius, Streptopus roseus curvipes, Smilacina stellata: \textit{\textasciitilde}xexq\textit{\textasciitilde}el\textit{\textasciitilde}lhp.

\textunderline{stretch} :: \textit{\textasciitilde}ót\textit{\textasciitilde}.
be straight (of rope but not tree), pulled tight (of rope), stretched tight, tight:: \textit{thth\textasciitilde}kw\textit{\textasciitilde} < th\textit{\textasciitilde}kw\textit{\textasciitilde}.
(be) stretchy, (be) elastic:: \textit{\textasciitilde}ét\textit{\textasciitilde}\textit{\textasciitilde}et\textit{\textasciitilde} < ót\textit{\textasciitilde}.
board for stretching squirrel or skunk hides, etc:: \textit{tépélh\textasciitilde}lh < tp\textit{\textasciitilde}lh.
fish-spreader for drying fish, cross-piece for drying fish, salmon stretcher:: \textit{\textasciitilde}t\textit{\textasciitilde}áts\textit{\textasciitilde}.
frame for stretching hides, frame (for drying hides, etc.), frame for a drum:: \textit{tpélhtel \textasciitilde}tepélhtel < tp\textit{\textasciitilde}lh.
hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one's arms/wings):: \textit{txelá\textasciitilde}xel < tex.
overstretch one's legs when walking with too big a step:: \textit{t\textasciitilde}fw < t\textit{\textasciitilde}fw.
slingshot (of the stretched kind):: \textit{\textasciitilde}ót\textit{\textasciitilde} < ót\textit{\textasciitilde}.
(stretched?? (said after giving another word meaning stretched):: lh\textit{\textasciitilde}temet.
stretch it (stretch out someone's arms or wings):: \textit{txet \textasciitilde}t\textit{\textasciitilde} < tex.
stretch oneself:: \textit{\textasciitilde}ót\textit{\textasciitilde}\textit{\textasciitilde}et\textit{\textasciitilde} < ót\textit{\textasciitilde}.
stretch out the wings, stretch out the arm(s):: \textit{txelá\textasciitilde}xel < tex.
stretch s-th out, stretch it:: \textit{\textasciitilde}ót\textit{\textasciitilde} < ót\textit{\textasciitilde}.

\textunderline{strike} 

be coiled (ready to strike for ex. of a snake):: \textit{sq\textasciitilde}el\textit{\textasciitilde}w < q\textit{\textasciitilde}ál.
(be) coiling (ready to strike) (of a snake):: \textit{sq\textasciitilde}el\textit{\textasciitilde}el\textit{\textasciitilde}w < q\textit{\textasciitilde}ál.
strike (of a snake) at s-o:: \textit{ts\textasciitilde}t\textit{\textasciitilde}f\textit{\textasciitilde}ém < ts\textit{\textasciitilde}t\textit{\textasciitilde}f\textit{\textasciitilde}ém.
strike s-th pointed (esp. a match):: \textit{\textasciitilde}et\textit{\textasciitilde} < \textit{ix}.
throw and hit s-th/s-o, strike s-th/s-o (with something thrown):: \textit{lon\textasciitilde}m < l\textit{\textasciitilde}ém < l\textit{\textasciitilde}lm.

\textunderline{string} 

a waiting dip-net with frame and string trap:: \textit{th\textasciitilde}q\textit{\textasciitilde}lem < th\textit{\textasciitilde}q\textit{\textasciitilde}lem.
brack (of a flexible object like a rope, string or breath), it broke:: \textit{\textasciitilde}éqw\textit{\textasciitilde}.
cut s-th (string or rope):: \textit{\textasciitilde}t\textit{\textasciitilde}q\textit{\textasciitilde}w\textit{\textasciitilde}ót.
rope, twine, string, thread:: \textit{\textasciitilde}xwéylem < \textit{\textasciitilde}xwé\textit{\textasciitilde}ylem < \textit{\textasciitilde}xwí\textit{\textasciitilde}lem.
stringy fibers (as on cow parsnip):: \textit{\textasciitilde}xwéylem < \textit{\textasciitilde}xwé\textit{\textasciitilde}ylem < \textit{\textasciitilde}xwí\textit{\textasciitilde}lem.
thin (of material like a dress, also of a string):: \textit{\textasciitilde}th\textit{\textasciitilde}\textit{\textasciitilde}h\textit{\textasciitilde}emí\textit{\textasciitilde}l.

\textunderline{strip} 

fine cedar root strips for baskets:: \textit{sh\textasciitilde}x\textit{\textasciitilde}w\textit{\textasciitilde}h\textit{\textasciitilde}\textit{\textasciitilde}h\textit{\textasciitilde}tel.
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]):: \textit{\textasciitilde}x\textit{\textasciitilde}pet < x\textit{\textasciitilde}p.
wide cedar root strips for baskets:: \textit{yem\textasciitilde}w\textit{\textasciitilde}tel < y\textit{\textasciitilde}m < y\textit{\textasciitilde}m.
wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry):: \textit{\textasciitilde}x\textit{\textasciitilde}p\textit{\textasciitilde}h\textit{\textasciitilde}y < \textit{\textasciitilde}x\textit{\textasciitilde}é\textit{\textasciitilde}yp.

\textunderline{stripe} 

a stripe:: \textit{\textasciitilde}sx\textit{\textasciitilde}xp\textit{\textasciitilde} < \textit{\textasciitilde}xé\textit{\textasciitilde}yp\textit{\textasciitilde}.
a stripe (on the nose or point):: \textit{\textasciitilde}x\textit{\textasciitilde}élqs < \textit{\textasciitilde}xé\textit{\textasciitilde}y < \textit{\textasciitilde}\textit{\textasciitilde}í\textit{\textasciitilde}f.
chipmunk with more than two stripes, Northwestern chipmunk, Townsend chipmunk:: \textit{\textasciitilde}xp\textit{\textasciitilde}f\textit{\textasciitilde}tsel < \textit{\textasciitilde}xp\textit{\textasciitilde}f\textit{\textasciitilde}tsel < \textit{\textasciitilde}xp\textit{\textasciitilde}f\textit{\textasciitilde}tsel < \textit{\textasciitilde}xp\textit{\textasciitilde}f\textit{\textasciitilde}tsel.
chipmunk with two stripes, Northwestern chipmunk, also Townsend chipmunk:: \textit{\textasciitilde}xp\textit{\textasciitilde}f\textit{\textasciitilde}tsel.
stripe (CONT'D)
striped on back: \textit{s}xeyxep'ewíts \sim \textit{s}xeyxep'ôwíts \sim \textit{xéyp}'.
(stripes):: \textit{=eth \?}.
stripes (on the nose or point):: \textit{s}xélxelqs \sim \textit{xél} \sim \textit{xéyl} \sim \textit{xí:l}

strip-tease
undress in front of someone, strip-tease:: \textit{lh}u\textit{w}t\textit{h'ím} \sim \textit{lh}ewíth'a.

Strix occidentalis
possibly also the following other horned owls found in the area: long-eared owl \textit{Asio otus}
and spotted owl \textit{Strix occidentalis}:: \textit{chítmexw}.

stroke
pet s-th/s-o, stroke s-th/s-o:: \textit{p}'í:qwt \sim \textit{p}'í:.
pry (a canoe paddling stroke when the canoe is hard to turn):: \textit{lhímesem} \sim \textit{lhímes}.
pry with paddle in stern to turn a canoe sharply, pry (canoe stroke done by a sternman):: \textit{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):: \textit{lhímes}.
swimming, (swimming under the water after diving (Cheh.) [Elders Group], swimming
with crawl strokes, etc. [Deming]):: \textit{t'ít'etsem} \sim \textit{t'ít'echem} \sim \textit{t'ítsem}.
swim (of a person), swim (with crawl strokes, etc.):: \textit{t'ítsem}.

stroll
go for a walk, take a stroll, stroll:: \textit{imexósem} \sim \textit{i}_{\gamma}m.

strong:: \textit{sáyém} \sim \textit{sáyem}.
be big (of a fire), the fire is big, the fire is going strong, big fire:: \textit{thó:lchep} \sim \textit{thó:ltsep} \sim \textit{thi} \sim \textit{tha} \sim \textit{tha} \sim \textit{thah} \sim \textit{theh}.
(be) hard, stiff (material), strong (of rope, material, not of a person), tough:: \textit{tl'éxw}.
be strong:: \textit{eyém} \sim \textit{iyém} \sim \textit{éy} \sim \textit{éy}.
be strong (of animates or inanimates):: \textit{kw'ómkw'em}.
(have a) menthol smell, (be) strong-smelling (of medicine):: \textit{xó:l}xwem.
(have/get a) strong stink:: \textit{xts'ímthet} \sim \textit{xíxets'em}.
make it strong, make him/her/them strong:: \textit{eyémstexw} \sim \textit{éy} \sim \textit{éy}.
smell that one cannot locate, strong stink:: \textit{simáléqep}.
strong feelings, mad all the time but won't fight:: \textit{simíwél} \sim \textit{éy} \sim \textit{éy}.
strong (of material):: \textit{tl'xwíth'a} \sim \textit{tl'éxw}.
strong smell, bad stink, smell that can't be located:: \textit{simáléqep} \sim \textit{éy} \sim \textit{éy}.

structured activity)
device, tool, thing for doing something [as a structured activity]), person doing something
[as structured activity]:: \textit{=els}.
structured activity continuative, structured activity continuative nominal or tool or person:: \textit{=els}.
structured activity non-continuative:: \textit{=á:ls}.

struggle
flipping around (of fish), struggling (of anything alive trying to get free):: \textit{kwótl'thet} \sim \textit{kwá}.
start to struggle, start to flip around to escape (fish esp.):: \textit{kwe}tl'éthet < \textit{kwá}.
stubborn

(affiliate stubborn): sepsáp.

insistent, persistent (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, (affiliate 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 < qát.

Stulkawhits Creek

village at mouth of Stulkawhits Creek on Fraser River: Lexwt'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: tsélq.

to stumble, get staggered: télstem < tél ~ tál ~ tiy.

stump

(affiliate stamped): mótl'.

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.

(affiliate stupid, not all there (mentally), (affiliate) a little crazy: shxwixwóxwth' < xwáth'.

stupidity

wrapped up (in stupidity): s'i'hó < ehó.

stupified

be dumbfounded, be surprised, be stupified, be speechless: slholhekw'íwel ~ slholhekw'íwel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.

be startled, be dumbfounded, be shocked, be stupified, be speechless, be overwhelmed: lhholhekw'íwel < lhholhekw'íwel < lhó:kw' ~ lhókw'.
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 < tsélq ~ chélq.

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.):::  sliá: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) siyá: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::  -ét.
  subjunctive, when, if::  we-.
  third person subjunctive subject::  -es.
submerge

set a net (by canoe), set one's net, fish with a net, (submerge a net):: míliyel < mí:l ~ míl.

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:: qwá: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:: xwótêkwem < xwótkwem.
[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
(be) suffering pain:: s’ô:leqw’. 

sugar :: súkwe ~ súkwa ~ shúkwe.
sugar bowl:: shúkwe’âla < 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 Stólô < 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/?)]):: Stélxweth’.
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
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]:: Léqw:ámél.
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 Láxëwey), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stólô 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’exq’é:yl or T’exq’i:l < t’éx.

Sumas Prairie
Sumas Prairie west (on the west side of Sumas Lake):: Sxélálets??.
Sumas River

Sumas Mountain (also Tuckquail, a village on both sides of Lower Sumas River [Wells]):
T’exqé:yl or T’exqí:l < t’ex.
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 Stó:telô 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: Lexwchmôqwem?.

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 Stó:telô 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’ósthet < 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:met’ < qéw.
(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): xwtógesem.
sunbeams: sxelxélès 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: sxelxélès te syó:qwem < yéqw.

Sunday
Sunday (sacred day): sxaxelh(l)át ~ sxexelh(l)at < xáxe.

sunflower seeds: spéxwqels te syóqwem sp’aq’em < pixw, yéqw. p’aq’
(lit. small airborne seed of + the + sun + flower)
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:: sxexómôlh.
(little supernatural creature), little stl'áleqem:: stl'ítl'leqem < stl'á:leqem.
 lots of stl'áleqems, (lots of supernatural creatures):: st'eltl'áleqem < stl'á:leqem.
two-headed supernatural snake:: sílhqey < álhlqey ~ álhlqay.
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'ímowski.

Sure.
Sure., Exactly::. xwéwes.

sure
it's sure a lot:: chelâ:lqwlha < chelâ:l.
what a lot., it's sure a lot:: chelâ: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 :: lhêkwl'iwel < lhôkew' ~ lhôkew'.
be dumbfounded, be surprised, be stupified, be speechless:: slholhekzw'iwel ~ slholhekzw'iwel < lhôkew' ~ lhôkew'.
be surprised:: ts'éq'.
be surprised, astonished:: lewálh.
be surprised by s-th/s-o:: lewálhmet < lewálh.
(happen to) surprise s-o:: lewâlhlexw < lewálh.
for goodness sakes., well. (in surprise):: lá:lá.
surprised:: q'éq'ewes.

suspect
suspect, be suspicious:: t'ót'êmethet < t'ám.

suspenders:: q'ewí:lestel < q'è:yw ~ q'è:w.

suspicous
suspect, be suspicious:: t'ót'êmethet < 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:tsel.
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:: shxwō:qel ~ shxwōqwqel ~ shxwéqwel, shxwō:qel ~ shxwōqwqel ~ shxwéqwel.

sweat)
(rain or sweat) trickling down one's face:: kw'tómés < kw'átem.
sweathouse:: qetíwstel < qá:t.
swearing:: yóqw'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

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:: tāqalh.

sweetheart

sweetheart, person of the opposite sex that one is running around with, girl-friend, boy-friend:: ts'elhá: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):: chxwétém < chxw= ~ =chíxw.
go down (of swelling):: t'esf: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'esf:l < t'ás.
to swell (of a body part):: chxw= ~ =chíxw.

Sweltzer Creek

Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake):: Stôtelô < tó:l ~ tò:l.
Soowahlie village (where Sweltzer Creek met Chilliwack River), Soowahlie Reserve near Vedder Crossing:: Th'éw < th'éw.
Sweltzer Creek (the stream from Cultus Lake to Chilliwack River at Soowahlie):: Swílhcha Stôtelô < Swílhcha.
village on east bank of Sweltzer Creek (above $xwoyehálá), (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):: lexwôm ~ lexwôm < xwém ~ xwém.
rough (of wind or water), turbulent (of wind or water), real swift (of water):: xátl'.

swim

swimming (be in swimming):: xìkxwô:m < xókw' ~ xó:kw'.
swimming (of dog, deer, animal), (dog-paddling):: xólhchem < xélhchem.
swimming (of fish), (swim (of a fish) [EB]):: xètem < xetâm ~ xtâm, xètem < xetâm ~ xtâm.
swimming, (swimming under the water after diving (Cheh.) [Elders Group], swimming with crawl strokes, etc. [Deming]):: tít'etsem ~ tít'echem < títsem.
swim (of a person), swim (with crawl strokes, etc.): títsem.
swim (of fish):: xetâm ~ xtâm.
swim, (tread water), (wading in deep water [LJ], swimming [Elders Group]):: xélhchem.

swing

a swing, a little treadle they swing the babies on:: q'éy't'o ~ q'éy't'e.
swing for baby cradle:: séqtel < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.
swinging:: q'éyq'et'e < q'éy't'o ~ q'éy't'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.

be swollen, swelled up (EB), swelling (AC):: chxwétém < 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:yel [Wells]]:: Xwôxwá:yel < 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 Kawakwa 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 < yeòw: ~ yeòw.

a sxwó:yxwey head turned to stone on land at Xelhlálh somewhere:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwó:yxwey.

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 ~ Sxwó:yxwey < sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwó:yxwey.

rock that was a sxwó:yxwey head (mask) turned to stone at Xelhlálh:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < sxéyes ~ sxéyes.

sxwó:yxwey ceremony featuring a masked dance, the sxwó:yxwey mask and dance:: sxwó:yxwey ~ sxwó:yxwey.

sxwó:yxwey dance
square dressing room or shelter of blankets where sxwó:yxwey dancers change before doing the sxwó:yxwey dance:: q'eléts'tel < q'el.

sxwó:sem
soapberry spoon, soapberry paddle, short-handled spoon, flat spoon for sxwó:sem:: th'émtel < th'í:m ~ th'í:m.

Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi
Lepus americanus cascadiensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now perhaps Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi:: shxwó:xw.

Lepus americanus cascadiensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now probably also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi:: sqéwáth, sqiqwóthel < sqéwáth, sqwiqwéyóthel.

Lepus americanus cascadiensis and Lepus americanus washingtoni, now prob. also Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsi:: sqiqwéth < sqéwáth.

sympathize

comfort s-o, sympathize with s-o:: smámekw'et < mákwa.
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 ~ sísemóye.

Tabanidae
family Tabanidae, genus Chrysops: lheméléts'.

table :: letám.
clean it (of table, land, etc.): títlt.
table, desk :: letám.

taboo
sacred, holy, (taboo): xáxe.

tadpole
baby frog, probably also tadpole: pipehó:mó:llh < peh or pó(:)h.

Taenia solium
order Cestoidea, esp. Taenia solium: sqwó:qwetl'y: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: spéxwqel (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'élets ~ stl'ep'élets.
tiny fin above tail of fish, (perhaps spines above tail of some fish): sxélhxelh < xélh.
to wag its tail: tl'ap'élatsem ~ stl'ep'élets ~ 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: xwéychesem (or better) xwíythesem < xwíyth.
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 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 ~ xólhmethet < xólh.
take it all, pick it all up:: mekw'et ~ mōkw'et ~ mōkw'ot < mēkw' ~ mōkw'.
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:: xiqt.
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:: mēq'etsem < mēq'.
take off one's clothes, undress:: lhōwth'ám < lhewíth'a.
take one step:: tiq̓x̑l̓̓ə̑l̓̓em ~ tiq̓x̑l̓̓ə̑l̓̓em.
take s-o for granted:: tl'exwλólə:st.
take s-o home:: t'ékw'̓stexw < t'ōkw'̓stexw < t'ōkw'.
take someone's food or clothes:: kw̓étuxt.
takes short steps:: ts'itl'xel < ts'itl' ~ ts'itl'.
take s-th, accept s-th, get s-th, fetch s-th, pick s-th up:: kw̓út.
take s-th down, tear down s-th man-made, dismantle s-th, take it apart:: y̓íxwet < y̓íxw.
taking a step:: t̓c̓εq̓x̑l̓̓ə̑l̓̓em < tiq̓x̑l̓̓ə̑l̓̓em.
taking care of oneself:: xólhmethet < xólh.
to be arm in arm (like escorting someone), to take an arm (of someone):: s'ōkw'ches < ókw'.
to take all the loose eggs out of s-th (a salmon):: pethíwet ~ pethíwét < pāthet.
unloading a canoe, taking things out of a canoe:: qw̓íméls < qw̓í: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:: hámex < 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'óstelmét < tl'óst or tl'óstexw.
talk (CONT’D)
think someone is talking about s-o:: tl’émstexw.
think someone is talking or laughing about oneself:: tl’emstélémet ~ tl’emstélémét < tl’émstexw, tl’ostélémet.

talkative
be shy, be not talkative, quiet (of a person):: p’áp’xwem.

tall
(be) long, tall (of tree, anything):: tl’aqt.
tall (of a person):: tl’eqtámeth’ ~ tl’eqtámeth’ < tl’aqt.
tall (of tree):: tl’eqtíwél < tl’aqt.

Talpidae
family Talpidae, especially Scapanus orarius orarius, also Neurotrichus gibbsi:: speláwél < pél (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’ǎmiya.

Tamihi Creek:: T’ami(ye)hóy (Stóteló) < t’ǎmiya.
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’ǎmiya.

Tamihi Lake:: T’ami(ye)hóy (Xótsa) < t’ǎmiya.

Tamihi Mountain
Mount McGuire, (Tamihi Mountain [BJ]): T’amiyahó:y < t’ǎmiya.

tan
be yellowish, be tan:: sqwóqweyel ~ sqwóqwiyel < qwá:y.
circular frame (for tanning hides):: st’élákw’ 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’á:lq’ < 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’ëlq’ < 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: 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:: tôteset < 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
coeeruleus principis:: seyíyex.

taste :: t'á, t'ets'élmel < t'á.
(be) weak (in strength, also in taste [TM]): qiqelá:m ~ qiqelà:m < qél.
getting moudly 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.
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Taxus brevifolia

Taxus brevifolia:: téxwetselhp < téxwets.

tea :: tí.
    Labrador tea, "Indian tea", "swamp tea":: mó:qwem.
teapot:: tí’ålå < tí.
    warm up (food, tea, etc.): t’élkw’a: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’íwes:ylhem < íwes.
    training, teaching, upbringing:: s’í:wes < íwes.

teacher :: skwúkwelstèlæq < skwú:l.

teaapot
    teapot:: tí’ålå < 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:: yfxwet < yfxw.
    tear (from eye):: qé’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:thelæq < weth’át.
    tease s-o:: weth’át.
    teasing:: hewith’élæq < weth’át.
    teasing s-o:: hewith’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’a:lem < 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'êtsâls < th'êts or th'â(:)ts.
ring s-o up, phone s-o:: th'êst < th'êts or th'â(:)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'â:tsem < th'êts or th'â(:)ts.

tell

go warn s-o in secret, go tell s-o in secret:: wíyt < wá:y.
lying, telling a lie, (bluffing [BHTTC]):: mameth'âlem < máth'el.
tell a lie for s-o:: xwmath'elqélémt < máth'el.
telling on s-o:: qwelqwélés < qwâ:l.
tell s-o to say no to s-o:: õwestexw ~ éwestexw < éwe ~ õwe.

Telmatodytes palustris paludicola

Troglydotes troglodytes pacificus, may also include (esp.) Thryomanes bewickii, Telmatodytes palustris paludicola, Troglydotes aedon, and Salpinctes obsoletus:: t’âmiya.

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:lî: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):: xixtímestexw or xixtímstexw < xítem.

ten

:: 6:pel.
cost ten dollars:: epóléstexw < 6:pel.
(first lunar month beginning in) July, (tenth month):: epóléstel < 6:pel.
ten birds:: epólôws < 6:pel, opelôws < 6:pel.
ten bodies:: opelôws < 6:pel.
ten canoes, ten boats:: opelôwelh < 6:pel.
ten cents, dime:: mîf’s ~ mît.
ten containers:: opelâleqel < 6:pel.
ten dollars, (ten Indian blankets [Boas]):: epólès < 6:pel.
ten fruit in a group (as they grow on a plant), (ten attached fruit):: opelôls < 6:pel.
ten leaves:: epólôwes < 6:pel.
ten o’clock, (tenth hour):: s’ô:pels < 6:pel.
ten paddles:: epólôwes < 6:pel.
ten people:: epâlé < 6:pel.
ten ropes, ten threads, ten sticks, ten poles:: epâlemets’ < 6:pel.
ten (CONT’D)

ten times::  opelálh < ó:pel.
times ten, -ty (multiple of ten)::  =elshxá ~ =elsxá.

tender

be tender (in emotions)::  chácha.

tendon

cord, muscle, tendon, nerve cord by backbone::  tl'e'ímél ~ tl'e:i:mel.

tense

tighten up (tense one’s muscles, for ex.):::  tl'ótl'ethet < tl'óth'et.

tent
::  s'iláwtxw ~ s'iláwtxw < s'il.

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 télmel < xwéylém, tól.

testicle::  mátsel.
on the testicles::  =éltsel ~ =åtsel.
testicles::  mámetsel < mátsel.

Tettigoniidae

order Orthoptera family Acrididae or perhaps family Tettigoniidae::  tl'emékw’ < tl'ámkw'em, tl'emékw' < tl'ém, tl'émfl'émxel, tl'émfl'émxel < tl'ém, ts'áts'etl'em < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém, ts'áts'etl'im < ts'tl'ám ~ ts'tl'ém, ts'et'etl'im < 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)::


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::  S'qwelem < q'éw ~ q'ew.

Texas Lake

probably Texas Lake::  St'élxweth' Xótsa < St'élxweth'.

-th

-th day of the week::  s = s.

Thaleichthys pacificus::  swíwe ~ swíwe.
than :: tël < tel=.

thank
greet s-o, thank s-o :: ts'ít ~ ch'ít.
It's you to thank the Lord, (Please say grace) :: lûwe ts'ít te Chîchêh Siyâm < =chîlh ~ chîlh=.
thank s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, a ceremony, being a witness) :: xwthî:t < ts'ít ~ ch'ít.

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) :: tû:tl'ô < tûtl'ô ~ tûtl'ô < tl'ô ~ tl'ô,
tû:tl'ô ~ tûtl'ô ~ tûtl'ô < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
him (there, near but not visible), that one :: kwethâ ~ kwe thá < kw.
(make that s-th (instead), cause that to be s-th (instead)) :: tl'ôst or tl'ôstexw.
that (abstract subordinating conjunction) :: kw'e.
that he, that she, that it, that they :: kws ...-s ~ kwses ...-s < kw.
that's her (absent) :: kwsú:tl'ô < kw.
that's her, she (present or presence unspecified), her (present or presence unspecified), that
(female) :: thû:tl'ô < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him (absent), it's her (absent) :: kwhût:tl'ô < kw.
that's them (absent, not present) :: kwhût:tl'ôlem < kw.
that was her (deceased) :: kwsú:tl'ô:lh < kw.
that was her (deceased), she (deceased) :: kwsú:tl'ô:lh < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that was him (deceased), he (deceased) :: kw'û:tl'ô:lh < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that was him (deceased), he (deceased) :: kwhût:tl'ô:lh < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that's them (deceased), they (deceased) :: kwhût:tl'ô:lemèlh < kw.

that's
that's a little one (male, about one to five years old), he (little) :: tû:tl'ôtl'êm < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that's (an animate being), it's (usually animate) :: tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that's her (absent), she (absent) :: kwsú:tl'ô < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that's her, she (present or presence unspecified), her (present or presence unspecified), that
(female) :: thû:tl'ô < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that's him (absent), that's her (absent), it's him/her (absent), he (absent), she (absent) :: kwhût:tl'ô < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that's them (absent, not present), they (absent) :: kwhût:tl'ôlem < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that's them (female), they (female), them (female) :: thût'ô:lem < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that's them (gender unspecified), they, them :: yutl'ô:lem < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that's them (little kids), they (little kids) :: tl'êtl'ô:êm < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that's them (little ones) (male?) :: tutl'êtl'ô:êm < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.
that's them (male), they (male), them (male) :: tutl'ô:lem < tl'ô ~ tl'ô.

that which
what, which, that which, the one that/who :: te.

thaw
melt, thaw :: yît'em.
to sleet, have a silver thaw :: xwíqw'el < xwíqw'.
to thaw :: yóxw.
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.
that's them (absent, not present): kwhú:tl'òlem < kw.
that's them (absent, not present), they (absent): kwhú:tl'òlem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
that's them (female), they (female), them (female): thult'òlem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
that's them (gender unspecified), they, them: yult'òlem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
that's them (little kids), they (little kids): tl'étl'élom < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
that's them (little ones) (male?): tutl'étl'élom < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
(that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones): yult'él't'élom < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
that's them (male), they (male), them (male): tutl'òlem < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
that was them (deceased): kwhú:tl'òlèmélh < kw.
that was them (deceased), they (deceased): kwhú:tl'òlèmélh < 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: mókw'éthet < mékw' ~ mókw'.

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'osu < 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

(be) over there, (be) yonder:: lí(:) tí or lí(:)tí.
be there:: lí.
get there, arrive there, reach there:: xwelí ~ xwlí < lí.
goto, reach there:: xwelíls < lí.
is there none?, isn't there any?: wá:ta < éwe ~ òwe.
(there), (action distant or abstract):: lí ~ lí: ~ li.
there (nearby):: thá.

there's
there's none, there's nothing, there's no, be none, be nothing, be nobody:: ewéta < éwe ~ òwe.

these
these:: ye'íle < í.

they)
and so (he, she, it, they):: qetl'osésu ~ qetl'os'éšu < tl'ó ~ tl'o, tl'osésu ~ tl'os'éšu < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
because (he, she, it, they):: tl'okw'es ~ tl'okw'ses ~ tl'ekwes < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
he/she/it was (already), they were (already):: lulh < le.
that he, that she, that it, that they:: kws ...s ~ kw'kws ...s < kw.
that's them (absent, not present), they (absent):: kwwthú:tl'ólem < 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 (littke kids), they (little kids):: tl'élétel'óm < tl'ó ~ tl'o.
(that's) them (lots of little ones), they (many small ones):: yutl'élétel'óm < 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):: kwwthú:tl'ó:lémélh < 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:: phát.
(have) thick lips:: pelhtó:ythel < phát.
makes-th thick:: phásttexw < phát.

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 ~ thqát.
trees, thicket, timber, woods, forest:: theqhéqet < theqát ~ thqát.

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

sthíts'es:: stál.

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'éth'émí:lstexw < th'éth'émí:l.

thin (of material like a dress, also of a string):: th'éth'émí:l.

thin (of tree or pole):: qwe'íqws < qwe'íqw.

thing:: = t'á.

a biter (animal, fish, etc.), a thing that is (always) biting:: ch'éch'émels < ts'ámet ~ ch'amét.

a thing that bites:: ch'émá: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):: tó:t'.

three things:: lhélhíxw < lhíxw < lhí:xw.

tiny round things:: emémel < 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:lth < tól.

- thinking about having intercourse:: kw'ok'wetlélmel < kwáatl'.

- thinking about s-th:: s'tawélmet < t.

- thinking of something, (thinking):: qwoqwélwél < qwá:l.

- thinking, pondering, studying, be studying:: totí:lthet < tól.

- think one(self) is smart:: mams'télhet < máth'el.

- think, ponder, study, decide:: tó:lthet < tól.

- think s-o is talking or laughing about one:: t'löstélmét < tl'óst or tl'óstexw.

- think someone is talking about s-o:: tl'émstexw.

- think someone is talking or laughing about oneself:: tl'émstélmét ~ tl'émstélémét < tl'émstexw, tl'östexm.

thoughts, feelings:: sqwá:lewél ~ sqwálewél ~ sqwá(;)lewél < qwá:l.

third

third month since:: lhíxwá:lhí'ts < lhí:xw.

three o'clock (< the third hour):: slhíxws < lhí:xw.
third finger

third finger:: malyítses < malyí, sts'ats'its'etl'tses < ts'ítl' ~ 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:: lhèxwelhsxós < lhí:xw.

thirty dollars:: lhèxwelhsxós < lhí:xw.

thirty people:: lhèxwelhsxále < lhí:xw.

this:: teló= ~ tlo.

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):: tút'l'ò ~ tút'l'ò ~ tút'l'ò < tl'ò ~ tl'o.

too, here, this place:: fkw'elò ~ fkw'elo < ló.

leave this here, leave s-th here:: fstexw ó < f.

now, this moment, this instant:: tloqá:ys < ló.

now, this moment, this instant, (right now):: tloqá:ys < qá:ys.

these:: ye'le < f.

this (speaker is holding it), this one, this thing here:: te'ile ~ te'ile < f.

this (speaker is not holding it but is close enough to touch it): te'í ~ te'í < f.

today, this day:: tlówàyèl ~ 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'eqw'.

Thomas

(also name of the late) Mrs. Cecilia Thomas of Seabird Island:: Ts'símteló:tl < 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 Sgémelets [Elders on Seabird Is. trip 6/20/78]): Qwoméxweth' < qwó:m ~ qwóm ~ qwem.

Thompson

Thompson Indian, Thompson person:: S'omél:a.

Thompson people:: S'omemél < S'omél:a.
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' < lhq'át ~ lhq'át.
four ropes, four threads, four sticks, four poles, (four long thin objects):: xethilemets' < xé'ó:thel ~ xé'óthel.
nine ropes, nine threads, nine sticks, nine poles:: txuwámets' < tú:xw.
one rope, one thread, one stick, one pole:: lets'ameth' < 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:: txémemets' < 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:lehlp.

third month since:: lhxwá:lh'ts < lhí:xw.

three birds:: lhxiwíws < 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:: lhíxwegw < lhí:xw.

three fruit in a cluster (as they grow on a plant):: lhíxwôls < lhí:xw.

three houses, (three buildings):: lhíxwá:txw < lhí:xw.

three kinds, three piles of things:: lhíxmó:lts < lhí:xw.

three leaves:: lhíxwálews < lhí:xw.

three little people:: lhélhxwále < lhí:xw.

three o'clock (< the third hour):: slhí:xws < lhí:xw.

three paddles, three paddlers:: lhíxwó:wes < lhí:xw.

three pants:: lhíxwàyíws < lhí:xw.

three people:: lhíxwále ~ lhíxwále < lhí:xw.

three ropes, three threads, three sticks, three poles, (three long narrow objects):: lhíxwámeth' < lhí:xw.

three
three (CONT’D)
three things::  lhelhíxw ~ lhíxw < lhí:xw.
three times, thrice::  lhíwxá:lh < lhí:xw.
three trees::  lhíxwá:lh < lhí:xw.

Three Creeks Mountain::  Lhelhxwáyeleq < lhí:xw.

thrice
three times, thrice::  lhíwxá: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'elôwíhelh < kw'élèw ~ kw'élôw.
throat (inside part), gullet, voice::  sqelxwá:le ~ sqelxwále < 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::  lheltátelsem < 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'.
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::  qwóhóls (or perhaps) qwehóls
< qwá.

throw
cast a spell, throw a spell, put on a spell, shoot power::  xťáls or xťá:ls < xét'.
drop oneself into a seat, throw oneself on the floor or ground in a tantrum, throw a	
tantrum::  kw'qweméthet < kw'qóqw.
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:ychep < 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:yl <
qwés.
throw different leftovers together for a meal, throw a meal together, eat a snack::
p'ekw'ethílem < 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):: ðh’esét ~ ðh’sét < ðh’és.
throw s-o down [hard] on the rump:: ðh’eséletst < ðh’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:: ðk’w’et < ðk’w’ ~ ðk’w’.
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:: yát.

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:: sxwík’.
Swainson’s thrush, the salmonberry bird:: xwét.
the call of the female Swainson’s thrush:: Xwatóy < xwét.
winter robin, bush robin, varied thrush:: sxwík’.
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:: sókw’em < sókw’.

thumb :: mekwó:méltse < 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):: lhexélélhtel < lhá:x ~ lháx.

tick
tick, wood tick, and probably Pacific Coast tick:: t’pí.
tick, woodtick, probably Pacific Coast tick and the wood tick:: mét’hélqíwél < mét’helh.

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’ ~ sfí:t < síyt’.
tickling:: sá:yt’els < síyt’.
tickling s-o:: sá:yt’t < síyt’.

tide
high tide:: me lets’lets’ < 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:: lhqéletel < lhqé:ylt.
buckskin straps for tying a baby in its cradle or basket:: yémqetel < yém ~ yem.
something to tie the feet:: q’épysetel (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’áp’et < q’áp’.
tie it up (of a canoe):: lhqé:ylt.
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’éyset < q’éy ~ q’í.
tying a net:: q’ésetel < q’éy ~ q’í.
tying it:: q’éyq’eset < q’éy ~ q’í.
tying it up:: q’áq’ep’et < q’áp’.
tying up:: q’áq’ep’els < q’áp’.

tiger lily:: sxamélxwthelh < sxáxem.

tight
(be) squeezed in, jammed up, tight:: sxexákw’ < xékw’.
be straight (of rope but not tree), pulled tight (of rope), stretched tight, tight:: sthéth: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’etlíq’ < tl’íq’.
tighten it (a belt, a pack, etc.): q’íxwet.
tighten it up, wind it up:: tl’óth’et.
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): spexélís < 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 Nö:le tsâ near Yale:: Tewtewâ:la ~ Tutuwâle < tewâle.
side hills, tilted hills, slopes:: tewtewâ:la ~ tutuwâle < tewâle.
sloping floor, (tilted):: tewâle.
tilt s-th, lift s-th up at one end or one side, tilt s-th sideways:: tewâ:let < tewâle.

timber

trees, thicket, timber, woods, forest:: theqthêqet < theqât ~ thqâ:t.

time

a drum, small stick used to drum or beat time to songs in slahal game:: q’ówet.
a long time ago:: welhîthelh < hîth, welhîthelh < hîth, welhîth < hîth.
a long time, it's a long time:: hîth.
always, all the time, (also) often, over and over [TG]:: wiyóth.
as usual, this time, now, the first time:: yahl.
(be) Spring, (time or season) when everything comes up:: temkw'éyles < kw'i ~ kw'í.
be what hour?, be what time?: skw'í:ls < kw'í:l ~ kw'í:l.
bring it out for the first time (of a spirit-song): p'ít < p'í.
busy at home all the time:: yûkw’es.
coho salmon time, August to September:: temkwôxweth < kwôxweth.
first time:: =elhsáx ~ =elsxá.
gooseberry time, the month or moon (first sliver) that starts in June:: tem’t’a:mxw < t’a:mxw.
has come around (of a cyclic period of time):: séqsel.
having lots of fun, having a good time:: eyô:sthet ~ iyô:sthet < éy ~ éy:
haying 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’a:y < kw’a: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’elémises < t’élém.

moor or month beginning in February, (November to December, time when ice forms [and sticks] [Billy Sepass in Jenness]):: temt’i’es < t’i’q.

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?.
one, one time:: lets’a: < léts’a ~ léts’e.
salmonberry time, (usually) May:: tem’elile < elile.
September to October, dog salmon time:: temkw’ó:lexw < kw’ó:lexw.
time (CONT’D)
six times::  t’xemálh < t’ëx.
spring (season), (time to sprout up)::  temqw’íles ~ temqw’éyles < qw’il.
the last time::  lhul’hô:y < hô:y ~ hô:y ~ hôy.
time for, time to, season of::  tem=.
time of the baby sockeye’s coming, early spring (usually April), April moon::  temkwikwixel.
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:tsa.
first time::  =ehsxá ~ =elsxá.
five times::  lhq’atses’álh < lheq’át ~ lhq’át.
folding lots of things, fold s-th several times or many times::  lemlémet < lémet.
four times::  xethelálh < xé’ó:thel ~ xé’óthel.
hit on the face (several times):  melmélkw’es < xwmélkw’es.
how many times::  kw’elálh < kw’í:l < kw’íl.
how many times::  kw’elálh < kw’í:l < kw’íl.
how many times::  kw’elálh < kw’í:l < kw’íl.
how many times::  kw’elálh < kw’í:l < kw’íl.
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)::  xelxáqlém < xálqem.
nine times::  tú:xwá: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)::  =ehsxá ~ =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’xel < q’e’x.
tinder
tinder, material used to start a fire with (fine dried cedar bark)::  syeqwlhä: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’átxem ~ th’átxem.
tiny
little tiny beads::  ts’ets’emíkkw.
(probably) tiny midget::  t’it’épsó:ye < st’éps ~ st’épsóye.
tiny round things::  emémeles < emímel ~ amí:mel.
tip
cut off the tip of one’s nose::  lhíts’élqsel < lhíts’ ~ lhíts’. 
tip (CONT'D)
point or tip of a long object (pole, tree, knife, candle, land):: =eqs ~ =éqsel ~ =élqsel ~ =elqs.
tip (from horizontal or vertical):: kwélh.
tip or point of one's nose:: s'álqsel.
tip over, capsizes:: kwélh.
tip over (of a canoe):: qwélh.
tip over, spill (of liquid or solid), spilled, spill accidentally:: kwélh.
tippy (of a canoe):: kw'eth'ém < 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, tl'áleqtxel qwá:l < qwá:l.
order Diptera, family Tipulidae:: spelwálh, tl'áleqtxel qwá:l < tl'áqt.
tire
annoyed with s-th, annoyed by s-o, tired of s-o:: ts'íwémét < ts'íw.
real tired:: welhchí:ws < lhchí:ws.
tired:: lhchí:ws, qásel.
tired of s-th, bored with s-th:: x lhém:et < xélh.
tired of waiting:: q'sém.
tired on the rump:: x hélets < xélh.
tired out:: qsí:l < qásel.
tired out from crying:: q'èsqesí:lqel < qásel, qsí:lthet < qásel.
to be tired:: x lhém < 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'lélhlmélm < lhélhlme.
you folks (object of preposition), to you folks, with you folks:: t'lålhwélep < lh hwélep.
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 [sxexómôlhl ~ wex:ómô: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): \( \text{wexés, weléx} < \text{wexés} \).
little green frog, little green tree frog, (Pacific tree toad): \( \text{welék}' \).

toast
toast it by a fire (of smoked fish): \( \text{kw'áset} < \text{kw'ás} \).
to toast by a fire (of smoke-cured fish, dried fish), get toasted by fire (of smoke-dried fish): \( \text{kw'ásem} < \text{kw'ás} \).

tobacco \( \text{sp'ótl'em} \sim \text{sp'ótl'ém} < \text{p'ótl'ém} \).

kinnikinnick berry, bearberry, Indian tobacco, domestic pea, domestic green bean, and probably giant vetch berry: \( \text{tl'íkw'el} \).

today \( \text{tlówàyèl} \sim \text{tlówáyél} < \text{wáyel} \).
today, this day: \( \text{tlówáyél} \sim \text{tlówàyèl} < \text{ló} \).

toe \( \text{sléxxel} < \text{léx} \).
all the joints of the foot and toes: \( \text{qwemqwémwxsel} < \text{qwó:m} \sim \text{qwóm} \sim \text{qwem} \).
(be) pigeon-toed, (sandhill crane toed: \( \text{slímiyeqwxel} < \text{slí:m} \).
(big) toe: \( \text{mekwó:mélxel} < \text{mékw} \).

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: \( \text{qwóhóls} \) (or perhaps) \( \text{qwehóls} < \text{qwá} \).

toenail \( \text{qw'xwélxel} \).
in-grown toe-nail: \( \text{kyépe=xel} < \text{kyépe=} \).

together
along, together, be included, with: \( \text{sq'eq'ó} < \text{q'ó} \).
along, with, together with: \( \text{sq'ó} < \text{q'ó} \).
a lot of trees close together (young), thicket: \( \text{théqet} < \text{theqát} \sim \text{thqá:t} \).
be gathered together: \( \text{sq'eq'íp} < \text{q'ép} \).
bump them together: \( \text{testéstexw} < \text{tós} \).
clinking, tinkling (of glass, ice in glass, glasses together, dishes together, metal together): \( \text{ts'átxem} \sim \text{th'átxem} \).
close together, (narrow? [MV]): \( \text{t'ëts'} < \text{t'l':ts'} \).
crowding together: \( \text{q'ópthet} < \text{q'ép} \).
crowd together, gather together, people gather: \( \text{q'péthet} < \text{q'ép} \).
elope, run away together: \( \text{chó:mtel} < \text{chó:m} \).
join s-th together: \( \text{lheqtó:léstexw} < \text{lhéq} \).
join two poles together, splice it together (of a rope), (join together on the ends): \( \text{tqwá:st} \).
mix s-th, put them together: \( \text{q'etóléstexw} < \text{q'ó} \).

perish together, many die (in famine, sickness, fire), all die, get wiped out: \( \text{xwà:y} \sim \text{xwá:y} \).
put them together, (join them together): \( \text{q'ótelt} < \text{q'ó:òlt} < \text{q'ó} \).

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): \( \text{lilem} < \text{lá:lém} \).

outhouse, toilet, bathroom: \( \text{atl'qeláwtxw} < \text{át'l'q} \).
toilet paper: \( \text{shxwep'életstel} \sim \text{shxwp'életstel} < \text{áp'} \).
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): thátsem < théts or
thá(:)ts.

tomorrow :: wáyel ~ wáyélés ~ wáyélès < 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:: =í:ls.

grind or sharpen s-th (of edged tools): yég'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'èxwélesem < th'èxw or th'òxw.

grinding one's teeth:: xaxelts'elisem < xélts'.

(have) a steady toothache, have a toothache:: yélyelesem < yél:és.

(have a) tooth missing, (have) teeth missing (any number), (be) toothless:: silhémoqel <

lhém.

(have) sharp teeth, (have) fangs:: silís < éy ~ éy:.

on the teeth or tooth:: =élís ~ =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'émet ~
ch'amet.

rock above Yale where Ná:ls gritted his teeth and scratched rocks as he duelled with a

medicine man across the Fraser:: Th'èxelís < th'èxelís.

showing his/her teeth:: th'èxelís.

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:: silhémoqel <

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 ~ =é:w.

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:: chélhmel < =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:: ts'ílhxelxel < =chílh ~ chílh=.

upper part or top of a house, upper part or top of a pit-house:: ts'ílhxelxw < =chílh ~ chílh=.

top of the head

hit on the top of the head:: kw'qwéleqw < kw'óqw.

top of the head, scalp:: témleqw < tém.

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:: hálxéywa ~ 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:: sxwxéwyet or sxwexwit < xwét.

Tortricidae

probably larvae of Lepidoptera or Diptera, possibly larvae of order Lepidoptera, family Tortricidae:: sxwxwiye.

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:: tl'éxw.
tough skin:: tl'xwíws < tl'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:: tótxw.
going towards the river or water:: tó'texw < tótxw.
in the backwoods, toward the woods, away from the river, in the bush:: chó:leqw < chá:l
or chó:l.
to the back (near the wall), on the inside (on a bed toward the wall):: lhélhá: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 < aγp' ~ aγp', 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:: =lhélh ~ =lhál.

track
following tracks:: tátelxel < tá:lxl.
follow tracks:: tá:lxel.
footprint, tracks:: sxéyeltel ~ sxí:ltel < sxél:e.
railroad, (railroad track [IHTTC]): lilót.
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:: chokwelélqem < chó:kw.
tracking, following prints:: kw'ôkw'êtsxel < kw'âts ~ kw'êts.
tracks going down to the river:: tô:lxel < tô:l ~ tô: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)

iyá:qt < iyá:q.
trade with s-o:: iyáqelhtst < iyá:q, iyáqestwx < 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’el < xá’h’ ~ 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’éywetselem ~ Sq’éywetsélém < q’e:yw ~ q’í:w.
what one walks on (trail, board sidewalk, cement sidewalk, etc.): shxw’imex < i1m.

trailer hitch)
something that you hook onto (like a trailer hitch):: s’óqw’ < óqw’.

train
directing, training, teaching, guiding:: f’wes < āwes.
drifting backwards in two canoes with net between to catch sturgeon, (drift-netting),
  backing up (of canoe, train):: tewlát.s.
get wedged (by falling tree, for ex.), got run over (by car, train, etc.): tl’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, training for s-th, trying to do s-th:: tófí:lt
  < tól.
to travel by canoe, (nowadays also) travel by airplane, travel by train, travel by car::
  yéló:lh < ā:lh.
training:: kw’ekw’íy eth < kw’í ~ kw’íy.
training, teaching, upbringing:: s’i:ges < āgés.

tram
high-bow canoe, high-bow river canoe, streetcar, tram, taxi, car, automobile::
  xwókw’elethsem < 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 ~ iyá:qt < iyá:q.
change s-th (purposely), change s-o, transform s-o/s-th, trade s-th, replace s-th:: iyá:qt ~
  iyá:qt < 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::  Xà:ls ~ Xà:ls < xéyt, Xéyt < xéyt.
the Transformers::  Xexà: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:: thálxem.

transparent
(be) transparent:: sth'óth'elh < th'áth'elh.
transparent, can be seen through (skin, curtain, etc.), translucent:: thálxem.

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 < thqálem.
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.): st'l'ìq' < tl'ìq'.
check a net or trap (for animal):: kw'eçhmüyel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
check a net or trap (for fish):: kw'eçhmüyel < kw'áts ~ kw'éts.
deadfall trap:: tl'ìq'áwtxw < tl'ìq'.
fish trap, weir:: st'siyáq.
metal trap, any trap, (also deadfall trap):: xésxel.
one's hand jammed (in a trap, under a box, etc.): tl'ìq'etses < tl'ìq'.
salmon weir, fish trap:: ch'iyáqtel < st'siyáq.
set a snare trap:: íweltàlem < íwel.
setting a trap:: xáxexšélem < xésxel.
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'ëwlomét ~ tl'ëwlomét < tl'i:w.
trap, net:: =á:yel ~ =iyel ~ =ú:yel.

trash
garbage, trash:: sqel:ép ~ sqél:ep < qél.
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’i:um < i1m.
go travelling by way of, go via: ley ~ lay < la.
group of canoes travelling upstream (moving to camp for fish-drying for ex.): istétyiel.
manage by oneself (in food or travel), try to do it by oneself, try to be independent, do the
best one can: iyóléwéthet < ëy ~ ëy::
to travel by canoe, (nowadays also) travel by airplane, travel by train, travel by car:
yéló:lh < ô: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): iychmá:m ~ iytsmá:m < chám.
travelling by, in motion, while moving along, while travelling along: ye= ~ yi= ~ i1.
(travelling/moving) stooped over: yeq’pó:s (prob. error or variant for yeqpó:s) < qep’.
travelling (without a destination), going out: leq’áelqél ~ leq’áelqél (~ leq’áleq’él (rare)).
travel (to a destination), be on a journey: leq’áleq’él (~ leq’áleqel (rare)).
where is s-o going?, where s-o travelling?, where s-o headed for?: xwchókwel < chákw.
(while) travelling long, in motion: ye=.

travelling

travelling by going downriver: yexwóqw’elem < wôqw’ ~ 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: sméyethálá < sméyéth ~ 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’êx < t’êx.
alder tree, red alder: xéythélp < xéyth’.
a lot of trees close together (young), thicket: théqet < theqát ~ thqát:
a small willow tree, a low willow: xwózwélá:lp < 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’ôp < thôp.
(be) long, tall (of tree, anything): t’ôq.
big tree, (be big of a tree or plant): sthá:lp < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh, sthá:lp < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.
black hawthorn tree: mats’iyélhp < máts’el.
blue elderberry bush, blue elderberry tree: th’ikwekwelhp < th’ikwekw ~ th’ikweqw ~ th’ikweqw.
bottom of a tree, trunk of a tree: s’aléts.
cascara tree: q’á:yxelhp.
crabapple tree, domestic apple tree: qwe’ó:pelhp < qwe’óp.
dry storage box in tree or on top of pole (for salmon and other dried provisions): póqw’elhp < pó:qw’ ~ póqw’.
fell a tree: yeq’á:ls < yáq’.
felling (a tree), be falling trees: yáyeq’els < yáq’.
felling 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 < lhq’át ~ lhq’á:t.
fork in a tree?: st’exláts < t’éx.
fork in forest, fork in tree roots: st’it’xóyaq < t’éx.
foundation of a house, bottom of a tree: s'alétsmel < s'aléts.
four trees: xéthí:lp < xéthíyelhp < x’é:xel < x'é:xel.
got wedged (by falling tree, for ex.), got run over (by car, train, etc.): tl’íq’.
gray lacy lichen or tree moss (real fine like hair, grows on maples): xám’xem’.
grown twisted (of a tree): xá:lt’emeth’ < xélt’.
hazelnut bush or tree: st’h’tsemelhp < st’h’tsem.
hazelnut tree or bush: st’h’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’emíwél < sth’ó:m.
hemlock tree, Western hemlock: mélemélhp.
hollow (of tree or log): shxwótkwewel < xwótkw ~ xwótw.
how many trees: kw’ílalhp < kw’ílal ~ 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: syél < yélt.
limb or bough of tree: =tse ~ =ches.
little tree: th’éq’tet < theqát ~ thqát.
little tree[s]: théthetqet < theqát ~ thqát.
(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’lex ~ yéq’lexw < yáq’.
mountain ash berries, (perhaps also) mountain ash tree: qwíqwelh.
oak tree, garry oak: p’xwélhp.
one tree: sléts’elhp < léts’a < léts’e.
on top (for ex. of a tree): =qéyl ~ =qel.
peel a tree: lhqw’esá:ls < lhéqw’.
peel it off (bark of a tree): lhqw’iwst < lhéqw’.
point or tip of a long object (pole, tree, knife, candle, land): =eqs ~ =éqsel < =élsel ~ =élqs.
roots of a tree when it floats downriver: xeyímelets.
shank s-th (tree or bush) for fruit or leaves, comb a bush (for berries), shake s-th (a mat or blanket for ex.): xwisé ~ xwisét < xwis.
small tree: a‘xwíyelhp < axwíl.
spruce tree, Sitka spruce: ts’qw’élhp < ts’éqw’.
stump (of a tree [still rooted]): sq’xáp.
tall (of tree): tl’eqtíwél < tl’áqt.
thin (of tree or pole): qwe’íqws < qwe’íqw.
three trees:: lhxwá: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:: sxwíqel.
tree limb, branch (of tree), (knot on a tree [CT]):: sts'á:xt.
tree, plant:: =elhp.
trees, thicket, timber, woods, forest:: theqthéqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.
two trees:: isá:lhpb < s'isá:lhpb < isá:le ~ isá:la.
western red cedar tree:: xpá:yelhp < xpáyelhp < sxéyp.
wild cherry tree, bitter cherry tree:: télémelhp < télém.
yew tree, Pacific yew:: téxwetselhp < téxwets.

tremble :: lhétxtem.
be trembling, shiver:: lhátxtem < lhétxtem.

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
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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:kw'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]): Pelôlxhw.

tributary
a tributary of Atchelitz Creek:: Kwôkwa'átem ?.
Hatchery Creek, tributary of Sweltzer Creek (which drains Cultus Lake):: Stôtélô < tô:l ~
tô:l.
Statlu Creek, one of the main tributaries of Chehalis Creek:: stôtélô < tô:l ~ tô:l.
tributary, small creek that goes into a bigger river:: sqwá < qwá.
trickle
(rain or sweat) trickling down one's face: kw'ómés < 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'eslem.

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
animal tripe (stomach, upper and lower), bowel: spéxw.

Trochilidae
possibly Trochilidae family, probably including Selasphorus rufus, Archilochus alexandri,
and Stellula calliope: pēsk'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
small fish-hook (for trout, etc.), trolling hook:: khówiyékw ~ khóyékw.

trot
to trot (animal or person), jog:: lhápálem.

trouble
gall-bladder, gall, bile, have bile trouble, be jaundiced, bilious:: lélélts' ~ lálélts'.

trough
cedar trough (to serve food):: xépyúwelh < 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.

trouth
cut-throat trout, coastal cut-troat trout:: spó:ltsep.
dolly varden trout:: théxó:th.
[lot of] trout:: th'éth'qwá:y < st'éqwá:y.
rainbow trout, prob. also coastal cutthroat trout:: kw'síts.
speckled trout, (prob. brook trout, also called speckled char):: sp'íp'ehá:th < sp'íp'eháth < sp'á:th, sp'íp'ehá:th < sp'íp'eháth < sp'á:th.
steelhead trout:: qí:wx ~ qéywáx ~ qá:wx ~ qáwx.
trouth (any kind), trout (generic):: st'éqwá:y.
white trout, (if not rainbow or cutthroat trout, probably lake trout also called grey trout):: slókwech.

trouth-fishing
fishing by a line, line-fishing, trout-fishing, fishing with a pole (for trout):: qw'iqw'émó:thel ~ qw'iqw'émó:thel < qw'emó:thel.

true
a measure, a true mark:: sxé'áth' < xáth' ~ sxé'áth'.
be true, it's true, be truly:: thé'í:t.
(be) true to one another:: thé'íttel < thé'í:t.

trunk
bottom of a tree, trunk of a tree:: s'alélts.
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.: áwk'emá:la < á:kw'w.
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:: qélélwes < 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:: lh'ilhím < 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]): xwlálá::
studying s-th, thinking about s-th, learning s-th, training for s-th, trying to do s-th:: toťít < 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):: iyálewethet < 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:: shxwxóxék'wem < 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 < tô:qw'em.

tuck
(be in the) woods, (amidst bush or vegetation, be tucked away?): sxíf:xets' ~ sxíf:xets' <
xíst' ~ xíst' ~ 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:y1 or T'exqí:l < t'éx.

Tuesday :: sthémelts ~ sthemélt's < themá.

tuft
bushy hair on horses' legs (tufts like on Clydesdale breed), tufts of fur on horse's feet::
qwélqwélxél < qwíl ~ qwel.

tule
bulrush, tule:: wó:l.
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'sf:tlél < q'ey ~ q'i.

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tunnel

- a mountain just south of Yale Mountain (Popelehó:ys) with a big hole like a tunnel in it above the highway at Yale:: Tekwóthél ~ Tkwóthél.
- 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:: Sqwelíqwíwehíwel ~ Sqwelíqwíwehíwel < 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:yá < xí:l.

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turbulent

- rough (of wind or water), turbulent (of wind or water), real swift (of water):: xátl'

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Turdus migratorius caurinus:: skw'okw'qá:q ~ skw'okw'qáq ~ skw'ô

---

turkey

- wild turkey:: slholh(e)xwélqsel mó:qw < lhexw.

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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 Lexwíthíssem)), 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:lts' < xélts'.
- 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:: qwóqwí:yl < qwóqwí:yl < qwá:y.
- go around a bend in the river, go around a turn, go around something in one's way:: q'éwílem < 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 < yeqwí:lem < 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):: qá: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'ò:lexeth’ < ts’el.
someone’s turn:: xwiq.
turn around:: xélts’thet < xél.
turn around a bend, go around a bend, turn around (to go back), turn around a corner::
q’ewqéylém ~ q’ewqéylém (better q’ewqí:lem) < q’éw ~ q’éw.
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):: xółemthet < 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 [IHTTC]): ts’ólesem ~ ts’ólesem < ts’el, ts’ólesem ~ ts’ólesem < ts’el.
turn one’s head:: xélts’esem < xélt’s.
turn s-o upside down:: xwiyó:leqwt < yél or perhaps yál.
turn s-th around:: ts’elqéylt or ts’elqí:lt < ts’el.
turn s-th right-side up:: kwéth’l:lt (possible error for kwéth’l: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 < xélt’s, xélts’t < xélt’s, xélts’t < xélt’s.
twist, turn around, around in circles:: =ts’ ~ =élts’ ~ =á:lt’s.
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’i:
twenty:: ts’kw’éx.
twenty containers:: ts’kw’élqé < 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:: Shxwitépsem < tépsem.

twice
twice, two times:: themá.

twilled weave
twined weave
woven goat-wool blanket, (twilled weave (JL)):: swóqw'elh.

twin
twin pair of twins, pair of closest friends:: sq'eq'é'ólq < 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'óm̌xwes < qw'óm̌xw.
grass or fibre for nets or twine, spreading dogbane, possibly also Indian hemp:: métıelm.
it's twined (like rolled on thigh and twisted, spun)::: sífítem < sél or sí(:)l.
rope, twine, string, thread:: xw'éylem ~ xw'éylem ~ xwéylem.
spin wool or twine:: qálets'.
twined
it's twined (like rolled on thigh and twisted, spun)::: sífítem < sél or sí(:)l.
twined weave:: s'o(')elexw?.

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:: sxá'lts'ewel < xélt's'.
be twisted (mentally), he's twisted (mentally):: xélt's'em < xélt's'.
get twisted [inside]::: xélt's'iwélém < xélt's'.
grown twisted (of a tree):: sxá:lt's'emeth' < xélt's'.
(have a) twisted mouth, twisted jaw:: pó:yethel < pó:y.
is getting twisted:: xáxelt'iwélém < xélt's'.
twist to twist:: xélt's'.
twist by the head:: xélt's'es < xélt's'.
twist it:: xélt's't < xélt's'.
twist it around (a few times):: xáxélts'et < xélts'.
twist s-of/s-th by the head:: xélt's'est < xélt's'.
twist s-th/s-o, turn it around, turn s-o, turn s-th (ex. a page):: xélt's't < xélt's'.
twist, turn around, around in circles:: =ts' ~ =élts' ~ =á:ls't'.

Twisted-stalk
False Solomon's seal, Twisted-stalk, rosy-flowered Twisted-stalk, star-flowered Solomon's seal:: xeex'élá:lhp.
"snakeberry", includes False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably
Twisted-stalk (2 spp.) and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'i:ms te álhqey < sth'i:m ~ sth'i:m.
"snakeberry", including False Solomon's seal, star-flowered Solomon's seal, and probably
Twisted-stalk and Hooker's fairy bells:: sth'i:ms 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:te:xw < 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:: isá:leqel < 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):: isóls ? < 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:: islálíw < isá:le ~ isále ~ isá:la.
two o'clock, two hours:: isá:les < 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:lhlp < sísá:lhlp < 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:: sthá:qel, sthá:qel.

Tyto alba :: spopeleqwíth'a ~ spopeleqwíth'e < poleqwíth'a.
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):: qéqelelhó:mex < qél.
ugly expression in mouth, ugly grin:: sxeyxeth‘ó:ytheł < xíth’ ~ xéyth’.
ugly, sloppy (in dress, walk, etc.)::: qélelhóméx < qél.

umbrella :: q'elóts'eqwtel ~ q'elóts'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’íth < 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:: shxwemi:l'kw.
uncle, aunt:: kwíyó:s.
uncles (all of them), aunts (all of them):: sxwemlá:lek < shxwemi:l’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:: xéyth’.

uncover
(be) uncovered:: sqw’iqw’el < qw’il.
uncover it:: qw’í:lt < qw’il.

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’iqw’ewíles < q’e:yw ~ q’i:w.
under (CONT’D)

have something under one arm:: xixets'eláxel < xits' ~ xets'.
(hung) under:: síq < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.
lower circle under eye:: stl'epólwmelh ~ 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]: lálékw'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]): spá: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 ~ eqéylem.

underpants
short pants, little pants, underpants:: siseqíws ~ siseqíws < seqíws ~ seqí:ws.

underskirt
underskirt, petticoat:: stl'epá:leq < tl'ép.

understand
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:: télexw ~ (in rapid speech) télexw < tól.
understanding(ing):: tolé:met < tól.
understanding (s-th/s-o):: tôtel:exw < tól.

undertaker:: tsmákwa < mákw'a.

underwater
be underwater, sink to the bottom:: míq'.
(dive (already in water), go underwater, sink oneself down): leqálèm < léqem.
underwater (CONT’D)

rock figure near the rocks shaped like a family underwater:: Th’elíth’eques.

undress

take off one's clothes, undress:: lhówth’ám < lhewíth’a.

undress in front of someone, strip-tease:: lhúwth’ím < lhewíth’a.

undressing:: lhúwth’ám < lhewíth’a.

undress s-o:: lhúwth’ámestexw < lhewíth’a.

uneven

mistake in splitting roots by making them uneven:: t'ats’exelm < 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:: qiqemxel ~ qéyqemxel < qém.

(unidentified placename) [prob. location closest to & southwest of Sqw’á:lets (Hill’s Bar) on same side of river]:: Qw’óqw’iyets 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:: f’lwelh.

uniform

trimmings on uniform (paddles, etc.): sl’íit’l’ets < tl’íts ~ tl’ích.

unintentionally

hit s-o unintentionally, hit s-o accidentally:: kw’óqwlexw < kw’óqw.

Union Bar

a little bay in the Fraser River a quarter mile east of Iwówes (Union Bar, Aywawwis):: Qiqemqèmël < 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:: hiyexwet < 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 ~ òwe.

until, unless:: a’áchewlh < atse.
unload
unloading a canoe, taking things out of a canoe: qw’iméls < qw’í:m.

unlock
unlock it: xwewáth’et < wáth’.

(un)loose
broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled: yéxw < yíxw.

unpossessed
shoulder (name of body part, unpossessed): xw’ilámálá ~ xw’ilamálə < flám.

unravel
broke down, came (un)loose, came apart, (got) untied, loose, unravelled: yéxw < yíxw.
unravelled: syéxw < yíxw.
untie s-th, unravel s-th, unwind it, unwrap it, loosen s-th, unlace it: yéxwet < yíxw.

unripe
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): túdo:tl’ó ~ túdo:tl’ó ~ túdo:tl’ó < tl’ó ~ tl’ó.
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): túdo:tl’ó < tl’ó ~ tl’ó.
that’s them (gender unspecified), they, them: yutl’ó:lem < tl’ó ~ tl’ó.
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: yéxw < yíxw.
untie s-th, unravel s-th, unwind it, unwrap it, loosen s-th, unlace it: yéxwet < yíxw.
until
until, till, while:: qew ~ qwò ~ qe ... u/ew < qe.
until, unless:: a'áchewlh < ase.

(untranslated)
be in, in, be on, on, be at, at, before (an audience), (untranslated):: li ~ li.

unwrap
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:: tés.
be above, be high, top, up above, way high:: chichelh < chilh ~ chilh=.
(be) all bundled up:: s'lét'líqw'.
(be) doubled up (a person with knees up to his chest), all doubled over:: sqw'emqw'emóxw < qw'óməxw.
(be) doubled up in bed on one's side with knees drawn up:: sqw'emóxw < qw'óməxw.
(be) rolled up in a ball (twine, yarn, etc.): sqw'óməxes < qw'óməxw.
(be) Spring, [cyclic period] when everything comes up:: kw'íyles ~ kw'éyles < kw'í ~ kw'y.
(be) Spring, [time or season] when everything comes up:: temkw'éyles < kw'i ~ 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
yekw'wólhem < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
face up:: kw'e'ós < kw'e'i ~ kw'í ~ kw'í.
facing up, head sticking up:: kw'ekw'e'íqw ~ kw'ekw'e'íqw < kw'e'i ~ kw'í ~ kw'í.
got up with a quick motion, got up quickly:: xwexwilèx < xwilèx.
(hung up in a fish net):: sxwígweqw' < xwíqw'.
lie? with surface facing up, sticking up, on the side? or edge?: kw'e'i ~ kw'í ~ kw'í.
lift up s-th, lift [s-th], hoist [s-th] up:: xwá:lx < xwá.
made up, mess up:: yó:lwq' < yél or perhaps yá:l.
one's canoe is broken up:: yekw'ól:lh or perhaps yekw'wól:lh < yókw' ~ yóqw'.
pick s-th up from the ground or floor:: xwpét.
prop it up:: tpo'lht < tpo'lh.
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:: xwát < xwét.
roll s-th up in a ball:: qw'óməxwest < qw'óməxw.
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'iq't < tl'iq'.
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.
“sored up”::  xexélh < xélh.
stand up for s-o (respected)::  xwiléxmet or xwiléxmet < xwiléx.
store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away::  xíts'et < xits' ~ xets'.
torn up (in pieces) (or prob. better) (tear up (in many pieces))::  xwetxwét < xwét.
upset bed, mess s-th up::  yélqw't < yél or perhaps yál.

up and down
jumping along, jumping up and down::  ts'ats'etl'í:m < ts'tl'am ~ ts'tl'ém.

upbringing
training, teaching, upbringing::  s'íwes < 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=.
upper clothing, clothing on upper half of the body::  chlhíth'a < =chílh ~ chílh=.
upper end of house (inside or outside)::  stiytáxel or stitáxel < 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::  sfiyá:m < siyám ~ (rare) siyá:m.

Upper Sumas Creek::  Tátélín??.

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])::  títxel or títxel < tiyt.

upset
upset bed, mess s-th up::  yélqw't < yél or perhaps yál.

upset stomach
(have an) upset stomach::  p'eléts'etm < p'i:l or p'é.

upside down
(become/get) upside down::  xwiyó:leqw < yél or perhaps yál.
face down, (upside-down [Deming])::  qep'ós < qep'.
turn s-o upside down::  xwiyó:leqwt < yél or perhaps yál.
turn s-th upside-down::  qep'óst < qep'.
**upstream**

*(be) upstream, east (in some contexts):* ahíw.

*go upstream:* xwehiwel < ahíw.

*group of canoes travelling upstream (moving to camp for fish-drying for ex.):* istétyiyel.

**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:* tés.

**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, xiwe.

*going to piss right away, almost piss oneself, (have an urgent or extreme or painful need to urinate):* ts’áléqel.

*urinating:* seséxwe < séxwe, xíxwe < xiwe.

*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, xíwe’áléxeth < xiwe.

*wetting his/her bed:* xíxwe’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:y < xíl.

*Sxéylmòt or sxéylmòt < xél ~ xé:y ~ xíl.

*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 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, kwí:tsel.
Ursus spp.

Urtica dioica:: théxh’ex < thékex.

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 shxwlí:txw < shxwlí.
use, extract, extract a portion:: lh- ~ lhé-.
use it, wear it, put it on:: hókwex.
useless, no special use, ordinary:: eweto shxwlí:s < shxwlí.
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 ~ òwe.

used for
device, implement, thing used for:: =tel.

used to :: lhéq'elh < lhéq'.
get used to s-th/s-o:: tl'eltl'elmet < tl'élexw.
ever used to:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ òwe.

useful
make oneself useful:: p'óp'ekw'ethel < p'ákw'.

useless
it doesn't matter, it's useless:: ówéta xwlí:s < shxwlí.
useless, no special use, ordinary:: eweto shxwlí:s < shxwlí.

U-shaped
bent U-shaped plane with handle on each end for canoe-making:: sqw'emóxw sxiyep < xíp, sqw'émóxw xíxepels < xíp.
U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife for scraping out an adzed canoe:: sqw'emqw'émóxw < qw'ómóxw.
U-shaped or horseshoe-shaped knife (or plane) for scraping out canoe:: xepá:ltel < xíp.
Usnea
possibly Letharia vulpina or Alectoria (Bryoria) species or Usnea species:: mext'élés.
usual
as usual, this time, now, the first time:: yalh.
uterus
womb, uterus:: smélłatél < méle ~ mé:la.
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'élqéylém < ts'el.

uvula
uvula (fleshy knob dangling down in throat):: mélqw.
uvula, uvula down in the throat:: mélqweqel ~ smélqweqel < mélqw.
V8 juice:: smómelewq spíls s'élhtel sqa'óleqw < móleqw, píl, álhtel, qó:
(lit. mixed + planted + food + fruit juice)
Vaccinium alaskaense:: léth'ilets.
Vaccinium caespitosum:: sxwékixeq ~ sxw'éxixeq.
Vaccinium deliciosum
Vaccinium ovalifolium, possibly also Vaccinium deliciosum:: xwíxwekw' < xwíkw'.
Vaccinium membranaceum:: kwxwó:mels < kwoxw.
Vaccinium myrtilloides:: lhewqí:m < lhewqí:m.
probably Vaccinium myrtilloides:: lhewqí:m.
Vaccinium ovalifolium
Vaccinium ovalifolium, possibly also Vaccinium deliciosum:: xwíxwekw' < xwíkw'.
Vaccinium oxyccocus
Vaccinium oxyccocus, Vaccinium oxyccocus quadriptetalus:: qwemchó:ls < qwá:m ~ qwám.
Vaccinium oxyccocus quadriptetalus
Vaccinium oxyccocus, Vaccinium oxyccocus quadriptetalus:: qwemchó:ls < qwá:m ~ qwám.
Vaccinium uliginosum:: mö'lsemelhp < mö:lsem ~ mölsem.
probably Vaccinium uliginosum:: mö:lsem ~ mölsem.
vaccum cleaner (lit. “sucking broom”):: sósetél éxwtel < sósetél.
vagina
on the vulva, in the vagina:: xw=.
vagina (CONT’D)
woman’s genitals, vulva, vagina: xá:welh.

valley :: kwesáyexel.
prairie, grassy open land, (grassy valley [EB, Gibbs, Elders Group]): spélhxel.

Vancouver

vanilla
vanilla, (vanilla extract): ts’q’éyxem < q’íx.

vanilla leaf: lhwxáléws < 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: Stitó:s ~ Stító:s.
Promontory Point above Vedder Crossing: Lexwta’mílem? < tá: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: Qoqoláxel < 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’ó:ls 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 < xip.
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:sxets’ ~ sxí:sxets’ < xí:s’ ~ xíts’ ~ xíts’.

vehicle
canoe (any kind), car, vehicle (any kind): sléxwelh.

veil
a veil: sxwehóthes < ehó.
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'élèqel.

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:: tsá'ts'el.

steep (of road, hill, etc.). (very steep slope [Elders Group]):: théq.

too (overly), very much:: we'ol ~ ol(e)we ~ ólew < ôl ~ ôl ~ ô ~ el.

very old, ancient, get ancient, be ancient:: q'aí:lem ~ q'eí:lem.

Vespertilionidae

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'elāxel ~ p'íp'eth'elāxel < p'í::.

Vespidae

family Vespidae, genus Vespula, i.e. Vespula spp:: xexp'ítsel sisémó:ya < sisémó:ya ~ sisémó:ya ~ sisémó:ye ~ sisémóye.

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):: sisémó:ya ~ sisémó:ya ~ sisémó:ye ~ sisémó:ye.

Vespula


vessel

vessel, (container):: =ô:welh ~ =ôwelh ~ =ôwelh ~ =ewelh ~ =á:welh ~ =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'ýelhp < tl'íkw'el.
**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::  pélékw.

**village**
also the name of the village on Strawberry Island::  Alhqá:yem < álhqey ~ álhqay.
another village of the Pilalt people::  (possibly) Chuwtí: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::  Ly'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 Lukseitsis-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:lwx < q'éw ~ q'éw.
a village at the south end of former Súmas Lake on the mountain::  Snnásth.
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'ewlem < q'éw ~ q'éw.
Cheam Island (my name for an island in the Fraser River across from Cheam Indian Reserve #2), Cheam village, Cheam Indian Reserve #1::  Xwchí:yó: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'aí:les < ts'á:.
Chilliwack Mountain, village of Cameleats on west end of Chilliwack Mountain::  Qwemí(:)lits.
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 (CON'T D)

Esilao village, Siwash Creek village:: Aselew, Aselew.

former village directly across the Fraser River from Yale:: Xelhah ~ Xelháh < xélh.

(heron nesting area which was the) upriver end of Herring Island in Fraser River just below Popkum, also the name of the village or settlement on Herring Island:: Smemqwo < sméqw’o ~ sméqwo.

Katzie village:: Q’ýets’i(y).

Katz river-bank, Ruby Creek settlement, village on north bank of Fraser River just below (west of) the mouth of Ruby Creek:: Sopetes < pót.

Kilgard village on Upper Sumas River:: Kw’ekw’e’tqw ~ Kw’ekw’etqw ~ Kw’ekw’iqw < kw’e’t ~ kw”i ~ kw’i.

Kwakwawapilt village and reserve (Chilliwack Indian Reserve #6):: Qwéqw’ôpelhp < qwe’ôp.

Lackaway village, Lackaway Creek:: Lá:xeway.

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]):: Qétéxem < qał.t.

Musqueam village:: Xwéméthkwiyem.

old Scowlitz village:: Sq’ówlets ~ Sq’ôwlets < q’èw ~ qew.

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’sekwemá:y < sikw’.

Schelowat, a village at the bend in Hope Slough at Annis Rd. where there was a painted or marked house:: Séxel:twtx < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xi:l

Skwah village, now Skwah Reserve:: Sqwéhá < qwá.

Skwah village, now Skwah Reserve, also known as Wellington Reserve:: Sqwá < qwá.

Skwáli, 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 < ìwá:li.

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:: Skwátets < kw’átém.

Sumas Mountain (also Tuckquail, a village on both sides of Lower Sumas River [Wells]):: T’exg’é:yl or T’exg’é:i < téx.

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 Lá:xeway), the area between Sumas Mt. and Fraser River [Elders Group 7/13/77], Sumas River (probably requires Stól:lo river or Stótéló creek to follow) [Wells 1965], Sumas Lake (probably requires Xótsa lake after Semá:th 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’óqwqel < q’éw ~ q’éw.
village above Ruby Creek: Sxowál?? or Xowál??.
village above Yakweakwioose 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 American Bar, village on west bank of Fraser River at American Creek,
village at east end of Little Mountain on Hope Slough, upper end of Mount Shannon
[DM]: Qwolwíwa or ᑲwólwíwa.
village at junction of Ryder Lake Creek and Chilliwack River: T’ep’t’op.
village at mouth of Stulkawhits Creek on Fraser River: Léxw’tl’ikw’elem < tl’ikw’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’îlets < kw’y ~ kw’y.
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.): Lexwchewóhlp < 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: Skw’yò.
village near and above [upriver from] Katz where 36 pit-houses were wiped out in an
epidemic: Sxwóxwiymelh < xwá:y ~ xwá:y.
village near Katz: (Xwóqw’îllets?).
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 an older name for
American Bar Trip (AD/AK/?)]: St’êlxweth’.
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’óxhámél ~ Shxw’ôhámél.
village on a small flat a little above Vedder Crossing, on the north side of Chilliwack
River: Th’ôt’emels < th’ómels.
village on both sides of Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Creek, Liumchen Mountain:
Loyúmthel ~ Loyúmthel.
village on both sides of the Lower Sumas River: Léxw’chmów’wem?.
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’alelitel < 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:lå), (creek by the village of the
same name [Xwóqw’ay]: [Wells]): Xwóqw’ay ~ xwóqw’ay ~ xwégw’ay ~ xwóqw’ay.
village on north bank of the Fraser River above Agassiz Mountain: Tsísqem.
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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 Tzeachton, also the place where the Stó:lō used to soak dried fish:: Shláqi < lhél.
village or area on north side of Suka Creek (which is on the east side of the Fraser River):: Kwókwxmémels < kwxw.
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): Ò:ywoses.
village site (burned) on Atchelitz Creek:: Syéqw < yéqw.
village with many pit-houses below Union Bar:: Lhíhlhtálets < 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’.

Yakweakwoose, 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 < qát.

vine

blackberry vine, blackberry bush:: skw’ó:lwxwelhp < skw’ó:lwxw.

kinnikinnick plant, domestic pea-vine, domestic bean-vine, giant vetch vine:: tl’ikw’ylxwelhp < tl’ikw’el.


trailing blackberry vine:: shxwelméxwelh skw’ó:lwxwelhp < skw’ó:lwxw.

vine maple

vine maple, Douglas maple:: sf:ts’elhp.

Viola :: Poyôle.

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.
hi (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:: lâlets'êtwtxwem < láts'.
come to see s-o/s-th, visit s-o:: kw'åtset < kw'åts ~ kw'êts.
lots of people visiting (one another):: lá:leqel.
seeing s-o (i.e. visiting s-o):: kw'ôkw'etset < kw'åts ~ kw'êts.
visit, be on a short visit:: lá:ts'êtwtxwem < láts'.
voice :: sqelxwâ:le ~ sqelxwâle < qél:éxw ~ qel(:)éxw.
a loud voice:: sthí:qel < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.
be in clear voice, be in good voice, be in good health, healthy:: shxw'éyelh < éy ~ éy::
big voice (usually deep):: thwelh < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ teh.
call (by voice), shout, yell, holler:: tà:m.
call s-o (by voice), holler 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:: chélhqel < chélh ~ chélh=.
(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 ~ teh.
(sound like (in voice):: staq:1 < t.
throat (inside part), gullet, voice:: sqelxwâ:le ~ sqelxwâle < 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

to vomit, throw up: yát.
vomiting: yáyet ~ yáyat < yát.

Vulpes fulva cascadensis: sxwewál.

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: sínexwem < síxwem.

waffle: st’elt’élák̓w’ seplíl < t’el(ák’w’), seplíl (lit. many squares + bread)

wag

to wag its tail: tl’ap’élatsm < stl’ep’él:ets ~ stl’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: 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]): Qwöhōls < qwá.
Wahleach whistle stop on Seabird Island where Wayne Bobb lived in 1977, (now also Wahleach Lake (man-made) [EB]): Wolích < 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’ókw’echíwel < kw’áts ~ kw’ets.

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 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.

waistband

waistband of a skirt: qéttel < qít.
wait

wait :: òlmetsel < òlmets.
   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:: òlmetst < òlmets.
waiting:: ò:lmetsel < òlmets.
   waiting for s-o:: ò:lmetst < òlmets.

wake

be awake:: shxwexwí < xwíy ~ xí.
   (be) easy to wake up:: shxwíxwíy < shxwíxwíy < 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 < xwíy ~ xí.
wide-awake:: shxwíxwíyós or shxwíxwíyós < 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 < ím, m.
coming by foot, travelling by walking, already walking, travelling on foot:: ye'í:mex < ím.
gait, a walk:: s'imex < ím.
go for a walk, take a stroll, stroll:: imexósem < ím.
go with each other [romantically], going for a walk with each other:: ts'lhimexóstel < ts'elh=.
go in the water, walk slowly into the water, (dip oneself in the water [HT]): míf:lhethet < míf ~ míf.
go out into the river, go down to the river, walk down to the river:: tô:l ~ tô:l.
go with each other (romantically), go for a walk with each other (romantically)::
   ts'lhímexóstel < ím.
   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'ásxel < t'ás.
to back up (walk or move backwards):: yóthet.
to walk slow:: íoyóm or íeyóm < oyém.
walking:: ímex < ím.
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.): shxwímex < i₁ 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): sxexákw’ < xékw’.

wallet
wallet, purse: shxwtále’álá < tá:le ~ tále.

wall lettuce:: lheléméxwtel < 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:tem < th’éts.

wander
wandering, where someone goes:: shxwélem ~ shxwélém < là.

want
not want s-o: mé:lt.
not want s-o, not accept s-o, discriminate against s-o: mé: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’exelem < 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 < xám’~ 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): sít’eqem < sít’.

wapato
arrowleaf, wapato, Indian potato:: xwòqw’ò: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:wh.
war

big high-bowed canoe from the Coast, Nootka war canoe, huge canoe:: qexwô:welh ~ qexwôwelh.
spear (any kind), spear (for fish or war), fish-spear, telescopic spear for sturgeon, harpoon,
detachable harpoon points:: tâ:lhl.
to war, go to war:: xêlêlx.
war, (warring), fighting a war:: xêyxelex < xêlêlx.
war-whoop, ((probably) a sung spell before battle):: syiwí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

war club

war club, club for any purpose:: kw’óqwestel < kw’ôqw.

-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’ósthet < kw’ás.
got warm:: liqwem < léqwem.
have a hot drink, warm one’s chest inside:: qatîlésem < qát.
heat it up, warm it up, smoke s-th over a fire:: pákw’et.
warning up by a fire:: qéwethet < qew.
warning up food:: t’álkw’él < t’álqw’ or t’élqw’.
warning your bum, (be warming the bottom or rump):: sqewálets < qew.
warn it up:: t’élqw’t < t’álqw’ or t’élqw’.
warn it up (on the bottom)::: qówletst < qew.
warm, luke-warm:: t’álqw’em < t’álqw’ or t’élqw’.
warm (of clothing)::: hólem.
warn one’s rump, warm one’s bottom:: qewéletsem < qew.
warm side:: sqewós < qew.
warm s-th, warm s-o:: qewét < qew.
warn up by a fire:: qéwethet < qew.
warm up (food, tea, etc.)::: t’álkw’á:ls < t’álqw’ 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.
warrrior, (leader of a raiding party [CT])::: stó:méx.

wart:: sts’ëpxwel ~ sch’ëpxwel < ts’ép.

war-whoop

war-whoop, ((probably) a sung spell before battle):: syiwí:leqw < yéw: ~ yéw.

was

he/she/it was (already), they were (already):: lulh < 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):: kwnú:tl'õ:lêmèlh < kw.
that was them (deceased), they (deceased):: kwnú:tl'õ:lêmèlh < tl'ó ~ tl'o.

wasn't

wasn't?, weren't?, didn't?:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ őwe.
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]:: éwá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ őwe.

wash

(go) wash one's mouth out:: th'ëxwquéylem or th'ëxwqílem < th'ëxw or th'õxw, th'xwoythilem < th'ëxw or

th'õxw.

washboard:: shxwóqwelwtem < xwóqwem.

washing dishes:: th'õxwí:ls < th'ëxw or th'õxw.

washing one's clothes:: th'ëxwelwtem < th'ëxw or th'õxw.

washing one's face, washing his/her face:: th'ëxwésèm < th'ëxw or th'õxw.

wash one's body:: th'ëxwiwsem < th'ëxw or th'õxw.

wash one's clothes:: th'ëxwelwtem < th'ëxw or th'õxw.

wash one's face:: th'ëxwó:sem ~ th'ëxwósem < th'ëxw or th'õxw.

wash one's feet:: th'ëxwxél:ém < th'ëxw or th'õxw.

wash one's hair, wash one's head:: th'ëxwiqwem < th'ëxw or th'õxw.

wash one's hands:: th'ëxwaítsem < th'ëxw or th'õxw.

wash one's head and hair:: xwóyeqwem (or perhaps) xwáyeqwem.

wash s-th:: th'ëxwót < th'ëxw or th'õxw.

wash the dishes:: th'ëxwewíls ~ th'ëxwwí:ls ~ th'xwwí:ls < th'ëxw or th'õxw.

washtub, washing machine:: shxwth'ëxwelwtem < th'ëxw or th'õxw.

water kettle, boiler pan (for canning, washing clothes or dishes):: qowletsá:ls < qew.

washboard

washboard:: shxwóqwelwtem < xwóqwem.

washing machine

washtub, washing machine:: shxwth'ëxwelwtem < th'ëxw or th'õxw.

Washington


washtub

washtub, washing machine:: shxwth'ëxwelwtem < th'ëxw or th'õxw.

wasp

bee, honeybee, hornet, wasp:: sisemó:ya ~ sisemóyá ~ sisemóye ~ sísemőye.

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'óqwelhmet < qw'ólh or qw'álh.
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: K wet'l'kwól'thetów < 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: miq'.

boil water: lhótqwem < lhot.

calm (of water), smooth (of water), (when the river is) quiet or calm: p'ép'ákwm < 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'émelétsem < 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): st'l'pláts < tl'ép.

dipping water: qóqelem < qó:.

dive (already in water), go underwater, sink oneself down: leqâlem < 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): xwélkwmí < xwélkwm.

eddy water (where you set nets), [to eddy repeatedly?]: xwítim or xwítítim.

fall in the water, fall overboard (of one person): qwés.

fog appearing on the water, (fine snow [AK]): qwélxel < qwélxel.

get big, rise (of floodwater): híkwethet < 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'éwlets < 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: tótxw < t'óxw.

go in the direction of the water, go downstream: xwóqw'éylem < wóqw' ~ wéqw'.

go in the water, walk slowly into the water, (dip oneself in the water [HT]): míf'lthet < míf'l ~ míf, míf'lthet < míf'l ~ míf.

(have/be) dirty water, (not clear, unclear, can't see the bottom (of water) [EL]): mímexwel.

(have) quieter water, died down a little: sqám < qám.

(have) sound of water sloshing around inside (a bottle, etc.) or gurgling: qw'át't's'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:: qwését < 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):: xwótxwem.
one's eyes are watering:: qó'qó'ólésem < qó:.
place s-th (prob. in water):: mí:l < 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:: txwówelh < 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' ~ xé'áth'.
rapids, fast water, clear water, flowing fast, going fast, swift (water):: lexwó:m ~ lexwó:m < xwém ~ xwém.
rising, getting big:: hahíkwet < 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? [BHTTC 9/2/76])::
yémq't.
sea, ocean, salt water:: kw'ól't'kwa.
shallow water:: sxáxem < xá:m.
slough, backwater, ((also) eddy [AC]):: sts'élexw < ts'el.
sound of boiling water:: xwótxwem.
splash s-o with water, spray s-o with water:: lhéltest < lhél.
spring (water source):: thóx.
stagnant water lake or ponds at the downriver end of Skwátets or Peters Reserve near
Laidlaw:: Th'qwélhcha < th'qwélhcha.
still (of water):: qó:mt'het < qám.
swim, (tread water), (wading in deep water [LJ], swimming [Elders Group]): xélchem.
take it out of water:: qw'm'et < qw'm:m.
throw a net into water (to drift, not to set), throw a net out, (gill net [TG]):: qwsá:yl < 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:: qélt'nesem < qo:.
to dip water, get water, fetch water, pack water:: qó:m < qo:.
to drip (once), water drops once, a drop of water, a drip:: th'q'ém ~ th'éeq'ém.
to go down (of water), subside (of water), the tide goes out or down, (be going out (of tide)
[BJ]):: th'à:ám ~ th'ám.
to scoop, to dip, dip water:: qó:lem < qo:.
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:: siséxwem < sishwem.
water basket:: shxwóqó:m < qó:.
water jumping (as it goes over a rough bottom in a river):: kwetl'kwótl'thetóws < kwá:.
water (someone) carried, (water fetched/gotten):: sqó:m < qó:, sqó:m < qó:.
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): xwó:qwem.
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’exwág (pool where Kawkawa Creek comes into the Coquihalla River and where the water pygmies lived): Skw’íkw’xweq (or better, Sqw’íqw’xweq) < Sqw’eplíxwág.

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): thi:théleq < thi ~ tha ~ the ~ thah ~ theh.
fleecy wave clouds that look like sheep: xeylxelemós.
to wave (one's arms): xélqesás < xélqes.
to wave (the hand): xélqes.
wave at s-o: xélqest < xélqes.
waves: =á:leq ~ =eleq, smá:yeleq.
waving (one's arms): xó:lesás < xélqes.

wax

to harden (of pitch, wax, etc.), (harden s-th): th’étsét < th’éts.

way

according to the ways of the, in the way of the: =elh.
be in the way: leq’álh < leq’.
be on one's way, be going: halém < la.
(be) turned around, turned the wrong way: sxá:lts' < xélts'.
by way of: telál.
do it this way: sxíá(s)stexw < xité.
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'éwilem < q'éw ~ q'ew.
go travelling by way of, go via:: ley ~ lay < la.
upriver, up that way, (way upriver [RP, EB]):: títxel or tíytxel < tiyt.

way of

get through (somewhere), go via (somewhere), go by way of:: lhe'á.

we

it is us, we are the ones, we ourselves:: lhímelh.
we (non-subordinate subject), our:: -tset ~ -chet.
we, us:: talhlímelh < lhímelh.

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:: shiyáp < sthiyep.
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 < ñth'a.
he (a small child) is wearing it:: híhòkwexes < hókwex.
use it, wear it, put it on:: hókwex.
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)):: swáyél ~ swáyél ~ swáyèl < wáyel.
dirty (weather), bad weather, storm:: qél:em ~ qél:éml or leqlé: e( ~)m < qél.
get warm (of weather):: kwósthet < kw'ás.
it is cool [of weather], (be) cool (of a place):: sth'áth'elh < th'álh.
weave

weave
basket-weaving:: sch'eqw'ôwelh < ts'éqw'.
fine cedar root weaving, fine cedar root work:: st'séqw' < sch'eqw' < ts'éqw'.
headband, headband made out of cedar bark woven by widow or widower when
mournings:: qítes ~ qéytes < qít.
making a basket, (weaving a cedar root basket):: th'éqw'ôwelh ~ (probably ts'éqw'ôwelh)
< ts'éqw'.
to weave:: q'éysetcel < q'ey ~ q'i.
to weave a cedar root basket:: ts'eqw'ôwelh < ts'éqw'ôwelh < ch'éqw'ôwelh < ts'éqw'.
to weave slats (like a th'ôwex basket or bulrush mat or inner or middle cedar bark)::
wáth'elh < wáth'.
twined weave:: s'o(')elexw?.
tying a net:: q'ésetcel < q'ey ~ q'i.
weave it:: lhé:lt.
weaving (for ex. a tumpline), mending a net, making a net:: q'éyq'esetcel < q'ey ~ q'i.
weaving slats:: wáweth'elh < wáth'.
woven goat-wool blanket, (twilled weave (JL)):: swôq'welh.
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:wx ~ qéywx ~ qá:wx ~ qáwx.

web
web (of spider):: swéltel.

Webster
lake in back of Paul Webster's old place on Hicks Rd. near Jones Creek:: Th'qwélhcha <
that place:: 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:: Xwelích ~ Xwelích < xwále ~ xwá:le.

wedge
a wedge:: xwe'ít.
get wedged (by falling tree, for ex.), got run over (by car, train, etc.): t'liq'.
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
< xits' ~ xets'.

Wednesday
Wednesday (< the third day):: slhíxws < lhí:xw.

"weed"
marijuana, "pot", "weed":: ts'esémelep ~ ts'esémelép < ts'ísem.

weeds:: sqel:ép ~ sqél:ép < qél.
weeds in a garden:: ts'esémelep ~ ts'esémelép < ts'ísem.
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:: xát.
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 ôl ~ éyôl ~ éyô < éy ~ éy::
be fine (in health), be alright (in health), be well:: we'éy ôl ~ we'éyôl ~ we'éyô ~ u éyô ~ u'éyô < 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:yestexw < 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
he/she/it was (already), they were (already):: lulh < le.

weren’t
wasn’t?, weren’t?, didn’t?:: ewá:lh ~ wá:lh < éwe ~ òwe.

weren’t ever
weren’t ever?, wasn’t ever?, didn’t 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 ~ òwe.

west
west wind:: schéxwem, sqeló:líth’a.

Westminster
New Westminster:: Šxwoyímelh < ŝwá:y ~ ŝwá: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 < xíwe.
watting his/her bed:: xíxewe’áléxeth’ < xíwe.
watting many things:: lhóleqwet < lhéqw.

whale
killer whale, blackfish:: q’ellhólemètsel.
whale (perhaps generic), could include the following baleen 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 ~ qwél:és.

Whale Point
Whale Point at the southwest end of Harrison Lake:: Qwelé:s < qwelé:s ~ qwelé:s.

what
anchor-line, mooring-line, bow-line, what is used to tie up a canoe:: lhqéletel < 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:: sqétás < qát.
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 he owes: skwelálhhiyelh < 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'í:t < xwe'í:ít.
what one walks on (trail, board sidewalk, cement sidewalk, etc.): shxwí:méx < i₁ 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: chélá:ł.

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'emíles < xwóyeqw'em.

when
subjunctive, when, if: we-.
when (simultaneous subordinating conjunction), as: kwé.
when, (sometimes [EB]): lhí.
when?, when is it?: temtámes < tám.

whenever: lhéq'es < lhéq'.
whenever, whenever it is: temtámes < tám.

where
be from where?: te'léltsa ~ 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.?: xwechá:l < chá:l or chó:l.
where is he/she/it from?, from where?: te'léltsa < 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 < l̓í ~ li.
where s-o came from: shxwetlí < tel=.

wherever
wherever he's got it: alétsestxwes < alétsa.
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:: hóxwethílém.

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= ~ iŋ.
until, till, while:: qew ~ qwô ~ qa ~ u/ew < qe.
(while) travelling along, in motion:: ye=.

whip
a whip:: kw'óqwetel < qw'óqw.
a whipper:: kw'ókwqwôwsà:l < kw'óqw.
soapberry beater, stick for whipping up soapberries or Indian ice cream:: th'amawéstel or th'emawéstel < th'í:m ~ th'í:m.
to whip all over the body with cedar boughs:: kw'oqwchí: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'ñoqwet < qw'óqw.

whirl
spinning, whirling:: siselts'iyósem < sél or sí(:)l.
whirled slingshot:: ts'élqes < ts'él.
(whirling):: q'eyq'elts'iyósem.

whirlpool
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'éyextem < q'ey ~ q'í.
whirlpool (large or small): q'éyextem < q'ey ~ q'í.
whirlpool that suddenly starts from level water:: q'oyéxtem < q'ey ~ q'í.

whirlwind
whirlwind:: q'éyq'elts'iyósem spehá:ls, q'éyq'elts'iyósem spehá:ls < q'éyq'elts'iyósem, siselts'iyósem < sél or sí(:)l, skw'elkw'élxl.

whiskey jack
whiskey jack, Canada jay:: sáwel < sáwel.
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:: shxwô:qel ~ shxwôwqel ~ shxwéwqel.

"whistler"

hoary marmot, (also known as) "mountain groundhog", "groundhog", or "whistler", poss.
also yellow-bellied marmot:: sqwiqw.

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'ewôkw'.
(dingy white, off-white):: stl'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 ~ 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:: thá:xey ~ thá:xey < thá:x.
(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'ewôkw'.
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'ip'eq'eyós < p'éq'.
put (white) paint on one's face:: t'ewôkw'esem < st'ewôkw'.
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'awayí:les < ts'áwi or ts'áwi.
whitecap berry, white blackcap berry: p'éq' tsélqó:me < tsélq ~ chélq.
white ones: p'ép'eq' < p'éq'.
white paint: p'éq' témelh < témélh.

whitecap
whitecap berry, white blackcap berry: p'éq' tsélqó:me < tsélq ~ chélq.

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]: skemí:ya.

White person
White person, (Caucasian), White man: xwelítem.

whiter
[get whiter, getting white]: p'áp'eq'el < p'éq'.

White Rock
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':ls.
carving wood, whittling: xát'kw'els < xet'kw':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):: sxexéyle or sxexí:le < sxél:e.

Whonnock
Whonnock village:: Xwô:leqw.

whoop
(make) a whoop, a cowboy’s whoop:: q’ixelám.
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’ó:ls < lheq’át ~ lhq’á:t.
(have a) wide rump, (wide in the rectum):: lheq’tówél < 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.
oppen 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:: Swílth’.

wide-awake:: shxwixwiyós or shxwiyxwiyós < xwíy ~ x’í.

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:: yatlíém < 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:: yatlíém < 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:: láw.

wife :: stó:les.
a husband's younger wives, co-wife:: sxáye.
[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:: =imeltxw.
aman with two wives:: íslá: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):: smátxwtel.
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?):
smetmátxwtel < smátxwtel.
husband's brother, wife's sister, spouse's sibling (cross-sex), brother-in-law, sister-in-law,
sibling's spouse (cross-sex): smátxwtel.
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):: smátxwtel.

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 yeixw < xwe'ít.

willing

(be) ambitious, (be) willing:: shxwúxwe.
(be) willing to do one's work, (ambitious [BHTTC]): 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 Titxwemqsel 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:lhp < xwá:le.
long-leaf willow, Sitka willow: xéltselpelhp < xél.
pussy willow: sqweqweméytses < qwem.
red-osier dogwood, (also called "red willow" [SJ, EL]): th'exwíyelhp.
short leaf willow, (Sitka willow): xwálá:lhp ~ xwá:le.
willow (includes especially short-leaf willow or Sitka willow, also long-leaf willow or Pacific willow, and red willow bush): xwálá:lhp ~ xwá:le.

Wilson's Point
Wilson's Point (on Harrison River), (also called) Grouse Point: Titxwemqsel < 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 < xát'.
blow (wind): pehá:ls < peh or pó(·)h.
close up a meeting, wind up a meeting, complete a meeting: yalkw'ólhem or yelkw'wólhem < 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.
four days of northeast wind: unknown.
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): xát'.
sailing (of a bird), gliding on the wind: yáyelem.
south wind: tellhelhós < 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'èlxl.

wind-dried salmon
long thin slices of fish removed to dry from slhíts'es (wind-dried salmon): slhíqwetsel < slhíqw.
wind-dried opened and scored salmon: slhíts'es < lhíts' ~ lhíts'.

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wind-dry

fish cut real thin for wind-drying but without cross cuts, dried fish cut differently than
slhíts'es:: stál.

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 < pó:t.

window :: skw'echó:stel < kw'áts ~ kw'ets.

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 ~ =hlál.

wineberry

Japanese wineberry:: th'élíth'eplexw ~ ts'élíts'eplexw (or perhaps ts'élíts'ep'lexw) <
théplexw (or perhaps th'ép'lexw).

wing

hold both arms (or wings) outstretched, (stretch out one's arms/wings)::
texelsáxel < tex,
on the arm, in the arm, on or in the wing:: =eláxel.
stretch out the wings, stretch out the arm(s):: texelsáxel < tex.
wing, (big feather [IHTTC]):: st'q'á:l.
wing, whole wing:: tl'qáláxel < stl'q'á:l.

wink

to wink:: th'íkw'ólésem < th'ïyk', th'íkw'ósém < th'ïyk'w'.
wink at each other, ((maybe) squint [EB]):: th'íkwóstel < th'ïyk'w'.
winking:: th'íth'íkw'ósém < th'ïyk'w'.
winking at each other:: th'íth'íkwóstel < th'ïyk'w'.

winter :: sxéyt' < xéyt' ~ xít'l', temxéyt' < xéyt' ~ xít'l', temxéytl'thet < xéyt'l' ~ xít'tl'.
call of the winter robin or varied thrush:: sxwik'.
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:wen < xits' ~
exets'.
store it away (wedged-in up off ground), put s-th away for winter, stow s-th away::
xitse't < xits' ~ xets'.

winter-dance

a spirit-dance, a winter-dance:: smílha < mílha.
(doing) spirit-dancing, winter-dancing (when they're in action):: mimelha < mílha.
to spirit-dance, to spirit-dance (of a group), have spirit-dance, to winter-dance:: mílha.

winter robin

winter robin, bush robin, varied thrush:: sxwik'.
wipe

dry dishes, wipe off dishes:: iq̓uí:wíls < íqw'.
people without paint on face (non-dancers):: s'ep'ós (lit. “wiped on face”) < á:p' ~ áp'.
rub s-th off, wipe s-th:: iq̓uí:et < íqw'.
wipe oneself off:: iq̓uí:ethet < íqw'.
wipe one's face:: iq̓uí:sem < íqw', óp'èsem < áp'.
wipe s-th:: á:p'et < áp'.
wipe s-th/s-o:: á:p'et ~ áp'et < a₁p' ~ a₁p'.

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:: Sxwóxwiymelh < xwà:y ~ xwá:y.

wise

sensible, wise, (get sensible, get wise):: q'é:í:lés ~ q'é: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 ~ syú:we < yéw: ~ yéw.

with:: í, q’ó.

accompany s-o, go with s-o:: sq’ó:tl ~ sq’ó:tl < q’ó.
accompany s-o, go with s-o, go along with s-o:: q’exí:l’t < 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:l’t < 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’á:y < xà:m ~ xà:m.
going with each other [romantically], going for a walk with each other:: ts’elhíméxóstel < 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’íq’exí:l < q’íq’exí:l < q’ó.

put s-th with (something), add s-th (to something), include s-th:: q’ótl < 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:: tl’elhmélh < lhímélh.
you folks (object of preposition), to you folks, with you folks:: tl’alhwelep < lhélep.
within
  on itself, within itself:: =p'.
  on something else, within something else:: =q'.

without talking
  disappointed and angry-looking without talking:: sxéyxeth' < xíth' ~ xéyth'.

witness
  call s-o to witness, call s-o to listen:: xwlalámstexw < xwlalá::
  he/she called me to witness:: xwelalámsthòxes < xwlalá::
  thank s-o (for a cure, for pall-bearing, a ceremony, being a witness):: xwth'i:t < ts'i't ~ ch'i:t.

wobble
  wobbling on its bottom:: kw'áth'ëletsem < 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'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.

Woman
  Cannibal Ogress, Wild Cannibal Woman:: Th'ówxiya < th'ówex ~ th'ówéx.

woman
  (a lot of) women:: slhellhá:li < slhá:lí.
  little ladies:: slhellhilí < slhá:lí.
  little woman, small woman:: slhálhlí < slhá:lí.
  married woman, got a husband, got married to a husband:: swóweqeth < swáqeth.
  married women, (plural) got husbands:: swóqweqeweth (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:: smélátel < méle ~ mél:a.

wonder
  I wonder:: yezw.
  I wonder what s-o will do?, I wonder what I will do?:: xwe'ítixw or xwe'ít yezw < 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]): qwelhyólwelh ~ qwelhlyówelh ~
welhéwilwelh < qwélh.

bring in firewood, bring wood in:: kwtxwéltepsel ~ kwtxwéltepsel < kwétáxw.
carve wood, whittle:: xet'kw'á:ls.
carving wood, whittling:: xát'k'w'él's < xet'kw'á:ls.
chop wood, split wood, (chop/split s-th wood):: séq'et < séq'.
chop wood (with an axe), split wood:: th'íqw'él'êchep or th'íyeqw'éltepsel < th'íyeqw'.
cottonwood bark driftwood (it was used to carve toy canoes), cottonwood driftwood used
for carving toy canoes:: qwémélél < qwemélep.
cut it (wood, lawn, etc.): t'éqw'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:: qwélhá:y < qwélh.
firewood:: =élchep ~ =éltepsel, hiyeqwtem siyól < yékw.
gather firewood (in the woods), get firewood:: chiyól < yóلح.
getting firewood:: chiyóyelh < yólh.
hew (stone, wood, anything):: t'élex̱él's < t'éléx.
little stick of firewood:: syóyelh < yólh.

October to November, (wood gathering time): tsélcheptel?.
pitchwood (esp. fir, pine, spruce): kwixélwélp < kwixw.
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:: lhílhs'tóltepsel < lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
sawing wood, cutting wood with a saw:: lhílhs'tel's < 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:wet.
split firewood:: th'íyeqw'él's < th'íyeqw'.
split it (firewood): th'íyeqw't < th'íyeqw'.
splitting firewood:: th'íyeqw'él's < th'íyeqw'.
splitting wood (esp. blanks and bolts): pqwéls < póqw.
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]): lhíts'á:ls <
lhíts' ~ lhí:ts'.
western red cedar wood:: xepá:y ~ xepáy ~ xápy < sxéyp.
wood chips:: t'amél (or) tém:el < tém.
wood duck (makes nest in tree): qwíwilh.
wood, firewood:: siyól < siyól < syó:lh < syól < yólh.
wood-shed:: siyólhá:wtxw < yólh.
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'ópxw.

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 chó:l.

trees, thicket, timber, woods, forest:: theqthéqet < theqát ~ thqá:t.

Woodside)

Agassiz Mountain (or more likely Mount Woodside):: Sqwehiwél < qwá.

woodtick

tick, woodtick, probably Pacific Coast tick and the wood tick:: mét'ellqiwil < mét'ellh.

wool

:: =álqel ~ =élqel.

a carder (for carding wool): shxwtéxelqèyls < tex.

card wool, comb s-th, (carding/combing s-th (wool/hair)): têxelqèylt < 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'ewôkw'.

dog wool:: sqwemá:yalqel < qwem.

dog wool fibre:: qweqwemeylíth'e < qwem.

flannel, 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:: métú:lqel ~ métú:lálqel < métú.

spindle for spinning wool, a hand spinner:: sélsetel < sél or sél)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:: sélsel < 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.):: tl'í ~ tl'í:.
(be) willing to do one's work, (ambitious [BHTTC]):: lexws'ó:les.
canoe-work, canoe-making:: s= hà:y < hà:y.
carve stone, work in stone:: t'éléxot < t'éléx.
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 ~ xólhemí: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'ékws te téméxw < sth'ékw'.
have worms, he got worms:: th'eth'ékws'íwetem < sth'ékw'.
salmonberry worm, (prob. larvae of moths or butterflies or two-winged flies): xwexwfyé.
slow-worm ("a slow-moving foot-long snake"), actually a species of blind legless lizard:: alegá:y < álhqey ~ álhqay.
tapeworm:: sqwó:qwetl'í:wél.
worm, bug:: sth'ékw'.

worn

be worn out (of clothes for ex.), be old (of clothes), smashed up when dropped, dissolved:: th'èw.
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)

(b) be/get worried about s-o:: th'áth'iyekwémet < th'áth'iyekw.
worried, sad, looking sad:: st'á:yxw < 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?):: sxélh < 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

(b) wrapped:: shxwelókw' < xwélek'.
cloth or warm material to wrap around the foot, stockings:: chóxwxel.
keep it wrapped:: xwilókw'stextw ~ shxwilókw'stextw < xwélek'.
to wrap:: xwélékw'.
wrap it again, rewrap it, (correction by AD:) roll it up (of a mat, carpet, etc.):: xwilókw'stextw < xwélek'.
wrapped up:: s'ehó < ehó.
wrapped up (in stupidity):: s'ihó < ehó.
wrap s-th:: xwélékw't < xwélékw'.
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'átiya < t'ámiya, t'átiya < 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:lō 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]):: sxwóxwtha.

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'ith'et < p'í::.

wrinkle

a wrinkle, (have a wrinkle?):: lhélp' < lhél.
(b) wrinkled:: sq'emq'ám.th'.
(have a) wrinkled face:: lhélp'es < lhél.
wrinkle (CONT'D)
(have a) wrinkled face with many wrinkles:: lhélhélp'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):: qwémxw'tses < 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:: sxexé:yls < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
writing (while doing it):: xelá:ls < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l
writing (while doing it as a structured activity):: sxexé:yls < xél ~ xé:yl ~ xí:l

wrong:: kw'á:y ~ kw'áy.
(be) turned around, turned the wrong way:: sxá:lt's < xélts'.
be wrong:: skw'á:y < kw'á:y ~ kw'áy.
get a shoe on the wrong foot:: st'só:kw'xel.
got (both) shoes on wrong feet:: st'sók'welxe < st'só:kw'xel.
to split roots from the wrong end (small end):: sxexé:yl.

xáweleq
slough about mid-point in Seabird Island where xáweleq plant grew:: Xíxewqèyl or Xewqí:l < xáwèq.

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'exéls < th'exéls.

Xélhálh ~ Xélhálh
stone underwater Teeter-totter near Xélhálh:: Xwíxweth'álem < xwáth'.
a sxwó:yxwey head turned to stone on land at Xélhálh somewhere:: Sxéyes te Sxwó:yxwey < sxwó:yxwey.
rock that was a sxwó:yxwey head (mask) turned to stone at Xélhálh:: 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 Nó:letsa, (mountain north of Sése (Mary Ann Creek), shortcut to Nó:letsa [Elders Group (Fish Camp 9/29-31/77)]): Tl'át'él'q'élém < tl'aq' ~ tl'q'.
side hills or tilted hills northwest of Nó: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: *Sxéyleltels Te Sqoyéyíya < sxél:e.

Xwoxwelálhp
an area up the mountainside from Xwoxwelálhp (Yale):: Chełqwílh ~ Chełqwéylh < chá:l or chó:l.

Yakweakwoose
a spring water stream near Yakweakwoose:: Thíthx < thíx.
village above Yakweakwoose on both sides of the Chilliwack River:: Sxwo:yxweyla < sxwó:yxwey.
Yakweakwoose, next village above Scowkale, village near Sardis on the old Chilliwack River course, now Chilliwack Indian Reserve #9:: Yeqwyeqwí:w < yéqw.

Yale
an area up the mountainside from Ñwoxwelálhp (Yale):: Chełqwílh ~ Chełqwéylh < 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 ~ Xelhláh < 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:: Xwawíthím.
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 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’it’xelhchó: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.):: Lexwchéwó:lhp < 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’ómëxes < qw’ómëxw.

yarrow
yarrow, also parsely fern:: xaweqá:l < xáwéq.
yawn

to yawn:: wíqes < wí:q ~ wíq.
yawning:: wiweqes < wí:q ~ wíq.

year
:: syílölém ~ sílólém ~ sílólém < yelölém.
ancient people over a hundred years old:: sxwolexýám < xwiyám.
fallen snow, (year):: máqa ~ máqe.
(have/get a year):: yelölém.
last year:: spelálh.

yechh.
yechh., (expression of disgust used by some elders on seeing or smelling something
disgusting):: áq'.

yell
:: stà:m < tà:m.
call (by voice), shout, yell, holler:: tà:m.
shouting repeatedly, hollering repeatedly, yelling (repeatedly):: tatí:m < tà:m.

yellow
:: qwéth'.
be yellow, be green:: tsqwá:y < qwá:y.
be yellowish, be tan:: sqwóqwiyel < sqwóqwiyel < qwá:y.
getting yellow, turning yellow, turning green:: qwóqweyel < qwóqwiyel < qwá:y.
[have/get/be in a little yellow or green]: tsqwíqwéyel < qwá:y.
[have/get/be in a state of yellow or green]: tsqwóqwéyel < qwá:y.
[looks yellow or green, yellow/green-looking]: tsqwóqwéyel < qwá:y.
[stative/be getting yellow, stative/be getting green]: tsqwóqwéyel < qwá:y.
turning to real yellow:: qwáywéyel < 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:: tsqwáyíws < qwá:y.

yellow-jacket
yellow-jacket bee:: xexp'ítsel sisemó:ye < sisemó:ya ~ sisemóya ~ sisemóye ~ sisemóye.

yes
:: á:'a.
nod one's head, nod one's head (up and down for yes for ex.): liqwesem < liqw.
sometimes, (yes [RM]): lhéq'.

yes/no question:: í, li ~ lí: ~ líye < lí.
interrogative, yes/no question:: -e.

yesterday
:: cheláqelh.

yet
:: xwewá: < éwe ~ ówe.
not yet be, be not yet:: xwewá < éwe ~ ówe.
yew

yew tree, Pacific yew: tėxʷwetselhp < tėxʷwets.

yipes.

yipes., eek.: ḥeel'í.

yogurt:: thep’th’ep’í t’ať’éts’em sqemó < thep(-)th’ep’ý, t’ať’ís’, qemó
(lit. curdled + sour + milk)(uncertain about initial <th> could be <th’> or both could be <th>)

yoke :: shxw’ilámálá ~ shxw’ilámálá < flám.

yonder

(be) over there, (be) yonder:: li(ː)tí or li(ː)tí.

you

It's you to thank the Lord, (Please say grace):: lűwe ts’í Łte Chíchelh Siyám < =chílh ~ chílh=.
so then you:: tľ’o’asu < tľ’ó ~ tľ’o.
you get covered on the mouth (by a flying squirrel at night for ex.)::: qep’o:ythóm < qep’.

you all

it is you (pl.), it is you folks, it is you people, it is you all:: lhvélep.

you folks

it is you (pl.), it is you folks, it is you people, it is you all:: lhvélep.
you folks (object of preposition), to you folks, with you folks:: tl’alhwélep < lhvélep.
you (pl.), you folks, you people:: talhwélep < lhvélep.
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 ~ qá:miy.
a husband’s younger wives, co-wife:: sxáye.
a lot of trees close together (young), thicket:: theqét < 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’oyiyetsó:llh < q’oyiyets or q’oyítóts.
baby wren, little or young wren:: t’ať’emíya < t’ámiya.
bread, (child, young):: =á():yjhl ~ =á():jlh ~ =elh (~ =iyjhl ~ =ó:jlh ?).
child (post-baby to pre-adolescent), child (under 12), (young [BJ])::: stl’tel’eqelh ~
stl’t:tl’eqelh.
child, young, baby:: =jlh ~ =fyjhl ~ =èyjhl ~ =elh ~ =á():yjlh.
five little ones, five young (animal or human):: lhq’átes’ó:llh < lhq’át ~ lhq’á:t.
little girl (perhaps four years), young girl, (girl from five to ten years [EB])::: qá:’emi <
qá:mi ~ qá:miy.
wide cedar (sapling) strips or slats from young cedar trunks, cedar slat work (basketry):: xpó:ys < sxéyp.
young bat:: skw’ikw’eláxel < skw’eláxel.
young cedar:: süsekw’.
younger deer, baby horse, younger cow, fawn, colt, calf:: st’él’e, st’él’e.
(young) girls, lots of (adolescent) girls:: qá:lemy ~ qá:lemy < qá:mi ~ qá:miy.
young (CONT'D)

young (red) cedar: shxwt'am: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]): sqélá: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]): sqélá: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'íya < xà:m ~ xá:m.
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.
y 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:: Yéqwelhtax ~ 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 novaangliae, 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 brokksi, Poocetes gramineus, Chondestes grammacus, Spizella arborea, Spizella passerina, Zonotrichia querula,
Zonotrichia atricapilla (CONT’D)
Passerella iliaca, Zonotrichia leucophrys, Zonotrichia atricapilla, Melospiza melodia morphna):
 sxwóxwtha.

Zonotrichia leucophrys
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.

Zonotrichia querula
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.

zucchini:: ts’áyxw kúkumels (could be ts’íyxw kwúkwemels) < ts’íyxw, kwúkwemels or kúkumels
(lit. dried + cucumber)